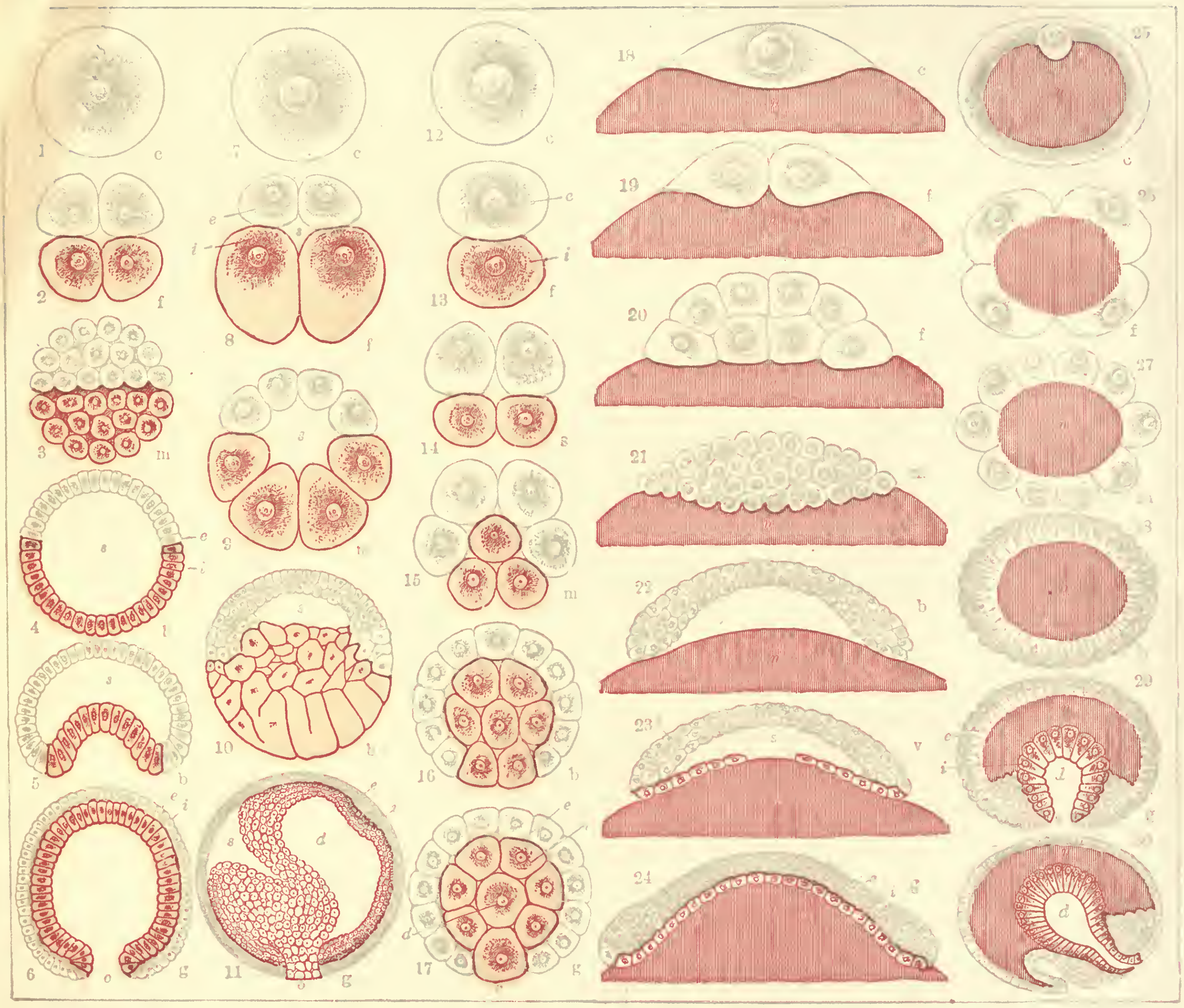
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AMPHIOXUS. FROG. MAN. FISH. CRAB.

PLATE I. GASTRULATION. (After Haeckel.)

Figs. 1 to 17 represent holoblastic eggs (with total cleavage); Figs. 18 to 30 show meroblastic eggs (with partial cleavage). The animal halves are colored gray, the vegetative halves red. The nutritive yolk is shaded vertically. All the figures show vertical meridian sections through the axis of the primitive intestine. In all, the letters indicate the same parts: *c*, the parent-cell (*cytula*); *f*, cleavage-cells (*segmentella*); *m*, the mulberry-germ (*morula*); *b*, the germ-vesicle (*blastula*); *g*, the cup-germ (*gastrula*); *s*, the cleavage-cavity: *d*, the primitive intestinal cavity; *o*, the primitive mouth; *n*, the nutritive yolk; *i*, the intestinal layer; *e*, the skin-layer.

Figs. 1–6.—Original or primordial egg-cleavage of the lowest vertebrate (*amphioxus*). Fig. 1, parent-cell (*cytula*); Fig. 2, cleavage-stage with 4 cleavage-cells; Fig. 3, mulberry-germ (*morula*); Fig. 4, germ-vesicle (*blastula*); Fig. 5, the same, in process of inversion (*invaginatio*); Fig. 6, bell-gastrula (*archigastrula*).

Figs. 7–11.—Unequal egg-cleavage of an amphibian (frog). Fig. 7, parent-cell (*cytula*); Fig. 8, cleavage-stage with 4 cleavage-cells; Fig. 9, mulberry-germ (*morula*); Fig. 10, germ-vesicle (*blastula*); Fig. 11, hood-gastrula (*amphigastrula*).

Figs. 12–17.—Unequal egg-cleavage of a mammal (man). Fig. 12, parent-cell (*cytula*); Fig. 13, cleavage-stage with 2 cleavage-cells (*e*, mother-cell of the exoderm; *i*, mother-cell of the entoderm); Fig. 14, cleavage-stage with 4 cleavage-cells; Fig. 15, beginning of the inversion of the germ-vesicle; Fig. 16, further advanced inversion; Fig. 17, hood-gastrula (*amphigastrula*).

Figs. 18–24.—Discoidal egg-cleavage of an osseous fish (*Motella ? Cottus ?*). The greater part of the nutritive yolk (*n*) is omitted. (Cf. Figs. 42, 43, pp. 217, 219, Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.") Fig. 18, parent-cell (*cytula*); Fig. 19, cleavage-stage with 2 cells; Fig. 20, cleavage-stage with 32 cells; Fig. 21, mulberry-germ (*morula*); Fig. 22, germ-vesicle (*blastula*); Fig. 23, the same, in process of inversion; Fig. 24, disc-gastrula (*discogastrula*).

Figs. 25–30.—Superficial egg-cleavage of a crab (*peneus*). Fig. 25, parent-cell (*cytula*); Fig. 26, cleavage-stage with 4 cells; Fig. 27, cleavage-stage with 32 cells; Fig. 28, mulberry-germ (*morula*), and at the same time the germ-vesicle (*blastula*); Fig. 29, bladder-g trula (*perigastrula*); Fig. 30, nauplius-germ; the pharynx-cavity has formed in front of the primitive mouth (*d*), owing to an inversion from without.

AN

ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPÆDIC

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

BEING A DICTIONARY OF THE TECHNICAL TERMS

USED BY WRITERS ON

MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES,

IN THE

LATIN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

BY

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Vol. I.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
1, 3, AND 5 BOND STREET.
1891.

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PREFACE.

The time was when almost all important medical writing was in Latin ; hence, the older medical dictionaries dealt for the most part with Latin terms only. But the science of the present age is recorded in no one language ; to learn it, one must at least read its exposition in English, French, and German. Each of these languages has its technical words, and words which acquire a special meaning in technical expressions, and it is only with difficulty, if at all, that their meaning can be made out from general dictionaries. This fact points to the need of a medical dictionary including the terms of the three languages mentioned, as well as those of Latin or Greek origin or form. The want seems to have been recognized by Littré and Robin, as is shown by the brief Greek, Latin, German, English, Italian, and Spanish vocabularies appended to their revision of Nysten's "Dictionnaire de médecine." It was more fully, but still insufficiently, met in Palmer's "Pentaglot Dictionary." A comprehensive medical dictionary giving adequate attention to English, French, and German terms in the same vocabulary has not hitherto been produced. To make such a dictionary, and at the same time one founded as far as possible on independent reading, was the leading idea on which the present work was undertaken. When the first hundred pages had been completed, a few copies were printed and submitted to the judgment of a number of representative American physicians, with the request that they should examine the pages and acquaint the author with any criticisms that might occur to them. Replies were received from nearly all those gentlemen, and the burden of them was that both the plan and its execution were acceptable.

Early in the year 1881 I began the preparation of this work. It soon became apparent, however, that the need of a comprehensive dictionary of medical terms was urgently felt, and it was therefore decided to hasten the completion of this one so far as it could be accomplished by dividing the preliminary work among a corps of collaborators. The list given on the title-page includes the names of those gentlemen who kindly consented to take part in the work. Most of them worked during the two years 1883 and 1884, under instructions to draw their definitions from systematic courses of reading in their several departments, and to consult other dictionaries only as a final step, if at all. The instructions issued to them contained the following passage : "As regards definitions —the most important point in a work of this sort—it should be borne in mind not only that the etymological signification of a word is to be elucidated, but that the reader must be enabled to form a satisfactory idea of the *thing* the word represents. The definition should apply to that thing, and to nothing else. Definitions must not be taken *verbatim* from books ; let the contributor read books to assure himself of the meanings that various authors attach to words, but let him express those meanings in his own terms. Least of all should other dictionaries be followed. Dictionaries may be used—indeed, they must be—but only as testimony from any other source is to be used, not as conclusive, but as worthy of attention." It is believed that these instructions were faithfully carried out by the collaborators, and it is certain that the matter which they furnished was prepared by them almost wholly on the basis of their independent courses of reading. It is only just to these

gentlemen that the precise share which each of them has taken in the preparation of the work should be indicated as specifically as practicable.

Dr. Ayres was originally charged with the whole subject of anatomy, including histology. On account of the magnitude of the work in these departments, together with its great practical importance, it was soon thought best to relieve him of histology altogether, as well as of the anatomy of the central nervous system. Soon after entering upon the work, he changed his residence to New Orleans, and a large part of his contributions, in the shape of a package of manuscript, was destroyed by fire while on its way from New Orleans to New York. A great portion of the work in anatomy had, therefore, to be done over again, and it devolved upon another collaborator, as will be explained farther on.

Professor Bronson undertook the departments of cutaneous and venereal diseases, including the special anatomy and physiology of the skin and the genito-urinary organs.

Dr. Bull took charge of the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the organs of sight and hearing.

Dr. Coe dealt with the greater part of general physiology and with the anatomy of the central nervous system.

Dr. Currier was charged with general pathology (non-surgical) and with the theory and practice of medicine. In addition to this share in the preliminary work, he also spent a year in assisting in the final revision.

Dr. Duane undertook the subjects of chemistry, botany, zoology (in part), and pharmacology (in part). Besides the enormous labor involved in his treatment of these branches, his continued assistance in the final revision has placed the author under a debt of gratitude which it is impossible to express in words. His original work in the branches mentioned was so comprehensive and exact that it scarcely needed editorial revision. In the final preparation of the manuscript for the entire work, Dr. Duane kindly undertook everything relating to the Oriental languages, and throughout he has materially assisted in the laborious work of proof-reading.

Professor Gage worked in the departments of histology and the physiology of digestion, respiration, and circulation. He also did a portion of the work in embryology.

Dr. Garrigues's part in the work was of brief duration, from the fact that the state of his health at the time made it advisable for him to give up all literary labor for a considerable period. The work which he did related chiefly to the writings of ancient and medieval authors.

Dr. Kelsey's work was in the department of surgery, including all the special branches not otherwise provided for.

Dr. Nevins dealt with zoology, general anatomy, comparative anatomy, anthropology, and pharmacology (in part). He also rendered valuable assistance in the final revision and in the proof-reading.

Professor Wilder furnished lists of the terms used by writers on the anatomy of the central nervous system, with bibliographical references. These lists were referred to Dr. Coe, who supplied most of the definitions of the terms they contained, only a few having been contributed by Professor Wilder himself.

Besides the work of these collaborators, assistance in the revision was rendered for a few months by Dr. H. N. Vineberg.

In addition to the general planning of the work, as well as the editorial revision, the author took charge of the departments of embryology, obstetrics, and gynæcology.

Each collaborator is credited with his own contributions by means of a letter inclosed in brackets: [A] means the author; [B], Dr. Duane; [C], Dr. Ayres; [D], Dr. Currier; [E], Dr. Kelsey; [F], Dr. Bull; [G], Dr. Bronson; [H], Dr. Garrigues; [I], Dr. Wilder; [J], Mr. Gage;

[K], Dr. Coe; [L], Dr. Nevins; and [M], Dr. Vineberg. Where any one of these letters is followed by one or more numerals (also inclosed in the brackets), the combined expression refers to the work or works consulted in the preparation of the article. Lists of all such works will be given at the end of the dictionary.

A reference to any book means simply that it has been consulted, and not that the definition given is to be considered as resting on its authority. Indeed, in many instances the insertion of these reference numerals has been made more for the purpose of serving as a sort of index to medical literature than because it was felt that authority was required for the definitions given. In many cases the definitions here given are quite at variance with the statements of the authors referred to. In like manner, the insertion of any collaborator's letter in an article means only that that gentleman has taken part in preparing the data on which the article is founded, and not that he is in any way responsible for either the definition or anything else contained in the article. While I fully appreciate the character of the work done by the collaborators, it is proper to state that I have not hesitated in any instance to recast it in accordance with my own judgment; I alone, therefore, am responsible for whatever is to be found in the book. In references to variorum works, wherever it was practicable, the name of the author of the article has been given, followed by a letter and numeral in parenthesis-marks indicating the work in which the article occurs. In references to periodicals, the abbreviated title of the periodical is given, followed by a letter in parenthesis-marks indicating which collaborator it was that made use of the article referred to; where no such letter is inserted, the article may be understood to have been examined by myself. Where page numbers are given in references to periodicals, it is to be understood that, except as regards abstracts, the page on which the article begins (or, in the case of continued articles, that on which the portion in the particular number referred to begins) is the one meant, and not the page on which the word occurs. The great number of such references, and the recent date of most of the articles referred to, constitute, it is thought, a specially valuable feature of the work.

In the preparation of a few of the articles, material assistance has been given by a number of gentlemen not belonging to the corps of collaborators. Their contributions are designated by Greek letters followed by numerals in brackets, and a list of their names will be given at the close of the work.

The vocabulary is intended to include all strictly medical terms that have become current at any period in our medical literature, and a few have been given that can not be said to have gained currency—the latter being inserted, in most instances, on account of their having been used by well-known writers. A few terms that are to be found in some other medical dictionaries have been omitted purposely, either on account of their seeming to have nothing to do with medicine, or because of their meaning being so obscure as not to admit of definitions precise enough to be of discernible value; and a few have been inserted that properly do not belong in a medical dictionary, for the reason that in other works of the sort they have been incorrectly defined. But it has not been thought best to omit any words merely on account of their being obsolete, partly because many such words throw more or less light on the origin and primitive meaning of terms still in common use, but mainly because it can hardly be said of any word now considered obsolete that it will not shortly come into vogue again. The following illustrations of this uncertainty may be mentioned: In Hooper's edition of Quincy's "Medical Dictionary," published in 1802, obsolete words were excluded from the major vocabulary, but were given in a separate list at the end of the volume. That list contains the word *acne*, a term with which the dermatological writers of the present day could hardly dispense. Another pointed instance of the revival of a term that had long ago fallen into disuse is that of *sal alembroth*, the compound anciently denoted by that name having been very recently brought into use as an antiseptic (and under that name) by Sir Joseph Lister.

Moreover, many words that but a short time since would have been pronounced obsolete by almost any person versed in modern English medical literature are coming to be current among us, largely in consequence of the increasing extent to which we read the writings of the Germans, who have either long used them or lately revived them. For example, the word *struma*, which but a few years since was commonly understood by us as meaning scrofula and nothing else, is now frequently employed by writers in our own language as a synonym of *goître*, in which sense it has long been in use among the Germans. It is evident, therefore, that the assumption that a word has been consigned to oblivion is a very unsafe ground on which to omit it from a work of this character.

In contemporary medical literature we constantly meet with words that belong to the technical language employed by writers on physics, chemistry, botany, and zoology ; and, within reasonable limits, it seems desirable that they should be explained in a medical dictionary. These limits necessarily vary with the different sciences. As regards physics, the terms given in this work include for the most part only those that have a direct medical bearing or are used in accounts of processes of investigation subsidiary to medical science, particularly those of electro-physics, optics, acoustics, and the like.

Chemical terms have been included with fewer exceptions than those of the other sciences in question. An illustration of the wisdom of this course is to be found in the recent importance assumed by acetanilide ("antifebrine") in medical literature, although it was before of interest only to chemists. Books on chemistry do not always contain definitions of the technical terms to be found in them, and the same may be said of works on pharmacy and the materia medica. Consequently, and in view of the additions constantly being made to the materia medica from the list of substances before known to few but the chemists, it has been thought best to give, besides the descriptive terms, a great number of the names of such substances, but it has not been considered necessary to mention every known derivative of the various bases and acids. The commercial names of drugs are also given, as well as the native names of medicinal substances that are brought to market from various quarters of the world.

The chemical notation followed has been devised by Dr. Duane on a plan calculated to express structural peculiarities without an unwarrantable expenditure of space. It is explained by Dr. Duane as follows :

"In indicating the structural composition of the aromatic compounds, the following notation is used: Benzene,

```
HC - CH
HC    CH
HC = CH
```

is denoted by C_6(H,H,H,H,H,H,). Any substitution compound of benzene is denoted by writing the replacing radicle in place of the hydrogen. Thus, phenol,

```
HC - CH
HC    C(OH)
HC = CH
```

pyrocatechin (orthodioxybenzene),

```
HC - CH
HC    C(OH)
HC = C(OH)
```

resorcin (metadioxybenzene),

```
HC - CH
HC    C(OH)
(OH)C = CH
```

and hydroquinone (paradioxybenzene),

```
HC - CH
(OH)C    C(OH)
HC = CH
```

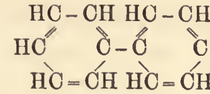
are written respectively C_6(H,H,OH,H,H,H,), C_6(H,H,OH,OH,H,H,), C_6(H,H,OH,H,OH,H,), and C_6(H,H,OH,H,H,OH,). If the replacing radicles are interconnected, as in quinone,

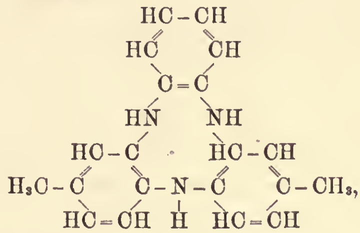
```
HC - CH
HC    C - O
HC = C - O
```

this is indicated by a brace connecting the symbols of the two radicles, thus: C_6(H,H,O,O,H,H,). The absence of a radicle is denoted by a dash, as in phenyl,

```
HC - CH
HC    C —
HC = CH
```

written C_6(H,H, —,H,H,H,). Conjugated

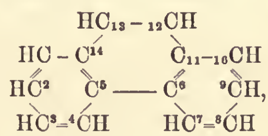
benzene compounds are represented in like manner. Thus, diphenyl,  is written C_6(H,H,—,H,H,H,) C_6(—,H,H,H,H,H,), the brace connecting the two dashes denoting the bond uniting the two carbon atoms with which no radicle is connected. It may also, although less properly, be written C_6(H,H,C_6[—,H,H,H,H,H,],H,H,H,), the second phenyl molecule being considered as a radicle replacing hydrogen in a benzene molecule. So also rosaniline,



may be written C_6(H,H,H,H,NH C_6[—,H,CH_3,H,H,H], NH C_6[—,—,H,H,CH_3,H,],), or, better,

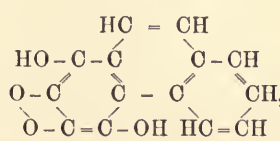
C_6(H,H,H,H,NH,—,) C_6(—,H,CH_3,H,H,NH,) C_6(—,NH,H,CH_3,H,H,).

Compounds containing condensed benzene nuclei are written as if composed of a single closed carbon chain, the brace being used to indicate interconnected carbon atoms. Thus, anthracene,



is written C_{14}(H,H,H,H,—,—,H,H,H,H,—,H,H,—,), the formula in this case being considered as a single closed chain, and the carbon atoms being enumerated in the order indicated by the numerals appended to them.

"The foregoing formulæ may be still further abbreviated by writing, instead of a number of adjacent H's separated by commas, a single H with a subscript numeral. Thus, benzene becomes $C_6(H_6)$; pyrocatechin, $C_6(H_2$,OH,OH,H_2,); resorcin, $C_6(H_2$,OH,H,OH,H,), or $C_6(H_3$,OH,H,OH,); hydroquinone, $C_6(H_2$,OH,H_2,OH,); rosaniline, $C_6(H_4$,NH,—,) C_6(—,H,CH_3,H_2,NH,) C^6(—,NH,H,CH_3,H_2,); and alizarin,



becomes C_{14}(OH,O,O,OH,—,—,H_4,—,H_2,—,). In these formulæ it matters not how the members within the parenthesis are shifted, so long as the order remains the same, since it makes no difference which carbon atom of the closed benzene chain is considered the first. Thus, resorcin may be written either C_6(H,H,OH,H,OH,H,), or C_6(H,H,H,OH,H,OH,), or C_6(OH,H,H,H,OH,H,), or C_6(H,OH,H,OH,H,H,)."

The mineralogical terms found in medical literature are almost limited to the native forms of certain mineral drugs and to those used in descriptive crystallography; and, with few exceptions, these are all of them that it has been thought well to mention.

In botany the plan has been to include, along with descriptive terms, all classification names ranking above those of genera, but only those of genera and species that have, or have been supposed to have, medicinal, nutritive, or poisonous properties, or belong to the pathogenetic micro-organisms, although in some instances allied plants are mentioned briefly. The popular and the commercial names of plants and vegetable drugs, in English, French, and German, have also been included, as well as the native names of plants that are brought from countries where other languages are spoken.

In zoology the same plan has been followed as in botany. As the animal kingdom contributes but little to the materia medica, the list of names of genera and species given is naturally very brief. In regard to the animal parasites, with few exceptions, only those are mentioned that are parasitic in man or the domesticated animals. As to botanical and zoological classification-names, it has been thought desirable that the definitions should be given under those that are preferred by systematic writers, with cross-references from the synonymous names; but authors' preferences vary from time to time, and consequently it will be found in some instances that a name which, at the time the definition was made, seemed to be the one generally preferred has been more or less supplanted by another. The system of cross-references, however, will readily enable the reader to turn from the one to the other.

Not only pure Latin words, but also Latinized forms of Greek words, as well as words adopted unchanged from the Greek into the Latin, together with many words of modern formation but with Latin terminations and forms of inflection, have been given as Latin words. This has been done rather as a matter of convenience (as will be explained when the subject of pronunciation is referred to) than from forgetfulness of the fact that many of them might quite as properly be called English, French, German, Italian, or Spanish by adoption. Some Latin words are omitted from the major list, because they are given as equivalents under English or other headings that are almost identical. This has been done for the sake of saving space.

Regularly formed genitives of Latin nouns of the first and second declensions have not been given as a rule, but those of nouns of the other declensions, especially those involving augmentation, are generally given. In the case of Latinized Greek nouns (here treated as Latin), the Greek form of the genitive is first given, followed by the pure Latin form. For example, the genitive of *basis* is given: *baseos* (*-sis*). The first form is considered preferable in most instances, not from the notion that the Romans necessarily gave up their own forms of inflection in the case of words actually adopted by them from the Greek, but because the great majority of the words in question were not so adopted, but were looked upon by the old medical writers as still Greek, and by many of them written in Greek letters. The second form of the genitive is given because it is found in literature. Latin plurals are not given unless they are decidedly irregular, for they are readily formed from the genitives.

In giving the derivation of words, the endeavor has been made to take up as little space as was consistent with clearness. With this object in view, where a number of words of substantially the same origin follow each other in regular sequence, the derivation has often been given only under one of them, and frequent reference is made (by means of syllables printed in italics, followed by the sign *) to a *Table of Initial and Terminal Parts of Words*, to be printed at the close of the book, which renders a great saving of space possible, and will, it is thought, give the student a clearer idea than could well be conveyed otherwise of the prevailing systems of scientific word-building. Liddell and Scott's and Donnegan's Greek lexicons, Sophocles's lexicon of Byzantine Greek, and Leverett's and Lewis and Short's edition of Andrews's Freund's Latin lexicon have for the most part been referred to for the orthography, derivation, and meaning of the Greek and Latin words that are given in indicating the etymology of the terms that constitute headings in this work.

The major list includes some words belonging to the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, or other languages of Europe or to those of Asia, Africa, Central America, South America, or Australasia. They are such as are occasionally met with in medical writings in English, French, or German, being mainly the names of drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, medicinal plants, or mineral springs.

In the arrangement of the subheadings, this work differs somewhat from most dictionaries.

A majority of the compound expressions consist of an adjective and a noun, and most dictionaries arrange them under the adjective. In this one they are usually given under the noun, that being generally the fundamental word. An analogous principle is observed when the title consists of two or more nouns, the definition being given under that noun which is considered the fundamental one, the other nouns being regarded as modifying or adjective expressions; for example, *balm-of-Gilead fir* is defined under Fir. In the case of certain chemical expressions containing such words as Acid, Alcohol, Aldehyde, etc., this rule is reversed, the definition being placed under the adjective, as the contrary course would have led to articles of inconvenient length. When both of two words constituting a title are equally significant, the definition will generally be found under the first of them, and in doubtful cases the title is entered under both names, a cross-reference being given from one to the other. The names of salts are arranged under those of the bases. In compound anatomical expressions, the definition is placed under the first noun; for example, *neck of the femur* is defined under Neck, and not under Femur. Such expressions as *Addison's disease*, *Emmet's operation*, etc., will be found under Disease, Operation, etc., and, in general, proper names are not given as primary headings. The names of pharmaceutical preparations are to be looked for according to the following rule: A title that contains the name of one or more drugs will be found under the name of the drug, or, in case more than one such name figures in the title, under the one that occurs first; a title that does not contain the name of a drug will be found under the title common to similar preparations. For example, *liquor ammonii carbonatis* is defined under Ammonium, but *aqua anhaltina* is defined under Aqua. The same rule applies to products of plants and to parts of plants, regarded as drugs; hence, *radix aconiti* is defined under Aconitum, and *oil of rosemary* under Rosemary. Names of drugs that are natural products (in the sense of not being made according to a formula) are to be looked for under their English titles; for example, *iron sulphate* will be found under Iron, with a cross-reference from Ferri *sulphas*. But formal preparations made from such natural products are defined under their Latin titles, if such there are; otherwise, under the official or the most customary titles in the language in which they occur; thus, *tincture of chloride of iron* is defined under *Tinctura* ferri *chloridi*. But the preparations of the French Codex are usually given under the French titles, even if a Latin synonym exists, inasmuch as such Latin titles as occur in the Codex are always employed as synonyms, and are never regarded as the principal titles; hence, *asparagus juice* is defined under *Suc de pointe d'*asperge, and not under *Succus* asparagi. Those French preparations, however, which closely resemble preparations given under Latin titles in other pharmacopœias are defined under the titles of such analogous preparations; thus, the *Bain dit de Barèges* of the French Codex is defined under Balneum *baretginense* [Belg. Ph.]. In general, when any preparation is comparable with one that is official in the United States Pharmacopœia, it is defined under the Latin title there given; otherwise, under the corresponding title in the British Pharmacopœia, or, if that gives no analogous preparation, under the corresponding title of the German Pharmacopœia. In references to the different pharmacopœias, when no date is given, the latest edition is usually meant, but in a few instances such editions were not accessible at the time of printing. In all headings and subheadings, a strictly alphabetical order is followed, every word in the title being regarded as determining this order; the only exception is in the case of nouns in the plural, which are arranged in the subheadings in the same order as if they were in the singular. A cross-reference printed in italics always refers to a heading in the same article; one containing a word printed in small capitals refers to the article on that word (or the word of which it is the plural or an oblique case). The direction "See the major list" denotes that the subheading will be found defined in its proper place as a major heading.

What is said concerning the derivation and signification of English words rests largely on the authority of Dr. Noah Webster. In the spelling of such words, the predominant usage among American authors has been followed for the most part. For example:

For variable nouns in -our, see the equivalent forms in -or.
" " verbs " -ise, " " " " " -ize.
" " nouns " -isation, " " " " " -ization.
" " " " -er, " " " " " -re.

The present tendency to omit the hyphen from compound words has been followed strictly in the case of names of chemical compounds, but in other cases some variation has been made; in general, the hyphen has been retained where it came between two vowels (as in *intra-ocular*), but omitted from other words of like construction (as in *intraperitoneal*). The Latin diphthongs have generally been preserved in English nouns (English, that is, in form), but not so generally in the corresponding adjectives (*e. g.*, *perinæorrhaphy*, but *perineal*). In some such adjectives, however (such as *fœtal*, *fæcal*, etc.), the diphthong has been retained. *Fœtus* has been preferred to *fetus*, not as being required by the etymology, but as being established by long usage. In general, regard has been paid to etymology in giving the preference to one of two or more ways of spelling a word, but it has not been thought best to insist upon radical deviations from widely prevalent usage. For example, *aneurysm* has been preferred to *aneurism*, *thyreoid* to *thyroid*, and *lacrymation* to *lachrymation*. In the case of the latter word, there is good precedent for *lacrimation*, but there seems to be some doubt whether the Latin *lacrima* was a changed form of δάκρυμα, or was of common origin with the latter. In the case of such words as *silvestris* (here preferred to *sylvestris*) there is little room for doubt on that point, and the preference has been given accordingly. In like manner, *Sylvian* and *sylvius* would have been made to give way to *Silvian* and *silvius* but for the consideration that it was desirable to retain the primitive form of Latinization of proper names and their derivatives, however faulty it might be.

Latin words derived from Greek words beginning with ῥ will be found spelled with *rh* instead of *r* (*e. g.*, *rhachitis*, not *rachitis*). So, too, in such compounds as *hydrorrhachis* (preferred to *hydrorhachis*) the plain and unequivocal rule of the Greek language has been followed, namely, that, where a prefix ending in a short syllable is united to a word beginning with ῥ, the ῥ must be preceded by ῤ. The Latin rendering of the Greek ει was various with the ancients, who sometimes employed *ei*, but more commonly *i*. The former seems preferable, both as indicating the origin and as conducing to the proper pronunciation, but this consideration has not been held to be of sufficient moment to warrant any decided departure from prevalent methods. Where, however, the forms in *ei* and in *i* have each seemed to be well supported, the preference has been given to the former, notably in the derivatives of ἀγγεῖον. In the spelling of French words, the improved forms employed by a few recent writers, especially the late M. Robin, have been adopted. In German words spelled indifferently with *c* or *k*, the former has generally been preferred. The recent tendency to change *th* to *t* (*e. g.*, to write *Weichteile* instead of *Weichtheile*) it has not been thought best to follow. In Spanish words, the system of accentuation employed in the last edition of the Spanish Academy's "Diccionario de la Lengua Castellana" has been adhered to as far as it could be ascertained to apply.

To indicate the pronunciation, the scheme printed at the foot of the pages has been devised rather for its simplicity and ready intelligibility than for its capacity to show nice shades of pronunciation. Many of the latter can be manifested only with the voice, and an attempt to teach them by means of a printed key would necessarily fail. The chief purpose of the plan adopted

is to so guide those who have already acquired some knowledge of the language concerned as to enable them to take advantage of it, but it is thought that it will also enable others to pronounce in such a manner as to answer all ordinary requirements. Where a word is pronounced in more than one way, both the recognized pronunciations are given, usually, however, only the variable syllables being repeated. To repeat the pronunciation in full would have sacrificed considerable space, and added unwarrantably to the bulk of the book. For the same reason, the pronunciation of subheadings has not been given, but that of the technical words embodied in them will be found under those words as major headings. The pronunciation of Latin words is given according to both the English and the Roman method, the Continental method being ignored—not because it is considered less reasonable than the English, but because this dictionary is designed chiefly for the use of persons who commonly speak the English language, by whom many of the commoner Latin words have ceased to be considered as foreign, and, except when combined with other Latin words or inflected according to Latin forms, are treated as English by adoption. The Roman method, strange as it may seem to those who are unaccustomed to it, and who now see it for the first time in a medical dictionary, is the one now taught in the leading universities of this country, and it will doubtless be adopted everywhere within a very few years. In this work it is indicated in the syllables inclosed in parenthesis-marks. In some instances (like that of the word *hydrocele*) it has been necessary to give three pronunciations—the word being really Latin (or Latinized Greek), and so calling for the two forms of Latin pronunciation, but also so thoroughly adopted into English as in common use to have come to be pronounced as if it had a distinct English form. Latin words made from modern proper names (chiefly botanical and zoological classification-names) have been treated in such a way as to give to that part of the word representing the proper name the pronunciation that the name would have if standing alone, and to the terminal portion the pronunciation that an ordinary Latin word of like formation would have (*e. g.*, *Ammannia*, pronounced only $A^{3}m$-$ma^{3}n'ni^{2}$-a^{3}, and not, as in an ordinary word, by the English method also, $A^{2}m$-$ma^{2}n'ni^{2}$-a^{3}). It has not been thought best to attempt to indicate the pronunciation of other words than those belonging to the Latin, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese language.

In the transliteration of Arabic words, the following scheme, devised by Dr. Duane, has been followed :

Unconnected.	Terminal.	Medial.	Initial.		Unconnected.	Terminal.	Medial.	Initial.		Unconnected.	Terminal.	Medial.	Initial.	
ا	ـا	—	—	*a, e, i, o, u* (initial); *â* (medial).	ز	ـز	—	—	*z*	ق	ـق	ـقـ	قـ	*q*
ب	ـب	ـبـ	بـ	*b*	س	ـس	ـسـ	سـ	*s*	ك	ـك	ـكـ	كـ	*k*
ت	ـت	ـتـ	تـ	*t*	ش	ـش	ـشـ	شـ	*sh*	ڭ	ـڭ	ـڭـ	ڭـ	*ng* (Malay, Turkish).
ث	ـث	ـثـ	ثـ	*th* (in Persian, *s̲*).	ص	ـص	ـصـ	صـ	*ç*	ل	ـل	ـلـ	لـ	*l*
ج	ـج	ـجـ	جـ	*j*	ض	ـض	ـضـ	ضـ	*dz*	م	ـم	ـمـ	مـ	*m*
ح	ـح	ـحـ	حـ	*c*	ط	ـط	ـطـ	طـ	*t*	ن	ـن	ـنـ	نـ	*n*
خ	ـخ	ـخـ	خـ	*kh*	ظ	ـظ	ـظـ	ظـ	*dh*	و	ـو	—	—	*u, w* (initial); *û, w* (medial).
د	ـد	—	—	*d*	ع	ـع	ـعـ	عـ	*O*	ه	ـه ـة	ـهـ	هـ	*h*
ذ	ـذ	—	—	*th'*	غ	ـغ	ـغـ	غـ	*gh*	ى	ـى	ـيـ	يـ	*i, y*
ر	ـر	—	—	*r*	ف	ـف	ـفـ	فـ	*f*					

In the selection of the pictorial illustrations, those have been chosen which were thought most suitable rather than those which were pretty to look upon. Wherever it was practicable, the permission of authors or publishers has been asked for to make use of cuts taken from their works. It is right that the liberality with which such permission has been granted should be recognized; in particular, the author is indebted to Messrs. J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, for liberty to make use of the excellent drawings given in their work entitled "Drugs and Medicines of North America."

It is proper that due acknowledgment should be made of the extent to which references to medical literature have been facilitated by the use of the "Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office," and of the privileges which have been accorded to several of the collaborators at the Astor Library, the Library of the New York Hospital, and the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine.

The value of a dictionary seems to me to depend upon its accuracy, the convenience of its arrangement, and its comprehensiveness; and in the preparation of this work those qualities have been esteemed in the order in which they are here enumerated. It is hoped that the work will commend itself to the medical profession.

Frank P. Foster.

FOSTER'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

C E Reed M.D. 1894.

A

A. For the force of this letter as an abbreviation and in composition, see the "List of Abbreviations" and the "Table of Initial and Terminal Parts of Words."

AABACH (Ger.), n. Written also *Abach*. Pr. a^3'ba^{3}ch^2. A Bavarian spring containing calcium carbonate and sodium chloride and sulphate.

AABAM (Ar.), n. An alchemical name for lead. [A, 306.]

AABEC, n. The bark of an Australian bush, said to have diaphoretic properties. [N. K. Morton, "Med. and Surg. Reporter," May 29, 1875, p. 425.]

AACHEN (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}ch^2'e^{2}n. Fr., *Aix-la-Chapelle*. The Aquisgranum of the ancient Romans; a town in Rhenish Prussia containing a number of sulphurous springs of the temperature of 131° F. According to von Liebig, 10,000 parts of the water of the Kaiserquelle, the richest in sulphur, contain:

Sodium chloride	26·161
Sodium bromide	·036
Sodium iodide	·005
Sodium sulphide	·095
Sodium sulphate	2·836
Potassium sulphate	1·527
Sodium carbonate	6·449
Lithium carbonate	·049
Magnesium carbonate	·506
Calcium carbonate	1·579
Strontium carbonate	·002
Ferrous carbonate	·095
Silicic acid	·661
Organic matter	·769
Carbon dioxide, free or partly free	5·000

It contains also traces of fluorine, boron, arsenic, and probably allyl. The waters are drank and used as baths, chiefly for chronic catarrhs, biliary congestion, hæmorrhoids, skin diseases, rheumatism, gout, and syphilis. [A, 308, 319, 327.]

AAEZ, n. Pr. a^3-e^{2}s'. A hot sulphurous spring in Portugal. [A, 321.]

AAL, n. Pr. a^{3}l. 1. A terebinthaceous tree, indigenous to the Moluccas. The bark is aromatic, and has been used as a condiment. [B, 38.] 2. A red dye obtained from the root of the *Morinda citrifolia*, a tree growing in Central India. [B, 37.]

AALBAUM (Ger.), n. Written also *Ahlbaum*. Pr. a^{3}l'ba^3-um. See Lonicera *xylosteum*.

AALBEERE (Ger.), n. Written also *Ahlbeere*. Pr. a^{3}l'ba-re^2. A common term for various species of the genus *Ribes*, also for the *Rhamnus frangula* and the *Prunus padus* (*q. v.*). [B.]

AALBEERSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}l'bar-stra^3-uch^2. The black-currant bush. See Ribes *rubrum*. [A, 315.]

AALBESING (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}l'ba-zi^{2}ng. See Aalbeere.

AALCLIM, n. Written also *aalklim*. An East Indian species of *Bauhinia*. [B.]

AALKIRSCHE (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}l'ki^{2}rsh-e^2. The black wild service-berry. [A, 315.] The term is applied also to various other plants. See Heckenkirsche, Vogelbeere, and Elsebeere. [A, 305.]

AALKLIM, n. See Aalclim.

AALSHORN (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}ls'ho^{2}rn. A term applied to various species of elder. See Sambucus.—**A'baum.** The elder-tree.

AANDE, n. Pr. a^{3}nd. Written also *aand*, *and*, *ande*, *aind*, *aynd*, and *end*. A.-S., *anda*. Old Norse, *andi*. A popular term for breath, generally obsolete, but said to be still in use in Scotland and the North of England. [J, 50.]

AANS, n. A Hindu term for the *Terminalia alata*. [A, 328.]

AARBEERE (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}r'ba-re^2. The *Cratægus torminalis*. [B.]

AARBLEICHERT (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}r'bli-ch^{2}e^{2}rt. See Ahrbleichert.

AARGHEES, n. A corruption of *aargis*, an Arabic name for the barberry-bush. [A, 322.]

AARKIRSCHE (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}r'ki^{2}rsh-e^2. The alder.

AARON, AARONSSTAB, AARONSWURZEL (Ger.), n's. Pr. a^{3}r'o^{2}n, -s-sta^{3}b, -s-vurt-ze^{2}l. See Arum.

AARWEIN (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}r'vin. See Ahrwein.

AARZIHLEBAD (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}rt'ze-le^2-ba^{3}d. A warm alkaline spring in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, containing traces of free carbon dioxide and sulphur compounds. [A, 305.]

AARZIHLE (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}rt'ze-le^2. See Aarzihlebad.

AAS, n. Pr. a^{3}z. A commune in the Lower Pyrenees, containing the springs that furnish the *eaux-bonnes*. [A, 321.]

AAS (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}s. A carcass.—**A'blatter.** Malignant pustule. [E.]—**A'blume.** The carrion-flower. See Stapelia *hirsuta*.—**A'fliege.** The carrion-fly. See Musca *cadaverina*. [B.]—**A'geruch, A'gestank.** A cadaveric odor.—**A'haft.** Cadaveric.—**A'pflanze.** See A'blume.—**A'pocke.** 1. Malignant pustule. 2. The sheep-pox. [A, 315.]

AASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{3}z'mu^{3}s, a^{3}s'mus. Gr., ἀασμός, the act of breathing. An old term for asthma. [E.]

ABABANGAY, n. A term applied in the Philippine Islands to the *Calosanthes indica*. [A, 321.]

ABABIL, n. According to Kraus, a Persian term for certain birds that were fabled to have carried the small-pox from the sea to Æthiopia; also for the disease itself. This use of the term probably arose from a mistaken interpretation of a passage in the Koran, the word *abâbîl* (meaning a separate flock, a bevy) having been taken to mean a special variety of bird. Many fabulous stories were told of the birds mentioned in that passage in the Koran. [A, 322; B, 44, 47.]

ABABOUY, n. A West Indian term for the *Ximenia americana*.

ABACA, n. Fr., *chanvre de Manille*. Manilla or West Indian hemp. See Musa *textilis*.

ABACH (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'a^{3}ch^2. See Aabach.

ABÄCHZEN (Ger.), v. refl. Pr. a^{3}b'e^{2}ch^2-tze^{2}n. To pine away.

ABACTINAL, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-a^{2}k-ti'na^{2}l. For deriv., see *Ab-** and Actinic. Lat., *abactinalis*. Fr., *abactinal*. Ger., *abaktinisch*. It., *abattinale*. Sp., *abactinal*. L. Agassiz's term for that part of a radiate which is opposite the pole from which the organs are supposed to radiate. [B, 39.]

ABACTIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b-a^{2}k'shi^2-o, a^{3}b-a^{3}k'ti^2-o. From *ab* (see *Ab-**) and *actio* (from *agere*), an act. Gr., ἀπελασία. A stealthy or forcible driving away.—**A. fœtus, A. partus.** 1. Artificial premature labor. 2. Criminal abortion. [A, 322.]

ABACTUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a^{2}b-a^{2}k'tu^{3}s, a^{3}b-a^{3}k'tu^{4}s. From *abigere*, to drive away, to force birth. Expelled.—**A. venter.** See under Venter.

ABACUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b'a^{2}k-u^{3}s, a^{3}b'a^3-ku^{4}s. Gr., ἄβαξ. Anciently, a table for drawing, playing games, etc. A table for holding preparations. [A, 336.]

ABADES, n. An old term for cantharides. [A, 334.]

ABAGMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-me^{2}n'tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). From *abigere* (see Abactus). An abortifacient. [A, 312.]

ABAIRUCU, n. Pr. a^{3}b-a^3-e-ru'ku. An East Indian term for the fruit of the *Cynometra ramiflora*. [A, 321.]

ABAISER, ABAISIR, n. Pr. a^{2}b-a'su^{5}r. Portuguese, *abaissir*. Ivory black, animal charcoal. [B, 38, 44.]

ABAISSE-LANGUE (Fr.), n. Pr. a^3-bas-la^{3}ng. A tongue-depressor.

ABAISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Pr. a^3-bas-ma^{3}n^2. 1. A falling, as of the temperature or of a part (*e. g.*, prolapse of the uterus). 2. A lowering, as of the eyelids or the voice. [A, 300.] 3. The operation of couching for cataract. [F.] 4. Mental depression.

ABAISSEUR (Fr.), n. Pr. a^3-ba-su^{5}r. A depressor (either a muscle or an instrument).—**A. de l'aile du nez.** See Depressor *alæ nasi*.—**A. de la langue.** 1. The sterno-hyoid muscle. 2. An instrument for depressing the tongue.—**A. de la lèvre inférieure.** See Depressor *labii inferioris*.—**A. de la mâchoire inférieure.** The digastric muscle.—**A. de l'angle des lèvres.** See Depressor *anguli oris*.—**A. de l'angle du nez.** See Depressor *alæ nasi*.—**A. de la paupière.** An instrument for depressing the eyelid. [F.]—**A. de la paupière inférieure.** See Depressor *palpebræ inferioris*.—**A. de la pupille.** See Rectus *inferior oculi*.—**A. de la vessie.** See Levator *prostatæ*.—**A. de l'épiglotte.** See Depressor *epiglottidis*.—**A. de l'hyoïde.** See Sterno-hyoideus.—**A. de l'œil.** See Rectus *inferior oculi*.—**A. du larynx.** See Sterno-thyroideus.—**A. externe de la tête.** That portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle which is inserted into the clavicle. [A, 301].—**A. interne de la tête.** That portion which is inserted into the sternum. [A, 301.]

ABAJANUSS (Ger.), n. Pr. a^3-ba^3'ya^3-nus. The cashew-nut.

ABAJOUE (Fr.), n. Pr. a^3-ba^{3}z-yu. A contraction of *à bas joue* (*au bas de la joue*). [A, 306.] See Cheek-pouch.

A, ape; **A^2**, at; **A^3**, ah; **A^4**, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch^2**, loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E^2**, ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I^2**, in; **N**, in; **N^2**, tank; **O**, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

ABAKTINISCH (Ger.), adj. Pr. a3b-a3k-te'ni2sh. Abactinal.

ABALIENATED, adj. Pr. a2b-a'li2-e2n-a-te2d. Lat., *abalienatus.* 1. So injured or diseased as to require removal. (Said of a part.) 2. (Obs.) weakened. (Said of the intellectual faculties.) [B, 39.] 3. Corrupted. [Celsus; A, 336.] 4. Severed, separated. [A, 318.]

ABALIENATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a2b(a3b)-a(a3)-li2-e2n-a'(a3')-shi2(ti2)-o. From *abalienare,* to estrange. Gr., ἀπαλλοτρίωσις. Abalienation.—**A. mentis.** Weakness of the mind.

ABALIENATION, n. Pr. a2b-a-li2-e2n-a'shu3n. Lat., *abalienatio.* Fr., *abaliénation.* Ger., *Abalienation.* It., *abalienazione.* Sp., *abalienación.* The state of being abalienated (*q. v.*).

ABALIENATUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a2b(a3b)-a(a3)-li2-e2n-a'(a3')-tu3s(tu4s). Abalienated. Gr., ἀπηλλατριωμένος.—**Membra abalienata.** See under MEMBRUM.

ABAMA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a2b(a3b)-a(a3)'-ma3. A name given by Adanson to the genus *Narthecium* [Möhr.]. [B, 41, 42.]

ABAMÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Pr. a3-ba3-ma. A group of plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ* which have their type in the *Abama.* [B, 38.]

ABÄNDERUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a3b'-e2n-de2-rung. A variation (as from the type of a species); a variety. [B.]

ABANET (Heb.), n. See ABNET.

ABANGA, n. Written also *abauga.* A negro name for the fruit of a West Indian species of palm. The seeds are used in medicine, and an intoxicating drink is made from the sap of the trunk of the tree. [B, 49.]

ABÄNGSTIGUNG, ABÄNGSTUNG (Ger.), n's. Pr. a3b'-e2ng-sti2-gung, -stung. Anxiety. [A, 315.]

ABANO (It.), n. Pr. a3-ba3'no. A hot spring in the northern part of Italy. The water contains sodium, magnesium, and calcium chlorides, magnesium iodide and bromide, calcium and magnesium carbonates, silicic acid, iron silicate, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, naphtha vapor, and oxygen. [A, 328.]

ABAPTISTON, n. Pr. a2b-a2p-ti2s'to2n. Lat., *abaptista, abaptistum.* Gr., ἀβάπτιστον (τρύπανον understood), a trephine that will not sink suddenly. Fr., *abaptiste.* Ger., *Leiste.* It., *abatisto.* Sp., *abaptista.* An ancient term for a trephine that was so constructed as not to sink suddenly when the bone had been perforated by it, and thus injure the dura mater. According to some authors, this was due to its shape, that of the modern conical trephine; others state that it had a guard to prevent its sinking beyond a certain depth. [A, 311; E, 11.]

ABAPUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a2b'(a3b')-a3-pu3s(pu4s). Adanson's term for the genus *Gethyllis* (*q. v.*). [B, 41, 42.]

ABARBEITEN (Ger.), v. intr. Pr. a3b'a3r-bi-te2n. To cease to ferment.

ABAREMOTEMO (Port.), n. Pr. a3b-a3-ra-mo-ta'mo. A Brazilian tree of the genus *Abaremotemon.* [B, 44.]

ABAREMOTEMON (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a2b(a3b)-a3-re(ra)-mo-te'(ta')-mo2n. A Latinized form of *aboremotemo*; Bentham's term for a genus of leguminous plants of the sub-order *Mimosaceæ,* embracing some species of the genus *Pithecolobium.* [B, 41.]

ABARIGA, n. A species of palm growing on the Island of St. Thomas, which furnishes the fruit called abanga. [B, 38.]

ABARNAHAS, ABARNAS (Ar.), n. The alchemists' term for magnesia.

ABART (Ger.), n. Pr. a3b'a3rt. See ABÄNDERUNG.

ABARTAMEN (Ar.), n. An old term for lead.

ABARTHROSIS, n. Pr. a2b-a3r-thro'si2s. For deriv., see *Ab-** and ARTHROSIS. Fr., *abarthrose.* Ger., *Abarthrose.* It., *abartrosi.* Sp., *abartrosis.* See DIARTHROSIS and APARTHROSIS.

ABARTICULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Pr. a3b-a3r-ti2-ku6-la2r. Not connected with a joint. See ARTHRITISME *abarticulaire.*

ABARTICULATION, n. Pr. a2b-a3r-ti2k-u2-la'shu3n. Gr., διάρθρωσις. Lat., *abarticulatio* (see *Ab-** and ARTICULATIO). Fr., *abarticulation.* Ger., *Abarticulation, Verrenkung* (2d def.). It., *abarticolazione.* Sp., *abarticulación.* 1. That variety of articulation known as diarthrosis. 2. A dislocation.

ABARTIG (Ger.), adj. Pr. a3b'a3r-ti2g. Degenerate. [A, 315.]

ABARTUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a3b'a3r-tung. Degeneracy.

ABAS (Ar.), n. Tinea. [B, 44.]

ABASALOA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a2b(a3b)-a2s(a3s)-a3-lo'a3. Llave and Lexarza's term for a genus of the *Compositæ,* of which only one species is known, growing in Mexico. [B, 42.]

ABASICARPE (Fr.), n. Pr. a3-ba3-si2-ka3rp. A genus of plants of the natural order *Cruciferæ.* [B, 38.]

ABASIR, n. See ABAISER.

ABASOLOA, n. See ABASALOA.

ABAS-TUMAN, n. The seat of a military bathing establishment in the Caucasus, where there are warm springs, feebly sulphurous. [A, 319.]

ABATAGE (Fr.), n. Written also *abattage.* Pr. a3-ba3-ta3zh. Ger., *Niederwerfen, Schlachten* (1st def.). It., *abbattimento* (1st def.). Sp., *matanza* (1st def.). 1. The slaughter of an animal to prevent the spread of disease. 2. (Vet.) the procedure of "casting" an animal upon which an operation is to be performed. [A, 300.]

ABÂTARDISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Pr. a3-ba3-ta3r-des-ma3n2. Ger., *Ausartung, Abartung.* It., *degenerazione.* Sp., *degeneración.* Degeneracy (the degeneration of a race or a breed—not histological degeneration). [A, 300.]

ABATIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a2b(a3b)-a(a3)'shi2(ti2)-a3. Ruíz and Pavón's term for a genus of the natural order *Lythraceæ.* [B, 41.]

ABATIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pr. a2b(a3b)-a(a3)-shi2(ti2)-e'(a')-e(a3-a). A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Samydaceæ.* It is named from the genus *Abatia,* by some included under this tribe, but usually referred to the order *Lythraceæ.* [B, 19.]

ABATIS (Fr.), n. Pr. a3-ba3-te. A collective term for those parts of a fowl that are cast aside as unfit to be cooked, and for the refuse of a slaughter-house. [A, 300.]

ABATITIBABI, n. A South American tree yielding a transparent resin. [A, 305.]

ABATTAGE (Fr.), n. See ABATAGE.

ABATTEMENT (Fr.), n. Pr. a3-ba3t-ma3n2. Prostration; a sudden and decided diminution of the phenomena of nervous power. [J. Bouillaud, A, 332.]

ABATTIREN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a3-ba3-te're2n. To prostrate.

ABATTOIR (Fr.), n. Pr. a3-ba3-twa3r. Ger. *Schlachthaus.* It., *ammazzatoio.* Sp. *matadero.* A place set apart for the slaughter of animals.

ABATTRE (Fr.), v. Pr. a3-ba3tr. 1. (Tr.) to prostrate. 2. (Reflexive [*s'a.*]) to fall down prostrate, either wholly or on the knees (said of the lower animals). [A, 301.]

ABÄTZEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a3b'e2t-ze2n. To corrode away; to remove with caustic. [A, 315.]

ABAUGA, n. See ABANGA.

ABAVO, n. See ADANSONIA *digitata.*

ABAX (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a'ba2x, a3'ba3x. Gen., *abacis.* Gr., ἄβαξ. See ABACUS.

ABAXILE, adj. Pr. a2b-a2x'i2l. For deriv., see *Ab-** and AXIS. In botany, situated away from the axis. (Said of the embryo when not lying in the centre of the seed.) [B, 39.]

ABBÄHEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a3b'ba-he2n. To foment thoroughly. [A, 315.]

ABBÄLGEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a3b'be2l-ge2n. To enucleate.

ABBAYE DU VAL, ABBECOURT (Fr.), n's. Pr. a3-ba-du6-va3l, a3b-kur. A spring near Versailles, in France, containing iron and calcium bicarbonates and magnesium sulphate and chloride. [A, 328.]

ABBEIZEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a3b'bi-tze2n. To bite away, to remove with corrosives.

ABBEVILLE (Fr.), n. Pr. a3b-vel. A town in the department of the Somme, in France, having a cold mineral spring containing iron and calcium sulphates, sodium hydrochlorate, and bitumen. [A, 331.]

ABBIEGUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a3b'be-gung. Abduction.

ABBINDEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a3b'bi2n-de2n. 1. To ligate, especially to tie off or remove with an écraseur; hence to castrate (said of the lower animals). 2. To wean a young animal. [A, 315.]

ABBINDEWERKZEUG (Ger.), n. Pr. a3b'bi2n-de2-ve2rk''-tzoig. An old term for the implements used in tying off parts. [A, 305.]

ABBISS (Ger.), n. Pr. a3b'bi2s. A biting off; the part bitten off.—**Teufels A.** Devil's-bit. See SCABIOSA *succisa.*

ABBLATTERN (Ger.), v. intr. Pr. a3b'bla3t-e2rn. To recover from the small-pox. [A, 315.]

ABBLÄTTERN (Ger.), v. intr. Pr. a3b'ble2t-e2rn. To exfoliate.—**A'd.** adj. Exfoliating, exfoliative; capable of causing exfoliation. [A, 315.]

ABBLÄTTERUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a3b'ble2t-e2-rung. Exfoliation, desquamation.—**A'smittel.** An exfoliative.

ABBRAND (Ger.), n. Pr. a3b'bra3nd. 1. The oxide formed when a metal is heated in the air. [B.] 2. The loss of material in the process of testing by heat. [A, 315.]

ABBRECHEN (Ger.), n. Pr. a3b'bre2ch2-e2n. See ABRUPTION.

ABBRENNEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a3b'bre2n-e2n. 1. To burn away. 2. To deflagrate.

ABBRENNER (Ger.), n. Pr. a3b'bre2n-e2r. A deflagrator. [A, 315.]

ABBRENNUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a3b'bre2n-ung. Deflagration.

ABBRÜHUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a3b'bru6-hung. A scalding.

A-B-C-DARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a(a3)-be(ba)-se(ka)-da'(da3')-ri2-a3. See ACMELLA *mauritiana.*

ABCÉDÉ (Fr.), adj. Pr. a3b-sa-da. Advanced to suppuration; having formed an abscess. [E.]

ABCÉDER (Fr.), v. intr. Pr. a3b-sa-da. Lat., *abscedere.* Ger., *vereitern.* It., *suppurare.* Sp., *abceder.* 1. To end in the formation of an abscess (said of a phlegmon). 2. To break and discharge (said of an abscess). [A, 300.]

ABCÈS (Fr.), n. Pr. a3b-se2. An abscess. [E.]—**A. aigu.** An acute abscess. [E.]—**A. arthrifluent.** A wandering abscess which originates in a diseased joint. [Nicaise, "Rev. de chir.," June, 1885, p. 486.]—**A. canaliculaire du sein.** A mammary abscess communicating with the milk-ducts. [E.]—**A. chaud.** An acute abscess. [E.]—**A. consécutif.** A secondary or metastatic abscess. [E.]—**A. constitutionel.** A constitutional abscess. See *Diathetic* ABSCESS.—**A. de la lymphe.** See *Lymphatic* ABSCESS.—**A. dermique.** See *Dermoid* ABSCESS.—**A. des gaines tendineuses.** See *Thecal* ABSCESS.—**A. de l'œil.** See PANOPHTHALMITIS *purulenta.*—**A. de voisinage.** See ABSCESS *of proximity.*—**A. en bouton de chemise.** A shirt-stud abscess; a mammary abscess which, being essentially submammary, communi-

cates with a large subcutaneous pus-cavity by a narrow channel running through the mammary gland—the entire suppurating tract having thus the shape of a shirt-stud. [A, 222.]—**A. essentiel.** See *Idiopathic* ABSCESS.—**A. froid.** A cold abscess.—**A. froid extra-périostique.** A variety of the "abscess of proximity" in which an abscess forms in the cellular tissue situated on the outer surface of the periosteum, and is generally held to be indicative of osteitis. [Nicaise, *loc. cit.*].—**A. ganglionnaire.** See *Lymphatic* ABSCESS.—**A. ganglionnaire scrofuleux.** A scrofulous lymphatic abscess.—**A. hématique.** See *Diathetic* ABSCESS.—**A. laiteux.** See *Mammary* ABSCESS.—**A. lamelleux de la membrane du tympan.** See *Interlamellar* ABSCESS *of the membrana tympani.*—**A. médullaire.** According to Chassaignac, a medullary abscess should be distinguished from purulent osteo-myelitis by its being strictly confined by new bony walls formed within the medullary cavity. ["Arch. gén. de méd.," Feb., 1880, p. 240.]—**A. migrateur.** See *Wandering* ABSCESS.—**A. odontopathique.** See *Dental* ABSCESS.—**A. opistho-pharyngien.** See *Retro-pharyngeal* ABSCESS.—**A. par congestion.** See *Wandering* ABSCESS.—**A. par dépôt.** An old term for a wandering abscess.—**A. par fluxion.** An acute abscess.—**A. par sympathie de continuité.** See *Sympathetic* ABSCESS.—**A. péri-amygdalien.** An abscess in the tissue surrounding the tonsil.—**A. sanguin.** An abscess due to the breaking down of an effusion of blood.—**A. séreux.** Gosselin has used the term *a. séreux sous-périostique* to denote a collection of reddish serosity beneath the periosteum during the early stage of traumatic osteitis; Nicaise applies the expression *a. séreux extra-périostique* to like collections on the outer surface of the periosteum in cases of "external periostitis" (see PAROSTEITIS). [Nicaise, "Rev. mens. de méd. et de chir.," Oct., 1879, p. 780.]—**A. soudain.** Under this term Delpech has described a variety of abscess, included by him among the cold abscesses. These abscesses, which are of extreme gravity, develop suddenly in the subcutaneous or the intermuscular cellular tissue, without having been preceded by any manifest local inflammation. They very rapidly acquire a large size, and are accompanied by high fever. When the abscess bursts, the pus appears of good character, but is remarkably fœtid. Sometimes it becomes more serous and quite abundant in the course of a few days; in other cases the first abscess dries up suddenly, and others follow in great numbers. A fœtid, serous diarrhœa sets in, and this and the discharge from the abscesses rapidly undermine the patient's strength. [S. Laugier, A, 329.]—**A. sous-épidermique.** Suppuration beneath the epidermis, as in paronychia. [A, 331.]—**A. stercoraire, A. stercoral.** See *Fæcal* ABSCESS.—**A. sudoripare.** See ABSCESSUS *sudoriparus.*—**A. tubéreux.** An abscess of a tuberous or furuncular appearance. The term was applied by Velpeau to abscesses of the areola of the nipple. [A, 222.]

ABCESSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b-se^{2}s'u^{3}s, a^{3}b-ke^{2}s'u^{4}s. See ABSCESSUS.

A-B-C-KRAUT (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}-ba-tsa'kra^{3}-ut. See ACMELLA *mauritiana.*

ABDACHUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'da^{3}ch^{2}-ung. See DÉCLIVE.

ABDAMPFEN (Ger.), v. intr. Pr. a^{3}b'da^{3}mp-fe^{2}n. To evaporate (in the passive sense).

ABDÄMPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'de^{2}mp-fe^{2}n. To evaporate (to cause to evaporate).

ABDÄMPFUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'de^{2}mp-fung. See ABDÄMPFEN.—**A'sgefäss.** An evaporating vessel.—**A'skessel.** An evaporating kettle.—**A'smaschine.** See EVAPORATOR.—**A'spfanne.** An evaporating pan.—**A'sschale.** An evaporating capsule.

ABDELAVI (Ar.), n. See CUCUMIS *chate.*

ABDOMEN (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-do'me^{2}n. Gen., *abdominis.* Gr., λαπάρα, γαστήρ, ὑπογάστριον, ἦτρον, περιτόναιον. Fr., *abdomen, ventre, bas-ventre.* Ger., *Unterleib, Hinterleib* (in the lower animals), *Bauch, Wanst.* It., *addome, addomine, ventre.* Sp., *abdomen, vientre, bajo vientre.* Syn.: *venter, venter infimus* (seu *imus*), *alvus, uterus* [Celsus, A, 322]. Of doubtful etymology, generally said to be from *abdere*, to conceal, and *omen* (either in the sense of a presage, from the ancient augurs' having found their inspiration in its contents, or as a contraction of *omentum*)—so that the word would signify either that which conceals the omen or that which conceals the omentum. [A, 300.] Kraus considers it more likely to have come from the Hebrew אב־דמן, the father (or source) of ordure. [A, 322.] The word is said to have been first used in English writing by Copland, in 1541. [B, 39.] 1. The belly; being that one of the great visceral cavities of the body which is bounded by the diaphragm above and the floor of the pelvis (or, in a more restricted sense, the plane of the pelvic entrance) below. 2. (Obs.) the genitals. 3. (Fig.) gluttony.—**Abdominis exploratio.** A physical examination of the abdomen.—**Pendulous a.** Lat., *venter propendulus.* Fr., *ventre avalé* (ou *en besace*), *prolapsus profond* (ou *pariétoviscéral*) *de la paroi abdominale* [Guéniot, "Arch. de tocol.," May, 1885, p. 425]. Ger., *Hängebauch.* It., *ventre avvallato.* Sp., *vientre caido.* An abnormal protrusion of the anterior wall of the abdomen and its sinking downward in front of the pubic arch. The term should be restricted to that condition in which the weight of the abdominal contents fails to be supported properly, from lack of tone in the muscles, but it is sometimes applied to the prominence due to an accumulation of fat. When the state first referred to occurs during pregnancy it is often spoken of as a form of anteversion of the gravid uterus. See also EVENTRATION and PROLAPSUS *graisseux.*

ABDOMINAL, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-do^{2}m'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. Gr., ὑπογάστριος. Lat., *abdominalis.* Fr., *abdominal.* Ger., *abdominal.* It., *addominale.* Sp., *abdominal.* Syn.: *ventral.* 1. Pertaining to the abdomen. 2. (Rare) having a large belly. See ABDOMINOUS. 3. Having ventral fins (said of fishes). [B.]—**A'athmen** (Ger.). A. respiration.—**A'eingeweide** (Ger.). The a. organs.—**A'krankheit** (Ger.). A disease of an a. organ.—**A'nervenfieber** (Ger.). Typhoid fever.—**A'schwangerschaft** (Ger.). Abdominal gestation.—**A'typhus.** (Ger.). Typhoid fever.

ABDOMINOSCOPY, n. Pr. a^{2}b-do^{2}m-i^{2}n-o^{2}s'co-pi^{2}. Lat., *abdominoscopia* (from *abdomen*, and Gr., σκόπεῖν [see *-scopy**]). Fr., *abdominoscopie.* Ger., *Abdominoskopie.* It., *addominoscopia.* Sp., *abdominoscopia.* See LAPAROSCOPY.

ABDOMINO-THORACIC, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-do^{2}m''i^{2}n-o-tho-ra^{2}s'-i^{2}k. Lat., *abdomino-thoracicus.* Fr., *abdomino-thoracique.* Ger., *abdominothoracisch.* It., *addomino-toracico.* Sp., *abdomino-toracico.* Pertaining to both the abdomen and the thorax.

ABDOMINOUS, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-do^{2}m'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. An unusual synonym of *abdominal*, especially in the sense of the 2d def. of that word.

ABDOMINO-UTEROTOMY, n. Pr. a^{2}b-do^{2}m''i^{2}n-o-u^{2}-te^{2}-ro^{2}t'o-mi^{2}. From *abdomen, uterus*, and τέμνειν (see *-tomy**). Fr., *abdomino-utérotomie.* See LAPARO-HYSTEROTOMY.

ABDOPPELN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'do^{2}p-pe^{2}ln. To double-stitch; to sew with a double thread. [A, 315.]

ABDREHEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'dra-he^{2}n. To twist off; to remove by torsion.

ABDUCE, v. tr. Pr. a^{2}b-du^{2}s'. See ABDUCT.

ABDUCENS (Lat.), adj. and n. Pr. a^{2}b-du^{2}'-se^{2}nz, a^{3}b-du'-ke^{2}ns. From *ab* (see *Ab-**), and *ducere*, to lead. See ABDUCENT and ABDUCTOR.—**A. labiorum.** See LEVATOR *anguli oris.*—**A. nerve.** See under NERVE.—**A. oculi.** Fr., *abducteur de l'œil.* Ger., *Abziehmuskel des Auges.* It., *abduttore dell' occhio.* Sp., *abductor del ojo.* 1. The external rectus muscle of the eye, the action of which is to roll the globe outward. It arises by two heads, one from the outer margin of the optic foramen, and the other from the lower margin of the sphenoidal fissure, and is inserted into the sclerotic near the outer margin of the cornea. [F.] 2. The a. nerve. See under NERVE.—**A. oris.** See LEVATOR *anguli oris.*—**A'wurzeln** (Ger.) The roots of the a. nerve. [I, 6.]

ABDUCENS-FACIALIS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a^{2}b-du^{2}''se^{2}nz-fa-si^{2}-a'li^{2}s, a^{3}b-du''ke^{2}ns-fa^{3}-ki^{2}-a^{3}l'i^{2}s. Pertaining to the abducens and the facial nerves.—**A.-f'kern** (Ger.). **A.-f. nucleus.** The common nucleus of the abducens and facial nerves. [I, K.]

ABDUCENT, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-du^{2}'se^{2}nt. Lat., *abducens.* Fr., *abducteur.* Ger., *abziehend.* It., *abduttore.* Sp., *abductor.* Abducting, acting as an abductor.

ABDUCIREN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b-dut-se're^{2}n. To abduct.

ABDUCIREND (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b-dut-se're^{2}nd. Abducent.

ABDUCT, v. tr. Pr. a^{2}b-du^{3}kt'. Gr., ἀπάγειν. Lat., *abducere.* Fr., *ecarter.* Ger., *abduciren, abziehen.* It., *menare via.* Sp., *abducir.* To draw a part away from the median line of the body or (as used by most writers) away from the median line of a limb.

ABDUCTEUR (Fr.), adj. and n. Pr. a^{3}b-du^{6}k-tu^{6}r. Abducent; an abductor. In many instances the word is the equivalent of *adductor*, those who so use it not accepting the idea that abduction may properly mean the drawing of a part (such as a finger or toe) away from the median line of a limb.—**A. court du pouce.** See ABDUCTOR *brevis pollicis.*—**A. de l'aile du nez.** See LEVATOR *labii superioris alæque nasi.*—**A. de l'œil.** See ABDUCTOR *oculi.*—**A. de l'oreille.** See ABDUCTOR *auris.*—**A. du doigt indicateur.** See ABDUCTOR *indicis.*—**A's du gros orteil.** See ADDUCTOR *hallucis* and TRANSVERSUS *pedis.*—**A. du petit doigt.** See ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti manus.*—**A. du petit orteil.** See ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti pedis.*—**A. du trompe d'Eustache.** See ABDUCTOR *of the Eustachian tube.*—**A's laryngés.** See ABDUCTORS *of the larynx.*—**A. long de la main.** See EXTENSOR *ossis metacarpi pollicis.*—**A. long du pouce.** See ADDUCTOR *longus pollicis.*—**A. oblique du gros orteil.** See ADDUCTOR *hallucis.*—**A. transverse du gros orteil.** See TRANSVERSUS *pedis.*—**Court a. du bras.** See ABDUCTOR *brevis brachii.*—**Long a. du bras.** See ABDUCTOR *longus brachii.*

ABDUCTION, n. Pr. a^{2}b-du^{3}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἄπαγμα. Lat., *abductio* (from *ab* and *ducere*). Fr., *abduction.* Ger. *Abziehung.* It., *abduzione.* Sp., *abducción.* 1. A movement which carries a part away from the median line of the body or (in the case of the fingers and toes) away from the middle line of a limb. [C, E.] See also remarks under ABDUCTEUR. As applied to the hand, the word means flexion toward the radial side of the forearm. 2. (Obs.) separation of the fragments of a broken bone. [A, 323.]

ABDUCTOR, adj. and n. Pr. a^{2}b-du^{3}k'to^{2}r. Lat., *abductor.* Fr., *abducteur.* Ger., *Abzieher.* It., *abduttore.* Sp., *abductor.* Abducent; a muscle or nerve the action of which is to abduct a part.—**A. auricularis, A. auris** (Lat.). Fr., *abducteur de l'oreille.* Ger., *Abziehmuskel des Ohres.* It., *abduttore dell' orecchio.* Sp., *abductor de la oreja.* See AURICULARIS *posterior.*—**A. brevis alter.** See *A. brevis pollicis.*—**A. brevis auriculæ.** See CERVICO-AURICULARIS *profundus.*—**A. brevis brachii.** Fr., *court abducteur du bras, petit rond* (ou *scapulo-huméral*). Ger., *kurzer Auswärtszieher* (oder *äusserer kurze Beuger*) *des Armbeins, mittlerer Schulterumdrehermuskel.* It., *abduttore corto del braccio, piccolo rotondo* (o *scapolo-omerale*). Sp., *a. corto del brazo.* A small elongated muscle, found in the solipeds, being the analogue of the teres minor in man. It arises from the posterior margin of the scapula, the infra-spinous fossa, and the small tubercle at the outer border of the glenoid cavity, and is inserted into the humerus between the crest of the tuberosity and the deltoid impression. It abducts and rotates the humerus. [A, 314.]—**A. brevis pollicis.** Fr., *abducteur court du pouce.* Ger., *kurzer Abziehmuskel des Daumens.* It., *abduttore breve* (o *corto*) *del pollice della mano.* Sp., *a. corto del pulgar de la mano.* Syn.: *a. brevis alter, a. pollicis manus, scapho-carpo-superphalangeus pollicis.* The short a. of

the thumb. It arises from the annular ligament of the wrist and from the trapezium or the tubercle of the semilunar bone, and is inserted into the outer aspect of the base of the first phalanx of the thumb. [C.]—**A. digiti quinti.** See *A. minimi digiti.*—**A. hallucis.** Fr., *abducteur du gros orteil.* Ger., *Abzieher der grossen Zehe.* It., *abduttore dell' alluce.* Sp., *a. del pulgar del pié.* Syn.: *a. obliquus hallucis*, *a. pollicis pedis.* The a. of the great toe; a muscle that arises from the greater tuberosity of the calcaneum, from the plantar fascia, and from the annular ligament of the ankle, and is inserted into the inner border of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. [C.]—**A. indicis.** Fr., *abducteur du doigt indicateur.* Ger., *Abziehmuskel des Zeigefingers.* It., *abduttore del dito indice.* Sp., *a. del indice.* Syn.: *semi-interosseus indicis.* The a. of the forefinger, being the first dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand. It arises by two heads from the first and second metacarpal bones, and is inserted into the radial side of the index-finger.—**A. indicis pedis.** Fr., *premier interosseux dorsal du pied.* Ger., *ersterer äussere Zwischenknochenmuskel des Fusses.* Sp., *a. del índice del pie.* Syn.: *prior* (seu *posterior*) *indicis pedis.* The first dorsal interosseous muscle of the foot. It arises from the first and second metatarsal hones, and is inserted into the tibial side of the second toe.—**A. longus auriculæ.** See Cervico-auricularis *medius.*—**A. longus brachii.** Fr., *long abducteur du bras, portion scapulaire du deltoïde, grand scapulo-huméral.* Ger., *grosser Schulterumdrehermuskel, grosser Auswärtszieher* (oder *äusserer lange Beuger*) *des Armbeins.* It., *abduttore lungo del braccio, grande scapolo-omerale.* Sp., *a. largo del brazo.* A muscle found in the solipeds, being to some extent an analogue of the deltoid in man. It arises by two heads: the anterior, through the medium of the scapular aponeurosis, from the tuberosity of the acromion; the posterior from the dorsal angle of the scapula, and is inserted into the humerus below the deltoid impression. It is an abductor, a rotator, and a flexor of the humerus. [A, 314.]—**A. longus pollicis.** Fr., *abducteur long du pouce.* Ger., *langer Abzieher des Daumens.* It., *abduttore lungo* (o *grande*) *del pollice della mano.* Sp., *a. largo del pulgar de la mano.* Syn.: *a. pollicis longus, extensor primus* (seu *primi internodii*) *pollicis.* A name given by Albinus to the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis (*q. v.*). [C.]—**A. metacarpi.** See Extensor *obliquus metacarpi.*—**A. minimi digiti manus.** Fr., *abducteur du petit doigt.* Ger., *Abzieher des kleinen Fingers.* It., *abduttore del dito mignolo.* Sp., *a. del dedo pequeño de la mano.* Syn.: *extensor tertii internodii* (seu *carpo-phalangeus*) *minimi digiti, hypothenar minor metacarpeus.* The a. of the little finger; arising from the pisiform bone, and being inserted into the ulnar border of the base of the first phalanx of the little finger, a small portion going also to the back of the finger. [C.]—**A. minimi digiti pedis.** Fr. *abducteur du petit orteil.* Ger., *Abzieher der kleinen Zehe.* It., *abduttore del dito piccolo del piede.* Sp., *a. del dedo pequeño del pié.* Syn.: *calco-subphalangeus minimi digiti, parathenar major* [Winslow]. The a. of the little toe; a muscle which arises from the os calcis, the external intermuscular septum, and the deep surface of the plantar fascia, and is inserted into the outer side of the first phalanx of the little toe.—**A. nerve.** See *Abducens* nerve.—**A. obliquus hallucis.** See *A. hallucis.*—**A. oculi.** See Rectus *externus oculi.*—**A. of the ear.** See *A. auris.*—**A. of the Eustachian tube.** Lat., *a. tubæ.* Fr. *abducteur du trompe d'Eustache.* Ger., *Abziehmuskel der eustachischen Röhre.* It., *abduttore del tubo.* Sp., *a. del tubo.* Syn.: *dilatator tubæ, spheno-salpingo-staphylinus, circumflexus palati, tensor palati mollis.* This muscle arises from the lower surface of the sphenoid bone, from the short hook-like part of the cartilaginous wall, and from the membranous part of the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube, and is inserted into the hamulus pterygoideus. By its contraction the cartilaginous hook is slightly unfolded, the membranous portion of the tube is lifted a little from the cartilaginous portion, and the lumen of the tube is opened. [F.]—**A. of the eye.** See Rectus *externus oculi.*—**A's of the larynx.** Lat. *abductores laryngis.* Fr., *abducteurs laryngés.* Ger., *Abziehmuskeln des Kehlkopfes.* It., *abduttori della laringe.* Sp., *a'es de la laringe.* Syn.: *dilators of the larynx* (or *glottis*). The crico-arytenoidei postici, which rotate the arytenoid cartilages outward and thus separate the posterior attachments of the vocal bands. [α, 1.]—**A's of the thigh.** Lat., *a'es femoris.* Fr., *abducteurs de la cuisse.* Ger., *Abziehmuskeln des Oberschenkels.* It., *abduttori de la coscia.* Sp., *a'es del fémur.* The gluteus medius, the gluteus minimus, and the upper part of the gluteus maximus.—**A. ossis metatarsi minimi digiti, A. ossis metatarsi quinti.** See *A. minimi digiti pedis.*—**A. pollicis brevis.** See *A. brevis pollicis.*—**A. pollicis longus.** See *A. longus pollicis.*—**A. pollicis longus manus.** See *A. longus pollicis.*—**A. pollicis manus.** See *A. brevis pollicis.*—**A. pollicis pedis.** See *A. hallucis*—**A. pollicis longus.** See *A. longus pollicis.*—**A. transversus hallucis.** See Transversus *pedis.*—**A. tubæ.** See *A. of the Eustachian tube.*

ABDUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-du^2'(du')-me^{2}n. See Abdomen.

ABDÜNSTEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'du^{6}n-ste^{2}n. To evaporate.

ABDÜNSTUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'du^{6}n-stung. Evaporation.—**A'sbad.** An evaporating bath.

ABEBÆUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a-be-be'-u^{3}s, a^3-ba-ba^3'e^2-u^{4}s. Gr., ἀβέβαιος, unsteady, uncertain. Infirm, debilitated. [A, 325.)

ABECEDARIA (Lat.), n. f. Written also *a-b-c-daria.* Pr. a-be-se-da'ri^2-a^3, a^3-ba-ka-da^3'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *abécédaire.* Ger., *A-b-c-daria.* See Acmella *mauritiana.* Rumpf is said to have given the plant this name on account of the root being used in Africa to make the children more readily acquire the difficult pronunciation of the Arabic tongue. [A, 322.]

ABEILLE (Fr.), n. Pr. a^3-be^{2}l-y'. The honey-bee. See Apis *mellifica.*

ABELANIÉ (Fr.), n. Pr. a^3-be^2-la^3-ni^2-a. A Languedoc term for the hazel-nut tree. [A. 321.] See Corylus *avellana.*

ABELASIS, n. Pr. a^{3}b-e^{2}l'a^3-si^{2}s. Fr., *abélasis, amande de terre.* An Egyptian term for the African ground-nut, said to have galactagogue properties. [A, 321.] See Cyperus *esculentus.*

ABELE, n. Pr. a^{2}b-e^{2}l', a'be^{2}l. From late Lat., *abellus*, dim. of *albus*, white. Fr., *abèle.* Ger., *Abele.* The white poplar. See Populus *alba.* [B.]

ABELIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-e'(a')-li^2-a^3. Fr., *abélie.* R. Brown's name (in honor of Dr. C. Abel) for a genus of plants of the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ* and the tribe *Lonicereæ.* [B, 19, 38.]

ABELKE (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'e^{2}l-ke^2. See Abele.

ABEL-MELUCH, n. Written also *abel-moluch.* A native name for a plant growing in Northern Africa, the seeds of which have strong purgative properties. [B, 38.]

ABELMOSCH (Ar.), n. See Abelmoschus.—**Echter A.** (Ger.). See Abelmoschus *moschatus.*—**Essbarer A.** (Ger.). See Abelmoschus *esculentus.*—**Langblätteriger A.** (Ger.). See Abelmoschus *longifolius.*—**A'same** (Ger.). See *Semen* abelmoschi.

ABELMOSCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a(a^3)-be^{2}l-mo^{2}s'(mos')-ku^{3}s-(ch^{2}u^{4}s). Fr., *abelmosch.* Ger., *Abelmosch.* It., Sp., *abelmosco.* From Ar., *'habb-el-misk*, a grain of musk. Abelmosch; musk-seed, on account of the odor of the *A. moschatus.* A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ* [Medic.]; the same as the *Bamia* of R. Brown and the *Manihot* of de Candolle. [B.]—**A. esculentus** [Wight and Arnott]. Ger., *essbarer Abelmosch.* Sp., *Abelmosco suculento.* Syn.: *Hibiscus esculentus.* A species growing in the West Indies, but cultivated in India and Southern Europe. It furnishes the okra pods which are used in soups. The root is occasionally used internally as a medicine, and poultices are made from the leaves. [B, 5, 19.]—**A'körner.** See *Semen* abelmoschi.—**A. moschatus** [Wight and Arnott]. Fr., *ambrette.* Ger., *echter Abelmosch.* It., *ambretta.* Sp., *almizcle vegetal.* Syn.: *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* A species indigenous to Bengal, but cultivated in Egypt and the West Indies. It is an evergreen shrub, distinguished by the agreeable odor of its seeds (*semina abelmoschi, musk-seeds*), which were formerly used in medicine. [B, 5, 19.]—**Semen abelmoschi.** Fr., *graines d'ambrette.* Ger., *Abelmoschuskörner, Bisamkörner.* It., *grani di muschio.* Sp., *granos de ambar.* Musk-seed; the seeds of the *A. moschatus* (*Hibiscus abelmoschus*). They are small, dark-gray, kidney-shaped bodies, of a musk-like odor and an aromatic taste. [B, 5.]

ABELMOSK, ABELMUSK, n's. Pr. a'-be^{2}l-mo^2(u^3)sk. See Abelmoschus.

ABEL-TREE, n. Pr. a'be^{2}l-tre. See Abele.

ABENDBLUME (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'e^{2}nd-blu''me^2. See Mirabilis *longiflora.*

ABENDVIOLE (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'e^{2}nd-fe''o-le^2. Dame's violet, Julian flower, double rocket. [A, 315.] See Hesperis *matronalis.*

ABENSBERG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'e^{2}nz-be^2-rg. A town in Lower Bavaria, supposed to be the ancient Abasinum, having a thermal spring the waters of which, containing calcium and sodium carbonates, are used as baths for gastro-intestinal, gouty, and rheumatic affections, also vesical catarrh. [A, 321, 327; α, 2.]

ABEPITHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-e^{2}p-i^2-thi(thi^2)'mi^2-a^3. For deriv., see *Ab-** and Epithymia. Fr., *abépithymie.* Ger., *Abepithymie.* It., *abepitimia.* Sp., *abeptimia.* 1. Paralysis of the solar plexus. [A, 305.] 2. J. F. Lobstein's term for *anepithymia* (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

ABERAUTE (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'e^2-ra^3-u-te^2. See Aberraute.

ABERBROTHOCK, ABERBROTHWICK, n. See Arbroath.

ABEREMOA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-e^2-re^2-mo'-a^3. Aublet's name for a genus of plants of the order *Anonaceæ;* the same as the *Guatteria* of Ruíz and Pavón. [B, 41.]

ABERESCHE (Ger.), n. Pr. a^3'be^{2}r-e^2-she^2. See Eberesche.

ABERIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-e(a)'ri^2-a^3. A genus of plants of the order *Bixineæ*, indigenous to Africa and Ceylon. [B, 19, 41.]—**A. caffra.** A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, furnishing a very acid edible fruit called the "kei apple of the Cape." [B, 19.]

ABERKNOBLAUCH, ABERLAUCH (Ger.), n's. Pr. a^{3}b'-e^{2}r-knob-la^3-uch^2, a^{3}b'e^{2}r-la^3-uch^2. Terms applied to the *Allium ophioscorodon* and the *Allium controversum.*

ABERRANS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-e^{2}r-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). From *aberrare*, to wander. See Aberrant.—**Vas a.** See under Vas.

ABERRANT, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-e^{2}r'a^{2}nt. Lat., *aberrans.* Fr., *aberrant.* Ger., *abweichend, abirrend.* It., Sp., *aberrante.* 1. In anatomy, varying from a direct course. 2. In botany, varying from the regular or usual structure. [B. 19.]—**A. vessels.** See Vasa *aberrantia.*

ABERRATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. For deriv., see Aberrans. Aberration.—**A. chromatica.** See *Chromatic* aberration.—**A. humorum.** Aberration (4th def.).—**A. lactis.** See *Milk* metastasis.—**A. loci.** Fr., *erreur de lieu.* See Ectopia.—**A. mensium, A. menstruorum.** See *Vicarious* menstruation.—**A. sphærica.** See *Spherical* aberration.

ABERRATION, n. Pr. a^{2}b-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *aberratio.* Fr., *aberration.* Ger., *Aberration, Abweichung, Brechung.* It., *aberrazione, sviamento.* Sp., *aberración.* 1. Any deviation from the normal course. [B.] 2. In optics, the deviation of the rays of light from the principal focus of a curved lens or speculum. [F.] 3. See *Mental a.* 4. An abnormal determination of one of the fluids of the body, especially the blood. to a part, as in vicarious menstruation; a metastasis. [A, 301.]—**A. chromatique** (Fr.).

See *Chromatic a.*—**A. de la lumière** (Fr.). See *A. of light.*—**A. de la menstruation** (Fr.). See *Vicarious* MENSTRUATION.—**A. de réfrangibilité** (Fr.). See *Chromatic a.*—**A. der Gläser** (Ger.). Dioptrical a. See *Spherical a.*—**A. des fluides** (Fr.). See *A.* (4th def.).—**A. de sphéricité** (Fr.). See *Spherical a.*—**A. des Lichtes** (Ger.). See *A. of light.*—**A. des sens** (Fr.). See *Mental a.*—**A. dioptrique** (Fr.). Dioptrical a. See *Spherical a.*—**A. du jugement** (Fr.). See *Mental a.*—**A. of light.** Fr., *a. de la lumière.* Ger., *A. des Lichtes.* It., *aberrazione della luce.* Sp., *aberración de la luz.* The apparent change in the direction of a visual ray produced by the combined influence of the movement of the earth in its orbit and the time consumed in the transmission of light. [B.]—**A. of sphericity, A. sphérique** (Fr.). See *Spherical a.*—**Angle of a.** Fr., *angle d'a.* Ger., *Abirrungswinkel.* See ANGLE *of deviation.*—**Chromatic a.** Lat., *aberratio chromatica.* Fr., *a. chromatique.* Ger., *chromatische A.* It., *aberrazione cromatica* (o *di cromatismo*). Sp., *aberración cromática.* Syn. : *Newtonian a.* In the refraction of light by a lens, an inequality in the degree of refraction of the rays of the different colors, so that a series of tinted images is produced more or less removed from the focus. [B, C, F.]—**Dioptrical a.** Fr., *a. dioptrique.* Ger., *dioptrische A.*, *Abirrung der Gläser.* It., *aberrazione diottrica.* Sp., *aberración dióptica.* See *Spherical a.*—**Mental a.** Fr., *a. des sens* (ou *du jugement*). Ger., *Geistesstörung.* It., *aberrazione mentale.* Sp., *aberración mental.* Syn. : *a.*, *a. of the mind*, *a. of mentality.* A rather vague term for a condition in which the mind acts abnormally, but which does not necessarily amount to insanity.—**Newtonian a.** See *Chromatic a.*—**Spherical a.** Lat., *aberratio sphærica.* Fr., *a. sphérique* (ou *de sphéricité*). Ger., *sphärische A.* It., *aberrazione sferica* (o *di sfericità*, o *di curvatura*). Sp., *aberración esférical.* Syn. : *a. of sphericity.* In the refraction of light by a lens, an inequality in the degree of convergence of the rays from different portions of the lens, producing a series of images at different focal distances, and hence multiple and indistinct images at every point of view; so called because the character of the aberration is due to the fact that the surface of the lens is a segment of a sphere. [B.]

ABERRAUTE, ABERREUTE (Ger.), n's. Written also *Abraute* and *Aberaute.* Pr. a^{3}b'e^{2}r-a^3-u(oi)-te^2. Southernwood. See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum.*

ABERTHON (Ger.), n. Written also *Abthon.* Pr. a^{3}b'e^{2}r-ton. The maidenhair. See ASPLENIUM *trichomanes.*

ABERYSTWITH, n. Pr. a^{2}b-e^{2}r-i^{2}st'wi^{2}th. A Welsh sea-bathing resort. [A, 327.]

ABESAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-e(a)'sa^3-mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). An old term for the compound of iron contained in wheel-grease. [B, 44, 50.]

ABÉSODÉ, n. An Oriental term for the seeds of the *Nigella sativa.* [A, 321.] See *Semen* NIGELLÆ.

ABESSI, n. Pr. a^{3}b-e^{2}s'si^2. An old term for : 1. Fæcal matter. [A, 306.] 2. Native red sulphide of arsenic. [A, 336.]

ABESTEN, ABESTON, n's. Pr. a^{3}b-e^{2}s'te^2(o^2)n. Asbestos. [A, 322; B, 39.]

ABESTUM, ABESTUS (Lat.), n's. n. and m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-e^{2}s'-tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m), -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ASBESTOS.

ABESUM, n. An old term for quicklime. [A, 325.]

ABET (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-a. The fir-tree. See ABIES. [B, 38.]

ABEVACUATION, n. Pr. a^{2}b-e-va^{2}k-u^2-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *abevacuatio*, from *ab* (see *Ab-**), and *evacuare*, to empty. Fr., *abévacuation.* Ger., *Abevacuation.* It., *apocenosi.* Sp., *apocenosis.* Syn. : *apocenosis.* 1. An incomplete evacuation. [A, 306.] 2. A metastasis of a secretion. Compare APOCENOSIS.

ABFALLEND (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'fa^{3}l-le^{2}nd. Deciduous. [B.]

ABFEGEMITTEL (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'fa-ge^2-mi^{2}t-e^{2}l. A detergent. [A, 317.]

ABFEGEND (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'fa ge^{2}nd. Detergent. [A, 315.]—**A'e Mittel.** A detergent.

ABFEGUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'fa-gung. Depuration.

ABFILTRIREN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'fi^{2}l-tre-re^{2}n. To separate by filtration. [A, 315.]

ABFLUSS (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'flus. An evacuation, a flow, a discharge. [K.]—**A'riemen, A'schnur.** A seton. [E.]—**A'wunde.** The wound made by a seton-needle ; the tract of a seton. [E.]

ABFÜHREN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'fu^6-re^{2}n. 1. To abduct. 2. To evacuate. 3. To cleanse, to purge.

ABFÜHREND (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'fu^{6}r-e^{2}nd. 1. Abducent. 2. Purgative. 3. Detergent. 4. Excretory.—**A'e Mittel.** A purgative ; a detergent.—**A'e Muskeln.** Abductor muscles.

ABFÜHRMITTEL (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'fu^{6}r-mi^{2}t''e^{2}l. 1. A detergent. 2. An evacuant, a purgative.

ABFÜHRPILLEN (Ger.), n. pl. Pr. a^{3}b'fu^{6}r-pi^{2}l''e^{2}n. Cathartic pills.

ABFÜHRSYSTEM (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'fu^{6}r-zi^{2}s-te^{2}m''. 1. A sewerage system. 2. An excretory apparatus ; the emunctories.

ABFÜHRUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'fu^{6}r-ung. 1. An evacuation. 2. Abduction. 3. A cleansing. [K.]—**A'sgang.** An excretory duct.—**A'smittel.** An evacuant.—**A'swirkung.** A cathartic or cleansing action.

ABGANG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'ga^{3}ng. An evacuation ; a loss, as of blood.—**A. der Frucht.** Abortion, miscarriage.—**A. der Wöchnerinnen.** The lochial discharge.

ABGÄNGLING (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^{2}ng-li^{2}ng. An abortion (in the sense of an abortive fœtus). [A, 315.]

ABGÄSCHEN (Ger.), v. intr. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^{2}sh-e^{2}n. To cease fermenting. [A, 315.]

ABGEBLÜHT (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^{2}b-lu^{6}t. See DEFLORATE.

ABGEBOGEN (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-bo-ge^{2}n. Declinate. [A, 320.]

ABGEBROCHEN-GEFIEDERT (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-bro^{3}ch^2-e^{2}n-ge^2-fe''de^{2}rt. Abruptly pinnated. [A, 315.]

ABGEDÄMPFT (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-de^{2}mpft. Evaporated. [A, 315.]

ABGEKOCHTE (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-ko^{3}ch''te^2. A decoction.

ABGELEBTHEIT (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-le^{2}b-tit. Decrepitude. [A, 315.]

ABGEMAGERT (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-ma^3-ge^{2}rt. Emaciated.

ABGERAHMT (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-ra^{3}mt. Skimmed.—**A'e Milch.** Skim-milk.

ABGESCHLAGENHEIT (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-shla^{3}g''e^{2}n-hit. Dejection, depression. [A, 317.]

ABGESCHÖPFT (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-shu^{5}pft. Skimmed.—**A'e Milch.** Skim-milk.

ABGESCHWEFELT (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-shwe^{2}f-e^{2}lt. Desulphurated. [A, 315.]

ABGESONDERT (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-zo^{3}n-de^{2}rt. Secreted (in the sense of being separated by secretion).

ABGESPANNT (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-spa^{3}nt''. Relaxed, enervated, debilitated. [K.]—**A'heit.** Relaxation, atony, debility. [A, 315.]

ABGESTUMPFT, ABGESTUTZT (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-stumpft'' (stutzt''). Truncated. [B.]

ABGEWASCHEN (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'ge^2-va^{3}sh''e^{2}n. Washed.

ABGIESSEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'ge-se^{2}n. To decant ; as a n., decantation.

ABGLIEDERUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'gle-de^2-rung. Disarticulation.

ABGRENZUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'gre^{2}nt-zung. A line of demarkation. [E ; A, 315.]

ABHAAREN (Ger.), v. intr. Pr. a^{3}b'ha^3-re^{2}n. To suffer loss of the hair. [A, 315.]

ABHAGERN (Ger.), v. intr. Pr. a^{3}b'ha^3-ge^{2}rn. To become emaciated. [A, 315.]

ABHAL (Ar.), n. Written also *abhel.* The fruit of an East Indian species of cypress, or some related tree, used as an emmenagogue. [A, 310 ; B, 44.]

ABHÄREN (Ger.), v. intr. Pr. a^{3}b'he^2-re^{2}n. To lose the hair (said of the lower animals). [A, 315.]

ABHÄRTUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'he^{2}r-tung. The process of hardening (in the sense of inuring).

ABHÄUTEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'hoi-te^{2}n. To excoriate. [A, 315.]

ABHEILEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. Pr. a^{3}b'hi-le^{2}n. To heal.

ABHEILUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'hi-lung. Healing, cure.—**A'speriode.** The period of healing or of convalescence.

ABHEL (Ar.), n. See ABHAL.

ABHELFEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'he^{2}lf-e^{2}n. To remedy. [A, 315.]

ABHELLEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'he^{2}l-le^{2}n. To clarify.

ABHOLDER (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'ho^{3}l-de^{2}r. The mistletoe. See VISCUM *album.* [A, 320.]

ABHÜLSEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'hu^{6}l-ze^{2}n. To decorticate. [A, 315.]

ABHUSTEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'hus-te^{2}n. To cough up.—**Sich a.** To exhaust one's self with coughing. [A, 315.]

ABI, n. A native name for Peruvian caimito. [B.] See LUCUMA *cainito.*

ABICUM (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old term for the thyroid cartilage. [A, 325.]

ABIES (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a(a^3)'bi(bi^2)-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *abi'etis.* Gr., ἐλάτη. Fr., *abies, sapin.* Ger., *Tanne, Tannenbaum.* It., *abete.* Sp., *abeto.* Syn. : *Sapinus* [Endlicher], *Pinus* [Linn.], *Picea* [Don, Link.]. According to Linnæus, a genus of evergreen trees belonging to the *Coniferæ* and to the sub-order *Abietineæ*, including the firs. The *Abies* of Linnæus is the *Sapinus* of Endlicher ; the *Abies* of Tourn. corresponds in part to the *Pinus* of Linn. ; the *Abies* of Juss. and Link. is the *Picea* of Don ; and the *Abies* of Don is the *Picea* of Link. [B.]—**A. alba** [Michaux]. Fr., *sapinette blanche.* Ger., *weisse Tanne.* Sp., *abeto blanco.* The white spruce.—**A. balsamea** [Marshall]. Fr., *baume du Canada.* Ger., *Balsamtanne.* It., *abete balsamifera.* Sp., *abeto balsámico.* Syn. : *A. balsamifera*, *Pinus balsamea.* The American silver fir or balm-of-Gilead fir ; a species indigenous to the Northern United States and Canada, which furnishes Canada balsam (Canada turpentine). [B, 5, 19.]—**A. balsamifera.** See *A. balsamea.*—**A. canadensis** [Michaux]. Fr., *sapin du Canada, sapinette de Québec.* Ger., *Hemlockstanne, Schierlingstanne.* The hemlock or hemlock spruce ; a species indigenous to British America and the Northern United States, being a tree growing to a height of from 70 to 80 feet, and furnishing the so-called Canada pitch (the *pix canadensis* of the U. S. Ph.). [B.]—**A. communis.** See *A. excelsa.*—**A. excelsa** [de Candolle]. Fr., *sapin de Norvège.* Ger., *europäische Edeltanne.* It., *abete comune.* Sp., *abeto común.* Syn. : *A communis*, *Pinus*

abies, *Pinus picea*. The Norway spruce ; a species indigenous to Europe and Northern Asia. It grows to a great height, and is distinguished by its abundant dark-green foliage. It furnishes Burgundy pitch (*pix burgundica*). [B, 5.]—**A. larix.** See LARIX *europæa*.—**A. nigra** [Michaux]. Fr., *sapinette noire*. Ger., *Schwarzkiefer*. Sp., *abeto negro*. Syn. : *Pinus nigra*. The black spruce, or double spruce ; a species growing abundantly in the Northern United States and Canada. Its young branches are used in making spruce beer, and its trunk furnishes a variety of pitch employed in the arts. [B, 5.]—**A. pectinata** [de Candolle]. See *A. picea*.—**A. picea** [Linn.]. Fr., *sapin*, *sapin commun* (ou *blanc*, ou *argenté*), *avet*. Ger., *Silbertanne*, *Weisstanne*, *gemeine Tanne*. Sp., *abeto argentado*. Syn. : *A. pectinata* [de Candolle], *A. taxifolia*, *Pinus picea*. The European silver fir, a species growing in the mountainous parts of Central Europe and in Siberia ; a tree reaching the height of 100 feet or more, and furnishing a pitch called Strassburg turpentine. [B, 5, 19.]—**A. rubra** [Tournefort]. A genus indigenous to North America, identical with the *Pinus rubra* of some authors ; a tree averaging about 50 feet in height. [B, 43.]—**A. taxifolia.** See *A. picea*. —**Essentia abietis** [Ph. August.]. The balsam of the fir-tree "joined with scurvy-grass." [A, 336.]

ABIETATE, n. Pr. a^{2}b-i'e^{2}t-at. Fr., *abiétate*. Ger., *Abietat*, *abietinsaures Salz*. It., Sp., *abetato*. A salt of abietic acid.

ABIETENE, n. Pr. a^{2}b-i'e^{2}t-en. Fr., *abiétène*. Ger., *Abieten*. A liquid distilled from the resin of the *Pinus sabiniana*. When pure, according to Thorpe, it consists entirely of heptane. [B, 3.]

ABIETIC, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-i^2-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. From Lat., *abies* (*q. v.*). Lat., *abieticus*. Fr., *abiétique*. Ger., *abietisch*. It., *abietico*. Sp., *abético*. Derived from the fir-tree. [B.]—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum abieticum*. Fr., *acide abiétique*. Ger., *Abietinsäure*. It., *acido abietico*. Sp., *ácido abético*. A bibasic acid formed by the action of dilute alcohol on pine-resin. Its formula is given as $C_{44}H_{64}O_5$ [B, 5, 10], and $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$ [B, 4].—**A. anhydride.** The anhydride of a. acid ; a substance obtained from pine or larch resin after the latter has been freed from its volatile oil and water. Its formula is $C_{44}H_{62}O_4$, which is also the constitution of colophony. [B, 2, 5, 10.]

ABIETIN, n. Pr. a^{2}b-i'e^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *abiétine*. Ger., *Abietin*. It., *abietina*. Sp., *abetina*. 1. A tasteless, inodorous resin prepared from Strassburg or Canadian turpentine. [B, 2.] 2. A crystallizable substance found in the same varieties of turpentine.

ABIÉTIN (Fr.), adj. Pr. a^3-be-a-ta^{2}n^2. Pertaining to the genus *Abies*. [A, 306.]

ABIETINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i(e)-e^{2}t-i^{2}n'e(e^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *abiétinées*. Ger., *Abietineen*. Sp., *abetináceas*. The fir family of the order *Coniferæ*, so called from *Abies*, the typical genus of the group ; comprising those genera in which the scales representing the pistils are numerous, bractate, and provided with two inverted ovules at the base, and the seeds alate. [B, 34, 35.]

ABIETINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Pr. a^3-be-a'te^{2}n-zoi''re^2. See ABIETIC *acid*.

ABIETITE, n. Pr. a^{2}b-i'e^{2}t-it. Fr., *abiétite*. Ger., *Abietit*. A sugar, $C_6H_8O_3$, contained in the needles of the *Abies pectinata*. [B, 2.]

ABIGA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'i^2-ga^3. From *abigere*, to drive away, to procure abortion. Gr., χαμαίπιτυς. An ancient term for the ground-pine (*Teucrium iva*), from its supposed power of producing abortion, expelling the gout, etc. [A, 312, 322.]

ABILDGAARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i^{2}ld-ga^{3}r'di^2-a^3. Fr., *abildgaardie*. According to Vahl, a genus of plants of the natural order *Cyperaceæ*, named in honor of the Danish physician and naturalist, Peter Abildgaard ; according to others, a section of the genus *Fimbristylis*. [B, 38, 42, 44.]

ABIOGENESIS, n. Pr. a^{2}b-i-o-ge^{2}n'e^2-si^{2}s. For deriv., see *A-**, *Bio-**, and *-genesis*.* Fr., *abiogénèse*. Ger., *Abiogenese*, *Urzeugung*. It., *abiogenesi*. Sp., *abiogénesis*. Syn. : *generatio æquivoca* (seu *spontanea*). Spontaneous generation ; the doctrine of the origin of living organisms from inanimate matter.

ABIOGENETIC, ABIOGENOUS, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-i-o-je^{2}n-e^{2}t'-i^{2}k, u^{3}s. Fr., *abiogénétique*. Ger., *abiogenetisch*. It., *abiogenetico*. Sp., *abiogenético*. Pertaining to or arising by abiogenesis.

ABIOGENY, n. Pr. a^{2}b-i-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. See ABIOGENESIS.

ABIOLOGICAL, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-i-o-lo^{2}j'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *abiologique*. Ger., *abiologisch*. It., *abiologico*. Sp., *abiológico*. Not pertaining to biology. [A, 12.]

ABIONARCE (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i(e)-o-na^{3}r'se(ka). From α priv., βίος, life, and νάρκη, torpor. Syn. : *torpor paralyticus*. An old term for torpor due to sinking of the powers of life. [A, 322.]

ABIOSIS, n. Pr. a^{2}b-i-o'si^{2}s. From α priv., and βιωσις, life. Lat., *defectus vitæ*. Ger., *Leblosigkeit*. Lifelessness. [A, 322.]

ABIOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i(e)-o^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Incapable of or incompatible with life. [A, 322.]

ABIOTUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i(e)-o'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀβίωτος, ἀβίοτος, not to be survived. Incapable of life ; non-viable ; nigh unto death. [A, 322.]

ABIPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i^{2}p'si^2-a^3. See ADIPSIA.

ABIRRITANT, adj. and n. Pr. a^{2}b-i^{2}r'i^{2}t-a^{2}nt. Fr., *abirritant*, *abirritatif*. 1. Having the property of lessening irritation. 2. Dependent on a state of abirritation (in Broussais's sense of the word [e. g., *maladies abirritatives*]). [A, 301, 306.]

ABIRRITATION, n. Pr. a^{2}b-i^{2}r-i^{2}t-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *abirritatio* (see *Ab-** and IRRITATION). Fr., *abirritation*. Ger., *Reizverminderung*. It., *abirritazione*. Sp., *abirritación*. 1. Freedom from or diminution of irritation. 2. As employed by Broussais, a pathological lack of irritability ; asthenia ; atony. [A, 306 ; K, 4.]

ABIRRITÉ (Fr.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b-er-i^{2}t-a. In a state of abirritation.

ABIRRITER (Fr.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b-er-i^{2}t-a. To lessen sensibility or irritation. [A, 306.]

ABIRRUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-i^{2}r'rung. Aberration.—**A. der Gläser.** Dioptric aberration. See *Spherical* ABERRATION.—**A. des Lichtes.** Aberration of light.—**Dioptrische A.** Dioptric aberration. See *Spherical* ABERRATION.—**A'swinkel.** See ANGLE *of deviation*.

ABISGA, n. A Central African term for the *Capparis sodada*. [A, 321.]

ABIT, n. Written also *aboit*. Probably from Ar., *abiad'*, white. [B, 52.] An old term for carbonate of lead. [A, 306.]

ABKLÄREN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'kla-re^{2}n. To clarify.

ABKNALLEN (Ger.), v. intr. Pr. a^{3}b'kna^{3}l-le^{2}n. To fulminate. [A, 315.]

ABKNISTERN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'-kni^{2}s-te^{2}rn. 1. To calcine. 2. To decrepitate. [A, 315.]

ABKOCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. Pr. a^{3}b'ko^2-ch^{2}e^{2}n. 1. To extract by boiling ; to make a decoction. 2. To be separated by boiling. [A, 315.]

ABKOCHUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'ko^2-ch^{2}ung. A decoction. [B.]

ABKRÄNKELN (Ger.), v. intr. Pr. a^{3}b'kre^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}ln. To be weakened from long illness. [A, 315.]

ABKRATZUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'kra^{3}t-zung. An abrasion.

ABKRAUT (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'kra^3-ut. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

ABKÜHL-APPARAT (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'ku^{6}l-a^{3}p-pa^3-ra^{3}t''. A refrigerating apparatus.

ABKÜHLEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'ku^{6}l-e^{2}n. To refrigerate.

ABKÜHLEND (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'ku^{6}l-e^{2}nd. Refrigerant.

ABKÜHLUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'ku^{6}l-ung. Refrigeration.—**A'smittel.** A refrigerant.

ABKÜRZUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'ku^{6}r-tzung. The partial removal of a part, as of the tonsil.

ABLACTATE, v. tr. Pr. a^{2}b-la^{2}k'tat. Lat., *ablactare*. Ger., *ablaktiren*. To wean. [A, 302.]

ABLACTATION, n. Pr. a^{2}b-la^{2}k-ta'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀπογαλακτισμός. [A, 314.] Lat., *ablactatio*. Fr., *ablactation*. Ger., *Ablactation*. It., *ablattazione*. Sp., *ablactación*. Weaning ; the cessation of lactation.—**A'sdiarrhöe** (Ger.). See DIARRHŒA *ablactatorum*.

ABLACTATUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-la^{2}k(la^{3}k)-ta(ta^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Weaned ; a weaned child.

ABLACTIREN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b-la^{3}k-te're^{2}n. To wean.

ABLAGERUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'la^{3}g-e^{2}r-ung. 1. A deposit (either a sediment or an infiltration). 2. A metastasis.

ABLANIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-la(la^3)'ni^2-a^3. Fr., *ablanie*. A genus of plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, of which only a single species is known, a tree growing in Guiana. [B, 38.]

ABLASTEMIC, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-la^{2}s-te^{2}m'i^{2}k. From α priv., and βλαστημος, a growth. Having no relation with germination. ["Nature," xxiii, 1881, p. 277 ; B, 39.]

ABLASTES (Lat.), adj. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-la^{2}s(la^{3}s)'tez(te^{2}s). Gr., ἄβλαστης (from α priv., and βλάστη, a bud). Sterile. [A, 322.]

ABLASTOUS, adj. Pr. a^2-bla^{2}st'u^{3}s. For deriv., see ABLASTES. Bearing no bud or germ. [B.]

ABLATEUR (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-la^{3}t-u^{6}r. See ABLATOR.—**A. vulcanique.** In veterinary medicine, a cautery-iron used in the operation of castration. [A, 306.]

ABLATION, n. Pr. a^{2}b-la'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀφαίρεσις. Lat., *ablatio* (from *auferre*, to take away). Fr., *ablation*. Ger., *Abnahme*, *Wegnahme*. It., *ablazione*. Sp., *ablación*. 1. The removal of a part, especially by a cutting operation. [C.] 2. (Obs.) the disappearance or remission of the acute symptoms of a malady. [B, 38.]

ABLATOR (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-la(la^3)'to^{2}r. Fr., *ablateur*. Ger., *Schafmesser*. An instrument for removing a part ; in veterinary medicine, one for removing sheep's tails. [A, 306.]

ABLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'la^3-u-fe^{2}nd. Decurrent. [A, 320.]

ABLÄUTERN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'loi-te^{2}rn. To clarify, filter, purify. [A, 315.]

ABLEGMINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-le^{2}g'mi^{2}n-a^3. The *partes extorum*, being the large viscera from which the haruspices drew their inspirations. [A, 312.]

ABLEITEN (Ger.), v. tr. and n. Pr. a^{3}b'li-te^{2}n. To derive ; derivation, revulsion. [A, 315.]

ABLEITEND (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'li-te^{2}nd. 1. Derivative, revulsive. 2. Abducent (see ABDUCENS). 3. Deferent.—**A'e Gefässe.** Deferent vessels. [A, 315.]

ABLEITUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'li-tung. Derivation, revulsion. —**A'smittel.** A derivative, a revulsive.

ABLENKER (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'le^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}r. An abductor.

ABLEPHARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-le^{2}f-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From α priv., and βλέφἄρον, the eyelid. Fr., *ablépharon*. Ger., *Ablepharie*. It., *ablefaro*. Sp., *ablefarosis*. That state in which one or more of the eyelids are lacking or defective.—**Partial a.** Lat., *a. partialis*. Fr., *manque partiel des paupières*. Ger., *partieller Mangel der Augenlider*. It., *mancanza parziale delle palpebre*. Sp., *falta parcial de los párpados*. A congenital defect in or absence of one or more of the lids. [F.]—**Total a.** Lat., *a. totalis*.

Fr., *manque totale des paupières.* Ger., *gänzlicher Mangel der Augenlider.* It., *mancanza totale delle palpebre.* Sp., *falta total de los párpados.* Strictly speaking, the term means total absence of all four lids, but by some authors it has been used to describe that condition in which there is no inter-palpebral fissure, and hence no division into upper and lower lids. [F.]

ABLEPHARUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-le^{2}f'a^{3}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀβλέφαρος. A subject of ablepharia (*q. v.*).

ABLEPSIA, ABLEPSY, n's. Pr. a^{2}b-le^{2}p'si^{2}a^2, a^{2}b'le^{2}p-si^2. Gr., ἀβλεψία. Lat., *cæcitas.* Fr., *ablepsie.* Ger., *Ablepsie.* It., *cecità.* Sp., *ceguera.* 1. Blindness. [F.] 2. An old synonym of apolepsia and epilepsy. [A, 322.]

ABLÖSEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'lu^5-ze^{2}n. 1. To amputate. [E.] 2. To resolve, disperse. [A, 315.]

ABLÖSEND (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b'lu^5-ze^{2}nd. Resolvent, expectorant.

ABLÖSUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'lu^5-zung. 1. Amputation. 2. The process of freeing a part from its attachments, as in plastic operations. 3. A detachment (as of the retina); desquamation.

ABLOTHRIDION, ABLOTHRIDIUM, n's. See AMBLOTHRIDION.

ABLUENT, adj. and n. Pr. a^{2}b'lu^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *abluens* (from *abluere*, to wash away). Fr., *abluant.* Ger., *abluent, abluentirend.* Cleansing. See ABSTERGENT. [B.]

ABLUENTIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *abluens.* Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-lu^2(lu)-e^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *abluants.* Ger., *Abluentien.* Abluents. See ABSTERGENT.

ABLUENTIREN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b-lu-e^{2}n-te're^{2}n. To purge, purify. [A, 315.]

ABLUTION, n. Pr. a^{2}b-lu^2'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀπόνιψις. Lat., *ablutio* (from *abluere*, to wash away). Fr., *ablution, lavement.* Ger., *Abwaschung.* It., *abluzione.* Sp., *ablución.* 1. (Rare) a lotion. 2. (Obs.) in chemistry, purification by infusing and washing.

ABLUTUS (Lat.), adj., perf. part. of *abluere.* Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-lu^2-(lu)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Washed.

ABMAGERUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'ma^3-ge^2-rung. Emaciation; atrophy.

ABMATTUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'ma^{3}t-tung. Debility; prostration. [A, 315.]

ABMEISSELN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'mis-se^{2}ln. To remove with a chisel.

ABNABELN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'na^3-be^{2}ln. To separate a new-born child from the mother by dividing the umbilical cord.

ABNABELUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'na^3-be^{2}l-ung. Division of the umbilical cord.

ABNAHME (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'na^3-me^2. 1. Ablation, amputation. 2. A decline of strength or of a disease. [A, 315.]

ABNEHMEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. Pr. a^{3}b'na-me^{2}n. 1. To remove, amputate. 2. To waste away, decline. 3. To wean (said of the lower animals). [A, 315.]

ABNELECTEN, n. From Ger., *abneigend*, having an antipathy. An old term for alum, from its resistance to fire. [B, 44.]

ABNET (Heb.), n. Written also *abanet.* Pr. a^{2}b'ne^{2}t. Lit., the girdle worn by a Jewish priest; a girdle-like bandage. (Obs.) [B, 39.]

ABNORMAL, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-no^{2}r'ma^{2}l. Gr., ἀνώμαλης. Lat., *abnormis* (from *ab* [see *Ab-**], and *norma*, a rule). Fr., *anormal.* Ger., *abnorm, regelwidrig.* It., *anormale.* Sp., *anormal.* Irregular, not according to rule; unnatural.

ABNORMALITY, n. Pr. a^{2}b-no^{2}r-ma^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. See ABNORMITY.

ABNORMITY, n. Pr. a^{2}b-no^{2}rm'i^2-ti^2. Gr., ἀνωμαλία. Lat., *abnormitas.* Fr., *abnormité.* Ger., *Abnormität.* It., *anormalità.* Sp., *anormalidad.* An abnormal state, especially a malformation.

ABO, n. Pr. a^{3}b'o. A city in Finland, the seat of a mineral spring furnishing the aqua medicata kuppisensis.

ABOBORA (Port.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-o'bo-ra^3. 1. A common term for the pumpkin, the gourd, and the melon. 2. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants indigenous to South America. [B, 19, 44.]—**A. domata** (a Latinized form of the Portuguese, *A. do mato*). The *Bryonia tayuya*, a Brazilian species, the fruit of which is occasionally used in the treatment of dropsy. [B, 44.]

ABOBRA (Port.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-o'bra^3. A colloquial form of *abobora* (*q. v.*).

ABOBRINHA (Port.), n. Pr. a^3-bo-bre'n-ya^3. A colloquial form of *aboborinha* (dim. of *abobora*).—**A. do mato.** See ABOBORA *domata.*

ABOI (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-wa^3. See ABOIEMENT.

ABOIEMENT (Fr.), n. Written also *aboîment.* Pr. a^{3}b-wa^3-ma^{3}n^2. Gr., ὑλακή. Lat., *latratus.* Ger., *Bellen, Gebell.* It., *abbaiamento.* Sp., *ladrido.* A sound like the barking of a dog, produced within the body either by the movements of flatus or by abnormal phonation, as in persons suffering with hydrophobia, hysteria, or chorea. [A, 306, 321.] See also DÉLIRE *des aboyeuses.* —**A. du ventre.** See BORBORYGMUS.

ABOIT, n. See ABIT.

ABOLBODA, n. An Indian name for a genus of xyridaceous plants found in Central America. [A, 306.]

ABOLITIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-o-li^{2}sh(li^{2}t)'i^2-o. Generally said to be from *abolere*, to cause not to grow, or *abolescere*, to be annihilated; according to Kraus, from ἀπόλλυσθαι, to die away, to vanish. Gr., ἀφανισμὸς. Fr., *abolition.* Ger. *Tilgung.* It., *abolizione.* Sp., *abolición.* Abolition; a cessation or suspension (as of consciousness or any of the physiological processes).—**A. pulsus.** Syn.: *pulsus privatio.* Syncope; asphyxia.—**A. sensuum.** Ger., *Schwinden der Sinne* (oder *der Gefühle*). Loss of consciousness.

ABOMASUM, ABOMASUS (Lat.), n's, n., m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-o-ma(ma^3)'su^{3}m(su^{4}m, su^{3}s, su^{4}s). For deriv., see *Ab-** and OMASUM. Gr., ἤνυστρον. Fr., *caillette.* Ger., *Labmagen, Käsemagen, Röthe.* It., *abomaso, caglio.* Sp., *abomaso.* Syn.: *venter faliscus, ventriculus intestinalis.* The fourth or principal stomach of a ruminant animal. The mucous coat of the abomasum of the calf, or a preparation made from it (termed *rennet*), is used for curdling milk in the process of making cheese. [B.]

ABOMINATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-o^{2}m-i^{2}n-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. From *abominari*, to abhor. Gr., ἀποσιτία. Fr., *abomination.* Ger., *Verabscheuung.* It., *abbominazione.* Sp., *abominación.* Syn.: *fastidium ciborum.* Abomination; a morbid loathing of food.

ABONDANCE (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-o^{2}n-da^{3}ns. Plethora. [K.]

ABORAL, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-o'ra^{2}l. From Lat., *ab*, away from, and *os*, the mouth. Agassiz's term for that part of an animal which is remote from the mouth. [B.]

ABORINHAWURZEL (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-o-re'na^3-vurt-ze^{2}l. The root of the *Abobora domata.*

ABORSEMENT, n. Pr. a^{2}b-o^{2}rs'me^{2}nt. An obsolete synonym of abortion. [A, 302.] For the deriv. of this and the intervening words, see ABORTION.

ABORSIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-o^{2}r'shi^2(si^2)-o. Abortion.

ABORSIVE, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-o^{2}r'si^{2}v. An obsolete form of *abortive.* [A, 302.]

ABORSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-o^{2}r'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Abortion.

ABORT, n. Pr. a^{2}b-o^{2}rt'. Ger., *Abort.* Abortion. (Obs.) [A, 302.]

ABORT, v. intr. Pr. a^{2}b-o^{2}rt'. Lat., *aboriri.* Gr., ἐκτιτρώσκειν. Fr., *avorter.* Ger., *abortiren.* It., *abortire.* Sp., *abortar.* 1. To suffer an abortion. 2. To fall short of full development, to come to an untimely end (said of a disease). The word is used also (but improperly) in an active sense; e. g., a remedy is said to abort a disease, i. e., to cut it short.

ABORTICIDE, n. Pr. a^{2}b-o^{2}rt'i^2-sid. Lat., *aborticidium.* Fr., *aborticide.* The destruction of a fœtus by causing abortion.

ABORTIENT, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-o^{2}r'she^{2}nt. Lat., *abortiens.* Abortive. [A, 302.]

ABORTIF (Fr.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b-o^{2}rt-ef. Abortive; abortifacient.

ABORTIFACIENT, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-o^{2}rt-i^2-fa'she^{2}nt. Gr., ἐκτρωτικος. Lat., *abortifaciens* (from *abortus*, abortion, and *facere*, to produce). Fr., *abortif.* Ger., *abortiv, abtreibend.* It., *abortivo.* Sp., *abortivo.* Syn.: *abortive.* Productive of abortion.

ABORTION, n. Pr. a^{2}b-o^{2}r'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἔκτρωμα. Lat., *abortus, aborsus, abortum, abortio* (from *aboriri*, to miscarry). Fr., *avortement, fausse couche, effluxion, blessure.* Ger., *Abort, Fehlgeburt, Abgang der Frucht, Verwerfen, Umschlag, Missfall, Unrichtiggehen.* It., *aborto, sconciatura.* Sp., *aborto.* 1. The termination of pregnancy by the expulsion of the ovum before the fœtus has become viable; in a stricter sense, the expulsion of the ovum before the completion of the third month of gestation (in the human subject), as distinguished from *miscarriage.* 2. A fœtus which has been expelled prematurely. 3. In botany, an arrest of development. [B.]—**Chronic a.** See *Habitual a.*—**Criminal a.** Lat., *abortus procuratio.* Fr., *avortement criminel.* Ger., *verbrecherischer Abortus.* It., *aborto criminoso.* Sp., *aborto criminal.* Syn.: *fœticide.* The act of inducing or attempting to induce a. for any other purpose than that of saving the mother's life.—**Embryonic a.** Fr., *avortement embryonnaire.* Guillemot's term for a. between the twentieth and the ninetieth days of gestation. [A, 120, 329.]—**Epidemic a.** Lat., *abortus epidemicus.* Fr., *avortement épidémique.* Ger., *epidemischer Abortus.* It., *aborto epidemico.* Sp., *aborto epidemial.* Various "epidemics" of a. have been described, notably one that was observed in France from 1813 to 1815 [Courhaut, A, 20]. Probably they were due either to the epidemic prevalence of some constitutional disease, to ergotism, or to emotional disturbances, privation, etc., arising from some publ c calamity, such as a siege.—**Fœtal a.** Fr., *avortement fœtal.* Guillemot's term for a. between the third and sixth months. [A, 120, 329.]—**Habitual a.** Lat., *abortus habitualis.* Fr., *avortement périodique.* Ger., *habituelles Absterben der Frucht.* It., *aborto abituale.* Sp., *aborto habitual.* The repeated occurrence of a. in the same individual in successive pregnancies, formerly imputed to "habit."—**Incomplete a.** Ger., *unvollkommener* (oder *protrahirter*) *Abortus.* Protracted a.; one in which an unusual delay occurs, so that portions of the ovum are retained. See also *Cervical* PREGNANCY.—**Induced a.** Fr., *avortement artificiel* (ou *provoqué*). Ger., *eingeleiteter Abortus.* It., *aborto procurato.* Sp., *aborto provocado.* A. produced intentionally.—**Missed a.** It., *aborto mancato.* J. M. Duncan's term for that condition in which the ovum is retained in the uterus for a considerable time after its death, and the fœtus is macerated or mummified, and finally expelled. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Dec. 28, 1878. p. 729.]—**Ovular a.** Fr., *avortement ovulaire.* Guillemot's term for a. before the twentieth day. [A, 120, 329.]—**Partial a.** Fr., *avortement partiel.* A. resulting in the expulsion of one fœtus (or fewer than the whole number) in cases of multiple gestation.—**Provoked a.** See *Induced a.*—**Spontaneous a.** Fr., *avortement spontané.* A. not due to interference or to any known accidental cause.

ABORTIONIST, n. Pr. a^{2}b-o^{2}r'shu^{3}n-i^{2}st. One who practises criminal abortion.

ABORTIREN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. Pr. a^{3}b-o^{2}rt-e're^{2}n. To cause or suffer abortion.

ABORTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-o^{2}r′shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Abortion.

ABORTIVA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *abortivum* (*q. v.*).

ABORTIVE, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-o^{2}rt′i^{2}v. Gr., ἐκτρωματικος. Lat., *abortivus.* Fr., *abortif.* Ger., *abortiv.* It., Sp., *abortivo.* 1. Born prematurely; undeveloped or imperfectly developed. In botany, an a. stamen is one that has no anther or only a rudimentary one; an a. flower is one that falls without leaving any trace of fecundation. [A, 300.] 2. Cutting short the course of a disease. See *Abortive* TREATMENT. 3. A disease or a lesion is said to be abortive when, after having begun in the usual way, it suddenly disappears or stops short in its progress. 4. Productive of abortion. See ABORTIFACIENT.

ABORTIVUM (Lat.), n. n. Neut. of adj. *abortivus.* Pr. a^{2}b-(a^{3}b)-o^{2}rt-i(e)′vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). 1. An abortifacient. 2. An abortion.

ABORTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-o^{2}rt′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Abortion.

ABORTUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-o^{2}rt′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Abortion.—**A. crebro redeuns, A. habitualis, A. periodicus.** Habitual abortion.—**A. procuratio.** Criminal abortion.—**Eingeleiteter (künstlicher) A.** (Ger.). Induced abortion.—**Verbrecherischer A.** (Ger.). Criminal abortion.

ABOUCHEMENT (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-ush-ma^{3}n^2. Ger., *Einmündung.* It., *abboccamento.* Sp., *abocamiento.* The termination of a canal in a larger one or in a hollow organ (e. g., of the thoracic duct in the subclavian vein or of the ureter in the bladder). [A, 300, 321.] It is to be distinguished from *anastomosis* (*q. v.*).

ABOUKIR, n. Pr. a^3-bu-ker′. A village in the Algerian province of Oran, with a mineral spring containing sodium chloride and a small amount of iron. [A, 321.]

ABOULAZA, n. Written also *abulaza* and *abroulaza.* A tree of Madagascar, used by the natives in the treatment of heart diseases. [B, 44.]

ABOULOMANIA, n. Pr. a^{2}b-u-lo-ma′ni^2-a^3. For deriv., see ABULIA and MANIA. W. A. Hammond's term for a form of insanity characterized by an inertness, torpor, or paralysis of the will, the other mental faculties not being necessarily affected. [A, 10.]

ABOUSSENNA, n. An Abyssinian name for the *Albizzia anthelminthica.* [A, 328.]

ABOUTIR (Fr.), v. intr. Pr. a^{3}b-u-ter. To end in suppuration (said of phlegmons); to break and discharge (said of abscesses). [E.]

ABOUTISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-u-tes-ma^{3}n^2. 1. A termination, as of the spine of the scapula in the acromion. [A, 300.] 2. The pointing of an abscess. [A, 321.]

ABOYEUR, ABOYEUSE (Fr.), n's. Pr. a^{3}b-wa^3-yu^{5}r(yu^{5}z). Lit., a barker; one who, under the influence of disease, makes a barking sound with the voice. [A, 321.] See DÉLIRE *des aboyeuses.*

ABPÄHLEN (Ger.), v. intr. Pr. a^{3}b′pa-le^{2}n. To suffer loss of the hair. [A, 305.]

ABPRÄPARIREN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b′pra-pa^3-re-re^{2}n. To dissect away, to set free by dissection.

ABRABAX, n. See ABRAXAS.

ABRACADABRA, n. Written also (more correctly, says Littré) *abrasadabra.* Pr. a^{3}b-ra^3-ka^3-da^3′bra^3. A magical word used formerly in the East as a charm against certain diseases, especially malarial fevers. It was spoken, or worn on the person figured on an amulet in one of the following triangular forms:

ABRACADABRA	ABRACADABRA	ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR	BRACADABR	BRACADABRA
ABRACADAB	RACADAB	RACADABRA
ABRACADA	ACADA	ACADABRA
ABRACAD	CAD	CADABRA
ABRACA	A	ADABRA
ABRAC		DABRA
ABRA		ABRA
ABR		BRA
AB		RA
A		A

ABRACALAM, ABRACALAN, ABRACALARS, n's. Pr a^{3}b-ra^3-ka^{3}l-a^{3}m(a^{3}n, a^{3}rz)′. Cabalistic words to which the Jews attributed virtues like those imputed to *abracadabra.* [A, 306.]

ABRACAX, n. See ABRAXAS.

ABRACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ra(ra^3)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From α priv., and βραχίων, the arm. Fr., *abrachie.* Ger., *Abrachie.* Congenital absence of the arms.

ABRACHIOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ra(ra^3)-ki^2-(ch^{2}i^2)-o-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. From α priv., βραχίων, the arm, and κεθαλή, the head. Fr., *abrachiocéphalie.* Congenital absence of the head and arms.

ABRACHIUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ra(ra^3)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). A subject of abrachia (*q. v.*).

ABRACO-PALO, n. Pr. a^3-bra^3′ko-pa^3′lo. A South American name for the *Epidendrum nodosum.* [A, 321.]

ABRADE, v. tr. Pr. a^{2}b-rad′. From Lat., *abradere,* to rub off. Fr., *racler.* Ger., *wegkratzen.* It., *radere.* Sp., *abrasar.* To remove the surface. especially of the skin, by friction.

ABRAHAM, n. Pr. a′bra^3-ha^{2}m. See CORNET.—**A's balm.** Ger., *Abrahamsbaum, Abrahamstrauch.* The chaste-tree. See VITEX *agnus castus.* [B, 39.]—**Sham A.** To feign sickness or infirmity. [A, 302.]

ABRAKH, n. Pr. a^{3}b′ra^{3}k. According to Power and Sedgwick, a Hindu name for mica; used, calcined, in the treatment of fevers. [A, 316.]

ABRANCHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ra^{2}n^2(ra^{3}n^2)-ki^2-(ch^{2}i^2)-a(a^3)′ta^3. From α priv., and βράγχια, gills. Fr., *abranches.* Ger., *Abranchien.* Sp., *abranquios.* Syn.: *abrancha, abranchia, abranchians, abranchiates.* A section of the *Annelida* characterized by the absence of gills, or branchiæ; including the orders *Hirudinea* (leeches) and *Oligochæta* (earth-worms). [B, 28.]

ABRANCHIATE, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-ra^{2}n^2′ki^2-at. Gr., ἀβράγχος. Lat., *abranchus.* Fr., *abranche.* Ger., *kiemenlos.* Sp., *abranquio.* Destitute of gills. [B.]

ABRANDKRAUT (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′ra^{3}nd-kra^3-ut. The genus *Artemisia.*

ABRASADABRA, n. Pr. a^{3}b-ra^3-sa^3-da^3′bra^3. See ABRACADABRA.

ABRASAX, ABRASAXAS, n's. Pr. a^{3}b′ra^3-sa^{3}x(sa^{3}x′a^{3}s). See ABRAXAS.

ABRASIN, n. Pr. a^{2}b′ra^3-si^{2}n. A name given by Kæmpfer to a Japanese plant, the *Elæococca cordata,* from which an acrid fixed oil is obtained by expression. [B, 46.]

ABRASIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ra(ra^3)′zhi^2(si^2)-o. From *abradere,* to scrape off. An abrasion.—**A. intestinalis.** An expression sometimes applied to a condition characterized by the discharge of membranous shreds from the bowels. [A, 328.]—**A. intestinorum.** Fr., *ulcération des intestins.* A superficial ulceration of the intestinal mucosa. [A, 323.]

ABRASION, n. Pr. a^{2}b-ra′zhu^{3}n. Gr., ἀποσύρμα, ἀποξύρησις, ἀπόξυσις. Lat., *abrasio* (*q. v.* for deriv.). Fr., *abrasion.* Ger., *Abschaben, Abreiben.* It., *abrasione.* Sp., *raspadura.* Syn.: *excoriation.* 1. The accidental or intentional rubbing or scraping away of a superficial portion of tissue or an incrustation (cf. ERASION), also the resulting lesion. [A, E, G.] 2. A similar loss of substance by ulceration. [F.]

ABRASOR (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ra(ra^3)′zo^{2}r(so^{2}r). For deriv., see ABRASIO. Gr., ξύστρα. Fr., *rugine.* Ger., *Beinfeile.* It., *abrasore.* Sp., *raspadera.* See RASPATORY.

ABRASUM (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ra(ra^3)′su^{3}m(su^{4}m). An abrasion. [A, 322.]

ABRASUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ra(ra^3)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Abraded.

ABRATHAN, n. Pr. a^{3}b-ra^3-tha^{3}n′. Said to be a corruption of *abrotanum.* [A, 316.] See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum.*

ABRAUCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. and n. Pr. a^{3}b′ra^3-u-ch^{2}e^{2}n. To evaporate, to cause to evaporate; volatilization. [B.]

ABRAUCHSCHALE (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′ra^3-uch^2-sha^3″le^2. An evaporating vessel.

ABRAUTE (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′ra^3-u-te^2. See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum.*

ABRAXAS, n. Written also *abrabax, abracax,* and *abrasax.* Pr. a^{3}b-ra^{3}x′a^{3}s. A mystical word made up of the Greek letters α, β, ρ, α, ξ, α, ς, expressing the number 365, being the number of the heavens, according to the Egyptian gnostic, Basilides; hence, the deity. Jewels engraved with the word were worn as amulets. [A, 300, 314, 327.]

ABRE (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}br. The botanical genus *Abrus.*

ABREIBUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′ri-bung. An abrasion.

ABREISSEN, ABREISSUNG (Ger.), n's. Pr. a^{3}b′ris-se^{2}n, sung. Avulsion.

ABRESCHBAUM, ABRESCHE (Ger.), n's. Pr. a^{3}b′re^{2}sh-ba^3-um(e^2). See EBERESCHE.

ABRESHAIN, n. According to Power and Sedgwick, an East Indian aphrodisiac made of white silk cut up very fine.

ABREST (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-re^{2}st. An alkaline spring resembling those of Vichy, situated near the latter. [A, 316.]

ABRETTE (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-re^{2}t. See *Semen* ABELMOSCHI.

ABRI (Fr.), n. Pr. a^3-bre. Sp., *abrigo.* Lit., a protection against the wind; a natural or artificial grove, or other collection of plants, considered as a sanitary agent. [Tollard, A, 330.]

ABRIC (Ar.), n. An old term for sulphur. [A, 325.]

ABRINDEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b′ri^{2}nd-e^{2}n. To decorticate, to excoriate.

ABRODIÆTA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ro-di(de)-e′(a^3′e^2)-ta^3. From ἀβρός, delicate, and δίαιτα, mode of life. Sp., *abrodeita.* A dainty course of life. [A, 322.]

ABRODIÆTUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ro-di(de)-e′(a^3′e^2)-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀβροδίαιτος. Leading a delicate course of life. [A, 322.]

ABROMA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ro′ma^3. From α priv., and βρῶμος, a stink [A, 334], or α priv., and βρῶμα, food = unfit for food [A, 336]. Fr., *abrome.* Ger., *Cacaomalve.* Sp., *abromas.* A genus of trees, found in India, Java, and New Holland, belonging to the tribe *Büttneriæ* of the order *Sterculiaceæ.* [B, 19, 41, 42.]—**A. augusta, augustum.** The *wollut comul,* or *wullut cumal,* of Bengal; a species from the bark of which a tough fiber is obtained, used for cordage, and which furnishes a milky juice that has been used as a remedy for dysmenorrhœa. [B, 5, 19.]—**A. fastuosa** [R. Brown]. An evergreen species indigenous to New South Wales, but naturalized in England. [B, 43.]—**A. mollis.** A species indigenous to the Molluccas and the Sunda Islands, furnishing, like the other species, fibers fit for making cordage, coarse fabrics, and paper. [B.]

ABROMOTOUN, n. Pr. a^{3}b-ro′mo-tun. According to Power and Sedgwick, the Ashantee name of a plant of which the bruised leaves are used as a discutient for boils. [A, 316.]

ABRONG, n. Pr. a^{3}b′ro^{2}ng. According to Power and Sedgwick, a bitter, laxative, and vermifuge round grain, spotted with black and white, said to have been brought from China. [A, 316.]

ABRONIA [Jussieu] (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ro′ni^2-a^3. Fr., *abronie*. Syn.: *tricratus* [L'Heritier]. A genus of nyctagineous plants indigenous to California. [A, 306; B, 19.]

ABROS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′ro^{2}s. See ABRUS.

ABROSIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ro′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀβρωσία. Fasting. [A, 311.]

ABROSUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ro′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Perf. part. of *abrodere*, to gnaw away. Corroded. [A, 318.]

ABROTANELLE (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-ro^{3}t-a^{3}n-e^{2}l. A genus of plants, of the order *Compositæ*, found in the Falkland Islands. [A, 306; B.]

ABROTANUM (Lat.), n. n. Written also, more properly, *abrotonum*. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ro^{2}t′a^{3}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀβρότονον. Fr., *abrotone, aurone, citronelle*. Ger., *Eberrautenkraut, Beifuss*. It., *abrotano*. Sp., *abrótano*. Southernwood. See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum*.

ABROTONITES (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ro^{2}t-o-ni(ne)′tez-(te^{2}s). Gen., *abrotonitæ*. Gr., ἀβροτονίτης (οἶνος understood). Sp., *abrotónita, abrotónito*. An ancient term for a wine prepared with southernwood. [A, 312.]

ABROTONOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b-ro^{2}t-o^{2}n-o-ed. Resembling southernwood. [A, 306.]

ABROTONUM (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ro^{2}t′o^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ABROTANUM.

ABROULAZA, n. See ABOULAZA.

ABRUM, n. An old term for amber. [A, 336.]

ABRUPTION, n. Pr. a^{2}b-ru^{3}p′shu^{3}n. Lat., *abruptio* (from *ab* [see *Ab-*] and *rumpere*, to break). Gr., ἀπόρρηξις. Fr., *abruption*. Ger., *Abbrechung*. It., *rottura*. Sp., *abrupción*. 1. A tearing apart; a rupture. 2. (Obs.) a transverse fracture of a bone. [E.]

ABRUPTI-PINNATUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-ru^{3}p(ru^{4}p)″-ti^2-pi^{2}n-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *abrupti-pinné*. See *Abruptly* PINNATE.

ABRUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., ἀβρός, pretty, elegant. Fr., *abre*. A name given by Prosper Alpinus to a genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*, sub-order *Papilionaceæ*, and tribe *Phaseolæ*. [B.]—**A. precatorius.** From *preces*, a prayer, from the beans being used as beads. Fr., *liane à réglisse*. Ger., *indisches Süssholz*. Syn.: *Glycine abrus* [Linn.], *wild* (or *country*, or *Jamaica*) *licorice, licorice bush, red bean, love pea, jequirity*. A species indigenous to Africa and tropical Asia, which has been transplanted to America. The beans (*Angola seeds*; Fr., *pois d'Amérique, pois rouges des Indes, graines de jéquiriti*; Ger., *Paternostererbsen, Giftbohnen, indianische rothe Erbsen*) are used in India as a standard of weight, and an infusion made from them has lately come into use among ophthalmologists as a means of exciting an artificial purulent ophthalmia for the cure of pannus. On the coast of Malabar a decoction of the leaves is used for cough and affections of the throat. [De Wecker, "Ann. d'oc.," July-Aug., 1882, p. 24; A, 316, 328; B, 19.]

ABRUTISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-ru^{6}t-es-ma^{3}n^2. A considerable enfeeblement of the intellectual faculties without paralysis. [A, 321.]

ABSAC (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-sa^{3}k. See AVAILLES.

ABSÄGEN (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′za-ge^{2}n. 1. Amputation. 2. Ainhum.

ABSÄUGEN, ABSÄUGUNG (Ger.), v. tr., n. Pr. a^{3}b′zoig-e^{2}n, -ung. 1. To give suck; lactation. 2. To wean; weaning.

ABSCEDENTIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *abscedens*. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-se(ske^2)-de^{2}n′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀφεστέωτα. A term which Hippocrates seems to have used to designate those parts, such as the bones, which were supposed to be prone to break down by ulceration as the result of impaired general health. [A, 325.]

ABSCEDIREN (Ger.), v. intr. Pr. a^{3}bs-tze^{2}d-e′re^{2}n. To form an abscess, to suppurate.

ABSCESS, n. Pr. a^{2}b′se^{2}s. Gr., ἀπόστημα. Lat., *abscessus* (from *abscedere*, to depart). Fr., *abcès*. Ger., *Abscess*. It., *ascesso*. Sp., *abceso*. Syn.: *gathering, rising*. Properly, a collection of pus in a cavity formed as the result of suppuration (not an infiltration with pus or a collection in a natural cavity, although often applied to those conditions). Anciently the word was taken in its literal meaning, a departure, *abscessus* being the opposite of *accessus* (an onset), and the formation of an abscess being looked upon as the way in which a disease took its departure. [A, 334.]—**A. of proximity.** Fr., *abcès de voisinage*. An a. formed in the neighborhood of a diseased structure, and in consequence of the disease, but not communicating directly with the original lesion. The term is generally applied to a'es due to disease of a bone or joint, but has been used in describing those connected with stricture of the rectum. [A, 294; Nicaise, "Rev. de chir.," June, 1885, p. 486.] See also ABCÈS *froid extra-périostique*.—**Acute a.** Lat., *abscessus acutus*. Fr., *abcès aigu* (ou *chaud*). Ger., *acuter* (oder *heisser*, oder *calider*) *A*. One that results from an acute inflammation of the part in which the a. forms. [E.]—**Adenöser A.** (Ger.). See *Glandular a.*—**Alveolar a.** Lat., *abscessus alveolaris*. Fr., *abcès alvéolaire*. Ger. *Alveolarabscess*. An a. originating beneath the periosteum of the socket (alveolus) of a tooth. [A, 292.] Cf. PARULIS.—**Antemammary a.** See *Subcutaneous mammary a.*—**Bartholinian a.** It., *ascesso bartoliniano*. An a. resulting from suppuration of the vulvo-vaginal (Bartholin's) gland or its duct. [A, 314.]—**Biliary a.** Fr., *abcès biliaire*. An a. connected with the gall-bladder or a bile-duct.—**Bursal a.** Suppuration of a bursa mucosa. [A, 316.] Cf. *Lymphatic a.*—**Calider A.** (Ger.). See *Acute a.*—**Caseous a., cheesy a.** Fr., *abcès caséeux*. 1. (Fr., *abcès caséeux d'emblée*) a broken-down condition of a tubercular gumma, the cavity of which contains thick cheesy masses together with a serous or viscid liquid. 2. (Fr., *abcès caséeux consécutif*) a cold a. with its contents condensed to a cheesy consistence. [Nicaise, *l. c.*]—**Chronic a.** See *Cold a.*—**Circumscribed a.** One that is definitely limited by a wall of lymphy exudate.—**Cold a.** Lat., *abscessus frigidus*. Fr., *abcès froid*. Ger., *kalter A*. It., *ascesso freddo*. Sp., *abceso* (o *tumor*) *frio*. One that results from a chronic (particularly a scrofulous) inflammation. [E.] The tendency is to restrict the term to a'es that result from the breaking down of tubercular deposits. Delpech makes it include his *abcès soudain* (*q. v.*).—**Congestive a.** Lat., *abscessus congestionis* (seu *congestivus*, seu *per congestum*). Fr., *abcès par congestion*. Ger., *Congestionsabscess, Senkungsabscess*. Sp., *abceso por congestión*. See *Wandering a.* Boyer restricted the term to a'es due to caries of the vertebræ or of a large joint, like the hip. [S. Laugier, A, 329.]—**Consecutive a.** Fr., *abcès consécutif*. See *Critical a.*—**Constitutional a.** Fr., *abcès constitutionel*. An a. due to a constitutional disease. [A, 306.]—**Critical a.** Fr., *abcès critique*. Ger., *kritischer A*. An a. which forms during the course of an acute disease, general or local, and, if it does not itself prove fatal, seems to exercise a salutary influence. [A, 329.]—**Dental a.** Fr., *abcès dentaire*. Ger., *Zahnabscess*. See *Alveolar a.*—**Dermoid a.** An expression used by W. H. Van Buren, apparently for the small cutaneous a'es (*abcès dermiques*) of French writers, characteristic of the *scrofulide phlegmoneuse* of Hardy. [A, 294; *a*, 3.]—**Diathetic a.** Fr., *abcès diathésique*. An a. due to a diathesis.—**Diffuse a.** Fr., *abcès diffus*. See *Purulent* INFILTRATION.—**Embolic a.** Lat., *abscessus embolicus*. Ger., *embolischer A*. An a. due to arterial or capillary embolism. [Cohnheim, D, 3.]—**Emphysematous a.** See *Tympanitic a.*—**Encysted a.** Fr., *abcès enkysté*. 1. Suppuration of a cystic tumor. [A, 330.] 2. A circumscribed accumulation of pus in a serous sac.—**Epithelial a.** An a. "located in epithelia." [A, 293.]—**Fæcal a.** Lat., *abscessus stercoralis* (seu *stercorosus*). Fr., *abcès stercoral*. Ger., *Kothabscess*. It., *ascesso fecale*. Sp., *abceso fecal*. An a. communicating with the intestinal canal and containing fæcal matter.—**Follicular a.** Lat., *abscessus follicularis*. An a. formed in an inflamed follicle.—**Glandular a.** Lat., *abscessus adenosus*. Fr., *abcès glandulaire*. Ger., *adenöser A.*, *Drüsenabscess*. An a. in or around a lymphatic gland.—**Gravitation a.** See *Wandering a.*—**Hæmatic a.** Fr., *abcès hématique*. An a. due to a broken-down clot of extravasated blood.—**Heisser A.** (Ger.). An acute a.—**Hypostatic a.** See *Wandering a.*—**Idiopathic a.** Fr., *abcès idiopathique*. One formed independently of any other disease. [E.]—**Iliac a.** Lat., *abscessus in fossa iliaca*. Fr., *abcès iliaque* (ou *de la fosse iliaque*). It., *ascesso della fossa iliaca*. Sp., *abceso de la fosa iliaca*. A wandering a. which points in the iliac region.—**Infecting mitral a.** An embolic a. due to the detachment of lymph deposited on the valves in endocarditis. [A, 316.]—**Interlamellar a. of the membrana tympani.** Fr., *abcès lamelleux de la membrane du tympan*. Ger., *interlamellärer A. des Trommelfells*. It., *ascesso lamelloso della membrana del timpano*. Sp., *abceso lameloso de la membrana del timpano*. A collection of pus formed within or between the laminæ of the substantia propria of the tympanic membrane, the result of myringitis or, sometimes, of otitis media. [F, 3.]—**Ischio-rectal a.** Fr., *abcès de la fosse ischio-rectale*. Sp., *abceso de la fosa izquio-rectal*. An a. of the ischio-rectal fossa. [E.]—**Kalter A.** (Ger.). See *Cold a.*—**Kritischer A.** (Ger.). See *Critical a.*—**Lacrymal a.** Fr., *abcès lacrymal*. An a. of the lacrymal sac.—**Lacunar a.** Suppuration of a urethral lacuna. [A, 316.]—**Lufthaltiger A.** (Ger.). See *Tympanitic a.*—**Lumbar a.** Lat., *abscessus lumbaris*. Fr., *abcès lombaire*. Ger., *A. der Weichengegend*. It., *ascesso lombare*. Sp., *abceso lumbar*. A wandering a. which points in the lumbar region.—**Lymphatic a.** Lat., *abscessus lymphaticus* (seu *bursalis*). Fr., *abcès lymphatique* (ou *de la lymphe*). Ger., *Lymphabscess*. It., *ascesso linfatico*. 1. Suppuration of a lymphatic gland. 2. (Obs.) an enlarged bursa mucosa. [A, 331.]—**Mammary a.** Lat., *abscessus mammæ*. Fr., *abcès mammaire* (ou *de la mamelle*). Ger., *Brustdrüsenabscess*. An a. of the mammary gland. Cf. *Milk a.*, *Sub-mammary a.*, and *Supra-mammary a.*—**Marginal a.** A superficial a. situated near the orifice of the anus. [A, 294.]—**Mastoid a.** Suppuration in the cells of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.—**Metastatic a.** Lat., *abscessus metastaticus*. Fr., *abcès métastatique*. Ger., *metastatischer A*. It., *ascesso metastasico*. Sp., *abceso metastasico*. Syn.: *secondary a*. These a'es occur in pyæmia; they are usually multiple, of embolic origin, and situated most commonly in the lungs and the liver.—**Microscopical a.** Ger., *mikroscopischer A*. Stricker's term for a minute collection of necrosed cells, as in the cornea. [Albert, A, 319.]—**Miliary a.** A minute a. of embolic origin.—**Milk a.** Lat., *abscessus lacteus*. Fr., *abcès laiteux*. Ger., *Milchabscess*. An a. of the mammary gland during lactation.—**Multiple a.** Fr., *abcès multiple*. Ger., *allgemeine A'bildung*. A condition characterized by the formation of numerous metastatic a'es; one of the features of pyæmia. [E.]—**Mural a.** An a. of the wall of a splanchnic cavity. The term is commonly applied to the a'es that sometimes form in the abdominal wall after laparotomy.—**Ossifluent a.** Fr., *abcès ossifluent*. Sp., *abceso osifluente*. An a. which has its origin in diseased bone, as in Pott's disease. [E.]—**Otic cerebral a., Otitic cerebral a.** Fr., *abcès cérébral otique*. Ger., *otitischer Gehirnabscess*. It., *ascesso cerebrale otico*. Sp., *abceso cerebral otico*. An a. of the brain due to purulent disease of the ear. [F, 3.]—**Parametritic a., Parametric a.** Fr., *abcès paramétritique*. Ger., *parametritischer A*. An a. of the cellular tissue of the pelvis in the female, particularly between the folds of the broad ligament of the uterus and around the upper part of the vagina.—**Perimetritic a., Perimetric a.** A circumscribed collection of pus within the peritonæum, arising from inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus. [A, 236.]—**Perinephritic a., Perinephric a.** An a. in the loose connective tissue surrounding the kidney. [E.]—**Peripleuritic a.** An a. formed in the connective tissue beneath the parietal pleura, usually as the result of pleurisy, disease of a rib, or injury. [A, 296.]—**Peritoneal a.** A term some-

times applied to encysted collections of softened exudate in cases of peritonitis.—**Phlegmonous a.** Fr., *abcès phlegmoneux.* Ger., *phlegmonöser A.* It., *ascesso flemmonoso.* Sp., *abceso flemonoso.* An acute a. formed in connective tissue.—**Post-fascial a.** See *Subfascial a.*—**Post-mammary a.** See *Submammary a.*—**Post-pharyngeal a.** See *Retro-pharyngeal a.*—**Prelacrymal a.** Fr., *abcès prélacrymal.* Ger., *A. vor dem Thränensack.* It., *ascesso prelacrimale.* Sp., *abceso prelagrimal.* A swelling at the inner canthus, above the canthal ligament, in the hollow of the lacrymal bone, immediately beneath the upper margin of the orbit. It has a distinct cyst-wall communicating at the bottom with a hole leading into the ethmoid cells. It is due to caries of the lacrymal or ethmoid bone, and has no connection with the lacrymal sac. [F.]—**Pre-peritoneal a.** See *Subperitoneal a.*—**Progressive ulcerative a. of the cornea.** See *Reapers'* KERATITIS.—**Psoas a.** Lat., *abscessus psoadicus.* Fr., *abcès psoïque.* Ger., *Psoasabscess, Lendenmuskelabscess.* A wandering a. which, originating from a carious vertebra, has followed the course of the psoas muscles and points in the groin or at the sacro-ischiadic foramen. Occasionally the term is applied also to a. of the psoas muscle (more properly called psoitis).—**Puerperal a.** According to Power and Sedgwick, a form occurring in infants, in which hard nodules form under the skin and rapidly soften, the skin over them having become reddened, thinned, and painful. [A, 316.]—**Pyæmic a.** See *Metastatic a.*—**Residual a.** 1. An a. formed in or about the cicatrix left by a preceding a. 2. A chronic a. of which the contents have for the most part been absorbed. [Sir J. Paget, "St. Barth. Hosp. Rep.," 1869, p. 73.]—**Retro-mammary a.** See *Submammary a.*—**Retro-œsophageal a.** An a. situated between the œsophagus and the vertebral column.—**Retro-peritoneal a.** See *Subperitoneal a.*—**Retro-pharyngeal a.** Lat., *abscessus retropharyngealis.* Fr., *abcès rétro-pharyngien.* Ger., *Retropharyngealabscess.* It., *ascesso retrofaringeo.* Sp., *abceso retrofaringeo.* 1. An a. formed between the vertebral column and the posterior wall of the pharynx. 2. An a. which, originating from disease of a cervical vertebra, has traveled to the space behind the pharynx. —**Scrofulous a.** Fr., *abcès scrofuleux.* Ger., *scrophulöser A.* Syn.: *strumous a.* 1. A glandular a. due to scrofula. 2. Any chronic a. in a scrofulous person.—**Secondary a.** Fr., *abcès consécutif.* Ger., *secundärer A.* See *Metastatic a.*—**Septicæmic a.** An a. due to septicæmia or to septic poisoning.—**Shirt-stud a.** See ABCÈS *en bouton de chemise.*—**Spermatic a.** Fr., *abcès spermatique.* An a. communicating with the seminiferous tubules. [A, 331.]—**Spinal a.** An a. connected with disease of a vertebra.—**Stercoraceous a., Stercoral a.** See *Fæcal a.*—**Strumous a.** See *Scrofulous a.*—**Subaponeurotic a.** An a. beneath an aponeurosis.—**Subareolar a.** Fr., *abcès sous-auréolaire* [Duval], *phlegmon tubéreux du mamelon* [Velpeau]. A furuncular subcutaneous a. of the areola of the nipple.—**Subfascial a.** An a. beneath a fascia.—**Submammary a.** An a. between the mammary gland and the chest-wall.—**Subpectoral a.** An a. beneath the pectoral muscles.—**Subperitoneal a.** An a. formed between the parietal peritonæum and the abdominal wall.—**Sudoriparous a.** See ABSCESSUS *sudoriparus.*—**Supra-mammary a.** An a. of the subcutaneous tissue over the breast.—**Sympathetic a.** Fr., *abcès sympathique.* An a., usually glandular, formed at a distance from the part at which the exciting cause has acted (e. g., a bubo). [A, 329.]—**Symptomatic a.** An a. due to a morbid state of the system. [E.]—**Thecal a.** Fr., *abcès des gaines tendineuses.* Ger., *Sehnenabscess.* It., *ascesso delle vagine dei tendini.* Syn.: *paronychia tendinosa.* Suppuration in the sheath of a tendon.—**Tropical a.** A. of the liver, the result of the acute hepatitis of the tropics. [D, 47.]—**Tubercular a.** Fr., *abcès tuberculeux.* An a. resulting from the breaking down of a tubercular lymphatic gland. [A, 331.]—**Tympanitic a.** Lat., *abscessus flatuosus.* Ger., *lufthaltiger A.* An a. which contains gas formed by putrefaction. [A, 316.]—**Urethral a.** 1. A lacunar a. 2. An a. of the tissue surrounding the urethra. [A, 295.] See also *Urinary a.*—**Urinary a.** Lat., *abscessus urinosus.* Fr., *abcès urinaire.* Ger., *Urinabscess.* It., *ascesso orinario.* Sp., *abceso urinario.* An a. due to extravasation of urine. [E.]—**Verminous a.** Lat., *abscessus verminosus.* Fr., *abcès vermineux.* Ger., *Wurmabscess.* An a. communicating with the intestine and containing intestinal worms.—**Wandering a.** Ger., *wandernder A.* Syn.: *congestive a.* An a. in which the pus travels away from the seat of its formation, along the connective-tissue spaces, and presents at some distant locality (e. g., a psoas a.).

ABSCESSED, adj. Pr. a^{2}b'se^{2}sd. Affected with abscess, or in a state due to an abscess ("abscessed teeth" ["Independ. Pract.," July, 1885, p. 394]).

ABSCESSIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-se^2(ske^2)'shi^2(si^2)-o. See ABSCESSION.—**A. cum effluxu.** Gr., ἀπόστασις κατ' ἔκρουν [Galen]. An ancient term for any discharge occurring as the result of an acute disease. [A, 325.]

ABSCESSION, n. Pr. a^{2}b-se^2'shu^{3}n. Lat., *abscessio* (from *abscedere*, to depart). Gr., ἀπόστασις. An old term for the termination of a disease by a critical discharge, especially with the formation of an abscess; also for metastasis. [A, 325.]

ABSCESSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-se^{2}s(ske^{2}s)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). An abscess.—**A. arthriticus.** Musgrave applied this term to certain intestinal abscesses which he supposed to be due to "gouty dysentery." [A, 336.] **A. articuli.** Suppurative arthritis.—**A. bursalis.** See *Bursal* ABSCESS.—**A. capitis sanguineus neonatorum.** See CEPHALHÆMATOMA.—**A. congestionis, A. congestivus.** A congestive abscess. See *Wandering* ABSCESS.—**A. embolicus.** See *Embolic* ABSCESS.—**A. flatuosus.** See *Tympanitic* ABSCESS.—**A. follicularis.** See *Follicular* ABSCESS.—**A. frigidus.** See *Cold* ABSCESS.—**A. frigidus scrofulosus.** See *Scrofulous* ABSCESS.—**A. gangrænescens, A. gangrænosus.** See ANTHRAX.—**A. lacteus.** See *Milk* ABSCESS.—**A. lumbalis, A. lumbaris, A. lumborum.** See *Lumbar* ABSCESS.—**A. lymphaticus.** See *Lymphatic* ABSCESS. —**A. metastaticus.** See *Metastatic* ABSCESS.—**A. muco-carnosus botryoides labii vulvæ.** D. S. Grassius's term for a multilobular pendulous outgrowth from the labium pudendi majus. [A, 66.]—**A. nucleatus.** See FURUNCLE.—**A. oculi.** Fr., *abcès de l'œil.* Ger., *Augapfelabscess.* It., *ascesso dell' occhio.* Sp., *abceso del ojo.* An obsolete term for panophthalmitis purulenta. [F.]—**A. pectoris.** An old term for empyema. [A, 316.]—**A. per congestum, A. per decubitum.** See *Wandering* ABSCESS.—**A. per fluxum.** An old term for an acute abscess. [A, 331.]—**A. psoadicus.** See *Psoas* ABSCESS.—**A. spirituosus.** An old term for aneurysm.—**A. stercoralis, A. stercorosus.** See *Fæcal* ABSCESS. —**A. sudoriparus.** Fr., *abcès sudoripare.* Ger., *Schweissdrüsenabscess.* A sudoriparous abscess; a small abscess, of slow formation, due to an inflammation of obstructed sweat-glands, most commonly in the axilla, on the areola of the nipple, or at the verge of the anus. [A, 319, 326.]—**A. thoracis.** See *A. pectoris.*—**A. urinalis, A. urinosus.** See *Urinary* ABSCESS.—**A. verminosus.** See *Verminous* ABSCESS.

ABSCHABER (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'sha^3-be^{2}r. A raspatory.

ABSCHABUNG. An abrasion. [E.]

ABSCHÄLUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'she^{2}l-ung. 1. An excoriation. 2. Decortication, blanching (of almonds).

ABSCHÄUMUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'shoim-ung. Despumation.

ABSCHIEFERN, ABSCHIEFERUNG (Ger.), n's. Pr. a^{3}b'-shef-e^{2}rn, -e^{2}r-ung. Exfoliation.

ABSCHIENEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'shen-e^{2}n. 1. To remove splints. 2. To apply splints. [A, 315.]

ABSCHILFERN, ABSCHILFERUNG (Ger.), n's. Pr. a^{3}b'-shi^{2}l-fe^{2}rn, -fe^{2}r-ung. 1. An abrasion. 2. Branny desquamation.

ABSCHNEIDEN, ABSCHNEIDUNG (Ger.), n's. Pr. a^{3}b'-shnid-e^{2}n, -ung. Abscission; amputation.

ABSCHNÜREN, ABSCHNÜRUNG (Ger.), n's. Pr. a^{3}b'-shnu^{6}r-e^{2}n, -ung. A constricting, as by a tight bandage; a tying off; ligation.

ABSCHRAPEMESSER (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'shra^{3}p-e^2-me^{2}s-se^{2}r. See *Sweating*-IRON.

ABSCHRIPPEN, ABSCHRÖPFEN, ABSCHRÜPFEN, ABSCHRUPPEN (Ger.), n's. Pr. a^{3}b'shri^{2}p(shru^{6}pf, shru^{6}pf, shrup)-e^{2}n. Depletion by cupping. [A, 315.]

ABSCHUPPEN, ABSCHUPPUNG (Ger.), n's. Pr. a^{3}b'shup-pe^{2}n, -pung. 1. Desquamation. 2. Chapping. [A, 315.]

ABSCINDIREN (Ger.), n. Pr. abs-tsi^{2}nd-e're^{2}n. Abscission. [A, 304.]

ABSCISIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b-si^2(ski^2)'zhi^2(si^2)-o. See ABSCISSIO.

ABSCISION, n. Pr. a^{2}b-si^2'zhu^{3}n. See ABSCISSION.

ABSCISSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-si^{2}s(ski^{2}s)'e(a^3-e^2). From *abscindere*, to cut off, divide. The horizontal lines of a chart (e. g., of the vital signs), cutting the vertical ones at right angles. [A, 316.]

ABSCISSIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-si^{2}z(ski^{2}s)'zhi^2(si^2)-o. Abscission.

ABSCISSION, n. Pr. a^{2}b-si^{2}z'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *abscissio.* Gr., ἀποκοπή. Fr., *abscission.* Ger., *Abschneiden.* It., *abscissione.* Sp., *abcisión.* 1. The cutting away of a part. 2. (Obs.) the fatal termination of a disease. 3. (Obs.) a form of fracture in which a portion of the bone is torn away from its proper connections. [A, 325.] 4. The suppression of a function, as of the voice. [A, 316.] See VOX *abscissa.*

ABSCISSUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-si^{2}s(ski^{2}s)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *abscindere*, to cut off. Suppressed. See VOX *abscissa.*

ABSCONSIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-sko^{2}n'shi^2(si^2)-o. From *abscondere*, to hide away. 1. An old synonym of *sinus* (in the anatomical sense). [A, 325.] 2. A cavity of a bone which receives and conceals the head of another bone. [A. 336.]

ABSEIHUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'zi-hung. Filtration, straining, elutriation. [A, 315.]

ABSEMIR, n. Fr., *absémir.* An alchemical term for quintessence. [A, 340.]

ABSENCE, n. Pr. a^{2}b'se^{2}ns. Lat., *absentia.* Fr., *absence.* Ger., *Abwesenheit, Absenz.* It., *assenza.* Sp., *ausencia.* 1. Temporary mental aberration. 2. A form of epilepsy characterized by sudden loss of consciousness without convulsive action. [A, 303.]

ABSETZCISTERNE (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b''ze^{2}tz-tsi^{2}s-te^{2}r'ne^2. In chemistry, a settling cistern. [A, 315.]

ABSETZEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. Pr. a^{3}b'ze^{2}tz-e^{2}n. 1. To give rise to a metastasis. 2. To remove a part, to amputate. 3. In chemistry, to precipitate, to deposit. 4. To wean gradually (said of the lower animals).

ABSICHT (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'zi^{2}ch^{2}t. See INDICATION.

ABSIE (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-se. A French village having a mineral spring. See *Fontaine de* TONNERET.

ABSIEDUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'ze-dung. A decoction. [A, 320.]

ABSIN MENU (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-sa^{2}n^2-ma^{3}n-u^6. A popular name for wormwood. [A, 306.]

ABSINTH (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'zi^{2}nt. 1. Wormwood. 2. The liqueur *absinthe.*

ABSINTHE (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b(a^{3}p)-sa^{2}nt. Lat., *absinthium, absynthium* (1st def.). Ger., *Wermuth, Wurmtod* (1st def.), *Absinthliqueur* (2d def.), *Absinth.* It., *assenzio.* Sp., *ajenjo.* 1. Wormwood. See ABSINTHIUM. 2. A liqueur. See *A. suisse.*—**A. bâtarde.** A West Indian name for several plants of the *Compositæ*,

especially the *Parthenium hysterophorus.* [A, 328.]—**A. commune.** See ARTEMISIA *absinthium.*—**A. de mer.** Sea wormwood. See ARTEMISIA *maritima.*—**A. de montagne.** See *A. bâtarde.*—**A. glaciale.** See ARTEMISIA *glacialis.*—**A. majeure.** See ARTEMISIA *absinthium.*—**A. maritime.** See ARTEMISIA *maritima.*—**A. mineure.** Roman wormwood. See ARTEMISIA *pontica.*—**A. officinale.** See ARTEMISIA *absinthium.*—**A. panachée.** A drink consisting of a mixture of *A. suisse* with other liquids. [B, 38.]—**A. pontique.** See ARTEMISIA *pontica.*—**A. suisse.** 1. The *Achillea moschata.* 2. The liqueur known as *absinthe* or *extrait d'a.* Authorities differ as to the constituents of this cordial, but the probability is that it is made of the *Artemisia absinthium, A. mutellina, A. glacialis, A. rupestris, A. spicata,* and perhaps certain other Alpine species of *Artemisia* (called collectively *Génépi* or *Genippi*), together with anise. The habitual use of this liqueur is said to occasion a particular form of disease. See ABSINTHISME. [A, 301, 303.]—**Alcoolat d'a.** A preparation made by distilling fresh wormwood tops with alcohol. It is said to have the property of masking the bitter taste of cinchona, and on that account it is used, together with sugar, in the preparation of an elixir of cinchona. [A, 328.]—**Alcoolé d'a. composé.** See *Teinture d'a. composée.*—**Bière d'a.** See PURL.—**Bois d'a.** Syn.: *bois amer de Bourbon.* A hard, yellow wood, of a very bitter taste, from an apocynaceous tree growing in the Isle of Bourbon, occasionally used in medicine. [B, 38.]—**Eau distillée d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by distilling the leaves and tops of the *Artemisia absinthium* (wormwood) with water until the distillate equals in weight the amount of the plant employed. [B.]—**Essence d'a.** See *Oleum* ABSINTHII.—**Extrait d'a.** 1. According to the French Codex, a preparation made from the tops of wormwood by exhausting with boiling water and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract. Compare the German *Extractum* ABSINTHII. [B.] 2. The liqueur. See *A. suisse.*—**Grande a.** Syn.: *aluyne, aluine.* Wormwood; *Artemisia absinthium* [Linn.]. As an official term in the French Codex, the leaves and tops of the plant. [B.]—**Huile d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of the leaves and tops of wormwood in 10 parts of olive-oil on a water bath and filtering the product. [B.]—**Huile volatile d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oleum* ABSINTHII.—**Œnolé d'a.** See *Vin d'a.*—**Petite a.** Roman wormwood. See ARTEMISIA *pontica.*—**Quintessence d'a.** A bitter stomachic made by macerating 2 parts, each, of the tops of *Artemisia absinthium* and *Artemisia pontica,* and 1 part of bruised cloves, in 320 parts of 56-per-cent. alcohol for eight days, straining, expressing, filtering, and adding 1 part of sugar. [O. Reveil, A, 328.]—**Sel essentiel d'a.** See *Sal* ABSINTHII.—**Sirop d'a.** A preparation made by infusing 1 part of wormwood tops in 8 parts of boiling water, straining, filtering, and adding 190 parts of sugar to 100 parts of the infusion, over a water bath. [O. Reveil, A, 328.]—**Teinture (alcoolique) d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of wormwood tops in 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for ten days, and filtering. [B.]—**Teinture d'a. composée** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tinctura absinthii composita.* Syn.: *élixir stomachique de Stoughton.* A preparation made by macerating 25 parts, each, of wormwood tops, germander (*Teucrium chamædrys*) tops, gentian root, bitter-orange peel, and rhubarb, and 5 parts, each, of aloes and cascarilla, in 1,000 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, for ten days, and filtering. [B.]—**Tisane d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Wormwood tea; a preparation made by infusing 5 parts of the tops in 1,000 parts of boiling water, and filtering.—**Vin d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *vinum de absinthio.* Syn.: *œnolé d'a.* 1. A preparation made by macerating 3 parts of dried wormwood leaves in 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, for a day, then adding 100 parts of white wine, macerating for ten days longer, and filtering. [B.] 2. The ancient *absinthites* (*q. v.*).—**Vin sec avec de l'a.** See PURL-*royal.*

ABSINTHÉ (Fr.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b(a^{3}p)-sa^{2}n-ta. 1. Mixed with absinthe. [B.] 2. In a condition caused by indulging in absinthe. [A, 306.]

ABSINTHÉINE (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b(a^{3}p)-sa^{2}n-ta-en. Absinthin.

ABSINTHEUR (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b(a^{3}p)-sa^{2}n-tu^{5}r. An habitual drinker of absinthe. [B.]

ABSINTHIAN, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-si^{2}n'thi^{2}-a^{2}n. See ABSINTHIC.

ABSINTHIATE, n. Pr. a^{2}b-si^{2}n'thi^{2}-at. A salt of absinthic acid.

ABSINTHIATED, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-si^{2}n'thi^{2}-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *absinthiatus.* Containing wormwood.

ABSINTHIATUM (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-si^{2}nth-i^{2}-a(a^{3})'-tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Really the neut. of *absinthiatus* (*vinum* understood); wormwood-wine. [A, 312.]

ABSINTHIATUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-si^{2}nth-i^{2}-a(a^{3})'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Absinthiated.

ABSINTHIC, adj. Pr. a^{2}b-si^{2}nth'i^{2}k. Lat., *absinthicus.* Fr., *absinthique.* Ger., *absinthisch.* It., *absintico.* Sp., *absíntico.* 1. Pertaining to or derived from absinthium. [B.] 2. Due to the action of absinthe (e. g., *a. epilepsy*).—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum absinthicum.* Fr., *acide absinthique.* Ger., *Wermuthsäure.* It., *acido absintico.* Sp., *ácido absíntico.* An acid derived by Braconnot from wormwood, probably identical with succinic acid. [B, 5, 10.]

ABSINTHIER (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b(a^{3}p)-sa^{2}n-ti^{2}-a. See ABSINTHEUR.

ABSINTHIIN (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-zi^{2}nt-i^{2}-en'. ABSINTHIN. [B.]

ABSINTHIN, n. Written also *absynthin.* Pr. a^{2}b-si^{2}nth'i^{2}n. Fr., *absinthine.* Ger., *Absinthiin, Wermuthbitter.* It., Sp., *absintina.* The bitter principle of wormwood; a white, imperfectly crystalline substance; according to Kromayer, an aldehyde, $C_{40}H_{56}O_8 + H_2O$. [B, 5.]

ABSINTHIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. Pr. a^{3}b(a^{3}p)-sa^{2}n-tek. Absinthic; a person affected with absinthisme.

ABSINTHISME (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b(a^{3}p)-sa^{2}n-tesm. Ger., *Absinthismus.* It., *absintismo.* A morbid condition due to the use of absinthe. In the acute form, besides the effects of alcohol, vertigo and nausea are prominent. The chronic form differs from chronic alcoholism by the occurrence of epileptoid seizures and the early supervention of general paralysis, also, according to Gautier, by the frequency of hyperæsthesia, especially in the iliac fossa. [A, 321; "Progr. méd.," July 8, 1882, p. 531.]

ABSINTHITES (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-si^{2}nth-i(e)'tez(te^{2}s). Gen., *absinthi'tæ.* Gr., ἀψινθίτης (οἶνος understood). A wine of wormwood, mentioned by Dioscorides, Pliny, and other ancient writers. [A, 311.]

ABSINTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-si^{2}nth'i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀψίνθιον (from α priv., and ψίνθος, sweetness). Fr., *absinthe.* Ger. *Wermuth.* It., *assenzio.* Sp., *ajenjo.* 1. In botany, Tournefort's or Gärtner's name for a genus corresponding in part to the Linnæan genus *Artemisia* (*q. v.*). [B, 41, 42.] 2. In pharmacy, wormwood; the leaves and tops of the *Artemisia a.* (the *grande absinthe,* or *aluyne,* of the Fr. Cod.; the *herba absinthii* of the Ph. Ger.). [B.]—**A. alpinum.** Fr., *génépi.* Ger., *Genipkraut.* A group of Alpine species of *Artemisia* (*glacialis, mutellina,* and *spicata*), used in Switzerland for making absinthe. See ABSINTHE *suisse.*—**A. marinum, A. maritimum.** See ARTEMISIA *maritima.*—**A. minus, A. ponticum, A. romanum.** See ARTEMISIA *pontica.*—**A. santonicum.** See ARTEMISIA *santonica.*—**A. seriphium belgicum** [G. Bauhin]. See ARTEMISIA *maritima.*—**A. vulgare** [J. Bauhin]. See ARTEMISIA *absinthium.*—**Conserva absinthii maritimi.** An old stomachic preparation, made by beating the tender tops of sea wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*) with three times their weight of lump sugar. [A, 343.]—**Extractum absinthii** [Ph. Ger.]. Ger., *Wermuthextract.* A preparation made by extracting wormwood tops with alcohol (2 parts) and water (3 parts) and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract. [B.] Cf. *Extrait d'*ABSINTHE.—**Oleum (essentiale) absinthii.** Fr., *huile volatile d'absinthe* [Fr. Cod.]. Oil of wormwood, a volatile oil distilled from the tops and leaves of *Artemisia a.*; formerly used as an antispasmodic and anodyne. [A, B.]—**Sal absinthii.** Fr., *sel essentiel d'absinthe.* Salt of wormwood; a carbonate of potassium formerly obtained from the ashes of wormwood. [A, 328.]—**Summitates absinthii.** Wormwood tops. [B.]—**Tinctura absinthii** [Ph. Ger.]. Ger., *Wermuthtinctur.* Tincture of wormwood; made by macerating 1 part of the tops in 5 parts of dilute alcohol for a week, straining, and filtering. [B.]—**Tinctura absinthii composita.** Compound tincture of wormwood. For the French preparation, see *Teinture d'*ABSINTHE *composée.* According to the Austrian Ph. (of 1869, with appendix of 1879), made by digesting 1 part of wormwood, 4 parts of orange peel, 2 parts of calamus, 2 parts of gentian root, and 1 part of cinnamon in 100 parts of alcohol, and filtering. [B.]—**Vinum de absinthio.** See *Vin d'* ABSINTHE.



ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM.

ABSINTHIUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-si^{2}nth'i^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ABSINTHIUM.

ABSINTHLIKÖR, ABSINTHLIQUEUR (Ger.), n's. Pr. a^{3}b'zi^{2}nt-le-ku^{5}r''. See ABSINTHE *suisse.*

ABSINTHOL, n. Pr. a^{2}b-si^{2}nth'o^{2}l. For deriv., see ABSINTHIUM and *-ol.** The essential constituent of oil of wormwood; a liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, isomeric with ordinary camphor. [B, 2, 4.]

ABSOLUTE, adj. Pr. a^{2}b'so-lu^{2}t. Lat., *absolutus* (from *absolvere,* to complete). Fr., *absolu.* Ger., *absolut.* It., *assoluto.* Sp., *absoluto.* 1. Actual, positive, as the a. weight of a body as distinguished from its specific weight. 2. Pure (e. g., a. alcohol).

ABSONDERN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b'zo^{2}n-de^{2}rn. 1. To secrete. 2. To abduce.—**A'd.** Secretory.

ABSONDERUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b'zo^{2}nd-e^{2}r-ung. 1. A process of secretion or excretion. 2. A product of such process. 3. An exudation. [A, 315.]—**A'sdotter..** See under DOTTER.—**A'sgefäss.** A secretory vessel.—**A'sorgan.** A secretory organ.—**A's-vermögen.** The power of secretion.—**A'swerkzeug.** A secretory apparatus.

ABSORBENT, adj. and n. Pr. a^{2}b-so^{2}rb'e^{2}nt. Lat., *absorbens* (pres. part. of *absorbere,* to suck in). Fr., *absorbant.* Ger., *absorbirend* (adj.). It., *assorbente.* Sp., *absorbente.* 1. (adj.) Capable of absorbing; pertaining to the function of absorption. 2. (n.) A lymphatic or lacteal vessel. 3. (n.) A medicine or a dressing which acts by absorbing gases or liquids. Cf. ANTACID. 4. (n.) An old synonym of styptic. [A, B, K.]

ABSORBIREND (Ger.), adj. Pr. a^{3}b-zo^{2}rb-e're^{2}nd. Absorbent, sorbefacient.

ABSORPTIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a[2]b(a[3]b)-so[2]rp'shi[2](ti[2])-o. Absorption.—**A. morbosa.** See *Pathological* ABSORPTION.—**A. pulmonalis.** See *Pulmonary* ABSORPTION.—**A. sana.** Physiological absorption.

ABSORPTIOMETER, n. Pr. a[2]b-so[2]rp-shi[2]-o[2]m'e-tu[5]r. From Lat., *absorptio*, and Gr., μέτρον (see *-meter**). S. Lea's term for an instrument devised by him for varying the thickness of a layer of liquid that is to be examined with a spectro-photometer; being a modified form of hæmatoscope. Two tubes, each closed at one end with a glass plate, move one within the other, the extent of the motion, and consequently the degree of separation of the plates (between which the liquid is situated), being regulated by a screw, each complete revolution of which approximates or separates the plates 1/40 of an inch. ["Jour. of Physiol.," v, p. 239.]

ABSORPTION, n. Pr. a[2]b-so[2]rp'shu[3]n. For deriv., see ABSORBENT. Gr., ἀναῤῥόφησις, ἀναῤῥοιβδησις. Lat., *absorptio*. Fr., *absorption*. Ger., *Aufsaugung*. It., *assorbimento*. Sp., *absorción*. In general, the act or process of absorbing; the imbibition of nutritive or other material by a living organism; the process of taking up waste or effete material into the general circulation. [A, B, C, K.]—**A. band.** See *A.* SPECTRUM.—**A. chyleuse** (Fr.). Syn.: *pénétration du chyle*. See *Chylous a.*—**A. coëfficient.** See *Coëfficient of a.*—**A. cutanée** (Fr.). See *Cutaneous a.*—**A. décomposante** (Fr.). See *Internal a.*—**A. de composition** (Fr.). See *External a.*—**A. de décomposition, A. de nutrition** (Fr.). See *Internal a.*—**A. externe** (Fr.). See *External a.*—**A. interne, A. interstitielle** (Fr.). See *Internal a.*—**A. lines.** See *A.* SPECTRUM.—**A. lymphatique** (Fr.). See *Lymphatic a.*—**A. of composition.** See *External a.*—**A. of decomposition, A. of disassimilation.** See *Internal a.*—**A. pathologique** (Fr.). See *Pathological a.*—**A. pulmonaire** (Fr.). See *Pulmonary a.*—**A. récrémentitielle** (Fr.). See *Recrementitial a.*—**A. respiratoire** (Fr.). See *Pulmonary a.*—**A'scoëfficient** (Ger.). See *Coëfficient of a.*—**A'sfähig** (Ger.). Absorptive.—**A. spectrum.** See under SPECTRUM.—**A'sstreif** (Ger.). An a. band. See *A.* SPECTRUM.—**A. tube.** See under TUBE.—**A. ulcérative** (Fr.). See *Ulcerative a.*—**A. veineuse** (Fr.). See *Venous a.*—**Chylous a.** Fr., *a. chyleuse*, *pénétration du chyle*. The process by which the oil globules of the chyle pass into the central canals of the intestinal villi. [A, 301.]—**Coëfficient of a.** Fr., *coefficient d'a.* Ger., *A'scoëfficient*. It., *coefficiente di assorbimento*. Sp., *coeficiente de absorción*. A number representing the volume of a gas absorbed by a unit volume of water at a temperature of 0°C., and under a barometric pressure of 760 mm. [B.]—**Cutaneous a.** Lat., *absorptio cutanea*. Fr., *a. cutanée*. Ger., *Hauteinsaugen*. It., *assorbimento cutaneo*. Sp., *absorción cutanea*. A. by the skin, either entire or deprived of the horny layer of its epidermis.—**Disjunctive a.** The a. of living tissue around a necrosed mass, whereby the latter is separated. [K.]—**Excrementitial a.** The supposed a. of a certain amount of the fluid excretions as they flow over mucous surfaces. [K, 3.]—**External a.** Syn.: *a. of composition*. 1. A. by those surfaces of the body which are exposed to the air, such as the skin and the mucosa of the air-passages. 2. A process of a. by which the nutritive material needed by an organ is obtained from without. [K, 3.]—**Internal a.** Syn.: *a. of decomposition*. The a. of waste material from an organ. [K.]—**Lymphatic a.** A. by the lymphatic vessels.—**Molecular a., Nutritive a., Organic a.** See *Internal a.*—**Pathological a.** Syn.: *resorption*. The a. of an excretion (like the bile) or a morbid product (like pus or the contents of a cyst) into the blood. [A, 301.]—**Progressive a.** The gradual a. or atrophy of a part from long-continued pressure, as from an aneurysm. [K.]—**Pulmonary a.** A. by the respiratory mucous membrane. [K.]—**Purulent a.** A term sometimes applied to pyæmia. [D.]—**Recrementitial a.** The a. of surplus secretions, such as mucus, synovia, etc. [K, 3.]—**Respiratory a.** See *Pulmonary a.*—**Ulcerative a.** The a. by which an ulcer forms or increases in extent.—**Venous a.** A. by the veins.

ABSORPTIVE, adj. Pr. a[2]b-so[2]rp'ti[2]v. Fr., *absorptif*. Ger., *absorptionsfähig*. Having the power of absorbing. [D.]

ABSORPTIVITY, n. Pr. a[2]b-so[2]rp-ti[2]v'i[2]-ti[2]. Fr., *absorptivité*. Ger., *Einsaugungskraft*. The power of absorbing. [A, 324.]

ABSPANNUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'spa[3]n-nung. 1. Lassitude, debility. 2. Relaxation, as of a muscle. [K.]

ABSPLITTERUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'spli[2]t-te[2]r-ung. Desquamation. [A, 320.]

ABSTAMMUNGSLEHRE (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'sta[3]m-mungz-la''re[2]. The doctrine of descent. See DARWINISM.

ABSTEMIOUS, adj. Pr. a[2]b-ste'mi[2]-u[3]s. Lat., *abstemius* (from *abs* [see *Ab-**], and *temetum*, an intoxicating drink). Fr., *abstème*. Ger., *enthaltsam*. Abstaining from intoxicating drinks or other indulgence of the appetites; temperate.

ABSTENTIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a[2]b(a[3]b)-ste[2]n'shi[2](ti[2])-o. From *abstinere*, to hold back, abstain from. Retention.—**A. stercorum.** Retention of fæces, constipation. [Cælius Aurelianus, A, 312.]

ABSTERBEN (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'ste[2]r-be[2]n. 1. Numbness, insensibility. 2. Suspended or impaired animation of a part. See *Local* ASPHYXIA. 3. Gangrene. 4. Death. 5. Coagulation.—**Habituelles A. der Frucht.** See *Habitual* ABORTION.

ABSTERBEORDNUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'ste[2]rb-e[2]-o[2]rd''-nung. Mortality statistics. [A, 303.]

ABSTERGE, v. tr. Pr. a[2]b-stu[5]rj'. Lat., *abstergere*, to wipe away. Fr., *absterger*. Ger., *abstergiren*. To cleanse.

ABSTERGENT, n. Pr. a[2]b-stu[5]rj'e[2]nt. Lat., *abstergens*, *abstersivus*. Fr., *abstergent*. Ger., *abstergirende Mittel*. It., *astergente*. Sp., *abstergente*. Syn.: *detergent*. A cleansing application.

ABSTERSE, v. tr. Pr. a[2]b-tu[5]rs'. See ABSTERGE.

ABSTERSION, n. Pr. a[2]b-stu[5]r'shu[3]n. Lat., *abstersio*. Fr., *abstersion*. Ger., *Abstersion*. It., *astersione*. Sp., *abstersión*. A cleansing.

ABSTERSIVE, n. Pr. a[2]b-stu[5]rs'i[2]v. Lat., *abstersivum*. Fr., *abstersif*. Ger., *abstergirende Mittel*. It., *astersivo*. Sp., *abstersivo*. See ABSTERGENT.

ABSTERSIVUS, ABSTERSORIUS (Lat.), adj's. Pr. a[2]b-(a[3]b)-stu[5]r(ste[2]r)-si(se)'vu[3]s(wu[4]s), -so'ri[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). Abstergent.

ABSTINENCE, n. Pr. a[2]b'sti[2]n-e[2]ns. Gr., ἐγκράτεια. Lat., *abstinentia* (from *abstinere*, to abstain). Fr., *abstinence*. Ger., *Enthaltsamkeit*. It., *astinenza*. Sp., *abstinencia*. An abstaining from indulgence, especially from food or drink. Cf. DIET.

ABSTOSSEN (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'sto[2]s-se[2]n. A separation, a casting off, as of a slough or a sequestrum; the shedding of the milk teeth.

ABSTOSSUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'sto[2]s-sung. In magnetism, repulsion. [B.]

ABSTRACT, n. Pr. a[2]b'stra[2]kt. Lat., *abstractum* (from *abstrahere*, to withdraw). Ger., *Abstract*. A preparation, official in the U. S. Ph., consisting of a powder made by evaporating an alcoholic fluid extract to dryness with milk-sugar, in such a manner that 1 part of the a. represents 2 parts of the drug or of the fluid extract. [B.]

ABSTRACTICIUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a[2]bs(a[3]bs)-tra[2]kt(tra[3]kt)-i[2]'shi[2](ki[2])-u[3]s(u[4]s). Capable of being abstracted without preliminary maceration, fermentation, or the like. [A, 322.]

ABSTRACTION, n. Pr. a[2]bs-tra[2]k'shu[3]n. Lat., *abstractio*. Fr., *abstraction*. Ger., *Entziehung*. It., *astrazione*. Sp., *abstracción*. In chemistry and pharmacy, the withdrawal of a constituent, such as water, from a compound.

ABSTRACTITIUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a[2]bs(a[3]bs)-tra[2]kt(tra[3]kt)-i[2]'-shi[2](ti[2])-u[3]s(u[4]s). See ABSTRACTICIUS.

ABSTRACTIV (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b-stra[3]k-tef'. 1. A spirituous extract. 2. An expressed juice.

ABSTRACTIVE, adj. Pr. a[2]bs-tra[2]kt'i[2]v. See ABSTRACTICIUS.

ABSTRACTIVUS (Lat.), adj. Pr. a[2]bs(a[3]bs)-tra[2]kt(tra[3]kt)-i-(e)'vu[3]s(wu[4]s). See ABSTRACTICIUS.

ABSTRACTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a[2]bs(a[3]bs)-tra[2]kt(tra[3]kt)'u[3]m-(u[4]m). See ABSTRACT.

ABSTÜCKELUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'stu[6]k-e[2]l-ung. See MORCELLEMENT.

ABSTUMPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a[3]b'stumpf-e[2]n. In chemistry, to neutralize.—**A'd.** Demulcent. [A, 315.]

ABSUD (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'zud. A decoction; an extract.—**A'humussäure.** Apotheme (*q. v.*); the deposit obtained by prolonged boiling of a vegetable decoction in an open vessel; so called from its resemblance to humin, or humic acid. [B, 48.]

ABSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a[2]b(a[3]b)'su[3]s(su[4]s). See CASSIA *a.*

ABSÜSSEN (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'zu[6]s-se[2]n. Edulcoration.

ABSYNTH, ABSYNTHIIN, ABSYNTHIN, ABSYNTHITES, ABSYNTHIUM. See ABSINTH, etc.

ABTHON (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'ton. See ABERTHON.

ABTÖDTEN, ABTÖDTUNG (Ger.), n's. Pr. a[3]b'tu[5]t-e[2]n, -ung. Mortification. [A, 315.]

ABTRAGEN, ABTRAGUNG (Ger.), n's. Pr. a[3]b'tra[3]g-e[2]n, -ung. Abscission, excision. [E.]

ABTREIBEMITTEL (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'tri-be[2]-mi[2]t''te[2]l. An abortifacient.

ABTREIBUNG DER LEIBESFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'tri-bung de[2]r lib'e[2]z-fruch[2]t. Criminal abortion.

ABTRENNUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a[3]b'tre[2]n-nung. Avulsion, disruption.

ABUK (Ar.), n. Mercury. [A, 344.]

ABUKIR, n. See ABOUKIR.

ABULAZA, n. See ABOULAZA.

ABULIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a[2]b(a[3]b)-u[2](u)'li[2]-a[3]. Gr., ἀβουλία (from α priv., and βούλεσθαι, to will). Fr., *abulie*. Ger., *Abulie*, *Willenlosigkeit*. Syn.: *defectus voluntatis*. A form of insanity characterized by loss or great impairment of the will. Cf. ABOULOMANIA.

ABULIC, adj. Pr. a[2]b-u[2]l'i[2]k. Lat., *abulicus*. Pertaining to or affected with abulia.

ABUTA (Lat.), n. f. Written also *abutua* and *butua*. Pr. a[2]b-(a[3]b)-u[2](u)'ta[3]. A Guiana word, adopted by Aublet as the name for a genus of *Menispermaceæ* growing in Cayenne. [B, 43.]—**A. amara** [Aublet]. A Brazilian species which furnishes one variety of false pareira brava. [B, 33.]—**A. rufescens** [Aublet]. A climbing evergreen species found in the northern part of South America, the root and stems of which constitute white pareira brava. [B, 5, 43, 46.]

ABUTILON (Lat.), n. n. Pr. a[2]b(a[3]b)-u[2](u)'ti[2]-lo[2]n. Said to be from the Ar., *aû'bûtîlûn*, yellow. Fr., *mauve jaune*. Ger., *Sammtpappel*. An ancient name for a plant resembling marsh mallow; a genus of *Malvaceæ* established by Dillenius, Mönch, or Tournefort; made the name of a species of *Sida* by Linnæus. [L, 19, 39, 41, 43, 52.]—**A. asiaticum** [Don]. A species including individuals described under *Sida arguta* and *Sida asiatica*. [B, 43.]—**A. Avicennæ** [Gärtner]. Ger., *Bastardeibisch*. Syn.: *Sida a.* Indian mallow; a species growing to the height of 3 or 4 feet, indigenous to the East and West Indies and naturalized in the United States. [B, 20, 34.]—**A. cordatum.** See *A. Avicennæ*.—**A. esculentum.** A Brazilian plant, the flowers of which are used as an article of food.—**A. giganteum.** See SIDA *gigantea* and SIDA *fru-*

tescens.—**A. indicum** [Don]. An Indian shrub, the fibers of which are used for making ropes. [B, 19.]

ABUTUA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-u^2(u)′tu^2(tu)-a^3. See Abuta.

ABVACUATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-va^{2}k(wa^{3}k)-u^2(u)-a(a^3)′-shi^2(ti^2)-o. See Abevacuation.

ABWECHSELN (Ger.), v. intr. Pr. a^{3}b′ve^{2}ch^2-ze^{2}ln. To intermit (said of fever).—**A'd.** Intermittent; in botany, alternate.—**A'd-gefiedert.** Alternately pinnate. [B.]

ABWEG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′ve^{2}g. A diverticulum. [A, 320.]

ABWEHRUNGSMITTEL (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′va-rungz-mi^{2}t″-te^{2}l. A preventive, a preservative. [A, 315.]

ABWEICHEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. Pr. a^{3}b′vi-ch^{2}e^{2}n. To macerate, to deviate; as a n., maceration, diarrhœa. [A, 315.]—**A'd.** Anomalous, irregular. [A, 315.]

ABWEICHUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′vi-ch^{2}ung. See Abweichen.—**A'skreis.** The circle in which lie the points of intersection of rays refracted by a prism. [B, 48.]

ABWESENHEIT (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′va-ze^{2}n-hit. See Absence.

ABWÜRGUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′vu^{6}r-gung. Strangulation. [A, 315.]

ABYREICA, n. An Abyssinian name for senna. [A, 344.]

ABYSSE, n. A priest believed by the Kalmuks to have the power of driving away diseases. [A, 321.]

ABYSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., ἄβυσσος, boundless. A mystic term among the followers of Paracelsus, signifying "a receptacle for the seminal matter," i. e., the primitive material out of which substances in general were held to be formed. [A, 343.]

ABZAC (Fr.), n. Pr. a^{3}b-za^{3}k. A village in the Department of the Charente, in France, near which there is a bathing establishment, with a cold mineral spring. [A, 319.]

ABZAHNEN (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′tza^{3}n-e^{2}n. The shedding of the deciduous teeth (said especially of the lower animals). [A, 305.]

ABZAPFEN (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′tza^{3}p-fe^{2}n. 1. Paracentesis. 2. Bloodletting.—**Abzapfer.** A trocar.

ABZÄUMUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′tzoim-ung. Division of the frænum linguæ. [A, 320.]

ABZEHRUNG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′tzar-ung. Emaciation, consumption.

ABZENDEGKANI (Pers.), n. Lit., water of life; an Oriental spring the waters of which were said to confer immortality. [A, 305.]

ABZIEHEN (Ger.), v. tr. Pr. a^{3}b′tze-he^{2}n. 1. To distill. 2. To abduct.—**Abziehapparat.** A distilling apparatus. [A, 315.]—**Abziehblase.** An alembic.—**A'd.** Abducent.—**Abzieher.** An abductor muscle.—**Abziehflasche.** A cucurbit. [A, 315.]—**Abziehkolben.** An alembic. [A, 315.]—**Abziehmuskel.** An abductor muscle.—**Abziehung.** 1. An abrasion. [E.] 2. Abduction.—**Abziehungsmuskel.** An abductor muscle.

ABZUG (Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}b′tzug. The dross which forms on the surface of molten lead. [B, 3, 38, 48.]—**A'skanal, A'sröhre.** An outlet, a sewer. [H.]

ACACALIS (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′a^3-li^{2}s. Gr., ἀκακαλίς. Fr., *acacalis.* An Egyptian shrub mentioned by Dioscorides, the seeds of which were used by the ancients as a remedy for ophthalmia. It has been supposed to be the *Siliqua silvestris*, the *Cassia absus*, or a variety of *Acacia arabica.* [A, 311, 328, 342; B, 46.]

ACACANTHRAX (Lat.), n. m. Pr. a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′-thra^{2}x(thra^{3}x). Gen., *acacanthracis.* From α priv., κακός, pernicious, and ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle. Non-malignant anthrax. [A, 322.]

ACACIA (Lat.), n. f. Pr. a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ki^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀκακία [Dioscorides] (from ἀκάζειν, to sharpen, from the spines possessed by some of the species). Fr., *acacia, gomme arabique* (2d def.). Ger., *Acacie, Akazie, Schotendorn, Schlehendorn, arabisches Gummi* (2d def.). It., *acacia, acazia, gomma arabica* (2d def.). Sp., *acacia, goma arabiga* (2d def.). Syn.: *gummi arabicum* (2d def.). 1. A genus, mostly trees and shrubs, of which more than four hundred species are known, belonging to the natural order *Leguminosæ* and the sub-order *Mimoseæ*, and distinguished from the other genera by having polygamous flowers. The genus was established by Willdenow, the various species having formerly been included under the Linnæan genus *Mimosa.* It is found more particularly in Africa and Australia. The products of many of the species are used in medicine and the arts. [B, 34.] 2. Gum arabic.—**A. Adansonii** [Guillemin and Perottet]. Fr., *gommier rouge gonaké* (ou *gonatié*) [Adanson]. Syn.: *Mimosa adstringens* [Thönning and Schumacher]. A species found in Senegambia, said to furnish Senegal gum arabic. [B, 5.]—**A. adstringens** [Martius]. See Stryphnodendron *polyphyllum.*—**A. ægyptiaca.** A variety of *A. arabica.* [A, 328.]—**A. alba.** See *A. leucophlœa.*—**A. albicans.** According to Power and Sedgwick, a Brazilian species furnishing Kuisache gum. [A, 316.]—**A. amara** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Albizzia amara* [Boivin]. An Indian species, the bark of which is used in astringent lotions and as a tonic. [A, 316, 328.]—**A. angico** [Martius]. See Stryphnodendron *polyphyllum.*—**A. anthelminthica** [H. Baillon]. See Albizzia *anthelminthica.*—**A. arabica** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Mimosa arabica* [Linnæus]. The *babul, babool,* or *balbul* tree of India, now regarded as a variety of the *A. verek;* a tree reaching the height of 20 feet. Its bark contains a large amount of tannin, and is used as an astringent and tonic; the bruised leaves are applied to ulcers; and the pods, called *bablah,* are used in coughs. It furnishes an inferior sort of gum arabic called *babul* gum or *gond-babul.* [A, 2, 247, 316; B, 5, 19, 43.]—**A. Bambolah** [Roxburgh]. Fr., *A. cendré.* An East Indian variety that furnishes *bablah.*—**A. blanchâtre** (Fr.). See *A. dealbata.*—**A. capensis** [Burchell]. See *A. horrida.*—**A. catechu** [Willdenow]. Fr., *cachoutier.* Sp., *A. catecú.* Syn.: *A. suma* [Kurz.], *Mimosa catechu* [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to India and Burmah; a tree, seldom more than 12 feet high, from which catechu is made by evaporating a decoction of the inner red or brownish wood of the trunk. [B, 5.]—**A. cendré** (Fr.). See *A. Bambolah.*—**A. cochliocarpa** [Don]. According to Power and Sedgwick, a Brazilian tree which furnishes *cortex braziliensis* (*q. v.*). [A, 316.]—**A. concinna** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Mimosa saponaria* [Roxburgh]. An Indian species, growing to the height of 20 feet. It is said to contain saponin, and its pods are used in washing clothes and for cleansing the hair. It is also expectorant and emetic. [A, 316. 328; B, 5, 19, 43.]—**A. d'Allemagne** (Fr.). See *A. nostras.*—**A. dealbata** [Link]. Fr., *A. blanchâtre.* The silver wattle; an Australian evergreen shrub, about 4 feet high, which furnishes a variety of gum arabic. [B, 10, 43.]—**A. de Constantinople** (Fr.). See *A. Julibrissin.*—**A. decurrens** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Mimosa decurrens* [Donn]. The wattle tree; a New South Wales shrub, about 6 feet high, furnishing a variety of gum arabic which is sometimes slightly purplish. The bark yields an extract similar to catechu. [A, 328; B, 5, 43.]—**A. de Farnèse** (Fr.). See *A. farnesiana.*—**A. du Nil** (Fr.). See *A. nilotica.*—**A. ehrenbergiana** [Hayne], **A. Ehrenbergii** [Nees]. A shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, indigenous to the Nile region, furnishing a variety of gum arabic. [B, 5.]—**A. falcata** [Willdenow]. According to Power and Sedgwick, a New South Wales tree, the *wee-tjellan* of the aborigines, the *lignum vitæ* of the colonists, the bark of which contains tannin and is used by the natives to poison fish. [A, 316.]—**A. farnesiana** [Willdenow]. Fr., *A. de Farnèse, cassie, casse du Levant.* A West Indian tree, 15 to 20 feet high. According to Power and Sedgwick, it furnishes a gum resembling gum arabic, the bark is astringent, the creoles use the leaves in bladder diseases, and a delicious perfume, said to be stimulant, is distilled from the flowers. [A, 316; B, 43, 49.]—**A. fasciculata** [Guillemin and Perottet]. See *A. tortilis.*—**A. ferrea.** In alchemy, an iron spoon. [B, 50.]—**A. ferruginea** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Mimosa ferruginea* [Roxburgh]. An Indian shrub, from which a very poisonous liquor is distilled. The bark is highly astringent; a decoction of it is used as a tooth wash. According to Miquel, it is a species of *Albizzia.* [A, 328, 344.]—**A. fistula.** A species growing in Northern Africa, furnishing a variety of gum arabic. [B, 5.]—**A. floribunda** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Mimosa floribunda* [Ventenat]. A shrub, 6 feet high, growing in New South Wales, yielding a gum resembling gum arabic. The name has also been applied to the *A. longifolia.* [A, 344; B, 5, 43.]—**A. germanica.** See *A. nostras.*—**A. giraffæ** [Sieber]. Camelopard's a., from its being a favorite food of the giraffe; an African species, yielding a superior kind of gum arabic, called by the natives *kameel-doorn* and eaten by them. [A, 248, 316.]—**A. graveolens.** According to Power and Sedgwick, a native of India and Bengal, used as a bitter and diaphoretic. [A, 316.]—**A. Greggii.** A species growing in the western part of the United States, said to furnish shellac and lac dye. [B, 5, 60, 66.]—**A. gummifera** [Willdenow]. Ger., *Talhahbaum.* A tree, 30 feet high, growing in Guinea, said to furnish Barbary gum and gum sassa. [A, 328; B, 43.]—**A. homalophylla** [A. Cunn.]. The myal, or myall, tree of Australia, furnishing a gum used as a remedy for diarrhœa. [A, 321; B, 5, 19.]—**A. horrida** [Willdenow]. A shrub, 6 feet high, growing at the Cape of Good Hope, furnishing the variety of gum arabic known as Cape gum. The bark is highly astringent. [A, 316; B, 5, 43.]—**A. indica** [Desvaux]. Syn.: *Mimosa indica.* A variety of the *A. arabica* of Willdenow. [A, 328.]—**A. Julibrissin** [Willdenow]. Fr., *a. de Constantinople, arbre à soie.* The silk tree growing in the Levant, distinguished by its smooth bark and its white blossoms. A diaphoretic tea is made from the latter. [B, 43.]—**A. jurema.** See Stryphnodendron *jurema.*—**A. karroo** [Hayne]. A Cape of Good Hope species, furnishing gum arabic. [B, 5.]—**A. lebbek** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Mimosa lebbek* [Linnæus]. The *labach* of the Arabians, indigenous to Upper Egypt, and cultivated in the East and West Indies, yielding a kind of gum arabic. The wood is the *bois noir* of the Mauritius; the leaves are used, as fomentations and baths, for rheumatic pains; the boiled seeds are said to be poisonous. [A, 316, 344.]—**A. leucocephala** [Bertolini]. A Puerto Rico species. The bark is astringent. [A, 344.]—**A. leucophlæa** [Willdenow]. An Indian shrub, from which the natives distill a strong spirituous liquor. The bark is highly astringent. [A, 316, 328.]—**A. melanochæta.** Thought to be the same as *A. leucophlœa.* [A, 328.]—**A. melanoxylon** [R. Brown]. An Australian shrub, which furnishes Australian gum and an extract resembling catechu. [A, 328.]—**A. mollissima** [Willdenow]. A shrub indigenous to Van Dieman's Land, considered by Lindley as a variety of *A. decurrens.* The bark yields an astringent extract. [A, 316, 328.]—**A. myriophylla** [Graham]. A species indigenous to Silhet, where a kind of beer is made from the bark. [A, 316.]—**A. neboueb, A. neboued.** Probably from *nebneb,* a negro name for the *A. verek,* with which it is found associated. [A, 316, 328.] Cf. *A. Adansonii.*—**A. nellyrenza** [Graham]. See *A. amara.*—**A. nilotica** [Delille]. Fr., *a. du Nil, gommier rouge.* Syn.: *Mimosa nilotica* [Linnæus]. A variety of the *A. arabica* of Willdenow, furnishing a sort of gum arabic and the Senegal and Egyptian bablah. [B, 5.]—**A. niopo, A. niops.** A South American species, considered to be more properly a *Piptadenia.* The Orinoco Indians, according to Humboldt, smoke the powdered seeds instead of tobacco. According to Power and Sedgwick, the pods, mixed with the flour of cassava and with lime from the shell of a *Helix,* are used as an intoxicating snuff by the Indians. [A, 316, 328, 344.]—**A. nostras.** Fr., *faux a.* Ger., *Schlehensaft.* Syn.: *a. germanica.* German, or false, acacia; an imitation of the old extract of a. (acaciæ veræ succus), made by inspissating the juice of the unripe fruit of the wild sloe (*Prunus spinosa*). [B, 5. 55, 58.]—**A. odoratissima** [Willdenow]. An East Indian tree, 40 feet high, with white, fragrant flowers. A preparation of the juice of the bark, together with lime-juice and turmeric, boiled in cocoanut oil, is used externally in leprosy and chronic

ulcers. [A, 316; B, 43, 48.]—**A. orfota** [Lindley]. Syn.: *Mimosa Orfota* [Forskal]. An Arabian species. According to Forskal, the leaves prevent camel's milk from becoming sour for a considerable time, and the Arabs use fumigation with the resin in the treatment of epilepsy. [A, 344.]—**A. pennata** [De Candolle]. See *A. concinna.*—**A. peregrina** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Mimosa peregrina* [Linnæus]. A New Granada species, the bark of which is supposed to contain tannin. [A, 344.]—**A. polyacantha** [Willdenow]. See *A. catechu.*—**A. pycnantha** [Bentham]. An Australian species, furnishing a variety of Australian gum arabic. [B, 5.]—**A. raddiana** [Savi]. An Egyptian species, upon which an insect termed *giokel* produces galls that are used to relieve odontalgia. [A, 328.] Considered by some as identical with *A. tortilis.*—**A. sassa.** Syn.: *Mimosa sassa* [Bruce]. A species growing in Abyssinia and Madagascar, furnishing a gum analogous to gum arabic. [Dupetit-Thouars, A, 344.]—**A. scandens** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Mimosa scandens* [Linnæus]. The *bayugo* of the Philippine Islands, a large creeper. It furnishes the St. Thomas bean, and the bark, which contains a soapy principle, is used for washing linen. According to Horsfield, the plant is reputed an emetic in Java, where the seeds are eaten by the natives. The green pods contain a translucent, gummy material, from which, according to Rumpf, a lotion is made for cleansing the scalp and preventing the hair from falling out. The plant has also been classed as a species of *Entada.* [A, 328, 344; B, 43, 48.]—**A. Senegal** [Willdenow]. Several species have been confounded under this name. One of them furnishes gum senegal. [A, 328.]—**A. Seyal** [Delille]. A tree of Northern Africa, furnishing Suakin gum arabic. [B, 5.] The *A. Seyal* of De Candolle is the *A. tortilis.* [B, 63.]—**A. sophoræ** [R. Brown]. An Australian tree, the fruit of which, as well as the seeds (which the natives eat roasted), is nutritive and analeptic. It is doubtful if it furnishes gum arabic. [A, 328.]—**A. speciosa** [Willdenow]. The sirissa tree of India, where the leaves, the bark, and an oil extracted from the seeds are used in ophthalmia, as an application to foul ulcers, in leprosy, and in beri-beri. [A, 316.]—**A. stenocarpa.** A species found in Upper Egypt and adjacent countries, furnishing Suakin gum arabic. [B, 5.]—**A. suma, A. sundra.** Species which resemble the *A. catechu* and yield a similar extract. [A, 316; B.]—**A. tenuifolia** [Willdenow]. A West Indian species. According to Poupée-Desportes, the buds and root, commonly called *tendre à caillou*, are used for hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, and vomiting. [A, 344.]—**A. tortilis** [Hayne]. A tree of Northern Africa, sometimes 60 feet high, furnishing a variety of gum arabic. [B, 5.]—**A. tortuosa** [Willdenow]. A West Indian species. The coats of the pod contain a bitter and astringent syrupy liquid. [A. 316.]—**A. vera** [Willdenow], **A. veravel.** Ger., *ägyptischer Schotendorn.* Syn.: *Mimosa nilotica* [Linnæus]. A moderate-sized tree, indigenous to Egypt, but growing also in Nubia, Senegal, and probably other parts of Africa, also found in India. This and *A. verek* are the most important sources of gum arabic. [B, 5, 43.]—**A. verek** [Guillemin and Perottet]. Fr., *gommier blanc.* A species growing in Eastern Africa, but chiefly in Western Africa, north of the Senegal River; usually less than 20 feet high; recognized in the U. S. Ph. as furnishing the official variety of gum arabic. Its specific name is the native term for the tree. [B.]—**A. wallichiana** [De Candolle]. See *A. catechu.*—**A. Wrightii** [Graham]. Probably identical with *A. amara.* [A, 328.]—**A. zeylonica.** See HÆMATOXYLON *campechianum.*—**Acaciæ gummi.** Gum arabic.—**Acaciæ veræ succus.** Fr., *vrai a.* A reddish-brown solid extract formerly obtained from the immature pods of *A. arabica* and *A. vera;* mildly astringent, of a sweetish-acidulous taste, and soluble in water. [A, 308.]—**Bastard a., False a., Faux a.** [Fr.], **German a.** See *A. nostras* and ROBINIA *pseudo-acacia.*—**Gummi acaciæ.** Gum arabic.—**Mucilago acaciæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage de gomme* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Gummischleim.* It., *mucillaggine di gomma arabica.* Sp., *mucilago de goma arabica.* Syn.: *mucilago gummi arabici* [Ger. Ph.], *mucilago cum gummi* [Fr. Cod.]. Mucilage of a. or of gum arabic; a viscid, tenacious liquid made by dissolving 34 parts of gum arabic in 66 parts of water [U. S. Ph.], or 4 avoirdupois ounces of the gum in 6 fluidounces of water [Br. Ph.]. The German preparation is of about the same strength as that of the U. S. Ph.; the French is made of equal parts of gum arabic and water. [B.]—**Syrupus acaciæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de gomme* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Gummisyrup.* It., *siroppo di gomma arabica.* Sp., *jarabe de goma arabica.* Syn.: *syrupus cum gummi* [Fr. Cod.], *syrupus gummosus* [Ger. Ph.]. Syrup of a., or of gum arabic, containing 25 parts of mucilage of a. and 75 parts of syrup. The preparation of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 was made by dissolving 2 troyounces of a. in 8 fluidounces of water, adding 14 troyounces of sugar, and straining. The French preparation contains only one twelfth its weight of gum arabic. The German (given in the 1st ed. of the Ger. Ph., but discarded in the 2d) was of the same strength as the present U. S. preparation. [B.]—**Vrai a.** (Fr.). See *Acaciæ veræ succus.*

ACACIÆ (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *acacia.* See ACACIEÆ.

ACACIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Pr. a^{3}k-a^3-se, a^{3}k-a^3′tzi^2-e^2. A horticultural term for several species of the genus *Acacia.* [A, 306.]—**Amerikanische A.** (Ger.) See ROBINIA *pseudo-acacia.*—**Unechte A.** (Ger.) See ACACIA *nostras.*

ACACIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a(a^3)-si(ke)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of plants of the order *Mimosaceæ*, including the genera *Acacia*, *Albizzia*, *Pithecolobium*, *Erythrophleum*, etc. [B, 41.]

ACACIN, n. A^{2}k′a^3-si^{2}n. Fr., *acacine.* Arabin.

ACACINE, n. A^{2}k′a^3-si^{2}n. Gum arabic. [B, 39.]

ACACOS, ACACUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a(a^3)′ko^{2}s, -ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). Gr., ἄκακος (from α priv., and κακός, evil). A term used by Pechlinus to signify benign, involving no danger to life. As a n., it has been used as a synonym of aphthæ. [A, 325, 334.]

AÇACU (Port.), n. A^3-sa^3-ku′. A Brazilian tree, with poisonous sap, said to be curative of morphœa. [B, 44.]

ACADINUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^3-di(de)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). A Sicilian spring classed with that of Palice. [A, 305.]

ACADZIR (Ar.), n. See ACAZIR.

ACÆNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e′(a^3′e^2)-na^3. From ἄκαινα, a spine. A genus of *Rosaceæ* established by Vahl, embracing a number of herbaceous or shrubby plants provided with a spinous calyx. [B, 38, 41.]—**A. sanguisorba.** A Tasmanian species, the leaves of which are used as a substitute for tea. [A, 316.]

ACAHI (Ar.), n. Written also *achahi.* An old name for alum water. [A, 325.]

ACAID (Ar.), n. An old term for vinegar. [A, 325.]

ACAJA (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-a^3′ya^3. The fruit of the *Acacia vera.*

ACAJOU (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-a^3-zhu. 1. A genus of plants established by Tournefort, corresponding to the *Anacardium* of Rottböd. 2. The *Anacardium occidentale.* 3. The cashew nut. 4. A yellow gummy substance, consisting of ordinary gum and bassorin, obtained from the bark of the cashew-nut tree (*Anacardium occidentale*). [B, 2, 5, 41.]—**A. à pommes** (Fr.), **A'baum** (Ger.). The cashew-nut tree.—**A'gummi, A'harz** (Ger.). See *Acajou* (4th def.).—**A'nuss** (Ger.). The cashew nut.—**Gomme d'a.** See *Acajou* (4th def.).—**Noix d'a., Pomme d'a.** The cashew nut.—**Résine d'a.** See *Acajou* (4th def.).

ACAJU, ACAJUBA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′a^3-ju(yu), ju(yu)′-ba^3. Latinized forms of a Malay word meaning a wood readily worked [B, 51]; according to others, of the Brazilian word *acajaibo*, or a corruption of *caju* or *cazou*, meaning any sort of wood used by cabinet-makers. [A, 306.] Under the name *Acajuba*, Gärtner established a genus corresponding to the *Anacardium* of Rottböd, who, according to Baillou, applied the term only to the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale.* [B, 41, 43, 46.]—**Acajuba occidentalis, A. officinalis.** See ANACARDIUM *occidentale.*

ACALAI (Ar.), n. An old name for common salt. [A, 325.]

ACALCUM, n. An old name for tin. [A, 325.]

ACALICAL, adj. See ACALYCAL.

ACALICINE, adj. See ACALYCINE.

ACALICULATE, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}l-i^{2}k′u^2-lat. See ACALYCULATE.

ACALICULÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-ka^3-le-ku^6-la. Acalyculate.

ACALVITIEN (Fr.), adj. A^{3}k-a^{3}l-vi^2-shi^2-a^{3}n^2. From α priv., and *calvities* (*q. v.*). Preventive of baldness. [A, 306.]

ACALYCAL, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}l′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. From α priv., and κάλυξ (see CALYX). Lat., *acalycalis.* Fr., *acalical.* Not adherent to the calyx (said of stamens). [B, 38, 39.]

ACALYCINE, ACALYCINOUS, adj's. A^{2}k-a^{2}l′i^2-si^{2}n, i^{2}s′-i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *acalicin.* Having no calyx. [B, 38, 39.]

ACALYCULATE, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}l-i^{2}k′u^2-lat. Fr., *acaliculé.* Having no calyculus. [B, 39.]

ACALYPHA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^{2}f(u^{6}f)-a^3. From ἀκαλυφής or ἀκάλυφος (forms of ἀκάλυπτος), unveiled; or from ἀκαλήφη, a nettle. Fr., *acalyphe, ricinelle.* Syn.: *Acalyphes* [Hasskarl]. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants established by Linnæus. [B, 34, 41, 46.]—**A. amentacea, A. betulina.** See *A. fruticosa.*—**A. carpinifolia.** A Santo Domingo species. The leaves are used as an antispasmodic. [A, 316.]—**A. ciliata** [Willdenow]. A species found in Asia and Tropical Africa. In Ashantee, where it is known as *crowera*, it is ground up with the lesser cardamum seeds, and applied to the chest to relieve pain. [Waring, A, 316.]—**A. fruticosa.** Birch-leaved a.; an Indian shrub, the leaves of which are used by the native doctors in dyspepsia and cholera, and are also regarded as attenuant and alterative. [A, 316.]—**A. hispida** [Willdenow]. An Indian species. The decoction is used in diarrhœa and dysentery, and as a tonic. [A, 316.]—**A. indica** [Linnæus]. An annual, 1 to 2 feet high, indigenous to India, said to have cathartic properties. [B, 19.]—**A. virginica** [Linnæus]. Three-seeded mercury; a weed 1 to 1½ foot high, indigenous to North America, said to be expectorant and diuretic. [A, 316; B, 34.]—**Birch-leaved a.** See *A. fruticosa.*

ACALYPHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^2(u^6)-fa-(fa^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *acalyphacées.* Ger., *Acalyphaceen.* See ACALYPHEÆ.

ACALYPHÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-ka^3-li^2-fa. Resembling an acalypha. [A, 306.]

ACALYPHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}f′(u^{6}f)e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *acalyphées.* Ger., *Brennkrautgewächse.* Sp., *acalifeas.* Syn.: *acalyphaceæ.* A sub-order of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, including the genus *Acalypha.* [B, 35. 41.]

ACALYPHES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^{2}f(u^{6}f)-ez(e^{2}s). Hasskarl's name for the genus *Acalypha.* [B, 41.]

ACALYPTOSPORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-to^{2}s′po-ra^3. From ἀκάλυπτος, uncovered, and σπορά, a sowing. A genus of fungi established by Desmazières. [B, 41.]

ACAMANTIA, ACAMASIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^3-ma^{2}n-(ma^{3}n)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -a(a^3)′zhi^2(si^2)-a. Fr., *acamasie.* Ger., *Unermüdlichkeit.* The state of being *acamatus* (*q. v.*).

ACAMATHOS, ACAMATOS, ACAMATUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)′a^3-tho^{2}s, -to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀκάματος, from α priv., and κάμνειν, to be weary. Fr., *infatigable.* Ger., *unermüdbar, unerschöpflich.* Sp., *acamatos.* Untiring; hence, of long-enduring health. Galen is said to have used the term to indicate that state of a limb in which, being midway between flexion and extension, it could be kept longest without fatigue. [A, 322, 323.]

ACAMECH, n. An alchemical term for the impurities of silver, or, according to others, for refined silver. [A, 334, 337.]

ACAMELT, ACAMETL, n. A Mexican name for the *Agave*

americana, a plant from which a wine is made that is drank in Mexico. [A, 334, 344.]

ACAMPSIA, n. A^{2}k-a^{2}mp′si^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκαμψία, ἀκαμπία (from α priv., and κάμπτειν, to bend). Fr., *acampsie.* Ger., *Akampsie.* Sp., *acampsia.* Inflexibility, rigidity of a limb.

ACANACA, n. A^{3}k-a^{3}n′a^3-ka^3. An East Indian plant used by the natives as a sudorific and anti-syphilitic. [A, 334.]

ACANACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *acanacées.* Ger., *Acanaceen, distelartige Pflanzen.* See CICHORACEÆ.

ACANACEOUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}n-a′se^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *acanacé.* See ACANTHACEOUS.

ACANOR (Ar.), n. See ATHANOR.

ACANOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′a^{3}n-o^{2}s. Gen., *acani.* Gr., ἄκανος. 1. A thorny plant, mentioned by Pliny, the seeds and roots of which were used by the ancients against hæmorrhages. 2. A genus of *Compositæ* established by Adanson, corresponding to the *Onopordon* of Vaillant. [B, 41, 44.]—**A. spina** [Scopoli]. See ONOPORDON *acanthium.*

ACANTHA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′tha^3. Gr., ἄκανθα. 1. A thorn. 2. A spine, as of a vertebra or of the tibia. 3. The vertebral column. [A, 336.] 4. Spina bifida. [A, 322.] 5. Anciently, any prickly plant, especially the *Acacia.* [A, 311.]

ACANTHABOLUS (Lat.), n. m. See ACANTHOBOLUS.

ACANTHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tha(tha^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *acanthacées.* Ger., *Acanthaceen, Strauchdisteln.* Sp., *acantáceas.* Acanthads; an order of herbs and shrubs in De Candolle's natural system. They have opposite simple leaves, and flowers inclosed in large leafy bracts. The calyx and corolla are five-parted, the former being imbricate and the latter convolute in æstivation. The stamens are didynamous or diandrous. The fruit is a two-celled capsule containing from 4 to 12 seeds, destitute of albumen, and supported by hard hook-like or cup-shaped processes of the placenta. [B, 19, 34.]

ACANTHACEOUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}n-tha′se^2-u^{3}s. Having spines, prickly (said of plants of the thistle kind).

ACANTHADS, n. pl. A^{2}k-a^{2}n′tha^{2}dz. See ACANTHACEÆ.

ACANTHALBUCA, ACANTHALZUCA [Quincy] (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-ru^2(ru)′, zu^2(zu)′ka^3. The globe-thistle. [A, 336.] See ECHINOPS *sphærocephalus.*

ACANTHAVOLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tha^2(tha^3)′vo(wo)-la^3. See ACANTHOBOLUS.

ACANTHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-a^{3}nt. The genus *Acanthus.* [B.]—**A. d'Allemagne.** See HERACLEUM *sphondylium.*—**A. épineuse.** See ACANTHUS *spinosus.*—**A. molle.** See ACANTHUS *mollis.*—**A. sauvage, Fausse a.** The cotton-thistle. See ONOPORDON *acanthium.* [B, 19, 34.]

ACANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)′e(a)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *acanthées.* Ger., *Acantheä.* A tribe of the *Acanthaceæ* of which the *Acanthus* is the typical genus. [B, 38.]

ACANTHI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)′i(e). Jussieu's term for the *Acanthaceæ.* [A, 322.]

ACANTHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thi^2-a^3. Fr., *acanthie.* Ger., *Wanze.* Syn.: *Cimex.* A genus of hemipterous insects.—**A. ciliata** [Eversmann]. A Russian species, smaller than *A. lectularia*, yellowish-red, and thickly covered with hair. Its bite is more painful and more lasting in its effects than that of *A. lectularia.* [B, 27.]—**A. lectularia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *punaise des lits.* Ger., *Bettwanze.* Syn.: *Cimex lectularius.* The bedbug; a reddish-brown insect, 4–5 mm. long, with rudimentary wings and the abdomen divided into 8 segments. Its mouth is adapted for suction, and contains an alkaline secretion from the salivary glands, which causes the irritation that follows its bite. [B, 27.]

ACANTHIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi(the)′a^3-de(da^3-e^2). See MEMBRANACEI.

ACANTHICE MASTICHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thi^2-se(ka) ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)′ti^{2}k(ti^{2}ch^2)-e(a). Gr., ἀκανθική μαστίχη. The juice of the *helxine*, a plant of unknown characters, mentioned by Pliny, supposed to be the *Carduus pinea* of the ancients or the *Atractylis gummifera* of Linnæus. [B, 59.]

ACANTHICHTHYOSIS, n. A^{2}k-a^{2}nth-i^{2}k-thi^2-o′si^{2}s. Fr., *acanthichthyose.* Ger., *Dornfischschuppenkrankheit.* See ICHTHYOSIS *spinosa.*

ACANTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thi^{2}d-e(a^{3}e^2). See ACANTHEÆ.

ACANTHILLIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}l′li^{2}s. Gen., *acanthillidis.* Gr., ἀκανθιλλίς. Wild asparagus. [A, 312.]

ACANTHINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thi^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gum arabic. [Celsus; B, 45.]

ACANTHINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thi^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Resembling the *Acanthus.* [A, 312.]

ACANTHION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thi^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀκάνθιον, dim. of ἄκανθα. See ONOPORDON *acanthium.*

ACANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thi^{2}s. Gen., *acanthidis.* Gr., ἀκανθίς. The groundsel. See SENECIO *vulgaris.*

ACANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A name for certain plants of the genus *Onopordon.* [B, 41, 43.]

ACANTHIUROUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}n-thi^2-u^2′ru^{3}s. From ἄκανθα, a spine, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *acanthiure.* Ger., *dornschwanzig.* Having the tail supplied with spines. [A, 316.]

ACANTHOBOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Written also *acanthabolus.* A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}b′o-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From ἄκανθα, a thorn, and βάλλειν, to cast out. Fr., *acanthobole.* Ger., *Grätenzange.* It., *acantobolo, acantabolo.* Sp., *acantabola.* 1. A name given by Paulus Ægineta to an ancient forceps for removing foreign bodies imbedded in the soft parts, resembling the volsella. [A, 314.] 2. The rose-bush. [Nicander, A, 322.] 3. A genus of *Algæ* established by Kützing. [B.]

ACANTHOCARPOUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}n-tho-ka^{3}r′pu^{3}s. From ἄκανθα, a spine, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *acanthocarpe.* Ger., *dornfruchtig.* Sp., *acantocarpo.* Having the fruit covered with spines. [B, 38.]

ACANTHOCEPHALA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^3-ia^3. From ἄκανθα, a spine, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *acanthocéphales.* Ger., *Hakenwürmer.* It., *acantocefali.* Sp., *acantocéfalos.* Thorny-headed worms; an order of scolecids characterized by a proboscis armed with hook-like processes. There is but one genus, *Echinorrhynchus*, all the species of which are parasitic. [B, 27, 28.]

ACANTHOCEPHALOUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}n-tho-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Thorny-headed, having the characters of the *Acanthocephala* (*q. v.*).

ACANTHOCLADOUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}n-tho^{2}k′la^{2}d-u^{3}s. From ἄκανθα, a thorn, and κλάδος, a branch. Fr., *acanthoclade.* Ger., *dornästig.* Having thorny branches. [B, 36, 38.]

ACANTHODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho′dez(das). See ACANTHOID.

ACANTHODION, ACANTHODIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho′di^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). For deriv., see ACANTHOID. 1. A genus of *Acanthaceæ* established by Delille. 2. A name given by C. Koch to a genus of *Compositæ.* [B, 41.]

ACANTHOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-glo^{2}s′su^{3}m(su^{4}m). From ἄκανθα, a spine, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Blume's name for a genus of orchids of the sub-order *Vandinæ.* [B, 19, 41.]

ACANTHOID, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}n′thoid. Gr., ἀκανθώδης. Lat., *acanthodes, acanthoides, acanthoideus.* Fr., *acanthoïde.* Ger., *akanthusartig* (1st def.), *dornähnlich* (2d def.). 1. Resembling the *Acanthus.* [A, 306.] 2. Spinous, prickly. [A, 322.]

ACANTHOLIMON [Boissier], **ACANTHOLINUM** [C. Koch] (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-li(le)′mo^{2}n, -nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). From ἄκανθα, a spine, and λειμώνιον, the sea-lavender or snakeweed [A, 311]. A genus of *Plumbaginaceæ* [B, 41] or *Plantaginaceæ* [B, 43] established by Boissier. They are small perennial plants.

ACANTHOLOBUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}l′o-bu^{3}s-(bu^{4}s). See ACANTHOBOLUS (3d def.).

ACANTHOLOMON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-lo′-mo^{2}n. See ACANTHOLIMON.

ACANTHOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}l′i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. From ἄκανθα, a prickle, and λύσις, a loosening. Ger., *Akantholyse.* A form of acanthosis (*q. v.*) characterized by separation of the upper layers of the epidermis. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases the acantholyses are a family of the acanthoses, embracing *pemphigus essentialis* and *gangræna cachectica infantum.* [G, 4.]—**A. bullosa acquisita** [G, 75]. See PEMPHIGUS *foliaceus.*

ACANTHOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho′ma^3. For deriv., see ACANTHA and *-oma.** Ger., *Akanthom.* Hyperplasia of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis. [G.]—**A. simplex.** See HYPERACANTHOSIS.—**Alveolar a.** Ger., *alveolares Akanthom.* A form in which the new growths have an alveolar structure. See *Alveolar* PARACANTHOMA.—**Warty a.** Ger., *warzenartiges Akanthom.* A form in which there are warty elevations upon the surface of the skin. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases the *warzenartige Akanthome* are a subdivision of the family of hyperacanthoses, including *verruca* and *condyloma acuminatum.* [G.]

ACANTHO-MASTIC, n. A^{2}k-a^{2}n″tho-ma^{2}s′ti^{2}k. See *Pseudo*-MASTIC.

ACANTHOPELVIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-pe^{2}l′-vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s). For deriv., see ACANTHA and PELVIS. Ger., *Stachelbecken.* A pelvis with its cavity encroached upon by an exostosis. [A, 319.]

ACANTHOPHOROUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}n-tho^{2}f′o-ru^{3}s. From ἄκανθα, a spine, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *acanthophore.* Ger., *dorntragend.* Bearing spines or prickles. [B, 36, 38.]

ACANTHOPODIOUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}n-tho-po′di^2-u^{3}s. From ἄκανθα, a spine, and πόδιον (dim. of πούς, a foot). Having prickly leaf-stalks.

ACANTHOPODOUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}n-tho^{2}p′o-du^{3}s. From ἄκανθα, a spine, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *acanthopode.* Ger., *dornfüssig.* 1. Having spinous legs (said of insects). 2. Having spines in the place of fins (said of fishes). [A, 306, 316.]

ACANTHOPOMATOUS, ACANTHOPOMOUS, adj's. A^{2}k-a^{2}n-tho-po^{2}m′a^{2}t-u^{3}s, -tho^{2}p′o-mu^{3}s. From ἄκανθα, a spine, and πῶμα, a cover. Having the opercula spinous or serrated. [A, 306.]

ACANTHOPOUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}n-tho′pu^{3}s. From ἄκανθα, a spine, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *acanthope.* Ger., *dornaugig.* Having the eye furnished with spinous processes. [B, 38.]

ACANTHOPTERYGIOUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}n-tho^{2}p-te^{2}ri^2′ji^2-u^{3}s. From ἄκανθα, a spine, and πτέρυξ, a fin. Thorny-finned. [A, 327.]

ACANTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho′si^{2}s. Gen., *acantho′seos* (*-sis*). For deriv., see ACANTHA and *-osis.** Ger., *Akanthose.* Disease of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis. The acanthoses are the 3d order of Auspitz's 7th class of skin diseases (the *epidermidoses*), comprising *hyperacanthoses, paracanthoses,* and *acantholyses.* [G, 4.]

ACANTHOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄκανθα, a spine, and σπέρμα, a seed. Schrank's name for a genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Senecionideæ*, corresponding in part to the genus

Xanthioides of De Candolle. [B, 41.]—**A. brasilium** [Schraub], **A. hirsutum, A. xanthioides.** These are thought to be only varieties of the same species. They are indigenous to Brazil. The *A. hirsutum* is aromatic, tonic, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and the infusion is given in diarrhœa. [A, 316.]

ACANTHOTHECA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-the-(tha)′ka^3. From ἄκανθα, a spine, and θήκη, a case or sheath. Fr., *acanthothèques.* A type of entozoa made by Davaine in 1860, including the single genus *Pentastoma.* [B.] See LINGUATULA.

ACANTHOUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}n′thu^{3}s. From ἄκανθα, a spine. Fr., *acantheux.* Ger., *dornig.* Spinous, prickly, thorny.

ACANTHOXANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′tho^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄκανθα, a thorn, and ξανθός, yellow. De Candolle's name for a section of the genus *Xanthium.* [B, 41.]

ACANTHULUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^2(thu)-lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). See ACANTHOBOLUS.

ACANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Gr., ἄκανθος. Fr., *acanthe.* Ger., *Bärenklau.* It., Sp., *acanto.* Bear's breech; a genus of acanthaceous plants established by Linnæus. [B, 19, 20, 43, 51.]—**A'gewächse** (Ger.). See ACANTHACEÆ.—**A. mollis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *acanthe molle, branche-* (ou *branc-*) *ursine.* Ger., *weiche* (oder *echte*) *Bärenklau.* Sp., *branca ursina.* Smooth bear's breech, brankursine; a species growing in Southern Europe, having long, pinnatifid, dentate leaves, and white or reddish flowers. [B, 49, 51.] The leaves and roots were formerly called *branca ursina.* They were highly esteemed by the ancients for ruptures, sprains, burns, etc., and as being diuretic, anti-dysenteric, and preventive of phthisis. The whole plant, especially the root, is highly mucilaginous. [A, 303, 328, 341.]—**A. spinosa** [Linnæus]. Written also *A. spinosus.* Fr., *acanthe épineuse.* Ger., *dornige Bärenklau.* A perennial herb of Southern Europe, about 3 feet high, bearing white flowers, and having leaves smaller than those of *A. mollis,* with spinous edges. Its properties are said to be similar to those of *A. mollis.* [A, 316; B, 19, 43, 49.]—**A. verus, A. vulgaris.** See *A. mollis.*



ACANTHUS.

ACANUS (Lat.), n. m. See ACANOS.

ACAPALTI, n. Written also *acapatli, acapatli,* and *acapulti.* A New Granada plant, producing an inferior quality of pepper (? *Piper longum*). [B, 44.] Cf. ACAPATLI.

ACAPATLI, n. A Mexican name for the *Iva frutescens* ("Mexican cinchona"). [A, 344.]

ACAPNON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)′no^{2}n. From ἄκαπνος (α priv., and καπνός, smoke), without smoke. Honey taken from the hive without the use of smoke. [A, 336.]

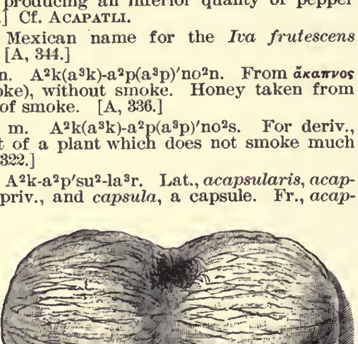
ACAPNOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)′no^{2}s. For deriv., see ACAPNON. That part of a plant which does not smoke much when burned (obs.). [A, 322.]

ACAPSULAR, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}p′su^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *acapsularis, acapsius, acapsus.* From α priv., and *capsula,* a capsule. Fr., *acapsulaire.* Without a capsule. [A, 322.]

ACAPULTI, n. See ACAPALTI.

ACARDE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ka^{3}rd. Acardiac.

ACARDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{3}r′-di^2-a^3. From α priv., and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *acardie.* Ger., *Acardie, Herzmangel.* It., Sp., *acardia.* Syn.: *defectus cordis.* Congenital absence of the heart; that form of monstrosity in which, together with a normal fœtus, another exists, usually born afterward, having no heart and otherwise malformed in various ways. [A, 22.] See ACEPHALUS, AMORPHUS, and ACORMUS.



ACARDIA. (AFTER LUSK.)

ACARDIAC, adj. A^{2}k-a^{3}rd′i^2-a^{2}k. Gr., ἀκάρδιος. Lat., *acardius.* Fr., *acarde.* The subject of acardia (*q.v.*)

ACARDIACUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{3}r-di(de)′-a^3-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Fr., *acardiaque.* A monster without a heart. See ACARDIA.—**A. anceps.** Fr., *acardiaque douteux.* One in which the body is more developed than in the other varieties; the head, the trunk, the pelvis, the limbs, and even the heart existing, but in a state of atrophy. [A, 15.]

ACARDINATE, adj. A^{2}k-a^{3}r′di^{2}n-at. From α priv., and *cardo* (gen., *cardinis*), a hinge. Not hinged (said of shells). [A, 316.]

ACARDIOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{3}r-di^2-o-he′(ha^3′-e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From α priv., καρδία, the heart, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *acardiohémie.* Lack of blood in the heart. [K.]

ACARDIONERVIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{2}k)-a^{3}r-di^2-o-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)′-vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. From α priv., καρδία, the heart, and *nervus,* a nerve. Fr., *acardionervie.* Syn.: *cardianeuria.* Piorry's term for a failure of nervous action in the heart. [A, 322; K.]

ACARDIOTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{3}r-di^2-o-tro′fi^2-a^3. From α priv., καρδία, the heart, and τροφή, nutrition. Fr., *acardiotrophie.* Syn.: *cardiatrophia.* Piorry's term for atrophy of the heart. [A, 322.]

ACARDIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{3}r′di^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Affected with acardia. [A, 322.]

ACARE (Fr.), n. A^3-ka^{3}r. See ACARUS.

ACARI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *acarus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *acariens.* The family of *Acarina* (mites). [B.]

ACARIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^3-ri(re)′a^3-si^{2}s. For deriv., see ACARUS. Fr., *acariase.* Ger., *Milbensucht.* It., *acariasi.* Sp., *acariosis.* See SCABIES.

ACARICABA, n. See ACARICOBA.

ACARICIDE, adj. A^{2}k′a^{3}r-i^2-sid. Lat., *acaricidus* (from *acarus* [*q. v.*], and *cædere,* to kill). See ACAROTOXIC.

ACARICOBA, ACARICORA, n. A Brazilian name for the *Hydrocotyle umbellata* [Linnæus]; used by the Indians as an aromatic, alexipharmic, and emetic. [A, 316; B, 44, 49.]

ACARIDA, ACARIDÆ (Lat.), n's n. and f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^2-(a^3)′ri^{2}d-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2). The acarides; a family of insects of the order *Acarina* (mites), many of which are parasitic. [B.]

ACARIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^2(a^3)-ri^{2}d′e(e^2)-a. See ACARINA.

ACARIDES, n. pl. A^{2}k′a^2-ri^{2}dz. See ACARIDA.

ACARIDIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^2(a^3)-ri^{2}d′i^2-e(a^3-e^2). See ACARINA.

ACARIEN (Fr.), adj. and n. A^3-ka^3-re-a^{3}n^2. Due to an acarus. In the pl., *acariens,* the *Acarina.*

ACARINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^2(a^3)-ri(re)′na^3. Fr., *acarien, acarin.* Syn.: *Monomero-somata.* An order of animals of the class *Arachnida,* distinguished by the fusion of the abdomen and the cephalo-thorax into a single mass. It comprises the families *Linguatulina, Macrobiolidæ,* and *Acarida,* which include several parasitic genera, such as *Argas, Chrithoptes, Cheyletus, Demodex, Dermanyssus, Ixodes, Pentastoma, Sarcoptes,* and *Tyroglyphus.* [B, 27, 28.]

ACARNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{3}r′na^3. Gr., ἄκαρνα, a kind of thistle [Theophrastus]. A name given by Willdenow to a section of the genus *Atractylis,* by Vaillant to the genus *Picnomon,* and by Hill to another genus of plants; all of which belong to the natural order *Compositæ* and the tribe *Cynareæ.* [B, 41, 43.]—**A. gummifera** [Willdenow]. The gummy-rooted thistle. See CARLINA *gummifera.*

ACARO-DERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′′a^2(a^3)-ro-du^{5}r-(de^{2}r)-ma^3-ti(te)′ti^{2}s. For deriv., see ACARUS and DERMATITIS. Inflammation of the skin due to the presence of an acarus. [G.]—**A.-d. autumnalis.** A variety produced by the *Leptus autumnalis.* [G.]

ACARODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^2(a^3)-ro′dez(de^{2}s). Acaroid.

ACARODIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^2(a^3)-ro′di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Acaroid resin.

ACAROID, adj. A^{2}k′a^2-roid. Lat., *acarodes.* Fr., *acaroïde.* For deriv., see ACAROIS, ACARUS, and *-oid.** 1. Resembling an acarus or tick. 2. Pertaining to or derived from the genus *Acarois.* —**A'harz** (Ger.), **A. resin.** See under RESIN.

ACAROIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^2(a^3)-ro-i^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See *Acaroid* RESIN.

ACAROIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^2(a^3)-ro′i^{2}s. A genus of plants, said to be identical with the *Xanthorrhœa.* [B, 78.]—**A. resinifera.** See XANTHORRHŒA *hastilis.*

ACARON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′a^2(a^3)-ro^{2}n. Gr., ἄκαρον [Aristotle] (from α priv., and κάρη, a head). A variety of wild myrtle, perhaps the *Myrtus silvestris,* or its berry. [A, 322, 323; B, 38.]

ACAROPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^2(a^3)-ro^{2}p′si^{2}s. From ἄκαρι, an *acarus,* and ὄψις, *aspect.* Fr., *acaropse.* A genus of *Arachnida,* established by Moquin-Tandon, including a part of the genus *Cheyletus* (*q. v.*). [A, 328.]

ACAROTOXIC, adj. A^{2}k-a^2-ro-to^{2}x′i^{2}k. For deriv., see ACARUS and TOXIC. Fr., *acarotoxique.* It., *acarotossico.* Syn.: *acaricide.* Capable of killing acari (said of medicinal applications). [Aubé, A, 301.]

ACARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{3}rp′e(a^3-e^2). From ἄκαρπος, without fruit, barren. Syn.: *crypto-impetigines* [Schönlein]. A genus of skin diseases in Fuchs's classification; eruptions not attended with plastic lesions ("fruits"), i. e., without papules, vesicles, or the like. [G, 5.] Really an adj., *macuiæ* being understood.

ACARPE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ka^{3}rp. Acarpous.

ACARPELLOUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{3}r′pe^{2}l-u^{3}s. From α priv., and *carpellum* (see CARPEL). Lat., *acarpellus.* Fr., *acarpellé.* Without, or deprived of, carpels. [Lindley, A, 322; B, 38, 39.]

ACARPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{3}rp′i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκαρπία. Unfruitfulness, barrenness. [A, 311.]

ACARPOUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{3}r′pu^{3}s. Gr., ἄκαρπος. Lat., *acarpus.* Fr., *acarpe.* Ger., *unfruchtbar.* 1. (In botany) without, or deprived of, fruit. [B, 38.] 2. (In dermatology) without elevations, non-nodular. [A, 322.] Cf. ACARPÆ.

ACARTUM, n. An alchemical name for red lead. [Ruland, A, 316.] See LEAD *tetroxide.*

ACARUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′a^3-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See ACARON.

ACARUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′a^3-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From ἄκαρι (from ἀκαρής, minute, indivisible), a mite. Fr., *acare.* Ger., *Milbe.* It., Sp., *acaro.* A genus of *Arachnida* (embracing the mites and ticks) belonging to the order *Acarina,* established by Linnæus and by him made co-extensive with that order. The genus is now distributed among a number of other genera. [B, G.]—**A. americanus.** See PULEX *penetrans.*—**A. autumnalis.** See LEPTUS *autumnalis.*—**A. brachypus** [Olfers]. See SARCOPTES *scabiei.*—**A. casei.** Fr., *acare du fromage.* Ger., *Käsemilbe.* Syn.: *A. domesticus.* The cheese-mite.—**A. cellaris. A. ciro.** See *A. casei.* —**A. comedonum.** See DEMODEX *folliculorum.*—**A. domesticus.** See *A. casei.*—**A. dysenteriæ** [Linnæus]. A species found in the dejecta of dysenteric patients, at one time supposed to be the cause of the disease. [B, 70.]—**A. exulcerans** [Linnæus]. See SARCOPTES *scabiei.*—**A. farinæ.** Fr., *acare de la farine.* Ger., *Mehlmilbe.* The flour-mite (*Tyroglyphus farinæ*). [B.]—**A. folliculorum** [G. Simon]. See DEMODEX *folliculorum.*—**A. hordei.** The *Chrithoptes monunguiculosus;* a larval mite that occurs as a parasite upon barley, and occasionally attacks persons engaged in handling barley (reaping, threshing, etc.). It enters the skin in the region of the follicles, giving rise to urticarial wheals, eczema, or painful dermatitis. [G.]—**A. humanus** [Geoffroy], **A. humanus subcutaneus,** seu **psoricus** [Pallas]. See SARCOPTES *scabiei.*—**A. marginatus** [Hermann]. A species the type of which was a mite found running about on the corpus callosum at the necropsy of a man who had died of fracture of the skull in Strassburg. It has been suggested that it was "introduced during the operation by a fly seeking to lay its eggs." [A, 249.]—**A. ricinus.** Ger., *gemeine Zecke, Holzbock.* Syn.: *Ixodes ricinus* [Linnæus]. The wood-tick. According to Gerber, after inserting its seta in the skin it distends itself with blood to the size of a ricinus seed. [G.]—**A. sacchari, A. saccharinus.** The sugar-mite; found in raw sugar by R. Niccol in 1868; now assigned to the genus *Tyroglyphus.* [B.] —**A. scabiei** [Degeer]. The itch-mite. See SARCOPTES *scabiei.*—**A. siro** [Linnæus]. Fr., *A. siron.* See *A. casei.*—**A. Stockholmii.** See SCABIES *norwegica.*—**A. syron.** See *A. casei.*

ACATALEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^2(a^3)-le^{2}p′si^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκαταληψία (from α priv., and καταλαμβάνειν, to comprehend), incomprehensibility. Fr., *acatalepsie.* Ger., *Akatalepsie.* It., *acatalessia.* Acatalepsy. 1. Uncertainty as to diagnosis or prognosis. 2. Impairment of the faculty of following a course of reasoning. 3. Epilepsy. 4. Dementia. [A, 306, 316, 322, 325.]

ACATALEPSY, n. A^{2}k-a^{2}t′a^{2}l-e^{2}p-si^2. See ACATALEPSIA.

ACATALEPTIC, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}t-a^{2}l-e^{2}p′ti^{2}k. Fr., *acataleptique.* Sp., *acataléptico.* Pertaining to, or affected with, acatalepsia. [A, 306.]

ACATALIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s. From α priv., and χατέειν, to want. An old name for the juniper berry, from the abundance of its seed. [A, 323, 336; B, 44, 58.]

ACATAPHASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3-fa(fa^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From α priv., and κατάφασις, a well-ordered statement. Ger., *Akataphasie.* A syntactical disturbance of the faculty of speech, as distinguished from verbal aphasia (*q. v.*). [A, 319.]

ACATAPOSIS, n. A^2-ka^{2}t-a^{2}p′o-si^{2}s. From α priv., and κατάποσις, deglutition. Fr., *acatapose.* Ger., *Akatapose.* It., *acataposi.* Sp., *acatáposis.* See DYSPHAGIA.

ACATAPOTOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^2(a^3)′po-to^{2}s. Gr., ἀκατάποτος. Incapable of being swallowed. [A, 322.]

ACATARTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{3}r′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ACATHARTUS.

ACATASTASIA, ACATASTASIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ta(ta^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -a^{2}st(a^{3}st)′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gr., ἀκαταστασία (from α priv., and καθιστάναι, to set in order). Fr., *acatastasie.* Ger., *Akatastasie.* It., *acatastasi.* Sp., *acatastasis.* Irregularity, as in the paroxysms of fever. [A, 322.]

ACATASTATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)′a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-e(a^3-e^2). Acatastatic fevers. [A, 343.]

ACATASTATIC, adj. A^{2}k-a^{2}t-a^3-sta^{2}t′i^{2}k. Gr., ἀκατάστατος. Lat., *acatastatus, acatastaticus.* Fr., *acatastatique.* Ger., *akatastatisch.* It., *acatastatico.* Sp., *acatastático.* 1. Irregular, indeterminate, lacking a definite type (said of fevers). 2. Constantly changing (said of the appearance of the urine). [A, 306.]

ACATERA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e(a)′ra^3. Fr., *acatéra.* The common juniper. See JUNIPERUS *communis.* [B, 44.]

ACATERGASTOS, ACATERGASTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)′to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀκατέργαστος. Difficult of elaboration (said of the chyme). [Galen, A, 322.]

ACATHARSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^2(a^3)-tha^{3}r′si^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκαθαρσία (from α priv., and καθαίρειν, to cleanse). Fr., *acatharsie.* Ger., *Akatharsie.* It., Sp., *acatarsia.* 1. Uncleanness; an old term for impurity of the humors, or a foul state of a wound. 2. Absence of menstruation. 3. A saburral condition of the intestines. [A, 337.]

ACATHARTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^2(a^3)-tha^{3}r′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀκάθαρτος. In a state of acatharsia (*q. v.*); not having menstruated. [A, 311, 322.]

ACATSIA-VALLI, ACATSJAVALLI, n. A Malabar name for the *Cassythra filiformis.* [A, 321.]

ACAUDATE, adj. A^{2}k-a^4′dat. Gr., ἄκαυλος. Lat., *acaudatus* (from α priv., and *cauda,* a tail). Fr., *acaudé.* Ger., *ungeschwänzt.* It., *acaudato.* Lit., tailless; lacking the coccyx. [A, 314.]

ACAULE (Fr.), adj. A^3-kol. Acaulose, acaulescent. [B.]

ACAULESCENCE, n. A^{2}k-a^{4}l-e^{2}s′ens. The state of being acaulescent (*q. v.*).

ACAULESCENT, ACAULINE, adj's. A^{2}k-a^{4}l-e^{2}s′e^{2}nt, -a^{4}l′-i^{2}n. From α priv., and καυλός, a stem. Lat., *acaulis.* Fr., *acaule.* Ger., *stengellos.* In botany, apparently devoid of a stem, having a very short stem. [B.]

ACAULIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{4}l′(a^3′ul)-i^{2}s. Acaulescent. [B.]

ACAULOSE, adj. A^{2}k-a^{4}l′os. In botany, having no stem. [B.]

ACAULOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{4}l(a^3-ul)-o′si^2-a^3. For deriv., see ACAULESCENT. 1. The condition of being apparently stemless, or naturally acaulescent. 2. A diseased state of a plant in which the stem is abnormally deficient. [B, 19.]

ACAULOUS, adj. A^{2}k-a^{4}l′u^{3}s. See ACAULOSE.

ACAWERIA, n. Sp., *acaveria, raiz de serpientes.* A Ceylon plant, or its root (*racine de serpent*), used as a remedy for snakebites; the *Ophioxylum serpentinum* [Linnæus]. [B, 44.]

ACAYA, n. Said to be an American (? Indian) name for the *Cleome sinapistrum.* ["Jour. de pharm.," xiii, 23; A, 344.]

ACAYIBA, n. According to Pison, a Brazilian name for the *Anacardium occidentale.* [A, 344.]

ACAZDIR, ACAZIR, n. Written also *acadzir, kazdir, kacir, fasdir,* and *sasdir.* Ar., *al-qazdír,* tin. An alchemical name for tin. [B, 44, 50, 52.]

ACCABLEMENT (Fr.), n. A^3-ka^{3}bl-ma^{3}n^2. Lat., *virium oppressio.* Ger., *Ueberhäufung, Niedergeschlagenheit.* It., *oppressione, aggravamento.* Sp., *abatimiento.* Prostration, particularly a sense of oppression. [J. Bouillaud, A, 332.]

ACCATEM, ACCATUM, n's. Alchemical names for brass. [A, 343.]

ACCÉLÉRATEUR (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-sa-la-ra^3-tu^{5}r. See ACCELERATOR.—**A. de l'urine.** See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.

ACCELERATOR, n. A^{2}k-se^{2}l′e^2-ra-to^{2}r. Lat., *accelerator* (from *accelerare,* to hasten). Fr., *accélérateur.* Ger., *Beschleuniger, Treibmuskel* (2d def.). It., *acceleratore.* Sp., *acelerador.* 1. A term applied to certain nerves stimulation of which increases the rapidity of the heart's action. [K.] 2. A muscle which is supposed to hasten the flow of a physiological discharge.—**A. des Harns, A. des Samens** (Ger.). See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—**A. nerves of the heart.** See under NERVE.—**A. partus** (Lat.). An ecbolic, an abortifacient.—**A. seminis, A. urinæ** (Lat.). See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.

ACCENSIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)′shi^2(si^2)-o. From *accendere,* to kindle. 1. Ignition. 2. The lighting up of an inflammation. 3. A sensation of heat or burning in a part. [A, 333.]

ACCENTUATED, adj. A^{2}k-se^{2}nt′u^2-a-te^{2}d. Fr., *accentué.* Ger., *accentuirt.* Exaggerated, abnormally distinct (said of the sounds of the heart).

ACCENTUATION, n. A^{2}k-se^{2}nt-u^2-a′shu^{3}n. Fr., *accentuation.* Ger., *Accentuation, Betonung.* It., *accentuazione.* The state of being accentuated (*q. v.*).

ACCENTUÉ (Fr.), **ACCENTUIRT** (Ger.), adj's. A^{3}k-sa^{3}n-tu^6-a, a^{3}k-tse^{2}nt-u-ert′. Accentuated.

ACCEPTABULUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-se^{2}p(ke^{2}p)-ta^{2}b-(ta^{3}b)′u^2(u)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See ACETABULUM.

ACCESS, n. A^{2}k′se^{2}s. Lat., *accessus* (from *accedere,* to approach). Fr., *accès.* Ger., *Anfall, Zutritt.* It., *accesso.* Sp., *acceso.* 1. An attack or paroxysm of disease. 2. Copulation.

ACCESSION, n. A^{2}k-se^{2}sh′u^{3}n. Lat., *accessio* (from *accedere,* to approach). Fr., *accession.* Ger., *Hinzutreten.* It., *accessione.* Sp., *accesión.* 1. The onset of a disease. 2. Its recurrence or a sudden increase in its severity.

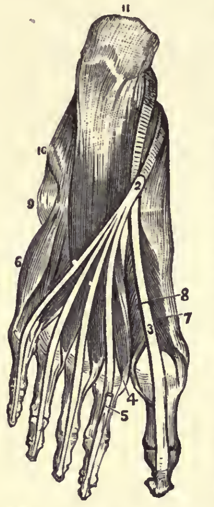
ACCESSIVE, adj. A^{2}k-se^{2}s′i^{2}v. Occurring in or characterized by accessions.

ACCESSOIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}k-se^2-swa^{3}r. See ACCESSORY.—**A's de Cowper.** Cowper's glands. See GLANDULÆ *anteprostatæ.*—**A. de la parotide.** See *Accessory* PAROTID.—**A. de l'obturateur interne.** See ACCESSORIUS *obturatoris interni.*—**A's de l'œil.** The appendages of the eye (brow, lids, lachrymal apparatus, etc.). [A, 306.]—**A. de Willis.** See *Spinal accessory* NERVE.—**A. de Wrisberg, A. du brachial cutané interne.** See *Small internal cutaneous* NERVE.—**A. du grand** (ou **long**) **fléchisseur commun des orteils.** See ACCESSORIUS *flexoris longi digitorum pedis.*—**A. du nerf crural.** A name given to the fourth and fifth pairs of lumbar nerves. [A, 320.]—**A. du pancréas.** See *Accessory* PANCREAS.—**A. du pied d'hippocampe.** See PES *accessorius.*—**A. du sacro-lombaire.** See ACCESSORIUS *sacro-lumbalis.*—**A. du saphène externe.** See *External saphenous* NERVE. —**A. grand du pied d'hippocampe.** See PES *hippocampi.*

ACCESSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-so′ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). For deriv., see ACCESSORIUS. An accessory, an appendage.

ACCESSORIUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-so′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *accedere,* to be added to. Accessory.—**Accessorii orbicularis oris.** Those muscles which co-operate with the orbicularis oris, either causing its coronal and basilar parts to meet and press, if necessary, against one another in the shutting of the mouth (levatores menti and depressores labii superioris alarumque nasi); or acting as its moderators so as to draw it from the points within its circumference, open the mouth, enlarge its diameters, and draw the integuments toward their origins (nasales labii superioris, levatores labii superioris et alarum nasi, levatores labii superioris, levatores angulorum oris, zygomatici majores, zygomatici

minores, buccinatores, depressores angulorum oris, and depressores labii inferioris). [A, 246.]—**A. ad ilio-costalem, A. ad sacro-lumbalem.** See *A. sacro-lumbalis.*—**A. cutanei brachii interni.** See *Small internal cutaneous* NERVE.—**A. flexoris longi digitorum pedis.** Fr., *accessoire du long* (ou *grand*) *fléchisseur* (*commun*) *des orteils.* Ger., *viereckiger Sohlenursprung des langen Zehenbeugers.* It., *accessorio del lungo flessore comune delle dita del piede.* Sp., *accesorio del flexor largo comun de los dedos del pié.* Syn.: *quadratus plantæ pedis, caro quadrata Sylvii, massa carnea Jacobi Sylvii, plantaris verus, caput plantare flexoris digitorum pedis longi, flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans accessorius.* A flattened, fleshy muscle of the sole of the foot. It arises from the lower surface of the calcaneum, and is inserted into the lower and outer aspect of the tendon of the flexor communis digitorum, the oblique action of which it brings into a direction parallel with the axis of the foot. [A, 314, 320, 328.]—**A'kern** (Ger.). The nucleus of the spinal accessory nerve.—**A'krampf.** (Ger.). Spasm, tonic or clonic, of those muscles of the neck (the sterno-cleido-mastoid and the cucullaris) that are supplied by the spinal accessory nerve. [A, 319.]—**A'lähmung** (Ger.). Paralysis of the same muscles. [A, 319.]—**A. obturatoris interni.** Fr., *accessoire de l'obturateur interne.* Syn.: *ischio-trochanterianus.* A term applied by Petit to the gemelli muscles of the thigh. [A, 320.]—**A. pedis.** See *A. flexoris longi digitorum pedis.*—**A. pedis hippocampi.** See PES *accessorius.*—**A. sacro-lumbalis.** Fr., *accessoire du sacro-lombaire.* It., *accessorio del sacro-lombare.* An upward prolongation of the sacro-lumbalis muscle; arising from the upper margins of the lower six ribs, internally to the tendons of the sacro-lumbalis, and being inserted by a series of tendons into the angles of the upper ribs and into the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra. [A, 5.]—**A. tricipitis.** Syn.: *dorso-epitrochlearis.* A muscle common in the quadrumana, sometimes present in man as a slip connecting the triceps extensor cubiti and the latissimus dorsi. [C.]—**A. Willisii.** See *Spinal accessory* NERVE.



THE PLANTAR MUSCLES, MIDDLE LAYER. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, accessorius flexoris longi digitorum pedis; 2, tendon of the flexor longus digitorum communis; 3, tendon of the flexor longus pollicis; 4, the four lumbricales; 5, a tendon of the flexor brevis communis, perforated by the corresponding tendon of the flexor longus; 6, flexor brevis minimi digiti; 7, inner fasciculus of the flexor brevis pollicis; 8, outer fasciculus of the same; 9, tuberosity of the fifth metatarsal bone; 10, sheath of the peroneus longus; 11, os calcis.

ACCESSORY, adj. A^{2}k-se^{2}s'so-ri^2. Lat., *accessorius* (*q. v.* for deriv.). Fr., *accessoire.* Ger., *accessorisch.* It., *accessorio.* Sp., *accesorio.* Contributory in a subordinate manner (said chiefly of nerves and muscles).

ACCESSUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). For deriv., see ACCESSORIUS. See ACCESS and ADITUS, also remarks under ABSCESS.

ACCIB, n. Ar., *as-sekb,* lead. An alchemical name for lead. [B, 44, 50, 52.]

ACCIDENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-e^{2}nz(e^{2}ns). Pres. part. of *accidere,* to fall down upon. Adventitious. As a n., an accident.

ACCIDENT, n. A^{2}k'si^{2}d-e^{2}nt. Gr., *σύμβασις.* Lat., *accidens* (*q. v.* for deriv.). Fr., *accident.* Ger., *Zufall.* It., Sp., *accidente.* An epiphenomenon; a morbid manifestation which is not a part of the usual course of a disease.

ACCIDENTAL, adj. A^{2}k-si^{2}d-e^{2}nt'a^{2}l. Gr., *συμβατικός.* Lat., *accidentalis.* Fr., *accidentel.* Ger., *accidentell, zufällig.* It., *accidentale.* Sp., *accidental.* 1. Adventitious. 2. Intercurrent; supervening without any necessary connection with the preceding condition (said of morbid phenomena).—**A. anus.** See *Artificial* ANUS.—**A. colors.** See *Complementary* COLORS.

ACCIDENTALISM, n. A^{2}k-si^{2}d-e^{2}nt'a^{2}l-i^{2}zm. Fr., *accidentalisme.* A doctrine which ignores ætiology in the study and management of disease, and deals only with symptoms. [A, 301.]

ACCIDENTALIST, n. A^{2}k-si^{2}d-e^{2}nt'a^{2}l-i^{2}st. Fr., *accidentaliste.* One who treats symptoms without regard to their causes. [A, 321.]

ACCIL, n. See ACCIB.

ACCIOCA, n. A plant of unknown botanical characters, sometimes used instead of Paraguay tea. [B, 44.]

ACCIPENSER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-si^2(ki^2)-pe^{2}n-su^{5}r(se^{2}r). See ACIPENSER.

ACCIPITER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)'i^{2}t-u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *accipitris.* Probably from *ὠκύπτερος,* swift-winged. [A, 312.] Gr., *ἱέραξ.* Fr., *accipitre, épervier.* Ger., *Habichtsbinde, Sperber.* Sp., *accipitre.* Lit., a hawk; an ancient bandage used for the nose; so called from its resemblance to a falcon's hood or to a hawk's claw or from the tightness of its grasp. [A, 323, 336, 343.]—**A. quinqueceps.** Gr., *ἱέραξ πεντακέφαλος.* Ger., *fünfköpfige Habichtsbinde.* A variety made with a five-headed bandage. [A, 322.]—**A. triceps.** Gr., *ἱέραξ τρικέφαλος.* Ger., *dreiköpfige Habichtsbinde.* One made with a three-headed bandage. [A, 322.]

ACCIPITRINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-i^{2}t-ri(re)'na^3. From *accipiter,* a hawk (because birds of prey feed on its juices). Fr., *accipitrine, épervière.* Ger., *Habichtskraut.* 1. An ancient name for hawkweed (*Hieracium murorum*). [Pliny, A, 344.] 2. Flixweed (*Sisymbrium Sophia*). [A, 336.] 3. A division of the Linnæan genus *Sisymbrium,* also a section of the genus *Hieracium.* [B, 41.]

ACCISA, n. The leaves of the *Ilex paraguayensis.* See *Paraguay* TEA.

ACCLIMATATION (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-kle-ma^3-ta^3-sho^{2}n^2. See ACCLIMATIZATION.

ACCLIMATE, v. tr. A^{2}k-kli'mat. From Lat., *ad,* to, and *clima,* climate. See ACCLIMATIZE.

ACCLIMATEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-kle-ma^{3}t-ma^{3}n^2. See ACCLIMATIZATION.

ACCLIMATER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}k-kle-ma^3-ta. See ACCLIMATIZE.

ACCLIMATION, n. A^{2}k-kli-ma'shu^{3}n. See ACCLIMATIZATION.

ACCLIMATISATION, n. See ACCLIMATIZATION.

ACCLIMATISE, v. tr. See ACCLIMATIZE.

ACCLIMATISIREN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-kle-ma^3-te-ze're^{2}n. To acclimatize.

ACCLIMATIZATION, n. A^{2}k-kli-ma^{2}t-i^2-za'shu^{3}n. Lat., *acclimatisatio, climati assuetudo.* Fr., *acclimatement, acclimatation.* Ger., *Acclimatisation, Acclimatisirung.* It., *acclimazione, acclimamento.* Sp., *aclimatación.* Syn.: *acclimation.* The process by which an individual organism or a race becomes, or is rendered, so inured to a strange climate that it no longer suffers harm from that climate; or the state of being so inured. By some writers this sense is restricted to *acclimation,* and *acclimatization* is used to signify the process of causing animals or plants to become acclimatized. Cf. INDIGÉNISATION.

ACCLIMATIZE, v. tr. A^{2}k-kli'ma^{2}t-iz. Fr., *acclimater.* Ger., *acclimatisiren.* It., *acclimare.* To accustom to a foreign climate.

ACCLINÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}k-kle-na. From Lat., *acclinis* (from *ad* and *clinare*), leaning against. Applied to a part or organ so as to cover in one side of it (said of the upper teeth when they overlap the lower ones at the side and not in front or behind). [B, 38.]

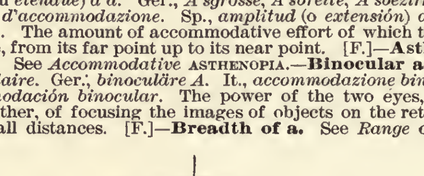
ACCLIVIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-kli(kle)'vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s). Ascending (said of the obliquus abdominis internus muscle).

ACCOCAY, n. A bark employed by the natives of Senegal as a febrifuge. [A, 337.]

ACCOLÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}k-ko-la. In botany, united, adherent. [B, 38.]

ACCOMBANT (Fr.), adj. A^{3}k-ko^{2}m-ba^{3}n^2. Accumbent. [B.]

ACCOMMODATION, n. A^{2}k-ko^{2}m-mo-da'shu^{3}n. Lat., *accommodatio* (from *accommodare,* to adapt, to adjust). Fr., *accommodation.* Ger., *Accommodation.* It., *accommodazione.* Sp., *acomodación.* 1. The process by which the refractive condition of the eye is changed in accordance with the distance at which an object is to be viewed, so as to secure invariable focusing of the image on the retina. [F.] 2. The processes by which a partly disabled organ is favored in the performance of its functions. See COMPENSATION. 3. The adjustment of the shape and attitude of the fœtus to the parturient canal during labor.—**A'sbezirk, A'sbreite, A'sgrösse** (Ger.). See *Amplitude of a.*—**A'simpuls** (Ger.). That condition in which the eye feels the necessity of a. in order to see more distinctly. [F.]—**A'skrampf** (Ger.). See SPASM *of a.*—**A'slinie** (Ger.). See *Line of a.*—**A'smuskel** (Ger.). See *Ciliary* MUSCLE.—**A'sphosphen** (Ger.). See PHOSPHENES *of a.*—**A'sspannung** (Ger.). See *Tension of a.*—**A'svermögen** (Ger.). The accommodative power of the eye.—**Amplitude of a.** Fr., *amplitude* (ou *étendue*) *d'a.* Ger., *A'sgrösse, A'sbreite, A'sbezirk.* It., *ampiezza d'accommodazione.* Sp., *amplitud* (o *extensión*) *de acomodación.* The amount of accommodative effort of which the eye is capable, from its far point up to its near point. [F.]—**Asthenopia of a.** See *Accommodative* ASTHENOPIA.—**Binocular a.** Fr., *a. binoculaire.* Ger., *binoculäre A.* It., *accommodazione binoculo.* Sp., *acomodación binocular.* The power of the two eyes, when used together, of focusing the images of objects on the retinæ of both for all distances. [F.]—**Breadth of a.** See *Range of a.*—



THE MECHANISM OF ACCOMMODATION.

c, cornea; *i,* iris; *l,* lens during repose; *c', i', l',* the same parts during an effort of accommodation.

Étendue d'a. (Fr.). See *Amplitude of a.*—**Étendue latente d'a.** (Fr.). See *Latent* HYPERMETROPIA.—**Kreis der A.** (Ger.). See *Region of a.*—**Latent range of a.** Fr., *étendue latente d'a.* Ger., *latente A'sbreite.* It., *campo* (o *estensione*) *latente d'accommodazione.* Sp., *campo latente de acomodación.* See *Latent* HYPERMETROPIA.—**Line of a.** Fr., *ligne d'a.* Ger., *A'slinie.* It., *linea d'accommodazione.* Sp., *linea de acomodación.* Czermak's term for that portion of the visual line (*q. v.,* under LINE) in which lie objects which are seen without any perceptible indistinctness, and

with a given state or degree of a. [F.]—**Mechanism of a.** Fr., *mécanisme d'a.* Ger., *A'smechanismus.* It., *meccanismo d'accommodazione.* Sp., *mecanismo de acomodación.* A term used to signify not only the manner in which a. takes place, but also the structures by which it is accomplished (the ciliary muscle, the zonule of Zinn, and the crystalline lens).—**Negative a.** Fr., *a. négative.* Ger., *negative A.* It., *accommodazione negativa.* Sp., *acomodación negativa.* It is supposed by some that, when the emmetropic eye is in a state of rest, it is not quite adjusted for its farthest point of distinct vision, but can become so by a slight alteration in its a., which is called negative, produced, according to Henke, by the action of the radial fibers of the ciliary muscle. [F.]—**Negative range of a.** See *Range of a.*—**Paralysis of a.** See under Paralysis.—**Phosphenes of a.** See under Phosphene.—**Positive a., Positive range of a., Positive relative range of a.** See *Range of a.*—**Range of a.** Fr., *amplitude* (ou *champ*, ou *étendue*) *d'a.* Ger., *A'sbreite.* It., *ampiezza* (o *campo*) *d'accommodazione.* Sp., *campo de acomodación.* The distance between the farthest point and the nearest point of distinct vision. It is expressed by the formula $\frac{1}{P} - \frac{1}{R}$, in which P represents the near point and R the far point; and may be taken as the difference in refractive power of lenses of which the foci are respectively P and R. The *binocular range of a.* is the a. from the farthest point (r_2) to the nearest point (p_2), for both eyes at once. The *relative range of a.* is the range over which we have control at a given convergence of the visual lines. It represents the degree in which a. is independent of convergence. The *positive relative range of a.* represents the amount of a. of which a person is capable nearer or closer than the point of convergence of the visual lines of the eyes. The *negative relative range of a.* is that amount of convergence which is required in order that a person may clearly see an object lying beyond the point of convergence of the visual lines. [F.]—**Region of a.** Fr., *région d'a.* Ger., *A'skreis.* It., *regione d'accommodazione.* Sp., *región de acomodación.* According to Donders, this is only the expression of the distance between r and p, and is therefore equal to R—P, while the range of a. (*q. v.*) is a dioptric value, proportional to the focal distance of the lens, which expresses the difference of a. for P and R. The region of a. is quite altered by spectacles, and there is no proportion whatever between it and the range of a. [F.]—**Relative range of a.** See *Range of a.*—**Spasm of a.** See under Spasm.—**Tension of a.** Ger., *A'sspannung.* Syn.: *amount* (or *degree*) *of a.* The act of tension or contraction of the ciliary muscle; also that condition or degree of a. which goes along with a given degree of convergence of the ocular axes. [F.]

ACCOMMODATIVE, adj. A^{2}k-ko^{2}m'mo-da-ti^{2}v. Fr., *accommodatif.* Ger., *accommodativ.* Pertaining to the function of accommodation (*q. v.*). [F.]

ACCOMPANIMENT OF THE CATARACT. A^{2}k-ku^{3}m'-pa^{2}n-i^2-me^{2}nt. Lat., *adjunctum cataractæ.* Fr., *accompagnement de la cataracte.* Ger., *Begleitung des Staars.* An obsolete term for a whitish, viscid substance occupying the place of the crystalline lens after the extraction of a cataract; constituting what was formerly called a secondary cataract (the latter term being now applied to an opacity of the capsule coming on after extraction and making a secondary operation necessary). [F.]

ACCOUCHÉE (Fr.), n. (fem. of adj., *accouché*). A^{3}k-ku-sha. Gr., τοκάς, τοκήεσσα. Lat., *puerpera.* Ger., *Wöchnerin, Kindbetterin.* Syn.: *femme en couche.* A lying-in woman; one who has recently been delivered, confined, or "brought to bed."

ACCOUCHEMENT (Fr.), n. Formerly written *accouchemen.* A^{3}k-kush-ma^{3}n^2. From *accoucher*, or *s'accoucher*, to go to bed. Syn.: *travail, enfantement* (the mere process of expulsion). 1. Confinement, labor, parturition (see Labor); in the pl., *accouchements*, obstetrics. 2. The expulsion of a solid substance (such as a tumor) from the uterine cavity.—**A. artificiel.** Delivery by operative interference.—**A. contre nature.** Preternatural labor. Improperly applied also to labor terminated artificially. [A, 44, 96.]—**A. difficile.** Difficult labor.—**A. facile.** Easy, natural labor.—**A. forcé.** Ger., *gewaltsame Entbindung.* Labor brought on artificially and terminated forcibly. It includes the manual or instrumental dilatation of the cervix uteri and the rapid extraction of the fœtus with the forceps or by version.—**A. gémellaire.** Twin labor.—**A. heureux.** A natural, easy delivery, without complications.—**A. irrégulier.** See *Irregular* labor.—**A. laborieux.** See Dystocia.—**A. légitime.** Labor at term. [A, 96.]—**A. mixte.** Labor which becomes easy after a complication has been remedied. [Gardien, A, 301.]—**A. multiple.** Labor with more than one fœtus.—**A. naturel, A. physiologique.** Natural labor.—**A. précoce.** Premature labor, especially before the 260th day. [A, 321.]—**A. prématuré.** Premature labor (between the 180th and the 270th days). [A, 321.]—**A. prématuré artificiel.** See *Induced* labor.—**A. prématuré forcé.** Labor brought on prematurely and terminated artificially.—**A. provoqué.** Induced labor. It differs from *a. forcé* in that, although brought on artificially, it is not necessarily hastened in its progress by interference.—**A. retardé.** Labor delayed beyond the usual term of gestation. [A, 321.]—**A. simple.** Labor with only one fœtus. [A, 321.]—**A. spontané.** Natural labor.—**A. tardif.** See *A. retardé.*—**A. tempestif.** Labor at term. [A, 96.]—**A. vicieux.** Labor requiring artificial aid. [Nägele, A, 301.]

ACCOUCHER (Fr.), v. tr. and intr. A^{3}k-ku-sha. 1. [Tr.) to give medical attendance to a woman in labor; to "confine" her, to "put her to bed." 2. (Intr.) to be "brought to bed"; to give birth to a child; to be in labor. 3. (Refl. [*s'a.*]) to be confined without assistance. [A, 306.]

ACCOUCHEUR (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-ku-shu^{5}r. Lat., *adjutor partus, obstetricans.* A male practitioner of obstetrics; a title first assumed by Jules Clément in the latter part of the seventeenth century. [A, 24.]

ACCOUCHEUSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-kush-u^{5}z. Gr., μαία, μαιεύτρια. Lat., *obstetrix.* Ger., *Hebamme.* It., *levatrice.* Sp., *partera.* Syn.: *sage-femme.* A midwife, a female practitioner of obstetrics; a title assumed by the French midwives (before known as *sages-femmes*) when male obstetricians had become popular under the name of *accoucheurs.*

ACCOUCHIRANSTALT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-ku-sher'a^{3}n''sta^{3}lt. A lying-in institution.

ACCOUCHIREN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^{3}k-ku-sher'e^{2}n. 1. (Tr.) to give medical attendance to a woman in labor. 2. (Intr.) to practice midwifery.

ACCOUCHIRHAUS (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-kuch^2-er'ha^3-us. A lying-in institution.

ACCOUCHIRINSTRUMENT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-kuch^2-er'i^{2}ns-tru-me^{2}nt''. An obstetrical instrument.

ACCOUCHIRSTUHL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-kuch^2-er'stul. An obstetrical chair.

ACCOUPLEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-kupl-ma^{3}n^2. Gr., συνδυασμός. Lat., *copulatio.* Ger., *Paarung.* It., *accoppiamento, copritura, monta.* Sp., *copula.* Syn.: *monte.* Copulation (said of the lower animals).

ACCOUPLER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}k-ku-pla. 1. To cause to copulate. 2. (Refl. [*s'a.*]) to copulate (said of the lower animals).

ACCOUPLIREN (Ger.), v. intr. A^{3}k-ku-ple're^{2}n. See Accoupler (2d def.).

ACCOUS (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-ku. A village in the Lower Pyrenees, near which there is a mineral spring, called *Suberlaché*, the waters of which are warm, sulphurous, and ferruginous, and are used for rheumatism. [T. Bordeu, A, 344.]

ACCOUTUMANCE (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-ku-tu^6-ma^{3}ns. That condition in which the system has become so accustomed to the action of a drug that the latter no longer exerts its usual effects. [A, 321.]

ACCOUVER (Fr.), v. intr. A^{3}k-ku-va. To incubate.

ACCREMENTITIAL, adj. A^{2}k-kre-me^{2}n-ti^{2}sh'a^{2}l. Fr., *accrémentitiel.* Pertaining to accrementition (*q. v.*).

ACCREMENTITION, n. A^{2}k-kre-me^{2}n-ti^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Gr., ἐπαύξη, ἐπαύξησις, ἐπίδοσις. Lat., *accrementum* (from *accrescere*, to grow larger). Fr., *accrémentition.* Ger., *Zuwachs.* It., *accrementizione.* 1. Increase by growth; according to Robin, either by the division of pre-existing elements or by the formation of new ones. [A, 321.] 2. One of the modes of tissue formation. See Interposition. 3. Burdach's term for a form of reproduction in which a separated portion of an organism becomes developed into a perfect individual.

ACCREMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-kre(kra)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See Accrementition.

ACCRESCENT, adj. A^{2}k-kre^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *accrescens* (from *accrescere*, to grow larger). Fr., Ger., *accrescent.* Increasing in size after flowering (said of any part of a flower except the ovary). [B, 7, 19, 34.]

ACCRESCENZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-kre^{2}s-tse^{2}ntz'. Accretion.

ACCRETE, adj. A^{2}k-kret'. In botany, grown together. [B, 43.]

ACCRETION, n. A^{2}k-kre'shu^{3}n. Gr., αὔξησις (1st def.), πρόσφυσις (2d def.). Lat., *accretio* (from *accrescere*, to grow, or to be joined to). Fr., *accrétion.* Ger., *Accrescenz.* It., *accrescimento.* Sp., *acrecentamiento.* 1. Growth, increment (to be distinguished from development). 2. An adhesion (growing together) of parts.

ACCROCHANT (Fr.), adj. A^{3}k-kro-sha^{3}n^2. In botany, covered with small, crooked hairs. [B, 1.]

ACCROISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-krwa^{3}s-ma^{3}n^2. Growth. See Accretion.

ACCUBATION, n. A^{2}k-ku^2-ba'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀνάκλισις (1st def.). Lat., *accubatio* (= *accubitio*, from *accubare*, to lie near or by, to recline). 1. A reclining posture; the taking to one's bed. See Decubitus. 2. The lying of one person in bed with another. [A, 325.]

ACCUBITUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ku^2(ku)'bi^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Accubation (*q. v.*). 2. A couch. [A, 312.]

ACCUMBENT, adj. A^{2}k-ku^{3}m'be^{2}nt. Lat., *accumbens* (from *accumbere*, to lie against). Fr., *accombant.* Ger., *seitenwurzelig* (said of the cotyledons). Lying against another organ or part; a term applied in botany, in describing the parts of a dicotyledonous seed, to either the radicle or the cotyledons when the latter include the former between their opposed surfaces. [B, 19, 34, 35.]

ACCUMULATION, n. A^{2}k-ku^2-mu^{2}la'shu^{3}n. Lat., *accumulatio* (from *accumulare*, to heap up). Fr., *accumulation.* Ger., *Anhäufung.* It., *accumulazione.* 1. A collecting together in a mass. 2. An old term for a mixture of different symptoms.—**Fæcal a.** Ger., *Kothanhäufung.* Syn.: *coprostasis.* An abnormal collection of fæces in the large intestine. Cf. *Fœcal* impaction.

ACCUMULATOR, n. A^{2}k-ku^2'mu^2-la-to^{2}r. Fr., *accumulateur.* Ger., *Accumulator.* It., *accumulatore.* Sp., *acumulador.* An apparatus for storing electricity, such as a Leyden jar. [B.] See also *Secondary* battery.

ACCUSATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ku^2(ku)-za(sa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. From *accusare*, to complain of. Lit., a complaint; an old synonym of *indicatio.* [A, 325.] See Indication.

ACCUSER (Fr.), v. intr. A^{3}k-ku^6-za. To complain of (symptoms).

ACCYSETUM (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-si^2(ku^6)-se(sa)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). A word of unknown etymology and doubtful meaning; perhaps, as suggested by Kraus, anciently applied to a variety of *Alyssum* (madwort). [A, 322.]

ACE (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)'se(ka). Gr., ἀκή. See Acis.

ACEBDELLOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}sb-de^{2}l-lo-me^{2}tr. See *Artificial* LEECH.

ACEBUCO, n. A vegetable drug from Batavia, used by the Chinese of Canton. [A, 337.]

ACÉCHLORPLATINE (Fr.), n. A^3-sa-clor-pla^3-ten. A yellow crystalline body obtained by evaporating a solution of platinum dichloride in acetone to the consistence of syrup. [A, 306.]

ACECONITIC ACID, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}k-o^{2}n-i^{2}t′i^{2}k. For deriv., see Acetic and Aconitic. Fr., *acide acéconitique.* Ger., *Aceconitsäure.* A tribasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_6O_6 = C_6H_3{O_3 \atop H_3}\Big\} O_3 = (C_3H_3)(CO.OH)_3$, obtained, in combination with citracetic acid, by heating ethyl bromacetate with sodium; probably isomeric with aconitic acid. [B, 2, 4.]

ACEDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a)′di^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκηδία. Fr., *acédie.* Ger., *Sorglosigkeit.* Apathy, despondency; an old term for a sort of melancholia occurring especially among young monks. [A, 311, 314, 322.]

ACEDIAMINE, n. A^{2}s″e^2-di-a^{2}m′i^{2}n. For deriv., see Acetic, *Di-**, and Amine. Fr., *acédiamine.* Ger., *Acediamin.* Syn.: *acetyldiamine.* An artificial alkaloid, $NH : C_2H_3.NH_2$, produced by heating acetamide in hydrochloric-acid gas; occurring only in combination with an acid or an acid radicle. [B, 2, 4.]

ACEITE (Sp.), n. A^3-tha′e-ta. Oil.—**A. abetinote, A. abietino.** Fir-balsam. [A, 334.]—**A. comun.** Olive-oil. [A. 344.]—**A. craso.** A fixed oil. [A, 254.]—**A. de almendras.** Almond-oil. [A, 254.]—**A. de cal.** Chlorinated lime. [A, 254.]—**A. de comer.** Refined olive-oil. [A, 334.]—**A. del Brasil.** Copaiba balsam. [A, 254.]—**A. de linaza.** Linseed-oil.—**A. de olivas.** Olive-oil.—**A. de piedra.** Petroleum. [A, 254.]—**A. de ples de buey.** Neat's-foot-oil. [A, 254.]—**A. de ricino.** Castor-oil.—**A. de sal.** A liquid, said to be used in South America in the treatment of goitre. A salt, obtained in the province of Antioquia by evaporation, is suspended in a bag, and the liquid which drips from it constitutes *a. de sal* (lit., oil of salt). Boussingault found it to contain a considerable quantity of iodine, also free hydrochloric acid. ["Gaz. de santé," Dec. 25, 1825 (A, 344).]—**A. de Vénus.** Nitrate of copper in a state of deliquescence. [A, 254.]—**A. de vitriolo.** Sulphuric acid.—**A. esencial.** An essential oil. [A, 339.]—**A. esencial de trementina.** Oil of turpentine. [A, 254.]—**A. fijo.** A fixed oil.—**A. glacial de vitriolo.** Nordhausen sulphuric acid. [A, 254.]—**A. medicinal.** Almond-oil. [*a*, 5.]—**A. mineral.** Petroleum. [*a*, 5.]—**A. narcótico.** See Baume *tranquille.*—**A. virgen.** Virgin oil (that which is first expressed from the olive without the aid of heat). [*a*, 5.]

ACENAPHTHENE, n. A^{2}s-e^2-na^{2}f(na^{2}p)′then. For deriv., see Acetic and Naphthalene. Fr., *acénaphtène.* Ger., *Acenaphthen.* Syn.: *acetylonaphthalene.* A substance forming colorless prismatic crystals, melting at 95° and boiling at about 268° C.; prepared by the decomposition of ethylnaphthalene and in other ways, and also occurring in that fraction of coal-tar oil which distills between 260° and 280° C. It has the composition $C_{12}H_{10}$, or probably $C_{10}H_6\left\langle {CH_2 \atop CH_2} \right.$ = ethylenenaphthalene. [B, 4.]—**A. bromides.** Addition compounds of bromine and a. The hexabromide, $C_{12}H_{10}.Br_6$, is known. [B, 2].—**A. hydride.** Formed by the action of hydriodic acid on a. Its probable formula is $C_{12}H_{12}$. [B, 2.]—**A. picrate.** Formula, $C_{12}H_{10}.C_6H_3(NO_2)_3O$. [B, 2.]

ACENE, ACENIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-e(a)′ne(na), -ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Achænium.

ACEOGNOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-se(ke^2)-o^{2}g-no′si^2-a^3. From ἄκος (gen., ἄκεος), a remedy, and γνῶσις, knowledge. A knowledge of remedies.

ACEOLOGY, n. A-se-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *aceologia* (from ἄκος, a remedy, and λόγος [see *-logy**]). Ger., *Akologie.* Therapeutics in general, and especially as connected with operative measures and mechanical appliances. [A, 322.]

ACEPHAL, ACEPHALAN, n's. A^{2}s′e^{2}f-a^{3}l, a^{2}s-e^{2}f′a^{2}l-a^{3}n. Lat., *acephalum* (from α priv., and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *acéphalien.* Ger., *Ohnekopf.* It., Sp., *acefalo.* An animal with no marked distinction between the head and the rest of the body.

ACEPHALHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e^{2}f-a^{3}l-he′(ha^3′e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From α priv., κεφαλή, the head, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *acéphalhémie.* A term applied by Piorry (who wrote the French form *acéphalémie*) to encephalic anæmia. [A, 250.]

ACEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}f-a(a^3)′li^2-a^3. Fr., *acéphalie.* Ger., *Acephalie, Kopfmangel.* It., Sp., *acefalia.* That form of monstrosity in which the head is wanting or is anencephalic. See Anencephalia.—**A. spuria.** See Hemiacephalia.

ACÉPHALIEN (Fr.), n. A^3-sa-fa^{3}l-i^2-a^{3}n^2. See Acephalan and Acephalus.

ACEPHALISM, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}f′a^{3}l-i^{2}zm. See Acephalia.

ACEPHALOBRACHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}f-a^3-lo-bra-(bra^3)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From α priv., κεφαλή, the head, and βραχίων, the arm. Fr., *acéphalobrachie.* Ger., *Acephalobrachie.* It., *acefalobrachia.* Sp., *acefalobraquia.* That form of monstrosity in which the head and arms are wanting.

ACEPHALOBRACHIUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}f-a^3-lo-bra-(bra^3)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *acéphalobrache.* Sp., *acefalobraquio.* A monster without head or arms.

ACEPHALOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}f-a^3-lo-ka^{3}r′di^2-a^3. From α priv., κεφαλή, the head, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *acéphalocardie.* Ger., *Acephalocardie.* It., *acefalocardia.* That form of monstrosity in which the head and the heart are wanting.

ACEPHALOCARDIUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}f-a^3-lo-ka^{3}r′-di^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *acéphalocarde.* A monster without head or heart.

ACEPHALOCHEIRIA, ACEPHALOCHEIRUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}f-a^3-lo-ki′(ke^2′i^2)-ri^2-a^3, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See Acephalochiria and Acephalochirus.

ACEPHALOCHIRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}f-a^3-lo-kl(ch^{2}e)′-ri^2-a^3. From α priv., κεφαλή, the head, and χείρ, the hand. Fr., *acéphalochirie.* Ger., *Acephalochirie.* It., *acefalochiria.* Sp., *acefaloquiria.* That form of monstrosity in which the head and the hands are wanting.

ACEPHALOCHIRUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}f-a^3-lo-ki(ch^{2}e)′-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *acéphalochire.* Sp., *acefaloquiro.* A monster without head or hands.

ACEPHALOCYST, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}f′a^3-lo-si^{2}st. Lat., *acephalocystis* (from α priv., κεφαλή, the head, and κύστις, a bag). Fr., *acéphalocyste.* Ger., *Acephalocyste.* It., *acefalocisto.* Sp., *acefalocista.* A name given by Laennec to a class of hydatids consisting only of a membranous bag filled with fluid. [A, 328.] They were formerly regarded as constituted by an animal belonging to a genus of entozoa. [B.] For the varieties, see Acephalocystis.

ACEPHALOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}f-a^3-lo-si^{2}s(ki^{2}s)′-ti^{2}s. An acephalocyst.—**A. endogena.** A name given by J. Hunter and Owen to a sterile echinococcus cyst which has increased by endogenous proliferation. [B.] See Echinococcus *endogenus.*—**A. eremita.** Fr., *acéphalocyste solitaire.* Syn.: *A. sterilis.* A solitary acephalocyst, i. e., one in which there is a single cyst enveloped by a semi-transparent, non-adherent areolar membrane. [Cruveilhier (B, 85).]—**A. exogena.** Syn.: *Echinococcus hominis.* [B, 84.] A term applied by Kuhl to an acephalocyst which has increased by exogenous proliferation. [B.] See Echinococcus *exogenus.*—**A. granulosa.** A name applied by Laennec and others to a variety of acephalocyst distinguished by minute granulations, about as large as a millet-seed, scattered through its substance. [B, 84.]—**A. macaci** [Cobbold]. See Echinococcus *hominis.*—**A. multifida.** One which sends out branch-like prolongations between the anatomical structures of a part, as between the convolutions of the brain. [B.]—**A. ovis tragelaphi** [Cobbold]. See Echinococcus *hominis.*—**A. ovoidea.** Fr., *acéphalocyste ovoïde.* A name applied by Laennec and others to a variety that is studded with whitish spheroidal bodies. [B, 84.]—**A. plana.** Syn.: *oculigera carpi.* A name given by Laennec in 1812 to small flattened concretions found in the sheaths of tendons and in muscles near their insertion. [B, 84, 85.]—**A. prolifera.** Fr., *acéphalocyste multiple.* Syn.: *A. socialis.* A multiple acephalocyst, i. e., one in which a number of cysts are contained within a common membrane. [Cruveilhier (B, 85).]—**A. racemosa, A. ramosa.** Cloquet's terms for any hydatigenous formation of the chorion resembling bunches of grapes or currants. [B, 84.] See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**A. socialis.** See *A. prolifera.*—**A. sterilis.** See *A. eremita.*—**A. surculigera.** Fr., *acéphalocyste surculigère.* A name applied by Laennec and others to a variety distinguished by the presence of minute, bud-like, flattened processes, of irregular shape, on the outer or inner surface of the investing membrane. [B, 84.]

ACEPHALOGASTER (Lat.), n. m. A^2(a^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^3-lo-ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r). Fr., *acéphalogastre.* Sp., *acefalogastro.* A monster of the kind defined under Acephalogastria.

ACEPHALOGASTRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^3-lo-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)′tri^2-a^3. From α priv., κεφᾰλή, the head, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *acéphalogastrie.* Ger., *Acephalogastrie.* It., Sp., *acefalogastria.* That form of monstrosity in which the head and the upper part of the abdomen are wanting.

ACEPHALOPHOROUS, adj. A^2-se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}f′o-ru^{3}s. Fr., *acéphalophore.* Characterized by the absence of a distinctly differentiated head (said of certain mollusks). [B, 28.]

ACEPHALOPODIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^3-lo-po′-di^2-a^3. From α priv., κεφᾰλή, the head, and πόδιον (dim. of πούς, the foot). Fr., *acéphalopodie.* Ger., *Acephalopodie.* It., Sp., *acefalopedia.* That form of monstrosity in which the head and the feet are wanting or are present in only a rudimentary state.

ACEPHALOPODUS (Lat.), n. m. A^2(a^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^3-lo^{2}p′o-du^{3}s(du^{4}s). Fr., *acéphalopode.* Sp., *acefalópedo.* A monster of the kind defined under Acephalopodia.

ACEPHALORRHACHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^3-lo^{2}r-ra(ra^3)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From α priv., κεφαλή, the head, and ῥάχις, the backbone. Fr., *acéphalorrhachie.* Ger., *Acephalorrhachie.* It., *acefalorachia.* Sp., *acefaloraquia.* That form of monstrosity in which the head and the vertebral column are wanting.

ACEPHALOS (Lat.), n. m. See Acephalus.

ACEPHALOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. See Acephalostomus.

ACEPHALOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^3-lo-sto′-mi^2-a^3. From α priv., κεφᾰλή, the head, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *acéphalostomie.* Ger., *Acephalostomie.* It., *acefalostomia.* Sp., *acefalostomía.* That variety of acephalia in which there is a mouth-like opening at the upper extremity of the body. [A, 306.]

ACEPHALOSTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^2(a^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^3-lo^{2}s′to-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *acéphalostome.* Ger., *Acephalostom.* Sp., *acefalóstomo.* A monster of the kind defined under Acephalostomia.

ACEPHALOTHORACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^3-lo-tho-ra(ra^3)′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From α priv., κεφαλή, the head, and θώραξ, the chest. Fr., *acéphalothoracie, acéphalothorie.* Ger., *Acephalothoracie.* It., Sp., *acefalotoracia.* That form of monstrosity in which the head and the thorax are wanting.

ACEPHALOTHORAX, ACEPHALOTHORUS (Lat.), n's m. A^2(a^3)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^3-lo-tho′ra^{2}x(ra^{3}x), -lo^{2}th′o-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *acéphalothore.* Sp., *acefalotórax, acefalótoro.* A monster of the kind defined under Acephalothoracia.

ACEPHALOUS, adj. A^2-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀκέφαλος. Lat., *acephalus.* Fr., *acéphale.* Ger. *acephalisch.* It., *acefalo.* Sp., *acéfalo.* 1. Destitute of a head (said of monsters). 2. Acephalopho-

rous (*q. v.*). 3. (In botany) not terminated by a style (said of the ovary). [B.]

ACEPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{3}-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Fr., *acéphale.* In botany, an ovary that is not terminated by a style. [B.]

ACEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{3}-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ἀκέφαλος. Fr., *acéphale, monstre acéphalien.* Ger., *Ohnekopf.* It., *accfalo.* Sp., *acéfalo.* An acardiac monster (see ACARDIACUS) without a head, or with only a rudimentary head.—**A. dibrachius.** An a. with both upper limbs present but more or less undeveloped. —**A. dipus.** One with both lower limbs present but more or less undeveloped.—**A. monobrachius.** One with only one upper limb. —**A. monopus.** One with only one lower limb.—**A. paracephalus.** See PARACEPHALUS and HEMIACEPHALUS.—**A. sympus.** One in which the trunk ends in a long conical extremity, having a foot or two feet at the end; due to fusion of the two lower limbs. [A, 326].

ACEPHOSGENIC ACID, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}-fo^{2}s-je^{2}n'i^{2}k. For deriv., see ACETONE, PHOSPHORUS, and *-genic.** Ger., *Acephosgensäure.* An acid said by Zeise to be developed, along with acephossic and phosphacetic acids, when a solution of phosphorus in acetone is allowed to stand for some weeks. [B, 2.]

ACEPHOSSIC ACID, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}-fo^{2}s'si^{2}k. For deriv., see ACETONE and PHOSPHORUS. Ger., *Acephossäure.* An acid said by Zeise to be developed by the action of phosphorus on acetone. [B, 2.] Cf. ACEPHOSGENIC ACID.

ACER (Lat.), n. n. A(a^{3})'su^{5}r(ke^{2}r). Gen., *aceris.* From the adj. *acer*, sharp, and hence vigorous. Gr., σφένδαμνος. Fr., *érable.* Ger., *Ahorn.* It., *acero.* Sp., *arce.* The genus-name of the maples, a genus of trees of the natural order *Aceraceæ.*—**A. pennsylvanicum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *érable jaspé.* Syn.: *A. striatum* [Lamark]. The striped maple, or whistle-wood; a low, shrubby tree, distinguished by its smooth, longitudinally striped bark, indigenous to the Atlantic coast of North America and cultivated in Europe. [B, 34.]—**A. rubrum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *érable rouge* (ou *de Virginie*). The red maple. It furnishes sugar, and its inner bark, a mild astringent, is used by the American Indians in diseases of the eye. [A, 316.] —**A. saccharinum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *érable à sucre.* Ger., *Zuckerahorn.* Sp., *arce del azúcar.* The sugar maple, or rock maple; a tree growing throughout the United States, but especially in New England, the sap of which furnishes maple sugar. [B, 34.]—**A. striatum.** See *A. pennsylvanicum.*—**A. trifidum.** In summer the silk-weavers of Wuhu drink an infusion of the leaves, thinking that it prevents their perspiration from soiling the silk. [A, 261.]

ACER (Lat.), adj. A(a^{3})'su^{5}r(ke^{2}r). Acrid.

ACERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A(a^{3})'se^{2}(ke^{2})-ra^{3}. Fr., *acères.* 1. A class (cohort) of plants including the natural orders *Aceraceæ, Malpighiaceæ, Erythroxylaceæ, Ixonanthaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Hippocastanaceæ, Melianthaceæ,* and *Rhizobolaceæ.* [B, 41.] 2. A group of apterous insects characterized by the absence of antennæ. [A, 251.]

ACERACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}(a^{3})-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-a(a^{3})'se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *acéracées.* Ger., *Aceraceen.* Sp., *aceráceas.* Syn.: *Acerineæ.* 1. The maples, an order of trees and shrubs. 2. In Bentley and Hooker's classification, a suborder of the *Sapindaceæ.* [B, 34, 75.]

ACERACEOUS, adj. A^{2}-se^{2}-ra'shu^{3}s. Having the characters of the *Aceraceæ* (*q. v.*).

ACERAS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^{3})'su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). From α priv., and κέρας, a horn, from there being no spur on the labellum (1st def.). Fr., *acéras.* 1. A genus of plants of the natural order *Orchidaceæ*, established by R. Brown. 2. A salt of aceric acid.—**A. anthropophora.** Fr., *homme pendu.* The green man, or man orchis; a plant having globular bulbs which furnish part of the salep of commerce. The leaves are said to be sudorific. [A, 316, 328; B, 19.]

ACERATE, n. A^{2}s'u^{5}r-at. Lat., *aceras, sal acericum.* Ger., *ahornsaures Salz.* A salt of aceric acid.

ACERATE, adj. A^{2}s'u^{5}r-at. From Lat., *acer*, sharp-pointed. See ACICULAR.

ACERATES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}(a^{3})-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-a(a^{3})'tez(te^{2}s). From α priv., and κέρας, a horn, because the corona is destitute of horn-like processes. A genus of plants, of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*, indigenous to North America.—**A. decumbens.** A New Mexican species, said to be used as an antidote to snake-bites. [B, 5.]—**A. longifolia** [Elliot]. A species found throughout the Mississippi Valley; a plant from 2 to 3 feet high, with numerous green flowers; a diaphoretic. [A, 316; B, 34.]

ACERATIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a(a^{3})'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-a^{3}. Fr., *acératie.* Ger., *Hornmangel.* A monstrosity characterized by lack of horns in a ruminant. [A, 301.]

ACERATOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}(a^{3})-se(ka)'ra^{3}-to^{2}s. See ACERATUS.

ACERATOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}(ke^{2})-ra^{3}-to'si^{2}-a^{3}. See ACERATIA.

ACERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}(ke^{2})-ra^{3}-to'si^{2}s. Syn.: *defectus cornuum.* A lack of horns.

ACERATOTHERION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}(ke^{2})-ra^{3}-to-the-(tha)'ri^{2}-o^{2}n. From ἀκέρατος, without horns, and θηρίον, a beast. Fr., *acératothérion.* An animal which is a monster from lacking horns. [A, 301.]

ACERATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}(a^{3})-se(ka)'ra^{3}-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s) (1st def.), a^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}(ke^{2})-ra(ra^{3})'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s) (2d def.). Gr., ἀκήρατος (from α priv., and κεράσθαι, to mix) (1st def.), ἀκέρατος (2d def.). 1. Uncorrupted (said of the humors). [Hippocrates, A, 325.] 2. Destitute of horns.

ACERB, adj. A^{2}-su^{5}rb'. Gr., στρυφνός. Lat., *acerbus.* Fr., *acerbe.* Ger., *scharf.* It., Sp., *acerbo.* Possessed of acerbity (*q. v.*).

ACERBITY, n. A^{2}-su^{5}rb'i^{2}t-i^{2}. Gr., στρυφνότης. Lat., *acerbitas.* Fr., *acerbité.* Ger., *Herbe.* It., *acerbità.* Sp., *acerbidad.* Harshness, sourness, or astringency of taste, like that of certain unripe fruits. [A, 344.]

ACERBOUS, adj. A^{2}-su^{5}rb'u^{3}s. Lat., *acerbus.* See ACERB.

ACERCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}(a^{3})-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., ἄκερκος, without a tail. A monstrosity destitute of a tail, or of the coccygeal vertebræ.

ACERDESE, n. A^{2}-su^{5}r-des'. From ἀκερδής, unprofitable. Fr., *acerdèse.* Sp., *acerdesa, acerdesia.* Beudant's name for manganite (native hydrated sesquioxide of manganum), from its comparative lack of value in the arts. [A, 328, 347.]

ACERELLATOUS, adj. A^{2}-se^{2}-re^{2}l'la^{2}-tu^{3}s. Lat., *acerellatus.* Fr., *acérellé.* In botany, terminating in a somewhat blunted point. [B.]

ACERIC ACID, n. A^{2}-se^{2}'ri^{2}k. From Lat., *acer*, the maple tree. Lat., *acidum acericum.* Fr., *acide acérique.* Ger., *Ahornsäure.* An acid obtained from the sap of the maple tree, said to be identical with malic acid. [B, 7.]

ACERIDE, n. A^{2}s'e^{2}r-i^{2}d. From α priv., and *cera*, wax. Fr., *acéride.* Ger., *Acerid.* Sp., *aceride.* An old term for a plaster or ointment made without wax. [A, 322.]

ACERINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A(a^{3})-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-i^{2}n'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *acérinées.* Ger., *Acerineen.* In Eichler's classification, a family (= order) of trees identical with the natural order *Aceraceæ*; also the *Aceraceæ* regarded as a suborder of *Sapindaceæ.* [B, 35, 75.]

ACERITOUS, adj. A^{2}-se^{2}'ri^{2}-tu^{3}s. See ACEROTUS.

ACERODE, n. A^{2}s'e^{2}r-od. See ACERIDE.

ACEROSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A(a^{3})-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)-o'ze(sa^{3}-e^{2}). Ger., *Nadelhölzer.* The order of needle-bearing trees (*Coniferæ*). [B, 49.]

ACEROSE, adj. A^{2}s'u^{5}r-os. Gr., πιθύρινος. Lat., *acerosus* (from *acer*, sharp). Fr., *acéreux, acéré.* Ger., *nadelförmig* (2d def.). 1. Coarse, chaffy, branny, furfuraceous. 2. In botany, needle-shaped. [A, 325; B, 39.]

ACEROTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}(ke^{2})-ro'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From α priv., and *cera*, wax. Destitute of wax. [A, 322.]

ACEROUS, adj. A^{2}s'u^{5}r-u^{3}s. See ACEROSE.

ACERRA (It.). n. A^{3}-che^{2}r'hra^{3}. A town near Naples, with a spring containing calcium sulphide and carbonic acid. [A, 321.]

ACERVULUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}(a^{3})-su^{5}r(ke^{2}r)'vu^{2}(wu)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *acervus*, a heap. Fr., *acervule.* Ger., *Hirnsand.* It., *acervolo.* Syn.: *a. cerebri* (seu *glandulæ pinealis*). Brain-sand; a collection of sabulous material found in the pineal gland, and sometimes also in the chorioid plexuses. It consists of carbonate of calcium and phosphates of calcium, magnesium, and ammonium, with a small amount of animal matter. [I, 6.]

ACESCENCE, ACESCENCY, n's. A^{2}s-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns, -e^{2}ns-i^{2}. Lat., *acescentia* (from *acescere*, to turn sour). Fr., *acescence.* Ger., *Acescenz, Säuerungsfähigkeit, Neigung zur Säure.* It., *acescenza.* Sp., *acescencia.* The process of becoming, or the tendency to become, acid. Cf. ACIDITY.

ACESCENT, adj. A^{2}s-e^{2}s'e^{2}nt. Lat., *acescens.* Fr., *acescent.* Ger., *acescent, säuerlich.* Sp., *acescente.* Possessed of acescence (*q. v.*). Cf. ACESCENTIA, pl.

ACESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)'shi^{2}-(ti^{2})-a^{3}. Acescence.

ACESCENTIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *acescens.* Gr., ὀξύνοντα, ὀξυνόμενα (from ὀξύνειν, to make, be, or become sour). Ger., *sauerwerdende Stoffe.* Articles of food and drink that have a special tendency to give rise to excessive acidity of the contents of the stomach.

ACESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}(a^{3})-se(ka)'zi^{2}(si^{2})-a^{3}. Gr., ἄκεσις. Ger., *Akesie.* 1. Recovery, cure. 2. The name of a salve or plaster. [A, 311.] 3. (Obs.) a drug prepared from the urine of children. [A, 322.]

ACESINOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}(ke^{2})-si^{2}n'o-su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., ἀκεσίνοσος. Curative. [A, 322.]

ACESIPONOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}(ke^{2})-si^{2}p'o-no^{2}s. Gr., ἀκεσίπονος (from ἄκεσις, a remedy, and πόνος, pain). Anodyne. [A, 322.]

ACESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}(a^{3})'se^{2}(ke^{2})-si^{2}s. Gr., ἄκεσις. 1. A cure. [A, 322.] 2. A sort of borax. [A, 312.] 3. Water-sage. [Pliny, A, 318.]

ACESIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}(a^{3})-se(ka)'zi^{2}(si^{2})-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀκέσιος. Curative, preservative. [A, 322.]

ACESMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}z(ke^{2}s)'ma^{4}. Gen., *aces'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἄκεσμα. A remedy. [A, 322.]

ACESMIUS, ACESMUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}z(ke^{2}s)'mi^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀκέσμιος, ἀκεσμός. Curable. [A, 322.]

ACESODYNE, ACESODYNOUS, adj's. A^{2}-se^{2}s'o-din, -o^{2}d'-i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀκεσώδυνος. Lat., *acesodynus.* Fr., *acésodyne.* Anodyne. [A, 311.]

ACESPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-fo'ri^{2}-a^{3}. Gr., ἀκεσφορία (from ἄκεσις, a remedy, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *acesphorie.* A cure. [A, 322.]

ACESPHOROUS, adj. A^{2}-se^{2}s'fo-ru^{3}s. Gr., ἀκεσφόρος. Lat., *acesphorus.* Healing. [A, 322.]

ACESTA, ACESTER (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'ta^{3}, -tu^{5}r-(te^{2}r). Gr., ἀκεστήρ. See ACESTOR.

ACESTERIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)-te(ta)'ri^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ACESTORIUS.

ACESTES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}(a^{3})-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'tez(te^{2}s). Gr., ἀκεστής. See ACESTOR.

ACESTICA (Lat.), n. f. A[2](a[3])-se[2]s(ke[2]s)'ti[2]-ka[3]. A contraction of *ars a.* Gr., (τέχνη) ἀκεστική. See ACESTORIA.

ACESTICUS (Lat.), adj. A[2](a[3])-se[2]s(ke[2]s)'ti[2]-ku[3]s(ku[4]s). See ACESTORIUS.

ACESTOR (Lat.), n. m. A[2](a[3])-se[2]s(ke[2]s)'to[2]r(tor). Gr., ἀκέστωρ. A physician. [A, 322.]

ACESTORIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2](a[3])-se[2]s(ke[2]s)-to'ri[2]-a[3]. Gr., ἀκεστορία. The healing art. [A, 322.]

ACESTORIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2](a[3])-se[2]s(ke[2]s)'to-ri[2]s. Gr., ἀκεστορίς (fem. of ἀκέστωρ). A female physician. [A, 311.]

ACESTORIUS (Lat.), adj. A[2](a[3])-se[2]s(ke[2]s)-to'ri[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). 1. Curative. 2. Curable. [A, 322.]

ACESTOS (Lat.), adj. A[2](a[3])-se[2]s(ke[2]s)'to[2]s. Gr., ἀκεστός. Curable. [Hippocrates, A, 311.]

ACESTRA (Lat.), n. f. A[2](a[3])-se[2]s(ke[2]s)'tra[3]. Gr., ἀκέστρα. A needle. [A, 325.]

ACESTRIA, ACESTRIS (Lat.), n's f. A[2](a[3])-se[2]s(ke[2]s)'tri[2]-a[3], -tri[2]s. Gr., ἀκεστρίς (fem. of ἀκεστήρ). A midwife. [A, 311, 322.]

ACESTRON, ACESTRUM (Lat.), n's n. A[2](a[3])-se[2]s(ke[2]s)'-tro[2]n, -tru[3]m(tru[4]m). Gr., ἄκεστρον. A remedy. [A, 311.]

ACESTYS (Lat.), n. f. A[2](a[3])-se[2]s(ke[2]s)'ti[2]s(tu[6]s). See ACESIA.

ACETA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *acetum* (*q. v.*). A[2]s(a[3]k)-e(a)'ta[3]. The vinegars; a series of pharmaceutical preparations. For the individual *aceta*, see under ACETUM and under the drugs from which they take their names.

ACETABULAR, adj. A[2]s-e[2]t-a[2]b'u[2]-la[3]r. Pertaining to the acetabulum.

ACETABULARIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2](a[3])-se[2](ke[2])-ta[2]b(ta[3]b)-u[2]-(u)-la(la[3])'ri[2]-a[3]. A genus of umbrella-shaped, green-spored, calcareous marine *Algæ*. [B, 19.]—**A. mediterranea** [Lamouroux]. A species which furnishes part of the article known as Corsican moss. [A, 344.]

ACETABULEUS (Lat.), adj. A[2](a[3])-se[2]t(ke[2]t)-a[2](a[3])-bu[2](bu)-le[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). Fr., *acétabulé*. See ACETABULIFORM.

ACETABULIFEROUS, adj. A[2]-se[2]t-a[2]b-u[2]-li[2]f'e[2]-ru[3]s. From *acetabulum* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *acétabulifère*. In zoology, provided with suckers (said especially of the *Cephalopoda*). [B, 38, 39.]

ACETABULIFORM, adj. A[2]-se[2]t-a[2]b-u[2]'li[2]-fo[2]rm. Lat., *acetabuliformis*. Fr., *acétabuliforme*. Ger., *becherförmig*. Sp., *acetabuliforme*. In botany, shaped like a saucer or a shallow cup. [Lindley, Gray, B, 39.]

ACETABULOSE, adj. A[2]-se[2]t-a[2]b'u[2]-los. See ACETABULIFORM.

ACETABULUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2](a[3])-se[2]t(ke[2]t)-a[2]b(a[3]b)'u[2](u)-lu[3]m(lu[4]m). From *acetum*, vinegar. Gr., κοτύλη, κοτυληδών. Fr., *acétabule, acétable* (obs.), *cavité cotyloïde* (3d def.), *fosse cotyloïdienne* (3d def.), *nombril de Vénus* (6th def.). Ger., *Pfanne, Gelenkpfanne* (3d def.), *Nabelkraut* (6th def.), *Venusnabel* (6th def.). It., *acetabolo*. Sp., *acetábulo, cavidad cotiloídea* (3d def.), *ombligo de Venus* (6th def.). Syn.: *cotyloid cavity* (3d def.). 1. Originally, a vessel for holding vinegar; hence, any cup-shaped vessel. [A, 312.] 2. A measuring cup holding about 10 fluidrachms. [Celsus, B, 45.] 3. A cup-shaped articular cavity, especially that of the innominate bone serving as a socket for the head of the thigh bone. [C.]. 4. In zoology, the sucker of a cephalopod; also, the socket with which the limb of an insect articulates. [B.] 5. In botany, the receptacle of certain lichens and fungi; also the calyx of a flower. 6. A name sometimes applied to the plants known as Venus's navelwort (*Cotyledon umbilicus* and various species of *Omphalodes*). 7. A placental cotyledon, especially in ruminants. [A, 300, 325.]—**A. alterum.** The common orpine (*Sedum telephium*). [A, 316.]—**A. cotyle.** See *A.* (3d def.).—**A. humeri.** See *Humeri a.*—**A. marinum.** Navelwort.—**Acetabula uterina.** See *A.* (7th def.).—**Humeri a.** Gr., ὠμοκοτύλη. See *Glenoid* CAVITY.

ACETACETATE, n. A[2]s-e[2]t-a[2]s'e[2]t-at. See ACETOACETATE.

ACETAL, n. A[2]s'e[2]t-a[2]l. From *acetic* and *aldehyde*. Lat., *acetalium*. Fr., *acétal*. Ger., *Acetal*. It., *acetal, acetalo*. Sp., *acetal*. Syn.: *ethylidene ethylate, ethylidene diethyl ether*. A colorless, mobile liquid, $CH_3.CH\langle^{O.C_2H_5}_{O.C_2H_5} = C_6H_{14}O_2$, produced by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol. It has a peculiar, agreeable odor and a refreshing taste, with an after-taste like that of hazel-nuts. It acts as a hypnotic. [B, 2, 4; v. Mering, "Berl. kl. Wchnschr.," 1882, No. 43.]

ACETALDEHYDE, n. A[2]s-e[2]t-a[2]l'de-hid. Fr., *acétaldéhyde*. Ger., *Acetaldehyd*. See ACETIC ALDEHYDE.

ACETALIUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2](a[3])-se[2]t(ke[2]t)-a(a[3])'li[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). Acetal.

ACETAMEISENSÄURE (Ger.), n. A[3]-tse[2]t-a[3]-mi'se[2]n-zoi-re[2]. Acetoformic acid. [B.]

ACETAMIDE, n. A[2]s-e[2]t'a[2]m-i[2]d. Fr., *acétamide*. Ger., *Acetamid*. It., *acetammide*. Sp., *acetámide*. A substance formed by the action of ammonia on an acetic ether; occurring in colorless acicular crystals, having an odor resembling that of mouse-dung, and possessing the composition of ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by a molecule of acetyl: $CH_3.CO.NH_2 = C_2H_5NO$. [B, 2, 4.]—**A. chloral.** See CHLORALACETAMIDE.—**A. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate d'acétamide*. Ger., *salpetersaures Acetamid*. A crystalline substance formed by the action of nitric acid on a.: $C_2H_5NO.HNO_3 = CH_3.CO - N(H_3) - ONO_2$. [B, 4.]

ACETAMIDOPHTHALIC ACID, n. A[2]s-e[2]t-a[2]m-i[2]d-o[2]p-tha[2]l'i[2]k. From *acetic, amide*, and *phthalic*. Fr., *acide acétamidophtalique*. Ger., *Acetamidophtalsäure*. An acid formed by the combination of acetamide with phthalic acid: $C_6H_3.(CO_2H)_2.NH.C_2H_3O$. [B, 2.]

ACETANILIDE, n. A[2]s-e[2]t-a[2]n'i[2]l-i[2]d. Fr., *acétanilide*. Ger., *Acetanilid*. A substance having the constitution $C_6H_5.N.(C_2H_3O).H = C_8H_9NO$. It forms shining laminar crystals, soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 4.] Cf. ANTIFEBRINE.

ACETARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A[2]s(a[3]k)-e[2]t-a(a[3])'ri[2]-a[3]. Vegetables, etc., prepared with vinegar (pickles and salads). [A, 312, 336.]

ACETARIOUS, adj. A[2]s-e[2]t-a'ri[2]-u[3]s. Lat., *acetarius*. Proper for making salads or pickles (said of plants). [B, 7.]

ACETARIUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]s(a[3]k)-e[2]t-a(a[3])'ri[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). A pickle or salad.—**A. scorbuticum.** A kind of pickle, advised by Bates for scorbutic patients, made of the bruised leaves of the *Cochlearia anglica*, 3 oz; white sugar, 6 oz; "sal cochlear.," 1 oz; and orange juice, 6 oz. [A, 336.]

ACETAS (Lat.), n. m. A[2](a[3])-se(ka)'ta[2]s(ta[3]s). An acetate.—**A. aluminicus.** Neutral acetate of aluminium.—**A. ammonicus.** Acetate of ammonium. [B.]—**A. ammonicus aqua solutus** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation corresponding to the liquor ammonii acetatis of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**A. calcicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Acetate of calcium. [B.]—**A. cupricus.** Acetate of copper.—**A. kalicus.** Acetate of potassium.—**A. lixivæ.** See KALIUM *aceticum solutum*.—**A. morphicus.** Acetate of morphine.—**A. natricus.** Acetate of sodium.—**A. natricus cum aqua.** See NATRIUM *aceticum*.—**A. plumbicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *acétate neutre de plomb*. Normal acetate of lead.—**A. potassicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *acétate de potasse sec*. Acetate of potassium. [B.]—**A. quinicus.** Acetate of quinine.—**A. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *acétate de soude crystallisé*. Acetate of sodium. [B.]—**A. zincicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Acetate of zinc.

ACETATCITRAT (Ger.), n. A[3]-tse[2]t-a[3]t''tsi[2]t-ra[3]t'. See ACETOCITRATE.

ACETATCITRONENSÄURE-AETHYLESTER (Ger.), n. A[3]-tse[2]t-a[3]t''tsi[2]t-ro'ne[2]n-zoi-re[2]-a'tu[6]l-e[2]s-te[2]r. Acetocitrate of ethyl.—**Acetatcitronensäure-Methylester.** Acetocitrate of methyl. [B.]

ACETATE, n. A[2]s'e[2]t-at. Lat., *acetas*. Fr., *acétate*. Ger., *Acetat, essigsaures Salz*. It., Sp., *acetato*. A salt of acetic acid. For the individual a's, see under the names of the bases.—**Acid a.** One in which the base replaces only a part of that portion of the hydrogen of the acid that is capable of displacement.—**Basic a.** One in which one or more of the acid-radicle molecules (C_2H_3O) have been replaced by oxygen or hydroxyl (OH); or, a combination of a normal a. with the hydrate or the oxide of the base. Various prefixes are assigned to the different basic a's to designate the ratio between the number of molecules of the acid radicle and the number of molecules or atoms of the base; thus: a *sesquibasic a.* is one in which the ratio is as 2 to 3, a *dibasic a.* one in which it is as 1 to 2, a *tribasic a.* one in which it is as 1 to 3, a *tetrabasic a.* one in which it is as 1 to 4, and a *sexbasic a.* one in which it is as 1 to 6. [B.]—**Dibasic a.** See *Basic a.*—**Neutral a., Normal a.** One in which the base replaces all the hydrogen of the acid that is capable of displacement. [B.]—**Sesquibasic a., Sexbasic a., Tetrabasic a., Tribasic a.** See *Basic a.*

ACETATED, adj. A[2]s'e[2]t-a-te[2]d. Lat., *acetatus*. Ger., *essigsauer*. It., *acetato*. Sp., *acetado*. 1. Having the constitution of an acetate. 2. Containing an acetate, or acetic acid, or vinegar.

ACETATMILCHSÄUREÄTHYLESTER, ACETATMILCHSÄUREESTER (Ger.), n's. A[3]-tse[2]t-a[3]t''mi[2]lch[2]'''zoi-re[2]-a'ti[2]l-e[2]s-te[2]r, -zoi-re[2]-e[2]s-te[2]r. See ETHYL *acetolactate*.

ACETATSALICYLSÄURE (Ger.), n. A[3]-tse[2]t-a[3]t''za[3]l-i[2]-tsu[6]l'zoi-re[2]. Acetosalicylic acid. [B.]

ACETATUS (Lat.), adj. A[2]s(a[3]k)-e[2]t-a(a[3])'tu[3]s(tu[4]s). Acetated.

ACÈTE (Fr), n. A[3]-se[2]t. An old name for an acetate. [A, 344.]

ACÉTÉ (Fr.), n. A[3]-sa-ta. Turned into vinegar. [A, 306.]

ACETENE, n. A[2]s'e[2]t-en. Fr., *acétène*. Ger., *Aceten*. Olefiant gas. See ETHYLENE. [B.]

ACETENYL, n. A[2]s-e[2]t'e[2]n-i[2]l. Fr., *acétényle*. Ger., *Acetenyl*. A univalent radicle, supposed to be present in acetylene, having the composition $C \equiv CH_3$. [B.]—**A'benzene.** Fr., *acétényl-benzine*. Ger., *Acetenylbenzol*. Syn.: *phenylacetylene*. A colorless, highly refracting liquid, having a peculiar aromatic odor; chemically, a hydrocarbon of the acetylene series: $C_8H_6 = (C_6H_5) - C \equiv CH$. [B, 2.] See PHENYLACETYLENE.—**A'benzol** (Ger.). See *A'benzene*.

ACETESSIGESTER (Ger.), n. A[3]-tse[2]t-e[2]s'si[2]g-e[2]st''e[2]r. Acetoacetic ether.

ACETESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. A[3]-tse[2]t-e[2]s'si[2]g-zoi-re[2]. Acetoacetic acid. [B.]

ACETEUGENOL, n. A[2]s-e[2]t-u[2]'je[2]n-o[2]l. From *acetic* and *eugenol*. A compound obtained by treating eugenol with chloracetyl. On oxidation, it is converted into acetvanillic acid, and is hence used as a source of artificial vanillin. [B, 4, 5.]

ACÉTEUSE (Fr.), n. A[3]-sa-tu[5]z. An old name for sorrel. [A, 306.]

ACÉTEUX (Fr.), adj. A[3]-sa-tu[5]. Acetous.

ACETIC, adj. A[2]s-et(e[2]t)'i[2]k. Lat., *aceticus*. Fr., *acétique*. Ger., *acetisch, essigsauer*. It., *acetico*. Sp., *acético*. Containing or derived from vinegar or acetyl.

ACETICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A[2]s(a[3]k)-e[2]t'i[2]-ka. See ACETA *medicata*, under ACETUM.

ACETIC ACID, n. Lat., *acidum aceticum*. Fr., *acide acétique*. Ger., *Essigsäure*. It., *acido acetico*. Sp., *ácido acético*. Syn.: *methylcarbonic acid, acetyl hydrate*. The acid of vinegar; a hydrate, or hydrated oxide, of acetyl: $C_2H_4O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_3O\\H\end{matrix}\right\} O$, or $C_2H_3O_2.H$, or $CH_3.COOH$. It may be regarded as a molecule of water (H_2O) in which half the hydrogen is replaced by acetyl (C_2-

H_3O). It is an organic monobasic acid found in the juices of many plants, and existing probably also in several of the animal secretions, but more commonly resulting from the decomposition and oxidation of organic bodies. It is prepared either by oxidizing alcohol or by the destructive distillation of wood. The a. a. of commerce and of medicine is an aqueous solution of the pure acid, containing 33 per cent. (Br. Ph.) or 36 per cent. (U. S. Ph.) of the latter. The a. a. of the Ger. Ph. is glacial *a. a.* The Fr. Cod. recognizes two grades: *acide acétique crystallisable, monohydraté,* or *pur,* corresponding to glacial a. a.; and *acide acétique du commerce* (*acide pyroligneux purifié*), containing 50 per cent. of the pure acid and having a sp. gr. of 1·060. [B, 2.] Cf. ACIDUM ACETICUM.—**Anhydrous a. a.** See ACETIC ANHYDRIDE.—**Aqueous a. a.** Any mixture of a. a. and water.—**Camphorated a. a.** See ACIDUM ACETICUM *camphoratum.*—**Crystallizable a. a.** See *Glacial a. a.*—**Diluted a. a.** Fr., *acide acétique dilué.* Ger., *reiner Essig.* It., *acido acetico diluto.* Sp., *ácido acético diluido.* See ACIDUM ACETICUM *dilutum.*—**Glacial a. a.** Lat., *acidum aceticum glaciale.* Fr., *acide acétique crystallisable* [Fr. Cod.], *vinaigre glacial.* Ger., *Eisessig.* It., *acido acetico glaciale.* Sp., *ácido acético concentrado.* Syn.: *radical vinegar.* Nearly absolute a. a.; a colorless, volatile liquid, of pungent odor and caustic taste, which crystallizes below 15° C. [B, 5.]—**Hydrated a. a.** A definite compound of a. a. and water (79 parts of the crystallized acid to 21 of water). Its density is 1·073, all other mixtures of a. a. and water being less dense. [B, 2.]—**Monohydrated a. a.** See *Glacial a. a.*—**Syrup of a. a.** A preparation of the Belgian Ph. (1853), containing 347 parts of a 5·5-per-cent. a. a. and 653 parts of sugar. [B, 10.]

ACETIC ALDEHYDE, n. Written also *aceticaldehyde.* Fr., *aldéhyde acétique* (ou *vinique*). Ger., *Acetaldehyd, Aethylaldehyd.* It., *aldeide acetica.* Syn.: *acetaldehyde, ethylic aldehyde, oxide of ethylidenc.* Ordinary aldehyde, C_2H_4O; a body which may be regarded as ethyl alcohol deprived of 2 atoms of hydrogen, or as acetic acid deprived of 1 atom of oxygen, a hydrate, or hydrated oxide, of vinyl, or a hydride of acetyl; a transparent liquid having a pungent, suffocating odor, very volatile, and boiling at 21° C. Döbereiner, who first obtained it, in an impure state, called it "light oxygen ether." It is the substance usually meant when the word aldehyde is used without qualification. It is produced by the oxidation and destructive distillation of alcohol and some other organic compounds. In its reactions, it may be regarded as a monobasic acid, forming salts called aldehydates. It readily oxidizes into acetic acid. [B, 2.] For its substitution and addition compounds, see BROMALDEHYDE, CHLORALDEHYDE, etc.; for its polymeric modifications, see PARALDEHYDE, METALDEHYDE, ACRALDEHYDE, and ELALDEHYDE.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE, n. Fr., *anhydride acétique.* Ger., *Essigsäureanhydrid.* It., *anidride acetica.* Anhydrous acetic acid, oxide of diacetyl, or acetate of acetyl: $C_4H_6O_3 = (CH_3.CO)_2O$. A colorless, mobile liquid, boiling at 138° C., obtained by the action of acetic chloride or phosphorus oxychloride on sodium acetate. It dissolves in water with the production of acetic acid. [B, 4.]

ACETIC ETHER, n. Lat., *æther aceticus.* Fr., *éther acétique.* Ger., *Essigester, Essigäther.* It., *etere acetico.* Sp., *éter acético.* Any compound of acetic acid with a compound radicle. The most common are ethyl acetate (to which the term is frequently limited), methyl acetate, allyl acetate, and the acetoacetic ethers. [B.]

ACETICUS (Lat.), adj. A²s(a³k)-e²t′i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Acetic. Used with the name of a base, the acetate of that base.

ACETIDIN, n. A²s-e²t′i²d-i²n. Fr., *acétidine.* Ger., *Acetidin.* Acetic ether.

ACETIFICATION, n. A²s-e²t-i²-fi²-ka′shu³n. Lat., *acetificatio* (from *acetum,* vinegar, and *facere,* to make). Fr., *acétification.* Ger., *Sauermachen, Essigbildung.* It., *acetificazione.* Sp., *acetificación.* A transformation into vinegar.

ACETIFY, v. tr. A²s-e²t′i²-fi. Fr., *acétifier.* Ger., *sauer machen.* It., *acetificare.* Sp., *acetificar.* To convert into vinegar.

ACETIMETER, ACETIMETRIC, ACETIMETRY, n's. A²s-e²t-i²m′e²t-u⁵r, -i²m-e²t′ri²k, -i²m′e²t-ri². See ACETOMETER, ACETOMETRIC, and ACETOMETRY.

ACETIN, n. A²s′e²t-i²n. Fr., *acétine.* Ger., *Acetin.* It., Sp., *acetina.* An acetic ether (or acetate) of glyceryl. Three are known: *monacetin,* $C_3H_5.(OH)_2.(C_2H_3O_2)$; *diacetin,* $C_3H_5.(OH).(C_2H_3O_2)_2$; and *triacetin,* $C_3H_5.(C_2H_3O_2)_3$. All of them are liquids. [B, 4.]

ACETIS (Lat.), n. m. A²(a³)-se(ka)′ti²s. See ACETITE.

ACETISCH (Ger.), adj. A³-tsat′i²sh. Acetic.

ACETITE, n. A²s′e²t-it. Lat., *acetis.* Fr., *acétite.* Ger., *Acetit, essigsaures Salz* (1st def.). It., Sp., *acetito.* 1. A salt of acetous acid (formerly so called, but now known to be the same as acetic acid); an acetate. 2. A compound of acetic acid and mannite (diacetate of mannitan). [B, 2, 4, 39.]

ACETMALONSÄUREESTER (Ger.), n. A³-tse²t-ma³-lon′zoi-re²-e²s-te²r. An ether consisting of the acetate and the malonate of the same compound radicle, especially ethyl. [B.] See ETHYL *acetomalonate.*

ACETMETAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. A²s-e²t-me²t-a²m-i²d-o-be²n-zo′i²k. From *acetic* and *metamidobenzoic.* Fr., *acide métamido-benzoïque.* Ger., *Acetmetamidobenzoësäure.* A crystalline acid formed by heating metamidobenzoic acid with glacial acetic acid: $C_6H_4.N(C_2H_3O)H.COOH = C(H,N[C_2H_3O]H,H,COOH,H,H)$. [B, 4.]

ACETNAPHTHALIDE, n. A²s-e²t-na²p′tha²l-i²d. From *acetic* and *naphthalide.* Ger., *Acetnaphthalid.* A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_7.N(C_2H_3O)H$, formed by the action of glacial acetic acid on naphthalide. [B, 4.]

ACETOACETATE, n. A²s″e²t-o-a²s′e²t-at. Fr., *acéto-acétate.* Ger., *Acetacetat, acetessigsaures Salz.* A salt of acetoacetic acid. The general formula is $C_2H_3O.CH_2.COO.(M')$, in which M′ is a univalent metal or radicle. Many substitution compounds are formed by replacing one or both of the atoms of hydrogen in the second molecule (CH_2) of the acid radicle—thus, a *benzoylacetoacetate* is $C_2H_3O.CH.(COC_6H_5).COOM'$. Many doubly substituted a's are known, of the general formula $CH_3.CO.CH(C_mH_n)'.COO.(C_pH_q)'$, in which C_mH_n and C_pH_q are any two univalent hydrocarbon radicles. Triply substituted a's have the constitution $CH_3.CO.C(C_rH_s)'(C_mH_n)'.COO(C_pH_q)'$. [B, 2, 4.]

ACETOACETIC ACID, n. A²s″e²t-o-a²s-e′ti²k. Fr., *acide acéto-acétique.* Ger., *Acetessigsäure.* A monobasic acid formed from acetic acid by replacing one of the hydrogen atoms of the acid radicle with the acetic-acid radicle, acetyl (C_2H_3O), giving the formula $C_2H_3O.C_2H.COOH$. [B, 2.]

ACETOACETIC ETHER, n. Fr., *éther acéto-acétique.* Ger., *Acetessigester.* An acetoacetate in which a compound radicle replaces the extra-radical hydrogen of the acid. The most common are the ethylic derivative and its numerous substitution products. [B, 2.]

ACETOARSENITE, n. A²s″e²t-o-a³r′se²n-it. Fr., *acéto-arsénite.* Ger., *Acetarsenit.* A salt consisting of an acetate and an arsenite of the same base.

ACÉTO-AZOTATE (Fr.), n. A³-sa-to-a³-zo-ta³t. An acetonitrate.

ACETOBENZIDINE, n. A²s″e²t-o-be²n′zi²d-en. Ger., *Acetbenzidin.* See BENZIDINE.

ACETOBENZOIC ANHYDRIDE, n. A²s″e²t-o-be²n-zo′i²k. Fr., *anhydride acéto-benzoïque.* Ger., *Benzoëessigsäureanhydrid.* Acetate of benzoyl, benzoate of acetyl: $C_9H_8O_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_3O\\C_7H_5O\end{matrix}\right\}O$. [B, 2.]

ACETOBROMANILIDE, n. A²s″e²t-o-bro-ma²n′i²l-i²d. For deriv., see ACETUM, BROMINE, and ANILINE. See BROMOPHENYLACETAMIDE.

ACETOBROMIDE, n. A²s″e²t-o-bro′mi²d. Fr., *acétobromure.* Ger., *Acetobromür.* Syn.: *bromoacetate.* An acetate in which part of the hydrogen of the acid radicle has been replaced by bromine. [B.]

ACETOBROMOPHENONE, n. A²s″e²t-o-bro‴mo-fe²n-on′. For deriv., see ACETUM, BROMINE, and PHENONE. See ACETOPHENONE.

ACETOBUTYRATE, n. A²s″e²t-o-bu²′ti²-rat. For deriv., see ACETUM and BUTYRATE. Fr., *acéto-butyrate.* Ger., *Acetobuttersäureester.* A salt containing molecules of both the acetic-acid radicle and the butyric-acid radicle, the general formula being $R''(O.C_2H_3O).(OC_4H_7O)$, in which R″ is a bivalent radicle. [B, 4.]

ACETOBUTYRIC ACID, n. A²s″e²t-o-bu²-ti²′ri²k. Fr., *acide acéto-butyrique.* Ger., *Acetobuttersäure.* See PROPIONIC ACID.

ACETOCHLORAL, n. A²s″e²t-o-klo′ra³l. See CHLORAL.

ACETOCHLORANILIDE, n. A²s″e²t-o-klor-a²n′i²l-i²d. For deriv., see ACETUM, CHLORINE, and ANILINE. Fr., *acéto-chloranilide.* Ger., *Acetochloranilid.* Syn.: *monochlorophenylacetamide.* See under CHLOROPHENYLACETAMIDE.

ACETOCHLORHYDRIN, n. A²s″e²t-o-klor-hi′dri²n. For deriv., see ACETUM, CHLORINE, and HYDRIN. Fr., *acéto-chlorhydrine.* Ger., *Acetochlorhydrin.* A liquid produced by the action of acetic and hydrochloric acids on glycerin (glyceryl alcohol), whereby two molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by chlorine and the radicle of acetic acid: $C_3H_5.(OH).Cl.(C_2H_3O_2)$. [B, 4.]

ACETOCHLORHYDROSE, n. A²s″e²t-o-klor-hi′dros. For deriv., see ACETUM, CHLORINE, HYDROGEN, and *-ose.** Fr., *acéto-chlorhydrose.* Ger., *Acetochlorhydrose.* Acetochlorhydrin of glucose, $C_6H_7(C_2H_3O)_4ClO_5$; a semi-fluid or crystalline body resulting from the action of acetyl chloride on glucose. [B, 2.]

ACETOCHLORIDE, n. A²s″e²t-o-klo′ri²d. For deriv., see ACETATE and CHLORIDE. Fr., *acéto-chlorure.* Ger., *Acetochlorür.* A double salt consisting of an acetate and a chloride of the same base. [B, 2.]

ACETOCINNAMENE, n. A²s″e²t-o-si²n′a²m-en. For deriv., see ACETUM and CINNAMENE. Fr., *acéto-cinnamène.* Ger., *Acetocinnamen.* An oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{10}O = CO\langle\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH = CH - C_6H_5\end{matrix}$, formed by the dry distillation of the calcium salts of acetic and cinnamic acids. [B, 2.]

ACETOCINNAMIC ANHYDRIDE, n. A²s″e²t-o-si²n-a²m′-i²k. For deriv., see ACETUM and CINNAMYL. Fr., *anhydride acéto-cinnamique.* Ger., *Zimmtsäureessigsäureanhydrid.* Acetate of cinnamyl; a heavy oil having the composition $C_2H_3O.C_9H_7O.O$. [B, 2.]

ACETOCITRATE, n. A²s″e²t-o-si²t′rat. For deriv., see ACETIC and CITRATE. Fr., *acéto-citrate.* Ger., *Acetatcitrat.* A compound of an acetate and a citrate. The general formula of the a's is $C_3H_4.C.(C_2H_3O_2).(COO)_3R'''$, in which R‴ is a trivalent radicle or its equivalent. [B.]

ACETOCOMENATE, n. A²s″e²t-o-ko′me²n-at. For deriv., see ACETIC and COMENATE. Fr., *acéto-coménate.* Ger., *Acetokomenat.* A compound of an acetate and a comenate. The a's have the general formula $R[C_5H_2(C_2H_3O_2)O_2.COO]_n$, in which R is a radicle of which the quantivalence is *n.* [B, 3.]

ACETOCUMINIC ANHYDRIDE, n. A²s″e²t-o-ku²-mi²n′i²k. For deriv., see ACETUM and CUMYL. Fr., *anhydride acéto-cuminique.* Acetate of cumyl, $C_2H_3O.C_{10}H_{11}O.O$. [B, 2.]

ACETOCYANIC OXIDE, n. A²s″e²t-o-si-a²n′i²k. For deriv., see ACETUM and CYANOGEN. Fr., *oxyde acéto-cyanique.* Ger., *Es-*

sigsäurecyansäureanhydrid. Acetate of cyanogen, $C_3H_3NO_2 = CH_3.CO_2.CN = {C_2H_3O \atop C\,N}\Big\} O$; a compound isomeric with cyanacetic acid. [B, 2.]

ACETODIBROMANILIDE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-di-brom-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d. For deriv., see ACETUM, *di-**, BROMINE, and ANILINE. Fr., *acéto-dibromanilide.* Ger., *Acetodibromanilid.* Syn.: *Dibromophenyl-acetamide.* See BROMOPHENYLACETAMIDE.

ACETODIBROMOXYLIDE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-di-bro-mo-zi'li^{2}d. For deriv., see ACETUM, *di-**, BROMINE, and XYLYL. Fr., *acéto-dibromoxylide.* Ger., *Acetodibromxylid.* See XYLIDINE.

ACETODICHLORACETATE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-di-klor-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-at. For deriv., see ACETUM, *di-**, CHLORINE, and ACETATE. Fr., *acéto-dichloracétate.* Ger., *dichloracetessigsaures Salz.* A salt of acetoacetic acid in which 2 atoms of chlorine are substituted for 2 of hydrogen. [B.]

ACETODICHLORANILIDE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-di-klor-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d. For deriv., see ACETUM, *di-**, CHLORINE, and ANILINE. Fr., *acéto-dichloranilide.* Ger., *Acetodichloranilid.* See DICHLOROPHENYL-ACETAMIDE.

ACETODICHLORHYDRIN, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-di-klor-hi'dri^{2}n. For deriv., see ACETUM, *di-**, CHLORINE, and HYDRIN. Fr., *acéto-dichlorhydrine.* Ger., *Acetodichlorhydrin.* A liquid, $C_3H_5.Cl_2.(C_2H_3O_2)$, formed by the action of acetic and hydrochloric acids on glycerin (glyceryl alcohol), 1 molecule of the radicle of acetic acid and 2 atoms of chlorine being substituted for 3 molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4.]

ACETODIETHYLACETATE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-di-e^{2}th'''i^{2}l-a^{2}s'-e^{2}t-at. For deriv., see ACETUM, *di-**, ETHYL, and ACETATE. Fr., *acéto-diéthylacétate.* Ger., *diäthylessigsaures Salz.* A salt of acetoacetic acid in which 2 molecules of ethyl (C_2H_5) are substituted for 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

ACETODIISOBUTYLACETATE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-di-i-so-bu^2'''-ti^{2}l-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-at. For deriv., see ACETUM, *Di-**, *Iso-**, BUTYL, and ACETATE. Fr., *acéto-diisobutylacétate.* Ger., *Acetatdiisobutylacetat.* A salt of acetoacetic acid in which 2 molecules of isobutyl (C_4H_9) replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

ACETOFORMIC ACID, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}k. From *acetic* and *formic.* Fr., *acide acéto-formique.* Ger., *Acetameisensäure.* It., *acido acetoformico.* Sp., *ácido acetofórmico.* Syn.: *pyroracemic* (or *pyruvic*) *acid.* A monobasic acid obtained by the distillation of glyceric acid; a liquid of the constitution $C_3H_4O_3 = CH_3.CO.COOH$, i. e., formic acid in which a molecule of acetyl replaces an atom of hydrogen. [B.]

ACETOFORMOBENZOIC ETHER, n. A^{2}s'''e^{2}t-o-fo^{2}rm''o-be^{2}n-zo'i^{2}k. From *acetic, formic,* and *benzoic.* Fr., *éther acéto-formobenzoïque* See FORMOBENZOIC ACID.

ACETOGLYCERAL, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-gli^{2}s'e^{2}r-a^{2}l. From *acetic* and *glyceral.* Fr., *acéto-glycéral.* Ger., *Acetoglyceral.* See GLYCERALS.

ACETOGLYCOLCHLORHYDRIN, n. A^{2}s'''e^{2}t-o-gli^{2}k''o^{2}l-klor-hi'dri^{2}n. From *acetic, glycol, chlorine,* and *hydrogen.* Fr., *acéto-glycolchlorhydrine.* Ger., *Acetoglycolchlorhydrin.* A body having the composition $C_4H_7ClO_2 = C_2H_4\Big\{ {OC_2H_3O. \atop Cl.}$ [B, 2.]

ACETOGLYCOLLATE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-gli^{2}k'o^{2}l-at. From *acetic* and *glycollic.* Fr., *acéto-glycolate.* Ger., *Acetoglycolat.* A salt of acetoglycollic acid. [B.]

ACETOGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-gli^{2}k-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide acéto-glycolique.* Ger., *Acetoglycolsäure.* A monobasic acid derived from glycollic acid by the substitution of acetyl (C_2H_3O) for hydrogen: $CH_2.O(C_2H_3O) - CO.OH = C_4H_6O_4$. [B, 4.]

ACETOGUANAMINE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-gwa^{3}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}n. From *acetic* and *guanamine.* Fr., *acéto-guanamine.* Ger., *Acetoguanamin.* See METHYLGUANAMINE.

ACETOHYPOBROMOUS ANHYDRIDE, A. OXIDE, n's. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-hi'''po-bro'mu^{3}s. From *acetic* and *hypobromous.* Fr., *anhydride acéto-hypobromeux.* Ger., *Essigsäureunterbromigsäureanhydrid.* Acetate of bromine, a compound isomeric with monobromacetic acid: $C_2H_3BrO_2 = {C_2H_3O \atop Br}\Big\} O = CH_3.CO_2.Br$. [B, 2.]

ACETOHYPOCHLOROUS ANHYDRIDE, A. OXIDE, n's. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-hi'''po-klo'ru^{3}s. From *acetic* and *hypochlorous.* Fr., *anhydride acéto-hypochloreux.* Ger., *Essigsäureunterchlorigsäureanhydrid.* Acetate of chlorine, isomeric with monochloracetic acid: $C_2H_3ClO_2 = {C_2H_3O \atop Cl}\Big\} O = CH_3.COOCl$. A colorless liquid, which explodes when heated to 100° C. [B, 2, 4.]

ACETOHYPOIODOUS ANHYDRIDE, A. OXIDE, n's. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-hi'''po-i'o^{2}d-u^{3}s. From *acetic* and *hypoiodous.* Fr., *anhydride acéto-hypoiodeux.* Ger., *Essigsäureunterjodigsäureanhydrid.* Acetate of iodine. Two of them are known: *iodine monoacetate,* $C_2H_3IO_2 = {C_2H_3O \atop I}\Big\} O$; and *iodine triacetate,* $I.(C_2H_3O_2)_3$. [B, 2.]

ACETOIODIDE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-i'o-di^{2}d. From *acetic* and *iodide.* Fr., *acéto-iodure.* Ger., *Acetjodür.* A compound consisting of the acetate and the iodide of the same radicle. [B.]

ACETOIODOUS ANHYDRIDE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-i'o^{2}d-u^{3}s. From *acetic* and *iodous.* Fr., *anhydride acéto-iodeux.* Ger., *Essigsäurejodigsäureanhydrid.* Syn.: *triacetate of iodine.* An explosive compound, occurring under the form of readily deliquescing, colorless, prismatic crystals, having the composition $I.(O.C_2H_3O)_3$. [B, 4.]

ACETOKOMENAT (Ger.), n. A^3-tse^{2}t-o-ko-me^{2}n-a^{3}t'. See ACETOCOMENATE.

ACETOL, n. A^{2}s'et-o^{2}l. For deriv., see ACETONE and *-ol.** Fr., *acétol.* Ger., *Acetol.* It., *acetolo.* Sp., *acetol.* The alcohol of acetone, a body of agreeable odor, discovered by Emmerling, having the composition $C_3H_5O(OH) = CH_3CO.CH_2OH$, probably present in the distillate of the product obtained by heating glucose with caustic potash. [Emmerling and Toges, "Bericht d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xvi, p. 837 (B).]

ACÉTOL (Fr.), n. A^3-sa-tol. 1. Acetol. 2. A medicated vinegar. [B.]

ACETOLACTATE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-la^{2}k'tat. Fr., *acéto-lactate.* Ger., *Acetolactat.* A salt of acetolactic acid. [B.]

ACETOLACTIC ACID, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-la^{2}k'ti^{2}k. From *acetic* and *lactic.* Fr., *acide acéto-lactique.* Ger., *Acetomilchsäure.* A syrupy monobasic acid: $CH_3. - CH(O.C_2H_3O). - COOH = C_5H_8O_4$. [B, 4.]

ACÉTOLAT (Fr.), n. A^3-sa-to-la^3. Lat., *acetolatum.* Ger., *Essigaufguss.* It., *acetolato.* Sp., *acetolado.* A preparation made by distilling vinegar with one or more aromatic vegetable substances. [Béral (A, 301, 348).]

ACÉTOLATURE (Fr.), n. A^3-sa-to-la^3-tu^{6}r. Lat., *acetolaturum.* Ger., *Essigauszug.* It., Sp., *acetolatura.* A preparation made by infusing or macerating a vegetable drug in vinegar; an acetous tincture. [Béral (A, 301, 348).]

ACÉTOLÉ (Fr.), n. A^3-sa-to-la. Lat., *acetoleum.* Ger., *Essigauflösung.* It., *acetoleto.* Syn.: *vinaigre médicinal* [Fr. Cod.]. A simple solution of a drug in vinegar. [Béral (A. 301, 348).]—**A. antiseptique, A. aromatique.** See ACETUM *antisepticum* and *aromaticum.*

ACETOLEUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}t-o'le(le^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ACÉTOLÉ.

ACETOLICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}t-o^{2}l'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ACÉTOLIQUE.

ACÉTOLIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^3-sa-to-lek. Lat., *acetolicum.* It., *acetolico.* Dissolved in vinegar; a general term for pharmaceutical preparations made with vinegar. [Béral (A, 301, 306).]

ACÉTOLOTIF (Fr.), n. A^3-sa-to-lo-tef. Lat., *acetolotivum.* Sp., *acetolotivo.* A medicated vinegar for external use. [Béral (A, 301, 306).]

ACETOLOTIVUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)''e^{2}t-o-lo-ti(te)'vu^{3}m-(wu^{4}m). From *acetum,* vinegar, and *lavare* (perf. part., *lotus*), to bathe. See ACÉTOLOTIF.

ACETOLUIDE, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t-o^{2}l'u^2-i^{2}d. From *acetic* and *tolyl.* See TOLYLACETAMIDE.

ACETOMALONATE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-ma^{2}l'o^{2}n-at. Fr., *acéto-malonate.* Ger., *acetmalonsaures Salz.* A double salt of acetic and malonic acids. [B.]

ACÉTOMEL (Fr.), n. A^3-sa-to-me^{2}l. It., *acetomele.* Sp., *acetomiel.* An oxymel. [Béral (A, 301).]

ACÉTOMELLÉ (Fr.), n. A^3-sa-to-me^{2}l-a. Sp., *acetomelado.* A general name for oxymels. [Béral (A, 301, 306).]

ACETOMETER, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From *acetum,* vinegar, and μέτρον, a measure. Lat., *acetometrum.* Fr., *acétimètre, acétimètre.* Ger., *Essigmesser.* Sp., *acetímetro.* A hydrometer graduated for determining the strength of commercial acetic acid according to its density. [B, 2.]

ACETOMETRIC, adj. A^{2}s-e^{2}t-o-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acétimétrique.* Pertaining to acetometry.

ACETOMETRY, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *acétimétrie.* The process of testing commercial acetic acid with the acetometer.

ACETOMILCHSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^3''tse^{2}t-o-mi^{2}lch^2'zoi-re^2. Acetolactic acid. [B.]

ACETOMONOBROMANILIDE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-mo^{2}n'''o-brom-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d. For deriv., see ACETUM, *Mono-**, BROMINE, and ANILINE. Fr., *acéto-monobromanilide.* Ger., *Acetomonobromanilid.* Monobromophenylacetamide (*q. v.,* under BROMOPHENYLACETAMIDES). [B.]

ACETON (Ger.), n. A^3-tse^{2}t-on'. Acetone.

ACETONÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)''e^{2}t-on-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From *acetonum,* acetone, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *acétonémie.* Ger., *Acetonämie.* It., Sp., *acetonemia.* A morbid condition imputed to the presence of acetone in the blood. It is marked by a peculiar odor of the breath and urine and by various derangements of the nervous system; and has been thought to be the cause of diabetic coma. According to Saundby, the acetone breaks up the blood-corpuscles. [D, 3, 35.]

ACETONAMINES, n. pl. A^{2}s-e^{2}t-o^{2}n'(o^{2}n)-a^{2}m(a^{2}m')-i^{2}nz. For deriv., see ACETUM and AMINE. Fr., *acétonamines.* Ger., *Acetonamine.* It., *acetonamine.* Sp., *acetonaminas.* A series of substances acting as bases, produced by the action of ammonia on acetone. The following are known: *Diacetonamine,* or *diacetonhydramine,* $C_6H_{13}NO = 2C_3H_6O + NH_3 - H_2O$; *triacetonamine,* or *triacetonhydramine,* $C_9H_{17}NO = 3C_3H_6O + NH_3 - 2H_2O$ (of which compound there is one uncrystallizable isomer, called *isotriacetonamine*); *dehydrotriacetonamine* (the *acetonine* of Heintz, and the *triacetonamine* of Sokoloff and Tatschinoff), $C_9H_{15}N = C_9H_{17}NO - H_2O$; *dehydropentacetonamine,* $C_{15}H_{23}N = 5C_3H_6O + NH_3 - 5H_2O$. [B, 2.]

ACETONAPHTHYLAMIDE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-o-na^{2}p-thi^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d. From *acetic, naphthyl,* and *amide.* Fr., *acéto-naphthylamide.* Ger., *Acetonaphthylamid.* See NAPHTHYLAMIDE.

ACETONATE, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t'o^{2}n-at. Fr., *acétonate.* Ger., *Acetonat.* It., Sp., *acetonato.* A salt of acetonic acid.

ACETONE, n. A^{2}s'e^{2}t-on. Lat., *acetonum.* Fr., *acétone.* Ger., *Aceton.* It., *acetone.* Sp., *acetona.* Syn.: *pyroacetic spirit, acetylmethyl, dimethyl ketone.* A colorless, mobile liquid, of pleasant odor, produced by the destructive distillation of acetates (whence

the name *pyroacetic spirit*), and of sugar, cellulose, and various organic compounds: $C_3H_6O = C_2H_3O.CH_3 = CH_3 : CO : CH_3$. [B, 4.] It has been found in small quantities in normal urine. [Von Jaksch, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 541 (B).] A feeble anæsthetic action has been attributed to it. [N. Guéneau de Mussy, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," May 30, 1882, p. 404.] Circulating in the blood, it gives rise to acetonæmia. The word is also used in a generic sense as synonymous with *ketone* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**A. alcohol.** See Acetol.—**A. series.** See Ketone.

ACETONECYANHYDRINS, n. pl. A²s″e²t-on-si‴a²n-hi′-dri²nz. From *acetone*, *cyanogen*, and *hydrogen*. Compounds of acetone with hydrocyanic acid. The following are known: *Acetonecyanhydrin*, $C_4H_7NO = C_3H_6O.CNH$; *diacetonecyanhydrin*, $C_7H_{13}NO_2 = 2(C_3H_6O).CNH$; *monochloracetonecyanhydrin*, $C_4H_6ClON = C_3H_5ClO.CNH$; *tetrachlordiacetonecyanhydrin*, $C_7H_9Cl_4NO_2 = C_3H_6O.C_3H_2Cl_4O.CNH$. [B, 2.]

ACÉTONÉMIE (Fr.), n. A³-sa-to-na-me. Acetonæmia.

ACETONESULPHONIC ACID, n. A²s″e²t-on-su³l-fo²n′i²k. Fr., *acide acétone-sulfonique*. Ger., *Acetonsulfonsäure*. An acid, $C_3H_6SO_4 = CO\left\{\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_2(SO_3H)\end{matrix}\right.$, formed by the action of alkaline sulphites on dichloracetin. [B, 2.]

ACETONIC ACID, n. A²s-e²t-o²n′i²k. Fr., *acide acétonique*. Ger., *Acetonsäure*. Butyl lactic acid (*q. v.*), so called because it may be regarded as acetone in which hydroxyl and the acid characteristic CO.OH replace an atom of oxygen: $(CH_3)_2 = C(OH).COOH$. [B, 4.]

ACETONINE, n. A²s-e²t′o²n-i²n. Fr., *acétonine*. Ger., *Acetonin*. 1. Dehydrotriacetonamine (*q. v.* under Acetonamines). 2. A substance produced by the action of ammonia on acetone, incorrectly supposed by Städeler to have the composition $C_9H_{18}N_2$. [B, 2.]

ACETONITRATE, n. A²s″e²t-o-ni′trat. From *acetic* and *nitrate*. Fr., *acéto-nitrate*, *acéto-azotate*. Ger., *Acetonitrat*. A double salt of acetic and nitric acids. [B, 2.]

ACETONITRILE, n. A²s″e²t-o-ni′tri²l. From *acetic* and *nitrile*. Fr., *acéto-nitrile*. Ger., *Acetonitril*. It., *acetonitrilo*. Sp., *acetonitrilo*. Syn.: *cyanide of methyl*. A colorless, inflammable liquid, $(C_2H_3)'''.N$, or $(CH_3)'.CN$; a substitution compound of nitrile, NO_2, in which a molecule of ethenyl (formerly called acetyl), C_2H_3, replaces the double oxygen atom. It has an agreeable odor, and boils at 82° C. It is obtained by treating acetate of ammonium or acetamide with phosphoric anhydride. [B, 2.]

ACETONITROSE, n. A²s″e²t-o-ni′tros. Fr., *acéto-nitrose*. Ger., *Acetonitrose*. A crystalline substance, $C_6H_7(NO_3)(C_2H_3O)_4O_5$, prepared by the action of concentrated nitric acid on acetochlorhydrose. [B, 3.]

ACÉTONOMIE (Fr.), n. A³-sa-to-no-me. Acetonæmia.

ACETONSÄURE (Ger.), n. A³-tse²t-on′zoi″re². Acetonic acid.

ACETONSULFONSÄURE (Ger.), n. A³-tse²t-on″sul-fon′zoi-re². Acetonesulphonic acid.

ACETONUM (Lat.), n. n. A²s(a³k)-e²t-o′nu³m(nu⁴m). Acetone.

ACETONURAMIC ACID, n. A²s″e²t-o²n-u²-ra²m′i²k. From *acetone*, *urea*, and *amine*. Fr., *acide acétone-uramique*. Ger., *Acetonuraminsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_5H_{10}N_2O_3 = (CH_3)_2 = C(NH.CO.NH_2) - COOH$. [B, 4.]

ACETONURIA, n. A²s″e²t-on-u²′ri²-a³. From *acetone*, and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *acétonurie*. Ger., *Acetonurie*. It., Sp., *acetonuria*. The occurrence of acetone in the urine in abnormal amount. [R. v. Jaksch (A, 319).]

ACETONYL, n. A²s-e²t′o²n-i²l. For deriv., see Acetone and *-yl*.* Fr., *acétonyle*. Ger., *Acetonyl*. The radicle of acetone; a univalent radicle derived from acetone by the removal of one atom of hydrogen: $CH'_2 - CO - CH_3$. [B.]—**A'chinolin** (Ger.). See *A'quinoline*.—**A'harnstoff** (Ger.). See *A'urea*.—**A'quinoline.** Fr., *acétonylquinoléine*. Ger., *A'chinolin*. A substitution product of quinoline occurring under the form of golden-yellow acicular crystals, of the constitution $C_9H_6N(CH_2.CO.CH_3) = C_6(—,H,H,H,H,—)N(CH_2.CO.CH_3,H,H.)C_3$. [B, 79.]—**A'urea.** Fr., *acétonylurée*. Ger., *A'harnstoff*. A crystalline body, $C_6H_8N_2O_2 = CO.N_2H_2.CO.C.(CH_3)_2$, formed by the union of single molecules of acetone, hydrocyanic acid, and cyanic acid. It may be regarded as a urea in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by the acetonic-acid residue $CO.C(CH_3)_2$. [B, 2.]

ACETONYLURAMIC ACID, n. A²s-e²t″on-i²l-u²-ra²m′i²k. From *acetonyl* and *uramic*. Fr., *acide acétonyl-uramique*. Ger., *Acetonyluraminsäure*. See Acetonuramic acid.

ACETOORTHOSILICIC ANHYDRIDE, n. A²s″e²t-o-o²r‴-tho-si²l-i²s′i²k. For deriv., see Acetic, *Ortho-**, and Silicic. Fr., *anhydride acéto-orthosilicique*. Ger., *Orthosiliciumessigsäureanhydrid*. Syn.: *tetracetate of silicon*. A body occurring in prismatic crystals: $Si.(O.C_2H_3O)_4$. [B, 4.]

ACETOPHENONE, n. A²s″et-o-fe²n-on′. From *acetic* and *phenone*. Fr., *acéto-phénone*. Ger., *Acetophenon*. Syn.: *phenylmethylketone*. A body having the composition $C_6H_5CO.CH_3$. [B, 2.] See Phenylmethyl ketone and Hypnone.

ACETOPHENONIC ALCOHOL, n. A²s″et-o-fe²n-o²n′i²k. Fr., *alcool acéto-phénonique*. Ger., *Acetophenonalkohol*. Secondary phenylethyl alcohol, $C_6H_5.CH.(OH).CH_3$. [B, 2.]

ACETOPHENONINE, n. A²s″e²t-o-fe²n′o²n-i²n. From *acetic* and *phenone*. Fr., *acéto-phénonine*. Ger., *Acetophenonin*. A base produced by the action of dry ammonia on boiling acetophenone: $C_{24}H_{19}N$, or $C_{48}H_{38}N_2$. [B, 2.]

ACETOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. A²s″e²t-o-fo²s-fo²r′i²k. From *acetic* and *phosphoric*. See Acetylphosphoric acid.

ACETOPIPERIDINE, n. A²s″e²t-o-pi-pe²r′i²d-i²n. See Piperidine.

ACETOPROPIONATE, n. A²s″e²t-o-pro-pi′o²n-at. From *acetic* and *propionic*. Fr., *acéto-propionate*. Ger., *Acetopropionat*. A salt of aceto-propionic acid. The a's have the general formula $R_n(C_5H_7O_3)_n$, in which R_n is a radicle of the quantivalence *n*. [B.]

ACETOPROPIONIC ACID, n. A²s″e²t-o-pro-pi²-o²n′i²k. From *acetic* and *propionic*. Fr., *acide acéto-propionique*. Ger., *Acetopropionsäure*. A monobasic acid, $CH_3CO - CH_2.CH_2.COOH = C_5H_8O_3$, being propionic acid with an atom of its hydrogen replaced by a molecule of acetyl. [B, 4.]

ACETOPYROPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. A²s″e²t-o-pi‴ro-fo²s-fo²r′i²k. For deriv., see Acetic, *Pyro-**, and Phosphoric. Fr., *acide acéto-pyrophosphorique*. Ger., *Acetopyrophosphorsäure*. See Acetylpyrophosphoric Acid.

ACETOPYROPHOSPHOROUS ACID, n. A²s″e²t-o-pi‴ro-fo²s′fo²r-u³s. From *acetic* and *pyrophosphorous*. Fr., *acide acéto-pyrophosphoreux*. Ger., *acetopyrophosphorige Säure*. Pyrophosphorous acid in which the radicle of acetic acid has replaced a molecule of hydroxyl: $(C_2H_3O_2)(OH)_3P_2.O = C_2H_6P_2O_6$. [B, 4.]

ACETOSA (Lat.), n. f. A²s(a³k)-e²t-o′sa³. From *acetosus*, sour. Gr., ὀξαλίς, ὀξυλάπαθον (1st def.). Fr., *oseille* (1st def.). Ger., *Sauerampfer* (1st def.). It., Sp., *acetosa*. 1. A sub-genus of plants belonging to the genus *Rumex*, comprising those of which the flowers, often diœcious or polygamous, are distinguished by the absence of tubercles upon the perianth, and by the adherence of the styles, which bear multifid stigmas, to the angles of the ovary. [B, 19.] 2. A spring in Rome, containing carbonate of calcium. [A, 319.]—**A. alpina.** See Rumex *alpinus*.—**A. arvensis.** See Rumex *acetosa*.—**A. esurina.** An old synonym of spiritus æruginis. [A, 325.] See Acetum *esurinum*.—**A. nostras, A. officinalis, A. oxalidis, A. pratensis.** See Rumex *acetosa*.—**A. romana, A. rotundifolia, A. rotundifolia hortensis, A. scutata.** See Rumex *scutatus*.—**A. vulgaris.** See Rumex *acetosa*.—**Ptisana de a. composita** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane d'* oseille *composée*.

ACETOSALICYLIC ACID, n. Fr., *acide acéto-salicylique*. Ger., *Acetatsalicylsäure*. Acetate of salicylic acid, a monobasic crystalline acid, $C_6(H,H,H,H,O.C_2H_3O,CO.OH,) = C_9H_8O_4$. [B, 4.]

ACETOSALICYLIC ANHYDRIDE, n. A²s″e²t-o-sa²l-i²-si²l′i²k. From *acetic* and *salicylic*. Fr., *anhydride acéto-salicylique*. Ger., *Salicylessigsäureanhydrid*. Acetate of salicyl, $C_2H_3O.C_7H_5O_2.O$. [B, 2.]

ACÉTOSAMINE (Fr.), n. A³-sa-tos-a³-men. Diethylenediamine. [B.]

ACETOSE, adj. A²s′e²t-os. See Acetous.

ACETOSELLA (Lat.), n. f. A²s(a³k)-e²t-o-se²l′la³. The wood-sorrel. See Oxalis *a*.—**Sal acetosellæ.** See *Salt of* sorrel.

ACÉTOSELLÉ (Fr.), adj. A³-sa-to-se²l-la. Having the taste of, or resembling, sorrel. [A, 306.]

ACETOSITY, n. A²s-e²t-o²s′i²t-i². Fr., *acétosité*. Sp., *acetosidad*. The state of being acetous. [A, 306.]

ACETOSODACETATE, n. A²s″e²t-o-sod-a²s′e²t-at. From *acetic*, *sodium*, and *acetate*. Fr., *acéto-sodacétate*. Ger., *Natracetessigsaures Salz*. An acetoacetate in which an atom of sodium replaces an atom of hydrogen. [B.]

ACETOSODETHYLACETATE, n. A²s‴e²t-o-sod-e²th′i²l-a²s′e²t-at. Fr., *acéto-sodéthylacétate*. Ger., *-natracetessigester* (preceded by the name of a base). An acetoacetate in which an atom of sodium and a molecule of ethyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

ACETOSUCCINATE, n. A²s″e²t-o-su³k′si²n-at. From *acetic* and *succinate*. Fr., *acéto-succinate*. Ger., *acetobernsteinsaures Salz*. A double salt of acetic and succinic acids. Such salts differ in the number of molecules of the acetic- or succinic-acid radicle which they contain. [B, 3.]

ACETOSULPHIDE, n. A²s″e²t-o-su³l′fi²d. From *acetic* and *sulphide*. Fr., *acéto-sulfure*. Ger., *Acetosulfür*. A double salt consisting of an acetate and a sulphide of the same base. [B.]

ACETOSULPHURIC ACID, n. A²s″e²t-o-su³l-fu²′ri²k. From *acetic* and *sulphuric*. See Thiacetylenic acid.

ACETOSUS (Lat.), adj. A²s(a³k)-e²t-o′su³s(su⁴s). Acetous.

ACETOSYL, n. A²s-e²t′o-si²l. Gerhardt's name for acetyl (*q. v.*). [B, 2.]

ACETOTARTARIC ACID, n. A²s″e²t-o-ta³r-ta³r′i²k. From *acetic* and *tartaric*. Fr., *acide acéto-tartrique*. Ger., *Acetoweinsäure*. An acid having the composition of tartaric acid in which a molecule of acetyl replaces an atom of hydrogen in one or both of the hydroxyl molecules of the acid radicle. The formulæ are: *Monacetotartaric acid*, $C_2H_2\begin{matrix}\diagup(OH).COOH\\\diagdown(C_2H_3O_2).COOH\end{matrix} = C_6H_8O_6$; *diacetotartaric acid*, $C_2H_2\begin{matrix}\diagup(C_2H_3O_2).COOH\\\diagdown(C_2H_3O_2).CO.OH\end{matrix} = C_8H_{10}O_8$. [B, 4.]

ACETOTOLUIDE, n. A²s″e²t-o-to²l′u²-i²d. From *acetic* and *toluene*. See Tolylacetamide.

ACETOTRIBROMANILIDE, n. A²s″e²t-o-tri‴brom-a²n′i²l-i²d. For deriv., see Acetum, *Tri-**, Bromine, and Aniline. Syn.: *tribromophenylacetamide*. See Bromophenylacetamides.

ACETOUS, adj. A²s′e²t-u³s. Lat., *acetosus*. Fr., *acéteux*. Ger., *essigt*, *essigsauer*. It., Sp., *acetoso*. Relating to vinegar or its formation. [B.]—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum acetosum*. Fr., *acide acéteux*. Ger., *Essigsäure*. It., *acido acetoso*. Sp., *ácido acetoso*. Vinegar or dilute acetic acid; formerly so called because it was supposed to be a definite compound less highly oxygenated than acetic acid. Its salts were called *acetites*. [B, 39.]

ACETOWEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^3″tse^{2}t-o-vin′zoi-re^2. Acetotartaric acid.

ACETOXACETIC ACID, n. A^{2}s″e^{2}t-o^{2}x‴a^{2}s-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Oxy-** and ACETIC. Acetoglycollic acid. [B.]

ACETOXYBENZAMIC ACID, n. A^{2}s″e^{2}t-o^{2}x‴i^2-be^{2}n-za^{2}m′i^{2}k. From *acetic* and *oxybenzamic*. See OXYBENZAMIC ACID.

ACETOXYCHINOLIN (Ger.), n. A^3-tse^{2}t-o^{2}x-u^6-ch^{2}i^{2}n-o-len′. Acetoxyquinoline.

ACETOXYL, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t-o^{2}x′i^{2}l. For deriv., see ACETIC, OXYGEN, and *-yl.** Fr., *acétoxyle*. Ger., *Acetoxyl*. Kolbe's name for acetyl, from its being supposed to be an oxide of what was formerly regarded as acetyl. [B, 2.]—**A'amid** (Ger.), n. Acetamide. [B.]—**A'harnstoff** (Ger.), n. Acetylurea [B.]—**A'hydrat** (Ger.), n. Hydrate of a. (acetic acid). [B.]—**A'isocyanür** (Ger.), n. Isocyanide of acetyl. [B.]—**A'thioharnstoff** (Ger.), n. Acetylthiourea. [B.]

ACETOXYLIDE, n. A^{2}s″e^{2}t-o-zi′li^{2}d. From *acetic* and *xylyl*. Fr., *acétoxylide*. Ger., *Acetoxylid*. See XYLYLACETAMIDE.

ACETOXYQUINOLINE, n. A^{2}s″e^{2}t-o^{2}x‴i^{2}qui^{2}n′o-li^{2}n. From *acetic*, *oxygen*, and *quinoline*. Fr., *acétoxyquinoléine*. Ger., *Acetoxychinolin*. A substitution product of oxyquinoline in which a molecule of acetyl replaces an atom of hydrogen: $C_9H_8O(CH_3.CO)N$. Two isomeric bodies of this formula are known: *ortho-a.*, $C_6(-,H,H,H,O.CH_3CO,-)N(H,H,H)C_3$, a yellowish oily liquid, boiling at 280° C.; and *para-a.*, $C_6(-,H,O.CH_3.CO,H,H,-)N(H,H,H)C_3$, a substance forming colorless crystals melting at from 36 to 38° C. [B, 79.]

ACETOYL, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t′o-i^{2}l. Acetyl.

ACETULMIC ACID, n. A^{2}s″e^{2}t-u^{3}l′mi^{2}k. From *acetum*, vinegar, and *ulmus*, elm. Fr., *acide acétulmique*. An acid of the constitution $C_7H_{12}O_2$. [B, 2.]

ACETUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). From *acere*, to turn sour (*vinum acetum* = wine that has turned sour). Gr., ὄξος, ὀξείδιον. Fr., *vinaigre*. Ger., *Essig*. It., *aceto*. Sp., *vinagre*. 1. Vinegar. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation made with vinegar. [B.]—**A. acerrimum, A. acetosum.** Old terms for distilled vinegar. [A, 344.]—**A. alcalisatum.** An old term for normal acetate of potassium.—**A. antihystericum.** Ger., *Mutteressig*. 1. An old mixture containing spirit of *convallaria maialis*, 2 oz.; vinegar of rue, 1 oz.; tincture of castoreum, 1 dr.; oil of lavender, 2 dr. [Ludovicus (B, 48).] 2. An acetous preparation of rue, elderberries, sagapenum, galbanum, peucedanum, castoreum, asafœtida, etc. [Mynsicht (B, 57).]—**A. antilyssicum.** An old acetous infusion containing chiefly southernwood, betony, and sage. [Hannemann (B, 57).]—**A. antimephiticum maravillianum.** Ger., *Pestessig*. A preparation consisting of 1 oz. of garlic juice, and 2½ oz., each, of camphor and chloride of ammonium, dissolved in 50 lbs. of vinegar. [B, 48.]—**A. antisepticum** [Fr. Cod.], **A. aromaticum** [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], **A. bezoardicum.** Fr., *vinaigre antiseptique* (ou *aromatique*, ou *des quatre voleurs*, ou *de Marseille*). Ger., *aromatischer Essig* [Ger. Ph.], *Giftessig*, *Pestessig*, *Vierräuberessig*. It., *aceto antipestilenziale* (o *aromatico*, o *profilattico*, o *bezoardico*). Syn.: *a. quatuor furum* (seu *latronum*). Thieves' vinegar, vinegar of the four thieves; so called from the story of its having been used as a preventive of the plague by four men who, under pretense of nursing and succoring the sick in the great Marseilles epidemic of 1720–1721, robbed the sick, the dying, and the dead, and themselves escaped unharmed. One of them, having been afterward captured, was pardoned on condition of his divulging the composition of the vinegar. The original formula directed that 1½ oz., each, of wormwood tops, rosemary, sage, mint, and rue, 2 oz. of dried lavender flowers, and 2 dr., each, of garlic, sweet flag, cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg be macerated for 12 days in 8 lbs. of the best vinegar. To the liquid, expressed and filtered, was added ½ oz. of camphor dissolved in alcohol. The *a. antisepticum* of the Fr. Cod. is prepared after the following formula: Wormwood tops (*Artemisia absinthium*), Roman-wormwood tops (*Artemisia pontica*), peppermint, rosemary, rue, sage, lavender flowers, each 15 parts; sweet-flag root, Ceylon cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, garlic, each, 2 parts; camphor, 4 parts; glacial acetic acid, 15 parts; white vinegar, 1,000 parts. Macerate the vegetable drugs in the vinegar, in a closed vessel, for ten days; express; add the camphor, dissolved in the acetic acid; and, after a few hours, filter. The *a. aromaticum* of the Fr. Cod. consists of a filtered mixture of 125 parts of *alcoolature vulnéraire* (*q. v.*) and 875 parts of white vinegar. The *a. aromaticum* of the Ger. Ph. is made by dissolving 1 part, each, of the oils of lavender, peppermint, rosemary, juniper, and cinnamon, and 2 parts, each, of oil of lemon and oil of cloves, in 300 parts of alcohol, and adding 480 parts of acetic acid and 1,200 parts of water. The term *a. bezoardicum* (see BEZOAR) has been applied to various preparations consisting of aromatics infused in vinegar and employed as antidotes to the plague. [A, 253, 306; B.]—**A. britannicum.** Fr., *vinaigre anglais*. 1. Malt vinegar. 2. (Fr. Cod.) a preparation consisting of 1,000 parts of glacial acetic acid, 100 parts of camphor, 2 parts, each, of oil of cinnamon and oil of cloves, and 1 part of oil of lavender. [A, 253; B.]—**A. camphoratum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *vinaigre camphré* (ou *camphoraté*), *acétolé de camphre*. Ger., *Kampheressig*. It., *aceto canforato*. Sp., *vinagre alcanforado*. Camphorated vinegar; made by powdering 25 parts of camphor, with the aid of the same quantity of glacial acetic acid, and gradually adding 950 parts of white vinegar, keeping the mixture in a tightly closed bottle until solution is complete, and then filtering. [A, 253].—**A. cardiacum.** See *A. aromaticum*.—**A. cerevisiæ.** Vinegar. [A, 316.]—**A. chalybeatum.** Ger., *Stahlessig*. Chalybeate vinegar; a solution of iron in vinegar or in acetic acid. [B.] See *Tinctura* FERRI *acetatis*.—**A. chymicorum metallicum.** An old term for a hydromel containing antimony. [A, 325.]—**A. commune.** Vinegar. [A, 316.]—**A. concentratum.** Fr., *vinaigre concentré*. Ger., *concentrirter Essig*. Concentrated vinegar, acetic acid. [B.]—**A. contra pestem.** "Vinegar against the plague"; an old preparation containing wormwood, sage, rue, and turpeth. [B, 89.] Cf. *A. antisepticum*.—**A. crudum.** Crude, or commercial, vinegar.—**A. destillatum.** Fr., *vinaigre distillé*. Ger., *destillirter Essig*. It., *aceto distillato* (o *bianco*). Sp., *vinagre destilado*. Distilled vinegar. [B.]—**A. diaphoreticum Mynsichti.** Mynsicht's diaphoretic vinegar; an old preparation made by bruising together 1 oz., each, of sarsaparilla root and *Smilax china*, 6 dr. of sassafras wood, ½ oz. of elder-flowers, 2 dr. of cassia wood, and a sufficient quantity of distilled wine vinegar. [B, 57.]—**A. emeticum.** Lémery's name for acetate of antimony. [A, 344.]—**A. empyreumaticum.** Wood vinegar. See PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.—**A. esurinum.** Syn.: *acetosa esurina*, *spiritus æruginis*. Lit., "hungry vinegar" (*esurire*, to be hungry), from its creating an appetite; an old preparation made by distilling vinegar and verdigris. [A, 325, 343, 344.]—**A. gallicum.** French, or wine, vinegar. [B.]—**A. glaciale.** Glacial acetic acid. [A, 344.]—**A. lenitivum Prævotii.** Prevost's lenitive vinegar; an old preparation containing cream of tartar and cinnamon. [B, 89.]—**A. lignorum.** Wood vinegar. See PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.—**A. lithargyrites.** Vinegar of litharge; an old preparation, consisting of a solution of subacetate of lead, made by digesting 4 oz. of litharge in a pint of the strongest vinegar, over a sand-bath, for three days, with occasional agitation. Diluted, it was used as a lotion for burns, bruises, etc., and given internally as a hæmostatic, as a preventive of impending gangrene, and to cure cancers. [A, 336, 344.]—**A. medicatum.** Fr., *vinaigre médicinal*, *acétolé*. Ger., *medicinischer Essig*, *Arzneiessig*, *Kräuteressig*. It., *aceto medicinale*, *acetoleo*. Sp., *vinagre medicinal*. A medicated vinegar.—**A. mithridaticum.** Mithridatic vinegar; an old preparation containing a great number of aromatics. [Mynsicht (B, 57).] Cf. *A. antisepticum*.—**A. mulsum.** From *mulcere*, to sweeten. A mixture of vinegar and honey. [A, 312.]—**A. mulsum dulce.** See OXYGLUCUS.—**A. myrrhatum (Mynsichti).** Vinegar with myrrh; an old aromatic vinegar containing myrrh, used as a preventive of pestilential diseases. [B, 89.]—**A. odoratum.** A perfumed vinegar, mentioned in an old Wurtemberg dispensatory. [B, 57.]—**A. philosophicum, A. philosophorum.** Gr., ὕδωρ σοφῶν. Philosophers' vinegar; an alchemical preparation distilled from honey. [A, 323.] See also AQUA *mercurialis* and LAC *virginum*.—**A. plumbicum.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**A. prophylacticum.** See *A. antisepticum*.—**A. purificatum, A. purum.** Syn.: *a. destillatum*. Purified vinegar; the *acidum aceticum dilutum* of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**A. purum concentratum.** Acetic acid.—**A. pyrolignosum.** Ger., *Holzessig*. Pyroligneous acid or wood vinegar.—**A. pyrolignosum crudum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *roher Holzessig*. Crude pyroligneous acid.—**A. pyrolignosum rectificatum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *rectificirter Holzessig*. Rectified pyroligneous acid.—**A. quatuor furum, A. quatuor latronum.** Four thieves' vinegar. See *A. antisepticum*.—**A. radicale, A. radicatum.** Fr., *vinaigre radical*. Ger., *Radikalessig*. It., *aceto radicale*. Sp., *vinagre radical*. See *Radical* VINEGAR.—**A. rhizoticum (Mynsichti).** Mynsicht's rhizotic vinegar, so called from its being made largely from roots; an old aromatic preparation used as a preventive and curative of pestilential diseases. [B, 89.]—**A. rosatum.** Fr., *vinaigre rosé*. Ger., *Rosenessig*. It., *aceto rosato*. An infusion of 1 part of red-rose petals in 12 parts of red vinegar; used in astringent injections. [A, 321.]—**A. saturni, A. saturninum.** Vinegar of lead. See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**A. scilliticum** [Fr. Cod.], **A. squilliticum.** See *A.* SCILLÆ.—**A. stillatum.** Distilled vinegar. [B.]—**A. theriacale.** A preparation containing vinegar and treacle. Mynsicht's treacle vinegar (*a. theriacale Mynsichti*) was made by digesting 1 oz. of Venice treacle; ½ oz., each, of elks' horns "spagyrically calcined," juniper berries, and seeds of *Carduus benedictus*; 2 dr., each, of vervain, scordium, and rue; 1½ dr., each, of red myrrh and citron peels; 1 dr., each, of the roots of tormentil and angelica, zedoary, and "butter bur."; ½ dr., each, of camphor, aloes-wood, and mace, in a sufficient quantity of marigold vinegar. [B, 89.]—**A. vini.** Wine vinegar.—**A. vini concentratum, A. vini radicale.** Acetic acid. [A, 344.]—**A. vomitorium Mynsichti.** Mynsicht's emetic vinegar; made from the roots of *Thapsia* and *Asarum* and the seeds of *Carthamus* and cinnamon, distilled with wine vinegar; formerly esteemed as "a sweet and gentle vomit." [B, 89.]—**A. zedoarticum Mynsichti.** Mynsicht's zedoartic vinegar; an old preparation containing zedoary; used against poisons and pestilential diseases. [B, 89.]—**Syrupus cum aceto** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de* VINAIGRE.—**Syrupus cum aceto rubi idæi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de* VINAIGRE *framboisé*. For other preparations made with vinegar, see under the drugs that figure in their titles.

ACETUREID, ACETUREIDE, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t-u^2′re-i^{2}d. See ACETYLUREA.

ACETURIC ACID, n. A^{2}s″e^{2}t-u^2′ri^{2}k. From *acetic* and *uric*. Fr., *acide acéturique*. Ger., *Acetursäure*. See *Acetyl* GLYCOCINE.

ACÉTURIDE (Fr.), n. A^3-sa-tu^6-red. Acetamide. [A, 324.]

ACETURSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^3-tse^{2}t-ur′zoi-re^2. Aceturic acid. See *Acetyl* GLYCOCINE.

ACETUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ACŒTUS.

ACETVANILLIC ACID, n. A^{2}s″e^{2}t-va^{2}n-i^{2}l′li^{2}k. From *acetic* and *vanillic*. Fr., *acide acéto-vanillique*. Ger., *Acetvanillin*. An acid produced artificially by the oxidation of aceteugenol, and capable of conversion into vanillin by treatment with caustic potash. Used as a source of vanillin. [B, 81.]

ACETYL, ACETYLE, n. A^{2}s′e^{2}t-i^{2}l. For deriv., see ACETUM and *-yl.** Fr., *acétyle*. Ger., *Acetyl*. It., *acetilo*. Syn.: *acetoyl*, *acetosyl* [Gerhardt], *acetoxyl* [Kolbe], *othyl*. A radicle (old formula, $C_4H_3O_2$; new formula, C_2H_3O), not yet isolated, but supposed to exist in acetic acid and its derivatives. Formerly the name was applied to a different radicle, C_2H_3, or C_4H_3 (old system). [B, 2.]—**A. acetate.** Acetic anhydride.—**A. chloride.** Acetic chloride.—**A. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'acétyle*. Ger., *Acetoxylhydrat*. Acetic acid. [B.]—**A. hydride.** Acetic aldehyde.—**A. isocyanide.**

Fr., *isocyanide d'acétyle.* Ger., *Acetoxylisocyanür.* Syn.: *acetic isocyanide, cyanacetyl.* A liquid, $(C_2H_3O) - N \equiv C$, boiling at 93° C. There is a polymeric form which is a crystalline solid. [B, 4.]—**A. nitrides.** See ACETAMIDE, DIACETAMIDE, and ETHYLACETAMIDE.—**A. oxide.** Acetic anhydride.—**A. picrate.** Acetic picrate, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_3O\\C_6H_2(NO_2)_3\end{matrix}\right\}O$; a yellowish-white crystalline powder. [B, 2.]—**A. sulphide, A. sulphydrate.** Acetic sulphide, thiacetic anhydride, $(C_2H_3O)_2.S$. [B, 2.]—**A. trihydrate.** Fr., *trihydrate d'acétyle.* Ger., *Acetyltrihydrat.* A liquid, $CH_3.C.(OH)_3 = C_2H_6O_3$, formed by adding water to acetic acid until the resulting liquid has a sp. gr. of 1·079.

ACETYLALDEHYD (Ger.), n. A^3-tse^{2}t-u^{6}l''a^{3}l-da-hed'. Acetic aldehyde.

ACETYLAMINE, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}n. From *acetyl* and *amine.* Fr., *acétylamine, acétosamine.* Ger., *Acetylamin.* See DIETHYLENEDIAMINE.

ACETYLAMMONIUM, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-a^{2}m-mo'ni^2-u^{3}m. From *acetyl* and *ammonium.* See AMMONIUM *aldehydate* and ALDEHYD-AMMONIA.

ACETYLAMYGDALANILIDE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-a^{2}m-i^{2}g'''da^{2}l-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d. For deriv., see ACETYL, AMYGDALIN, and ANILIDE. Fr., *acétylamygdalanilide.* Ger., *Acetylamygdalanilid.* A derivative formed from amygdalanilide by the substitution of one or more molecules of acetyl for hydroxyl. [B, 2.]

ACETYLAMYL, n A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-a^{2}m'i^{2}l. From *acetyl* and *amyl.* Fr., *acétylamyle.* Ger., *Acetylamyl.* An addition product of acetyl and amyl, $C_7H_{14}O = C_2H_3O.C_5H_{11}$. [B, 2.]

ACETYLANILINE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. From *acetyl* and *aniline.* Fr., *acétylaniline.* Ger., *Acetylanilin.* A substance of alkaline reaction, produced by the action of Dutch liquid (ethylene dichloride) on aniline at a temperature of 200° C. [B, 38.]

ACETYLANTHRAFLAVIC ACID, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-a^{2}n'''-thra^3-fla'vi^{2}k. From *acetyl* and *anthraflavic.* Fr., *acide acétyl-anthraflavique.* See DIACETOANTHRAFLAVIC ACID.

ACETYLBARBALOIN, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-ba^{3}rb'''a^{2}l-o'i^{2}n. From *acetyl* and *barbaloin.* Fr., *acétyl-barbaloïne.* Ger., *Acetylbarbaloin.* A substitution compound of acetyl and barbaloin; a curdy, yellowish-white mass, to which the following formulæ have been assigned by different analysts: $C_{16}H_{15}(C_2H_3O)_3.O_7$; $C_{17}H_{15}(C_2H_3O)_3.O_7$; and $C_{16}H_{13}(C_2H_3O)_3.O_7$.

ACETYLBIOXYDAMID (Ger.), n. A^3-tse^{2}t-u^{6}l'''be-o^{2}x-u^{6}d''-a^{3}m-ed'. Acetamide.

ACETYLCARBERINS, n. pl. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-ka^{3}rb'u^{5}r-i^{2}nz. From *acetyl* and *carberin.* Fr., *acétyl-carbérines.* Ger., *Acetylcarberine.* See CARBERINS.

ACETYLCHLORALAMMONIAS, n. pl. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-klo'''-ra^{2}l-a^{2}m-mo'ni^2-a^{3}z. From *acetyl, chloral,* and *ammonia.* Bodies formed by the substitution of 1 or 2 molecules of acetyl for hydrogen in chloralammonia (trichlorethylidene hydramine). The two following are known: *Monoacetylchloralammonia,* $C_2H_3(C_2H_3O)Cl_3ON$; *diacetylchloralammonia,* $C_2H_2(C_2H_3O)_2Cl_3ON$. [B, 2.]

ACETYLDIAMINE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-di'a^{2}m-i^{2}n. From *acetyl* and *diamine.* See ACEDIAMINE.

ACETYLDIPHENYLAMINE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-di'''fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}n. For deriv., see ACETYL, *Di-**, and PHENYLAMINE. Fr., *acétyl-diphénylamine.* Ger., *Acetyldiphenylamin.* Diphenylamine with 1 atom of its hydrogen replaced by a molecule of acetyl: $C_{14}H_{13}ON = N(C_6H_5)_2(C_2H_3O)$. It acts as a base. [B, 2.]

ACETYLE, n. A^{2}s'e^{2}t-i^{2}l. Acetyl.

ACÉTYLE (Fr.), n. A^3-sa-tel. Acetyl.

ACETYLEN (Ger.), n. A^3-tse^{2}t-i^{2}l-e^{2}n'. Acetylene.—**A'dibromür, A'dichlorür, A'diiodür, A'dijodür, A'tetrabromür, A'tetrachlorür.** See ACETYLENE *dibromide, dichloride, diiodide, tetrabromide,* and *tetrachloride.*

ACETYLENE, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t'i^{2}l-en. For deriv., see ACETYL and *-ene.** Fr., *acétylène.* Ger., *Acetylen, Aethin.* It., *acetilene.* Sp., *acetileno.* Syn.: *ethine.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, $C_2H_2 = CH \equiv CH$, and so having the same relation to the acetyl of the older writers (C_2H_3) that ethylene and methylene have to ethyl and methyl; a colorless, inflammable gas, of very disagreeable odor, which can be prepared by the direct synthesis of its elements in the electric arc. [B, 4.] It has various polymeric modifications, which are derived from it by the action of heat, such as: *diacetylene,* C_4H_4; *triacetylene,* or benzene, C_6H_6; *tetracetylene,* styrol, or cinnamene, C_8H_8; *pentacetylene,* or naphthalene hydride, $C_{10}H_{10}$; and *enneacetylene,* or retene, $C_{18}H_{18}$. [B, 2.]—**A. bromides.** These include the *dibromide,* the *tetrabromide,* and the *hydrobromide,* $C_2H_2.HBr$ (all of which are addition products); and one substitution product, *bromacetylene,* C_2HBr, with its dibromide, $C_2HBr.Br_2$. [B, 2.]—**A. bromiodide.** See *A. iodides.*—**A. chlorides.** These are the *dichloride,* $C_2H_2.Cl_2$; the *chlorinated dichloride,* $C_2HCl.Cl_2$; and the *tetrachloride,* $C_2H_2.Cl_4$. [B, 2.]—**A. dibromide.** Fr., *dibromure d'acétylène.* Ger., *Acetylendibromür.* A liquid having the constitution $CHBr = CHBr = C_2H_2Br_2$. [B, 4.]—**A. dichloride.** Fr., *dichlorure d'acétylène.* Ger., *Acetylendichlorür.* A colorless liquid, $CHCl = CHCl = C_2H_2Cl_2$, isomeric, and apparently identical, with dichlorethylene. [B, 4.]—**A. dihydriodide.** See *A. iodides.*—**A. diiodide.** Fr., *diiodure d'acétylène.* Ger., *Acetylendiiodür.* A crystalline solid, $CHI = CHI = C_2H_2I_2$. [B, 4.]—**A. iodides.** They include the *diiodide*; the *monohydriodide,* $C_2H_2.HI$; and the *dihydriodide,* $C_2H_2.(HI)_2$ (addition products); and the following substitution products: *iodoacetylene,* C_2HI; *diiodoacetylene,* $C_4H_2I_2$, the *tetraiodide,* $C_4H_2I_4 = C_2H_2.C_2I_4$, or $(C_4H_2I_2)I_2$; and the *bromiodide,* $C_4Br_3I_3 = (C_4Br_2I_2)IBr$, formed from the tetraiodide by substituting 2 atoms of bromine for 2 of hydrogen, and 1 of bromine for 1 of iodine. [B.]—**A.-hæmoglobin.** See under HÆMOGLOBIN.—**A. hydrobromide.** See *A. bromides.*—**A. monohydriodide.** See *A. iodides.*—**A. series.** See ALKYLIDENE *series.*—**A. tetrabromide.** Fr., *tétrabromure d'acétylène.* Ger., *Acetylentetrabromür.* A liquid having the constitution $CHBr_2 = CHBr_2 = C_2H_2Br_4$. [B, 4.]—**A. tetrachloride.** Fr., *tétrachlorure d'acétylène.* Ger., *Acetylentetrachlorür.* A colorless liquid, $CHCl_2 = CHCl_2 = C_2H_2Cl_4$, isomeric, and apparently identical, with dichlorethylene dichloride. [B, 4]—**A. tetraiodide.** Fr., *tétraiodure d'acétylène.* Ger., *Acetylentetraiodür.* See *A. iodides.*—**Chlorinated a. dichloride.** See *A. chlorides.*

ACETYLENETRIPHENYLTRIAMINE, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t''i^{2}l-en-tri-fe^{2}n'''i^{2}l-tri'a^{2}m-i^{2}n. For deriv., see ACETYLENE, *Tri-**, PHENYL, and AMINE. Fr., *acétylènetriphénytriamine.* Ger., *Acetylentriphenyltriamin.* A crystalline body, $NC_6H_5 < \begin{matrix}CH - N(C_6H_5)H\\CH - N(C_6H_5)H\end{matrix}$, having the constitution of a triple molecule of ammonia in which 3 molecules of phenyl and 1 molecule of acetylene replace 7 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

ACETYLFLAVENOL, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-fla've^{2}n-o^{2}l. From *acetyl* and *flavenol.* Fr., *acétylflavénol.* Ger., *Acetylflavenol.* A substitution compound of flavenol in which a molecule of acetyl (CH_3CO) replaces an atom of hydrogen: $C_{17}H_{15}NO_2 = C_9H_5.C_6H_4O(CH_3CO).CH_3.N$. It forms long acicular crystals, melting at 128° C. [B, 79.]

ACETYLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}t-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. An old term for diethylenediamine (acetylamine). [B, 7.]

ACETYLIAC, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t-i^{2}l'i^2-a^{2}k. Fr., *acétyliaque.* A name given by Cloëz to a base which he obtained by the action of ammonia on ethylene dibromide, and to which he assigned the formula $N(C_2H_3)H_2$, i. e., that of ammonia with 1 atom of hydrogen replaced by acetyl (C_2H_3); probably the same as diethylene diamine or its hydrate. [B, 3.]

ACETYLIDE, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t'i^{2}l-i^{2}d. From *acetylene.* Fr., *acétylure.* Ger., *Acetylid.* 1. A substitution compound of a metal with acetylene. Most of the a's are explosive when brought into contact with water. [B, 3.] 2. A name applied by Tommasi and Quesneville to a body having the constitution $C_{10}H_{18}O_4 = C_2H_3O(C_2H_2)_3O - C_2H_3O.(C_2H_2)_3O$. [B, 2.]

ACETYLITE, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t'i^{2}l-it. Fr., *acétylite.* Ger., *Acetylit, aldehydsaures Salz.* A salt of acetylous acid. [B, 2.]

ACETYLMETHYL, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-me^{2}th'i^{2}l. From *acetyl* and *methyl.* Fr., *acétylméthyle.* Ger., *Acetylmethyl.* See ACETONE.

ACETYLNAPHTHALIN, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-na^{2}p(na^{2}f)'tha^{2}l-i^{2}n. From *acetyl* and *naphthalin.* Fr., *acétylnaphthaline.* Ger., *Acetylnaphthalin.* See ACENAPHTHENE.

ACETYLONAPHTHALENE, n. A^{2}s-et''i^{2}l-o-na^{2}p(na^{2}f)'tha^{2}l-en. From *acetyl* and *naphthalene.* Fr., *acétylonaphthalène.* Ger., *Acetylonaphthalen.* See ACENAPHTHENE.

ACETYLOUS ACID, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}t'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. From *acetyl.* Fr., *acide acétyleux.* Ger., *Aldehydsäure.* Syn.: *aldehydic* (or *etheric,* or *lampic*) *acid.* An acid supposed to be produced by the slow combustion of ether or of alcohol, or, under certain circumstances, by the oxidation of aldehyde. It has also been thought to be a mere mixture of aldehyde and acetic acid. [B, 2.]

ACETYLOXAMETHANE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-o^{2}x'''a^3-me^{2}th-an'. From *acetyl* and *oxamethane.* Fr., *acétyl-oxaméthane.* Ger., *Acetyloxamethan.* See OXAMETHANE.

ACETYLOXYD (Ger.), n. A^3-tse^{2}t-u^{6}l-o^{2}x'u^{6}d. Anhydrous acetic acid.—**A'hydrat.** Acetic acid. [B.]

ACETYLPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. From *acetyl* and *phosphoric.* Fr., *acide acétyl-phosphorique.* Ger., *Acetylphosphorsäure.* Syn.: *aceto-phosphoric acid.* A monobasic acid, $PO(O.C_2H_3O)_2.OH = C_4H_7PO_6$; being phosphoric acid in which 2 molecules of acetyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 38.]

ACETYLPIPERIDINE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-pi-pe^2'ri^{2}d-en. From *acetyl* and *piperidine.* Fr., *acétyl-pipéridine.* Ger., *Acetylpiperidin.* An artificial alkaloid, $C_5H_5N.H_5(CH_3CO) = C_7H_{13}NO$ = piperidine in which a molecule of acetyl (CH_3CO) replaces an atom of hydrogen; a liquid boiling at 224° C. [B, 79.]

ACETYLPYROPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-pi'''-ro-fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^{2}k. From *acetyl* and *pyrophosphoric.* Fr., *acide acétyl-pyrophosphorique.* Ger., *Acetylpyrophosphorsäure.* Syn.: *acetopyrophosphoric acid.* A tribasic acid $(C_2H_3O_2).(OH)_3P_2.O_3 = C_2H_6P_2O_8$, derived from pyrophosphoric acid by the replacement of hydroxyl by the radicle of acetic acid. [B, 4.]

ACETYLPYRROL, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-pi^{2}r'ro^{2}l. From *acetyl* and *pyrrol.* Fr., *acetyl-pyrrol.* Ger., *Acetylpyrrol.* A liquid, of peculiar odor, $C_6H_7NO = C_4H_4.N(C_2H_3O)$; being pyrrol with 1 atom of its hydrogen (the one which is directly combined with the nitrogen) replaced by acetyl. [B, 3.] See also PSEUDOACETYLPYRROL.

ACETYLSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^3'tse^{2}t-u^{6}l-zoi-re^2. Acetic acid. [B.]

ACETYLSCHWEFELHARNSTOFF (Ger.), n. A^3''tse^{2}t-u^{6}l-shwa'''fe^{2}l-ha^{3}rn'sto^{2}f. Acetylthiourea.

ACETYLSULPHUREA, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-su^{3}lf-u^2-re'a^3. From *acetyl, sulphur,* and *urea.* Fr., *acétyl-sulfurée.* Ger., *Acetylschwefelharnstoff.* See ACETYLTHIOUREA.

ACETYLTETRAHYDROQUINOLINE, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-il-te^{2}t'''-ra^3-hi''''dro-kwi^{2}n'o-len. From *acetyl* and *tetrahydroquinoline.* Fr., *acétyl-tétrahydroquinoléine.* Ger., *Acetyltetrahydrochinolin.* A colorless liquid, boiling at 295° C., having the constitution of tetrahydroquinoline in which 1 of the added hydrogen atoms is replaced by a molecule of acetyl: $C_9H_7N.H_3(CH_3CO) = C_{11}H_{13}NO$. [B, 79.]

ACETYLTHIOUREA, n. A^{2}s''e^{2}t-i^{2}l-thi'''o-u^2-re'a^3. From *acetyl* and *thiourea.* Fr., *acétyl-thio-urée.* Ger., *Acetoxylthioharnstoff.* Syn.: *acetylsulphurea.* A body occurring in the form

of prismatic crystals, consisting of thiourea (sulphurea) in which a molecule of acetyl replaces an atom of hydrogen: $CSN_2H_3(C_2H_3O) = C_3H_6N_2SO$. [B.]

ACETYLTRIETHYL ETHER, n. A^{2}s″e^{2}t-i^{2}l-tri‴e^{2}th′i^{2}l. From *acetyl* and *triethyl*. Fr., *éther acétyl-triéthylique*. Ger., *Acetyltriäthyläther*. See ETHYL *orthoacetate*.

ACÉTYLURE (Fr.), n. A^3-sa-ti^{2}l-u^{6}r. An acetylide. [B.]

ACETYLUREA, n. A^{2}s″e^{2}t-i^{2}l-u^2-re′a^3. From *acetyl* and *urea*. Fr., *acétylurée*. Ger., *Acetoxylharnstoff*. A body occurring in the form of acicular crystals, consisting of urea in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by a molecule of acetyl: $CON_2H_3\text{-}(C_2H_3O) = C_3O_2N_2H_6$. [B, 4.]

ACETYLURETHANE, n. A^{2}s″e^{2}t-i^{2}l-u^2-re^{2}th-an′. From *acetyl* and *urethane*. Fr., *acétyl-uréthane*. Ger., *Acetylurethan*. See URETHANE.

ACETYLWASSERSTOFF (Ger.), n. A^3″tse^{2}t-i^{2}l-va^{3}s′se^{2}r-sto^{3}f. Aldehyde.

ACETYLZANALOIN, n. A^{2}s″e^{2}t-i^{2}l-za^{2}n‴a^{2}l-o′i^{2}n. From *acetyl* and *zanaloin*. Fr., *acétyl-zanaloïne*. Ger., *Acetylzanaloin*. A substitution compound of acetyl and zanaloin; a yellow, amorphous mass having the formula (according to one view of the constitution of zanaloin) $C_{16}H_{16}.(C_2H_3O)_3.O_7$. [B, 2.]

ACEYTE (Sp.), n. A^3-tha′e-ta. See ACEITE.

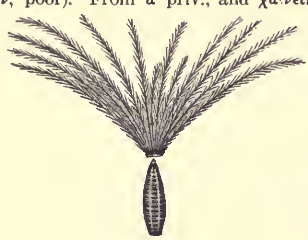
ACHACANA (Sp.), n. A^3-cha^3-ka^3′na^3. A local name for one or more species of cactus of the genus *Cereus* [De Candolle], the root (or, according to some authors, the fruit) of which is eaten in Peru. [A, 321, 348.]

ACHÆMENIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-e′(a^3′e^2)-me^{2}n-i^{2}s. Gr., ἀχαιμενίς. Gen., *achæmen′idos* (*-dis*). A fabulous plant of the ancients, the same as the ἱπποφοβάς (meaning fear of horses); regarded by Fée as a variety of *Euphorbia*, or else as a solanaceous plant. [A, 311, 312; Waring (A, 316).]

ACHÆNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-e′(a^3′e^2)-na^3. See ACHÆNIUM.

ACHÆNE, n. A^3-ken′. See ACHÆNIUM.

ACHÆNIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-e′(a^3′e^2)-ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Written also *achenium* (on the theory of its being derived from ἀχήν, poor). From α priv., and χαίνειν, to gape. [A, 347.] Fr.,



a b

achaine, *achène*, *akène*. Ger., *Achene*. It., *acheno*. In botany, an achene; a fruit consisting of a dry, indehiscent pericarp separated from the single seed which it contains. [B.] In the cut, *a* shows an a. with one ovary, and *b* one with several ovaries. [A, 304.]

ACHAHI, n. See ACAHI.

ACHAINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-a(a^3)′i^{2}n-a^3. See ACHÆNIUM.

ACHAINE (Fr.), n. A^3-ke^{2}n. An achænium.—**A. aigretté.** One surmounted by an aigrette (*q. v.*).

ACHAINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-a(a^3)′i^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ACHÆNIUM.

ACHALYBÆMIA, ACHALYBHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k-(a^{3}ch^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-e′(a^3′e^2)-mi^2-a^3, -he′(ha^3′e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From α priv., χάλυψ, steel, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *achalybhémie*. It., *acalibemia*. Piorry's term for a deficiency of iron in the blood. [A, 250.]

ACHÆNOCARP, n. A^{2}k-e^{2}n′o-ka^{3}rp. From α priv., χαίνειν, to gape, and καρπός, a fruit. An achænium. [Gray, B, 39.]

ACHAMELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-a^3-me^{2}l′la^3. See ACMELLA.

ACHANACA, n. An African name for a plant the leaves and fruit of which are used by the natives of the kingdom of Mély as a sudorific in the treatment of venereal diseases. [Lémery (A, 344).]

ACHAOVAN, n. Written also *achoavan*. The Egyptian name of a plant, supposed to be a species of *Matricaria*, used in the treatment of jaundice. [A, 321.]—**A.-Abiat.** The name under which Prosper Alpinus speaks of a plant which grows about Cairo, used by the Egyptians in diseases of women; supposed to be the *Senecio cineraria* [De Candolle] (*Cineraria maritima* [Linnæus]). [A, 321.]

ACHAR, n. Written also *atchar*, *attchar*, *atsiaar*, *aichar*, *achard*, and *atschi*. Ger., *indischer Pökel*. A Malay name applied in India to a condiment made of various plants with vinegar, capsicum, and other aromatics. [A, 323.] In Europe the term is applied to various sorts of pickles. [A, 344.]

ACHARD, n. See ACHAR.

ACHARISTON, ACHARISTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-a^3-ri^{2}s′to^{2}n, -tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Neut. of adj. *acharistos* (*medicamentum* understood). Gr., (φάρμακον) ἀχάριστον (ἀχάριστος, thankless). In Galen's time, a certain antidote of very speedy action; in the middle ages, a medicine that cured so promptly as to be unprofitable to the physician—hence a thankless drug. [A, 322.]

ACHASCOPHYTE, n. A^{2}k-a^{2}s′ko-fit. From α priv., χάσκειν, to gape, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *achascophyte*. A plant of which the fruit is indehiscent. [Necker (A, 316).]

ACHATES (Lat.), n. m. and f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-a(a^3)′tez(tas). Gr., ἀχάτης. The agate (so called from its having been first found in the Sicilian river of that name); anciently esteemed as an antidote to poisons, especially that of the viper. [A, 325, 348.]

ACHATINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i(e)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Agate-like. See FAVUS *a.* [G.]

ACHATIUSQUELLE, ACHAZBAD, ACHAZQUELLE (Ger.), n's. A^3-ch^{2}a^{3}t′i^2-us-kwe^{2}l″le^2, a^3-ch^{2}a^{3}tz′ba^{3}d, -kwe^{2}l″le^2. St. Achatius's spring, in the town of Wasserburg, in Upper Bavaria; an earthy-alkaline spring. [A, 305.]

ACHE, v. intr. Ak. A.-S., *acan*. Gr., ἀχεῖν. Fr., *avoir mal*, *souffrir*. Ger., *schmerzen*. It., *dolere*. Sp., *doler*. To be affected with pain, especially steady pain (generally said of a part rather than of the individual).

ACHE, n. Ak. A.-S., *ace*, *æce*, *ece*. [A, 302.] Gr., ἄχος. Lat., *dolor*. Fr., *mal*. Ger., *Schmerz*. It., *male*. Sp., *dolor*, *mal*. (All these equivalents apply only to the 1st def.) 1. Pain, especially steady pain. 2. An old name for parsley. See PETROSELINUM.

ACHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}sh. The genus *Apium*, also several medicinal plants of that and other genera.—**A. céleri.** Celery (*Apium dulce*). [A. Richard (A, 331).]—**A. d'eau.** See SIUM *angustifolium*.—**A. de montagne.** See *A. des montagnes*.—**A. des chiens.** See ÆTHUSA *cynapium*.—**A. des marais.** Wild celery. See APIUM *graveolens*.—**A. des montagnes.** Lovage. See LEVISTICUM *officinale*.—**A. odorante.** *A des marais*.—**A.-persil.** Parsley. See PETROSELINUM.—**A. vulgaire.** A. des marais.

ACHEBONE, n. Ach′bo^{3}n. The hip-bone. [Wright (A, 258).] See *Os innominatum*.

ACHEEN (Hind.), n. See ACHIE-PATCHIE-ELLEY.

ACHEILARY, adj. A^{2}k-i′la^2-ri^2. From α priv., and χεῖλος, a lip. Lacking the lip of the corolla (said of certain orchids). [B, 39.]

ACHEILIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i′(e^2′i^2)-li^2-a^3. Fr., *achéilie*, *achilie*. Ger., *Achilie*, *Lippenmangel*. Syn.: *labiorum defectus*. A deformity consisting in partial or complete absence of the lips.

ACHEILOUS, adj. A^{2}k-i′lu^{3}s. Gr., ἄχειλος. Lat., *acheilus*. Affected with acheilia (*q. v.*).

ACHEILUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i′(e^2′i^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Acheilous; as a n., an acheilous individual.

ACHEIR (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′ir(e^2-i^{2}r). Gr., ἄχειρ (from α priv., and χείρ, the hand). Fr., *achéire*. Syn.: *demanus*. 1. Acheirous. 2. (In ichthyology) destitute of pectoral fins. [A, 322.]

ACHEIRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i′(e^2′i^2)-ri^2-a^3. Gr., ἀχειρία. Fr., *achéirie*. Ger., *Handlosigkeit*. Congenital absence of the hands.

ACHEIROUS, adj. A^{2}k-i′ru^{3}s. Gr., ἄχειρος. Lat., *achirus*. Affected with acheiria (*q. v.*).

ACHEL (Ger.), n. A^3′ch^{2}e^{2}l. A leech. [A, 315.]

ACHELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-e(a)′li^{2}a^3. See ACHEILIA.

ACHENA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-e(a)′na^3. See ACHÆNIUM.

ACHENE, n. A^{2}k-en′. Fr., *achène*. Ger., *Achene*. See ACHÆNIUM.

ACHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-e(a)′ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ACHÆNIUM.

ACHENODIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}n(an)-o′di^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *achénode*. Ger., *Schalenfruchtkranz*. A fruit (like the strawberry) bearing several achænia arranged on a single surface. [B.]

ACHENUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-e(a)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See ACHÆNIUM.

ACHEROIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-e^2-ro′i^{2}s. Gen., *achero′idis*. Gr., ἀχερωΐς (from Ἀχέρων, "because from its pale color it was thought to have been brought from the shades by Hercules"). [A, 311.] An old name for the white poplar. [A, 348.]

ACHÈVEMENT (Fr.), n. A^3-she^{2}v-ma^{3}n^2. An elaboration (as of a secretion). [A, 101.]

ACHIA, ACHIAR, n's. See ACHAR.

ACHICOLUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}k′o-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). The sweating-room of an ancient bath. [A, 343.]

ACHIDO-PEIRASTICA (Lat.), n. f. See ACIDO-PEIRASTICA.

ACHIE-PATCHIE-ELLEY, n. According to Ainslie, a Hindu term for the green leaves of the *Acheen* (the botanical name of which is not given), which have an agreeable, somewhat astringent taste, like black tea; used in infusion by the Indian physicians as a stomachic or laxative. [A. 344.]

ACHILAIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l-a(a^3)′i^{2}s. See ACHILLEIS.

ACHILIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i(e)′li^{2}a^3. See ACHEILIA.

ACHILLÆA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l-le′(la^3′e^2)-a^3. See ACHILLEA.

ACHILLEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l-le(la)′a^3. Gr., ἀχίλλεια (Achilles having been fabled to have first made use of the plant). Fr., *achillée*. Ger., *Achillenkraut*, *Schafgarbe*, *Grinsing*. A Linnæan genus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*, suborder *Tubulifloræ*, tribe *Senecionidæ*. [B, 34.] Several of the species contain tannin and an aromatic essential oil. [A, 321.]—**A. ageratum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *achillée visqueuse*, *eupatoire de Mésué*. [A, 328.] Ger., *Agerat*, *Leberbalsam*. It., *erba bacaja* (o *giulia*). [A, 316.] Sweet maudlin, maudlin tansy; formerly used for constipation, intestinal worms, and atonic dyspepsia. [A, 305.]—**A. ambigua** [Boissier]. See *A. millefolium*.—**A. atrata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *achillée* (ou *millefeuille*) *noire*. Ger., *schwärzliche Schafgarbe*. A species found on the Alps, where it is used in pneumonia and diarrhœa. [A, 321.] From this and *A. nana* an essence (*esprit*, ou *liqueur*, *d'iva*) is distilled in the Engadine, much esteemed for its aromatic, musk-like odor. [O. Reveil (A, 328).]—**A.**

Clavenæ. A species mistaken by Nic. Clavena for a species of *Artemisia*; employed by him in the form of an electuary (much vaunted in his book, "Historia de absintheo umbellifero," published in 1609). [O. Reveil (A, 328).]—**A. falcata** [Linnæus]. A sickle-leaved Levant species, the leaves of which are said to be much used in the East for hypochondriasis. [A, 248; O. Reveil (A, 328).]—**A. foliis pinnatis.** An old pharmaceutical name for the *Artemisia glacialis.* [A, 341.]—**A. herba-rota** [Allioni]. A small plant, growing on high mountains in Southern Europe; esteemed as a vulnerary, and used in making Falltrank. Its essential oil is employed as a sudorific and emmenagogue. [A, 344.]—**A. iva.** See *A. moschata.*—**A. lanata** [Lamarck]. See *A. nana.*—**A. lutea.** See *A. ageratum.*—**A. macrophylla** [Linnæus]. A large-leaved Italian species, used in making Falltrank. [A, 248, 321.]—**A. magna.** A term applied both to *A. millefolium* and to some other species. [B, 63.]—**A. millefolium** [Linnæus]. Fr., *mille-feuille, herbe aux charpentiers* (ou *à la coupure*). Ger., *gemeine Schafgarbe.* It., *millefoglio.* Sp., *milenrama, yerba de San Juan* [A, 316], *ciento en same.* Syn.: *A. ambigua, A. ossica, A. magna.* Milfoil, yarrow, nose-bleed, bastard pellitory, the achillea of the U. S. Ph. (1870); a species growing in Europe and northern America, attaining a height of about a foot, and surmounted by white or rose-colored flowers arranged in a corymb. It contains achillein and achilleic acid. [B, 5, 34, 63.] It is a mild aromatic bitter tonic, astringent, and antispasmodic; it is a constituent of the *eau vulnéraire*, and has been used for hæmorrhages and other discharges, also for flatulence, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and malarial fevers. It is given in extract or infusion, and in the form of the oil; a distilled water and a tincture were formerly used. It is one of the constituents of Falltrank (*thés suisses*). [A, 316, 321; O. Reveil (A, 328).]—**A. moschata** [Jacquin]. Fr., *genipi blanc* (ou *iva*, ou *musqué*), *achillée musquée.* Ger., *Moschusschafgarbe, wahres Genipkraut.* Syn.: *A. iva.* A species growing on the continent of Europe. It contains ivaol (the essential constituent of *esprit*, or *liqueur, d'iva*) and moschatin. [B, 5.] In Switzerland, where it is known as *forest lady's herb*, it is used as a stomachic tonic. [A, 316.]—**A. myriophyllum.** See *A. millefolium.*—**A. nana** [Linnæus]. Fr., *genipi bâtard.* Ger., *falsches Genipkraut.* Syn.: *A. lanata, Ptarmica nana* [De Candolle]. An Italian species, used in making Falltrank. [A, 321.]—**A. nobilis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *mille-feuille noble.* A species found in France and Germany; used as a substitute for *A. millefolium.* [A, 305; O. Reveil (A, 328).]—**A. odorata** [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to Spain; used in making Falltrank. [A, 248, 321.]—**A. ossica** [C. Koch]. See *A. millefolium.*—**A. ptarmica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ptarmique, herbe à eternuer, bouton d'argent.* Ger., *Niesekraut, Nieswurz, weisser Dorant, Bertram-Schafgarbe, deutscher Bertram, wildes Bertramkraut.* It., *erba da sternutare.* [A, 259.] Syn.: *Ptarmica vulgaris* [De Candolle]. Sneezewort; a plant about 15 inches high, surmounted by a corymb of white flowers, found in the northern part of the United States, in Canada, in northern and central Europe, and in northern Asia. The powdered leaves cause sneezing when inhaled, and have been used as a sialagogue. [A. 321; B, 19, 34, 63.]—**A. setacea.** A species indigenous to Hungary; mildly stimulant and tonic. [A, 248, 316.]—**A. viscosa.** See *A. ageratum.*


ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM. [A, 257.]


ACHILLEA PTARMICA. [A, 248.]

ACHILLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l-le(la)′e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *achillées.* A name given by Jussieu to a group of plants of his family *Corymbiferæ.* [A, 345.]

ACHILLEAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l-le(la)′a^{2}s(a^{3}s). See ACHILLEIS.

ACHILLEATE, n. A^{2}k-i^{2}l-le′at. Fr., *achilléate.* A salt of achilleic acid. [A, 306.]

ACHILLÉE (Fr.), n. A^3-kel-la. The genus *Achillea.*—**A. musquée.** *Achillea moschata.*—**A. noire.** *Achillea atrata.*—**A. visqueuse.** *Achillea ageratum.*

ACHILLEIC ACID, n. A^{2}k-i^{2}l-le′i^{2}k. From *achillea.* Fr., *acide achilléique.* Ger., *Achilleinsäure.* It., *acido achilleico.* An acid obtained from milfoil (*Achillea millefolium*), probably identical with aconitic acid. [B, 5.]

ACHILLEIN, n. A^{2}k-i^{2}l-le′i^{2}n. Lat., *achilleinum.* Fr., *achilléine.* Ger., *Achillein.* It., *achilleina.* 1. A brownish-red, amorphous, bitter glucoside, $C_{20}H_{38}N_2O_{15}$, by some called an alkaloid, obtained from *Achillea millefolium* and *Achillea moschata*, soluble in water, but insoluble in ether; used by the Italians in intermittent fever. [A, 321; B, 5, 49.] 2. A name given by Zanoni to a hydro-alcoholic extract, of complex composition (probably impure a.), obtained by him from the same plant; a resinous mass, brownish-yellow, very bitter, hygroscopic, soluble in boiling alcohol and in water, but insoluble in ether (except with the aid of acetic acid). [O. Reveil (A, 328).]

ACHILLEINE, n. See ACHILLEIN.

ACHILLEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^3-ch^{2}i^{2}l-la-en′zoi″re^2. Achilleic acid.

ACHILLEINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l-le(le^2)-i(e)′nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). Achillein.

ACHILLEION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l-li′(le^2′i^2)-o^{2}n. See ACHILLEUM.

ACHILLEIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l-le(la)′i^{2}s. Gen., *achille′idis.* Gr., ἀχίλλητις. A variety of barley, the decoction of which was used by the ancients in fevers and jaundice. [A, 344, 348.]

ACHILLEIUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l-li′(le^2′i^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The tendo Achillis. [Quincy (A, 316).]

ACHILLENKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^3-ch^{2}i^{2}l′le^{2}n-kra^3-ut. See ACHILLEA.

ACHILLÉOÏDE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ki^{2}l-la-o-ed. Resembling the *Achillea.* [A, 306.]

ACHILLEOS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l-le(la)′o^{2}s. Gen., *achille′i.* Gr., ἀχίλλειος. See ACHILLEA.

ACHILLESFLECHSE (Ger.), n. A^3-ch^{2}i^{2}l′le^{2}s-fle^{2}ch^2″ze^2. The tendo Achillis. [A, 320.]

ACHILLESQUELLE (Ger.), n. A^3-ch^{2}i^{2}l′le^{2}s-kwe^{2}l″le^2. A mineral spring at Freienwald, in the valley of the Oder; poor in solid constituents, but rich in carbon dioxide. [A, 305.]

ACHILLESSEHNE (Ger.), n. A^3-ch^{2}i^{2}l′le^{2}s-za″ne^2. See TENDO *Achillis.*

ACHILLES TENDON, n. See TENDO *Achillis.*

ACHILLETIN, n. A^{2}k-i^{2}l′le^{2}t-i^{2}n. From *achillea.* Fr., *achillétine.* Ger., *Achilletin.* An aromatic substance, $C_{11}H_{17}NO_4$, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on achillein. [B, 81.]

ACHILLEUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l-le(la)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀχίλλειον. 1. An old term for a cancerous or any inveterate ulcer of the skin. [A, 322.] 2. A soft and compact sort of sponge, used for wiping wounds, etc. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ACHILLEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l-le(la)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ACHILLEA.

ACHILOUS, adj. A^{2}k-i′lu^{3}s. See ACHEILOUS.

ACHILUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i(e)′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ἄχιλος (from α priv. [1st def.], or intens. [2d def.], and χιλός, green fodder), ἄχειλος (3d def.). 1. Lacking in nourishment or in juice. 2. Abundantly nourished. 3. Destitute of lips (see ACHEILUS). [A, 322.]

ACHIMADIUM, n. See ACHMADIUM.

ACHIMAN (Ar.), n. See ACHMADIUM.

ACHIMBASSI, n. Written also *Hakim-Bachi.* The title of a magistrate in Grand Cairo, who gives licenses to practise medicine. [A, 348.]

ACHIOTE, n. A′chi^2-ot. From *achiotl*, the Mexican name of the *Bixa orellana.* Annotto. [Hernandez (A, 344).]

ACHIOTL, n. See ACHIOTE.

ACHIR (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′u^{5}r(er). See ACHEIR.

ACHIRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i(e)′ra^3. A Latinized form of *achiras* (*q. v.*). The *Canna achiras.*

ACHIRAS (Sp.), n. A^3-che′ra^{3}s. The Peruvian name of a species of *Canna* (probably the *Canna edulis*), the tubers of which contain an abundance of a very nutritious fæcula resembling arrowroot, termed by the French *tous-les-mois.* [A, 321, 328.]

ACHIRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i(e)′ri^2-a^3. See ACHEIRIA.

ACHIROUS, adj. A^{2}k-i′ru^{3}s. See ACHEIROUS.

ACHIRUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i(e)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See ACHEIR.

ACHITOLUM, ACHITOLUS (Lat.), n's. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}t′o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ACHICOLUM.

ACHLAMYDATE, adj. A^{2}k-la^{2}m′i^{2}d-at. From α priv., and χλαμύς, a cloak. In zoology, destitute of a mantle (said of molluscs). [A, 349; B.] See MANTLE.

ACHLAMYDEOUS, adj. A^{2}k-la^{2}m-i^{2}d′e-u^{3}s. For deriv., see ACHLAMYDATE. Fr., *achlamyde.* Ger., *nackt, bloss, kelchlos.* In botany, uncovered. devoid of calyx and corolla. [A, 315; B.]

ACHLAMYDOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-la^{2}m-(la^{3}m)″i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-o(o^2)-spo(spo^2)′re(re^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From α priv., χλαμύς, a cloak, and σπορά, a seed. In Bentley and Hooker's classification of the *Dicotyledones*, the sixth series of the *Monochlamydeæ* (*Apetalæ*), comprising the orders *Loranthaceæ, Santalaceæ*, and *Balanophoreæ.* [B, 42.] The plants belonging to these orders are mostly parasitic, and are distinguished by the ovules being usually devoid of integuments. This series corresponds to the cohort *Santales* of other systems of classification. [B, 75.]

ACHLIE (Fr.), n. A^3-kle. See ACHLYA.

ACHLIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′li^{2}s. See ACHLYS.

ACHLYA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′li^2(lu^6)-a^3. Perhaps from ἀχλύς, mist, gloom, darkness. Fr., *achlie.* A genus of *Fungi* (*Oosporeæ*) established by Nees von Esenbeck, belonging to the order *Saprolegniaceæ.* [B, 54, 75.]—**A. Braunii** [Reinsch]. A species probably identical with *Aplanes Braunii.* [B, 54.]

ACHLYS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′li^{2}s(lu^{6}s). For deriv., see ACHLYA. Fr., *achlys, brouillard.* Ger., *Nebel.* It., *nebbia.* Sp., *niebla.* An old term for cloudiness or opacity of the cornea. [F.]

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^6**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

ACHMADIUM, n. A corruption of the Arabic *achman*, or *achiman*, a name for antimony. [A, 325.]

ACHMAN (Ar.), n. See ACHMADIUM.

ACHMELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-me^{2}l′la^3. See ACMELLA.

ACHNANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-na^{2}n(na^{3}n)′the-(the^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A section of diatomaceous plants.

ACHNE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′ne(na). Gr., ἄχνη, anything shaved off or standing on the surface. [A, 311.] Fr., *charpie râpée* (1st def.). Ger., *weiche geschabte Scharpie* (1st def.). Syn.: *lintei ramentum* (1st def.), *sordes oculi* (2d def.), *spuma* (3d def.). 1. Fine scraped lint. 2. Flocculent mucus on the eye. 3. Froth. 4. Frothy sputum. [A, 305, 320, 325; Hippocrates (A, 343).]

ACHOAVA, ACHOAVAN, n's. See ACHAOVAN.

ACHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-o(o^2)′li^2-a^3 Gr., ἀχολια (from α priv., and χολή, bile). Fr., *acholie*. Ger., *Acholie*. 1. A decided deficiency or complete lack of the secretion of bile; also the effects produced thereby. See CHOLÆMIA. 2. Any condition in which the escape of bile into the small intestine is obstructed. 3. Asiatic cholera; so called in Russia in 1832, on account of the absence of bile from the evacuations. 4. A gentle, non-choleric temperament. [A, 322.]—**Pigmentary a.** Fr., *acholie pigmentaire* [Hanot]. Ger., *pigmentäre Acholie*. Apparent a. due to a deficiency of pigment in the bile; the fæces are decolorized, but there is no jaundice. [V. Hanot, "Arch. gén. de méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 12.]

ACHOLIC, adj. A^{2}k-o^{2}l′i^{2}k. Gr., ἄχολος (from α priv., and χολή, bile). Lat., *acholus*. 1. Lacking in bile; affected with acholia. [A, 311, 322.] 2. Due to acholia. [Ploucquet (A, 322).] 3. Curative of jaundice. [A, 322.]

ACHOLOUS, adj. A^{2}k′o-lu^{3}s. See ACHOLIC (1st def.).

ACHOLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′o(o^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Acholic.

ACHOR (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)′ko^{2}r(ch^{2}or). Gr., ἄχωρ, scurf, dandruff. Fr., *achores*, *teigne muqueuse* [Alibert]. Ger., *Achor*, *Kopfgrind*. It., *acore*. Syn.: *tinea*, *tinea muciflua* [Alibert], *sordes capitis*. 1. An old term for a small, yellowish, acuminate pustule, usually perforated by a hair and situated on the scalp or the face. 2. A pustular eruption of the same parts; crusta lactea. [G.] Cf. PSYDRACIUM and PHLYZACIUM.—**A. barbatus** [G, 10]. See SYCOSIS.—**A'es capitis** [G, 11]. See SCABIES *capitis*.—**A. favosus** [G, 10]. See FAVUS.—**A. granulatus** [G, 10]. Syn.: *impetigo a. granulatus* [Fuchs], *tinea granulata*. One that dries into a crust having a granular appearance. [G.]—**A. in facie.** Fr., *achores*, *teigne muqueuse* [Alibert]. An old term for an incrusted eczema of the face. [G.]—**A. lactuminosus** [G, 7], **A. larvalis** [Schönlein], **A. larvatus** [G, 10]. Syn.: *impetigo faciei lactea* [Fuchs]. See *A. in facie*.—**A. mucifluus** [G, 10]. Fr., *a. muqueux* (ou *mucueux* [Alibert]). Syn.: *a. favosus*. 1. Favus. 2. Eczema with a sticky, mucus-like discharge. [G.]—**A. mucosus** [Alibert]. Syn.: *impetigo a mucosus* [Fuchs]. See *A. mucifluus*.—**A. mucueux** (ou **muqueux**) **de la face** [G, 7] (Fr.). Eczema madidans, or eczema crustosum, of the face. [G.]—**A. scutellatus** [G, 10]. See SEBORRHŒA *sicca*.

ACHORDAL, adj. A^{2}k-o^{2}rd′a^{2}l. Gr., ἄχορδος, without strings (from α priv., and χορδή, a string). In embryology, situated away from, or formed apart from, the notochord. The a. part of the base of the cranium is the spheno-ethmoid part, in contradistinction to the *chordal* (occipito-sphenoid) part. Cf. CHORDAL.

ACHORES (Lat.), n. m., pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-o′rez(re^{2}s). See ACHOR.

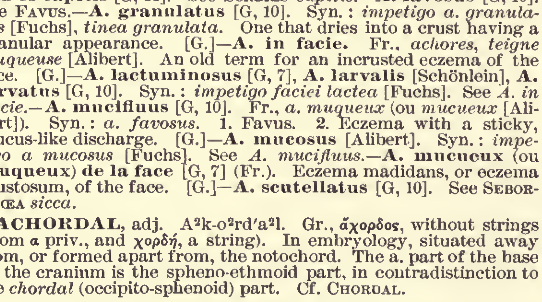
ACHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-o-re(ra)′si^{2}s. Gen., *achore′seos* (*-sis*). From α priv., and χωρεῖν, to make room. Fr., *achorèse*. A badly formed word (*achorema* would be better) used by Grossi to signify the diminished capacity of a hollow organ, like the bladder. [A, 306.] Cf. STENOCHORIA.

ACHORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-o′ri^2-a^3. See ACHORESIS.

ACHORIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *achorion* (*q. v.*). A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-o′-ri^2-a^3. Those mammals (including the *Monotremata* and the *Marsupialia*) in which there is no direct connection between the fœtus and the maternal organism, *i. e.*, no chorion is formed. [A, 8.] Cf. IMPLACENTALIA.

ACHORICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-o^{2}r′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Affected with or proceeding from *achor* (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

ACHORION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-o(o^2)′ri^2-o^{2}n. From α priv., and χόριον, the chorion (1st def.), or ἄχωρ, achor (2d def.). 1. An animal of the orders mentioned under *Achoria* (*q. v.*). 2. A genus of



ACHORION SCHÖNLEINII.

a, conidia arranged in groups and chains; *b*, proper *Achorion*; *c*, mycelium; *d*, epidermal cell, with micrococci and bacteria. (After Neumann.)

Fungi of uncertain affinities, the individuals of which are probably developmental stages of a more highly organized fungus. [B, 54.]—**A. de la teigne** (Fr.). See *A. Schönleinii*.—**A. Lebertii.** See TRICHOPHYTON *tonsurans*.—**A. Schönleini, A. Schönleinii** [Remak]. Fr., *a. de la teigne*. Ger., *Favuspilz*. Syn.: *Puccinia favi*, *Oidium Schönleinii* [Lebert]. A species which, by its presence and growth in the skin, produces the disease called favus; named in honor of Schönlein, who discovered it in 1839. [G.] It forms a network of segmented mycelial threads, which, by transverse fission, produce rows and chains of spores. Its development by sexual reproduction has not been observed. It differs little in physical characters from the *Trichophyton tonsurans* (the fungus of ringworm), from the *Microsporon furfur* (the fungus of pityriasis versicolor), or from *Oidium lactis* (the fungus of thrush), and by Grawitz all these forms are held to be identical. [B, 54.]

ACHORISTOS, ACHORISTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-o-ri^{2}s′-to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀχώριστος (from α priv., and χωρίζειν, to separate). Fr., *achoriste*. Inseparable (said of any phenomenon that invariably accompanies a particular disease). [A, 306.]

ACHOUROU, n. The Carib name for a species of myrtle, the leaves of which are used in decoction for nervous affections and dropsy. [A, 313, 316.]

ACHRAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s). Gen., *ach′rados*, *ach′radis*. Gr., ἀχράς, the wild pear. A genus of trees of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*. Many of the species are included by some writers under the genus *Sapota*. [B, 7, 19.]—**A. Australis.** See *A. sapota*.—**A. balata** [Aublet], **A. dissecta** [Linnæus]. A species growing in China, Manila, etc. The bruised leaves, mingled with ginger, are used externally in paralysis. The fruit is of the size and shape of that of the nettle-tree, and is of a pleasant taste when ripe; it promotes the appetite and facilitates digestion. [A, 344.]—**A. mammosa.** Fr., *jaune d'œuf* (a term applied also to some other plants), *marmelade*. Syn.: *Lucuma mammosa* [Jussieu], *Sapota mammosa*, *American marmalade*, *mammee*, *Jamaica bully-tree*. A West Indian tree, the fruit of which is called natural marmalade, from its likeness to quince marmalade. It furnishes Lucuma balata. According to Descourtils, the milky juice of the tree is emetic and caustic, and is used in the West Indies for destroying warts. [A, 248, 316, 344.]—**A. Milleri, A. Mülleri.** A species indigenous to Guiana and Central America, yielding balata (a substance similar to gutta-percha), of which urethral bougies have been made. [A, 316.]—**A. nigra.** See BUMELIA *nigra*.—**A. salicifolia.** Fr., *dipholis à feuilles de saule*. Syn.: *Bumelia salicilifolia*. A West Indian species, furnishing Galimata (or Galimeta) or white balata. [A, 316.]—**A. sapota** [Linnæus]. From the Mexican name, *cochitzapotl*. [A, 248.] Fr., *sapotillier*, *nèfle d'Amérique* (the Guatemala name [A, 344]). Ger., *Breiapfel*. [A, 316.] Syn.: *Sapota achras* [Miller]. The sapodilla plum-tree; a West Indian species, bearing an edible fruit, the seeds of which are laxative and diuretic. [B, 7.] According to Jacquin, the fruit is reputed curative of strangury. A sort of odorous resin which surrounds the seeds is regarded as laxative and diuretic. Made into an emulsion with sugar and water, the seeds are given for gravel and renal colic. A fatty substance, of the consistence of butter, is obtained from them. [A, 344.] The bark (termed *cortex jamaicensis* [A, 316]) is bitter and astringent, and has been used as a substitute for cinchona. It furnishes the alkaloid *sapotine*. [A, 247.]—**A. sideroxylon.** A Jamaica species, furnishing Neesberry balata. [A, 316.]—**A. Tchicomame** [Perrotet]. A Manila species, the fruit of which is very large. [A, 344.]—**A. zapota, A. zapotu.** See *A. sapota*.

ACHROA, ACHRŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-ro′a^3, -re′-(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. Gr., ἄχροια. Ger., *Achröa*. An old term for pallor due to cachexia. [A, 305.]

ACHROI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *achrous* (*q. v.*).

ACHROMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-ro′ma^3. Gen., *achro′matos* (*-tis*). From α priv., and χρῶμα, color. Fr., *achrome*. Syn.: *achromasia*, *achromatia*, *achromatosis*. 1. Any defect in the color of the skin, general or local. 2. An old term for vitiligo. [A, 305.]—**A. congeniale.** [G, 7.] Fr., *achrome congénial*. Albinism. [G.]—**A. vitiligo.** [G, 7.] Fr., *achrome vitiligue* [Alibert]. See VITILIGO.

ACHROMADERMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-ro″ma^3-du^{5}r-(de^{2}r)′ma^3. For deriv., see ACHROMA and DERMA. Fr., *achromadermie*. See LEUCODERMA.

ACHROMASIA, ACHROMATIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-ro-ma(ma^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. For deriv., see ACHROMA. Fr., *achromasie*. Ger., *Achromasie*. It., *acromasi*. Sp., *acromasis*. Syn.: *coloris defectus*. See ACHROMA, ACHROMATISM, and ACHROMATOSIS.

ACHROMATIC, adj. A^{2}k-ro-ma^{2}t′i^{2}k. For deriv., see ACHROMA. Lat., *achromaticus*. Fr., *achromatique*. Ger., *achromatisch*. It., *acromatico*. Sp., *acromático*. 1. Devoid or non-productive of color. An a. lens (one corrected for chromatic aberration) consists of a combination of lenses, of different material and shape (*e. g.*, a double-convex lens of crown glass and a plano-concave lens of flint glass), whereby, instead of the unequal refraction of the rays of various colors which either alone would produce, all the rays (forming white light) are brought to a single focus, so that the image of an object viewed through the lens is free from adventitious colors. [A, 327; B; F.] See fig. under ACHROMATIZE. 2. Pertaining to the non-stainable substance (achromatin) of the nucleus of a cell. [Flemming, 1880 (J).] For other applications of the word, see under CONDENSER, FIBRIL, and FIGURE.

ACHROMATICITY, n. A^{2}k-ro-ma^{2}t-i^{2}s′i^{2}t-i^2. See ACHROMATISM.

ACHROMATIN, n. A^{2}k-ro′ma^{2}t-i^{2}n. For deriv., see ACHROMA. Fr., *achromatine*, *suc nucléaire*. Ger., *Achromatin*, *Kernsaft*. Flemming's term for the non-fibrillated portion of the nucleus of an animal or vegetable cell, which does not become deeply stained by microscopic reagents [Flemming, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," lxxvii, 1879 (B, 77)]; that part which in cell-division (karyokinesis) does not become stained, but remains as a

clear substance filling the interstices between the fibrils and surrounding them. In the resting nucleus the a. is supposed to be present, and to hold part at least of the chromatin in solution; hence there is not the sharp distinction of the nuclear substance into a staining and a non-staining part that there is when the nucleus is dividing. [Flemming, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1880, p. 158 (J).]—**A'fäden** (Ger.). See *Achromatic* FIBRILS.

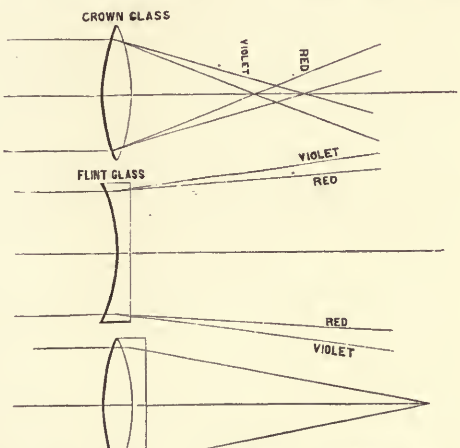
ACHROMATISIREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3-kro-ma^3-te-ze're^{2}n. To achromatize.

ACHROMATISM, n. A^{2}k-ro'ma^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Lat., *achromatismus.* The state of being achromatic.

ACHROMATISTOUS, adj. A^{2}k-ro-ma^{2}t-i^{2}s'tu^{3}s. Gr., ἀχρωμάτιστος. Lat., *achromatistus.* Fr., *achromatiste.* Ger., *farblos, missfarbig.* Colorless, or having an unhealthy color (as in cachexia). [A, 316, 322.]

ACHROMATIZATION, n. A^{2}k-ro-ma^{2}t-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. The act or process of rendering achromatic.

ACHROMATIZE, v. tr. A^{2}k-ro'ma^{2}t-iz. Ger., *achromatisiren.* To render achromatic.



ACHROMATIC COMBINATION.

ACHROMATOPSIA, ACHROMATOPSIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-ro-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o^{2}p'si^2-a^3, -si^{2}s. From α priv., χρῶμα, color, and ὄψις, sight. Fr., *achromatopsie.* Ger., *Achromatopsie. Farbenblindheit.* It., Sp., *acromatopsia.* See *Color*-BLINDNESS.

ACHROMATOPSY, n. A^{2}k-ro'ma^{2}t-o^{2}p-si^2. Achromatopsia.

ACHROMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-ro-ma^3-to'si^{2}s. Ger., *Achromatose.* A disease of the skin or hair characterized by defective pigmentation. In the pl., *achromatoses,* a family of the *chromatoses* in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, comprising those characterized by deficiency of pigmentation. [G, 4.]—**A. acquisita.** Acquired a., including vitiligo and canities præmatura (*q. v.*). [G.]—**A. congenialis.** Congenital a., including albinismus and poliosis (*q. v.*). [G.]

ACHROMATOUS, adj. A^{2}k-ro'ma^{2}t-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀχρώματος. Lat., *achromatus.* See ACHROMATISTOUS.

ACHROME (Fr.), n. A^3-krom. Achroma.—**A. congénial.** Congenital achroma. [G.] See ALBINISMUS.—**A. vitiligue.** Vitiligo. [G.]

ACHROMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-ro'mi^2-a^3. Fr., *achromie.* Ger., *Achromie.* It., *acromia.* Sp., *decoloración.* Decoloration of the skin, whether congenital or acquired, such as vitiligo, etc. [A, 321.]

ACHROMODERMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-ro-mo-du^{5}r(de^{2}r)'-ma^3. For deriv., see ACHROMA and DERMA. Fr., *achromodermie.* Leucoderma. [G.]

ACHROMOUS, adj. A^{2}k-ro'mu^{3}s. Gr., ἄχρωμος. Lat., *achromus.* See ACHROMATISTOUS.

ACHRONIZOIC, adj. A^{2}k-ro^{2}n-i^{2}z-o'i^{2}k. From α priv., and χρονίζειν, to endure. Fr., *achronizoïque.* Incapable of being kept long unaltered (said of drugs). [A, 306.]

ACHRONYCHOUS, adj. See ACRONYCHOUS.

ACHROODECTIN, n. A^{2}k-ro''o-de^{2}k'ti^{2}n. From ἄχροος, colorless, and perhaps δέχεσθαι, to receive (because incapable of receiving color). Syn.: *achrooglycogen.* A carbohydrate obtained from the mucin derived from snails; characterized by giving no reaction with iodine. [Landwehr, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 74 (B).]

ACHROODEXTRIN, n. A^{2}k-ro''o-de^{2}x'tri^{2}n. From ἄχροος, colorless, and *dextrin.* Fr., *achroödextrine.* Ger., *Achroödextrin.* A modification of dextrin which is not colored by iodine, and is with difficulty converted into glucose or maltose. [B, 12; K.]

ACHROOGLYCOGEN, n. A^{2}k-ro''o-gli^{2}k'o-je^{2}n. From ἄχροος, colorless, and *glycogen.* Ger., *Achroöglykogen.* See ACHROODECTIN.

ACHROOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-ro(ro^2)-om'i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). Gen., *achroomyce'tis.* From ἄχροος, colorless, and μύκης, a mushroom. A genus of *Fungi* of the division *Hyphomycetes.* [A, 316.]

ACHROOUS, adj. A^{2}k'ro-u^{3}s. Gr., ἄχροος. Lat., *achrous.* Colorless. See ACHROMATISTOUS.

ACHRYSALLODIAPHANIE (Fr.), n. A^3-kri^{2}s-a^{3}l-lo-de-a^3-fa^{3}n-e. Improperly formed from α priv., κρύσταλλος, crystal, and διαφάνεια, transparency. Piorry's term for cataract. [A, 250.]

ACHSBACH (Ger.), n. A^{3}ch^{2}s'ba^{3}ch^2. An Alsatian village, near which there is said to be a cold sulphurous spring, used for diseases of the skin. The existence of this spring has been denied. [A, 344.]

ACHSE (Ger.), n. A^{3}ch^2'ze^2. Written also *Axe.* An axis.—**A'nband, A'ncylinder, A'nfaser.** See AXIS-CYLINDER.—**A'nförmig.** Axiform, in the form of an axis. [A, 315.]—**A'nfügung.** See *Trochoid* ARTICULATION.—**A'nlos.** In botany, devoid of an axis (said of the thallophytes). [B, 35.]—**A'npflanze.** A plant possessed of an axis, or stem and root, as distinguished from an *a'nlose Pflanze.* [B.]—**A'nstrom.** The stream of red corpuscles observed moving along in the center of a capillary when seen under the microscope. [K, 13.]—**Aufsteigende A.** See *Ascending* AXIS.—**Dreha'.** See AXIS *of rotation.*—**Gehirnrückenmarksa'.** See *Cerebro-spinal* AXIS.—**Optische A.** See *Optic* and *Optical* AXIS.—**Secundäre A'n der Linsen.** See *Secondary* AXES *of lenses.*—**Seha'.** See *Visual* AXIS.

ACHSEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}ch^2'ze^{2}l. See AXILLA.—**A'ader.** The axillary vein.—**A'aneurysma.** An axillary aneurysm.—**A'arterie.** The axillary artery.—**A'bein.** The scapula.—**A'beule.** An axillary abscess.—**A'blätter.** Axillary leaves. [A, 320.]—**A'blumen.** Axillary flowers. [A, 320.]—**A'blutadern.** Axillary veins. [A, 320.]—**A'dolden.** Axillary umbels. [A, 320.]—**A'drüsen.** The axillary glands.—**A'falte.** The fold of the axilla. [A, 317.]—**A'gabeln.** Axillary tendrils. [A, 320.]—**A'geburt.** Delivery with a shoulder presentation.—**A'gestank.** The odor of the axilla. See HIRCUS.—**A'grube.** The hollow of the axilla, the armpit.—**A'grubengegend.** The axillary region.—**A'grubenhaare.** The hairs of the axilla. [A, 320.]—**A'höhle.** See *A'grube.*—**A'höhlenabscess.** An axillary abscess. [A, 320.]—**A'knochen.** The scapula.—**A'knospe.** An axillary bud. [B.]—**A'lage.** A shoulder presentation.—**A'nerven.** The axillary nerves.—**A'pulsader.** The axillary artery. [A, 320.]—**A'ranke.** An axillary tendril. [A, 315.]—**A'schlagader.** The axillary artery.—**A'spross.** See *A'knospe.*—**A'ständig.** In botany, axillary.—**A'vene.** The axillary vein.—**A'zug.** An old apparatus for the forcible reduction of dislocations by means of pulleys. [A, 305.]

ACHSELMANNSTEIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}ch^2'ze^{2}l-ma^{3}n''stin. See REICHENHALL.

ACHTÄUGIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}ch^{2}t'oig-i^{2}g. Octonocular. [A, 315.]

ACHTBEINIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}ch^{2}t'bin-i^{2}g. Eight-legged. [A, 315.]

ACHTBLÄTTERIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}ch^{2}t'ble^{2}t-te^{2}r-i^{2}g. Octopetalous. [A, 315.]

ACHTERBINDE (Ger.), n. A^{3}ch^{2}t'e^{2}r-bi^{2}n-de^2. A figure-of-eight bandage. [A, 305.]

ACHTFÄCHERIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}ch^{2}t'fe^{2}ch^2-e^{2}r-i^{2}g. In botany, octolocular. [A, 315.]

ACHTFÜSSIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}ch^{2}t'fu^{6}s-si^{2}g. Eight-footed. [A, 315.]

ACHTGESPALTEN (Ger.), adj. A^{3}ch^{2}t'ge^2-spa^{3}lt''e^{2}n. In botany, octofid. [A, 315.]

ACHTMÄNNERIG, ACHTMÄNNIG (Ger.), adj's. A^{3}ch^{2}t'-me^{2}n-ne^{2}r-i^{2}g, me^{2}n-i^{2}g. Octandrous.—**Achtmännige,** n. pl. See OCTANDRIA.

ACHTSAMIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}ch^{2}t'za^{3}m-i^{2}g. In botany, octospermous. [A, 315.]

ACHTSPALTIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}ch^{2}t'spa^{3}lt-i^{2}g. Octofid. [A, 315.]

ACHTSTEMPELIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}ch^{2}t'ste^{2}mp-e^{2}l-i^{2}g. Octogynous. [B.]—**A'e,** n. pl. See OCTOGYNIA.

ACHTSTRAHLIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}ch^{2}t'stra^{3}l-i^{2}g. Octoradiated. [A, 315.]

ACHTTÄGIG, ACHTTÄGLICH, ACHTTÄGLIG (Ger.), adj's. A^{3}ch^{2}t'te^{2}g-i^{2}g, -li^{2}ch^2, -li^{2}g. Octan, i. e., occurring every eight days (said of fevers). [A, 315, 317.]

ACHTWEIBERIG (Ger.), n. A^{3}ch^{2}t'vib-e^{2}r-i^{2}g. In botany, octogynous. [A, 315.]

ACHTZÄHNIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}ch^{2}t'tse^{2}n-i^{2}g. Octodentate. [A, 315.]

ACHTZEHNKÖPFIGE BINDE (Ger.), n. A^{3}ch^{2}t'tsan-ku^{5}pf''i^{2}g-e^2. See *Many-tailed* BANDAGE.

ACHTZELLIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}ch^{2}t'tse^{2}l-li^{2}g. In botany, octolocular. [A, 315.]

ACHUSA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)'sa^3. See ANCHUSA.

ACHY (Ar.), n. Gr., ἀχυ, δαφνίτης. A species of *Cassia* growing in Arabia. [A, 343.]

ACHYLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'i^2(u^6)-la^3. See ACHLYA.

ACHYLIA, ACHYLOSIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i(u^6)'li^{2}a^3, -i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o'si^{2}s. From α priv., and χυλός, juice, chyle, or α priv., and χύλωσις, a conversion into chyle. Fr., *achylie, achylose.* Ger., *Saftmangel* (1st def.), *Chylusmangel* (2d def.). Syn.: *exsuccitas* (1st def.). 1. A lack of juice. 2. (The only meaning of *achylosis*) a defective formation of chyle. [A, 322.]

ACHYLOTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-lo'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀχύλωτος. Not converted into chyle. [Galen (A, 311).]

ACHYLOUS, adj. A^{2}k'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. Gr., ἄχυλος. Lat., *achylus.* Fr.,

achyle. Ger., *saftlos.* 1. Without juice or chyle. 2. Insipid. [A, 311, 322.]

ACHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-mo'si^{2}s. Gen., *achymo'seos (-sis).* From α priv., and χύμωσις, a conversion into chyme. Fr., *achymose.* A defective formation of chyme. [A, 306.]

ACHYMOTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-mo'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀχύμωτος. Affected with achymosis. [A, 322.]

ACHYMOUS, adj. A^{2}k-i'mu^{3}s. Gr., ἄχυμος. Lat., *achymus.* Fr., *achyme.* 1. Achylous. 2. Lacking in chyme. [A, 322.]

ACHYRANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)'-the(the^2)-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see ACHYRANTHES. A tribe of amaranthaceous plants, distinguished by the leaves being alternate and the flowers having two-celled anthers and an ovary containing but one ovule. [B, 34.]

ACHYRANTHES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)'thez-(thas). From ἄχυρον, chaff, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *achyranthe.* Ger., *Spreublume.* Syn.: *cadelari.* The representative genus of the *Achyrantheæ.* [B, 19.]—**A. aspera** [Willdenow]. A species growing in India, Egypt, the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, and Sardinia; used in the East, under the name of *cadelari,* as a remedy for dropsy, as an antidote to the venom of the scorpion, as a depurative, and as an astringent. [A, 305, 321; Ainslie (A, 328); B, 19.]—**A. fruticosa** [Lamarck]. An East Indian species, used for the same purposes as *A. aspera.* [B, 19.]—**A. globulifolia.** A Madagascar species, employed there as a remedy for syphilis. [B, 19.]—**A. lanata** [Linnæus]. A species referred by Forskål to the genus *Ærua.* It furnishes chaya root, used as a diuretic and depurative. [A, 321.]—**A. obtusifolia.** Used in India as a diuretic. [A, 328.]—**A. repens.** Forty-knot. The decoction has been used as a diuretic in dropsy, ischuria, etc. [A, 313.]—**A. viridis.** The bruised leaves have been used as an emollient. [A, 316.]



ACHYRANTHES ASPERA. [A, 248.]

ACHYRANTHOID, adj. A^{2}k-i^2-ra^{2}n'thoid. Fr., *achyranthoïde.* Resembling the *Achyranthes.* [A, 306.]

ACHYRODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-ro'dez(das). For deriv., see ACHYRON and *-odes.** See ACEROSUS.

ACHYRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'i^2(u^6)-ro^{2}n. Gr., ἄχυρον, chaff, bran. Fr., *son.* Ger., *Spreu.* Chaff. See FURFUR.

ACHYROPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-ro^{2}f'o^2-ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). From ἄχυρον, chaff, and φορεῖν, to bear (from its feathery pappus). Fr., *achyrophore.* A genus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order *Compositæ,* suborder *Cichoraceæ.* [B, 19.]—**A. apargioides, A. scorzoneræ.** Two species, the roots of which are eaten in Chile, under the name of *escorzonera,* for their refreshing and purifying qualities. [A, 252.]—**A. sessiliflorus.** Sp., *chicoria de la tierra caliente.* A New Granada species, having long, white roots, a decoction of which is sometimes used in thoracic affections. [B, 19.]

ACHYROPHYTE, n. A^{2}k'i^2-ro-fit. From ἄχυρον, chaff, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *achyrophyte.* A plant of which the flower is accompanied by glumes. [Necker (A, 348).]

ACHYRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'i^2(u^6)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). For deriv., see ACHYRON. In botany, a chaffy collection of paleæ. [A, 316.]

ACHYTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'i^2(u^6)-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From α priv., and χυτός, flowing. 1. Pent up (said of discharges). 2. Due to the retention of matter that should be cast off. [A, 322.]

ACIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. 1. A needle. 2. A threaded needle; also a ligature of thread. [Celsus (B, 45).] 3. See ACHAR.

ACIAMIDES, n. pl. A^{2}s-i'a^{2}m-i^{2}dz. From *acid* and *amide.* Bodies formed on the ammonia type, but yet possessing acid characters. [B, 2.]

ACIAR, n. See ACHAR.

ACIB (Ar.), n. Lead. [A, 338.]

ACÍBAR (Sp.), n. A^3-the'ha^{3}r. Aloes.

ACIBROMIDE, n. A^{2}s''i^2-bro'mi^{2}d(mid). From *acid* and *bromide.* See OXYBROMIDE.

ACICHLORIDE, n. A^{2}s''i^2-klo'ri^{2}d(rid). From *acid* and *chloride.* See OXYCHLORIDE.

ACICULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}k'u^2(u)-la^3. Dim. of *acus,* a needle. Gr., ῥαφίον. Fr., *acicule.* Ger., *Borste.* Lit., a little needle; in botany, a bristle, the bristle-like abortive flower of a grass. [A, 252.]

ACICULAR, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *acicularis,* from *acicula* (*q. v.*). Gr., ῥαφιώδης. Fr., *aciculaire.* Ger., *nadelförmig, nadelähnlich.* Sharp-pointed like a needle; needle-shaped. [B.]

ACICULATE, ACICULATED, adj's. A^{2}s-i^{2}k'u^2-lat, -la-te^{2}d. Lat., *aciculatus.* Fr., *aciculé.* 1. Marked with fine lines resembling those traced with a needle. [B, 19.] 2. Acicular.

ACICULE, n. A^{2}s'i^{2}k-u^{2}l. See ACICULA.

ACICULIFORM, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}k-u^2'li^2-fo^{2}rm. From *acicula,* a little needle, and *forma,* form. Fr., *aciculiforme.* Acicular. [Craig (B, 39).]

ACICULUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}k'u^2(u)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Dim. of *acus,* a needle. A spine (said of the sharp-pointed processes on the parapodia of the *Polychæta*). [A, 349.]

ACICUS, ACICYS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i(e)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s), -si^{2}s-(ku^{6}s). Gr., ἄκικυς (from α priv., and κίκυς, strength, vigor). Infirm, debilitated. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

ACID, n. A^{2}s'i^{2}d. Lat., *acidum* (neut. of adj. *acidus* [*q. v.*]). Gr., ὀξύ. Fr., *acide.* Ger., *Säure.* It., *acido.* Sp., *ácido.* A salt of hydrogen. The following properties are common to the most important acids: 1. Solubility in water. 2. A sour taste. (In those acids which have the most marked characters this property can be perceived only after dilution with a large quantity of water.) 3. The power of reddening most organic blue and violet coloring matters (e. g., litmus), and of restoring the original color of substances which have been altered by alkalies. 4. The power of decomposing most carbonates, causing effervescence. 5. The power of destroying the characteristic properties of alkalies more or less completely, at the same time losing their own distinguishing characters and forming alkaline salts. The last of these properties is the only one considered essential. The most common reaction of acids with other substances is by double decomposition, in which they exchange their hydrogen for metals or for radicles possessing, to a certain extent, metallic functions; with some substances, however, such as ammonia and its analogues and certain hydrocarbons, acids unite directly, forming compounds which are hence usually classed as addition compounds, but which may also be regarded as substitution compounds like the derivatives first mentioned. See under AMMONIA. [B, 2.]—**A.-albumin.** See under ALBUMIN.—**A. characteristic.** That portion of the molecule of an a. which contains the replaceable hydrogen and the elements to which it is immediately attached. Thus, in organic a's the a. characteristic is the molecule CO.OH, which contains the a. hydrogen and the carbon atom to which it is attached. Many organic a's are formed by the substitution of this a. characteristic for an atom of hydrogen in an organic compound. [B.]—**A. of air.** Bergmann's term for carbonic a. [B, 3.] See CARBON *dioxide.*—**A. of amber.** Succinic a. [B, 86.]—**A. of ants.** Formic a. [B, 86.]—**A. of apples.** Malic a. [B, 86.]—**A. of benzoin.** Benzoic a. [B, 86.]—**A. of borax.** Orthoboric a. [B.] See under BORIC ACID.—**A. of chalk.** Fr., *acide crayeux.* An old term for carbonic a. See CARBON *dioxide.*—**A. of citrons.** Citric a. [B, 86.]—**A. of corks.** Suberic acid. [B, 86.]—**A. of fat.** A name given by Crell to an a. formed by the distillation of fat; afterward shown to be identical with acetic a. [B, 86.]—**A. of flints.** Lat., *acidum silicum.* An old term for silicic a. or silicic anhydride. [B, 87.]—**A. of fluor.** An old name for hydrofluoric a. [B, 86.]—**A. of fossil salt.** An old name for hydrochloric a. [B.]—**A. of galls.** Gallic a. [B, 86.]—**A. of lemons.** Citric a. [B, 86.]—**A. of milk.** Lactic a. [B, 86.]—**A. of molybdena.** Lat., *acidum molybdænæ.* See under MOLYBDENA.—**A. of Prussian blue.** An old name for hydrocyanic a. [B, 86.]—**A. of sea salt.** Hydrochloric a. [B.]—**A. of pus.** See PYIC ACID.—**A. of sugar.** An old name for oxalic a. [B, 86.]—**A. of sugar of milk.** Lat., *acidum sacchari lactis.* An old name for mucic a., because it was obtained by treating milk sugar with nitric a. [B, 3, 86.]—**A. of tartar.** Tartaric a. [B, 86.]—**A's of the acrylic a. series, A's of the lactic a. series,** etc. See ACRYLIC ACID, LACTIC ACID, etc.—**A. of tin.** An old term for an a. produced by the action of nitric a. upon tin; probably metastannic a. [B, 3, 86.]—**A. of tungsten.** Tungstic a. [B, 3, 86.]—**A. of urine.** 1. Phosphoric a. [B.] 2. Uric a. [A, 313.]—**A. of wolfram.** Tungstic a. [B, 3.]—**A. of wood.** Pyroligneous a. [B, 86.]—**A. oxide.** See under OXIDE.—**A. radicle.** An element or a combination of elements which, when united with hydrogen, forms an a. The term is usually limited to the oxygen a's. [B.]—**A. stiffening.** Ger., *Säure-Starre.* A condition of rigor induced in a muscle by injecting an acid solution into its substance. [Landois (K).]—**Aerial a.** An old term for carbonic a. [B.] See CARBON *dioxide.*—**Alcohol a.** Fr., *acide-alcool.* Ger., *Alkoholsäure.* A body having at once the constitution of an alcohol and an a. (e. g., glycollic a., $CH_2(OH) - CO.OH$ formed by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol, $CH_2(OH) - CH_3$, and of ethylene alcohol (glycol), $CH_2(OH) - CH_2(OH)$.) [B, 4.]—**Aldehyde a., aldehydic a.** Fr., *acide aldéhydique.* Ger., *Aldehydsäure.* A substance possessing the properties both of an aldehyde and of an a., and derived from a dibasic organic a. by the replacement of one of the molecules of CO.OH in the a. characteristic by the molecule COH characteristic of the aldehydes. Such a's have in general the formula $C_nH_m\Big\langle{CHO \atop CO.OH}$, where m usually equals $2n$. [B, 4.]—**Alkali a.** An expression corresponding to the French *alcali-acide.* See *Amido-a.*—**Amic a's.** Fr., *acides amiques.* Ger., *Aminsäuren.* A class of nitrogenized a's derived from a polybasic a. by the substitution of amidogen (NH_2) for one of the molecules of hydroxyl in the a. characteristic (e. g., succinamic a., $\Big\{{CH_2 - CO.NH_2 \atop CH_2 - CO.OH}$, derived from succinic a., $\Big\{{CH_2 - CO.OH \atop CH_2 - CO.OH}\Big)$. They differ from the ammonium salts of the same a's by the elements of one or more molecules of water. [B, 2, 3, 4.]—**Amido-a.** Fr., *acide amidé, alcali-acide.* Ger., *Amidosäure.* An a. derived from another a. by the substitution of amidogen (NH_2) for hydrogen in the a. radicle (e. g., amidosuccinic a. $\Big\{{CH.(NH_2) - CO.OH \atop CH_2 - CO.OH}\Big)$. [B, 3, 4.]—**Anhydrous a.** Fr., *acide anhydre.* Ger., *wasserfreie Säure.* See ANHYDRIDE.—**Animal a.** Fr., *acide animal.* An a. found in an animal tissue or secretion. [B.]—**Aromatic a.** Fr., *acide aromatique.* Ger., *aromatische Säure.* It., *acido aromatico.* Sp., *ácido aromático.* An a. derived from hydrocarbons of the aromatic group of compounds. They are divided into the *aromatic a's proper,* derived from benzene or a homologue of benzene by the substitution of the a. characteristic CO.OH for one or more atoms of hydrogen; and the *aromatized fatty a's,* derived from the a's of the fatty series by the replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen by phenyl or its homologues. [B, 4.]—**Aromatized fatty a.** See *Aromatic a.*—**Arsinic a's, Arsonic a's.** Fr., *acides arsiniques* (ou *arsoniques*). Ger., *Arsinsäuren.* A class of a's formed by the oxidation of the arsines or the arsonium compounds. The most important of them are dimethylarsinic and methylarsinic a's. [B, 4.] Cf. *Phosphinic a's.*—**Bibasic a.** Fr., *acide bibasique.* See *Dibasic a.*—**Biliary**

a's. Fr., *acides biliaires.* Ger., *Gallensäuren.* See TAUROCHOLIC ACID, GLYCOCHOLIC ACID (a's of ox-bile), HYOGLYCOCHOLIC ACID, HYOTAUROCHOLIC ACID (a's of pig's bile), and CHENOTAUROCHOLIC ACID (a. of goose's bile). [B.]—**Brom'a.** An a. in which one or more atoms of hydrogen in the a. radicle are replaced by bromine. [B.] —**Carbon a.** See *Organic a.*—**Chalky a.** An old name for carbonic a. [B, 91.] See CARBON *dioxide.*—**Chamber a.** Ger., *Kammersäure.* The dilute impure sulphuric a. formed in the lead chambers in the manufacture of sulphuric a. from sulphur. [B.]—**Chlor-a.** An a. in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms of the a. radicle are replaced by chlorine (e. g., monochloracetic a.). [B.]—**Conjugate a, Copulated a.** Fr., *acide conjugué* (ou *copulé*). Ger., *gepaarte Säure.* An a. considered as formed from two or more other a's united in definite proportions. [B.]—**Dephlogisticated marine a.** An old term for chlorine. [B, 86.]—**Diatomic a.** Fr., *acide diatomique* (ou *biatomique*). Ger., *zweiatomige Säure.* It., *acido diatomico.* An a. which contains 2 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by metallic or organic radicles. If both of these replaceable atoms are contained in the a. characteristic, CO.OH, the a. is also dibasic, but if one is contained in the a. radicle, and the other in the a. characteristic, the a. is monobasic. Salicylic a., for instance, the formula of which is $C_6H_4(OH)CO.OH$, forms two classes of salts, having respectively the formulæ $C_6H_4(OH).COO.R'$ and $C_6H_4(OR')$.-COO.R'. It is, therefore, monobasic and diatomic. [B.]—**Dibasic a.** Fr., *acide dibasique* (ou *bibasique*). Ger., *zweibasische Säure.* It., *acido dibasico.* An a. containing 2 replaceable atoms of hydrogen in the a. characteristic. [B.]—**Dihydrated a.** Fr., *acide bihydraté.* See *Hydrated a.*—**Dihydric a.** Fr., *acide dihydrique.* Ger., *dihydrische Säure.* A diatomic a. [B.]—**Dihydroxy-a's, Dioxy-a's.** A class of a's formed from other a's by the replacement of 2 hydrogen atoms in the a. radicle by 2 molecules of hydroxyl; called *dioxy-a's*, because they may be regarded as formed from the primitive a's by the addition of 2 atoms of oxygen. [B.] —**Disulphonic a.** Fr., *acide disulfonique.* Ger., *Disulfonsäure.* An a. which may be regarded as made up of a double molecule of sulphurous a. in which a bivalent radicle replaces 2 atoms of hydrogen; having, therefore, the general formula $R''.<(SO_2.OH)_2$. [B, 4.]—**Fatty a.** Fr., *acide gras.* Ger., *fettige Säure, Fettsäure.* It., *acido grasso.* Sp., *ácido graso* (o *craso*). 1. In general terms, an a. of the fatty series of hydrocarbons, i. e., any organic a. not belonging to the aromatic series. 2. An a. found in the fixed oils and fats, e. g., stearic and oleic a's. 3. In a more restricted sense, those organic a's that are derived from the trivalent series of hydrocarbons (acidyls) by the addition of an atom of oxygen and a molecule of hydroxyl; or they may be regarded as derived from carbonic acid by the successive substitution of each of the univalent hydrocarbons (alcohol radicles) for an atom of hydrogen; their general formula is, accordingly, $C_nH_{2n-1}.O.(OH)$, or $C_mH_{2m+1}.CO$.-OH. Thus restricted, the term includes formic, acetic, propionic, butyric, valeric, caproic, œnanthylic, caprylic, pelargonic, capric, hendecatoic, lauric, tridecatoic, myristic, pentadecatoic, palmitic, margaric, stearic, nondecatoic, arachidic, medullic, behenic, lignoceric, hyænic, cerotic, melissic a's, an a. of the composition C_{34}-$H_{68}O_2$, and theobromic a. [B, 3, 4.]—**Haloid a.** Fr., *acide haloïde.* Ger., *Halogenwasserstoffsäure.* A hydrogen a. formed by the direct combination of an atom of hydrogen with an atom of one of the haloid elements (chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine). Hence the term includes hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydriodic, and hydrofluoric a's. [B.]—**Hexabasic a.** Fr., *acide hexabasique.* Ger., *sechsbasische Säure.* An a. containing 6 atoms of replaceable hydrogen in the a. characteristic. [B.]—**Hexatomic a.** Fr., *acide hexatomique.* Ger., *sechsatomische Säure.* An a. which contains 6 atoms of replaceable hydrogen, whether in the a. radicle, or in the a. characteristic, or in both. [B.]—**Hydra'.** See *Hydrogen a.* —**Hydrated a.** Fr., *acide hydraté.* An a. combined with the elements of water; especially applied to the anhydrous a's or anhydrides in aqueous solution when they combine with the elements of the water of solution to form true a's. Such a's are called *monohydrated*, *dihydrated*, and *trihydrated* a's, according as they are combined with one, two, or three molecules of water.—**Hydrogen a.** Fr., *hydracide.* Ger., *Wasserstoffsäure.* Originally an a. containing hydrogen; hence (as distinguished from an oxygen a.) one containing no oxygen. [B, 7.] The following are the best known of this class: hydrochloric a. (HCl), hydrobromic a. (HBr), hydriodic a. (HI), hydrofluoric a. (HF), hydrocyanic a. (HCN), and hydrosulphuric a. (hydrogen sulphide, H_2S). The hydrogen a's include also hydrocobalticyanic, hydroferricyanic, hydroferrocyanic, hydroplatinocyanic, hydrocuprocyanic, hydroauricyanic, hydromellonic, and hydronitroprussic a's. Under this head may be included the group of thio-a's, derived from oxy-a's by replacing the oxygen with sulphur; such are thiocyanic, isothiocyanic, perthiodicyanic, dithiocyanic, thiocarbamic, thiocarbonic, thioarsenic. and thioantimonic a's. [B.]—**Hydroxy-a's.** Ger., *Hydroxysäuren.* A class of a's formed from other a's by the substitution of one or more molecules of hydroxyl for an equal number of atoms of hydrogen in the a. radicle; also called *oxy-a's*, because they may be regarded as derived from the primitive a's by the direct addition of one or more atoms of oxygen. [B.] Cf. *Dihydroxy-a's*, *Trihydryoxy-a's*, and *Tetrahydroxy-a's.*—**Imperfect a.** In the old nomenclature, an oxy-a. which contained less oxygen than was required to saturate it (e. g., nitrous a.). [B, 69.]—**Inorganic a.** See *Mineral a.*—**Ketonic a.** A substance having at once the constitution of a ketone and of an a., and imagined to be derived from a ketone by the substitution of the a. characteristic CO.OH for hydrogen. Thus, acetoacetic a., $CH_3.CO.CH_2.CO.OH$, may be regarded as dimethylketone, in which CO.OH replaces an atom of hydrogen. [B, 4.]—**Marine a.** An old name for hydrochloric a. [B.]—**Marine aerated a.** An old name for chlorine. [B, 86.]—**Metallic a.** Fr., *acide métallique.* A mineral a. in which the a. radicle is a metal or a metallic oxide. [B.]—**Mineral a.** Lat., *acidum minerale* (seu *metallicum*, seu *fossile*). Fr., *acide minéral.* Ger., *Mineralsäure.* It., *acido minerale.* Sp., *ácido mineral.* An inorganic a., one of which the radicle is not a carbon derivative. The chief mineral a's are sulphuric, sulphurous, nitric, nitrous, phosphoric, phosphorous, hydrochloric, and hydrobromic a's, and these have all the distinguishing characters of an a. above laid down; less important, and in some respects possessing less characteristic properties, are antimonic, arsenic, boric, chloric, hypochlorous, hyponitrous, hyposulphurous, chromic, hydrofluoric, iodic, hydriodic, manganic, molybdenic, osmic, silicic, stannic, tungstic, and vanadic a's. [B.]—**Monatomic a.** Fr., *acide monoatomique.* Ger., *einatomige Säure.* It., *acido monoatomico.* An a. which contains one atom of replaceable hydrogen which must be in the a. characteristic. [B.]—**Monobasic a.** Fr., *acide monobasique.* Ger., *einbasische Säure.* It., *acido monobasico.* An a. which, whether containing 1, 2, or more atoms of replaceable hydrogen, contains only one of them in the a. characteristic. [B.]—**Monohydrated a.** Fr., *acide monohydraté.* See *Hydrated a.*—**Monohydric a.** Fr., *acide monohydrique.* Ger., *monohydrische Säure.* See *Monatomic a.*—**Nitro-a.** Fr., *nitro-acide.* Ger., *Nitrosäure.* An a. formed from another a. by the substitution of nitryl (NO_2) for hydrogen. [B.]—**Nitrogenous a.** Fr., *acide azoté.* Ger., *stickstoffhaltige Säure.* An a. containing nitrogen. [B.]—**Oleic a.** Lat., *acidum oleicum.* Fr., *acide oléique.* Ger., *Oleïnsäure.* For the individual a. so called, see the major list; for the generic sense, see *Fatty a.* (2d def.).—**Organic a.** Fr., *acide organique.* Ger., *organische Säure.* It., *acido organico.* Sp., *ácido orgánico.* An a. the radicle of which is a carbon derivative. [B.]—**Oxa'.** See *Oxy-a.* —**Oxaline a.** An old term for oxalic a. [B, 86.]—**Oxy-a.** Fr., *oxacide.* Ger., *Oxysäure.* 1. An oxygen a. 2. An a. formed from another by the addition of an atom of oxygen. [B.] See *Hydroxy-a's.*—**Oxygen a.** Fr., *oxy-acide.* Ger., *Sauerstoffsäure.* An a. containing oxygen; a term formerly especially applied, in contradistinction to the hydrogen a's, to the anhydrous a's or anhydrides, but now applied to the true a's containing oxygen. Nearly all the a's known are oxygen a's in the latter sense. [B.] See *Hydrogen a.*—**Pentabasic a.** Fr., *acide pentabasique.* Ger., *fünfbasische Säure.* An a. that contains 5 atoms of replaceable hydrogen all in the a. characteristic. [B.]—**Pentatomic a.** Fr., *acide pentatomique.* Ger., *fünfatomige Säure.* An a. containing 5 atoms of replaceable hydrogen. [B.]—**Perfect a.** In the old nomenclature, an oxygen a. which contained the full amount of oxygen required to saturate it. [B, 69.]—**Phosphinic a's, phosphonic a's.** Fr., *acides phosphiniques* (ou *phosphoniques*). Ger., *Phosphinsäuren, Phosphonsäuren.* A class of a's formed from phosphoric a. by the substitution of one or two molecules of a compound radicle for one or two molecules of hydroxyl. Such a's have the general formula, PO.R'.-$(OH)_2$ or $PO.R'_2.OH$, where R' is a univalent radicle. [B.] See METHYLPHOSPHINIC ACID, PHENYLPHOSPHONIC ACID.—**Polyatomic a.** Fr., *acide polyatomique.* Ger., *polyatomische Säure.* It., *acido poliatomico.* An a. containing more than one atom of replaceable hydrogen, whether in the a. radicle, in the a. characteristic, or in both. [B.]—**Polybasic a.** Fr., *acide polybasique.* Ger., *mehrbasische Säure.* It., *acido polibasico.* An a. containing more than one replaceable atom of hydrogen in the a. characteristic. A's of this class are divided into *dibasic*, *tribasic*, *tetrabasic*, etc., according to the number of such atoms. [B.]—**Polyhydric a.** Fr., *acide polyhydrique.* Ger., *polyhydrische Säure.* Polyatomic a.—**Pyro-a.** Fr., *pyro-acide.* Ger., *Pyrosäure, Brenzsäure.* An a. derived from another by the action of heat. [B.]—**Saccharine a.** An old term for oxalic a. [B, 86.]—**Saturated a.** Fr., *acide saturé.* Ger., *gesättigte Säure.* See *Perfect a.*—**Sulphazotized a's.** Fr., *acides sulfazotés.* A class of a's formed by the action of sulphurous a. upon potassium nitrite. [B, 2.] See SULPHAMIC ACIDS, SULPHAMMONIC ACIDS, and SULPHOXYAZIC ACIDS.—**Sulphinic a's.** Fr., *acides sulfiniques.* Ger., *Sulfinsäuren.* A class of a's of the general formula R'.SO.OH (where R' is a univalent radicle). Such a's may be regarded as derived from sulphurous a., $SO.(OH)_2$, by the substitution of a univalent radicle for a molecule of hydroxyl; or they may be considered as acid hyposulphites derived from hyposulphurous a., H_2SO_2, by the replacement of one of the hydrogen atoms. [B.] See METHYLSULPHINIC ACID.—**Sulpho-a.** Fr., *sulfo-acide.* Ger., *Sulfosäure.* 1. A thio-a. 2. A sulphonic a., especially one derived from another a. [B.]—**Sulphonic a's.** Fr., *acides sulfoniques.* Ger., *Sulfonsäuren.* A class of a's of the general formula $R_N.(SO_2.OH)_n$ (where R_N is a radicle whose quantivalence is *n*). Such a's may be regarded as derived from sulphuric a. by the substitution of a radicle for hydroxyl; or they may be regarded as acid sulphites derived from sulphurous a., H_2SO_3, by the replacement of half of its hydrogen by a basic radicle. [B.] See METHYLSULPHONIC ACID.—**Sulphur a.** See *Thio-a.*—**Tetrabasic a.** Fr., *acide tétrabasique.* Ger., *vierbasische Säure.* It., *acido tetrabasico.* A polybasic a. supposed to contain 4 replaceable atoms of hydrogen, all of which must be contained in the a. characteristic. [B.]—**Tetrahydric a.** Fr., *acide tétrahydrique.* Ger., *tetrahydrische Säure.* See *Tetratomic a.*—**Tetrahydroxy-a's.** A class of a's formed from other a's by the substitution of 4 molecules of hydroxyl for 4 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]—**Tetratomic a.** Fr., *acide tétratomique.* Ger., *vieratomige Säure.* It., *acido tetratomico.* An a. which contains 4 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by metallic or organic radicles, those atoms being found either entirely in the a. characteristic, CO.OH (the a. being then tetrabasic), or partly in the a. radicle as well (the a. being then tribasic, dibasic, or monobasic). Thus, tartaric a., the formula of which is $C_2H_2(OH)_2$(CO.-$OH)_2$, forms two classes of salts, having respectively the constitution $C_2H_2(OH)_2(CO.OR')_2$ and $C_2H_2(OR')_2(CO.OR')_2$; it is, therefore, at once dibasic and tetratomic. [B.]—**Thio-a.** Syn.: *sulphur a.* An a. in which sulphur replaces oxygen (e. g., thiocarbamic a.). [B.]—**Triatomic a.** Fr., *acide triatomique.* Ger., *dreiatomige Säure.* It., *acido triatomico.* An a. which contains 3 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by metallic or organic radicles, whether these atoms are all contained in the a. characteristic, CO.OH (the a. being tribasic), or partly in the a. radicle as well (the a. being dibasic or monobasic). [B.] Cf. *Diatomic a.*—**Tribasic a.** Fr., *acide tribasique.* Ger., *dreibasische Säure.* It., *acido tribasico.* A polybasic a. containing 3 replaceable atoms of hydrogen, all in the a.

characteristic. [B.]—**Trihydrated a.** Fr., *acide trihydraté.* See *Hydrated a.*—**Trihydric a.** Fr., *acide trihydrique.* Ger., *trihydrische Säure.* See *Triatomic a.*—**Trihydroxy-a's., Trioxy-a's.** A class of a's derived from other a's by the substitution of 3 molecules of hydroxyl for 3 atoms of hydrogen.—**Unsaturated a.** Ger., *ungesättigte Säure.* See *Imperfect a.*—**Vegetable a.** Ger., *Pflanzensäure.* An a. occurring in or derived from vegetable tissues or juices. [B.]—The names of the individual a's will be found in their proper places in the major list.

ACID, adj. A^{2}s'i^{2}d. Gr., ὀξύς. Lat., *acidus* (from ἀκίς [gen., ἀκίδος], a point). Fr., *acide.* Ger., *sauer.* It., *acido.* Sp., *ácido.* 1. Sour. 2. Having the chemical properties or showing the reaction of an acid. For special uses of the word, see A. DYSPEPSIA, A. ELECTRICITY, A. FERMENTATION, and A. SALT.

ACIDA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *acidum* (*q. v.*). A^{2}s(a^{3}k)'i^{2}d-a^3. Gr., ὀξέα. Fr., *acides.* Ger., *Säuren.* Acids.

ACIDATION, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}d-a'shu^{3}n. Ger., *Versäuerung.* See ACIDIFICATION.

ACIDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-ed. An acid.—**A. abiétique.** Abietic acid.—**A. aboléique.** Œnanthylic acid. [B. 93.]—**A. absinthique.** Absinthic acid.—**A. acéconitique.** Aceconitic acid.—**A. acéphosgénique.** Acephosgenic acid. [B.]—**A. acéphossique.** Acephossic acid. [B.]—**A. acétamido-phtalique.** Acetamidophthalic acid.—**A. acétamique.** Amidoacetic acid; glycocin. [B.]—**A. acéteux.** Acetous acid. See ACETIC ACID.—**A. acétique.** Acetic acid.—**A. acétique anhydre.** Anhydrous acetic acid; acetic anhydride.—**A. acétique aromatisé.** See ACETUM *brittanicum.*—**A. acétique camphré.** See ACIDUM ACETICUM *camphoratum.*—**A. acétique concentré, A. acétique cristallisable** [Fr. Cod.]. Glacial acetic acid. [B.]—**A. acétique dilué.** Dilute acetic acid; acidum aceticum dilutum. [B.]—**A. acétique du bois.** Pyroligneous acid. [B, 92.]—**A. acétique du commerce** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *a. pyroligneux purifié.* An aqueous solution of acetic acid, corresponding to the acidum aceticum of the U. S. Ph., containing 50 per cent. of the glacial acid, and having a sp. gr. of 1·060. [B.]—**A. acétique dulcifié, A. acétique étendu d'eau, A. acétique faible.** Dilute acetic acid.—**A. acétique monohydraté, A. acétique pur.** Glacial acetic acid. [B.]—**A. acétique sulfuré.** Thiodiglycollic acid. [B. 93.]—**A. acéto-acétique.** Acetoacetic acid.—**A. acéto-butyrique.** Acetobutyric acid. [B.] See PROPIONIC ACID.—**A. acéto-formique.** Acetoformic acid.—**A. acéto-glycolique.** Acetoglycollic acid. [B.]—**A. acéto-lactique.** Acetolactic acid. [B.]—**A. acéto-métamido-benzoïque.** Acetometamidobenzoic acid.—**A. acétone-sulfonique.** Acetonesulphonic acid.—**A. acétone-uramique.** Acetonuramic acid. [B.]—**A. acétonique.** Acetonic acid.—**Acétonyl-uramique.** Acetonuramic acid.—**A. acéto-phosphorique.** Acetylphosphoric acid. [B.]—**A. acéto-propionique.** Acetopropionic acid.—**A. acéto-pyrophosphoreux.** Acetopyrophosphorous acid.—**A. acéto-pyrophosphorique.** Acetylpyrophosphoric acid. [B.]—**A. acéto-salicylique.** Acetosalicylic acid.—**A. acéto-sulfurique.** Thiacetylenic acid. [B.]—**A. acéto-tartrique.** Acetotartaric acid.—**A. acéto-vanillique.** Acetvanillic acid. [B.]—**A. acétoxacetique, A. acétoxyacétique.** Acetoglycollic acid. [B.]—**A. acétoxy-benzamique.** Acetoxybenzamic acid. See OXYBENZAMIC ACID.—**A. acétulmique.** Acetulmic acid. [B.]—**A. acéturique.** Acetic acid. See *Acetyl* GLYCOCINE.—**A. acétyl-anthraflavique.** Acetylanthraflavic acid. [B.]—**A. acétyleux.** Acetylous acid. See ALDEHYDIC ACID.—**A. acétyl-pyrophosphorique.** Acetylpyrophosphoric acid.—**A. acétyl-vanillique.** Acetvanillic acid. [B.]—**A. achilléique.** Achilleic (aconitic) acid. [B.]—**A. aconitanilique.** Aconitanilic acid. [A.]—**A. aconique.** Aconic acid. [B.]—**A. aconitique.** Aconitic acid. [B.]—**A. acridique.** Acridic acid. [B.]—**A. acrolactique.** Acrolactic acid.—**A. acroléine-sulfureux.** Acroleinsulphurous acid. [B.]—**A. acroléique, A. acrylique.** Acrylic acid. [B.]—**A. adipique.** Adipic acid. [B.]—**A. adipomalique.** Adipomalic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYADIPIC ACID.—**A. adipotartrique.** Adipotartaric acid. [B.] See DIHYDROXYADIPIC ACID.—**A. aérien.** Carbonic acid. [A, 324.] See CARBON *dioxide.*—**A. æscinique.** Æscinic acid.—**A. agaricique.** Agaricic acid. [B.]—**A. aïlanthique.** Ailantic acid. [B.]—**A. alantique.** Alantic acid. [B.]—**A'alcali.** See *Amido*-ACID.—**A'alcool.** See *Alcohol* ACID.—**A'aldéhyde.** See *Aldehyde* ACID.—**A. aldéhyde-sulfureux.** Ethylidenehydroxysulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. aldéhydique.** 1. An aldehydic acid. See under ACID. 2. Aldehydic acid. See ALDEHYDIC ACID.—**A. aldéhydo-diméthyl-protocatéchique.** Aldehydodimethylprotocatechuic (opianic) acid. [B.]—**A. aldéhydo-méthyl-protocatéchique.** Aldehydomethylprotocatechuic (aldehydovanillic) acid. [B.]—**A. aldéhydo-paroxy-benzoïque.** Aldehydoparoxybenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. aldéhyd-orthoxy-benzoïque.** Aldehyd-orthoxybenzoic acid.—**A. aldéhydo-salicylique.** Aldehydosalicylic acid.—**A. aldéhydo-vanillique.** Aldehydovanillic acid.—**A. aldéhydoxybenzoïque.** Aldehydoxybenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. alizarine-sulfonique.** Alizarinsulphonic acid.—**A. alizarique.** Alizaric acid. See PHTHALIC ACID.—**A. allanique.** Allanic acid.—**A. allantoïque.** Alantoic acid. [B.]—**A. allantoxanique.** Allantoxanic acid. [B.]—**A. allanturique.** Allanturic acid.—**A. alliturique.** Allituric acid.—**A. allophanique.** Allophanic acid.—**A. alloxanique.** Alloxanic acid. [B.]—**A. allyl-acétique.** Allylacetic acid.—**A. allyl-dithio-carbamique.** Allyldithiocarbamic acid.—**A. allyl-malonique.** Allylmalonic acid.—**A. allyl-oxybutyrique.** Allyloxybutyric acid.—**A. allyl-sulfocarbamique.** Allylthiocarbamic acid.—**A. allyl-sulfocarbonique.** Allylthiocarbonic acid.—**A. allyl-sulfonique.** Allylsulphonic acid.—**A. allyl-sulfurique.** Allylsulphuric acid; acid sulphate of allyl. [B.] See ALLYL *sulphate.*—**A. allyl-thiocarbamique.** Allylthiocarbamic acid.—**A. allyl-thiocarbonique, A. allyl-xanthique.** Allylthiocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. aloérésique.** Aloeresic acid. [A, 259.]—**A. aloérétinique.** Aloeretinic acid. [A, 259.]—**A. aloérétique.** Aloeretic acid. [A, 259.]—**A. aloésinique.** Aloesinic acid. [A, 259.]—**A. alorcinique.** Alorcic (alorcinic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. alpha amido-valérique, A. alpha orselique,** etc. See *Alpha* AMIDOVALERIC ACID, *Alpha* ORSELLINIC ACID, etc.—**A. amalique.** Amalic acid. [B.]—**A. amarique.** Amaric acid. [B.]—**A. ambréique.** Ambreic acid. [B.]—**A. aménylvalérique.** Amenylvaleric acid. [B.]—**A. améthénique.** Amethenic acid. [B.]—**A. amidé.** See *Amido-acid* under ACID.—**A. amidacétique.** Amidoacetic acid; glycocine.—**A. amid-iséthionique.** Amidisethionic acid; taurine. [B.]—**A. amido-acétique.** Amidoacetic acid; glycocine. [B.]—**A. amido-anisique.** Amidoanisic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-barbiturique.** Amidobarbituric acid. [B.]—**A. amido-benzine-sulfonique.** Amidobenzenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-benzoïque.** Amidobenzoic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. amido-benzoylacétique.** Amidobenzoylacetic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-butyrique.** Amidobutyric acid. [B.]—**A. amido-camphorique.** Amidocamphoric acid. [B.]—**A. amido-caproïque.** Amidocaproic acid; leucine. [B.]—**A. amido-caprylique.** Amidocaprylic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-chrysophanique.** Amidochrysophanic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-cinnamique.** Amidocinnamic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-coménique.** Amidocomenic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-cuminique.** Amidocumic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. amido-dicyanique.** Dicyanamic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-diméthyl-propionique.** Amidodimethylpropionic acid. See *Beta* AMIDOVALERIC ACID.—**A. amido-dinitro-phénique.** Amidodinitrophenol. [B, 93.] See PICRAMIC ACID.—**A. amido-dracylique.** Paramidobenzoic acid. [B.] See AMIDOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. amido-glutarique.** Amidoglutaric (glutamic) acid. [B.]—**A. amido-hippurique.** Amidohippuric acid. [B.]—**A. amido-hydrocinnamique.** Amidohydrocinnamic (amidophenylpropionic) acid. [B, 38.]—**A. amido-iséthionique.** Amidisethionic acid; taurine. [B.]—**A. amido-isocaproïque.** Amidoisocaproic acid; isoleucine. [B.]—**A. amido-isophtalique.** Amidoisophthalic acid. [B.] See AMIDOPHTHALIC ACID.—**A. amido-isovalérique.** Amidoisovaleric acid. [B.]—**A. amido-lactique.** Amidolactic acid; alanine. [B.]—**A. amido-malonique.** Amidomalonic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-mésitylène-sulfonique.** Amidomesitylenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-naphtylsulfureux.** Naphthionic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-œnanthylique.** Amidoœnanthylic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-pentoïque.** Amidopentoic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-phénolsulfonique.** Amidophenolsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-phénylpropionique.** Amidophenylpropionic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. amido-phénylsulfureux.** Amidobenzenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-phtalique.** Amidophthalic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-propionique.** Amidopropionic acid; alanine. [B.]—**A. amido-pyroméconique.** Amidopyromeconic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-salicylique.** Amidosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-stéarique.** Amidostearic acid.—**A. amido-succinamique.** Amidosuccinamic acid; asparagine. [B.]—**A. amido-succinique.** Amidosuccinic (aspartic) acid.—**A. amido-sulfobenzoïque.** Amidosulphobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-térephtalique, A. amido-téréphtalique.** Amidoterephthalic acid. [B.] See AMIDOPHTHALIC ACID.—**A. amido-toluène-sulfonique.** Amidotoluenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. amido-valérique.** Amidovaleric acid. [B.]—**A's amiques.** Amic acids. See under ACID.—**A. ammonio-chélidonique.** Ammoniochelidonic acid. [B.]—**A. ammonio-disulfonique.** Ammondisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. amniotique.** Amniotic acid. [B.] See ALLANTOIN.—**A. ampélique.** Ampelic acid. [B.]—**A. amygdalique.** Amygdalic acid. [B.]—**A. amyl-carbonique.** Amylcarbonic (caproic) acid. [B.]—**A. amyl-citrique.** Amylcitric acid.—**A. amyl-décatoïque.** Amyldecatoic acid. [B.]—**A. amyl-disulfo-carbonique.** Amyldithiocarbonic (amylthiocarbonic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. amyl-dithionique.** Amylsulphonic acid.—**A. amyl-hydroxalique.** Amylhydroxalic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYŒNANTHYLIC ACID.—**A. amylique.** Valeric acid. [B.]—**A. amyl-oxalique.** Amyl oxalic acid. [B, 93.] See AMYL *oxalate.*—**A. amyl-phosphoreux.** Amylphosphorous acid. [B.] See AMYL *phosphite.*—**A. amyl-phosphorique.** Amyl-phosphoric acid. [B.] See AMYL *phosphate.*—**A. amyl-sulfacétique.** Amylsulphacetic acid. [B.]—**A. amyl-sulfhydrique.** Amyl mercaptan. [B, 38.]—**A. amyl-sulfocarbamique.** Amylthiocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A. amyl-sulfocarbonique.** Amylthiocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. amyl-sulfureux.** Amylsulphonic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. amyl-sulfurique.** Amylsulphuric (isoamylsulphuric) acid. See AMYL *sulphate*—**A. amyl-tartrique.** Amyltartaric acid. See AMYL *tartrate.*—**A. amyl-thiocarbamique.** Amylthiocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A. amyl-thiocarbonique, A. amyl-xanthique.** Amylthiocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. amyrique.** Amyric acid. [B.]—**A. anabénique.** Oxaluric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. anacardique.** Anacardic acid.—**A. anchoïnique, A. anchoïque.** Anchoic acid. [B.]—**A. anchusique.** Anchusic acid.—**A. anémonique.** Anemonic acid.—**A. angélicique, A. angélique.** Angelic acid. [B.]—**A. angélique anhydre.** Anhydrous angelic acid; angelic anhydride.—**A. anglais.** See *English* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. anhydre.** An anhydrous acid. See ANHYDRIDE.—**A. anhydro-préhnique.** Anhydroprehnitic acid. [B.]—**A. anhydro-sulfamine-benzoïque.** Anhydrosulphaminbenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. anhydro-sulfurique.** Anhydrosulphuric acid. See PYROSULPHURIC ACID.—**A. anhydro-trimellique, A. anhydro-trimellitique.** Anhydrotrimellitic acid. [B.]—**A. anilamique.** Anilamic (phenylamic) acid. [B.]—**A. anilidique, A. anilique.** Anilic acid. [B.] See INDIGOTIC ACID.—**A. anilo-cyanique.** Anilocyanic (phenylcyanic) acid. [B.]—**A. aniluvitonique.** Aniluvitonic acid. [B.]—**A. animal.** See *Animal* ACID.—**A. anisamique.** Anisamic (oxyanisamic) acid.—**A. anisique.** Anisic acid. [B.]—**A. anisuramique.** Anisuramic acid. [B.]—**A. anthémidique.** Anthemidic acid. [B.]—**A. anthémique.** Anthemic acid. [B.]—**A. anthracène-carbonique.** Anthracenecarbonic acid.—**A. anthracène-sulfonique.** Anthracenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. anthranilique.** Anthranilic (orthamidobenzoic) acid. See AMIDOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. anthraquinone-carbonique.** Anthraquin-

onecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. anthraquinone-disulfonique.** Anthraquinonedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. anthraquinone-quinaldine-sulfonique.** Anthraquinonequinaldinesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. anthraquinone-sulfonique.** Anthraquinonesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. anthraquinonique.** Anthraquinonic acid; alizarin. [B.]—**A. antimonieux.** Antimonious acid.—**A. antimonique.** Antimonic acid.—**A. antirrhinique.** Antirrhinic acid. [B.]—**A. antitartrique.** Antitartaric acid. [B.] See TARTARIC ACID.—**A. apocrénique.** Apocrenic acid.—**A. apoglucinique, A. apoglucique.** Apoglucic acid. [B.]—**A. apophyllénique.** Apophyllic acid. [B.]—**A. aposorbique.** Aposorbic acid. [B.]—**A. arabique.** Arabic acid; arabin. [A, 260.]—**A. arachidique, A. arachique.** Arachidic acid. [A, 260; B.]—**A. aromatique.** See *Aromatic* ACID.—**A. arsénical.** Arsenic acid.—**A. arsénieux.** See the major list.—**A. arsénio-molybdique.** Arseniomolybdic acid. [B.]—**A. arsénio-monéthylique.** Ethylarsinic acid. [B.]—**A. arsénio-monométhylique.** Methylarsinic acid. [B.]—**A. arsénio-tungstique.** Arseniotungstic acid. [B.]—**A. arsénique.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *acidum arsenicum.* Arsenic acid. [B.]—**A's arsiniques, A's arsoniques.** See *Arsinic* ACIDS.—**A. artanthique.** Artanthic acid. [A, 260.]—**A. asparamique, A. aspartique.** Aspartic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. aspartique actif.** Optically active aspartic acid. [B.]—**A. aspartique inactif.** Optically inactive aspartic acid.—**A. aspertannique.** Aspertannic acid. [B.]—**A. atmosphérique.** Aerial acid (an old term for carbonic acid). [A, 344.] See CARBON *dioxide.*—**A. atractylique.** Atractylic acid. [A, 259.]—**A. atropique.** Atropic acid. [B.]—**A. aurique.** Auric acid. [B.]—**A. axinique.** Axinic acid. [B.]—**A. azélaïque.** Azelaic (anchoic) acid.—**A. azélo-aldéhydique.** Azeloaldehydic acid. [B.]—**A. azobenzoïque.** Azobenzoic acid.—**A. azoléique.** Laurent's name for œnanthylic acid because obtained by the action of nitric (azotic) acid upon oleic acid. [B, 3.]—**A. azomarique.** Azomaric acid. [B, 38.]—**A. azoncarbonique.** Azoncarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. azophosphorique.** Pyrophosphamic acid. [B.]—**A. azoté.** See *Nitrogenous* ACID.—**A. azoteux.** Nitrous acid.—**A. azotique** [Fr. Cod.]. Nitric acid. [B.]—**A. azotique alcoolisé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *acidum nitricum alcoolisatum.* Syn.: *esprit de nitre dulcifié.* A preparation made by mixing 78 parts of the *a. azotique officinal* with 22 parts of water (forming an aqueous solution containing 50 per cent. of pure nitric acid), and adding this mixture gradually to 300 parts of alcohol, the volatile principles evolved by the interaction of the acid and alcohol being allowed to escape. The preparation contains nitrite of ethyl (nitrous ether), and corresponds in part to the *spiritus ætheris nitrosi* of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**A. azotique anhydre.** Anhydrous nitric acid; pentoxide of nitrogen. [B.]—**A. azotique dilué.** Dilute nitric acid.—**A. azotique du commerce** [Fr. Cod.]. Commercial nitric acid.—**A. azotique monohydraté.** Monohydrated nitric acid; chemically pure nitric acid. [B.]—**A. azotique officinal** [Fr. Cod.], **A. azotique purifié.** Official nitric acid. A purified aqueous solution of nitric acid, containing 63·6 per cent. of the chemically pure acid, and having a sp. gr. of 1·390 at 15° C. [B.]—**A. azoto-sulfurique.** Nitrosulphuric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. azoxy-benzoïque.** Azoxybenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. azulmique.** Azulmic acid. [B.]—**A. balénique.** Balænic acid. [B.]—**A. baphique.** Baphic acid.—**A. barbiturique.** Barbituric acid. [B.]—**A. basique.** A monobasic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. bassique.** Bassic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. bébeerique, A. bébirique.** Bebeeric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. béhénique.** Behenic acid. [B.]—**A. béhénolique.** Behenolic acid. [B.]—**A. béhénoxylique.** Behenoxylic acid. [B.]—**A. belladonique.** Belladonnic acid. [B.]—**A. bénique.** Behenic acid. [B.]—**A. béno-margarique.** Benomargaric acid. [B.]—**A. béno-stéarique.** Benostearic acid. [B.]—**A. benz-acrylique.** Benzacrylic acid.—**A. benzamique.** Benzamic acid.—**A. benzénique.** Benzenic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. benzhydroxamique.** Benzhydroxamic acid. [B.]—**A. benzhydryl-benzoïque.** Benzhydrylbenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. benzilique.** Benzilic acid. [B.]—**A. benzine-disulfonique.** Benzenedisulphonic acid.—**A. benzine-hypochloreux.** Benzene trichlortrihydrate. [B.]—**A. benzine-méthyl-dicarbonique.** Benzenemethyldicarbonic acid. [B.] See URILIC ACID.—**A. benzine-monosulfonique.** Benzenemonosulphonic acid. See BENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. benzine-sulfinique.** Phenylsulphinic acid.—**A. benzine-sulfonique.** Benzenesulphonic acid.—**A. benzine-trisulfonique.** Benzenetrisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. benzoërésique.** Benzoeretic (amorphous benzoic) acid. [A, 324.]—**A. benzo-glycolique.** Benzoglycollic acid. [B.]—**A. benzoïlique.** Benzoilic (hydrobenzoic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. benzoïque** [Fr. Cod.]. Benzoic acid.—**A. benzoïque amidé.** Amidobenzoic acid.—**A. benzoïque anhydre.** Benzoic anhydride. [B, 38.]—**A. benzoïque bibromé.** Dibrombenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. benzoïque bichloré.** Dichlorbenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. benzoïque binitré.** Dinitrobenzoic acid.—**A. benzoïque bromé.** Brombenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. benzoïque chloré.** Chlorbenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. benzoïque hydraté.** Hydrated benzoic acid; ordinary benzoic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. benzoïque monobromé.** Monobrombenzoic acid. See BROMBENZOIC ACID.—**A. benzoïque monochloré.** Monochlorbenzoic acid. See CHLORBENZOIC ACID.—**A. benzoïque mononitré.** Mononitrobenzoic acid. See NITROBENZOIC ACID. [B.]—**A. benzoïque nitré.** Nitrobenzoic acid.—**A. benzoïque par sublimation** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *fleurs de benjoin.* Benzoic acid obtained by subliming benzoin. [B.]—**A. benzoïque par voie humide** [Fr. Cod.]. Benzoic acid obtained by the action of slaked lime upon benzoin. [B.]—**A. benzoïque trinitré.** Trinitrobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. benzo-lactique.** Benzolactic acid. [B.]—**A. benzoléique.** Benzoleic acid. [B.]—**A. benzo-nitrobenzoïque.** Benzonitrobenzoic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. benzo-quinaldine-carbonique.** Benzoquinaldinecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. benzo-salicylique.** Benzosalicylic acid.—**A. benzo-urique.** Hippuric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. benzoyl-acétique.** Benzoylacetic acid. [B.]—**A. benzoyl-benzoïque.** Benzoylbenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. benzoyl-sulfonique.** Benzoylsulphonic acid. [B.] See under SULPHOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. benzoyl-vanillique.** Benzoylvanillic acid.—**A. benzulmique.** Benzulmic acid. [B.]—**A. benzy-hydroxyamique.** Benzhydroxamic acid. [B.]—**A. benzyl-benzoïque.** Benzylbenzoic acid.—**A. benzylique.** Benzilic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. benzyl-salicylique.** Benzylsalicylic acid.—**A. benzyl-sulfamique.** Benzylsulphamic acid.—**A. benzyl-sulfonique, A. benzyl-sulfureux.** Benzylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. berbéronique.** Berberonic acid. [B.]—**A. bêta amido-valérique, bêta orsellique,** etc. See *Beta* AMIDOVALERIC ACID, *Beta* ORSELLINIC ACID, etc.—**A. bétulo-résinique.** Betuloresinic acid. [B.]—**A. bézoardique.** An old term for uric acid. [A, 344.]—**A. bézoarique.** Ellagic acid. [B.]—**A. biatomique.** See *Diatomic* ACID.—**A. bibasique.** See *Dibasic* ACID.—**A. bichloracétique.** Dichloracetic acid.—**A. bichloro-benzoïque.** Dichlorbenzoic acid.—**A. bichloro-salicylique.** Dichlorsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. bichromique.** Dichromic acid. [B.]—**A. bihydraté.** Dihydrated acid. See *Hydrated* ACID.—**A. bihydrique.** Dihydric acid. See *Diatomic* ACID.—**A. bihydro-carboxylique.** Dihydrocarboxylic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. bilianique.** Bilianic acid. [B.]—**A. bilicholique.** Bilicholic acid. [B.]—**A. bilifellinique.** Bilifellinic acid. [B.]—**A. bilifulvique.** Bilifulvic acid; impure bilifulvin. [B.]—**A. bilique.** Bilic acid. [B.]—**A. binitrobenzoïque.** Dinitrobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. binitro-naphtalique.** Dinitronaphthol. [A, 259.]—**A. binitro-phénique.** Dinitrophenol. [B.]—**A. bioxy-benzoïque.** Dihydroxybenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. bismuthique.** Bismuthic acid.—**A. bixique.** Bixic acid.—**A. bohéique, A. bohéo-tannique.** Boheic acid. [B.]—**A. bolétique.** Boletic (fumaric) acid. [B.]—**A. bombique, A. bombycique.** Bombic acid. [B.]—**A. boracin, A. boracique, A. borique** [Fr. Cod.]. Boric acid. [A, 344; B.]—**A. borique cristallisé** [Fr. Cod.], **A. borique pur.** Lat., *acidum boricum purissimum.* Crystallized boric acid prepared for medicinal use. [B.]—**A. bornénique.** Campholic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. boro-salicylique.** Borosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. borussique.** Hydrocyanic acid. [A, 259.]—**A. brasilique.** Brazilic acid; brazilin. [B.]—**A. brassidique.** Brassidic (erucidic) acid. [B.]—**A. brassinique, A. brassique.** Brassic acid. [B.]—**A. brassoléique.** Brassoleic acid. [B.]—**A. brassylique.** Brassylic acid. [B.]—**A. brassylo-aldéhydique.** Brassyloaldehydic acid. [B.]—**A. brésilique.** Brazilic acid; brazilin. [B.]—**A. brom-acétique.** Bromacetic acid. [B.]—**A. brom-acrylique.** Bromacrylic acid. [B.]—**A. brom-adipique.** Bromadipic acid.—**A. brom-angélicique, A. brom-angélique.** Bromangelic acid.—**A. brom-anisique.** Bromanisic acid. [B.]—**A. brom-apophyllénique.** Bromapophyllic acid. [B.]—**A. brom-arsénieux.** Bromarsenious acid. [B.] See ARSENIC *oxybromide.*—**A. brom-érucique.** Bromerucic acid. [B.]—**A. bromhydrique.** See the major list.—**A. bromhydro-éthylcrotonique.** Bromhydroethylcrotonic acid. [B.]—**A. bromique.** Bromic acid. [B.]—**A. brom-iridique.** Bromiridic acid. [B.]—**A. brom-isobutyrique.** Bromisobutyric acid. [B.]—**A. brom-isosuccinique.** Bromisosuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-acétique.** Bromacetic acid.—**A. bromo-acrylique.** Bromacrylic acid.—**A. bromo-adipique.** Bromadipic acid.—**A. bromo-angélicique, A. bromo-angélique.** Bromangelic acid.—**A. bromo-anisique.** Bromanisic acid.—**A. bromo-arsénieux.** Bromarsenious acid; arsenic oxybromide.—**A. bromo-aurique.** Bromauric acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-benzinesulfonique.** Brombenzenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-benzoïque.** Brombenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-benzoylique.** Brombenzoylic acid; brombenzoyl. [B.]—**A. bromo-butyrique.** Brombutyric acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-chlor-acétique.** Bromchloracetic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-cinnamique.** Bromcinnamic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-coménique.** Bromcomenic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-crotonique.** Bromcrotonic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-dracylique.** Bromdracylic (parabrombenzoic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. bromo-fumarique.** Bromfumaric acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-gallique.** Bromgallic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-glycolique.** Bromglycollic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-iridique.** Bromiridic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-isobutyrique.** Bromisobutyric acid. [B.] See BROMBUTYRIC ACID.—**A. bromo-isosuccinique.** Bromisosuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-lactique.** Bromlactic acid. [B.]—**A. brom-oléique.** Bromoleic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-maléique.** Brommaleic acid. [B.] See BROMFUMARIC ACID.—**A. bromo-nitrobenzoïque.** Bromnitrobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-nitro-phénolsulfonique.** Bromnitrophenolsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-phénolsulfonique.** Bromphenolsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-phénylacétique.** Bromphenylacetic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-phénylmercapturique.** Bromphenylmercapturic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-platinique.** Bromplatinic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-propionique.** Brompropionic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-pyroméconique.** Brompyromeconic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-quinoléinesulfonique.** Bromquinolinesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-salicylique.** Bromsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-salylique.** Metabrombenzoic acid. [B.] See BROMBENZOIC ACID.—**A. bromo-subérique.** Bromsuberic acid.—**A. bromo-sulfobenzoïque.** Bromsulphobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-toluènesulfonique.** Bromtoluenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-toluïque, A. bromo-toluylique.** Bromtoluic acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-valérique.** Bromvaleric acid. [B.]—**A. bromo-vanillique.** Bromvanillic acid. [B.]—**A. bromoxyl-bromo-coménique.** Bromoxylbromcomenic acid. [B.]—**A. brunolique.** Brunolic acid. [A, 259.]—**A. butinique.** Butinic (arachidic) acid. [B.]—**A. butyl-carbonique.** Butylcarbonic (valeric) acid. [B.]—**A. butyl-formique.** Butylformic (normal valeric) acid. See VALERIC ACID.—**A. butyl-lactique.** Butyl lactic acid. [B.]—**A. butyl-sulfonique.** Butylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. butyracétique.** Butyracetic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. butyrique.** Butyric acid.—**A. butyrique normal.** Normal butyric acid. [B.]—**A. butyrique trichloré.** Trichlorbutyric acid. [B.]—**A. butyro-acétique.** Butyroacetic (propionic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. butyro-furonique.** Butyrofuronic acid. [B.]—**A. butyr-oléique.** Butyroleic acid. [B.]—**A. butyro-nitrique.** Butyronitric (nitropropionic) acid. [A, 324; B.]—**A. butyryl-formique.** Butyrylformic acid. [B.]—**A. cachou-tannique, A. cachou-**

tique. Catechutannic acid (tannin of catechu). [A, 324; B.]—**A. caféanique.** Caffeanic acid. [B.]—**A. caféelique.** Cafeelic acid. [B.]—**A. caféique, A. café-tannique, A. cafique.** Caffeic (caffetannic) acid. [B.]—**A. cafurique.** Caffuric acid. [B.]—**A. caïncique.** Cahincic acid.—**A. calcaire.** Carbonic anhydride. [A, 324.] See CARBON *dioxide*.—**A. calcitrapique.** Calcitrapic acid. [A, 259.]—**A. callutannique.** Callutannic acid.—**A. cambogique.** Gambogic acid. [B.]—**A. camphamique.** Camphoramic acid.—**A. camphanique.** Oxycamphoric anhydride.—**A. camphique.** Camphic acid. [B.]—**A. campho-carbonique.** Camphocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. campho-glycuronique.** Camphoglycuronic acid. [B.]—**A. campholique.** Campholic acid.—**A. campho-méthylique.** Camphormethylic (methylcamphoric) acid.—**A. camphoramique.** Camphoramic acid.—**A. camphoranilique.** Phenylcamphoramic acid. [B.]—**A. camphorétique.** Camphoretic acid. [B.] — **A. camphorinique.** Camphorinic (ethylcamphoric) acid. [A. 324.]—**A. camphorique.** Camphoric acid. [B.]—**A. camphorique anhydre.** Anhydrous camphoric acid; camphoric anhydride. [B.] — **A. camphorique droit.** Dextrocamphoric acid. [B, 38.] See CAMPHORIC ACID.—**A. camphorique gauche.** Lævocamphoric acid. [A, 324.] See CAMPHORIC ACID.—**A. camphorique inactif.** Inactive camphoric acid. See CAMPHORIC ACID.—**A. camphoronique.** Camphoronic acid. [B.]—**A. camphovinique.** Ethylcamphoric acid. [B, 38.] —**A. camphrénique.** Camphrenic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. camphrésinique.** Camphresinic acid. [B.] — **A. cantharidique, A. cantharique.** Cantharidic acid. [B.]—**A. caprinique, A. caprique.** Capric acid. [B.]—**A. caproïque.** Caproic acid. [B.]—**A. caprylique.** Caprylic acid. [B.]—**A. capsulæscique, A. capsuléique.** Capsulæscic acid. [A, 259; B.]—**A. caramélique.** Caramel. [A, 259.]—**A. carballylique.** Tricarballylic acid. [B.]—**A. carbamique.** Carbamic acid.—**A. carbazotique.** Carbazotic (picric) acid. [B.]—**A. carbo-benzique.** Benzoic acid. [B. 93.]—**A. carbo-benzoïque.** Carbobenzoic (myroxylic) acid. [A, 324; B.]—**A. carbo-cinchoméronique.** Carbocinchomeronic (alpha pyridinetricarbonic) acid. [B.] See PYRIDINETRICARBONIC ACID. — **A. carbo-cinchonique.** Carbocinchonic acid. — **A. carbo-hydroquinonique.** Carbohydroquinonic acid. [B.]—**A. carbolique.** Carbolic acid. [B.]—**A. carbo-naphtolique.** Carbonaphtholic acid. See HYDROXYNAPHTHOIC ACID.—**A. carboneux.** An old term for oxalic acid. [A, 344.]—**A. carbonilique.** Phenylcarbamic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. carbonique.** Carbonic acid.—**A. carbonique liquide.** Liquid carbon dioxide. [A, 324.]—**A. carbonique solide.** Solid carbon dioxide. [A, 324.]—**A. carbo-nitrotoluylique.** Nitrodracylic acid. [B.]—**A. carbo-pyrrolique.** Carbopyrrolic acid. [B.]—**A. carbo-styrilcarbonique.** Carbostyrilcarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. carbo-vinique.** Ethylcarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. carbox-amidobenzoïque.** Carboxamidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. carboxamidodracylique.** Carboxamidodracylic acid. [B.] See CARBOXAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. carboxy-cinchonique.** Carboxycinchonic acid. [A, 259.]—**A. carboxylique.** Carboxylic acid.—**A. carminique.** Carminic acid (carmin). [B.]—**A. carobique.** Carobic acid. [B.]—**A. carotique.** Carotic acid; carotin. [B.] —**A. carthaminique, A. carthamique.** Carthamic acid; carthamin. [A, 260, 324.]—**A. cartha-xanthique.** Carthaxanthic acid. [B.] — **A. carvacrotique.** Carvacrotic acid. [B.] — **A. caryophyllique.** Engenol. [B.]—**A. caryophyllinique.** Caryophyllinic acid. [B.]—**A. caséique.** An obsolete term for lactic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. cassonique.** Cassonic acid. [B.]—**A. catéchique.** Catechuic acid; catechin. [A, 260.] — **A. catéchuïnique.** Catechuinic acid. [B.]—**A. catéchuïque.** Catechuic acid; catechin. [A, 260.] — **A. catéchu-tannique, A. catéchutique, A. catéchuvique, A. catécique.** Tannin of catechu; catechutannic acid. [A.]—**A. cathartique.** Cathartic acid. [A, 260.]—**A. cathartogénique.** Cathartogenic acid. [B.]—**A. céphaélique.** Cephaelic (ipecacuanhic) acid. [B.]—**A. cérébrique.** Cerebric acid. See CEREBRIN.—**A. cérique.** Ceric acid. [B.]—**A. céropique.** Ceropic acid. [B.]—**A. cérosique.** Cerosic acid. [A, 324; B, 38.]—**A. cérotinique, A. cérotique.** Cerotic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. céruïique.** Cœrulic acid. [B.]—**A. cétineélaïque.** Cetinelaic acid. [B.]—**A. cétique.** Cetic acid. [B, 93.] —**A. cétrarique.** Cetraric acid. [B.] —**A. cétyl-acétique.** Cetylacetic acid. [B.]—**A. cétyl-carbonique.** Margaric acid.—**A. cétyl-oxydithio-carbonique, A. cétyl-xanthique.** Cetyloxydithiocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. cévadique.** Cevadic (sabadillic) acid. [A, 324; B.]—**A. charbonneux.** An old term for carbonic acid. [A, 344.] See CARBON *dioxide*.—**A. chavicique.** Chavicic acid. [B.]—**A. chélidonamique.** Chelidonamic acid. [B.]—**A. chélidoninique.** Chelidoninic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. chélidonique.** Chelidonic acid. [B.]—**A. chéno-cholalique.** Chenocholic acid. [B.]—**A. chéno-taurocholalique.** Chenotaurocholic acid. [B.]—**A. chio-coccique.** Chiococcic acid; cahincin. [B, 93.]—**A. chinovatique.** Quinovatic acid.—**A. chinovique.** Quinovic acid. [A, 259.]—**A. chlor-acétique.** Chloracetic acid. [B.]—**A. chlor-acrylique.** Chloracrylic acid. [B.]—**A. chloranilamidique hydraté.** Chloranilam. [B, 93.]—**A. chlor-anilique.** Chloranilic acid; dichlordioxyquinone. [B.]—**A. chloranisique.** Chloranisic acid. [B.]—**A. chlor-arsenieux.** Chlorarsenious acid; arsenic oxychloride. [B.]—**A. chlor-azoteux.** Nitrosyl chloride. [B.]—**A. chlor-azotique.** 1. Nitrohydrochloric acid. 2. Chloronitric acid (nitroxyl chloride). [B.]—**A. chlor-azotique dilué.** Dilute nitrohydrochloric acid. [B.]—**A. chloreux.** Chlorous acid. [B.]—**A. chlorhydrine-sulfonique.** Chlorhydrinsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. chlorhydrine-sulfurique.** Chlorhydrinsulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. chlorhydrique.** See the major list.—**A. chlor-hydropyrotartrique.** Chlorhydropyrotartaric acid. [B.] —**A. chlorhypoazotique.** Chlorhyponitric acid; nitrosyl dichloride. [B.] — **A. chlorindaturique, A. chlorindopténique.** Two acids said to be formed by the action of chlorine on indigo. [B, 93.]—**A. chloriodique.** Chloriodic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. chlorique.** Chloric acid.—**A. chlor-isamique.** Chlorisamic acid. [B, 93.] — **A. chlor-isatinique.** Chlorisatinic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. chlor-iséthionique.** Chlorisethionic acid. [B.]—**A. chlor-isocrotonique.** Chlorisocrotonic acid. [B.] — **A. chlor-itamalique.** Chloritamalic acid. [B.] See CHLORHYDROPYROTARTARIC ACID.—**A. chloro-acétique, A. chloro-acrylique, A. chloro-anilique, A. chloro-anisque, A. chloro-arsénieux.** See *A. chloracétique, A. chloracrylique, A. chloranilique, A. chloranisique, A. chlorarsénieux*.—**A. chloro-aurique.** Chlorauric acid. [B.] — **A. chloro-azoteux, A. chloro-azotique.** See *A. chlorazoteux, A. chlorazotique*. — **A. chloro-benzinesulfonique.** Chlorbenzenesulphonic acid. [B.] — **A. chloro-benzoïque.** Chlorbenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-borique.** Boron trichloride. [B, 93.]—**A. chloro-butyrique.** Chlorbutyric acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-carbonique.** Chlorcarbonic acid. [B.] See CARBON *oxychloride*.—**A. chloro-chromique.** Chlorchromic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-cinchoninique.** Chlorcinchoninic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-cinnamique.** Chlorcinnamic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-citramalique.** Chlorcitramalic acid. [B.] See CHLORHYDROPYROTARTARIC ACID.—**A. chloro-citrique.** Chlorcitric acid. [B.] —**A. chloro-coménique.** Chlorcomenic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-crotonique.** Chlorcrotonic acid.—**A. chloro-cyanique.** Chlorhydrocyanic acid. [B.] — **A. chloro-dracylique.** Chlordracylic (parachlorbenzoic) acid. [B.]—**A. chlorogénique.** Chlorogenic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-hypoazotique.** Chlorohyponitric acid (nitrosyl dichloride). [B.]—**A. chloro-iodique.** See *A. chloriodique*. — **A. chloro-iridique.** Chloriridic acid. [B.] **A. chloro-isamique, A. chloro-isatinique, A. chloro-iséthionique, A. chloro-isocrotonique, A. chloro-itamalique.** See *A. chlorisamique, A. chlorisatinique, A. chloriséthionique, A. chlorisocrotonique, A. chloritamalique*.—**A. chloro-lactique.** Chlorlactic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-maléique.** Chlormaleic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-mésamalique.** Chlormesamalic acid. [B.] See CHLORHYDROPYROTARTARIC ACID. — **A. chlor-omichmylique.** Chloromichmylic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. chloro-muconique.** Chlormuconic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-naphtalique.** Chlornaphthalic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-nitreux.** See *A. chlorazoteux*.—**A. chloro-nitrique.** See *A. chlorazotique*. — **A. chloro-nitrobenzoïque.** Chlornitrobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-palladique.** Chloropalladic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-phénolsulfonique.** Chlorphenolsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-phénylique.** Chlorphenol. [B.]—**A. chlorophyllanique.** Chlorophyllanic acid. [B.] —**A. chloro-platineux.** Chloroplatinous acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-platinique.** Chloroplatinic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-platino-diphosphoreux.** Chlorplatinodiphosphorous acid. [B.] — **A. chloro-platino-phosphoreux.** Chlorplatinophosphorous acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-propionique.** Chlorpropionic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-quarténylique.** Chlorquartenylic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-quinoléinecarbonique.** Chlorquinolinecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-salicylique.** Chlorsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-salylique.** Chlorsalylic acid. [B.] See CHLORBENZOIC ACID.—**A. chloro-spiroyleux.** Chlorsalicylous acid; chlorsalicyl hydride. [B, 93.]—**A. chloro-spiroylique.** Chlorsalicylic acid. [B, 93.] —**A. chloro-subérancarboxylique.** Chlorsuberancarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-subérique.** Chlorsuberic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-sulfonique.** Chlorsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-tétracrylique.** Chlortetracrylic (beta chlorcrotonic) acid. [B.] See CHLORCROTONIC ACID. — **A. chloro-toluènesulfonique.** Chlortoluenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. chlor-oxalique, A. chlor-oxalovinique.** Chloroxalic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. chlor-oxycarbonique.** Chlorcarbonic acid. [B, 93.] See CARBON *oxychloride*. —**A. chlor-oxynaphtalique.** Chlorhydroxynaphthoquinone. [B, 93.]—**A. chlor-rhodique.** Chlorrhodic acid. [B.]—**A. cholalique.** Cholalic (cholic) acid. [B.]—**A. choléinique, A. choléique.** Choleic (taurocholic) acid. [B.]—**A. choléo-camphorique.** Choleocamphoric (choloidanic) acid. [B.]—**A. cholestérinique, A. cholestérique.** Cholesteric acid. [B.]—**A. cholinique.** Cholinic acid. [B.]—**A. cholique.** Cholic acid. [B.] —**A. cholodinique.** Cholodinic acid. [B.]—**A. choloïdanique.** Choloidanic acid. [B.]—**A. choloïdique.** Cholodinic acid. [B.] —**A. chololique.** Cholic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. cholonique.** Cholonic acid. [B.]—**A. chondroïtique.** Chrondroitic acid. [B.]—**A. chromique.** See the major list.—**A. chrysalyique.** Dinitramidosalylic acid. [B.]—**A. chrysamidique.** Chrysammidic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. chrysamminique, A. chrysammique.** Chrysammic acid. [B.]—**A. chrysanilique.** Chrysanilic acid. [A, 324; B.]—**A. chrysanisique.** Chrysanisic acid. [A, 324; B.] See DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. chrysinique.** Chrysinic acid; chrysin. [B.]—**A. chrysolépique.** Picric acid. [A, 324; B.]—**A. chrysophanique.** Chrysophanic acid. [B.]—**A. chyazique.** Porret's term for hydrocyanic acid. [A, 344.] Derived from the letters C (carbon), Hy (hydrogen), Az (azote, or nitrogen), which make up the chemical formula of the body.—**A. chyazique ferruré.** Hydroferrocyanic acid. [A, 344.]—**A. chyazique sulfuré.** Thiocyanic acid. [A, 344.]—**A. cicérique.** Ciceric acid. [A, 344.]—**A. cimicique.** Cimicic acid. [B.]—**A. cinchoméronique.** Cinchomeronic acid. [B.]—**A. cinchonine-disulfonique.** Cinchoninedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. cinchonine-sulfonique.** Cinchoninesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. cinchonine-trisulfonique.** Cinchoninetrisulphonic acid. [B.] —**A. cinchoninique.** Cinchoninic acid. [B.]—**A. cinchonique.** Cinchonic acid.—**A. cincho-tannique.** Cinchotannic (quinotannic) acid. [B.]—**A. cinnaménéyl-acrylique.** Cinnamenylacrylic acid. [B.]—**A. cinnaménéyl-angélicique, A. cinnaménéyl-angélique.** Cinnamenylangelic acid. [B.]—**A. cinnaménéyl-crotonique.** Cinnamenylcrotonic acid. [B.]—**A. cinnamique.** Cinnamic acid.—**A. cinnamo-mandélique.** Phenyloxycrotonic acid. [B.]—**A. cinnoylique.** Hydrocinnamic acid. [B.]—**A. cisso-tannique.** Cissotannic acid. [B.]—**A. citrabromo-pyrotartrique.** Citrabromopyrotartaric acid. [B.] See BROMPYROTARTARIC ACID.—**A. citracartique.** A name (made up of the words *citraconique* and *ars*) given to mesaconic acid. [B.]—**A. citra-chloro-pyrotartrique.** Citrachlorpyrotartaric acid. [B.] See CHLORPYROTARTARIC ACID.—**A. citraconique.** Citraconic acid. See PYROCITRIC ACID.—**A. citra-dibromo-pyrotartrique.** Citradibrompyrotartaric acid. [B.] See DIBROMPYROTARTARIC

ACID.—**A. citramalique.** Citramalic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYPYROTARTARIC ACID.—**A. citratartrique.** Citratartaric acid. [B.] —**A. citribique.** Baup's name for citraconic acid. [B, 3.]—**A. citricique.** Baup's name for itaconic acid. [B, 3.]—**A. citridique.** Citridic (aconitic) acid. [B.]—**A. citrique.** See the major list.—**A. cladonique.** Cladonic acid. [B.]—**A. cocatannique.** Cocatannic acid. [B.]—**A. coccalinique.** Menispermic acid (the variety of malic acid found in *Cocculus indicus*). [B.]—**A. coccinique, A. coccinonique.** Coccinic acid. [A, 324; B, 38, 93.]—**A. coccognidique.** Coccognidic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. cocco-tannique.** Kinotannic acid. [B.]—**A. cocinique, A. coco-stéarique.** Cocinic acid. [B.]—**A. collidine-dicarbonique.** Collidinedicarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. colombique.** Tantalic acid [A, 324]; columbic acid. [B.]—**A. colopholique, A. colophonique.** Colophonic acid. [B.]—**A. columbique.** See *A. colombique.*—**A. coménamique.** Comenamic acid. [B.] —**A. coménique.** Comenic acid. [B.]—**A. conicique, A. coniïque.** Coniic acid. [A, 324; B.]—**A. conjugué.** See *Conjugate* ACID.—**A. convolvulinolique.** Convolvulinolic acid. [B.]—**A. convolvulique.** Convolvulic acid. [B.]—**A. copahivique, A. copahu-résinique, A. copahuvique, A. copaïvique.** Copaivic acid. [B.]—**A. copulé.** See *Conjugate* ACID.—**A. cornique.** Cornic acid; cornin. [B.]—**A. corté-pinitannique.** Cortepinitannic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. corticinique.** Corticinic acid. [B.]—**A. cotarnique.** Cotarnic acid. [B.]—**A. coumarique.** Coumaric acid. [B.]—**A. crayeux, A. crayeux aériforme.** Chalky acid and gaseous chalky acid; old terms for carbonic acid and carbonic-acid gas. [B.] See CARBON *dioxide.*—**A. crénique.** Crenic acid. [B.]—**A. crescentique.** Crescentic acid. [B.]—**A. crésol-disulfonique, A. crésol-disulfureux.** Cresoldisulphonic acid.—**A. crésol-sulfonique, A. crésol-sulfureux, A. crésol-sulfurique.** Cresolphonic acid. [B.]—**A. crésotique.** Cresotic acid. [B.]—**A. crésylique.** Cresylic acid; cresol. [B.]—**A. crésyl-salicylique.** Cresylsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. crésyl-sulfonique, A. crésyl-sulfureux.** Cresylsulphonic (toluene sulphonic) acid. [B.] —**A. crésyl-sulfurique.** Cresyl-sulphuric acid. [B.] See CRESOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. crithmique.** Crithmic acid. [B.]—**A. crocique, A. croconique.** Croconic acid. [B.]—**A. crotaconique.** Crotaconic acid. [B.]—**A. crotonique.** Crotonic acid. [B.]—**A. crotonoléique.** Crotonoleic acid. [B.]—**A. cryptophanique.** Cryptophanic acid.—**A. cubébique.** Cubebic acid. [B.]—**A. cuivrique.** Cupric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. cumarique.** Conmaric acid.—**A. cumène-sulfonique, A. cumène-sulfurique.** Cumenesulphonic acid.—**A. cuményl-acrylique.** Cumenylacrylic acid. [B.]—**A. cuménylangélique.** Cumenylangelic acid. [B.] —**A. cuményl-crotonique.** Cumenylcrotonic acid. [B.]—**A. cuményl-sulfureux.** Cumenesulphonic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. cumidique.** Cumidic acid. [B.]—**A. cuminamique.** Cuninamic acid. [B.]—**A. cuminique, A. cumique.** Cumic acid. [B.]— **A. cuminurique.** Cuminuric (oxycuminamic) acid. [B.]—**A. curcumique.** Curcumin. [B.]—**A. cyamélurique.** Cyameluric acid. [B.]—**A. cyanacétique.** Cyanacetic acid. [B.]—**A. cyanhydrique** [Fr. Cod.]. Hydrocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. cyanhydrique dissous au 100e** [Fr. Cod.], **A. cyanhydrique officinal.** An aqueous solution of hydrocyanic acid containing 1 per cent. by volume of the anhydrous acid. [B.]—**A. cyanhydrique végétal.** A preparation made by dissolving 4 parts of oil of bitter almonds in 35 parts each of rectified spirit and distilled water. [B.]— **A. cyanilique.** Cyanilic acid. [B.]—**A. cyanique.** Cyanic acid. [B.]—**A. cyano-carbonique, A. cyano-formique.** Cyanformic acid. [B.]—**A. cyano-propionique.** Cyanpropionic acid. [B.] —**A. cyanur-diamique.** Cyanurdiamic acid; ammeline. [B.] —**A. cyanurénique, A. cyanurique.** Cyanuric acid. [B.]—**A. cyanur-monaminique.** Cyanurmonamic acid; ammelide. [B.] —**A. cyclopique.** Cyclopic acid. [B.]—**A. cymène-sulfonique.** Cymenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. cyminique.** Cumic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. cynurénique.** Cynurenic acid. [B.]—**A. damalurique.** Damaluric acid. [B.]—**A. dammarique.** Dammaric acid. [B.]—**A. dammarylique.** Dammarylic acid. [B.] —**A. damolique.** Damolic acid. [B.]—**A. de benjoin.** Benzoic acid. [B.]—**A. décacrylique.** Decacrylic acid. [B.]—**A. décatoïque, A. décylique.** Decatoic (capric) acid. [B.]—**A. de fer.** Ferric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. de fourmis.** Formic acid. [B.] **A. de gomme laque.** Arabic acid; arabin. [A. 324.]—**A. déhydracétique.** Dehydracetic acid. [B.]—**A. déhydro-cholalique.** Dehydrocholalic acid. [B.]—**A. déhydro-mucique.** Dehydromucic acid. [B.]—**A. de l'ambre jaune.** Succinic acid. [A, 344.] —**A. delphinique.** Delphinic acid (valerianic acid obtained from the dolphin). [B.]—**A. de l'urine.** See ACID *of urine.*—**A. de mellite.** Mellitic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. déoxy-benzilique.** Deoxybenzilic (diphenylacetic) acid. [B.]—**A. déoxy-glutanique.** Deoxyglutanic (glutaric) acid. [B.]—**A. déoxy-glutarique.** Pyrotartaric acid. [B.]—**A. de Scheele.** Tungstic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. de sel commun.** Acid of common salt (hydrochloric acid). [A, 324.]—**A. de soufre.** Sulphuric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. désoxalique.** Desoxalic acid. [B.]—**A. désoxy-glutanique, A. désoxy-glutarique.** See *A. déoxyglutanique, A. déoxy-glutarique.*—**A. de sucre.** Oxalic acid. [B, 92.]—**A. de ver à soie.** Silk-worm acid. [B.] See BOMBIC ACID.—**A. dextro-camphorique.** Dextrocamphoric acid. See CAMPHORIC ACID.—**A. dextronique.** Dextronic acid. [B.]—**A. dextro-pimarique.** Dextropimaric acid. [B.] See PIMARIC ACID.—**A. dextro-racémique.** Dextroracemic (dextrotartaric) acid. See TARTARIC ACID.—**A. dextrose-sulfurique.** Dextrose sulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. dextro-tartrique.** Dextrotartaric acid. See TARTARIC ACID.—**A. diacéto-anthraflavique.** Diacetoanthraflavic acid. [B.]—**A. diacéto-tartrique.** Diacetotartaric acid. [B.]—**A. diacétyl-pyromécazonique.** Diacetylpyromecazonic acid. [B.]—**A. diacrylique.** Diacrylic acid. [B.] —**A. dialdanique.** Dialdanic acid. [B.]—**A. diallyl-acétique.** Diallylacetic acid. [B.]—**A. diallyl-malonique.** Diallylmalonic acid. [B.]—**A. diallyl-oxalique, A. diallyl-oxyacétique.** Diallyloxalic (diallyloxyacetic) acid. [B.]—**A. dialurique.** Dialuric acid. [B.]—**A. diamido-benzoïque.** Diamidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. diamido-cuminique.** Dioxycuminamic acid. [B, 38.] —**A. diamido-diphénique.** Diamidodiphenic acid. [B.]—**A. diamyl-oxalique.** Diamyloxalic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. diatérébique.** Diaterebic acid. [B.]—**A. diatomique.** See *Diatomic* ACID.—**A. diatropique.** Diatropic acid. [B.]—**A. diazo-amidobenzoïque.** Diazoamidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. diazo-benzine-sulfonique.** Diazobenzenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. diazo-benzoïque.** Diazobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. diazo-phénolsulfonique.** Diazophenolsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. diazo-phénylsulfurique.** Diazophenylsulphuric acid.—**A. diazoxybenzoïque.** Diazoxybenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. dibasique.** See *Dibasic* ACID.—**A. dibenzilique.** Dibenzilic acid. [B.]—**A. dibenzy-hydroxamique.** Dibenzyhydroxamic acid. [B.]—**A. dibenzyl-carboxylique.** Dibenzylcarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A. dibenzyl-dicarbonique.** Dibenzyldicarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. dibenzyl-phosphonique.** Dibenzylphosphonic acid. [B.]—**A. dibenzyl-sulfonique.** Dibenzylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. dibenzyl-tétrasulfonique.** Dibenzyltetrasulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. dibrom-acétique.** Dibromacetic acid. [B.]—**A. dibrom-acrylique.** Dibromacrylic acid. [B.]—**A. dibrom-adipique.** Dibromadipic acid. [B.]—**A. dibrom-amidobenzoïque.** Dibromamidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. dibrom-hydroéthyl-crotonique.** Dibromhydroethylcrotonic acid. [B.]—**A. dibrom-isocaproïque.** Dibromoiscaproic acid. [B.] See DIBROMCAPROIC ACID.—**A. dibromo-acétique, A. dibromo-acrylique, A. dibromo-adipique, A. dibromo-amidobenzoïque.** See *A. dibrom-acétique, A. dibrom-acrylique. A. dibrom-adipique, A. dibrom-amidobenzoïque.*—**A. dibromo-barbiturique.** Dibrombarbituric acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-béhénique, A. dibromo-bénique.** Dibrombehenic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-benzoïque.** Dibrombenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-butyrique.** Dibrombutyric acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-crotonique.** Dibromcrotonic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-gallique.** Dibromgallic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-isocaproïque.** Dibromisocaproic acid. —**A. dibromo-lactique.** Dibromlactic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-malonique.** Dibrommalonic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-nitrobenzoïque.** Dibromnitrobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-palmitique.** Dibrompalmitic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-propionique.** Dibrompropionic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-pyromucique.** Dibrompyromucic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-pyroracémique.** Dibrompyroracemic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-pyrotartrique.** Dibrompyrotartaric acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-pyruvique.** Dibrompyroracemic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-salicylique.** Dibromsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-stéarique.** Dibromstearic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-subérique.** Dibromsuberic acid. [B.] —**A. dibromo-succinique.** Dibromsuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-undécylique.** Dibromundecylic (dibromhendecatoic) acid. [B.]—**A. dibromo-valérique.** Dibromvaleric acid. [B.] —**A. dicarbo-naphtalique.** Dicarbonaphthalic acid. [B.]—**A. dichlor-acétique.** Dichloracetic acid. [B.]—**A. dichlor-acétonique.** Dichloracetonic acid. [B.]—**A. dichlor-acrylique.** Dichloracrylic acid. [B.]—**A. dichlor-isobutyrique.** Dichlorisobutyric acid. [B.]—**A. dichloro-acétique, A. dichloro-acétonique, A. dichloro-acrylique.** See *A. dichlor-acétique, A. dichlor-acétonique, A. dichlor-acrylique.*—**A. dichloro-benzoïque.** Dichlorbenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. dichloro-isobutyrique.** Dichlorisobutyric acid.—**A. dichloro-lactique.** Dichlorlactic acid. [B.]—**A. dichloro-phtalique.** Dichlorphthalic acid. [B.] —**A. dichloro-picolinique, A. dichloro-pyridinecarbonique.** Dichlorpyridinecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. dichloro-propionique.** Dichlorpropionic acid. [B.]—**A. dichloro-salicylique.** Dichlorsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. dichloroxy-picolinique.** Dichloroxypicolinic acid. [B.]—**A. diconique.** Diconic acid. [B.]— **A. dicuminamique.** Dioxycuminamic acid.—**A. dicyanamique.** Dicyanamic acid. [B.]—**A. dicyanique.** Dicyanic acid. [B.]—**A. dicyan-oxy-isobutyrique.** Dicyanoxyisobutyric acid. [B.]—**A. diéth-acétique.** Diethacetic acid. [B.]—**A. diéthoxalique.** Diethoxalic acid. [B.]—**A. diéthoxy-glyoxylique.** Diethoxyglyoxylic acid. [B.]—**A. diéthyl-acétique.** Diethacetic acid.—**A. diéthyl-amidobenzoïque.** Diethylamidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. diéthyl-anilinesulfonique.** Diethylanilinesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. diéthyl-arsinique.** Diethylarsinic acid. [B.]—**A. diéthyl-citrique.** Diethylcitric acid. [B.]—**A. diéthyl-éthylènelactique.** Diethethylenelactic acid. [B.]—**A. diéthyl-glyoxylique.** Diethylglyoxylic acid. [B.]—**A. diéthylidene-lactamique.** Diethylidenelactamic acid. [B.]—**A. diéthyl-isocyanurique.** Diethylisocyanuric acid. [B.]—**A. diéthyl-malonique.** Diethylmalonic acid. [B.] See PIMELIC ACID.—**A. diéthyl-métamido-benzoïque.** Diethylmetamidobenzoic acid. See DIETHYLAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. diéthyl-oxalique.** Diethoxalic acid. See HYDROXYCAPROIC ACID. [B.]—**A. diéthyl-oxamique.** Diethyloxamic acid. [B.]—**A. diéthyl-oxyacétique.** Diethyloxyacetic (diethoxalic) acid. See HYDROXYCAPROIC ACID. [B.]—**A. diéthyl-oxybutyrique.** Hydroxydiethylbutyric acid. [B.] See HYDROXYCAPRYLIC ACID. [B.]—**A. diéthyl-phosphinique.** Diethylphosphinic acid. [B.]—**A. diéthyl-phosphorique.** Diethylphosphoric acid. See ETHYL *phosphate.*—**A. diéthyl-protocatéchique.** Diethylprotocatechuic acid. [B.]—**A. digallique.** Digallic acid. [B.]—**A. digitaléique.** Digitaleic acid. [B.]—**A. digitalinique, A. digitalique.** Digitalic acid. [B.]—**A. digitaloinïque.** Digitaloic acid. [B.]—**A. digitoléique.** Digitoleic acid. [B.]—**A. diglycolamidique, A. diglycolamique.** Diglycollamic acid. [B.]—**A. diglycolique.** Diglycollic acid; glycollic anhydride. [B.]—**A. diheptyl-acétique.** Diheptylacetic acid. [B.]—**A. dihydracrylamique.** Dihydracrylamic acid. [B.]—**A. dihydracrylique.** Dihydracrylic acid. [B.] —**A. dihydrique.** Dihydric acid. See *Diatomic* ACID.—**A. dihydro-carbonylique.** Rhodizonic acid. [B.]—**A. dihydro-carboxylique.** Dihydrocarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A. dihydro-phtalique.** Dihydrophthalic acid. [B.]—**A. dihydro-téréphtalique, A. dihydro-téréphtalique.** Dihydroterephthalic acid. [B.]—**A. dihydroxy-adipique.** Dihydroxyadipic acid. [B.]—**A. dihydroxy-benzoïque.** Dihydroxybenzoic acid. [B.]— **A. dihydroxy-cinnamique.** Dihydroxycinnamic (caffeic) acid.

[B.]—**A. dihydroxy-propionique.** Dihydroxypropionic (glyceric) acid. [B.]—**A. dihydroxy-succinique.** Dihydroxysuccinic (tartaric) acid. [B.]—**A. diïod-acétique, A. diïodo-acétique.** Diiodacetic acid. [B.]—**A. diïodo-salicylique.** Diiodosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. diïodo-vanillique.** Diiodovanillic acid. [B.]—**A. diïséthionique.** Diisethionic acid. [B.]—**A. diïsoamyl-hydroxyacétique.** Diisoamylhydroxyacetic acid. [B.]—**A. diïsoamyl-oxalique.** Diisoamyloxalic acid. [B.]—**A. diïsopropyl-oxalique.** Diisopropyloxalic acid. [B.] See Hydroxycaprylic acid.—**A. dilactamidique, A. dilactamique.** Dilactamic acid. [B.]—**A. dilactique.** Dilactic acid; lactic anhydride. [B.]—**A. dilituriqne.** Dilituric acid. [B.]—**A. diméth-acétique.** Dimethacetic (isobutyric) acid. [B.] See Butyric acid.—**A. diméth-éth-acétique.** Dimethethacetic acid. [B.] See Caproic acid.—**A. diméth-oxalique.** Dimethoxalic (acetonic) acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-acétique.** Dimethacetic acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-acrylique.** Dimethacrylic acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-arsénique, A. diméthyl-arsinique.** Dimethylarsinic acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-barbiturique.** Dimethylbarbituric acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-benzoïque.** Dimethylbenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-citrique.** Dimethylcitric acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-dioxy-succinique.** Dimethyldioxysuccinic (dimethyltartaric) acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-éthyl-acétique.** Dimethethacetic acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-malonique.** Dimethylmalonic acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-oxalique.** Dimethoxalic (acetonic) acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-parabanique.** Dimethylparabanic acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-phosphinique.** Dimethylphosphinic acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-phosphorique.** Dimethylphosphoric acid. See Methyl *phosphate*.—**A. diméthyl-protocatéchique.** Dimethylprotocatechuic (veratric) acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-succinique.** Dimethylsuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-tartrique.** Dimethyltartaric acid. [B.]—**A. dimethyl-thioparabanique.** Dimethylthioparabanic acid. [B.]—**A. diméthyl-urique.** Dimethyluric acid. [B.]—**A. dinitranisique.** Dinitranisic acid. [B.]—**A. dinitro-amidobenzoïque.** Dinitramidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. dinitro-amidosalylique, A. dinitro-anthranilique.** Dinitramidosalylic acid. [B.] See Dinitramidobenzoic acid.—**A. dinitro-benzoïque.** Dinitrobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. dinitro-crésylique.** Dinitrocresol. [B.]—**A. dinitro-diphénamique.** Diamidodinitrodiphenol. [B, 38.]—**A. dinitro-éthylique.** Dinitroethylic acid. [B.]—**A. dinitro-naphtylsulfureux.** Dinitronaphthalenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. dinitro-ortho-amido-benzoïque.** Dinitroorthoamidobenzoic acid. See Dinitroamidobenzoic acid.—**A. dinitro-paramido-benzoïque.** Dinitroparamidobenzoic (chrysanisic) acid. [B.] See Dinitroamidobenzoic acid.—**A. dinitro-phénamique.** Amidodinitrophenol. [B, 38.]—**A. dinitro-phénique.** Dinitrophenol. [B.]—**A. dinitro-phénolsulfonique.** Dinitrophenolsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. dinitro-salicylique.** Dinitrosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. dinitroso-sulfonique.** Dinitrososulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. dinitro-tartrique.** Dinitrotartaric acid. [B.]—**A. dinitro-toluènesulfonique.** Dinitrotoluenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. dinitro-uramido-benzoïque.** Dinitrouramidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. dinitroxy-tartrique.** Dinitrotartaric acid. [B.]—**A. dioctyl-acétique.** Dioctylacetic (isostearic) acid. [B.] See Stearic acid.—**A. dioctyl-malonique.** Dioctylmalonic acid. [B.]—**A. diorsellique.** Lecanoric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. dioxy-adipique.** Dioxyadipic acid. See Dihydroxyadipic acid.—**A. dioxy-benzoïque.** Dioxybenzoic (dihydroxybenzoic) acid. [B.]—**A. dioxy-chlorique.** Chlorous acid. [B.]—**A. dioxy-cinnamique.** Dihydroxycinnamic (caffeic) acid. [B.]—**A. dioxy-crésylsulfureux.** Cresoldisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. dioxy-cuminamique.** Dioxycuminamic acid. [B.]—**A. dioxy-éthényl-tricarboxylique.** Dioxyethenyltricarboxylic (desoxalic) acid. [B.]—**A. dioxy-naphtalique.** Dioxynaphthalic acid. [B.]—**A. dioxy-picolinique.** Dioxypicolinic (comenamic) acid. [B.]—**A. dioxy-propionique.** Dihydroxypropionic (glyceric) acid. [B.]—**A. dioxy-succinique.** Dioxysuccinic (tartaric) acid. [B.]—**A. dipalmitique.** Dipalmitic acid. [B.]—**A. diphénique.** Diphenic acid. [B.]—**A. diphénol-benzoïque.** Dihydroxybenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. diphényl-acétique.** Diphenylacetic acid. [B.]—**A. diphényl-arsonique.** Diphenylarsonic acid. [B.]—**A. diphényl-bromacétique.** Diphenylbromacetic acid. [B.]—**A. diphényl-carbonique.** Diphenylcarbonic acid. [B.] See Phenylphenylenecarbonic acid.—**A. diphényl-glycolique.** Diphenylglycollic (benzilic) acid. [B.]—**A. diphényl-propionique.** Diphenylpropionic acid. [B.]—**A. diphényl-succinique.** Diphenylsuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. diphényl-sulfonique.** Diphenylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. diphospho-platinique.** Chlorplatinodiphosphorous acid. [B.]—**A. diphosphorique.** Pyrophosphoric acid. [B.]—**A. diphtalique.** Diphthalic acid. [B.]—**A. dipropyl-éthylènelactique.** Dipropylethylenelactic acid. [B.]—**A. dipropyl-oxalique.** Dipropyloxalic acid. [B.]—**A. dipseudo-butyl-méthyl-acétique.** Dipseudobutylmethylacetic acid. See Hendecatoic acid.—**A. dipyridine-tétracarbonique.** Dipyridinetetracarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. dipyridyl-dicarbonique.** Dipyridyldicarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. dipyridyl-monocarbonique.** Dipyridylmonocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. disalicylique.** Disalicylic acid; salicylic anhydride. [B, 93.]—**A. distéaryl-glycérol-phosphorique.** Distearylglycerolphosphoric acid. [B.]—**A. disulf-anilique.** Amidobenzenedisulphonic acid.—**A. disulf-anthraquinonique.** Anthraquinonedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. disulf-étholique.** Ethylenedisulphonic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. disulf-éthylidénique.** Ethylidenedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. disulfo-benboïque.** Disulphobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. disulfo-benzolique.** Benzenedisulphonic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. disulfo-coumarilique.** Disulphocoumarilic acid. [B.]—**A. disulfo-cyanique.** Dithiocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. disulfo-métholique.** Methenedisulphonic acid. [B, 38, 93.]—**A. disulfo-naphtolique.** Naphthalenedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. disulfonique.** A disulphonic acid. See under Acid.—**A. disulfo-propolique.** Propylenedisulphonic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. disulfurique.** Nordhausen sulphuric acid. See Pyrosulphuric acid.—**A. ditar'rique.** Tartralic acid. [B.]—**A. dithio-carbonique.** Dithiocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. dithio-cyanique.** Dithiocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. dithio-glycolique.** Dithioglycollic acid. [B.]—**A. dithionique.** Dithionic acid. [B.]—**A. dœglique.** Dœglic acid. [B.]—**A. dracique, A. draconique.** Anisic acid. [B.]—**A. dracylique.** Dracylic acid. [B.]—**A. du borax.** Boric acid. [B.]—**A. du citron.** Citric acid. [B.]—**A. d'urine.** See Acid *of urine*.—**A. durylique.** Durylic acid. [B.]—**A. du sucre.** Oxalic acid. [B.]—**A. du tartre.** Tartaric acid. [B.]—**A. échicérique.** Echiceric acid. [B.]—**A. élaïdique.** Elaidic acid. [B.]—**A. élaïodique.** Elaiodic (ricinoleic) acid. [A, 324.]—**A. élaïque.** Oleic acid. [K.]—**A. élatérique.** Elateric acid. [B.]—**A. éléminique, A. élémique.** Elemic acid. [B.]—**A. ellagique.** Ellagic acid. [B.]—**A. ellagitannique.** Ellagitannic acid. [B.]—**A. elœolique.** Elœolic acid. [B.]—**A. elœomargarique.** Elœomargaric acid. [B.]—**A. elœostéarique.** Elœostearic acid. [B.]—**A. empyreumatique.** Pyroligneous acid. [A, 324.]—**A. endécalénique.** Hendecalenic acid. [B.]—**A. endécatoïque.** Hendecatoic acid. [B.]—**A. épihydrine-carboxylique.** Epihydrincarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A. équinique.** Equinic acid. [B.]—**A. équisétique.** Aconitic acid. [A, 324; B, 93.]—**A. ergotique.** Ergotic acid. [B.]—**A. éri-tannique.** Eritannic acid. [B.]—**A. erratique.** Papaveric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. érucidique.** Erucidic acid. [B.]—**A. érucique.** Erucic acid. [B.]—**A. érythrique.** Erythric acid; erythrin. [B.]—**A. érythritique, A. érythro-glucique.** Erythritic acid. [B.]—**A. érythrol-tétrasulfurique.** Erythroltetrasulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. érythrophléique.** Erythrophleic acid. [B.]—**A. éscinique.** Æscinic acid. [B.]—**A. ésculétinique.** Æsculetinic acid. [B.]—**A. ésculique.** Æsculic (æscinic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. étendu.** A diluted acid. [B.]—**A. éth-acétique.** Ethacetic acid. [B.]—**A. éthalique.** Palmitic acid. [B.]—**A. éthène-hydroxy-disulfonique.** Ethylenehydroxydisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthène-lactique.** Ethylene lactic acid. See Lactic acid.—**A. éthène-protocatéchique.** Ethyleneprotocatechuic acid. [B.]—**A. éthène-trisulfonique.** Ethylenetrisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthényl-tricarboxylique.** Ethenyltricarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A. éthérique.** Aldehydic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. éthérophosphorique.** Ethylphosphoric acid. See Ethyl *phosphate*.—**A. éthidène-lactique.** Ethylidene lactic (ordinary lactic) acid. See Lactic acid.—**A. éthionique.** Ethionic acid. [A, 324; B.]—**A. étho-diacétique.** Ethdiacetic acid. [B.]—**A. étho-méth-oxalique.** Ethmethoxalic acid. [B.] See Hydroxyvaleric acid.—**A. éthoxy-acétique.** Ethoxyacetic (ethylglycollic) acid. [B.]—**A. éthoxy-lactique.** Ethoxylactic (ethyllactic) acid. [B.]—**A. éthoxyl-cinchoninique.** Ethoxylcinchoninic acid. [B.]—**A. éthoxyl-quinoléine-carbonique.** Ethoxylquinolinecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthoxy-propionique.** Ethyllactic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-amidobenzoïque.** Ethylamidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-amyl-oxalique.** Ethylamyloxalic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-anilinesulfonique.** Ethylanilinesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-arsinique.** Ethylarsenic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-benzilique.** Ethylbenzilic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-benzinesulfonique.** Ethylbenzenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-benzoïque.** Ethylbenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-cacodylique.** Diethylarsinic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-camphorique.** Ethylcamphoric acid. [B, 38.]—**A. éthyl-carbonique.** 1. Ethylcarbonic acid; acid carbonate of ethyl. See Ethyl *carbonate*. 2. Propionic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-carbopyrrolique.** Ethylcarbopyrrolic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-citrique.** Ethylcitric acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-crésolsulfonique.** Ethylcresolsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-crotonique.** Ethylcrotonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-diacétique.** Ethyldiacetic acid; ethyl acetoacetate. [B.]—**A. éthyl-dicarbo-pyrrolique.** Ethyldicarbopyrrolic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-disulfo-carbonique.** Xanthic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. éthyl-divalérique.** Ethyldivaleric acid. [B.]—**A. éthylène-dicarboxylique.** Succinic acid.—**A. éthylène-disulfonique, A. éthylène-disulfureux.** Ethylenedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthylène-hydroxy-disulfonique.** Ethylenehydroxydisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthylène-hydroxy-sulfonique.** Isethionic acid. [B.]—**A. éthylène-hydroxy-sulfurique.** Ethylenehydroxysulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. éthylène-lactique.** Ethylene lactic acid. [B.] See Lactic acid.—**A. éthylène-succinique.** Ethylenesuccinic acid; acid succinate of ethylene. [B.] See Ethylene *succinate*.—**A. éthylène-sulfonique.** Ethionic acid. [B.]—**A. éthylène-sulfureux.** Ethylenedisulphonic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. éthylène-sulfurique.** Ethylenesulphuric acid; acid sulphate of ethylene. See Ethylene *sulphate*.—**A. éthylène-trisulfonique.** Ethylenetrisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthylèno-lactique.** See *A. éthylène-lactique*.—**A. éthyl-formique.** Propionic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. éthyl-fumarique.** Ethylfumaric acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-glycolique.** Ethylglycollic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-glyoxylique.** Diethylglyoxylic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. éthyl-hydroxybutyrique.** Hydroxyethylbutyric acid. See Hydroxycaproic acid.—**A. éthyl-hyposulfureux.** Ethylhyposulphurous acid. See Ethylthiosulphuric acid.—**A. éthylidène-dicarbonique, A. éthylidène-dicarboxylique.** Isosuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. éthylidène-dilactamique.** Ethylidenedilactamic acid. [B.] See Dilactamic acid.—**A. éthylidène-lactamique.** Ethylidene lactamic acid; alanine. [B.]—**A. éthylidène-lactique, A. éthylidéno-lactique.** Ethylidene lactic acid. See Lactic acid.—**A. éthylidéno-lactique actif.** Optically active ethylidene lactic acid. See Lactic acid.—**A. éthylidéno-lactique inactif.** Optically inactive ethylidene lactic acid. See Lactic acid.—**A. éthyl-lactique.** Ethyllactic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-malique.** Ethylmalic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-malonique.** Ethylmalonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-méconique.** Ethylmeconic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-métamido-benzoïque.** Ethylmetamidobenzoic acid. See Ethylamidobenzoic acid.—**A. éthyl-méth-acétique.** Ethmethacetic acid. [B.] See Valeric acid.—**A. éthyl-méth-oxalique.** Ethmethoxalic acid. [B.] See Hydroxyvaleric acid.—**A. éthyl-méthyl-acétique.** See *A. éthyl-méth-acétique*.—**A. éthyl-méthyl-malonique.** Ethylmethylmalonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-méthyl-oxalique.** See *A. éthyl-méth-oxalique*.—**A. éthyl-monothio-carbonique.** Ethylmonothiocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-mucique.** Ethylmucic acid. [B.]—**A.**

éthyl-nitrolique. Ethylnitrolic acid. [B.] — **A. éthyl-oxalique.** Ethyloxalic acid ; acid oxalate of ethyl. See Ethyl *oxalate.*—**A. éthyl-oxamique.** Ethyloxamic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-oxybutyrique.** Hydroxyethylbutyric acid. [B.] See Hydroxycaproic acid. — **A. éthyl-oxy-dithio-carbonique.** Xanthic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-oxymalonique.** Ethyloxymalonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-phosphinique.** Ethylphosphinic acid. [B.] — **A. éthyl-phosphoreux.** Ethylphosphorous acid. See Ethyl *phosphite.*—**A. éthyl-phosphorique.** Ethylphosphoric acid. See Ethyl *phosphate.*—**A. éthyl-racemique.** Ethylracemic acid. [B.] See Ethyl *tartrate.*—**A. éthyl-succinique.** Ethylsuccinic acid. [B.] — **A. éthyl-sulfacétique.** Ethylsulphacetic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-sulfhydrique.** Ethyl mercaptan. [B.]—**A. éthyl-sulfin-acétique.** Ethylsulphinacetic acid. [B.] —**A. éthyl-sulfinique.** Ethylsulphinic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-sulfocarbamique.** Ethylthiocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-sulfonacétique.** Ethylsulphonacetic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-sulfonique.** Ethylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-sulfureux.** 1. Ethylsulphurous acid ; acid sulphite of ethyl. See Ethyl *sulphite.* 2. Ethylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-sulfurique.** Ethylsulphuric acid ; acid sulphate of ethyl. See Ethyl *sulphate.*—**A. éthyl-tartrique.** Ethyltartaric acid. [B.] See Ethyl *tartrate.* —**A. éthyl-tartronique.** Ethyltartronic (ethyloxymalonic) acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-thiocarbamique.** Ethylthiocarbamic acid. [B.] —**A. éthyl-thiosulfurique.** Ethylthiosulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. éthyl-trithionique.** Ethyltrithionic acid. [B.] — **A. éthyl-vanillique.** Ethylvanillic acid. [B.]—**A. euchroïque.** Euchroic acid. [B.]—**A. eugénique.** Eugenic acid (eugenol). [B.]—**A. eugén-oxycarbonique.** Eugenoxycarbonic acid.—**A. eugétinique, A. eugétique.** Eugetinic acid. [B.]—**A. euphorbique.** Euphorbic acid. [B. 93.]—**A. euxanthique.** Euxanthic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. euxanthonique.** Euxanthonic acid. [B.]—**A. éverninique.** Everninic acid. [B.]—**A. évernique.** Evernic acid. [B.]—**A. évernitique.** Evernitic acid. [B.]—**A. évonique.** Euonic acid. [B.]—**A. excretoléique.** Excretoleic acid. [B.]—**A. fellanique.** Fellanic acid. [B.]—**A. fellique.** Fellic acid. [B.] —**A. fellinique.** Fellinic acid. [B.]—**A. ferri-cyanhydrique.** Hydroferricyanic acid. [B.]—**A. ferrique.** Ferric acid. [B.]—**A. ferro-cyanhydrique, A. ferro-cyanique, A. ferro-prussique.** Hydroferrocyanic acid. [A. 324 ; B.]—**A. férulaïque, A. férulique.** Ferulaic acid. [B.]—**A. ficarique.** Ficaric acid. [B.]—**A. filicique.** Filicic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. filici-tannique, A. fili-tannique.** Filitannic acid. [B.]—**A. fisétique.** Fisetin. [B.] —**A. fluo-benzoïque.** Fluobenzoic acid. [B.] — **A. fluoborhydrique, A. fluo-borique.** Fluoboric acid. [A, 324 ; B.] —**A. fluor-hydrique.** Hydrofluoric acid. [B.]—**A. fluorique.** Fluoric (hydrofluoric) acid. [A, 324.]—**A. fluorique silicié, A. fluo-silicique.** Fluosilicic acid. [A, 324 ; B.]—**A. formique.** Formic acid.—**A. formo-benzoïlique.** Formobenzoilic (phenylglycollic) acid. [B.]—**A. fos-résinique.** Fosresinic acid. [B.]—**A. frangulique.** Frangulic acid. [B.]—**A. fucusoïque.** Fucusoic acid. [B.]—**A. fulminique.** Fulminic acid.—**A. fulminurique.** Fulminuric acid. [B.]—**A. fumant.** Nitrous acid. [B, 88.]—**A. fumant de Nordhausen.** See *Nordhausen* sulphuric acid.—**A. fumarique.** Fumaric acid. [B.]—**A. fungique.** Fungic acid.—**A. furfur-acrylique.** Furfuracrylic acid. [B.]—**A. furfur-angélicique, A. furfur-angélique.** Furfurangelic acid. [B.]—**A. furfur-propionique.** Furfurpropionic acid. [B.]—**A. furfur-valérique.** Furfurvaleric acid. [B.]—**A. furonique.** Furonic acid. [B.] — **A. fusco-sclérotinique, A. fusco-sclérotique.** Fuscosclerotinic acid. [B.]—**A. gadinique, A. gadique.** Gadic acid. [B.]—**A. gaïacique.** Guaiacic acid.—**A. gaïaconique.** Guaiaconic acid. [B.]—**A. gaïadique.** Gæidic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. gaïaretique.** Guairetic acid. [B.]—**A. gaïdinique, A. gaïdique.** Gæidic acid. [B.]—**A. galactique.** An old name for lactic acid. —**A. gali-tannique.** Galitannic acid. [B.]—**A. gallactique.** Gallic acid. [B, 88.]—**A. gallérythronique.** Gallerythronic acid. — **A. gall-humique.** Gallhumic (metagallic) acid. — **A. gallique.** See major list.—**A. gallo-tannique.** Gallotannic acid. See Gallic acid.—**A. gall-ulmique.** Gallulmic (metagallic) acid. [B.]—**A. gambodique, A. gambogique.** Gambogic acid. [B.] —**A. gaulthérique.** Gaultheric (methylsalicylic) acid. [B.]—**A. gayacique, A. gayaconique, A. gayarétique.** See *A. gaïacique, A. gaïaconique, A. gaïarétique.*—**A. géinique, A. géique.** Gæinic acid. [A, 324 ; B, 93.]—**A. gelséminique, A. gelsémique.** Gelseminic acid. [B.]—**A. gentianique.** 1. Gentianic (hydroxysalicylic) acid. 2. Gentisin. [B.]—**A. gentio-tannique.** Gentiotannic acid. [B.]—**A. gentisinique, A. gentisique.** 1. Gentisin. 2. Gentisic (hydroxysalicylic) acid. [B.]—**A. géocérinique.** Geocerinic acid. [B.]—**A. glacial de Nordhausen.** See *Nordhausen* sulphuric acid. — **A. glauco-hydro-ellagique.** Glaucohydroellagic acid. [B.]—**A. glucinique, A. glucique.** Glucic acid. [B.]—**A. gluconique.** Gluconic acid. [B.]—**A. glucoso-phosphorique.** Glucosophosphoric acid. [B.]—**A. glutaminique, A. glutamique.** Glutamic acid. [B.]—**A. glutanique.** Glutanic acid. [B.] — **A. glutarique.** Glutaric acid. [B.]—**A. glycérine-disulfonique.** Glycerindisulphonic acid. [B.] —**A. glycérine-ditartrique.** Glycerinditartaric acid. [B.]—**A. glycérine-iodo-propionique.** Glyceriniodopropionic acid. [B.] —**A. glycérine-monosulfonique.** Glycerinmonosulphonic acid. [B.] See Glycerinsulphonic acid.—**A. glycérine-phosphorique.** Glycerinphosphoric acid. [B.]—**A. glycérine-sulfonique.** Glycerinsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. glycérine-sulfurique.** Glycerinsulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. glycérine-tartrique.** Glycerintartaric acid. [B.]—**A. glycérine-trisulfonique.** Glycerintrisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. glycérine-tritartrique.** Glycerintritartaric acid. [B.]—**A. glycérique.** Glyceric acid. [B.]—**A. glycéro-ditartrique.** Glycerinditartaric acid. [B.]—**A. glycérol-phosphorique, A. glycéro-phosphorique.** Glycerinphosphoric acid. [B.] — **A. glycéro-tartrique.** Glycerintartaric acid. [B.]—**A. glycéro-tritartrique.** Glycerintritaric acid. [B.]—**A. glycéryl-dicarbonique hydraté.** Glycerylhydroxydicarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. glycéryl-disulfonique.** Glycerindisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. glycéryl-sulfonique.** Glycerinsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. glycéryl-tricarbonique.** Glyceryltricarbonic (tricarballylic) acid. [B.]—**A. glycéryl-trisulfonique.** Glycerintrisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. glycique.** Glucic acid. [B.]—**A. glyco-cholique.** Glycocholic acid. [B.]—**A. glyco-glycolique.** Glycollic anhydride. [B.]—**A. glycolamidique, A. glycolamique.** Glycocine. [B.]—**A. glycolique.** Glycollic acid. [B.]—**A. glycol-sulfurique.** Ethylenehydroxysulphuric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. glycolurique.** Glycoluric (hydantoic) acid. [B.]—**A. glyco-malique.** Glycomalic acid. [B.]—**A. glyco-tartrique.** Glycotartaric acid. [B.]—**A. glycuronique.** Glycuronic acid. [B.]—**A. glycyrrhizique.** Glycyrrhizic acid. [B.]—**A. glyoxalique, A. glyoxylique.** Glyoxylic acid. [B.]—**A. graphitique.** Graphitic acid. [B.]—**A. gras.** See *Fatty* acid.—**A. gratioloïnique.** Gratioloic acid. [B.]—**A. guanido-acétique.** Guanidoacetic acid. [B.]—**A. guanido-propionique.** Guanidopropionic acid. [B.]—**A. gummique.** Arabic acid.—**A. gurgunique.** Gurjunic acid. [B. 93.]—**A. gynocardique.** Gynocardic acid.—**A. gyrophorique.** Gyrophoric acid. [B.]—**A. haloïde.** See *Haloid* acid.—**A. hamathionique.** Hamathionic (euxanthic) acid. [A, 324.]—**A. harmaline-sulfurique.** Harmalinesulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. hédérique.** Hederic acid. [B.]—**A. hélianthique.** Helianthic acid. [B.]—**A. hématino-nitrique.** Rubinonitric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. hématique.** Hæmatic acid. [B.]—**A. hématoxylique.** Hæmatoxylin. [B.]—**A. hémidesmique.** Hemidesmic acid. [B.]—**A. hémi-mellique, A. hémi-mellitique.** Hemimellitic acid. [B.]—**A. hémi-pinique.** Hemipinic acid. [B.]—**A. hendécalénique.** Hendecalenic acid. [B.]—**A. hendécatoïque.** Hendecatoic acid. [B.]—**A. henno-tannique.** Henotannic acid. [B.]—**A. hepta-iodique.** Periodic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. heptinique.** Heptinic acid. [B.]—**A. heptoïque.** Heptoic (œnathylic) acid. [B.]—**A. heptoïque normal.** Normal heptoic acid ; ordinary œnanthylic acid. [B.]—**A. heptyl-carbonique.** Caprylic acid. [B.]—**A. heptyl-malonique.** Heptylmalonic acid. [B.]—**A. hespérétique.** Hesperetic acid. [B, 93.] —**A. hespérisique.** Hesperisic acid. [B.]—**A. hexabasique.** See *Hexabasic* acid.—**A. hexacrolique.** Hexacrolic acid. [B.]—**A. hexa-hydrique.** See *Hexatomic* acid.—**A. hexahydro-méconique.** Hexahydromeconic acid. [B.]—**A. hexahydro-phtalique.** Hexahydrophthalic acid. [B.]—**A. hexa-hydro-picolinique.** Hexahydropicolinic acid. [B.]—**A. hexamido-albumin-sulfurique.** Hexamidoalbuminsulphuric acid. [B.] — **A. hexanitro-albumin-sulfurique.** Hexanitroalbuminsulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. hexatomique.** See *Hexatomic* acid.—**A. hexényl-tricarboxylique.** Hexenyltricarboxylic (suberocarboxylic) acid. [B.]—**A. hexérique.** Hexeric acid. [B.]—**A. hexinique.** Hexinic acid. [B.]—**A. hexoïque.** Hexoic acid. See Caproic acid.—**A. hexyl-carbonique.** Œnanthylic acid. [B.]—**A. hexylénique.** Hexylenic acid. [B.]—**A. hidrotique.** Hidrotic acid. [B.]—**A. hippurique.** Hippuric acid. [B.]—**A. hircinique, A. hircique.** Hircic acid. [B.]—**A. homo-anisique.** Homoanisic acid. [B.]—**A. homo-cuminique.** Homocumic acid. [B.]—**A. homo-itaconique.** Homoitaconic acid. [B.]—**A. homo-tartrique.** Homotartaric (itatartaric) acid. [B.]—**A. homo-toluïque.** Hydrocinnamic acid. [B. 93.]—**A. hordéique.** Hordeic acid. [B.]—**A. humique.** Humic acid. [B.]—**A. humopique.** Humopic acid. [B.]—**A. humulo-tannique.** Humulotannic acid. [B.]—**A. hydantoïque.** Hydantoic acid. [B.]—**A. hydrabiétique.** Hydrabietic acid. [B.]—**A. hydracrylamique.** Hydracrylamic acid. [B.]—**A. hydracrylique.** Hydracrylic acid. See Lactic acid.—**A. hydraté.** See *Hydrated* acid.—**A. hydratropique.** Hydratropic acid. [B.] See Phenylpropionic acid.—**A. hydrazo-benzoïque.** Hydrazobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. hydrindin-sulfurique.** Hydrindinsulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. hydrindique.** Hydrindic acid ; dioxindol. [B, 93.]—**A. hydriodique.** Hydriodic acid.—**A. hydro-abiétique, A. hydro-acrylamique, A. hydro-acrylique.** See *A. hydrabiétique, A. hydracrylamique, A. hydracrylique.*—**A. hydro-aloétique.** Hydroaloetic acid. [B.] —**A. hydro-atropique.** Hydratropic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-auricyanique.** Hydroauricyanic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-benzilurique.** Hydrobenziluric acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-benzoïque.** Hydrobenzoic acid.—**A. hydrobromique.** Hydrobromic acid. See Acide bromhydrique.—**A. hydro-caféique.** Hydrocaffeic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-cafurique.** Hydrocaffuric acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-carbonique.** Formic acid. [B.]—**A. hydrochlor-anilique.** Hydrochloranilic acid ; dichlortetrahydroxybenzene. [B.] —**A. hydrochlorique.** Hydrochloric acid. [B.] See Acide chlorhydrique.—**A. hydro-chloronitrique.** Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-chryso-cyanique.** Hydroauricyanic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. hydro-cinnamique.** Hydrocinnamic acid. [B.]—See Phenylpropionic acid.—**A. hydro-citrique.** Hydrocitric acid. [B.] — **A. hydro-cobalticyanique.** Hydrocobalticyanic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-coménique.** Hydrocomenic acid. [B, 93.] — **A. hydro-coumarinique.** Hydrocoumarinic acid. [B, 93.] — **A. hydro-coumarique.** Hydrocoumaric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. hydro-croconique.** Hydrocroconic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-cumarique.** Hydrocoumaric acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-cuprocyanique.** Hydrocuprocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. hydrocyanique.** Hydrocyanic acid. See *A. cyanhydrique.*—**A. hydro-cyano-ferrique.** Hydroferrocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-éthyl-crotonique.** Hydroethylcrotonic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-ferri-cyanhydrique, A. hydro-ferricyanique.** Hydroferricyanic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-ferro-cyanhydrique, A. hydro-ferrocyanique.** Hydroferrocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-flavique.** Hydroflavic acid ; thioxalenide. [B.]—**A. hydro-fluo-borique.** Fluoboric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. hydrofluorique.** Hydrofluoric acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-fluo-silicique.** Fluosilicic (silico-fluoric) acid. [A, 324 ; B.] —**A. hydro-furonique.** Hydrofuronic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-iodique.** Hydriodic acid.—**A. hydroléique.** Hydroleic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-malique.** Hydromalic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-margarique.** Hydromargaric acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-margaritique.** Hydromargaritic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-méconique.** Hydromeconic acid. [B.] — **A. hydro-mellique, A. hydro-mellitique.** Hydromellitic acid. [B, 38, 93.]—**A. hydro-mu-**

O, no; **O**^{2}, not; **O**^{3}, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th**^{2}, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U**^{2}, blue; **U**^{3}, lull; **U**^{4}, full; **U**^{5}, urn; **U**^{6}, like ü (German).

conique. Hydromuconic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-muriatique.** Hydrochloric acid. See ACIDE CHLORHYDRIQUE.—**A. hydro-nitrochlorique.** Nitrohydrochloric acid. [A.]—**A. hydro-nitroprussique.** Hydronitroprussic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-orthocoumarique.** Hydrocoumaric acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-paracoumarique.** Hydroparacoumaric acid. See HYDROCOUMARIC ACID.—**A. hydro-persulfo-cyanique.** Perthiocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-phtalique.** Hydrophthalic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-phtorique.** Hydrofluoric acid. [B, 88.]—**A. hydro-pipérique.** Hydropiperic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-platino-cyanique.** Hydroplatinocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-préhnique.** Hydroprehnitic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-pyromellique, A. hydro-pyromellitique.** Hydropyromellitic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-quinone-carbonique.** Hydroxysalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-quinone-sulfurique.** Hydroquinonesulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-rubianiqe.** Thioxamide. [B.]—**A. hydro-santonique.** Hydrosantonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. hydro-sélénique.** Hydroselenic acid. See HYDROGEN *selenide*.—**A. hydro-sorbique.** Hydrosorbic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-sulfo-carbonique.** Thiocarbonic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. hydro-sulfocyanique.** Thiocyanic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. hydro-sulfureux.** Hydrosulphurous (true hyposulphurous) acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-sulfurique.** Hydrosulphuric acid. See HYDROGEN *sulphide*.—**A. hydro-tellurique.** Hydrotelluric acid. See HYDROGEN *telluride*.—**A. hydro-térephtalique, A. hydro-téréphtalique.** Hydroterephthalic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-thiocarbonique.** Thiocarbonic acid. [A, 324; B.]—**A. hydro-thiocroconique.** Hydrothiocroconic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-thioneux, A. hydro-thionique.** Hydrogen sulphide. [A, 324.]—**A. hydrotique.** Hidrotic acid (more correctly *A. hidrotique*.—**A. hydro-xanthique.** Perthiocyanic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. hydroxy-acétique.** Glycollic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-adipique.** Hydroxyadipic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-anthraquinonesulfonique.** Hydroxyanthraquinonesulphonic acid.—**A. hydroxybenzoïque.** Hydroxybenzoic acid.—**A. hydroxy-butyrique.** Hydroxybutyric acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-caproïque.** Hydroxycaproic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-caprylique.** Hydroxycaprylic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-cinnamique.** Hydroxycinnamic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-citraconique.** Hydroxycitraconic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYPYROCITRIC ACID.—**A. hydroxy-citrique.** Hydroxycitric acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-diéth-acétique, A. hydroxy-diéthyl-acétique.** Hydroxydiethacetic acid. See HYDROXYCAPROIC ACID. **A. hydroxy-diéthyl-butyrique.** Hydroxydiethylbutyric acid. See HYDROXYCAPRYLIC ACID.—**A. hydroxy-diéthyl-butyrique.** Hydroxydiethylbutyric acid. See HYDROXYCAPRYLIC ACID.—**A. hydroxy-éthyl-butyrique.** Hydroxyethylbutyric acid. See HYDROXYCAPROIC ACID.—**A. hydroxy-éthylène-disulfonique.** Hydroxyethylenedisulphonic (ethylenehydroxydisulphonic) acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-éthylène-sulfonique.** Isethionic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-glutarique.** Hydroxyglutaric (glutanic) acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-heptylique.** Hydroxyœnanthoic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-isobutyrique.** Hydroxyisobutyric acid. See HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID.—**A. hydroxy-isocaproïque.** Hydroxyisocaproic (leucic) acid. See HYDROXYCAPROIC ACID.—**A. hydroxy-isocaprylique.** Hydroxyisocaprylic. See HYDROXYCAPRYLIC *acid*.—**A. hydroxy-isouvitique.** Hydroxyisouvitic acid. See HYDROXYUVITIC ACID.—**A. hydroxy-isovalérique.** Hydroxyisovaleric acid. See HYDROXYVALERIC ACID.—**A. hydroxy-isuvitique.** See *A. hydroxy-isouvitique*.—**A. hydroxy-itaconique.** Hydroxyitaconic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYPYROCITRIC ACID.—**A. hydroxylamine-disulfonique.** Hydroxylaminedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxylamine-monosulfonique. A. hydroxylamine-sulfonique.** Hydroxylaminesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-maléique.** Hydroxymaleic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-malonique.** Hydroxymalonic (tartronic) acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-margarique.** Hydroxymargaric acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-mésitylénique.** Hydroxymesitylenic acid. See HYDROCOUMARIC ACID.—**A. hydroxy-méthyl-butyrique.** Hydroxymethylbutyric acid. See HYDROXYVALERIC ACID. **A. hydroxy-méthyl-éthyl-butyrique.** Hydroxymethylethylbutyric acid. [B.] See HYDROXYŒNANTHOIC ACID.—**A. hydroxy-méthyl-phényl-formique.** Hydroxymethylphenylformic acid. [B.]—See under HYDROXYTOLUIC ACID.—**A. hydroxy-myristique.** Hydroxymyristic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-naphtoïque.** Hydroxynaphthoic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-naphtoquinone-sulfonique.** Hydroxynaphthoquinonesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-octoïque.** Hydroxyoctoic (hydroxycaprylic) acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-œnanthoïque.** Hydroxyœnanthoic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-oléique.** Hydroxyoleic (ricinoleic) acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-paraconique.** Hydroxyparaconic acid. [B.] See under HYDROXYPYROCITRIC ACID.—**A. hydroxy-pentoïque.** Hydroxyvaleric acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-phényl-amidopropionique.** Tyrosine. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-phényl-propionique.** Hydrocoumaric acid.—**A. hydroxy-picrique.** Trinitroresorcin. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-propionique.** Lactic acid. [B.—**A. hydroxy-pyrocitrique.** Hydroxypyrocitric acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-pyrotartrique.** Hydroxypyrotartaric acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-salicylique.** Hydroxysalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-succinique.** Hydroxysuccinic (malic) acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-toluïque, A. hydroxy-toluylique.** Hydroxytoluic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-uvitique.** Hydroxyuvitic acid. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-valérianique.** Hydroxyvalerianic (hydroxyisovaleric) acid. See HYDROXYVALERIC ACID.—**A. hydroxy-valérique.** Hydroxyvaleric acid. [B.]—**A. hydrurilique.** Hydurilic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. hydruvique.** Hydruvic acid. [B.]—**A. hydurilique.** Hydurilic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. hyénique.** Hyænic acid. [B.]—**A. hyo-cholalique, A. hyo-cholique.** Hyocholic acid. [B.]—**A. hyo-glycocholique.** Hyoglycochloic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. hyoscinique.** Hyoscinic acid. [B.] See TROPIC ACID.—**A. hyo-taurocholique.** Hyotaurocholic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. hyperchlorique.** Perchloric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. hyperiodique.** Periodic acid. [A.]—**A. hyper-manganique.** Permanganic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. hypo-azoteux.** Hyponitrous acid. [B.]—**A. hypo-azotique.** Hyponitric acid; nitrogen tetroxide. [B.]—**A. hypo-bromeux.** Hypobromous acid. [B.]—**A. hypo-chloreux.** Hypochlorous acid. [B.]—**A. hypo-chlorique.** Hypochloric acid; peroxide of chlorine. [A, 324; B, 38.]—**A. hypo-gallique.** Hypogallic acid. [B.]—**A. hypogéique.** Hypogæic acid. [B.]—**A. hypo-iodique.** Hypoiodic acid. [B. 38.]—**A. hypo-nitreux.** Hyponitrous acid. [B.]—**A. hypo-nitrique.** Hyponitric acid; nitrogen tetroxide. [A, 324; B.]—**A. hypo-phosphoreux.** Hypophosphorous acid. [B.]—**A. hypo-phosphorique.** Hypophosphoric acid (a mixture of phosphorous and phosphoric acids). [A, 324; B, 38.]—**A. hypo-picrotoxique.** Hypopicrotoxic acid. [B.]—**A. hypo-sulfo-céruiique, A. hypo-sulfoindigotique.** Hyposulphindigotic acid. [B.]—**A. hypo-sulfo-naphtalique.** Naphthalenedisulphonic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. hypo-sulfureux.** Hyposulphurous acid. [B.]—**A. hypo-sulfurique.** Dithionic acid. [A, 324; B, 93.]—**A. hypo-sulfurique bisulfuré.** Tetrathionic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. hypo-sulfurique de naphtalène.** Naphthalenedisulphonic acid. [A, 324; B, 93.]—**A. hypo-sulfuriqué monosulfuré.** Trithionic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. hypo-sulfurique trisulfuré.** Pentathionic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. igasurique.** Igasuric acid. [B.]—**A. ilicique.** Ilicic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. ilixanthique.** Ilixanthin. [B.]—**A. imasatique.** Imasatic (isamic) acid. [A, 324; B, 93.]—**A. imido-caprylique.** Imidocaprylic acid. [B.]—**A. imido-diméthyl-acétique-diméthyl-propionique.** Imidodimethylaceticdimethylpropionic acid. [B.]—**A. imido-propionique.** Imidopropionic (dilactamic) acid. [B.]—**A. imido-succinique.** Imidosuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. indigotine-disulfonique.** Sulphindigotic acid. [B.]—**A. indigotine-monosulfonique.** Phœnicinsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. indigotique.** Indigotic (anilic) acid. [A, 324; B.]—**A. indinsulfurique.** Indinsulphuric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. indoxyl-glycuronique.** Indoxylglycuronic acid.—**A. indoxyl-sulfurique.** Indoxylsulphuric acid.—**A. inosiuique, A. inosique.** Inosinic acid. [B.]—**A. insolinique.** Terephthalic acid. [B.] See PHTHALIC ACID.—**A. iod-acetique.** Iodacetic acid. [B.]—**A. iodeux.** Iodous acid. [A, 324.]—**A. iodhydrique.** Hydriodic acid. [B.]—**A. iodique.** Iodic acid. [B.]—**A. iodo-acétique.** Iodacetic acid. [B.]—**A. iodo-benzoïque.** Iodobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. iodo-lactique.** Iodolactic acid. [B.]—**A. iodo-nitrique.** Iodonitric acid. [A, 324; B, 38.]—**A. iodo-nitro-phénol-sulfonique.** Iodonitrophenolsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. iodo-propionique.** Iodopropionic acid. [B.]—**A. iodo-pyroméconique.** Iodopyromeconic acid. [B.]—**A. iodo-salicylique.** Iodosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. iodo-stéarique.** Iodostearic acid. [B.]—**A. iodo-sulfurique.** Iodosulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. iodo-vanillique.** Iodovanillic acid. [B.]—**A. ipécacuanhique.** Ipecacuanhic acid. [B.]—**A. ipoméique, A. ipomique.** Ipomic acid. [B, 38, 93.]—**A. iridi-cyanique.** Iridicyanic acid. [B.]—**A. isalloxanique.** Isoalloxanic acid. [B.]—**A. isamique.** Isamic acid. [B.]—**A. isatine-sulfonique.** Isatinesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. isatique.** Isatic acid. [A, 324; B, 93.]—**A. is-atropique.** Isatropic acid. [B.]—**A. iséthionique.** Isethionic acid. [B.]—**A. iséthionurique.** Isethionuric (taurocarbamic) acid. [B.]—**A's iso-acryliques.** Isoacrylic acids. See ACRYLIC ACIDS.—**A. iso-alloxanique.** Isoalloxanic acid.—**A. iso-allylène-tétracarboxylique.** Isoallylenetetracarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A. iso-amyl-carbonique.** Isocaproic acid. See CAPROIC ACID.—**A. iso-amyl-sulfurique.** Isoamylsulphuric acid. See AMYL *sulphite*.—**A. iso-anthraflavique.** Isoanthraflavic acid. [B.]—**A. iso-atropique.** Isatropic acid. [B.]—**A. iso-bromomaléique.** Isobrommaleic acid. See BROMFUMARIC ACID.—**A. isobutyl-carbonique, A. isobutyl-formique.** Isovaleric acid. See VALERIC ACID.—**A. isobutyl-malonique.** Isobutylmalonic acid. [B.] See PIMELIC ACID.—**A. isobutyl-oxymalonique.** Isobutyltartronic acid. [B.]—**A. isobutyl-sulfinique.** Isobutylsulphinic acid. [B.]—**A. isobutyl-tartronique.** Isobutyltartronic acid. [B.]—**A. isobutyrique.** Isobutyric acid. See BUTYRIC ACID.—**A. iso-caprique.** Isocapric acid. See CAPRIC ACID.—**A. iso-caproïque.** Isocaproic acid. [B.] See CAPROIC ACID.—**A. iso-caprylique.** Isocaprylic acid. See CAPRYLIC ACID.—**A. iso-cétique.** Isocetic acid. See CETIC ACID.—**A. iso-chloro-citramalique.** Isochlorcitramalic acid. See CHLORCITRAMALIC ACID.—**A. iso-cholanique.** Isocholanic acid.—**A. iso-cinchoméronique.** Isocinchomeronic acid. See CINCHOMERONIC ACID.—**A. iso-crotonique.** Isocrotonic acid. [B.] See CROTONIC ACID.—**A. is-octoïque, A. is-octylique.** Isocaprylic acid. See CAPRYLIC ACID.—**A. iso-cyanopropionique.** Isocyanpropionic acid. [B.] See CYANPROPIONIC ACID.—**A. iso-cyanurique.** Fulminuric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. iso-dibrom-adipique, A. iso-dibromo-adipique.** Isodibromadipic acid. See DIBROMADIPIC ACID.—**A. iso-dibromo-succinique.** Isodibromsuccinic acid. See DIBROMSUCCINIC ACID.—**A. iso-diglycol-éthylénique.** Lactonic acid. [B.]—**A. iso-dulcitique.** Isodulcitic acid. [B.]—**A. is-œnanthylique, A. iso-heptoïque, A. isoheptylique.** Isoenanthylic acid. See ŒNANTHYLIC ACID.—**A. iso-hexoïque.** Isocaproic acid. See CAPROIC ACID.—**A. iso-hydromellique, A. iso-hydromellitique.** Isohydromellitic acid. [B.] See HYDROMELLITIC ACID.—**A. iso-hydro-pyromellique, A. iso-hydro-pyromellitique.** Isohydropyromellitic acid. [B.] See HYDROPYROMELLITIC ACID.—**A. iso-lactique.** Isolactic acid. See LACTIC ACID.—**A. iso-malique.** Isomalic acid. See MALIC ACID.—**A. iso-naphtalique.** Isonaphthalic acid. See NAPHTHALIC ACID.—**A. iso-naphtoïque.** Isonaphthoic acid. [B.] See NAPHTHOIC ACID.—**A. iso-nicotinique.** Isonicotinic (gamma pyridinecarbonic) acid. See PYRIDINECARBONIC ACID.—**A. iso-nonoïque, A. iso-nonylique.** Isononoic (methylhexylacetic) acid. [B.]—See PELARGONIC ACID.—**A. iso-octoïque, A. iso-octylique.** Isocaprylic acid. See CAPRYLIC ACID.—**A. iso-palmitique.** Diheptylacetic acid. [B.] See PALMITIC ACID.—**A. iso-phénylcrotonique.** Isophenylcrotonic acid. See PHENYLCROTONIC ACID.—**A. iso-phtalique.** Isophthalic acid. See PHTHALIC ACID.—**A. iso-pimélique.** Isopimelic acid. See PIMELIC ACID.—**A. is-opinique.** Isopinic acid. [B.] See OPINIC ACID.—**A. isopropyl-acétique.** Isopropylacetic acid. [B.] See VALERIC ACID.—**A. isopropyl-acrylique.** Isopropylacrylic (pyroterebic) acid. [B.]—**A. isopropyl-carbcnique.** Isobutyric acid. [B.] See BUTY-

A, ape; **A^{2}**, at; **A^{3}**, ah; **A^{4}**, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch^{2}**, loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E^{2}**, ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I^{2}**, in; **N**, in; **N^{2}**, tank;

RIC ACID.—**A. isopropyl-malonique.** Isopropylmalonic acid. [B.]—**A. isopropyl-phényl-acrylique.** Cumenylacrylic acid. [B.]—**A. isopropyl-phosphinique.** Isopropylphosphinic acid. [B.]—**A. isopropyl-succinique.** Isopropylsuccinic acid. See PIMELIC ACID.—**A. isopurpurique.** Isopurpuric acid. See PURPURIC ACID.—**A. iso-pyromucique.** Isopyromucic acid. See PYROMUCIC ACID.—**A. iso-pyrotérébique.** Isopyroterebic acid. See PYROTEREBIC ACID.—**A. iso-stéarique.** Isostearic acid. See STEARIC ACID.—**A. iso-subérique.** Isosuberic acid. See SUBERIC ACID.—**A. iso-succinique.** Isosuccinic acid. [B.] See SUCCINIC ACID.—**A. iso-tartridique.** Tartrelic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. iso-tartrique.** Tartralic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. iso-toluylique.** Metatoluic acid. [B, 93.] See TOLUIC ACID.—**A. iso-urique.** Isouric acid. See URIC ACID.—**A. iso-uvitique, A. iso-uvitinique.** Isuvitic acid. See UVITIC ACID.—**A. iso-valerique.** Isovaleric acid. [B.] See VALERIC ACID.—**A. iso-vanillique.** Isovanillic acid. See VANILLIC ACID.—**A. iso-xylidique.** Isoxylidic acid. See UVITIC ACID.—**A. is-uvitique.** Isuvitic acid. [B.] See UVITIC ACID. —**A. ita-bromo-pyrotartrique.** Itabrompyrotartaric acid. [B.] See BROMPYROTARTARIC ACID. — **A. ita-chloro-pyrotartrique.** Itachlorpyrotartaric acid. [B.] See CHLORPYROTARTARIC ACID.— **A. itaconique.** Itaconic acid. See PYROCITRIC ACID. —**A. ita-dibromo-pyrotartrique.** Itadibrompyrotartaric acid. [B.] See DIBROMPYROTARTARIC ACID.—**A. itamalique.** Itamalic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYPYROTARTARIC ACID.—**A. ita-pyruvique.** Itapyruvic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. ita-tartrique.** Itatartaric acid. [B.] —**A. jalapinolique.** Jalapinolic acid. [B.]—**A. jalapique.** Jalapic acid. [B.]—**A. japonique.** Japonic (catechuinic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. jatrophique.** Jatrophic acid. [B, 88.]—**A. jervique.** Jervic acid. [B.]—**A. juglandique.** Juglandic acid. [B.]—**A. kaïroline-carbonique.** Kairolinecarbonic (methyltetrahydroquinolinecarbonic) acid. [B.] — **A. kali-saccharique.** Glucic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. karabique.** Succinic acid. [B, 92.] —**A. kinique.** Quinic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. kinoïque.** Kinoic acid. [B.]—**A. kino-tannique.** Kinotannic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. kinovique.** Quinovic acid. [A, 313.]—**A. kraméria-tannique.** Krameriatannic acid. [B.] See RATANHIATANNIC ACID.—**A. kramérique.** Krameric acid. [B.]—**A. kynurénique.** Cynurenic acid. [B.]—**A. laburnique.** Laburnic acid. [B.]—**A. laccique.** Laccic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. lactique** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *acidum lacticum.* Lactic acid. [B.]—**A. lactique de fermentation.** Fermentation lactic acid ; ordinary lactic acid. [B, 93.] —**A. lactique normal.** Hydracrylic acid. [B, 93.] See LACTIC ACID.—**A. lactique ordinaire.** Fermentation lactic acid. [B, 93.] See LACTIC ACID.—**A. lacto-lactique.** Lactic anhydride. [B.]— **A. lactonique.** Lactonic acid. [B.]—**A. lactucique.** Lactucic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. lacturamique.** Lacturamic acid. [B, 93.]— **A. lampique.** Aldehydic acid. [B. 93.]—**A. lantanurique.** Lantanuric acid. [A, 324 ; B.] — **A. lanuginique.** Lanuginic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. larixinique.** Larixinic acid. [B.]—**A. lasylique.** Salicylic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. laurélique.** Laurelic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. laurinique, A. laurique.** Lauric acid. [A, 324 ; B.] —**A. laurixinique.** Larixinic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. lauronolique.** Lauronolic acid. [B.]—**A. lauro-stéarique.** Lauric acid. [B.] —**A. lauroxylique.** Lauroxylic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. lécanorique.** Lecanoric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. lédi-tannique.** Leditannic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. lédumique.** Ledumic acid. [B.]—**A. légumique.** Legumic acid.—**A. lépargylique.** Anchoic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. lépidine-carbonique.** Lepidinecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. leucamique.** Leucine. [B, 93.]—**A. leucindin-sulfurique.** Leucindinsulphuric acid.—**A. leucique.** Leucic (hydroxyisocaproic) acid. See HYDROXYCAPROIC ACID.—**A. leuconique.** Leuconic (oxycroconic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. leuco-rosolique.** Leucaurin. [B, 93.] — **A. leucoturique.** Leucoturic acid ; oxalantine. [A, 324 ; B, 93.]—**A. lévo-camphorique.** Lævocamphoric acid. See CAMPHORIC ACID.—**A. lévo-tartrique.** Lævotartaric acid. See TARTARIC ACID.—**A. lévulinique.** Lævulinic acid. [B.]—**A. lichénique.** Lichenic (fumaric) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. lichen-stéarique.** Lichenstearic acid. [A, 324 ; B, 93.]—**A. ligneux, A. lignique.** Pyroligneous acid. [A, 324 ; B, 93.]—**A. ligno-sulfurique.** Lignosulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. limettique.** Limettic acid. [B, 93.] —**A. linoléique.** Linoleic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. lino-tannique.** Linotannic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. lipinique, A. lipique.** Lipic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. lithénique, A. lithiasique, A. lithique.** Uric acid. [A, 313.]—**A. litho-fellique.** Lithofellic acid. [B.]—**A. litmique.** Litmic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. lizarique.** Lizaric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. lobarique.** Lobaric acid. [B.]—**A. lobélique.** Lobelic acid. [B.]—**A. lupamarique.** Lupamaric acid. [B.]—**A. lupulinique.** Lupulinic acid. [B.]—**A. lutéique.** Luteic acid. [B.]—**A. lutéo-gallique.** Luteogallic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. lutéolique.** Luteolic acid ; luteolin.—**A. lutidine-tricarbonique.** Lutidinetricarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. lutidinique.** Lutidinic acid. [B.]—**A. lycoctonique.** Lycoctonic acid. [B.]—**A. mafurique.** Maleic acid. [B.]—**A. maïalique.** Maialic acid. [B.]—**A. maïzénique.** Maizenic acid. [B.]—**A. malamique.** Malamic acid. [B.] —**A. maléique.** Maleic acid. See FUMARIC ACID.—**A. malique.** Malic acid. [B.]—**A. malique artificiel, A. malique du sucre.** Dibasic saccharic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. malo-biurique, A. malodiurique.** Malodiuric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. malonique.** Malonic acid. [B.]—**A. malusien.** Malic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. malyl-uréidique.** Malylureidic acid. [B.]—**A. mandélique.** Mandelic (phenylglycollic) acid. [B, 93.] See under HYDROXYTOLUIC ACID.— **A. manganésique, A. manganique.** Manganic acid. [A. 324 ; B.]—**A. manni-sulfurique.** Sulphomannitic acid. An acid sulphate of mannite. [B, 38.]—**A. manni-tartrique.** Mannitartaric acid. [B, 38, 93.]—**A. mannite-hexasulfurique.** Mannitehexasulphuric acid ; hexone hexasulphate. [B.]—**A. mannite-sulfurique.** Mannitesulphuric acid ; hexone trisulphate. [B.]—**A. mannitique.** Mannitic acid. [B.]—**A. margarénique.** Margaric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. margareux.** Stearic acid. [B.]—**A. margarique.** Margaric acid. [B.]—**A. margaritique.** Margaritic (ricinostearic) acid. [B.]—**A. marin.** Hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**A. marin déphlogistiqué.** Chlorine. [A, 324.]—**A. marin fumant.** Concentrated hydrochloric acid. [B, 88.]—**A. masticique.** Mastichic acid. [B.]—**A. maté-tannique.** Matetannic acid. [B.]—**A. méconamique.** Meconamic acid. [B.]— **A. méconique.** Meconic acid. [B.]—**A. méconique anhydre.** Comenic acid. [B.]—**A. médullique.** Medullic acid. [B.]—**A. mélangallique.** Metagallic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. mélanique.** Melanic acid. [B.]—**A. mélano-gallique.** Metagallic acid. [B.]—**A. mélanurénique, A. mélanurique.** Melanurenic acid ; ammelide. [B.]—**A. mélassique.** Melassic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. mélilotique.** Melilotic acid. See HYDROCOUMARIC ACID.—**A. mélissique.** Melissic acid.—**A. mellique, A. mellithique, A. mellitique.** Mellitic acid. [B, 38, 93.]—**A. mellonhydrique, A. mellonique.** Mellone (hydromellone) ; hydromellonic acid. [B.]—**A. mellophanique.** Mellophanic acid. [B.] — **A. ménaphtoxylique.** Naphthoic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. ménispermique.** Menispermic acid ; the variety of malic acid found in *Coceulus indicus.* [B.]— **A. méphétique, A. méphitique.** Carbonic anhydride. [A, 324.] See CARBON *dioxide.*—**A. mercapto-acétique.** Thioglycollic acid. [B.]—**A. mercapturique.** Mercapturic acid. [B.]— **A. mésaconique.** Mesaconic acid. See PYROCITRIC ACID.—**A. mésa-dibromo-pyrotartrique.** Mesadibrompyrotartaric acid. [B.] See DIBROMPYROTARTARIC ACID.—**A. mésamalique.** Mesamalic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYPYROTARTARIC ACID.—**A. mésa-monochloro-pyrotartrique.** Mesamonochlorpyrotartaric acid. [B.] See CHLORPYROTARTARIC ACID. — **A. mésitylène-sulfonique.** Mesitylenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. mésitylénique.** Mesitylenic acid. [B.] See under XYLIC ACID.—**A. mésityl-sulfureux.** Mesitylenesulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. méso-camphorique.** Mesocamphoric acid. [B.] See CAMPHORIC ACID.—**A. méso-tartrique.** Mesotartaric acid. [B.] See TARTARIC ACID.—**A. mésoxalique.** Mesoxalic acid. [B.]—**A. métabenzine-disulfonique.** Metabenzenedisulphonic acid. See BENZENEDISULPHONIC ACID.—**A. métabismuthique.** Metabismuthic acid. [B.]—**A. métaborique.** Metaboric acid. [B.] — **A. métabromo-benzinesulfonique.** Metabrombenzenesulphonic acid. [B.] See BROMBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. métabromo-benzoïque.** Metabrombenzoic acid. [B.] See BROMBENZOIC ACID.—**A. métacétique, A. métacétonique.** Propionic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. métachloro-benzinesulfonique.** Metachlorbenzenesulphonic acid. See CHLORBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. métachloro-benzoïque.** Metachlorbenzoic acid. [B.] See CHLORBENZOIC ACID. **A. métacopahuvique.** Metacopaivic acid. [B.]—**A. méta-crésolsulfonique, A. méta-crésolsulfurique.** Metacresolsulphonic acid. [B.] See CRESOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. méta-crésylsulfonique.** Metatoluenesulphonic acid. See TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. méta-crésylsulfurique.** Metacresylsulphuric acid. See CRESOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. méta-diazo-benzinesulfonique.** Metadiazobenzenesulphonic acid. [B.] See DIAZOBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. métagallique.** Metagallic acid. [B.]—**A. métagummique.** Metarabic acid ; metarabin. [B.]—**A. métahydroxy-benzoïque.** Metahydroxybenzoic acid. See HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.—**A. métallique.** See *Metallic* ACID.—**A. métamargarique.** Metamargaric acid. [B.] See MARGARIC ACID.—**A. métaméconique.** Comenic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. métamido-benzinesulfonique.** Metamidobenzesulphonic acid. [B.] See AMIDOBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. métamido-benzoïque.** Metamidobenzoic acid. See AMIDOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. métamido-benzoylacétique.** Metamidobenzoylacetic acid: [B.] See AMIDOBENZOYLACETIC ACID.—**A. métanitro - benzinesulfonique.** Metanitrobenzenesulphonic acid. See NITROBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. métanitro-benzoïque.** Metanitrobenzoic acid. See NITROBENZOIC ACID.—**A. métanitro-benzoylacétique.** Metanitrobenzoylacetic acid. [B.] See NITROBENZOYLACETIC ACID.—**A. mét-antimonieux.** Metantimonious acid. [B.]—**A. mét-antimonique.** Metantimonic acid. [B.]—**A. méta-oxybenzoïque.** Metahydroxybenzoic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.—**A. méta-pectique.** Metapectic acid. [B.]—**A. métaphénylène-dicarbonique.** Metaphenylenedicarbonic (isophthalic) acid. [B.] See PHTHALIC ACID.—**A. méta-phosphorique.** Metaphosphoric acid. [B.]—**A. méta-phtalique.** Isophthalic acid See PHTHALIC ACID. [B.]—**A. méta-purpurique.** Metapurpuric acid. [B, 38.]—**A. méta-quinaldinecarbonique.** Metaquinaldinecarbonic acid. [B.] See QUINALDINECARBONIC ACID.— **A. métaquinoléine-benzocarbonique.** Metaquinolinebenzocarbonic acid. [B.] See QUINOLINEBENZOCARBONIC ACID.—**A. méta-quinoléinesulfurique.** Metaquinolinesulphuric acid. [B.] See QUINOLINESULPHURIC ACID.—**A. métarabique.** Metarabic acid ; metarabin. [B.]—**A. métarsénique.** Metarsenic acid. [B.]—**A. métasilicique.** Metasilicic acid. [B.]—**A. métastannique.** Metastannic acid. [B.]—**A. méta-sulfobenzoïque.** Metasulphobenzoic acid. [B.] See SULPHOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. méta-sulfocrésylique.** Metasulphocresylic (metacresolsulphonic) acid. See CRESOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. métasulfo-toluïdique.** Metasulphotoluidic (metatoluenesulphonic) acid. [B.] See TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. métatartrique.** 1. Metatartaric acid. See TARTARIC ACID. 2. Erdmann's name for saccharic acid. [B.]—**A. métatitanique.** Metatitanic acid. [B.]—**A. métatoluène-sulfonique.** Metatoluenesulphonic acid. [B.] See TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID. — **A. métatoluique.** Metatoluic acid. [B.] See TOLUIC ACID.—**A. métatolurique.** Metatoluric acid. [B.] See TOLURIC ACID.—**A. métatoluylique.** Metatoluic acid. [B, 93.] See TOLUIC ACID.—**A. métatoluyl-sulfureux.** Metatoluenesulphonic acid. [B.] See TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. métatungstique.** Metatungstic acid. [B.] — **A. métavanadique.** Metavanadic acid. [B.]—**A. mét-azoxybenzoïque.** Metazoxybenzoic acid. [B.] See AZOXYBENZOIC ACID. — **A. méth-acrylique.** Methacrylic acid. [B.] See CROTONIC ACID.—**A. méthazonique.** Methazonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthène-carbonique hydraté.** Methylenehydroxycarbonic (glycollic) acid. [B.] — **A. méthène-disulfonique.** Methylenedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthène-sulfonique hydraté.** Methylenehydroxysulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthène-protocatéchique.** Metheneprotocatechuic (piperonylic) acid. [B.] — **A. méthényl-tricarboxylique.** Methenyltricarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A. méth-éth-acétique.** Ethmethacetic acid. [B.]

See VALERIC ACID.—**A. méth-eth-oxalique.** Methethoxalic (alpha methylhydroxybutyric) acid. [B.] See HYDROXYVALERIC ACID.—**A. méthine-trisulfonique.** Methinetrisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthionique.** Methionic (methylenedisulphonic) acid. [B.]—**A. méthoxacétique, A. méthoxy-acétique.** Methoxyacetic (methylglycollic) acid. [B.]—**A. méthoxy-succinique.** Methoxysuccinic (hydroxypyrotartaric) acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-acéto-acétique.** Methylacetoacetic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-acrylique.** Methacrylic acid. [B.] See CROTONIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-amidoanisique.** Methylamidoanisic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-amidobenzine-sulfonique, A. méthyl-anilinesulfonique.** Methylamidobenzenesulphonic (methylaniline sulphonic) acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-benzoïque.** Methylbenzoic acid. See TOLUIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-butyl-acétique.** Methylbutylacetic acid. See ŒNANTHYLIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-butyrique.** Methylbutyric (isovaleric) acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-camphorique.** Methylcamphoric acid.—**A. méthyl-carbonique.** Methylcarbonic (acetic) acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-citrique.** Methylcitric acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-crotonique.** Methylcrotonic (tiglic) acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-diacétique.** Methyldiacetic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-diéthylacétique.** Methyldiethylacetic acid. See ŒNANTHYLIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-dithionique.** 1. Methylsulphinic acid. [B, 93.] 2. Methylsulphonic acid.—**A. méthylène-disulfonique, A. méthylène-disulfureux.** Methylenedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthylène-hydroxy-disulfonique.** Methylenehydroxydisulphonic acid.—**A. méthylène-protocatéchique.** Metheneprotocatechuic (piperonylic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. méthylène-sulfureux.** Methylenedisulphonic acid. [B. 38.]—**A. méthyl-éthényl-tricarboxylique.** Methylethenyltricarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-éthyl-acétique.** Ethmethacetic acid. [B.] See VALERIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-éthyl-acrylique.** Ethylcrotonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-éthyl-hydroxybutyrique.** Methylethylhydroxybutyric acid. [B.] See HYDROXYŒNANTHOIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-éthyl-malonique.** Methylethylmalonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-éthyl-oxy-butyrique.** See *A. méthyl-éthyl-hydroxybutyrique.*—**A. méthyl-glutarique.** Methylglutaric acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-glycolique.** Methylglycollic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-guanido-acétique.** Methylguanidoacetic acid; creatine. [B.]—**A. méthyl-hexyl-acétique.** Methylhexylacetic acid. [B.] See PELARGONIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-hydantoïque, A. méthyl-hydrantoïque.** Methylhydantoic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-hydrosulfureux.** A name proposed for methylsulphinic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. méthyl-hydroxybenzoïque.** Methylhydroxybenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-hydroxybutyrique.** Methylhydroxybutyric acid. [B.] See HYDROXYVALERIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-hydroxysuccinique.** Methylhydroxysuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-hyposulfurique.** Methylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-isopropyl-acétique.** Methylisopropylacetic acid. See CAPROIC ACID.—**A. méthylkétone-propionique.** Acetopropionic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-malonique.** Methylmalonic (isosuccinic) acid. [B.] See SUCCINIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-mercaptan-disulfonique.** Methylmercaptandisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-mercaptan-trisulfonique.** Methylmercaptantrisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-métahydroxy-benzoïque, A. méthyl-metoxy-benzoïque.** Methylmetahydroxybenzoic acid. See METHYLHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-nitrolique.** Methylnitrolic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-norméconique.** Methylnormeconic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. méthyl-noropianique.** Methylnoropianic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. méthyl-orsellique.** Methylorsellinic acid. [B.] See EVERNINIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-oxybenzoïque.** Methyloxybenzoic (methylhydroxybenzoic) acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-oxybutyrique.** Methyloxybutyric (hydroxymethylbutyric) acid. See HYDROXYVALERIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-parabanique.** Methylparabanic acid.—**A. méthyl-orthohydroxybenzoïque.** Methylsalicylic acid. See METHYLHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-paracoumarique.** Methylparacoumaric acid. [B.] See METHYLCOUMARIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-parahydroxy-benzoïque, A. méthyl-paroxy-benzoïque.** Methylparahydroxybenzoic (anisic) acid. See METHYLHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID and ANISIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-paroxy-phényl-acrylique.** Methylparacoumaric acid. See METHYLCOUMARIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-phényl-acétique.** Methylphenylacetic (alpha xylic) acid. See XYLIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-phosphinique.** Methylphosphinic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-phosphoreux.** Methylphosphorous acid. See METHYL *phosphite.*—**A. méthyl-phosphorique.** Methylphosphoric acid. See METHYL *phosphate.*—**A. méthyl-propyl-acétique.** Methylpropylacetic acid. See CAPROIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-propyl-éthylènelactique.** Methylpropylethylenelactic acid. See HYDROXYŒNANTHOIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-protocatéchique.** Methylprotocatechuic acid. See VANILLIC ACID.—**A. méthyl-pyridinecarbonique.** Methylpyridinecarbonic acid. B.—**A. méthyl-pyridinedicarbonique.** Methylpyridinedicarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-quinoléine sulfonique.** Methylquinolinesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-quinoléinique.** Methylquinolinic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-racémique.** Methylracemic acid. [B.] See METHYL *tartrate.*—**A. méthyl-salicylique.** Methylsalicylic acid.—**A. méthyl-sélénique, A. méthyl-sélénonique.** Methylselenonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-succinique.** Methylsuccinic (pyrotartaric) acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-sulfinique.** Methylsulphinic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-sulfocarbamique.** Methylthiocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-sulfonique, A. méthyl-sulfureux.** Methylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-sulfurique.** Methylsulphuric acid. See under METHYL *sulphate.*—**A. méthyl-tartrique.** Methyltartaric acid. [B.] See METHYL *tartrate.* **A. méthyl-tartronique.** Methyltartronic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-tétrahydro-cinchoninique.** Methyltetrahydrocinchoninic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-tétrahydro-quinoléinecarbonique.** Methyltetrahydroquinolinecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-thiocarbamique.** Methylthiocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-thioparabanique.** Methylthioparabanic acid. [B.]—**A. méthyl-urique.** Methyluric acid. [B.]—**A. métiodo-benzinesulfonique.** Metiodobenzenesulphonic acid. See IODOBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. métiodo-benzoïque.** Metiodobenzoic acid. See IODOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. métoxy-benzoïque.** Metahydroxybenzoic acid. See HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.—**A. méturamido-benzoïque.** Meturamidobenzoic acid. See URAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. mimo-tannique.** Mimotannic (catechutannic) acid. [B. 93.]—**A. minéral.** See *Mineral* ACID.—**A. molybdique.** Molybdic acid. [B.]—**A. monacéto-tartrique.** Monacetotartaric acid. See ACETOTARTARIC ACID.—**A. monéthyl-arsinique.** Monethylarsinic acid. See ETHYLARSINIC ACID. **A. monéthyl-citrique.** Ethylcitric acid.—**A. moniod-acétique.** Moniodacetic acid. See IODACETIC ACID.—**A. moniodo-lactique.** Iodolactic acid. [B.]—**A. moniodo-salicylique.** Iodosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. moniodo-vanillique.** Iodovanillic acid.—**A. monoatomique.** See *Monatomic* ACID.—**A. mono-basique.** See *Monobasic* ACID.—**A. monobrom-acétique.** Monobromacetic acid. See *Bromacetic* ACID.—**A. monobrom-adipique.** Monobromadipic acid. See *Bromadipic* ACID.—**A. monobrom-isosuccinique.** Monobromisosuccinic acid. See BROMSUCCINIC ACID.—**A. monobromo-acétique, A. monobromo-adipique.** See *A. monobrom-acétique* and *A. monobrom-adipique.*—**A. monobromo-barbiturique.** Monobrombarbituric acid. See BROMBARBITURIC ACID.—**A. monobromo-butyrique.** Brombutyric acid. [B.]—**A. monobromo-hypogéique.** Bromhypogæic acid. [B.]—**A. monobromo-isosuccinique.** Bromisosuccinic acid. See BROMSUCCINIC ACID.—**A. monobromo-lactique.** Bromlactic acid.—**A. monobromo-pyromucique.** Brompyromucic acid. [B.]—**A. monobromo-salicylique.** Bromsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. monobromo-subérique.** Bromsuberic acid. [B.]—**A. monobromo-succinique.** Bromsuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. monochlor-acétique, A. monochloro-acétique.** Monochloracetic acid. See CHLORACETIC ACID.—**A. monochloro-benzoïque.** Chlorbenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. monochloro-crotonique.** Chlorcrotonic acid. [B.]—**A. monochloro-lactique.** Chlorlactic acid. [B.]—**A. monochloro-salicylique.** Chlorsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. monochloro-subérique.** Chlorsuberic acid. [B.]—**A. monochlor-oxypicolinique, A. monochlor-oxypyridine-carbonique.** Monochloroxypyridinecarbonic acid. See CHLOROXYPYRIDINECARBONIC ACID.—**A. monoéthyl-arsinique.** Ethylarsinic acid. [B.]—**A. monoéthyl-citrique.** Ethylcitric acid. [B.]—**A. mono-hydraté.** Monohydrated acid. See *Hydrated* ACID.—**A. mono-hydrique.** Monohydric acid. See *Monatomic* ACID.—**A. monoiodo-acétique, A. monoiodo-lactique, A. monoiodo-salicylique, A. monoiodo-vanillique.** See *A. moniod-acétique, A. moniodo-lactique, A. moniodo-salicylique,* and *A. moniodo-vanillique.*—**A. monométhyl-arsinique.** Methylarsinic acid. [B.]—**A. mononitro-benzoïque.** Nitrobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. mononitro-crésylique.** Nitrocresol. [B.]—**A. mononitro-uramidobenzoïque.** Nitrouramidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. monophényl-arsonique.** Phenylarsonic acid. [B.]—**A. monophényl-borique.** Phenylboric acid. [B.]—**A. monosulf-éthylidénique.** Ethylidenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. mono-thionique.** Sulphuric acid. [A, 259.]—**A. monoxy-adipique.** Hydroxyadipic acid. [B.]—**A. moringique.** Moringic acid. [B.]—**A. morin-tannique.** Moritannic acid. [B.]—**A. morique, A. moroxylique.** Moric acid. [B.]—**A. morphine-sulfonique.** Morphinesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. mucique.** Mucic acid. [B.]—**A. muco-bromique.** Mucobromic acid. [B.]—**A. muco-chlorique.** Mucochloric acid. [B.]—**A. muconique.** Muconic acid. [B.]—**A. muco-vinique.** Mucovinic (ethylmucic) acid. [B.]—**A. muqueux.** An old name for mucic acid. [B, 3.]—**A. muriatique.** Hydrochloric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. muriatique déphlogistiqué.** Dephlogisticated muriatic acid; chlorine. [A, 324; B.]—**A. muriatique hyperoxygéné.** Chloric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. muriatique oxygené.** An obsolete term for chlorine. [A, 324; B.]—**A. mycomélique.** Mycomelic acid; alloxamide. [B.]—**A. myoctonique.** Myoctonic acid. [B.]—**A. myricinique.** Myricinic acid. [B.]—**A. myristique.** Myristic acid. [B.]—**A. myristolique.** Myristolic acid [B.]—**A. myronique.** Myronic acid. [B.]—**A. myroxylique.** Myroxylic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. myrrhique.** Myrrhic acid. [B.]—**A. nancéique.** An obsolete term for lactic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. naphtaline-carbonique.** Naphthalenecarbonic (naphthoic) acid. [B.]—**A. naphtaline-dicarbonique, A. naphtaline-dicarboxylique.** Naphthalenedicarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. naphtaline-disulfonique.** Naphthalenedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. naphtaline-sulfonique.** Naphthalenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. naphtalique.** 1. Hydroxynaphthoquinone. 2. Naphthalic acid. [B.] See NAPHTHALENEDICARBONIC ACID.—**A. naphtène-disulfureux.** Naphthalenedisulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. naphtionique.** Naphthionic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. naphtocyanique.** Naphthocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. naphtoïque.** Naphthoic acid. [B.]—**A. naphto-phtalique.** Naphthalenedicarbonic acid [B.]—**A. naphto-quinoléinesulfonique.** Naphthoquinolinesulfonic acid. [B.]—**A. naphtoxalique.** Naphthoxalic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. naphtyl-carbonique.** Naphthoic acid. [B.]—**A. naphtyl-dithionique.** Naphthalenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. naphtylène-sulfureux.** Naphthalenedisulphonic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. naphtyl-oxamique.** Naphthyloxamic acid. [B.]—**A. naphtyl-purpurique.** Naphthylpurpuric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. naphtyl-sulfamique.** Naphthionic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. naphtyl-sulfureux.** Naphthalenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. narcotinique.** Narcotinic acid. [B.]—**A. narthécique.** Narthecic acid. [B.]—**A. naucléique.** Catechuic acid; catechin. [B.]—**A. névrolique.** Neurolic acid. [B.]—**A. nicotinique.** Nicotinic acid. [B.]—**A. nicotique.** 1. Nicotinic acid. 2. Malonic acid. See NICOTIC ACID.—**A. nigrique.** Nigric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. niobique.** Niobic acid. [A, 324; B.]—**A. nitr-acétique.** Nitroacetic acid. [B.]—**A. nitr-amidobenzoïque.** Nitramidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. nitr-amidodracylique.** Nitroparamidobenzoic acid. See NITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. nitr-anilique.** Nitrosalicylic (anilic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. nitr-anisique.** Nitranisic acid. [B.]—**A. nitr-anisolique.** Nitranisolic acid.—**A. nitr-anisylique.** Nitranisylic acid.—**A. nitr-azophényl-oxamique.** Nitrazophenyloxamic acid. [B.]—**A. nitreux.** Nitrous acid. [B.]—**A. nitreux blanc.** Nitric acid. [B, 92.]—**A. nitrinique.** Nitrinic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. nitrique.** Nitric acid.—**A. nitrique**

alcoolisé. See *A. azotique alcoolisé.*—**A. nitrique anhydre.** Nitrogen pentoxide.—**A. nitrique fumant.** Fuming nitric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. nitrique mercuriel.** A name given by Guibourt to a preparation made by dissolving 1 part of mercurous nitrate in 8 parts of hot nitric acid. [B, 92.]—**A. nitro-acétique, A. nitro-amidobenzoïque, A. nitro-amidodracylique, A. nitro-anilique, A. nitro-anisique, A. nitro-anisolique, A. nitro-anisylique, A. nitro-azophényl-oxamique.** See *A. nitr-acétique, A. nitr-amidobenzoïque, A. nitr-amidodracylique, A. nitr-anilique, A. nitr-anisique, A. nitr-anisolique, A. nitr-anisylique,* and *A. nitr-azophényl-oxamique.*—**A. nitro-barbiturique.** Nitrobarbituric (dilituric) acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-benzinesulfonique.** Nitrobenzenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-benzoïque.** Nitrobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-benzoylacétique.** Nitrobenzoylacetic acid. —**A. nitro-bromoanisylique.** Nitrobromanisylic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-butyronique.** Nitrobutyronic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-chloroanisylique, A. nitro-chloro-dracoanisique.** Nitrochloranisylic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-chlor-omichmylique.** Nitrochloromichmylic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. nitro-cholique.** Nitrocholic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-cinnamique.** Nitrocinnamic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-citrique.** Nitrocitric acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-coccique, A. nitro-coccussique.** Nitrococcic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-crésylique.** Nitrocresol. [B.]—**A. nitro-dibromo-cinnamique.** Nitrodibromcinnamic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-draconésique.** Nitranisic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-dracylique.** Nitrodracylic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-ferricyanhydrique.** Hydronitroprussic acid. [B, 92, 93.]—**A. nitro-frangulique.** Nitrofrangulic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-hématique.** Picramic acid.—**A. nitro-hippurique.** Nitrohippuric acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-humique.** Nitrohumic acid. — **A. nitro-hydrochlorique.** Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-hydrocinnamique.** Nitrohydrocinnamic acid. [B.] See NITROPHENYLPROPIONIC ACID.—**A. nitro-hydroxybenzoïque.** Nitrohydroxybenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-hydurilique.** Nitrohydurilic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-isophtalique.** Nitroisophthalic acid. See NITROPHTHALIC ACID.—**A. nitro-lactique.** Nitrolactic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-leucique.** Nitroleucic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. nitrolique.** Nitrolic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-mésitylène-sulfonique.** Nitromesitylenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-métamido-benzoïque.** Nitrometamidobenzoic acid. See NITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. nitro-métatoluïque, A. nitro-métatoluylique.** Nitrometatoluic acid. See NITROTOLUIC ACID. —**A. nitro-muriatique.** Nitrohydrochloric acid.—**A. nitro-naphtaléisique.** Nitronaphthaleisic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. nitro-naphtalinesulfonique.** Nitronaphthalenesulphonic acid.—**A. nitro-naphtalinique.** Nitronaphthol. [B, 93.]—**A. nitro-naphtalisinique.** Nitronaphthalisinic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. nitro-naphtoïque.** Nitronaphthoic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-naphtylsulfureux.** Nitronaphthalenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-orthotoluïque, A. nitro-orthotoluylique.** Nitroorthotoluic acid. See NITROTOLUIC ACID.—**A. nitro-paramido-benzoïque.** Nitroparamidobenzoic acid. [B.] See NITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. nitro-paratoluïque, A. nitro-paratoluylique.** Nitroparatoluic acid. [B.] See NITROTOLUIC ACID.—**A. nitro-phénamique.** Diamidodinitrodiphenol. [B, 38.]—**A. nitro-phénique.** Nitrophenic acid. A nitrophenol, and particularly trinitrophenol, or picric acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-phénisique.** 1. Phenisic (or picric) acid. [A, 324; B.] 2. Dinitrophenol. [B, 93.]—**A. nitro-phénolsulfonique.** Nitrophenolsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-phénylacétique.** Nitrophenylacetic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-phénylpropiolique.** Nitrophenylpropiolic acid. [B.] — **A. nitro-phénylpropionique.** Nitrophenylpropionic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. nitro-phtalinique.** Nitronaphthol. [B, 93.]—**A. nitro-phtalique.** Nitrophthalic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-picrique.** Picric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. nitro-populique.** Nitropopulic acid.—**A. nitro-propionique.** Nitropropionic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-prussique.** Hydronitroprussic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-pyromécazonique.** Nitropyromecazonic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-pyroméconique.** Nitropyromeconic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-pyromucique.** Nitropyromucic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-quinoléinecarbonique.** Nitroquinolinecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. nitr-orthoamido-benzoïque.** Nitroorthamidobenzoic acid. [B.] See NITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. nitro-saccharique.** Nitrosaccharic acid. [A. 324.]—**A. nitro-salicylamique.** Nitrosalicylamic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. nitro-salicyleux.** Nitrosalicylous acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-salicylique.** Nitrosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-sinapisique.** Nitrosinapic acid. [B, 93.] — **A. nitroso-barbiturique.** Nitrosobarbituric acid. [B.]—**A. nitroso-dipyroméconique.** Nitrosodipyromeconic acid. [B.]—**A. nitroso-malonique.** Nitrosomalonic acid. [B, 93.] — **A. nitroso-nitrique.** Nitrosonitric (fuming nitric) acid.—**A. nitroso-propionique.** Nitrosopropionic acid. [B.]—**A. nitroso-pyroméconique.** Nitrosopyromeconic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-spirolique.** Dinitrophenol. [B, 93.]—**A. nitro-spiroylique.** Nitrosalicylic (indigotic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. nitro-stilbique.** Nitrostilbic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. nitro-styphnique.** Nitrostyphnic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-sulfonique, A. nitro-sulfurique, A. nitrosyl-sulfurique.** Nitrosulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. nitro-tartrique.** Nitrotartaric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. nitro-téréphtalique, A. nitro-téréphtalique.** Nitroterephthalic acid. [B.] See NITROPHTHALIC ACID.—**A. nitro-toluènesulfonique.** Nitrotoluenesulphonic acid. [B.] —**A. nitro-toïinique.** Nitrodracylic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. nitro-toluïque, A. nitro-toluylique.** Nitrotoluic acid. [B, 38, 93.]—**A. nitro-uramidobenzoïque.** Nitrouramidobenzoic acid. [B.] —**A. nitro-xanthique.** Picric acid.—**A. nitroxybenzoïque.** Nitrohydroxybenzoic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. nitroxy-citrique.** Nitroxycitric acid. [B.]—**A. nitroxy-lactique.** Nitrolactic acid. [B.]—**A. nitroxy-naphtalique.** Nitronaphthol. [B, 93.]—**A. nitroxy-pyrosulfurique.** Nitroxypyrosulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. nondécatoïque.** Nondecatoic acid. [B.]—**A. nonoïque.** Nonoic acid. See PELARGONIC ACID. [B.]—**A. nonoïque normal.** Normal nonoic acid; pelargonic acid. [B.]—**A. nonylique.** Nonoic (pelargonic) acid. [B.]—**A. normal.** An acid solution of standard strength used in alkalimetry. [B, 92.]—**A. nuci-tannique.** Nucitannic acid. [B.]—**A. octoïque.** Octoic (caprylic) acid. [B.] —**A. octoïque normal.** Normal caprylic acid. [B.]—**A. octo-salicylique.** Octosalicylic acid; the salicylide of Gerhardt. [B, 93.]—**A. octyl-carbonique.** Pelargonic acid. [B.]—**A. octylique.** Octoic (caprylic) acid. [B.]—**A. œnanthique, A. œnanthyleux.** Œnanthic acid. [B.]—**A. œnanthylique.** Œnanthylic acid. [B.]—**A. œno-thionique.** Ethylsulphuric acid. See ETHYL *sulphate.*—**A. oléidique.** Elaidic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oléine-sulfurique.** Sulpholeic acid. [B.]—**A. oléique.** Oleic acid. [B.]—**A. oléo-butyrique.** Butyroleic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oléo-phosphorique.** Oleophosphoric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oléo-ricinique.** Ricinoleic acid. [B.]—**A. oléo-sulfurique.** Sulpholeic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. olidinique.** Olidinic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. olinique.** Olinic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. ombellique.** Umbellic acid. [B.]—**A. ombelluilique.** Umbellulic acid. [B.]—**A. omicholique.** Omicholin. [B, 92.]—**A. ophélique.** Ophelic acid. [B.] —**A. opianique.** Opianic acid. [B.]—**A. opiano-sulfureux.** Opianosulphurous acid. [B, 93.]—**A. opinique.** Opinic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. orcéique.** Orcein. [B.]—**A. organique.** See *Organic* ACID.—**A. orsellinique, A. orsellique.** Orsellinic acid. [B, 93.]— **A. orthaldéhydo-salicylique.** Orthaldehydosalicylic acid. See ALDEHYDOSALICYLIC ACID. — **A. orthamido-benzinesulfonique.** Orthamidobenzenesulphonic acid. See AMIDOBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. orthamido-benzoïque.** Orthamidobenzoic acid. See AMIDOBENZOIC ACID. — **A. orthamido-salicylique.** Orthamidosalicylic acid. See AMIDOSALICYLIC ACID.—**A. orthoaldéhydo-salicylique, A. orthoamido-benzinesulfonique, A. orthoamido-benzoïque, A. orthoamido-salicylique.** See *A. orthaldéhydo-salicylique, A. orthamido-benzinesulfonique, A. orthamido-benzoïque,* and *A. orthamido-salicylique.*—**A. ortho-antimonique.** Orthoantimonic acid. [B.] See ANTIMONIC ACID. —**A. ortho-arsénique.** Orthoarsenic acid. [B.] See ARSENIC ACID.—**A. ortho-azoxybenzoïque.** Orthoazoxybenzoic acid. See AZOXYBENZOIC ACID.—**A. ortho-borique.** Orthoboric acid. See BORIC ACID.—**A. orthobromo-benzinesulfonique.** Orthobrombenzenesulphonic acid. See BROMBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. orthobromo-benzoïque.** Orthobrombenzoic acid. [B.] See BROMBENZOIC ACID.—**A. orthochloro-benzinesulfonique.** Orthochlorbenzenesulphonic acid. [B.] See CHLORBENZENESULPHONIC ACID. — **A. orthochloro-benzoïque.** Orthochlorbenzoic acid. [B.] See CHLORBENZOIC ACID.—**A. ortho-coumarique.** Orthocoumaric acid. [B.] See COUMARIC ACID.—**A. ortho-crésolsulfonique, A. ortho-crésolsulfurique.** Orthocresolsulphonic acid. [B.] See CRESOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. orthodiazo-benzinesulfonique.** Orthodiazobenzenesulphonic acid. [B.] See DIAZOBENZENESULPHONIC ACID. — **A. orthohydroxy-benzoïque.** Salicylic acid. [B.]—**A. orthohydroxy-cinnamique.** Orthohydroxycinnamic (coumaric) acid. [B.]—**A. orthohydroxy-phénylpropionique.** Hydrocoumaric acid.—**A. orthoiodo-benzinesulfonique.** Orthoiodobenzenesulphonic acid. [B.] See IODOBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. orthoiodo-benzoïque.** Orthoiodobenzoic acid. [B.] See IODOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. orthonitro-benzinesulfonique.** Orthonitrobenzenesulphonic acid. [B.] See NITROBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. orthonitro-benzoïque.** Orthonitrobenzoic acid. [B.] See NITROBENZOIC ACID.—**A. orthonitro-cinnamique.** Orthonitrocinnamic acid. [B.] See NITROCINNAMIC ACID. — **A. orthonitro-phénylpropiolique.** Orthonitrophenylpropiolic acid. [B.] See NITROPHENYLPROPIOLIC ACID. —**A. orthonitro-salicylique.** Orthonitrosalicylic acid. [B.] See NITROSALICYLIC ACID.—**A. orthooxy-benzoïque.** Salicylic acid. [B.]—**A. ortho-phénolsulfonique.** Orthophenolsulphonic acid. [B.] See PHENOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. ortho-phénylène-diacétique.** Orthophenylenediacetic acid. [B.] See under CUMIDIC ACID.—**A. ortho-phénylène-dicarbonique.** Phthalic acid. [B.] —**A. ortho-phénylpropiolique.** Orthophenylpropiolic acid. [B.] See PHENYLPROPIOLIC ACID. — **A. ortho-phosphorique.** Orthophosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.—**A. ortho-quinaldinecarbonique.** Orthoquinaldinecarbonic acid. [B.] See QUINALDINECARBONIC ACID.—**A. ortho-quinoléine-benzocarbonique.** Orthoquinolinebenzocarbonic acid. [B.] See QUINOLINEBENZOCARBONIC ACID.—**A. ortho-quinoléinesulfonique.** Orthoquinolinesulphonic acid. See QUINOLINESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. ortho-silicoacétique.** Orthosilicoacetic acid. See SILICOACETIC ACID.—**A. ortho-sulfocrésylique.** Orthocresolsulphonic acid. [B.] See CRESOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. ortho-sulfotoluïdique, A. ortho-toluènesulfonique.** Orthotoluenesulphonic acid. [B.] See TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. ortho-toluïque.** Orthotoluic acid. [B.] See TOLUIC ACID.—**A. ortho-toluquinoléine-monosulfonique, A. ortho-toluquinoléine-sulfonique.** Orthotoluquinolinesulphonic acid. See TOLUQUINOLINESULPHONIC ACID.— **A. ortho-toluylique.** Orthotoluic acid. [B, 93.] See TOLUIC ACID.—**A. ortho-toluylsulfureux.** Orthotoluenesulphonic acid. [B.] See TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. ortho-vanadique.** Orthovanadic acid. [B.] See VANADIC ACID.—**A. orthoxy-benzoïque.** Salicylic acid. [B.]—**A. orthoxy-phénylpropionique.** Hydrocoumaric acid. [B.]—**A. orthoxy-phénylsulfureux.** Orthophenolsulphonic acid. [B.] See PHENOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. oshaïque.** Oshaic acid. [B.]—**A. osmanosmique, A. osmiamique.** Osmiamic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. osmieux.** 1. Osmious (osmic) acid. 2. Osmium trioxide. [A, 324; B, 93.]—**A. osmio-cyanique.** Osmiocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. osmique.** Osmic acid. [B.]—**A. ourétique.** Phosphoric acid. [B, 88.]—**A. ourique.** Acid phosphate of sodium. [Proust (B, 88).]—**A. oxacétique.** Oxyacetic (glycollic) acid. [B.]—**A. oxal-amylique.** Amyloxalic acid. [B, 38.] See AMYL *oxalate.*—**A. oxaléthérique.** Ethyloxalic acid. [B, 93.] See ETHYL *oxalate.*—**A. oxalhydrique.** A name given by Guérin Varry to dibasic saccharic acid under the supposition that it was a compound of oxalic acid and hydrogen. [B, 3.]—**A. oxalhydroxamique.** Oxalhydroxamic acid. [B, 38, 93.]—**A. oxalique.** See the major list.—**A. oxalo-hydroxamique.** Oxalhydroxamic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. oxalo-vinique.** Oxalovinic (ethyloxalic) acid. [B.] See ETHYL *oxalate.*—**A. oxalurique.** Oxaluric acid. [B.]—**A. oxamique.** Oxamic acid. [B.]—**A. oxamyl-hydrique.** Amylhydroxalic acid. [B, 38.] See HYDROXY-

ŒNANTHOIC ACID. — **A. oxanilique.** Oxanilic (phenyloxamic) acid. [B.]—**A. oxatoluïque, A. oxatolylique.** Oxatoluic acid. [B, 38, 93.]—**A. oxéthyl-acétique.** Ethylglycollic acid. [B.]—**A. oxéthyl-acétyl-allophanique.** Oxethylacetylallophanic acid. [B.]—**A. oxéthyl-butyrique.** Hydroxyethylbutyric acid. [B.] See HYDROXYCAPROIC ACID.—**A. oxéthyl-cuminique.** Oxethylcumic acid. [B.]—**A. oxéthyl-dithio-carbonique.** Ethyloxydithiocarbonic (xanthic) acid. [B.]—**A. oxéthyl-glycolyl-allophanique.** Oxethylglycolylallophanic (oxethylacetylallophanic) acid. [B, 38.]—**A. oxéthylsulfonique.** Isethionic acid. [B.]—**A. oxi-muriatique.** 1. Chloric acid. 2. Chlorine. [B, 88.]—**A. ox-iodique.** See *A. oxy-iodique.*—**A. oxi-saccharique.** Oxalic acid. [B, 88.]—**A. oxonique.** Oxonic acid. [B.]—**A. oxurique.** Oxuric (alloxanic) acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-acétique.** Oxyacetic (glycollic) acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-adipique.** Hydroxyadipic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-amygdalique.** Oxyamygdalic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-anisamique.** Oxyanisamic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. oxy-anisique.** Oxyanisic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-anthraquinone-monosulfonique, A. oxy-anthraquinonesulfonique.** Hydroxyanthraquinonesulphonic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. oxy-benzamique.** Oxybenzamic (amidobenzoic) acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-benzoïque.** Hydroxybenzoic acid. [B.] —**A. oxy-benzuramique.** Uramidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-bromique.** Oxybromic (hypobromous) acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-butyrique.** Hydroxybutyric acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-camphique.** Oxycamphic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-camphorique.** Oxycamphoric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-camphoronique.** Oxycamphoronic acid. [B.] —**A. oxy-caproïque.** Hydroxycaproic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-caprylique.** Hydroxycaprylic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-carboxylique.** Oxycarboxylic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-carminique.** Oxycarminic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-chlorique.** 1. Perchloric acid. [B, 93.] 2. Hypochlorous acid. [B.] Cf. OXYCHLORIC ACID.—**A. oxy-chlorocacodylique.** Cacodyl chlorodihydrate. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-chlorocitrique.** Oxychlorcitric acid. [B.] — **A. oxy-cinchoméronique.** Oxycinchomeronic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-cinchoninique.** Oxycinchoninic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-cinnamique.** Hydroxycinnamic acid. [B.] — **A. oxy-citraconique.** Hydroxycitraconic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYPYROCITRIC ACID.—**A. oxy-citrique.** Hydroxycitric acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-coménamique.** Oxycomenamic acid. [B.] — **A. oxy-coménique.** Oxycomenic acid. [B.] — **A. oxy-copahivique, A. oxy-copahuvique.** Oxycopavic acid. [B.] — **A. oxy-crésylsulfureux.** Cresolsulphonic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. oxy-croconique.** Oxycroconic acid. [B.] — **A. oxy-cuminamique.** Oxycuminamic (amidocumic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-cuminique.** Oxycumic acid. [B, 38.] —**A. oxy-diphénylsulfonique.** Oxydiphenylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-érucique.** Oxyerucic acid. [B, 93.] —**A. oxy-éthidène-succinamique.** Oxyethylidenesuccinamic acid. [B.] —**A. oxy-éthidène-succinique.** Oxyethylidenesuccinic (methyltartronic) acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-éthylacétique, A. oxy-éthylacétylallophanique, A. oxy-éthylbutyrique, A. oxy-éthylcuminique, A. oxy-éthyl-dithiocarbonique.** See *A. oxéthyl-acétique*, *A. oxéthyl-acétylallophanique*, *A. oxéthyl-butyrique*, *A. oxéthyl-cuminique*, and *A. oxéthyl-dithiocarbonique.*—**A. oxy-éthylènedisulfurique.** Ethylenehydroxydisulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-éthyl-glycolylallophanique.** Oxethylacetylallophanic acid.—**A. oxy-éthylidène-succinamique.** Oxyethylidenesuccinamic acid. [B.]— **A. oxy-éthylidène-succinique.** Oxyethylidenesuccinic (methyltartronic) acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-éthylsulfonique.** Isethionic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-glutarique.** Hydroxyglutaric (glutanic) acid.—**A. oxy-gummique.** Oxygummic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-heptylique.** Hydroxyœnanthoic acid. [B.] —**A. oxy-hippurique.** Oxyhippuric acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-hydromuconique.** Oxyhydromuconic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-hydroparacoumarique.** Oxyhydroparacoumaric acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-hypogéique.** Oxyhypogæic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-iodique.** 1. Iodic acid. 2. Periodic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-isobutyrique.** Hydroxyisobutyric acid. [B.] See HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID.— **A. oxy-isocaproïque.** Hydroxyisocaproic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYCAPROIC ACID.—**A. oxy-isocaprylique.** Hydroxyisocaprylic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYCAPRYLIC ACID.—**A. oxy-isouvitique.** Oxyisouvitic acid. See HYDROXYUVITIC ACID.—**A. oxy-valérique.** Hydroxyisovaleric acid. [B.] See HYDROXYVALERIC ACID.—**A. oxy-isuvitique.** See *A. oxy-isouvitique.*—**A. oxy-itaconique.** Hydroxyitaconic acid. See HYDROXYPYROCITRIC ACID.—**A. oxy-linoléique.** Oxylinoleic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-lizarique.** Oxylizaric acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-maléique.** Hydroxymaleic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-malonique.** Hydroxymalonic (tartronic) acid. [B.] —**A. oxy-margarique.** Hydroxymargaric acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-mésitylénique.** Oxymesitylenic (hydroxymesitylenic) acid. [B.] See HYDROCOUMARIC ACID. — **A. oxy-méthyl-butyrique.** Hydroxymethylbutyric acid. [B.] See HYDROXYVALERIC ACID.—**A. oxy - méthylène-disulfureux.** Methylenehydroxydisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-méthyl-éthyl-butyrique.** Hydroxymethylethylbutyric acid. [B.] See HYDROXYŒNANTHOIC ACID.—**A. oxy-méthyl-phényl-formique.** Oxymethylphenylformic acid. [B.] See under HYDROXYTOLUIC ACID.—**A. oxy-muconique.** Oxymuconic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-muriatique.** An obsolete term for chlorine. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-myristique.** Hydroxymyristic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-naphtalique.** Oxynaphthalic acid ; hydroxynaphthoquinone. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-naphtoïque.** Hydroxynaphthoic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-naphtoquino-sulfureux.** Hydroxynaphthoquinonesulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-nitrique.** Nitric acid. [B, 92.]—**A. oxy-octoïque.** Hydroxyoctoic (hydroxycaprylic) acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-œnanthoïque, A. oxy-œnanthylique.** Hydroxyœnanthoic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-oléique.** Hydroxyoleic (ricinoleic) acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-paraconique.** Hydroxyparaconic acid. [B.] See under HYDROXYPYROCITRIC ACID.—**A. oxy-pentoïque.** Hydroxypentoic (hydroxyvaleric) acid. [B]—**A. oxy-phénacéturique.** Oxyphenaceturic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-phénique.** Pyrocatechin. [B.] — **A. oxy-phényl-acétique.** Oxyphenylacetic acid. [B.] See under HYDROXYTOLUIC ACID.— **A. oxy-phényl-amidopropionique.** Tyrosine. [B.]—**A. oxy-phényl-propionique.** Hydrocoumaric acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-phényl - sulfureux, A. oxyphényl - sulfurique.** Phenolsulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-picolinique.** Oxypicolinic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-picrique.** Oxypicric acid ; trinitroresorcin. [B.] —**A. oxy-pinotannique.** Oxypinitannic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-porphyrique.** Oxyporphyric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-propane-sulfonique.** Oxypropanesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-propionique.** Lactic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-pyridinecarbonique.** Oxypyridinecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-pyrocitrique.** Hydroxypyrocitric acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-pyrolique.** Oxypyrolic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-pyroméсazonique.** Oxypyromecazonic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-pyrotartrique.** Hydroxypyrotartaric acid. [B.]— **A. oxy-quinoléinique.** Oxyquinolinic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-saccharique.** Oxysaccharic (dibasic saccharic) acid. [B, 93.]— **A. oxy-salicylique.** Hydroxysalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-septonique.** Nitric acid. [B, 92.]—**A. oxy-subéran-carboxylique.** Oxysuberancarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-succinique.** Hydroxysuccinic (malic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-sulfocarbamique.** Oxythiocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-sulfosulfureux.** Thiosulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-sylvique.** Oxysylvic acid. [B, 93.] —**A. oxy-térephtalamique, A. oxy-téréphtalamique.** Amidoterephthalic acid. [B.] See AMIDOPHTHALIC ACID.—**A. oxy-térephtalique, A. oxy-téréphtalique.** Oxyterephthalic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-tolique.** Oxytoluenic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-toluamique.** Amidotoluic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-toluïque, A. oxy-toluylique.** Hydroxytoluic acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-urique.** Oxuric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. oxy-uvitique.** Oxyuvitic (hydroxyuvitic) acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-valérianique.** Oxyvalerianic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYVALERIC ACID.—**A. oxy-valérique.** Hydroxyvaleric acid. [B.]—**A. oxy-vanillique.** Oxyvanillic acid. [B.]—**A. palicouréa-tannique.** Palicoureatannic acid. [B.]—**A. palicourique.** Palicouric acid. [B.]—**A. palmique.** Palmic (ricinelaidic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. palmitique.** Palmitic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. palmitolique.** Palmitolic acid. [B.]—**A. palmitonique.** Palmitonic acid. [B.]—**A. palmitoxylique.** Palmitoxylic acid. [B.] —**A. papavérique.** Papaveric acid. [B.]—**A. parabanique.** Parabanic acid. [A, 324 ; B.]—**A. para-benzinedisulfonique.** Parabenzenedisulphonic acid. See BENZENEDISULPHONIC ACID.—**A. parabenzoyl-benzoïque.** Parabenzoylbenzoic acid. [B.] See BENZOYLBENZOIC ACID. — **A. parabromo-benzinesulfonique.** Parabrombenzenesulphonic acid. [B.] See BROMBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. parabromo-benzoïque.** Parabrombenzoic acid. [B.] See BROMBENZOIC ACID.—**A. parabromo-maléique.** Parabrommaleic acid. [B, 93.] See BROMMALEIC ACID.—**A. para-camphorique.** Paracamphoric acid. [B.] See CAMPHORIC ACID.—**A. parachloro-benzinesulfonique.** Parachlorbenzenesulphonic acid. [B.] See CHLORBENZENESULPHONIC ACID. — **A. parachloro-benzoïque.** Parachlorbenzoic acid. [B.] See CHLORBENZOIC ACID.—**A. paracholique.** Paracholic acid. [B.]—**A. para-citrique.** Aconitic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. para-coménique.** Comenic acid. [B, 93.]— **A. par-aconique.** Paraconic acid. [B.]—**A. para-coumarique.** Paracoumaric acid. [B.] See COUMARIC ACID.—**A. para-crésol-sulfonique.** Paracresolsulphonic acid. [B.] See CRESOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. para-crésolsulfurique.** Paracresolsulphuric acid. [B.] See CRESOLSULPHURIC ACID.—**A. para-cyanique.** Paracyanic acid. [B.]—**A. para-diphénylcarbonique.** Paradiphenylcarbonic acid. [B.] See PHENYLPHENYLENECARBONIC ACID.—**A. par-adipique.** Paradipic acid. [B.] See ADIPIC ACID.—**A. par-adipomalique.** Paradipomalic acid. [B.] See ADIPOMALIC ACID.— **A. para-ellagique.** Rufigallic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. para-fumarique.** Parafumaric (maleic) acid. [B.]—**A. para-gluconique.** Paragluconic acid. [B.]—**A. para-glycocholique.** Paraglycocholic acid. [B.] See GLYCOCHOLIC ACID.—**A. parahydroxy-benzoïque.** Parahydroxybenzoic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.—**A. parahydroxy-cinnamique.** Parahydroxycinnamic (paracoumaric) acid. [B.] See COUMARIC ACID.—**A. para-itaconique.** Citraconic acid. [B, 93.] See PYROCITRIC ACID.—**A. para-lactique.** Paralactic acid. [B.] See LACTIC ACID.—**A. paraldéhydo - salicylique.** Paraldehydosalicylic acid. [B.] See ALDEHYDOSALICYLIC ACID.—**A. para-maléique.** Paramaleic (fumaric) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. para-malique.** Paramalic (diglycollic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. para-méconique.** Comenic acid. [B]. —**A. para-méthyl-phényl-acétique.** Paramethylphenylacetic acid. [B.] See XYLIC ACID.—**A. para-méthyl-propyl-benzine-sulfonique.** Cymenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. paramidique.** Paramic acid. [B.]—**A. paramido-benzinesulfonique.** Paramidobenzenesulphonic acid. [B.] See AMIDOBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. paramido-benzoïque.** Paramidobenzoic acid. See AMIDOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. paramido - salicylique.** Paramidosalicylic acid. [B.] See AMIDOSALICYLIC ACID.—**A. paramique.** Paramic acid. [B.]—**A. para-mucique.** Paramucic acid. [B.] See MUCIC ACID.—**A. paranitro-benzinesulfonique.** Paranitrobenzenesulphonic acid. [B.] See NITROBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.— **A. paranitro-cinnamique.** Paranitrocinnamic acid. [B.] See NITROCINNAMIC ACID.—**A. paranitro-hydrocinnamique.** Paranitrohydrocinnamic acid. [B.] See NITROPHENYLPROPIONIC ACID. —**A. paranitro-salicylique.** Paranitrosalicylic acid. [B.] See NITROSALICYLIC ACID.—**A. paraoxy-benzoïque.** Parahydroxybenzoic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID. — **A. paraoxy-phényl-acétique.** Paroxyphenylacetic acid. [B.] See under HYDROXYTOLUIC ACID.—**A. para-phénolsulfonique.** Paraphenolsulphonic acid. [B.] See PHENOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. para-pectique.** Parapectic acid. [B.]—**A. para-phénylène-diacétique.** Paraphenylenediacetic acid. [B.] See under CUMIDIC ACID.—**A. para-phénylène-dicarbonique.** Terephthalic acid. [B.] See PHTHALIC ACID.—**A. paraphényl-phénylène-sulfonique.** Paraphenylphenylenesulphonic acid. [B.] See PHENYLPHENYLENESULPHONIC ACID. — **A. para-phosphorique.** Pyrophosphoric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. para-phtalique.** Terephthalic acid. [B.] See PHTHALIC ACID.—**A. parapropyl-phényl-acétique.** Parapropylphenylacetic (homocumic) acid. [B.] — **A. parapyrocitronique.** Itaconic acid. [B, 93.] See PYROCITRIC ACID.—**A. para - quinaldinecarbonique.** Paraquinaldinecarbonic acid. [B.] See QUINALDINECARBONIC ACID.—**A. para-**

quinoléine-benzocarbonique. Paraquinolinebenzocarbonic acid. [B.] See QUINOLINEBENZOCARBONIC ACID.—**A. para-quinoléinesulfonique.** Paraquinolinesulphonic acid. [B.] See QUINOLINESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. para-silicique.** Parasilicic acid. [B.]—**A. para-sorbique.** Parasorbic acid. [B.] See SORBIC ACID.—**A. parasulfo-benzoïque.** Parasulphobenzoic acid. [B.] See SULPHOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. parasulfo-crésylique, A. parasulfo-toluïdique.** Paratoluenesulphonic acid. [B.] See TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. para-tartralique.** Paratartralic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. para-tartrélique.** Paratartrelic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. para-tartrique.** Paratartaric (racemic) acid. [B, 93.] See TARTARIC ACID.—**A. para-tartrovinique.** Ethylracemic acid. [B.] See ETHYL *tartrate.*—**A. para-thionique.** Parathionic acid. The same as ethylsulphuric acid. [B, 93.] See ETHYL *sulphate.*—**A. para-toluènesulfonique.** Paratoluenesulphonic acid. [B.] See TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. para-toluïque, A. para-toluylique.** Paratoluic acid. [B.] See TOLUIC ACID.—**A. para-toluyl-sulfureux.** Paratoluenesulphonic acid. [B.] See TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. para-xylique, A. para-xylylique.** Paraxylic acid. [B.] See XYLIC ACID.—**A. par-ellagique.** Rufigallic acid. [B.]—**A. parellique.** Parellic acid. [B.]—**A. parhydroxy-benzoïque.** Parahydroxybenzoic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.—**A. parhydroxy-cinnamique.** Parahydroxycinnamic (paracoumaric) acid. [B.] See COUMARIC ACID.—**A. pariétinique, A. pariétique.** Chrysophanic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. parillinique, A. parillique.** Parillinic acid ; smilacin. [B, 92, 93.]—**A. pariodo-benzinesulfonique.** Pariodobenzenesulphonic acid. [B.] See IODBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. pariodo-benzoïque.** Pariodobenzoic acid. [B.] See IODBENZOIC ACID.—**A. paroxy-benzamique.** Paramidobenzoic acid. [B, 93.] See AMIDOBENZOIC ACID.—**A. paroxy-benzoïque.** Parahydroxybenzoic acid. [B.] See HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.—**A. paroxy-cinnamique.** Paracoumaric acid. See COUMARIC ACID.—**A. paroxy-phénacéturique.** Paroxyphenaceturic acid. [B.]—**A. paroxy-phényl-acétique.** Paroxyphenylacetic acid. [B.] See under HYDROXYTOLUIC ACID.—**A. paroxy-phénylène-amidopropionique.** Tyrosine. [B.]—**A. paroxy-phényl-propionique.** Hydroparacoumaric acid. [B.] See HYDROCOUMARIC ACID.—**A. paullinitannique.** Paullinitannic acid. [B.]—**A. pectique.** Pectic acid. [B.]—**A. pecto-lactique.** Pectolactic acid. [B.]—**A. pectosique.** Pectosic acid. [B.]—**A. pélargonique.** Pelargonic acid. [B.]—**A. pélargonique anhydre.** Pelargonic anhydride.—**A. pélopique.** Pelopic (niobic) acid. [A, 324.]—**A. pentabasique.** See *Pentabasic* ACID.—**A. pentacétyl-tannique.** Pentacetotannic acid. [B.]—**A. pentachloréthyl-oxalique.** Chloroxalic acid ; chloroxethide. [B, 38.]—**A. pentadécatoïque, A. pentadécylique.** Pentadecatoic acid. [B.]—**A. pentastannique.** Pentastannic (metastannic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. pentathionique.** Pentathionic acid. [B.]—**A. pentatomique.** See *Pentatomic* ACID.—**A. pentinique.** Pentinic acid. [B.]—**A. pentylique.** Valeric acid. [B.]—**A. peraurique.** Auric acid ; trioxide of gold. [A, 324.]—**A. perbromique.** Perbromic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. perchlorique.** Perchloric acid. [B.]—**A. perchromique.** Perchromic acid. [B.]—**A. periodique.** Periodic acid. [B.]—**A. perlé.** See *A. ourique.*—**A. permanganique.** Permanganic acid. [B.]—**A. perruthénique.** Perruthenic acid ; ruthenium tetroxide. [B, 93.]—**A. persulfo-cyanhydrique, A. persulfo-cyanique, A. persulfo-dicyanique.** Perthiocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. persulfurique.** Persulphuric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. perthio-cyanique, A. perthio-dicyanique.** Perthiocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. phanolique.** Carbolic acid. [B, 92.]—**A. phellonique.** Phellonic acid. [B.]—**A. phén-acéturique.** Phenaceturic acid. [B.]—**A. phén-aconique.** Phenaconic (fumaric) acid. [B.]—**A. phén-acrylique.** Phenacrylic (cinnamic) acid. [B.]—**A. phénanthrène-carbonique.** Phenanthrenecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. phénanthrène-glycolique.** Phenanthreneglycollic acid. [B.]—**A. phénanthrène-sulfonique.** Phenanthrenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. phéneux.** Carbolic acid. [B.]—**A. phénicine-sulfurique.** Phœnicinsulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. phénique.** See the major list. **A. phénoïque.** Phenoic acid. [B.]—**A. phénol-benzoïque.** Phenolbenzoic (hydroxybenzoic) acid. [B.]—**A. phénol-dicarbonique.** Phenoldicarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. phénol-disulfonique.** Phenoldisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. phénol-métasulfonique.** Phenolmetasulphonic acid. [B.] See PHENOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. phénol-monosulfonique.** Phenolmonosulphonic acid. [B.] See PHENOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. phénol-orthoparadisulfonique.** Phenolorthoparadisulphonic acid. [B.] See PHENOLDISULPHONIC ACID.—**A. phénol-orthosulfonique.** Phenolorthosulphonic acid. [B.] See PHENOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. phénol-parasulfonique.** Phenolparasulphonic acid. [B.] See PHENOLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. phénol-sulfonique.** Phenolsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. phénol-sulfurique.** Phenolsulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. phénol-toluylique, A. phénol-toluïque.** Hydroxytoluic acid. [B.]—**A. phénol-tricarbonique.** Phenoltricarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. phénol-trisulfonique.** Phenoltrisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. phénomalique.** Phenomalic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. phényl-acétique.** Phenylacetic acid. [B.] See under TOLUIC ACID.—**A. phényl-acéturique.** Phenaceturic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-acrylique.** Phenacrylic acid. [B.] See CINNAMIC and ATROPIC ACID.—**A. phénylamique.** Phenylamic acid.—**A. phényl-amidopropionique.** Phenylamidopropionic acid. [B.] See AMIDOPHENYLPROPIONIC ACID.—**A. phényl-angélicique, A. phényl-angélique.** Phenylangelic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-arsonique.** Phenylarsonic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-benzoïque.** Phenylbenzoic acid. [B.] See PHENYLPHENYLENECARBONIC ACID.—**A. phényl-borique.** Phenylboric acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-bromacrylique, A. phényl-bromoacrylique.** Phenylbromacrylic acid.—**A. phényl-bromolactique.** Phenylbromolactic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-camphoramique.** Phenylcamphoramic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-carbamique.** Phenylcarbamic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. phényl-carbazinique.** Phenylcarbazinic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-chlorolactique.** Phenylchlorlactic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-crotonique.** Phenylcrotonic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-cyanique.** Phenylcyanic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-cyanurique.** Phenylcyanuric acid. [B, 93.] See PHENYL *cyanurate.*—**A. phényl-dibromopropionique.** Phenyldibrompropionic acid. [B.]—**A. phénylène-diacétique.** Phenylenediacetic acid. [B.] See under CUMIDIC ACID.—**A. phénylène-dicarbonique.** Phenylenedicarbonic acid. [B.] See PHTHALIC ACID.—**A. phénylène-sulfureux.** Benzenedisulphonic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. phényl-glycolique.** Phenylglycollic acid. [B.] See under HYDROXYTOLUIC ACID.—**A. phényl-glycuronique.** Phenylglycuronic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-hydracrylique.** Phenylhydracrylic (tropic) acid. [B.] See PHENYLLACTIC ACID.—**A. phényl-hydroxypropionique.** Phenylhydroxypropionic (phenyllactic) acid. [B.]—**A. phénylique.** Carbolic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-lactique.** Phenyllactic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-mercapturique.** Phenylmercapturic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-oxamique.** Phenyloxamic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-oxyacrylique.** Phenyloxyacrylic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. phényl-oxycrotonique.** Phenyloxycrotonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. phényl-oxypropionique.** Phenyloxypropionic (phenyllactic) acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-phénylène-carbonique.** Phenylphenylenecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-phénylène-sulfonique.** Phenylphenylenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-phosphinique, A. phényl-phosphonique.** Phenylphosphonic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-phtalamique.** Phenylphthalamic (phthalanilic) acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-propiolique.** Phenylpropiolic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-propionique.** Phenylpropionic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-propyl-glycolique.** Phenylpropylglycollic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-pyridinecarbonique.** Phenylpyridinecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-pyridinedicarbonique.** Phenylpyridinedicarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-subéramique.** Phenylsuberamic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-succinamique.** Phenylsuccinamic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-succinique.** Phenylsuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-sulfacétique.** Phenylsulphacetic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-sulfinacétique.** Phenylsulphinacetic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-sulfinique.** Phenylsulphinic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-sulfocarbazinique.** Phenylthiocarbazinic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-sulfonacétique.** Phenylsulfonacetic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-sulfonique.** Phenylsulphonic (benzenesulphonic) acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-sulfopropionique.** Sulphophenylpropionic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-sulfureux.** 1. Phenylsulphonic (benzenesulphonic) acid. 2. Phenylsulphinic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. phényl-sulfurique.** 1. Phenylsulphuric acid. 2. Benzenesulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. phényl-tartramique.** Phenyltartramic acid. [B.]—**A. phényl-thiocarbazinique.** Phenylthiocarbazinic acid. [B.]—**A. phlorétamique.** Phloretamic acid. [B.]—**A. phlorétique.** Phloretic acid. [B.]—**A. phloridzique.** Phloridzin. [B.]—**A. phlorylique.** Phlorol. [B.]—**A. phocénique.** Phocœnic (valeric) acid. [B.]—**A. phosphacétique.** Phosphacetic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. phosphamique.** Phosphamic acid. [B.]—**A. phosphatique.** Phosphatic (hypophosphoric) acid. [A, 306 ; B, 93.]—**A. phosphényleux.** Phosphenylic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. phosphénylique.** Phenylphosphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. phosphinique.** See *Phosphinic* ACID.—**A. phospho-bergamique.** Phosphobergamic acid. [B.]—**A. phospho-bivinique.** Diethylic hydrogen phosphate. [B, 93.] See ETHYL *phosphate.*—**A. phospho-glycérique.** Phosphoglyceric (glycerinphosphoric) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. phosphomolybdique.** Phosphomolybdic acid. [B.]—**A. phospho-platinique.** Phosphoplatinic acid. [B.]—**A. phosphoreux.** Phosphorous acid.—**A. phosphorique.** See major list.—**A. phospho-tungstique.** Phosphotungstic acid. [B.]—**A. phosphovinique.** Phosphovinic (ethylphosphoric) acid. [B, 93.] See ETHYL *phosphate.*—**A. photo-santonique.** Photosantonic acid. [B.]—**A. phtalamique.** Phthalamic acid. [B.]—**A. phtalanilique.** Phthalanilic acid. [B.]—**A. phtalique.** Phthalic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. phtalique anhydre.** Phthalic anhydride. [B.]—**A. phtorique.** Hydrofluoric acid. [B.]—**A. phtoro-borique.** Fluoboric acid. [B.]—**A. phtoro-silicique.** Silicofluoric acid. [B.]—**A. phycique.** Phycic acid. [B.]—**A. phyllocyanique.** Phyllocyanic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. physétique, A. physétoléique.** Physetic (hypogæic) acid. [B.]—**A. phytolaccique, A. phytolacique.** Phytolaccic acid. [B, 92, 93.]—**A. picoline-carbonique.** Picolinecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. picoline-dicarbonique.** Picolinedicarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. picoline-tétracarbonique.** Picolinetetracarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. picoline-tricarbonique.** Picolinetricarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. picolinique.** Picolinic acid. [B.]—**A. picramique.** Picramic acid. [B.]—**A. picranisique.** Picranisic (picric) acid. [B.]—**A. picrino-nitrique.** Picric acid. [B.]—**A. picrino-nitrique réduit.** Rubinonitric (picramic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. picrique** [Fr. Cod.]. Picric acid.—**A. picro-cyamique.** Picrocyamic (isopurpuric) acid. [B.]—**A. picro-cyanique.** Picrocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. picro-podophyllique.** Picropodophyllic acid. [B.]—**A. picrotoxique.** Picrotoxic acid. See PICROTOXIN.—**A. pikrino-nitrique, A. pikrino-nitrique réduit.** See *A. picrino-nitrique* and *A. picrino-nitrique réduit.*—**A. pimarique.** Pimaric acid. [B.]—**A. pimélique.** Pimelic acid. [B.]—**A. pimentique.** Eugenic acid ; eugenol. [B, 93.]—**A. pini-cor-tannique.** Pinicortannic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. pinique.** Pinic acid. [B.]—**A. pinitannique.** Pinitannic acid. [B, 92, 93.]—**A. pipérique.** Piperic acid. [B.]—**A. pipéronylique.** Piperonylic acid. [B.]—**A. pipitzahuïque.** Pipitzahoic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. pitixylonique.** Pitixylonic acid. [B.]—**A. pivalique.** Pivalic (trimethacetic) acid. [B.] See VALERIC ACID.—**A. platinique.** Platinic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. plantini-thiocyanique.** Platinithiocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. platino-cyanhydrique, A. platino-cyanique.** Hydroplatinocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. plombique.** Plumbic acid ; lead peroxide. [B.]—**A. plumiérique.** Plumieric acid. [B.]—**A. pneumique.** Pneumic acid. [A, 306.]—**A. podocarpique.** Podocarpic acid. [B.]—**A. podophyllinique.** Podophyllinic acid ; the acid resin obtained from podophyllum. [B.]—**A. podophyllique.** Podophyllic acid. [B.]—**A. polyatomique.** See *Polyatomic* ACID.—**A. polybasique.** See *Polybasic* ACID.—**A. polychromatique, A. polychromique.** Polychromic (aloetic) acid. [A, 324 ; B, 92, 93.]—**A. polygalique.** Polygalic acid ; polygalin. [B, 92.]—**A. polygonique.** Polygonic acid. [B.]—**A. polyhydrique.** A polyatomic

acid. — **A's polylactiques.** Polylactic acids. — **A's polysalicyliques.** Polysalicylic acids. [B, 93.]—**A's poly-siliciliques.** Polysilicic acids. [B.]—**A. pommique.** An obsolete term for malic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. porphyrique.** Porphyric acid. [B.]—**A. pour le touchau.** A solution of nitrohydrochloric acid used in testing gold alloys, made by mixing 125 parts of dilute nitric acid of a sp. gr. of 1·272 and 2 parts of hydrochloric acid of a sp. gr. of 1·169. [B, 92.]—**A. préhnique.** Prehnitic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. préhnomalique.** Prehnomalic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. propargylique.** Propiolic acid. [B.]—**A. propényl-disulfonique.** Glycerindisulphonic acid. [B.] — **A. propényl-monosulfonique, A. propényl-sulfonique.** Glycerinsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. propényl-tricarboxylique.** Tricarballylic acid. [B.]—**A. propényl-trisulfonique.** Glycerintrisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. propiolique.** Propiolic acid. [B.]—**A. propionique.** Propionic acid. [B.]—**A. propionyl-formique.** Propionylformic acid.—**A. propyl-acétique.** Normal valeric acid. See VALERIC ACID.—**A. propyl-acrylique.** Propylacrylic (hydrosorbic) acid. [B.]—**A. propyl-carbonique.** Propylcarbonic (butyric) acid. [B.]—**A. propylène-disulfonique, A. propylène-sulfureux.** Propylenedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. propyl-éthényl-tricarboxylique.** Propylethenyltricarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A. propyl-malonique.** Propylmalonic acid. [B.]—**A. propyl-nitrolique.** Propylnitrolic acid. [B.]—**A. protique.** Protic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. protocatéchique, A. protocatéchucique.** Protocatechuic acid. [B.]—**A. prussique.** Prussic (hydrocyanic) acid. [B.]—**A. prussique médicinal.** A preparation consisting of hydrocyanic acid dissolved in 9 times its weight of water. [B, 93.]—**A. prussique oxygéné.** Chlorocyanic acid. [B, 88.]—**A. pseudacétique, A. pseudo-acétique.** Pseudoacetic (propionic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. pseudo-cyanique.** Pseudocyanic acid ; carboxylimide. [B.]—**A. pseudo-hydroxybutyrique, A. pseudo-oxybutyrique.** Pseudoxybutyric acid. [B.] See HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID.—**A. pseudo-propylhydroxalique.** Pseudopropylhydroxalic (hydroxyisovaleric) acid. [B.] See HYDROXYVALERIC ACID.—**A. pseudo-quinique.** Pseudoquinic acid. [B.]—**A. pseudo-urique.** Pseudouric acid. [B.]—**A. pseudo-valérique.** Pseudovaleric (trimethacetic) acid. [B.] See VALERIC ACID.—**A. pseudoxybutyrique.** Pseudoxybutyric acid. [B.] See HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID.—**A. ptéri-tannique.** Pteritannic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. pulvinique.** Pulvinic acid. [B.]—**A. punico-tannique.** Punicotannic acid. [B.]—**A. purpuramique.** Purpuramic acid ; purpuramide. [B, 93.]—**A. purpurique.** Purpuric acid. [B.]—**A. purpurique blanc.** Vauquelin's term for a compound now regarded as an impure alloxanic acid. [A, 2.]—**A. purréique, A. purrhéique.** Euxanthic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. pyique.** Pyic acid. [B.]—**A. pyr-acétique.** Pyroligneous acid. [B.]—**A. pyr-aconitique.** Itaconic acid. See PYROCITRIC ACID.—**A. pyréthrique.** Pyrethric acid. [B.]—**A. pyridine-carbonique.** Pyridinecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. pyridine-dicarbonique.** Pyridinedicarbonic acid. [B.] — **A. pyridine-disulfonique.** Pyridinedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. pyridine-monosulfonique.** Pyridinesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. pyridine-pentacarbonique.** Pyridinepentacarbonic acid. [B.] — **A. pyridine-sulfonique.** Pyridinesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. pyridine-tricarbonique.** Pyridinetricarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-acétique.** Pyroligneous acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-aconitique.** Itaconic acid.' [A, 324 ; B.] See PYROCITRIC ACID.—**A. pyro-alizarique.** Pyroalizaric acid ; phthalic anhydride. [A, 324 ; B, 93.]—**A. pyro-antimonique.** Pyroantimonic acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-arsenique.** Pyroarsenic acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-bismuthique.** Pyrobismuthic acid. [B.]—**A. pyroborique.** Pyroboric acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-catéchique.** Pyrocatechuic acid ; pyrocatechin. [B.] — **A. pyro-cinchoméronique.** Pyrocinchomeronic (gamma pyridinecarbonic) acid. [B.] See PYRIDINECARBONIC ACID. [B.]—**A. pyro-cinchoninique.** Pyrocinchoninic acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-citrique.** Pyrocitric acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-coménamique.** Pyrocomenamic acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-coménique.** Pyrocomenic acid. [B.]—**A. pyrodéorique, A. pyrodiorique.** Pyrodeoric acid ; pyrocatechin. [B.]—**A. pyro-gallique.** Pyrogallic acid ; pyrogallol. [B.]—**A. pyrogentisique.** Pyrogentisic acid.—**A. pyro-glycique.** Pyrodextrin. [B, 93.]—**A. pyro-isomalique.** Pyroisomalic acid. [B.]—**A. pyr-oléique.** Sebacic acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-lactique.** Lactide. [B, 93.]—**A. pyroligneux.** Pyroligneous acid. [B.]—**A. pyroligneux purifié.** Purified pyroligneous acid ; commercial acetic acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-lignique.** Pyroligneous acid. [A, 313.]—**A. pyro-lithique.** Cyanuric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. pyrolithofellique.** Pyrolithofellic acid. [B.]—**A. pyr-olivilique.** Pyrolivilic acid. [A, 324 ; B, 93.]—**A. pyro-malique.** Maleic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. pyro-marique.** Sylvic (abietic) acid.—**A. pyro-mécazonique.** Pyromecazonic acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-méconique.** Pyromeconic acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-mellique, A. pyromellithique, A. pyro-mellitique.** Pyromellitic acid. [B.] — **A. pyro-morintannique.** Pyromoritannic acid ; pyrocatechin. [B.]—**A. pyro-mucique, A. pyro-muqueux.** Pyromucic acid. [A, 324 ; B.]—**A. pyro-pectique.** Pyropectic acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-phosphamique.** Pyrophosphamic acid. [B.]—**A. pyrophospho-diamique.** Pyrophosphodiamic acid. [B.]—**A. pyrophosphorique.** Pyrophosphoric acid. [B.]—**A. pyrophosphotriamique.** Pyrophosphotriamic acid. [B.] — **A. pyro-racémique.** Pyroracemic (acetoformic) acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-saccholactique.** Pyrosaccholactic (pyromucic) acid. [A, 324.]—**A. pyro-sorbique.** Maleic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. pyro-sulfurique.** Pyrosulphuric acid. [B.] — **A. pyro-tartareux.** Pyroracemic (acetoformic) acid. [B, 3.]—**A. pyro-tartrique.** Pyrotartaric acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-térébilique.** A name given by Baboudin to a substance afterward shown to be impure pyroterebic acid. [B, 3.]—**A. pyro-térébique.** Pyroterebic acid. [B.] — **A. pyro-tritarique.** Pyrotritaric acid. [B, 38.]—**A. pyro-urique.** Pyrouric (cyanuric) acid. [B, 93.] — **A. pyro-uvique.** Pyruvic (acetoformic) acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-vanadique.** Pyrovanadic acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-vinique.** Pyrotartaric acid. [B.]—**A. pyro-xylique.** Pyroxylic acid. [B.]—**A. pyrréique, A. pyrrhéique.** Purrheic (euxanthic) acid. [B.]—**A. pyr-uvique.** Pyruvic (acetoformic) acid. [B.]—**A. quarténylique.** Quartenylic (isocrotonic) acid. [B.] See CROTONIC ACID.—**A. quassique.** Quassic acid. [B.]—**A. quercétique.** Quercetic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. quercimérique.** Quercimeric acid. [B.] — **A. querci-tannique.** Quercitannic acid. [B.]—**A. querci-tartrique.** Quercitartaric acid. [B.]—**A. quercitrique.** Quercitric acid ; quercitrin. [B, 92, 93.]—**A. quercitri-tannique.** Quercitritannic acid. [B.]—**A. quinaldine-carbonique.** Quinaldinecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. quinaldinique.** Quinaldinic acid. [B.]—**A. quinine-sulfurique.** Quininesulphuric acid.—**A. quininique.** Quininic acid. [B.]—**A. quinique.** Quinic acid. [B.]—**A. quinoléine-benzocarbonique.** Quinolinebenzocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. quinoléine-disulfonique.** Quinolinedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. quinoléine-métasulfonique.** Quinolinemetasulphonic acid. [B.] See QUINOLINESULPHONIC ACID. — **A. quinoléine - orthosulfonique.** Quinolineorthosulphonic acid. [B.] See QUINOLINESULPHONIC ACID. — **A. quinoléine-parasulfonique.** Paraquinolinesulphonic acid. [B.] See QUINOLINESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. quinoléine - sulfonique.** Quinolinesulphonic acid. [B.] — **A. quinoléine-sulfurique.** Quinolinesulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. quinoléine-tricarbonique.** Quinolinetricarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. quinoléinique.** Quinolinic acid. [B.]—**A. quinoléique, A. quinolique.** Quinolic acid. [B.]—**A. quino-picrique.** Quinopicric acid. [B.]—**A. quino-tannique.** Quinotannic (cinchotannic) acid. [B.]—**A. quinora-tannique.** Quinoratannic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. quinovatique.** Quinovatic acid ; quinovin (quinova bitter). [B.]—**A. quinovique.** Quinovic acid. [B.]—**A. quinoylique.** Dioxyquinone. [B.]—**A. racémique.** Racemic acid. [B.] See TARTARIC ACID. — **A. racémique-camphorique.** Paracamphoric acid. [B, 93.] See CAMPHORIC ACID.—**A. racémo-carbonique.** Desoxalic acid. [B.]—**A. racémo-vinique.** Ethylracemic acid. [B.] See ETHYL *tartrate*.—**A. ratanhia-tannique.** Ratanhiatannic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. réel.** An acid free from admixture ; a chemically pure acid. [A, 324.]—**A. résinapitique.** Resinapitic acid. [B.]—**A. résino-gaïacique.** Guaiaretic acid. [B.]—**A. rétène-disulfonique.** Retenedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. rétinique.** Retinic acid. [B.]—**A. rhabarbarique.** Chrysophanic acid. [B.] — **A. rhamno-tannique.** Rhamnotannic acid. [B.]—**A. rhamno-xanthique.** Rhamnoxanthic acid ; frangulin. [B.]—**A. rhéadinique, A. rhéadique.** Rhœadic acid. [B.]—**A. rhéique.** Chrysophanic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. rhéo-tannique.** Rheotannic acid. [B.]—**A. rhétinique.** Retinic acid. [B.]—**A. rheumique.** 1. An obsolete term for oxalic acid. [B, 93.] 2. Rheumic acid.—**A. rhod-acétique.** Thiocyanacetic acid. [B.]—**A. rhodanhydrique, A. rhodanique.** Thiocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. rhodéorétinique.** Convolvulic acid. [B.]—**A. rhodéorétinolique.** Convolvulinolic acid. [B.]—**A. rhodéorétique.** Convolvulic acid. [B.]—**A. rhodique.** Rhodium trioxide. [B, 93.]—**A. rhodizique, A. rhodizonique.** Rhodizonic acid.—**A. rhodo-tannique.** Rhodotannic acid. [B.]—**A. rhubarbarique.** Chrysophanic acid. [B.]—**A. ricinelaïdique.** Ricinelaidic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. ricinique.** Ricinic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. ricinoléique, A. ricinolique.** Ricinoleic acid. [B.]—**A. ricino-stéarique.** Ricinostearic acid. [B.]—**A. riolozinique, A. riozolinique.** Pipitzahoic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. robinique.** Robinic acid. [B.]—**A. roccellique.** Roccellic acid. [B, 92.]—**A. rosacé, A. rosacique.** See UROERYTHRIN.—**A. roséique.** Roseic acid. [B, 92.]—**A. rosolique.** Rosolic acid. [B.]—**A. rothique.** Rothic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. rottlérique.** Rottleric acid ; rottlerine. [B.]—**A. rubérythrinique, A. rubérythrique.** Ruberythric acid. [B.]—**A. rubiacique.** Rubiacic acid. [B.]—**A. rubianique.** Rubianic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. rubichlorique.** Rubichloric acid. [B.]—**A. rubinique.** Rubinic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. rubino-nitrique.** Rubinonitric acid. [B, 93.] See PICRAMIC ACID.—**A. rubi-tannique.** Rubitannic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. rufi-cinchonique.** Ruficinchonic acid ; cinchona red. [B.]—**A. rufigallique.** Rufigallic acid. [B.]—**A. rufimorique.** Rufimoric acid. [B.]—**A. rufinovique.** Rufinovic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. rufino-sulfurique.** Rufinosulphuric (sulphorufic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. rufi-quinotannique.** Ruficinchonic acid ; cinchona red. [B, 92.]—**A. rufi-quinovique.** Rufiquinovic acid ; quinova red. [B.]—**A. rufi-sulfurique.** Sulphorufic acid. [B.]—**A. rufi-tannique.** Tannoxylic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. rufo-catéchique.** Rufocatechuic (rubinic) acid. [B.]—**A. rufo-hydroëllagique.** Rufohydroellagic acid. [B.]—**A. ruthénio-cyanique.** Rutheniocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. ruthénique.** Ruthenic acid ; ruthenium trioxide. [B.]—**A. rutilant.** Nitrous acid. [B, 88.]—**A. rutilino-sulfurique.** Sulphorufic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. rutinique.** Rutin. [B, 93.]—**A. rutique.** 1. Rutin. [B, 92.] 2. Rutic (capric) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sabadillique.** Sabadillic acid. [B.]—**A. saccharin.** An old term for oxalic acid. [B.]—**A. saccharinique.** Saccharinic acid. [B.]—**A. saccharique.** Saccharic acid.—**A. saccharique bibasique, A. saccharique dibasique.** Dibasic saccharic acid. [B.]—**A. saccharique monobasique.** Monobasic saccharic acid. [B.]—**A. saccharo-vanillique.** Saccharovanillic acid. [B.]—**A. saccharumique.** Saccharumic acid. [B.]—**A. sacchlactique, A. saccho-lactique.** Saccholactic (mucic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sacchulmique.** Sacchulmic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. salicyl-acétique.** Acetosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. salicylamique.** Salicylamic acid ; salicylamide. [B.]—**A. salicyleux, A. salicyligique.** Salicylous acid ; salicylic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. salicylique** (Fr. Cod.). Salicylic acid. [B.]—**A. salicylique anhydre.** Salicylic anhydride. [B, 93.]—**A. salicylique bibromé.** Dibromsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. salicylique bichloré.** Dichlorsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. salicylique biiodé.** Diiodosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. salicylique binitré, A. salicylique dinitré.** Dinitrosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. salicylique monobromé.** Bromsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. salicylique monochloré.** Chlorsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. salicylique monoiodé.** Iodosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. salicylique mononitré.** Nitrosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. salicylique tribromé.** Tribromsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. salicylique triiodé.** Triiodosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. salicylo-salicylique.** Salicylosalicylic acid. [B, 93.] See SALICYLIC ANHYDRIDE.—**A.**

salicyl-sulfureux. Sulphobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. salicylurique.** Salicyluric acid. [B.]—**A. salylique.** Salylic acid. [B.]—**A. sanguinarinique.** Sanguinarinic acid. [B.]—**A. santalique.** Santalic acid; santalin. [B.]—**A. santoninique.** Santoninic acid. [B.]—**A. santonique.** Santonic acid. [B.]—**A. saponique.** Æsculic acid. [B.]—**A. sarco-lactique.** Sarcolactic acid. [B.] See LACTIC ACID.—**A. sarracénique.** Sarracenic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. scammonique.** Scammonic (jalapic) acid. [B, 92, 93.]—**A. scammonolique.** Scammonolic (jalapinolic) acid. [B, 92, 93.]—**A. scheelique.** Scheele's acid; tungstic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. sclérotinique, A. sclérotique.** Sclerotic acid. [B.]—**A. scoparique.** Scoparic acid; scoparin. [B.]—**A. sébacique.** Sebacic acid. [B.]—**A. sébamique.** Sebamic acid; sebamide. [B, 93.]—**A. sébique.** Sebacic acid. [B.]—**A. sédatif.** Boric acid. [B, 88.] **A. sélénhydrique.** Hydroselenic acid. [A.] See HYDROGEN *selenide*.—**A. sélénieux.** Selenious acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sélénio-cyanique.** Seleniocyanic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sélénio-hyposulfureux, A. sélénio-sulfurique.** Seleniosulphuric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sélénio-trithionique.** Seleniotrithionic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sélénio-xanthique.** Selenioxanthic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sélénique.** Selenic acid. [B.]—**A. sélinique.** Selinic acid. [B.]—**A. senna-tannique.** Sennatannic acid. [B, 92.]—**A. septo-salicylosalicylique.** Gerhardt's salicylide. [B, 93.] See SALICYLIC ANHYDRIDE.—**A. séricique.** Myristic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. silicio-borique.** Silicoboric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. silicique.** Silicic acid.—**A. silicique anhydre.** Silicic anhydride. [B.]—**A. silicique hydraté gélatineux.** Gelatinous silicic acid obtained by decomposing silicates with an acid. [B, 93.]—**A. silico-benzoïque.** Silicobenzoic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. silico-borique.** Silicoboric acid. [B.]—**A. silico-fluorique.** Silicofluoric acid. [B.]—**A. silico-propionique.** Silicopropionic acid. [B.]—**A. silico-stannique.** Silicostannic acid. [B.]—**A. silico-tungstique.** Silicotungstic acid. [B.]—**A. silvique.** See *A. sylvique*.—**A. sinapique.** Sinapic acid. [B.]—**A. sinapoléique.** Sinapoleic acid. [B.]—**A. sinésinique, A. sinésique.** Sinesic acid. [B.]—**A. sitique.** Œnanthic acid. [B.]—**A. skatol-carbonique.** Skatolcarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. skatoxyl-sulfonique.** Skatoxylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. solanique.** Solanic (malic) acid. [B.]—**A. sorbinique.** Sorbinic acid. [B, 92, 93.]—**A. sorbique.** Sorbic acid. [B.]—**A. sorbitique.** Sorbitic acid. [B.]—**A. spathique.** Acid of spar; hydrofluoric acid. [A. 324.]—**A. spiréique.** 1. Spiræic (salicylous) acid. [B.] See SALICYLIC ALDEHYDE. 2. Spiræin. [B, 93.]—**A. spiroïleux.** Spiroylous acid. [A, 324.] See SALICYLIC ALDEHYDE.—**A. spiroïlique.** Nitrosalicylic (anilic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. spiroylamique.** Salicylamide. [B.]—**A. spiroyleux, A. spiroyligique, A. spirylique.** Salicylic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. stannique.** Stannic acid. [B.]—**A. stéaridique.** Stearidic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. stearique.** Stearic acid. [B.]—**A. stéaro-carobique.** Stearocarobic acid. [B.]—**A. stéaroléique.** Stearoleic (stearolic) acid. [B.]—**A. stéarophanique.** Stearic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. stéaro-ricinique.** Ricinostearic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. stéaroxylique.** Stearoxylic acid. [B.]—**A. stibbique.** Benzilic acid. [B.]—**A. stictique.** Stictic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. stilbeux, A. stilbique.** Stilbic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. stilli-stéarique.** Stillistearic acid. [B.]—**A. strychninique.** Strychninic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. strychnique.** Strychnic (igasuric) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. stryphnique.** Stryphnic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. styphnique.** Styphnic acid; trinitroresorcin. [B.]—**A. styrolique.** Cinnamic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. styrylique.** Cinnamic alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. subéramique.** Suberamic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. subéran-carboxylique.** Suberancarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A. subér-anilique.** Suberanilic (phenylsuberamic) acid. [B.]—**A. subéri-cérique.** Subericeric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. subérique.** Suberic acid. [B.]—**A. subéro-aldéhydique.** Suberoaldehydic acid. [B.]—**A. subéro-carboxylique.** Suberocarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A. subéro-maléique.** Suberomaleic acid. [B.]—**A. subéromalique.** Suberomalic acid. [B.]—**A. subéro-tartrique.** Suberotartaric acid. [B.]—**A. succin-aldéhydique.** Succinaldehydic acid. [B.]—**A. succinamique.** Succinamic acid. [B.]—**A. succin-anilique.** Succinanilic (phenylsuccinamic) acid. [B.]—**A. succinique.** Succinic acid.—**A. succino-aldéhydique.** Succinaldehydic acid. [B.]—**A. succino-cyamique.** Succinocyamic acid. [B.]—**A. succino-sulfureux, A. succino-sulfurique.** Sulphonsuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. succinurique.** Succinuric acid. [B.]—**A. succylique.** Succinuic acid. [B.]—**A. sudorique.** Sudoric (hidrotic) acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-acétique.** Sulphonacetic acid.—**A. sulf-acétylénique.** Sulphacetylenic acid.—**A. sulf-acétylique.** Ethionic anhydride. [B, 93.]—**A. sulf-acroléine-sulfureux.** Sulphacroleinsulphurous acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-amidique.** Sulphamidic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-amidonique.** Sulphamidonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfamine-barbiturique.** Sulphaminebarbituric (thionuric) acid. [B.]—**A. sulfamique.** Sulphamic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-ammonique.** Sulphammonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-amylique.** Amylsulphuric acid. [A, 324; B.] See AMYL *sulphate*.—**A. sulf-amylacétique.** Amylsulphacetic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-amylo-sulfurique.** Sulphamylsulphuric acid. [B, 93.] See AMYLSULPHONIC ACID.—**A. sulf-anilidique, A. sulf-anilique.** Sulphanilic (paramidobenzenesulphonic) acid. [B.] See AMIDOBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. sulf-anisolique.** Sulphanisolic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sulf-anthraquinonique.** Anthraquinonesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-antimonieux.** Thioantimonious acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-antimonique.** Thioantimonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-antimonique anhydre.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B.]—**A. sulf-arsénieux.** Thioarsenious acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-arsénique.** Thioarsenic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-azalique.** Sulphazalic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-azidique.** Sulphazidic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-azilique.** Sulphazilic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-azineux.** Sulphazinous acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-azinique.** Sulphazinic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-azoté.** See *Sulphazotized* ACID. [B.]—**A. sulf-azotique.** Sulphazotic (hydroxylaminedisulphonic) acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-éthylacétique.** Ethylsulphacetic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-éthylique.** 1. Sulphacetylic acid; ethionic anhydride. [B, 93.] 2. Ethylsulphuric acid. [B.] See ETHYL *sulphate*. **A. sulf-éthylsulfurique.** Ethylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-hydréthérique.** Ethyl mercaptan. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfhydrique.** See major list.—**A. sulf-hydrovinique.** Ethyl mercaptan. [B.]—**A. sulf-hydroxyanthraquinonique.** Sulphydroxyanthraquinonic acid.—**A. sulf-hydroxylamique.** Sulphydroxylamic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-hyposulfurique.** Trithionic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sulf-indigotique, A. sulf-indylique.** Sulphindigotic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfine-phénylacétique.** Phenylsulphinacetic acid. [B.]—**A's sulfiniques.** See *Sulphinic* ACIDS.—**A. sulf-isatamigique, A. sulf-isatinique.** Isatinesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-acétique.** Sulphonacetic acid.—**A. sulfo-acétylénique, A. sulfo-acétylique, A. sulfo-acroléine-sulfureux, A. sulfo-amylique, A. sulfo-amylo-sulfurique, A. sulfo-anilidique, A. sulfo-anilique, A. sulfo-anisolique, A. sulfo-anthraquinonique, A. sulfo-antimonieux, A. sulfo-antimonique, A. sulfo-arsénieux, A. sulfo-arsénique, A. sulfo-azotique.** See *A. sulf-acétylénique, A. sulf-acétylique, A. sulf-acroléine-sulfureux, A. sulf-amylique, A. sulf-amylo-sulfurique, A. sulf-anilidique, A. sulf-anilique, A. sulf-anisolique, A. sulf-anthraquinonique, A. sulf-antimonieux, A. sulf-antimonique, A. sulf-arsénieux, A. sulf-arsénique*, and *A. sulf-azotique*.—**A. sulfo-benzamique.** Sulphobenzamic acid.—**A. sulfo-benzénique, A. sulfo-benzidique.** Benzenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-benzoénique.** Toluenesulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-benzoïque.** Sulphobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-benzolique.** Benzenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-benzylique.** Benzylsulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-butylique.** Butylsulphonic acid. [B.] See BUTYL SULPHATE.—**A. sulfo-cacodylique.** Thiocacodylic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-camphique.** Cymenesulphonic acid obtained from camphor. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-camphorique.** Sulphocamphoric acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-carbamique.** Thiocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-carbolique.** Sulphocarbolic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-carbonique.** 1. Thiocarbonic acid. 2. Carbon disulphide. [B.]—**A. sulfo-carbovinique.** Xanthic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-cérulique.** Sulphindigotic acid.—**A. sulfo-cétique.** Sulphocetic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-cholique.** Taurocholic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-cinchoninique.** Sulphocinchoninic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-cinnamique.** Sulphocinnamic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-conjugué.** A sulphonic acid derived from another acid; a sulpho-acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-coumarilique.** Sulphocoumarilic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-crésylique.** Cresylsulphonic (toluenesulphonic) acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-cuminique.** Cumenesulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-cyanacétique.** Thiocyanacetic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-cyanhydrique, A. sulfo-cyanique.** Thiocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-cyménique.** Cymenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-éthylique, A. sulfo-éthylsulfurique.** See *A. sulf-éthylique, A. sulf-éthylsulfurique*.—**A. sulfo-flavique.** Sulphoflavic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-fulvique.** Sulphofulvic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-fumarique.** Sulphofumaric acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-gallolique.** Sulphogallolic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-glucique.** Sulphoglucic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-glycérique.** Sulphoglyceric (glycerinsulphuric) acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-glycolique.** Ethylenehydroxysulphuric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-glycosique.** Sulphoglucic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-indigotique.** Sulphindigotic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-oléique.** Sulpholeic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-maléique.** Sulphomaleic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-margarique.** Sulphomargaric acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-mélanurique, A. sulfo-mellonique.** Thiomelanuric acid; thioammelide. [B.]—**A. sulfo-mésitylénique.** Mesitylenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-métholique, A. sulfo-méthylique, A. sulfo-méthylsulfurique.** Methylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfon-acétique.** Sulphonacetic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-naphtalique.** Naphthalenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-naphtoïque.** Sulphonaphthoic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-naphtolique.** Naphtholsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfone-phényl-acétique.** Phenylsulphonacetic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfon-éthyl-acétique.** Ethylsulphonacetic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfonique.** A sulphonic acid. See under ACID.—**A. sulfono-succinique.** Sulphonsuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-paroxy-benzoïque.** Sulphoparoxybenzoic acid. [B.] See SULPHOXYBENZOIC ACID.—**A. sulfo-phénicique.** Phœnicinsulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-phénique.** Sulphocarbolic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-phénolique.** Phenolsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-phényl-acétique.** Phenylsulfacetic acid.—**A. sulfo-phényl-propionique.** Sulphophenylpropionic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-phloramique.** Sulphophloramic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-opianique.** Thiopianic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-propionique.** Sulphopropionic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-protéique.** Sulphoproteic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-prussianique.** Thiocyanic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-pseudourique.** Thiopseudouric acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-purpurique.** 1. Sulphopurpuric acid. 2. Phœnicinsulphonic acid. [B, 92.]—**A. sulfo-pyromucique.** Sulphopyromucic acid.—**A. sulfo-pyrotartrique.** Sulphopyrotartaric acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-quinique.** Quininesulphuric acid.—**A. sulfo-rufique.** Sulphorufic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-saccharique.** Sulphoglucic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-salicylique.** Sulphosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-sinapique.** Allylthiocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-stannique.** Thiostannic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-succinique.** Sulphonsuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-sulfurique.** Thiosulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-tannique.** Sulphotannic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-térephtalique, A. sulfo-téréphtalique.** Sulphoterephthalic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-thymolique.** Sulphothymolic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-toluïdique.** Toluenesulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-toluolique.** Toluenesulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-tolylamique.** Sulphotolylamic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-vinique.** Sulphovinic (ethylsulphuric) acid. [B.] See ETHYL *sulphate*.—**A. sulfo-viridique.** Sulphoviridic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-oxyanthraquinonique.** Sulphydroxyanthraquinonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-oxybenzoïque.** Sulphoxybenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-oxyéthylidénique.** Ethylidenehydroxysulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfo-xylolique.** Sulphoxylolic acid. [B.]—**A. sulf-oxyméthylique.** Methylenehydroxysulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. sulfureux.** See major list.—**A. sulfurique.** Sulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. sulfurique alcoolisé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *acidum sulfuricum alcoolisatum*. See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM *aromaticum*.—**A. sulfurique anhydre.** Anhydrous sulphuric acid; sulphur trioxide. [B.]—**A. sulfurique anglais.** See

English SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. sulfurique aromatique.** See ACIDUM *sulphuricum aromaticum.*—**A. sulfurique cristallisé.** Anhydrous sulphuric acid; sulphur trioxide. [A, 324.]—**A. sulfurique d'Allemagne.** See *Nordhausen* SULPHURIC ACID and PYROSULPHURIC ACID.—**A. sulfurique delayé.** Dilute sulphuric acid. [A. 313.]—**A. sulfurique de Nordhausen, A. sulfurique de Saxe.** See *Nordhausen* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. sulfurique dilué** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *acidum sulfuricum dilutum.* See *Dilute* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. sulfurique distillé.** Sulphuric acid obtained by distillation; Nordhausen sulphuric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. sulfurique du commerce** [Fr. Cod.]. Commercial sulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. sulfurique dulcifié.** The same as *A. sulfurique alcoolisé.* [B, 92.]—**A. sulfurique fumant, A. sulfurique glacial.** See *Nordhausen* SULPHURIC ACID and PYROSULPHURIC ACID.—**A. sulfurique hydraté.** Hydrated sulphuric acid; sulphuric anhydride combined with water. [A,324; B.]—**A. sulfurique monohydraté.** Chemically pure sulphuric acid; so called because it may be regarded as sulphuric anhydride combined with a single molecule of water. [B.]—**A. sulfurique officinal** [Fr. Cod.] Officinal sulphuric acid; the acid freed from water and other impurities. [B.]—**A. sulfurique phlogistiqué.** Sulphurous acid. [B, 88.]—**A. sulfurique pur.** See *A. sulfurique officinal.*—**A. sumbulamique.** Sumbulamic acid. [B.]—**A. sumbulique, A. sumbulolique.** Sumbulic acid. [B.]—**A. sur-chlorique.** Perchloric acid. [B.]—**A. sur-chromique.** Perchromic acid. [B.]—**A. sycocérylique.** Sycocerylic acid. [B.]—**A. sylvinolique.** Sylvinolic acid. [B.]—**A. sylvique.** Sylvic (abietic) acid. [A, 324; B, 93.]—**A. sylvique amorphe.** Oxysylvic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. tabacique.** Tabacic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. tampicique.** Tampicic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. tampicolique.** Tampicolic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. tanacétique.** Tanacetic acid. [B, 92, 93.]—**A. tanacétum-tannique.** Tanacetumtannic acid. [B.]—**A. tann-aspidique.** Tannaspidic acid. [B.]—**A. tanne-cortépinique.** Cortepinitannic acid. [B.]—**A. tanningénique, A. tanningique.** Tanningenic acid; catechin. [B, 93.]—**A. tannique.** Tannic acid.—**A. tanno-mélanique.** Tannomelanic acid. [B.]—**A. tanno-pinique.** Tannopinic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. tannoxylique.** Tannoxylic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. tantalique.** Tantalic acid. [B.]—**A. tartareux.** Tartaric acid. [B.]—**A. tartareux empyreumatique.** Pyroracemic (acetoformic) acid. [B, 3.]—**A. tartarique.** An obsolete form of *A. tartrique.* [B, 92.]—**A. tartralique.** Tartralic acid. [B, 92.]—**A. tartramique.** Tartramic acid. [B.]—**A. tartramylique.** Amyltartaric acid. [B.] See AMYL *tartrate.*—**A. tartranilique.** Tartranilic (phenyltartramic) acid. [B.]—**A. tartrélique.** Tartrelic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. tartréthylique.** Ethyltartaric acid. [B.] See ETHYL *tartrate.*—**A. tartrique.** See the major list.—**A. tartro-glycérique.** Tartroglyceric (glycerintartaric) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. tartrométhylique.** Methyltartaric acid. [B. 93.] See METHYL *tartrate.*—**A. tartronique.** Tartronic acid. [B.]—**A. tartro-phtalique.** Tartrophthalic acid. [B.]—**A. tartro-vinique.** Ethyltartaric acid. [B.] See ETHYL *tartrate.*—**A. tauro-carbamique.** Taurocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A. taurocholique.** Taurocholic acid. [B.]—**A. taurylique.** Taurylic acid. [B.]—**A. tellureux.** Tellurous acid. [B, 93.]—**A. tellurhydrique.** Hydrotelluric acid. [A, 324.] See HYDROGEN *telluride.*—**A. tellurique.** Telluric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. térébenthilique.** Terebentilic acid. [B.]—**A. térébenzique.** Terebenzic (paratoluic) acid. [B.] See TOLUIC ACID.—**A. térébilique, A. térébique, A. térébylique.** Terebic acid. [B.]—**A. térechrysique.** Terechrysic acid. [B.]—**A. téréphtalique, A. térephtalique.** Terephthalic acid. [B, 38, 93.] See PHTHALIC ACID.—**A. térétinique.** Teretinic acid. [B.]—**A. terpénylique.** Terpenylic acid. [B.]—**A. tétrabasique.** See *Tetrabasic* ACID.—**A. tétrabromo-adipique.** Tetrabromadipic acid. [B.]—**A. tétrabromo-pyrocatéchique.** Tetrabrompyrocatechin. [B.]—**A. tétrabromo-stéarique.** Tetrabromstearic acid. [B.]—**A. tétracéto-amygdalique.** Tetracetoamygdalic acid. [B.]—**A. tétrachloro-phtalique.** Tetrachlorphthalic acid. [B.]—**A. tétrachromique.** Tetrachromic acid. [B.]—**A. tétrocrylique.** Tetracrylic acid. [B.]—**A. tétrahydrique.** Tetrahydric acid. See *Tetratomic* ACID.—**A. tétrahydro-cinchoninique.** Tetrahydrocinchoninic acid. [B.]—**A. tétrahydro-monochloro-picolinique.** Tetrahydromonochlorpicolinic acid. [B.]—**A. tétrahydro-phtalique.** Tetrahydrophthalic acid. [B.]—**A. tétrahydro-pyromellique, A. tétrahydro-pyromellitique.** Tetrahydropyromellitic acid. [B.]—**A. tétrahydroquinoléinecarbonique.** Tetrahydroquinolinecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. tétrahydro-quinoléine-métacarbonique.** Tetrahydroqinolinemetacarbonic acid. [B.] See TETRAHYDROQUINOLINECARBONIC ACID.—**A. tétraméthyl-succinique.** Tetramethylsuccinic acid.—**A. tétranitro-chrysophanique.** Tetranitrochrysophanic acid. [B.]—**A. tétraoxy-chlorique.** Perchloric acid. [B.]—**A. tétraoxy-iodique.** Periodic acid. [B.]—**A. tétraphosphorique.** Tetraphosphoric acid. [B.]—**A. tétrathionique.** Tetrathionic acid. [B.]—**A. tétratomique.** See *Tetratomic* ACID.—**A. tétrinique.** Tetrinic acid. [B.]—**A. tétrolique.** Tetrolic acid. [B.]—**A. tétroxy-chlorique, A. tétroxy-iodique.** See *A. tétraoxy-chlorique* and *A. tétraoxy-iodique.*—**A. tétrylène-dicarboxylique.** Homoitaconic acid. [B.]—**A. thapsique.** Thapsic acid. [B.]—**A. thébo-lactique.** Thebolactic acid. [B.]—**A. théobromique.** Theobromic acid. [B.]—**A. thi-acétique.** Thioacetic acid. [B.]—**A. thi-acétylénique.** Thiacetylenic acid. [B.]—**A. thi-amylique.** Thioamylic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-acétique.** Thioacetic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-amylique.** Thioamylic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-antimonieux.** Thioantimonious acid. [B.]—**A. thio-antimonique.** Thioantimonic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-arsénieux.** Thioarsenious acid. [B.]—**A. thio-arsénique.** Thioarsenic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-benzoïque.** Thiobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-butyrique.** Thiobutyric acid. [B.]—**A. thio-cacodylique.** Thiocacodylic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-carbamido-acétique.** Thiocarbamidacetic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-carbamique.** Thiocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-carbonique.** Thiocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A. thiochronique.** Thiochronic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. thio-cyanacétique.** Thiocyanacetic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-cyanhydrique.** 1. Thiocyanic acid. 2. An acid said to have the composition $C_3HN_3S_3 + H_2O$; perhaps identical with perthiocyanic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. thio-cyanique.** Thiocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-diacétique.** Thiodiglycollic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. thio-diglycolamique.** Thiodiglycollamic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. thio-diglycolique.** Thiodiglycollic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-dilactique.** Thiodilactic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-formique.** Thioformic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. thio-glycolique.** Thioglycollic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-hydrobenzoïque.** Thiobenzoic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. thio-lactique.** Thiolactic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. thio-mélanique.** Thiomelanic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. thio-mélanurénique.** Thiomelanuric acid; thioammelide. [B.]—**A. thionamique.** Thionamic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-naphtalique.** Naphthalenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-naphtamique.** Thionaphthamic (naphthylsulphamic) acid. [B, 93.]—**A. thio-naphtique.** Naphthalenedisulphonic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. thionurique.** Thionuric acid. [B.]—**A. thiophénique.** Thiophenic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-phosphorique.** Thiophosphoric acid. [B.]—**A. thio-phtalique.** Thiophthalic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-rufique.** Thiorufic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-salicylique.** Thiosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-stannique.** Thiostannic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-succinique.** Thiosuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. thio-sulfurique.** Thiosulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. thio-téréphtalique, A. thio-térephtalique.** Thioterephthalic acid. [B.] See THIOPHTHALIC ACID.—**A. thio-urique.** Thiouric acid. [B.]—**A. thio-valérique.** Thiovaleric acid. [B.]—**A. thuiétique.** Thujetic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. thuïique.** Thujic acid; thujin. [B.]—**A. thymicique.** Thymotic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. thymique.** Thymic acid; thymol. [B.]—**A. thymotique.** Thymotic acid. [B.]—**A. thymyl-sulfureux.** Cymenesulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. tiglinique, A. tiglique.** Tiglic acid. [B.]—**A. titanique.** Titanic acid. [B.]—**A. titanique liquide.** Soluble titanic acid. [B.]—**A. toluène-disulfonique.** Toluenedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. toluène-métasulfonique.** Toluenemetasulphonic acid. [B.] See TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. toluène-monosulfonique.** Toluenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. toluène-orthosulfonique.** Tolueneorthosulphonic acid. [B.] See TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. toluène-parasulfonique.** Tolueneparasulphonic acid. [B.] See TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A. toluène-sulfinique.** Toluenesulphinic acid.—**A. toluène-sulfonique.** Toluenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. tolu-glycique.** Toluric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. toluïque.** Toluic acid. [B.]—**A. tolu-quinoléine-monosulfonique, A. tolu-quinoléine-sulfonique.** Toluqinolinesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. tolurique.** Toluric acid. [B.]—**A. toluyl-benzoïque.** Toluylbenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. toluylique.** Toluic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. toluyl-sulfureux.** Toluenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. tolyl-kétone-benzoïque.** Tolylketonebenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. toncique.** Toncic acid; coumarin. [B.]—**A. tormentil-tannique.** Tormentiltannic acid. [B.]—**A. toxicodendrique, A. toxicodendronique.** Toxicodendric acid. [B.]—**A. triacéto-gallique.** Triacetogallic acid. [B.]—**A. triamido-benzoïque.** Triamidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. triatomique.** See *Triatomic* ACID.—**A. tribasique.** See *Tribasic* ACID.—**A. tribrom-acétique.** Tribromacetic acid. [B.]—**A. tribrom-adipique.** Tribromadipic acid. [B.]—**A. tribromo-acétique, A. tribromo-adipique.** See *A. tribrom-acétique* and *A. tribrom-adipique.*—**A. tribromo-crotonique.** Tribromcrotonic acid [B.]—**A. tribromo-lactique.** Tribromlactic acid. [B.]—**A. tribromo-pyrogallique.** Tribrompyrogallol. [B.]—**A. tribromo-pyrotartrique.** Tribrompyrotartaric acid. [B.]—**A. tribromo-salicylique.** Tribromsalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. tribromo-succinique.** Tribromsuccinic acid. [B.]—**A. tricarb-allylique.** Tricarballylic acid. [B.]—**A. trichlor-acétique.** Trichloracetic acid. [B.]—**A. trichlor-hydroxypentoïque.** Trichlorhydroxypentoic acid. [B.]—**A. trichloro-acétique.** Trichloracetic acid. [B.]—**A. trichloro-butyrique.** Trichlorbutyric acid. [B.]—**A. trichloro-crotonique.** Trichlorcrotonic acid. [B.]—**A. trichloro-lactique.** Trichlorlactic acid. [B.]—**A. trichloro-méthylsulfonique.** Trichlormethylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. trichloro-phénique.** Trichlorphenol. [B.]—**A. trichloro-pyrogallique.** Trichlorpyrogallol. [B.]—**A. trichlor-oxypentoïque.** Trichlorhydroxypentoic acid. [B.]—**A. trichromique.** Trichromic acid. [B.]—**A. tricyanhydrique, A. tricyanique.** Tricyanic (cyanuric) acid. [B.]—**A. tridécatoïque, A. tridécylique.** Tridecatoic acid. [B.]—**A. trigénique.** Trigenic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. triglycolamidique, A. triglycolamique.** Triglycollamic acid. [B.]—**A. trihydraté.** A trihydrated acid. See *Hydrated* ACID.—**A. trihydrique.** A trihydric acid. See *Triatomic* ACID.—**A. trihydro-carboxylique.** Trihydrocarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A. trihydroxy-adipique.** Trihydroxyadipic acid. [B.]—**A. trihydroxy-benzoïque.** Trihydroxybenzoic (gallic) acid. [B.]—**A. triiodo-salicylique.** Triiodosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. trimellique, A. trimellithique, A. trimellitique.** Trimellitic acid. [B.]—**A. trimésique.** Trimesic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. triméslitique.** Trimesitic (gamma pyridinecarbonic) acid. [B.]—**A. triméth-acetique, A. triméthyl-acétique.** Trimethacetic acid. [B.] See VALERIC ACID.—**A. triméthyl-carbin-carbonique.** Trimethylcarbincarbonic acid. [B.] See VALERIC ACID.—**A. triméthylène-disulfonique.** Trimethylenedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. trinitr-anisique, A. trinitro-anisique.** Trinitranisic acid. [B.]—**A. trinitro-benzoïque.** Trinitrobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. trinitro-crésylique.** Trinitrocresol. [B.]—**A. trinitro-orcinique.** Trinitrorcinic acid. [B.]—**A. trinitro-phénique.** Trinitrophenol; picric acid. [B.]—**A. trioxy-adipique.** Trihydroxyadipic acid. [B.]—**A. trioxy-benzoïque.** Trihydroxybenzoic (gallic) acid. [B.]—**A. trioxy-bromique.** Bromic acid. [B.]—**A. trioxy-chlorique.** Chloric acid. [B.]—**A. trioxy-iodique.** Iodic acid. [B.]—**A. trioxy-picolinique.** Trioxypicolinic (oxycomenamic) acid. [B.]—**A. triphényl-rosaniline-monosulfonique.** Triphenylrosanilinemonosulphonic acid. [B.]—**A. trisalicylo-salicylique.** Trisalicylosalicylic acid. [B.]—**A. trisilicique.** Trisilicic acid. [B.]—**A. trisulfo-benzolique.** Benzenetrisulphonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. trisulfo-carbonique.** Thiocarbonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. trisulfo-phénique.** Phenoltrisulphonic

acid. [B, 93.]—**A. trithionique.** Trithionic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. tritylène-sulfureux.** Propylenedisulphonic acid. [B, 38.]—**A. tropéolique.** Tropæolic acid. [B.]—**A. tropique.** Tropic acid. [B.]—**A. tungsténique, A. tungstique.** Tungstic acid. [B.]—**A. tungsto-silicique.** Tungstosilicic acid. [B.]—**A. turpéthique.** Turpethic acid. [B.]—**A. turpétholique.** Turpetholic acid. [B.]—**A. tyrosine-hydantoïque.** Tyrosinehydantoic acid.—**A. ulmique.** Ulmic acid ; ulmin. [B, 93.]—**A. undécolique.** Undecolic acid. [B.]—**A. undécylénique.** Undecylenic (hendecalenic) acid. [B.]—**A. undécylique.** Hendecatoic acid. [B.]—**A. uramido-benzoïque.** Uramidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A. uramido-caproïque.** Uramidocaproic acid. [B.]—**A. uramido-dinitro-phénylique.** Uramidodinitrophenylic acid. [B.]—**A. uramido-dracylique.** Uramidodracylic acid. [B.]—**A. uramido-hippurique.** Uramidohippuric acid. [B.]—**A. uramido-isobutyrique.** Uramidoisobutyric acid. [B.]—**A. uramido-salicylique.** Uramidosalicylic acid. [B.] — **A. uramilique.** Uramilic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. ureux.** Xanthin. [B, 93.]—**A. urinilique.** Urinilic acid. [B, 92, 93.]—**A. urique.** Uric acid. [B.]—**A. urique suroxygené.** Vauquelin's term for oxuric acid. [A, 2 ; B, 3.]—**A. uro-benzoïque.** Hippuric acid. [B.]—**A. uro-caninique.** Urocaninic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. uro-chloralique.** Urochloralic acid. [B.]—**A. uro-érythrique.** Uroerythric acid ; uroerythrin. [B, 92, 93.]—**A. uro-nitrotolinique.** Uronitrotoluenic acid. [B.]—**A. urosulfinique.** Urosulphinic acid. [B.]—**A. urosulfique.** Thiouric acid. [B, 93.]—**A. uroxanique.** Uroxanic acid. [B.]—**A. urushique.** Urushic acid. [B.]—**A. usnique.** Usnic acid. [B.]—**A. uvique.** Uvic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. uvitique.** Uvitic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. uvitonique.** Uvitonic acid. [B.]—**A. vaccinique.** Vaccinic acid. [B.]—**A. valérianique** [Fr. Cod.], **A. valérianique officinal, A. valérianique ordinaire.** Lat., *acidum valericum.* Valerianic acid.—**A. valérique.** Valeric acid. [B.]—**A. valérique actif.** Optically active valeric acid. See VALERIC ACID.—**A. valérique de fermentation.** Fermentation valeric acid. [B.]—**A. valérique inactif.** Optically inactive valeric acid. See VALERIC ACID.—**A. valérique normal.** Normal valeric acid. [B.]—**A. valérique tertiaire.** Tertiary valeric acid.—**A. valéro-lactique.** Valerolactic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. valérylique.** Valeric acid. [B.]—**A. vanadique.** Vanadic acid. [B.]—**A. vanillique.** Vanillic acid. [B.] — **A. vératrique.** Veratric acid. [B.] —**A. viburnique.** Viburnic acid. [B.]—**A. vino-phosphorique.** Phosphovinic (ethylphosphoric) acid. [B.] See ETHYL *phosphate.* —**A. vino-sulfurique.** Sulphovinic (ethylsulphuric) acid. [B, 93.] See ETHYL *sulphate.* — **A. vino-tartrique.** Tartrovinic (ethyltartaric) acid. [B.] See ETHYL *tartrate.*—**A. vin-oxalique.** Oxalovinic (ethyloxalic) acid.—**A. violénique.** Violenic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. violurique.** Violuric (nitrosobarbituric) acid. [B.] —**A. virginéique.** Virgineic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. viridinique, A. viridique.** Viridinic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. viscique.** Viscic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. vitriolique.** Sulphuric acid.—**A. vitriolique phlogistiqué, A. vitriolique volatil.** Sulphurous anhydride. [B, 93.]—**A. vulpinique, A. vulpique.** Vulpic acid. [B, 93.] —**A. wolframique.** Tungstic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. xanthamylique.** Amyldithiocarbonic (amylxanthic) acid. [B, 93.] — **A. xanthique.** Xanthic acid. [B.]—**A. xanthopénique.** Xanthopic acid. [B.]—**A. xantho-phénique.** Xanthophenic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. xanthopique.** Xanthopic acid. [B.]—**A. xanthoprotéique.** Xanthoproteic acid. [B.]—**A. xantho-quininique.** Xanthoquininic acid. [B.]—**A. xantho-rhamnique.** Xanthorhamnic acid. [B.]—**A. xantho-tannique.** Xanthotannic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. xéronique.** Xeronic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. xylétique.** Xyletic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. xylidique.** Xylidic acid. [B.] See under UVITIC ACID.—**A. xylique.** Xylic acid.—**A. xylo-chloérique, A. xylo-chlorique.** Xylindein. [B, 93.]—**A. xylylique.** Xylic acid. [B.]—**A. zirconique.** Zirconia. [B, 93.]—**A. ziziphique.** Ziziphic acid. [B, 92, 93.] — **A. zizipho-tannique.** Ziziphotannic acid. [B.]—**A. zoönique.** The name given by Berthollet to an acid obtained by the distillation of animal substances, now known to be identical with acetic acid. [B, 3.]—**A. zoö-stéarique.** Zoostearic acid. [B.]—**A. zoötique.** Zootic acid. [B.] See HYDROCYANIC ACID.—**A. zumique, A. zymique.** Lactic acid. [B, 93.]—**Alcali-a.** An amido-acid. [B.] See under ACID.—**Hydra', hydro-a.** See *Hydrogen* ACID.—**Nitro-a.** See *Nitro-acid* under ACID.—**Pèse-a.** See ACIDIMETER.—**Pyro-a.** A pyro-acid. See under ACID.—**Sulf-a.** Thio-acid.—**Sulfo-a.** A sulpho-acid. See under ACID.—**Thio-a.** See *Thio*-ACID.

ACIDE ARSÉNIEUX [Fr. Cod.], (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-sa-ni^{2}-u^{5}. Arsenious acid ; arsenic trioxide. [B.]—**A. a. porcellanique.** Opaque porcelain-like arsenious acid. [A, 324 ; B.] See ARSENIC *trioxide.*—**A. vitreux.** Arsenic glass ; vitreous oxide of zinc. [B.] See ARSENIC *trioxide.*—**Granules d'a. a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *granula cum acido arsenioso.* Syn. : *granules de Dioscoride.* A preparation consisting of granules each of which contains 1 milligramme ($\frac{1}{65}$ grain) of arsenic trioxide, with 4 centigrammes ($\frac{2}{3}$ grain) of milk sugar and 1 centigramme ($\frac{1}{6}$ grain) of gum arabic, with enough of the *mellite simple* of the Fr. Codex to secure the proper consistence. [B.]—**Soluté d'a. a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *acidum arseniosum aqua solutum.* Syn. : *liqueur de Boudin.* A preparation consisting of 1 part of arsenic trioxide dissolved in 1,000 parts of distilled water. [B.]

ACIDE BROMHYDRIQUE (Fr.), n. Bro-me-drek. Hydrobromic acid.—**A. bromhydrique dissous** [Fr. Cod.]. An aqueous solution of hydrobromic acid. See HYDROBROMIC ACID.—**A. b. gazeux** [Fr. Cod.]. Gaseous hydrobromic acid.—**A. b. officinal, Solution aqueuse d'a. b.** See *A. b. dissous.*

ACIDE CHLORHYDRIQUE (Fr.), n. Klor-e-drek. Hydrochloric acid or its aqueous solution. [B.]—**A. c. alcoolisé.** Syn. : *alcoholé chlorhydrique, alcool muriatique, esprit de sel dulcifié.* A mixture of 1 part of 22 per cent. hydrochloric acid and 3 parts of 36 per cent. alcohol. [A, 321.]—**A. c. du commerce** [Fr. Cod.]. Commercial hydrochloric acid. **A. c. dissous** [Fr. Cod.]. An aqueous solution of hydrochloric-acid gas. See HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. c. officinal.** The official hydrochloric acid of the Fr. Codex. See HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. c. ordinaire.** See *A. c. du commerce.*—**A. c. pur.** See *A. c. officinal.*—**Solution aqueuse d'a. c.** See *A. c. dissous.*

ACIDE CHROMIQUE (Fr.), n. Kro-mek. Chromic acid. [B.] —**A. c. cristallisé** [Fr. Cod.]. Crystallized or solid chromic acid ; chromium trioxide. [B.]—**Soluté d'a. c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *acidum chromicum aqua solutum.* A preparation consisting of a mixture of equal parts by weight of chromium trioxide and distilled water. [B.]

ACIDE CITRIQUE [Fr. Cod.], (Fr.), n. Se-trek. Citric acid.—**Poudre d'a. c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis acidi citrici.* Citric acid reduced to a powder and sifted. [B.]—**Sirop d'a. c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* ACIDI CITRICI.

ACIDE GALLIQUE [Fr. Cod.], (Fr.), n. Ga^{3}l-lek. Gallic acid. —**Glycérolé d'a. g.** See *Glycerinum* and *Glyceritum* ACIDI GALLICI.

ACIDE PHÉNIQUE (Fr.), n. Fa-nek. Carbolic acid.—**Acétolé d'a. p.** See VINAIGRE *phéniqué.*—**A. p. alcoolisé.** A mixture of 9 parts of crystallized carbolic acid and 1 part of alcohol. [B, 92.]—**A. p. amidé.** Amidophenol. [B.]—**A. p. bibromé.** Dibromphenol. [B.]—**A. p. bichloré.** Dichlorphenol. [B.]—**A. p. biiodé.** Diiodophenol. [B.]—**A. p. binitré.** Dinitrophenol. [B.]—**A. p. bromé.** Bromphenol. [B.] — **A. p. chloré.** Chlorphenol. [B.]—**A. p. iodé.** Iodophenol. [B.]—**A. p. liquide.** See *A. p. alcoolisé.* **A. p. monobromé.** Monobromphenol. See BROMPHENOL.—**A. p. monochloré.** Monochlorphenol. See CHLORPHENOL —**A. p. monoiodé.** Moniodophenol. See IODOPHENOL.—**A. p. mononitré.** Mononitrophenol. See NITROPHENOL.—**A. p. nitré.** Nitrophenol. [B.]—**A. p. triamidé.** Triamidophenol.—**A. p. tribromé.** Tribromphenol.—**A. p. trichloré.** Trichlorphenol.—**A. p. triiodé.** Triiodophenol.—**A. p. trinitré.** Trinitrophenol ; picric acid. [B.]—**Glycérolé d'a. p.** See *Glycerinum* and *Glyceritum* ACIDI CARBOLICI.—**Soluté d'a. p.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *acidum phenicum aqua solutum.* Syn. : *Eau phéniquée.* A solution of 1 part of crystallized carbolic acid in 1,000 parts of distilled water. [B.]

ACIDE PHOSPHORIQUE (Fr.), n. Fo^{2}s-fo-rek. Phosphoric acid.—**A. p. anhydre.** Anhydrous phosphoric acid ; phosphoric anhydride. [A, 324.]—**A. p. bibasique.** Pyrophosphoric acid. [B.]—**A. p. glacial.** Glacial phosphoric acid. [B.]—**A. p. hydraté.** Hydrated phosphoric acid. [A, 324.]—**A. p. monobasique, A. p. monohydraté.** Metaphosphoric acid. [B.]—**A. p. normal** [Fr. Cod.]. Orthophosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. —**A. p. officinal** [Fr. Cod.]. An aqueous solution of phosphoric acid containing 50 per cent. of the chemically pure acid. [B.]—**A. p. tribasique, A. p. trihydraté.** Orthophosphoric acid. [B.]—**Solution officinale d'a. p.** See *A. p. officinal.*

ACIDE SULFHYDRIQUE [Fr. Cod.], (Fr.), n. Su^{6}lf-e-drek. Lat., *acidum sulfhydricum.* Syn. : *hydrogène sulfuré.* Hydrogen sulphide.—**A. s. dissous** [Fr. Cod.], **Solution aqueuse d'a. s.** A saturated aqueous solution of hydrogen sulphide. At a temperature of 20° C. it contains nearly 3 parts by volume (about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. by weight) of the gas. [B.]

ACIDE SULFUREUX (Fr.), n. Su^{6}l-fu^{6}-ru^{5}. Sulphurous acid. —**A. s. éthéré.** Sweet oil of wine. [B.] See *Ethereal* OIL.— —**Fumigation à l'a. s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *suffumigatio sulfurosa.* A preparation for generating sulphurous oxide, consisting of sulphur broken into fragments, to be moistened with alcohol and ignited at the time of using. [B.]

ACIDE TARTRIQUE [Fr. Cod.], (Fr.), n. Ta^{3}r-trek. Tartaric acid.—**A. t. anhydre.** Tartaric anhydride. [B, 92.]—**A. t. droit.** Dextrotartaric acid. See TARTARIC ACID.—**A. t. gauche.** Lævotartaric acid. See TARTARIC ACID.—**A. t. inactif.** Optically inactive tartaric acid. [B.]—**A. t. neutre.** Racemic acid. [B, 93.] See TARTARIC ACID.—**Poudre d'a. t.** [Fr. Cod.]. Tartaric acid pulverized and passed through a sieve.—**Sirop d'a. t.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum acido tartrico.* A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of tartaric acid in 1 part of water and mixing with 98 parts of syrup. [B.]

ACIDIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}d-i^{2}f'e^{2}-ru^{3}s. Lat., *acidifer* (from *acidum*, an acid, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *acidifère.* Ger., *Säure enthaltend* (1st def.), *säuernd* (2d def.). Sp., *acidífero.* 1. Containing acid. 2. Acid-forming ; acidifiant. [A, 306.]

ACIDIFIABLE, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}d'i^{2}f-i''a^{2}bl. Lat., *acidifiabilis* (from *acidum*, an acid, and *fieri*, to become). Fr., *acidifiable.* Ger., *säuerungsfähig.* Sp., *acidificable.* Capable of conversion into an acid. [B.]

ACIDIFIANT, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}d-i^{2}f'i^{2}-a^{2}nt. For deriv., see ACIDIFIABLE. Lat., *acidificus.* Fr., *acidifiant.* Ger., *säuernd.* Sp., *acidificante.* Acidiferous (*q. v.*, 2d def.). For its meaning as a n., see ACIDIFIER.

ACIDIFICATION, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}d''i^{2}f-i^{2}-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *acidificatio.* Fr., *acidification.* Ger., *Säurebildung.* It., *acidificazione.* Sp., *acidificación.* 1. Conversion into an acid. 2. (Obs.) oxygenation. [A, 322.]

ACIDIFICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}d-i^{2}f'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Acidifiant. [A, 320.]

ACIDIFIER, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}d'i^{2}f-i''u^{6}r. Fr., *principe acidifiant.* Ger., *säuernder Grundstoff.* Sp., *acidificante.* The "acidifying principle" ; a term formerly applied to oxygen, on the theory (now abandoned) that that element was essential to the formation of acids. [A, 301.]

ACIDIFY, v. tr. A^{2}s-i^{2}d'i^{2}f-i. Lat., *acidificare.* Ger., *acidiren, säuern.* It., *acidificare.* Sp., *acidificar.* To convert into an acid. [A, 300.]—**A'ing principle.** See ACIDIFIER.

ACIDIMETER, n. A^{2}s''i^{2}d-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From Lat., *acidum*, an acid, and Gr., μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *acidimètre.* Ger., *Säuren-*

messer. It., *acidimetro.* Sp., *acidómetro.* An instrument for determining the strength of an acid ; either a hydrometer (the standard being one of density) or a simple graduated tube. When the latter is used, a definite quantity of the acid is poured into the tube, and the amount of an alkaline solution of known strength required to neutralize the acid is registered. [A, 347.]

ACIDIMETRIC, adj. A^{2}s″i^{2}d-i^2-me^{2}t′ri^{2}k. Fr., *acidimétrique.* Ger., *acidimetrisch.* Pertaining to acidimetry.

ACIDIMETRY, n. A^{2}s″i^{2}d-i^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *acidimétrie.* Ger., *Acidimetrie.* It., *acidimetria.* 1. The determination of the quantity of real acid in a sample of hydrated acid. [B, 2.] 2. The determination of the strength (saturating power) of an acid. [B.]

ACIDIREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3-tse-de′re^{2}n. To acidify.

ACIDITATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}d-i^2-ta(ta^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Fr., *aciditation.* Acidity of the primæ viæ. [Grünberg (A, 322).]

ACIDITIES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^2-di^2′shi^2(ti^2)-ez(e^{2}s). Acidity of the stomach. [A, 313.]

ACIDITY, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}d′i^2-ti^2. Gr., ὀξύτης. Lat., *aciditas.* Fr., *acidité, aigreur* (2d def.). Ger., *Acidität, Säureverhalten.* It., *acidità, agrezza* (2d def.). Sp., *acidez, ácidos del estómago* (2d def.). Syn. : *sourness.* 1. In chemistry the word is used in different senses, denoting : *a.* The quality of possessing the characteristics of an acid, and so, in acids or acid salts, equivalent to *basicity.* *b.* The capacity for saturating an acid evinced by a base. (In the former case the a. is measured by the number of hydrogen atoms in one molecule of the acid or salt replaceable by combination with a base ; in the latter case it is measured by the number of hydrogen atoms which a molecule of the base can replace by combining with an acid. The degree of a. is designated by the terms *monacid, diacid,* and *triacid,* accordingly as the replacement affects 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen.) *c.* The intensity of acid reaction shown by a substance. It is measured by the amount of a standard solution of an alkali required to render the substance neutral. [B.] 2. Sourness of the stomach ; the over-production of acid in the stomach, characterized by a sensation of burning and distension and acid eructations or regurgitations. The term *a. of the humors* was used by the older writers to express an acid state of the blood or some other fluid of the body as a cause of disease, but the doctrine is now abandoned.

ACIDNESS, n. A^{2}s′i^{2}d-ne^{2}s. Acidity.

ACIDNOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}d′no^{2}s. Gr., ἀκιδνός, weak, feeble, faint. [Hippocrates, (A, 311, 325).]

ACIDO-BASIC, ACIDO-BASIGENOUS, adj. A^{2}s″i^{2}d-o-ba′si^{2}k, -ba-si^2′je^{2}n-u^{3}s. For deriv., see ACID, BASIC, and BASIGENOUS. Fr., *acido-basique.* Capable of forming either an acid or a base. [A, 348.]

ACIDOLOGY, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}d-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *acidologia* (from ἀκίς, a point, also a bandage [Galen (A, 311)], and λόγος [see *-logy**]). The science of surgical instruments and appliances. [A, 322.]

ACIDOMETER, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}d-o^{2}m′e-tu^{5}r. See ACIDIMETER.

ACIDOMETRIC, adj. A^{2}s″i^{2}d-o-me^{2}t′ri^{2}k. See ACIDIMETRIC.

ACIDOMETRY, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}d-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. See ACIDIMETRY.

ACIDONITRILE, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}d-o-ni′tri^{2}l. See ACIDYLNITRILE.

ACIDO-PEIRASTICA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)″i^{2}d-o-pi(pa)-ra^{2}s-(ra^{3}s)′ti^2-ka^3. From ἀκίς, a point, and πειραστικός (from πειράζειν, to test), tentative. Exploratory puncture. [A, 303.]

ACIDOSTEOPHYTE, n. A^{2}s″i^{2}d-o^{2}s′te^2-o-fit. Lat., *acidosteophyton* (from ἀκις, a point, ὀστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, a growth). Fr., *acidostéophyte.* Ger., *Akidosteophyt.* It., *acidosteofito.* Lobstein's term for a needle-shaped exostosis or osteophyte (the fungous exostosis of Sir A. Cooper). [A, 322.]

ACIDOTOUS, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}d-o′tu^{3}s. Gr., ἀκιδωτός, pointed. Fr., *acidote.* In botany, terminating in a point. [A, 316.]

ACIDOXYL, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}d-o^{2}x′i^{2}l. For deriv., see ACID, OXYGEN, and *-yl.** A compound of an acidyl or acid radicle (of the trivalent series of hydrocarbons) with oxygen. The a's have in general the formula $(C_nH_{2n-1}\cdot\equiv O)'$. By combining with hydroxyl (OH) they form the fatty acids, $C_nH_{2n-1}\cdot O.OH$. [B, 4.]

ACIDULÆ (Lat.), n. f., pl. of adj. *acidulus* (*aquæ* understood). A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}d′u^2(u)-le(la^3-e^2). Fr., *eaux acidules.* Ger., *Säuerlinge, Sauerbrunnen.* Waters containing carbon dioxide in solution. [B, 55.]—**A. artificiales.** Fr., *eaux minérales artificielles.* Ger., *künstliche Säuerlinge.* Artificially aerated waters. [A, 323.]—**A. naturales.** The natural aerated waters. [A, 325.]

ACIDULANT (Fr.), adj. A^3-se-du^6-la^{3}n^2. Having a moderate acidulating power. [A, 306.]

ACIDULATE, v. tr. A^{2}s-i^{2}d′u^2-lat. Lat., *acidulare.* Fr., *aciduler.* Ger., *ansäuern.* It., *acidulare.* Sp., *acidular.* To render slightly acid. [B.]

ACIDULE, n. A^{2}s′i^{2}d-u^{2}l. Lat., *acidulum* (dim. of *acidum*). Fr., *acidule.* Ger., *Acidul.* 1. An acid salt. [A, 315.] 2. A dilute acid, an acidulous preparation, or a pleasantly acid fruit. [A, 328, 329.]—**A. oxalique** (Fr.). Acid oxalate of potassium. [Nysten (A, 330).]—**A. tartareux, A. tartarique** (Fr.). Acid tartrate of potassium. [Nysten (A, 330).]

ACIDULE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^3-se-du^{6}l. 1. Acidulous. 2. Acid (said of salts). For its use as a n., see the preceding article.

ACIDULOUS, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}d′u^2-lu^{3}s. Lat., *acidulus.* Fr., *acidulеux, acidule.* Ger., *säuerlich.* It., *acidulo.* Sp., *acídulo.* Slightly acid. [B.]—**A. elements.** See under ELEMENT.

ACIDULUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}d′u^2(u)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). An acid salt. See ACIDULE, n.—**Oxalic a.** An old term for acid oxalate of potassium. [A, 335].—**Tartareous a.** An old term for acid tartrate of potassium. [A, 335.]

ACIDUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)′i^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An acid.—**Aceticum a.** Acetic acid.—**A. absinthicum.** Absinthic acid.—**A. acericum.** Aceric (malic) acid. [B, 48.]—**A. aceti.** Acid of vinegar ; acetic acid. [A, 344.]—**A. aceticum.** See the major list.—**A. acetosæ, A. acetosellæ.** Old terms for oxalic acid. [A, 344 ; B.]—**A. acetosum.** See the major list.—**A. aconiticum.** Aconitic acid. [A.]—**A. adipis.** See ACID *of fat.*—**A. aereum.** An old term for carbonic acid. [A, 344.] See CARBON *dioxide.*—**A. aeriforme.** A gaseous acid. [B, 99.]—**A. æthereum.** An old term for sulphuric acid. [B, 87.]—**A. alcoholicum.** Acetic acid. [B, 101.]—**A. allantoicum.** Allantoic acid.—**A. aluminosum.** An old name for sulphuric acid (because contained in alum under the form of a sulphate). [B, 87.]—**A. amnicum, A. amnioticum.** Amniotic acid. [A, 313.]—**A. animale.** An animal acid. [B, 87.] See under ACID.—**A. antimonicum, A. antimonii.** Antimonic acid. [B, 48, 91.]—**A. antimoniosum.** Antimonious acid. [A.]—**A. argenticum.** Argentic acid. [B, 91.]—**A. arseniacum.** A name given by Kerr (1793) to arsenic acid. [B, 91.]—**A. arsenicale.** See ARSENIOUS ACID and ARSENIC *trioxide.*—**A. arsenicicum.** Arsenic acid. [B, 49.]—**A. arsenicosum.** See ARSENIOUS ACID and ARSENIC *trioxide.*—**A. arsenicum.** See the major list.—**A. arseniosum.** See the major list.—**A. atmosphæricum.** An old name for carbonic acid (carbon dioxide). [B, 87.]—**A. auricum.** Auric acid. [B.]—**A. azoticum.** Nitric acid. [B, 10.]—**A. benzoes.** Benzoic acid. [A, 344.]—**A. benzoicum.** See the major list.—**A. benzoini, A. benzoinum, A. benzoylicum.** Benzoic acid. [A, 313 ; B.]—**A. berberium.** Acid of barberries ; malic acid. [B, 87.]—**A. bezoardicum.** Uric acid. [B, 87.]—**A. bismuthicum.** Bismuthic acid. [B.]—**A. bombicum.** Bombic acid. [B, 91.]—**A. boracicum** [Greek Ph.], **A. boracis.** Boric acid.—**A. boricum.** See the major list.—**A. borosalicylicum.** Borosalicylic acid. [A, 247.]—**A. borussicum.** Prussic (hydrocyanic) acid. [B.]—**A. borussicum alcoholisatum.** See A. HYDROCYANICUM *alcoholisatum.*—**A. botulinicum.** See BOTULINIC ACID.—**A. bromhydricum** [Fr. Cod.]. Hydrobromic acid.—**A. bromhydricum dilutum.** See *Dilute* HYDROBROMIC ACID.—**A. bromohydricum.** Hydrobromic acid. [A, 247.]—**A. butyricum.** Butyric acid. [B, 49.]—**A. cærulei berolinensis, A. cæruleum.** Acid of Prussian blue ; hydrocyanic acid. [B, 99.]—**A. camphoricum.** Camphoric acid. [B, 91.]—**A. carbazoticum.** Carbazotic (picric) acid.—**A. carbolicum.** See the major list.—**A. carbonicum.** See the major list.—**A. catharticum.** Cathartic acid. [A, 247.]—**A. catholicon, A. catholicum.** The universal acid ; an old name for sulphuric acid, from the theory that all other acids proceeded from it. [A, 323 ; B, 87.]—**A. chinicum.** Quinic acid. [B, 48.]—**A. chlorhydricum.** See the major list.—**A. chloricum.** Chloric acid. [B, 49.]—**A. chloroaceticum.** Dichloracetic acid. [A, 247.]—**A. chlorohydrargyricum.** 'Corrosive sublimate. [B, 98.]—**A. chlorohydrocyanicum.** Chlorhydrocyanic acid. [B.]—**A. chlorohydrogenatum.** Hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**A. chloro-nitricum, A. chloro-nitrosum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B.]—**A. chromicum.** See the major list.—**A. chrysophanicum.** Chrysarobin. [A, 247.]—**A. chrysulea.** Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B, 101.]—**A. cinnamomicum.** Cinnamic acid. [B, 96.]—**A. citri.** Citric acid. [B.]—**A. citricum.** See the major list.—**A. cobalticum.** Cobaltic acid. [B, 91.]—**A. compositum Reitzii.** A mixture of nitric acid, 144 parts, hydrochloric acid and ether, of each 9 parts, and borax, 8 parts. [B, 96, 102.]—**A. concretum.** A concrete or solid acid. [B, 87.]—**A. copaibicum.** Copaivic acid ; resin of copaiba. [A, 247.]—**A. cresylicum.** Cresylic acid ; cresol. [A, 247.]—**A. cretaceum.** An old term for carbonic acid (carbon dioxide). [A, 344.]—**A. cubebicum.** Cubebic acid. [B, 102.]—**A. cupricum.** Cupric acid. [B, 91.]—**A. cyanhydricum** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]. Hydrocyanic acid. The Belgian preparation of this name contains 2·5 per cent. of the anhydrous acid. [B, 95.]—**A. cyanicum.** Hydrocyanic acid. [B, 101.]—**A. dephlogisticatum liquidum.** An aqueous solution of chlorine. [A, 316.]—**A. dulcificatum.** A mixture of a strong acid with rectified spirit. Such mixtures usually contain ethyl compounds produced by the action of the acid upon the alcohol. [B, 99.] Cf. A. *nitri dulcificatum* and *A. salis dulcificatum.*—**A. elainicum.** Oleic acid. [A, 247.]—**A. ferricum.** Ferric acid. [B.]—**A. filiceum.** Filicic acid. [B, 98.]—**A. fixum.** A fixed (non-volatile) acid. [B, 99.]—**A. fluidum.** A liquid acid. [B, 99.]—**A. fluorhydricum, A. fluoricum.** Hydrofluoric acid. [A, 247 ; B, 91.]—**A. fluoricum dilutum.** A preparation of the London Throat Hospital containing ½ per cent. of the anhydrous acid. [B, 94.]—**A. fluoris.** Hydrofluoric acid. [B, 87.]—**A. formicæ, A. formicarum, A. formicicum** [Ger. Ph.], **A. formicum.** Formic acid. [A, 247, 308 ; B.]—**A. fortius.** A stronger acid ; a term used in the Belgian Ph., in the pl., *acida fortiora,* to denote the stronger acids which produce corrosive poisoning. [B, 95.]—**A. fossile.** A mineral acid. [B.]—**A. galacticum.** A name given by Scheele (1780) to lactic acid. [B, 3.]—**A. galacto-saccharinum.** See *A. sacchari lactis.*—**A. gallaceum, A. galiæ, A. gallarum.** Gallic acid. [B.]—**A. gallicum.** See the major list.—**A. gallo-tannicum** [Dan. Ph., Fenn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Tannic acid. [B, 99.]—**A. glycocholicum.** Glycocholic acid. [B.]—**A. gynocardicum.** Gynocardic acid. [B, 94.]—**A. hippuricum.** Hippuric acid. [A.]—**A. hydriodicum.** See the major list.—**A. hydrobromatum, A. hydrobromicum.** Hydrobromic acid.—**A. hydrobromicum concentratum.** An aqueous solution of hydrobromic acid containing 34 per cent. of the pure acid. [A, 247.]—**A. hydrobromicum dilutum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Dilute hydrobromic acid. See HYDROBROMIC ACID.—**A. hydrobromicum gasiforme.** Gaseous hydrobromic acid, the *acide bromhydrique gazeux* of the French Codex. [B, 95.]—**A. hydrocarbonicum.** Oxalic acid. [A, 344.]—**A. hydrochloratum** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Hydrochloric acid. [B, 95.]—**A. hydrochloratum crudum** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Commercial hydrochloric acid. [B, 95.]—**A. hydrochloratum dilutum** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.].

See *Dilute* HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. hydrochloratum purum** [Russ. Ph.]. Hydrochloric acid. [B, 95.]—**A. hydrochloratum purum dilutum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Dilute* HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. hydrochloricum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], **A. hydrochloricum concentratum purum** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. hydrochloricum crudum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Commercial* HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. hydrochloricum dilutum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], **A. hydrochloricum dilutum purum** [Aust. Ph., Fenn. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Dilute* HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. hydrochloricum purum** [Fenn. Ph.]. See HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. hydrochloricum venale** [Fenn. Ph.]. See *Commericat* HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. hydrochloricum volumetricum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Normalsalzsäure.* A test-solution containing 36·5 grammes of hydrochloric-acid gas in a litre of water ; 18·8 c. c. of this solution neutralizes one gramme of carbonate of sodium. [B.]—**A. hydro-chloro-nitricum.** Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B, 97.]—**A. hydrocyanatum** [Pruss. Ph. of 1846, Norweg. Ph.], **A. hydrocyanatum medicinale** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Dilute* HYDROCYANIC ACID.—**A. hydrocyanicum.** See the major list.—**A. hydrofluoricum.** Hydrofluoric acid. [A.]—**A. hydro-fluoro-silicicum.** Silicofluoric acid. [B, 49.]—**A. hydroiodatum, A. hydroiodicum.** Hydriodic acid. [B.]—**A. hydro-silicio-fluoricum.** Silicofluoric acid. [B, 102.]—**A. hydrosulfuratum, A. hydrosulfuricum, A. hydrosulphuratum, A. hydrosulphuricum.** Hydrogen sulphide. [B.] — **A. hydrosulphuricum solutum.** Aqueous solution of hydrogen sulphide. [A, 316.]—**A. hydrothionicum.** Hydrogen sulphide. [B.]—**A. hydrothionicum liquidum.** Aqueous solution of hydrogen sulphide. [B. 97.]—**A. hyperosmicum.** Perosmic (osmic) acid. [B.]—**A. hypochlorosum.** Hypochlorous acid. [B, 49.] — **A. hyposuipharseniosum.** Hyposulpharsenious acid ; arsenic disulphide.—**A. imperfectum.** See *Imperfect* ACID.—**A. iodatum, A. iodhydricum.** Hydriodic acid. [B.]—**A. iodicum.** Iodic acid. [A.] —**A. jatrophicum.** Jatrophic (crotonic) acid. [A.]—**A. jodo-aceticum.** See IODOACETIC ACID (2d def.).—**A. kinovicum.** Quinovic acid. [A.]—**A. lacticum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Lactic acid. [B.] — **A. lacticum dilutum** [Br. Ph.]. An aqueous solution of lactic acid of a sp. gr. of 1·040, and containing 3 oz. of the acid to 1 pint of the preparation. [B.]—**A. lactis.** Acid of milk ; a name given by Scheele (1780) to lactic acid. [B, 3.]—**A. ligneum, A. ligni empyreumaticum, A. ligni pyro-oleosum, A. lignorum empyreumaticum.** Pyroligneous acid. [A, 316, 344 ; B.]—**A. limonarum, A. limonicum, A. limonis, A. limonorum, A. liminosum, A. limonum.** Citric acid. [A, 316 ; B, 88, 101.]—**A. lithicum.** Uric acid. [B, 87.]—**A. malicum.** Malic acid. [A, 316.]—**A. manganesicum, A. manganicum.** Manganic acid. [B.]—**A. marinæ, A. marinum.** Hydrochloric acid. [B, 101.]—**A. marinum aeratum.** An old name for chlorine. [B.] —**A. marinum concentratum.** Concentrated hydrochloric acid. [A.] — **A. marinum dephlogisticatum.** See *A. marinum aeratum.*—**A. meconicum** [Br. Ph.]. Meconic acid. [B.] **A. menispermicum.** Menispermic acid. [B, 99.] — **A. mephiticum.** An old name for carbon dioxide. [B, 87.]—**A. mercuricum.** Mercuric acid. [B, 91.]—**A. metallicum.** A mineral acid. [B.]—**A. metatartaricum.** Metatartaric acid. [B, 96.]—**A. minerale.** See *Mineral* ACID.—**A. molybdænæ, A. molybdænicum, A. molybdenæ, A. molybdicum.** Molybdic acid. [B.]—**A. morbosum.** Acidity (in the pathological sense). [A, 313.]—**A. muriaticum.** See the major list.—**A. nativum.** An acid occurring free in nature. [B, 87.]—**A. nickoiicum.** Nickolic acid. [B, 91.]—**A. nitri.** Nitric acid. [A, 344.]—**A. nitrico-hydrochloratum.** Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B, 96.]—**A. nitri concentratum.** Fuming nitric acid. [A, 344.]—**A. nitrico-nitrosum** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Nitrosonitric (fuming nitric) acid. [B, 95.]—**A. nitricum.** See the major list.—**A. nitri duicificatum.** Sweet spirit of nitre. [B, 99.] See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS NITROSI.—**A. nitri fumans.** Fuming nitric acid. [A, 344.]—**A. nitri imperfectum.** Nitrous acid. [B, 99.]—**A. nitri perfectum.** Nitric acid. [B, 99.]—**A. nitri vinosum.** Sweet spirit of nitre. See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS NITROSI.—**A. nitrochlorhydricum** [Belg. Ph.], **A. nitrohydrochloricum** [U. S. Ph.]. Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B.]—**A. nitrohydrochloricum dilutum.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Dilute* NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. nitromuriaticum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Nitrohydrochloric acid. —**A. nitromuriaticum dilutum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. nitroso-nitricum.** Nitrosonitric (fuming nitric) acid. [B.]—**A. nitroso-oxygenatum.** Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B, 88.]—**A. nitrosum.** See the major list.—**A. nitro-xanthicum.** Picric acid. [B, 102.]—**A. œnothionicum.** Ethylsulphuric acid. [A, 344.] See ETHYL *sulphate.*—**A. oleicum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **A. oleinicum.** Oleic acid.—**A. opianicum.** Opianic acid. [B.]—**A. orthoxyphenylsulphurosum.** Orthoxyphenylsuiphurous acid ; aseptol. [B, 94.] — **A. osmicum.** See the major list.—**A. ossium.** Phosphoric acid. [A, 316.]—**A. oxalicum** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **A. oxalicum depuratum** [Russ. Ph.], **A. oxalinum, A. oxalycum.** Oxalic acid. [B.]—**A. oxygenatum.** An acid, as perchloric acid, containing oxygen in excess of the amount required for saturation. [B, 99.]—**A. oxymuriaticum.** An old name for chlorine. [B.]—**A. oxyphosphoricum.** Phosphoric acid. [B, 101.]—**A. perfectum.** See *Perfect* ACID.—**A. perlatum.** Acid of pearls ; a name applied to the acid phosphate of sodium. [B, 87, 88.]—**A. perosmicum.** Perosmic (osmic) acid. [A, 247.]—**A. phænicum** [Greek Ph.], **A. phanolicum, A. phenicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Carbolic acid. [A, 316 ; B, 95.] —**A. phenicum aqua solutum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Soluté d'*ACIDE PHÉNIQUE.—**A. phenylicum.** See the major list.—**A. phenylosum.** Carbolic acid. [B, 101.]—**A. phosphori.** Phosphoric acid. [A, 344.]—**A. phosphoricum.** See the major list.—**A. phosphorosum.** 1. Phosphatic acid (a mixture of phosphorous and phosphoric acids). 2. Phosphorous acid. [B.] — **A. phthalicum.** Phthalic acid. [B, 49.]—**A. picricum** [Fr. Cod.], **A. picrinicum** [Greek Ph.], **A. picronitricum.** Picric acid. [B.]—**A. pingue.** 1. Acid of fat. See under ACID. 2. A name given by Mayer to an acid which he imagined to exist in the caustic alkalies, imparting to the latter their greasy feel. [B, 2, 87.]—**A. pinguedinis animalis.** See ACID *of fat.* — **A. pipitzahoicum** [Mex. Ph.]. See PIPITZAHOIC ACID.—**A. platinicum.** Platinic acid. [B, 91.] — **A. plumbicum.** Plumbic acid. [B.] — **A. pneumicum.** Pneumic acid. [A.]—**A. pomi.** Malic acid. [B.]—**A. pomi citrei.** Citric acid. [B.]—**A. pomorum.** Malic acid. [B, 99.]—**A. primarum viarum.** See *A. ventriculi.*—**A. primigenium.** A hypothetical principle which Becher ("Physica Subterranea," 1669) supposed to be present in all acids, and to which he imagined they owed their common properties, while the distinguishing characters of each were due to the particular substance it contained mixed with this primitive acid, the latter being formed by the union of "primitive earth" and water. [A.] This universal primitive acid was supposed to be sulphuric acid. [B.] Cf. *A. catholicon* and *A. universale.*—**A. prussicum.** Prussic (hydrocyanic) acid.—**A. prussicum Scheeleei.** Scheele's hydrocyanic acid (contains 6 per cent. of the anhydrous acid). [A, 316.]—**A. pyroaceticum.** Pyroligneous acid. [A, 316.]—**A. pyrogallicum** [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Greek Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Pyrogallic acid ; pyrogallol. [B, 99.]—**A. pyroligneum, A. pyrolignosum.** Pyroligneous acid.—**A. pyrolignosum crudum** [Dan. Ph., Greek Ph.]. See ACETUM *pyrolignosum crudum.*—**A. pyrolignosum rectificatum** [Greek Ph.]. See ACETUM *pyrolignosum rectificatum.* — **A. pyromucosum.** An empyreumatic acid obtained by the dry distillation of sugar. [B.]—**A. pyrotartaricum, A. pyrotartarosum.** Impure pyrotartaric acid obtained by the distillation of cream of tartar ; official in several formularies of the last and the early part of the present century. [B, 97.]—**A. pyroxylicum.** Pyroligneous acid. —**A. pyroxylicum crudum, A. pyroxylicum rectificatum.** See ACETUM *pyrolignosum crudum* and ACETUM *pyrolignosum rectificatum.*—**A. quercitannicum.** Quercitannic acid. [B, 98.] —**A. quinicum.** Quinic acid.—**A. quinovicum.** Quinovic acid. —**A. regalinum.** Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B.]—**A. rhodanicum.** Thiocyanic acid.—**A. sacchari.** Acid of sugar ; an old term for oxalic acid. [A, 344.]—**A. sacchari lactis.** Syn. : *A. galacto-saccharinum.* Acid of sugar of milk. Names given by Scheele in 1780 to mucic acid which he obtained by the action of nitric acid upon milk sugar. [B, 3, 86.]—**A. saccharinum.** See *A. sacchari.*—**A. salicylicum.** See the major list.—**A. salis, A. salis culinaris.** Old names for hydrochloric acid. [A, 344.]—**A. salis dulcificatum.** Syn. : *spiritus muriatico-œthereus, spiritus salis dulcis, spiritus vinosus muriaticus.* A mixture of hydrochloric acid and rectified spirit containing chloride of ethyl. A preparation of this sort formerly official in one of the Continental pharmacopœias was made by distilling hydrochloric acid, 16 parts, black oxide of manganese, 6 parts, sulphuric acid, 12 parts, and alcohol, 48 parts. [B, 99.]—**A. salis fumans.** Syn. : *spiritus salis fumans Glauberi.* Fuming hydrochloric acid. [B, 99.]—**A. salis Libavii.** See SPIRITUS *fumans Libavii.*—**A. salis marini.** Hydrochloric acid. [A.]—**A. salis rectificatum.** Rectified hydrochloric acid. [B, 99.]—**A. santonicum.** Santonic acid. [A, 316.]—**A. scleroticum, A. sclerotinicum.** Sclerotic acid. [B.]—**A. scytodephicum, A. scytodepsicum.** [From Gr., σκυτοδεψικός, currying, σκῦτος, a hide, and δέφειν, to soften.] Tannic acid. [A, 316 ; B, 49.]—**A. sebacicum, A. sebi.** The sebacic acid of the older writers ; acetic acid obtained by the distillation of fat. [B, 3, 91, 99.]—**A. septicum.** Nitric acid. [A, 316 ; B, 87.]—**A. siderum.** The acid of the loadstone. [B, 87.]—**A. silicio-hydrofluoricum.** Silicofluoric acid. [B, 102.]—**A. silicicum, A. silicum.** Silicic acid. [B, 49, 87.]—**A. silicohydrofluoratum.** Silicofluoric acid. [B, 49.]—**A. solidum.** A solid acid. [B, 99.]—**A. solis.** Syn. : *clyssus antimonii.* Sulphurous acid. [B.]—**A. sorbicum.** Sorbic acid. [B, 49.]—**A. spatosum.** Acid of spar ; hydrofluoric acid. [B, 87.]—**A. spontaneum.** See *A. ventriculi.* **A. stannicum.** Stannic acid. [B.]—**A. stearinicum, A. stearicum venale** [Netherl. Ph.]. Stearic acid. [B, 95.]—**A. stibicum.** Antimonic acid. [B, 49.]—**A. stibicum cum aqua.** Hydrated peroxide of antimony ; antimonic acid. [B, 92.]—**A. stibiosum.** Antimonious acid. [B, 49.]—**A. subsulfurosum.** Hyposulphurous acid. [B, 49.]—**A. succini, A. succinicum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Succinic acid. [A, 344 ; B, 95.]—**A. succinicum crudum** [Fenn. Ph., Greek Ph.]. Crude succinic acid. [B, 95.] — **A. succinicum depuratum** [Fenn. Ph., Greek Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Purified succinic acid. [B, 95.] — **A. succinicum impurum.** Crude succinic acid. -- **A. succinicum medicinale** [Belg. Ph.], **A. succinicum subflavum** [Norweg. Ph.]. Purified succinic acid. [B, 95.]—**A. succinicum pyrogenæum.** Impure succinic acid obtained by the distillation of amber. [B, 92.]—**A. succinium.** An old name for succinic acid. [B, 91.]—**A. sueceanum, A. suecicum.** The Swedish acid of Scheele ; hydrofluoric acid. [A, 323 ; B.]—**A. sulfhydricum** [Fr. Cod.], **A. sulfohydrogenatum.** Hydrogen sulphide. [B.]—**A. sulfuricum.** See the major list.—**A. sulfurosum.** Sulphurous acid. [B.]—**A. sulfurosum aquosum, A. sulfurosum solutum** [Swiss Ph.]. An aqueous solution of sulphur dioxide containing 9 per cent. of the latter. [B, 95.]—**A. sulpho-arseniosum.** Thioarsenious acid. [A, 316.]—**A. sulpho-hydricum.** Hydrogen sulphide. [B.]—**A. sulpho-hydricum liquidum** [Belg. Ph.]. An aqueous solution of hydrogen sulphide. [B, 95.]—**A. sulpho-hydrocyanicum.** Thiocyanic acid.—**A. sulpho-stibicum.** Thioantimonic acid. [A, 316.]—**A. sulpho-stibiosum.** Thioantimonious acid. [A, 316.]—**A. sulphureum, A. sulphuricosum.** Volatile acid of sulphur ; sulphurous acid. [A, 316 ; B, 87, 97.]—**A. sulphuricum.** See the major list.—**A. sulphuris.** Sulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. sulphuris imperfectum.** Sulphurous acid. [B, 99.]—**A. sulphuris perfectum.** Sulphuric acid. [B, 99.]—**A. sulphuris volatile.** Volatile acid of sulphur ; sulphurous acid. [A. 344 ; B, 99.]—**A. sulphurosicum.** Sulphurous acid. [A, 316.]—**A. sulphurosum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Sulphurous acid ; an aqueous solution of sulphur dioxide containing 3·5 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] or 5 per cent. [Br. Ph.] of the gas. [B]—

A. sulphydricum. Hydrogen sulphide. [A.] — **A. supphosphorosum.** Hypophosphorous acid.—**A. tanicum** [Greek Ph.]. Tannic acid. [B. 95.]—**A. tannicum.** See the major list.—**A. tartari.** Tartaric acid. [A, 344.]—**A. tartari crystallisatum.** Crystallized tartaric acid. [B.]—**A. tartaricum.** See the major list.—**A. tartari destillatum.** The same as *A. pyrotartaricum.* [B, 99.]—**A. tartari essentiale, A. tartarosum.** Old names for tartaric acid. [B, 91, 97, 99.]—**A. tartricum.** See the major list.—**A. terræ ponderosæ.** Acid of barytes, or heavy spar; sulphuric acid. [B, 87.]—**A. thionhydricum.** Aqueous solution of hydrogen sulphide. [A, 316.]—**A. thionicum.** Sulphuric acid. [A, 316.]—**A. thymicum** [Fr. Cod.], **A. thymolicum.** Thymol. [B.]—**A. tingens.** Hydrocyanic acid. [B, 101.]—**A. trichloraceticum** [Swiss Ph.]. Trichloracetic acid. [B, 95.] **A. trichlorphenicum.** Trichlorphenol. [B, 94.]—**A. trinitrocarbolicum, A. trinitrophenicum.** Trinitrophenol; picric acid. [B, 94, 102.]—**A. tungsticum.** Tungstic acid. [B.]—**A. universale.** See *A. catholicon.*—**A. uricum.** Uric acid. [B, 97.]—**A. urinæ.** Acid of urine; phosphoric acid. [B, 101.]—**A. urinicum, A. urolithicum.** Uric acid. [A, 316; B, 102.]—**A. uvicum.** Racemic acid. [B, 49.]—**A. vagum.** Sulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. valerianicum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Greek Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], **A. valericum** [Fr. Cod.]. Valerianic acid. [B.]—**A. vanadinicum.** Vanadic acid. [B, 49.]—**A. vegetabile.** A vegetable acid. [B, 99.]—**A. vegetabile essentiale.** A concentrated vegetable acid. [B, 87.]—**A. ventriculi.** Acidity of the primæ viæ.—**A. vini phlogisticatum.** Tartaric acid. [B, 101.]—**A. vitrioli.** An old name for sulphuric acid. [A, 344.]—**A. vitrioli aromaticum.** See A. SULPHURICUM *aromaticum.*—**A. vitriolicum.** Sulphuric acid.—**A. vitriolicum aeratum.** Hydrofluoric acid. [B, 87.]—**A. vitriolicum cum alcohole aromatico.** See A. SULPHURICUM *aromaticum.*—**A. vitriolicum dilutum.** See *Dilute* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. vitriolicum phlogisticatum.** Sulphurous acid. [B, 87.]—**A. vitriolicum tenue.** See *Dilute* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. vitriolicum vinosum.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida.*—**A. vitrioli defæcatum, A. vitrioli defecatum, A. vitrioli dephlogisticatum, A. vitrioli depuratum.** Old terms for purified sulphuric acid. [A, 344.]—**A. vitrioli dilutum.** See *Dilute* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. vitrioli forte.** Concentrated sulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. vitrioli phlogisticatum.** Sulphurous acid. [B.]—**A. vitrioli purissimum, A. vitrioli rectificatum.** Old names for purified sulphuric acid. [A, 344.]—**A. vitrioli vinosum.** Ether. [A, 316.]—**A. volatile.** A volatile acid. [B, 99.]—**A. wolframicum.** Tungstic acid. [B, 49.]—**A. zincicum.** Zincic acid. [B, 91.]—**A. zooticum, A. zootinicum.** Hydrocyanic acid. [A, 344.]

ACIDUM ACETICUM (Lat.), n. n. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.] A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *acide acétique.* Ger., *Essigsäure.* It., *acido acetico.* Sp., *ácido acético.* Syn.: *acetum concentratum.* Acetic acid. In the Ger. Ph., glacial acetic acid; in the other pharmacopœias, an aqueous solution of acetic acid containing 29·4 per cent. [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 31·5 per cent. [Finn. Ph.], 33 per cent. [Br. Ph.], 36 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] of the pure acid. [B, 95.]—**A. a. aromaticum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Greek Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *acide acétique aromatisé.* Ger., *Gewürzessigsäure.* It., *acido acetico aromatico.* Sp., *ácido acético aromático.* Syn.: *acetum aromaticum spirituosum* [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation variously made up from different volatile oils dissolved in acetic acid, with or without the addition of alcohol and acetic ether. That formerly official in the Ger. Ph. contained 9 parts of oil of cloves, 6 parts each of oil of lavender and oil of citrons, 3 parts of oil of thyme, 1 part of oil of cinnamon, and 25 parts of glacial acetic acid. Other preparations contained a higher percentage of the acid. [B, 95.]—**A. aromaticum camphoratum** [Greek Ph.]. A preparation similar to the *vinaigre anglais* of the French Codex. [B, 95.] See ACETUM *britannicum.*—**A. a. camphoratum.** Fr., *acide acétique camphré.* Ger., *campherhaltige Essigsäure.* It., *acido acetico canforato.* Sp., *ácido acético alcanforado.* Camphorated acetic acid. A preparation of the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias, consisting of an avoirdupois ounce of camphor pulverized with the aid of a drachm of rectified spirit and dissolved in 10 fluidounces of strong acetic acid. The preparation of the Greek Ph. is made up of 1 part of camphor and 50 parts of concentrated acetic acid (containing 43·5 per cent. of the anhydrous acid.) [B, 5, 95.]—**A. a. concentratissimum.** Glacial acetic acid. [A, 316.]—**A. a. concentratum.** Fr., *acide acétique concentré.* Ger., *concentrirte Essigsäure.* It., *acido acetico concentrato.* Sp., *ácido acético concentrado.* In the Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph., and Swed. Ph., glacial acetic acid; in the Greek Ph., an aqueous solution containing 43·5 per cent. of anhydrous acetic acid. [B, 95.]—**A. a. crystallisatum** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *acide acétique cristallisable* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *krystallinische Essigsäure.* Glacial acetic acid. [B, 95.]—**A. a. dilutum.** Fr., *acide acétique dilué.* Ger., *verdünnte Essigsäure* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *acido acetico diluto.* Sp., *ácido acético diluido.* Dilute acetic acid. An aqueous solution of acetic acid containing 6 per cent. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], 5¾ per cent. [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], 5¼ per cent. [Fenn. Ph.], and 4·9 per cent. [Russ. Ph.], of the anhydrous acid. The *A. a. dilutum* of the other pharmacopœias corresponds to the *A. a.* of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., and contains 30 per cent. [Ger. Ph.], or 20·4 per cent. [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], of the anhydrous acid. [B, 95.]—**A. a. eligno venale, A. a. empyreumaticum.** Pyroligneous acid. [A, 313, 316.]—**A. a. forte.** Strong acetic acid. [A, 316.]—**A. a. fortius.** The strongest acetic acid. [A, 316.] That of the old London Ph. was required to be of such strength that 100 grains would neutralize 87 grains of sodium carbonate. [B.]—**A. a. glaciale** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Greek Ph.]. Fr., *esprit de vinaigre, vinaigre glacial, acide acétique cristallisable* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Essigsäure* [Ger. Ph.], *Eisessig.* It., *acido acetico glaciale.* Sp., *ácido acético glacial.* Syn.: *acidum aceticum* [Ger. Ph.], *a. a. concentratum, a. a. crystallisatum.* Glacial acetic acid. Aqueous acetic acid containing at least 96 per cent. [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Rouman. Ph.], 97·5 per cent. [Russ. Ph.], 99 per cent. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.], or 100 per cent. [Fr. Cod.], of the anhydrous acid. The corresponding Belgian preparation contains only 85 per cent. of the acid. [B, 95.]—**A. a. ligni.** Purified pyroligneous acid.—**A. a. purum.** Glacial acetic acid. [B.]—**A. a. pyrolignosum.** Pyroligneous acid. [A, 247.]—**A. a. scilliticum.** See *Acetum* SCILLÆ.—**A. a. tenue** [Edinb. Ph. (1826)]. Distilled wine vinegar; dilute acetic acid of a sp. gr. of 1·006. [B, 97.]—**Species pro vaporibus acidi acetici** [Swed. Ph. (1817)]. A preparation consisting of 3 parts of crystallized lead acetate and 1 part of sulphuric acid, to be mixed together at the moment of using. [B, 97.]—**Syrupus acidi acetici** [Edinb. Ph. (1826), U. S. Ph. (1820)]. Fr., *sirop d'acide acétique, sirop de vinaigre.* Ger., *Essigsyrup.* It., *siroppo di acido acetico.* Sp., *jarabe de ácido acético.* Syn.: *syrupus aceti, oxysaccharum.* A preparation made by boiling together 5 parts of vinegar and 7 parts of refined sugar to the consistence of a syrup. Similar preparations were official in various formularies of an earlier date, the amount of vinegar in them varying form 25 to 50 per cent. [B, 97], and the present Belg. Ph. contains one made up of 347 parts of dilute acetic acid (containing 5¾ per cent. of the anhydrous acid) and 653 parts of sugar. [B, 10.]

ACIDUM ACETOSUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}t-o'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). Acetous (acetic) acid.—**A. a. camphoratum.** See ACIDUM ACETICUM *camphoratum.*—**A. a. debilius, A. a. destillatum.** Distilled vinegar; dilute acetic acid. [A, 316.]—**A. a. forte.** Strong acetous acid; acetic acid.—**A. a. tenue.** Dilute acetic acid; distilled vinegar. [A, 316.]—**Syrupus acidi acetosi.** See *Syrupus* ACIDE ACETICI.

ACIDUM ARSENICUM [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *acide arsénique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Arsensäure.* It., *acido arsenico.* Sp., *ácido arsénico.* Arsenic acid.—**Pilulæ cum acido arsenico** [Fr. Cod.]. See PILULES *arsénicales.*

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^2-o'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). Fr., *acide arsénieux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *arsenige Säure* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *acido arsenioso.* Sp., *ácido arsenioso.* Arsenious acid; trioxide of arsenic.—**A. a. aqua solutum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Soluté d'*ACIDE ARSÉNIEUX.—**Granula cum acido arsenioso** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Granules d'*ACIDE ARSÉNIEUX.—**Liquor acidi arseniosi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *liqueur arsénicale hydrochlorique.* Ger., *Chlorarseniklösung.* It., *soluzione di acido arsenioso, soluzione idroclorica d'arsenico.* Sp., *licor de ácido arsenioso.* Syn.: *liquor arsenici hydrochloricus* [Br. Ph.], *liquor arsenici chloridi* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *hydrochloric solution of arsenic.* Solution of arsenious acid; a one-per-cent. aqueous solution of arsenic trioxide prepared by boiling the latter with hydrochloric acid and adding water. The present preparation of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. is stronger than that official in the preceding editions of these formularies in the proportion of 8 to 9.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}n-zo'-i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *acide benzoïque* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Benzoësäure* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *acido benzoico.* Sp., *ácido benzóico* [Sp. Ph.]. Benzoic acid, obtained, according to all the formularies except the French Codex, by the sublimation of benzoin.—**A. b. crystallisatum** [Pruss. Ph., 1862]. See *A. b. via humida paratum.* — **A. b. medicinale** [Belg. Ph.], **A. b. sublimatione paratum** [Greek Ph.], **A. b. sublimatum** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *acide benzoïque par sublimation* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Benzoëblumen.* It., *fiori di benzoe.* Sp., *flores de benjuí.* Syn.: *Flowers of benzoin.* Benzoic acid obtained by the sublimation of benzoin. [B, 95.]—**A. b. via humida paratum** [Greek Ph.]. Fr., *acide benzoïque par voie humide* [Fr. Cod.]. Benzoic acid obtained by boiling benzoin with lime water or potassium carbonate, extracting the product with water, and precipitating the extract with hydrochloric acid. [B, 95.]—**Trochisci acidi benzoici** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes d'acide benzoïque.* Ger., *Benzoësäurepastillen.* It., *tavolette di acido benzoico.* Sp., *tabletas de ácido benzóico.* Troches of benzoic acid; a preparation consisting of troches each of which contains ½ grain of benzoic acid mixed with sugar.

ACIDUM BORICUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Bo'ri^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *acide borique.* Ger., *Borsäure* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *acido borico.* Sp., *ácido bórico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *acidum boracicum* [Greek Ph.]. Boric acid. [B, 95.]—**A. b. medicinale** [Belg. Ph.], **A. b. purissimum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *acide borique cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gereinigte Borsäure.* It., *acido borico purissimo.* Purified boric acid.—**Gossypium acidi borici.** Borated cotton. A preparation of the London Throat Hospital containing 50 per cent. of boric acid. [B, 94.]—**Linteum acidi borici.** Borated lint; lint impregnated with about half its weight of boric acid. [B, 94.]—**Unguentum acidi borici** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'acide borique.* Ger., *Borsäuresalbe.* It., *pomata o unguento di acido borico.* Sp., *pomada de ácido bórico.* Ointment of boric acid. A preparation made by melting together soft paraffin, 4 parts, hard paraffin, 2 parts, and adding 1 part of finely powdered boric acid. Lister's boric-acid ointment is made by melting together 2 parts of paraffin, 1 part of white wax, and 2 parts of almond oil, and adding 1 part of boric acid. [B. 94.]

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-bo^{2}l'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *acide phénique, phénol* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Carbolsäure* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *acido carbolico, acido fenico.* Sp., *ácido fénico, ácido carbólico.* Syn.: *acidum phœnicum* [Greek Ph.], *acidum phenylicum* [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph.], *acidum phenylicum depuratum* [Swed. Ph.], *acidum phenicum* [Fr. Cod.]. Carbolic acid (phenol) purified for medicinal use. [B, 95.]—**Acetum cum acido carbolico** [Fr. Cod.]. See VINAIGRE *phéniqué.*—**A. c. crudum** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *acide phénique cru.* Ger., *rohe Carbolsäure* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *acido fenico crudo.* Sp., *ácido fénico comercial.* Syn.: *acidum phenylicum crudum* [Swiss Ph.,

Swed. Ph.]. Crude carbolic acid. Commercial carbolic acid containing various impurities which should not exceed more than 10 per cent. by volume [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.], or 50 per cent. by weight [Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.]. It is usually more or less colored and contains cresol. [B, 5, 95.]—**A. c. crystallisatum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *A. c.*—**A. c. impurum.** See *A. c. crudum.*—**A. c. liquefactum** [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acide phénique liquide.* Ger., *verflüssigte Carbolsäure* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *acido fenico liquido.* Sp., *ácido fénico liquido.* Carbolic acid mixed with one tenth its weight of water, forming an oily liquid. [B.]—**A. c. solutum** [Russ. Ph.], **Aqua acidi carbolici** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See AQUA *carbolisata.*—**Carbasus acidi carbolici.** Carbolized gauze. [B, 94.]—**Glycerinum acidi carbolici** [Br. Ph.], **Glyceritum acidi carbolici** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *glycéré d'acide phénique.* Ger., *Phenolglycerit.* It., *glicerato* o *glicerite di acido fenico.* Sp., *glicerolado de ácido fénico.* Glycerin or glycerite of carbolic acid ; a solution of 1 part of the crystallized acid in 4 parts by volume of glycerin. [B, 5, 94.]—**Solutio acidi carbolici** [Norweg. Ph.]. See AQUA *carbolisata.*—**Suppositoria acidi carbolici** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *suppositoires d'acide phénique.* Ger., *Carbolsäurestuhlzäpfchen.* It., *suppositori di acido carbolico.* Sp., *supositorios de ácido fénico.* Suppositories of carbolic acid, each suppository containing 1 grain of carbolic acid and 29 grains of cacao butter. [B, 81.]—**Suppositoria acidi carbolici cum sapone** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *suppositoires d'acide phénique avec savon.* Ger., *geseifte Carbolsäurestuhlzäpfchen.* It., *suppositori di acido carbolico con sapone.* Suppositories of carbolic acid with soap ; each suppository contains 1 grain of crystallized carbolic acid, 15 grains of soap, and enough starch to make a paste of suitable consistence.—**Unguentum acidi carbolici** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'acide phénique.* Ger., *Phensolsalbe.* It., *pomata* o *unguento di acido fenico.* Sp., *pomada de ácido fénico.* Ointment of carbolic acid ; an ointment made of 1 part of carbolic acid mixed with 9 parts of simple ointment [U. S. Ph.], or with 12 parts of soft paraffin and 6 parts of hard paraffin [Br. Ph.].

ACIDUM CARBONICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{3}r-bo^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *acide carbonique.* Ger., *Kohlensäure.* It., *acido carbonico.* Sp., *ácido carbónico.* 1. Carbon dioxide (the carbonic-acid gas of the older chemists). 2. True carbonic acid. [B.]—**Aqua acidi carbonici** [Finn. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870], **Aqua acidulata cum acido carbonico, Solutio acidi carbonici** [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *eau gazeuse simple* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *kohlensaures Wasser.* It., *acqua gazosa semplice.* Sp., *aqua carbónica* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. : *aqua carbonica, aqua acidula simplicior* [Fr. Cod.]. Carbonic-acid water ; soda water. An aqueous solution of carbon dioxide prepared under a pressure of several atmospheres (7 according to the French Codex). It is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless effervescent liquid, containing true carbonic acid. [B.]

ACIDUM CHLORHYDRICUM [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Klo^{3}r(klor)hi^{2}d-(hu^{6}d)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. c. dilutum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Dilute* HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. c. venale** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Commercial* HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**Balneum acidi chlorhydrici** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bain d'acide chlorhydrique.* Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffbade.* It., *bagno d'acido cloridrico.* Sp., *baño de acido chlorhidrico.* Syn. : *balneum acidum.* Bath of hydrochloric acid ; a sufficient quantity, *i. e.*, 1 kilogramme (2¼ lbs.) of concentrated hydrochloric acid of sp. gr. 1·18 to properly acidulate a bath of 300 litres (80 gallons). [B. 95.]

ACIDUM CHROMICUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Greek Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Kro'mi^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *acide chrômique cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chromsäure* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *acido cromico.* Sp., *ácido crómico.* Chromic acid ; chromium trioxide. [B, 95.]—**A. c. aqua solutum** [Fr. Cod.], **Liquor acidi chromici** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté d'acide chromique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chromsäurelösung.* It., *soluzione di acido cromico.* Sp., *solucion de ácido crómico.* An aqueous solution of chromium trioxide containing 50 per cent. [Fr. Cod.], or 25 per cent. [Br. Ph.], of the latter. [B.]

ACIDUM CITRICUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., and all the Pharmacopœias] (Lat.), n. n. Si^{2}t(ki^{2}t)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Citric acid.—**A. c. crystallis concretum.** Crystallized citric acid. [B.]—**Pulvis acidi citrici** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre d'*ACIDE CITRIQUE.—**Syrupus acidi citrici** [U. S. Ph.], **Syrupus cum acido citrico** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop d'acide citrique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Citronensäuresyrup.* It., *siroppo di acido citrico.* Sp., *jarabe de ácido citrico.* Syrup of citric acid. A preparation made up of citric acid, 8 parts, spirit of lemon, 4 parts, water, 8 parts, and syrup, 980 parts [U. S. Ph.], or of citric acid, 10 parts, water, 10 parts, and syrup, 980 parts [Fr. Cod.], or of citric acid, 20 parts, water, 40 parts, simple syrup, 969 parts, and oil of citron, 1 part [Belg. Ph. (B, 10)].

ACIDUM GALLICUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)'li^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gallic acid.—**Glycerinum acidi gallici** [Br. Ph.], **Glyceritum acidi gallici** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *glycéré d'acide gallique.* Ger., *Gallussäureglycerit.* It., *glicerato* o *glicerite di acido gallico.* Sp., *glicerolado de ácido gálico.* Glycerin or glycerite of gallic acid ; a solution of 1 part of gallic acid in 4 parts by volume of glycerin. [B, 5, 94.]—**Unguentum acidi gallici** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'acide gallique.* Ger., *Gallussäuresalbe.* It., *pomata di acido gallico.* Sp., *pomada de ácido gálico.* Ointment of gallic acid ; a mixture of 1 part of gallic acid with 9 parts of benzoinated lard. [B.]

ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ri^2-o^{2}d'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Hydriodic acid.—**A. h. dilutum.** See *Dilute* HYDRIODIC ACID.—**Syrupus acidi hydriodici** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop d'acide iodhydrique.* Ger., *Iodwasserstoffsyrup.* It., *siroppo di acido iodidrico.* Sp., *jarabe de ácido yodhidrico.* Syrup of hydriodic acid ; a preparation made by adding to a mixture of 150 parts of syrup and 150 of water a solution of 10 parts of iodine in 80 of alcohol, passing a current of hydrogen sulphide through the mixture till the latter acquires a permanently yellow color, filtering and adding 5 parts of spirit of orange, 500 of sugar, and water up to 1,000 parts. It contains one per cent. of hydriodic acid. [B.]

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM [Greek Ph., Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Hid(hu^{6}d)-ro-si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Hydrocyanic acid. In the Greek Ph. and Swiss Ph., dilute hydrocyanic acid.—**A. h. alcoholisatum, A. h. dilutum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Dilute* HYDROCYANIC ACID.—**Vapor acidi hydrocyanici** [Br. Ph., 1867]. Fr., *inhalation d'acide cyanhydrique.* It., *vapore* o *inalazione di acido cianidrico.* Inhalation of hydrocyanic acid ; a preparation consisting of 10 to 15 minims of dilute hydrocyanic acid mixed with a fluidrachm of cold water and slowly evaporated at the time of using. [B, 5.]

ACIDUM MURIATICUM [U. S. Ph., 1870] (Lat.), n. n. Mu^2-(mu)-ri^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^2-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). Hydrochloric acid.—**A. m. concentratum.** See HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. m. crudum.** See *Commercial* HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. m. dephlogisticatum.** Fr., *acide muriatique déphlogistiqué.* An old name for chlorine. [A, 344.]—**A. m. dilutum.** See *Dilute* HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. m. hyperoxygenatum.** Fr., *acide muriatique suroxygéné.* Ger., *überoxydirte Salzsäure.* Chloric acid. [B, 48, 49.]—**A. m. nitroso-oxygenatum.** Nitrohydrochloric acid. [A, 344.]—**A. m. oxygenatum** [Greek Ph.]. Fr., *acide muriatique oxygéné.* Ger., *oxydirte Salzsäure.* It., *acido muriatico ossigenato.* Sp., *ácido muriático oxigenado.* An old name for chlorine in saturated aqueous solution ; still official under this title in the Greek Ph. [B, 91, 95.]—**A. m. oxygenatum ad contagia.** An old name for chlorine gas (used as a means of disinfection). [B, 97.]—**A. m. purum.** Purified hydrochloric acid.—**Liquor acidi muriatici oxygenati.** See *A. m. oxygenatum.*—**Species pro vaporibus acidi muriatici** [Swed. Ph., 1817]. Syn. : *solutio alexiteria.* A preparation, designed for the extemporaneous production of chlorine, made up of 2 parts of common salt and 1 part of sulphuric acid, to be mixed at the time of using. [B, 97.]

ACIDUM NITRICUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., and the other Pharmacopœias] (Lat.), n. n. Ni(ne)'tri^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *acide azotique, acide azotique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Salpetersäure* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *acido nitrico, acido azotico.* Sp., *ácido nitrico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. : *acidum azoticum.* Nitric acid.—**A. n. alcoholisatum, A. n. alcoolisatum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *acide azotique alcoolisé* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *acido nitrico alcoolizzato.* A mixture of nitric acid and alcohol. See ACIDE *azotique alcoolisé.*—**A. n. concentratum** [Fenn. Ph., Greek Ph.]. Fr., *acide azotique concentré.* Ger., *concentrirte Salpetersäure.* It., *acido nitrico concentrato.* Sp., *ácido nitrico concentrado.* 1. Strong nitric acid [Fenn. Ph.]. See NITRIC ACID. 2. Fuming nitric acid [Greek Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**A. n. concentratum purum.** See NITRIC ACID.—**A. n. crudum.** See *Commercial* NITRIC ACID.—**A. n. dilutum, A. n. dilutum crudum, A. n. dilutum purum.** See *Dilute* NITRIC ACID.—**A. n. fumans.** See *Fuming* NITRIC ACID.—**A. n. hydrochloratum.** See NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. n. oxygenatum.** Nitric acid. [B.]—**A. n. purum.** See NITRIC ACID.—**A. n. purum dilutum.** See *Dilute* NITRIC ACID.—**A. n. solidificatum, A. n. solidum.** A gelatinous solid mass formed by subjecting nitric acid of a sp. gr. of 1·36 in contact with charpie to a moderate heat. It is used as a caustic application to cancers. [B, 96.]—**A. n. venale.** See *Commercial* NITRIC ACID.—**Species pro vaporibus acidi nitrici.** Fr., *fumigation de Smith.* Sp., *fumigacion de ácido nitrico* o *de Smith* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. : *fumigatio smithiana.* A preparation designed for disengaging fumes of gaseous nitric acid and composed of equal parts of nitre and sulphuric acid, with or without the addition of water, mixed at the time of using [Sp. Ph., Swed. Ph., 1817, Batav. Ph., 1811]. In other formularies nitrate of calcium and potassium sulphate are directed to be heated together. [B, 92, 97, 103.]—**Unguentum acidi nitrici.** Fr., *pommade d'acide azotique.* Ger., *Salpetersäuresalbe.* It., *pomata di acido nitrico.* Sp., *pomada de ácido nítrico.* Syn. : *Axungia nitrica* seu *oxygenata, unguentum nitricatum* seu *oxynomenon.* Nitric-acid ointment, nitrous ointment. A preparation made up of 1 part of nitric acid mixed with 16 parts of lard [U. S. Ph., 1820, Batav. Ph., 1811], or of 6 drachms of impure nitric acid and 1 ounce of lard [Ed. Ph., 1826], or of 1 ounce of nitric acid, 4 ounces of lard, and 1 pound of olive-oil [Dubl. Ph., 1830]. Similar preparations of somewhat different strength were official at one time in many formularies. [B, 97.]

ACIDUM NITROSUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni(ne)-tro'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). Fr., *acide azoteux* ou *nitreux.* Ger., *salpetrige Säure.* It., *acido nitroso.* Sp., *ácido nitroso.* 1. Nitrous acid. 2. Impure nitric acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon potassium nitrate. [Ed. Ph., 1826.]—**A. n. album.** Fr., *acide azoteux blanc.* Nitric acid.—**A. n. alcoholisatum.** The same as *A. nitricum alcoholisatum.*—**A. n. degazatum, A. n. dephlogisticatum.** Fr., *acide azoteux déphlogistiqué.* Dephlogisticated (oxygenated) nitrous acid ; nitric acid. [B.]—**A. n. dilutum.** See *Dilute* NITRIC ACID.—**A. n. fumans, A. n. phlogisticatum.** See *Fuming* NITRIC ACID.—**A. n. tenue.** See *Dilute* NITRIC ACID.—**Unguentum acidi nitrosi** [Ed. Ph., 1826]. See *Unguentum* ACIDI NITRICI.

ACIDUM OSMICUM (Lat.), n. n. O^{2}z(o^{2}s)'mi^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Osmic acid ; osmium tetroxide. [B.]—**Liquor acidi osmici.** Fr., *soluté d'acide osmique.* Ger., *Osmiumsäurelösung.* It., *soluzione di acido osmico.* Sp., *solucion de ácido ósmico.* A one-per-cent. aqueous solution of osmium tetroxide employed as a reagent in microscopy, and also occasionally employed in medicine. [B, 94.]

ACIDUM PHENYLICUM [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2}n-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'i^2-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). Carbolic acid. [B, 95.]—**A. p. crudum.** See A. CARBOLICUM *crudum.*—**A. p. depuratum** [Swed. Ph.]. Purified carbolic acid. [B, 95.]—**Solutio acidi phenylici.** See AQUA *carbolisata.*

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM (Lat.), n. n. Fo^{2}s-fo^{2}r'i^2-ku^{3}m-(ku^{4}m). Phosphoric acid.—**A. p. concentratum** [Br. Ph.]. Concentrated phosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.—**A. p. dilu-**

tum. See *Dilute* PHOSPHORIC ACID.—**A. p. ex ossibus.** Phosphoric acid obtained from bones. [B, 99.]—**A. p. fusum, A. p. glaciale** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Glacial* PHOSPHORIC ACID.—**A. p. liquidum, A. p. officinale.** The *acide phosphorique officinal* of the French Codex. [B, 92.] See PHOSPHORIC ACID.—**A. p. siccum.** 1. Phosphorus pentoxide obtained by heating phosphorus in oxygen. [A, 316.] 2. Glacial phosphoric acid. [Ger. Ph., 1st ed. (B, 95, 102).]—**Solutio acidi phosphorici.** Dilute phosphoric acid. [B, 101.]

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM [U.S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Sa[2]l(sa[3]l)-i[2]-si[2]l(ku[6]l)'i[2]-ku[3]m(ku[4]m). Salicylic acid. [B, 95.]—**Unguentum acidi salicylici** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'acide salicylique.* Ger., *Salicylsäuresalbe.* It., *pomata di acido salicilico.* Sp., *pomada de ácido salicílico.* Ointment of salicylic acid ; made by melting together 18 parts of soft paraffin and 9 parts of hard paraffin and adding 1 part of salicylic acid. [B.]

ACIDUM SULFURICUM [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Su[3]l(sul)-fu[2](fu)'ri[2]-ku[3]m(ku[4]m). Sulphuric acid.—**A. s. alcoolisatum** [Fr. Cod.]. See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida.*—**A. s. anglicanum.** English sulphuric acid ; in the Aust. Ph. and Hung. Ph., commercial sulphuric acid. [B, 95.]—**A. s. anglicum.** See *English* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. concentratum.** Concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 49.]—**A. s. concentratum purum.** See SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. crudum.** See *Commercial* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. dilutum, A. s. dilutum purum.** See *Dilute* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. fumans.** See *Fuming* SULPHURIC ACID and *Nordhausen* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. nordhusianum.** Nordhausen sulphuric acid. [B, 96.]—**A. s. purum.** Pure sulphuric acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. purum dilutum.** See *Dilute* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. rectificatum.** Pure sulphuric acid. [B.] See SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. spirituosum.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida.*—**Potus cum acido sulfurico** [Fr. Cod.]. See LIMONADE *sulfurique.*

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Dan. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Su[3]l(sul)-fu[2](fu)'ri[2]-ku[3]m(ku[4]m). Sulphuric acid.—**A. s. alcoholisatum, A. s. alcoolisatum.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida.*—**A. s. aquosum.** Fr., *acide sulfurique aqueux.* Ger., *wässerige Schwefelsäure.* It., *acido solforico acquoso.* Sp., *ácido sulfúrico acuoso.* Dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 97.]—**A. s. aromaticum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture aromatique sulfurique* [Fr. Cod., 1837], *acide sulfurique aromatisé.* Ger., *aromatische Schwefelsäure, saure aromatische Tinctur.* It., *acido solforico aromatico.* Sp., *ácido sulfúrico aromático.* Syn. : *tinctura aromatica acida, elixir vitrioli Mynsichti, Mynsicht's elixir of vitriol.* Aromatic sulphuric acid. A preparation made up of 200 parts of sulphuric acid, 45 parts of tincture of ginger, 1 part of oil of cinnamon, and enough water to make 1,000 parts [U. S. Ph.] ; or of 3 parts by volume (140 parts by weight) of sulphuric acid, 36 parts by volume (770 parts by weight) of rectified spirit, and 2 parts each by volume (45 parts by weight) of spirit of cinnamon and essence of ginger [Br. Ph.]. [B.]—**A. s. concentratum** [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *acide sulfurique concentré.* Ger., *concentrirte Schwefelsäure.* It., *acido solforico concentrato.* Sp., *ácido sulfúrico concentrado.* Concentrated sulphuric acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. concentratum crudum** [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *acide sulfurique concentré cru.* Ger. *concentrirte rohe Schwefelsäure.* It., *acido solforico concentrato crudo.* Sp., *ácido sulfúrico concentrado comercial.* Commercial sulphuric acid containing 92 to 93 per cent. of the pure acid. [B, 95.]—**A. s. condensatum.** See *A. s. concentratum.*—**A. s. crudum.** See *Commercial* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. destillatum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *acide sulfurique distillé.* Ger., *destillirte Schwefelsäure.* It., *acido solforico distillato.* Sp., *ácido sulfúrico destilado.* Sulphuric acid purified by distillation. [B, 95.]—**A. s. dilutum.** See *Dilute* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. fumans.** See *Fuming* SULPHURIC ACID and *Nordhausen* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. germanicum.** German (Nordhausen) sulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. s. purum** [Fenn. Ph.], **A. s. rectificatum** [Greek Ph.]. Fr., *acide sulfurique pur* ou *rectifié.* Ger., *gereinigte Schwefelsäure.* It., *acido solforico puro* o *rettificato.* Sp., *ácido sulfúrico rectificado.* Concentrated and purified sulphuric acid. [B.] See SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. tenue.** See *Dilute* SULPHURIC ACID.—**A. s. venale.** See *Commercial* SULPHURIC ACID.—**Syrupus acidi sulphurici.** Fr., *sirop d'acide sulfurique.* Ger., *Schwefelsäuresyrup.* It., *siroppo di acido solforico.* Sp., *jarabe de ácido sulfúrico.* Syn. : *potus acidus, linctus acidus, syrupus vitriolatus,* seu *mineralis.* A preparation made by mixing sulphuric acid with simple syrup or a medicated syrup. The proportion of the constituents varies greatly in the different formularies ; that now official in the Belg. Ph. contains 9 per cent. of the dilute acid, corresponding to about 1·5 per cent. of the strong acid. [B, 10, 97.]—**Tinctura acidi sulphurici.** Fr., *teinture* ou *alcoolé d'acide sulfurique.* Ger., *Schwefelsäuretinctur.* It., *tintura di acido solforico.* Sp., *tintura de ácido sulfúrico.* See *A. s. aromaticum.*

ACIDUM TANNICUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ta[2]n(ta[3]n)'ni[2]-ku[3]m(ku[4]m). 1. Tannic acid. 2. In the Ger. Ph., also a 5-per-cent. aqueous solution of tannic acid used as a test. [B.]—**Cereoli cum acido tannico** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bougies au tannin.* It., *candelette di acido tannico.* Sp., *candelillas de ácido tánico.* Bougies, 10 centimetres in length, each containing 5 centigrammes (¾ grain) of tannic acid, 31 centigrammes of syrup, and 75 centigrammes of gum arabic. [B, 95.]—**Glycerinum acidi tannici** [Br. Ph.], **Glyceritum acidi tannici** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *glycéré de tannin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Tanninglycerol.* It., *glicerite* o *glicerina di acido tannico.* Sp., *glicerolado de ácido tánico.* Syn. : *glyceritum cum tannino* [Fr. Cod.]. Glycerin or glycerite of tannic acid. A preparation made up of 1 part by weight of tannic acid dissolved in 4 parts by volume of glycerin [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870], or in 5 parts by weight of glycerite of starch (*glycéré d'amidon*) [Fr. Cod.]. [B.]—**Suppositoria acidi tannici** [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *suppositoires de tannin.* Ger., *Tanninstuhlzäpfchen.* It., *suppositori di acido tannico* o *di tannino.* Sp., *supositorios de ácido tánico.* Suppositories of tannic acid. Suppositories containing each 5 grains of tannic acid and 25 grains of cacao butter [U. S. Ph., 1870], or 3 grains of tannic acid with 3⅜ grains of benzoated lard, ⅝ grain of white wax, and 7¼ grains of cacao butter [Br. Ph. (B)].—**Suppositoria acidi tannici cum sapone** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *suppositoires de tannin avec sapon.* Ger., *geseifte Tanninstuhlzäpfchen.* It., *suppositori di acido tannico con sapone.* Suppositories of tannic acid with soap. Suppositories containing each 3 grains of tannic acid, 4½ grains of glycerin of starch [Br. Ph.], 8¼ grains of soap, and enough starch to make a paste of suitable consistence. [B.]—**Trochisci acidi tannici** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de tannin.* It., *tavolette di acido tannico.* Sp., *tabletas de ácido tánico.* Troches of tannic acid ; troches containing each 1 grain of tannic acid, 10 grains of sugar, and ¼ grain of tragacanth made into a mass with orange-flower water [U. S. Ph.], or containing ½ grain of tannic acid and 15 grains of sugar, made into a mass with gum arabic, mucilage of gum arabic, tincture of tolu and water [Br. Ph.]. [B.]—**Unguentum acidi tannici** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de tannin.* Ger., *Gerbsäuresalbe.* It., *pomato* o *unguento di acido tannico.* Sp., *pomada de ácido tánico.* Ointment of tannic acid ; a mixture of 1 part of tannic acid and 9 parts of benzoinated lard. [B.]

ACIDUM TARTARICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ta[3]r-ta[2]r(ta[3]r)'i[2]-ku[3]m(ku[4]m). 1. The Latin equivalent for ordinary tartaric (dextrotartaric) acid in all the Pharmacopœias except the French Codex. 2. In the Ger. Ph., also a 20 per cent. aqueous solution of tartaric acid used as a test solution. [B.]—**A. t. venale** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *acide tartrique du commerce.* Ger., *käufliche Weinsäure.* It., *acido tartarico del commercio.* Sp., *ácido tartárico del comercio.* Commercial tartaric acid containing various impurities, which, however, should include no free sulphuric acid and but a minimum amount of calcium tartrate. [B, 95.]—**Pulvis ex acido tartarico.** Fr., *poudre d'acide tartrique avec sucre.* It., *polvere di acido tartarico con zucchero.* A preparation formerly official in several Pharmacopœias, consisting of powdered tartaric acid mixed with sugar in varying proportions. [B, 97.] A preparation now official in the Belg. Ph. contains 6 parts of tartaric acid, 3 parts of sugar, and 1 part of oil of citron. [B, 10.]—**Syrupus acidi tartarici, Syrupus de acido tartarico** [Fr. Cod., 1818]. Fr., *sirop d'acide tartrique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Weinsäuresyrup.* It., *siroppo di acido tartarico.* Sp., *jarabe de ácido tartárico* o *tártrico.* Syrup of tartaric acid ; a syrup made up with 10 parts each of tartaric acid and distilled water and 980 parts of syrup [Fr. Cod.], or 20 parts of tartaric acid, 40 parts of water, 969 parts of syrup, and 1 part of oil of citron [Belg. Ph. (B)].

ACIDUM TARTRICUM [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. n. Ta[3]r'tri[2]-ku[3]m(ku[4]m). Tartaric acid.—**Potus cum acido tartrico** [Fr. Cod.]. See LIMONADE *tartrique.*—**Syrupus cum acido tartrico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* ACIDI TARTARICI.

ACIDURGIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]s(a[3]k)-i[2]d-u[6]r(ur)'ji[2](gi[2])-a[3]. From ἀκίς, a point, and ἔργον, work. Fr., *acidurgie.* Ger., *Akidurgie.* It., *achidurgia.* An old term for operative surgery. [A, 322.]

ACIDUS (Lat.), adj. A[2]s(a[3]k)'i[2]d-u[3]s(u[4]s). Acid.

ACIDYL, n. A[2]s'i[2]d-i[2]l. For deriv., see ACID and *-yl.** Fr., *acidyle.* Ger., *Acidyl.* The radicle of an organic acid (applied more particularly to the series of trivalent hydrocarbons having the general formula C_nH_{2n-1}). [B.]

ACIDYLNITRILE, n. A[2]s''i[2]d-i[2]l-ni'tri[2]l. Fr., *acidylnitrile.* Ger., *Acidylnitril.* A compound of the trivalent residue of an organic acid united with nitrogen. The term is usually applied to derivatives of this sort formed from the acids of the fatty series, such as formic acid, acetic acid, etc. They have the constitution $C_nH_{2n+1}.C{\equiv}N$, and are called also *alkyl cyanides,* because they may be regarded as compounds of cyanogen with the members of the univalent series of hydrocarbons (alkyls). [B, 4.]

ACIER (Fr.), n. A[3]-se-a. 1. Steel. 2. A crest, etc. See ACIES.—**Baume d'a.** Syn. : *baume d'aiguilles.* A liniment made by dissolving 8 parts of steel filings in 32 of nitric acid, with the aid of heat, and adding 32 parts, each, of alcohol and olive-oil ; occasionally used for pains in the joints. [A, 321.]—**Limaille d'a.** Steel filings. [A, 301.]

ACIES (Lat.), n. f. A(a[3])'si[2](ki[2])-ez(e[2]s). Gen., *aciēi.* Fr., *acier, crête, angle saillant ; arête* (5th def.). Ger., *Grat, Grath ; Gräthe* (5th def.). 1. A ridge or edge formed by the intersection of two planes (said in botany of the edges of certain stems, and in anatomy of prominent edges of bones). [B.] 2. A little eminence formed by the tænia semicircularis at the side of the foramen of Monro, about a line distant from it. [A, 314.] 3. Keenness of vision. [A, 312.] 4. The pupil of the eye. [A, 312.] 5. A collective term for the phalanges of the fingers, from their arrangement like that of a line of spears. [A, 316.] 6. The arrest. or rat-tail, often formed on the inner side of the limbs in horses ; being a horny, wart-like, or scaly excrescence. [A, 300.]—**A. digitorum manus.** See *A.* (5th def.).—**A. diurna.** See HEMERALOPIA.—**A. vespertina.** See NYCTALOPIA.

ACIESIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2](a[3])-si(ke)-e(a)'si[2]s. See ACYESIS.

ACIFORM, adj. A[2]s'i[2]-fo[2]rm. From *acus,* a needle, and *forma,* form. Fr., *aciforme.* Ger., *nadelförmig.* In botany, needle-shaped. [A, 306.]

ACIN, n. A[2]s'i[2]n. For deriv., see ACINUS, for which this word is an obsolete English equivalent in the botanical sense. [B, 39.]

ACINACEOUS, adj. A[2]s-i[2]n-a'she-u[3]s. From *acinus* (*q. v.*). Ger., *kernig.* Full of kernels. [A, 258.]

ACINACIFOLIOUS, adj. A[2]s-i[2]n-a[2]s-i[2]-fo'li[2]-u[3]s. For deriv., see ACINACIFORM. Fr., *acinacifolié.* Ger., *schwertblättrig.* Sp., *acinacifoliado.* Having scimitar-shaped leaves. [A, 306.]

ACINACIFORM, adj. A[2]s-i[2]n-a[2]s'i[2]-fo[2]rm. Lat., *acinaci-*

formis (from *acinaces* [Gr., ἀκινάκης], a scimitar, and *forma*, form). Fr., *acinaciforme.* Ger., *säbelförmig.* Sp., *acinaciforme.* Scimitar-shaped (said of a compressed, fleshy leaf having one edge convex and the other straighter and thicker, also of the fruit of certain leguminous plants). [A, 323, 345 ; B.]

ACINAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^3-si^{2}n-a^{2}r. 1. Acinous. 2. Acinarious.

ACINAL, adj. A^{2}s'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. Lat., *acinalis.* Fr., *acinal.* Ger., *beerenartig.* Acinous. Cf. TUNICA *acinalis.*

ACINÄR (Ger.), adj. A^3-tsen-ar'. 1. Acinous. [J.] 2. Acinarious.

ACINARIOUS, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}n-a'ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *acinarius* (a botanical species-name ; see FICUS *acinarius*). Fr., *acinaire.* Ger., *acinär.* Sp., *acinario.* Having grape-like ampullæ on the shoots or branches. [Varron (A, 334).]

ACINE (Fr.), n. A^3-sen (as an English word, a^{2}s'i^{2}n). An acinus ; in English (obs.), an acinus in the botanical sense. [B, 39.]

ACINESES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *acinesis = acinesia* (*q. v.*). A^{2}s-(a^{3}k)-i^{2}n-e(a)'sez(se^{2}s). Neuroses characterized by acinesia. [A, 316.]

ACINESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}n-e(a)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀκινησία (from α priv., and κινεῖν, to move). Fr., *acinésie.* Ger., *Akinesie.* It., Sp., *acinesia.* Syn.: *acinesis, motus privatio.* 1. Absence of motion ; rest. [K, 4.] 2. Loss of the power of motion in a part or in the whole body, whether from paralysis, paresis, syncope, or other cause. [A, 323.] 3. The parasystole ; the stage of rest intervening between the systole and the diastole of the heart. [Galen (A, 322).]

ACINESIATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}n-e(a)''-zhi^2(si^2)-a^2(a^3)-tro'fi^2-a^3. Fr., *acinésiatrophie.* See ACINETATROPHIA.

ACINESIC, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}n-e'zi^{2}k. See ACINETIC.

ACINESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}n-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *acinesios.* Gr., ἀκίνησις. Acinesia. See also ACINESES.

ACINETA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *acinetus* (Gr., ἀκίνητος), motionless. A^{2}s(a^{3}k-i^{2}n-e(a)'ta^3. 1. Epiphytal *Orchids.* [A, 252.] 2. A Central American genus of subterrestrial bulbs established by Lindley. [A, 248.]

ACINETÆ (Lat.), n. f., pl. of adj. *acinetus.* A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}n-e(a)'te-(ta^3-e^2). Fr., *acinètes.* An old term for a section of the *Suctoria.* [B.]

ACINETARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}n-e^{2}t-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. For deriv., see ACINETA. Syn.: *Tentaculifera.* A class of corticate *Protozoa*, distinguished by the absence of vibratile processes in the adult animal and by the presence of adhesive or suctorial tentacles. They are non-locomotive in the adult state. The class comprises the orders *Suctoria* and *Non-suctoria.* [E. R. Lankester (B, 77).]

ACINETARIAN, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}n-e^{2}t-a'ri^2-a^{2}n. An individual of the class *Acinetaria.* [E. R. Lankester (B, 77).]

ACINETATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}n-e^{2}t''a^2(a^3)-tro'-fi^2-a^3. From ἀκίνητος, motionless, and ἀτροφία, atrophy. Fr., *acinétatrophie.* Syn.: *acinesiatrophia* [Hutin], *marcor e motu deficiente.* Atrophy of a part from disuse (lack of motion). [Hutin (A, 314).]

ACINETIC, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *acineticus.* Fr., *acinétique.* 1. Affected with acinesia. [A, 322.] 2. Having the property of abolishing or lessening the power of muscular movement (said of drugs and poisons). [A, 321.]

ACINETIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}n-e^{2}t'.i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See ACINETÆ.

ACINETIFORM, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^2-fo^{2}rm. In zoology, non-locomotive (said of the embryo *Infusoria*, from their resembling the *Acinetaria*). [A, 349.]

ACINETINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}n-e^{2}t-i(e)'na^3. See ACINETARIA.

ACINIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-i^{2}n-i^2-a. The hawthorn. [A, 321.] See CRATÆGUS *oxyacantha.*

ACINIFORM, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Gr., ῥαγώδης. Lat., *aciniformis.* Fr., *aciniforme.* Ger., *traubenförmig, beerenförmig.* Sp., *aciniforme.* 1. Clustered like grapes. [A, 258.] 2. Resembling a grape (applied by Ingrassias to the chorioid coat of the eye, and by others to the layer of pigment on the posterior surface of the iris). [A, 255.]

ACINODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)''i^{2}n-o-de^{2}n'dro^{2}n. From ἄκινος (see ACINUS), and δένδρον, a tree. An old genus-name for (as supposed by De Candolle) the *Sagræa guadalupensis.* [A, 252.]

ACINODENDROUS, adj. A^{2}s''i^{2}n-o-de^{2}n'dru^{3}s. Lat., *acinodendrus.* Fr., *acinodendre.* Sp., *acinodendro.* Having the fruit arranged like grapes. [A, 306.]

ACINOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)'i^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., ἄκινος. 1. A plant, supposed to be a species of thyme, used by the ancients for menorrhagia and diarrhœa, also, applied locally, for ulcers and erysipelas. [Dioscorides (A. 344).] 2. A genus of latiate plants. [A, 334.] 3. An acinus (*q. v.*).

ACINÖS (Ger.), adj. A^3-tsen-u^{4}s'. Acinous.

ACINOSE, adj. A^{2}s'i^{2}n-os. See ACINOUS.

ACINOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}n-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Like grapes ; acinous.—**Acinosa tunica.** See TUNICA *acinosa.*

ACINO-TUBULAR, adj. A^{2}s''i^{2}n-o-tu^2'bu^2-la^{3}r. From *acinus* (*q. v.*), and *tubulus*, a tube. A term used to designate glands in which the secreting cavity is intermediate in form between a sac and a tube. [J, 30.]

ACINOUS, adj. A^{2}s'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *acineux.* Ger., *acinär.* It., Sp., *acinoso.* Syn.: *acinal, acinose, aciniform.* 1. Pertaining to an acinus. [J.] 2. Having acini. See *A.* GLAND. 3. Rounded and transparent like grapes. [A, 334.] 4. In pathology, resembling a racemose gland. [A, 316.] See *A.* ADENOMA.



ACINULA CLAVUS. [A, 248.]

ACINULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s-(a^{3}k)-i^{2}n'u^2(u)-la^3. 1. A genus of globular, sessile *Fungi* indigenous to Russia. [A, 348.] 2. The sclerotium stage of an ascomycetous fungus, very similar to *Sclerotium* or *Periola*, but distinguished by the diffluent coat. [A, 248 ; B.]—**A. clavus.** Ergot. [A, 248.]

ACINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)'i^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ACINUS.

ACINUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἄκινος. Fr., *acine.* Ger., *Beerchen, Läppchen.* It., *acino.* Sp., *ácino.* Syn.: *alveolus, insula, follicle, gland-granule, gland-vesicle.* 1. Literally, a berry, especially the grape ; also the stone of the grape. [A, 312.] 2. Formerly, a berry consisting of an aggregation of fleshy fruits ; now restricted to the separate fruits of which such a berry is composed. [B, 19, 39.] 3. The seed of a baccate fruit. [Gray (B, 39).] 4. See ACINOS. 5. The smallest lobule of an acinous, or racemose, gland [J, 30] or of the liver [J, 42]. 6. One of the smallest lobules, or lobulettes, of the lung. [Waters, 1860 (J, 42, 43).] 7. The cavity, or saccular recess, in the finest lobule of a racemose gland. [J, 30.] 8. That part of the excretory duct of a racemose gland into which the cavities of several alveoli open. [J, 33.] 9. One of the closed vesicles of a gland having no excretory duct, such as the thyroid. [J, 33.] 10. A cell of the liver containing glycogen. [J, 33.] Cf. ALVEOLUS.—**Acini biliosi.** The granular elements of the liver. [A, 341.]—**Acini glandulosi.** The acini of a gland.—**Acini interiores renales.** The Malpighian corpuscles of the kidney. [J.]—**Acini lienis.** See *Splenic* CORPUSCLES.—**Acini malpighiani, acini of Malpighi, acini renales.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES.—**Drüsen'a.** (Ger.). A glandular a. [B.]

ACIOA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^2-o'a^3. A genus of chrysobalaneous nut-bearing trees, indigenous to Guiana, established by Aublet. [A, 305.]—**A. amara.** A species of which the nut has a bitter kernel. [A, 305.]—**A. dulcis.** A species that bears a sweet, edible nut like the almond. [A, 305.]

ACIPENSER (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)-si^2(ki^2)-pe^{2}n'su^{5}r(se^{2}r). Gr., ἀκκιπησίος, the sturgeon. Sp., *acipénser.* A genus of fishes, including the sturgeons. [B.]—**A. beluga.** A synonym of *A. huso*, from the Russian name *beluga* given to the fish. [B, 5.]—**A. Güldenstädtii** [Brand and Ratzeburg]. The osseter ; a species having the same habitat as *A. huso*, and, like it, furnishing isinglass. Its roes are made into caviare. [B. 33.]—**A. huso** [Linnæus]. Fr., *grand esturgeon.* Ger., *Hausen.* The *beluga*, or Russian sturgeon, a large fish found in the inland waters of Russia. Its swimming-bladder constitutes isinglass, the *ichthyocolla* of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**A. ruthenus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *sterlet.* The sterlet, another Russian species, also furnishing isinglass. [B, 5, 33.]—**A. stellatus** [Pallas]. The sewruga, or starred sturgeon, another Russian species furnishing isinglass. [B, 5, 33.]—**A. sturio.** Fr., *esturgeon comnum.* Ger., *Stör.* The common sturgeon of Russia, also furnishing isinglass. [B, 5.]

ACIPHORÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-se-fo-ra. Having the body ending in a needle (said of insects). [A, 306.]

ACIPHYLLOUS, adj. A^{2}s-i^2-fi^{2}l'lu^{3}s. Lat., *aciphyllus* (from ἀκίς, a point, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *aciphylle.* Ger., *nadelblättrig.* Sp., *acífilo.* Pointed-leaved (said of plants having linear, acuminate leaves). [A, 306.]

ACI REALE (It.), n. A^3'che-ra-a^3'la. A health resort in the Sicilian province of Catania, noted for its equable temperature and the dryness of its soil. There are also mineral waters, of a temperature of 66° Fahr., which are used internally, in the form of baths, and by inhalation, in cases of chronic rheumatism, gout, the remains of old exudates, scrofula, obesity, inveterate nervous affections, chronic metallic poisoning, and syphilis ; 1,000 parts of the water contain :

Free gases	Hydrogen sulphide	0·015
	Carbonic anhydride	0·184
	Methane	0·007
	Nitrogen	0·026
Sodium chloride		2·684
Magnesium chloride		0·009
Lithium chloride		0·009
Sodium iodide		0·014
Calcium carbonate		0·169
Magnesium carbonate		0·008
Sodium carbonate		0·006

[A, 319.]

ACIS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)'si^{2}s(ki^{2}s). Gr., ἀκίς. 1. A point ; a splinter. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. A shooting pain. [Aretæus (A, 311).] 3. A bandage. [Galen (A, 311).] 4. A genus of bulbous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, growing in southern Europe and northern Africa. [A, 252.]

ACIURGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^2-u^{5}r(ur)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Fr., *aciurgie.* Ger., *Akiurgie.* See ACIDURGIA.

ACIURGY, n. A^{2}s'i^2-u^{5}r-ji^2. See ACIDURGIA.

ACKAME, n. The New Zealand name of a genus of cunoniaceous plants. [A, 348.]

ACKAWAI NUTMEG, n. The fruit of *Acrodiclidium camara ;* esteemed in Guiana as a remedy for colic, diarrhœa, and dysentery. [A, 316, 252.]

ACKELEI, ACKELEY (Ger.), n's. A^{3}k'e^{2}l-i. See AKELEI.

ACKERAMPFER (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-a^{3}mp-fe^{2}r. Sheep's sorrel. [A, 248.] See RUMEX *acetosella.*

ACKERANDORN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-a^{3}n-do^{2}rn. Horehound. [A, 315.] See MARRUBIUM *vulgare*.

ACKERBACILLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ba^3-tsel-le^2. See SICHELKRAUT.

ACKERBALDRIAN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ba^{3}l-dri^2-a^{3}n. The great wild valerian. [A, 315.] See VALERIANA *officinalis*.

ACKERBAUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ba^3-um. The sessile-fruited oak. [A, 248.] See QUERCUS *robur*.

ACKERBEERE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-bar-e^2. The dewberry. [A, 315.] See RUBUS *cæsius*.

ACKERBOHNE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-bon-e^2. The field-bean (*Vicia faba*). [B.]

ACKERBRAME, ACKERBREME (Ger.), n's. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-bra^{3}m(brem)-e^2. The dewberry. [A, 315.] See RUBUS *cæsius*.

ACKERBRAND (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-bra^{3}nd. The purple cow-wheat (*Melampyrum arvense*). [A, 315.]

ACKERBROMBEERE, ACKERBROME (Ger.), n's. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-brom-bar-e^2, -brom-e^2. The dewberry. [A, 315.] See RUBUS *cæsius*.

ACKERCHAMILLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ch^{2}a^{3}m-i^{2}l-le^2. The field-chamomile. [A, 315.] See ANTHEMIS *arvensis*.

ACKERDISTEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-di^{2}st-e^{2}l. The common thistle (*Serratula arvensis*). [A, 315.]

ACKERDOPPEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-do^{3}p-pe^{2}n. The acorns of the oriental gall-oak (*Quercus ægilops*). [A, 315.]

ACKEREHRENPREIS (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-a-re^{2}n-pris. The field-speedwell (*Veronica agrestis*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKEREICHEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ich^2-e^{2}l. The American ground-nut. [A, 305.] See ARACHIS *hypogæa*.

ACKERERBSE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-e^{2}rb-ze^2. The wild pea (*Pisum arvense*). [A, 315.]

ACKERERDE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-e^{2}rd-e^2. See HUMUS.

ACKERFADENKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-fa^3-de^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The common cotton-rose, or cudweed (*Filago germanica*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERFLEISCHBLUME (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-flish-blum-e^2. The purple cow-wheat (*Melampyrum arvense*). [A, 315.]

ACKERFRAUENMANTEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-fra^3-u-e^{2}n-ma^{3}n-te^{2}l. The common lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*). [A, 315.]

ACKERFUCHSSCHWANZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-fuch^{2}s-shwa^{3}nts. Field fox-tail grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*). [A, 315.]

ACKERGÄNSEDISTEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ge^{2}n-ze^2-di^{2}s-te^{2}l. The corn sow-thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*). [A, 315.]

ACKERGAUCHHEIL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ga^3-uch^2-hil. The common pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERGRAS (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-gra^{3}s. Mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium arvense*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERGRINDKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-gri^{2}nd-kra^3-ut. The field scabious (*Scabiosa arvensis*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERGÜNSEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-gu^{6}n-se^{2}l. The ground pine (*Ajuga chamæpitys*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERGYPSKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-gu^{6}ps-kra^3-ut. A German species of soapwort (*Saponaria vaccaria*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERHAHNENFUSS (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ha^{3}n-e^{2}n-fus. The corn crow-foot (*Ranunculus arvensis*). [A, 315.]

ACKERHAUHECHEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ha^3-u-he^{2}ch^2-e^{2}l. The common rest-harrow (*Ononis spinosa*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERHEDERICH (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-he^{2}d-e^{2}r-i^{2}ch^2. The hedge-mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERHIRTENTASCHE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-her-te^{2}n-ta^{3}sh-e^2. The penny-cress (*Thlaspi arvense*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERHOLDER, ACKERHOLLUNDER (Ger.), n's. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ho^{3}ld-e^{2}r, -ho^{3}l-lund-e^{2}r. The dwarf-elder (*Sambucus ebulus*). [A, 315.]

ACKERHORNKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ho^{2}rn-kra^3-ut. Mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium arvense*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERHYACINTHE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-hu^6-a^3-tsi^{2}nt-e^2. The purple grape-hyacinth (*Muscari comosum*). [A, 248.]

ACKERKAMILLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ka^{3}m-i^{2}l-le^2. The field-chamomile (*Anthemis arvensis*). [B.]

ACKERKANDELWISCH, ACKERKANNENKRAUT (Ger.), n's. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ka^{3}n-de^{2}l-vi^{2}sh, -ka^{3}n-ne^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The corn horse-tail (*Equisetum arvense*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERKLAPPER (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-kla^{3}p-pe^{2}r. The common cock's-comb (*Celosia cristata*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERKLEE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-kla. 1. Sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*). [B.] 2. Hare's-foot trefoil (*Trifolium arvense*). [A, 315.]

ACKERKLETTE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-kle^{2}t-te^2. The burdock (*Lappa officinalis*). [A, 247, 315.]

ACKERKLETTENKERBEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-kle^{2}t-te^{2}n-ke^{2}rb-e^{2}l. Small corn-parsley (*Caucalis arvensis*). [A, 315.]

ACKERKNOBLAUCH (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-kno^{2}b-la^3-uch^2. Wild (or crow-) garlic (*Allium vineale*). [A, 315.]

ACKERKNÖTERICH (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-knu^{6}t-e^{2}r-i^{2}ch^2. Corn-spurrey. yarr (*Spergula arvensis*). [A, 315.]

ACKERKOHL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-kol. 1. The wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). 2. The common nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*). 3. The wild mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*). [A, 315.]

ACKERKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-kra^3-ut. 1. Common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*). [A, 305.] 2. Common rest-harrow (*Ononis spinosa*). [A, 305.] 3. Brook-lime (*Veronica Beccabunga*). [A, 315.]

ACKERKRONE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-kron-e^2. The genus *Agrostemma*. [B.]

ACKERKUHWEIZEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ku-vits-e^{2}n. The purple cow-wheat (*Melampyrum arvense*). [A, 305, 315.]

ACKERKÜMMEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ku^{6}m-me^{2}l. The genus *Agrostemma*.—**Schwarzer A.** The corn-cockle (*Agrostemma githago*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERLATTICH, ACKERLATTIG (Ger.), n's. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-la^{3}t-ti^{2}ch^2, -ti^{2}g. 1. The common corn-salad or lamb's lettuce (*Valerianella olitoria* [Wildenow], *Valeriana locusta* [Linnæus]). [A, 248, 315.] 2. The common colt's-foot (*Tussilago Farfara*). [A, 315.] 3. Prickly lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*). [A, 315.]

ACKERLEINKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-lin-kra^3-ut. Yellow toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERLEY (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-li. Common columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERLICHTRÖSCHEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-li^{2}ch^{2}t-ru^{6}s-ch^2-e^{2}n. The white-flowered lychnis (*Lychnis vespertina*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERMAGENWURZEL, ACKERMANN (Ger.), n's. A^{3}k'-e^{2}r-ma^{3}g-e^{2}n-vurts-e^{2}l, -ma^{3}n. The sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERMANNKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ma^{3}n-kra^3-ut. The common bugloss (*Anchusa officinalis*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERMAUSEOHR (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ma^3-uz-e^2-or. Marsh scorpion-grass, mouse-ear (*Myosotis scorpioides*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERMELISSE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-me^{2}l-i^{2}s-se^2. Common balm (*Melissa officinalis*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERMENNIG (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-me^{2}n-ni^{2}g. Common agrimony (*Agrimonia eupatorium*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERMINZE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-mi^{2}nts-e^2. 1. Corn-mint (*Mentha arvensis*). 2. Common balm (*Melissa officinalis*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERMOHN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-mon. Corn-poppy, the common red poppy (*Papaver rhœas*). [A, 315.]

ACKERMÜNZE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-mu^{6}nts-e^2. Corn-mint, mountain calamint (*Mentha arvensis*). [A, 315.]

ACKERNÄGELEIN, ACKERNELKENGRAS (Ger.), n's. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ne^{2}g-e^{2}l-in, -ne^{2}l-ke^{2}n-gra^{3}s. Umbelliferous mouse-ear, jagged chickweed (*Holosteum umbellatum*). [A, 315.]

ACKERNESSEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ne^{2}s-se^{2}l. 1. The red hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis Ladanum*). 2. The white or the purple archangel (*Lamium purpureum*, *L. album*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERNIGELLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ne-ge^{2}l-le^2. The field fennel-flower (*Nigella arvensis*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERNUSS (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-nus. A Dutch variety of ground-nut, the tuberous *Lathyrus* (*Lathyrus tuberosus*). [A, 248, 315; B.]

ACKEROHMKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-om-kra^3-ut. Common lady's mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERPFERDESCHWANZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-pfe^{2}rd-e^2-shwa^{3}nts. The corn horse-tail (*Equisetum arvense*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERPFRIEMEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-pfre-me^{2}n. Dyer's-weed (*Reseda luteola*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERPLATTERBSE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-pla^{3}t-e^{2}rb-ze^2. The yellow vetchling (*Lathyrus aphaca*). [A, 315.]

ACKERRADE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ra^{3}d-e^2. The corn-cockle (*Agrostemma githago*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERRANUNKEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ra^{3}n-un^2-ke^{2}l. The corn crow-foot (*Ranunculus arvensis*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERRAUCH, ACKERRAUTE (Ger.), n's. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ra^3-uch^2, -ra^3-u-te^2. Common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERRETTICH, ACKERRETTIG (Ger.), n's. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-re^{2}t-ti^{2}ch^2, -ti^{2}g. The wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). [A, 315.]

ACKERRIEDGRAS (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-red-gra^{3}s. The turfy hair-grass (*Aira cæspitosa*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERRINGELBLUME (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ri^{2}ng-e^{2}l-blum-e^2. The common marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). [A, 305, 315.]

ACKERRITTERSPORN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ri^{2}t-te^{2}r-sporn. The common larkspur (*Delphinium consolida*). [A, 305.]

ACKERRODEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ro-de^{2}l. The cock's-comb yellow-rattle (*Rhinanthus crista galli*). [A, 315.]

ACKERRÖSCHEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ru^{6}s-ch^{2}e^{2}n. Pheasant's-eye (*Adonis autumnalis*). [A, 315.]

ACKERROSE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ro-ze^2. The field rose, white-dog (*Rosa arvensis*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERRÖSLEIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ru^{6}s-lin. See ACKERRÖSCHEN.

ACKERROSSPOLEIN, ACKERROSTPOLEI (Ger.), n's. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ro^{2}s-po-lin, -ro^{2}st-po-li. 1. The annual hedge-nettle (*Stachys annua*). 2. The corn hedge-nettle (*Stachys arvensis*). [A, 248, 305, 315.]

ACKERROSSSCHWANZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ro^{2}s-shwa^{3}nts. The corn horse-tail (*Equisetum arvense*). [A, 315.]

ACKERRÖTHE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}r-ru^{5}t-e^2. The little field-madder (*Sherardia arvensis*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERSALAT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-za^{3}l-a^{3}t″. Prickly lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERSAUDISTEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-za^3-u-di^{2}st-e^{2}l. The corn sow-thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*). [A, 315.]

ACKERSAUERAMPFER (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-za^3-u-e^{2}r-a^{3}mpf-e^{2}r. Sheep's-sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERSCABIOSE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-ska^{3}b-i^2-o-ze^2. The field scabious (*Scabiosa arvensis*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERSCHACHTELHALM, ACKERSCHACHTELHELM, ACKERSCHACHTHALM (Ger.), n's. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-sha^{3}ch^{2}t-e^{2}l-ha^{3}lm, -sha^{3}ch^{2}t-e^{2}l-he^{2}lm, -sha^{3}ch^{2}t-ha^{3}lm. The corn horse-tail (*Equisetum arvense*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERSCHMELE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-shma-le^2. The turfy hair-grass (*Aira cæspitosa*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERSCHMIELE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-shmel-e^2. Silky bent-grass (*Agrostis spica venti*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERSCHNABELKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-shna^{3}b-e^{2}l-kra^3-ut. The hemlock-leaved heron's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERSCHNALLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-shna^{3}l-le^2. The red poppy (*Papaver rhœas*).

ACKERSCHWARZKÜMMEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-shwa^{3}rts-ku^{6}m-me^{2}l. The field fennel-flower (*Nigella arvensis*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERSCHWERDSIEGWURZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-shward-zeg-vurts. Common corn-flag (*Gladiolus communis*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERSENF (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-ze^{2}nf. Wild mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*). [A, 305, 315.]

ACKERSINAU (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-zi^{2}n-a^3-u. Parsley-piert (*Alchemilla aphanes*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERSISON (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-ze-zon″. The corn honewort (*Sison segetum*). [A, 248, 315.]

ACKERSKABIOSE (Ger.), n. See Ackerscabiose.

ACKERSPARGEL, ACKERSPERGEL (Ger.). n's. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-spa^{3}rg-e^{2}l, -spe^{2}rg-e^{2}l. See Ackerknöterich.

ACKERSPYRE, n. A^{2}k′u^{5}r-spir. See Acrospire.

ACKERSTEINSAMEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-stin-za^{3}m-e^{2}n. The corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERSTERNKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-ste^{2}rn-kra^3-ut. See Ackermelisse.

ACKERSTORCHSCHNABELKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-sto^{2}rch^2-shna^{3}b-e^{2}l-kra^3-ut. See Ackerschnabelkraut.

ACKERSTRAUSSGRAS (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-stra^3-us-gra^{3}s. See Ackerschmiele.

ACKERTÄSCHELKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-te^{2}sh-e^{2}l-kra^3-ut. See Ackerhirtentasche.

ACKERTHYMIAN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-tu^{6}m-i^2-a^{3}n. See Ackermelisse.

ACKERTRESPE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-tre^{2}sp-e^2. The smooth-rye broom-grass (*Bromus secalinus*) [A, 305]; the field broom-grass (*Bromus arvensis*) [A, 315].

ACKERVIOLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-fe-o-le^2. 1. Venus's looking-glass (*Campanula speculum*). 2. The corn violet (*Viola arvensis*). [A, 248, 305, 315.]

ACKERVOGELMILCH (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-fo-ge^{2}l-mi^{2}lch^2. A species of *Ornithogalum* (star of Bethlehem). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERWEIDRICH (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-vid-rich^2. Common *Lythrum* (*Lythrum salicaria*). [A, 305.]

ACKERWICKE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-vi^{2}k-e^2. The common vetch (*Vicia sativa*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERWINDE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-vi^{2}nd-e^2. The small bind-weed (*Convolvulus arvensis*). [A, 248, 305.]

ACKERWINDHALM (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-vi^{2}nd-ha^{3}lm. See Ackerschmiele.

ACKERWURZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-vurts. 1. Yellow-water (*Iris pseudacorus*). 2. The genus *Tormentilla*. 3. The sweet-flag (*Acorus calamus*). [A, 248, 305, 315.]

ACKERZWIEBEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′e^{2}r-tsweb-e^{2}l. See Ackervogelmilch.

ACKLYS (Lat.), n. f. See Achlys.

ACKONK, n. A native name for an East Indian plant, of unknown botany, the juice of which is a hydragogue cathartic. [Waring (A, 316)].

ACKRASBEERE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k′ra^{3}s-ba-re^2. The rough gooseberry (*Ribes grossularia*). [A, 248.]

ACLASTIC, adj. A^{2}k-la^{2}s′ti^{2}k. From α priv., and κλᾶν, to break. Fr., *aclaste*. Sp., *aclasto*. Transmitting rays of light without refracting them. [Leibnitz (A, 337).]

ACLEIDIAN, adj. A^{2}k-li′di^2-a^{2}n. From α priv., and κλείς, the collar-bone. Fr., *acléidien*. Sp., *acleido*. In zoology, destitute of clavicles. [A, 306.]

ACLEITROCARDIE (Fr.), n. A^3-klat-ro-ka^{3}r-de. From α priv., κλεῖθρον, a partition, and καρδία, the heart. Piorry's term for patency of the foramen ovale. [A, 250.]

ACLIDIEN (Fr.), adj. A^3-klę-de-a^{3}n^2. Acleidian.

ACLOWA, n. A leguminous plant of Guinea, used by the natives to cure the itch, the fresh plant being rubbed on the affected parts. [Waring (A, 316).]

ACLYTHROPHYTE, ACLYTROPHYTE (Fr.), n. A^3-kle-tro-fet. From α priv., κλεῖθρον, a bolt or bar, and φυτόν, a plant. Sp., *aclitrófito*. A plant of which the seeds have no apparent envelope. [A, 306.]

ACMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′me(ma^3-e^2). Gr., ἀκμαί, the prime of life. Acne.

ACMÆAMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-me(ma^3-e^2)-a^2(a^3)-mo^{2}r′fa^3. For deriv., see Acmæos and Amorpha. An old term for intertrigo in adults (amorpha adultorum). [A, 322.]

ACMÆOCHLOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-me(ma^3-e^2)-o-klo-ro′si^{2}s. See Acmæos and Chlorosis *adultorum*.

ACMÆOPIMELORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-me(ma^3-e^2)-o-pi^{2}m-e^{2}l-o-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. For deriv., see Acmæos and Pimelorrhœa. Ger., *Fettauslaufen bei Erwachsenen*. An old term for seborrhœa oleosa in adults (pimelorrhœa adultorum). [A, 322.]

ACMÆOPOLYSARCIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-me(ma^3-e^2)-o-po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-sa^{3}r′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. For deriv., see Acmæos and Polysarcia. Ger., *übermässige Befleischung bei Erwachsenen*. An old term for obesity in adults (polysarcia adultorum). [A, 322.]

ACMÆOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-me′(ma^3′e^2)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀκμαῖος, vigorous, in full bloom, mature. Ger., *reif*, *vollwüchsig*, *ausgewachsen*. Syn.: *vigens*, *florentis ætatis*. Full-grown, adult. [A, 322.]

ACMASTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)′ti^2-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., ἀκμαστικός (from ἀκμάζειν, to be in full bloom). Fr., *acmastique*. Ger., *akmastisch*. It., *acmastico*. Sp., *acmástico*. Continuous, following a steady course without an acme (said of fevers). [A, 306.] Cf. Epacmasticus and Paracmasticus.

ACME (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′me(ma). Gr., ἀκμή. Fr., *acmé*. Ger., *Spitze*, *Höhepunkt*, *Gipfel*. It., *acma*. Sp., *acme*, *cima*. Syn.: *crisis*, *fastigium*. 1. The culminating point of a fever. [D, 18.] 2. An acne pimple; according to some authors, a wart. [A, 322.]

ACMELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-me(ma)′li^2-a^3. See Acmella.

ACMELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-me^{2}l′la^3. From ἀκωή, a point (from the pricking taste of the leaves). [A, 248.] Fr., *acmelle*. Ger., *Acmelle*. Sp., *acmelia*, *acmela*. A genus of dicotyledonous plants established by Richard, now considered as a section of the genus *Spilanthes*. [A, 321.] In general the medicinal properties are like those of *Pyrethrum*. [A, 306.]—**A. Linnæi.** An acrid, sialagogue plant of India and S. America, used for scurvy. [A, 316.]—**A. mauritiana** [Richard]. Fr., *abécédaire*. Ger., *Abcdaria*, *A-b-c-Kraut*. Syn.: *Spilanthes a.* [Linnæus] (seu *Linnæi* [Cassini]). The Indian cockweed, abecedaria (or a-b-c-daria); an annual herb employed in India for calculous nephritis; bitter, warm, and highly stimulating in taste. [A, 320.]—**A. repens** [Persoon]. Syn.: *Spilanthes Nuttallii* [Torrey and Gray]. A species found in wet places in the United States from S. Carolina to Florida, having the same medicinal properties as *A. Linnæi*. [B, 34, 46.]



ACMELLA MAURITIANA.
[A, 248.]

ACMO, n. An old term for red coral, formerly used in medicine. [A, 337.]

ACMON (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′mo^{2}n. Gen., *ac′monis*. Gr., ἄκμων, an anvil. See Incus.

ACNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′na^3. See Acne.

ACNE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′ne(na). Gr., ἄκνη, probably a corruption of ἄκμη, the acme, bloom, or prime of life; adolescence (the time of life when a. is most likely to occur): or from ἀκή, a point (because of the acuminate form of the pustules): or from α priv., and κνῆν, to scratch (indicating the absence of pruritus): ἴονθος. Fr., *acné*. Ger., *Acne*, *Finnen*. Syn.: *varus*, *ionthus*; *stonepock*, *whelk*. 1. An inflammation of the sebaceous follicles, or of the tissue around them, characterized by disseminated conical or rounded pustules, papules, or tubercles, occurring most frequently on the face, back, or breast, and usually associated with the formation of comedones (see Comedo). 2. A generic term used by Schönlein [G, 10] for a group of skin diseases, including strôphulus, eczema, and acne. According to S., all the members of this group are characterized by the presence of "a separate pericarpium" (areola). in which an imperfectly developed fruit (*Frucht*), or efflorescence, is formed, such as a partially formed papule, vesicle, or pustule. Cf. Monocarpæ. [G.]—**A. albida.** See Milium.—**A. artificialis.** A. produced artificially, usually by the external or internal use of medicaments, such as tar, bromine, and iodine. [G.]—**A. artificialis e bromio, A. artificialis e pice, A. artificialis ex iodinio.** See *Bromine a.*, *Tar a.*, and *Iodine a.*—**A. atrophica.** Fr., *acné atrophique*. 1. A. followed by atrophic scars. 2. As employed by Cazenave and Bazin, a form of lupus erythematosus occurring usually on the nose or cheeks, and especially marked by the formation of little crusts from which prolongations descend into dilated and atrophic sebaceous follicles. [G, 20, 26.]—**A. bromata.** See *Bromine a.*—**A. cachecticorum.** An eruption occurring in broken-down, cachectic, or scrofulous persons, usually on the trunk or the lower limbs, characterized by flat, dusky-red papules and pustules varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a lentil. [G, 3.]—**A. ciliaris.** Fr., *acné ciliaire*. Ger., *A. der Augenlidränder*. It., *a. ciliare*. Sp., *a. ciliar*. Inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the hair follicles situated close to the edge of the eyelid, causing the appearance of one or more small nodules along the ciliary margin of the lid. [F.]—**A. coagminata.** A. with the efflorescences occurring in clusters. The name has been especially applied to a form of a. due to the internal use of bromine; groups of a. pustules closely aggregated together form red, thickened patches often covered with scabs consist-

ing of dried pus mixed with sebaceous matter, beneath which the surface is dusky-red, often moist, and studded with pustular elevations. [G, 27.]—**A. contagiosa.** Ger., *englische Pocken.* An inoculable pustular disease, probably not really an a., said to be often met with in Germany in horses brought from England, and to differ from horse-pox. [W. Dieckerhoff and P. Grawitz, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cii, 1, 1885, p. 148.]—**A. cornea.** Fr., *acné cornée* (ou *sébacée cornée* [Hardy]). Syn.: *ichthyosis follicularis.* A form characterized by hard conical, grouped or solitary, grayish or blackish, warty outgrowths, consisting of plugs of hardened sebum projecting from the follicles. [Cazenave (A, 328).]—**A. disseminata.** Fr., *dartre pustuleuse.* Sp., *a. diseminata.* A., *a. vulgaris* (in contradistinction to *a. rosacea* and *a. mentagra*). [G, 3.]—**A. ex usu picis.** See *Tar a.*—**A. frontalis.** See *A. varioliformis* (1st def.).—**A. granulosa.** See *A. cachecticorum.*—**A. hordeolans, A. hordeolaris.** Pustular a. with the pustules arranged in linear groups, like grains of barley. [G.]—**A. hypertrophica.** Fr., *acné hypertrophique.* See ROSACEA *hypertrophica.*—**A. indurata.** Fr., *acné indurée.* A. characterized by large rounded papules or tubercles, and attended usually with the formation of small, deep-seated cutaneous abscesses. [G.]—**A. iodata, A. jodata.** See *Iodine a.*—**A. medicamentosa.** A. due to the internal use of certain drugs; *a. toxica, a. artificialis.* [G.]—**A. mentagra.** An obsolete synonym of sycosis. [G.]—**A. miliaris.** 1. Milium (*q. v.*). 2. A pustular form of rosacea. [G, 50.]—**A. molluscoidea, A. molluscum, A. molluscum contagiosum** [G, 20]. See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum.*—**A. picealis.** See *Tar a.*—**A. punctata.** Fr., *acné ponctuée, tannes.* Ger., *Comedonen, Mitesser.* It., *comedoni, tanni.* Syn.: *comedones, puncta mucosa; grubs, black heads, maggot pimples.* A disease of the skin characterized chiefly by the production of comedones, sometimes attended with slight papulation, but without marked evidences of inflammation. [G, 12.] Cf. COMEDO.—**A. punctata albida.** See MILIUM.—**A. pustulosa.** A. attended with the formation of pustules. [G.]—**A. rosacea.** Fr., *acné rosacée, couperose.* Ger., *Kupferfinne.* It., *a. rosacea.* Syn.: *a. rosacea pustulosa, a. miliaris, gutta rosea* [Sauvages]. 1. Rosacea (*q. v.*). [G, 12.] 2. Rosacea attended with the development of pustules or acne efflorescences; rosacea pustulosa. [G.]—**A. rosacea congestiva.** See ROSACEA *erythematosa.*—**A. rosacea hypertrophica.** See ROSACEA *hypertrophica.*—**A. rosacea pustulosa.** See ROSACEA *pustulosa.*—**A. scrophulosorum.** See *A. cachecticorum.*—**A. sebacea.** Fr., *acné sébacée.* See SEBORRHŒA.—**A. sebacea cerea** [G, 37]. See SEBORRHŒA *sicca.*—**A. sebacea cornea.** See *A. cornea.*—**A. sebacea exsiccata.** The xeroderma of E. Wilson and others. [G, 37.]—**A. sebacea molluscum** [G, 20]. See ATHEROMA.—**A. simplex.** Fr., *acné simple, dartre pustuleuse miliaire.* A. characterized by inflammatory lesions of a simple character. [G, 12.]—**A. solaris.** A form of a. described as occurring on the back of the nose, the lower eyelids, and the cheeks, due to exposure to the sun, and characterized by red papules that rarely suppurate. [G.]—**A. strophulosa.** See MILIUM.—**A. syphilitica.** See *Acneform* SYPHILODERM.—**A. tuberata, A. tuberculosa.** See *A. indurata.*—**A. umbilicata.** See *A. varioliformis* (2d def.).—**A. varioliformis.** Fr., *acné varioliforme.* Syn.: *a. frontalis* (1st def.). 1. A peculiar form of a., occurring usually in the form of groups upon the forehead, near the line of the hair, or upon the nape of the neck, consisting of small pustules which dry up and form flat scabs that are followed by small, depressed cicatrices. [G, 3.] 2. Molluscum contagiosum (*q. v.*). [G, 26.]—**A. varus.** An old synonym of a. [G.]—**A. vulgaris.** Fr., *varus disséminé* [Alibert]. Ger., *gewöhnliche Finne, Schönheitsblätterchen.* A term used by E. Wilson to include the a. simplex, a. punctata, and a. indurata of Willan. [G, 62.]—**A. vulgaris indurata.** See *A. indurata.*—**A. vulgaris simplex.** See *A. simplex.*—**A. vulgaris tuberata.** See *A. indurata.*—**Bromine a.** Lat., *a. bromata.* Ger., *Bromacne.* A. due to the internal use of bromine or its compounds. [G.] Cf. *A. coagminata.*—**Iodine a.** Lat., *a. iodata.* Ger., *Jodacne.* A toxic form of a. due to the internal use of iodine or its compounds. [G.]—**Joda'** (Ger.). See *Iodine a.*—**Psydracia a.** Sauvages's term for pustular a. [A, 322.]—**Syphilitic a.** See *Acneform* SYPHILODERM.—**Tar a.** Lat., *a. picealis.* Ger., *Theeracne.* A form of a. produced by the long-continued application of tar or certain of its products to the skin, and characterized by red inflammatory papules, in the centres of which appear little black points (comedones) due to the presence of tar in the orifices of the sebaceous follicles. [G.]

ACNÉ (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-na. Acne.—**A. arthritique.** A form of acne supposed to be connected with the arthritic diathesis; most common in adults, and especially in women at the menopause. [Bazin (A, 328).]—**A. atrophique.** See ACNE *atrophica.*—**A. boutonneuse.** Acne. [G, 26.] Cf. *A. sécretante.*—**A. concrète.** Seborrhœa sicca.—**A. congestive** [G, 26]. See GUTTA *rosacea.*—**A. cornée.** See ACNE *cornea.*—**A. éléphantiasique** [G, 26]. See RHINOPHYMA.—**A. éruptive.** See *A. boutonneuse.*—**A. érythémateuse.** See GUTTA *rosacea.*—**A. fluente.** See SEBORRHŒA *oleosa.*—**A. hypertrophique.** See ROSACEA *hypertrophica.*—**A. indurée.** See ACNE *indurata.*—**A. miliaire.** Alibert's term for milium. [Bazin (A, 328).]—**A. miliaire arthritique.** A term corresponding nearly to acne cachecticorum (*q. v.*). [G, 26.]—**A. miliaire scrofuleuse.** A scrofulous form of acne, occurring usually upon the forehead, characterized by small pustules, either discreet or confluent, often arranged in geometrical figures, which, after their rupture, are succeeded by red, slightly elevated patches covered with thin, white scales. [G, 26.] Cf. ACNE *varioliformis* (1st def.).—**A. molluscoïde.** See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum.*—**A. pénicilliforme.** Seborrhœa in which the sebaceous concretions on the skin have a pencillate appearance, sometimes compared to that of asbestos. [G, 26.] Cf. TINEA *asbestina* and SEBORRHŒA *amianthacea.*—**A. pileuse.** Acne with each lesion pierced by a hair.—**A. pileuse miliaire.** A variety of *a. pileuse* in which the pustule is traversed by a hair not fully developed. [Bazin (A, 328).]—**A. pileuse ombiliquée.** A form in which the pustules are umbilicated and each is pierced by a hair. [Bazin (A, 328).]—**A. ponctuée.** See ACNE *punctata.*—**A. pustuleuse disséminée.** Bazin's term for acne simplex. [A, 328.]—**A. rosacée.** See ACNE *rosacea.*—**A. scrofuleuse.** See ACNE *cachecticorum.*—**A. sébacée.** Seborrhœa. [G, 20.]—**A. sébacée concrète.** See SEBORRHŒA *sicca.*—**A. sébacée cornée** [G, 20]. See ACNE *cornea.*—**A. sébacée croûteuse.** Seborrhœa sicca with marked crusting. [G, 26.]—**A. sébacée fluente** [G, 20]. See SEBORRHŒA *oleosa.*—**A. sébacée sèche.** Seborrhœa sicca. [G, 20.]—**A. sécretante.** A generic term used by Bazin for anomalies of sebaceous secretion, including acne punctata and acne sebacea (seborrhœa), in contradistinction to a. boutonneuse (acne). [G, 26.]—**A. simple.** See ACNE *simplex.*—**A. squammeuse.** One of Astruc's varieties, perhaps seborrhœa sicca. [Biett (A, 331).]—**A. syphilitique.** See *Acneform* SYPHILODERM.—**A. tuberculeuse ombiliquée, A. tuberculoïde, A. varioliforme.** See MOLLUSCUM *contagiosum.*—**A. variqueuse.** One of Astruc's varieties, characterized by dilated superficial capillaries. [Biett (A, 331).]

ACNEFORM, adj. A^{2}k'ne-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *acneformis* (from *acne* and *forma*, form). Resembling acne. See *A.* SYPHILODERM.

ACNEMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ne(na)'mi^2-a^3. From α priv., and κνήμη, the leg. Defective development of the calves of the legs. [A, 311, 316.]

ACNEMOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ne(na)'mo^{2}s. Gr., ἄκνημος. Affected with acnemia (*q. v.*). [A, 311.]

ACNESMOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ne^{2}z(ne^{2}s)'mo^{2}s. Gr., ἄκνημος (from α priv., and κνησμός, itching). Without itching or irritation. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ACNESTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ne^{2}s'ti^{2}s. Gr., ἀκνηστις (either from ἄκανος = ἄκανθα, the spine, also anything prickly [A, 311], or from α priv., and κνῆν, to scratch, because the locality can not be reached to be scratched). Ger., *Aknestis, Widerriss.* 1. An old term for the upper part of the spinal region, because quadrupeds can not reach it with the tongue; less strictly, any portion of the spinal region, especially that between the shoulder-blades and the loins, or the whole of it. [A, 311, 313, 315, 322, 325.] 2. A name given by Nicander to a plant that seems to have been the nettle. [A, 334.]

ACNIDA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ni^2-da^3. From α priv., and κνίδη, a nettle. A genus of chenopodiaceous plants. [A, 258.]—**A. cannabina.** The common Virginian hemp. [A, 258.]

ACNISOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ni(ne)'so^{2}s. Gr., ἄκνισος (from α priv., and κνῖσα, fat). Lean, spare. [Theophrastus (A, 311).]

ACNISTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-nest. A genus of solanaceous shrubs of tropical America. [A, 348.]

ACOATHED, adj. A^{2}k-othd'. Affected with a disease of the liver (said of sheep in Dorsetshire, England). [A, 315.]

ACOCANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-ka^{2}nth(ka^{3}nth)-e(a)'-ra^3. From ἀκωκή, a point, and ἀνθηρός, flowering. A genus of solanaceous plants. [A, 258.]—**A. venenata.** A bush growing at the Cape of Good Hope. A decoction of the bark is used by the Hottentots for poisoning their arrows. [A, 258.]

ACOCCYGEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}k-si^2(ku^6)'je(ga)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv., and κόκκυξ, the coccyx. Lacking the coccyx. Cf. ACAUDATE.

ACOE (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)'ko-e(e^2). Gr., ἀκοή. The sense of hearing. [F.] See AUDITION.

ACŒLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-se'(ko'e^2)-li^2-a^3. From α priv., and κοιλία, a cavity. Ger., *Höhlenmangel.* Syn.: *defectus cavi.* Absence of a natural cavity. [A, 322.]

ACŒLIOUS, adj. A^2-se'li^2-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀκοίλιος (from α priv., and κοιλία, the belly). Lat., *acœlios, acœlius.* So emaciated as to seem to have no belly. [Galen (A, 325).]

ACŒLOMATE, ACŒLOMIC, adj's. A^2-se-lom'at, -lo^{2}m'i^{2}k. From α priv., and κοίλωμα, a cavity. In zoology, not cœlomate, having no cœloma, or distinct circumaxial body-cavity. [E. R. Lankester (B, 77).]

ACŒLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-se(ko-e^2)-lo'si^{2}s. See ACŒLIA.

ACOEMETER, n. A^{2}k-o-e^{2}m'e-tu^{5}r. Lat., *acoëmetrum.* See ACOUMETER.

ACŒNA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-se'(ko'e^2)-na^3. A genus of rosaceous plants of the sub-order *Sanguisorbeæ.* [A, 316.]—**A. argentea.** The *proquin* of Chili and Peru; a creeping plant found in bogs and cornfields; used as a vulnerary in the form of a poultice. [Waring (A, 316).]

ACOENOSI (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *acoenosus.* A^{2}k(a^{3}k)o-e^{2}n-o'si-(si^2). From ἀκοή, hearing, and νόσος, disease. Diseases of audition and of the ear. [F.]

ACOESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-e(a)'si^{2}s. From ἀκοή, hearing. [F.] See AUDITION.

ACŒTON (Lat.), n. n. A^2(a^3)-se'(ko'e^2)-to^{2}n. See *Acetum* MEL.

ACŒTOS, ACŒTUS (Lat.), adj. A^2(a^3)-se'(ko'e^2)-to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). See *Acetum* MEL.

ACOGNOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}g-no'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. See ACEOGNOSIA.

ACOGNOSTICUS, ACOGNOSTUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}g-no^{2}st'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -no^{2}st'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see ACEOGNOSIA. One who makes a study of materia medica and therapeutics. [A, 322.]

ACOGRAPHIC, adj. A^{2}k-o-gra^{2}f'i^{2}k. Fr., *acographique.* Sp., *acográfico.* Pertaining to acography. [A, 306.]

ACOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}k-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. From ἄκος, a remedy, and γράφειν, to describe. Fr., *acographie.* Sp., *acografía.* A description of remedies. [A, 306.]

ACOITUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o'i^2-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See *Acetum* MEL.

ACOLABIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}l'a^{3}-bi^{2}s. Gen., *acolab'idis.* From ἀκίς, a point, and λαβίς, a forceps. An artery-forceps, armed with two teeth, devised by Puppi. [A, 322.]

ACOLASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-la(la^{3})'zi^{2}(si^{2})-a^{3}. Gr., ἀκολασία. Fr., *acolasie.* Ger., *Akolasie.* Intemperance, licentiousness. [A, 311.]

ACOLASTIC, adj. A^{2}k-o-la^{2}s'ti^{2}k. Lat., *acolasticus, acolastus.* Fr., *acolastique.* Due to acolasia. [A, 316.] See ATROPHIA *acolastica.*

ACOLOGICUS, ACOLOGUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ol-o^{2}j-(o^{2}g)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}l'o-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). Ger., *Akolog.* One who makes a study of aceology. [A, 322.]

ACOLOGY, n. A^{2}k-o^{2}l'o-ji^{2}. Lat., *acologia.* Fr., *acologie.* Ger., *Akologie.* It., *acologia.* Sp., *acalogia.* See ACEOLOGY.

ACOLUTHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-lu^{2}(lu)'thi^{2}-a^{3}. Gr., ἀκολουθία, a following. See SEQUELA.

ACOLYCTINE, n. A^{2}k-o-li^{2}k'ten. For deriv., see ACONITUM and LYCOCTONUS. It., *acolictina.* An alkaloid discovered by Hübschmann, in 1865, in the root of *Aconitum lycoctonum ;* according to A. Wright, an impure aconine. [" Annal. di chim. med.-farm. e di farm.," Jan., 1885, p. 84 (B).]

ACOMAS, ACOMAT, n's. Names applied in Guiana to a number of trees, one of which is the *Racoubea guianensis* [Aublet] (the *Homalium spicatum* [Lamarck]), and another, according to Tussac, a species of *Achras,* the root of which is used in infusion in the West Indies for gonorrhœa. [A, 321, 344.]

ACOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o'mi^{2}-a^{3}. Gr., ἀκομια, from α priv., and κόμη, hair. Fr., *acomie.* Ger., *Akomie.* It., *acomia.* 1. Baldness. [G.] 2. Acosmia (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

ACOMIS (Sp.), n. A^{3}-ko'mi^{2}s. See ACONA.

ACOMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἄκομος. 1. Destitute of hair. 2. Acosmus (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

ACONA (Sp.), n. A^{3}-ko'na^{3}. A West Indian name for the *Eugenia Greggii* [Swartz], a myrtaceous shrub, the fruit of which is aromatic and stimulant. [A, 321.]

ACONDYLOUS, adj. A^{2}k-o^{2}n'di^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *acondylus.* Gr., ἀκόνδυλος (from α priv., and κόνδυλος, a knuckle). Fr., *acondyle.* Not jointed (said of the stalks of plants). [A, 343.]

ACONE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o-ne(na). Gr., ἀκόνη. 1. A whetstone, a stone on which to levigate. [A, 311, 343.] 2. A mortar. [A, 325.]

ACONÉINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}-ko-na-en. Aconine.

ACONELLA, ACONELLINE, n's. A^{2}k-o^{2}n-e^{2}l'la^{3}, -len. From a supposed dim. of *aconitum,* aconite. Fr., *aconelline.* Ger., *Aconellin.* It., *aconellina.* A non-poisonous alkaloid extracted, according to T. and H. Smith, from the root of *Aconitum napellus.* [B, 2.] It is isomeric, and by some said to be identical, with narcotine. Its existence is disputed. [B.]

ACONIC ACID, n. A^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide aconique.* Ger., *Aconsäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_4O_4$, related to both aconitic and itaconic acids. [B, 4.]

ACONINE, n. A^{2}k'o^{2}n-en. For deriv., see ACONITE. Fr., *aconéine.* Ger., *Aconin.* A base, $C_{26}H_{39}NO_{11}$, formed by the saponification of true aconitine. [B, 5.]

ACONION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o'ni^{2}-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀκόνιον, probably from ἀκόνη, from its having been levigated on an acone (*q. v.*). An ancient remedy, consisting of a very fine powder, applied to the eyes. [A, 322 ; Dioscorides (A, 311).]

ACONIT (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}k-o-ne, -net'. Aconite.—**A. à grands fleurs** (Fr.). See ACONITUM *cammarum.*—**A. anthore** (Fr.). See ACONITUM *anthora.*—**A. des Pyrénées** (Fr.). See ACONITUM *Pyrenaicum.*—**A'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* ACONITI.—**A. féroce** [Fr. Cod.]. See ACONITUM *ferox.*—**A'kraut** (Ger.). Aconite leaves and tops.—**A. lycoctone** (Fr.). See ACONITUM *lycoctonum.*—**A. napel** [Fr. Cod.]. Ordinary aconite, *Aconitum napellus.* The Codex directs the employment of both the root and the leaves. [B.]—**A. néomontain** (Fr.). See ACONITUM *neomontanum.*—**A. paniculé** (Fr.). See ACONITUM *paniculatum.*—**A'pflaster** (Ger.). See *Emplastrum* ACONITI.—**A. salutaire** (Fr.). See ACONITUM *anthora.*—**A'säure** (Ger.). See the major list.—**A'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* ACONITI.—**A. tue-chien** (Fr.). Lit., kill-dog aconite. See ACONITUM *napellus.*—**A. tue-loup** (Fr.). Lit., kill-wolf aconite ; wolfsbane. See ACONITUM *lycoctonum.*—**Alcoolature de feuille d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation corresponding nearly to a fluid extract, made by macerating 1,000 parts of aconite leaves, collected at the beginning of inflorescence, in 1,000 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering. [B.]—**Alcoolature de racine d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. A similar preparation made with the root, collected after flowering. [B.]—**Emplâtre d'a.** (Fr.). See *Emplastrum* ACONITI.—**Extrait alcoolique d'a.** (Fr.). An alcoholic extract, made by exhausting powdered aconite leaves with 56-per-cent. alcohol and evaporating to the consistence of an extract. [O. Reveil (A, 328).]—**Extrait de feuille d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made from aconite leaves by extracting with boiling water and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract. [B.]—**Extrait de la racine d'a., Extrait de racine d'a. alcoolique** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* ACONITI.—**Feuilles d'a. napel** [Fr. Cod.]. Aconite leaves. [B.]—**Racine d'a. napel** [Fr. Cod.]. Aconite root. [B.]—**Sirop d'a.** [Fr. Cod.], **Sirop d'alcoolature d'a.** Lat., *syrupus de aconito* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by mixing 25 parts of *alcoolature de racine d'a.* in 975 parts of syrup. [B.]—**Teinture de feuille d'a.** [Fr. Cod.], **Teinture de racine d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Preparations made by macerating for ten days 1 part of aconite leaves or root in 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering. [B.]—**Teinture éthérée d'a.** (Fr.). An ethereal tincture of aconite, made by displacement from 1 part of the powdered leaves and 6 parts of sulphuric ether. [O. Reveil (A, 328).]

ACONITANILIC ACID, n. A^{2}k-o^{2}n''i^{2}t-a^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *aconityl* and *aniline.* Fr., *acide aconitanilique.* Ger., *Aconitanilsäure.* An amic acid, $C_{12}H_9NO_4 = O\left\{\begin{matrix}N\\H\end{matrix}\right.(C_6H_3O_3)'''.C_6H_5$, formed on the type $O\left\{\begin{matrix}NH_4\\H\end{matrix}\right.$, 3 of the hydrogen atoms in the ammonium being replaced by aconityl, and the fourth by phenyl. [B, 2.]

ACONITANILIDE, n. A^{2}k-o^{2}n''i^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d. From *aconitic* and *aniline.* Fr., *aconitanilide.* Ger., *Aconitanilid.* A compound, $C_{24}H_{21}N_3O_3 = N_3(C_6H_3O_3)'''(C_6H_5)_3.H_3$, which appears to be formed, together with aconitodianil, by the action of aconitic acid or oxychlorocitric acid on aniline. [B, 2.]

ACONITANILSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-o^{2}n-et''a^{3}n-el'zoi-re^{2}. Aconitanilic acid. [B.]

ACONITATE, n. A^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}t-at. Fr., *aconitate.* Ger., *aconitsaures Salz.* It., Sp., *aconitato.* A salt of aconitic acid. The a's are of three classes, expressed by the general formulæ $C_6H_3M_3O_6$, $C_6H_3(M_2H)O_6$, and $C_6H_3(MH_2)O_6$, the first and third formulæ being doubled for salts of diatomic metals. [B, 2.]

ACONITE, n. A^{2}k'o^{2}n-it. Gr., ἀκόνιτον, ἀκόνειτον, from Aconis, a Bithynian city, where it grew in great abundance, according to Theophrastus ; according to others, from ἀκόνη, a rock, because it grew in rocky places. [A, 300.] One species was called παρδαλιαγχές (leopard's bane). [Aristotle (A, 311).] Lat., *aconitum.* Fr., *aconit.* Ger., *Aconit, Eisenhut, Sturmhut.* It., *aconito.* Sp., *acónito.* Syn. : *monkshood, wolfsbane.* The genus *Aconitum ;* in pharmacy, the leaves or the tuberous root of the *Aconitum napellus* (in the U. S. Ph., the root only). [B, 5.]—**Abstract of a.** See *Abstractum* ACONITI.—**A. leaves.** Lat., *aconiti folia* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *feuilles d'aconit napel* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Eisenhutblätter, Sturmhutblätter.* It., *foglie d'aconito.* Sp., *hojas de acónito.* In pharmacy, the leaves of *Aconitum napellus.* They are deeply palmate, with secondary indentations on the primary divisions ; dark-green on the upper and light-green on the lower surface, and glossy on both ; have a faint odor, particularly when rubbed ; and, when chewed, impart first a bitter taste, then a sense of tingling and numbness to the tongue and mouth. [B.]—**A. liniment.** See *Linimentum* ACONITI.—**A. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* ACONITI.—**A. root.** Lat., *aconitum* [U. S. Ph.], *aconiti radix* [Br. Ph.], *tubera aconiti* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *racine d'aconit napel* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Eisenhutknollen.* It., *radice* (o *tuberi*) *d'aconito.* Sp., *raiz de acónito.* In pharmacy, the tuber, or root-stock of *Aconitum napellus.* It is a dark-brown, conical or oblong tuber, from 2 to 3 or 4 in. long, and from ½ to ¾ in. thick at its thickest part. It is covered with a thick bark marked with the scars of the rootlets. It is devoid of odor, and, when chewed, imparts a sweetish, acrid taste, followed by numbness and tingling in the mouth and tongue. It contains more of the active principle than the leaves. [B, 5.]—**American a.** See ACONITUM *Fischeri* and ACONITUM *uncinatum.*—**Etherial tincture of a.** See *Tinctura* ACONITI *œtherea.*—**Extract of a., Extract of a. root.** See *Extractum* ACONITI.—**Fleming's tincture of a.** A tincture made by macerating for four days 16 troyounces of dried and powdered a. root in 16 fluidounces of alcohol, and then percolating, alcohol being added until the percolate equals 24 fluidounces. [B.]—**Fluid extract of a.** See *Extractum* ACONITI *fluidum.*—**Indian a.** See ACONITUM *ferox.*—**Japanese a.** A term applied to several varieties found in Japan. [B, 5.]—**Liniment of a.** See *Linimentum* ACONITI.—**Mountain a.** See ACONITUM *neomontanum.*—**Nepal a.** The tubers of *Aconitum ferox,* and perhaps those of other species, growing in Nepal ; distinguished by their large size and their elongated shape. [B, 5.]—**Tincture of a.** See *Tinctura* ACONITI and *Fleming's tincture of a.*—**Tincture of a root.** See *Tinctura* ACONITI.—**Winter a.** See ERANTHIS *hiemalis.*

ACONITIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-ni^{2}sh(ni^{2}t)'i^{2}-a^{3}. The official name for aconitine formerly employed in the Br. Ph. ; now superseded by *aconitina.* [B.]—**Ointment of a., Unguentum aconitiæ** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Unguentum* ACONITINÆ.

ACONITIC ACID, n. A^{2}k-o^{2}n-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide aconitique.* Ger., *Aconitsäure.* It., *acido aconitico.* Sp., *ácido aconítico.* Syn. : *achilleic* (or *equisetic*) *acid.* A tribasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_6O_6 = C_3H_3.(CO.OH)_3$, occurring in various plants of the genera *Aconitum* and *Equisetum,* also in *Delphinium consolida, Adonis vernalis, Achillea millefolium,* and beets, sugar-cane, and sorghum. It is formed also from citric acid by the action of heat or acids. [B, 3, 4, 5.]

ACONITICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-ni^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Neut. of adj., *aconiticus* (*principium* understood). The aconitic principle ; a name proposed by C. G. Kühn for aconitine. [A, 322.]

ACONITIFOLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n-i^{2}t-i^{2}-fo'li^{2}a^{3}. The *Podophyllum peltatum.* [A, 316.]

ACONITIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-o^{2}n-e-ten'. Aconitine.—**A'salbe.** See *Unguentum* ACONITINÆ.—**Salpetersaures A.** Aconitine nitrate. [B.]

ACONITINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n-i^{2}t-i(e)'na^{3}. Syn. : *aconitia* [Br. Ph., 1867], *aconitinum* [Ger., Ph.]. Aconitine.—**Azotas aconitinæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *azotate d'aconitine.* Ger., *salpetersaures Aconitin.* Aconitine nitrate. [B.]—**Oleatum aconitinæ.** A solution of 2 grains of aconitine in 100 minims of oleic acid ; used as a topical application for neuralgia. [B, 94.]—**Unguentum aconitinæ** [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Aconitinsalbe.* Syn. : *unguentum aconitiæ* [Br. Ph., 1867]. Ointment of aconitine ; made by dissolving 8 grains of aconitine in ½ fluidrachm of rectified spirit, and adding 1 oz. (avoirdupois) of lard. It contains 16 parts of aconitine in 1,000. [B.]

ACONITINE, n. A^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}t-en. Lat., *aconitina* [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], *aconitinum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *aconitia* [Br. Ph., 1867]. Fr., *aconitine.* Ger., *Aconitin.* It., Sp., *aconitina.* An alkaloid, $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}$ (probably benzoylaconine, $C_{26}H_{38}[C_7H_6O]NO_{11}$ [B], derived from the *Aconitum napellus,* and from other species of *Aconitum.* Except some of the hydrogen compounds of arsenic,

this substance is the most deadly poison known. [B.] As produced by different makers it varies in its sensible properties, thus: 1. *Petit's.* Hard, white crystals. 2. *Morson's.* A dirty-white powder (? pseudo-aconitine) of a burning but not bitter taste. 3. *Hottot's.* A white powder. 4. *Hopkins & Williams's.* A concrete, transparent, gummy mass, of a greenish-brown color (? pseudo-aconitine). 5. *Merck's.* A yellowish or clear-brown powder. 6. *Friedländer's.* A concrete, grayish-white mass. [Plugge, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," lxxxvii, 3, p. 410.]—**A. nitrate.** Lat., *azotas aconitinæ* [Fr. Cod.], *aconitinum nitricum* (as written by the Germans). Fr., *azotate d'a.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *salpetersaures Aconitin.* It., *nitrato di aconitina.* Sp., *nitrato de aconitina.* Colorless prismatic crystals, $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12},HNO_3$, soluble in 10 parts of boiling water, less soluble in cold water. [B.]—**Amorphous a.** The official preparation of the Br. Ph.; an amorphous base, combined usually with several molecules of water of crystallization. As prepared by the process of the Br. Ph., it usually contains a variable amount of pseudo-aconitine. It is soluble in 150 parts of water, and readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. [B, 5.]—**Apo-a.** See the major list.—**Crystallized a.** See *True a.*—**Duquesnel's a.** A form of crystallized a. having the constitution $C_{27}H_{40}NO_{10}$, resembling true a. in most of its physical properties, but said to differ from it in physiological action. [B, 5.] It has lately been suggested that it is not the simple alkaloid, but a nitrate. ["Ephem. of Mat. Med.," etc., Nov., 1882, p. 167 (B).]—**English a.** See *Morson's a.*, under A. —**French a.** See *True a.*—**German a.** See *Merck's a.*, under A. —**Pseuda', Pseudo-a'.** See the major list.—**True a.** Colorless tabular or prismatic crystals, having a very bitter taste, and imparting to the lips and tongue a numb, tingling sensation. It is almost insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether, and very soluble in chloroform. This is the a. of the Fr. Cod. [B, 5.]

ACONITINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n-i^{2}t-i(e)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). The German official name for aconitine.—**A. anglicum.** English aconitine. See *Pseudo*-ACONITINE.—**A. nitricum.** See ACONITINE *nitrate.*

ACONITIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-ni^2′shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Aconitine.

ACONITO-BIANILE (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-o-ne-to-be-a^{3}n-el. See ACONITODIANIL.

ACONITODIANIL, n. A^{2}k-o^{2}n″i^{2}t-o-di′a^{2}n-i^{2}l. For deriv., see ACONITE, *Di-**, and ANILINE. Fr., *aconito-bianile.* Ger., *Aconitdianil.* It., *aconitidianilo.* A substance, $C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_3 = N_2.(C_6H_3O_3)'''(C_6H_5)_2.H$, produced, together with aconitanilide (*q. v.*), by the action of aconitic acid on aniline. [B, 2.]

ACONITSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-o-net′zoi″re^2. Aconitic acid. [B.]—**A.-Aethylester.** Ethyl aconitate. [B.]—**Brenzliche A.** Pyroaconitic acid. [A, 324.]

ACONITUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n-i(e)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). For deriv., see ACONITE. 1. A genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ* and the tribe *Helleboreæ*, distinguished by the presence of five sepals, the upper one of which is hooded and covers in the upper petals. [B, 34.] There is a great liability to variation in the species, and the nomenclature is consequently confusing. [J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, "Drugs and Med. of N. Am.," Sept., 1885.] 2. The drug aconite (in the U. S. Ph., the tuberous root of *A. napellus*). [B.]—**Abstractum aconiti** [U. S. Ph.]. Abstract of aconite; made by extracting 200 parts of powdered aconite root with alcohol containing 2 parts of tartaric acid, and evaporating the extract with sugar of milk, which is added in sufficient quantity to make the whole weigh 100 parts. [B, 5.]—**Aconiti folia** [Br. Ph.]. The leaves of *A. napellus.* [B.]—**Aconiti heterophylli radix** [Ind. Ph.]. The root of *A. heterophyllum*, or atis. [B.]—**Aconiti radix** [U. S. Ph., 1870: Br. Ph.]. The root of *A. napellus.* [B.]—**Aconiti tuber.** The tuber of *A. napellus.*—**A. altigaleatum.** See *A. cammarum.*—**A. anthora** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aconit anthore* (ou *salutaire*). Ger., *feinblätteriger Sturmhut*, *Giftheil*, *Heilgift*, *Herzwurz.* Sp., *acónito saludable.* A European species, the rhizome of which is long and fusiform, with a thin pith, having both short and long radiating prolongations. [B, 33.] Its specific name, anthora (= antithora), came from its having formerly been regarded as an antidote to "thora," the *A. napellus* (or from its being "good against disorders of the thorax"). [Wallace, "Lancet," March 18, 1882.] The root (*radix anthoræ*), which has been used in medicine, is made up of rounded or angular fleshy masses, brown externally and white internally, having an agreeable odor, and a taste at first very acrid, afterward sweetish. [B, 97.]—**A. anthoroideum.** See *A. anthora.*—**A. barbatum.** A Siberian species. The root is used in China as a stimulant, diuretic, and alterative, also for fever and hæmorrhoids. [A, 248, 261.]—**A. bernhardianum.** See *A. cammarum* [Jacquin]. Fr., *aconit à grands fleurs.* Ger., *langhelmiger Sturmhut.* A European species, having the rhizome globular-ovate and the rays of the pith about five in number. The leaves have rhomboid segments. [B, 33.]—**A. Candollei.** See *A. anthora.*—**A. caslostomum.** A variety mentioned by Power and Sedgwick as "believed to be poisonous." [A, 316.]—**A. chinense** [Sieber]. Chinese aconite, indigenous to Japan. The rhizome is elongated, and a cross-section of the pith is circular, elliptical, or stellate. [B, 33.] It is used in China as a vulnerary and to poison arrows, and the powder of that brought from Szechwan is employed to produce local anæsthesia. [A, 261.]—**A. columbianum, A. eulophum.** See *A. anthora.*—**A. ferox** [Wallich]. Fr., *aconit féroce* [Fr. Cod.]. Indian aconite; a genus found in the Himalayas, being the source of the terrible *bish*, or *biskh.* poison of India, used as an arrow-poison. It was also used by the natives to poison the wells in places captured by the British. It has been thought to be the source of the so-called aconitine (pseudaconitine) made in England. By some it has been regarded as only a variety of *A. napellus.* The rhizome, which is used in medicine, is conical in shape, from 2 to 4 in. long, about 1 in. thick, and intensely acrid. [A, 42; B, 19, 33.]—**A. Fischeri** [Reich]. A species growing abundantly in the mountainous regions of the western section of the United States. In its physiological action it differs from *A. napellus* in not affecting tactile sensibility, or the irritability of the sensory nerves. It does not affect the contractility of muscles or the irritability of the



ACONITUM FISCHERI.

[From J. U. and C. G. Lloyd's "Drugs and Medicines of North America."]

motor nerves, but paralyzes the motor centers of the spinal cord, together with the pneumogastric nerve, and stimulates the vaso-motor center. It causes death by paralysis of respiration. [R. Bartholow, "Drugs and Med. of N. Am.," Sept., 1885, p. 229; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 21, 1885, p. 592.]—**A. heterophyllum** [Wallich]. A species found in India. The rhizome is conical or fusiform, and devoid of acridity. [B, 33.] The plant is eaten in India as a vegetable. The root is pleasantly bitter, and is by some considered mildly antiperiodic and tonic, by others inert. [G. Watt, quoted by J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, *op. cit.*]—**A. intermedium.** See *A. neomontanum.*—**A. Jacquini.** See *A. anthora.*—**A. japonicum.** Japanese aconite (*tsaouwoo*). The rhizome, which is the part found in commerce, agrees in general characters with that of *A. chinense*, and is said to be used in China for the same purposes. Probably derived from several species. [A, 316; B.]—**A. Kusnezovii.** See *A. cammarum.* — **A. luridum** [Hooker and Thomsen]. An East Indian species, gathered along with *A. ferox.* [B, 33.] —**A. luteum.** Ger., *gelber Eisenhut.* Yellow aconite. See *A. lycoctonum.*—**A. lycoctonum** [Linnæus]. Gr., ἀκόνιτον λυκοκτόνον. [Dioscorides (A, 328).] Fr., *aconit tue-loup* (ou *lycoctone*). Ger., *Wolfstodsturmhut*, *Fuchstodsturmhut.* Syn.: *Lycoctonum vulgare flore luteo*, *Delphinium lycoctonum*, *A. vulparia.* The great yellow wolfsbane; a European species, having an oblique rhizome with several heads and conical rootlets, palmate hairy leaves, and dull-yellowish flowers, the hooded sepal of which has the shape of an extinguisher. It is less virulent than many other species, and only the root seems to be poisonous. [A, 319;

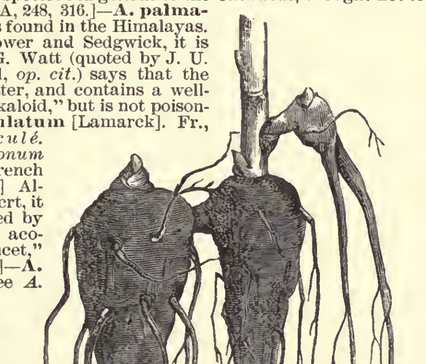


THE RHIZOME OF ACONITUM FISCHERI.
[J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, *op. cit.*]

B, 5, 19, 33.]—**A. macranthum.** See *A. cammarum.*—**A. multifidum.** A species of which the roots are said to be edible. [Hooker (A, 316).]—**A. napellus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aconit napel* [Fr. Cod.], *char-de-Vénus, casque-de-Jupiter.* Ger., *Napell-* (oder *wahrer*) *Sturmhut.* It., *aconito napello.* Sp., *acónito napelo.* Syn.: *Delphinium a., Delphinium napellus.* Monkshood; the aconite of the pharmacopœias. Its specific name is said to be from *napus*, a kind of turnip, from the shape of its root. A European perennial herb, growing to the height of 4 ft., surmounted by a spike of dark-blue flowers. The parts used in medicine are the fleshy rhizome and the dark-green palmate leaves. [B.] Like most of the other species, *A. napellus* is a violent poison, paralyzing the heart in diastole; in medicine, it is used chiefly as a cardiac sedative and, applied locally, for the relief of pain, especially neuralgia. It yields aconitine (*q. v.*).—**A. nasutum** [Fischer]. See *A. Fischeri.*—**A. nemorosum.** See *A. anthora.*—**A. neomontanum.** Fr., *aconit néomontain.* Mountain aconite, a European species, considered by some to be only a variety of *A. paniculatum.* [A, 248, A. Richard (A, 331).]—**A. nitidum.** A species supposed not to be poisonous. [A, 316.]—**A. ochroleucum** [Willdenow]. A species indigenous to the Caucasus, thought not to be poisonous. [A, 248, 316.]—**A. palmatum.** A species found in the Himalayas. According to Power and Sedgwick, it is poisonous, but G. Watt (quoted by J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, *op. cit.*) says that the root "is very bitter, and contains a well-defined bitter alkaloid," but is not poisonous.—**A. paniculatum** [Lamarck]. Fr., *aconit paniculé.* Syn.: *Lycoctonum autumnale.* A French species. [A, 248.] Although almost inert, it is said to be used by some makers of aconitine. ["Lancet," March 25, 1882.]—**A. ponticum.** See *A. lycoctonum.*—**A. pyrenaicum** [Lamarck]. Fr., *aconit des Pyrénées.* A species indigenous to the Pyrenees, considered by some as a variety of *A. lycoctonum*, thought not to be poisonous. [A, 248, 257, 316.]—**A. racemosum.** See ACTÆA *spicata.*—**A. reclinatum** [Gray]. A rare species found on a few mountain-peaks of North Carolina and Virginia, distinguished by white or cream-colored flowers and a trailing stem; thought to be of no importance in medicine. [A. Gray, "Am. Jour. of Sci.," April, 1842, p. 34; "Drugs and Med. of N. America," Sept., 1885, p. 220; B, 34.]—**A. rostratum** [Bernhardi]. A variety of *A. cammarum.* [A, 248, O. Reveil (A. 328).]—**A. rotundifolium.** A species of which the roots are said to be edible. [Hooker (A, 316).]—**A. salutiferum.** See *A. anthora.*—**A. scandens.** See *A. uncinatum.*—**A. septentrionale.** A variety of *A. lycoctonum* found in northern Europe, the leaves of which are eaten as a pot-herb, while the root is poisonous. [A, 248, 316.]—**A. sherkanium.** A variety of *A. cammarum.* [O. Reveil (A, 328).]—**A. sinense** [Paxton]. Chinese aconite; a variety of *A. chinense.* [A, 248; B, 5.]—**A. spicatum.** A variety of *A. napellus.* [O. Reveil (A, 328).]—**A. stoerckeanum, A. stoerckianum, A. störckianum, A. störkianum** [Reichenbach]. Ger., *Störck's* (oder *grosser blauer*) *Sturmhut.* Störck's aconite, an Austrian species with leaves divided into broadly wedge-shaped segments, and a thin, conical rhizome, with the pith pentagonal in cross-section. [A, 248; B, 33.] This is supposed to be the species employed by Baron Störck, who introduced aconite into medicine in the eighteenth century; but others think that he used *A. neomontanum.*—**A. strictum.** A variety of *A. napellus.* [P. Rayer (A, 332).]—**A. tauricum.** An intensely acrid species found in Tauria [A, 248, Christison (A, 316).]—**A. uncinatum** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *A. scandens* [Muhlenberg]. American aconite; a species found sparingly in the Alleghany Mountains and elsewhere in the Middle States, having large, showy blue flowers. Although it has been said to be identical with an extremely poisonous Asiatic species, it contains but a minute quantity of an acrid, bitter, amorphous alkaloid, and may be regarded as practically inert. [V. Coblentz and R. Bartholow, "Drugs and Med. of N. Am.," Sept., 1885, p. 224 (with remarks by the editors of that publication).]—**A. variabile** [Hayne]. See *A. napellus.*—**A. variegatum** [Linnæus]. See *A. cammarum.*—**A. virosum** [Don]. See *A. ferox.*—**A. vulparia.** See *A. lycoctonum.*—**Emplastrum aconiti** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Aconite plaster; made by extracting 16 oz. of aconite root with alcohol, evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract, and adding enough resin plaster to make the whole weigh 16 oz. According to the Belg. Ph., a plaster made of 1 part, each, of powdered extract of aconite and belladonna oil and 7 parts of Burgundy-pitch plaster. [B, 95.]—**Essentia aconiti.** See *Tinctura aconiti.*—**Extractum aconiti** [U. S., Br., and Ger. Ph's.]. Fr., *extrait de racine d'aconit alcoolique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Aconitextract* [Ger. Ph.], *Eisenhutextrakt, Sturmhutextrakt.* It., *estratto di radice d'aconito.* Sp., *extracto de acónito.* Extract of aconite. The U. S. preparation is made by exhausting 100 parts of powdered aconite root with alcohol in which 1 part of tartaric acid has been dissolved, evaporating to a pilular consistence, and adding 5 per cent. of glycerin. The French process is the same, with the omission of the tartaric acid and glycerin. The German Pharmacopœia directs that the root be macerated for six days in a mixture of alcohol and water, then three days longer in fresh alcohol and water, and the two infusions mixed and evaporated to the consistence of a thick extract. The British preparation is made by inspissating the juice of the fresh leaves and tops of aconite. [B.]—**Extractum aconiti aquosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. A thick aqueous extract of aconite leaves. [B, 95.]—**Extractum aconiti fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of aconite; made by exhausting 100 grammes of powdered aconite root with alcohol in which 1 gramme of tartaric acid has been dissolved, evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract, and adding enough alcohol to make the whole measure 100 c. c. [B.]—**Extractum aconiti herbæ** [Russ. Ph.].



ACONITUM NAPELLUS. [A, 327.]



THE ROOT OF ACONITUM NAPELLUS. [A, 260.]
The small figure at the right shows a cross section of the rhizome.



ACONITUM UNCINATUM.
[J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, *op. cit.*]

An extract of the leaves and tops of aconite. [B, 95.]—**Extractum aconiti herbæ cum dextrino** [Russ. Ph.]. An extract of the leaves and tops of aconite mixed with dextrin. [B, 95.]—**Extractum aconiti pulveratum** [Fenn. Ph.]. A mixture of extract of aconite leaves with milk sugar and licorice, containing $\frac{1}{3}$ of its weight of the extract. [B, 95.]—**Extractum aconiti radicis alcoholicum.** Alcoholic extract of aconite root [Fleming].—**Extractum aconiti siccum** [Swiss Ph.]. Extract of aconite leaves mixed with milk sugar. [B, 95.]—**Extractum aconiti spirituosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. A thick alcoholic extract of aconite leaves. [B, 95.]—**Extractum aconiti tuberum** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Extract of aconite root. [B, 95.] See *Extractum aconiti.*—**Extractum aconiti tuberum siccum** [Swed. Ph.]. A dried extract of aconite root mixed with dextrin and licorice ; 2 parts represent 1 part of the simple extract. [B, 95.]—**Folia aconiti.** The leaves of *A. napellus.*—**Herba aconiti.** Ger., *Aconitkraut.* The leaves and tops of *A. napellus.*—**Linimentum aconiti** [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. Aconite liniment ; made by extracting 20 parts by weight of aconite root and 1 part of camphor with alcohol until 20 parts by volume of extract are obtained. [Br. Ph.] The preparation of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 was made by extracting 8 parts by weight of aconite root with alcohol until 7 parts of extract were obtained, and adding 1 part of glycerin. [B.]—**Radix aconiti racemosi.** The root of *Actœa spicata.* [B.]—**Succus inspissatus aconiti, Succus spissatus aconiti napelli.** The inspissated juice of the fresh leaves of *A. napellus.* [B, 97.]—**Syrupus de aconito** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop d'*ACONIT.—**Tinctura aconiti** [U. S., Br., and Ger. Ph's.]. Fr., *teinture de racine d'aconit* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Aconittinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *tintura d'aconito.* Sp., *tintura d'acónito.* Tincture of aconite ; made by macerating powdered aconite root with alcohol, or dilute alcohol and filtering. The U. S. Ph. directs the addition of 1 part of tartaric acid to every 100 parts of the root, previous to the extraction ; the maceration is continued for only twenty-four hours, and the process is completed by percolation. In the Br. Ph. the maceration is directed to be kept up for forty-eight hours, and then percolation employed, while in the Ger. Ph. and the Fr. Cod. maceration alone is ordered, and is directed to be kept up for a week [Ger. Ph.] or ten days [Fr. Cod.]. In the U. S. preparation 100 parts contain 40 of the drug, in the French 20, in the British 15, and in the German 10. [B.]—**Tinctura aconiti ætherea.** An ethereal tincture of the leaves of *A. napellus*, made with from 2 to 4 parts of ether ; or an alcoholic tincture of the leaves, made with 2 parts of the latter and three parts of alcohol, to which 1 part of acetic ether is added ; used as an antispasmodic and diaphoretic, especially in rheumatism. [B, 97.]—**Tinctura aconiti radicis** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Tincture of aconite root. [B.] See *Tinctura* ACONITI.—**Tubera aconiti** [Ger. Ph.]. Aconite root. [B.]—**Tubera aconiti indica.** Indian aconite root ; the tubers of various species used in India in making bish poison. [A, 303.]

ACONITYL, n. A^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}t-i^{2}l. Fr., *aconityle.* Ger., *Aconityl.* It., *aconitilo.* The trivalent radicle of aconitic acid and its derivatives, $C_6H_3O_3$. [B, 2.]

ACONIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ACONION.

ACONSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^3-kon'zoi-re^2. Aconic acid. [B.]

ACONTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀκοντισμός. A darting out (of liquids). [Galen (A, 311).]

ACONUSI, ACOONOSI, ACOONUSI (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n(o-o^{2}n)-u^2(u, o)'si(si^2). See ACŒNOSI.

ACOPA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o-pa^3. See ACOPOS.

ACOPE, ACOPEUX (Fr.), adj's. A^3-kop, -ko-pu^5. Acopic.

ACOPHER, n. A Scriptural term supposed to have referred to the henna-plant. [A, 344.] See LAWSONIA *inermis.*

ACOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o'pi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκοπία. Freedom from fatigue. [A, 311.]

ACOPIASTOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-pi^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'to^{2}s. Gr., ἀκοπίαστος. Not fatiguing. [Aristotle (A, 311).]

ACOPIC, adj. A^{2}k-o^{2}p'i^{2}k. Gr., ἄκοπος. Lat., *acopos, acopus, acopicus.* Fr., *acope.* It., *acopo.* Sp., *acópico, acoposo.* Not wearied, not wearying ; refreshing, restorative. [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 311).]

ACOPIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o-pi^{2}s. See ACOPOS.

ACOPOMYRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-po-mi(mu^6)'ro^{2}n. See MYRACOPUM.

ACOPON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o-po^{2}n. Gr., (φάρμακον) ἄκοπον (from α priv., and κόπος, weariness). Fr., *acope.* Ger., *schmerzstillendes Mittel.* It., *acopo.* In ancient pharmacy, a medicament, especially an ointment, that relieved fatigue. [A, 306.] A restorative. [Galen (A, 311).]

ACOPOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o-po^{2}s. Gr., ἄκοπος. 1. A precious stone of a spongy texture, interspersed with gold-colored spots, boiled in oil by the ancients as a remedy for fatigue. [A, 306.] 2. A plant supposed to have the same property, thought to have been the *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [Dioscorides (A, 344).] 3. An old name for lupine. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ACOPRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}p'ri^2-a^3. See ACOPROSIS.

ACOPRODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}p-ro'dez(de^{2}s). Gr., ἀκοπρώδης (from α priv., and κόπρος, excrement). Producing but little excrement (said of articles of food). [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ACOPROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}p-ro'si^{2}s. Fr., *acoprose.* A deficient formation of excrement. [A. 322.]

ACOPROUS, adj. A^{2}k-o^{2}p'ru^{3}s. Gr., ἄκοπρος. Having but little excrement in the bowels. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ACOPUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o-pu^{3}m(pu^{4}m). See ACOPON.

ACOPUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). See ACOPIC.

ACOR (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)'ko^{2}r(kor). Gr., ὀξύτης. A sour taste ; sourness ; an acid. [A, 312.]—**A. acceticus.** Glacial acetic acid. [A, 316.]—**A. aceticus crystallinus.** Glacial acetic acid. [B, 101.]—**A. benzoinus.** Benzoic acid. [B, 97.]—**A. boracicus.** Boric acid. [B, 97.]—**A. hydrochlorinicus.** Hydrochloric acid. [B, 101.]—**A. phosphoricus.** Phosphoric acid. [B, 101.]—**A. prussicus.** Hydrocyanic acid. [B, 101.]—**A. succineus, A. succinicus.** Succinic acid. [B, 92, 97.]—**A. sulphuris.** Sulphuric acid. [B, 92, 97.]—**A. sulphuris condensatus, A. sulphuris merus.** Purified and concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 97.]—**A. tartaricus.** Tartaric acid. [B, 97.]—**A. ventriculi.** Acidity of the stomach. [A, 322.]

ACORACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-ra(ra^3)'se(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *acoracées.* See AROIDEÆ.

ACORDINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}rd'i^{2}n-a^3. Indian tutty, an argillaceous zinc ore found in Persia. [A, 343.]

ACORE (Fr.), n. A^3-kor. A flag, or reed. See ACORUS.—**A. bâtard, A. faux.** See IRIS *pseudacorus.*—**A. odorant, A. roseau, A. vrai** [Fr. Cod.]. The sweet-flag. [B.] See ACORUS *calamus.*—**Alcoolat d'a., Esprit d'a.** A preparation made by macerating 1 part of sweet-flag in 8 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol for four days, and distilling. [B, 97.]—**Rhizome d'a. vrai** [Fr. Cod.]. The rhizome of the sweet-flag. [B.] See CALAMUS.

ACOREA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-re(ra)'a^3. From α priv., and κόρη, the pupil. Fr., *acorie.* Absence of the pupil of the eye. [A, 314.]

ACOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o're(ra)-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of plants of the order *Araceœ* the representative genus of which is *Acorus.* [B.]

ACORES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *acor* (*q. v.*). A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o'rez(re^{2}s). See ACHOR.

ACORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o'ri^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκορία (from α priv. [1st def.] or intens. [2d def.], and κόρος, satiety). Fr., *acorie.* Ger., *Akorie.* Sp., *acoria.* 1. Moderation in eating. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. An insatiable desire to drink. [Aretæus (A, 311).] Insatiable hunger. [A, 348.]

ACORIN, n. A^{2}k'o-ri^{2}n. Fr., *acorine.* Ger., *Acorin.* It., *acorina.* A bitter principle found in the sweet-flag (*Acorus calamus*) ; a brownish-yellow mass soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 10.]

ACORINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-ri(re)'ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *acorinées.* See AROIDEÆ.

ACORINÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-ko-re-na. Resembling the *Acorus.* [A, 306.]

ACORINÉES, ACORINES (Fr.), n's pl. A^3-ko-re-na, -ren. The *Acorinœ.* See AROIDEÆ.

ACORITES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-ri(re)'tez(te^{2}s). Gr., (οἶνος) ἀκορίτης. Ger., *Calmuswein.* Wine flavored with sweet-flag (*Acorus calamus*). [Dioscorides (A, 311).] An old preparation made by infusing for six months 8 oz., each, of sweet-flag and licorice roots in 6 gallons of wine. [A, 336.]

ACORMOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}rm-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Acormous. [A, 322.]

ACORMOUS, adj. A^{2}k-o^{2}rm'u^{3}s. Lat., *acormus, acormosus* (from α priv., and κορμός, the trunk of a tree). Fr., *acorme, acormose.* Ger., *stammlos, stiellos.* Sp., *acórmoso.* In botany, having no stem.

ACORMUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}rm'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. (Adj.) acormous. 2. (N.) an acardiac monster (see ACARDIACUS) consisting of an imperfectly developed head and a rudimentary trunk, the umbilical cord being inserted in the cervical region.

ACORN, n. A'ko^{2}rn. A.-S., *æcern, æceren.* Goth., *akarn.* [A, 302.] Gr., ἀδήν. Lat., *glans.* Fr., *gland.* Ger., *Eichel.* It., *ghianda.* Sp., *bellota.* The nut of the oak-tree ; conoidal in shape, covered with a brown, smooth, coriaceous envelope, and imbedded below in a scaly cupule. It has but one cell and one seed. It contains the bitter principle of the bark (quercin), tannic acid, and a peculiar sugar called quercite. A's have been used as food and as medicine. [B, 5.]—**A. coffee.** Fr., *café de gland.* An infusion of a's, with lemon and orange peel ; used in the diarrhœa of children. [A, 316.]—**Jupiter's a.** The fruit of *Fagus castanea.* [A. 316.]—**Oily a.** The fruit of *Guilandina moringa.* [A, 316.]—**Sardinian a.** The chestnut. [A, 316.]—**Sweet a.** The fruit of *Quercus ballota.* [A, 252.]

ACORNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}rn'a^3. See ACARNA.

ACOROID, adj. A^{2}k'o-roid. In botany, resembling the *Acorus.*

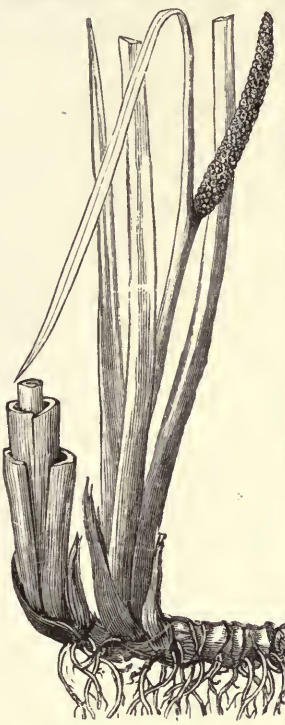
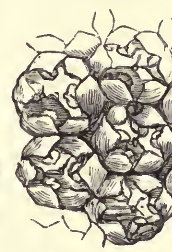
ACOROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-ro-i^{2}d'e(e^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *acoroïdées.* Sp., *acoroideas.* See AROIDEÆ.

ACORON, ACOROS (Lat.), n's n. and f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o-ro^{2}n, -ro^{2}s. See ACORUM and ACORUS.

ACORUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., ἄκορον. The root of the sweet-flag. [Dioscorides (A, 311).] See ACORUS.

ACORUS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., ἄκορος (said to be from α priv., and κόρη, the pupil of the eye, because it was anciently supposed to be useful in eye diseases). Fr., *acore.* Ger., *Calmus.* Sp., *ácoro.* A genus of perennial herbs of the natural order *Aroideœ*, distinguished by the presence of a naked cylindrical spadix originating laterally from a leaf-like scape. [B, 34.] Although the word is fem., it is treated by botanists as masc., as will be seen by the species-names.—**A. adulterinus.** See IRIS *pseudacorus.*—**A. aromaticus.** See *A. calamus.*—**A. asiaticus.** See *A. indicus.*—**A. brasiliensis.** See *A. calamus.*—**A. calamus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *acore vrai* (ou *odorant*, ou *roseau*), *roseau* (ou *canne*) *aromatique, jonc odorant, iris jaune, lis de marais, poivre des abeilles.* Ger., *Calmus* [Ger. Ph.], *Kalmus, Ackermann, Ackerwurz.* It., *calamo aromatico.* Sp., *ácoro verdadero, cálamo aro-*

mático, caña aromática, pimienta de las abejas. Syn.: *Calamus aromaticus.* The sweet-flag; a species growing throughout the United States and in Europe, the thick, running rhizome of which is employed in medicine as an aromatic and carminative. [B, 5.] See CALAMUS. In Turkey the root is candied and used as a preservative against infectious diseases. [Coxe (A, 344).]—**A. falsus.** Fr., *acore bâtard* (ou *faux*). See IRIS *pseudacorus*.—**A. gramineus, A. indicus.** Syn.: *A. asiaticus, radix sanley* (seu *sanlay*). Species (perhaps identical) indigenous to India, China, and Japan, the root-stock of which is much thinner than that of *A. calamus*, but more aromatic. [A, 322, H. Baillon (A, 328).]—**A. odoratus.** See *A. calamus*.—**A. palustris.** See IRIS *pseudacorus*.—**A. terrestris.** A species used by the Chinese as a tonic, stimulant, anti-spasmodic, etc. [A, 261.]—**A. verus.** Fr., *a.-vérus, grand galanga.* Ger., *grosse Galangal-Wurzel.* See *A. calamus*.—**A. vulgaris.** See IRIS *pseudacorus*.—**Radix acori.** The rhizome of *A. calamus*; sweet-flag. [B.]

ACORUS CALAMUS. [A, 260.]
The small figure shows the portion of inflorescence.

ACOS (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)′ko^{2}s. Gen., *aceos.* Gr., ἄκος. A remedy. [A, 311.]

ACOSMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)′mi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκοσμία (from α priv., and κόσμος, order, ornament). Fr., *acosmie.* Ger., *Akosmie.* Sp., *acosmia.* 1. Disorder or irregularity, especially of the critical days of a disease. [A, 306.] 2. Ataxia. [A, 322.] 3. Any deformity affecting the regularity of the features. [F. W. Heydenreich (A, 322).] 4. An old term for baldness (bald persons being called ἄκοσμοι, because deprived of their chief ornament). [G, 16.]

ACOSMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἄκοσμος. Fr., *acosme.* Affected with acosmia (*q. v.*).

ACOSMY, n. A^{2}k-o^{2}z′mi^2. See ACOSMIA.

ACOSTE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}s′te(ta). Gr., ἀκοστή. An ancient name for barley. [Nicander (A, 311).]

ACOTYLÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-a. Acotyledonous. [A, 301.]

ACOTYLEDON, n. A^{2}k-o^{2}t-i^{2}l-e′do^{2}n. Lat., *acotyledo* (from α priv., and κοτυληδών, a cup-like depression). Fr., *acotylédone.* Ger., *Akotyledon.* An acotyledonous plant; a cryptogam. [B.] See ACOTYLEDONEÆ.

ACOTYLÉDONE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-a-don. Acotyledonous.

ACOTYLEDONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-e^{2}d-o′ne-(ne^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *acotylédones.* Ger., *Acotyledonen.* The acotyledonous plants (acotyledons); A. L. Jussieu's name for one of the three great divisions of the vegetable kingdom, consisting of the single class *Acotylédonie*, i. e., the cryptogams. [B, 38.]

ACOTYLEDONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-e^{2}d-o′ni^2-a^3. Fr., *acotylédonie.* [B, 1.] A. L. Jussieu's term for the state of being destitute of cotyledons (said of plants). [A, 306, 321.]

ACOTYLÉDONIE (Fr.), n. A^3-ko^{2}t-i^{2}l-a-do-ne. 1. Acotyledonia (*q. v.*). 2. In Jussieu's classification of plants, a class forming the whole of the grand division *Acotyledoneæ*, or cryptogams. [B, 38.]

ACOTYLEDONOUS, adj. A^{2}k-o^{2}t-i^{2}l-e^{2}d′o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *acotyledonus.* Fr., *acotylédone, acotylédoné.* Ger., *nacktkeimend, samenlappenlos.* Destitute of cotyledons; a term often applied to the cryptogams. [B.]

ACOTYLEDONS, n. pl. A^{2}k-o-ti^{2}l-e′do^{2}nz. See ACOTYLEDONEÆ.

ACOTYLOPHOROUS, adj. A^{2}k-o^{2}t-i^{2}l-o^{2}f′o-ru^{3}s. Fr., *acotylophore.* Sp., *acotilóforo.* Destitute of suckers (said of a family of worms). [A, 306.]

ACOTYLOUS, adj. A^{2}k-o^{2}t′i^{2}l-u^{3}s. Fr., *acotyle.* Sp., *acotilo.* In zoology, destitute of vertebræ, and having neither a central mouth nor lateral cavities. [A, 306.]

ACOUCHI BALSAM, n. Ger., *Acuchibalsam.* A balsam or resin consisting of the inspissated juice of *Icica heterophylla.* [A, 252.]

ACOUCROBA, n. A Guinea plant which, boiled in wine, is esteemed by the natives as a remedy for small-pox. [A, 344.]

ACOUÉDIN (Fr.), adj. A^3-ku-a-da^{2}n^2. Curative of deafness. [A, 306.] See EAU *acouédine.*

ACOUISTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u-i^{2}st′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A false spelling of *acousticus.* [A, 322.] See ACOUSTIC.

ACOULIARANNE, n. The Arabic name for the *Euphorbia capitata.* [A, 344.]

ACOUMETER, n. A^{2}k-u′me^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *acoumetrum* (from ἀκούειν, to hear, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *acoumètre.* Ger., *Akumeter, Akoumeter, Gehörmesser.* It., *acumetro, misuratore dell' udito.* Sp., *acometro.* An instrument originally devised by Wolke and Itard for measuring the acuteness of hearing. Politzer's a., the most recent, consists of a horizontal steel cylinder, 28 mm. long and 4·5 mm. thick, connected by means of a tightly fitting screw with a vertical vulcanite column. Above the place of attachment of the cylinder, a percussion hammer, which can be turned round its axis, is fastened in an oval orifice of the vulcanite column, and produces the tone by falling on the steel cylinder. As the intensity of the sound depends on the height from which the hammer falls, in order to produce in all instruments an equal height, a small piece of vulcanite, furnished with a soft-rubber plate, is fixed at the posterior periphery of the column as a check, on which the posterior (short) arm of the hammer is pressed. At either end of the column there is a flat semicircle, for grasping the instrument with two fingers. Below the upper semicircle, parallel with the axis of the percussion hammer, there is a ring on the vulcanite column, into which a pin, to which a round metal plate is attached, can be inserted. This is for testing the conduction of the cranial bones, by bringing the metal plate into contact with the temple or with the mastoid process, while the meatuses are closed. [F.]



POLITZER'S ACOUMETER.

ACOUMETRY, n. A^{2}k-u′me^{2}t-ri^2. Measurement of the acuteness of hearing.

ACOUOMETER, n. A^{2}k-u-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See ACOUMETER.

ACOUOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u-o-fon′i^2-a^3. From ἀκούειν, to hear, and φωνή, sound. See *Auscultatory* PERCUSSION.

ACOUOXYLON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u-o^{2}x′i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}n. From ἀκούειν, to hear, and ξύλον, wood. Ger., *Hörholz.* It., *acuoxilon.* A stethoscope devised by P. Niemeyer, being a simple solid cylinder of well-seasoned pine. [A, 314.]

ACOUPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. See ACOUOPHONIA.

ACOUROA, n. Fr., *dartrier.* A Guiana tree, the seeds of which, beaten up with lard, are used as a remedy for skin diseases, especially the dartrous. [A, 306.]

ACOUSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀκουσία. Involuntary action. [Sophocles (A, 311).]

ACOUSMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-uz(us)′ma^3. Gr., ἄκουσμα, anything heard. Fr., *acousmate.* A depraved condition of the hearing in which imaginary sounds are heard. [F.]

ACOUSMETRIC, ACOUSMOMETRIC, adj's. Fr., *acousmétrique, acousmométrique.* Relating to the sense of hearing or to the power of perceiving the relative distance of sounds. [Récamier (A, 306, 316).]

ACOUSTIC, adj. A^{2}k-ust′i^{2}k. Gr., ἀκουστικός. Lat., *acousticus.* Fr., *acoustique.* Ger., *akustisch.* It., *acustico.* Sp., *acústico.* Syn.: *auditory.* 1. Relating to sound or to hearing. 2. Having the effect of improving the hearing (said of mechanical appliances and formerly of drugs). [A, 306.] See *A.* CENTRE, *A.* DUCT, *A.* FOCUS, *A.* NERVE, and *A.* PICTURE.

ACOUSTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ust′i^{2}k-a^3. Remedies for deafness. [A, 316.]

ACOUSTICIAN, n. A^{2}k-ust′i^{2}sh′a^{2}n. An investigator of acoustics. [A, 258.]

ACOUSTICO-MALLÆUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ust″i^{2}k-o-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-le′(la^3′e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *acoustico-malléen.* Ger., *grosser Erschlaffer des Paukenfelles.* Chaussier's name for a small, indistinct muscle extending from the bony groove which receives the membrana tympani to the handle of the malleus. [A, 320.]

ACOUSTICS, n. A^{2}k-ust′i^{2}ks. Fr., *acoustique.* Ger., *Akustik, Schalllehre, Gehörkunde.* It., *acustica.* Sp., *acústica.* The science of sound, or of hearing, including diacoustics and catacoustics (*q. v.*). [B, F.]

ACQUA (It.), n. A^{3}k′kwa^3. Water; in pharmacy, a distilled water. [B.]—**A. acetosa.** The name of three springs in Italy: 1. An alkaline chalybeate spring near Rome, containing sodium chloride and sulphate, calcium sulphate and carbonate, iron oxide, and a large amount of carbonic acid; used as an aperient tonic and in mucous diarrhœa. 2. An alkaline chalybeate spring near Baccano, not far from the Lago Bracciano, containing free carbonic acid; used in anæmia. 3. A carbonated alkaline saline spring near Capronica. [A, 316.]—**A. acidola.** An alkaline chalybeate spring in Italy, near the baths of Montolceto, of the temperature of 22° C.

(71·6° F.), containing calcium, magnesium, and iron carbonates, carbonic acid, and traces of hydrogen sulphide. [A, 316.]—**A. acidula.** 1. Carbonic-acid water. [A, 314.] 2. A cold ferruginous spring in Italy, near Viterbo; used for anæmia and debility. [A, 321.]—**A. acustica di Ludwig.** See Aqua *acoustica Ludovici.*—**A. aereata.** Carbonic-acid water. [A, 314.]—**A. aereata ossigenata.** Water charged with nitrogen monoxide (laughing gas). [A, 352.]—**A. africana.** See *A. d'Egitto.*—**A. Albule.** A cold spring in Italy, near Tivoli, containing calcium bicarbonate and sulphate and an abundance of carbonic acid; the water is drank and used as baths for urinary and catarrhal affections and inveterate syphilis. [A, 321.]—**A. albuminosa.** See Eau *albumineuse.*—**A. alcalina gazosa.** See Aqua *alcalina effervescens.*—**A. alle gambe.** Grease (a disease of horses). [A, 314.] See Eaux *aux jambes.*—**A. alle gambe vaccinogene.** Horse-pox. [A, 314.]—**A. alluminosa.** A solution of 1 part of alum in 100 parts of water. [A, 314.]—**A. alluminosa composta.** A solution of 30 parts, each, of alum and sulphate of iron in 1,500 of water. [A, 314.]—**A. alluminosa di Falloppio.** See *Aluminous* solution *of Fallopius.*—**A. amara.** 1. Bitter water. [A, 314.] See Friedrichshall. 2. A mixture made by adding 5 parts, each, of solution of ammonium carbonate and dilute sulphuric acid to a solution of 120 of magnesium sulphate in 480 of water. [A, 352.]—**A. angelica.** A mild purgative consisting of 8 parts of potassium bitartrate, 60 of manna, 250 of water, and 15 of lemon-juice, clarified with white of egg, and with the addition of a little orange-peel. [A, 314.]—**A. anhaltina.** See Aqua *anhaltina.*—**A. anodina di Praga.** 1. Aqua pragensis. 2. A liniment of 180 parts of alcoholic ammonia, 30 of essence of saffron, and 2 of oil of lavender; used for rheumatic pains. [A, 314.]—**A. antiblennorragica.** A clear liquid, of an unpleasant smell and a spirituous, styptic taste, made by distilling a mixture of mint, dittany, *Iris florentina*, rue, and lettuce, each, 7 parts, turpentine 100, and white wine 650, until three quarters of the amount are obtained; used internally and locally in the late stages of blennorrhœa. [A, 314.]—**A. antiepilettica di Langio.** See Aqua *epileptica Langii.*—**A. antierpetica di Luynes.** See *A. del Cardinale di Luynes.*—**A. antiottalmica di Loche.** A lotion for chronic ophthalmia, epiphora, etc.; a mixture of 96 parts, each, of melilotus-water and distilled water, 4 of alcohol, 1, each, of alum and sulphate of zinc, and 0·60 of tincture of aloes. [A, 314, 352.]—**A. antipediculare di Cadet.** A mixture of 70 parts of rose-water and 10 of *a. mercuriale* (*q. v.*); used for killing lice. [A, 314.]—**A. antipestilenziale della scala.** A limpid, reddish liquid, of a pleasant smell and an acrid and bitter taste, used for weakness of digestion and as a preservative against infectious diseases; containing 3 handfuls, each, of rosemary, spikenard, rue, mint, absinthium, and horseradish, 60 grammes of angelica root, 120 of zedoary, 3,200 of alcohol, and (added after distillation) 160 of red sandal wood, 40 of camphor, and 32 of hard Peruvian balsam. [A, 314.]—**A. antipsorica di Ranque.** A lotion consisting of extract of poppy dissolved in decoction of stavesacre. [A, 314.]—**A. antiputrida di Beaufort.** A mineral lemonade made with sulphuric acid. [A, 314.]—**A. antisterica.** A mixture of 2 parts of essence of mint, 1 part of essence of tansy, and 288 parts of dilute alcohol, with the addition, after distillation, of a few drops of essence of cedar, tincture of vanilla, and essence of peppermint. [A, 352.]—**A. antisterica con castoro.** A mixture made by distilling 16 parts of castoreum, 4 of lavender flowers, 3 of cinnamon, 2, each, of sage and rosemary, and 1, each, of mace and cloves in 250 of alcohol. [A, 352.] Cf. Aqua *anti-hysterica cum castoreo.*—**A. antisterica di Poterie.** A milky, aromatic, bitter liquid made from 107 grammes of valerian root, 3 handfuls, each, of absinthium, mint, and marjoram, 6,500 grammes of white wine, 27, each, of galanga, ginger, long pepper, opium, and camphor, and 2,000 of alcohol; used in hysteria, hypochondriasis, etc. [A, 314.]—**A. antisterica di S. Maria Novella.** See *Aqua* melissæ *composita.*—**A. antisterica fetida.** See Aqua *fœtida pragensis.*—**A. ardente.** Brandy.—**A. argenta.** Mercury. [A, 314.]—**A. argentina.** A solution of silver in nitric acid, and one of potassium cyanide in water; used, mixed with powdered chalk, for rapid silver-plating. [A, 314.]—**A. aromatica, A. aromatica spiritosa.** See *Aqua* melissæ *composita.*—**A. arsenicale antipediculare.** A mixture of 100 grammes of arsenious acid, 2 kilogrammes of green soap, and 15 litres of water; applied to sheep to kill lice. [Clater (A, 314).]—**A. arzente.** Alcohol. [A, 352.]—**A. benedetta della carità.** A solution of 0·30 gramme of tartar emetic in 276 grammes of water; taken in two doses for the relief of lead colic. [A, 314.]—**A. benedetta di Ruland.** Wine of antimony. [A, 314.]—**A. bianca.** See *Liquor* plumbi *subacetatis dilutus.*—**A. Bolle.** A cold carbonated alkaline chalybeate spring on the Lanzo, in Tuscany; used in urinary concretions. [A, 316.]—**A. Buja.** A disused spring near Pietramala, in Italy, which dries up in summer. The water is agitated by a continual disengagement of hydrogen. [A, 344.]—**A. cefalica.** See *Aqua* melissæ *composita.*—**A. celeste.** See Aqua *cœlestis.*—**A. chinese.** See *A. d'Egitto.*—**A. cotta.** 1. A hot spring near Ascoli, in Italy, containing sulphur and sodium chloride; used in diseases of the skin and scrofula. 2. A colder spring, near Voltri, containing sodium sulphide; used in the same diseases. [A, 321.]—**A. d'Alibour.** See Collirio *di Saint-Jermernon.*—**A. d'Anhalt.** See Aqua *anhaltina.*—**A. d'Armagnac.** See *A. di Bonferme.*—**A. d'Egitto.** A solution of silver nitrate, used for dyeing the hair. [A, 314.]—**A. degli Inglesi.** See Aqua *natro-efferves-cens.*—**A. dei Carmelitani.** See *Aqua* melissæ *composita.*—**A. dei metalli.** Mercury. [A, 314.]—**A. del Cardinale di Luynes.** A mixture of 250 grammes of rose-water, 6 of corrosive sublimate, 15 of carbonate of lead, and 12 of alum, with the white of an egg; used as an application for herpes. [A, 314.]—**A. del Landini.** See Alcoolature *vulnéraire.*—**A. della regina d'Ungheria.** A preparation made by distilling 1 part of fresh rosemary and 2 parts of 32-per-cent. alcohol. [A, 314.]—**A. delle archibugiate.** See Alcoolature *vulnéraire.*—**A. del Pagliari.** See *A. di Pagliari.*—**A. del Quercetano.** So called from the Latinized name of Duchesne. [a, 6.] A liquid obtained by distilling over a sand-bath a mixture of the juices of garlic, radishes, onions, parietaria, and cedar; formerly esteemed in the treatment of lithiasis. [A, 314.]—**A. dentifricia.** A tonic dentifrice containing 50 parts of tincture of cinchona, 10 of tincture of catechu, 30 of spirit of cochlearia, 10 of sodium hypochlorite, and 2 of essence of cloves. [A, 314.]—**A. di archibugiate.** See Alcoolature *vulnéraire.*—**A. di Belloste.** An old resolvent preparation made of equal parts of hydrochloric acid, brandy, and saffron, with or without the addition of water. [A, 314.]—**A. di Binelli.** A hæmostatic, supposed to be a solution of creasote. [A, 314.]—**A. di bolo.** A liquid obtained by shaking a bolus of tartrate of iron and potassium in water; used as a wash for wounds and contusions. [A, 314.]—**A. di Bonferme.** Syn.: *tintura aromatica, essenza cefalica.* A preparation made by digesting 16 parts, each, of nutmeg and cloves, and 12, each, of cinnamon and broom flowers in 276 of alcohol for eight days at 85° C. (185° F.), expressing, and filtering. [A, 314.]—**A. di Botot.** See Eau *dentifrice de Botot.*—**A. di Clauder.** See *A. di* fuliggine *composta.*—**A. di Colonia.** Cologne water. [A, 352.] See Spiritus *odoratus.*—**A. di Condillac.** See Condillac.—**A. di Dardel.** An imitation of the *a. di mellisa.* [A, 314.] See *Aqua* melissæ *composita.*—**A. d'idratazione.** See Water *of hydration.*—**A. di Falconieri.** A solution of potassium carbonate; reputed to be an antilithic. [A, 314.]—**A. di Fra Ilarione.** See Alcoolature *vulnéraire.*—**A. di Giambattista la Porta.** A tonic mouth-wash containing a great number of ingredients; a red liquid, of an aromatic odor and bitterish taste. [A, 314.]—**A. di giovinezza.** Water of youth; a liquid credited with the power of renewing youth. [A, 314.]—**A. di Gondran.** A mixture of 4 grammes of petroleum and 120 of hydrochloric acid; to be added to the water of a partial bath in the treatment of rheumatism. [A, 314.]—**A. di Goulard.** See *Liquor* plumbi subacetatis *dilutus.*—**A. di Guerlain.** A lotion containing corrosive sublimate, cherry-laurel water, lead water, tincture of benzoin, and alcohol. [A, 314.]—**A. di Hepp.** A slight modification of the *a. di Pagliari* (*q. v.*). [A, 314.]—**A. di Husson.** See Eau *médicinale d'Husson.*—**A. di Javelle.** See *Javelle* water.—**A. di Labarraque.** See *Liquor* sodæ chloratæ.—**A. di lavanda.** 1. A cosmetic mixture of essence of lavender, 60 parts; tincture of amber, 30; cologne water, 500; and alcohol, 1,000. [A, 314.] 2. A distilled water of lavender-tops. [B. 10.]—**A. di Léchelle.** See Eau *de Léchelle.*—**A. di magnanimità.** See Aqua *magnanimitatis simplex.*—**A. di mare.** Sea-water. [A, 314.]—**A. di Marte.** See *A. di bolo.*—**A. di Mettemberg.** A solution of 1·80 gramme of corrosive sublimate in 320 grammes of distilled water, with the addition of 60 of *alcoolature vulnéraire* (*q. v.*) and 1·80 of nitric ether; used against the itch. [A, 314.]—**A. di Monsel.** See *Monsel's* solution.—**A. di Monterossi.** See *A. stagnotica di Monterossi.*—**A. di Napoli.** See *A. tofana.*—**A. di Neljubin.** See Eau *hémostatique de Neljubin.*—**A. di Pagliari.** A styptic made by boiling 8 parts of benzoin and 16 of alum in 160 of water for six hours. [A, 314.]—**A. di Perugia.** See *A. tofana.*—**A. di Praga.** See Aqua *fœtida pragensis.*—**A. di Prassuvin.** A watery solution of tartrate of potassium and mercury. [A, 314.]—**A. di Proserpina.** See *A. d'Egitto.*—**A. di Rabel.** Rabel water. [B.] See Mixtura *sulfurica acida.*—**A. di Renaison.** See Renaison.—**A. di Royer.** A hæmostatic containing 30 parts of oil of tar, 1,000 of peppermint-water, and 4,000 of distilled water. [A, 314.]—**A. di Ruland benedetta.** See Aqua *benedicta Rulandi.*—**A. di San Giovanni.** An aqueous solution of copper and zinc sulphates, with the addition of camphorated spirit and tincture of saffron. [A, 314.]—**A. di San Nicola alla Dogana.** An anthelminthic consisting of mint-water with enough nitric acid to give it a pleasant sour taste. [A, 314.]—**A. di Schultz.** A hæmostatic containing 8 grammes of empyreumatic oil of tobacco, 12 drops of Dippel's animal oil, and 250 grammes of distilled water. [A, 314.]—**A. di Sedlitz artificiale.** See Eau *saline purgative.*—**A. di Seltz artificiale.** See Eau *de Seltz artificielle.*—**A. di Smith.** See *A. di lavanda.*—**A. dissolvente.** An old term for nitric acid. [A, 314.]—**A. distillata.** Distilled water; in pharmacy, a distilled water. [B.]—**A. di Theden.** See Aqua *traumatica vegeto-mineralis Thedeni.*—**A. di Tisserand.** See Eau *hémostatique de Tisserand.*—**A. di Trevez.** See *A. fondente di Trevez.*—**A. di Villate.** A turbid astringent and escharotic mixture of 51 parts, each, of copper and zinc sulphates, 798 of vinegar, and 100 of liquor plumbi subacetatis. [A, 352.]—**A. divina.** See Collyre *de sels fondus.*—**A. di violette.** An alcoholic preparation distilled from the *Iris florentina*; so called from its odor of violets. [A, 314.]—**A. di vipere.** An old remedy for scurvy; made by distilling a mixture of beccabunga, nasturtion, skinned vipers, and water. [A, 314.]—**A. dolce.** Soft water. [B.]—**A. dura.** Hard water. [B.]—**A. epatica.** Brugnatelli's variety of the *aqua hepatica* (*q. v.*, under Aqua). [A, 314.]—**A. essenziale.** An essential water; a preparation made by distilling a succulent plant without the addition of water. [B, 10.]—**A. eterea.** A mixture of 1 part of sulphuric ether and 10 parts of distilled water; used as an antispasmodic. [A, 314.]—**A. eterea canforata.** A solution of 1 part of camphor in 3 parts of sulphuric ether, with the addition of 56 of water. [A, 314.]—**A. etiopica.** See *A. d'Egitto.*—**A. fagedenica, A. fagedenica gialla, A. fagedenica nera.** See *Lotio* hydrargyri *flava* and *Lotio* hydrargyri *nigra.*—**A. ferruginosa gazosa.** See Eau *ferrée gazeuse.*—**A. fondente di Trevez.** A solution of 30 grammes of crystallized sodium sulphate, 1·20 of potassium acetate, 0·90 of potassium nitrate, and 0·03 of tartarized antimony in a kilogramme of water. [A, 314.]—**A. forte.** Nitric acid. [A, 352.]—**A. gazosa semplice.** See Aqua *acidula simplicior.*—**A. gengivale.** See Aqua *ad gingivas.*—**A. greca.** See *A. d'Egitto.*—**A. idrosolforata.** Hydrosulphureted water; water charged with hydrogen sulphide. [B.]—**A. igienica.** Hygienic water; a solution of 15 grammes of alum, 1 gramme of sulphate of iron, and 1 of sulphate of copper in a litre of water, with the addition of some aromatic; used as an injection for leucorrhœa and metrorrhagia. [A, 314.]—**A. igienica di Memphis.** See Eau *de Léchelle.*—**A. imperiale.** A mixture of 10 parts of tartrate of potassium and

boron (soluble cream tartar), 375 of water, 15 of syrup, and 5 of essence of lemon. [A, 314.]—**A. iodo-ferrata.** A mixture of 15 grammes of tincture of iodine and 0·05 gramme of tannin, to which are added 250 of distilled water and 4 of ammonio-ferric or potassio-ferric tartrate; used as a substitute for iodide of iron. [A, 314.]—**A. lanfa.** Orange-flower water. [A, 352.]—**A. lassativa di Vienna.** See INFUSUM *laxativum vienneuse.*—**A. madre.** See *Mother* LIQUOR.—**A. magnesiaca, A. magnesiaca aerata.** See EAU *magnésienne.*—**A. marina.** Sea-water. [B.]—**A. mercuriale.** Mercury-water; water that has been boiled for two hours with half its weight of mercury. [B, 10.]—**A. mercuriale calcare.** See AQUA *phagedænica.*—**A. miele.** See AGUAMIEL.—**A. mulsa.** See HYDROMEL.—**A. nanfa.** Orange-flower water. [B.]—**A. nanna.** See *A. tofana.*—**A. odontalgica O'Meara.** A tincture made with 4 grammes of *Triticum repens*, 15 of pyrethrum, 30 of cloves, 0·60, each, of iris, coriander, anchusa, and essence of mint, 0·30, each, of essence of bergamot and essence of cedar, 160 of creasote, and 60 of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [A, 314.]—**A. oftalmica di Yvel.** A collyrium made by digesting 8 parts of zinc sulphate, 3 of copper sulphate, and 9, each, of saffron and camphor in 1,000 of water. [A, 314.]—**A. ossigenata.** 1. Hydrogen peroxide. 2. A name formerly applied to a preparation of nitric acid used in the treatment of syphilis. [A, 314.]—**A. ozonizzante.** See EAU *ozonisante.*—**A. panata.** See *Toast*-WATER.—**A. per la bocca.** Compound spirit of pyrethrum.—**A. picea.** Tar-water.—**A. plumbica.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI SUBACETATIS *dilutus.*—**A. prima.** A name given by Albertus Magnus to nitric acid. [A, 314.]—**A. purgativa salina.** See EAU *saline purgative.*—**A. putrillica.** See *A. saturnina.*—**A. Puzzolente.** A saline, sulphurous spring in Italy, near Livorno; used in scabies, herpes, psoriasis, and rheumatism. [A, 316.]—**A. ragia.** Oil of turpentine. [A, 352.]—**A. Raineriana.** A warm sulphurous spring in Venetia, Italy, near the Lake of Arqua; used in skin diseases, scrofula, and digestive torpor. [A, 316.]—**A. regia.** Nitrohydrochloric acid. [A, 314.]—**A. romana.** See ALCOOLATURE *vulnéraire.*—**A. rossa dell' Ospitale di S. Luigi.** See EAU *rouge d'Alibert.*—**A. salina acidula.** See EAU *acidule saline.*—**A. sans pareille.** See EAU *sans pareille.*—**A. Santa.** 1. A mineral spring near Ascoli, Italy, containing sodium sulphide; used internally and in the form of baths for scrofulous diseases of the glands and joints. [A, 316.] 2. A hot spring, containing sulphur and lime, near Voltri, in Piedmont; used in the form of baths for herpetic eruptions and scrofula. [A, 316.]—**A. Santa di Buyhuto.** A spring of cold carbonated bitter water, springing from limestone, near Palermo, Sicily; purgative. [A, 316.] A 1-to-49 solution of subacetate of lead in distilled water. [A, 352.]—**A. sclopetaria.** See AQUA *vulneraria.*—**A. sclopetaria spiritosa.** See SPIRITUS *vulnerarius.*—**A. sedativa, A. sedativa di Raspail, A. sedativa fortissima, A. sedativa media.** See EAU *sédative de Raspail.*—**A. senza pari.** See EAU *sans pareille.*—**A. sodica.** See AQUA *alcalina effervescens.*—**A. solforata.** See EAU *sulfurée.*—**A. spiritosa.** See ALCOOLAT.—**A. stagnotica di Monterossi.** A hæmostatic water distilled from various aromatic and astringent plants, with the addition of pitch and white agaric. [A, 314.]—**A. stitica clementina.** 150 parts, each, of sodium chloride and potassium subcarbonate and 100 of cream tartar are dissolved in a mixture of the fresh juices of 150, each, of betonica, *Achillea millefolium*, origanum, pimpinella, *Sanicula europæa*, *Sedum telephium*, and verbena, and 75 of *Teucrium marum*; a mixture of 37 of socotrine aloes and 300 of dilute acetic acid is added, and the whole is macerated for three days in a sealed retort, and then distilled; the residue is dried, powdered, and macerated for three days in the liquid obtained by distillation; this process is then repeated twice more, and the liquid obtained by the third distillation is preserved in a well-stoppered bottle. [A, 352.]—**A. stitica di Loff.** A watery solution of perchloride of iron. [A, 314.]—**A. terlacale.** See *Spiritus* ANGELICÆ *compositus.*—**A. Tofana.** Syn.: *a.* (o *acquetta*) *di Napoli*, *a. di Perugia* (o *della Tofa*), *manna di S. Nicola di Bari.* A poison invented by a woman named Tofana, and extensively used in the sixteenth century; a clear liquid sold in little bottles labeled "Manna di S. Nicola di Bari," and bearing the image of the saint. The fatal dose was from 4 to 6 drops. Its real composition is unknown, but it is supposed to have been an arsenical preparation. According to Garelli, physician to Charles VI, of Austria, it was a solution of arsenious acid in distilled cymbalaria-water, with the addition of an alcoholic preparation of cantharis. [A, 314; Chapuis, "Lyon méd.," May 28, 1882, p. 109 (H).]—**A. traumatica.** See AQUA *vulneraria.*—**A. turca.** A mixture of 10 parts of sulphuric ether and 100 of distilled water; used as an antispasmodic. [A, 314.]—**A. vegeto-minerale, A. vegeto-minerale spiritosa.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**A. verde di Desault.** A detergent solution of 0·10 gramme of corrosive sublimate and 0·30 of copper sulphate in 300 grammes of plantain-water. [A, 314.]—**A. verde di Hartmann.** A wash for scorbutic ulcers; made by boiling a handful, each, of the leaves of *Hypericum perforatum*, rosemary, rue, and sage, 3 grammes, each, of savine tops and elder flowers, 50 of honey of roses, and 25 of flowers of sulphur in 600 of white wine and water, and adding 25, each, of alum and verdigris. [A, 314.]—**A. verginale.** Syn.: *iniezione per le donne.* A vaginal injection containing 5 parts, each, of lead acetate and zinc sulphate, 60 of cologne, and 125 of distilled water. [A, 314.]—**A. vulneraria.** See ALCOOLATURE *vulnéraire.*—**A. vulneraria cremeuse.** A mixture of 4 parts of dilute sulphuric acid, and 24, each, of alcohol and acetic acid. [A, 352.]—**A. vulneraria di Theden.** See AQUA *traumatica vegeto-mineralis Thedeni.*—**A. vulneraria rossa.** See ALCOOLATURE *vulnéraire.*—**A. vulneraria spiritosa.** See ALCOOLAT *vulnéraire.*—**A. zeffirina.** An astringent and resolvent collyrium containing 300 grammes of lime-water, 1 gramme of ammonium chloride, and 0·30 of verdigris. [A, 314.]

ACQUAVITA, ACQUAVITE (It.), n's. A^{3}k-kwa^3-ve'ta^3, -ta. Brandy.—**A. tedesca.** See *Teinture de* JALAP *composée.*

ACQUETTA (It.), n. A^{3}k-kwe^{2}t'ta^3. Dim. of *acqua.* See ACQUA *Tofana.*—**A. della Tofa, A. di Napoli, A. di Perugia.** Acqua Tofana.

ACQUI (It.), n. A^{3}k'kwe. Lat., *Aquæ Statiellæ.* A village in the Italian province of Alessandria, containing sulphurous springs of a temperature of from 46° to 75° C. (115° to 167° F.), the mineral constituents of which are chiefly calcium sulphide, sodium chloride, calcium chloride, and silica; used for chronic skin diseases, paralyses, gout, and rheumatism. [A, 304.]

ACQUISITUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-kwi^2-zi(se)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Perf. part. of *acquirire*, to acquire. Fr., *acquis.* Ger., *erworben.* It., *acquisito.* Sp., *adquirido.* Acquired, as opposed to inherited and congenital (said of diseases).

ACRACHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^2-ko(ch^{2}o^2)'li^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκραχολία. Passionateness; a burst of passion. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ACRACONITINE, n. A^{2}k-ra^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}t-en. From ἄκρος, extreme (on account of its virulence), and *aconitine* (*q. v.*). Fr., *acraconitine.* Ger., *Acraconitin.* Nepaline, napelline, or pseudaconitine. [B, 49.]

ACRACY, n. A^{2}k'ra^{2}s-i^2. See ACRASIA.

ACRÆA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-re'(ra^3'e^2)-a^3. A genus of Central American terrestrial orchids. [A, 252.]

ACRÆPALA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-re^{2}p'(ra^3'e^{2}p)-a^3-la^3. Gr., ἀκραίπαλα (from α priv., and κραιπάλη, the effects of a debauch). Fr., *acraïpales.* Sp., *acraipalos.* 1. Wines that do not cause nausea. 2. Remedies that relieve nausea from a debauch. [Dioscorides (A, 311).]

ACRAI (Ar.), n. Morbid sexual excitement; a sort of satyriasis. [Avicenna (A, 325).]

ACRAIPALA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^3-i^{2}p'a^3-la^3. See ACRÆPALA.

ACRALDEHYDE, n. A^{2}k-ra^{2}l'de-hid. From ἄκρος, extreme, and *aldehyde.* Fr., *acraldéhyde.* Ger., *Acraldehyd.* An old name for aldol, on the supposition that it was a true polymer of aldehyde. [B, 2.]

ACRALEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra(ra^3)'le(le^2)-a^3. Sp., *acrálea.* See ACROCOLIA.

ACRAMPHIBRYON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}m(ra^{3}m)-fi^{2}b'-ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}n. From ἄκρος, topmost, ἀμφί, on both sides, and βρύειν, to swell or burst forth. Fr., *acramphibryé*, *acramphigène.* Ger., *Endumsprosser.* A plant that grows both at the apex and at the periphery of the axis. In Endlicher's classification, the *Acramphibrya* form a grand subdivision, including all dicotyledonous plants, comprising the cohorts *Monochlamydeæ* (with the gymnosperms), *Gamopetalæ*, and *Dialypetalæ.* [B, 48, 104.]

ACRAMPHIGÈNE (Fr.), n. A^3-kra^{3}m-fi^2-zhe^{2}n. See ACRAMPHIBRYON.

ACRANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra(ra^3)'ni^2-a^3. From α priv., and κρανίον, the cranium. Fr., *acrânie.* Ger., *Akranie*, *Schädelmangel.* It., Sp., *acrania.* Syn.: *defectus cranii*, *microcephalia*, *hemicephalia.* A monstrosity characterized by entire or partial absence of the cranium. [A, 306.]

ACRANIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pronunc. and deriv. the same. Fr., *acrâniens.* Haeckel's name for acranial vertebrates, represented by *Amphioxus.* [A, 258.]

ACRANIAL, adj. A^{2}k-ra'ni^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *acranius*, *acranicus.* Fr., *acrâne.* Ger., *schädellos.* Sp., *acráneo.* Destitute of the skull. [A, 320.]

ACRANICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Acranial.

ACRÂNIENS (Fr.), n. pl. A^3-kra^{3}n-i^2-a^{3}n^2. See ACRANIA, pl.

ACRASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra(ra^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From α priv., and κρᾶσις, moderation, or a mixing (1st and 2d def's); ἀκρασία (= ἀκράτεια), debility (3d def.). Fr., *acrasie.* Ger., *Akrasie.* Sp., *acrasia*, *acracia.* 1. Intemperance. [A, 306.] 2. Any dyscrasia. [A, 305.] 3. Debility, especially impotence. [A, 311.] In this sense it is synonymous with *acratia.*

ACRASIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra(ra^3)-zi(se)'e(e^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *acrasiées.* Ger., *Acrasieen.* Van Tieghem's name for a division of *Fungi* related to the *Myxomycetes*, but distinguished from the latter by their swarm-spores not fusing to form a plasmodium, but remaining distinct. They are found in animal excrement and in decaying vegetable tissue. [B, 54.]

ACRASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ra(ra^3)-si^{2}s. A genus of *Fungi* belonging to the *Acrasieæ.* [B, 54.]

ACRASY, n. A^{2}k'ra-zi^2. See ACRASIA.

ACRATEIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-i(a)'a^3. Gr., ἀκράτεια. See ACRATIA.

ACRATES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., ἀκρατής. Weak, debilitated. [A, 322.]

ACRATIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-i(e)'a^3. Gr., ἀκράτεια, ἀκρατία (from α priv., and κράτος, force). Fr., *acratie.* Ger., *Akratie.* 1. Loss of strength, impotence. [A, 320.] 2. Incontinence. [A, 322.] 3. Intemperance. [A, 322.]

ACRATISMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *acratis'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀκράτισμα (from ἀκρατίζεσθαι, to drink pure wine). Fr., *acratisme.* Sp., *acratismo.* An old name for breakfast (because this meal consisted of bread dipped in wine). [A, 343.]

ACRATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). See ACRATISMA.

ACRATOCHOLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'o-(o^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ἀκρατόχολος (from ἄκρατος, unmixed, and χολή, bile). "Caused by sheer bile." [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ACRATOMELI (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-o^{2}m'e(e^2)-li(le). Gen., *acratomelitos.* From ἄκρατον, pure wine, and μέλι, honey. A mixture of wine and honey. [A, 334.]

ACRATON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-o^{2}n. See ACRATUM.

ACRATOPEGÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-o-pe(pa)'-je(ga^3-e^2). From α priv., κράτος, strength, and πηγή, a spring. "Mineral waters having no marked chemical qualities." [A, 313, 316.]

ACRATOPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-o-po'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀκρατοποσία (from ἄκρατος, unmixed, and πόσις, a drink. Sp., *acratoposia.* The drinking of pure wine. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ACRATOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra(ra^3)'to^{2}s. See ACRATUS.

ACRATOUS, adj. A^{2}k-ra'tu^{3}s. See ACRATUS.

ACRATUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra(ra^3)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Neut. of *acratus* (*vinum* understood). Gr., ἄκρατον, ἄκρατος οἶνος. Undiluted wine. [A, 311.]

ACRATURESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-u^2(u)-re(ra)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *acratureseos.* From ἀκρατεία, want of strength, and οὔρησις, urination. Inability to urinate from paralysis of the bladder. [A, 313, 316.]

ACRATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra(ra^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἄκρατος (from α priv., and κεραννύναι, to mix. It., *acrato.* Unmixed, pure (said of the humors and of potable liquids). [A, 314.]

ACRE (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'re(re^2). 1. Neut. of adj. *acer.* Generally used in the pl. See ACRIA. 2. Gr., ἄκρα. Any sharp point (e. g., that of the nose). [A, 358.]

ÂCRE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}kr. 1. Acrid. 2. Pungent, burning (said of the heat of the skin in fever). [A, 314.] 3. (N.) in the old humoral pathology, an acrid principle in the humors (e. g., *â. vénérien, â. dartreux*). [A, 306.]

ACREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'re(re^2)-a^3. Gr., ἄκρεα (= ἀκραῖα). Sp., *acrea.* The extremities of the body. [A, 311.]

ACREBITE (Sp.), n. A^3-kra-be'ta. Ar., *al-kibrît.* Sulphur. [Ruland (A, 334).]

ACREDO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-re(ra)'do. Gen., *acredinis.* A sharp or pungent taste; acridity. [A, 312.]

ACRÉMONIEN (Fr.), adj. and n. A^3-kra-mo-ni^2-a^{3}n^2. 1. Resembling the *Acremonion.* 2. (N.) that fungus itself. [A, 306.]

ACREMONION, ACREMONIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-re(ra)-mo'ni^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀκρέμων, the extremity of a branch. Fr., *acrémonion, acrémonien.* Sp., *acremónion.* A genus of *Fungi,* established by Link, of the order *Peronosporeæ,* that grow on dead branches and leaves. [A, 248, 305, 334; B, 1.]

ÂCRETÉ (Fr.), n. A^{3}kr-ta. Acridity. [A, 306.]

ACRETOPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-o-po'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. See ACRATOPOSIA.

ACRIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ri^2-a^3. Neut. pl. of adj. *acer.* Gr., στρυφνά. Fr., *âcres.* Ger., *scharfstoffige Mittel.* Acrid, irritating drugs or applications. [A, 305.] Acrid vegetable poisons. [B, 95.]—**A. abortiva.** Irritant abortifacients. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. anthelminthica.** Acrid drugs which operate as anthelminthics. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. antiscorbutica.** Those which, like mustard, are of benefit in scurvy. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. aphrodisiaca.** Those which, like cantharides, stimulate the sexual appetite. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. chemica.** Fr., *âcres chimiques.* Chemical irritants.—**A. diuretica.** Acrid drugs which act as diuretics. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. drastica.** See *A. purgantia.*—**A. ecbolica.** See *A. abortiva.*—**A. emetica.** Acrid drugs which expend their irritating action in causing vomiting. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. emeto-cathartica.** Those which cause vomiting and purging. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. emmenagoga.** Those which stimulate menstruation. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. epispastica.** Epispastics. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. expectorantia.** Stimulating expectorants. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. mechanica.** Fr., *âcres mécaniques.* Mechanical irritants. — **A. phlogoga.** Irritants which, applied locally, cause hyperæmia and finally inflammation. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. pruriginantia.** Those which cause slight redness, heat, and a sense of itching or tingling. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. purgantia.** Those which cause abdominal pain and purging. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. rubefacientia.** Those which cause rubefaction followed by desquamation or a serous transudation. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. sialagoga.** Irritant sialagogues. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. stomachica.** Acrid drugs which, in moderate doses, act only as stomachics. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. suppurantia.** Those which, locally applied, cause suppuration. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A. urentia.** See *A. pruriginantia.*—**A. vesicantia.** Those which vesicate. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

ACRIBOMETER, n. A^{2}k-ri^2-bo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{3}r. From ἀκριβής, exact, and μέτρον, a measure. Lat., *acribometrum.* Fr., *acribomètre.* Ger., *Acribometer.* An instrument for measuring minute objects. [Zincken (A, 301).]

ACRICULUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ri^{2}k'u^2(u)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Somewhat acrid. [A, 318.]

ACRID, adj. A^{2}k'ri^{2}d. Gr., ἄκρος. Lat., *acer.* Fr., *âcre.* Ger., *scharf.* It., Sp., *acre.* Sharp, pungent, irritating.

ACRIDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ri^{2}d'i^2-a^3. See ACRIDIUM.

ACRIDIAN, adj. A^{2}k-ri^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}n. For deriv., see ACRIS. Fr., *acridien.* Sp., *acridiano.* In entomology, resembling the locust. [A, 306.]

ACRIDIC ACID, n. A^{2}k-ri^{2}d'i^{2}k. For deriv., see ACRIDINE. Fr., *acide acridique.* Ger., *Acridinsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid prepared by the oxidation of acridine, having the constitution $C_{11}H_7NO_4 = C_6$(H,H,H,H,N.C[CO.OH]—C[CO.OH]-CH,⌒—), being that of quinoline in which two adjacent hydrogen atoms are replaced by the acid characteristic CO.OH. [B, 79.]

ACRIDINE, n. A^{2}k'ri^{2}d-en. From *acer,* acrid, on account of its irritant action. Fr., *acridine.* Ger., *Acridin.* It., Sp., *acridina.* An artificial alkaloid first obtained from crude anthracene by Gräbe and Caro ["Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm.," clviii, p. 265], who assigned it the formula $C_{12}H_9N$. More recent analyses give it the formula

$C_{13}H_9N = C_6(H,H,H,H,\overbrace{CH,N,)(\underbrace{}}—,—, H,H,H,H,)C_6$. It forms

colorless laminar crystals, soluble in alcohol and in ether, which cause marked irritation when brought into contact with the skin or a mucous surface. [B, 79.]—**A. ethyl iodide.** Ger., *Acridinäthyljodid.* A derivative of a. having the formula $C_{13}H_9N.C_2H_5I$. [B, 79.]—**A. octohydride.** Ger., *Acridinoctohydrür.* A substance forming lamellar crystals of the molecular composition of a. with the addition of 8 atoms of hydrogen, $C_{13}H_{17}N$. [B, 79.]

ACRIDINSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-ri^{2}d-en'zoi-re^2. Acridic acid. [B.]

ACRIDITY, n. A^{2}k-ri^{2}d'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *acritas.* Fr., *âcreté.* Ger., *Schärfe.* It., *acredine.* Sp., *acrimonia.* The quality of being acrid.

ACRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ri^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old name for the scammony plant. [A, 312.]

ACRIDNESS, n. A^{2}k'ri^{2}d-ne^{2}s. See ACRIDITY.

ACRIDOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ri^{2}d-o^{2}f'a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀκριδοφάγος (from ἀκρίς, the locust, and φάγειν, to eat). Fr., *acridophage.* Ger., *Heuschreckenfresser.* Sp., *acridófago.* A locust-eater. [A, 320.]

ACRIDOPHAGY, n. A^{2}k-ri^{2}d-o^{2}f'a^2-ji^2. Lat., *acridophagia.* Fr., *acridophagie.* Ger., *Heuschreckenessen.* Sp., *acridofagia.* 1. The practice of locust-eating. [A, 320.] 2. A disease prevalent in Ethiopia, attributed to the penetration of the skin by locusts or other insects, or to their having been eaten immoderately. [Herodotus (A, 322).] 3. The formation of sores infested with maggots. [C. G. Kuhn (A, 322).]

ACRIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ri^2-fo'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *acer,* acrid, and *folium,* a leaf. Ger., *Spitzblatt* (3d def.). Sp., *acrifolio.* 1. An unknown tree considered by the ancients as of ill omen. [A, 312.] 2. A plant with acrid leaves, supposed to be the *Lotus.* [A, 316.] 3. A general name for any plant having prickly leaves. [A, 315.]

ACRIMONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ri^2-mo'ni^2-a^3. From *acer,* acrid. Gr., δριμύτης. Fr., *acrimonie.* Ger., *Acrimonie.* It., Sp., *acrimonia.* 1. The irritation or smarting of a sore. [A, 312.] 2. In the old humoral pathology, an acrid state of the humors. According to Boerhaave, the acrimoniæ were the mechanical, the saline, the oily, the soapy, and the mixed; according to Sylvius, the acid and the alkaline. [A, 321.]

ACRIMONIATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ri^2-mo-ni^2-a(a^3)'-te(ta^3-e^2). Sp., *acrimoniadas.* A family of rosaceous plants. [A, 334.]

ACRINIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ri^{2}n'i^2-a^3. From α priv., and κρίνειν, to separate. Fr., *acrinie.* It., Sp., *acrinia.* 1. Diminution or absence of a secretion. [A, 306.] 2. An insufficient critical evacuation. [Andral (A, 322).]

ACRINYL, n. A^{2}k'ri^{2}n-i^{2}l. From *acer,* acrid. Fr., *acrinyle.* Ger., *Acrinyl.* It., *acrinile.* Sp., *acrinilo.* A univalent radicle having the constitution C_7H_7O. [B.]—**A. cyanide.** A crystalline substance having the constitution $C_8H_7NO = C_7H_7O.CN$. [B. 18.]—**A. sulphocyanate, A. thiocyanate.** An oily liquid, $C_7H_7O.SCN$, of acrid taste, formed from sinalbin (the irritant principle of white mustard). [A, 264; B, 81.]

ACRIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ri^{2}s. Gen., *acris* (1st def.), *acridis* (2d and 3d def's). Gr., ἄκρις (1st def.), ἀκρίς (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Schärfe* (1st def.), *Heuschrecke* (2d def.). Sp., *langosta* (2d def.). 1. A prominent bony point. [Hippocrates (A, 325).] 2. The locust. [A, 322.] 3. Acrisia (*q. v.*). [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ACRISIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ri^{2}z(ri^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκρισία. Fr., *acrisie.* Ger., *Akrisie.* It., *acrisia.* Sp., *acrisis.* Syn.: *defectus criseos* (1st def.). 1. An irregular course of a disease, one in which no crisis occurs. [A, 306.] 2. An unfavorable crisis. [Galen (A, 325).] 3. Such a disorderly state of symptoms that their import is quite uncertain. [A, 322.]

ACRISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *acris'eos.* See ACRISIA.

ACRISY, n. A^{2}k'ri^{2}s-i^2. See ACRISIA.

ACRITA (Lat.), n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ri^{2}t-a^3. Neut. pl. of adj. *acritus* (*q. v.*), *animalia* being understood. The acritans; according to Owen, the lowest of the sub-kingdoms into which invertebrate animals are divided [A, 251; B]; according to Macleay, those in which no distinct nervous system has been observed [A, 258; B, 7, 39].

ACRITANS, n. pl. A^{2}k'ri^{2}t-a^{2}nz. See ACRITA.

ACRITAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ri^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *acrita'tis.* Acridity, acrimony. [A, 320.]

ACRITE, adj. A^{2}k'rit. Pertaining to the *Acrita.* [Owen (A, 258).]

ACRITICAL, adj. A^{2}k-ri^{2}t'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *acriticus* (from α priv., and κρίσις, a crisis). Fr., *acritique.* Ger., *unkritisch.* It., *acritico.* Sp., *acrítico.* Non-critical, taking place without a crisis, not significant of a crisis. [A, 306, 320.]

ACRITOCHROMACY, n. A^{2}k-ri^{2}t-o-kro'ma^2-si^2. From ἄκριτος, indistinguishable, and χρῶμα, color. Fr., *acritochromatie.* Ger., *Akritochromatie.* It., Sp., *acritocromatia.* An inability to distinguish or discriminate between colors. [F.]

ACRITOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ri^{2}t-o^{2}s. See ACRITUS.

ACRITUDE, n. A^{2}k'ri^{2}t-u^{2}d. Lat., *acritudo.* See ACRIDITY.

ACRITUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ri^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἄκριτος. 1. Confused, indistinguishable. [B.] 2. Acritical. [A, 313.]

ACRITY, n. A^{2}k'ri^{2}t-i^2. See Acridity.

ACRIVIOLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ri^2-vi(we)'o-la^3. From *acer*, sharp, and *viola*, the violet. An old name for the Indian cress. [A, 323.] See Tropæolum.

ACRO (Lat.), n. m. Gen., *acro'nis*. See Acron.

ACROÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'-zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Ger., *Akroästhesie*. Syn.: *oxyæsthesia*. Exaggerated sensibility (one of the phenomena of hysteria). [R. Arndt (A, 319).]

ACROASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *acroa'seos*. Gr., ἀκρόασις (from ἀκροᾶσθαι, to listen). The use of the sense of hearing in the diagnosis of diseases. [Hippocrates (A, 337).] See Auscultation.

ACROBAPTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ba^{2}p(ba^{3}p)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From ἄκρον, a point, and βαπτός, dipped, dyed. Fr., *acrobaphe, acrobaphte*. Sp., *acrobapto*. Having a spot at the end of the wing (said of a genus of insects). [A, 306.]

ACROBLAST, n. A^{2}k'ro-bla^{2}st. From ἄκρος, extreme, and βλαστός, a germ. Fr., *acroblaste*. Ger., *Akroblast, Spitzkeim*. The a's are cells lying between the ectoblast and the endoblast, but independent of the mesoblast, which take up food in an amœboid manner. They also give rise to bodies called poreutes (*q. v.*). [Kollmann, "Recueil zoöl. suisse," 1884, p. 259 (J).]

ACROBLASTIC, adj. A^{2}k-ro-bla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀκρόβλαστος, budding at the end. [Theophrastus (A, 311).] Fr., *acroblastique*. Ger., *akroblastisch, spitzkeimend*. Monocotyledonous. [A, 315.]

ACROBRYON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro'bri(bru^6)-o^{2}n. From ἄκρον, an extremity, and βρύειν, to swell or burst forth. Fr., *acrobryé*. Ger., *Gipfelsprosser*. Sp., *acrobrio*. A plant growing at its apex only. In Endlicher's classification, the *Acrobrya* form a grand subdivision of the *Cormophyta*, or vascular plants, including all those in which the growth of the vascular bundles takes place at the apex. [B, 48.]—**Acrobrya anophyta.** Fr., *acrobryés anophytes*. A division including the classes of mosses (*Musci*) and liverworts (*Hepaticæ*). [B, 48, 104.]—**Acrobrya hysterophyta.** Fr., *acrobryés hystérophytes*. A division including the class *Rhizantheæ*. [B, 48, 104.]—**Acrobrya protophyta.** Fr., *acrobryés protophytes*. A division including the classes *Calamariæ* (*Equisetaceæ*), *Filices* (ferns), *Hydropterides*, *Selagines*, and *Zamiæ* (*Cycadaceæ*). [B, 48, 104.]

ACROBUSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-bu^{3}st(bust)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See Acrobystitis.

ACROBYSTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-bi^{2}st(bu^{6}st)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκροβυστία (from ἄκρον, a point, and βύειν, to cover). Ger., *Akrobystie*. Sp., *acrobistia*. 1. The prepuce. [A, 337.] 2. Circumcision. [A, 322.]

ACROBYSTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-bi^{2}st(bu^{6}st)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Preputial. [A, 322.]

ACROBYSTIOLITH, n. A^{2}k-ro-bi^{2}st'i^2-o-li^{2}th. From ἀκροβυστία, the prepuce, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *acrobystiolithe*. A preputial calculus. [E.]

ACROBYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-bi^{2}st(bu^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *acrobystit'idis*. For deriv., see Acrobystia and *-itis**. Fr., *acrobystite*. Ger., *Vorhautentzündung*. It., *acrobustite*. 1. Inflammation of the sheath of the penis in the domestic animals, especially the horse. 2. Posthitis (*q. v.*). [A, 306.]

ACROCARPÆ, ACROCARPI (Lat.), n's f. and m. pl. A^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-ro-ka^{3}rp'e(a^3-e^2), -i(e). From ἄκρον, an extremity, and καρπός, fruit. Fr., *acrocarpes*. Ger., *Gipfelfrüchtige*. Sp., *acrocarpias*. A division of mosses (*Bryaceæ*), comprising those in which the reproductive organs are situated at the extremity of the main stem, and not laterally. [B, 19, 35, 75.]

ACROCARPIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ka^{3}r-pi^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). A genus of piperaceous plants indigenous to tropical America and the West Indies. [B, 19.]—**A. hispidulum.** A species growing in the West Indies, employed there as a bitter tonic. [B, 19.]

ACROCARPOUS, adj. A^{2}k-ro-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Gr., ἀκρόκαρπος, fruiting at the top. [A, 311.] Lat., *acrocarpus*. Fr., *acrocarpe*. Ger., *akrokarpisch*. Sp., *acrocarpo*. In botany, bearing the fruit at the summit of the axis. [Berkeley (B, 39).]

ACROCARPUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). 1. Acrocarpous (*q. v.* for deriv.). 2. A member of the *Acrocarpi* (*q. v.*). 3. A genus of *Algæ*, including *A. crinalis* (*q. v.*).—**A. crinalis.** One of the species that produce Corsican moss. [A, 316.]

ACROCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a(a^3)'-li^2-a^3. From ἄκρον, the summit, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *acrocéphalie*. Ger., *Akrokephalie*. It., Sp., *acrocefalia*. A deformity of the head in which it is increased in its vertical diameter and more or less pointed or conical at the top. [Broca (D, 43).]

ACROCEPHALIC, ACROCEPHALOUS, adj's. A^{2}k-ro-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k, -se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *acrocephalus*. Fr., *acrocéphale*. Ger., *akrokephalisch*. Sp., *acrocéfalo*. Affected with acrocephalia (*q. v.*).

ACROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Acrocephalous. 2. A genus of herbaceous labiate plants of the tribe *Ocimoideæ*, indigenous to India and Madagascar. [Bentham (A, 305), A, 306.]

ACROCEPHALY, n. A^{2}k-ro-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-i^2. See Acrocephalia.

ACROCERIDIAN, adj. A^{2}k-ro-se^2-ri^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}n. From ἄκρον, a summit, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *acrocéride*. Resembling the *Acroceras* (a genus of vesicular *Diptera*). [A. 306.]

ACROCHEIR (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ro-kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r). Gen., *acrochei'ris*. Gr., ἀκρόχειρ (from ἄκρον, an extremity, and χείρ, the hand). Fr., *acrochire*. Ger., *Akrochir*. Sp., *acroquir, acroqueiris*. 1. The extremity of the hand; the tips of the fingers. [A, 320.] 2. The forearm. [Hippocrates (A, 320).]

ACROCHEIRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ki'(ch^{2}e^2'i^2)-ro^{2}n. See Acrocheir.

ACROCHIR (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ro-ku^{5}r(ch^{2}er). See Acrocheir.

ACROCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ko(ch^{2}o^2)'li^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκροχολία (from ἄκρος, extreme, and χολή, bile). An excitable, choleric temperament. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

ACROCHORDON (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ko^{2}rd(ch^{2}o^{2}rd)'o^{2}n-(on). Gen., *acrochord'onis*. Gr., ἀκροχορδών (from ἄκρον, an extremity, and χορδή, a string [of a lyre], because, according to Aetius, its tip resembled the cut end of a piece of catgut). Fr., *acrochordon, verrue avec pédicule, molluscum granuleux*. Ger., *Akrochordon, Saitenwarze*. It., *acrochordon, bitorzolo*. Sp., *acrocordon*. 1. According to Celsus, a little hard tumor under the skin, several being arranged in clusters, commonly affecting children. [G, 13.] Cf. Molluscum *contagiosum*. 2. As used by Sir E. Wilson and Hans Hebra, a little soft tumor, often pendulous, of areolar (Wilson) or glandular (Hebra) structure, occurring on the eyelids, the neck, etc., of elderly persons; the *verruca pensilis* (seu *filiformis*). [G, 2, 75.]

ACROCHORDUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)'du^{3}s-(du^{4}s). See Acrochordon.

ACROCHORISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-ri^{2}z-(ri^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀκροκορισμός (from ἄκρος, extreme, and χορεύειν, to dance). Sp., *acrocorismo*. An ancient method of exercise by dancing. [A, 325, 337.]

ACROCINESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *acrocine'seos*. From ἄκρος, extreme, and κίνησις, movement. Ger., *Akrokinesie*. Syn.: *oxycinesis*. An increase of the ease, freedom, and completeness of the normal muscular movements (one of the phenomena of hysteria, to be distinguished from *hypercinesis*). [R. Arndt (A, 319).]

ACROCLIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-kli^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Acrodiclidium.

ACROCOLIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ko'li^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκροκώλια. Ger., *Akrokolia*. Sp., *acrocolias*. 1. The extremities of the body, especially in the lower animals, including the snout, ears, trotters, etc. [A, 311.] 2. In ancient pharmacy, the extremities of certain animals, used in making gelatin. [A, 337.]

ACROCOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ko'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See pl., Acrocolia.

ACROCOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ko'mi^2-a^3. From ἄκρον, a summit, and κόμη, hair. Fr., *acrocomie*. Ger., *Schopfpalm*. Sp., *acrócomo*. A genus of palms, established by Martius, having thorny stems and a luxuriant mass of leaves at the top. [A, 304, 306.]—**A. lasiospatha** [Martius]. A Brazilian tree, the fruit of which is edible. [A, 304.]—**A. sclerocarpa** [Martius]. Fr., *palmier mocaya*. Ger., *Macoya, grosser Macaobaum*. Syn.: *Cocos aculeata* [Jacquin] (seu *fusiformis* [Willdenow]). A tree indigenous to the West Indies and the northern part of South America. The nut (Ger., *Palmkohl*) furnishes palm oil, and is used in an emulsion for catarrh in Brazil; the young leaves are eaten. [A, 303, 304, 321.]

ACROCORIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ko'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Sp., *acrocorion*. A plant mentioned by Pliny; supposed by some to have been a kind of onion, and by others the violet. [A, 312, 337.]

ACRODACTYLUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l-(tu^{6}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄκρος, topmost, and δάκτυλος, a finger. Fr., *acrodactyle*. Ger., *Zehenrücken*. In zoölogy, the upper surface of a digit. [A, 347.]

ACRODICLIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-di(de)-kli^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄκρον, the top, and δικλίς (gen., δικλίδος), double-folding. Sp., *acrodiclidea*. A genus of lauraceous plants established by Nees von Esenbeck. [A, 258, 321.]—**A. camara.** The typical species, indigenous to Brazil. The wood is bitter and aromatic, and the fruit (the Ackawai nutmeg) is used by the Indians in dysentery. [A, 260, 321.]

ACRODONT, adj. A^{2}k'ro-do^{2}nt. From ἄκρον, a summit, and ὀδούς (gen., ὀδόντος), a tooth. Fr., *acrodont*. In zoölogy, having the teeth attached by their bases to the summit of the parapet of the jaw. [L, 12.]

ACRODRYON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}d'ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀκρόδρυον. Sp., *acrodrio*. Syn.: *Nauclearia* [De Candolle]. A genus of rubiaceous plants. [A, 305.] In the pl., *acrodrya*, fruit-trees or fruits, especially nuts. [A, 311.]

ACRODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From ἄκρον, an extremity, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *acrodynie, mal des pieds et des mains, maladie de Paris*. Ger., *Akrodynie*. It., Sp., *acrodinia*. Syn.: *erythema epidemicum* [Alibert] (seu *acrodynia*), *chiropodalgia* [Bally]. Lit., pain in the extremities. 1. A name given by Chardon to an acute general disease, usually occurring as an epidemic, especially in Eastern countries, but also elsewhere (having prevailed extensively in France from 1828 to 1830); attended with disorders of the nervous system, the mucous membranes, and the skin, but specially characterized by pains in the extremities, together with a rash beginning on the hands and feet as erythematous spots, which coalesce and extend over the upper and lower limbs and sometimes portions of the trunk. The affected portions of the skin undergo desquamation, thickening, and pigmentation, while the remaining portions also become darker in color. These phenomena are mentioned as among the symptoms of ergotism. [A, 314; D, 1; G.] Cf. Dengue. 2. A rheumatic affection of the nerves. [J. C. A. Clarus (A. 322).]

ACRODYNY, n. A^{2}k'ro-di^{2}n-i^2. See Acrodynia.

ACROE (Sp.), n. A^3-kro'a. A plant indigenous to Guinea. Boiled in wine, it is used as a tonic. [A, 337.]

ACROGENOUS, adj. A^{2}k-ro^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ἄκρον, the summit, and γεννᾶν, to grow. Lat., *acrogenus.* Fr., *acrogène.* Sp., *acrójeno.* 1. Growing especially at the summit (said of acotyledonous plants). [Lindley (A, 306).] 2. Derived from a rhomboid by loss of substance at the angles and borders (said of crystals). [A, 306.]

ACROGENS, n. pl. A^{2}k'ro-je^{2}nz. For deriv., see ACROGENOUS. Lat., *acrogenæ.* Fr., *acrogènes.* Sp., *acrójenas.* Syn.: *acrobrya* [Endlicher]. Lindley's term for a province of cryptogams, including all those which increase by growth at the apex of the axis and not laterally; comprising the single class *Angiosporæ* and the cohorts *Sporogamia*, *Thallogamia*, and *Axogamia.* [B, 34, 39.]

ACROGONIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-go-ni^{2}d'i^2-a^3. From ἄκρος, topmost, and γόνος, a seed. Fr., *acrogonidies.* Ger., *Acrogonidien.* In botany, gonidia formed at the apex of the filaments which bear them. [B, 54.]

ACROGYRATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ji(gu^6)-ra(ra^3)'-te(ta^3-e^2). Acrogyrous plants. [Bernhardt (A, 316).] See ACROGYROUS.

ACROGYRATE, ACROGYROUS, adj's. A^{2}k-ro-ji'rat, -ro^{2}j'-i^2-ru^{3}s. From ἄκρον, a summit, and γῦρος, a circle. Fr., *acrogyre.* Sp., *acrójiro.* In botany, having the fruits surrounded by a ring (said of ferns). [A, 306.]

ACROISA, n. A^{2}k-roi'sa^3. Blindness. [Du Tresne (A, 258).]

ACROKINESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ki^{2}n-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *acrokine'seos.* See ACROCINESIS.

ACROL, n. A^{2}k'ro^{2}l. For deriv., see ACROLEIN. Acrolein deprived of an atom of oxygen, $C_3H_4'' = CH_2{=}CH.CH{=}$. [B, 4.]—**A. dichloride.** Ger., *Acroldichlorür.* A liquid of the composition $C_3H_4Cl_2 = CH_2{=}CH.CH{=}Cl_2$. [B, 4.]

ACROLACTIC ACID, n. A^{2}k-ro-la^{2}k'ti^{2}k. From ἄκρος, extreme, and *lac* (gen., *lactis*), milk. Fr., *acide acrolactique.* An acid formed from lactic acid by dropping 2 atoms of hydrogen, $C_3H_4O_3 = CH(OH){=}CH{-}CO_2H$. [B, 2.]

ACROLASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-la(la^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. See MENTZELIA.

ACROLEATE, n. A^{2}k-ro'le-at. Fr., *acroléate.* Ger., *acrylsaures Salz.* See ACRYLATE.

ACROLEIC ACID, n. A^{2}k-ro-le'i^{2}k. From *acer*, sharp, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *acide acroléique.* Ger., *Acroleïnsäure.* See ACRYLIC ACID.

ACROLEIN, n. A^{2}k-ro'le^2-i^{2}n. For deriv., see ACROLEIC ACID. Fr., *acroléine.* Ger., *Acroleïn.* It., Sp., *acroleina.* Syn.: *acrylic aldehyde.* A thin, colorless, highly volatile liquid, the fumes of which are highly pungent and irritating, produced by the dry distillation of glycerin and in other ways, $C_3H_4O = CH_2{=}CH.CH{=}O$. It forms addition compounds with various radicals, and has an isomeric form, *metacrolein.* [B, 2, 4.]—**A. acetate.** Allylene diacetate. [B, 2.]—**A. dibromide.** Fr., *dibromure d'acroléine.* Ger., *Acroleïndibromür*, $C_3H_4Br_2O = CH_2Br.CHBr.CH{=}O$. [B, 4.]—**A. dichloride.** Fr., *dichlorure d'acroléine.* Ger., *Acroleïndichlorür*, $C_3H_4Cl_2O = CH_2Cl.CHCl.CH{=}O$. [B, 4.]—**A. hydrochlorate.** Fr., *chlorhydrate d'acroléine.* Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffacrolein.* A salt of hydrochloric acid and a., $C_3H_4O.HCl$. Supposed to be really metacrolein hydrochlorate. [A, 2.]—**A. oxethylchloride.** See ETHYLGLYCIDIC ETHER *hydrochloride.*—**A. with sodium sulphite.** A deliquescent syrup formed by evaporating an aqueous solution of acid sodium sulphite to which a. has been added. [B, 2.]

ACROLEINACETAL, n. A^{2}k-ro''le^2-i^{2}n-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-a^{2}l. From *acrolein* and *acetal.* Fr., *acroléine-acétal.* Ger., *Acroleinacetal.* Diethylglycidic ether. [B, 2.]

ACROLEINAMMONIA, n. A^{2}k-ro''le^2-i^{2}n-a^{2}m-mo'ni^2-a^3. From *acrolein* and *ammonia.* Fr., *acroléine-ammoniaque.* Ger., *Acroleïnammoniak.* An amorphous solid, C_6H_9NO, formed by the action of ammonia on acrolein. It forms salts with acids. [B, 4.]

ACROLEINSULPHUROUS ACID, n. A^{2}k-ro''le^2-i^{2}n-su^{3}lf'-u^2-ru^{3}s. From *acrolein* and *sulphurous.* Fr., *acide acroléine-sulfureux.* Ger., *Acroleïnschwefligsäure.* An acid, $CH_2.CH(SO_3H).-CHO = (C_3H_4O)(SO.OOH)$, derived from sulphacroleinsulphurous acid in the process of formation of oxypropanesulphonic acid. [Müller (B, 2).]

ACROLENION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-le^{2}n'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀκρωλένιον (from ἄκρον, a point, and ὠλένη, the elbow). The point of the elbow. [A, 311.] See OLECRANON.

ACROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From ἄκρος, complete, and μανία, madness. Fr., *acromanie.* Confirmed or incurable insanity. [A, 316.]

ACROMASTHIUM, ACROMASTIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-ro-ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)'thi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), ti^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄκρον, a summit, and μαστός, the breast. The nipple. [A, 322.]

ACROMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro'mi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκρωμία, the point of the shoulder. 1. The acromion (*q. v.*). 2. The withers (of a horse). [A, 311.]

ACROMIAL, adj. A^{2}k-ro'mi^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *acromialis.* Fr., *acromial.* Ger., *akromial.* It., *acromiale.* Sp., *acromial.* Pertaining to the acromion (*q. v.*).

ACROMIO-CLAVICULAR, adj. A^{2}k-ro''mi^2-o-kla^{2}v-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *acromio-clavicularis.* Fr., *acromio-claviculaire.* It., *acromio-clavicolare.* Sp., *acromio-clavicular.* Pertaining to the acromion and the clavicle. [A, 314.]

ACROMIO-CLAVICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro''mi^2-o-kla^2(kla^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^2(u)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. A muscle (*musculus* understood) extending from the acromion to the clavicle.—**A.-c. lateralis.** An anomalous muscle arising from the scapular end of the clavicle, and inserted into the acromion or into the aponeurosis of the deltoid muscle. [A, 262.]

ACROMIO-CORACOID, adj. A^{2}k-ro''mi^2-o-ko^{2}r'a^{2}k-oid. Lat., *acromio-coracoideus.* Fr., *acromio-coracoïdien.* It., *acromio-coracoideo.* Sp., *acromio-coracoideo.* Pertaining to the acromion and to the coracoid process. [A, 306.] See *A.-c.* LIGAMENT.

ACROMIO-HUMERALIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro''mi^2-o-hu^2(hu)-mu^{5}r(me^{2}r)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Fr., *acromio-huméral.* It., *acromio-omerale.* Sp., *acromio-humeral.* Chaussier's name for the deltoid muscle. [A, 320.]

ACROMION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro'mi^2-o^{2}n. Gen., *acromii.* Gr., ἀκρώμιον, ἀκρωμία (from ἄκρον, an extremity, and ὦμος, the shoulder). Fr., *acromion.* Ger., *Akromion, Schulterhöhe.* It., *acromio.* Sp., *acrómion.* A massive outward prolongation of the spine of the scapula, which articulates with the clavicle, overhangs the articulation of the os brachii with the scapula, and forms the point of the shoulder. See figures under SCAPULA.

ACROMIORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro''mi^{2}o-ru^2(ru)'-ma^3. Gen., *acro''miorrheu'matos (-tis).* From ἀκρώμιον, and ῥεῦμα, a flux (see RHEUMATISM). Fr., *acromio-rhume.* Ger., *Schulterrheumatismus.* Rheumatism of the shoulder. [A, 322.]

ACROMIO-THORACIC, adj. A^{2}k-ro''mi^2-o-tho-ra^{2}s'i^{2}k. For deriv., see ACROMION and THORAX. Lat., *acromio-thoracicus.* Fr., *acromio-thoracique.* It., *acromio-toracico.* Sp., *acromio-torácico.* Pertaining to the acromion and the thorax. [C.] See *A.-t.* ARTERY.

ACROMIS, ACROMIUM (Lat.), n's f. and n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro'-mi^{2}s, -mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ACROMION.

ACROMPHALIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}m-fa(fa^3)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀκρομφάλιον (from ἄκρον, a point or extremity, and ὀμφάλιον = ὀμφαλός, the navel). Fr., *acromphale.* Ger., *Akromphalon.* It., *acronfalo.* Sp., *acrónfalo.* 1. The middle, or point, of the navel. 2. Prominence of the navel; incipient umbilical hernia. 3. The stump of the umbilical cord attached to the child. [A, 311, 314, 320.]

ACROMPHALON, ACROMPHALUM, ACROMPHALUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}mf'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ACROMPHALIUM.

ACROMYLE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}m'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a). From ἄκρον, a point, and μύλη, the patella. The patella. [A, 322.]

ACRON (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ro^{2}n. Gen., *acro'nis.* Gr., ἄκρων (1st def.). 1. An extremity of the body or of the stem of a plant. [A, 312.] 2. A strong ointment. [Hippocrates (A, 337).]

ACRO-NARCOTIC, adj. A^{2}k''ro-na^{3}r-ko^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see ACRID and NARCOTIC. Fr., *narcotico-âcre.* Ger., *scharf-narkotisch.* Having both acrid and narcotic properties. See POISON.

ACRONE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}k-ron. In botany, not enlarged at the base (said of the ovary). [Necker (A, 345).]

ACRONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro'ni^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκρωνία. 1. Acroteriasis (*q. v.*). [A, 322.] 2. A genus of orchids. [A, 305.] See PLEUROTHALLIS.

ACRONORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}n-o-ru^2(ru)'-ma^3. Gen., *acronorrheu'matos (-tis).* See ACROMIORRHEUMA.

ACRONOTINE, adj. A^{2}k-ro^{2}n-o'ti^{2}n. In zoölogy, pertaining to the genus *Acronotus.* [Griffith (A, 258).]

ACRONUS (Fr.), adj. A^{3}k-ro-nu^6. See ACRONE.

ACRONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}n(ron)-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκρωνυχία (from ἄκρον, a point, and ὄνυξ, the nail). Fr., *acronychie.* Ger., *Akronychie.* 1. The extremity of the nail. [A, 311.] 2. A genus of rutaceous plants, established by Forster, indigenous to tropical Asia and Australia. [A, 321.]—**A. laurifolia** [Blume]. A species indigenous to Java. The bark, which is bitter and astringent, is used for diarrhœa. [A, 321.]—**A. odorata** [Forster]. Syn.: *Jambolifera odorata* [Loureiro]. A Chinese species. [A, 321.]—**A. pedunculata.** Syn.: *Jambolifera pedunculata* [Vahl], *Cyminosma pedunculata* [De Candolle]. An East Indian species. The roots are used in preparing stimulating baths, and the fruit is edible. [A, 321.]—**A. resinosa** [Forster]. Syn.: *Jambolifera resinosa* [Loureiro]. A Chinese species. The roots are employed for poisoning fish, and they furnish a resin which is used as a stimulating application in chronic rheumatism. [A, 321.]

ACRONYCHIOUS, adj. A^{2}k-ro-ni^{2}k'i^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *acronyque.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Acronychia.*

ACRONYCHOUS, adj. A^{2}k-ro^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀκρώνυχος. Lat., *acronychus.* Having nails, claws, hoofs, etc. [A, 311.]

ACRONYX (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ro^{2}n-i^{2}ks(u^{6}ks). Gen., *acron'ychos (-chis).* From ἄκρος, inmost, and ὄνυξ, the nail. "Growing in of the nail." [A, 313.] See *Ingrowing* NAIL.

ACROPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)''ro-pa^2(pa^3)-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)'-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *acroparalys'eos.* From ἄκρον, an extremity, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Paralysis of the extremities. [A, 313, 316.]

ACROPATHIC, ACROPATHOUS, adj's. A^{2}k-ro^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^{2}k, -u^{3}s. Fr., *acropathique.* Ger., *akropathisch.* Sp., *acropático.* Pertaining to acropathy (*q. v.*). [A, 306.]

ACROPATHY, n. A^{2}k-ro^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Gr., ἀκρόπαθος (from ἄκρος, extreme, topmost, and πάθος, disease). Lat., *acropathos.* Fr., *acropathie.* Ger., *Akropathie.* It., *acropatia.* Sp., *acropatia.* 1. Disease at any extremity of the body. 2. A disease of the os uteri, not clearly defined, apparently at a high situation. [Hippocrates (A, 322).]

ACROPELTE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-pe^{2}l'te(ta). From ἄκρον, a summit, and πέλτη, a little shield. Fr., *acropelte.* A genus of *Algæ* the sporidia of which are concealed in buckler-shaped disks at the end of the fronds. [A, 348.]

ACROPETAL, ACROPETALOUS, adj's. A^{2}k-ro^{2}p'e^{2}t-a^{2}l, -ro-pe^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ἄκρον, a summit, and *petere*, to seek. Fr., *acropète.* Ger., *akropetal.* In botany, developing from the base toward the summit. [B, 39, 54.]

ACROPHALLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'li(le). From ἄκρον, an extremity, and φαλλός, the penis. A division of the nematode worms having the male genital organ at the extremity of the tail. [Deesing (L, 15).]

ACROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-fo'bi^2-a^3. Ger., *Akrophobie.* Hydrophobia. [A, 305.]

ACROPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}f'o-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *acrophore.* Sp., *acróforo.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns established from a plant of Java. [A, 306.]

ACROPHYLLOUS, adj. A^{2}k-ro-fi^{2}l'lu^{3}s. Gr., ἀκρόφυλλος. Sp., *acrófillo.* Having leaves at the top. [Theophrastus (A, 311).]

ACROPHYTON, ACROPHYTUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄκρον, an extremity, and φυτόν, a plant. The *Tussilago farfara.* [Dioscorides (A, 344).]

ACROPINACONE, n. A^{2}k-ro-pi^{2}n'a^{2}k-on. From *acrolein* and *pinacone.* Syn.: *acrylic pinacone.* A substance produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on acrolein, having the composition $C_8H_{10}O_2$. [B, 2.]

ACROPIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ro-pi^{2}s. Gr., ἄκροπις. Sp., *acrópis.* Disabled (said usually of the tongue). [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ACROPLETHYSMOGRAPH, n. A^{2}k''ro-ple^{2}th-i^{2}z'mo-gra^{3}f. From ἄκρος, extreme, πληθύνειν, to fill, and γράφειν, to write. A plethysmograph (*q. v.*). [B.]

ACROPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-po'di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄκρον, a summit, and πόδιον (dim. of πούς), the foot. Ger., *Fussrücken.* Sp., *acrópodo.* In zoölogy, the upper surface of the foot.

ACROPOSAPES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-po^{2}s'a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ez(e^{2}s). A word said to have been used by Hippocrates to indicate rapidity of digestion in infants. [A, 337.] Perhaps a corruption of *acrosapes* (*q. v.*).

ACROPOSTHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-po^{2}s'thi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀκροποσθία (from ἄκρος, extreme, and πόσθη, the prepuce). Ger., *Akroposthia.* Sp., *acropostia.* The prepuce, especially the extreme portion that is removed in circumcision. [A, 311, 323.]

ACROPOSTHIOLITH, n. A^{2}k-ro-po^{2}s'thi^2-o-li^{2}th. Lat., *acroposthiolithus* (from ἀκροποσθία, the prepuce, and λίθος, a stone). A preputial calculus. [A, 322.]

ACROPOSTHION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-po^{2}s'thi^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀκροπόσθιον. See ACROPOSTHIA.

ACROPOSTHITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-po^{2}s-thi(the)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *acroposthit'idis.* For deriv., see ACROPOSTHIA and *-itis*.* Fr., *acroposthite.* Inflammation of the prepuce. [E.]

ACROPSILON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}p'si^{2}l-o^{2}n. For deriv., see ACROPSILOS. It., *acropsilo.* That portion of the glans penis which is not covered by the prepuce. [A, 314.]

ACROPSILOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}p'si^{2}l-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀκρόψιλος (from ἄκρον, an extremity, and ψιλός, naked). Having the glans penis uncovered. [A, 322.]

ACROPSOLOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}p-so'los. Gr., ἀκρόψωλος (from ἄκρον, an extremity, and ψωλή [fem. of ψωλός], the penis with the prepuce retracted). Having the penis erect and the glans uncovered. [A, 311, 322.]

ACROR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ro^{2}r. Gen., *acro'ris.* Acridity. [A, 312.]

ACRORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ri(re)'a^3. Gr., ἀκρώρεια, a mountain ridge. The vertex. [A, 311, 322.]

ACRORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ru^2(ru)'ma^3. Gen., *acrorrheumatos (-tis).* From ἄκρον, an extremity, and ῥεῦμα, a flux (see RHEUMATISM). Rheumatism of the extremities. [A, 313, 316.]

ACRORRHIZES (Fr.), n. pl. A^3-kro-rez. The acrogens (*q. v.*). [B.]

ACROS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ro^{2}s. Gr., ἄκρος. Any prominent point, like those of the nose, the fingers, etc. [A, 323.]

ACRO-SALINE, adj. A^{2}k''ro-sa'lin. Acrid and saline. [B, 39.]

ACROSAPES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}s'a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., ἀκροσαπής (from ἄκρον, an extremity, and σήπεσθαι, to rot). Lit., rotten at the end; readily perishable, easily prepared, easily digestible (said of articles of food, the old idea being that digestion was a sort of putrefaction). [Hippocrates (A, 311, 325, 343).]

ACROSARCA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-sa^{3}r'ka^3. From ἄκρον, an extremity, and σάρξ (gen., σαρκός), flesh. Fr., *acrosarques.* Plants having round, fleshy, berry-like fruits with the calyx adherent. [Desvaux (A, 345).]

ACROSARCOUS, adj. A^{2}k-ro-sa^{3}r'ku^{3}s. Lat., *acrosarcus.* Fr., *acrosarque.* Sp., *acrosarco.* Having a fleshy end or fruit. [A, 322.]

ACROSPELOS, ACROSPELTON (Lat.), n's m. and n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}s'pe^{2}l-o^{2}s, -pe^{2}l'to^{2}n. Old Greek names for certain oat-grasses, supposed to have been the *Bromus sterilis* and the *Avena sativa.* [A, 343, 344.]

ACROSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄκρον, a summit, and σπέρμα, a seed, because the apex swells and emits the sporules. Fr., *acrosperme.* Sp., *acrospermo.* A genus of minute *Fungi*, established by Tode, parasitic on decaying vegetables. [A, 248.]

ACROSPIRE, n. A^{2}k'ro-spir. From ἄκρος, topmost, and σπεῖρα, a coil, or σπείρειν, to sow. Fr., *acrospire.* Sp., *acrospiro.* The first shoot to make its appearance in the sprouting of corn, being the elongated plumule of the seed. First used by Grew, in 1674. [B, 19, 39.]

ACROSPIRE, v. intr. A^{2}k'ro-spir. Ger., *keimen.* To sprout (said of corn). First used in 1616. [B, 39.]

ACROSPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}s'po-re(ra^3-e^2). Fr., *acrospores.* Ger., *Akrosporen.* Acrosporous *Fungi;* those in which the spores are developed at the extremities of their filaments, and not in asci. [B, 54.]

ACROSPORE, n. A^{2}k'ro^2-spor. From ἄκρος, topmost, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *acrospore.* A spore generated at the extremity, or summit, of the hyphe of a *Fungus;* a basidiospore. [B, 39.]

ACROSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-spo'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See OIDIUM.—**A. cerasi.** A pyrenomycetous *Fungus* not essentially different from *Cladosporium;* a parasite of the mazard, the fruit of which it causes to become stunted and dry. [A, 303.]

ACROSPOROUS, adj. A^{2}k-ro^{2}s'po-ru^{3}s. Fr., *acrosporé.* Sp., *acrósporo.* Pertaining to an acrospore, furnished with acrospores. [B, 39.]

ACROSTETHION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ste^{2}th'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀκροστήθιον. The chest. [Aristotle (A, 311).]

ACROSTICHACEÆ, ACROSTICHEÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ros-ti^{2}k(ti^{2}ch^2)-a(a^3)'se(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -ti^{2}k(ti^{2}ch^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *acrostichacées.* Sp., *acrosticáceas.* A section of polypodineous ferns having the sori occupying nearly or quite the whole fructiferous surface. [A, 252, 337.]

ACROSTICHUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}s'ti^{2}k(ti^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Supposed to be from ἄκρον, a point or end, and στίχος, a line of poetry, because the reverse of the leaves shows traces of lines like the beginning of lines of verse. [A, 248.] Fr., *acrostic, acrostique.* Ger., *Zeilfarn.* Sp., *acróstico.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns established by Linnæus. [A, 304, 305, 335.]—**A. alcicorne** [Willdenow]. See *A. furcatum.*—**A. aureum** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Lonchitis palustris.* The typical species, found in tropical marshes. A decoction of the root is used in Jamaica for dysentery and disease of the spleen, and a salt prepared from the leaves is applied to ulcers. [A, 316, 352.]—**A. dichotomum** [Forskål]. Syn.: *Asplenium radiatum* [Swartz]. An Arabian species, termed *medjabese* or *mejahoese.* The bruised leaves are applied to burns. [A, 316, 344.]—**A. flavens** [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth]. A New Granada species, used as a laxative. [Humboldt (A, 328).]—**A. furcatum** [Forster]. Fr., *acrostic corne d'elan.* Syn.: *A. alcicorne* [Willdenow]. *Lingua cervina.* Elk's-horn; a New Holland and New Zealand tree. The tuberous roots are eaten. [O. Reveil (A, 328).] According to others, a species that grows as a parasite on tropical trees. [A, 304.]—**A. huascaro** [Ruíz and Pavón]. A Peruvian species, said to be solvent, deobstruent, sudorific, and anthelminthic. [A, 258, 316.]—**A. polypodioides.** The *Polypodium incanum* (*q. v.*). [A, 313.]—**A. punctulatum** [Swartz]. A species used medicinally by the Chinese. [Fothergill (A, 344).]—**A. sorbifolium** [Willdenow]. A Jamaica species, the juice of which, "mixed with oil, ginger, and pepper," is used topically for sick headache. [A, 248; Waring (A, 316).]

ACROSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}s'to-ma^3. From ἄκρος, a point, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *acrostome.* Sp., *acróstomo.* A genus of vesicular entozoa. [A, 334.]—**A. amnii.** A species that has been found in the amnion of the cow; supposed to be an immature *Cysticercus.* [Lesauvage (L, 18).]

ACROTARSIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ta^{3}r'si^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄκρος, topmost, and ταρσός (see TARSUS). Fr., *acrotarse.* Ger., *Fussrücken.* Sp., *acrotarso.* The upper aspect of the tarsus in birds. [A, 306.]

ACROTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-te(ta)'ri^2-a^3. Gen., *acroterio'rum.* Gr., ἀκρωτήρια. Fr., *acrotères.* Ger., *Akroterien.* Sp., *acroteria.* The extremities. [A, 305.]

ACROTERIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-te(ta)-ri^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *acroteria'seos.* From ἀκρωτηριάζειν, to mutilate by removing a prominent part. Fr., *acrotériasme.* Ger., *Akroteriasie.* It., *acroteriasi.* Sp., *acroteriasmo.* 1. Mutilation by the loss of the distal portion of a limb. 2. A monstrosity characterized by absence of the same part. [A, 311, 314.]

ACROTERIASMA, ACROTERIASMUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-te(ta)-ri^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'ma^3, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *acroterias'matos (-tis), acroterias'mi.* See ACROTERIASIS.

ACROTERION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-te(ta)'ri^2-o^{2}n. See pl., ACROTERIA.

ACROTERIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-te(ta)-ri^2-o'si^{2}s. See ACROTERIASIS.

ACROTHAMNIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-tha^{2}m(tha^{3}m)'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄκρον, a summit, and θαμνίον, dim. of θάμνος, a bush. Sp., *acrotamnio.* A genus of *Fungi* growing among mosses at the foot of trees. [A, 306.]

ACROTHIALDINE, n. A^{2}k-ro-thi'a^{2}l-den. For deriv., see ACROLEIC ACID and THIALDINE. A base produced by the action of ammonium sulphydrate on acrolein; a tertiary triamine, $C_9H_{13}NS_2 = N(C_3H_5)(C_3H_4SH)_2$. [B, 2.]

ACROTHOREX (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-tho're^{2}ks. Gr., ἀκροθώρηξ. Sp., *acrotórex.* 1. Easily intoxicated with wine. [Aristotle (A, 325).] 2. In the first (or, as occasionally used, an extreme) stage of intoxication. [A, 337.]

ACROTHYMION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)'i^2-o^{2}n. From ἄκρος, pointed, and θύμιον, a wart. Fr., *acrothymion.* Ger., *Akrothymion.* It., *acrotymion.* Sp., *acrotimion.* See CONDYLOMA *acuminatum.*

ACROTHYMIOSIS, ACROTHYMIUM (Lat.), n's f. and n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)-i^2-o'si^{2}s, -thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ACROTHYMION.

ACROTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k-a^3. From ἄκρος, outermost. J. M. Good's term for morbid conditions of the cutaneous glands and their secretions. [A, 357.]

ACROTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s).

From *α* priv., and *κρότος*, the pulse. Pulselessness, asphyxia. [Plouquet (A, 357).]

ACROZYMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ro-zim(zu^{6}m)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *ἀκρόζυμος*. Slightly leavened. [Galen (A, 311).]

ACRUCIA, n. See ACROISA.

ACRUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *ἄκρος*, complete. A state of perfect health. [Hippocrates (A, 316).]

ACRYDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ri^{2}d(ru^{6}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ACRIDIUM.

ACRYL, n. A^{2}k'ri^{2}l. From *acer*, sharp, sour. Fr., *acryle*. Ger., *Acryl*. See ALLYL.

ACRYLATE, n. A^{2}k'ri^{2}l-at. Fr., *acrylate*. Ger., *acrylsaures Salz*. A salt of acrylic acid. [B.]

ACRYLIC ACID, n. A^{2}k-ri^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide acrylique*. Ger., *Acrylsäure*. Syn.: *acroleic acid*. 1. A monobasic acid, $CH_2 \equiv CH.CO.OH = C_3H_4O_2$, which may be considered as the oxide of acrolein; a colorless liquid. 2. A general term for organic acids of the group $C_nH_{2n-2}O_2$, comprising two groups, the *normal acrylic* and the *isoacrylic* acids. The former either occur in vegetable or animal organisms or are derived from natural products; the latter are formed synthetically by the abstraction of the elements of water from certain acid ethers, which in turn are derived from oxalic acid by the substitution of 2 molecules of an alcohol radicle of the series C_nH_{2n+1} for an atom of oxygen. The general formula for the latter series is $C_2H_2O_3.2(C_nH_{2n+1}).H_2O = C_{2+2n}H_{4n+2}O_2 = C_mH_{2m-2}O_2$, where $m = 2n+2$. [B, 2, 4.]

ACRYLIC ALDEHYDE, n. Fr., *aldéhyde acrylique*. Ger., *Acrylaldehyd*. See ACROLEIN.

ACRYLSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^3'kru^{6}l-zoi''re^2. Acrylic acid. [A, 305.]—**A'äthylester.** Ethyl acrylate. [B.]

ACSUO, n. An alchemical name for red coral. [Ruland (A, 325).]

ACT, n. A^{2}kt. Lat., *actus* (from *agere*, to put in motion). Fr., *acte*. Ger., *Akt, Handlung, That, Werk*. It., *atto, azione*. Sp., *acto, hecho, acción*. The performance of a function or of a particular part of a function (e. g., a's of respiration).—**Imperative a.** The a. of a lunatic in obedience to an imperative morbid impulse. [D, 36.]—**Parturient a.** See PARTURITION.—**Sexual a.** See COITUS,

ACTÆA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-te'(ta^3'e^2)-a^3. From *ἀκτῆ*, the elder-tree, from the resemblance of the berry and leaf to those of the elder. Fr., *actée*. Ger., *Actäa*. It., Sp., *actea*. Syn.: *Christophoriana* [Tournefort]. A genus of perennial herbaceous plants established by Linnæus, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, tribe *Cimicifugeæ*, distinguished by the inflorescence being composed of numerous white flowers disposed in short racemes. [B.]—**A. alba.** [Bigelow]. White cohosh, white baneberry, necklace-weed, white beads, Noah's-ark, coral-and-pearl; a species formerly classed as a variety of *A. spicata*, found in most parts of the United States. It closely resembles the *A. spicata*, var. *rubra*. [J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, "Drugs and Med. of N. America," Sept., 1885, p. 232.]—**A. americana** [Pursh]. Under this genus-name were formerly included *A. alba* and *A. spicata*, var. *rubra*. [J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, *l. c.*]—**A. brachypetala** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *A. spicata* [Michaux]. A North American species having the same medicinal properties as *A. spicata*, and formerly confounded with it. [A, 260, 328, 344.]—**A. christophoriana.** See *A. spicata*.—**A. cimicifuga, A. monogyna, A. racemis longissimis.** See *A. racemosa*.—**A. racemosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *actée à grappes* (ou *cimicifuge*), *chasse-punaise*. Ger., *traubenförmiges Schwarzkraut, schwarze Schlangenwurzel*. It., *actea en grappoli*. Syn.: *A. racemis longissimis* [Linnæus], *A. monogyna* [Walter], *Botrophis actœoides* [Rafinesque], *Serpentaria phylla, rich weed, black snakeroot*. See CIMICIFUGA *racemosa*.—**A. rubra** [Bigelow]. Red cohosh, red baneberry. A species having a hemispherical raceme and acute petals; considered by some botanists as *A. spicata* (seu *americana*), var. *rubra*. [B, 5.]—**A. spicata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *actée epiée* (ou *en épi*, ou *compacte*, ou *des Alpes*), *herbe St.-Christophe*, *faux ellébore noir*. Ger., *Schwarzkraut, ährentragendes Christophskraut*. It., *erba di S. Cristoforo, falso elleboro nero*. Syn.: *A. christophoriana, Aconitum racemosum*. Baneberry, herb Christopher; a species found widely distributed through Europe and (in the var. *rubra*, together with *A. alba*) in the United States. Its root (*radix actææ spicatæ*, seu *christophorianæ*, seu *aconiti racemosi*) is fusiform, blackish externally and yellowish within, and has a disagreeable odor, which it loses on drying. [B, 97.] The medicinal properties are probably the same as those of *cimicifuga racemosa* (*q. v.*). For the *A. spicata* of Michaux, see *A. brachypetala*.—**Radix actææ americanæ.** The root of *cimicifuga racemosa* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Radix actææ spicatæ.** The root of *A. spicata*. [B.]



ACTÆA ALBA.
[J. U. and C. G. Lloyd.]



ACTÆA SPICATA. [A, 257.]

ACTÆÆ (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *actœa*. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-te'(a^3'e^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *actées*. Ger., *Actäen*. See CIMICIFUGEÆ.

ACTE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'te(ta). Gen., *actes*. Gr., *ἀκτῆ, ἀκτέα*. Fr., *acté*. Ger., *Attich*. An ancient name for a species of elder, probably the *Sambucus nigra* or the *Sambucus ebulus*. [Hippocrates (A, 311), Pliny (A, 312).]—**A's baccæ, A's granæ.** Elderberries. [A, 305.]

ACTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}kt. An act.—**Délire des a's.** See under DÉLIRE.

ACTÉE (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-ta. The genus *Actœa*. [B.]—**A. à grappes, A. cimicifuge.** See CIMICIFUGA *racemosa*.—**A. compacte, A. des Alpes, A. en épi, A. épiée.** See ACTÆA *spicata*.

ACTENBEERE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'te^{2}n-bar-e^2. The dwarf-elder. [A, 315.] See SAMBUCUS *ebulus*.

ACTINÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)''ti^{2}n-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the-(tha)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *αἴσθησις*, perception. Fr., *actinesthésie*. The faculty, possessed by certain larvæ, not only of perceiving light, but of distinguishing the direction from which it comes, although in that state they have no apparent external visual organ. [G. Pouchet (A, 321).]

ACTINAL, adj. A^{2}k'ti^{2}n-a^{2}l, a^{2}k-ti'na^{2}l. From *ἀκτίς*, a ray. Pertaining to that portion of a radiate which is in relation with the mouth, the most prominent organs being imagined to radiate from that point. [L. Agassiz (B, 39).]

ACTINARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Kent's name for the *Non-suctoria*. [B, 77.]

ACTINENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-e^{2}n'ki^2(ku^6)-ma^3. Gen., *actinenchym'atos* (*-is*). From *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *ἔγχυμα*, a juice or a succulent material. Fr., *actinenchyme*. Ger., *strahlzelliges Gewebe*. Sp., *actinénquimo*. The cellular tissue of a plant when it has a radiated arrangement. [Hayne (A, 322).]

ACTINIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of the *Coralligena*, comprising the *Actinia* and allied genera. [B, 100.] Several of these animals were formerly used as aphrodisiacs, as depilatories, and as remedies for gravel. [A, 344.]

ACTINIC, adj. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *ἀκτίς*, a ray. Fr., *actinique*. Ger., *aktinisch*. 1. Having the power of exciting chemical action (see *A.* RAYS). 2. Pertaining to that power or its manifestation. [J. Herschel (B, 39).]

ACTINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *actinidiens, anémones* (ou *orties*) *de mer*. Ger., *Aktinien, Seeanemonen, Seelilien*. The sea anemones; a family of marine animals of the class *Actinozoa*, order *Zoantharia*, sub-order *Malacodermata*, distinguished by having no evident corallum, by being rarely compound, and by having the power of locomotion. [A, 359.]

ACTINIFORM, adj. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *forma*, form. Fr., *actiniforme*. Ger., *strahlenförmig*. Sp., *actiniforme*. Radiate; having the shape of a ray. [B, 39.] Cf. ACTINOID.

ACTINIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-i(e)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See ACTINIDÆ.

ACTINIOCHROME, n. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n'i^2-o-krom. From *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *χρῶμα*, color. The red coloring matter of certain ACTINIAS. [A, 316.]

ACTINISCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-i^{2}s'se(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). In botany, a sub-family of the *Diatomaceæ*, having cells and stellate bristles. [A, 316.]

ACTINISM, n. A^{2}k'ti^{2}n-i^{2}zm. 1. The actinic property of rays of light. 2. The science of radiant light or heat. [R. Hunt, Craig (B, 39).]

ACTINIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A metal, said to have been discovered by Phipson in 1881, having the property of growing dark in direct sunlight. ["Chem. News," xliii, p. 283 (B).]

ACTINOBOLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o-bo'li^2-a^3. Gr., *ἀκτινοβολία* (from *ἀκτινοβολεῖν*, to send forth rays). Fr., *actinobolisme*. Ger., *Strahlenwerfen*. It., Sp., *actinobolismo*. Syn.: *diradiatio*. 1. Diradiation, irradiation; an old term for the process by which "the spirits" conveyed the impulses of the will to the various parts of the body. [A, 358.] 2. A term applied by Van Helmont to certain phenomena characterized by insensibility (constituting what is now called hypnotism), observed in 1646 by Kircher, in birds and other animals, as the result of their being made to look steadily at a brilliant object. [A, 314, 321.] Cf. MESMERISM and SYNCHYSIS.

ACTINOBOLISM, n. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o^{2}b'o-li^{2}zm. See ACTINOBOLIA.

ACTINOBOLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o^{2}b-o-li^{2}z(li^{2}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ACTINOBOLIA.

ACTINOCARPOUS, adj. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Lat., *actinocarpus* (from *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *καρπός*, fruit). Fr., *actinocarpe*. Ger., *strahlenfrüchtig*. Sp., *actinocarpo*. In botany, having radiate fruits. [A, 306.]

ACTINOCERATE, ACTINOCEROUS, adj's. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o^{2}s'-e^{2}r-at, -u^{3}s. Lat., *actinoceratus, actinocerus* (from *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and

κέρας, a horn). In zoology, having horns or analogous parts arranged in a radiated form.

ACTINO-CHEMISTRY, n. A^{2}k″ti^{2}n-o-ke^{2}m′i^{2}st-ri^2. See under CHEMISTRY.

ACTINOGASTRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)′-tra^3. From ἀκτίς, a ray, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Haeckel's term for the star-fishes, from their having a radiated digestive apparatus. [B.]

ACTINOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. From ἀκτίς, a ray, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *actinographie*. See ACTINOLOGY.

ACTINOID, adj. A^{2}k′ti^{2}n-oid. Gr., ἀκτινοειδής, ἀκτινώδης. Lat., *actinodes, eradians*. Fr., *actinoïde*. Ger., *strahlenähnlich*. Having a radiate form (said of certain zoophytes in which the body-cavity is partitioned off by radial septa). [B, 39.]

ACTINOLOGY, n. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. From ἀκτίς, a ray, and λόγος (see *-logy**). Fr., *actinologie*. Ger., *Strahlenlehre* (1st def.). 1. The science of radiant light. 2. That part of zoology which deals with the *Radiata*. [A, 306.]

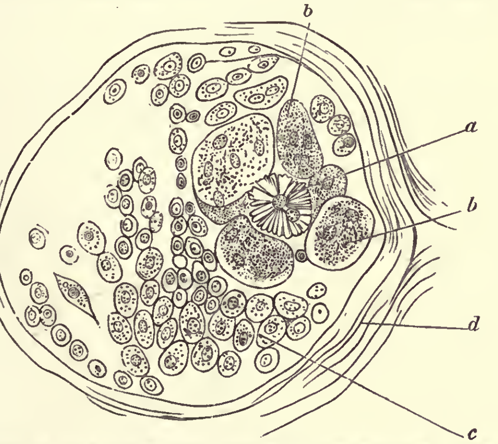
ACTINOMERE, n. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n′o-mer. From ἀκτίς, a ray, and μέρος, a part. Fr., *actinomère*. Sp., *actinómera*. A segment of a ctenophorous radiate animal included between two adjacent ctenophores. [A, 359.]

ACTINOMERIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o^{2}m′e^2-ri^{2}s. From ἀκτίς, a ray, and μερίς, a portion. A genus of North American perennial herbs of the *Compositæ*, established by Nuttall; allied to the *Helianthus*. [A, 252, 360.]—**A. helianthoides** [Nuttall]. Gravel-weed; a species found on the Western prairies. Said to be useful for gravel and dropsy. ["Therap. Gaz.," Sept., 1881 (A, 247), A, 360.]—**A. squarrosa** [Nuttall]. Syn.: *Coreopsis alternifolia* [Linnæus]. A species found in western New York and the Western States. [A. 360.]

ACTINOMOMETRY, n. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o-mo^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. From ἀκτίς, a ray, and μέτρον, a measure. Measurement of the heat radiated from a surface. [B, 39.]

ACTINOMORPHIC, ACTINOMORPHOUS, adj's. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o-mo^{2}rf′i^{2}k. -u^{3}s. From ἀκτίς, a ray, and μορφή, form. Fr., *actinomorphe*. Ger., *strahlenförmig*. Having a radiated form; developed symmetrically from a common center (said especially of flowers). [B, 75.]

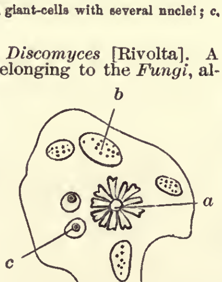
ACTINOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o^{2}m′i^2(u^6)-sez-(ke^{2}s). Gen., *actinomyce′tos* (*-is*). From ἀκτίς, a ray, and μύκης, a



SECTION OF AN ACTINOMYCOSIS NODULE IN A BRONCHIOLE. (AFTER MARCHAND [A, 319].)

a, an *Actinomyces* collection of recent formation; *b*, giant-cells with several nuclei; *c*, epithelioid cells; *d*, the fibrous wall of the bronchiole.

mushroom. Ger., *Strahlenpilz*. Syn.: *Discomyces* [Rivolta]. A genus of parasitic organisms probably belonging to the *Fungi*, although its affinities are uncertain. [B, 54.]—**A. bovis** [Harz]. The species that produces the disease termed actinomycosis (*q. v.*). A colony of A., as seen in the abscess-like cavities of actinomycosis, occurs in the form of small grains of a spherical or irregular shape and of a sulphur-yellow color, presenting an internal granular mass and an outer zone composed of the mycelia disposed in a radiating manner. These elements are cylindrical, claviform, or moniliform, and sometimes bifurcated. At its inner extremity each one of them terminates in a fibrilla which loses itself in the granular central zone of the nodule amidst a multitude of similar interlacing fibrillæ. The maximum diameter of the elements is from 3 to 10 μ, and their maximum length from 20 to 30 μ. They resist the action of strong acids, alkalies, ether, and chloroform, and do not present the reactions of albuminoids. [Firket, "Rev. de méd.," April, 1884, p. 273 (B).] See also ACTINOMYCOSIS.

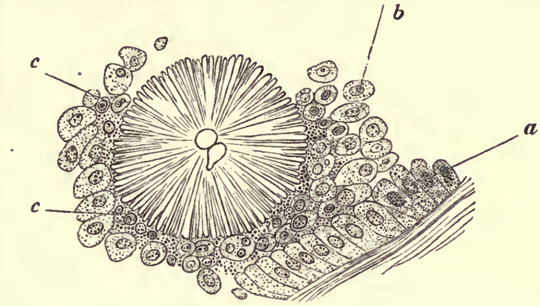


A STILL SMALLER ACTINOMYCES IN THE INTERIOR OF A GIANT-CELL. (AFTER MARCHAND [A, 319].)

a, the *Actinomyces*; *b*, lymph corpuscles; *c*, a nucleus of the giant-cell.

ACTINOMYCOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o-mi(mu^6)-ko′-ma^3. Gen., *actinomycom′atos* (*-tis*). For deriv., see ACTINOMYCES and *-oma.** Ger., *Actinomykom*. Johne's term for a tumor-like mass formed as a characteristic of the disease actinomycosis (*q. v.*). [Marchand (A, 319).]

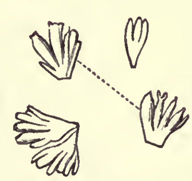
ACTINOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o-mi(mu^6)-ko′si^{2}s. Gen., *actinomyco′seos*. Fr., *actinomycose*. Ger., *Actinomycose*,



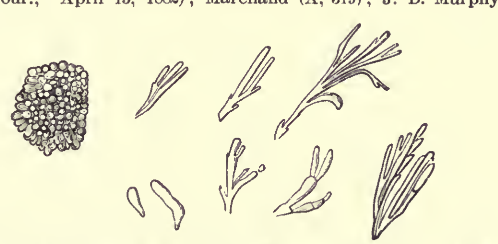
A LARGER ACTINOMYCES IN A LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF A BRONCHIOLE. (AFTER MARCHAND [A, 319].)

a, the epithelia of the bronchiole; *b*, epithelioid cells; *c*, lymph corpuscles.

Wurm, Knochenwurm, Strahlenpilzerkrankung. It., *actinomicosi*. Sp., *actinomicosis*. An infectious disease of cattle, first described by Bollinger, characterized mainly by tumor-like growths of the jaws, due to the lodgment and growth of the *Actinomyces bovis*. The substance of the tumors, which spring mostly from the alveoli of the lower molars, resembles that of certain sarcomata in having a granulation-like structure, but the growths contain abscess-like cavities inclosing sulphur-yellow bodies consisting of felted masses of the mycelia of the *Actinomyces*. The disease has also been observed in man, in connection with sinuses leading to the sockets of the teeth, or first making its appearance in the internal organs. It is chronic in its course, and, when it begins in the jaw, is prone to extend by continuity to the neck, the chest, or the vertebræ, and to end fatally. [Bollinger, Ponfick (abstr. in "Brit. Med. Jour.," April 15, 1882); Marchand (A, 319); J. B. Murphy,



THE SEPARATE PARTS, ISOLATED BY PRESSURE. (AFTER MARCHAND [A, 319].)



ELEMENTS OF ACTINOMYCES FROM A TUMOR OF AN OX'S JAW. (AFTER MARCHAND [A, 319].)

C. Fenger, W. T. Belfield, *et al.* ("N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 17).]

ACTINOMYCOTIC, adj. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o-mi-ko^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *actinomycotique*. Ger., *actinomycotisch*. Pertaining to or depending on actinomycosis or the *Actinomyces*.

ACTINOPHOROUS, adj. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o^{2}f′o-ru^{3}s. Gr., ἀκτινοφόρος. Lat., *actinophorus*. Fr., *actinophore*. Sp., *actinóforo*. Spine-bearing, spiny. [B, 39.]

ACTINOPHRYIDÆ, ACTINOPHRYINA (Lat.), n's f. and n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o-fri(fru^6)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -fri^2(fru^6)-i(e)′na^3. Ger., *Sonnenthierchen*. [A, 316.] A family of rhizopods, of which the typical genus is the *Actinophrys*. [A, 258.]

ACTINOPHTHALMIC, adj. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o^{2}p(o^{2}f)-tha^{2}l′mi^{2}k. Lat., *actinophthalmus* (from ἀκτίς, a ray, and ὀφθαλμικός, pertaining to the eye). Fr., *actinophthalme*. In zoology, having eyes the chorioidal tapetum of which reflects light to a high degree. [A, 306.]

ACTINOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). From ἀκτίς, a ray, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *actinophylle*. Sp., *actinófila*. A genus of araliaceous trees, established by Ruiz and Pavón, indigenous to Peru. Two species, *A. angulatum* and *A. pediculatum*, furnish a gum resembling gum arabic. [A, 305, 344.]

ACTINOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o^{2}f′i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3. From ἀκτίς, a ray, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *actinophytes*. Ger., *Actinophyten*. Sp., *actinófitos*. Plants of the *Compositæ* the flowers of which are arranged in a radiate form. [A, 334.]

ACTINOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o-so′ma^3. Gen., *actinoso′matos* (*-tis*). From ἀκτίς, a ray, and σῶμα, a body. The entire body of an *Actinozoon*, whether simple or composed of several zooids. [A, 359.]

ACTINOSTEOPHYTE, n. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o^{2}s'te-o-fit. Lat., *actinosteophyton* (from ἀκτίς, a ray, ὀστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, a growth). Fr., *actinostéophyte, ostéophyte rayonné.* Ger., *Actinosteophyt, strahliges Knochengewächs.* A radiated osteophyte. [Lobstein (A, 322).]

ACTINOSTOMATOUS, adj. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o-sto^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. From ἀκτίς, a ray, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *actinostome.* Ger., *strahlmundig.* [A, 316.] Sp., *actinóstomo.* In zoölogy, having the mouth radiated. [A, 334.]

ACTINOSTOME, n. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n'o-stom. Fr., *actinostome.* The mouth of a radiate animal. [L. Agassiz (B, 39).]

ACTINOSTOMOUS, adj. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o^{2}s'to-mu^{3}s. See ACTINOSTOMATOUS.

ACTINOTHYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o-thi^2(thu^6)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀκτίς, a ray, and θύριον, a cover, from the radiated integument of the sporidia. [A, 248.] Sp., *actinótiro.* A genus of *Fungi* of the *Pyrenomycetes*, established by Kunz. [A, 305.]

ACTINOTIC, adj. A^{2}k-ti^{2}n-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀκτινωτός. Fr., *actinotique.* Ger., *actinotisch.* Radiate, provided with radii. [A, 305.]

ACTINOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o-zo'a^3. From ἀκτίς, a ray, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *actinozoaires.* Ger., *Strahlenthiere.* Sp., *actinozoarios.* Blainville's name for a class of marine animals, of which the sea-anemones are the type, of the sub-kingdom *Cœlenterata*, in which the alimentary canal, although opening below into the general body-cavity, is separated from the body-wall by a circumvisceral space frequently subdivided into compartments by radiating vertical partitions (mesenteries). [A, 328, 359; B, 28.]

ACTINOZOARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o-zo-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *actinozoaire.* Ger., *strahlenthierig.* In zoölogy, having a regular radiated arrangement, either of the body itself or of the different organs. [Blainville (A, 316).]

ACTINOZOON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n-o-zo'o^{2}n. See pl., ACTINOZOA.

ACTINULA (Lat.), n. f A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}n'u^2(u)-la^3. A name given by Allman to the larval condition of the *Hydrophora*, when tentacles first form at the oral extremity. [B, 100.]

ACTION, n. A^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *actio, actus* (from *agere*). Gr., πρᾶξις, ἐνέργεια. Fr., *action, acte.* Ger., *Wirkung, Bewegung.* It., *azione.* Sp., *acción.* 1. In mechanics, the effect of a force, whether apparent or concealed. [B.] 2. Any chemical change. Cf. REACTION. 3. In physiology, the performance of a function. 4. In pathology, a morbid process (e. g., *febrile a.*). 5. In therapeutics, the operation of a drug.—**A. current.** See under CURRENT.—**A. of arrest.** See INHIBITION.—**Animal a's.** Lat., *actiones animales.* Fr., *a's animales.* Ger., *Seelenverrichtungen.* The operations of the mind and the voluntary movements of the body. [A, 322, 343.]—**Automatic a.** See *Reflex a.*—**Capillary a.** See *Capillary* ATTRACTION.—**Catalytic a., Contact a.** See CATALYSIS.—**Convulsive a.** See CONVULSIVE.—**Cumulative a.** See CUMULATIVE.—**Diastaltic a.** See *Reflex a.*—**Electro-capillary a.** The development of electrical phenomena as the result of chemical reaction taking place between two dissimilar liquids connected with each other by a capillary space the walls of which act to a certain extent as a conducting agent, and complete the circuit between the two liquids considered as a galvanic couple. When one of the liquids is a solution of a metallic salt, the metal set free by the reduction of the latter is deposited on the walls of the capillary space, often in sufficient quantity to shatter the containing medium. Electro-capillary a. has been thought by Becquerel and by Wartmann to play an important part in facilitating the processes of tissue-respiration and in the development of electrical currents in muscles and nerves. [B, 2.]—**Inhibitory a.** See INHIBITION.—**Local a.** 1. Chemical a. producing currents between different parts of the same cell of a galvanic battery, and detracting from the efficiency of the current external to the cells. [B.] 2. The a. of a remedy upon the parts with which it comes in contact, as distinguished from its a. on the system at large.—**Natural a's.** Lat., *actiones naturales.* Fr., *actions naturelles.* Ger., *natürliche Verrichtungen.* Those that serve the needs of organic life, like the ingestion and digestion of food. [A, 322, 343.]—**Peristaltic a.** See PERISTALSIS.—**Private a's.** An old term for those which concern only individual parts. [A, 343.]—**Pseudo-motor a.** Ger., *pseudomotorische Wirkung.* A term applied by Heidenhain to the phenomena observed as the result of stimulation of the chorda tympani after section of the hypoglossal nerve. Movements of the tongue result which he regards as due to increased secretion of the intramuscular lymphatics. [Landois (K).]—**Public a's.** An old term for those that concern the body as a whole, as opposed to *private a's.* [A, 343.]—**Reflex a.** Lat., *actio reflexa.* Fr., *acte* (ou *mouvement*, ou *phénomène*) *réflexe.* Ger., *Reflexbewegung.* It., *azione riflessa.* Sp., *acción reflexa.* Syn.: *automatic a., diastaltic a.* [M. Hall], *reflex.* An a. (usually an involuntary muscular movement) which takes place as the result of an impression made upon a sensory nerve, conveyed to the central nervous system, and thence reflected along an efferent or motor nerve to the part in which the a. occurs. [A, 321.]—**Respective a's.** Those peculiar to one organ. [A, 316.]—**Safety-valve a.** A condition described by Hunter, in which the tricuspid valve does not close completely, but allows a certain amount of blood to regurgitate from the ventricle into the auricle. The phenomenon occurs especially in cases of resistance in the pulmonary circulation. [K.]—**Sexual a.** The operation of the generative apparatus. [A, 336.]—**Vital a's.** Lat., *actiones vitales.* Fr., *actes* (ou *mouvements*) *vitaux.* Ger., *Lebensverrichtungen.* A's which, like those of the brain, the heart, and the lungs, are essential to the continuance of life. [A, 322.] Cf. REACTION.

ACTIVATE, v. tr. A^{2}k'ti^{2}v-at. Ger., *wirksam machen.* Sp., *activar.* To make active. [A, 361.]

ACTIVE, adj. A^{2}k'ti^{2}v. Lat., *activus.* Fr., *actif.* Ger., *aktiv, thätig, wirkend, wirksam.* It., *attivo.* Sp., *activo.* Acting or capable of acting, as opposed to *passive, inert, latent*, etc. For special applications of the word, see under ANEURYSM, ATROPHY, CONGESTION, DEMENTIA, DROPSY, ELECTRICITY, ELECTRODE, EXERCISE, FLUXION, HÆMORRHAGE, LIFE, PRINCIPLE, REMEDY, and TREATMENT.—**Optically a.** Ger., *optisch aktiv* (oder *wirksam*). Capable of rotating the plane of polarization of polarized light through a certain measurable arc. [B.]

ACTIVITY, n. A^{2}k-ti^{2}v'i^2-ti^2. Gr., ἐνέργεια. Lat., *activitas.* Fr., *activité.* Ger., *Activität, Thätigkeit, Wirksamkeit.* It., *attività.* Sp., *actividad.* Capability of action; vitality; sensibility. [A, 305.]—**Sense of muscular a.** See *Muscular* SENSE.

ACTON, n. A^{2}k'to^{2}n. A village in England, near London, having a spring of bitter, purgative waters, now disused, rich in magnesium sulphate. [A, 341, 343, 344.]

ACTUAL, adj. A^{2}kt'u^2-a^{2}l. Gr., ἐνεργός. Lat., *actual.* Fr., *actuel.* Ger., *wirklich.* It., *attuale.* Sp., *actual.* Acting immediately and manifestly, as opposed to *potential.* See *A.* CAUTERY.

ACTUARIUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)-u^2(u)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Anciently, a scribe; a title of dignity (corresponding to that of subquæstor) conferred upon certain physicians in Constantinople. [A, 314.]

ACTUATION, n. A^{2}kt-u^2-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *actuatio, incitatio ad agendum.* Ger., *Actuation, Anregung zu Thätigkeit.* Sp., *actuación.* 1. An old term expressing the supposed reaction of the vital powers on a drug after its ingestion, whereby it was made to exert its effect. [A, 358.] 2. See ACTINOBOLIA (1st def.).

ACTUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}kt(a^{3}kt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *act'us.* From *agere*, to act. See ACT.

ACUA, n. A Brahmanic name for zedoary. [A, 344.]

ACUARIA (Lat.), n. f. A genus of *Filaridæ.* [Bremser (L, 6).]

ACUATE, v. tr. A^{2}k'u^2-at. Lat., *acuare.* Ger., *acuiren.* To sharpen, to make pungent or corrosive. [A, 315.]

ACUATE, adj. A^{2}k'u^2-at. Lat., *acuatus.* Sharp, sharpened. [A, 302.]

ACUCHIBALSAM (Ger.), n. A^3-ku'ch^{2}e-ba^{3}l''za^{3}m. See ACOUCHI BALSAM.

ACUCLAUSUR (Ger.), n. A^3-ku-kla^3-u-zur'. See ACUPRESSURE.

ACUDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)-du^{3}kt(dukt)'o^{2}r. Gen., *acuducto'ris.* From *acus*, a needle, and *ducere*, to conduct. Fr., *porte-aiguille.* Ger., *Nadelführer.* Syn.: *rhaphidagogus.* A needle-conductor. [A, 322.]

ACUFILOPRESSURE, n. A^{2}k-u^2-fi'lo-pre^{2}s-shur. From *acus*, a needle, *filum*, a thread, and *pressura*, pressure. Ger., *Acufilopressur.* It., *agofilopressura.* Billroth's term for a method of acupressure (*q. v.*) in which the vessel is confined between the needle on one side and a ligature which binds it against the needle on the other. [A, 314; E, 21.]

ACUI, n. A'ku-i^2. See AGUE.

ACUIREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3-ku-e're^{2}n. See ACUATE.

ACUITCE-HUARIACUA (Sp.), n. A^3-kwet'tha-wa^3-re-a^3'-kwa^3. A West Indian plant, the juice of the root of which is used as a febrifuge, as a cardiac tonic, as an antidote in cases of poisoned wounds, to allay renal colic and ardor urinæ, and for various other purposes. [A, 337.]

ACUITION, n. A^{2}k-u^2-i^2'shu^{3}n. Lat., *acuitio* (from *acuere*, to sharpen). A sharpening or intensification of the action of a drug by the use of another drug. [A, 322.]

ACUITRE-HUARIACUA (Sp.), n. A^3-kwet'ra-wa^3-re-a^3'-kwa^3. See ACUITCE-HUARIACUA.

ACUITY, n. A^{2}k-u^2'i^{2}t-i^2. Gr., ὀξύτης. Lat., *acuitas.* Fr., *acuité.* Ger., *Schärfe.* It., *acutezza.* Sp., *agudeza.* 1. Acuteness, keenness. [A, 306.] 2. Acrimony. [A, 322.]—**Visual a.** Fr., *acuité visuelle.* Ger., *Sehschärfe.* It., *acutezza visuale.* Sp., *agudeza de la vista.* The keenness or perfection of vision at the macula lutea. [F.]

ACULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *acus.* A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'u^2(u)-la^3. Gr., ῥαφίδιον. A little needle. [A, 312.]

ACULARANTO (Ar.), n. A species of *Euphorbia.* [A, 337.]

ACULEATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)-le(la)-a(a^3)'ta^3. See ACULEATES.

ACULEATE, ACULEATED, adj's. A^{2}k-u^2'le-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *aculeatus.* Fr., *aculé.* Ger., *stachelig.* It., *aculeato.* Sp., *aculeado.* 1. In botany, provided with prickles. [B.] 2. In zoölogy, provided with a sting. [B, 39.]

ACULEATES, n. pl. A^{2}k-u^2'le-atz. Lat., *aculeata.* Fr., *aculés.* Ger., *Stachelträger.* Sp., *aculeíferos.* Cuvier's name for a division of hymenopterous insects having no ovipositor, but (except the males) a sting capable of being withdrawn. [A, 305.]

ACULEATO-CILIATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)-le(le^2)-a(a^3)''to-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i^2-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *aculeatus*, aculeate, and *cilium*, an eyelash. In botany, beset with bristles or points like the eyelashes. [A, 343.]

ACULEIFORM, adj. A^{2}k-u^2-le'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Fr., *aculéiforme.* Ger., *stachelförmig.* Sp., *aculeiforme.* Having the shape of a spine. [B, 39.]

ACULEOLATE, adj. A^{2}k-u^2'le-o-lat. From *aculeolus* (dim. of *aculeus*), a little prickle. Covered with small prickles or points. [Gray (A, 302).]

ACULEOUS, adj. A^{2}k-u^2'le-u^{3}s. Having the form of a prickle or sting. [B, 39.]

ACULEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)'le(le^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *aigu-*

illon, épine. Ger., *Stachel*, *Legestachel* (3d def.). It., *aculeo.* 1. In botany, a prickle. [B.] 2. In zoology, a sting. [B, 39.] 3. The ovipositor of an insect. [A, 305.] 4. A thorn or a splinter-like foreign body. [A, 315.]

ACULON, ACULOS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)'u^2(u)-lo^{2}n, -lo^{2}s. Gr., ἄκυλος. Sp., *áculos.* The ancient name of an edible acorn. [A, 311, 315, 337.]

ACUMEN (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)'me^{2}n. Gen., *acu'minis.* From *acuere*, to sharpen. Ger., *Vorspitze.* Sp., *acumen.* A point, a sting; a bony prominence, especially the tuberosity of the ischium. [Deventer (A, 325).] In botany, a sharp-pointed prolongation. [B.] —**A. nasi.** The pinching or pointed contraction of the nose that precedes death. [A, 312.]

ACUMETER, n. A^{2}k-u^2'me^{2}t-u^{5}r. See Acoumeter.

ACUMINATE, ACUMINATED, adj's. A^{2}k-u^2'mi^{2}n-at, -ate^{2}d. Gr., ἄκρος. Lat., *acuminatus.* Fr., *acuminé.* Ger., *zugespitzt.* It., *acuminato.* Sp., *acuminado, acumíneo.* In botany, becoming gradually narrow and pointed (said of leaves). A leaf is *a. at the base* when the narrowing begins near the base; but, if the leaf begins to be narrow only near its apex, it is said to be a. without any qualifying expression. [B.] Pointed (said of papules, etc.).

ACUMINATION, n. A^{2}k-u^2-mi^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *acuminatio.* Ger., *Zuspitzen.* The process of becoming or the state of being acuminate.

ACUMINIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}k-u^2-mi^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *acumen*, a point, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *acuminifère.* Ger., *spitztragend.* Sp., *acuminífero.* In zoology, having tubercles somewhat pointed. [A, 306.]

ACUMINIFOLIOUS, adj. A^{2}k-u^2-mi^{2}n-i^2-fo'li^2-u^{3}s. From *acumen*, a point, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *acuminifolié.* Ger., *spitzblättrig.* Sp., *acuminifoliado, foliagudo.* In botany, having acuminate leaves. [A, 306.]

ACUMINOSE, ACUMINOUS, adj's. A^{2}k-u^2'mi^{2}n-os, -u^{3}s. See Acuminate.

ACUMINULATE, adj. A^{2}k-u^2-mi^{2}n'u^2-lat. Dim. of *acuminate.* Having an abruptly tapered point. [A, 316.]

ACUOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)-o-fo'ni^2-a^3. See Acouophonia.

ACUPONCTURE (Fr.), n. A^3-ku^6-po^{2}n^2-tu^{6}r. Acupuncture.

ACUPRESS, v. tr. A^{2}k-u^2-pre^{2}s'. To treat by acupressure (*q. v.*). [A, 313.]

ACUPRESSION, n. A^{2}k-u^2-pre^{2}s'shu^{3}n. Lat., *acupressio.* See Acupressure.

ACUPRESSURE, n. A^{2}k-u^2-pre^{2}s'shur. Lat., *acupressura, acupressio* (from *acus*, a needle, and *premere*, to press). Fr., *acupressure, acupression.* Ger., *Acupressur, Acuclausur, Nadeldruck, Nadeldruckung.* It., *acupressura, agopressura, agopressione* [Rizzoli]. Sp., *acupresura, acupresión.* A process of arresting hæmorrhage from divided blood-vessels, or impeding the flow of blood through vessels that are not divided, by means of pressure with a needle passed into the tissues; advocated in 1859 by Sir J. Y. Simpson as "a new hæmostatic process founded on the principle of the temporary metallic compression of arteries." Similar procedures are said to have been employed before by Petit and Rizzoli. [Sir J. Y. Simpson, "Edinburgh Med. Jour.," Jan., 1860, p. 645; G. A. Peters, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June, 1869, p. 225; L. Prengrueber, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," July 8, 1870, p. 420; Hofmokl (A, 319).] Simpson's *first method* "consists in passing a needle through the flaps or sides of the wound, so as to cross over and compress the mouth of the bleeding artery or its tube, just in the same way as, in fastening a flower in the lapel of our coat, we cross over and compress the stalk of it with the pin which fixes it, and with this view push the pin twice through the lapel." [Peters, *l. c.*] In Simpson's *second method*, a pin or a needle armed with fine annealed iron wire, to facilitate its removal, is thrust into the fresh surface of the wound at a short distance from the bleeding vessel; passed on and its point made to emerge as near the vessel as possible without transfixing it; then on again over the vessel, completely compressing it; then its point dipped once more into the fresh surface close to the vessel on the opposite side; and forced on farther until its point emerges a second time on the cut surface. [Peters, *l. c.*] In Simpson's *third method*, a needle, threaded with twisted annealed iron wire, is thrust into the soft parts on one side of the artery, and carried on behind it, and the point is made to emerge on the opposite side of the vessel; a loop of wire is now passed over the point of the needle, brought back over the tract of the artery and behind the eye-end of the needle, drawn upon with force enough to close the vessel, and then

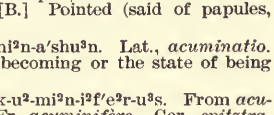


FIG. 1.—ACUPRESSURE BY SIMPSON'S FIRST METHOD. (AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS, *l. c.*].)
Cutaneous surface of the flap.

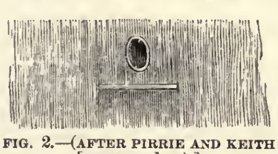


FIG. 2.—(AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS, *l. c.*).]
The inner surface of the same flap.

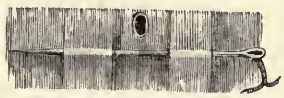


FIG. 3.—SIMPSON'S SECOND METHOD. (AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS, *l. c.*].)

fixed by a half-twist around the shank of the needle. J. C. Hutchison has modified this method, for application to the continuity of vessels, as follows: "The artery is first exposed by the usual incisions: a loop of wire about eight inches long is laid in the wound, parallel with and on the side of the vessel next the head-end of the pin; the pin is now carried through the flap, from its cutaneous surface, half an inch more or less (according to the depth of the vessel) back from the edge of the incision—say to bring it down to the level or plane of the artery, and then over the wire and beneath the vessel, without disturbing its . . . . relations . . . . . . When the pin has emerged from beneath the artery, the wire noose is thrown over the point-end, which is then carried through the opposite flap at a point corresponding to that at which it entered. The wire loop is next brought over the 'tract' of the vessel, which is now compressed between the pin below and the wire above; and, lastly, the wire is fixed by a half-turn around the pin." [Peters, *l. c.*] Simpson's *fourth method* is the same as the third, except that a pin is used instead of the threaded needle. [Peters, *l. c.*] The *fifth*, or *Aberdeen, method*, or *Aberdeen twist*, was devised independently by Knowles, of Aberdeen, and Simpson. There are two varieties. In the first variety, a pin or needle is passed under the artery as in Fig. 5; a half-rotation is then given to it, and its point is fixed in the tissues as in Fig. 6. In the second variety, the pin or needle is passed into the tissues by the side of and parallel with the artery; a quarter-rotation is then given to it, and it is fixed as in the first variety. [Peters, *l. c.*] In the *sixth method*, devised by Keith, of Aberdeen, a pin is passed under the artery; a loop of annealed iron wire is then thrown over its point, the two ends are crossed behind its shaft, the loop is drawn tight enough to compress the artery, and the wire is fixed by twisting it around the pin. [Peters, *l. c.*] In the *seventh method* (two varieties of which are shown in Fig. 8), the pin is passed through the tissues on either side of the artery, over which its middle portion rests, compressing the vessel upon the bone beneath. In a procedure the reverse of this (see Fig. 9), the needle is passed under the artery in

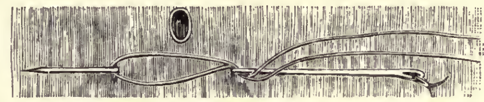


FIG. 4.—SIMPSON'S THIRD METHOD. (AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS, *l. c.*].)

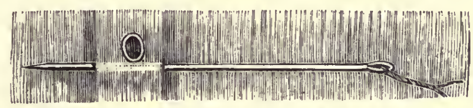


FIG. 5.—SIMPSON'S FIFTH METHOD. (AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS, *l. c.*].)
First step in the first variety.

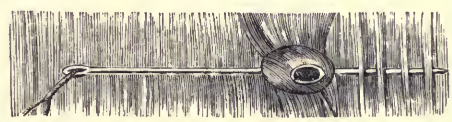


FIG. 6.—(AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS, *l. c.*].)
The same, after rotation.

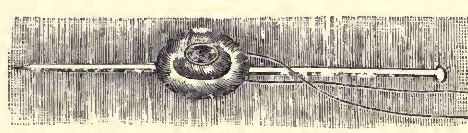


FIG. 7.—SIXTH METHOD. (AFTER PIRRIE AND KEITH [PETERS, *l. c.*].)

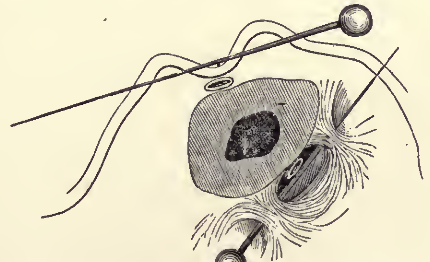


FIG. 8.—SEVENTH METHOD. (AFTER HOFMOKL [A, 319].)

such a manner that the tension of the included integument produces the necessary pressure. [Peters, *l. c.*; Hofmokl (A, 319).] In the *eighth method*, or *New York twist*, devised by G. Buck, the mouth of the bleeding vessel is seized with a thumb-forceps and given at least two full twists; a needle is then passed through the twisted artery and fixed by being thrust into the tissues beyond. [Peters, *l. c.*] Cf. ACUFILOPRESSURE and ACUTORSION.—**Compound a.** A method in which two needles are used, so made as to be capable of interlocking at the ends. [N. J. Aiken, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1865, p. 276.]

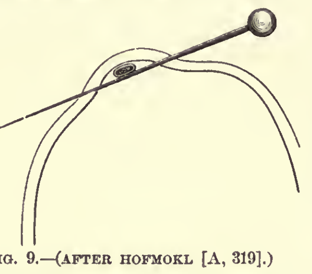


FIG. 9.—(AFTER HOFMOKL [A, 319].)

ACUPUNCTATION, ACUPUNCTUATION, n's. A^{2}k-u^2-pu^{3}nk-ta′shu^{3}n, -tu^2-a′shu^{3}n. See ACUPUNCTURE.

ACUPUNCTURAL, adj. A^{2}k-u^2-pu^{3}nk′tu^2-ra^{2}l. Used for acupuncture (said of needles, etc.). [A, 306.]

ACUPUNCTURATION, n. A^{2}k-u^2-pu^{3}nk-tu^2-ra′shu^{3}n. See ACUPUNCTURE.

ACUPUNCTURE, n. A^{2}k-u^2-pu^{3}nk′tu^{2}r. Gr., βαθύστιξις. Lat., *acupunctura* (from *acus*, a needle, and *punctura*, a puncture). Fr., *acupuncture, acuponcture, ponction capillaire.* Ger., *Acupunctur, Nadelstich, Nadelstechen, Tiefstechen.* It., *agopuntura.* Sp., *acupuntura.* The *kingking, zin king*, or *xinkien* of the Chinese; a method of treating diseases by plunging one or more needles deep into the body. It was introduced into Europe from China or Japan toward the close of the seventeenth century, and was much resorted to for a time. It is still used occasionally, mostly for neuralgia.—**Electrolytic a.** See *Electro-*PUNCTURE.—**Multiple a.** Fr., *a. multiple.* The procedure of making a number of punctures (e. g., into an abdominal cyst, to excite adhesion between the cyst and the abdominal wall, so that the former can be opened without opening the peritoneal cavity). [A. Trousseau, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," 1862, p. 517.]

ACURE, n. A^{2}k-u^{2}r′. See ACUITION.

ACUREB (Ar.), n. An alchemical name for glass. [Ruland (A, 325).]

ACURET (Ar.), n. An alchemical name for lead. [A, 337.]

ACURGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-u^{5}r(ur)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See ACIDURGIA.

ACURNIER (Fr.), n. A^3-ku^{6}r-ni^2-a. See CORNUS *mas.*

ACUROA (Sp.), n. A^3-ku-ro′a^3. A Guiana tree, the fruit of which is used for diseases of the skin. [A, 337.]

ACURON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)′ro^{2}n. From α priv., and κυρεῖν, to happen, because it had no effect when taken internally. An old name for the water-plantain (*Alisma plantago*). [A, 343, 358.] Cf. ACYRUS.

ACURU, n. See ACUYARI.

ACUS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gen., *a′cus.* Gr., ῥαφίς, βελόνη. Fr., *aiguille* (1st def.). Ger., *Nadel* (1st def.). It., *ago* (1st def.). Sp., *aguja* (1st def.). 1. A needle. 2. A probe. [Celsus (A, 312).] 3. An old botanical genus-name. 4. In anatomy, a median groove on the upper surface of the lamina medullaris transversa. [I, 6; K.]—**A. ad cataractam.** See *Cataract* NEEDLE.—**A. cannulata.** 1. A trocar and cannula. [A, 323.] 2. A hollow needle. [A, 316.]—**A. capitata.** A pin. [A, 313.]—**A. caroliuensis.** See *Carlsbad insect-*NEEDLE.—**A. cataractaria.** See *Cataract* NEEDLE.—**A. exploratoria.** See *Exploring* NEEDLE.—**A. interpunctoria.** See *Cataract* NEEDLE.—**A. invaginata.** See *Sheathed* NEEDLE.—**A. larga.** A broad, flat needle. [A, 356.]—**A. moschata.** An old name for alum-root (*Geranium maculatum*). [A, 358.]—**A. ophthalmica.** See *Cataract* NEEDLE.—**A. paracentetica, A. paracentica.** See TROCAR.—**A. pastoris.** The plant shepherd's-needle, or Venus's-comb (*Scandix pecten*). [A, 358.]—**A. pro ligatura.** See *Aneurysm* NEEDLE.—**A. pro setaceo.** See *Seton* NEEDLE.—**A. sutoria.** Ger., *Nähnadel.* A suture needle. [A, 356.]—**A. triangularis.** A triangular needle. [B.]—**A. triquetra.** 1. See *A. cannulata* (1st def.). 2. A triangular needle. [A, 316.]—**A. Veneris.** An old pharmaceutical name for the *Eryngium campestre.* [A, 344.]

ACUS (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gen., *a′ceris.* See ACHYRON.

ACUSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ἀκούειν, to hear. See AUDITION.

ACUSIMETER, ACUSIOMETER, n's. A^{2}k-u^2-si^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r, -zi^2-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See ACOUMETER.

ACUSIOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)′zi^2(si^2)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀκούσιος (from α priv., and ἑκούσιος, willing). Involuntary. [A, 322.]

ACUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)′si^{2}s). Gen., *acu′seos.* Gr., ἄκουσις. See AUDITION.

ACUSMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{2}z(us)′ma^3. Gen., *acus′matos* (-*tis*). See ACOUSMA.

ACUSMETRICUS, ACUSMOMETRICUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{2}z(us)-me^{2}t′ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -mo-me^{2}t′ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ACOUSMETRIC.

ACUSTICA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{2}z(us)′ti^{2}k-a^3. See ACOUSTICS.

ACUSTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{2}z(us)′ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Acoustic. As a n. (*nervus a.*), the auditory nerve. [A, 343.]—**A'kerne** (Ger.). The auditory nuclei. [I, 6, 17; K.]—**A'strang** (Ger.). The fibers of origin of the auditory nerve. [I, 6; K.]—**A'wurzel** (Ger.). The root of the auditory nerve. [I, 17; K.]

ACUSTO (Ar.), n. An alchemical name for nitre. [Ruland (A, 325).] See POTASSIUM *nitrate.*

ACUTANGULATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{2}t(ut)″a^{2}ng(a^{3}ng)-gu^2(gu)-la(la^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *acutus*, acute, and *angulatus*, angular. Fr., *acutangulé.* Ger., *scharfeckig, spitzwinkelig.* Sp., *acutangulado.* Acute-angled (said of those parts of a plant that present acute and projecting angles; used also substantively as a species-name). [A, 320; B.]

ACUTE, adj. A^{2}k-u^{2}t′. Gr., ὀξύς. Lat., *acutus.* Fr., *aigu, chaud.* Ger., *acut, scharf, hitzig.* It., *acuto.* Sp., *agudo.* 1. Sharp-pointed. [B.] 2. Sharp and quick, as opposed to *chronic* (said of diseases). [D, 1.] Cf. SUBACUTE. 3. Sharp and severe (said of pain).

ACUTELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)′te^{2}l′la^3. See ONONIS *spinosa.*

ACUTENACULUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{2}k)″u^2(u)-te^{2}n-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′-u^2(u)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From *acus*, a needle, and *tenaculum*, a holder. Gr., ῥαφιδαγωγός. Fr., *acuténacle.* Ger., *Nadelhalter.* Sp., *acutenáculo.* A needle-holder. [Hester (A, 358).]

ACUTICAUDAL, adj. A^{2}k-u^{2}t″i^2-ka^4′da^{2}l. From *acutus*, pointed, and *cauda*, a tail. Fr., *acuticaude.* Ger., *spitzschwanzig.* Sp., *acuticaude.* In zoölogy, pin-tailed, having the tail pointed. [A, 306.]

ACUTICORNOUS, adj. A^{2}k-u^{2}t″i^2-co^{2}rn′u^{3}s. From *acutus*, pointed, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *acuticorne.* Ger., *spitzgehörnt.* Sp., *acuticórneo.* Having the horns or the antennæ pointed. [A, 306.]

ACUTICOSTAL, adj. A^{2}k-u^{2}t″i^2-ko^{2}s′ta^{2}l. From *acutus*, pointed, and *costa*, a rib. Fr., *acuticosté.* Sp., *acuticosto.* Having the ribs or the sides of the body salient. [A, 337.]

ACUTIFLOROUS, adj. A^{2}k-u^{2}t-i^{2}f′lo-ru^{3}s. From *acutus*, pointed, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *acutiflore.* Sp., *acutiflor, acutifloro.* In botany, having the segments of the corolla and of the calyx pointed. [A, 306.]

ACUTIFOLIATE, adj. A^{2}k-u^{2}t″i^2-fo′li^2-at. From *acutus*, pointed, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *acutifolié.* Ger., *spitzblättrig.* In botany, having the leaves pointed. [A, 306.]

ACUTILOBATE, adj. A^{2}k-u^{2}t″i^2-lo′bat. Lat., *acutilobus* (from *acutus*, pointed, and *lobus*, a lobe). Sp., *acutilóbulo.* In botany, having the lobes of the leaves pointed. [A, 306.] The Latin form is used as a species-name (e. g., *Hepatica acutiloba*).

ACUTIPENNATE, adj. A^{2}k-u^{2}t″i^2-pe^{2}n′nat. From *acutus*, pointed, and *penna*, a feather. Fr., *acutipenne.* Sp., *acutipenno.* In ornithology, having the tail-feathers terminating in a point. [A, 306.]

ACUTIROSTRATE, adj. A^{2}k-u^{2}t″i^2-ro^{2}s′trat. From *acutus*, pointed, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *acutirostré.* Sp., *acutirostro.* In zoölogy, having a pointed beak. [A, 306.]

ACUTISSIMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{2}t(ut)-i^{2}s′si^2-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Superl. of *acutus*, acute. Extremely acute, malignant (e. g., *variola acutissima* = malignant small-pox).

ACUTITIGUEPO, n. The *Thalia geniculata.* [A, 344.]

ACUTORSION, n. A^{2}k-u^2-to^{2}r′shu^{3}n. From *acus*, a needle, and *torsio* (from *torquere*), a twisting. Fr., *acutorsion.* Ger., *Acutorsion.* It., *agotorsione.* Sp., *acutorción.* A method of applying acupressure (*q. v.*) by twisting the artery with the needle and fixing the latter by thrusting it into the tissues. [E.]

ACUTOSPINOUS, adj. A^{2}k-u^{2}t″o-spi′nu^{3}s. From *acutus*, pointed, and *spina*, a spine. Fr., *acuto-épineux.* Sp., *acuto-espinon.* Having several rows of sharp spines on the body (said of caterpillars). [A, 306.]

ACUTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *acuere*, to sharpen. Acute.

ACUTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′u^2(u)-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From α priv., and κύειν, to conceive. Barren. [A, 343.]

ACUYARI, n. An East Indian term for the aromatic wood of the *Icica altissima.* [A, 252, 258.]

ACVA, ACVARIUS (Lat.), n. f. and adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′va^3(wa^3), -va(wa^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AQUA and AQUARIUS.

ACYANOBLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i(u^6)″a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-ble^{2}p′si^2-a^3. From α priv., κυάνεος, blue, and βλέπειν, to see. Fr., *acyanoblepsie, cécité pour bleu.* Ger., *Acyanoblepsie, Nichtblausehen, Blaublindheit.* It., *cecità per azzurro.* Sp., *ceguera por azul.* Syn.: *acyanopsia.* See *Blue-*BLINDNESS.

ACYANOBLEPTIC, adj. A^{2}s-i″a^{2}n-o-ble^{2}p′ti^{2}k. Lat., *acyanoblepticus.* Pertaining to, or affected with, acyanoblepsia. [A, 322.]

ACYANOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i(u^6)″a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}p′si^2-a^3. From α priv., κυάνεος, blue, and ὄψις, sight. Ger., *Acyanopsie.* See *Blue-*BLINDNESS.

ACYCLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}k(u^{6}k)′li^2-a^3. From α priv., and κυκλεῖν, to circulate. Fr., *acyclie.* Ger., *Stillstand des Säfteumlaufs.* A general suspension of the circulation of the fluids of the body. [Grossi (A, 322).]

ACYCLIC, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}k′li^{2}k. From α priv., and κύκλος, a circle. Fr., *acyclique.* Ger., *acyklisch.* 1. In botany, having the parts of the flower arranged in spirals instead of in distinct whorls, and with no line of separation between the different groups of organs composing the flower. [B, 75.] 2. Irregular (said of the sequence of phenomena in disease). [B.]

ACYESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i(u^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *acye'seos.* Gr., ἀκύησις (from α priv., and κυεῖν, to conceive). Fr., *acyésie.* Ger., *Akyesis.* 1. The non-existence of pregnancy. 2. Sterility in the female. [A, 305.] 3. According to some authors, incapability of being delivered naturally. [A, 320.]

ACYETERION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i(u^6)-e^{2}t-e(a)'ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀκυητήριον. Ger., *Akyeterion.* 1. A means of preventing conception. [A, 305.] 2. An abortifacient drug. [A, 311.]

ACYETIC, adj. A^{2}s-i-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *acyeticus.* Pertaining to, or the subject of, acyesis (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

ACYISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^2(u^6)-i(e)'si^{2}s. See Acyesis.

ACYLOS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἄκυλος. The acorn of the holm-oak. [Pliny (A, 312).]

ACYMON (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-o^{2}n. Gen., *acym'onos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀκύμων (from α priv., and κύειν, to conceive). Barren. [A, 311.]

ACYNOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-o^{2}s. See Acinos.

ACYOBLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i(u^6)-o-ble^{2}p'si^2-a^3. See Acyanoblepsia.

ACYRUS (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i(u^6)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gen., *acyr'eis.* From α priv., and κῦρος, authority, from its slight repute. [A, 343.] An old name for German leopard's-bane (*Doronicum scorpioides*), a plant allied to the genus *Arnica.* [A, 358.] According to others, the *Arnica montana.* [A, 313, 316, 336, 343.]

ACYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *acys'eos.* From α priv., and κύειν, to conceive. Fr., *acysie.* See Acyesis.

ACYSTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)'i^2-a^3. From α priv., and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *acystie.* A monstrosity characterized by absence of the urinary bladder. [A, 306.]

ACYSTINERVIA, ACYSTONERVIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)''i^2-nu^{6}r(ne^{2}r)'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3, -o-nu^{6}r(ne^{2}r)'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. From α priv., κύστις, the bladder, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *acystinervie.* Paralysis of the bladder. [A, 301.]

ACYSTURONERVIE (Fr.), n. A^3-si^{2}st-u^6-ro-ne^{2}r-ve. From α priv., κύστις, the bladder, οὖρον, urine, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Piorry's term for paralysis of the urinary bladder. [A, 250.]

ACYSTUROTROPHIE (Fr.), n. A^3-si^{2}st-u^6-ro-tro-fe. From α priv., κύστις, the bladder, οὖρον, urine, and τρέφειν, to nourish. Piorry's term for atrophy of the urinary bladder. [A, 250.]

ACYTERION, ACYTERIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-e(a)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Acyeterion.

ACYTTARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ta(ta^3)'ri^2-a^3. From α priv., and κύτταρος, a cell. In zoology, the lowest legion of rhizopods. [Haeckel (A, 258).]

ADA, n. 1. The root of an extremely poisonous Numidian plant. [A, 337.] 2. An East Indian name for ginger. [Roxburgh (A, 328).]

ADABADANI, n. A British Guiana tree, the fresh bark of which is a rapid vesicant. [Hooker and Waring (A, 316).]

ADACA, n. A Malabar name for the *Sphæranthus indicus* (*q. v.*).

ADACRYA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ri^2(ru^6)-a^3 From α priv., and δακρύειν, to shed tears. Ger., *Thränenmangel.* A deficient secretion of tears. [A, 322.]

ADACTYL, ADACTYLE, n's. A^{2}d-a^{2}k'ti^{2}l. From α priv., and δάκτυλος, a finger. A limb destitute of digits. [A, 347.]

ADACTYLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. It., *adactilia.* A monstrosity characterized by lack of all or a portion of the digits. [A, 314.]

ADACTYLOUS, adj. A^{2}d-a^{2}k'ti^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *adactylus.* Fr., *adactyle.* Sp., *adáctilo.* Without digits (said of crustaceans having the anterior limbs without digits). [A, 306.]

ADAGGREGATED, adj. A^{2}d-a^{2}g'gre^{2}g-a-te^{2}d. From *ad*, to, and *aggregare*, to attach to. Fr., *adagrégé.* United by some part of the body (said of individual organisms). [A, 316.]

ADAI, n. An Abyssinian name for the *Salvadora persica* (*q. v.*). [A, 316.]

ADAIGES, n. Sal ammoniac. [A, 358.] See Ammonium *chloride.*

ADA-KODIEN, n. The Malabar name of a plant, supposed to belong to the *Apocynaceæ*, much used in India as an astringent and antophthalmic. [A, 321.]

ADAL, n. A term used by Paracelsus to denote that part of a plant which contained the active principle. [A, 325.]

ADALI, ADALY, n's. 1. A verbenaceous plant, the juice of which, mixed with powdered pepper, is esteemed in India an antidote to the venom of certain snakes. [A, 306.] 2. The Malabar name of the *Zapania nodiflora* (*q. v.*). [A, 321, 348.]

ADAM-AND-EVE, n. A^{2}d'a^{2}m-a^{2}nd-ev'. Ger., *gefleckte Knabenkraut.* 1. The *Orchis maculata.* [A, 258, 315.] 2. The *Aplectrum hiemale.* [A, 252.]

ADAMANT, n. A^{2}d'a^{2}m-a^{2}nt. Gr., ἀδάμας (from α priv., and δαμάζειν, to overpower). Lat., *adamas.* Fr., *diamant.* Ger., *Demant, Diamant.* It., Sp., *adamante.* 1. The diamond. 2. A magnet. [A, 315.]

ADAMANTINA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *adamantinus* (*substantia* understood). A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'ti^{2}n-a^3. Enamel. [B.]—**Organon adamantinæ.** See *Enamel* organ.

ADAMANTINE, adj. A^{2}d-a^{2}m-a^{2}nt'i^{2}n. Gr., ἀδαμάντινος. Lat., *adamantinus.* Fr., *adamantin.* Ger., *demantähnlich.* It., Sp., *adamantino.* 1. Pertaining to the enamel of the teeth. [J.] 2. Resembling the diamond. [B.]—**A. substance.** Fr., *croûte* (ou *couche*) *a.* See Enamel.

ADAMANTINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'ti^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Adamantine. [J.]—**Crusta dentium adamantina.** See Enamel.

ADAMANTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *adamant'idis.* Fr., *adamante.* An ancient magic herb—so called because it could not be bruised or crushed, or, according to some, because it was supposed to have the power of taming lions. [A, 306, Pliny (A, 312).]

ADAMAS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *adamant'is.* Gr., ἀδάμας. 1. Enamel. [J.] 2. The diamond. 3. An old name for the hardest metal, probably steel. [A, 311.] 4. A compound of gold and steel. [A, 311.] 5. The Apuleian name of *Hyoscyamus.* [Waring (A, 316).]

ADAMBULACRAL, adj. A^{2}d-a^{2}m-bu^2-la^{2}k'ra^{2}l. From *ad*, against, and *ambulacrum*, a walk planted with trees. See *A.* ossicles.

ADAMENON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'e^{2}n-o^{2}n. See Adamnon.

ADAMICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *adamique.* Lit., relating to Adam (formerly applied to any red earth, from the notion that Adam was made of red earth). [A, 322.] See Terra *adamica.*

ADAMI MORSUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a(a^3)'mi(me)-mo^{2}r'-su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Sp., *adamimorso.* See Pomum *Adami.*

ADAMITA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(e)'ta^3. A vesical calculus. [Paracelsus (A, 325).]

ADAMITUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(e)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Lithiasis. [Paracelsus (A, 325).]

ADAMNON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'no^{2}n. From ἄδαμνος, insuperable. See Adamas (5th def.).

ADÄMONIE (Ger.), n. A^3-da-mon-e'. See Ademonia.

ADAMSAPFEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'a^{3}mz-a^{3}p-fe^{2}l. Adam's apple: 1. The fruit of the *Citrus medica cedra.* 2. That of the *Lycopersicum esculentum.* [A, 305.] 3. The *Yucca gloriosa.* [B.] 4. The prominence of the thyreoid cartilage. See Pomum *Adami.*—**A'baum.** See Citrus.

ADAM'S APPLE, n. A^{2}d'a^{2}mz-a^{2}p'pl. Fr., *pomme d'Adam.* Ger., *Adamsapfel.* It., *pomo d' Adamo.* Sp., *adaminorso.* 1. See Pomum *Adami.* 2. The fruit of the plantain-tree (*Musa paradisiaca*). [A, 248.]

ADAMS COUNTY SPRINGS, n. pl. A^{2}d'a^{2}mz-ku^5'un-ti^2-spri^{2}ngz'. Two springs in Ohio, 94 miles from Cincinnati, of a temp. of 56° F., containing magnesium chloride, calcium sulphate, carbonate, and chloride, sodium chloride, and iron oxide. [A, 363.]

ADAM'S-FLANNEL, n. Fla^{2}n'ne^{2}l. Ger., *weisses Wollkraut.* The mullein. [B.] See Verbascum *thapsus.*

ADAM'S-NEEDLE, n. Ne'dl. Ger., *Adamsnadel.* The botanical genus *Yucca.* [A, 315.]

ADAMS SPRINGS, n. pl. Springs in Lake Co., California, about 2 miles from Cobb Valley, between the Geysers and Seigler's. The waters are said to resemble those of Vichy. One pint contains:

Sodium carbonate	7·129 grains.
Magnesium carbonate	12·378 "
Iron carbonate	0·064 grain.
Calcium carbonate	3·589 grains.
Sodium chloride	0·514 grain.
Potassium salts } Nitric acid }	traces.
Silica	0·902 grain.
Organic matter	0·351 "
Carbon dioxide	38 cubic in.

["Second Bienn. Rep. of the State Bd. of Health of California" (A, 363).]

ADANE (Fr.), n. A^3-da^{3}n. The sturgeon that furnishes caviare [A, 306.]

ADANSONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-so'ni^2-a^3. Fr., Ger., *Adansonie.* A genus of trees, established by Linnæus, of the natural order *Bombaceæ*, distinguished by their great size; named in honor of Michel Adanson, a French botanist of the eighteenth century. [B.]—**A. baobab** [Gärtner]. See *A. digitata.*—**A. digitata** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Affenbaum, Affenbrodbaum.* Baobab; a species indigenous to Africa, having a trunk 70 or 80 feet high and very thick, sometimes attaining a diameter of 30 feet. The branches also are very large and spreading, and bear pendent white flowers and a woody fruit from 8 to 18 inches long, resembling a gourd. [B, 19.] The fruit, called *bouï* or monkey-bread (Fr., *pain de singe, calebasse du Sénégal*), is highly esteemed as a food and medicine; its pulp, mixed with sugar, is used in preparing a drink used in the treatment of putrid and pestilential fevers. The bark is emollient. The leaves, dried and powdered, constitute *lalo*, which the negroes use as a remedy for hæmoptysis, dysentery, and intermittent fever. [A, 260, 321.]—**A. Gregorii.** Sour-gourd, cream-of-tartar tree; an Australian species. The pulp of the fruit has a refreshing acid taste, like cream of tartar, and contains gum, starch, sugar, and malic acid. [A, 252.]

ADANSONINE, n. A^{2}d-a^{2}n'so^{2}n-en. Fr., *adansonine.* Ger., *Adansonin.* A white, crystallizable, bitter alkaloid obtained from the bark and leaves of the *Adansonia digitata*; used as a febrifuge. [S. Martin, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," lxxii, 1867, p. 360.]

ADAPTATION, n. A^{2}d-a^{2}p-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *adaptatio* (from *adaptare*, to adjust). Fr., *adaptation.* Ger., *Adaptation, Anpassung.* It., *adattamento.* Sp., *adaptación.* 1. The faculty possessed by an organism of accommodating itself to varying surroundings. [W. Preyer (A, 319).] See Acclimatization. 2. The adjustment of the size of the pupil in accordance with the amount of light that reaches the eye, or, as used by some authors, the func-

tion of accommodation (*q. v.*). [W. Preyer (A, 319).] 3. See COAPTATION.

ADAPTER, n. A^{2}d-a^{2}p'tu^{5}r. From *adaptare*, to adjust. Fr., *allonge*. Ger., *Vorstoss*. Sp., *alagadera*. A piece of tube, of more or less conical form, used to elongate the neck of a retort so as to connect it with a receiver. [B, 2.]

ADAPTION, n. A^{2}d-a^{2}p'shu^{3}n. An obs. form of *adaptation* (*q. v.*).

ADAPU CURRIE, n. A Tamul name for charcoal. [A, 344.]

ADARCA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{3}r'ka^3. See ADARCE.

ADARCE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{3}r'se(ka). Gen., *adar'ces*. Gr., ἀδαρκη. Fr., *adarce*, *adarcès* (2d def.). Ger., *Meerschaum*. Sp., *adarce*. 1. An ancient name for a spongy saline incrustation formed on the herbage of salt marshes; formerly used in the treatment of freckles and other blemishes of the skin. [Dioscorides (A, 311), A, 321, 334, 358.] 2. A calcareous deposit from certain mineral waters. [A, 337, 348.]

ADARCION, ADARCIS, ADARCOS (Lat.), n's. n., f. and m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{3}r'si^2(ki^2)-o^{2}n, -si^{2}s(ki^{2}s), -ko^{2}s. See ADARCE.

ADARIGO, n. An alchemical name for orpiment. [Ruland (A, 325).]

ADARNECH, n. See AZARNET.

ADARTICULATION, n. A^{2}d''a^{3}r-ti^{2}k-u^2-la'shu^{3}n. Lat., *adarticulatio*. Fr., *adarticulation*. Ger., *Gelenkverbindung*. It., *adarticolazione*. Sp., *adarticulación*. Ingrassias's name for arthrodia (*q. v.*). [A, 314.]

ADAS, n. A Japanese name for fennel (*Anethum fœniculum*), also for *Hyoscyamus niger*. [A, 362.]—**A. pedas.** A Malay name for *Hyoscyamus niger*. [A, 362.]

ADASARA PAKU, n. A Teloogoo name for the *Justicia adhatoda*. [A, 362.]

ADATINA-PALAY, n. Fr., *adatinapalé*. An East Indian name for the *Aristolochia bracteata*. [A, 321.]

ADATODA, n. See ADHATODA.

ADATODEY ELLEY, n. A Tamul name for the *Justicia adhatoda*. [A, 362.]

ADAXOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o'ma^3. Gen., *adaxom'atos* (*-tis*). From ἀδάξασθαι (= ὀδάξασθαι), to feel a biting, stinging pain. Sp., *adaxoma*. An itching, lancinating, or burning pain. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

ADCLIVITAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-kli^2'vi^2(wi^2)-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). More properly written *acclivitas*. Gen., *adclivita'tis*. Fr., *adclivité*. Ger., *Adclivität*. It., *adclività*. An acclivity, an elevation.—**A. tibiæ.** Ger., *Adclivität der Tibia*. The rough projection on the summit of the tibia, between the two articular surfaces. [Loder (A, 320).]

ADDA (Ar.), n. Lat., *Scincus officinalis*. Fr., *scinque officinal*. A small species of lizard, esteemed in Eastern countries as a remedy for various skin diseases. [A, 251, 348.]

ADDAD, n. See ADA (1st def.).

ADD-ADD, n. An Oriental name for the leaves of the *Celastrus obscurus*. [B.]

ADDALEY UNNAY, n. An East Indian name for the *Jatropha glauca*. [A, 344.]

ADDATINAPALEY, n. See ADATINA-PALAY.

ADDENTAL, n. A^{2}d-de^{2}nt'a^{2}l. From *ad*, to, and *dens*, a tooth. Geoffroy's name for the maxillary bone of Owen in fishes. [L, 27.]

ADDEPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-de^{2}f-a(a^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See ADEPHAGIA.

ADDEPHAGOUS, adj. A^{2}d-de^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. See ADEPHAGOUS.

ADDERLOCK, n. A Dutch name for the *Allium victoriale*. [A, 344.]

ADDER'S-GRASS, n. A^{2}d'du^{5}rz-gra^{3}s. Ger., *Knabenkraut*. The botanical genus *Cynosorchis*. [A, 258.]

ADDER'S-MOUTH, n. A^{2}d'du^{5}rz-mu^5-uth. An American name for the botanical genus *Microstylis*. [A, 252.]

ADDER'S-TONGUE, n. A^{2}d'du^{5}rz-tu^{3}ng. Ger., *Natterzunge*, *Schlangenzunge*. The botanical genus *Ophioglossum*. [A, 248.]—**Yellow a.-t.** The *Erythronium americanum*. [A, 252.]

ADDER'S-WORT, ADDERWORT, n's. A^{2}d'du^{5}rz(du^{5}r)-wu^{5}rt. Ger., *Natterwurz*. An old English name for bistort (*Polygonum bistorta*), because of its convolute roots. [B, 39.]

ADDIMODRUM, n. A Tamul name for licorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*). [A, 362.]

ADDISON'S DISEASE, n. A^{2}d'di^2-su^{3}nz. See under DISEASE.

ADDISON'S KELOID, n See MORPHŒA (2d def.).

ADDITAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-di^{2}t-a^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *addere*, to add. Ger., *Ansatz*. In anatomy, any formation that, like an epiphysis, may be regarded as an addition to the main structure or an extension of the latter. [A, 325.]—**A. ad sacro-lumbalem.** See ACCESSORIUS *sacro-lumbalis*.—**A. coli.** See APPENDIX *cœci vermiformis*.—**A. necatum.** A process of the ulna; the olecranon. [Vesalius (A, 325), A, 336.]—**A. suturæ lambdoidalis.** An old term for the occipito-mastoid suture. [A, 280.]—**A. ulnæ.** The radius. [A, 313.]—**A. uncatum ulnæ.** The olecranon. [A, 313.]

ADDITION, n. A^{2}d-di^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *additio* (from *addere*, to add). Fr., *addition*. Ger., *Zusatz*. It., *addizione*. Sp., *adición*. In chemistry, the formation of a new molecule by the direct union of two or more different molecules. Many cases, however, which are apparently illustrative of this process are really instances of double decomposition. [B, 6.]—**A. compound, A. product.** See *A.* COMPOUND.

ADDIVITELLA GUDDALU, n. A Teloogoo name for the *Erythronium indicum*. [A, 362.]

ADDLE, n. A^{2}d'dl. From A.-S., *adl*, diseased, or Welsh, *hadl*, *hadyl*, decayed, corrupt. [A, 302.] An English provincial (Somersetshire) name for an abscess. [A, 315.]

ADDOUA, n. A Central African name for the *Balanites œgyptiaca*. [A, 321.]

ADDUCENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-du^2(du)'se^{2}nz(ke^{2}ns). Pres. partic. of *adducere*, to draw toward. Fr., *adducteur*. Ger., *anziehend*. Adductive, acting as an adductor; used also as a n. in the sense of adductor.—**A. ad anteriora** [Spigelius]. See ADDUCTOR *auris* and PLATYSMA *myoides*.—**A. humeri.** See PECTORALIS *major*.—**A. maxillam** [Spigelius]. See MASSETER.—**A. oculi.** See RECTUS *oculi internus*.—**A. pedem** [Spigelius.] See TIBIALIS *posticus*.—**Musculi adducentes.** Adductor muscles.

ADDUCENT, adj. A^{2}d-du^2'se^{2}nt. See ADDUCENS.

ADDUCT, v. tr. A^{2}d-du^{3}kt'. Gr., προσάγειν. Lat., *adducere*. Ger., *adduciren*, *zuführen*. Sp., *adducir*. To draw a part toward the median line of the body or (as used by most writers) toward the median line of a limb.

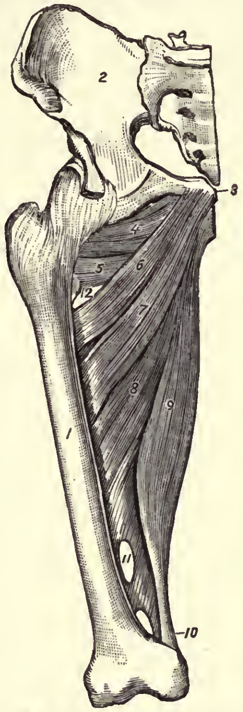
ADDUCTEUR (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}d-du^{6}k-tu^{5}r. Adductive; an adductor muscle (in the strict sense of one that draws a part toward the median line of the body—including, therefore, some muscles which we call abductors).—**A's de la cuisse.** The adductors of the thigh.—**A. de l'œil.** See RECTUS *oculi internus*.—**A. de l'oreille.** See ADDUCTOR *auris* and TEMPORO-AURICULARIS *externus*.—**A. du bras.** See TERES *major*.—**A. du gros orteil.** See ADDUCTOR *pollicis pedis*.—**A. du petit doigt.** See OPPONENS *minimi digiti*.—**A. du pouce.** See ADDUCTOR *pollicis manus*.—**A. moyen de la cuisse.** See ADDUCTOR *femoris longus*.—**A. premier de la cuisse, A. quatrième de la cuisse.** Both these terms have been applied to the pectinæus.—**Court a. de la cuisse.** See ADDUCTOR *femoris brevis*.—**Court a. de la jambe.** The gracilis.—**Deuxième a. superficiel de la cuisse.** Syn.: *premier a.* [Boyer], *moyen a.* [Bichat]. See PECTINÆUS.—**Grand a. de la cuisse, Grand a. profond de la cuisse.** See ADDUCTOR *femoris magnus*.—**Grand rond a. de la cuisse.** See TERES *major*.—**Long a. de la cuisse.** See ADDUCTOR *femoris longus*.—**Long a. de la jambe.** See *Long* ADDUCTOR *of the leg*.—**Moyen a. de la cuisse.** See ADDUCTOR *femoris longus* and PECTINÆUS.—**Petit a. de la cuisse, Petit a. profond de la cuisse.** See ADDUCTOR *femoris brevis*.—**Premier a. de la cuisse, Premier a. superficiel de la cuisse.** See PECTINÆUS.—**Second a. de la cuisse** [Boyer]. See ADDUCTOR *femoris brevis*.—**Troisième a. de la cuisse** [Boyer]. See ADDUCTOR *femoris magnus*.—**Vaisseaux a's** [Hedwig]. See PROSPHYSES.

ADDUCTION, n. A^{2}d-du^{3}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., προσαγωγή. Lat., *adductio*. Fr., *adduction*. Ger., *Adduction*, *Anziehung*, *Zuführung*. It., *adduzione*. Sp., *aducción*. A drawing of a part toward the median line of the body or (in the case of the fingers and toes) toward the middle line of a limb. As applied to the hand, flexion toward the ulnar border of the forearm.—**A'sprismen** (Ger.). See under PRISMA.

ADDUCTIVE, adj. A^{2}d-du^{3}k'ti^{2}v. Fr., *adductif*, *adducteur*. Ger., *anziehend*. Pertaining to or producing adduction. [A, 348.]

ADDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-du^{3}k(duk)'to^{2}r. Gen., *adducto'ris*. From *ad*, toward, and *ducere*, to lead, to draw. Gr., προσαγωγός. Fr., *adducteur*. Ger., *Anzieher*, *Anziehmuskel*. It., *adduttore*. Sp., *adductor*. Syn.: *adducens*. 1. A muscle that adducts a part. See ADDUCT. 2. As applied to the *Lamellibranchiata*, a muscle that closes the valves of the shell. [A, 349.] 3. In botany, a very delicate filamentous structure found in the thecæ of mosses. [B.] See PROSPHYSES.—**A. ad minimum digitum.** See *A. pollicis manus*.—**A'es anguli oris.** The levator labii superioris proprius and the levator labii inferioris. [Theile (L, 31).]—**A. auris.** Syn.: *adducens ad anteriora* [Spigelius]. A term applied to certain fleshy fibers of the platysma myoides which are attached to the lower part of the auricle of the ear. [Valsalva (L, 32).]—**A. auris inferior.** It., *adduttore inferiore dell' orecchio*. See ZYGOMATICO-AURICULARIS.—**A. auris superior.** See TEMPORO-AURICULARIS *externus*.—**A. brevis femoris.** See *A. femoris brevis*.—**A. digiti tertii pedis.** The second plantar interosseous muscle. [L.] The term has been incorrectly applied to a dorsal interosseous muscle which is really an abductor. [A, 358.]—**A. femoris brevis.** Fr., *sous-pubio-fémoral* [Chaussier], *court* (ou *second* [Boyer], ou *petit* [Bichat]) *adducteur de la cuisse*, *petit adducteur profond de la cuisse* [Cruveilhier], *second muscle du triceps* [Winslow]. Ger., *kurzer Anzieher* (oder *Zuzieher*) *des Oberschenkels* (oder *Schenkels*). It., *adduttore breve* (o *corte*) *del femore*, *piccolo* (o *secondo*) *adduttore del femore*, *sotto-pubico-femorale*. Sp., *a. breve del muslo*. Syn.: *a. femoris secundus* [Douglas], *triceps secundus* [Winslow], *subpubio-femoralis* [Chaussier], *caput breve tricipitis*, *alterum caput tricipitis* [Riolan]. The short a. of the thigh; it arises from the anterior surface of the body and inferior ramus of the pubic bone, runs backward and outward, and is inserted flat and tendinous into a line extending from the lesser trochanter of the femur to the linea aspera. [C; L, 31, 33, 35, 43, 44, 45.]—**A. femoris longus.** Fr., *pubio-fémoral* [Chaussier], *premier muscle du triceps* [Winslow], *spino-pubio-fémoral* [L, 33]. Ger., *langer Schenkelanzieher*, *langer Anzieher des Schenkels* (oder *Oberschenkels*). It., *adduttore lungo* (o *primo*, o *secondo*, o *medio*) *del femore*, *pubico-femorale*. Sp., *a. longo del muslo*. Syn.: *pubio-femoralis* [Chaussier], *a. femoris primus* [Douglas], *triceps primus* [Winslow] (seu *minor*), *primum caput tricipitis* [Riolan]. The long a. of the thigh; it arises from the body of the pubic bone, below the crest and near the angle, and is inserted by a tendinous aponeurosis, which is closely united with the vastus internus and the a. femoris magnus, into the inner margin of the linea

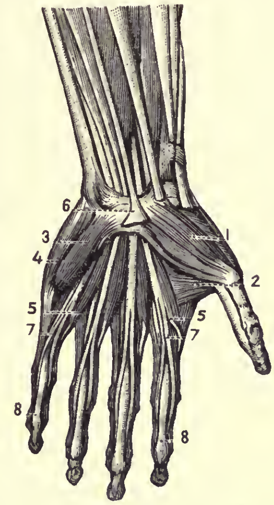
aspera. [C; L, 22, 33, 35, 43, 44.]—**A. femoris magnus.** Fr., *ischio-fémoral* [Chaussier], *grand* [Bichat] (ou *troisième* [Boyer], ou *long* [L, 43]) *adducteur de la cuisse, ischio-pubio-fémoral* [L, 33], *grand adducteur profond* [Cruveilhier], *troisième muscle du triceps* [Winslow]. Ger., *grosser Anzieher* (oder *Zuzieher*) *des Oberschenkels* (oder *Schenkels*). It., *pubo-ischio-femorale, adduttore maggiore* (o *grande*, o *terzo adduttore*) *del femore*. Sp., *a. magno del muslo*. Syn.: *tertium caput* [Riolan] (seu *caput magnum* [A, 314]) *tricipitis*. The great a. of the thigh; it arises from the whole length of the inner margin of the pubic arch and the lower part of the tuberosity of the ischium, and, running outward and downward, is inserted into the posterior surface of the femur, inside the gluteal ridge, into the linea aspera and the internal supracondylar line, and a part of it also into the a. tubercle on the inner condyle. Douglas divides it into two muscles, the *a. femoris tertius* and the *a. femoris quartus* (*q. v.*). [C; L, 33, 35, 43, 44, 45.]—**A. femoris minimus.** A term applied by some anatomists to the upper, transverse fibers of the a. femoris magnus, considered as a separate muscle. [C; L.]—**A. femoris primus.** The a. femoris longus. [Douglas (L, 33).]—**A. femoris quartus.** Douglas's term for that portion of the a. femoris magnus which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium. [L.]—**A. femoris secundus.** Douglas's term for the a. femoris brevis. [L.]—**A. femoris tertius.** Douglas's term for that portion of the a. femoris magnus which arises from the outer edge of the pubic bone. [L.]—**A. femoris tertius cum quarto.** The a. femoris magnus. [L, 23.]—**A. gracilis.** See Gracilis.—**A. hallucis.** Fr., *métatarso-sous-phalangien* [Chaussier] (ou *tarso-métatarsi-phalangien* [L, 33]) *du pouce* (ou *du gros orteil*), *adducteur du gros orteil, antithénar* [Winslow]. Ger., *Anzieher der grossen Zehe*. It., *adduttore* (o *tarso-meta-tarso-falangeo*) *dell' alluce*. Sp., *a. del dedo grande del pié*. Syn.: *a. pollicis pedis, metatarso-subphalangeus pollicis, a. hallucis obliquus* [L, 33], *alius musculus transversus* [Riolan]. An a. of the great toe; it arises from the tarsal ends of the third and fourth metatarsal bones and from the sheath of the peroneus muscle, runs obliquely forward, and is inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. Henle and Luschka regard the *transversus pedis* as a portion of this muscle. [C; L, 9, 31, 33, 35, 43, 44, 45.]—**A. hallucis obliquus.** An a. of the great toe found in some of the apes. [L, 14.]—**A. hallucis transversalis.** An a. of the great toe, also found in some of the apes, arising from the outer side of the first phalanx and inserted along with the tendon of the *perforatus*. [L, 14.]—**A. indicis pedis.** A term improperly applied to the first dorsal interosseous muscle of the foot, which is really an abductor. [L.]—**A. longus.** The great a. of the thigh in many of the *Mammalia*. [Percivall (L, 13).]—**A. longus femoris.** See *A. femoris longus*.—**A. mandibulæ.** A muscle in the cray-fish, attached to the posterior edge of the mandible. [B, 100.]—**A. medii digiti pedis.** The first plantar interosseous muscle. [L.] The term has been incorrectly applied to a dorsal interosseous muscle which is really an abductor. [A, 358.]—**A. medius auris.** See Levator *auris brevis*.—**A. metacarpi minimi digiti manus, A. minimi digiti manus.** See Opponens *minimi digiti*.—**A. minimi digiti pedis.** The a. of the little toe, the third plantar interosseous muscle. [L.]—**A. minimus.** See *A. femoris minimus*.—**A. obliquus, A. obliquus hallucis.** See *A. hallucis obliquus*.—**A. oculi.** See Rectus *oculi internus*.—**A. of the arm.** Fr., *adducteur du bras, grand rond, sous-scapulo-huméral*. Ger., *grosser Schulterarmbeinmuskel, Niederzieher* (oder *Einwärtszieher*, oder *innerer Benger*) *des Oberarmbeins* (oder *Armbeins*). It., *adduttore del braccio, grande rotondo, sotto-scapolo-omerale*. Syn.: *teres major* [Percivall], *subscapulo-humeralis* [Girard], *great scapulo-humeral* [Leyh]. A muscle of the *Mammalia* analogous to the teres major in man. [L, 13, 44.]—**A's of the foot.** The plantar interossei and the a. hallucis. [L.]—**A's of the glottis.** See Constrictors *of the glottis*.—**A's of the hand.** The palmar interossei, the a. pollicis, and the a. minimi digiti. [L.]—**A's of the thigh.** Some confusion has arisen in the naming of these muscles; usually they are held to include the *a. femoris brevis*, the *a. femoris longus*, the *a. femoris magnus*, the *gracilis*, and the *pectinæus* (*q. v.*). Spigelius regarded the adductores brevis, longus, and magnus, together with the pectinæus, as oblique flexors of the thigh; he named the a. femoris brevis, the a. femoris longus, and the a. femoris magnus the *tertius femur flectentium*, the a. femoris brevis and the a. femoris magnus the *musculus moventium femur quintus*, and the pectinæus the *quartus femur flectentium*. Vesalius regarded the a. femoris magnus and the pectinæus as one muscle,



THE ADDUCTORS OF THE THIGH. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the femur; 2, the ilium; 3, the pubes; 4, the obturator externus; 5, the upper portion of the adductor femoris magnus; 6, 7, the upper and lower portions of the adductor brevis; 8, 9, the middle and lower portions of the adductor magnus; 10, the tendinous insertion of the latter; 11, the opening for the femoral vessels; 12, the opening for the internal circumflex artery and veins.

which he named the *musculus moventium femur octavus*. [L.]—**A. ossis metacarpi digiti auricularis, A. ossis metacarpi minimi digiti manus.** See Opponens *minimi digiti*.—**A. pectinæus.** See Pectinæus.—**A. pollicis, A. pollicis ad minimum digitum** [Douglas]. See *A. pollicis manus*.—**A. pollicis manus.** Fr., *métacarpo-phalangien du pouce* [Chaussier], *adducteur du pouce, mésothénar* [Winslow], *antithénar* [Riolan]. Ger., *Anzieher des Daumens*. It., *metacarpo-falangeo del pollice, adduttore del pollice della mano, semi-interosseo del pollice*. Sp., *a. del pulgar*. Syn.: *interosseus pertingens ad indicem* [Bucrat], *flexor primus secundi internodii pollicis* [Spigelius], *a. pollicis ad minimum digitum* [Douglas], *metacarpo-phalangeus pollicis* [L, 45]. The a. of the thumb; it arises from the outer edge of the third metacarpal bone, and is inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the thumb. [C; L, 33, 35, 43, 44, 45.]—**A. pollicis manus ad indicem.** See Abductor *indicis*.—**A. pollicis pedis.** See *A. hallucis*.—**A. prostatæ** [Santorini]. See Compressor *prostatæ*.—**A. tertii digiti pedis.** See *A. digiti tertii pedis*.—**A. tibialis.** Percivall's name for the semimembranosus and semitendinosus in the solipeds. [L, 13.]—**A. transversalis hallucis.** See *A. hallucis transversalis*.—**A. triceps femoris.** The a. femoris brevis, a. femoris longus, and a. femoris magnus considered as a single muscle having three heads. [L.]—**Great a. of the thigh.** Lat., *a. longus* [Percivall], *posterior pubio-femoralis* [Leyh]. Fr., *grand adducteur de la cuisse, portion postérieure du biceps* (ou *du sous-pubic*) *fémoral* (2d def.). Ger., *dicker Einwärtszieher* [Gurlt] (oder *grosser Zuzieher* [Müller]) *des Oberschenkels, hinterer Schambackbeinmuskel* [Leyh] (2d def.). It., *adduttore grande della coscia*. 1. The a. femoris magnus (*q. v.*). 2. A muscle in many of the *Mammalia* analogous to the a. femoris brevis and a. femoris magnus of man combined. [L, 13, 44.]—**Long a. of the leg.** Lat., *sartorius* [Percivall], *sublumbo-tibialis* [Girard], *internal ilio-rotuleus* [Leyh]. Fr., *long adducteur de la jambe, sous-lumbo-tibial* [Girard]. Ger., *dünner* (oder *schmaler*) *Einwärtszieher des Hinterschenkels* [Günther], *innerer Darmschenkelbeinmuskel, Schneidermuskel*. It., *adduttore longo della gamba, sotto-lombo-tibiale*. A muscle of the solipeds analogous to the sartorius in man. [L, 13, 44.]—**Short a. of the leg.** Lat., *gracilis* [Percivall], *sub-pubio-tibialis* [Girard], *pubiotibialis* [Leyh]. Fr., *sous-pubio-tibial* [Girard], *court adducteur de la jambe*. Ger., *breiter Einwärtszieher des Hinterschenkels* [Gurlt, Günther], *Schamschenkelbeinmuskel*. It., *adduttore corto della gamba, sotto-pubicotibiale*. A muscle of many of the *Mammalia* analogous to the rectus internus in man. [L, 13, 44.]—**Small a. of the thigh.** Fr., *petit adducteur de la cuisse*. Ger., *langer Einwärtszieher* [Günther] (oder *kurzer Zuzieher* [Müller]) *des Oberschenkels, mittlerer Schambackbeinmuskel* [Leyh]. It., *adduttore piccolo della coscia*. A muscle of the solipeds analogous to the a. femoris longus in man. [L, 13, 44.]—**Triceps a. femoris.** See *A. triceps femoris*.



THE SUPERFICIAL PALMAR MUSCLES. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the abductor pollicis; 2, the adductor pollicis; 3, the flexor brevis minimi digiti; 4, the abductor minimi digiti; 5, 5, the lumbricales; 6, the lower end of the tendon of the palmaris brevis; 7, 7, the tendons of the perforatus; 8, 8, the tendons of the perforans.

ADDUCTORIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-du^{3}k(du^{4}k)-to′ri^{2}u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Adducent.—**Fila adductoria.** See Prosphyses.

ADEC (Ar.), n. Sour milk. [Ruland (A, 325).]

ADECH (Ar.), n. The vital spirit in man. [Paracelsus (H).]

ADECIDUATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^2(a^3)-de^2-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-u^2(u)-a(a^3)′ta^3. See Non-deciduata.

ADECIDUOUS, adj. A^2-de^2-si^{2}d′u^2-u^{3}s. Belonging to the non-deciduata (*q. v.*).

ADECTA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *adectus* (*q. v.*). A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}k′ta^3. 1. Corrigents. [A, 306.] 2. Demulcents. [A, 322.] 3. Antidotes. [A, 321.]

ADECTOS, ADECTUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}k′to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἄδηκτος (from α priv., and δάκνειν, to bite), not biting or pungent. Fr., *adecte*. It., Sp., *adecto*. Corrigent; mild, bland (said of drugs). [A, 306, 322, 337.]

ADEHEMEST (Ar.), n. An alchemical synonym of lamina (*q. v.*). [Ruland (A, 325).]

ADEL (Ger.), n. A^3′de^{2}l. A whitlow. [A, 317.]

ADEL-ADAGAM, n. An East Indian name for the *Justicia adhatoda* (*q. v.*). [A, 321.]

ADELARTHROSOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}l-a^{3}r-thro-so^{2}m-a^3-ta^3. From ἄδηλος, obscure, ἄρθρον, a joint, and σῶμα, the body. An order of *Arachnida* having the articulations inconspicuous. [A, 258; B, 25.]

ADELASTER (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′tu^{5}r(te^{2}r). Gen., *adelasteros* (*-ris*). From ἄδηλος, obscure, uncertain, and ἀστήρ, a plant. A provisional genus-name for plants which, not having been seen in flower, have not been classified. [A, 258.]

ADELBEERE (Ger.), n. A^3′de^{2}l-ba-re^2. The fruit of the wild service-tree (*Sorbus torminatilis*). [A, 304, 315.]

ADELBERTSKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^3'de^{2}l-be^{2}rtz-kra^3-ut. The *Medicago sativa.* [A, 315.]

ADELESCHE (Ger.), n. A^3'de^{2}l-e^{2}sh-e^2. The *Sorbus domestica.* [A, 305.]

ADELFA (Sp.), n. A^3-de^{2}l'fa^3. The *Nerium oleander.* [A, 344.]

ADELHEIDBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. A^3'de^{2}l-hid-brun-ne^{2}n. See SCHWALBACH.

ADELHEIDSQUELLE (Ger.), n. A^3'de^{2}l-hidz-que^{2}l-le^2. Fr., *source d'Adélaïde.* A cold spring in the village of Heilbrunn, Bavaria, praised by von Nussbaum for its effects in cases of scrofulous disease of bones, and resorted to for the cure of sterility, etc.; 1,000 parts, by weight, contain:

Sodium chloride	4·9560
Sodium iodide	0·0286
Sodium bromide	0·0478
Sodium carbonate	0·8090

The water contains also free carbon dioxide. [A, 305, 319.]

ADELHOLZEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^3'de^{2}l-holts-e^{2}n. Three hot springs (containing, respectively, potassium nitrate, sulphur, and alum) in Upper Bavaria, south of Traunstein; used for gout, rheumatism, paralysis, and chronic skin diseases. [A, 304.] According to Buchner, a pound of the water contains:

Calcium carbonate	1·670 grains.
Magnesium carbonate	0·180 grain.
Potassium nitrate	0·010 "
Sodium chloride	0·090 "
Sodium carbonate	0·020 "
Sodium sulphate	0·015 "
Calcium sulphate	0·015 "

Traces of iron carbonate, bromine, humic acid, silex, and lithium. [A, 319.]

ADELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a)'li^2-a^3. Fr., *adélie.* A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, established by Linnæus, found in Jamaica. [A, 305.]—**A. venenata.** See ADENIA *venenata.*

ADÉLICÂTER (Fr.), v. intr. A^3-da-le-ka^3-ta. To become delicate in health. [E. Souvestre (A, 306).]

ADELIDUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}l'i^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ADELUS.

ADELIPARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}l-i^{2}p-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From ἄδην, abundant, and λιπαρία, fatness. Fr., *adéliparie.* Ger., *Fettleibigkeit.* It., *adeliparia.* Obesity; the first class of Alibert's *Ethmoplecoses.* [A, 322.]

ADELOBRANCHIATE, adj. A^{2}d''e^{2}l-o-bra^{2}ng'ki^2-at. From ἄδηλος, unseen, and βράγχια, gills. Fr., *adélobranche.* Sp., *adelobranquio.* In zoology, having the branchiæ concealed. [A, 306.]

ADELOCEPHALOUS, adj. A^{2}d''e^{2}l-o-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ἄδηλος, unseen, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *adélocéphale.* Sp., *adelocéfalo.* In zoology, having the head almost invisible. [A, 306, 348.]

ADELOCERATOUS, ADELOCEROUS, adj's. A^{2}d-e^{2}l-o-se^2'ra^{2}t-u^{3}s, -o^{2}s'e^2-ru^{3}s. From ἄδηλος, unseen, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *adélocère.* Sp., *adelócero.* In zoology, having the horns or antennæ concealed. [A, 306.]

ADELOCODONIC, adj. A^{2}d''e^{2}l-o-ko-do^{2}n'i^{2}k. From ἄδηλος, unseen, and κώδων, a bell. In zoology, closed and bell-like (said of the genital buds of the *Hydrozoa* when they are closed by the union of their margins). [Allmann (B, 77).]

ADEL-ODAGAM, n. A Malabar name for the *Justicia bivalvis* (*q. v.*). [A, 344.]

ADELODERMATOUS, ADELODERMOUS, adj's. A^{2}d''-e^{2}l-o-du^{5}rm'a^{2}t-u^{3}s, -du^{5}rm'u^{3}s. From ἄδηλος, unseen, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *adéloderme.* Sp., *adelodermo.* See ADELOBRANCHIATE.

ADELOMORPHOUS, adj. A^{2}d''e^{2}l-o-mo^{2}rf'u^{3}s. From ἄδηλος, uncertain, and μορφή, form. Fr., *adélomorphe.* An epithet applied by Rollett (1870) to the columnar cells forming the greater part of the lining of the gastric glands. [J.] Cf. DELOMORPHOUS and *Principal* CELLS.

ADELOPNEUMONOUS, adj. A^{2}d''e^{2}l-o-nu^2'mo^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ἄδηλος, concealed, and πνεύμων, the lung. Fr., *adélopneumoné.* Sp., *adeloneumo.* Having the respiratory organs concealed in the interior of the body (said of a group of mollusks). [A, 306.]

ADELOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^2(a^{3}d)-e^{2}l-o^{2}p'o-da^3. From ἄδηλος, concealed, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *adélopodes.* Ger., *Adelopoden.* Sp., *adelópodos.* Adelopods, adelopodous animals; those that have the organs of locomotion concealed or indistinctly formed. [A, 305, 334.]

ADELOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a)'lo^{2}s. See ADELUS.

ADELOSTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}l-o-sto^{2}m'a^3-ta^3. From ἄδηλος, concealed, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *adélostomes.* Sp., *adelostómitos.* Adelostomatous animals; those that have the mouth concealed. [A, 306.]

ADELPHE (Fr.), adj. A^3-de^{2}lf. Adelphous.

ADELPHEOUS, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}lf'e-u^{3}s. Having the quality of adelphia (*q. v.* [3d def.]). [A, 316.]

ADELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}lf'i^2-a^3. From ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *adelphie.* Ger., *Adelphie, Brüderschaft, Verbrüderung.* Sp., *adelfía.* Lit., a brotherhood. 1. A general term for monstrosities in which two or more organisms are separated below and united above. [A, 321.] 2. In botany, a group of stamens united at their bases. [B.] See MONADELPHIA, DIADELPHIA, and POLYADELPHIA. 3. A term by which Hippocrates implied the relationship of certain diseases to each other. [A, 358.]

ADELPHISM, n. A^{2}d-e^{2}lf'i^{2}zm. Lat., *adelphismus.* See ADELPHIA.

ADELPHIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}lf'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀδελφικός, ἀδελφιός. Having the quality of adelphia (*q. v.* [3d def.]).

ADELPHIXIA, ADELPHIXIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}lf-i^{2}x'i-a^3, -i^{2}s. Gr., ἀδελφιξία, ἀδέλφιξις. Fr., *adelphixie.* Ger., *Verbrüderung.* Sp., *adeljixia.* The relationship or sympathy of the different component parts of the body. [Hippocrates (A, 322).]

ADELPHOUS, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}lf'u^{3}s. Lat., *adelphus.* Fr., *adelphe, adelphique.* Ger., *brüderig.* Sp., *adelfo.* In botany, said of stamens which are united by their filaments so that several anthers are supported on a single base. [B.] See MONADELPHOUS, DIADELPHOUS, and POLYADELPHOUS.

ADELSBEERE (Ger.), n. A^3'de^{2}lz-ba-re^2. See ADELBEERE.

ADELUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ἄδηλος. Fr., *adélide* [Bégin]. Sp., *adelido.* 1. Invisible, insensible (said of the cutaneous transpiration). 2. Obscure, uncertain, ill-defined (said of symptoms). [A, 306, 334.]

ADEMONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}m-o'ni^2-a^3. Gr., ἀδημονία. Fr., *adémonie.* Ger., *Ademonie, Ueberdruss.* It., *ademonia.* Sp., *ademonía.* Restlessness, anxiety, extreme agitation, mental depression. [A, 305, 306.]

ADEMOSYNE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}m-o^{2}s'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). Gr., ἀδημοσύνη. See ADEMONIA.

ADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. A(a^3)'de^{2}n. Gen., *ad'enis.* Gr., ἀδήν, ἀδήν. 1. A gland. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. As sometimes used, a bubo. [A, 343.]—**A'es canadenses.** Potatoes. [A, 358.]

ADENALGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἀδήν, a gland, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *adénalgie.* Ger., *Drüsenschmerz.* It., Sp., *adenalgia.* Pain in a lymphatic gland. [E.]

ADENALGIC, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-a^{2}l'ji^{2}k. Fr., *adénalgique.* Sp., *adenálgico.* Pertaining to adenalgia. [A, 306.]

ADENANDRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dra^3. From ἀδήν, a gland, and ἀνήρ, a man. Fr., *adénandre.* Sp., *adenandra.* A genus of plants, established by Willdenow, including a part of Linnæus's genus *Diosma,* indigenous to southern Africa; so called from their having glandular anthers. Several of the species are used as stimulants and diuretics and to allay cough. [A, 305, 306, 321.]—**A. uniflora** [Willdenow]. The leaves of this species, with those of several other plants of the same tribe, are found in the buchu of commerce. [A, 321.]

ADENANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'-ra^3. From ἀδήν, a gland, and ἀνθηρός, blooming. Fr., *adénanthère.* Ger., *Drüsenblume.* A genus of tropical mimosaceous trees established by Linnæus; so called from its gland-tipped anthers. [A, 252, 305, 306, 321, 344.]—**A. pavonina** [Linnæus]. The *mandsjadi,* or *mandsiadi,* of Malabar and Ceylon; in India the root is used as an emetic, and a decoction of the leaves for chronic rheumatism; the seeds (the *condoris, pois-corail,* or *fèves d'Amérique,* of the French), which are red and lenticular, have been recommended for hydrophobia and epilepsy. [A, 321, 344.]

ADENANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'re(re^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *adénanthérées.* A tribe of leguminous plants of the sub-order *Mimosaceæ.* [B, 93.]

ADENANTHOUS, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-a^{2}n'thu^{3}s. Fr., *adénanthe.* In botany, having the pedicels springing from the base of glandular organs. [A, 306.]

ADENECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-e^{2}k-to'pi^2-a^3. From ἀδήν, a gland, and ἐκτόπιος, out of place. Fr., *adénectopie.* Ger., *Adenektopie.* It., *adenectopia.* The displacement of a gland from its natural situation. [A, 322.]

ADENECTOPIC, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-e^{2}k-to^{2}p'i^{2}k. Lat., *adenectopicus.* Pertaining to adenectopia. [A, 322.]

ADENEMPHRACTIC, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-e^{2}m-fra^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Lat., *adenemphracticus.* Pertaining to adenemphraxis (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

ADENEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x-(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *adenemphrax'eos.* From ἀδήν, a gland, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *adénemphraxie.* Ger., *Drüsenverstopfung.* It., *adenemfrasia.* Sp., *adenenfraxia.* Engorgement or obstruction of the lymphatic glands. [A, 305, 320.]

ADENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a)'ni^2-a^3. From ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *adénie* [Trousseau]. Ger., *Drüsenübel.* It., Sp., *adenia.* See PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**Leucæmic a.** That form in which the white corpuscles of the blood are increased in number. [Langhans (D, 48).]—**Simple a.** That form in which no change in the blood can be detected, or at most only a diminution in its quantity. [Langhans (D, 48).]

ADENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a)'ni^2-a^3. From *aaden,* the Arabic name of *A. venenata.* A genus of passifloraceous plants indigenous to Arabia and Africa. [B, 52.]—**A. venenata** [Forskahl]. Syn.: *Adelia venenata* [De Candolle]. According to Forskahl, an Arabian tree, which is the source of an extremely active poison; thought to be the same as the *Modecca abyssinica.* [A, 321.] The juice is said to be caustic. [De Candolle (A, 344).] According to Schweinfurth, an African climbing passion-flower, used as a vesicant. [A, 308.]

ADÉNIE (Fr.), n. A^3-da-ne. Trousseau's term for Hodgkin's disease. [D, 4.] See PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHÆMIA. In the pl., a general term for diseases of the glands.—**A's angibromiques.** Piorry's term for diseases of the glands annexed to the digestive tube (under which head he enumerates the salivary glands, the pancreas, the liver, the spleen, and the kidneys). [A, 250.]

ADENIFORM, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *adeniformis* (from ἀδήν, a gland, and *forma,* shape). Fr., *adéniforme.* Ger., *drüsenförmig.* See ADENOID.

ADENINE, n. A^{2}d'e^{2}n-en. From ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *adénine.* Ger., *Adenin.* It., Sp., *adenina.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_5H_5N_5$, a polymer of hydrocyanic acid, obtained by Kossel from the pancreas and spleen, and also from beer-yeast. It forms acicular crystals soluble in hot water and in ammonia water, and in chemical prop-

erties it is related to hypoxanthine and guanine. [" Brit. and Colon. Druggist," Feb., 1885, p. 41 (A); "Ann. di chim. med.-farm. e di farmacol.," July, 1885, p. 52 (B).]

ADENISATION, n. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. See ADENIZATION.

ADÉNITE (Fr.), n. A^3-dan-et. See ADENITIS.—**A. cervicale syphilitique.** A swollen state of the cervical lymphatic glands due to syphilis; according to Ricord, one of the most trustworthy signs of infection at the outset, and also to be detected when no other trace of the disease remains, being then almost certainly prognostic of subsequent relapse. [A, 301.]—**A. chancreuse.** Chancrous adenitis. [G.] See *Virulent* BUBO.—**A. syphilitique primitive.** See *Syphilitic* BUBO.

ADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *adenit'idis.* For deriv., see ADEN and *-itis.** Fr., *adénite.* Ger., *Drüsenentzündung.* It., *adenite.* Sp., *adenitis.* Inflammation of a gland, especially of a lymphatic gland. [E.]—**A. axillaris.** Inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the axilla.—**A. cervicalis syphilitica.** See ADÉNITE *cervicale syphilitique.*—**A. cubitalis.** Ger., *Ellbogenbubo, Cubitaldrüsenentzündung.* Inflammation of the epitrochlear lymphatic gland, from infection by the hand or forearm. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**A. e blennorrhœa.** See *Gonorrhœal* BUBO.—**A. e sclerosi.** See ADENOSCLEROSIS and *Indolent* BUBO.—**A. exulcerata.** Ger., *Drüsenschanker.* A suppurating bubo followed by ulceration of the affected gland and the overlying tissue. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**A. ex ulcere contagioso.** See *Virulent* BUBO.—**A. femoralis.** Inflammation of the lymphatic glands in the subinguinal triangle. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**A. gangrænosa.** A bubo of a pronounced phlegmonous character, leading to gangrenous destruction of the gland. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**A. hyperplastica.** Ger., *hyperplastische A.* An a. in which plastic exudation predominates, leading to hyperplasia. [Grünfeld (A. 319).]—**A. inguinalis.** See BUBO.—**A. lymphatica.** Fr., *adénite lymphatique.* See LYMPHADENITIS.—**A. mesenterica.** Inflammation of the mesenteric glands. [A, 311.]—**A. palpebrarum contagiosa.** Fr. *adénite contagieuse des paupières.* Ger., *ansteckende Liddrüsenentzündung.* It., *adenite contagiosa delle palpebre.* Sp., *a. contagiosa de los parpados.* See *Purulent* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**A. pubica.** A rare form of bubo in the middle of the pubic region, generally accompanied with suppurative lymphangeitis on the dorsum of the penis. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**A. scrofulosa equorum.** Fr., *gourme.* Ger., *Drüse.* It., *adenite equina, piccionaja, barbone, stranguglioni.* Syn.: *morbus glandulosus.* The strangles; a disease of the horse, beginning as a nasal catarrh, which extends to the contiguous mucous membranes, and is accompanied with inflammatory swelling of the submaxillary lymphatic glands. At first a purely local disease, it extends by infection, producing inflammation of the cervical and thoracic lymphatic vessels and glands. [A, 314.]—**A. universalis.** The induration of various lymphatic glands (the cervical, epitrochlear, axillary, etc.) that accompanies the first cutaneous manifestations of syphilis. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**A. venerea.** See *Venereal* BUBO.—**A. vulvo-vaginalis.** Inflammation of the vulvo-vaginal gland.—**Chancrous a.** Fr., *adénite chancreuse.* See *Virulent* BUBO.—**Meibomian a.** Fr., *adénite meibomienne.* 1. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands. 2. Chalazion, considered as an inflammatory hypertrophy of those glands. [A, 301.]—**Peria'.** See the major list.—**Sclera'.** Ger., *Skleradenitis.* See ADENOSCLEROSIS.

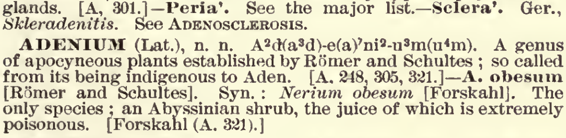
ADENIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a)'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of apocyneous plants established by Römer and Schultes; so called from its being indigenous to Aden. [A. 248, 305, 321.]—**A. obesum** [Römer and Schultes]. Syn.: *Nerium obesum* [Forskahl]. The only species; an Abyssinian shrub, the juice of which is extremely poisonous. [Forskahl (A. 321).]

ADENIZATION, n. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *adénisation.* See *Adenoid* DEGENERATION.

ADENOBLASTS, n. pl. A^{2}d'e^{2}n-o-bla^{2}stz. From ἀδήν, a gland, and βλαστός, a germ. Ger., *Adenoblasten, Drüsenzellen.* Syn.: *gland cells.* A general term used by Häckel ("Jenaische Ztg.," xviii, 1884) to designate the cells which form glands, their function being excretory or secretory, according to the gland. [J.]

ADENOCALYCAL, adj. A^{2}d''e^{2}n-o-ka^{2}l'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. From ἀδήν, a gland, and κάλυξ, a calyx. Fr., *adénocalicé.* Sp., *adenocalíceo.* In botany, having a calyx that presents glandular points. [A, 306.]

ADENO-CARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-(ki^{2}n)-o'ma^3. Ger., *Drüsencarcinom, Drüsenkrebs.* Adenoid cancer, carcinomatous adenoma; an adenoma in which carcinomatous degeneration has taken place, the walls of the glandular spaces having given way and the gland cells having invaded the interstitial connective tissue and the radicles of the lymphatics. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]



ADENO-CARCINOMA OF THE RECTUM. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

ADENOCELE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o-se(ka)'le(la) or, considered as an English word, a^{2}d-e^{2}n'o-sel. From ἀδήν, a gland, and κήλη, a tumor. A rare form of tumor of the breast, first described by Sir B. Brodie, consisting of a cyst or cysts of the ducts or sinuses containing adenomatous growths apparently springing from the walls. [J. Birkett (A, 279).] Cf. *Proliferative* CYST.

ADENOCHEIRAPSOLOGY, ADENOCHIRAPSOLOGY, n's. A^{2}d''e^{2}n-o-ki-ra^{2}ps-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *adenochirapsologia* (from ἀδήν, a gland [hence scrofula], and χειραψία, a laying on of hands [see also *-logy**]). Ger., *Adenochirapsologie.* It., *adenochirapsologia.* The doctrine or practice of the pretended cure of scrofula by the king's touch. Browne, physician to Charles II, wrote a book with this title. [A, 322.]

ADENOCHŒRADOLOGIA, ADENOCHOIRADOLOGIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-ke(ch^{2}o-e^2)-ra^3-do-lo'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἀδήν, a gland, and χοιράς (gen., χοιράδος), a scrofulous swelling in the neck. 1. Adenocheirapsology (*q. v.*). [A, 322.] 2. A treatise on scrofula. [A, 313.]

ADENOCHONDRIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-ko^{2}n-(ch^{2}o^{2}n)'dri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀδήν, a gland (in this case probably in the sense of scrofula), and χόνδρος, cartilage. An old term, probably meaning scrofulous and at the same time affecting cartilage. [L.] See ARTHROPHYMA *adenochondrium.*

ADENO-CYSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o'ma^3. Gen., *adeno-cystom'atos (-tis).* For deriv., see ADEN and CYSTOMA. An adenoma in which cysts have formed. [E.]

ADÉNODERMIE (Fr.), n. A^3-da-no-de^{2}r-me. A general term for diseases of the cutaneous glands. [A, 250.]

ADENODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o'dez(de^{2}s). From ἀδήν, a gland, and εἶδος, an appearance. Gland-like. [A, 322.] See ADENOID.—**Corpora adenodea.** See under CORPUS.

ADENODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-di(de)-a^{2}s-(a^{3}s)'ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *adenodiasta'seos.* From ἀδήν, a gland, and διάστασις, a separation. Fr., *adénodiastase.* 1. An abnormal separation of the lobes of a gland. [A, 305, 306.] 2. Adenectopia (*q. v.*). [Ludwig (A, 322).]

ADENODIASTATIC, adj. A^{2}d''e^{2}n-o-di-a^{2}s-ta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *adenodiastaticus.* Pertaining to adenodiastasis. [A, 322.]

ADENODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From ἀδήν, a gland, and ὀδύνη, pain. See ADENALGIA.

ADENO-FIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-fi(fe)-bro'ma^3. Fr., *adéno-fibrome.* An adenoma having a fibrous stroma. [E.]

ADENOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *adenogene'seos.* From ἀδήν, a gland, and γένεσις, a creation. Ger., *Drüsenbildung.* The formation of glands. [A, 322.]

ADENOGRAPHER, n. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-u^{6}r. From ἀδήν, a gland, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *adénographe.* Ger., *Drüsenbeschreiber.* Sp., *adenógrafo.* A writer on glands. [A, 306.]

ADENOGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o-gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. See ADENOLOGY.

ADENOGRAPHIC, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-o-gra^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *adenographicus.* Fr., *adénographique.* Ger., *adenographisch.* Sp., *adenográfico.* Pertaining to adenography. [A 306.]

ADENOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *adenographia.* Fr., *adénographie.* Ger., *Adenographie, Drüsenbeschreibung.* It., *adenografia.* Sp., *adenografia.* See ADENOLOGY.

ADENOID, adj. A^{2}d'e^{2}n-oid. Gr., ἀδενοειδής (from ἀδήν, a gland, and εἶδος, an appearance). Lat., *adenoides, adenodes.* Fr., *adénoïde.* Ger., *adenoid, drüsenartig.* It., Sp., *adenoide.* 1. Resembling a gland in structure; as a n., a glandular tumor. See ADENOMA. 2. Pertaining to glands. In 1860 His applied the term to the felt-like or reticular connective tissue forming the framework of lymphatic glands and some other parts. [J.] See *A.* TISSUE. For further uses of the word, see *A.* BODY, *A.* DEGENERATION, and *A.* VEGETATIONS.—**A. cancer.** See ADENO-CARCINOMA.—**A. muscle.** See THYRO-ADENOIDENS.—**A. tumor.** See ADENOMA.

ADENOIDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o-i(e)'dez(de^{2}s. Adenoid. As a n. (*corpus* understood), an old term for the prostate. [Galen (A, 255).]

ADENOLOGADITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-lo^{2}g-a^3-di(de)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *adenologadit'idis.* From ἀδήν, a gland, and λογάδες, the eyes (see also *-itis**). Fr., *adénologadite.* Ger., *Drüsenbindehautentzündung.* An old term for ophthalmia neonatorum. [A, 305.]

ADENOLOGICAL, adj. A^{2}d''e^{2}n-o-lo^{2}j'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *adenologicus.* Fr., *adénologique.* Ger., *adenologisch.* Sp., *adenológico.* Pertaining to glands or to adenology. [C.]

ADENOLOGY, n. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *adenologia.* Fr., *adénologie.* Ger., *Adenologie, Drüsenlehre.* It., *adenologia.* Sp., *adenología.* That part of anatomy which relates to the glands.

ADÉNOLYMPHATOCÈLE (Fr.), n. A^3-da-no-li^{2}n-fa^3-to-se^{2}l. See LYMPHATOCELE.

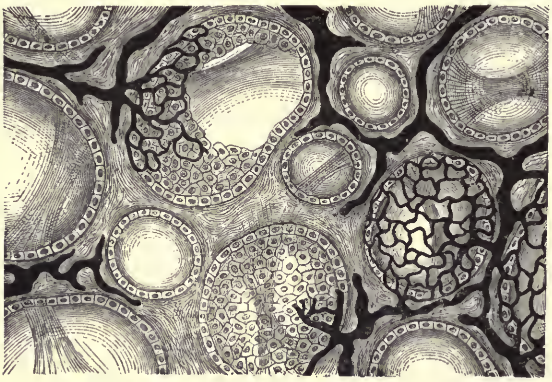
ADENO-LYMPHITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)-fi(fe)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *adeno-lymphit'idis.* Fr., *adéno-lymphite.* See LYMPHADENITIS.

ADÉNOLYMPHOCÈLE (Fr.), n. A^3-da-no-li^{2}n-fo-se^{2}l. 1. A name given by Nélaton to certain lymphangiomata in which the distended lymphatics may be traced into the neighboring glands. [E.] 2. Anger's term for the *lymphangiectasie ganglionnaire* of Verneuil (*q. v.*).

ADENO-LYMPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-li^{2}m(lu^{6}m)-fo'ma^3. Gen., *adeno-lymphom'atos* (*-ti^{2}s*). See LYMPHADENOMA.

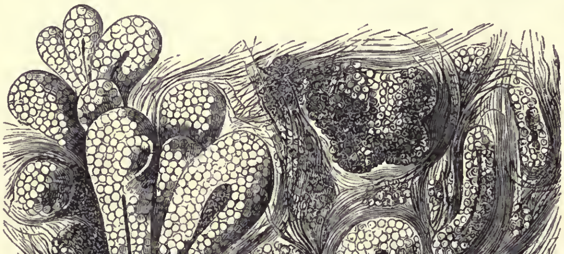
ADENOM (Ger.), n. A^3-de^{2}n-om'. See ADENOMA.—**Schweissdrüsena'.** See ADENOMA *sudoriparum.*—**Talgdrüsena'.** See ADENOMA *sebaceum.*

ADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o'ma^3. Gen., *adenom'atos* (*-tis*). For deriv., see ADEN and *-oma.** Fr., *adénome.* Ger., *Adenom, Drüsengeschwulst.* It., Sp., *adenoma.* Syn.: *glandular* (or *adenoid*) *tumor.* A tumor having a glandular structure. [A, 321.] An homologous neoplasm characterized by the presence of the elements of acinous or tubular glands; or a tumor chiefly



ADENOMA OF THE THYREOID. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

made up of an agglomeration of altered glands (as in the skin or a mucous membrane). [P. Broca (A, 328).] The adenomata are less sharply defined than most other classes of tumors. Glandular tissue, more or less resembling that of the organ from which they spring, is usually the predominating element. They are generally encapsulated, but are prone to penetrate the surrounding textures, and in rare instances supplant them, and are apt to give rise to the formation of cysts. As a rule, they do not recur after removal, but some of them tend to malignant degeneration. [A, 291.] Förster distinguishes three forms: 1. Tumors formed by the proliferation of single lobes of normal glands. 2. Those formed by proliferation of the connective tissue in or adjacent to normal glands. 3. Those of a glandular structure that are developed independently of normal glands. Those last named are generally thought, however, to be of the sort defined under *Heterotopous a.* [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).] A. of the breast (*chronic mammary tumor, hydatid disease of the breast* [Sir A. Cooper], *pancreatic sarcoma* [Abernethy], *mammary glandular tumor, proliferative cysts* [Sir J. Paget], *carcinoma hydatides* [Sir C. Bell], *sero-cystic sarcoma* [Sir B. Brodie], *tuberous cystic tumor* [C. Hawkins], *tumeur adénoïde* (ou *fibrineuse,* ou *fibreuse*) [Velpeau], *tumeur fibreuse* [Cruveilhier], *tumeur par hypertrophie partielle de la mamelle* [Vidal], *fibröses lappige Adenom* [Billroth]) forms a round or nodulated, highly movable, circumscribed, somewhat elastic lump, in the gland or adjacent to it, made up of new-formed acini, occurring for the most part in young, newly married women, or during the



ADENOMA OF THE BREAST. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

puerperal period. Microscopically, it is a partial hypertrophy of the mammary lobules. [A, 222; J. Birkett (A, 279), Albert (A, 319).] Cf. ADENOCELE. In the liver, where it is included as one of the forms of cancer, it presents nodules of various sizes, either on the surface of the organ or in its substance, having a granular appearance. [C. A. Ewald (A, 319).] In the nose it often undergoes cystic degeneration or forms mucous polypi. [Gottstein (A, 319).] In the pharynx it forms adenoid vegetations. [B. Fraenkel (A, 319).] In the rectum it forms very vascular polypi, which bleed readily, or vegetations. [Englisch (A, 319).] For a. of the ovary, see *A. cylindro-cellulare.* In the uterus it consists of a degeneration of the endometrium by overgrowth of the utricular glands, either diffused or in the form of a polypus. The former variety is prone to relapse and to undergo carcinomatous degeneration. [Bandl (A, 319).] According to Fritsch, carcinoma of the body of the uterus is really malignant a. [A, 224.]—**Acinous a.** Ger., *acinöses Adenom.* Syn.: *racemose a.* One that contains acinous gland structure; it is the form developed in compound racemose glands, especially the mamma, forming tumors that are usually rounded, circumscribed, and easily enucleated, varying in their gross appearances according as they affect one or more of the lobes of the gland, as the acini or stroma predominate, and as cysts have or have not been formed. [A, 291, 365.]—**A. carcinomatosum.** See ADENO-CARCINOMA.—**A. cylindro-cellulare.** Proliferating (or myxoid or colloid) cystoma; clinically, the commonest form of ovarian cystoma, the outer wall of which consists of fibrous connective tissue and is poor in cells, while the inner wall contains an abundance of spindle-cells and round cells, and is lined with cylindrical epithelium having crypts resembling the acini of a gland or showing papillomatous growths. [Pernice (A, 319).] See CYSTOMA *proliferum glandulare* and CYSTOMA *proliferum papillare.*—**A. diffusum.** Hyperplasia of a mucous membrane, with a predominance of the glandular elements. [A, 326.]—**A. fibrosum.** A fibrous neoplasm in the stroma of a gland. [A, 326.]—**A. lupiforme.** A name proposed by Tilbury Fox for lupus erythematosus. [G, 69.]—**A. myomatosum.** An a. in which the stroma has been invaded by myoma. [R. J. Godlee (A, 364).]—**A. myxomatosum.** 1. An a. in which the stroma has been invaded by myxoma. [R. J. Godlee (A, 364).] 2. A myxoma developed in the stroma of a gland; such formations, either nodular or diffused, have been found in the thyroid gland. [A, 326; Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**A. polyposum.** A collection of polypi made up of exuberant glands. [A, 326.]—**A. sarcomatosum.** A sarcoma developed in the stroma of an a. or of a gland. [R. J. Godlee (A, 364), A, 326.]—**A. sebaceum.** Ger., *Talgdrüsenadenom.* A cutaneous a. the structure of which corresponds in type to that of the sebaceous glands. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**A. sudoriparum.** Ger., *Schweissdrüsenadenom.* A cutaneous a. the structure of which corresponds in type to that of the sudoriparous glands; it may form a nodule under the skin or project in a wart-like mass. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**Blepharo-a.** See the major list.—**Carcinomatous a.** See ADENOCARCINOMA.—**Cutaneous a.** Ger., *cutanes Adenom.* In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the cutaneous a'ta form a subdivision of the family *Hyperakanthoses,* comprising those produced by hyperplasia of the follicles, under which is included *idrotadenoma* (*q. v.*). [G, 4.] See also *A. lupiforme, A. sebaceum,* and *A. sudoriparum.*—**Cylindrical a.** See *Tubular a.*—**Cystic a.** An a. that contains cysts. [E.] Cf. ADENOCELE and ADENO-CYSTOMA.—**Heterotopous a.** Ger., *heterotopes Adenom.* A rare form, supposed to be developed from elements originally belonging to normal glands, but which have found their way to other parts of the organism. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**Idrota'.** See the major list.—**Lympha'.** See the major list.—**Multiglandular a.** Fr., *adénome multiglandulaire, polyadénome.* An a. made up of a mass of altered small glands. [P. Broca (A, 328).]—**Racemose a.** See *Acinous a.*—**Tubular a.** Ger., *tubulöses Adenom.* A form observed in mucous membranes possessed of sacciform glands, in which the latter are changed into tubular glands. The term is also applied to ovarian cystomata in their early stages. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**Uniglandular a.** Fr., *adénome uniglandulaire, monadénome.* An a. affecting a single gland. [P. Broca (A, 328).]

ADENOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ἀδήν, a gland, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *adénomalacie.* Ger., *Drüsenerweichung.* It., *adenomalacia.* Softening of the glands. [E.]

ADENO-MENINGEAL, adj. A^{2}d''e^{2}n-o-me^{2}n-i^{2}n'je-a^{2}l. For deriv., see ADEN and MENINGEAL. Lat., *adeno-meningeus.* Fr., *adéno-méningé.* Ger., *adenomeningeïsch.* It., *adeno-meningeo.* Sp., *adeno-meníngeo.* Affecting the glands of a membrane. [Pinel (A, 306).] See *A.-m.* FEVER.

ADENO-MESENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-me^{2}s-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-i(e)'tis. Gen., *adeno-mesenterit'idis.* For deriv., see ADEN, MESENTERY, and *-itis.** Fr., *adéno-mésentérite.* Inflammation of the mesenteric glands. [A, 320.]

ADENO-MYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-mi^{2}x(mu^{6}x)-o'ma^3. Gen., *adeno-myxomatos* (*-tis*). For deriv., see ADEN and MYXOMA. An adenoma having its stroma invaded by myxoma. [R. J. Godlee (A, 364).]

ADENONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o^{2}n^2-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *adenonco'seos.* From ἀδήν, a gland, and ὄγκωσις, an enlargement. Fr., *adénoncose.* Ger., *Adenonkosis, Drüsengeschwulst.* It., *adenoncosi.* Sp., *adenóncosis.* A glandular swelling or the process of its formation. [A, 305.]

ADENONCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From ἀδήν, a gland, and ὄγκος, a mass. Ger., *Adenonkos.* A glandular swelling or tumor.

ADENO-NERVOUS, adj. A^{2}d''e^{2}n-o-nu^{5}r'vu^{3}s. Lat., *adeno-nervosus* (from ἀδήν, a gland, and *nervus,* a nerve). Fr., *adéno-nerveux.* It., *adeno-nervoso.* Sp., *adeno-nervioso.* See ADENO-NEUROTIC.

ADENO-NEUROTIC, adj. A^{2}d''e^{2}n-o-nu^2-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *adenoneuroticus, adenoneurosus* (from ἀδήν, a gland, and νεῦρον, a nerve). Fr., *adéno-neurotique.* Ger., *adenoneurotisch.* Affecting glands and nerves. See *A.-n.* FEVER.

ADENONKOS, ADENONKOSIS (Lat.), n's. See ADENONCUS and ADENONCOSIS.

ADENOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'i^2-a^3. From ἀδήν, a gland, and πάθος, a disease. See ADENOPATHY.

ADÉNOPATHIE (Fr.), n. A^3-da-no^{2}p-a^3-te. See ADENOPATHY.—**A's angibromiques.** See ADÉNIES *angibromiques*.—**A. du chancre infectant.** See *Syphilitic bubo*.—**A. trachéo-bronchique, A. trachéo-laryngienne.** See *Tracheo-bronchial* and *Tracheo-laryngeal* ADENOPATHY.

ADENOPATHY, n. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *adenopathia* (*q. v.* for deriv.). Fr., *adénopathie*. Ger., *Adenopathie*. It., *adenopatia*. A general term for any morbid state of the lymphatic glands, especially a lymphadenitis due to infection.—**Primary a.** Fr., *adénopathie primaire*. The lymphadenitis that follows an infecting chancre, as distinguished from subsequent glandular manifestations of syphilis. [H. Leloir, "Progr. méd.," Feb. 6, 1886, p. 103.]—**Syphilitic adenopathies.** Fr., *adénopathies syphilitiques*. Enlarged and indurated lymphatic glands symptomatic of syphilis; most commonly the inguinal, the posterior cervical, and the cubital. [G.]—**Tracheo-bronchial a.** Fr., *adénopathie trachéo-bronchique*. Hypertrophy of the peribronchial glands, observed in certain infectious diseases and those of the air-passages, especially at the outset of pulmonary tuberculosis, in typhoid fever, in measles, etc., giving rise to spasmodic cough. [A, 321.]—**Tracheo-laryngeal a.** Fr., *adénopathie trachéo-laryngienne*. A disease of the lymphatic glands lying between the larynx and trachea in front and the œsophagus behind. [Gouguenheim, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Sept. 9, 1881; "Ann. des mal. de l'oreille," etc., May, 1882, p. 102.]

ADENO-PHARYNGEAL, adj. A^{2}d''e^{2}n-o-fa^2-ri^{2}n'je-a^{2}l. For deriv., see ADEN and PHARYNX. Lat., *adenopharyngeus*. Fr., *adéno-pharyngien*. Ger., *adenopharyngeïsch*. It., *adeno-faringeo*. Sp., *adeno-faringeo*. Pertaining to the thyreoid gland and to the pharynx. [A, 305. 306.]—**A.-p. muscle.** See THYREO-ADENOIDEUS.

ADENOPHARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-fa^2(fa^3)-ri^{2}n(ru^{6}n)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *adenopharyngit'idis*. For deriv., see ADEN, PHARYNX, and *-itis*.* Fr., *adéno-pharyngite*. It., *adenofaringite*. Sp., *adenofaringítis*. Inflammation of the pharynx and tonsils. [A, 305.]

ADÉNO-PHLEGMON (Fr.), n. A^3-da-no-fle^{2}g-mo^{2}n^2. A phlegmonous lymphadenitis (applied by Siredey to phlegmonous forms of pelvic lymphadenitis). [A, 62.]

ADENOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o^{2}f'o-ra^3. From ἀδήν, a gland, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *adénophore*. Ger., *Drüsenträger*. A genus of campanulaceous plants established by Fischer. [A, 304. 305.]—**A. liliifolia** [Ledebur]. Ger., *lilienblättriger Drüsenträger*. A species found in Prussia, Posen, and Silesia. [A, 303.]—**A. stylosa** [Fischer]. A Siberian species. [A, 304.]—**A. trachelioides.** The root of this species is used in China as an expectorant and emollient. [A, 261.]—**A. verticillata** [Fischer]. A Siberian species, the root of which is used in China for the same purposes as that of *A. trachelioides*. [A, 261, 304.]

ADENOPHOROUS, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-o^{2}f'o-ru^{3}s. For deriv., see ADENOPHORA. Lat., *adenophorus*. Fr., *adénophore*. Ger., *drüsentragend*. Sp., *adenóforo*. In botany, having glands. [A, 306.]

ADENOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o^{2}p-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. For deriv., see ADEN and OPHTHALMIA. Fr., *adéno-ophthalmie*. Ger., *Adenophthalmie*. It., *adenottalmia*. Sp., *adenoftalmia*. Syn.: *ophthalmia tarsi*. Inflammation of the lining of the Meibomian glands, or of their excretory ducts, or of both. [F.]

ADENOPHTHALMITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o^{2}p-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)-mi(me)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *adenophthalmit'idis*. See ADENOPHTHALMIA.

ADENOPHYLLOUS, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-o-fi^{2}l'lu^{3}s. From ἀδήν, a gland, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *adénophylle*. Sp., *adenófilo*. In botany, having the leaves furnished with glands. [A, 306.]

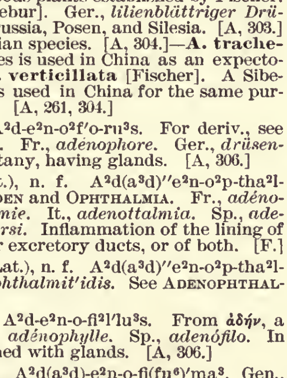
ADENOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *adenophym'atos* (*-tis*). From ἀδήν, a gland, and φῦμα, a swelling. Ger., *Drüsengeschwulst*. A glandular swelling. [G.]—**A. inguinale.** See BUBO.

ADENOPODOUS, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-o^{2}p'o-du^{3}s. Lat., *adenopodus* (from ἀδήν, a gland, and πούς, a foot). Fr., *adénopode*. Ger., *drüsenfüssig*. Sp., *adenópodo*. In botany, having glands on the petioles. [A, 306, 316.]

ADENOS, n. A^{2}d-e'no^{2}s. Fr., *adénos, coton de marine*. Ger., *Seebaumwolle*, Syn.: *marine cotton*. A fine quality of cotton-wool from the Levant; so called from Adena. [A, 305, 315, 316.]

ADENÖS (Ger.), adj. A^3-de^{2}n-u^{5}s'. Glandular. [A, 305.]

ADENO-SARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-sa^{3}r-ko'ma^3. Gen., *adeno-sarcom'atos* (*-tis*). For deriv., see ADEN and SARCOMA. Fr., *adéno-sarcome*. Ger., *Adenosarcom*, *Drüsensarkom*. An adenoma with its stroma infiltrated with sarcomatous elements, or a sarcoma developed in a gland. [A, 365, R. J. Godlee (A, 364).]—**Cystic a.-s.** Fr., *adéno-sarcome kystique*. Syn.: *cysto-sarcoma phyllodes* (seu *proliferum*) [Müller], *phylloid cyst* [Müller], *proligerous cyst* [Sir J. Paget]. An a.-s. that has undergone cystic degeneration.



ADENO-SARCOMA OF THE MAMMA. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

ADENO-SCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-si^{2}r(ski^{2}r)'-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). For deriv., see ADEN and SCIRRHUS. Fr., *adéno-squirrhe*. Scirrhus of a gland, or an adenoma with its stroma infiltrated with carcinoma. [A, 322, R. J. Godlee (A, 364).]

ADENOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-skle^2-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *adenoscleros'eos*. For deriv., see ADEN and SCLEROSIS. Fr., *adénosclérose*. Ger., *Adenosklerose*, *Drüsenverhärtung*. It., *adenosclerosi*. Syn.: *scleradenitis*. Swediaur's term for an indolent induration and tumefaction of a gland not of a scirrhous nature. [A, 320, 322.] Cf. *Indolent* BUBO.

ADENOSE, adj. A^{2}d'e^{2}n-os. From ἀδήν, a gland. Lat., *adenosus*. Ger., *adenös*, *drüsig*. 1. Resembling a gland. [A, 302.] 2. Abounding in glands. [A, 316.]

ADENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *adenos'eos*. For deriv., see ADEN and *-osis*.* Fr., *adénose*. Ger., *Drüsenbildung* (1st def.), *Drüsenkrankheit*. It., *adenosi*. Sp., *adenósis*. 1. Adenogenesis (*q. v.*). [A, 322.] 2. Any glandular disease, especially (as in Alibert's classification) if chronic. [A, 320.] 3. Scrofula. [A, 305.] 4. Hodgkin's disease. See PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**A. scrofulosa.** Scrofula. [A, 313.]

ADENOSKLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. See ADENOSCLEROSIS.

ADENOSTEMONOUS, adj. A^{2}d''e^{2}n-o-ste^{2}m'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ἀδήν, a gland, and στημόνιον, an upright stick. Fr., *adénostémone*. Ger., *drüsenstaubfadig*. In botany, having glands on the filaments of the stamens. [A, 316, 348.]

ADENOSTYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-sti(stu^6)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἀδήν, a gland, and στῦλος, a column. Fr., *adénostylées*. Sp., *adenostíleas*. In botany, a name given by Cassini to a subdivision of the natural order *Compositæ*, comprising those genera in which the branches of the style are beset with glandular hairs. [A, 345; B, 7.]

ADENOSTYLES, ADENOSTYLIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o^{2}s'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-ez(e^{2}s), -i^{2}s. For deriv., see ADENOSTYLEÆ. Fr., *adénostyle, adénostylis*. Ger., *Drüsengriffel*. Sp., *adenóstilis*. 1. A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, formerly a part of Tournefort's genus *Cacalia*. [A, 303, 321; B, 19.] 2. A genus of orchids, founded on a single species indigenous to Java. [A, 306.]—**A. albifrons** [Reichenbach]. A species found in the south of Europe.—**A. alpina.** Syn.: *Cacalia alpina* [Jacquin] (seu *glabra* [Villars]). An Alpine species. An infusion of the leaves was formerly used as a remedy for coughs. [A, 303.]—**A. glabra.** A species found in the south of Europe (perhaps identical with *A. alpina*), the leaves of which have been used for the same purpose. [B, 19.]

ADENOSTYLOUS, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-o-stil'u^{3}s. Fr., *adénostylé*. In botany, resembling the genus *Adenostyles*. [A, 348.]

ADENOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From ἀδήν, a gland. Glandular. [E.]

ADENO-SYNCHITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-si^{2}n-(su^{6}n)-ki^{2}t(ch^{2}i^{2}t)-o^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *adeno-synchitonit'idis*. From ἀδήν, a gland, σύν, with, and χιτών, a skin, membrane, or tunic (see also *-itis**). Fr., *adénosynchitonite*. Ger., *Adenosynchitonitis*. According to von Graefe and Sonnemayer, inflammation of the Meibomian glands. According to the older writers, ophthalmia neonatorum. [F.]

ADENOTOMICAL, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-o-to^{2}m'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *adénotomique*. Sp., *adenotómico*. Pertaining to adenotomy (*q. v.* for deriv.). [A, 306.]

ADENOTOMY, n. A^{2}d-e^{2}n-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *adenotomia* (from ἀδήν, a gland, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *adénotomie*. Ger., *Adenotomie*, *Drüsenzergliederung*. It., *adenotomia*. Sp., *adenotomía*. The dissection of glands. [A, 305.]

ADENO-TYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)''e^{2}n-o-ti(tu^6)'fu^{3}s-(fu^{4}s). For deriv., see ADEN and TYPHUS. It., *adeno-tifo*. See *Typhoid* FEVER.

ADENOUS, adj. A^{2}d'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. See ADENOSE.

ADEN ULCER, n. See under ULCER.

ADEPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}f-a(a^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀδηφαγία (from ἄδην, to satiety, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Fr., *adéphagie*. Ger., *Adephagie*, *Gefrässigkeit*, *unersättliches Essen*. It., *adefagia*. Sp., *adefagia*. Syn.: *intemperantia edendi*. An insatiable craving for food; regarded by Hofmann as one of the chief causes of intestinal worms in children. [A, 320, Jourdan (A, 330).]

ADEPHAGOUS, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. Fr., *adéphage*, *adéphagique*. Sp., *adéfago*. Having a voracious appetite; in zoology, voracious, carnivorous. [A, 334, 337.]

ADEPS (Lat.), n. m. and f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)'e^{2}ps. Gen., *ad'ipis*. Gr., λίπος, πιμελή. Fr., *graisse*. Ger., *Fett*, *Schmeer*. It., *adipe*. Sp., *grasa*. 1. Animal fat, grease. 2. Fatness. 3. In alchemy, that portion of a liquid which is the last to distill over. 4. Lard [U. S. Ph.]. [A, 318; B, 50.] Cf. AXUNGIA, SEBUM, and SERUM.—**A. anserinus, A. anseris.** Fr., *graisse d'oie*. Ger., *Gänsefett*. Goose grease; formerly used in pharmacy, and still employed as a domestic remedy, both internally and externally.—**A. benzoatus** [Br. Ph.], **A. benzoinatus** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *graisse* (ou *axonge* [Fr. Cod.]) *benzoïnée*. Ger., *benzoinirtes Schmalz*. It., *adipe benzoato*. Syn.: *axungia balsamica* (seu *benzoata*), *unguentum benzoini* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Benzoinated, or benzoated, lard; made by suspending 1 part of powdered benzoin, loosely wrapped in muslin, in 50 parts of melted lard, and heating on a water-bath, at a temperature not exceeding 60° C., for two hours, when the benzoin is removed and the lard strained. [U. S. Ph.] The Br. Ph. directs mixing 1 part of benzoin with 48 parts of lard, melting, and removing the residual benzoin by straining. The Fr. Cod. orders 5 parts of tincture of benzoin (representing less than 1 part of benzoin) to be added to 1,000 parts of melted lard. [B.]—**A. caninus.** Fr., *graisse de chien*. Ger., *Hundefett*. Dog's fat; formerly used in pharmacy. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**A. cantharidibus medicatus.** Fr., *pommade épispastique verte*. See *Pomatum viride cum* CANTHARIDE.—**A. colli equini.** Ger., *Kammfett*. Fat prepared from the upper part of the neck of the horse (under the mane); used in vete-

rinary practice. [A, 303, Vogl (A, 319).]—**A. cortice daphnes gnidii medicatus.** Fr., *pommade épispastique au garou.* See *Pomatum epispasticum cum extracto* GNIDII.—**A. curatus** [Finn. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of Peruvian balsam with 48 parts of lard. [B, 95.]—**A. ex fele.** Cat's grease ; used by Celsus as an emollient. [B, 45.]—**A. humanus.** Human fat. [A, 316.]—**A. hydrargyri muriate oxygenato medicatus.** See POMMADE *de Cirillo.*—**A. hydrargyri nitrate medicatus.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.—**A. hydrargyri oxido rubro et plumbi acetate medicatus.** Fr., *pommade de Régent.* See POMATUM *de Regent.* —**A. hydrargyro medicatus.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI.—**A. lauro medicatus.** Fr., *pommade* (ou *onguent*) *de laurier.* See POMATUM *laurinum.*—**A. medullæ bovis.** Fr., *moëlle de bœuf.* Ger., *Rindsmarkfett.* Beef marrow ; formerly used in pharmacy. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**A. mineralis.** See PETROLATUM.—**A. muris alpini.** Fr., *graisse de marmotte.* Ger., *Murmelthierfett.* Marmot's grease ; formerly used in pharmacy. [Vogl (A, 319.]—**A. myristicæ.** See *Oleum* MYRISTICÆ *expressum.*—**A. nitrate hydrargyri** (seu **mercurii**) **medicatus.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**A. nucistæ.** See *Oleum* MYRISTICÆ *expressum.*—**A. odoriferus.** Aromatic lard ; equal parts of lard and magnolia pomade. [A, 316.]—**A. ovillus, A. ovis.** Fr., *suif.* Ger., *Hammelfett, Hammeltalg.* It., *sevo.* Sp., *sebo.* Mutton tallow. Cf. SEBUM.—**A. oxido zinci medicatus.** See *Unguentum* ZINCI *oxidi.*—**Adeps oxygenatus.** Fr., *graisse oxigénée.* Syn. : *unguentum acidi nitrici* (seu *nitrosi*). Oxygenated lard ; made by melting 8 parts of lard in a porcelain capsule over a slow fire, stirring continually with a glass rod, adding 1 part of nitric acid (35°), removing the mixture from the fire when bubbles begin to form, and pouring it into paper molds to solidify. [Bav. Ph. (1822), Sp. Ph. (1798), Fr. Cod. (1837), Finn. Ph. (1819), Gr. Ph. (1837), Han. Ph. (1833), Hess. Ph. (1827), Port. Ph. (1836), Pol. Ph. (1817), Sax. Ph. (1837), Swed. Ph. (1817), Turin Ph. (1833). The U. S. Ph. (1820), Dutch Ph. (1805), Belg. Ph. (1823), Ed. Ph. (1813), and Hamb. Ph. (1835) direct 16 parts of lard and 1 part of acid ; the Dub. Ph. (1826) 4 of lard, 4 of olive-oil, and 1 of acid : the Antw. Ph. (1812) 12 of lard and 1 of acid ; and the Padua Ph. (1832) 12 of lard and 1½ of acid.] Formerly in great repute for tinea, scabies, eczema, and venereal diseases. [A, 362.]—**A. papavere, hyoscyamo et belladonna medicatus.** See POMATUM *populeum.*—**A. pedum tauri.** Ger., *Rindsklauenfett.* See *Neat's-foot* OIL.—**A. petrolei.** See PETROLATUM. —**A. porci, A. porcina.** See *A. suillus.*—**A. præparatus** [Br. Ph.]. Prepared lard. [B.]—**A. stibiatus.** Fr., *graisse* (ou *pommade*) *stibiée.* See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartratis.*—**A. suillus** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *graisse de porc.* Ger., *Schweinefett, Schweineschmalz.* It., *adipe porcino.* Sp., *manteca.* Syn.: *a. porcina, axungia porci* (seu *porcina*). Hog's grease, lard ; prepared from the adipose tissue of the omentum, and that surrounding the kidneys, of the hog (*Sus scrofa*) by heating the tissue sufficiently to liquefy the fat and set it free, after which it is strained. It is a soft, white substance, melting between 38° and 42° C. into a clear liquid free from any rancid odor. It consists of about 62 per cent. of liquid fat (olein) and 38 per cent. of solid fat (glycerides of stearic and palmitic acids). [Vogl (A, 319).]—**A. suillus benzoatus** [Russ. Ph.]. See *A. benzoinatus.*—**A. suillus curatus** (seu **depuratus**, seu **præparatus**). See *A. præparatus.*—**A. sulfure et ammoniæ muriate medicatus, A. sulfure et carbonate potassæ medicatus.** See *Unguentum* SULPHURIS *alkalinum.*—**A. tartaro stibii medicatus.** See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartratis.*—**A. taxi.** Ger., *Dachsfett.* Badger's grease, the fat of the *Meles taxus ;* formerly used in pharmacy. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**Ceratum adipis** [U. S. Ph., 1860]. Simple cerate. See CERATUM.—**Oleum adipis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de graisse.* Ger., *Schmalzöl, Specköl.* Lard oil ; a fixed oil (olein) expressed from lard. Used in the preparation of unguentum hydrargyri nitratis. [A, 247, 304, 327.]—**Unguentum adipis** [U. S. Ph., 1860]. Simple ointment. See UNGUENTUM.

ADEPT, n. A^{2}d-e^{2}pt′. Lat., *adeptus* (from *adipisci*, to attain to). Fr., *adepte.* It., Sp., *adepto.* In alchemy, a master (one who professed to have succeeded in the objects of the art). The name was afterward assumed by Paracelsus and others. [A, 300, 303, 304, 305.]

ADEPTAM, n. An old term for alchemy. [A, 305.]

ADEPTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}pt′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ADEPT, *Adepta* MEDICINA, and *Adepta* PHILOSOPHIA.

ADEQUACY, n. A^{2}d′e-kwa-si^2. From *adæquare*, to be equal. The possession of sufficient functional activity to meet the requirements of the organism (said of the organs of the body).

ADER, n. An alchemical term for "lac recens sine butyro." [B, 50.] (? Buttermilk.)

ADER (Ger.), n. A^3′de^{2}r. 1. In general, any vessel serving to convey a juice in an animal organism, including the blood-vessels and the lymphatics ; in particular, a vein. [A, 301, 303, 304.] 2. In botany, a vein of a leaf. [B.]—**A'ähnlich.** Resembling a blood-vessel. [A, 355.]—**A'beschreibung.** See ANGEIOGRAPHY.—**A'binde.** The fillet or bandage used to obstruct the current of blood in the superficial veins of a limb, to facilitate the operation of venesection. [A, 305.]—**A'bruch.** See the major list.—**A'chen.** A venule. [A, 315.]—**A'druck.** Venous pressure. [B.]—**A'entzündung.** See PHLEBITIS.—**A'falten.** The valves of the veins. [A, 355.]—**A'fistel.** A term applied to a lesion that sometimes forms after venesection in the horse ; a hard, painful swelling, with the opening into the vein persisting and discharging a thin, watery, reddish fluid. [A, 305.]—**A'flügler.** See HYMENOPTERA.—**A'gang.** See DUCTUS *venosus.*—**A'gebäude.** The vascular system. [A, 315.]—**A'geflecht.** See the major list.—**A'geschwulst.** 1. An aneurysm. 2. A varix. 3. A thrombus. [A, 305.]—**A'gewebe.** A vascular plexus, especially the chorioid plexus. [A, 315, 320.] See also RETE *vasculosum.*—**A'haut, A'häutchen, A'höhle.** See the major list.—**A'icht.** Resembling veins. [A, 315.]—**A'ig.** 1. Venous. [J.] 2. Veined. [A, 315.]—**A'igrippig.** See NERVATOVENOSUS.—**A'knoten, A'krampf.** A varix. [A, 305, 315, 320.]—**A'krebs.** A cancer excessively rich in blood-vessels. [A, 305.]—**A'kropf.** 1. A varix. 2. A thrombus. [A, 305.]—**A'kropf des Thränensacks.** See DACRYOCYSTALGIA *varicosa.*—**A'lass.** Bloodletting.—**A'lassanhänger.** An advocate of bloodletting. [A, 315.]—**A'lassbäuschen.** The compress applied after bloodletting. [A, 305.]—**A'lassbecken.** A basin used to receive the blood in venesection. [A, 305.]—**A'lassbinde.** See *A'binde.*—**A'lassblut.** Blood obtained by venesection. [K, 13.]—**A'lasseisen.** A phlebotomy lancet. [A, 305.]—**A'lassen.** See the major list.—**A'lasser.** A bloodletter ; an advocate of bloodletting. [A, 305.]—**A'lassfreund.** An advocate of bloodletting. [A, 315.]—**A'lassgeräth.** See *A'lasszeug.*—**A'lasskunst.** The art of letting blood. [A, 305.]—**A'lasslancette.** A phlebotomy lancet. [A, 305.]—**A'lasslehre.** The doctrine or the art of bloodletting.—**A'lassschnäpper.** A spring-lancet used in bloodletting. [A, 305.]—**A'lassverband.** See *A'binde.*—**A'lassvertheidiger.** See *A'lassfreund.*—**A'lasswerkzeug.** See *A'lasszeug.*—**A'lasswuth.** An excessive fondness for bloodletting. [A, 355.]—**A'lasszeit.** The time of year for being bled. [A, 315.]—**A'lasszeug.** A set of bloodletting instruments. [A, 305.]—**A'los.** In botany, not veined or nerved. [A, 315.]—**A'messer.** See PULSIMETER.—**A'netz.** See the major list. —**A'öffnung.** Bloodletting. [A, 305.]—**A'pilz.** See MERULIUS *lacrimans.*—**A'presse.** A tourniquet. [A, 305.]—**A'reich.** Rich in veins. [A, 315.]—**A'rippig.** In botany, nerved. [A, 315.]—**A'riss.** Rupture of a vein. [A, 355.]—**A'schlag.** A pulsation, the pulse. [A, 315.]—**A'schlagmesser.** See PULSIMETER.—**A'schwamm.** See the major list.—**A'staar.** See CATARACTA *chorioidalis.*—**A'strang.** A vascular plexus. [A, 315.]—**A'verrenkung.** In vet. med., a straining of the tendons of the foot. [A, 305.]—**A'vorfall.** See *Chorioidal* STAPHYLOMA.—**A'wasser.** Blood-serum. [A, 315.]—**Bluta'.** A blood-vessel. [A, 304.]—**Goldene A'n.** The hæmorrhoidal veins ; hæmorrhoids. [A, 315, 320.] —**Güldene A.** A hæmorrhoid. [A, 303.]—**Halsa'.** The jugular vein. [A, 315.]—**Pulsa'.** An artery. [A, 304.]—**Scheinbare A.** The saphenous vein. [A, 355.]

ADERBRUCH (Ger.), n. A^3′de^{2}r-bruch^2. 1. Rupture of a vein. 2. A varix. 3. A mixed aneurysm. 4. Varicocele. [A, 305, 320.]—**Wässeriger A.** Varicocele with œdema of the scrotum. [A, 355.]

ADERGEFLECHT (Ger.), n. A^3′de^{2}r-ge^2-fle^{2}ch^{2}t. 1. A venous plexus, especially the chorioid plexus. [A, 305 ; I, 17.] 2. A lateral anastomosis. [A, 305.]—**A. der mittleren Hirnhöhle.** The chorioid plexus of the third ventricle. [I, 17.]—**A. der Seitenhöhlen.** The chorioid plexuses of the lateral ventricles. [I, 17.]—**A'schlagadern.** The chorioid arteries. [A, 320.]—**A'sfalte.** A fold of the chorioid plexus in the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. [I, 17.]—**A'sfurche.** See FISSURA *chorioidea* (2d def.). —**A'venen.** The chorioid veins. [A, 320.]

ADERHAUT (Ger.), n. A^3′de^{2}r-ha^3-ut. The chorioid coat of the eye. [A, 305.]—**A'ablösung.** See DETACHMENT *of the chorioid.* —**A'colobom.** See COLOBOMA *chorioideæ.*—**A'commissur.** The commissure of the chorioid. [B.] See under *Ciliary* BODY.—**A'conus.** See CONUS and STAPHYLOMA *posticum Scarpæ.*—**A'entzündung.** See the major list.—**A'muskel.** The ciliary muscle. [B.]—**A'schwinden.** Atrophy of the chorioid. [A, 317.]—**A'spalt.** See COLOBOMA *chorioideæ.*—**A'spanner.** The ciliary muscle.—**A'staar.** See CATARACTA *chorioidealis* (2d def.).—**A'staphylom.** See *Chorioidal* STAPHYLOMA.—**A'tuberkeln.** See CHORIOIDITIS *tuberculosa.*—**A'verknöcherung.** Ossification of the chorioid. [B.]

ADERHÄUTCHEN (Ger.), n. A^3′de^{2}r-hoit-ch^{2}e^{2}n. 1. The chorioid coat of the eye. 2. The chorion. [A, 355.]—**A. der Nachgeburt.** The chorion. [A, 320.]—**Glattes A.** See CHORION *læve.*

ADERHAUTENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. A^3′de^{2}r-ha^3-ut-e^{2}nt-tsu^{6}nd-ung Inflammation of the chorioid. [B.]—**A. der Greisen.** See CHORIOIDITIS *senilis.*—**Areoläre A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *areolaris.* —**Arthritische A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *arthritica.*—**Ausschwitzende A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *exsudativa.*—**Centrale A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *centralis.*—**Eiternde A., Eitrige A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *suppurativa.*—**Embolische A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *embolica.*—**Metastatische A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *metastatica.*—**Parenchymatöse A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *parenchymatosa.*—**Plastische A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *plastica.*—**Pyämische A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *pyæmica.*—**Rheumatische A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *rheumatica.*—**Ringförmige A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *areolaris.*—**Scrofulöse A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *scrofulosa.*—**Seröse A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *serosa.*—**Syphilitische A.** Syphilitic or specific disseminated chorioiditis. [B.]—**Tuberculöse A.** See CHORIOIDITIS *tuberculosa.*

ADERHÖHLE (Ger.), n. A^3′de^{2}r-hu^{5}l-e^2. A venous sinus. [A, 355.]—**A. am Hinterhaupte.** The occipital sinus. [A, 355.] —**A'n an der Augenhöhle.** The cavernous sinuses. [A. 355.]—**A'n des Gehirns.** The sinuses of the dura mater. [A, 355.]—**A'n des Steinbeins.** The petrosal sinuses. [A, 355.]—**Cavernöse A'n.** The cavernous sinuses. [A, 355.]

ADERLASSEN (Ger.), n. A^3′de^{2}r-la^{3}s-se^{2}n. Bloodletting. [A, 305.]—**Derivationsa'.** Derivative bloodletting.

ADERMENNIG (Ger.), n. A^3′de^{2}r-me^{2}n-ni^{2}g. See AGRIMONIA *eupatoria.*

ADERMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-u^{5}rm(e^{2}rm)′i^2-a^3. From α priv., and δέρμα, skin. Fr., *adermie.* Ger., *Adermie, Hautmangel.* Congenital absence of the skin of a part ; usually associated with defective development of the deeper structures, as in spina bifida. [G.]

ADERMIN (Ger.), n. A^3′de^{2}r-men. See AGRIMONIA *eupatoria.*

ADERMONERVIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-u^{5}rm(e^{2}rm)-o-nu^{5}r-(ne^{2}r)′vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. From α priv., δέρμα, the skin, and *nervia*, nerves. See DERMATANEURIA.

ADERMOTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-u^{5}rm(e^{2}rm)-o-tro′-fi^2-a^3. From α priv., δέρμα, the skin, and τροφή, nourishment. Fr., *adermotrophie.* Thinning or atrophy of the skin. [A, 306.]

ADERNETZ (Ger.), n. A^3'de^{2}r-ne^{2}ts. A network of blood-vessels, particularly the chorioid plexus. [A, 305.]—**A'e der Seitenhöhlen.** The chorioid plexuses of the lateral ventricles. [I, 30.]—**A'arterien, A'pulsadern.** The chorioid arteries. [A, 305, 317.]—**Chorioideïsches A.** The chorioid plexus. [A, 355.]

ADERSCHWAMM (Ger.), n. A^3'de^{2}r-shwa^{3}m. A common name for the *Cantharellus cibarius* and the *Merulius lacrimans.* [A, 305.]—**Thränender A., zerstörender A.** See MERULIUS *lacrimans.*

ADESMACEOUS, adj. A^{2}d-e^{2}z-ma'she-u^{3}s. From α priv., and δεσμός, a band. Fr., *adesmacé.* Sp., *adesmáceo.* Having no ligament uniting the valves of the shell (said of certain molluscs). [A, 306.]

ADESMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}z(e^{2}s)'mi^2-a^3. From α priv., and δεσμός, a band. 1. In botany, defective union. [Morren (A, 316).] 2. A genus of South American leguminous plants established by De Candolle. [A, 248; B, 19.]—**A. balsamifera.** A Chilian species, furnishing a balsam used as a vulnerary. [B, 19.]

ADESMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}z(e^{2}s)-mo'si^{2}s. Gen., *adesmos'eos.* From α priv., δεσμός a band (and so connective tissue). See also *-osis.** Ger., *Adesmose.* Atrophy or defective development of the connective tissue, more particularly of the skin. [G.] Cf. HYPERDESMOSIS and PARADESMOSIS.

ADESMY, n. A^{2}d-e^{2}z'mi^2. See ADESMIA (1st def.).

ADFLUXION, n. A^{2}d-flu^{3}k'shu^{3}n. See AFFLUXION.

ADGUSTAL, n. A^{2}d-gu^{3}st'a^{2}l. Geoffroy's name for the pterygoid bone of Owen in fishes. [L, 27.]

ADHADOTA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ha^3-do'ta^3. See ADHATODA.

ADHÆRENS (Lat.), adj., pres. part. of *adhærere.* A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-he'(ha^3'e^2)-re^{2}nz(re^{2}ns). Adherent. [B.]

ADHÆRENTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-he(ha^3-e^2)-re^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Adherence. [B.]

ADHÆSIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d) he'(ha^3'e^2)-zhi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *adhæsio'nis.* Adhesion.

ADHÆSIVUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-he^{2}s(ha^3-e^{2}s)-i(e)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). Adhesive. [B.]

ADHATODA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ha^3-to'da^3. A Latinized form of a Malabar name for a genus of acanthaceous plants established by Nees von Esenbeck, corresponding in part to the Linnæan genus *Justicia ;* also the fruit of one of the species, known as the *Malabar nut,* used as an emmenagogue and to expel the dead fœtus (especially brought into notice by Boerhaave). [A, 321; B, 19, 57, 69.]—**A. hyssopi foliis, A. indica.** Fr., *noyer des Indes* (ou *de Ceylan*), *carmantine.* The snap-tree, or willow-leaved Malabar nut-tree. [A, 343; B.]—**A. tranquebariensis.** An Indian species; the juice of the leaves, reputed cooling and aperient, is given to children with small-pox; the bruised leaves are applied to contusions. [A, 316.]—**A. vasica.** See JUSTICIA *a.*—**A. Zeylonensium.** The common Malabar nut. [B.]

ADHEHE, n. See ADEC.

ADHERENCE, n. A^{2}d-he're^{2}ns. Lat., *adhærentia.* Fr., *adhérence.* Ger., *Ankleben.* It., *aderenza.* Sp., *adherencia.* See ADHESION.

ADHERENT, adj. A^{2}d-he're^{2}nt. Lat., *adhærens.* Fr., *adhérent.* Ger., *verwachsen.* It., *aderente.* Sp., *adherente.* In botany, growing fast to a dissimilar organ or part. [B.]—**A. attraction.** See *Capillary* ATTRACTION.

ADHESION, n. A^{2}d-he'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *adhæsio.* Fr., *adhésion.* Ger., *Adhäsion, Verwachsung.* It., *adesione.* Sp., *adhesion.* Syn.: *agglutination, cohesion.* 1. The act of sticking or growing fast to, or the condition resulting therefrom. 2. The molecular force which causes bodies to attach themselves to each other when brought into contact. [B.]—**A. figures.** See under FIGURE.—**Primary a.** The process of healing of a wound *per primam intentionem* ("by the first intention"), *i. e.,* by a rapid union of its lips, without the occurrence of granulation or suppuration.—**Secondary a.** The healing of a wound "by the second intention," *i. e.,* by the union of opposed granulating surfaces.

ADHESIVE, adj. A^{2}d-he'si^{2}v. Lat., *adhæsivus.* Fr., *adhésif.* Ger., *adhäsiv, verwachsend, anklebend.* It., *adesivo.* Sp., *adhesivo.* 1. Having the property of adhering. 2. Resulting in or accompanied by adhesion. See *A.* INFLAMMATION and *A.* PLASTER.

ADHESIVENESS, n. A^{2}d-he'si^{2}v-ne^{2}s. Fr., *adhésivité.* 1. The quality of being adhesive (said of inanimate objects). 2. In phrenology, the quality that leads persons to love or cling to other persons. [A, 306.] 3. The faculty of clinging tenaciously to a particular set of ideas, the organ of which is referred to the upper occipital convolutions. [Broussais (A, 301).]

ADHIB, n. A^{2}d'hi^{2}b. The plant eye-bright. [A, 258.] See EUPHRASIA *officinalis.*

ADHIBENDUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-hi^{2}b-e^{2}nd'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *adhibere,* to employ. Ger., *anzuwendendes Mittel.* A remedy recommended or ordered to be used. [A, 304.]

ADHIBITION, n. A^{2}d-hi^{2}b-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *adhibitio.* The employment or administration of a drug. [A, 312.]

ADHO (Ar.), n. An alchemical term for milk. [B, 50.]

ADHOTODA, n. See ADHATODA.

ADI, n. A West Indian palm-tree, the source of *abanga* (*q. v.*). [A, 337.]

ADIÆTETICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e)-e^{2}t(a^3-e^{2}t)-e^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv., and διαιτητικός, dietetic. Ger., *adiätetisch.* 1. Unsuitable for food. 2. Living in disregard of dietetic requirements. [A, 322.]

ADIAGNOSTISCH (Ger.), adj. A^3-de-a^{3}g-no^{2}s'ti^{2}sh. Difficult or impossible of diagnosis. [A, 305.]

ADIANTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^2-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a(a^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr. *adiantacées.* A tribe of ferns the typical genus of which is the *Adiantum.* [A, 321.]

ADIANTACEOUS, adj. A^{2}d-i^2-a^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *adiantaceus.* Fr., *adiantacé.* Sp., *adiantáceo.* Belonging to the *Adiantaceæ* (*q. v.*).

ADIANTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^2-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See ADIANTACEÆ.

ADIANTHUM, ADIANTHUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}m(thu^{4}m), -thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). See ADIANTUM.

ADIANTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^2-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀδίαντος, ἀδίαντον, (from α priv., and διαίνειν. to moisten, because it sheds water). Fr., *adiante, capillaire.* Ger., *Saumfarn, Krullfarn, Haarfarn.* It., *adianto.* Sp., *adianto, capilera, culantrillo.* A genus of ferns, established by Linnæus, distinguished by special coverings (*indusia*) for the fruit-dots (*sori*), formed by a reflection of distinct portions of the edge of the frond. The ultimate segments of the frond are dimidiate, the midvein being on the lower margin. [B, 34.]—**A. æthiopicum.** Fr., *capillaire d'Éthiopie.* A species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, used there as a pectoral. [Thunberg (A, 344).]—**A. album.** Fr., *capillaire blanc.* See ASPLENIUM *ruta muraria.*—**A. aureum.** See ASPLENIUM *trichomanes.*—**A. bechicæ.** See POTIO *bechica* and SYRUPUS *bechicus.* —**A. canadense.** See *A. pedatum.*—**A. capillus Veneris** [Linnæus]. Fr., *capillaire de Montpellier* [Fr. Cod.], *capillaire, adiante capillaire, cheveux de Vénus.* Ger., *Frauenhaar, Venushaar.* It., *adianto capelvenere.* Sp., *capilera de Montpeller.* Maiden-hair; a European species distinguished by its capillary stipe and branches; reputed to be expectorant. [A, 255; B, 34.] See also CAPILLUS VENERIS, *Syrupus* CAPILLORUM VENERIS, and CAPILLAIRE.—**A. concinnum** [Willdenow]. A South American species. [A, 304.]—**A. coriandrifolium.** See *A. capillus Veneris.*—**A. cuneatum.** A South American species. [A, 303.]—**A. curvatum** [Kaulfuss]. A Brazilian species. [A, 304.]—**A. formosum** [R. Brown]. A New Zealand species. [A, 304.]—**A. fragile** [Swartz]. A Jamaica species; recommended for ulcerating and suppurative lung affections. [Browne (A, 344).]—**A. hispidulum** [R. Brown]. A New Zealand species. [A, 304.]—**A. magnum.** See *A. capillus Veneris.*—**A. melanocaulon.** A species used in India as a tonic [Ainslie (A, 344).]—**A. nigrum.** Fr., *capillaire noir.* Ger., *schwarzes Frauenhaar.* See *A. capillus Veneris.*—**A. patens.** See *A. pedatum.*—**A. pedatum** [Willdenow]. Fr., *capillaire du Canada* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *en pédale*). Ger., *canadisches* (oder *fussförmiges*) *Frauenhaar.* It., *adianto del Canadà.* Sp., *capilera del Canadá, culantrillo de pozo.* Syn.: *A. canadense.* Canadian (or American) maiden-hair; distinguished by the frond being pedate; indigenous to North America. It contains mucilage, tannin, and a bitter substance; used as an expectorant, chiefly in France, and often substituted for *A. capillus Veneris.* [A, 255, 304, 319; B, 33.]—**A. rubrum.** Fr., *capillaire rouge.* Ger., *Steinfarn, rothe Streiffarn.* See ASPLENIUM *trichomanes.*—**A. tenerum.** A South American species; used for the same purposes as *A. capillus Veneris.* [A, 316.]—**A. trapeziforme** [Linnæus]. Fr., *capillaire du Mexique.* A species indigenous to Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; used in those countries as a pectoral. [A, 304, 344.]—**A. verum nigrum** [Linnæus], **A. vulgare.** See *A. capillus Veneris.*—**Herba adianti, Herba adianti canadensis.** Old pharmaceutical terms for the leaves of *A. pedatum.* [B, 97.]—**Herba adianti magni.** Syn.: *herba capillorum Veneris, folia capilli.* An old pharmaceutical term for the leaves of *A. capillus Veneris.*—**Syrupus adianti canadensis.** Fr., *sirop de capillaire du Canada* [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup made with 100 parts of the leaves of *A. pedatum* infused for six hours, in a closed vessel, with 1,500 parts of boiling distilled water. The infusion is expressed, allowed to cool, and decanted; white sugar is then added, in the proportion of 180 parts to 100 of the infusion, and the liquid is rapidly brought to the boiling point and strained. [Fr. Cod.]



ADIANTUM CAPILLUS VENERIS.
(AFTER MARCHAND [A, 260].)

ADIAPHANIE (Fr.), n. A^3-de-a^3-fa^3-ne. Lack of transparency; opacity.—**A. périchrysallique.** See ACHRYSALLODIAPHANIE.

ADIAPHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(i^2)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'o-ra^3. See ADIAPHORUM.

ADIAPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Adiaphorous substances. See ADIAPHOROUS.

ADIAPHORACY, n. A^{2}d-i-a^{2}f'o-ra^2-si^2. See ADIAPHORIA.

ADIAPHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e)-a^3-fo-re(ra)'si^{2}s. Gen., *adiaphore'seos.* From **α** priv., and **διαφόρησις**, a sweating. Fr., *adiaphorèse.* Ger., *Adiaphorese.* It., *adiaforesi.* Sp., *adiaforesis.* Deficiency or suppression of the perspiration. [K.] See ANHIDROSIS.

ADIAPHORETIC, adj. A^{2}d-i-a^{2}f-o-re^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *adiaphoreticus.* Fr., *adiaphorétique.* See *A.* SPIRIT.

ADIAPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e)-a^3-fo'ri^2-a^3. Gr., **ἀδιαφορία**, indifference. Fr., *adiaphorie.* Ger., *Adiaphorie, Gleichgültigkeit.* It., *adiaforia.* Sp., *adiaforia.* 1. In chemistry, the quality of being adiaphorous (*q. v.*). [A, 305.] 2. Morbid indifference, apathy (said of persons). [A, 322.]

ADIAPHOROSIS, (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e)-a^3-fo-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *adiaphoro'seos.* See ADIAPHORESIS.

ADIAPHOROUS, adj. A^{2}d-i-a-^{2}f'o-ru^{3}s. Gr., **ἀδιάφορος**, indifferent. Lat., *adiaphoros, adiaphorus.* Fr., *adiaphore.* Ger., *adiaphor, gleichgültig.* It., *adiaforo.* Sp., *adiáforo.* 1. In chemistry, neutral. [A, 315.] 2. Inert (said of drugs). [A, 313.] Cf. INDIFFERENT.

ADIAPHORUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *adiaphorus* (*principium* understood). A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)'o-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See *Adiaphorous* SPIRIT.

ADIAPHORY, n. A^{2}d-i-a^{2}f'o-ri^2. See ADIAPHORIA.

ADIAPLAST, n. A^{2}d-i'a^3-pla^{2}st. From **ἀδιάπλαστος** (from **α** priv., and **διαπλάσσειν**, to form). It., *adiaplasto.* An abortion (in the sense of an undeveloped fœtus). [A, 314.]

ADIAPNEUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-nu^{2}s'ti^2-a^3. Gr., **ἀδιαπνευστία** (from **α** priv., and **διαπνευστεῖν**, to perspire). Fr., *adiapneustie.* Ger., *Adiapneustie.* It., Sp., *adiapneustia.* Suppression of the cutaneous transpiration. See ANHIDROSIS.

ADIAPNEUSTIC, adj. A^{2}d-i-a^{2}p-nu^{2}s'ti^{2}k. Lat., *adiapneusticus, adiapneustus.* 1. Pertaining to adiapneustia. [A, 322.] 2. Not perspiring.

ADIAPTOTOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-to'to^{2}s. From **ἀδιάπτωτος**, infallible. Fr., *adiaptote.* Sp., *adiaptoto.* An ancient carminative; an electuary of parsley, hyoscyamus seeds, white pepper, etc. [A, 306, 343.]

ADIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e)-a^{3}r-re(roi)'a^3. Gr., **ἀδιάῤῥοια.** Fr., *adiarrhée.* Ger., *Adiarrhöe.* It., Sp., *adiarrea.* 1. Constipation. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. The retention or suppression of any excretion. [A, 305, 306, 314.]

ADIARTHROTOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i(e)-a^{3}r-thro'to^{2}s. Gr., **ἀδιάρθρωτος.** 1. Not articulated, without joints. [A, 322.] 2. Inarticulate (said of the speech). [A, 311.]

ADIATHERMIC, adj. A^{2}d-i-a^3-thu^{6}rm'i^{2}k. From **α** priv., **διά**, through, and **θερμαίνειν**, to heat. Impervious to heat. [A, 302.]

ADIATHETIC, adj. A^{2}d-i-a^3-the^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *adiathesicus* (from **α** priv., and **διάθεσις** [see DIATHESIS]). Fr., *adiathésique.* Ger., *adiathetisch.* It., *adiatesico.* Not due to a diathesis (said of diseases). [A, 305, 306.]

ADIB (Ar.), n. The wolf (the liver, intestines, and excrement of which were formerly used as drugs). [Avicenna (A, 325).]

ADIBAT, n. Ar., *zibaq.* An alchemical name for mercury. [B, 50, 52.]

ADICE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)'i^2-se(ka). Gen., *ad'ices.* Gr., **ἀδίκη.** The nettle. [Dioscorides (A, 311).]

ADIEVEDYUM, n. The East Indian name of a very bitter root used as a tonic and stomachic. [Ainslie (A, 344).]

ADIKE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)'i^2-ke(ka). See ADICE.

ADIMA, n. A name applied in French Guiana to a species of *Sauvagesia* (*q. v.*). [A, 344.]

ADIOWAEN, ADIOWAN, n's. Ajowan. See AMMI *copticum.*

ADIPALIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}p-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *adeps*, fat. Fatty, greasy. [A, 312.]

ADIPATE, n. A^{2}d'i^{2}p-at. Fr., *adipate.* Ger., *adipinsaures Salz.* A salt of adipic acid. The general formula of the normal a's is $(C_6H_8O_4).P_2$, or $(C_6H_8O_4).Q$, where P is a univalent and Q a bivalent radicle. The sodium salt, however, is sesquibasic, and several of the other a's are combined with one or more molecules of water of crystallization. [B, 2.]

ADIPATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}p-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *adeps*, fat. Adipose. [A, 312.]

ADIPEUX (Fr.), adj. A^3-de-pu^8. Adipose.

ADIPIC ACID, n. A^{2}d-i^{2}p'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide adipique.* Ger., *Adipinsäure.* It., *acido adipico.* Sp., *ácido adipico.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_{10}O_4 = \left\{ \begin{matrix} CH_2CH_2.COOH \\ CH_2CH_2.COOH \end{matrix} \right.$, produced by the action of nitric acid on oleic acid, suet, spermaceti, and other fatty bodies; being the fifth term of the oxalic or succinic series. [B, 2, 4.]

ADIPIC ETHERS, n. pl. Fr., *éthers adipiques.* Ger., *Adipinsäure-Estern.* It., *eteri adipici.* Ethyl adipate, $C_6H_8O_4.(C_2H_5)_2$, is an example of these compounds. [B.]

ADIPIDE, n. A^{2}d'i^{2}p-i^{2}d. Fr., *adipide.* Ger., *Adipid.* Sp., *adipide.* Any fatty proximate principle of animal origin. [A, 303.]

ADIPINSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^3-de-pen'zoi-re^2. Adipic acid.

ADIPO-CELLULAR, adj. A^{2}d''i^{2}p-o-se^{2}l'lu^2-la^{3}r. Fr., *adipo-celluleux.* Ger., *fettigzellig.* It., *adipo-celluloso.* Consisting of connective tissue and fat.

ADIPOCERA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}p-o-se(ka)'ra^3. Adipocere (*q. v.*).—**A. cetosa.** Spermaceti. [A, 362.]

ADIPOCERATION, n. A^{2}d-i^{2}p-o^{2}s-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Ger., *Adipocire-Umbildung.* A conversion into adipocere. [A, 315.] In some cases of extra-uterine gestation the dead fœtus undergoes this change. [Kleinwächter (A, 319).]

ADIPOCERE, n. A^{2}d'i^{2}p-o-ser. Lat., *adipocera* (from *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, wax). Fr., *adipocire, gras des cadavres* (ou *des cimetières*). Ger., *Adipocire, Fettwachs, Leichenwachs.* It., Sp., *adipocera.* Corpse fat; a peculiar soft, white, cheese-like material consisting chiefly of a mixture of the fatty acids (especially palmitic acid) produced by the decomposition of animal matter under the influence of moisture without the access of air; discovered by Fourcroy in Paris in 1786. It has been regarded as a soap. Buried corpses have often been found converted into a. The name is sometimes applied also to spermaceti and cholesterin. [A, 306, 314; O. Reveil (A, 328); B, 2; D.]

ADIPOCEROUS, adj. A^{2}d-i^{2}p-o^{2}s'e^2-ru^{3}s. Fr., *adipocireux.* Ger., *fettwachsig.* Pertaining to adipocere. [A, 324.]

ADIPOCIRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}p-o-si(ke)'ra^3. See ADIPOCERA.

ADIPOCIRE (Fr.), n. A^3-de-po-ser. Adipocere.—**A. de baleine.** See ADIPOCERA *cetosa.*

ADIPOCIRIFORM, adj. A^{2}d''i^{2}p-o-si^2'ri^2-fo^{2}rm. Fr., *adipociriforme.* Resembling adipocere. [A, 306.] See TUMEUR *adipociriforme.*

ADIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}p-o'ma^3. Gen., *adipom'atos* (*-tis*). For deriv., see ADEPS and *-oma.** Fr., *adipome.* Ger., *Adipom.* Cruveilhier's term for lipoma (*q. v.*). [A, 301.]

ADIPOMALIC ACID, n. A^{2}d''i^{2}p-o-ma'li^{2}k. For deriv., see ADEPS and MALIC. See HYDROXYADIPIC ACID.

ADIPOSE, adj. A^{2}d'i^{2}p-os. Gr., **πιμελής, λιπαρός.** Lat., *adiposus* (from *adeps*, fat). Fr., *adipeux, gras.* Ger., *adipös, fettig, fettartig.* It., Sp., *adiposo.* Fatty, pertaining to fat, especially to the tissue containing fat. [J.] See *A.* ARTERIES, *A.* CUSHION *of the ear*, *A.* DUCTS, *A.* SARCOMA, *A.* SYSTEM, *A.* TISSUE, and *A.* VEINS.

ADIPOSE (Ger.), n. A^3-de-po'ze^2. Adiposis.

ADIPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}p-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *adipo'seos.* For deriv., see ADEPS and *-osis.** Ger., *Adipose, Fettbildung, Fettsucht, Fettleibigkeit.* It., *adiposi.* 1. A general term for the formation of fat, fatty degeneration, and fatty infiltration. [A, 314; D.] 2. Obesity. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]

ADIPOSITY, n. A^{2}d-i^{2}p-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. See ADIPOSIS.

ADIPOSURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}p-o-su^2(su)'ri^2-a^3. From *adeps*, fat, and **οὖρον**, urine. See PIMELURIA.

ADIPOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}p-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Adipose.

ADIPOTARTARIC ACID, n. A^{2}d''i^{2}p-o-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r'i^{2}k. From *adeps* and *tartaric.* Fr., *acide adipotartrique.* See DIHYDROXYADIPIC ACID.

ADIPOUS, adj. A^{2}d'i^{2}p-u^{3}s. See ADIPOSE.

ADIPSA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *adipsus* (*q. v.*). A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}p'sa^3. Gr., **ἄδιψα.** Fr., *adipsons.* Ger., *durstlöschende Mittel.* 1. Articles of food that do not cause thirst. [A, 322.] 2. Remedies for thirst. [A, 306.]

ADIPSATHEON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}ps-a(a^3)'the(the^2)-o^{2}n. From **ἄδιψος**, quenching thirst, and **θεός**, a god. The ancient name of a shrub which had the power of quenching thirst. [A, 312.]

ADIPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}ps'i^2-a^3. Gr., **ἀδιψία** (from **α** priv., and **δίψα**, thirst. Fr., *adipsie.* Ger., *Adipsie, Durstlosigkeit.* It., Sp., *adipsia.* Absence of thirst; a phenomenon observed in certain grave diseases, but a natural condition in some aged persons. [A, 321.] Classed by nosologists as a disease, being a genus of Alibert's *gastroses* and of Cullen's *locales dysorexiæ*, and a species of Good's *dipsosis.* [A, 320, 336, 357.]

ADIPSIC, adj. A^{2}d-i^{2}ps'i^{2}k. Lat., *adipsicus.* 1. Pertaining to adipsia. [A, 322.] 2. Quenching, or not producing, thirst.

ADIPSON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}ps'o^{2}n. 1. A beverage relieving thirst. [N. Biggs (B, 39).] 2. An old name for a species of mallow. [A, 322.] For the pl., see ADIPSA.

ADIPSOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}ps'o^{2}s. 1. An ancient name for the Egyptian palm-tree which furnishes the myrobalani. [B, 69.] 2. An old name for licorice. [Pliny (A, 312).]

ADIPSOUS, adj. A^{2}d-i^{2}ps'u^{3}s. See ADIPSIC.

ADIPSUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}ps'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ADIPSON.

ADIPSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}ps'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Adipsic. [A, 322.]

ADIPSY, n. A^{2}d'i^{2}ps-i^2. See ADIPSIA.

ADIR (Ar.), n. An Arabian plant, the fresh leaves of which are used in decoction as a purgative. [Waring (A, 316).]

ADIRIGE, n. "Ammoniacum; most probably the salt." [A, 343).]

ADIRONDACKS, n. pl. A^{2}d-i^2-ro^{2}n'da^{2}ks. A wild, mountainous region in the northeastern part of the State of New York, including portions of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and Hamilton counties, recommended as a resort for phthisical patients, sufferers from hay fever, and others. A sanitarium has been established, called the "Adirondack Cottages." [A, 327, 368; A. L. Loomis, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 13, 1885, p. 653.] A cold spring, in the

town of Whitehall, at the base of one of the spurs of the A. mountains, contains in an imperial gallon :

Free carbon dioxide	67·257 grains.
Calcium carbonate	18·543 "
Magnesium "	16·618 "
Sodium "	5·317 "
Potassium "	5·040 "
Lithium "	0·023 "
Iron "	5·040 "
Manganum "	traces.
Sodium chloride	14·340 grains.
Calcium sulphate	11·134 "
Alumina	traces.
Silica	0·742 grains.

The water is a diuretic, aperient, and tonic, and has been used successfully in rheumatism, ascites, and calculous affections. [J. Bell, "Med. Record," 1870, p. 33 ; "Phila. Med. Times," 1871, p. 144 (*D*).]

Longitude East 3 from Washington



Longitude West 74 from Greenwich

ADISCAL, adj. A^{2}d-i^{2}sk'a^{2}l. Lat., *adiscalis* (from α priv., and δίσκος, a disk). In botany, without the intervention of a disk (said of the insertion of stamens). [Lestiboudois (A, 345).]

ADIS MANIS, n. A Japanese name for anise. [A, 344.]

ADITUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *ad'itus.* From *adire*, to go to. Gr., πρόσοδος. Ger., *Zugang.* It., *adito.* Sp., *adite.* An approach ; a term applied to the entrance or approach to various canals. [A, 318, 334.]—**A. ad aquæductum Sylvii.** Ger., *Eingangsöffnung* (oder *Zugang*) *der Sylvius'schen Wasserleitung.* It., *adito dell' acquedotto di Silvio.* Syn. : *anus.* The entrance to the Sylvian aqueduct, situated at the lower posterior angle of the third ventricle of the brain. [I, 17.]—**A. ad infundibulum.** Ger., *Trichtereingang.* It., *adito dell' infundibolo.* Syn. : *vulva.* A small canal leading from the third ventricle into the infundibulum. [I, 3.]—**A. ad laryngem, A. laryngis.** The upper aperture of the larynx.

ADIULISTOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^2-u^2(u)-li^{2}st'o^{2}s. From ἀδιύλιστος (from α priv., and διυλίζειν, to strain), not strained or filtered. [Galen (A, 311).] An old name for unstrained wine. [A, 325.]

ADIVAS (Sp.), n. pl. A^3-de'va^{3}s. From Ar., *adiva.* An inflammatory affection of the throat in domestic animals, corresponding to quinsy in man. [A, 255, 338.]

ADIVIE AMIDA, n. An Oriental name for the *Jatropha curcas.* [A, 344.]

ADIVI GORANTA, n. An East Indian name for the *Erythroxylon monogynum.* [L. A. Waddell, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Sept., 1885, p. 281.]

ADIYLISTOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^2-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^{2}st'o^{2}s. See ADIULISTOS.

ADJACENT, adj. A^{2}d-ja'se^{2}nt. From *adjacere*, to lie near to. In chemistry, adjoining one another in the structural formula of a body, or attached to two carbon atoms so adjoining (said of two atoms or groups of atoms). [B.]

ADJECTIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-je^{2}k(ye^{2}k)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *adjectio'nis.* From *adjicere*, to add to. See ADJUNCTION.

ADJECTIVE, adj. A^{2}d'je^{2}k-ti^{2}v. From *adjicere*, to add to. Fr., *adjectif.* Ger., *adjectiv.* It., *adiettivo, aggettivo.* Sp., *adjetivo.* Accessory. See *A.* ALIMENT.

ADJOUR DJEBEL, ADJOUR EL AMAR, n's. Persian names for species of *Cucumis* used in that country as purgatives. [Olivier (A, 344).]

ADJOWAN, n. Ajowan. See AMMI *copticum.*

ADJUMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ju^2(yu)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Contr. from *adjuvamentum* (from *adjuvare*, to help). An adjuvant. [A, 356.]

ADJUNCT, n. A^{2}d'-ju^{3}n^{2}kt. Lat., *adjunctum* (from *adjungere*, to join to). See ADJUVANT.

ADJUSTER, n. A^{2}d-ju^{3}st'u^{5}r. From *adjustare*, to adjust. Ger., *Berichtiger.* An instrument or mechanism for bringing parts into their proper relations.—**Jarvis's a.** A mechanical contrivance formerly used for making forcible extension and counter-extension in the reduction of dislocations. [E.]—**Sims's a.** See *Sims's* SHIELD.

ADJUSTMENT, n. A^{2}d-ju^{3}st'me^{2}nt. 1. A process of adjusting. 2. A mechanism for carrying out the process (thus, the *coarse a.* of a compound microscope is the device by which the barrel of the instrument is brought rapidly to about the proper distance from the stage ; the *fine a.*, consisting of a fine screw, completes the process of focusing.)

ADJUTOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ju^2(yu)'-to^{2}r. Gen., *adjuto'ris.* From *adjutare*, to assist. Ger., *Helfer.* Sp., *adjutor.* See ADJUVANT. —**A. partus.** An obstetrician. [A. 313.]

ADJUTORIUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *adjutorius.* A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ju^2-(yu)-to'ri^{2}u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. An adjuvant. [A, 322.] 2. An old term for the os brachii. [A, 322, 323, 325.]

ADJUTORIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ju^2(yu)-to'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s) Adjuvant. [A, 322.]

ADJUTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ju^2(yu)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Mediating. See *Mediating* AFFINITY.

ADJUVANT, adj. and n. A^{2}d'ju^2-va^{2}nt. Lat., *adjuvans, adjutor.* Fr., *adjuvant, auxiliaire.* Ger., *begünstigend, Hülfsmittel.* It., *adjuvante.* Sp., *adyuvante.* Auxiliary, assisting ; in therapeutics, a measure or drug designed to assist the action of the principal means. [B.]

ADJUVANTIA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *adjuvans.* A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ju^2(yu)-va^{2}n(wa^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Adjuvants.

ADLERBEERE (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}r-ba-re^2. The wild serviceberry (*Cratægus torminalis*). [B, 48.]

ADLERBLUME (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}r-blu-me^2. Columbine ; the genus *Aquilegia.* [A.]

ADLERBOHNE (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}r-bo-ne^2. A sort of kidney-bean. [L, 46.]

ADLERBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}r-brun-ne^{2}n. One of the hot springs of Wiesbaden.

ADLERFARN, ADLERFARRN (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}r-fa^{3}rn. The common bracken (*Pteris aquilina*). [B ; L, 30.]

ADLERHOLZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}r-holtz. Eagle wood, aloes wood ; the wood of *Aquilaria agallocha*, of *Excœcaria agallocha.* or of *Aloexylon agallochum.* [B ; L, 37, 46.] See ALOES *wood.*—**A'baum.** The *Aquilaria agallocha*, or *Excœcaria agallocha.* [L, 46.]

ADLERKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}r-kra^3-ut. The female fern (*Athyrium filix fœmina*). [A.]

ADLERMENNIG (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}r-me^{2}n-ni^{2}g. Agrimony (*Agrimonia eupatoria*). [A.]

ADLERSALZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}r-za^{3}ltz. Mineral salt; sodium chloride occurring native as a mineral. [B, 48.]

ADLERSAUMFARREN (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}r-za^3-um-fa^{3}r-re^{2}n. See ADLERFARRN.

ADLERSBEERBAUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}rs-bar-ba^3-um. The wild service-tree (*Cratægus torminalis*). [A; B.]

ADLERSTEIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}r-stin. See AETITE.

ADLERVITRIOL (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}r-fe-tre-ol. Sulphate of copper containing some sulphate of iron. [B, 49.]

ADLESBEERBAUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'le^{2}s-bar-ba^3-um. See ALDLERSBEERBAUM.

ADLIGATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-li^{2}g-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). In botany, fixed to an object by means of tendrils or aerial roots. [L, 38.]

ADLINIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-li^{2}n-i^2-me^{2}n'tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). Ger., *lindernde Mittel.* A soothing application. [A, 355.]

ADLUMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-lu^2(lu)'mi^2-a^3. From the name of J. Adlum, an American botanist. A genus of North American fumariaceous plants established by Rafinesque. [B, 34; L, 30, 64.]

ADMASTON, n. A^{2}d'ma^{2}s-to^{2}n. A salt spring in Shropshire, England. [L, 63.]

ADMELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-me^{2}l'la^3. See ACMELLA.

ADMINICLE, n. A^{2}d-mi^{2}n'i^{2}kl. Lat., *adminiculum.* Fr., *adminicule.* Ger., *Unterstützung* (1st def.), *Hülfe, Beihülfe* (3d def.). It., *amminicolo.* Sp., *adminiculo.* Syn.: *fulcrum* (2d def.). 1. A prop; the support of a plant. 2. A name given by Scopoli to all the accessory parts of a plant, such as the sheaths, petioles, stipules, involucres, bracts, hairs, bristles, etc. 3. One of the small spicula found on the abdomen of certain insects in the pupa stage. 4. Anything which aids the effects of a medicine; an adjuvant. [B, 1; L, 46, 56, 106.]

ADMINICULAR, adj. A^{2}d-mi^{2}n-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Sp., *adminicular.* Adjuvant. [L, 56.]

ADMINICULUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-mi^{2}n-i^{2}k'u^2(u)-lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). See ADMINICLE.

ADMINISTER, v. t. A^{2}d-mi^{2}n'i^{2}s-tu^{3}r. Lat., *administrare* (2d def.). Fr., *administrer, faire prendre* (1st def.). Ger., *darreichen* (1st def.). Sp., *administrar.* 1. To enforce or superintend the application of a remedy. 2. To attend to, to serve. [L.]

ADMINISTRATION, n. A^{2}d-mi^{2}n''i^{2}s-tra'shu^{3}n. Fr., *administration.* Ger., *Darreichung.* Sp., *administración.* The act or process of administering.

ADMIRABILIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-mi^{2}r-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. Wonderful. An epithet applied to a certain artificial mineral. [L, 53.] See LAPIS *a*.

ADMISCIREN (Ger.), n. A^{3}d-mi^{2}s-tze're^{2}n. An admixture.

ADMISTIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-mi^{2}s'chi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *admistio'nis.* See ADMIXTIO.

ADMISURAB, n. An alchemical name for earth. [L, 53.]

ADMIX, v. intr. A^{2}d-mi^{2}x'. From *ad*, to, and *miscere*, to mix. Ger., *beimischen.* To add something during the preparation of a mixture. [L.]

ADMIXTIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-mi^{2}xt'shi^2(i^2)-o. Gen., *admixtio'nis.* Admixtion, admixture. [L, 50, 58.]

ADMIXTION, n. A^{2}d-mi^{2}xt'yu^{3}n. A mingling or union of different bodies together. It differs from *composition* in that the nature of the substances mixed is not altered. [L, 56.]

ADMIXTURE, n. A^{2}d-mi^{2}x'tu^{2}r. Lat., *admistio, admixtio.* Ger., *Mischung, Beimischung, Zusatz* (1st def.). *Gemischte* (2d def.). 1. The act of mixing or of adding to a mixture. 2. The compound formed by mixing different substances together. [L, 41, 56.]

ADMIXTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-mi^{2}x'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Part. of *admiscere*, to mix with. Admixed. [L.]

ADMOTIVUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-mo-ti(te)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). Fr., *admotif.* An epithet applied by C. Richard to that form of germination in which the episperm enveloping the extremity of a cotyledon remains laterally attached near the sheath of the cotyledon. [B, 1.]

ADMOVE, ADMOVEATUR (Lat.), v. tr., imperat. sing. and 3d pers. sing., subj., pass., of *admovere*, to apply. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)'mo-ve-(wa). -mo-ve(we^2)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}r(tu^{4}r). Directions used in prescriptions signifying "apply" and "let there be applied." [L, 107.]

ADNASAL, n. A^{2}d-na'sa^{2}l. From *ad*, near to, and *nasus*, the nose. Sp., *adnasal.* The name used by Geoffroy for the premaxillary bone (Owen) of fishes. [L, 27.]

ADNASCENS (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-na^{2}s(na^{3}s)'se^{2}nz(ke^{2}ns). Gen., *adnascen'tis.* From *ad*, to, and *nasci*, to be born. Fr., *cayeu.* Ger., *Stechling, Auswuchs.* Syn.: *adnatum.* 1. A bulbet, or bulbil (*q. v.*). 2. A branch sprouting from the main stock; a sort of adventitious root. [B, 1, 89.]

ADNASCENT, adj. A^{2}d-na^{2}s'se^{2}nt. Growing upon another body or thing. [L, 56.]

ADNATA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *adnatus* (*tunica* understood). A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-na(na^3)'ta^3. Fr., *adnée.* It., Sp., *adnata.* 1. The conjunctiva of the eye; or, more properly, the tendinous expansion of the motor muscles of the eye lying between the conjunctiva and the sclerotic. 2. The tunica albuginea of the testicle. [L, 30, 73, 84.]

ADNATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Gen., *adnato'rum.* Ger., *Auswüchse.* 1. The plural of *adnatum.* [B.] See ADNASCENS. 2. Natural growths, such as hair, wool, etc., found on the external surface of animals or plants; also excrescences upon the surface, such as fungi, etc. [L, 97.]

ADNATE, adj. A^{2}d'nat. Lat., *adnatus, adnexus* (from *ad*, to, and *nasci*, to be born). Fr., *adné.* Ger., *angewachsen.* Sp., *adnato.* Grown to, attached to. A term applied in botany to an anther when it is attached by its entire length to a filament; to the floral leaves when they are adherent to the flower-stalk; and to the gills of a mushroom when their internal extremities are adherent to the stipe. [B, 1, 34.]

ADNATION, n. A^{2}d-na'shu^{3}n. From *adnasci* (part., *adnatus*), to grow to. Fr., *adnation.* Sp., *adnexión.* In botany, the consolidation of two dissimilar parts or organs, like the calyx and corolla, into a single piece. [B, 75.]

ADNATUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-na(na^3)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See ADNASCENS.

ADNATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-na(na^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Past. part. of *adnasci*, to be born or grow to. Adnate.

ADNÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}d-na. Adnate.

ADNÉE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}d-na. See ADNATA.

ADNEXA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *adnexum.* A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ne^{2}x'a^3. Gen., *adnexo'rum.* Fr., *annexes.* Ger., *Adnexe.* Appendages.—**A. uteri.** See *Uterine* APPENDAGES.

ADNEXE (Ger.), n. A^{3}d'ne^{2}x-e^2. An appendage.—**A'n des Eies.** See *Fœtal* APPENDAGES.

ADNEXION (Fr.), n. A^{3}d-ne^{2}x'yu^{3}n. The state of union or consolidation of one part with another. [L, 41.]

ADNEXUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ne^{2}x'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Adnexe.* An appendage. Usually employed in the pl., *adnexa.*

ADNEXUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ne^{2}x'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Adnate.

ADOC, n. An alchemical term for milk. [B, 50.]

ADOLESCENCE, ADOLESCENCY, n's. A^{2}d-o-le^{2}s'se^{2}ns, -se^{2}ns-i^2. Lat., *adolescentia.* Fr., *adolescence, jeunesse.* Ger., *Adolescenz, Jugend, Jünglingsalter.* It., *adolescenza, gioventù.* Sp., *adolescencia.* Syn.: *youth.* "The period between puberty and full development." This is between 14 and 25 in men and between 12 and 21 in women. [K, 4.]

ADOLESCENT, adj. and n. A^{2}d-o-le^{2}s'se^{2}nt. Lat., *adolescens.* Fr., *adolescent, jeune* (1st def.). Ger., *jung* (1st def.). It., *giovane, adolescente.* Sp., *joven, adolescente.* 1. (Adj.) pertaining to adolescence; at the age of adolescence; also growing. 2. (N.) one at the age of adolescence. [K; L, 56.]

ADOLFSBERG (Swed.), n. A^{3}d'olfs-barg. A cold alkaline spring near Oërebro (Sweden) containing, according to Berzelius, carbon dioxide, sulphate, chloride, and carbonate of potassium, carbonate of calcium, and oxides of iron, manganese, and silicon. [L, 105.]

ADOLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-o'li^2-a^3. Fr., *adoli, adolie.* Sp., *adolia.* Syn.: *vetadagou.* A plant found in Malabar, the leaves of which, mixed with oil, are applied locally to assist labor. [L, 105.]

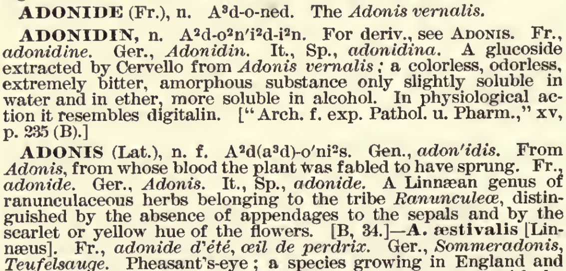
ADOLODE, n. A^{2}d'o^2-lod. From α priv., and δόλος, wile. An instrument sometimes used for discovering fraud in distillation. [L, 73.]

ADONIDE, n. A^{2}d'o-nid. Fr., *adoniste.* Ger., *Adonist.* Sp., *adonista.* A gatherer of herbs; also one who describes and catalogues exotic and cultivated plants. [A, 315; L, 95, 96, 98, 109.]

ADONIDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}d-o-ned. The *Adonis vernalis.*

ADONIDIN, n. A^{2}d-o^{2}n'i^{2}d-i^{2}n. For deriv., see ADONIS. Fr., *adonidine.* Ger., *Adonidin.* It., Sp., *adonidina.* A glucoside extracted by Cervello from *Adonis vernalis;* a colorless, odorless, extremely bitter, amorphous substance only slightly soluble in water and in ether, more soluble in alcohol. In physiological action it resembles digitalin. ["Arch. f. exp. Pathol. u. Pharm.," xv, p. 235 (B).]

ADONIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-o'ni^{2}s. Gen., *adon'idis.* From *Adonis*, from whose blood the plant was fabled to have sprung. Fr., *adonide.* Ger., *Adonis.* It., Sp., *adonide.* A Linnæan genus of ranunculaceous herbs belonging to the tribe *Ranunculeæ*, distinguished by the absence of appendages to the sepals and by the scarlet or yellow hue of the flowers. [B, 34.]—**A. æstivalis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *adonide d'été, œil de perdrix.* Ger., *Sommeradonis, Teufelsauge.* Pheasant's-eye; a species growing in England and on the Continent of Europe, bearing small crimson flowers with the corolla much longer than the calyx. It is used as a vesicant, and by Parkinson an infusion of the seeds is recommended for colic. [B, 19, 49; L, 105.]—**A. anomala.** A European species, the leaves of which are used as a vesicant. [L, 105.]—**A. apennina.** A



ADONIS AUTUMNALIS. [A, 257.]

species the leaves of which are used by the Siberians as an abortifacient and vesicant. [L, 105.]—**A. autumnalis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *adonide d'automne, goutte de sang.* Ger., *Adonisblume,*

Adonisröschen, Teufelsauge. Syn.: *flos a.* A European species cultivated in the United States. It is an annual herb, about 1 foot in height, bearing crimson flowers having from 5 to 8 petals, which are of nearly equal length with the sepals. [B, 19, 34, 49.] —**A'blume** (Ger.) See *A. autumnalis.*—**A. capensis.** Ger., *blasenziehender A.* A species found at the Cape of Good Hope; the leaves are used in lieu of cantharides. [L, 105.]—**A. cupaniana** [Gussone]. It., *fiore di Marzo* (*o di San Giuseppe*). A Sicilian species; an annual herb with a solitary red flower, nearly related in botanical characters to *A. æstivalis*, if not identical with it. It contains a glucoside apparently identical with adonidin. It has been recommended as a substitute for *A. vernalis.* [V. Cervello, "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," April–May, 1885, p. 295 (B).]—**A. flos.** See *A. autumnalis.*—**A. gracilis.** A South African species; the leaves are used by the natives as a vesicant. [L, 105.]—**A'röschen, A'röslein.** See *A. autumnalis.*—**A. verna, A. vernalis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *adonide printanière, adonide.* A species indigenous to Europe and cultivated in the United States, so called because blooming early in the spring. It is a perennial herb about 1 foot in height, bearing lemon-yellow flowers with 10 to 12 petals. The plant contains adonidin, and the leaves contain 10 per cent. of aconitic acid. The fresh plant is a vesicant, but its irritant property is lost by drying. The roots are used in England as a purgative, and the leaves also are said to be drastic. The plant is employed on the Continent as a cardiac tonic and in Siberia as an abortifacient, and the rhizome has been used to adulterate black hellebore. [Huchard, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 1, 1886, p. 13 (A); B, 19, 34, 49; L, 105.]—**A. vesicatoria.** See *A. capensis.* —**Blasenziehender A.** (Ger.). See *A. capensis.*—**Flos a.** A common name for *A. autumnalis.* [B, 19.]—**Sommera'** (Ger.). See *A. æstivalis.*

ADOPTER, n. A2d-o2p′tu3r. See Adapter.

ADOR (Lat.), n. n. A2d(a3d)′or. Gen., *ado′ris.* 1. A sort of corn; spelt, *Triticum spelta.* 2. Also wheat flour. [L, 48, 102, 105.]

ADORAL, adj. A2d-o′ra2l. From *ad*, near to, and *os*, the mouth. Near or in relation to the mouth. [B, 39.]

ADORBITAL, n. A2d-o3r′bi2t-a2l. From *ad*, near to, and *orbita*, the orbit. Fr., *adorbital.* The name used by Geoffroy for the lachrymal bone (Owen) of fishes. [L, 27, 41.]

ADORF (Ger.), n. A3d′o3rf. A place in Saxony at which are mineral springs containing sodium chloride with traces of bromine, lithium, etc. [L, 49.]

ADORNKRAUT (Ger.), n. A3d′o3rn-kra3-ut. The *Ballota nigra.* [B, 92.]

ADOS, n. From ἄδος, satiety. An alchemical term for water in which red-hot iron has been quenched. [L, 53.]

ADOS (Fr.), adj. A3-do. Oblique. [L, 101.]

ADOSCULATION, n. A2d-o2s″ku2-la′shu3n. From *adosculari*, to kiss. Ger., *Befruchtung, Schwängerung* (1st def.). 1. A term formerly employed to denote impregnation taking place in plants or animals by superficial contact alone. 2. A form of articulation in which one part is fitted into a cavity in another part. [B, 39.]

ADOSSETTE (Fr.), n. A3d-o2s-se2t. A genus of mosses. [L, 41.]

ADOSSEMENT (Fr.), n. A3d-o2s-ma3n2. The application of two surfaces to each other, as in the case of two membranes which are applied to each other by their opposite faces. [L, 41.]

ADOUCIR (Fr.), v. tr. A3-du-ser. To dilute; said of acids. [L, 52.]

ADOUCISSANT (Fr.), n. A3-du-se-sa3n2. A demulcent. [L, 41.]

ADOXA (Lat.), n. f. A2d(a3d)-o2x′a3. From α priv., and δόξα, estimation, because of its inconspicuousness. [B, 71.] Fr., *adoxe.* Ger., *Bisamkraut.* Sp., *adoxa.* A genus of plants now assigned to the *Caprifoliaceæ*, although formerly classed among the *Araliaceæ* and *Saxifragaceæ.* [B, 19, 71.]—**A. moschatellina** [Willdenow]. Ger., *Bisamkraut.* Musk crow's-foot. A species growing in Europe, England, and North America. It has been used as a detergent and antispasmodic. [L, 37, 46, 105.]

ADPHALANGINE (Fr.), n. A3d-fa3-la3n2-zhen. An accessory phalanx. [L, 41.]

ADPLICITUS (Lat.), adj. A2d(a3d)-pli2s(pli2k)′i2-tu3s(tu4s). From *ad*, to, and *plicare*, to fold. Appressed. [B, 121.]

ADPLUMBATUM (Lat.), n. n. A2d(a3d)-plu3m(plu4m)-ba(ba3)′-tu3m(tu4m). From *ad*, to, and *plumbare*, to solder. Syn.: *ferruminatum.* Solder. [L, 53.]

ADPRESSED, adj. A2d-pre2st′. See Appressed.

ADPRESSUS (Lat.), adj. A2d(a3d)-pre2s′su3s(su4s). See Appressed.

ADRACALA, n. See Adrachne.

ADRACANTHINE, ADRACANTINE (Fr.), n's. A3d-ra3-ka3n-ten. Adraganthin. [L, 43.] See Tragacanthin.

ADRACHNE (Lat.), n. f. A2d′a3d)-ra2k(ra3ch2)′ne(na). Gen., *adrach′nes.* Gr., ἀδράχνη. Fr., *adrachné.* Ger., *Adrachne.* Sp., *adracne.* 1. A tree mentioned by Pliny; the strawberry bay, or *Arbutus adrachne* of Linnæus, an evergreen shrub of the Island of Candia. [B, 114; L, 103.]

ADRADIAL, adj. A2d-ra′di2-a2l. From *ad*, to, near to, and *radius*, a ray. Near, or in relation with, a ray; in the *Hydrozoa*, disposed on either side of one of the primary radii passing from the centre to the angles of the oral aperture. [E. R. Lankester (B, 77).] Cf. Perradial and Interradial.

ADRADIALLY, adv. A2d-ra′di-a2l-i2. In an adradial manner, having an adradial relation. [B, 77.]

ADRAGANT, ADRAGANTH, n's. A2d′ra2-ga2nt, -ga2nth. Fr., *adragant, adraganthe.* Ger., *Adragant, Adraganth.* It., *adragante.* Sp., *adraganta, adraganto.* See Tragacantha.

ADRAGANTHIN, n. A2d-ra2-ga2n′thi2n. Lat., *adraganthina, adragantina.* Fr., *adragantine, adracanthine.* Ger., *Adraganthin.* Sp., *adragantina.* See Tragacanthin.

ADRAGO (Sp.), n. A3d-ra3′go. Syn.: *adrazo.* A distilling apparatus used by the early Spanish navigators. [L, 95, 99.]

ADRAKA, n. See Ada (2d def.).

ADRAM, n. An alchemical name for sodium chloride. [B, 50.]

ADRARAGI, n. An alchemical name for garden saffron (some species of *Crocus*). [B, 50.]

ADRA RHIZA (Lat.), n. f. A2d(a3d)′ra3 ri(re)′za3. From ἀδρά ῥίζα, a thick root. Fr., *adrarize.* Sp., *adrariza.* See Aristolochia.

ADRASTÉE (Fr.), n. A3d-ra3s-ta. Sp., *adrastea.* A small shrub growing in New Holland. [L, 98, 109.]

ADRAZO (Sp.), n. A3d-ra3′th2o. See Adrago.

ADRELWURT, n. A2d′re2l-wu5rt. An old name for feverfew (? *Matricaria parthenium*). [Halliwell (L, 73).]

ADRENAL, n. A2d-re′na2l. From *ad*, to, and *ren*, the kidney. See *Suprarenal* capsule.

ADRIANUM (Lat.), n. n. A2d(a3d)-ri2-a(a3)′nu3m(nu4m). A medicine, invented by the Emperor Hadrian, used in all diseases caused by cold. [L, 53.]

ADROBOLON, ADROBOLUM (Lat.), n's n. A2d(a3d)-ro-bo′lo2n, -lu3m(lu4m). From ἁδρός, thick, and βῶλος, a lump. Indian bdellium; so called because occurring in larger lumps than the Arabian. [B, 69.] More properly written *hadrobolon.*

ADROP, n. An alchemical term denoting lead used in the preparation of the philosopher's stone; also the philosopher's stone itself. [L, 53.]

ADROS (Lat.), adj. A2d(a3d)′ro2s. Gr., ἁδρός, thick, plump. More properly written *hadros.* Full, as applied to the habit of body or to the pulse. [L, 45.]

ADROSTRAL, adj. and n. A2d-ro2s′tra2l. From *ad*, to, near to, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *adrostral.* Sp., *adrostral.* 1. (Adj.) attached to the front portion of the face. 2. (N.) a portion of the superior maxilla in certain of the lower animals. [L, 41, 63, 95.]

ADROSTRO-LABIAL, adj. and n. A2d-ro2s″tro-la′bi2-a2l. For deriv., see Adrostral and Labial. Fr., *adrostro-labial.* Sp., *adrostro-labial.* 1. (Adj.) attached to the front part of the face and to the lip. 2. (N.) a muscle of the frog's mouth. [L, 41, 95.]

ADROTERON (Lat.), n. n. A2d(a3d)-ro2t′e2r-o2n. Gr., ἁδρότερον, comp. of ἁδρός, thick, full. See Alica.

ADSAMAR, n. An old name for the urine. [L, 53.]

ADSARIA PALA, ADSARIA PALLA, n. A Ceylon name for *Mucuna pruriens.* [L, 45, 105.]

ADSCAPÉAL (Fr.), n. A3d-ska3-pa-a3l. Sp., *adscapeal.* One of the bony pieces of the internal ear. [L, 41.]

ADSCAPULO-HUMERAL, n. A2d-ska2p″u2-lo-hu2′me2r-a2l. From *ad*, to, near to, *scapula*, and *humerus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *adscapulo-huméral.* Sp., *adscapulo-humeral.* A muscle in the arm of the salamander. [L, 41, 95.]

ADSCAPULUM (Lat.), n. A2d(a3d)-ska2p(ska3p)′u2(u)-lu3m-(lu4m). Sp., *adscápulo.* One of the pieces of the scapula. [L, 109.]

ADSELLARE (Lat.), v. intr. A2d(a3d)-se2l-la(la3)′re(re2). Also written *assellare.* 1. To go to stool. [L, 58.] 2. As a n., the act of defecation. [L, 53.]

ADSCENDENT, adj. A2d-se2n′de2nt. See Ascending.

ADSCENSUS (Lat.), n. A2d(a3d)-se2n(ske2n)′su3s(su4s). Gen., *adscen′sus.* 1. A flow of blood to the head. [L, 50.] 2. In botany, the stem of a plant. [B, 1.]

ADSIA (Jap.), n. The *Bignonia catalpa.* [L, 105.]

ADSI MAMI (Jap.), n. The *Faba vulgaris.* [L, 105.]

ADSPECTION, n. A2d-spe2k′shu3n. From *adspicere*, to view. See Inspection.

ADSPERGO (Lat.), n. f. A2d(a3d)-spu3r(spe2r)′go. Gen., *Adsper′ginis.* 1. A sprinkling with water. 2. A fine dusting powder, especially lycopodium. [L, 46, 50, 81.]

ADSPERSIO (Lat.), n. f. A2d(a3d)-spu3r(spe2r)′shi2(si2)-o. Gen., *adspersio′nis.* See Adspergo.

ADSPERSUS (Lat.), p. p. of *adspergere.* A2s(a3s)-pu3r(pe2r)′-su3s(su4s). Spotted. [L, 63.]

ADSPIRATIO (Lat.), n. f. A2d(a3d)-spi2r-a(a3)′shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *adspiratio′nis.* Aspiration, inspiration (*q. v.*). [J.]

ADSTANS (Lat.), adj. and n. A2d(a3d)′sta2nz(sta3ns). Gen., *adstan′tis.* From *adstare*, to stand by. 1. An accessory organ; an old term for the prostate. [L, 45.] 2. One who ministers to the sick. [L, 53.]

ADSTITES CONGLOMÉRÉES (Fr.), n. pl. A3d-stet co2n2-glo2m-a-ra. A name given by Terraneus to Cowper's glands, which he supposed he had discovered. [L, 55.]

ADSTRICTIO (Lat.), n. f. A2d(a3d)-stri2k′shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *adstrictio′nis.* From *adstringere*, to draw together. Fr., *astriction.* Ger., *Adstriction, Zusammenziehung.* Sp., *adstricción.* 1. The action of an astringent. [A, 300.] 2. The retention of any natural evacuation, especially constipation. [Galen, Celsus (L, 83), L, 102.] 3. In surgery, the ligation of a blood-vessel. [A, 300.]—**A. alvi.** Constipation. [L, 50.]

ADSTRICTION, n. A2d-stri2k′shu3n. See Adstrictio and Constriction.

ADSTRICTORY, adj. A^{2}d-stri^{2}k'to-ri^2. Astringent. [L, 46, 56.]

ADSTRICTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-stri^{2}k'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Constricted. [L, 80.]

ADSTRINGENS (Lat.), adj. and n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-stri^{2}n(stri^{2}n^2)'je^{2}nz(ge^{2}ns). Astringent. Cf. ADSTRINGENTIA.—**A. Fothergillii.** Kino. [L, 45.]

ADSTRINGENT, adj. and n. A^{2}d-stri^{2}n'je^{2}nt. See ASTRINGENT.

ADSTRINGENTIA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of *adstringens* (*q. v.*). A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-stri^{2}n(stri^{2}n^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Astringents.

ADSTRINGIREND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}d-stri^{2}n-ge're^{2}nd. Astringent.

ADTERMINAL, adj. A^{2}d-tu^{5}rm'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. From *ad*, to, and *termen*, an end. See *A.* CURRENT.

ADUCA (Sp.), n. A^3-du'ka^3. A drug formerly used for venereal diseases. [L, 95.]

ADULESCENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-u^2(u)-le^{2}s'se^{2}nz(ke^{2}ns). See ADOLESCENS.

ADULESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^{3}d)-u^2(u)-le^{2}s-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See ADOLESCENTIA.

ADULT, adj. and n. A^{2}d-u^{3}lt'. Lat., *adultus* (from *adolescere*, to come to maturity). Fr., *adulte.* Ger., *erwachsen* (adj.), *Erwachsene* (n.). It., Sp., *adulto.* 1. Adj., having reached the stage of full development (said of living organisms). 2. N., a fully developed individual. [L.] See *A.* TEXTURE.

ADULTERANT, n. A^{2}d-u^{3}lt'e^2-ra^{2}nt. 1. A substance with which an article is adulterated. 2. One who adulterates. [L, 46, 73.]

ADULTERATE, v. tr. A^{2}d-u^{3}lt'e^2-rat. Lat., *adulterare.* Fr., *adultérer.* Ger., *verfälschen.* It., *adulterare.* Sp., *adulterar.* To debase the quality of a medicine or article of food or drink by the fraudulent admixture of foreign matter. [B.]

ADULTERATION, n. A^{2}d-u^{2}lt-e^2-ra'shu^{3}n. Lat., *adulteratio.* Fr., *adultération, falsification.* Ger., *Verfälschung* (1st def.), *Verfälschtsein* (2d def.). It., *adulterazione.* Sp., *adulteración.* Syn.: *sophistication.* 1. The fraudulent addition of worthless or injurious material to a drug or an article of food or drink. 2. The state of being adulterated. [B.] 3. A substance used in adulterating.

ADUMBA, n. A species of fig. The fruit and bark, boiled in fish soup with cardamoms and a plant called awhintey-whinting, are used by the Ashantees to induce abortion. [Bowditch and Waring (L, 63).]

ADUNATOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-u^{2}n(un)'a^{3}t-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀδύνατος. See ADYNAMIC.

ADUNCATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-u^{3}n(un)-ka(ka^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *aduncatio'nis.* From *ad*, to, and *uncus*, a hook. A hook-like curvature.—**A. unguium.** Incurvation of the nails. [G.] See ONYCHOGRYPOSIS.

ADUNCIROSTRATE, adj. A^{2}d-u^{3}n''si^2-ro^{2}s'trat. From *ad*, to, *uncus*, a hook, and *rostratus*, beaked. Fr., *aduncirostre.* Having a curved beak (said of birds). [L, 109.]

ADUNCITY, n. A^{2}d-u^{3}n'si^2-ti^2. Lat., *aduncitas.* The state of being curved like a hook. [A, 312.]

ADUNCOUS, adj. A^{2}d-u^{3}n^{2}k'u^{3}s. Lat., *aduncus* (from *aduncatus*, hooked). Ger., *hakenförmig, gekrümmt.* It., Sp., *adunco.* Hooked; curved like the talons of an eagle. [B, 39; L, 46, 93, 95.]

ADURE, v. tr. A^{2}d-u^{2}r'. Lat., *adurere.* Ger., *verbrennen.* Sp., *adurer.* To burn. [L, 46, 95.]

ADURENT, adj. A^{2}d-u^2're^{2}nt. Lat., *adurens.* Ger., *adurirend* Burning (said of the heat of fever); caustic. [L, 41, 63.]

ADURENTIA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *adurens.* A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-u^2(u)-re^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Ger., *adurirende Mittel.* Caustics. [L, 50.]

ADURION (Ar.), n. The *Rhus coriaria.* [L, 109.]

ADUST, ADUSTED, adj's. A^{2}d-u^{3}st', -u^{3}st'e^{2}d. Lat., *adustus* (from *adurere*, to burn). Fr., *aduste.* Ger., *hitzig.* It., Sp., *adusto.* Lit., burned; hot and dry (said formerly of a condition characterized by dryness and heat of the skin, thirst, and a dark color of the blood). [L, 41, 45, 46, 55, 93, 95.]

ADUSTIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-u^{3}s(us)'ti^2-o. Gen., *adustio'nis.* From *adurere*, to burn. See AMBUSTIO.

ADUSTION, n. A^{2}d-u^{3}st'shu^{3}n. Lat., *adustio.* Fr., *adustion.* Ger., *Verbrennung.* It., *adustione.* Sp., *adustión.* 1. Cauterization. [L, 30.] 2. The state of being adust (*q. v.*). [L, 41, 45, 46.]

ADUSTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-u^{3}st(ust)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ADUST.

ADUTÉRIN (Fr.), adj. A^{3}d-u^6-ta-ra^{2}n^2. Pertaining to the ad-uterum (*q. v.*). [L, 109.]

AD-UTERUM (Lat.), n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-u^2(u)'te^2-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From *ad*, to, and *uterus*, the womb (*aditus, iter, canalis*, or some such word being understood, and the gender being determined by that word). Fr., *adutérum.* Sp., *aduťero.* G. St. Hilaire's term for the oviduct in birds, or for the lower, dilated portion of it in which the egg acquires its shell. [L, 43, 95, 109.]

ADVANCEMENT, n. A^{2}d-va^{2}ns'me^{2}nt. Old Fr., *advancement.* [A, 302.] Fr., *avancement.* Ger., *Vorlagerung, Vornähung.* It., *avanzamento.* Sp., *avanzamiento.* 1. An operation by which an ocular muscle is detached from its insertion, and attached at a point farther removed from its origin; the object being to give the action of the muscle increased power over the movements of the eye, for the cure of squint, usually of a paretic or paralytic nature. There are several ways of operating, but in all cases the tendon of the impaired muscle is loosened and, by means of sutures, drawn forward to a point in advance of its original insertion. Division of the opposing muscle may precede or follow the operation of a. [F.] 2. An operation in which the same end is accomplished by shortening the muscle (or any like structure).—**Capsular a.** Fr., *avancement capsulaire.* A modified form of the operation in which the incision and the sutures involve the capsule of Tenon as well as the tendon of the muscle to be advanced, and the entire correction of the strabismus is effected by a. of this muscle without dividing the tendon of the opposing muscle. [De Wecker, "Progr. méd.," Feb. 14, 1885, p. 135.]—**A. of the round ligaments.** Fr., *raccourcissement chirurgical des ligaments ronds.* Ger., *Verkürzung der ligamenta rotunda uteri.* It., *raccorciamento dei legamenti rotondi.* Syn.: *shortening of the round ligaments, Alexander's* (or *Adams's*) *operation.* An operation for overcoming inveterate and troublesome backward displacements of the uterus by pulling out "the slack of the round ligaments." "The operation is performed by cutting down upon each abdominal ring, gathering up the ends of the ligaments, freeing each from its nerve, and gradually releasing them, by patient and cautious traction, from the neighboring tissues, until the position of the uterus, as ascertained by the finger in the vagina, satisfies the operator. The ligament is then stitched to the tissues around the ring." [W. Alexander, "Med. Times and Gaz.," April 1, 1882; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," xxxvi, 1882, p. 83.]

ADVEHENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)'ve(wa)-he^{2}nz(he^{2}ns). From *advehere*, to carry to. Afferent. [L, 45.]—**Venæ hepaticæ advehentes.** See *Hepatic* VEINS.

ADVENTITIA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *adventitius* (*tunica* or *membrana* being understood). A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)-ti^2'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *tunique adventice.* Ger., *Adventitia.* It., *membrana adventizia.* 1. The outer, or adventitious, coat of a vessel or tube, so called from its being made up of a condensation of the surrounding (and therefore foreign) areolar tissue, the fibres of which are intimately interwoven, but have a general longitudinal direction. [J, 30, 35.] 2. As sometimes used, the perineurium (*q. v.*). [Krause, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 53 (J).]—**A. capillaris.** See PERITHELIUM.

ADVENTITIAL, adj. A^{2}d-ve^{2}n-ti^{2}sh'a^{2}l. See ADVENTITIOUS.—**A'scheide** (Ger.). See PERITHELIUM.—**A'zelle** (Ger.). See *A.* CELL.

ADVENTITIOUS, adj. A^{2}d-ve^{2}n-ti^{2}sh'u^{3}s. Lat., *adventitius, adventicius* (from *advenire*), foreign. Fr., *adventif, adventice, accidentel.* Ger., *adventitial, adventitiell, adventiv, zufällig.* It., *adventizio.* Sp., *adventicio.* Syn.: *adventitial, adventine, adventive.* 1. Out of place, occurring in an anomalous or extraordinary manner or situation. [B.] 2. Acquired, not hereditary (said of diseases). [D, 20.] See DEMENTIA *adventitia.* 3. In botany, developed in an unnatural situation (said of entire plants and of individual organs). [B.] 4. Added to anything which may already be considered complete. [J.] See ADVENTITIA. 5. Pertaining to an adventitia (*q. v.*). [J.]

ADVENTIV (Ger.), adj. A^{3}d-fe^{2}nt-ef'. Adventitious.—**A'knospe.** See *Adventitious* BUD.—**A'wurzel.** See *Adventitious* ROOT.

ADVERSE, adj. A^{2}d-vu^{5}rs'. Lat., *adversus* (from *advertere*, to turn toward). Fr., *adverse.* Sp., *adverso.* In botany, having the lower surface of the leaves turned toward the sun. [B, 7.]

ADVERSIFOLIATE, ADVERSIFOLIOUS, adj's. A^{2}d-vu^{5}r-si^2-fo'li^2-at, -u^{3}s. From *adversus* (see ADVERSE), and *folium*, a leaf. In botany, having the leaves opposite. [B, 39.]

ADVOCATENBAUM, ADVOGATOBAUM, ADVOGATOLORBEER (Ger.), n's. A^{3}d-fo-ka^3'te^{2}n-ba^3-um, -ga^3'to-ba^3-um, -lo^{2}r-bar. See AVOGATOBAUM.

ADY, n. The *Palma ady;* a species of palm growing on the island of St. Thomas, furnishing the fruit called *abanga* (*q. v.*). [B, 38, 44.] An oil extracted from the kernels of the fruit is used as butter. [L, 63.]

ADYAO, n. A verbenaceous shrub, of the genus *Premna*, used locally for headache, colic, and ulcers. [L, 63.]

ADYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀδυναμία (from α priv., and δύναμις, power). Fr., *adynamie.* Ger., *Adynamie, Kraftlosigkeit.* It., Sp., *adinamia.* A temporary but decided impairment of the bodily and mental powers, especially such as occurs in the course of an essential fever. [A, 321.] In Cullen's nosology, the *adynamiæ* were the second order of diseases of the class *neuroses*, embracing syncope, dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, and chlorosis. [L, 84.]—**A. uteri.** See ATONY *of the uterus.*—**A. virilis.** See IMPOTENCE.

ADYNAMIC, adj. A^{2}d-i^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Lat., *adynamus, adynamicus.* Fr., *adynamique.* Ger., *adynamisch.* It., *adinamico.* Sp., *adinámico.* Pertaining to adynamia.—**A. fever.** See *Typhoid* FEVER.

ADYNAMICO-ATAXIC, adj. A^{2}d-i^{2}n-a^{2}m''i^{2}k-o-a^{2}t-a^{2}x'i^{2}k. Lat., *adynamico-ataxicus, adynamico-atacticus.* Fr., *adynamico-ataxique.* Ger., *adynamisch-ataktisch.* Sp., *adinámico-atáxico.* Having the characteristics of adynamia and those of ataxia. [L, 41.]

ADYNAMON, ADYNAMUM (Lat.), n's, n. of adj. *adynamos*, or *adynamus* (*vinum* understood). A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)'a^3-mo^{2}n, -mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). Gr., ἀδύναμον. An ancient weakened wine, made by evaporating a mixture of 2 parts of must and 1 part of water until only two thirds of the whole remained. [L, 104.]

ADYNAMY, n. A^{2}d-i^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^2. See ADYNAMIA.

ADYNASIA, ADYNATIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-a(a^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See ADYNAMIA.

ADYNATOCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)''a^3-to-ko'mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀδύνατος, a sick person, and κομεῖν, to take care of. A hospital. [L, 50.]

ADYNATOCRASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)''a^3-to-kra-(kra^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ἀδύνατος, weak, and κρᾶσις, a mixing. Ger., *Adynatokrasie.* Barthels's term for an unnatural laxity of the organic parts. [L, 50.]

ADYNATODOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)″a^3-to-do′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀδύνατος, a sick person, and δοχή, entertainment. See Adynatocomium.

ADYNATOS, ADYNATUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)′a^3-to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Unhealthy, sickly ; as a n., an invalid. [L, 50.]

ADYSETON, ADYSETUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}d(a^{3}d)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-e(a)′-to^{2}n, -tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). A section of the botànical genus *Alyssum*. [L, 30, 41.]

ÆCIDIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^2(a^3-e^2)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-i^2-a(a^3)′se-(ke^2)-i(e). In the old classifications of *Fungi*, a division of the *Coniomycetes*, including those that are parasitic upon plants and contain a distinct cellular peridium. They comprise the genera *Æcidium*, *Peridermium*, *Rœstelia*, etc. [B, 61.]

ÆCIDIOLUM (Lat.), n. n. E^2(a^3-e^2)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-i(e)′o-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). A supposed genus of *Fungi* the members of which are now known to be only the spermogones of other genera. [B, 76.]

ÆCIDIOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^2(a^3-e^2)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-i^2-o-mi-(mu^6)-se(ka)′tez(te^{2}s). From αἰκία, a wheal, and μύκης, a fungus. A collective name for the *Uredineæ* and the *Ustilagineæ*. [B, 49.]

ÆCIDIOSPORE, n. E^{2}s-i^{2}d′i^2-o-spor. For deriv., see Æcidium and Spore. One of the conidia, or rounded spores, developed in the æcidium stage of *Fungi* of the order *Uredineæ*. [B.] See Æcidium.

ÆCIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^2(a^3-e^2)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From αἰκία, a blow with a whip. Ger., *Kelchbrand* (2d def.). 1. A wheal. [L, 46, 73.] 2. In botany, a name formerly given to a number of *Fungi*, supposed to constitute a distinct genus, distinguished by the globose shape of the spores, which are arranged in little fragile necklaces radiating from a thin cellular base. The forms grouped under this head are now known to be merely stages in the development of certain *Carposporeæ* (*Fungi*) belonging to the order *Uredineæ*. The latter, at a certain period of their development (called the æcidium stage), form globular masses beneath the epidermis of various plants. These masses consist of an agglomeration of rounded yellowish cells, called æcidiospores, surrounded by a cellular investment called the peridium. By the rupture of the latter the æcidiospores are set free and subsequently develop into a new individual, which then usually passes into what is called the uredo stage. [B, 19, 75.] See Uredo.—**Æ. berberidis** [Persoon]. Barberry rust (or cluster-cups) ; the æ. stage of *Puccinia graminis*, formerly thought to constitute a distinct species of fungus. It forms bright-red rounded spots on the leaves and fruit of the barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), containing orange-colored æcidiospores, which subsequently develop on wheat, oats, and other cereals, constituting the so-called red rust and black rust. [B, 19, 35, 54, 75, 76.] See Puccinia *graminis*.

AECKER (Ger.), adj. A′ke^{2}r. See Agrestis.

ÆDEPSOS, ÆDEPSUS (Lat.), n's m. E(a^3-e^2)-de^{2}p′so^{2}s, -su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See Dipso.

AEDERCHEN (Ger.), n. A′de^{2}r-ch^{2}e^{2}n. An arteriole. [L, 80.]

AEDERIG (Ger.), adj. A′de^{2}r-i^{2}g. Venous. [L, 59.]

AEDES (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e(a)′dez(de^{2}s). Gen., *ae′deos*. From ἀηδής, unpleasant. That which is unpleasant to the taste. [L, 53.]

ÆDODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-o′dez(de^{2}s). See Ædœodes.

ÆDŒA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)′a^3. Gr., αἰδοῖα. Ger., *Aedöa*. The genitals. [L, 50.]

ÆDŒAGRA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e′(o^2′e^2)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. For deriv., see Ædœa and *-agra.** Ger., *Aedöagra*. Pain in the genitals. [L, 30, 50.]

ÆDŒAGRAPHY, n. E^{2}d-e-a^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. See Ædœography.

ÆDŒALOGY, n. E^{2}d-e-a^{2}l′o-ji^2. See Ædœology.

ÆDŒATOMY, n. E^{2}d-e-a^{2}t′o-mi^2. See Ædœotomy.

ÆDŒAUXE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-a^{4}x(a^3-ux)′e(a). Gen., *œdœaux′es*. From αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and αὔξη, growth, increase. Swelling of the genitals. [L, 50.]

ÆDŒBLENNORRHÉE (Fr.), n. A-da-bla^{3}n-no-ra. See Ædœoblennorrhœa.

ÆDŒCI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)′si(ke). From αἰδοιϊκός, belonging to the genitals. See Ædœa.

ÆDŒERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)″e(oi)-e^2-ri^2(ru^6)-si^{2}p′e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *œdœerysipel′atos*. Erysipelas of the genitals. [L, 50.]

ÆDŒICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., αἰδοιϊκός. Pertaining to the genitals. [L, 50.]

ÆDŒITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *œdœit′idis*. For deriv., see Ædœa and *-itis.** Fr., *œdœite*. Inflammation of the genitals. [L, 49, 50.]—**Æ. gangrænosa.** Gangrenous inflammation of the genitals. [L, 63.]—**Æ. gangrænosa puellarum.** The same in young girls. [L, 63.] See Noma.—**Æ. puerperarum.** Inflammation of the genitals in puerperal women. [L, 63.]

ÆDŒITITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-i^{2}t-i(e)′ti^{2}s. See Ædœitis.

ÆDŒMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(o^2-e^2)-ma(ma^3)′ni^2-a^3. For deriv., see Ædœa and Mania. Nymphomania (*q. v.*). [L, 45.]

ÆDŒOAGRA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(o^2-e^2)-o(o^2)′a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^3. See Ædœagra.

ÆDŒOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-ed)-e(oi)-o-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re(roi)′a^3. For deriv., see Ædœa and Blennorrhœa. Fr., *œdœoblennorrhée*. Ger., *Acdöoblennorrhöe*. Blennorrhœa of the genital mucous membrane. [L, 50, 55.]—**A. feminarum.** Leucorrhœa. [L, 45.]

ÆDŒODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-o′dez(de^{2}s). From αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and εἶδος, shape. Pertaining to the genitals. [L, 50.]

ÆDŒODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-o-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. For deriv., see Ædœa and *-odynia.** Fr., *œdœodynie*. Ger., *Aedöodynie*. Sp., *edeodinia*. Pain in the genitals. [L, 30, 43, 50, 70.]

ÆDŒOGARGALICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-o-ga^{3}r-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and γαργαλίζειν, to tickle. Pertaining to masturbation. [L, 50.]

ÆDŒOGARGALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-o-ga^{3}r-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and γαργαλισμός, a tickling. 1. Masturbation. 2. Nymphomania. [L, 30.]

ÆDŒOGARGALUS, ÆDŒOGARGARISMUS (Lat.), n's m. E^{2}d(a^3-ed)-e(oi)-o-ga^{3}r′ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -ga^{3}r-ga^{3}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). See Ædœogargalismus.

ÆDŒOGRAPHY, n. E^{2}d-e-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. For deriv., see Ædœa and *-graphy.** Lat., *œdœographia*. Fr., *œdœographie*. A description of the genital organs. [L, 41.]

ÆDŒOIDES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-o-i(e)′dez(de^{2}s). See Ædœodes.

ÆDŒOITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-o-i(e)′ti^{2}s. See Ædœitis.

ÆDŒOLOGY, n. E^{2}d-e-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. See *-logy.** Lat., *œdœologia*. Fr., *œdœlogie*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the genital organs. [L, 50.]

ÆDŒOMYCODERMA, ÆDŒOMYCODERMIS (Lat.), n's n. and f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)o-mi(mu^6)-ko-du^{5}r(de^{2}r)′ma^3, -mi^{2}s. Gen., *œdœomycoderm′atos*, *-derm′idis*. For deriv., see Ædœa and Mycoderma. The genital mucous membrane. [L, 50.]

ÆDŒOMYCODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-o-mi-(mu^6)-ko-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *œdœomycodermit′idis*. See *-itis.** Better written *œdœomycodermatitis*. Fr., *œdœomycodermite*. Inflammation of the genital mucous membrane. [L, 50.]

ÆDŒON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)′o^{2}n. Gr., αἰδοῖον. The pudendum. [L, 50.] See Ædœa.

ÆDŒOPALMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-o-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)′-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., αἰδοιοπαλμός (from αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and παλμός, a throbbing). Ger., *Klopfen der Schamtheile*. A word supposed by Kraus to mean morbid palpitation or throbbing of the genitals. [L, 50.]

ÆDŒOPSIA, ÆDŒOPSIS (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}d(a^3-ed)-e(oi)-o^{2}p′-si^2-a^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *œdœop′siœ* (*-seos*). From αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and ὄψις, sight. See Ædœoscopy.

ÆDŒOPSOPHESIS, ÆDŒOPSOPHIA (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}d-(a^3-ed)-e(oi)-o-pso-fe(fa)′si^{2}s, -pso′fi^2-a^3. Gen., *œdœopsophes′ios*, *œdœopso′phiœ*. From αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and ψόφησις (from ψοφεῖν, to make a noise). Fr., *œdœopsophie*. See Physometra and *Cunni* garrulitas.—**Æ. uterina.** See Physometra and *Cunni* garrulitas.

ÆDŒOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-o^{2}p-to′si^{2}s. Gen., *œdœopto′seos*. From αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and πτῶσις, a falling. Lit., a falling of the genitals, but applied also to the bladder. [L, 45.]—**Æ. uteri.** Prolapse of the uterus. [L, 45.]—**Æ. uteri inversa.** Inversion of the uterus. [L, 45.]—**Æ. uteri retroversa.** Retroversion of the uterus. [L, 45.]—**Æ. vaginæ.** Prolapse of the vagina. [L, 45.]—**Æ. vesicæ.** Prolapse of the bladder. [L, 45.]

ÆDŒORRHAPHE, ÆDŒORRHAPHIA (Lat.), n's f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-o^{2}r′ra(ra^3)-fe(fa), -ra(ra^3)′fi^2-a^3. Gen., *œdœor′rhaphes* (*-rhaph′iœ*). From αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and ῥαφή, a suture. Ger., *Schamnaht*. See Episiorrhaphy.

ÆDŒOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)′o^{2}s. Gr., αἰδοῖος. See Pudic.

ÆDŒOSCOPY, n. E^{2}d-e-o^{2}s′ko^{2}p-i^2. Lat., *œdœoscopia* (from αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and σκοπεῖν, to look at). Fr., *œdœoscopie*. Ger., *Aedöoskopie*. A physical examination of the genital organs. [L, 30, 50, 55.]

ÆDŒOTITIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-o-ti(te)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *œdœotit′idis*. See Ædœitis.

ÆDŒOTOMY, n. E^{2}d-e-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat.. *œdœotomia* (from αἰδοῖα, the genitals, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *œdœotomie*. Ger., *Aedöotomie*. The dissection of the genital organs, or a cutting operation practised upon them. [E ; L, 30, 41, 55.]

ÆDŒPALMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-e(oi)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). See Ædœopalmus.

ÆDŒSCOPY, n. E^{2}d-e^{2}s′ko-pi^2. See Ædœoscopy.

ÆDOIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-oi′a^3. For this and other words beginning with *œdoi-*, see the corresponding words in *œdœ-*.

ÆDOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-o^{2}p-to′si^{2}s. See Ædœoptosis.

ÆDOS (Lat.), n. m. E′(a^3′e^2)-do^{2}s. See Ædœon.

ÆDOSOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}d(a^3-e^{2}d)-o-so′fi^2-a^3. See Ædœopsophesis.

ÆGAGROPILUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}g(a^3-e^{2}g)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ro-pi(pe)′-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From αἰγάγρος, the wild goat, and πῖλος, a felted mass. Fr., *œgagropile*. Ger., *Aegagropilus*. The ball of felted hairs sometimes found in the stomach of ruminants. [L, 41.]

ÆGALE SEPIARIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}g′(a^3′e^{2}g)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a). A laxative durantiaceous plant found in Japan. [Waring (L, 63).]

ÆGEIRINON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}j(a^3-e^{2}g)-i(a)′ri^{2}n-o^{2}n. See Ægirinon.

ÆGEIROS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}j(a^3-e^{2}g)-i(a)′ro^{2}s. Gr., αἴγειρος. The black poplar. [A, 248.] See Populus *nigra*.

ÆGERITEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E^{2}j(a^3-e^{2}g)-e^2-ri^{2}t′e(e^2)-i(e). Fr., *œgérites*. In the old classifications of *Fungi*, a tribe of the *Gasteromycetes*, sub-order *Trichodermacei*. [B, 48.]

AEGERTLING (Ger.), n. A'ge^{2}rt-li^{2}ng. A mushroom, or agaric. [L, 30.]

ÆGIAS (Lat.), n. f. E'(a^3'e^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *ægi'ados.* Gr., αἰγιάς. An ancient term for a spot or speck on the eye. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ÆGICERACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}j(a^3-e^{2}g)-i^2-se^2(ke^2)-ra(ra^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A natural order of plants, established by Blume, consisting of the single genus *Ægiceras*, which is included by most writers in the order *Myrsinaceæ.* [B, 19.] It is distinguished from the latter by the seeds being exalbuminous. [B, 7.]

ÆGICERAS (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}j(a^3-e^{2}g)-i^2'se^2(ke^2)-ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s). Gen., *ægicer'atos.* From αἴξ (gen., αἰγός), a goat, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *ægicère.* A genus of trees, of the natural order *Myrsinaceæ* (or of the *Ægiceraceæ* according to Blume), growing in tropical India and Australia. [B, 7, 19.]

ÆGIDION (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}g(a^3-e^{2}g)-i^{2}d'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., αἰγίδιον (dim. of αἴξ, a goat). The name of an ancient collyrium, said to have been so called on account of the prevalence of eye troubles in goats. [L, 53, 104.]

ÆGILOPICAL, adj. E^{2}j-i^{2}l-o^{2}p'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Pertaining to or affected with ægilops (*q. v.*). [L, 46.]

ÆGILOPINÉ (Fr.), adj. A-zhil-o-pe-na. Resembling the botanical genus *Ægilops.* [L, 109.]

ÆGILOPINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}j(a^3-e^{2}g)-i^{2}l-o-pi^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ægilopinées.* A tribe of gramineous plants, the sole genus of which is the *Ægilops.* [L, 41.]

ÆGILOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}j(a^3-e^{2}g)-i^{2}l-o'pi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ÆGILOPS.

ÆGILOPS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}j'(a^3'e^{2}g)-i^{2}l-o^{2}ps. Gen., *ægilo'pos (-pis).* Gr., αἰγίλωψ (from αἴξ, a goat, and ὤψ, the eye). Fr., *égilops* (1st def.), *égilope* (2d def.). Ger., *Ziegenauge* (1st def.), *Hasengras* (2d def.). 1. An old term for a lachrymal abscess that has opened externally. [F; L, 43.] 2. Hard-grass; a genus of grasses allied to wheat, supposed by some to be the original from which the latter has been developed. [B, 19; L, 46.]

ÆGINETIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}j(a^3-e^{2}g)-i^{2}n-e(a)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *æginétie.* A genus of orobanchaceous plants, named in honor of Paulus Æginetus. [B. 19; L, 41, 73.]—**Æ. indica.** Prepared with sugar and nutmeg, this species is used in Malabar as an antiscorbutic, under the name of *isjem-cumula.* [B, 19; A. A. Black (L, 67), L, 105.]

ÆGINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}j(a^3-e^{2}g)-i^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of *Hydrozoa*, of the order *Narcomedusæ.* [E. R. Lankester (B, 77).]

ÆGIPHILA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}j(a^3-e^{2}g)-i^{2}f'i^{2}l-a^3. From αἴξ, a goat, and φίλος, fond of. Fr., *ægiphile, bois de Cabri.* Ger., *Ziegenstrauch.* A genus of South American verbenaceous plants; the leaves are applied to the bites of poisonous serpents. [A, 315; L, 41.]

ÆGIPHILEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}j(a^3-e^{2}g)-i^2-fl^{2}i'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ægiphilées.* Ger., *Ziegenbäumchen.* A sub-order of verbenaceous plants. [L, 41, 64.]

ÆGIRINON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}j(a^3-e^{2}g)-i^2'ri^{2}n-o^{2}n. Gr., αἰγείρινον (from αἴγειρος, the black poplar). An ancient ointment made from the fruit or flower of the poplar. [L, 53, 104.]

ÆGIS (Lat.), n. f. E'(a^3'e^2)-ji^{2}s(gi^{2}s). Gen., *æ'gidis.* See ÆGIAS.

ÆGLE (Lat.), n. f. E'(a^3'e^2)-gle(gla). Gen., *æg'les.* From Αἴγλη, one of the Hesperides. A genus of plants of the sub-order *Aurantieæ*, of the order *Rutaceæ;* distinguished from the genus *Citrus* by its many discrete stamens. [B, 7, 19.]—**A. marmelos** [Correa]. Ger., *Schleimapfelbaum.* Syn.: *Cratæva marmelos* [Linnæus] (seu *religiosa* [Ainslie]). An East Indian species, bearing the fruit known as *bhel, bael,* or Bengal quince. [B, 33; L, 65, 110.] See BELÆ *fructus.*

ÆGLIA [Lat.], n. f. E^{2}g'(a^3'e^{2}g)-li^2-a^3. See ÆGIAS.

ÆGOBRONCHOPHONY, n. E''go-bro^{2}n^2-ko^{2}f'o-ni^2. Lat., *ægobronchophonia* (from αἴξ, a goat, βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and φωνή, the sound of the voice). See ÆGOPHONY.

ÆGOCERAS (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}g(a^3-e^{2}g)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)'e^{2}r-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *ægocer'atos.* Gr., αἰγοκέρας (from αἴξ, a goat, and κέρας, a horn). Ger., *Ziegenhorn, griechische Heu.* Syn.: *fœnum græcum* [Galen (A, 311)]. The common fenugreek (*Trigonella fœnum græcum*). [A, 248; L, 50.]

ÆGOLETHRON, ÆGOLETHROS (Lat.), n's n. and m. E^{2}g-(a^3-e^{2}g)-o^{2}l'e^{2}th-ro^{2}n, -ro^{2}s. Gr., αἰγόλεθρον, αἰγόλεθρος (from αἴξ, a goat, and ὄλεθρος, death). Fr., *ægoléthron.* Ger., *Ziegentod, Ziegenpest.* Goat's-bane; an old term for the *Azalea pontica* and the *Ranunculus flammula.* [A, 248, 311; L, 50, 103.]

ÆGONICHON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}g(a^3-e^{2}g)-o^{2}n'i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}n. From αἴξ, a goat, and ὄνυξ, a hoof. The *Lithospermum officinale.* [L, 58, 109.]

ÆGONY, n. E^{2}g'o-ni^2. Lat., *ægonia.* See ÆGOPHONY.

ÆGONYCHON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}g(a^3-e^{2}g)-o^{2}n'i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)-o^{2}n. See ÆGONICHON.

ÆGOOR, n. A bitter, astringent substance used in India as an antidote to poisons. [L, 63.]

ÆGOPHONIC, adj. E^{2}g-o-fo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *ægophonicus.* Fr., *égophonique.* Ger., *ägophonisch.* Pertaining to ægophony. [L.]

ÆGOPHONY, n. E-go^{2}f'o-ni^2. Lat., *ægophonia* (from αἴξ, a goat, and φωνή, the sound of the voice). Fr., *égophonie, voix de chevre* (ou *de polichinelle*) [Laennec]. Ger., *Aegophonie, Meckerton.* It., Sp., *egofonia.* A morbid modification of the sound of the voice as heard on auscultation, of a tremulous character supposed to resemble that of the bleating of a goat; heard in cases of pleurisy with effusion and in certain cases of pneumonia complicated with pleurisy. Some writers distinguish *ægony* (*ægobronchophony*) as intermediate between æ. and bronchophony (*q. v.*). [A, 314, 321, 322; D, 26; L, 50.]

ÆGOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}g(a^3-e^{2}g)-o-po'di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From αἴξ, a goat, and πόδιον, dim. of πούς, a foot. Fr., *ægopode, herbe aux goutteux.* Gout-weed; a genus of umbelliferous plants. [L, 37, 41, 63, 103.]—**Æ. podagraria.** Fr., *boucage.* Ger., *Geissfuss.* Syn.: *Ligusticum podagraria.* The common gout-weed, gout-wort, ash-weed, herb-Gerard, or English masterwort. [L, 67, 105, 110.]

ÆGOPROSOPHON, ÆGOPROSOPON (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}g-(a^3-e^{2}g)-o-pro-so'fo^{2}n, -so'po^{2}n. From αἰγοπρόσωπος, goat-faced. See ÆGIDION.

ÆGOTOXICUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}g(a^3-e^{2}g)-o-to^{2}x'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From αἴξ, a goat, and τοξικόν, a poison. A genus of euphorbiaceous (or, as recently classed, monimiaceous) plants. [Black (L, 67).]

ÆGRIPPA (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}g(a^3-e^{2}g)-ri^{2}p'pa^3. See AGRIPPA.

ÆGRITUDO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}g(a^3-e^{2}g)-ri^2-tu^2(tu)'do. Gen., *ægritu'dinis.* Sickness, whether bodily or mental. [A, 312; L, 58.]—**Æ. bovina.** A disease of cattle, most common in Arabia, due to the lodgment of a worm (supposed by some to be a *Dracunculus*) under the skin. [L, 104.]—**Æ. ventriculi.** Nausea. [L, 83.]

ÆGROTAT, n. E-gro'ta^{2}t. Third pers. sing. pres. indic. of the verb *ægrotare*, meaning *he is sick;* the name applied in the English universities to a medical certificate setting forth that a student is sick and unable to pursue his studies. [L, 56.]

ÆGROTATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}g(a^3-e^{2}g)-ro-ta(ta^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *ægrotatio'nis.* From *ægrotare*, to be sick. Sickness. [L, 58.]

ÆGROTUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}g(a^3-e^{2}g)-ro'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Sick, diseased. [L, 58.]

ÆGYLOPS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}g'(a^3'e^{2}g)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}ps. See ÆGILOPS.

ÆGYPTENKRAUT (Ger.), n. A-gu^{6}pt'e^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The *Melilotus cærulea.* [A, 305.]

ÆGYPTIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *ægyption.* E(a^3-e^2)-ji^{2}p(gu^{6}p)'-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See ÆGYPTIACUM.

ÆGYPTIACUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a^3-e^2)-ji^{2}p(gu^{6}p)-ti(te)'a^3-ku^{3}m-(ku^{4}m). Gr., αἰγυπτιακόν. Fr., *égyptiac.* Ger., *ägyptische Mittel.* An ancient term for a number of pharmaceutical preparations, chiefly preparations of copper and other detergents and styptics, especially the *unguentum æ.* (Fr., *onguent égyptiac;* Ger., *ägyptische Salbe, ägyptischer Honig.*) [A, 305, 322, 323, 325; L, 43.] See *Oxymel* ÆRUGINIS.

ÆGYPTION (Lat.), n. n. E(a^3-e^2)-ji^{2}p(gu^{6}p)'shi^2(ti^2)-o^{2}n. See ÆGYPTIACUM.

ÆHAL, ÆHALAGUAS, n's. Ceylon names for the *Cassia fistula.* [L, 105.]

AEHATSWEIDE (Ger.), n. A'ha^{3}ts-vi-de^2. The *Salix viminalis.* [D.]

AEHNLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. An'li^{2}ch^2-kit. Similitude, analogy, affinity. [L, 46, 80.]—**A'smittelpunkt.** See CENTRE *of similitude.*

AEHNLICHMACHUNG (Ger.), n. An'li^{2}ch^2-ma^{3}ch^2-ung. Assimilation. [A, 305.]

AEHRCHEN (Ger.), n. Ar'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A spikelet. [B.]

AEHRE (Ger.), n. Ar'e^2. An ear of corn; in botany, a spike. [B.]—**A'n-Ehrenkraut.** The *Veronica spicata.* [L, 88.]—**A'n-farren.** 1. A species of fern. See STACHIOPTERIDES. 2. The *Lycopodium clavatum.* 3. The *Ophioglossum vulgatum.* [A, 315.]—**A'nförmig.** In the form of ears or spikes; spiked. [A, 305; L, 43.]—**A'nhabend.** Spiked. [A, 305.]—**A'nfrucht.** Grain. [L, 46.]—**A'nreich.** Spicate, abounding in spikes. [A, 305; L, 46.]—**A'nspitze.** See AWN. The *Lythrum salicaria.* [A, 315.]

AEICHRYSON (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)-i(a)-kri(kru^6)'so^{2}n. A crassulaceous plant; emetic, cathartic, and vesicant. [L, 104.]

AEIDES (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)-i(a)'dez(de^{2}s). Gr., ἀειδής. Deformed. [L, 53.]

AEIDIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-i'(e^2'i^2)-di^2-a^3. Gr., ἀειδία. A deformity.

AEIGLEUCES, AEIGLUCES, AEIGLUCIS (Lat.), n's n. and f. A(a^3)-i-(e^2-i^2)-glu^2'ses(ke^{2}s), -glu^2(glu)'ses(ke^{2}s), -sis. Gr., ἀειγλευκές (from ἀεί, always, and γλεῦκος, must). Ancient names for a kind of sweet wine. [L, 53.]

AEIPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-i(a)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀειπαθεία (from ἀειπαθής, ever-suffering). 1. Relative health (according to an old doctrine that there never could be perfect health, inasmuch as the germs of disease were constantly present in the system). [Galen (A, 322).] 2. Enduring (incurable) disease; a state of constant suffering. [A, 322.]

AEITHALIS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-i(a)'tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-i^{2}s. From ἀειθαλής, evergreen. An old name for the *Sedum majus* (*q. v.*). [L, 97.]

AEIZOON (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)-i(a)-zo'o^{2}n. Gr., ἀείζωον. See SEMPERVIVUM.

ÆLISPHACOS, n. An Arabian name for the *Salvia officinalis.* [L, 109.]

ÆLUROPE (Fr.), n. A-lu^6-rop. From αἴλουρος, a cat, and πούς, a foot. The plant cat's-foot. [L, 109.] See GNAPHALIUM *dioicum.*

ÆLUROPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}l(a^3-e^{2}l)-u^2(u)-ro^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *ælurop'seos.* From αἴλουρος, a cat, and ὄψις, appearance. Fr., *œil de chat.* Ger., *Katzenauge.* It., *occhio di gatto.* Sp., *ojo de gato.* Cat's-eye; a peculiarity of the Mongol race, due to obliquity of the interpalpebral aperture. [F.] See also *Cat's*-EYE.

ÆNANTHE, ÆNANTHERA (Lat.), n's f. See ŒNANTHE and ŒNANTHERA.

ÆNAS (Lat.), n. m. See ŒNAS.

AENCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. See ANENCEPHALUS.

ÆNEA (Lat.), n. f. E′(a^3′e^2)-ne^2-a^3. From *æneus*, made of copper or bronze. An old term for a catheter. [L, 104.]

ÆNEUS (Lat.), n. m. E′(a^3′e^2)-ne^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ÆNEA.

ÆNOTHIONIC, adj. See ŒNOTHIONIC.

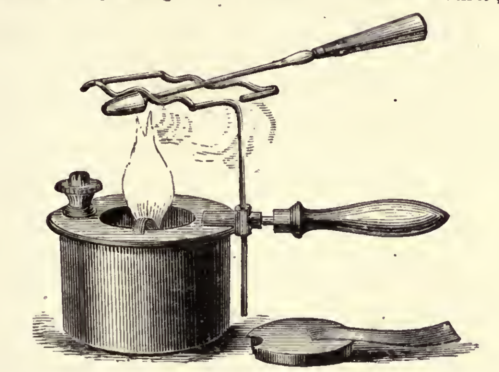
ÆODŒOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a^3-e^2)-o-de(doi)-o-to′mi^2-a^3. See ÆDŒOTOMY.

ÆOLANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a^3-e^2)-o-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)′thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Fr., *æolanthe*. A genus of labiate plants. [L, 41.]—**Æ. suavis.** A Brazilian plant, used as a diuretic. [L, 63.]

ÆOLECTHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}l-e^{2}k-thi(thu^6)′ma^3. Gen., *æolecthym′atos*. From αἰόλος, variegated, speckled, and ἔκθυμα, a pustule. An old term for small-pox. [L, 50.]

ÆOLECTHYMATICUS (Lat.), adj. E(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}l-e^{2}k-thi^{2}m-(thu^{6}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with small-pox. [L, 50.]

ÆOLIPYLE, n. E-o^{2}l′i^2-pil. From αἰόλος, windy, and πύλη, a narrow passage. Fr., *éolipyle*. A peculiar form of spirit-lamp used for heating cautery-irons. A tight receptacle containing alcohol is heated by setting fire to a little free alcohol beneath it; this



causes the vapor from the contained alcohol to escape from a narrow orifice under great pressure; it takes fire and is projected forcibly in a stream against the article to be heated. [A, 321; L.]

ÆOLLION (Lat.), n. n. E(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}l′li^2-o^{2}n. Varicella. [Plouquet (A, 322).]

ÆOLOCRENE (Lat.), n. f. E(a^3-e^2)-o-lo-kre(kra)′ne(na). From αἰόλος, windy, and κρήνη, a spring. Ger., *Aeolsbrunnen, Windbrunnen, Waldquelle.* One of the springs at Marienbad, so called from the efficiency of its waters in expelling wind. [A, 322.] See MARIENBAD.

ÆOLODERMUS (Lat.), adj. E(a^3-e^2)-o-lo-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., αἰολόδερμος. Having a variegated skin, as in urticaria. [L, 50.]

AEOLSBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. A′o^{2}lz-brun-ne^{2}n. See ÆOLOCRENE.

ÆON (Lat.), n. m. and f. E′(a^3′e^2)-o^{2}n. Gen., *æo′nos*. Gr., αἰών. 1. A life-time; one's time of life. 2. The spinal cord. [A, 311.]

ÆONESIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}n-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *æone′seos*. Gr., αἰόνησις. A fomenting. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ÆONION, ÆONIUM (Lat.), n's n. E(a^3-e^2)-o′ni^{2}o^{2}n, -u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From αἰώνιος, everlasting. A genus of crassulaceous plants. [L, 64.] Cf. SEDUM and SEMPERVIVUM.

ÆORA (Lat.), n. f. E(a^3-e^2)-o′ra^3. Gr., αἰώρα. 1. A suspension apparatus for swinging the body. [A, 311.] 2. Passive exercise, as by swinging in a hammock, being carried in a litter, sailing, driving, etc. [L, 104.]

AEPFEL (Ger.), n., pl. of *Apfel*, an apple. Ap′fe^{2}l.—**A′baum.** See PYRUS *malus*.—**A′eisentinctur.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *pomata*.—**A′mark.** Apple must. [L, 80.]—**A′most.** Cider. [L.]—**A′säure.** See the major list.—**A′wein.** Cider.

AEPFELSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ap′fe^{2}l-zoi-re^2. Malic acid. [B.]—**Brenzliche A.** Maleic acid. [L, 52.]

AEPPICH (Ger.), n. See EPPICH.

ÆQUABILITER (Lat.), adv. E^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-wa^3-bi^{2}l′i^{2}t-u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Equably, uniformly. [L, 58.] See PELVIS *æ. justo major* and PELVIS *æ. justo minor*.

ÆQUALIS (Lat.), adj. E(a^3-e^2)-kwa(kwa^3)′li^{2}s. Gr., ἴσος, ὁμαλός. Ger., *gleich, gleichmässig*. Equable, homogeneous. [A, 322.] See PULSUS *æqualis* and PUS *æquale*.

ÆQUATOR OCULI (Lat.), n. m. E(a^3-e^2)-kwa(kwa^3)′to^{2}r(tor). Gen., *æquato′ris*. From *æquare*, to make equal to. Fr., *équateur de l'œil*. Ger., *Aequator des Auges*. It., *equatore dell' occhio*. Sp., *ecuador del ojo*. That circumference of the eyeball which bounds its central transverse vertical plane; practically, that portion of the circumference of the globe which lies just behind the ciliary region. [F.]

ÆQUATORIAL, adj. See EQUATORIAL.

AEQUILIBRIOMETHODE, AEQUILIBRIRMETHODE (Ger.), n's. A-kwi^{2}l-i^{2}b′ri^2-o-ma-to″de^2. -rer′ma-to″de^2. Mjsisovics's method of treating fractures of the femur by suspension and extension. [L, 57.]

ÆQUILIBRIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-wi^2-li^{2}b′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See EQUILIBRIUM.

ÆQUIMANUS (Lat.), adj. E(a^3-e^2)-kwi^{2}m′a^{3}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *æquus*, equal, and *manus*, the hand. See AMBIDEXTROUS.

AEQUINOCTIALBLUMEN (Ger.), n. pl. A-kwi^{2}n-o^{2}k-ti^2-a^{3}l′blu″me^{2}n. Flowers that open at stated hours. [L, 46.]

AEQUIVALENT (Ger.), adj. A-kwi^{2}f-a^{3}l-e^{2}nt′. See EQUIVALENT.

ÆQUIVALVIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-wi^2-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)′vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s). See EQUIVALVE.

ÆQUIVOCUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-kwi^2(kwe)′vo(wo)-ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). From *æquus*, equal, and *vocare*, to call. Gr., ὁμώνυμος. Fr., *équivoque*. Ger., *gleichnamig*. Equivocal, ambiguous. [A, 322.]—**Generatio æquivoca.** See *Spontaneous* GENERATION.

ÆQUORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}k(a^3-e^{2}k)-wo^{2}r-i(e)′de(da^3-e^2). A family of *Hydrozoa*, of the order *Calyptoblastea* (*Leptomedusæ*). [E. R. Lankester (B, 77).]

AER (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)′u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *a′eris*. Gr., ἀήρ, air. 1. Air or gas. 2. An oil or tincture. [Paracelsus (H).]—**A. dephlogisticatus.** Dephlogisticated air; oxygen. [B, 97.]—**A. factitius.** The air inherent in a body and extracted only by the destruction of the latter or by means of the air-pump. [L, 51.]—**A. fixus.** See the major list.—**A. ingenitus, A. innatus.** The air contained in the tympanic cavity. [L, 51.]—**A. mephiticus.** Mephitic air; carbon dioxide. [B, 97.]—**A. perflabilis.** The open air. [L, 73.]—**A. purus.** Oxygen. [B, 97.]—**A. vitalis.** Vital air; oxygen. [B, 97.]

ÆRA (Lat.), n. f. E(a^3-e^2)′ra^3. From αἶρα, darnel. See LOLIUM.

AERÆMOTOXIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-u^{3}r(e^{2}r)em(a^3-e^{2}m)-o-to^{2}x′-i^2-a^3. From ἀήρ, air, αἷμα, blood, and τοξικόν, poison. Fr., *aérhémotoxie*. It., *aerematossia*. Syn.: *aerhæmotoxia, aerhæmoctonia*. The morbid condition produced by the introduction of air into the veins. [L, 41, 50.] See *Air* EMBOLISM.

AÉRAGE (Fr.), n. A^3-a-ra^{3}zh. Aeration. [J; L, 42.]

AERANTHES, AERANTHUS (Lat.), n's f. A(a^3)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thez(the^{2}s), -thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From ἀήρ, air, and ανθος, a flower. A genus of epiphytal orchids established by Lindley. [B, 19; L, 64.]

AËRAT (Ger.), n. A^3-a-ra^{3}t′. Carbonic-acid water. [A.] See *Aqua* ACIDI CARBONICI.

AERATE, v. tr. A′e^{2}r-at. From *aer*, air. Fr., *aérer*. Ger., *auslüften*. It., *aerificare*. 1. To supply with air, especially new or fresh air; to ventilate. 2. To charge with gas, especially carbon dioxide; to expose to the action of carbon dioxide. 3. To arterialize; first used in this sense by Erasmus Darwin (1794). [B; J; L, 56.]

AERATED, p. p. of *aerate*. A′e^{2}ra-te^{2}d. Lat., *aeratus*. Fr., *aéré*. It., *aerato*. 1. Furnished with air or gas; ventilated. 2. Arterialized. [B.] See also *A.* WATERS.

AERATING, adj. A′e^{2}r-a-ti^{2}ng. Syn.: *respiratory*. Of or pertaining to aeration or respiration (e. g., *a. organs*). [J.]

AERATIO (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a(a^3)′she(ti^2)-o. Gen., *aeratio′nis*. For deriv., see AER. See AEROSIS and AERATION.

AERATION, n. A-e^{2}r-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *aeratio*. Fr., *aération, aérage*. Ger., *Auslüftung, Lüftung*. It., *sciorinamento* (1st def.). Syn.: *ventilation* (1st def.); *hæmatosis* (3d def.). 1. The act or process of supplying with air; especially the act of supplying with pure air and removing that which is vitiated. 2. The operation of combining with gas, especially with carbon dioxide. 3. Arterialization. [B; J; L, 56.]

AERATOR, n. A′u^{5}r-a-to^{2}r. For deriv., see AERATE. An apparatus for making aerated waters. [L, 63.]

ÆRATUS (Lat.), adj. E(a^3-e^2)-ra(ra^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). For deriv., see ÆS. Made of brass or copper. [L.]

AERATUS (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Aerated. [L.]

AEREAL, adj. A-e′re-a^{2}l. See AERIAL.

AERELATEROMETER, n. A‴e^{2}r-e^{2}l-a^{2}t″e^{2}r-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{3}r. Lat., *Aerelaterometrum*. Fr., *aérélatéromètre*. Ger., *Gaselaterometer, Luftelasticitätsmesser*. See ELATEROMETER.

AERENDOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-e^{2}n-do-ka^{3}r′di^2-a^3. From ἀήρ, air, ἔνδον, within, and καρδία, the heart. The state or condition in which there is air in the cavity of the heart or in the endocardium. [L, 45, 63.]

AÉRENTÉRASIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ar-e^{2}n-tar-a^{3}z-ek. Flatulent; tympanitic (said of the intestines). [L, 82.]

AERENTERECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}k-taz-(ta^{3}s)′i^2-a^3. From ἀήρ, air, ἔντερον, the intestine, and ἔκτασις, an extension. Fr., *aérentérectasie*. Syn.: *enteraerectasia*. Distension of the intestines with gas; flatulence; tympanites. [L. 50.]

AERENTERECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}k′ta^2-(ta^3)-si^{2}s. Gen., *aerenterectas′eos* (*ec′tasis*). See AERENTERECTASIA.

AÉRER (Fr.), v. tr. A^3-a-ra. To aerate.

AÉRETHMIE (Fr.), n. A^3-a-re^{2}t-me. Emphysema. [L, 41.]

AÉRETHMOPNEUMONIE (Fr.), n. A^3-a-re^{2}t-mo-nu^6-mo-ne. Emphysema beneath the pulmonary pleura. [Piorry (L, 45).]

ÆREUS (Lat.), adj. E′(a^3′a)-re(re^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see ÆS. Pertaining to or resembling copper or brass. Bronzed. [B.] See CUTIS *ærea*.

AEREUS (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)-e(a)′re(re^2)-u^{3}s(u^4). For deriv., see AER. Also written *aerius*. Aerial; containing gas or air (e. g., *cellula aerea*). [B.]

AER FIXUS (Lat.), n. m. Fi^{2}x′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *a′eris fix′i*. Fixed air; carbon dioxide. [B, 97.]—**Aqua aeris fixi.** See *Aqua* ACIDI CARBONICI.

AERGERLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. Ar′ge^{2}r-li^{2}ch^2-kit. Fretfulness. [L, 30.]

AERGIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀεργία, sluggishness (said of paralytics). [L, 50.]

AERHÆMATOXIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-er-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o^{2}x′i^2-a^3. See AERÆMOTOXIA.

AERHÆMOCTONIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-hem(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}k-to′ni^2-a^3. From ἀήρ, air, αἷμα, blood, and κτόνος, a killing. Fr., *aérhémoctonie*. It., *aeremoctonia*. Death produced by the entrance of air into the veins. [L, 49, 63.] Cf. AERÆMOTOXIA and *Air* EMBOLISM.

AERHÆMOTOXIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o-to^{2}x′i^2-a^3. See AERÆMOTOXIA.

AERHYDROUS, adj. A-e^{2}r-hi′dru^{3}s. From ἀήρ, air, and ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *aérhydre*. Containing air and water. [L, 56.]

AERIAL, adj. A-e′ri^2-a^{3}l. Gr., ἀέριος, ἀέρινος. Lat., *aerius*, *aereus*. Fr., *aérien*. Ger., *luftig*. It., *aereo*. Sp., *aéreo*, *aeriano*. 1. Of or pertaining to air; consisting of air. 2. Resembling air. 3. Existing in the air, or in contact with air; deriving nourishment from the air. [B; L.] See *A.* ANIMAL, *A.* PLANT, *A.* RESPIRATION, *A.* ROOT, and *A.* VESSEL.—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide aérien*. An old name for carbon dioxide. [B, 7.]

AERICOLOUS, adj. A-e^{2}r-i^{2}k′o^{2}l-u^{3}s. From *aer*, air, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *aéricole*. Living in the air (applied to animals and plants). [L, 42.]

AERIDES (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)-e^{2}r′i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *aerid′eos*, *aer′idis*. From ἀήρ, air, because living for a long time when suspended in air. Fr., *aéride*. Sp., *aérida*. A genus of orchids indigenous to the tropics, established by Swartz. [B, 19, 71.]—**A. tæniale.** A species found upon trees in Scythia having long flat roots in shape like a tape-worm. [B, 19.]—**A. tessellatum.** Syn.: *Vanda tessellata* [Loddiges], *Vanda Roxburghii*, *Cymbidium tesselloides* [Roxburgh]. A species indigenous to the East Indies, said to be useful as a remedy in various disorders. [B, 71; L, 63.]

AERIDUCTUS (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-i^2-du^{3}k(du^{4}k)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *aeriduc′tus*. One of the gills of fishes, amphibia, etc. [L, 81.] See BRANCHIA.

AÉRIEN (Fr.), adj. and n. A^3-a-re-a^{3}n^2. 1. Aerial. 2. Air-breathing. [J.] 3. In the pl., *a′s*, a section of the *Fungi*, embracing those which spring from the surface of the earth. [L, 41.]

AÉRIER (Fr.), v. tr. A-a-ri^2-a. To aerate. [L.]

AERIFER (Lat.), adj. A^2(a^3)-e^{2}r′i^2-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r). From *aer*, air, and *ferre*, to bear. See AEROPHOROUS (1st def.).

ÆRIFER (Lat.), adj. E(a^3-e^2)′ri^2-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r). From *æs*, brass, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *ærifère*. Bearing or containing brass or copper. [B; L, 41.]

AÉRIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. A^3-a-re-far. See AEROPHOROUS (1st def.).

ÆRIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. A-re-fe^{2}r. See ÆRIFER.

AERIFEROUS, adj. A-e^{2}r-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. For deriv., see AERIFER. See AEROPHOROUS (1st def.).

AERIFICATION, n. A-e^{2}r″i^{2}f-i^2-ka′shu^{3}n. Lat., *aerificatio* (from *aer*, air, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *aérification*. Ger., *Verflüchtigung*, *Verdampfung* (1st def.). It., *aerificazione*. Sp., *aerificación*. 1. The act or process of converting a solid or a liquid into the gaseous state. 2. The introduction of air into anything. 3. The state of being filled with air. 4. The state of being aeriform. [L, 41, 53, 56.]—**A. of the lung.** See *Pulmonary* EMPHYSEMA.

AERIFIED, adj. A-e^{2}r′i^2-fīd. Fr., *aérifié*. It., *aerificato*. Sp., *aerificado*. 1. Converted into air or gas. 2. Filled or combined with air. [L.]

AERIFLUXUS (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)-e^{2}r(ar)-i^2-flu^{3}x(flux)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *aeriflux′us*. For deriv., see AER and FLUXUS. An abnormal discharge of gas from the alimentary canal; flatulence. [L, 45.]

AERIFORM, adj. A-e^{2}r′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *aeriformis* (from *aer*, air, and *forma*, form). Fr., *aériforme*. Ger., *luftartig*, *luftförmig*. It., Sp., *aeriforme*. Having the form or the nature of air or of a gas. [L, 56.]

AERIFY, v. tr. A-e^{2}r′i^2-fī. From *aer*, air, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *aérifier*, *aériser*. It., *aerificare*. Sp., *aerificar*. 1. To transform to the state of a gas. 2. To infuse or fill with air; to combine with air. [L, 56.]

ÆRINUS (Lat.), adj. E′(a^3′e^2)-ri^2-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). For deriv., see ÆRA. Gr., αἴρινος. Of or pertaining to darnel, or *Lolium*. [Pliny (B).]

AERIPERITONIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-i^2-pe^{2}r-i^2-to′ni^2-a^3. For deriv., see AER and PERITONÆUM. Fr., *aéripéritonie*. See *Peritoneal* TYMPANITES.

AÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^3-a-rek. Capable of oxidation. [L, 52.]

AÉRISER (Fr.), v. tr. A^3-a-re-za. To aerify. Reflex., *s′a.*, to be converted to the condition of a gas. [L, 41, 109.]

AÉRITES (Fr.), n. pl. A^3-a-ret. Animals which live in the air. [B, 38.]

ÆRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a^3-e^2)-ri(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *ærit′idis*. See ANAGALLIS.

AERIUS (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)-e^{2}r′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀέριος (from ἀήρ, air). Aerial.

AÉRIVORE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ar-e-vor. Living upon air. [L, 41.]

AERMCHEN (Ger.), n. Arm′ch^{2}e^{2}n. A little arm. [L, 30.]

AÉROBE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ar-ob. See AEROBIOTIC (1st def.).

AEROBIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o′bi^2-a^3. See AEROBION.

AEROBIAN, AEROBIC, adj's. A-e^{2}r-o′bi^{2}a^{2}n, -bi^{2}k. See AEROBIOTIC (1st def.).

AEROBION (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o′bi^2-o^{2}n. From ἀήρ, air, and βίος, life. Fr., *aérobie* [Pasteur]. Ger., *Aërobie*. It., Sp., *aerobio*. 1. A term introduced by Pasteur to designate an organism requiring free oxygen, either in the air, or dissolved in liquid, for respiration. [J, 4, 33.] Cf. ANAEROBION. 2. A genus of orchidaceous plants. See AEROBIUM.

AEROBIOTIC, adj. A″e^{2}r-o-bi-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *aérobe* (1st def.), *azymique* (2d def.). Ger., *aërobisch* (1st def.). It., *aerobio* (1st def.). Sp., *aerobio* (1st def.). Syn.: *aerobic* (1st def.). 1. Pertaining to an aerobion, or to respiration or life in the presence of free oxygen; requiring free oxygen for the maintenance of life. 2. Pertaining to something opposed to fermentation. [B; J, 33.]

AEROBIOUS, adj. A-e^{2}r-o′bi^2-u^{3}s. See AEROBIOTIC (1st def.).

AEROBIUM (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o′bi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). For deriv., see AEROBION. Fr., *aérobion*. Syn.: *aerobion*. A genus of orchids now referred to *Angræcum*. [L, 64.]

AEROCYST, n. A′e^{2}r-o-si^{2}st. From ἀήρ, air, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *aérocyste*. One of the air-vesicles of the *Algæ*. [B, 19.]

AERODERMECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-du^{5}r(de^{2}r)-me^{2}k-ta(ta^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ἀήρ, air, δέρμα, the skin, and ἔκτασις, extension. Fr., *aérodermectasie*. See *Surgical* EMPHYSEMA.

AERODENSIMETER, n. A″e^{2}r-o-de^{2}n-si^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. For deriv., see AER and DENSIMETER. See MANOMETER.

AERODIAPHANOMETER, n. A‴e^{2}r-o-di″a^2-fa^{2}n-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. For deriv., see AER and DIAPHANOMETER. Lat., *aerodiaphanometrum*. Fr., *aérodiaphanomètre*. It., *aerodiafanometro*. See DIAPHANOMETER.

AERODIAPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-di(de)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)′-tho-ra^3. From ἀήρ, air, and διαφθορά, corruption. See AEROPHTHORA.

AERODIAPHTHOROSCOPE, n. A‴e^{2}r-o-di″a^{2}p-tho^{2}r′o^{2}s-kop. For deriv., see AERODIAPHTHORA and *-scope*.* Lat., *aerodiaphthoroscopium*. Fr., *aérodiaphthoroscope*. Ger., *Aërodiaphthoroskop*. An apparatus for determining the purity or impurity of the atmosphere. [L, 30.]

AERODUCTOR, n. A″e^{2}r-o-du^{3}k′to^{2}r. From *aer*, air, and *ducere*, to lead. Fr., *aéroductor*. A lever invented by Weidmann for the purpose of keeping the orifice of the vagina open so as to admit air in cases of difficult delivery, especially when the after-coming head is in the vagina and there is danger of asphyxia to the child. [L, 49.]

AERODYNAMIC, adj. A″e^{2}r-o-di-na^{2}m′i^{2}k. For deriv., see AER and DYNAMICS. Fr., *aérodynamique*. Ger., *aërodynamisch*. It., *aerodinamico*. Sp., *aerodinámico*. Of or pertaining to aerodynamics. [L, 56.]

AERODYNAMICS, n. A″e^{2}r-o-di-na^{2}m′i^{2}ks. Lat., *aerodynamice*. Fr., *aérodynamique*. Ger., *Aërodynamik*, *Luftkraftlehre*. It., *aerodinamica*. Sp., *aerodinámica*. That branch of physics which treats of the laws regulating the motion of elastic fluids, of atmospheric pressure, and of the mechanical effects of air in motion. [L, 42, 56.]

AEROENTERECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}k-ta(ta^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Fr., *aéroenterectasie*. See AERENTERECTASIA.

AËROGAMEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^3-e^{2}r-o-ga^{3}m′e^{2}n. Phanerogams (so called because the fertilization of the stigma takes place in the open air). [B, 49.]

AÉROGASTRE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ar-o-ga^{2}str. An epithet applied to certain *Fungi* growing on the surface of the ground. [L, 109.] Cf. AÉRIENS.

AEROGNOSY, n. A-e^{2}r-o^{2}g′no-si^2. From ἀήρ, air, and γνῶσις, knowledge. Lat., *aerognosia*. Fr., *aérognosie*. Sp., *aerognosia*. The science which treats of air and its properties and functions. [L, 56.]

AEROGRAPHER, n. A-e^{2}r-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-u^{5}r. For deriv., see AEROGRAPHY. Fr., *aerographe*. Ger., *Aerograph*. A writer on the subject of air and its properties. [L, 30.]

AEROGRAPHY, n. A-e^{2}r-o^{2}g′ra^2-fi^2. From ἀήρ, air, and γράφειν, to write. Lat., *aerographia*. Fr., *aérographie*. Ger., *Aërographie*, *Luftbeschreibung*. It., *aerografia*. Sp., *aerografia*. The branch of physics which treats of air and its properties. A treatise on air. [L, 30, 41.]

AÉROHYDRE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ar-o-hedr. Aerhydrous. [L, 109.]

AEROHYDROPATHY, n. A-e^{2}r-o-hi-dro^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. For deriv., see AER and HYDROPATHY. Lat., *aerohydropathia*. Fr., *aérohydropathie*. Ger., *Aërohydropathie*. It., *aeroidropatia*. Syn.: *aerydriatrica*, *aerydriasis*. A combination of hydropathic and pneumatic treatment. [L, 50.]

AÉROLE (Fr.), n. A^3-a-rol. A corn. [L, 101.] See CLAVUS.

AEROLEPTYNTER, AEROLEPTYNTERION (Lat.), n's m. and n. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-le^{2}p-ti^{2}n(tu^{6}n)′tu^{5}r(te^{2}r), -ti^{2}n(tu^{6}n)-te(ta)′-ri^2-o^{2}n. Gen., *aeroleptynter′os*, *aeroleptynter′ii*. From ἀήρ, air, and λεπτύνειν, to attenuate. An air-pump. [L, 50.]

AEROLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-lo′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See AEROLOGY.

AEROLOGICA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-lo^{2}j(lo^{2}g)′i^2-ka^3. See AEROLOGY.

AEROLOGICAL, adj. A-e^{2}r-o-lo^{2}j′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. For deriv., see

AEROLOGY. Lat., *aerologicus.* Fr., *aérologique.* Ger., *aërologisch.* Sp., *aerólogo.* Of or pertaining to aerology.

AEROLOGICE (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-lo^{2}j(log)'i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-e(a). Gen., *aerolog'ices.* Aerology. [L, 50.]

AEROLOGIST, n. A-e^{2}r-o^{2}l'o-ji^{2}st. One who studies aerology. [L, 56.]

AEROLOGY, n. A-e^{2}r-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From ἀήρ, air, and λόγος (see *-logy**). Lat., *aerologia, aerologica.* Fr., *aérologie.* Ger., *Aërologie, Luftkunde.* It., *aerologia.* Sp., *aerologia.* That branch of science treating of air, especially of air in its relations to salubrity. [L, 50, 108.]

AEROMANCY, n. A'e^{2}r-o-ma^{2}n-si^2. From ἀήρ, air, and μαντεία, prophecy. Lat., *aeromantia.* Fr., *aéromancie.* Ger., *Aëromantie.* It., *aerimanzia.* Sp., *aeromancia.* Divination practiced by observation of the atmosphere and its movements. [B, 48, 93.]

AERO-MECHANICS, n. A''e^{2}r-o-me^{2}k-a^{2}n'i^{2}ks. For deriv., see AER and MECHANICS. Fr., *aéro-méchanique.* Ger., *Aëromechanik.* See PNEUMATICS.

AEROMEL, AEROMELI (Lat.), n's n. A(a^3)-e^{2}r'o^2-me^{2}l, -o^{2}m'e^{2}l-i(e). Gen., *aeromel'lis, aeromell'itos (-is).* From ἀήρ, air, and μέλι, honey. Fr., *aéromel.* It., *aeromele.* See MANNA.

AEROMETER, n. A-e^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From ἀήρ, air, and μέτρον, a measure. Lat., *aerometron, aerometrum.* Fr., *aéromètre.* Ger., *Aërometer, Luftdichtigkeitsmesser.* It., *aerometro.* Sp., *aerómetro.* An apparatus invented by Marcus Hunt for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases and the density of air. It consists of a glass globe of a capacity of 10 cubic inches communicating with a tube, which has a capacity of 1 cubic inch and is divided into portions of tenths of an inch by a graduated scale. The instrument is placed in a tube full of water and rises or falls in the latter with changes in the pressure of the atmosphere. [L.]

AEROMETRICAL, adj. A-e^{2}r-o-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *aérométrique.* Ger., *aërometrisch.* Sp., *aerométrico.* Of or pertaining to aerometry. [L.]

AEROMETRY, n. A-e^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *aerometria.* Fr., *aérométrie.* Ger., *Aërometrie, Luftmessen.* It., *aerometria.* Sp., *aerometria.* That branch of physics which treats of the measurement of the density of gases. [L.] See PNEUMATICS.

AEROMICROBION (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-mi^{2}k-ro'bi^2-o^{2}n. From ἀήρ, air, μικρός, small, and βίος, life. Ger., *Aëromikrobie.* Lustig's name for any microscopic organism which requires free oxygen for the maintenance of its vitality. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissnsch.," June 5, 1885, p. 403 (B).]

AEROMYCA, AEROMYCE (Lat.), n's f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o^{2}m'i^{2}k-(u^{6}k)-a^3, -i^{2}s(u^{6}k)-e(a). See AEROMYCES.

AEROMYCES (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o^{2}m'i^{2}s(u^{6}k)-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *aeromycet'is.* From ἀήρ, air, and μύκης, a fungus. Ger., *Luftbalgpilz.* A variety of gastromycetous *Fungi.* [L, 50.]

AEROMYCUS (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o^{2}m'i^{2}k(u^{6}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AEROMYCES.

AEROPERITONIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-pe^{2}r-i^2-to'ni^2-a. Fr., *aéropéritoine.* See AERIPERITONIA.

AEROPETES (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o^{2}p'e^{2}t-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., ἀεροπέτης, flying in the air. Flying. [L, 50.]

AÉROPHANE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ar-o-fa^{3}n. As transparent as air. [L, 41, 101.]

AÉROPHOBE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^3-ar-o-fob. See AEROPHOBIC and AEROPHOBUS (n.).

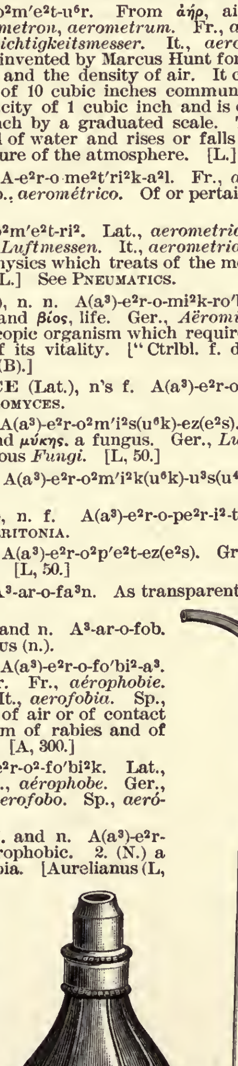
AEROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-fo'bi^2-a^3. From ἀήρ, air, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *aérophobie.* Ger., *Aërophobie, Luftscheu.* It., *aerofobia.* Sp., *aerofobia.* Aerophoby; dread of air or of contact with air, an occasional symptom of rabies and of some other nervous affections. [A, 300.]

AEROPHOBIC, adj. A-e^{2}r-o^2-fo'bi^{2}k. Lat., *aerophobicus, aerophobus.* Fr., *aérophobe.* Ger., *aërophobisch, luftscheu.* It., *aerofobo.* Sp., *aerófobo.* Afraid of air. [L.]

AEROPHOBUS (Lat.), adj. and n. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o^{2}f'o^2-bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). 1. (Adj.) aerophobic. 2. (N.) a patient suffering from aerophobia. [Aurelianus (L, 84).]

AEROPHOBY, n. A^3-e^{2}r-o^{2}f'o^2-bi^2. See AEROPHOBIA.

AEROPHONE, n. A'e^{2}r-o-fon. From ἀήρ, air, and φωνή, sound. Fr., *aérophone.* Ger., *Aërophon.* An apparatus invented by Edison for rendering the voice audible at a great distance. It consists essentially of a speaking-tube in the lower part of which is a telephone-diaphragm which is set into vibration by the voice, and by its vibration opens and shuts a valve in a whistle from which at the same time a sound is produced by a blast of air. The action of the valve impresses upon the loud sound of the whistle the articulate quality of the speaking voice, so that the words uttered by the latter are transmitted with the former. [B, 49.]



GAIRAL'S AÉROPHORE. (AFTER CHARPENTIER.)

AËROPHOR (Ger.), adj. A^3-e^{2}r-o-for. Aerophorous.

AÉROPHORE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^3-ar-o-fo^{3}r. 1. (Adj.) aerophorous. [L.] 2. (N.) a tracheal insufflator invented by Gairal, in 1876, for the resuscitation of still-born children. [A, 15.]

AEROPHOROUS, adj. A-e^{2}r-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From ἀήρ, air, and φορεῖν, to bear. Lat., *aerophorus.* Fr., *aérophore, gasifère.* Ger., *aërophor.* It., *aeroforo.* Syn.: *aeriferous* (1st def.). 1. Containing or conducting air. 2. Generating gas; causing effervescence. [B; L.]

AEROPHORUS (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Aerophorous. [B.] See PULVIS *a.*

AEROPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o^{2}p'tho^2-ra^3. From ἀήρ, air, and φθορά, corruption. Ger., *Luftverderbniss.* Syn.: *aerodiaphthora.* Impurity of the air. [A.]

AEROPHTHORICUS (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o^{2}p-tho^{2}r'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Produced by, dependent upon, or suffering from, the effects of impure air. [L, 50.]

AÉROPHYSE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ar-o-fes. From ἀήρ, air, and φυσᾶν, to distend. Sp., *aerofiso.* Inflated; distended with air. [L, 52, 98.]

AEROPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3. From ἀήρ, air, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *aérophytes.* Ger., *Aërophyten.* It., *aerofiti.* Sp., *aerofitos.* Aerophytes; in the older systems of botanical classification, a cohort of the *Thallogens* comprising the *Lichens.* [B, 34.]

AEROPHYTE, n. A'e^{2}r-o-fit. Lat., *aerophyton.* Fr., *aérophyte.* Ger., *Aërophyt.* It., *aerofito.* Sp., *aerofito.* 1. A plant which lives and grows wholly in the air. See *Aerial* PLANT. In the pl., a's, the *Aerophyta.* 2. A plant formerly supposed to be derived from extra-terrestrial sources, as from meteorites. [B, 19, 48.]

AÉROPLEURIE (Fr.), n. A^3-ar-o-plu^6-re. From ἀήρ, air, and πλευρόν, a rib. See PNEUMOTHORAX.

AEROPNEUMONASIA, AEROPNEUMONECTASIA (Lat.), n's f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o^{2}p-nu^2-mo-naz(na^{3}s)'i^2-a^3, -mo-ne^{2}k-taz(ta^{3}s)'-i^2-a^3. From ἀήρ, air, πνεύμων, the lung, and ἔκτασις, distension. Fr., *aéropneumonasie, aéropneumonectasie.* See *Pulmonary* EMPHYSEMA.

AEROPYLE, n. A'e^{2}r-o-pil. From ἀήρ, air, and πύλη, a gate. An opening, of unknown function, existing in the pods of some leguminous plants. [L, 67.]

AERORRHACHIA, AERORRHACHIS (Lat.), n's f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-ra(ra^3)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3, -o^{2}r'ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s. Gen., *aerorrhach'iæ, aerorrhach'idis.* Fr., *aérorrhachie.* An accumulation of air in the vertebral canal. [L, 41, 45, 63.]

AEROSCOPE, n. A'e^{2}r-o-skop. From ἀήρ, air, and σκοπεῖν, to observe. Fr., *aéroscope.* Ger., *Aëroskop.* An instrument devised by Pouchet for determining the purity of the air by microscopical examination. [L, 60.]

AEROSCOPY, n. A-e^{2}r-o^{2}s'ko^2-pi^2. Fr., *aéroscopie.* Sp., *aeroscopia.* The observation of the atmosphere to determine its condition. [L, 56.]

ÆROSE, adj. E'ros. Lat., *ærosus* [from *æs* (*q. v.*)]. Made of copper or brass; resembling copper. [L.]

AEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *aero'seos (-o'sis).* From ἀέρεσθαι, to become air. Ger., *Lüftung, Auslüftung.* Syn.: *aeration* (1st def.). 1. The formation of gas within the body. See PNEUMATOSIS. 2. Refrigeration by a current of air. 3. Attenuation of the blood; an imaginary resolution of the blood into vapor. [A, 305; L, 53, 97.]

AEROSPHERE, n. A'e^{2}r-o-sfer. From ἀήρ, air, and σφαῖρα, a globe. Fr., *aérosphère.* The atmosphere. [L, 56.]

AÉROSTATHMION (Fr.), n. A^3-ar-o-sta^{3}t-me-o^{2}n^2. From ἀήρ, air, and σταθμίον, a weighing. An apparatus invented by Carpi for determining variations in the weight and temperature of the atmosphere. [L, 41.]

AEROSTATIC, adj. A-e^{2}r-o-sta^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see AEROSTATICS. Fr., *aérostatique.* Ger., *aërostatisch.* It., *aerostatico.* Sp., *aerostático.* Of or pertaining to aerostatics. [L, 56.]

AEROSTATICS, n. A-e^{2}r-o-sta^{2}t'i^{2}ks. For deriv., see AER and STATICS. Lat., *aerostatica, aerostatice.* Fr., *aérostatique.* Ger., *Aërostatik, Luftgleichgewichtslehre.* It., *aerostatica.* Sp., *aerostática.* The science which treats of the conditions of equilibrium of gases. [L, 108.]

AEROTANNITES (Lat.), n. A(a^3)-e^{2}r(ar)-o-tan(ta^{3}n)-ni(ne)'tez(te^{2}s). From ἀήρ, air, and τανύειν, to stretch. Kastner's term for an aeroleptynter (*q. v.*). [L, 50.]

AEROTANYSTER (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-ta^{2}n(ta^{3}n)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)'-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r). Gen., *aerotanyster'os.* See AEROLEPTYNTER.

AEROTHERAPY, n. A-e^{2}r-o-the^{2}r'a^{2}p-i^2. From ἀήρ, air, and θεραπεύειν, to serve. Fr., *aérothérapie.* Ger., *Aërotherapie, pneumatische Therapie.* It., *aeroterapia.* See *Pneumatic* TREATMENT.

AEROTHORAX (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-tho'ra^{2}x(ra^{3}x). Gen., *aerothora'cis.* From ἀήρ, air, and θώραξ, the chest. See PNEUMOTHORAX.

AEROTRACTOR, n. A-e^{2}r-o-tra^{2}k'to^{2}r. Deriv., Lat., *aer,* air, and *trahere,* to draw. Ger., *Aërotractor.* See *Air*-TRACTOR.

AEROXEROTES (Lat.), n. A(a^3)-e^{2}r(ar)-o^{2}k-zer(sar)'o-tez(tas). Gen., *aeroxerote'tos (-tis).* From ἀήρ, air, and ξερότης, dryness. Ger., *Lufttrockniss.* Dryness of the air. [L, 50.]

AEROXEROTICUS (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o^{2}x-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or produced by dryness of the air. [L, 50.]

AEROZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-o-zo'a^3. From ἀήρ, air, and ζῶον, an animal. Fr., *aérozoés.* Ger., *Aërozoën.* Animals for whose existence air is requisite. [L, 41, 57.]

AERTERIVERSION, n. A-e^{2}r-te^{2}r-i^2-vu^{5}r'zhu^{3}n. From *arteria*, an artery, and *vertere*, to turn. A procedure devised by G. C. E. Weber for constricting the mouths of arteries in amputation-stumps by turning their ends over with the aerteriverter (*q. v.*) like a sleeve. [J. A. Lidell (A, 277).]

AERTERIVERTER, n. A-e^{2}r-te^{2}r-i^2-vu^{6}rt'u^{5}r. G. C. E. Weber's instrument for performing aerteriversion (*q. v.*), consisting of a pair of fine hooks inclosed in a sheath. [E, 4.]

ÆRUA (Lat.), n. f. E'(a^3'e^2)-ru^2(ru)-a^3. From Ar., *êrûâ*. A genus of amaranthaceous plants established by Jussieu. [L, 54.]—**Æ. lanata** [Jussieu]. An East Indian species distinguished by its woolly flowers. Its root (*chaya root*) contains a mucilaginous principle and has been used in strangury. [L, 54, 63.]

ÆRUCA (Lat.), n. f. E(a^3-e^2)-ru^2(ru)'ka^3. The same as ærugo. [Vitruvius (B).]

ÆRUGINATUS (Lat.), adj. E^2(a^3-e^2)-ru^2(ru)-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)-a(a^3)'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). For deriv., see ÆRUGO. Containing or made with verdigris. [B, 97.]

ÆRUGINEOUS, adj. E-ru^2-ji^{2}n'e-u^{3}s. See ÆRUGINOUS.

ÆRUGINOUS, adj. E-ru^2'ji^{2}n-u^{3}s. For deriv., see ÆRUGO. Lat., *æruginosus*. Fr., *ærugineux*. Ger., *kupfergrün*, *grünspanfarbig*. Resembling verdigris ; green like verdigris. [L, 50.]

ÆRUGO (Lat.), n. f. E(a^3-e^2)-ru^2(ru)'go. Gen., *æru'ginis*. From *æs*, copper, brass. Fr., *ærugo*. Ger., *Grünspan*, *Kupfergrün*. It., *verderame*. Sp., *cardenillo*. 1. Copper rust ; verdigris. 2. Rust of any kind. [B ; L, 107.]—**Æ. crystallisata, Æ. destillata.** Crystallized acetate of copper. [B.]—**Æ. ferri.** Subcarbonate of iron. [L, 45.]—**Æ. plumbi.** Lead carbonate. [L, 50.]—**Æ. præparata.** Prepared verdigris, used as an escharotic. [B, 97.]—**Ceratum æruginis** [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Syn. : *emplastrum æruginis* [Belg. Ph. (1853)], *emplastrum viride* [Swiss Ph.]. A cerate of dark-green color containing about 4·5 per cent. [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)] or 8·5 per cent. [Swiss Ph.] of verdigris mixed with yellow wax, pine resin, and either ordinary turpentine or larch turpentine, and in the Belg. Ph. with olive oil also. [B, 95.]—**Colica æruginis.** See *Copper* COLIC.—**Emplastrum æruginis.** See *Ceratum æruginis.*—**Linimentum æruginis** [Lond. Ph. (1824)]. Syn. : *mel ægyptiacum*. A preparation formerly employed as a topical stimulant, consisting of 1 part of verdigris dissolved in 7 parts of vinegar and boiled with 14 of honey. [B, 97.]—**Liquor æruginis.** A solution of 3 dr. each of the subacetate of copper and of the sulphates of copper and of zinc in enough water to make 8 oz. Used as an astringent application to wounds. [B, 97.]—**Oxymel æruginis** [Dubl. Ph. (1830)]. See *Linimentum æruginis.*—**Spiritus æruginis.** Syn. : *spiritus Veneris*. A name formerly applied to glacial acetic acid obtained by the distillation of crystallized acetate of copper. [B.]—**Unguentum æruginis.** 1. See *Linimentum æruginis*. 2. A preparation of the Dubl. Ph. (1830), consisting of prepared verdigris ½ oz. mixed with ointment of white wax 1 lb. The *unguentum subacetatis cupri* [Ed. Ph. (1826)] was made with 1 part of verdigris and 15 parts of resin ointment. Other preparations known as *unguentum cupratum* seu *viride*, and *unguentum acetatis cupri*, were formerly official. [B, 97.] Cf. *ceratum æruginis*.

ÆRUMNA (Lat.), n. f. E(a^3-e^2)-ru^{3}m(rum)'na^3. Distress, misery ; especially mental distress. [L, 50.]

ÆRUMNALE (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}r(a^3-e^{2}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-na(na^3)'le(la). A leathern girdle for moving a patient with a broken leg from one bed to another. [L, 50.]

ÆRUMNOSUS (Lat.), adj. E(a^3-e^2)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m)-no'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Oppressed with misfortune, distressed ; melancholic. [L, 50.]

ÆRVA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}r'(a^3'e^{2}r)-va^3(wa^3). See ÆRUA.

AERYDRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-ri^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *aerydrias'eos* (*-a'sis*). From ἀήρ, air, and ὕδωρ, water. See AEROHYDROPATHIA.

AERYDRIATRICA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-ri^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'-ri^2-ka^3. From ἀήρ, air, ὕδωρ, water, and ἰατρική, the art of healing. See AEROHYDROPATHIA.

AERYDROPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e^{2}r-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-ro-pa^{2}th-(pa^{3}th)'i^2-a^3. See AEROHYDROPATHIA.

ÆRYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. f. E^2(a^3-e^2)-ri^2(ru^6)-si^{2}p'e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *ærysipel'atos* (*-tis*). See ERYSIPELAS.

AERZEN (Ger.), v. tr. Ar'tse^{2}n. To cure. [L, 46.]

AERZTE (Ger.). n., pl. of *Arzt* (*q. v.*).

AERZTLICH (Ger.), adj. Artzt'li^{2}ch^2. Medical. [L, 30.]

ÆS (Lat.), n. n. Ez(a^3'e^{2}s). Gen., *æ'ris*. Gr., χάλκος. 1. Copper ore ; copper. 2. Brass. [B ; L.]—**Æris flores.** See *Flores viridis æris.*—**Æris squama.** See *Squama æris.*—**Æ. combustum.** Copper scale ; copper sulphide obtained by roasting copper. [Celsus (B, 45).]—**Æ. crematum.** See *Æ. combustum.*—**Æ. cyprium.** Cypriote brass ; copper. [B.]—**Æ. pauperum.** Copper ore deprived of silver. [L, 104.]—**Æ. ustum.** 1. See *Æ. combustum*. 2. Black oxide of lead prepared by exposing molten lead to the action of the air. [B, 97.]—**Æ. viride crystallisatum.** Crystallized acetate of copper. [B, 97.]—**Flores virides æris, Flores viridis æris.** Normal copper acetate. [B, 48, 81. 97.]—**Flos æris.** A name given by the ancients to hemioxide of copper obtained by pouring water on the freshly melted metal or exposing the latter to the action of a blast of air [Pliny]. It is classed by Celsus among those agents which corrode the flesh ("*exedunt corpus*"). [B, 3, 45.]—**Liquor æris cinnamomatus.** Syn. : *mixtura styptica*, *solutio cuprata*. A solution of sulphate of copper in cinnamon water, used as a styptic in internal hæmorrhages and in epilepsy. [B, 97.]—**Squama æris.** Copper scale ; peroxide of copper obtained in the form of scales. Classed by Celsus among the styptics, corrosive agents, and purgatives. [B, 45.]—**Squama æris rubri.** Red copper scale ; red oxide or hemioxide of copper obtained in the form of scales. Classed by Celsus among the styptics. [B, 45.]—**Viride æris.** Dibasic cupric acetate ; verdigris. [B.] See COPPER *acetate.*—**Viride æris præparatum.** See ÆRUGO *præparata*.

ÆSCHOS (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}s'(a^3'e^{2}s)-ko^{2}s(ch^{2}o^{2}s). Gen., *æs'cheos* (*-is*). Gr., αἶσχος. A deformity. [B, 115 ; Hippocrates (L, 63).]

ÆSCHROMYTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-kro(ch^{2}ro^2)-mi^{2}th(mu^{6}th)-e'(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *æschromythes'eos* (*-es'is*). From αἰσχρομυθεῖν, to use obscene language, a word applied by Hippocrates to the utterances of women in delirium. A non-classical word formed to designate the utterance of obscene language by delirious patients, such as occurs in puerperal mania. [B, 115 ; L, 53, 63.]

ÆSCHRURGÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-kru^{6}r(ch^{2}rur)'je(ga^3-e^2). From αἰσχρουγός, obscene. See TRIBADES.

ÆSCHYNANTHUS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(a^3-es)-ki^{2}n(ch^{2}u^{6}n)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From αἰσχύνειν, to be ashamed, and ἄνθος, a flower. A genus of plants belonging to the *Cyrtandreæ*. [L, 64.]

ÆSCHYNOMENE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-ki^{2}n(ch^{2}u^{6}n)-o^{2}m'-e^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *æschynomenæ*. Gr., αἰσχυνομένη (from αἰσχύνεσθαι, to be ashamed, on account of the sensitiveness of the leaves). Fr., *æschynomène*, *sensitive*. Ger., *Sinnpflanze*. 1. The sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*). 2. A genus of papilionaceous leguminous plants belonging to the tribe *Hedysareæ*. [L, 58, 64.]—**Æ. aspera** [Linnæus]. A species employed in India as a remedy for dropsy. [B, 92.]—**Æ. grandiflora.** A species indigenous to India, used as a febrifuge. [L, 105.]—**Æ. paludosa** [Roxburgh]. A Chinese species, the stalks of which are used in making the so-called rice-paper. [B, 93.]

ÆSCIGENIN, n. E^{2}s-si^2'je^{2}n-i^{2}n. From *æsculus* (*q. v.*), and γεννᾶν, to beget. Fr., *éscigénine*. Ger., *Aescigenin*. Also written *escigenin*. A substance said to have the composition $C_{12}H_{20}O_2$, found in the seeds of the horse-chestnut (*Æsculus hippocastanum*). [B, 2.]

ÆSCIGLYCOL, n. E^{2}s-i^2-gli-ko^{2}l'. For deriv., see ÆSCULUS and GLYCOL. Fr., *ésciglycol*, *æsciglycol*. Ger., *Æsciglycol*. Also written *esciglycol*. The first member of a series of compounds, imagined by Rochleder, which are all derivatives of the proximate principles found in the seeds of the horse-chestnut, and which may be regarded as formed from glycol and its derivatives by the addition of the molecule C_5H_4. Thus, from glycol, glycolal, glycollic acid, glyoxal, glyoxalic acid, and oxalic acid, are formed æsciglycol, æsciglycolal, æsciglycollic acid, æsciglyoxal, æsciglyoxalic acid, and æscioxalic acid. [B, 2.]

ÆSCIGLYCOLAL, n. E^{2}s-i^2-gli'ko^{2}l-a^{2}l. For deriv., see ÆSCULUS and GLYCOLAL. Fr., *ésciglycolal*, *æsciglycolal*. Ger., *Æsciglycolal*. Also written *esciglycolal*. A substance of the composition $C_7H_8O_2 = C_2H_4O_2$ (glycolal) + C_5H_4, bearing thus the same relation to glycolal that æsciglycol does to glycol. [B, 2.]—**Diformylic æ.** Æsorcin, so called because it may be regarded as æ. combined with a double molecule of formyl. [B, 2.]

ÆSCIGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. E^{2}s''i^2-gli-ko^{2}l'i^{2}k. For deriv., see ÆSCULUS and GLYCOLLIC. Fr., *acide ésciglycolique* (ou *æsciglycolique*). Ger., *Aesciglycolsäure*. Also written *esciglycollic*. A substance of the composition $C_7H_8O_3$, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam upon quercetin and bearing the same relation to glycollic acid that æsciglycol bears to glycol. [B, 2.]

ÆSCIGLYOXAL, n. E^{2}s-i^2-gli-o^{2}x'a^{2}l. For deriv., see ÆSCULUS and GLYOXAL. Fr., *ésciglyoxal*, *æsciglyoxal*. Ger., *Aesciglyoxal*. Also written *esciglyoxal*. A substance of the composition $C_7H_6O_2$, bearing the same relation to glyoxal that æsciglycol bears to glycol. [B, 2.]—**Diformylic æ.** A name given to æsculetin on the supposition that it is made up of æ. combined with a double molecule of formyl. [B, 2.]

ÆSCIGLYOXALIC ACID, n. E^{2}s''i^2-gli-o^{2}x-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. For deriv., see ÆSCULUS and GLYOXALIC ACID. Fr., *acide ésciglyoxalique* (ou *æsciglyoxalique*). Ger., *Aesciglyoxalsäure*. Also written *esciglyoxalic*. A substance of the composition $C_7H_6O_3$, bearing the same relation to glyoxalic acid that æsciglycol bears to glycol. In combination with phloroglucin it is said to constitute the tannin of the horse-chestnut. [B, 2.]

ÆSCINIC ACID, n. E^{2}s-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. For deriv., see ÆSCULUS. Fr., *acide éscinique* (ou *æscinique*). An amorphous-acid substance formed by the action of alkalies upon argyræscin and aphrodæscin. [B, 14, 81.]

ÆSCIOXALIC ACID, n. E^{2}s''i^2-o^{2}x-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. For deriv., see ÆSCULUS and OXALIC ACID. Fr., *acide éscioxalique* (ou *æscioxalique*). Ger., *Aescioxalsäure*. Also written *escioxalic*. A substance of the composition $C_7H_6O_4$, formed by the action of potash upon æsculetin, and bearing the same relation to oxalic acid that æsciglycol bears to glycol. [B, 2.]

ÆSCULACEÆ, ÆSCULEÆ (Lat.), n's pl. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-ku^2-(ku)-la(la^3)'se(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). -ku^2(ku)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *æsculacees*. Ger., *Aesculaceen*. See HIPPOCASTANEÆ.

ÆSCULETIN, n. E^{2}s-ku^2'le^{2}t-i^{2}n. For deriv., see ÆSCULUS. Fr., *ésculétine*, *æsculétine*. Ger., *Aesculetin*. It., *esculetina*. Also written *esculetin*. A substance derived from the decomposition of æsculin, forming acicular or laminar crystals, nearly insoluble in water and in alcohol. and having the composition $C_9H_6O_4 + H_2O = C_9H_2(CH.O)(C.OH)(C.OH)(OH) + H_2O$. It has an isomeric form, paræsculetin. [B, 2, 4.]

ÆSCULETINIC ACID, n. E^{2}s-ku^2''le^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide esculétinique*. An acid produced, along with glucic and apoglucic acids, by decomposing æsculin with baryta. [B, 81.]

ÆSCULIC ACID, n. E^{2}s-ku^2'li^{2}k. Fr., *acide esculique*. It., *acido esculico*. See SAPOGENIN.

ÆSCULIN, n. E^{2}s'ku^2-li^{2}n. For deriv., see ÆSCULUS. Fr.,

ésculine, œsculine. Ger., *Aesculin.* It., *esculina.* Also written *esculin.* A glucoside of the formula $C_{15}H_{16}O_9 + 2H_2O$, obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut (*Æsculus hippocastanum*) and other trees of the genera *Æsculus* and *Pavia.* It forms white prismatic crystals, of slightly bitter taste, dissolving readily in hot water and in alcohol, the aqueous solution having a marked blue fluorescence. On treatment with dilute acids it splits up into glucose and æsculetin. Æ. is isomeric with daphnin. It has been used as a remedy in malaria in 15-grain doses. [B, 2, 4, 5.]

ÆSCULINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-ku^2(ku)-li^{2}n′e(a)-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see Æsculus. Fr., *œsculacées.* Ger., *Aesculineen, Rosskastaniengewächse.* In Eichler's classification, an order (corresponding to a cohort of other systems) of the series *Encyclicœ.* It is distinguished by its five-parted flowers with double or triple-celled ovary and by the arrangement of the stamens, which are disposed in a double row, and are usually inserted on a disk separating them from the corolla; more rarely they are united to form a single tube. There are regularly 10 stamens, but a certain number are usually suppressed. The Æ. comprise five families (orders of other systems): *Sapindaceœ, Acerinœ, Hippocastaneœ* (both included by Bentham and Hooker among the *Sapindaceœ*), *Erythroxylaceœ,* and *Polygalinœ.* The order nearly corresponds to the classes *Acera and Polygalinœ* of Endlicher's system. [B, 35, 42, 48.]

ÆSCULUS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s′(a^3′e^{2}s)-ku^2(ku)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From *esca,* food. Also written *esculus.* 1. As used by the ancients, the Italian oak (*Quercus œsculus*), or perhaps the holm-oak (*Quercus ilex*) or beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). [L, 58.] 2. A Linnæan genus of trees and shrubs belonging to the natural order *Sapindaceœ,* tribe *Hippocastaneœ,* distinguished by the presence of opposite digitate leaves, a three-celled ovary with 2 ovules in each cell, coriaceous fruit with thick inseparable cotyledons, and flowers arranged in terminal panicles, racemes, or thyrses. [B, 34.]—**Æ. glabra** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Pavia ohioensis* [Michaux]. Ohio buckeye; a small tree growing along the banks of the Ohio. A remedy obtained from it is said to be useful in portal congestion. [B, 34; L, 61.]—**Æ. hippocastanum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *marronier* (ou *châtaignier*) *d'Inde.* Ger., *Rosskastanie.* It., *castagno d'India.* Sp., *castaño de Indias.* Horse-chestnut. A species indigenous to northern Asia, but cultivated throughout Europe and North America. It is a tree 40 or 50 feet in height, bearing pink or white flowers and large dark-brown seeds. The fruit contains tannic acid, starch, a fixed oil, and a bitter glucoside *œsculin* (*q. v.*). Deprived of the latter by treatment with alkalies, it has been used as food, roasted, it has been given in atony of the uterus, and the powdered kernel of the fruit has been used as a sternutatory. The fixed oil has been employed as a local application in rheumatism and gout. The capsules of the fruit contain *capsulœseic acid* (*q. v.*). The bark contains *fraxin* and tannic acid, and has been given as a remedy in intermittents. [B, 5, 34; L, 77.]—**Æ. macrostachya** [Michaux]. Syn.: *Æ. parviflora* [Walter]. A shrub 2 to 3 feet high, growing in Georgia and South Carolina. The fruit is edible. [B, 34; L, 105.]—**Æ. ohioensis, Æ. ohiotensis.** Ohio buckeye. [L, 63.] See *Æ. pavia.*—**Æ. parviflora.** See *Æ. macrostachya.*—**Æ. pavia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *marronier à fleurs écarlates.* Syn.: *Pavia* [De Candolle]. Red buckeye. A shrub 3 to 10 feet high growing in the Southern United States, bearing irregular red flowers arranged in thyrses. The bark has been used as a febrifuge, and the fruit is said to be poisonous, producing symptoms analogous to those of strychnine poisoning. [B, 34; L, 61, 77.]—**Æ. rubicunda.** See *Æ. pavia.*

ÆSECAVUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-e^{2}k-a(a^3)′vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). Deriv., uncertain. Brass made by the union of copper and calamine. [L, 97.]

ÆSORCEIN, n. E^{2}s-o^{3}r′se-i^{2}n. For deriv., see Æsculus and Orcein. Fr., *œsorcéine, ésorcéine.* Ger., *Aesorceïn.* Also written *esorcein.* A substance of the composition $C_9H_7NO_5$, derived from paræsculetin by the addition of ammonia. [B, 2.]

ÆSORCIN, n. E^{2}s-o^{3}r′si^{2}n. For deriv., see Æsculus and Orcin. Fr., *ésorcine, œsorcine.* Ger., *Aesorcin.* Also written *esorcin.* An acid substance, isomeric with caffeic acid, derived from æsculetin and having the composition $C_9H_8O_4$, being that of orcin with a double molecule of carboxyl added. [B, 2.]

ÆSTATES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *œstas,* summer. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-ta(ta^3)′tez(te^{2}s). Ephelides (see Ephelis); lentigo (*q. v.*).

AESTCHEN (Ger.), n. Ast′ch^{2}e^{2}n. Dimin. of *Ast.* A twig; a small branch. [L, 30.]

AESTE (Ger.), n., pl. of *Ast* (*q. v.*). As′te^2.

ÆSTEMATONUSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-te^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-nu^2(nu)′si(ne). See Æsthematonusi.

ÆSTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)′ma^3. Gen., *œsthem′atos* (*-tis*). Gr., αἴσθημα (from αἰσθάνεσθαι, to perceive, perception, sense). Fr., *œsthème.* 1. Sensation. 2. In pl., *œsthemata,* the organs of the senses. [C.]

ÆSTHEMATOLOGY, n. E^{2}s-the^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. For deriv., see Æsthema and *-logy.** Lat., *œsthematologia.* Fr., *œsthématologie.* A treatise on sensation and the organs of sensation. [C.]

ÆSTHEMATONUSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the^{2}m-a^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o-nu^2(nu)′si(se). From αἴσθημα, sensation, and νόσος (Ionic, νοῦσος), a disease. Diseases of sensation or of the organs of sense. [L, 50.]

ÆSTHEMATORGANON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the^{2}m-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r′ga^{3}n-o^{2}n. From αἴσθημα, sensation, and ὄργανον, an organ. An organ of sense. [L, 50.]

ÆSTHEMATORGANONUSI, ÆSTHEMATORGANUSI (Lat.), n's f. pl. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}r-ga^{3}n-o^2-nu^2(nu)′si(se), -ga^{3}n-u^2(u)′si(se). Diseases of the organs of sensation. [L, 50.]

ÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. See Æsthesis.

ÆSTHESIMETER, n. E^{2}s-the^{2}s-i^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See Æsthesiometer.

ÆSTHÉSIOGÈNE (Fr.), n. As-taz-i^2-o^2-zhe^{2}n. A term applied by Charcot to any agent which, like the metals, exerts a specific action upon sensibility. [D, 71.]

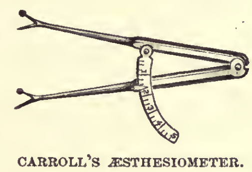
ÆSTHESIOGRAPHY, n. E^{2}s-thez-i^2-o^{2}g′ra^2-fi^2. From αἴσθησις, sense, and γράφειν, to write. Lat., *œsthesiographia.* Fr., *œsthésiographie.* It., *estesiografia.* A description of the organs of sense. [C.]

ÆSTHESIOLOGY, n. E^{2}s-thez-i^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. For deriv., see Æsthesis and *-logy.** Fr., *esthésiologie.* It., *estesiologia.* Sp., *estesiologia.* See Æsthematology.

ÆSTHESIOMETER, n. E^{2}s-thez-i^2-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From αἴσθησις, sensation, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *esthésiomètre.* Ger., *Aesthesiometer.* It., Sp., *estesiometro.* Also written *esthesiometer* and *œsthesimeter.* An instrument invented by Sieveking for determining the degree of acuteness of tactile sensibility. In all its



SIEVEKING'S ÆSTHESIOMETER.



CARROLL'S ÆSTHESIOMETER.

modifications it consists essentially of two movable points, which, being placed upon the skin, are approximated until the two tactile sensations afforded by them are blended into one, and but a single point is felt. The distance between the two points, which is indicated by a graduated scale attached to the instrument, is inversely proportional to the delicacy of tactile sensibility. [B.]

ÆSTHESIOMETRY, n. E^{2}s-thez-i^2-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *esthésiométrie.* Ger., *Aesthesiometrie.* Measurement of tactile sensibility by means of the *œsthesiometer.*

ÆSTHESIONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-thez(thas)-i^2-o-nu^2-ro′si^{2}s. Gen., *œsthesioneuro′seos* (*-ro′sis*). Ger., *Aesthesioneurose, Empfindungsneurose.* A disturbance of the sensory function of the nervous system. [D, 35.]

ÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)′si^{2}s. Gen., *œsthes′eos* (*-the′sis*). From αἴσθησις, sensation, sense. Fr., *esthésie.* 1. Sensation or feeling. 2. The capacity for sensation; sensibility. [B, 78, 93.]

ÆSTHESODIC, adj. E^{2}s-the-so^{2}d′i^{2}k. From αἴσθησις, sensation, and ὁδός, a way. Fr., *esthésodique.* Serving to convey sensation, as the gray substance of the spinal cord. [K, 3.]

ÆSTHETERION, ÆSTHETERIUM (Lat.), n's n. E^{2}s-(a^3-e^{2}s)-the^{2}t-e(a)′ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., αἰσθητήριον. Fr., *œsthétère.* See Sensorium.

ÆSTHETIC, adj. E^{2}s-the^{2}t′i^{2}k. Gr., αἰσθητικός. Lat., *œstheticus.* Fr., *esthétique.* Ger., *ästhetisch.* It., *estetico.* Pertaining to æsthesis. [L, 107.]

ÆSTHETICA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of adj. *œstheticus.* E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the^{2}t′i^{2}k-a^3. Lit., things which relate to the perception or understanding; in Good's nosology, an order of the fourth class of diseases (*Neurotica*), characterized by dullnes, depravation, or abolition of one or more of the external organs of sense. [L, 83.]

ÆSTHETICS, n. E^{2}s-the^{2}t′i^{2}ks. Fr., *esthétique.* Ger., *Aesthetik.* It., *estetica.* The science treating of the sensations or perceptions. [L, 107.]

ÆSTHETOS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)′to^{2}s. Gr., αἰσθητός. Acquired through the medium of the senses. [B, 115; L, 50.]

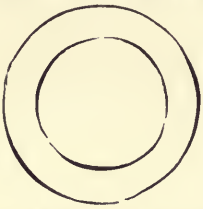
AESTIG (Ger.), adj. Ast′i^{2}g. Branching; full of branches. [L, 30.]

ÆSTIVAL, adj. E^{2}s-ti′va^{2}l. Lat., *œstivalis* (from *œstivus,* belonging to the summer). Fr., *estival.* It., *estivale.* Sp., *estival.* Belonging to the summer. In botany, applied to a plant which is produced, grows, and flowers during the course of one summer. [B.]

ÆSTIVATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-ti^2-va(wa^3)′she(ti^2)-o. Gen., *œstivatio′nis.* Æstivation. [B, 1.]—**Æ. alternativa.** Alternate æstivation. [B, 1.]—**Æ. amplexa.** Convolute æstivation. [L, 63.]—**Æ. calycularis.** Calycular æstivation. [B, 1.]—**Æ. carinalis.** Carinal æstivation. [B.]—**Æ. cochlearis.** Cochlear æstivation. [B.]—**Æ. contorta.** Contorted æstivation. [B, 1.]—**Æ. convolutiva.** Convolute æstivation. [B, 1.]—**Æ. corrugativa.** Plicate æstivation; especially the irregularly plicate, or crumpled æstivation. [B, 1; L, 63.]—**Æ. equitativa.** Equitant æstivation. [B, 1; L, 63.]—**Æ. induplicativa** Induplicate æstivation. [B, 1.]—**Æ. plicativa.** Plicate æstivation. [B, 1.]—**Æ. quincuncialis.** Quincuncial æstivation. [B.]—**Æ. reduplicativa.** Reduplicate æstivation. [B, 1.]—**Æ. spiralis.** Spiral æstivation. [B, 1.]—**Æ. supervolutiva.** Supervolute æstivation. [B, 1.]—**Æ. valvaris, Æ. valvata.** Valvate æstivation. [B, 1.]—**Æ. vexillaris.** Vexillary æstivation.

ÆSTIVATION, n. E^{2}s″ti^{2}v-a′shu^{3}n. Lat., *œstivatio.* Fr., *estivation* [Linnæus], *préfloraison.* Ger., *Knospendeckung.* It., *estivazione.* Sp., *estivación.* Syn.: *prefloration* (1st def.). 1. The arrangement of the parts of the flower, and especially of the floral envelopes, while yet in the bud. [B.] 2. The time of flowering. [L.] 3. The dormant condition of some animals during the summer. [L, 56.]—**Alternate æ.** Lat., *œstivatio alternativa.* Fr., *préfloraison alternative.* Ger., *abwechselnde Knospendeckung.* That variety of æ. in which the separate pieces of the calyx or co-

rolla are disposed in two concentric rows and in such manner that the centre of each piece in the inner row is opposite the interspace between two adjacent pieces in the outer row. *Decussate æ.* is a particular variety of this form of æ. [B, 35, 104.]—**Alternate imbricated æ.** Fr., *préfloraison imbriquée alternative.* A form of imbricate æ. in which, when there are 4 pieces in the calyx or corolla, the first is wholly external, overlapping the second and fourth by either margin, while they in turn overlap the third, which is



ALTERNATE ÆSTIVATION. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

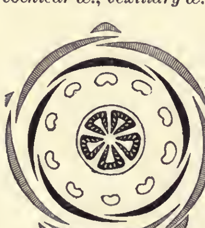


ALTERNATE IMBRICATED ÆSTIVATION.

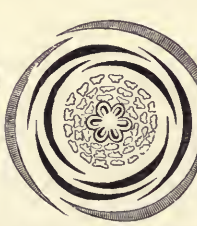


COCHLEAR ÆSTIVATION. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

wholly internal. [B, 106.]—**Calycular æ.** Lat., *æstivatio calycularis.* Fr., *préfloraison caliculaire.* A form of æ. in which the pieces of calyx or corolla are arranged in two concentric rows, the outer row covering in only the bases of the pieces in the inner row. [B, 1.]—**Carinal æ.** Lat., *æstivatio carinalis.* Fr., *préfloraison carinale.* A variety of imbricate æ. in which the carina is enlarged and is folded over the other parts, as is the vexillum in vexillary æ. [B, 77.]—**Circular æ.** A general term for æ. in which the separate pieces are situated on the same level and are parts of a single complete whorl; valvate and contorted æ. as distinguished from imbricate æ. [B, 77, 104.]—**Cochlear æ.** Lat., *æstivatio cochlearis.* Fr., *préfloraison cochléaire.* A variety of imbricate æ. in which one piece of the calyx or corolla is wholly internal, being overlapped at either edge by the two adjacent pieces, which are in turn overlapped at their farther edges by the next pair of pieces. By some, cochlear æ. is regarded as identical with vexillary æ., from which in five-parted flowers it usually differs but little except in the position of the piece which lies external to the rest. [B, 77, 104, 106.]—**Contorted æ., Contortive æ.** Lat., *æstivatio contorta.* Fr., *préfloraison tordue.* Ger., *gerollte* oder *gedrehte Knospendeckung.* That form of æ. in which each piece of the calyx or corolla overlaps one of the two pieces adjoining and is overlapped by the other. [B, 34.]—**Convolute æ.** Lat., *æstivatio convolutiva.* Fr., *préfloraison convolutive* ou *enveloppante.* Ger., *ganz umfassende Knospendeckung.* A variety of imbricate æ. in which each piece of the calyx or corolla envelops completely the pieces next within it. [B, 34, 104.]—**Corrugated æ., Crumpled æ.** Fr., *préfloraison corrugative.* See *Plicate æ.*—**Decussating æ.** Lat., *æstivatio decussativa.* Fr., *préfloraison décussée.* A variety of alternate æ. in which there are 4 pieces in the floral envelope, the first and third of which are wholly external and overlap by either edge the second and fourth, which are wholly internal. [B, 106.]—**Enveloping æ.** See *Convolute æ.*—**Equitant æ.** Lat., *æstivatio equitativa.* Fr., *préfloraison équitative.* That variety of imbricated æ. in which one piece overrides one or more others as in the *Papilionaceæ.* It comprises *vexillary* and *carinal æ.* [B, 1, 38.]—**Folded æ.** See *Plicate æ.*—**Imbricate æ., Imbricated æ., Imbricative æ.** Lat., *æstivatio imbricativa.* Fr., *préfloraison imbricative* ou *imbriquée.* Ger., *dachziegelige Knospendeckung.* That form of æ. in which one or more of the pieces of the calyx or corolla are external, overlapping by either margin the pieces adjoining. It comprises *alternate imbricated æ., triquetrous æ., convulate æ.,* and, according to some, *quincuncial æ., cochlear æ., vexillary æ.,* and *carinal æ.,* but, according to others,



CONTORTED ÆSTIVATION.



CONVOLUTE ÆSTIVATION. (AFTER CAUVET.)



DECUSSATING ÆSTIVATION. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

these latter should be regarded as distinct varieties of æ. [B, 34, 77, 104, 106.]—**Induplicate æ., Induplicative æ.** Lat., *æstivatio induplicativa.* Fr., *préfloraison valvaire indupliquée* ou *induplicative.* Ger., *einwärtsgeschlagene Knospendeckung.* See *Valvate æ.*—**Plicate æ.** Lat., *æstivatio plicativa.* Fr., *préfloraison chiffonée* ou *plicative.* Ger., *zerknitterte Knospendeckung.* A form of æ. occurring in monopetalous flowers in which the undivided corolla is folded or crumpled upon itself. It includes a number of varieties, of which *supervolute æ.* is one. [B, 1, 34, 104.]—**Quincuncial æ.** Lat., *æstivatio quincuncialis.* Fr., *préfloraison quinconciale.* Ger., *fünfschichtige Knospendeckung.* A variety of imbricate æ. occurring in five-parted flowers in which 2 of the five pieces of which the calyx or the corolla is made up lie wholly outside, 2 lie wholly inside, and the fifth lies with one extremity outside overlapping one of the pieces of the inner row, and with the other extremity inside overlapped by one of the pieces of the outer row. [B, 34.]—**Reduplicate æ., Reduplicative æ.** Lat., *æstivatio reduplicativa.* Fr., *préfloraison réduplicative* ou



IMBRICATE ÆSTIVATION.



QUINCUNCIAL ÆSTIVATION.

(AFTER CAUVET.)

rédupliquée. Ger., *auswärtsgeschlagene Knospendeckung.* See *Valvate æ.*—**Simple valvate æ.** Fr., *préfloraison valvaire simple.* See *Valvate æ.*—**Spiral æ.** Lat., *æstivatio spiralis.* Fr., *préfloraison spirale.* 1. Quincuncial æ. [B, 77.] 2. A variety of æ. in



SPIRAL ÆSTIVATION. (AFTER CAUVET.)



TRIQUETROUS ÆSTIVATION. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

which the separate pieces of calyx or corolla are very numerous and form a spiral series, each piece in which covers in in part the succeeding piece. [B, 104.]—**Supervolute æ.** Lat., *æstivatio*



VALVATE ÆSTIVATION. (AFTER CAUVET.)
a, simple; *b*, induplicate; *c*, reduplicate.

supervolutiva. Fr., *préfloraison supervolutive.* A variety of plicate æ. in which the folds of the corolla all have an oblique turn in the same direction. [B, 34.]—**Triquetrous æ.** Fr., *préfloraison triquètre.* A variety of imbricate æ. in which the pieces of calyx or corolla are arranged in sets of 3, one piece in each set lying external, another internal, and the third with one margin external and the other margin internal. [B, 34.]—**Twisted æ.** See *Contorted æ.*—**Valvate æ.** Lat., *æstivatio valvaris* seu *valvata.* Fr., *préfloraison valvaire.* Ger., *klappige Knospendeckung.* That form of æ. in which the separate pieces of the calyx or corolla meet at their margins without overlapping. It comprises *simple valvate æ.,* in which the edges of the several pieces are not turned either inward or outward; *induplicate æ.,* in which the edges are involute or bent inward; and *reduplicate æ.,* in which the edges are revolute or bent outward. [B, 34, 104.]—**Vexillary æ.** Lat., *æstivatio vexillaris.* Fr., *préfloraison vexillaire.* Ger., *fahnenförmige Knospendeckung.* That form of imbricate æ. in which a single piece (the vexillum) becomes enlarged and is folded over the other parts of the bud. [B, 34, 77.]



VEXILLARY ÆSTIVATION. (AFTER CAUVET.)

ÆSTIVUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-ti(te)′vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). Æstival.

ÆSTUANT, adj. E^{2}s′tu^2-a^{2}nt. Lat., *æstuans* (from *æstuare,* to be boiling hot). Fr., *æstuant.* That which ferments or is boiling. [L, 41.]

ÆSTUARIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}s(a^3-es)-tu^2(tu)-ar(a^{3}r)′i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *æstus,* burning heat. 1. Lit., a place where currents of water meet, an estuary. 2. A vapor bath. 3. A tube through which a hot iron is introduced to a part to be cauterized. [B, 78.]

ÆSTUATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-tu^2(tu)-a(a^3)′she(ti^2)-o. Gen., *æstuatio′nis.* 1. A heating; also the boiling up or agitation of liquids when mixed. [L, 50, 97.] 2. The heated state of the body or blood in fever. [Sydenham (B, 90).]

ÆSTUS (Lat.), n. m. Es(a^3-e^{2}s)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *æstus.* A burning heat; a burning. [L, 50.]—**Æ. volaticus.** A sudden transitory heat and flushing of the face. [L, 84.]

ÆTÆ LAGHAS, n. See Cassia *fistula.*

ÆTAS (Lat.), n. f. E′(a^3′e^2)-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *æta′tis.* Contracted from *œvitas*, from Ævum (Gr., αἰών), age or life-time. Age; period of life. [B.]—**Æ. affecta.** Advanced age. [B.]—**Æ. bona.** See Adolescence.—**Æ. crepita, Æ. decrepita.** Extreme old age. [L, 63.]—**Æ. firmata.** The prime of life. [L, 107.]—**Æ. ineuns.** Childhood. [B.]—**Æ. infirma.** Old age. [B.]—**Æ. ingravescens.** The beginning of old age. [L, 107.]—**Æ. integra.** The flower of youth. [B.]—**Æ. mala.** Old age. [Plantus (B).]—**Æ. matura.** Mature age; manhood. [L, 107.]—**Æ. media.** Middle life. [Celsus (B).]—**Æ. provecta.** See *Æ. senecta.*—**Æ. puerilis.** Boyhood. [Celsus (B).]—**Æ. senecta, Æ. senilis.** Old age. [Celsus (B); L, 63.]—**Æ. virilis.** Manhood. [L, 63.]

ÆTHAL, n. E′tha^{2}l. For deriv., see Ethal. Fr., *éthal.* Ger., *Aethal.* Ethal. [B.] See Cetyl alcohol.

ÆTHALE (Lat.), n. f. E′(a^3′e^2)-tha^3-le(la). Gr., αἰθάλη. Soot. [B, 111.]

ÆTHALES (Lat.), n. f. E′(a^3′e^2)-tha^{3}l-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *ætha′leos* (*-is*). Gr., αἰθαλής = ἀειθαλής, evergreen. The *Sempervivens tectorum.* [B, 109, 115.]

ÆTHALINEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E(a^3-e^2)-tha^{3}l-i^{2}n′e^2-i(e). For deriv., see Æthalium. Fr., *œthalins.* In the older classifications, a tribe of gasteromycetous *Fungi* belonging to the suborder *Trichodermacei*, section *Myxogastres*, including the genus *Æthalium.* The members of this group are now placed among the *Myxomycetes*, and by some are regarded as belonging to the animal kingdom. [B, 48.]

ÆTHALIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^3-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From αἴθαλος, soot (2d and 3d defs). 1. Ethal. [B, 120.] 2. A process having the form of a flattened cake or cushion springing directly from the plasmodium in certain *Myxomycetes*, and constituting the spore-bearing body or product of fructification. 3. A genus of *Myxomycetes*, including individuals now classed under *Fuligo.* [B, 54, 75.]—**Æ. septicum, Æ. vaporarium, Æ. violaceum, Wood æ.** See Fuligo *varians.*

AETHALSÄURE (Ger.), n. A′ta^{3}l-zoi-re. Palmitic acid. [B.]

ÆTHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}th′(a^3′e^{2}th)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From αἴθαλος, soot. The soot-grape; a variety of grape indigenous to Egypt mentioned by Pliny. [B, 114.]

AETHAMIN (Ger.), n. A′ta^3-men. Ethylamine. [B, 48.]

AETHAN (Ger.), n. A-ta^{3}n′. Ethane. [B.]

AETHEN (Ger.), n. A-tan′. Ethene (ethylene). [B.] For compounds, see Aethylen.—**A′hydroxydisulfonsäure.** Ethylenehydroxydisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A′milchsäure.** Ethylene lactic acid. [B.] See Lactic acid.—**A′protocatechusäure.** Ethyleneprotocatechuic acid. [B.]—**A′trisulfonsäure.** Ethylenetrisulphonic acid. [B.]

AETHENYL (Ger.), n. A′ta-nu^{6}l. Ethenyl. [B.]—**A′bromürdiäthylat.** Ethenyl bromide diethylate; bromacetal. [B, 4.]—**A′chlorürätylathydrat.** Ethenyl chloride ethylate hydrate. [B, 4.]—**A′chlorürdiäthylat.** Ethenyl chloride diethylate; chloracetal. [B, 4.]—**A′chlorüroxyd.** Ethenyl oxychloride; monochloraldehyde. [B.] See Chloraldehyde.—**A′dichlorüräthylat.** Ethenyl dichloride ethylate; bichlorether. [B, 4.]—**A′hydratdiäthylat.** Ethenyl hydrate diethylate; oxyacetal. [B, 4.]—**A′hydratoxyd.** Ethenyl hydrated oxide; oxyaldehyde. [B, 4.]—**A′triacetat.** Ethenyl triacetate. [B.]—**A′triäthylat.** Ethenyl triethylate. [B.]—**A′tribromür.** Ethenyl tribromide. [B.]—**A′tricarboxylsäure.** Ethenyltricarboxylic acid. [B.]—**A′trichlorür.** Ethenyl trichloride. [B.]

ÆTHÉOGAMES (Fr.), n. pl. A-ta-o-ga^{3}m. More properly *Aéthéogames.* The cryptogams or members of the division *Aetheogamia.* [B.]

AETHEOGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-e(a)-the(tha)-o-ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)′-i^2-a^3. From ἀήθης, unusual, and γάμος, marriage. Fr., *œthéogamie, aéthéogamie.* Ger., *Aetheogamie.* Aetheogamy; a term applied by Palisot de Beauvois to the class of cryptogams; by De Candolle restricted to the vascular cryptogams (*Pteridophyta*). [B, 1, 108.]

AETHEOGAMOUS, adj. A-e″the-o^{2}g′a^2-mu^{3}s. Fr., *aéthéogame.* Ger., *aëtheogamisch.* Of or belonging to the *Aethogamia.* [B, 7.]

AETHEOGAMY, n. A-e″the-o^{2}g′a^2-mi^2. See Aetheogamia.

ÆTHER (Lat.), n. m. E′(a^3′e^2)-thu^{3}r(the^{2}r). Gen., *æth′eris.* From αἴθειν, to light up, or burn. 1. Ether. 2. A preparation containing or made from ethyl ether. [B.]—**Æ. aceticus.** See the major list.—**Æ. acetosus.** See Æ. aceticus.—**Æ. alcoholicus.** See *Spiritus ætheris.*—**Æ. ammoniacalis, A. ammoniacatus.** Fr., *éther ammonié.* Ger., *ammoniakhaltiger Aether.* Ether containing ammonia. [B, 78.]—**Æ. amylicus nitrosus, Æ. amylnitrosus** [Fr. Cod.]. **Æ. amylonitrosus.** Amyl nitrite. [B.]—**Æ. anæstheticus** [Swiss Ph.], **Æ. anæstheticus Aranii.** Fr., *éther anesthésique.* Ger., *Aran′scher* (oder *Arans*) *Aether.* A preparation named after Dr. Aran, of Paris, made by the prolonged action of chlorine upon ethyl chloride or ethylidene dichloride. It is a clear, colorless liquid of ethereal aromatic odor, sweetish aromatic taste and neutral reaction, readily miscible with alcohol, ether, and most of the fixed and volatile oils, but insoluble in water. It consists of a variable mixture of the chlorine substitution compounds of ethane (ethylidene dichloride, trichlorethane, tetrachlorethane, pentachlorethane, and sometimes carbon hexachloride). [A; B, 95.]—**Æ. anæstheticus Wiggers.** A mixture similar to the *Æ. anœstheticus Aranii*, but especially rich in the more highly chlorinated compounds. [A.]—**Æ. Aranii.** See *Æ. anœstheticus.*—**Æ. azotosus.** See Æ. nitrosus.—**Æ. benzoicus.** Benzoic ether; ethyl benzoate. [B, 49.]—**Æ. bromatus.** Ethyl bromide. [B, 108.]—**Æ. bromhydricus** [Fr. Cod.]. Hydrobromic ether; ethyl bromide. [B.]—**Æ. butyricus.** Ethyl butyrate. [B, 48.]—**Æ. cantharidatus** [Swiss Ph.]. An ethereal extract of cantharides made by exhausting 10 parts of the latter with 15 parts of ether until 10 parts of extract are obtained. [B, 95.] Cf. Liquor *epispasticus.*—**Æ. chloratus.** See the major list.—**Æ. chlorhydricus.** Hydrochloric ether; ethyl chloride. [B.]—**Æ. chlorhydricus alcoholicus.** See *Spiritus* ætheris chlorati.—**Æ. chlorhydricus chloratus.** See *Æ. anœstheticus.*—**Æ. chloricus.** Chloric ether. [B.] See *Spiritus* chloroformi.—**Æ. chlorohydricus.** See *Æ. chlorhydricus.*—**Æ. crudus.** Commercial ether. [B, 95.] See Ethyl ether.—**Æ. cypriacus.** An old name for an ethereal solution of cupric chloride, used as a remedy for epilepsy. [B, 97.]—**Æ. depuratus.** Stronger ether. [B.] See under Ethyl ether.—**Æ. ferratus.** See the major list.—**Æ. formicicus, Æ. formicus.** Formic ether; ethyl formate. [B, 81.]—**Æ. fortior.** Stronger ether. [B.] See under Ethyl ether.—**Æ. Frobenii.** Ethyl ether; so called from Frobenius, who in 1730 called attention to it. [B, 59, 88.]—**Æ. hydricus.** Ethyl ether. [A, 316.]—**Æ. hydriodicus.** Ethyl iodide. [B.]—**Æ. hydrobromicus.** Ethyl bromide. [B, 95.]—**Æ. hydrochloricus.** Hydrochloric ether; ethyl chloride. [B.]—**Æ. hydrocyanicus.** Hydrocyanic ether; ethyl cyanide. [B, 119.]—**Æ. hydroiodicus, Æ. hydrojodicus.** Ethyl iodide. [B, 95.]—**Æ. iodatus.** 1. Ethyl iodide. 2. A solution of iodine in ether. [B, 48, 108.]—**Æ. iodhydricus** [Fr. Cod.]. Hydriodic ether; ethyl iodide. [B.]—**Æ. jodatus.** See *Æ. iodatus.*—**Æ. lignosus.** Apparently, impure acetate of methyl. [B, 2.]—**Æ. lotus.** Washed ether; ethyl ether freed from alcohol by washing with water. [B, 14.]—**Æ. martialis.** See *Tinctura* ferri chlorati *œtherea.*—**Æ. mercurialis.** Fr., *éther mercuriel.* Ger., *Mercurialäther.* It., *etere mercuriale.* Sp., *éter mercurial.* An ethereal solution of corrosive sublimate containing 16 grains of the latter to an ounce of ether. [B, 97.]—**Æ. methylicus.** Methyl ether. [B, 81.]—**Æ. muriaticus.** Muriatic ether. See Ethyl *chloride.*—**Æ. muriaticus alcoholicus.** The same as *Æ. chlorhydricus alcoholicus.* [A, 316.] See *Spiritus* ætheris chlorati.—**Æ. muriaticus spurius.** A preparation made by distilling 4 parts each of ether and hydrochloric acid and 1 part of sulphuric acid. [B, 97.]—**Æ. muriaticus trichloratus.** See *Æ. anœstheticus.*—**Æ. nitrico-alcoholicus.** See *Spiritus* ætheris nitrosi.—**Æ. nitricus, Æ. nitrosus.** See the major list.—**Æ. œnanthicus.** See Œnanthic ether.—**Æ. petrolei.** See *Æ.* petrolei.—**Æ. phosphoratus.** Fr., *éther phosphoré.* Ger., *phosphorhaltiger Aether.* It., *etere fosforato.* Sp., *éter fosforado.* A preparation made by infusing phosphorus 1 part in ether 48 parts [Russ. Ph.], 60 parts [Swiss Ph.], or 80 parts [Greek Ph.]. Other proportions have been employed in other formularies. The preparation is a clear, colorless, very inflammable liquid, having the odor of ether and phosphorus, and containing, according to the strength of the ether and the circumstances of preparation, from 5 to 12 parts per mille of phosphorus. [B, 95, 97.]—**Æ. phosphoricus.** Fr., *éther phosphorique.* It., *etere fosforico.* Sp., *éter fosfórico.* Ethyl ether prepared by decomposing alcohol with phosphoric acid. [B, 88, 97.]—**Æ. phosphoro-phosphoricus.** A solution of phosphorus in *Æ. phosphoricus.* Essentially the same as *Æ. phosphoratus* (*q. v.*). [B, 97.]—**Æ. prussicus.** Ethyl cyanide. [A, 316.]—**Æ. purus.** Stronger ether. [B.] See Ethyl ether.—**Æ. pyroaceticus.** Acetone. [B, 81.]—**Æ. rectificatus.** Stronger ether. [B.] See Ethyl ether.—**Æ. spirituosus.** 1. Ethyl ether. [B, 88.] 2. Impure ethyl ether mixed with alcohol. [B, 97.] See *Spiritus ætheris.*—**Æ. sulfuricus.** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *éther dit sulfurique.* Sulphuric ether; ordinary ethyl ether. [B, 113.]—**Æ. sulfuricus alcoolisatus.** See *Spiritus ætheris.*—**Æ. sulphurico-alcoholicus oxydulatus ferratus, Æ. sulphurico-ferratus.** See *Tinctura* ferri chlorati *œtherea.*—**Æ. sulphuricus.** See the major list.—**Æ. terebinthinatus.** Fr., *éther térébinthiné.* An ethereal solution of oil of turpentine, formed either directly by dissolving the latter in ether, or indirectly by distilling the oil with alcohol and nitric acid; used in cholo-lithiasis. [B, 119.]—**Æ. valerianicus.** Valerianic ether; ethyl valerianate. [B, 108.]—**Æ. venalis.** Commercial ether. [B, 95.] See under Ethyl ether.—**Æ. vitrioli.** Sulphuric ether; ethyl ether. [B.]—**Æ. vitrioli aquosus.** See Liquor *anodynus mineralis aquosus.*—**Æ. vitriolicus.** See the major list.—**Æ. zinci.** See *Æ.* zinci.—**Nitrous æ.** See Nitrous ether.—**Spiritus ætheris** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *éther officinal alcoolisé* [Fr. Cod.], *liqueur anodine d′Hoffmann.* Ger., *Aetherweingeist* [Ger. Ph.], *Hoffmann′sche Tropfen.* It., *spirito di etere.* Syn.: *Spiritus œthereus* [Ger. Ph.], *œ. sulfuricus alcoolisatus* [Fr. Cod.], *œ. sulphuricus alcoholicus* seu *alcoholisatus* [Belg. Ph.], *liquor anodynus mineralis Hoffmanni.* Spirit of ether. A solution of ether in alcohol containing in 100 parts 30 parts by weight of stronger ether [U. S. Ph.], 33 parts by volume (30 parts by weight) of ether [Br. Ph.], 25 parts by weight of stronger ether [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ph. of Campagna], 33 parts [Russ. Ph.], 50 parts by volume (47 by weight) of ether [Belg. Ph.], 50 parts by weight of absolute ether [Fr. Cod.]. It is a clear, colorless liquid of ethereal odor varying in sp. gr. from ·783 [Fr. Cod.] to ·811 [Ger. Ph.]. [B, 5, 10.]—**Spiritus ætheris aromaticus.** See *Spiritus œtheris sulphuricus aromaticus.*—**Spiritus ætheris compositus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *liqueur nervine de Bang.* Ger., *zusammengesetzter Aetherweingeist.* It., *spirito di etere composto.* Syn.: *Hoffmann′s anodyne.* Compound spirit of ether. A preparation made up of stronger ether 30 parts, alcohol 67 parts, and ethereal oil 3 parts. The British preparation is made up of ether 8 fluidounces (29 parts), alcohol 16 fluidounces (68·2 parts), and ethereal oil 3 fluidrachms (2·8 parts). It is a colorless liquid of sweetish burning taste and

peculiar odor. [B, 5, 94.]—**Spiritus ætheris ferratus.** See *Tinctura* FERRI CHLORATI *ætherea*. — **Spiritus ætheris nitratus.** Nitrous ether; ethyl nitrite. [B, 97.]—**Spiritus ætheris nitrosus.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS NITROSI.—**Spiritus ætheris sulphuricus aromaticus** [Lond. Ph. (1824)]. Syn: *æ. sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus* [Ed. Ph. (1826)]. An infusion of cinnamon, cardamom, long pepper, and [in Lond. Ph.] ginger in spirit of ether. [B, 97.]—**Spiritus ætheris vinosus.** Ether more or less pure mixed with alcohol. [B, 97.] See *Spiritus ætheris*.—**Sulphuric æ.** See ETHYL ETHER.—**Syrupus ætheris, Syrupus cum æthere** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop d'*ÉTHER.—**Vitriolic æ.** See ETHYL ETHER.

AETHER (Ger.), n. A'te^{2}r. Ether.—**A'artig.** Ethereal. [B.] —**A'camphersäure.** Ethylcamphoric acid. [A, 324.]—**A'dampf.** Ether vapor. [B.]— **A'doppelschwefelsäure.** Ethionic acid. [B, 48.]—**A'douche.** An apparatus for throwing a spray of ether. [A.]—**A'einathmung, A'inhalation.** The inhalation of ether vapor. [B.]—**A'narcose, A'narkose.** Narcosis produced by ether. [B.]—**A'öl.** Heavy oil of wine; ethereal oil. [B.]—**A'rausch.** Intoxication produced by ether. [B.]—**A'säure.** 1. Aldehydic acid. 2. An acid in which ethyl or some other alcohol radicle replaces part of the acid hydrogen. [B, 108, 120.]—**A'schwefelsäure.** See the major list.—**A'sulfkohlensäure.** Xanthic acid. [A, 324.]— **A'weingeist.** See the major list. — **A'weinsäure, A'weinsteinsäure.** Ethyltartaric acid. [B, 48.] See ETHYL *tartrate*.—**Aethylä'.** Ethyl ether. [B.]—**Ameisenä'.** Formic ether; ethyl formate. [B, 108.]—**Ammoniakhaltiger A.** See ÆTHER *ammoniacalis*.—**Arans A., Aran'scher A.** See ÆTHER *anæstheticus Aranii*.—**Baldrianä'.** Valerianic ether; ethyl valerianate. [B, 108.]—**Benzoeä'.** Benzoic ether; ethyl benzoate. [B, 49.]—**Bromä'.** Ethyl bromide. [B, 108.]—**Butterä'.** Butyric ether; ethyl butyrate. [B, 49.]—**Cantharidenä'.** See ÆTHER *cantharidatus*.—**Chlorä'.** 1. Ethyl chloride. 2. Chlorether. [B.] —**Einfacher A.** See *Simple* ETHER.—**Essigä'.** Acetic ether. [B.]—**Formä'.** Methyl ether. [B.]—**Gemischter A.** See Æ. *Mixed* ETHER.—**Holzä'.** Methyl ether. [B.]—**Jodä'.** Ethyl iodide. [B, 108.]—**Jodhaltender A.** See ÆTHER *iodatus*.—**Mercurialä'.** See ÆTHER *mercurialis*.—**Petroleumä'.** See PETROLEUM *ether*.— **Phosphorhaltiger A.** See ÆTHER *phosphoratus*.—**Reiner A.** Æther purus, stronger ether. [B.] See under ETHYL ETHER.— **Salpetrigsäureäthylä'.** Ethyl nitrite. [B, 49.]—**Salzä'.** Hydrochloric ether; ethyl chloride. [B, 49.] See also SALZÄTHER.— **Schwefelä'.** Sulphuric ether; ethyl ether. [B, 49.]—**Zusammengesetzter A.** See *Compound* ETHER.

ÆTHER ACETICUS [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Acetic ether, or ethyl acetate; especially a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of ethyl acetate with small quantities of alcohol and water. [A; B, 95.]—**Æ. a. martialis.** See *Tinctura* FERRI ACETATIS.—**Spiritus ætheris acetici.** Syn.: *liquor anodynus vegetabilis Westendorfii.* A mixture of 1 part of acetic ether (ethyl acetate) with 3 parts of alcohol. Used as a stimulant and antispasmodic. [B, 108.]

ÆTHERAN PHOSPHORATUS (Lat.), n. m. E'(a^3'e^2)-the^2-(tha)-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n) fo^{2}s-fo-ra(ra^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). [B, 3.] See ÆTHER *phosphoratus*.

ÆTHER CHLORATUS (Lat.), n. m. Klor-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Hydrochloric ether; ethyl chloride. [B.]—**Æ. c. alcoholicus.** See *Spiritus ætheris chlorati*.—**Æ. c. Aranii.** See Æ. *anæstheticus Aranii*.—**Æ. c. spirituosus.** See *spiritus ætheris chlorati*.— **Spiritus ætheris chlorati** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. It., *spirito di sale dolce o muriatico-etereo.* Syn.: *æ. chlorhydricus alcoholicus, æ. c. spirituosus* [Dan. Ph.]. Alcoholic muriatic ether. A solution of ethyl chloride in alcohol, made by distilling a mixture of sodium chloride and manganese dioxide with a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric acid. It is a colorless liquid of peculiar ethereal odor and somewhat aromatic taste. [B, 10.]

ÆTHÉRÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ta-ra. Ethereal. See ÉTHÉRÉ.

ÆTHEREAL, adj. E-the're-a^{2}l. See ETHEREAL.

ÆTHEREO-OLEOSUS (Lat.), adj. E'(a^3'e^2)-the(tha)''re^2-o-ole(le^2)-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Containing a volatile or essential oil. [A, 313.]

ÆTHEREUS (Lat.), adj. E(a^3-e^2)-the(tha)'re^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). More correctly written *ætherius*. From Gr., αἰθέριος, of or belonging to the æther or upper air. 1. Of or pertaining to the æther or upper air; hence in botany, aerial. 2. Of or pertaining to ether. Ethereal. [B, 1, 114.]

ÆTHER FERRATUS (Lat.), n. m. Fe^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). A compound of ether and iron. [B.]—**Alcohol vitriolicus ætheris ferrati.** See *Tinctura* FERRI CHLORATI *ætherea*.

ÆTHERIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a^3-e^2)-the(tha)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *æthérie*. A genus of orchidaceous plants growing in Central Asia and in Java. [B, 19, 38.]

ÆTHERIAL, adj. E-the'ri^2-a^{2}l. Ethereal.

AETHERID (Ger.), n. A-ta-ri^{2}d'. An etheride (*q. v.*). [B, 120.]

AETHERIN (Ger.), n. A-ta-ren'. Etherin. [B.]—**A'ammonium.** See ETHERIN *ammonium*.

ÆTHERINUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-e^{2}r-i(e)'-nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Etherin. [B, 120.]

ÆTHERISATIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a^3-e^2)-the^2-ri^{2}z-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *ætherisatio'nis*. Also written *etherisatio*. Etherization. [E.]

AETHERISATION (Ger.), n. A-ta-re-za^3-tze-on'. Etherization.

ÆTHERISATUS (Lat.), adj. E(a^3-e^2)-the^2-ri^2-za(sa^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Also written *etherisatus*. Etherized. [E.]

AETHERISCH (Ger.), adj. A'ta-ri^{2}sh. Ethereal.

AETHERISIREN (Ger.), v. tr. A-ta-re-ze're^{2}n. To etherize.

ÆTHERISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a^3-e^2)-the^2-ri^{2}z(ri^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Ger., *Aetherismus*. Etherism.

ÆTHERIUS (Lat.), adj. E(a^3-e^2)-the(tha)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The more correct form of *æthereus* (*q. v.*). [B, 114.]

ÆTHER NITRICUS (Lat.), n. m. Ni(ne)'tri^2-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Nitrous ether; ethyl nitrite. [B, 97.]—**Æ. n. alcoholicus, Æ. n. alcoolisatus, Spiritus ætheris nitrici.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

ÆTHER NITROSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ni(ne)-tro'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Nitrous ether; ethyl nitrite. [B.]—**Spiritus ætheris nitrosi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acide azotique alcoolisé* [Fr. Cod.], *esprit de nitre dulcifié*. Ger., *versüsster Salpetergeist* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *spirito di etere nitroso, spirito di nitro dolce.* Syn.: *spiritus nitri dulcis* [Br. Ph. (1867)], *acidum nitricum alcoolisatum* [Fr. Cod.], *æ. nitricus alcoolisatus* seu *alcoholicus* [Belg. Ph.]. Spirit of nitrous ether, alcoholic nitrous ether, sweet spirit of nitre. An alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite, prepared by the action of nitric acid upon alcohol, the nitric acid being converted in the process into nitrous acid by methods which differ in the different Pharmacopœias. The strength of the solution and its sp. gr. vary according to the method of preparation. The *spiritus ætheris nitrosi* of the U. S. Ph. has a sp. gr. of ·823, contains 5 per cent. of ethyl nitrite, and is prepared by distilling nitric acid 9 parts with a mixture of alcohol 31 parts and sulphuric acid 7 parts, washing the distillate with water, separating from it the ethereal layer of ethyl nitrite and dissolving the latter in 19 parts of alcohol. The Br. preparation has a sp. gr. of ·845, contains about 10 per cent. of ethyl nitrite, and is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol 20 fl. oz., sulphuric acid 2 fl. oz., nitric acid 3 fl. oz., and copper wire 2 oz., and diluting 15 fl. oz. of the distillate with 40 fl. oz. of alcohol. The preparation of the Ger. Ph. has a sp. gr. of ·840 to ·850, and is made by distilling 1 part of nitric acid and 3 parts of alcohol; that of the Fr. Codex is a simple mixture of alcohol 3 parts with 1 part of an aqueous solution of nitric acid containing 47 per cent. of the pure acid; that of the Belg. Ph. resembles the German except in the somewhat greater amount of nitric acid employed, in the addition before distillation of 1 part of sugar to every 10 parts of alcohol, and in its higher sp. gr. (·850 to ·860). Spirit of nitrous ether is a straw-colored, mobile, very volatile and inflammable liquid, having a sharp burning taste and a fragrant odor. It regularly contains a small amount of acetic aldehyde and water, and, by long exposure to the air and light, the aldehyde is converted into acetic acid, and various gaseous oxides of nitrogen are generated from decomposition of the ethyl nitrite. [B, 5, 10, 81.]

AETHEROL (Ger.), n. A-ta-rol'. Etherol. [B.]

ÆTHEROLATUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a^3-e^2)-the^{2}r-o-la(la^3)'tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). See ÉTHÉROLAT.

ÆTHEROLATURA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-e^{2}r-o-la^3-tu^2-(tu)'ra^3. See ÉTHÉROLATURE.

ÆTHEROLEUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-e^{2}r-o'le^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. Etherol. [B, 120.] 2. A volatile oil. [B, 48, 88.] Cf. Æ. ANETHI, Æ. ANISI, etc.

ÆTHEROLICUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-e^{2}r-o^{2}l'i^2-ku^{3}m-(ku^{4}m). For deriv., see ÆTHER. An ethereal compound, or preparation made with ether. [B, 120.]

ÆTHEROLOTIVUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-e^{2}r-o^{2}l-o-ti(te)'-vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). See ÉTHÉROLOTIF.

AETHERSCHWEFELSÄURE (Ger.), n. A-tar-shwa'fe^{2}l-zoi-re^2. 1. Ethylsulphuric acid. [B, 49.] See ETHYL *sulphate*. 2. A sulphonic acid derived from ethyl or some other hydrocarbon radicle, or from a compound of such a radicle. [B.]—**Aromatische A.** A sulphonic acid derived from a hydrocarbon of the aromatic group. [B, 108.]

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS (Lat.), n. m. Su^{3}l(su^{4}l)-fu^2(fu)'ri^2-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Sulphuric or ethyl ether; the official term in the Greek Ph. [B, 95.]—**Æ. s. acidus.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida*.—**Æ. s. alcoholicus, Æ. s. alcoholicatus.** A more or less pure alcoholic solution of ethyl ether. [B, 97.] See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS.—**Æ. s. camphoratus aquosus.** A mixture of an ethereal solution of camphor with water. [B, 97.]—**Æ. s. crudus.** Commercial ether. [B.] See ETHYL ETHER.—**Æ. s. cum alcohole** [Ed. Ph. (1826)]. A mixture of ether 1 part and alcohol 2 parts. [B, 97.] See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS.—**Æ. s. cum alcohole aromaticus.** 1. See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS *sulphuricus aromaticus*. 2. See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM *aromaticum*.—**Æ. s. ex alcohole.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS.—**Æ. s. ferratus, Æ. s. martiatus.** See *Tinctura* FERRI CHLORATI *ætherea*. —**Æ. s. phosphoratus.** See Æ. *phosphoratus*.—**Spiritus ætheris sulphurici.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS.—**Syrupus cum æthere sulphurico paratus.** See *Sirop d'*ÉTHER.

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS (Lat.), adj. Vi^{2}t(wi^{2}t)-ri^2-o^{2}l'i^2-ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). Vitriolic, or ethyl, ether. [B.]—**Æ. v. ferratus, Æ. v. martialis, Æ. v. martiatus.** See *Tinctura* FERRI CHLORATI *ætherea*.—**Spiritus ætheris vitriolici.** 1. Sulphuric ether. [B, 69.] 2. Ether mixed with alcohol. [B, 97.] See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS. —**Spiritus ætheris vitriolici compositus.** A preparation of the old Lond. Ph. corresponding to *spiritus ætheris compositus*. [B, 69.]

AETHERWEINGEIST (Ger.), n. A-tarvin'gist. The official synonym for the spiritus æthereus of the Ger. Ph. See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS.—**Chloreisenhaltiger A.** See *Tinctura* FERRI CHLORATI *ætherea*.—**Zusammengesetzter A.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS *compositus*.

AETHES (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)-e(a)'thez(thas). Gr., ἀήθης, unusual. Unwonted, extraordinary; an epithet applied to the sputum. [B, 111.]

AETHIDEN (Ger.), n. A-ti^2-dan'. Ethidene (ethylidene). For compounds see under AETHYLIDEN.—**A'milchsäure.** Ethylidene lactic acid. [B.] See LACTIC ACID.

AETHIL (Ger.), n. A-tel'. Acetylene. [B, 49.]

AETHIN (Ger.), n. A-ten'. Ethine; acetylene. [B.]

AETHINYL (Ger.), n. A-te-nu^{6}l′. Ethinyl. [B.]—**A'bromür.** Ethinyl bromide. [B.]—**A'pentabromür.** Ethinyl pentabromide. [B.]—**A'pentachlorür.** Ethinyl pentachloride. [B.]—**A'tribromür.** Ethinyl tribromide. [B.]—**A'trichlorür.** Ethinyl trichloride. [B.]

AETHIONAT (Ger.), n. A-te-o-na^{3}t′. Ethionate.

ÆTHIONEMA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i^2-o-ne(na)′ma^3. Gen., *æthionem'atos* (*-tis*). From αἰθός, burnt, and νῆμα, a filament or stamen. Fr., *æthionème*. A genus of cruciferous plants established by R. Brown. [B, 48, 71.]

AETHIONSÄURE (Ger.), n. A′te-on-zoi-re^2. Ethionic acid. —**A'anhydrid.** Ethionic anhydride. [B.]

ÆTHIOPICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i^2-o^{2}p′i^2-se(ka^3-e^2). For deriv., see ÆTHIOPS. Medicines having a black color. [B, 59.]

ÆTHIOPICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i^2-o^{2}p′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of or pertaining to a negro. See ALPHOSIS *æthiopica*.

ÆTHIOPIFICATIO (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i^2-o^{2}p-i^2-fi^2-ka-(ka^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *æthiopificatio'nis*. From *Æthiops* (*q. v.*), and *facere*, to make. Pigmentation of the skin from the application of mercurial or sulphurous ointments or the internal use of silver nitrate. [B, 78.]

ÆTHIOPIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i-o^{2}p-i^2-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *æthiopio'seos* (*-sis*). For deriv., see ÆTHIOPS. The act of making black, or of becoming black and discolored. [B, 78.]

ÆTHIOPIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i(e)′o-pi^{2}s. Gen., *æthiop'idis*. Ger., *Mohrenkraut*. 1. A plant described by Dioscorides and Pliny as growing abundantly in hot climates and having thick hairy leaves, quadrangular stalk, and ovaries with 2-seeded cells. It is generally supposed to be a species of sage, the Ethiopian sage or *Salvia æthiopis* of Linnæus, or the silver sage, *Salvia argentea*, but by some it is regarded as the same as the great mullein or *Verbascum thapsus*. It was used in pleurisy, catarrhal affections, and rheumatism. [B, 59, 78, 88, 114.] 2. A plant (probably a species of *Euphorbia*) mentioned by Pliny as useful in dropsy. [Waring (A, 316).]

ÆTHIOPISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i^2-o-pi^{2}z(pi^{2}s)′-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From αἰθιοπίζειν, to be like an Ethiopian. The act or condition of becoming black or discolored. [B, 78.]

ÆTHIOPOLEUCOPHLEGMATIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i(e)″o-po-lu^2-ko-fle^{2}g-ma(ma^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. For deriv., see ÆTHIOPS and LEUCOPHLEGMATIA. Syn.: *phegmatia Æthiopum*. A sort of chlorosis occurring in negroes. [B, 78.]

ÆTHIOPOPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i-o″po-po-e(a)′-si^{2}s. Gen., *æthiopopoe'seos* (*-sis*). From *Æthiops*, and ποιεῖν, to make. See ÆTHIOPIOSIS.

ÆTHIOPOPROCALYMMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i(e)″-o-po-pro-ka^{2}l-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)′ma^3. Gen., *æthiopoprocalymm'atos*. From *Æthiops*, and προκάλυμμα, a veil. See *Hottentot* APRON.

ÆTHIOPS (Lat.), n. m. E(a^3-e^2)′thi^2-o^{2}ps. Gen., *æthi'opis*. Gr., αἰθίοψ, an Ethiopian, literally, a burnt face, from αἴθειν, to burn, and ὤψ, the face. Fr., *æthiops*, *éthiops*. Ger., *Mohr*, *Metallmohr* (2d def. only). It., Sp., *etiope*. Also written *ethiops*. 1. An Ethiopian. 2. Ploucquet's name for an albino. [Good (A, 357).] 3. An old pharmaceutical term for many black, finely pulverized mineral preparations. [B, 2, 78.]—**Æ. albus.** Fr., *nègre blanc* (1st def.). Ger., *weisser Neger* (1st def.). 1. An albino. [A.] 2. Mercury with chalk. [B, 59.] See HYDRARGYRUM *cum creta*.—**Æ. alcalisatus.** Mercury with chalk; especially an old pharmaceutical preparation in which mercury was triturated with powdered crab's-eyes. [B, 88, 119.]—**Æ. animalis.** Fr., *æ.* ou *éthiops animal*. Ger., *Thiermohr*. It., *etiope animale*. Sp., *etiope animal*. 1. Impure animal charcoal obtained by the incineration of small animals. 2. A preparation made by heating together equal parts of mercury and cuttle-fish bone. [B, 78, 119.]—**Æ. antimonial** (Fr.). See Æ. ANTIMONIALIS.—**Æ. antimonial de Huxham** (Fr.). Huxham's æ. antimonialis. See Æ. ANTIMONIALIS.—**Æ. antimonial de Malouin** (Fr.). Malouin's æ. antimonialis. See Æ. ANTIMONIALIS.—**Æ. antimonialis.** See the major list.—**Æ. antimoniato-mercurialis.** See Æ. ANTIMONIALIS.—**Æ. antimonii.** See Æ. ANTIMONIALIS.—**Æ. antiphthysicus.** A mixture of mercury and balsam of Peru. [B, 59.]—**Æ. antirrheumaticus.** A mixture of mercury and guaiac resin. [B, 59.]—**Æ. auratus.** A preparation made by triturating together equal parts of mercury and antimony pentasulphide. [B, 48.]—**Æ. auripigmentalis.** Fr., *æ.* ou *éthiops orpimental*. Ger., *Arsenikmohr*. A mixture of 1 part of mercury and 2 parts of orpiment. [B, 48.]—**Æ. cretaceus.** Fr., *æ.* ou *éthiops calcaire*. It., *etiope calcare*. See HYDRARGYRUM *cum creta*.—**Æ. cupri.** A preparation consisting of a mixture of cupric carbonate and mercury, used as a remedy against epilepsy. [B, 48.]—**Æ. de Malouin** (Fr.). Malouin's æ. antimonialis. [B, 88.] See Æ. ANTIMONIALIS.—**Æ. diureticus.** A preparation made up of mercury mixed with juniper gum. [B, 59.]—**Æ. ferricus.** See *Æ. martialis*.—**Æ. graphiticus.** Fr., *æ.* ou *éthiops graphitique*. It., *etiope grafitico*. Syn.: *mercure charbonneux*. A mixture of 1 part of mercury and 2 parts of charcoal or graphite, recommended in herpes. [B, 46, 48.]—**Æ. gummosus.** Fr., *æ.* (ou *éthiops*) *gommeux*. It., *etiope gommoso*. Syn.: *pulvis mercurialis gommosus*, *mucilago mercurialis* seu *hydrargyri*. Mercury triturated to the point of extinction with gum arabic or mucilage. [B, 46, 119.] Cf. MUCILAGO *mercurialis* and *Mucilago* HYDRARGYRI.—**Æ. hypnoticus, Æ. hypopnoicus.** Fr., *Æ. hypnotique*. Ger., *Schweissmohr*. Black sulphide of mercury prepared by precipitation. It was used as a diaphoretic; hence the epithet *hypopnoicus* which was afterward corrupted to *hypnoticus*, and, from the false meaning thus attached to the term, *æ. narcoticus* was often used as a synonym. [B, 78.]—**Æ. jovialis.** Ger., *Zinnmohr*. A mixture of equal parts of tin, mercury, and sulphur, asserted to act as a tæniacide. [B, 59.]—**Æ. magnesiacus.** Fr., *æ.* ou *éthiops magnésien*. It., *etiope magnesiaco*. A preparation made by triturating together 16 parts each of mercury and manna and 1 part of magnesia, then washing with water to withdraw the manna, and adding 2 parts of magnesia. [O. Reveil (B, 46).] Other authorities give slightly different formulas.—**Æ. martialis.** Fr., *æ.* ou *éthiops martial*. Ger., *Eisenmohr*. It., *etiope marziale*. Sp., *etiope marcial*. Martial æ. Magnetic oxide of iron artificially prepared by infusing iron filings in water until they are reduced to an inky-black powder. [B, 59.]—**Æ. mercurialis.** Fr., *æ.* ou *éthiops mercuriel*. It., *etiope mercuriale*. See *Æ. mineralis* and *Æ. hypopnoicus*.—**Æ. mercurii per se.** See *Æ. per se*.—**Æ. mineral.** See *Æ. mineralis* and the major list.—**Æ. mineralis.** Fr., *æ.* ou *éthiops minéral*. Ger., *Mineralmohr*. It., *etiope minerale*. Sp., *etiope mineral*. Syn.: *sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum* seu *simplex*, *hydrargyrus cum sulphure*, *hydrargyrus sulphuratus niger*, *mercurius cum sulphure*, *pulvis hypnoticus*. Æ. mineral, mercury with sulphur. A preparation consisting of mercury and sulphur triturated together. In the Lond. Ph. (1824), Ed. Ph. (1826), Dubl. Ph. (1830), U. S. Ph. (1820), and many others, equal parts of the two ingredients were employed; in the Fr. Codex (1818) and some other formularies, 2 parts of mercury to 1 part of sulphur were used; and still other proportions were given in other Pharmacopœias. Van Mons describes 4 kinds: (1) *Æ. mineral, sulphur triturated with mercury*, a mixture of 1½ part of sulphur and 19 parts of mercury. (2) *Æ. mineral of Harris*, made by triturating mercury with one twelfth of its weight of sulphur till the mercury is extinguished, then adding another twelfth part of sulphur, triturating once more, and repeating these successive processes of addition and trituration until an amount of sulphur equal to that of the mercury has been employed. (3) *Oxydulated æ. mineral*, Lat., *æ. mineralis oxydulatus*, made by triturating together 3 parts of sulphur, 21 of mercury (19 parts, B, 97), and 20 parts of red oxide of mercury. (4) *Double æ. mineral*, a mixture of 1½ part of sulphur and 9 parts of mercury. Æ. mineralis, although regarded as a sulphide of mercury, is probably only a simple mixture of mercury and sulphur. It was used formerly in the treatment of syphilis and as an anthelmintic. [B, 48, 97.]—**Æ. mineralis fusione paratus.** A preparation made by mixing mercury with melted sulphur. [B, 48.]—**Æ. mineralis oxydulatus.** See under *Æ. mineralis*.—**Æ. mineralis stibiatus.** See Æ. ANTIMONIALIS.—**Æ. mineralis via humida paratus.** A preparation made by triturating at a gentle heat equal parts of sulphate of mercury, sulphur, and a solution of liver of sulphur (sulphurated potassa). [B, 48.]—**Æ. minéral stibié** (Fr.). See Æ. ANTIMONIALIS.—**Æ'mohr** (Ger.). See *Æ. mineralis*.—**Æ. narcoticus.** Fr., *Æ. narcotique*. Ger., *betäubender Mohr*. It., *etiope narcotico*. See *Æ. hypnoticus*.—**Æ. orpimentalis.** See *Æ. auripigmentalis*.—**Æ. per se.** Fr., *æ.* ou *éthiops per se*. It., *etiope per se di Boerhaave*. A preparation described by Boerhaave consisting of a gray powder made either by exposing impure mercury to the air or by triturating mercury either with or without the addition of mucilage. [B, 2, 59, 93.]—**Æ. platinicus.** Ger., *Platinmohr*. Platinum black. [B, 48.]—**Æ. purgans.** A mixture of mercury with calomel or jalap. [B, 59.]—**Æ. saccharatus.** Fr., *æ.* ou *éthiops saccharin*. It., *etiope saccarato*. See HYDRARGYRUM *saccharatum*.—**Æ. vegetabilis.** Fr., *æ.* ou *éthiops végétal*. Ger., *Pflanzenmohr*. It., *etiope vegetale*. Sp., *etiope vegetal*. Vegetable æ. 1. Charcoal obtained by the combustion of sea-weed such as the *Fucus vesiculosus*. It was used as an application to scrofulous swellings. [B, 46, 59.] 2. Soot. [B, 97.] 3. Roasted opium. [B, 46.]—**A. vegetabilis suberinus.** Burnt cork. [B.]—**Animal æ.** See *Æ. animalis*.—**Antimonial æ.** See Æ. ANTIMONIALIS.—**Martial æ.** See *Æ. martialis*.—**Orpimental æ.** See *Æ. auripigmentalis*.—**Phlegmatia Æthiopum.** See ÆTHIOPOLEUCOPHLEGMATIA.—**Vegetable æ.** See *Æ. vegetabilis*.

ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-mo-ni^2-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. Fr., *æ.* ou *éthiops antimonial*. Ger., *Spiessglanzmohr*. It., *etiope antimoniale*. Sp., *etiope antimonial*. Syn.: *sulphuretum hydrargyri et stibii*, *sulphuretum hydrargyri stibiatum* sive *antimoniatum*, *hydrargyrum stibiato-sulphuratum*. Any combination of mercury and antimony of a black color; especially sulphide of antimony and mercury made by triturating together 4 parts of mercury, 2 of sulphur, and 3 of antimony trisulphide, until the mercury is extinguished. This is Huxham's preparation. That of Malouin was made by triturating 2 parts of antimony pentasulphide with 1 part of mercury. Other preparations were made by mixing crude antimony (native sulphide of antimony) with sea-salt and adding mercury, or by mixing 3 parts of mercury and 1 part of kermes mineral. Æ. a. was formerly official in many Pharmacopœias, and was used as a diaphoretic and alterative. [B, 10, 46, 48, 59, 119.]—**Æ. a. Huxhami.** Huxham's æ. a. See *Æ. a.*—**Pulvis ex æthiope antimoniali.** Syn.: *pulvis ex hydrargyro stibiato-sulphurato*. A mixture of 6 grains of æ. a. and 10 grains of licorice root, or of 5 grains of æ. and 15 grains of licorice root. [B, 97.]

ÆTHIOPS MINERAL, n. Mi^{2}n′u^{3}r-a^{2}l. Also written *ethiops mineral*. See *Æ. mineralis*.—**Æ. m. of Harris, Double æ. m., Oxydulated æ. m.** See *Æ. mineralis*.

ÆTHIOPUS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i(e)′o-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Æthiops.—**Æ. albus.** See HYDRARGYRUM *cum creta*.

AETHMETHOXALSÄURE (Ger.), n. Atme^{2}t-o^{2}x′a^{3}l-zoi-re^2. Ethmethoxalic acid.

ÆTHMOID, adj. and n. E^{2}th′moid. See ETHMOID.

ÆTHOCES (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}th′(a^3′e^{2}th)-o-sez(ke^{2}s). Gen., *æth'ocum*. Ætholices. See ÆTHOLIX.

ÆTHOGEN, n. E^{2}th′o-je^{2}n. From αἴθων, brilliant, and γίγνεσθαι, to become. Fr., *éthogène*. Ger., *Aethogen*. Also written *ethogen*. A compound of nitrogen with boron, so called on account of its intense brilliancy when heated by the blow-pipe. [B, 7.]

ÆTHOKIRRHIN, n. E^{2}th″o-ki^{2}r′ri^{2}n. From αἴθων, brilliant, and κιρρός, tawny yellow. Fr., *étho-kirrhine* [B, 107]. Ger., *Aethokirrin*. A yellow coloring matter obtained from the flowers of the

Antirrhinum linaria (*Linaria vulgaris* [Linnæus]). It is crystalline, devoid of taste or odor, very soluble in alcohol and the oils, difficultly soluble in water. [B, 2, 48, 107.]

ÆTHOLIX (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th'(a^3'e^{2}th)-o-li^{2}x. Gen., *æthol'icis.* Gr., αἰθόλιξ (from αἴθειν, to light up, kindle). A fiery pustule of the skin [A]; or a "superficial pustule of the skin raised by heat" [B, 59], or rather a bulla produced by heat. [B, 78.]

AETHOMETHOXALSÄURE (Ger.), n. A-to-me^{2}t-o^{2}x'a^{3}l-zoi-re^2. Etemethoxalic acid.

ÆTHOMMA (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-o^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *æthom'-matis.* From αἰθός, burnt, brown-red, and ὄμμα, the eye (1st def.); Gr., αἶθος, burning or heat, and ὄμμα (2d def.). Fr., *œil de loup* (ou *de mauvais garçon*) (1st def.). Syn.: *oculus leoninus* (1st def.). 1. That condition of the eye in which the humors and tunics are black or pigmented. [Ambroise Paré (B).] 2. A name given by C. G. Kühn to that morbid condition in which flashes of light and flame appear before the eye. [B, 48, 78.]

AETHOXACETSÄURE (Ger.), n. At-o^{2}x-a^{3}tz'e^{2}t-zoi-re^2. Ethoxyacetic acid.

AETHOXYBUTTERSÄURE (Ger.), n. At-o^{2}x-u^6-but'te^{2}r-zoi-re^2. Ethoxybutyric acid.

AETHOXYCHINOLIN (Ger.), n. At-o^{2}x-u^6-ch^{3}i^{2}n'o-len. Ethoxyquinoline. [B.]

AETHOXYHYDROÄTHYLCHINOLIN (Ger.), n. At-o^{2}x-u^6-hu^6-dro-at-u^{6}l-ch^{3}i^{2}n'o-len. Ethoxyhydroethylquinoline. [B.] See ETHYLKAIRINE.

AETHOXYHYDROCHINOLIN (Ger.), n. At-o^{2}x-u^6-hu^6-dro-ch^{3}i^{2}n'o-len. Ethoxhydroquinoline. [B.]—**A'bromid.** Ethoxyhydroquinoline bromide. [B, 79.]

AETHOXYHYDROMETHYLCHINOLIN (Ger.), n. At-o^{2}x-u^6-hu^6-dro-ma-thu^{6}l-ch^{3}i^{2}n'o-len. Ethyoxyhydromethylquinoline. [B, 79.]

AETHOXYKOFFEÏN (Ger.), n. At-o^{2}x-u^6-ko^{2}f'fa-en. Ethoxycaffeine. [B.]

AETHOXYL (Ger.), n. At-o^{2}x'u^{6}l. Ethoxyl.—**A'chinolincarbonsäure.** Ethoxylquinolinecarbonic acid. [B, 79.]—**A'cinchoninsäure.** Ethoxylcinchoninic acid. [B, 79.]—**A'piperidin.** Ethoxylpiperidine. [B, 79.]

AETHOXYPROPIONSÄURE (Ger.), n. At-o^{2}x-u^6-pro'pe-o^{2}n-zoi-re^2. Ethoxypropionic acid. [B.] See ETHYLLACTIC ACID.

ÆTHUSA (Lat.), n. f. E(a^3-e^2)-thu^2(thu)'sa^3. From αἴθειν, to light up, on account of the brilliancy of its leaves, or, according to others, on account of its acridity. Fr., *æthuse, éthuse.* Ger., *Gleisse.* It., *etusa.* A Linnæan genus of annual herbs belonging to the order *Umbelliferæ*, tribe *Seselineæ*, and subtribe *Œnantheæ* (Bentham and Hooker). [B, 46, 104.]—**Æ. cynapium** [Linnæus]. Fr., *petite ciguë, ciguë des jardins, ache des chiens, faux persil.* Ger., *Hundspetersilie, Gartenschierling.* It., *cicuta aglina o dei giardini o minore.* Syn.: *fool's parsley.* A species growing wild in Europe, and also found occasionally in America. It stands about 2 feet in height, has white flowers and dark-green bipinnate or tripinnate leaves, with narrow wedge-shaped segments. It somewhat resembles parsley, from which it is distinguished by its fœtid odor and by the involucels, consisting of 3 linear pendulous bracts found at the base of each partial umbel and exceeding the latter in length. It is said to be an acro-narcotic poison like conium, although recently its poisonous properties have been denied (Harley). It was formerly employed as a stomachic, diuretic, and emmenagogue. [B, 19, 34, 93.]—**Æ. meum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *æthuse meum.* See MEUM *athamanticum.*



ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM. [B, 49.]

ÆTHUSE (Fr.), n. A-tu^{6}z. Æthusa. [B, 107.]—**Æ. fétide.** Æthusa cynapium. [B, 107.]

ÆTHUSINE, n. E^{2}th'u^2-sen. Fr., *æthusine, éthusine.* Ger., *Aethusin.* The poisonous alkaloid of *Æthusa cynapium.* It is crystalline and forms a crystalline sulphate. [A, 316.]

ÆTHYIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i(u^6)'i^2-a^3. From αἴθυια, a sort of bird. See MERGUS.

ÆTHYL (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th'(a^3'e^{2}th)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l). Indecl. For deriv., see ETHYL. Ethyl. The same form is also occasionally used in Ger. instead of *Aethyl.*—**Æ. bromidum.** Ethyl bromide. [B, 81.]—**Æ. iodidum.** Ethyl iodide. [B, 81.]

AETHYL (Ger.), n. A'tu^{6}l. Ethyl.—**Aepfelsaures A.** Ethyl malate. [B.]—**A'acetamid.** Ethylacetamide. [B.]—**A'acetat.** Ethyl acetate. [B.]—**A'aceton.** Ethylacetone. [B.]—**A'acetoncarbonsäure.** Ethylacetonecarbonic acid. [B.]—**A'acetylen.** Ethylacetylene. [B.] See BUTINE.—**A'aldehyd.** Acetic aldehyde. [B.]—**A'alizarin.** Ethylalizarin. [B.]—**A'alkohol.** Ethyl alcohol. [B.]—**A'allophanat.** Ethyl allophanate. [B.]—**A'allyl.** Ethylallyl. [B.]—**A'allylamin.** Ethylallylamine. [B.]—**A'allylharnstoff.** Ethylallylurea. [B.]—**A'ameisensäure.** Ethylformic (propionic) acid. [B.]—**A'amid.** Ethylamide. [B.]—**A'amidobenzoësäure.** Ethylamidobenzoic acid. [B.]—**A'amidobenzol.** Ethylamidobenzene (amidoethylbenzene). [B.]—**A'amin.** Ethylamine. [B.]—**A'amincarbonat.** Ethylamine carbonate. [B.]—**A'ammelid.** Ethylammelide. [B.] See ETHYL *amidocyanurate.*—**A'ammoniak.** Ethylamine. [B.]—**A'ammonium.** Ethylammonium. [B.]—**A'ammoniumäthylthiocarbamat.** Ethylammonium ethylthiocarbamate. [B.]—**A'ammoniumcarbamat.** Ethylammonium carbamate. [B.]—**A'ammoniumcarbonat.** Ethylammonium carbonate. [B.]—**A'ammoniumchlorür.** Ethylammonium chloride; ethylamine hydrochloride. [B.]—**A'ammoniumsulfat.** Ethylammonium (ethylamine) sulphate. [B.]—**A'amyl.** Ethylamyl. [B.]—**A'amylanilin.** Ethylamylaniline. [B.]—**A'amyläther.** Ethylamyl ether. [B.]—**A'amylharnstoff.** Ethylamylurea. [B.]—**A'amyloxalsäure.** Ethylamyloxalic acid. [B.]—**A'amylphenylamin.** Ethylamylphenylamine; ethylamylaniline. [B.]—**A'amylsulfid.** Ethylamyl sulphide. [B.]—**A'anilin.** Ethylaniline. [B.]—**A'anilinsulfonsäure.** Ethylanilinesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A'äpfelsäure.** Ethylmalic acid. [B.]—**A'arsenlat.** Ethyl arsenate. [B.]—**A'arsenit.** Ethyl arsenite. [B.]—**A'arsinsäure.** Ethylarsinic acid. [B.]—**A'äther.** Ethyl ether. [B.]—**A'äthermilchsäure.** Ethyllactic acid. [B.]—**A'äthylen.**—Ethylethylene. [B.] See BUTYLENE.—**A'benzilsäure.** Ethylbenzilic acid. [B.]—**A'benzoat.** Ethyl benzoate. [B.]—**A'benzochinolin.** Ethylbenzoquinoline. [B.]—**A'benzoësäure.** Ethylbenzoic acid. [B, 4.]—**A'benzol.** Ethylbenzene. [B, 4.]—**A'benzolmonosulfonsäure.** Ethylbenzenemonosulphonic acid. [B.] See ETHYLBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.—**A'benzolsulfonsäure.** Ethylbenzenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**A'benzyläther.** Ethylbenzyl ether. [B.] See BENZYLETHYL ETHER.—**A'bernsteinsäure.** Ethylsuccinic acid. [B.]—**A'bisulfuret.** Ethyl persulphide. [B, 48.]—**A'borat.** Ethyl borate. [B.]—**A'borsäure.** Ethylboric acid. [B.]—**A'brombenzol.** Ethylbrombenzene; bromethylbenzene. [B.]—**A'bromür.** Ethyl bromide. [B.]—**A'brucin.** Ethylbrucine. [B.]—**A'brucinhydrat.** Ethylbrucine hydrate. [B.]—**A'butyl.** Ethylbutyl. [B.]—**A'butyläther.** Ethylbutyl ether. [B.]—**A'butylketon.** Ethylbutyl ketone. [B.]—**A'butyrat.** Ethyl butyrate. [B.]—**A'caffeïdin.** Ethylcaffeidine. [B.]—**A'capronat.** Ethyl caproate. [B.]—**A'caprylat.** Ethyl caprylate. [B.]—**A'capryläther.** Ethylcapryl ether. [B.]—**A'carbamin.** Ethylcarbamine. [B.]—**A'carbammonium.** Ethylcarbammonium. [B.] See ETHYLCARBAMINE.—**A'carbimid.** Ethyl carbimide. [B.] See ETHYL *cyanate.*—**A'carbinol.** Ethylcarbinol; primary propyl alcohol. [B.]—**A'carbonat.** Ethyl carbonate. [B.]—**A'carbonsäure.** 1. Ethylcarbonic acid. 2. Propionic acid. [B.]—**A'carbopyrrolsäure.** Ethylcarbopyrrolic acid. [B.]—**A'carboxylamin.** Ethylcarboxylamine. [B.]—**A'cerotinat.** Ethyl cerotate. [B.]—**A'chinin.** Ethylquinine. [B.]—**A'chinolin.** Ethylquinoline. [B.]—**A'chinolinhydrür.** Ethylquinoline hydride. [B.]—**A'chinon.** Ethylquinone. [B.]—**A'chlorbenzol.** Chlorethylbenzene. [B.]—**A'chlorchinolin.** Ethylchlorquinoline. [B.]—**A'chlorhydrin.** Ethyl chlorhydrin. [B.]—**A'chlorür.** Ethyl chloride. [B.]—**A'citronensäure.** Ethylcitric acid. [B.]—**A'codeïn.** Ethylcodeine. [B.]—**A'coniin.** Ethylconine. [B.]—**A'crotonsäure.** Ethylcrotonic acid. [B.]—**A'cyanamid.** Ethyl cyanamide. [B.]—**A'cyanat.** See the major list.—**A'cyanür.** Ethyl cyanide. [B.]—**A'cyanuramid.** Ethyl cyanuramide. [B.]—**A'diacetsäure.** Geuther's name for ethyl acetoacetate. [B, 2.]—**A'diallylcarbinol.** Ethyldiallylcarbinol. [B.]—**A'diamidocyanurat.** Ethyl diamidocyanurate. [B.]—**A'dibromallylamin.** Ethyldibromallylamine. [B.]—**A'dibromdiallylamin.** Ethyldibromdiallylamine. [B.]—**A'dicarbopyrrolsäure.** Ethyldicarbopyrrolic acid. [B.]—**A'dicyanamid.** Ethyl dicyanamide. [B.] See ETHYL *cyanamide.*—**A'dimethyläthylen.** Ethyldimethylethylene. [B.] See HEXYLENE.—**A'dimethylbenzol.** Ethyldimethylbenzene. [B.]—**A'dimethylcarbinol.** Ethyldimethylcarbinol. [B.] See *Tertiary* AMYL ALCOHOL.—**A'dioxysulfocarbonat, A'dioxythiocarbonat.** Ethyl dioxythiocarbonate. [B.]—**A'diselenid.** Ethyl diselenide. [B.] See ETHYL *selenide.*—**A'disulfid.** Ethyl disulphide. [B.] See ETHYL *sulphide.*—**A'disulfocarbonsäure.** Ethyldisulphocarbonic (xanthic) acid. [B.]—**A'dithiocarbonat, A'dithioxycarbonat.** Ethyl dithiocarbonate. [B.]—**A'divaleriansäure.** Ethyldivaleric acid. [B.]—**A'eisencyanür.** Ethyl ferrocyanide. [B.]—**A'ester.** See the major list.—**A'eugenol.** Ethyleugenol. [B.]—**A'ferrocyanür.** Ethyl ferrocyanide. [B.]—**A'flavanilin.** Ethyl flavaniline. [B.]—**A'fluorür.** Ethyl fluoride. [B.]—**A'formamid.** Ethylformamide. [B.]—**A'formiat.** Ethyl formate. [B.]—**A'fumarsäure.** Ethylfumaric acid. [B.]—**A'glycocin, A'glycocol.** Ethylglycocine. [B.]—**A'glycol.** Ethyl glycol. [B.]—**A'glycolsäure.** Ethylglycollic acid. [B.]—**A'glykol.** Ethyl glycol. [B.]—**A'glyoxalsäure.** Ethylglyoxalic acid. [B.]—**A'grün.** Ethyl green. [B.] See *Ethyl* GREEN.—**A'harnstoff.** Ethylurea. [B, 4.]—**A'hexyläther.** Ethylhexyl ether. [B.]—**A'hydantoïn.** Ethylhydantoin. [B.]—**A'hydrazin.** Ethylhydrazine. [B.]—**A'hydrazinharnstoff.** Ethylhydrazineurea (ethyl semicarbazide). [B.]—**A'hydrin.** Ethylhydrin; ethylin. [B.]—**A'hydrochinon.** Ethylhydroquinone. [B.]—**A'hydroxybenzol.** Ethylhydroxybenzene; ethylphenol. [B.]—**A'hydroxybuttersäure.** Ethylhydroxybu-

tyric acid. [B.] See Hydroxycaproic acid.—**A'hydrür.** Ethyl hydride; ethane. [B.]—**A'iodür.** Ethyl iodide. [B.]—**A'irisin.** Ethylirisine. [B.]—**A'isoamyläther.** Ethylisoamyl ether. [B.] See Ethylamyl ether.—**A'isobutyläther.** Ethylisobutyl ether. [B.] See Ethylbutyl ether.—**A'isobutyrat.** Ethyl isobutyrate. [B.] See Ethyl *butyrate.*—**A'isocapronat.** Ethyl isocaproate. [B.] See Ethyl *caproate.*—**A'isocyanat.** Ethyl isocyanate. [B.] See Ethyl *cyanate.*—**A'isocyanür.** Ethyl isocyanide; ethyl carbamine. [B.]—**A'isocyanurat.** Ethyl isocyanurate. [B.]—**A'isoschwefelcyanat, A'isosulfocyanat, A'isothiocyanat.** Isosulphocyanate (isothiocyanate) of ethyl. [B.] See Ethyl *thiocyanate.* —**A'isovalerat.** Ethyl isovalerate. [B.] See Ethyl *valerianate.* —**A'jodid, A'jodür.** Ethyl iodide. [B.]—**A'kairin.** Ethylkairine. [B.]—**A'kairinmonobromid.** Ethylkairine monobromide. [B.]—**A'kakodyl.** Ethylcacodyl. [B.] See Diethylarsine.—**A'kakodylsäure.** Ethylcacodylic (diethylarsinic) acid. [B.]—**A'kresolsulfonsäure.** Ethylcresolsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A'lactat.** Ethyl lactate. [B.]—**A'malonat.** Ethyl malonate. [B.]—**A'malonsäure.** Ethylmalonic acid. [B.]—**A'mannit.** Ethylmannite. [B.] —**A'mekonsäure.** Ethylmeconic acid. [B.]—**A'melamin.** Ethyl melamine. [B.] See Ethyl *cyanamide.*—**A'mercaptan.** Ethyl mercaptan. [B.]—**A'mercaptid.** Ethyl mercaptide. [B.]—**A'metamidobenzoësäure.** Ethylmetamidobenzoic acid. [B.] See Ethylamidobenzoic acid.—**A'methoxalsäure.** Ethmethoxalic acid. [B.]—**A'methyl.** Ethylmethyl. [B.]—**A'methyläther.** Ethylmethyl ether. [B.] See Methylethyl ether.—**A'methyläthylen.** Ethylmethylethylene. [B.] See Amylene. —**A'methyläthylenglycol.** Ethylmethylethylene glycol. [B.] See Amylene glycol.—**A'methyläthylsulfin.** Ethylmethylethylsulphine. [B.]—**A'methylbenzol.** Ethylmethylbenzene. [B.]—**A'methylmalonsäure.** Ethylmethylmalonic acid. [B.]—**A'methylprotocatechualdehyd.** Ethylmethylprotocatechuic aldehyde. [B.] See Ethylvanillin.—**A'methylprotocatechusäure.** Ethylmethylprotocatechuic acid. [B.]—**A'methylsulfid.** Ethylmethyl sulphide. [B.]—**A'milchsäure.** Ethyllactic acid. [B.]—**A'monobrombenzol.** Ethylmonobrombenzene. [B.] See Bromethylbenzene.—**A'mononitrobenzol.** Ethylmononitrobenze. [B.] See Nitroethylbenzene.—**A'monothiocarbonsäure.** Ethylmonothiocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A'monoxybenzol.** Ethylmonoxybenzene. [B.] See Ethylphenol.—**A'morphin.** Ethylmorphine. [B.]—**A'myristat.** Ethyl myristate. [B.]—**A'naphthalen.** Ethylnaphthalene. [B.]—**A'naphthylamin.** Ethylnaphthylamine. [B.]—**A'nicotin.** Ethylnicotine. [B.]—**A'nicotinhydrat.** Ethylnicotine hydrate. [B.]—**A'nitrat.** Ethyl nitrate. [B.]—**A'nitrit.** Ethyl nitrite. [B.]—**A'nitrobenzol.** Ethylnitrobenzene. [B.] See Nitroethylbenzene.—**A'nitrolsäure.** Ethylnitrolic acid. [B.]—**A'nonoat.** Ethyl nonate (pelargonate). [B.]—**A'œnanthylat.** Ethyl œnanthylate. [B.]—**A'orthonitrobenzol.** Ethylorthonitrobenzene; orthonitroethylbenzene. [B.] See Nitroethylbenzene.—**A'oxalsäure.** Ethyloxalic acid. [B.] See Ethyl *oxalate.*—**A'oxalsäurechlorür.** Ethoxal chloride. [B.]—**A'oxalurat.** Ethyl oxalurate. [B.] —**A'oxamat.** Ethyl oxamate. [B.]—**A'oxamethan.** Ethyloxamethane. [B.]—**A'oxamid.** Ethyloxamide. [B.]—**A'oxaminsäure.** Ethyloxamic acid. [B.]—**A'oxybenzol.** Ethyloxybenzene; ethylphenol. [B.]—**A'oxybuttersäure.** Ethylhydroxybutyric acid. [B.] See Hydroxycaproic acid.—**A'oxyd.** See the major list.—**A'oxydithiocarbonsäure.** Ethyloxydithiocarbonic acid. [B.] See Xanthic acid.—**A'oxymalonsäure.** Ethyloxy malonic acid. [B.] See Tartronic acid.—**A'palmitat.** Ethyl palmitate. [B.]—**A'paralactat.** Ethyl paralactate. [B.]—**A'paranitrobenzol.** Ethylparanitrobenzene; paranitroethylbenzene. [B.] See Nitroethylbenzene.—**A'pelargonat.** Ethyl pelargonate. [B.]—**A'pentasulfid.** Ethyl pentasulphide. [B.] See Ethyl *sulphide.*—**A'perchlorat.** Ethyl perchlorate. [B.]—**A'persulfid.** Ethyl persulphide. [B.] See Ethyl *sulphide.*—**A'phenol.** Ethylphenol. [B.]—**A'phenyl.** Ethylphenyl. [B.] —**A'phenylamin.** Ethylphenylamine; ethylaniline. [B.]—**A'phenyläther, A'phenyloxyd.** Ethylphenyl ether. [B.]—**A'phenylschwefelsäure.** Ethylphenylsulphuric (ethylbenzenesulphonic) acid. [B.]—**A'phosphat.** 1. Ethyl phosphate. 2. An ethylphosphate, or salt of ethylphosphoric acid. [B.]—**A'phosphin.** Ethylphosphine. [B.]—**A'phosphinsäure.** Ethylphosphinic acid. [B.]—**A'phosphit.** 1. Ethyl phosphite. 2. An ethylphosphite. [B.]—**A'phosphorigsäure.** Ethylphosphorous acid. [B.]—**A'phosphorsäure.** Ethylphosphoric acid. [B.] See Ethyl *phosphate.*—**A'piperidin.** Ethylpiperidine. [B.]—**A'piperidinharnstoff, A. piperylharnstoff.** Ethylpiperidineurea. [B.]—**A'platinocyanür.** Ethyl platinocyanide. [B.]—**A'propan.** Ethylpropane. Normal pentane. [B.]—**A'propenyläther.** Ethylpropenyl ether. [B.]—**A'propinyläther.** Ethylpropinyl ether. [B.]—**A'propionat.** Ethylpionate. [B.]—**A'propyl.** Ethylpropyl. [B.] See Pentane.—**A'propylen.** Ethylpropylene. [B.] See Amylene.—**A'pseudocyanat.** Ethyl pseudocyanate. [B.] See Ethyl *cyanate.*—**A'pseudocyanurat.** Ethyl pseudocyanurate. [B.] See Ethyl *cyanurate.*—**A'purpurin.** Ethylpurpurin. [B.]—**A'pyridin.** Ethylpyridine. [B.]—**A'pyridinhydrat.** Ethylpyridine hydrate. [B.]—**A'pyrophosphat.** Ethyl pyrophosphate. [B.]—**A'pyrophosphit.** 1. Ethyl pyrophosphite. 2. An ethylpyrophosphite. [B.]—**A'pyrophosphorigsäure.** Ethylpyrophosphorous acid. [B.]—**A'pyrrol.** Ethylpyrrol. [B.]—**A'salicylat.** Ethyl salicylate. [B.]—**A'schleimsäure.** Ethylmucic acid. [B.]—**A'schwefelcarbaminsäure.** Ethylsulphocarbamic (ethylthiocarbamic) acid. [B.]—**A'schwefelcyanür.** Ethyl sulphocyanide (thiocyanate). [B, 48.]—**A'schwefelsäure.** Ethylsulphuric acid. [B.] See Ethyl *sulphate.*—**A'schwefelwasserstoff.** Ethyl hydrosulphide; ethyl mercaptan. [B.]—**A'schwefligsäure.** Ethylsulphurous acid. [B.]—**A'selenid.** Ethyl selenide. [B.]—**A'selenomercaptan.** Ethyl seleno-mercaptan. [B.]—**A'senföl.** Ethyl mustard oil. [B.] See Ethyl *thiocyanate.*—**A'silicat.** Ethyl silicate. [B.]—**A'silicium.** Ethylsilicon. [B.]—**A'stearat.** Ethyl stearate. [B.]—**A'strychnin.** Ethylstrychnine. [B.]—**A'strychninhydrat.** Ethylstrychnine hydrate. [B.]—**A'strychninjodür.** Ethylstrychnine iodide. [B.] —**A'succinat.** Ethyl succinate. [B.]—**A'succinsäure.** Ethylsuccinic acid. [B.]—**A'sulfat.** Ethyl sulphate. [B.]—**E. sulfhydrat.** Ethyl mercaptan. [B, 49.]—**A'sulfid.** Ethyl sulphide. [B.]—**A'sulfinacetsäure.** Ethylsulphinacetic acid. [B.]—**A'sulfinsäure.** Ethylsulphinic acid. [B.]—**A'sulfit.** Ethyl sulphite. [B.]—**A'sulfocarbonat.** Ethyl thiocarbonate. [B.]—**A'sulfocyanat.** Ethyl sulphocyanate (thiocyanate). [B.]—**A'sulfonacetsäure.** Ethylsulphonacetic acid. [B.]—**A'sulfonchlorür.** Ethylsulphonic chloride. [B.]—**A'sulfonsäure.** Ethylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A'sulphür.** Ethyl sulphide. [B, 48.]—**A. sulphürschwefelblei.** Lead mercaptide. [B, 48.]—**A'sulphürschwefelquecksilber.** Mercury mercaptide. [B, 48.]—**A'sulphürschwefelwasserstoff.** Ethyl mercaptan. [B, 48.]—**A'superselenid.** Ethyl diselenide. [B.] See Ethyl *selenide.*—**A'supersulfid.** Ethyl disulphide. [B.] See Ethyl *sulphide.*—**A'tartrat.** Ethyl tartrate. [B.]—**A'tartronsäure.** Ethyltartronic acid. [B.]—**A'tellurid.** Ethyl telluride. [B.]—**A'terpen.** Ethylterpene. [B.]—**A'tetrahydrochinanisol.** Ethyltetrahydroquinanisol.—**A'tetrahydrochinolin.** Ethyltetrahydroquinoline. [B.]—**A'tetrahydroparachinanisol.** Ethyltetrahydroparaquinanisol; ethylthalline. [B.]—**A'tetrasulfid.** Ethyl tetrasulphide. [B.] —**A'thallin.** See the major list.—**A'thiocarbaminsäure.** Ethylthiocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A'thiocarbimid.** Ethyl thiocarbimide. [B.] See Ethyl *thiocyanate.*—**A'thiocarbonat.** Ethyl thiocarbonate. [B.]—**A'thiocyanat.** Ethyl thiocyanate. [B.]—**A'thioharnstoff.** Ethylthiourea. [B.]—**A'thioschwefelsäure.** Ethylthiosulphuric acid. [B.]—**A'toluidin.** Ethyltoluidine. [B.]—**A'traubensäure.** Ethylracemic acid; acid racemate of ethyl. [B.] See Ethyl *tartrate.*—**A'tricyanamid.** Ethyl tricyanamide. [B.] See Ethyl *cyanamide.*—**A'triisocyanat.** Triisocyanate (isocyanurate) of ethyl. [B.]—**A'trisulfid.** Ethyl trisulphide. [B.] See Ethyl *sulphide.*—**A'trisulfocarbonat.** Trisulphocarbonate of ethyl. [B.] See Ethyl *thiocarbonate.*—**A'trithionsäure.** Ethyltrithionic acid. [B.]—**A'unterschwefligsäure.** Ethylhypcsulphurous (ethylthiosulphuric) acid. [B.]—**A'valerianat.** Ethyl valerianate. [B.]—**A'vanillin.** Ethylvanillin. [B.]—**A'wasserstoff.** Ethyl hydride; ethane. [B.] —**A'weinsäure.** Ethyltartaric acid. [B.] See Ethyl *tartrate.*—**Ameisensaures A.** Ethyl formate. [B.]—**Arsenigsaures A.** Ethyl arsenite. [B.]—**Arsensaures A.** Ethyl arsenate. [B.]—**Baldriansaures A.** Ethyl valerianate. [B.]—**Bernsteinsaures A.** Ethyl succinate. [B.]—**Borsaures A.** Ethyl borate. [B.]—**Brenzschleimsaures A.** Ethyl pyromucate. [B.]—**Brenzweinsaures A.** Ethyl pyrotartrate. [B.]—**Bromä'.** Ethyl bromide. [B, 108.]—**Buttersaures A.** Ethyl butyrate. [B.]—**Caprinsaures A.** Ethyl caprate. [B.]—**Capronsaures A.** Ethyl caproate. [B.]—**Caprylsaures A.** Ethyl caprylate. [B.]—**Carbaminsaures A.** Ethyl carbamate. [B.]—**Carbonsaures A.** Ethyl carbonate. [B.]—**Cyansaures A.** Ethyl cyanate. [B.]—**Diäthylessigsaures A.** Ethyl diethylacetate. [B.] See Ethyl *caproate.*—**Dioxythiocarbonsaures A.** Ethyl dioxythiocarbonate. [B.]—**Dithiocarbonsaures A.** Ethyl dithiocarbonate. [B.]—**Essigsaures A.** Ethyl acetate. [B.]—**Isocapronsaures A.** Ethyl isocaproate. [B.] See Ethyl *caproate.*—**Isocyansaures A.** Ethyl isocyanate. [B.] See Ethyl *cyanate.*—**Isocyanursaures A.** Ethyl isocyanurate. [B.]—**Jodä.** Ethyl iodide. [B, 108.]—**Kieselsaures A.** Ethyl silicate. [B.]—**Kohlensaures A.** Ethyl carbonate. [B.]—**Malonsaures A.** Ethyl malonate. [B.]—**Milchsaures A.** Ethyl lactate. [B.]—**Oxalsaures A.** Ethyl oxalate. [B.]—**Palmitinsaures A.** Ethyl palmitate. [B.]—**Pelargonsaures A.** Ethyl pelargonate. [B.]—**Phosphorigsaures A.** Ethyl phosphite. [B.]—**Phosphorsaures A.** Ethyl phosphate. [B.]—**Propionsaures A.** Ethyl propionate. [B.]—**Salpetersaures A.** Ethyl nitrate. [B.]—**Salpetrigsaures A.** Ethyl nitrite. [B.]—**Schleimsaures A.** Ethyl mucate. [B.]—**Schwefelsaures A.** Ethyl sulphate. [B.]—**Schwefligsaures A.** Ethyl sulphite. [B.]—**Stearinsaures A.** Ethyl stearate. [B.]—**Weinsaures A.** Ethyl tartrate. [B.]

AETHYLAL (Ger.), n. A'tu⁶l-a³l. Ethylal; acetic aldehyde. [B.]

ÆTHYLAS (Lat.), n. m. and f. E²th'(a³'e²th)-i²l(u⁶l)-a²s(a³s). Gen., *œthyla'tis.* Ethylate. [B.]

AETHYLAT (Ger.), n. A'tu⁶l-a³t. An ethylate. [B.]

AETHYLCYANAT (Ger.), n. A-tu⁶l-tzu⁶-a³n-a³t'. Ethyl cyanate. [B.]—**Aechtes A.** True cyanate of ethyl. [B.] See Ethyl *cyanate.*

AETHYLEN (Ger.), n. A-tu⁶l-an'. Ethylene. [B.]—**A'acetochlorür.** Ethylene chloracetin. [B.]—**A'alkohol.** Ethylene alcohol. [B.]—**A'amin.** Ethyleneamine. [B.]—**A'aminsulfonsäure.** Ethyleneaminesulphonic acid; taurine. [B.]—**A'äthylat.** Ethylene ethylate. [B.]—**A'äthyläther.** Ethylenethyl ether. [B.] See Ethylene *ethylate.*—**A'äthylidenoxyd.** Ethylene ethylidene oxide. [B.]—**A'bernsteinsäure.** Ethylenesuccinic acid. [B.] See Ethylene *succinate.*—**A. bichlorid.** Ethylene dichloride. [B.]—**A'bromhydrin.** Ethylene bromhydrin. [B.]—**A'bromid.** Ethylene bromide (dibromide). [B.]—**A'bromjodür.** Ethylene bromiodide. [B.]—**A'chloracetin.** Ethylene chloracetin. [B.]—**A'chlorhydrin.** Ethylene chlorhydrin. [B.]—**A'chlorid.** Ethylene chloride (dichloride). [B, 49.]—**A'chloriodür.** Ethylene chloriodide. [B, 4.]—**A'chlornitrat.** Ethylene chlornitrate.—**A'chlorürsulfonsäure.** Ethylenechlorsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A'cyanhydrat, A'cyanhydrin.** Ethylene cyanhydrin. [B.]—**A'cyanid.** Ethylene cyanide (dicyanide). [B.]—**A'diacetat, A'diacetin.** Ethylene diacetin. [B.]—**A'diamin.** See the major list.—**A'diammondichlorür.** Ethylenediammonium dichloride. [B.]—**A'diammonium.** Ethylenediammonium. [B.]—**A'diäthylat, A'diäthyläther.** Ethylenediethyl ether; ethylene diethylate. [B.]—**A'diäthyldiamin.** Ethylenediethyldiamine. [B.]—**A'diäthyldiketon.** Ethylenediethyl diketone.—**A'dibromid.** Ethylene dibromide. [B.]—**A'dicarbonitril.** Ethylene dicarbonitril (dicy-

anide). [B.]—**A'dicarbonsäure, A'dicarboxylsäure.** Ethylenedicarboxylic (succinic) acid. [B.]—**A'dichlorür.** Ethylene dichloride. [B, 4.]—**A'dicyanür.** Ethylene dicyanide. [B, 4.]—**A'diformamid.** Ethylenediformamide. [B.]—**A'diformiat.** Ethylene diformate. [B.]—**A'diharnstoff.** Ethylenediurea. [B.]—**A'dihydrat.** Ethylene dihydrate; ethylene glycol. [B.]—**A'diiodür, A'dijodür.** Ethylene diiodide. [B.]—**A'dimercaptan.** Ethylene dihydrosulphide. [B.]—**A'dinitrat.** Ethylene dinitrate. [B.]—**A'dinitril.** Ethylene dinitril. [B.]—**A'diphenyläther.** Ethylenediphenyl ether. [B.]—**A'diphenyldiamin.** Ethylenediphenyldiamine. [B.]—**A'disulfhydrat.** Ethylene disulphydrate (dihydrosulphide). [B.]—**A'disulfonsäure.** Ethylenedisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A'dithiochlorür.** Ethylene dithiochloride. [B.]—**A'dithiocyanat.** Ethylene dithiocyanate. [B.]—**A'dithiodichlorür.** Ethylene dithiodichloride. [B.]—**A'eisenchlorür.** Ethylene ferrochloride. [B.]—**A'eugenol.** Ethyleneugenol. [B.]—**A'glycol, A'glykol.** Ethylene glycol. [B.]—**A'hexäthylarsonium.** Ethylenehexethylarsonium. [B.]—**A'hexäthylarsoniumdibromür.** Ethylenehexethylarsonium dibromide. [B.]—**A'hexäthylphosphonium.** Ethylenehexethylphosphonium. [B.]—**A'hexäthylphosphoniumdibromür.** Ethylenehexethyl phosphonium dibromide. [B.]—**A'hydratacetat.** Ethylene monacetin. [B.]—**A'hydratamin.** Ethylene hydramine. [B.]—**A'hydratäthylat.** Ethylene hydrate ethylate. [B.] See ETHYLENE *ethylate.*—**A'hydratbromür.** Ethylene hydrate bromide; ethylene bromhydrin. [B, 4.]—**A'hydratchlorür.** Ethylene hydrate chloride; ethylene chlorhydrin. [B, 4.]—**A'hydratcyanür.** Ethylene cyanhydrin. [B, 4.]—**A'hydratiodür, A'hydratjodür.** Ethylene hydrate iodide; ethylene iodhydrin. [B, 4.]—**A'hydratsulfat.** Ethylenehydroxysulphuric acid. [B.]—**A'hydratsulfhydrat.** Ethylene hydroxysulphide. [B.]—**A'hydroxydisulfonsäure.** Ethylenehydroxydisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A'hydroxyschwefelsäure.** Ethylenehydroxysulphuric acid. [B.]—**A'hydroxysulfonsäure.** Ethylenehydroxysulphonic (isethionic) acid. [B.]—**A'mercaptan.** Ethylene dihydroxysulphide. [B.]—**A'methylat.** Ethylene methylate. [B.]—**A'methyläthylat.** Ethylene methylethylate. [B.]—**A'milchsäure.** Ethylene lactic acid. [B.] See LACTIC ACID.—**A'monacetin.** Ethylene monacetin. [B.]—**A'monothioglycol.** Ethylene hydroxysulphide. [B.]—**A'naphthalen.** Ethylenenaphthalene; acenaphthene. [B.]—**A'nitrat.** Ethylene nitrate. [B.]—**A'nitrinitrat.** Ethylene nitri-nitrate. [B.]—**A'nitrit.** Ethylene nitrite. [B.]—**A'oxyd.** Ethylene oxide. [B.]—**A'oxythiocarbonat.** Ethylene oxythiocarbonate. [B.]—**A'phosphonium.** Ethylenephosphonium. [B.]—**A'platinochlorür.** Ethylene platinochloride. [B.]—**A'schwefelsäure.** Ethylenesulphuric acid. [B.]—**A'selenocyanat.** Ethylene selenocyanate. [B.]—**A'succinat.** Ethylene succinate. [B.]—**A'succinsäure.** Ethylenesuccinic acid. [B.]—**A'sulfid.** Ethylene sulphide. [B.]—**A'sulfonsäure.** Ethylenesulphonic acid. [B.] See ETHIONIC ACID.—**A'thiocarbonat.** Ethylene thiocarbonate. [B.]—**A'thichlorür.** Ethylene thiochloride. [B.]—**A'thiocyanat.** Ethylene thiocyanate. [B.]—**A'thiodichlorür.** Ethylene thiodichloride. [B.]—**A'thioglycol, A'thioglykol.** Ethylene dihydroxysulphide. [B.]—**A'trisulfonsäure.** Ethylenetrisulphonic acid. [B.]

AETHYLENAT (Ger.), n. A-tu^{6}l-an-a^{3}t′. An ethylenate. [B.]

AETHYLENDIAMIN (Ger.). A-tu^{6}l-an-de-a^{3}m′i^{2}n. Ethylenediamine. [B, 81.]—**Salzsaures A.** Ethylenediamine hydrochloride; ethylenediammonium chloride. [B.]

ÆTHYLENUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a)′nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). Ethylene. [B.]—*Æ***thyleni bichloridum.** Ethylene dichloride. [B, 81.]—*Æ.* **bromatum.** Ethylene dibromide. [B.]—*Æ.* **chloratum.** Ethylene dichloride. [B, 95.]

AETHYLESTER (Ger.). n. A-tu^{6}l-e^{2}s′te^{2}r. An ethyl ether; a salt of ethyl. [B, 4.]—**Ameisensäureä', Bernsteinsäureä',** etc. See under AMEISE and BERNSTEIN.

AETHYLIAK (Ger.), n. A-tu^{6}l-i^2-a^{3}k′. Ethyliac; ethylamine. [B, 48.]

ÆTHYLICES (Lat.), n. f. pl. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′l-sez(ke^{2}s). Gen., *æthyl′icum.* The same as æthollices. [B, 78.] See ÆTHOLIX.

ÆTHYLICODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^2-ko′dez-(de^{2}s). From αἰθύλιξ (an unclassical form of αἰθόλιξ), and εἶδος, likeness. Bullous (often wrongly rendered pustular). [B, 78.]

ÆTHYLICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′i^2-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Ethylic. [B, 95.]

AETHYLIDEN (Ger.), n. A-tu^{6}l-i^{2}d-an′. Ethylidene. [B.]—**A'acetamid.** Ethylideneacetamide. [B.]—**A'äthylendioxyd.** Ethylene ethylidene oxide. [B.]—**A'bichlorid.** Ethylidene dichloride. [B.]—**A'biuret.** Ethylidene biuret. [B.]—**A'bromacetin.** Ethylidene bromacetin. [B.]—**A'bromid.** Ethylidene bromide (dibromide). [B.]—**A'chloracetat, A'chloracetin.** Ethylidene chloracetin. [B.]—**A'chlorid, A'chlorür.** Ethylidene chloride (dichloride). [B.]—**A'chlorürätliylat, A'chlorüräthyläther.** Ethylidene chlorethylate. [B.]—**A'chlorürsulfonsäure.** Ethylidenechlorsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A'cyanhydrin.** Ethylidene cyanhydrin. [B.]—**A'cyanuramid.** Ethylidenecyanuramide. [B.]—**A'diacetat.** Ethylidene diacetate. [B.]—**A'diäthylat, A'diäthyläther, A'diäthyloxyd.** Ethylidene diethylate; acetal. [B.]—**A'dibromür.** Ethylidene dibromide. [B.]—**A'dicarbonsäure.** Ethylidenedicarbonic (isosuccinic) acid. [B.] See SUCCINIC ACID.—**A'dichlorür.** Ethylidene dichloride. [B.]—**A'dijodür.** Ethylidene diiodide. [B.]—**A'dilactaminsäure.** Ethylidene dilactamic acid. [B.] See DILACTAMIC ACID.—**A'dimethylat, A'dimethyläther.** Ethylidene dimethylate. [B.]—**A'hydramin, A'hydratamid.** Ethylidene hydramine; aldehydammonia. [B.]—**A'hydratcyanür.** Ethylidene cyanhydrin. [B.]—**A'lactaminsäure.** Ethylidene lactamic acid; alanine. [B.]—**A'methyläthylat, A'methyläthyläther.** Ethylidene methylethylate. [B.]—**A'milchsäure.** Ethylidene lactic acid. [B.] See LACTIC ACID.—**A'oxychlorür.** Ethylidene oxychloride. [B.]—**A'oxyd.** Ethylidene oxide; acetic aldehyde. [B.]—**A'propenyläther.** Ethylidenepropenyl ether; acetoglyceral. [B.] See GLYCERALS.—**A'sulfid.** Ethylidene sulphide. [B.]

ÆTHYLIDENUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^{2}d-e(a)′-nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). For deriv., see ETHYLIDENE. Ethylidene. [B.]—**Æ. chloratum.** Ethylidene dichloride. [B, 108.]

AETHYLIN (Ger.), n. A′tu^{6}l-en. Ethylin. [B.]

ÆTHYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th(a^3-e^{2}th)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ethyl.

AETHYLOXYD (Ger.), n. A-tu^{6}l-o^{2}x-u^{6}d′. 1. Ethyl oxide (ethyl ether). 2. Ethoxide. [B.]—**A'hydrat.** Ethyl alcohol. [B.]—**A'oxydsalz.** A salt of ether; a compound ethyl ether. [B, 48.]—**A'oxydschwefelsäure.** Ethylsulphuric acid. [A, 324.] See ETHYL *sulphate.*—**Ameisensaures A., Apfelsaures A.,** etc. See *Ameisensaures* AETHYL, *Apfelsaures* AETHYL, etc.—**Uebergechlortes A.** Perchlorether. [B, 48.]—**Zweifach gechlortes A.** Tetrachlorether (so called from the formula $C_4H_3Cl_2O$ formerly assigned to it). [B, 48.]

AETHYLTHALLIN (Ger.), n. A-tu^{6}l-ta^{3}l′li^{2}n. Ethylthalline. [B.]—**Salzsaures A.** Ethylthalline hydrochloride. [B.]

ÆTHYLUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2}th′(a^3′e^{2}th)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ethyl. [B.]—**Æ. bromatum.** Ethyl bromide. [B, 108.]—**Æ. chloratum.** Ethyl chloride. [B.]—**Æ. jodatum.** Ethyl iodide. [B, 108.]

AETHYLÜR (Ger.), n. A-tu^{6}l-u^{6}r′. An ethylide. [B.]

ÆTIA (Lat.), n. f. E′(a^3-e^2)-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Gr., αἰτία. A cause (as of a disease). [L, 104.]

AETIOI PHLEBES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A(a^3)-e^{2}t-i(e)′oi fle(fla)′-bez(be^{2}s). Gr., ἀέτειοι φλέβες. Lit., the eagle-veins; the temporal veins. [A, 311; L, 104.]

ÆTIOLOGICAL, adj. E^{2}t-i^2-o-lo^{2}j′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *étiologique.* Ger., *ätiologisch.* It., *etiologico.* Sp., *etiológico.* Pertaining to ætiology. [L, 50.]

ÆTIOLOGICALLY, adv. E^{2}t-i^2-o-lo^{2}j′i^{2}k-a^{2}l-li^2. As regards ætiology. [D, 50.]

ÆTIOLOGIST, n. E^{2}t-i-o^{2}l′o-ji^{2}st. Lat., *œtiologus.* One who studies the causes of disease. [A, 322.]

ÆTIOLOGY, n. E^{2}t-i^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Gr., αἰτιολογία (from αἰτία, a cause). Lat., *œtiologia.* Fr., *étiologie.* Ger., *Aetiologie.* It., *etiologia, eziologia.* Sp., *etiología.* 1. That branch of pathology which deals with the causes of disease. [C.] 2. In biology, the science of the causes of biological phenomena and of their relation to general physical laws. [A, 12.]

ÆTION (Lat.), n. n. E′(a^3′e^2)-shi^2(ti^2)-o^{2}n. See ÆTIA.

ÆTIONYMOUS, adj. E^{2}t-i^2-o^{2}n′i^{2}m-u^{3}s. Gr., αἰτιώνυμος. Lat., *œtionymus.* Named from the cause (said of diseases, e. g., lead colic, mercurialism, etc.). [A, 322.]

AETITE, n. A′e^{2}t-it. Gr., ἀετίτης. Lat., *aetites.* Fr., *aétite, pierre d'aigle.* Ger., *Aëtit, Adlerstein.* The eagle-stone; a concretion of teroxide of iron, or any kind of stone having a loose nucleus, so called because, having first been found in an eagle's nest, it was fabled to have been carried there by the bird to facilitate the laying of its eggs; bound to the arm, it was supposed to prevent abortion, and, to the thigh, to assist delivery. [L, 30, 42, 50, 52, 53, 96.]

AETONYCHUM (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)-e^{2}t-o^{2}n′i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀετός, the eagle, and ὄνυξ, a talon. See LITHOSPERMUM.

AETZAMMONIAK (Ger.), n. Ats′a^{3}m-mon-i^2-a^{3}k. Caustic ammonia. [B.] See *Liquor* AMMONIÆ *fortior.*

AETZBAR (Ger.), adj. Ats′ba^{3}r. Corrosive, caustic. [L, 46.]—**A'keit.** Corrosiveness. [L, 46.]

AETZBARYT (Ger.), n. Ats′ba^{3}r-u^{6}t. Hydrate of baryta. [L, 37.]

AETZEN (Ger.), v. tr. and n. Ats′e^{2}n. As a v., to cauterize, to corrode, to macerate. [E.] As a n., cauterization. [L, 46.]

AETZEND (Ger.), adj. Ats′e^{2}nd. 1. Caustic, corrosive. 2. Phagedenic. [B; E.]

AETZFLÜSSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Ats′flu^{6}s-zi^{2}g-kit. The *liquor corrosivus* of the Ger. Ph. [B.]

AETZKALI (Ger.), n. Ats′ka^3-le. Caustic potash. [B.]—**A'lauge.** See *Liquor* POTASSÆ.—**A'stängelchen.** A stick of caustic potash. [L, 57.]—**Geschmolzenes A.** See POTASSA *fusa.*

AETZKALK (Ger.), n. Ats′ka^{3}lk. Caustic lime, quick-lime. [B.]

AETZKRAFT (Ger.), n. Ats′kra^{3}ft. Causticity. [L, 46.]

AETZLAUGE (Ger.), n. Ats′la^3-u-ge^2. A solution of caustic potash or caustic soda. [L, 37.]

AETZMAGNESIE (Ger.), n. Ats′ma^{3}g-na-ze. See MAGNESIA *usta.*

AETZMITTEL (Ger.), n. Ats′mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. A caustic. [L, 46.]—**A'leiter, A'träger.** A caustic-holder. [B; L.]

AETZNATRON (Ger.), n. Ats′na^3-tron. Caustic soda. [B.]—**A'lauge.** See *Liquor* SODÆ.

AETZPASTA (Ger.), n. Ats′pa^{3}st-a^3. A caustic paste.—**Wiener A.** See POTASSA *cum calce.*

AETZPINCETTE (Ger.), n. Ats′pi^{2}n-tse^{2}t-te^2. A forceps for holding caustic. [L, 57.]

AETZPINSEL (Ger.), n. Ats′pi^{2}ns-e^{2}l. A brush for applying caustic solutions. [L, 57.]

AETZPULVER (Ger.), n. Ats′pul-fe^{2}r. A caustic powder. [L, 46.]—**Wiener A.** See POTASSA *cum calce.*

AETZQUECKSILBER (Ger.), n. Ats′kwe^{2}k-zi^{2}l-be^{2}r. Corrosive sublimate. [L, 46.]

AETZSILBER (Ger.), n. Ats'zi2l-be2r. Nitrate of silver. [L, 46.]

AETZSTÄBCHEN, AETZSTÄNGELCHEN (Ger.), n's. Ats'stab-ch2e2n, -stang-e2l-ch2e2n. A stick of caustic. [L, 57.]

AETZSTEIN (Ger.), n. Ats'stin. 1. Caustic potash. [B.] 2. Silver nitrate. [L, 46.]

AETZSTOFF (Ger.), n. Ats'sto2f. A caustic substance. [L, 46.]

AETZSUBLIMAT (Ger.), n. Ats'zub-le-ma3t. Corrosive sublimate. [L, 46.]

AETZUNG (Ger.), n. Ats'ung. Cauterization, corrosion. [E; L, 46.]

AETZWASSER (Ger.), n. Ats'va3s-se2r. Nitric acid. [L, 46.]

AEUSSERSTE (Ger.), n. Ois'se2rs-te2. An extremity. [L, 43.]

ÆXTOXICUM (Lat.), n. n. E2x(a3-e2x)-to2x'i2k-u3m(u4m). See ÆGOTOXICUM.

AFABOND, n. A dried mucilaginous fruit used in India as a tonic. [Waring (L, 63).]

AFAN, n. See ADRARAGI.

AFCOON, n. The Persian name for opium. [L, 77.]

AFÉ (Fr.), n. A3-fa. A kind of fern, the root of which is eaten in India. [L, 105.]

AFEBRILE, adj. A2f-e2b'ri2l. From *a* priv., and *febrilis*, feverish. Free from fever. [D, 69.]

AFFADIL, AFFADILL, n's. A2f'fa3-di2l. See DAFFODIL.

AFFADISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A3f-fa3-des-ma3n2. 1. Nausea. [L, 103.] 2. A perversion of the sense of taste, with loss of appetite and enfeeblement of the digestion. [L, 109.]

AFFAIBLISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A3f-fa-bles-ma3n2. Weakness, adynamia. [L, 49.]

AFFAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. A3f-fa2r. A popular term for the menses. [L, 42.]

AFFAISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A3f-fas-ma3n2. 1. The weakness and emaciation that occur as disease approaches a fatal termination. [L, 49, 92, 107.] 2. A diminution or absence of tension (said of tumors and swellings). [E; L, 55.]

AFFECTIO (Lat.), n. f. A2f(a3f)-fe2k'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *affectio'nis*. From *afficere*, to exert an influence upon. An affection (in the sense of disease).—**A. arthritica cordis.** See *Cardiac* GOUT.—**A. bovina.** A disease of cattle due to a small worm which penetrates the tissues. [L, 96.]—**A. sarmatica.** The Sarmatian disease. [G.] See PLICA.—**A. tympanitica.** See TYMPANITES.—**A. uterina.** An old term for hysteria. [A, 42.]

AFFECTION, n. A2f-fe2k'shu3n. Lat., *affectio* (*q. v.* for deriv.). Fr., *affection*. Ger., *Leidenschaft*, *Angegriffenwerden*. It., *affezione*. Sp., *afección*. The action or effect of any morbific influence; a disease. In the pl., grief, terror, etc. [D, 3; L, 43.]—**A. calculeuse du foie** (Fr.). See CHOLELITHIASIS.—**A. douloureuse de l'intestin** (Fr.). See *Membranous* ENTERITIS.—**A. furonculeuse** (Fr.). Horse-pox. [Hertwig (D, 72).]—**A. membraneuse de l'intestin, A. muqueuse** (Fr.). See *Membranous* ENTERITIS.—**A. polyurique** (Fr.). Lithuria. [Bouchardat (L, 45).]—**A. pneumogastro-pituiteuse** (Fr.). Whooping-cough. [D, 29.]—**A. typhoïde** (Fr.). Typhus. [L, 45.]—**A's vaporeuses** (Fr.). See VAPORS.—**Membranous a. of the intestine.** Membranous enteritis. [Goss (D).]—**Mucous a. of the intestine.** Membranous enteritis. [Whitehead (D).]—**Painful a. of the intestine.** Membranous enteritis. [Powell (D).]—**Primary a.** One that occurs without being caused by any preceding disease. [D.]—**Secondary a.** One that occurs as a complication or a sequel of a pre-existing disease. [D.]

AFFECTLOSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. A3f-fe2kt'los-i2g-kit. Apathy. [L, 80.]

AFFECTUS (Lat.), n. m. A2f(a3f)-fe2kt'u3s(u4s). Gen., *affectus*. A diseased state.—**A. flatulentus.** Hypochondriasis, melancholia. [L, 53.]—**A. hyderodes.** Dropsy. [L, 45.]—**A. hystericus.** Hysteria.—**A. implicatus.** A complicated affection; one in which several parts of the body are affected at the same time. [L, 53.]—**A. magnus.** Epilepsy. [Hippocrates (L, 53.)]—**A. melancholicus.** Melancholia. [L, 53.]—**A. mirachialis.** An old term for any disease or pain in the abdomen. [A, 325.]—**A. præcordialis.** Hypochondriasis. [L, 53.]—**A. spasmodico-convulsivus labiorum.** See TIC *douloureux*.

AFFENAH, n. An African name for a plant the seeds of which are used by the natives internally and externally in the treatment of swollen parts. [Waring (L, 63).]

AFFENBAUM (Ger.), n. A3f'fe2n-ba3-u4m. See ADANSONIA *digitata*.

AFFENBEERE (Ger.), n. A3f'fe2n-bar-e. The *Empetrum nigrum*. [A, 305.]

AFFENBEZOAR (Ger.), n. A3f'fe2n-be2tz-o-a3r''. See BEZOAR.

AFFENBLUME (Ger.), n. A3f'fe2n-blum-e2. A name applied to several species of the botanical genus *Mimulus*. [B, 20.]

AFFENBRODBAUM, AFFENBROT (Ger.), n's. A3f'fe2n-brod-ba3-u4m, -brot. See ADANSONIA *digitata*.

AFFENGESCHLECHT (Ger.), n. A3f'fe2n-ge2-shle2ch2t''. See QUADRUMANA.

AFFENGESICHT (Ger.), n. A3f'fe2n-ge2-zi2ch2t''. The *Mimosops elengi*. [A, 305.]

AFFENHAND (Ger.), n. A3f'fe2n-ha3nd. See MAIN *en griffe*.

AFFENICUM, n. An alchemical term for the mind or the soul. [Ruland, Johnson (L, 53).]

AFFENKNABENKRAUT (Ger.), n. A3f'fe2n-kna3b-e2n-kra3-u4t. The *Orchis morio*. [A, 305.]

AFFENMUSE (Ger.), n. A3f'fe2n-mu-ze2. The *Musa troglodytarum*. [L, 46.]

AFFENPOCKEN (Ger.), n. A3f'fe2n-po2k-e2n. See *Ape*-POX.

AFFENSCHÄDEL (Ger.), n. A3f'fe2n-shad-e2l. The *Antirrhinum orontium*. [A, 305.]

AFFENSPALTE (Ger.), n. A3f'fe2n-spa3lt-e2. See FISSURA *perpendicularis externa* and *interna*.

AFFENTOPF (Ger.), n. A3f'fe2n-to2pf. The *Lecythis ollaria*. [A, 305.]

AFFERENT, adj. A2f'fe2r-e2nt. Lat., *afferens* (from *adferre*, to bear to), *advehens*. Fr., *afférent*. Ger., *zuführend*. It., *afferente*. Sp., *aferente*. Syn.: *centripetal* (2d def.). 1. Serving to convey a fluid, like blood or lymph, to an organ or part (e. g., *a. vessels*). 2. Conveying anything from the periphery to the center (e. g., *a. currents*, *a. nerves*). [K.] See under CURRENT, NERVE, and VESSEL.

AFFHOLDER (Ger.), n. A3f'hold-e2r. The water-elder (*Viburnum opulus*). [L. 46.]

AFFICIRBAR (Ger.), adj. A3f-fi2tz-er'ba3r. Irritable; sensitive. [L, 46.]

AFFIDRA, n. Probably for *aphidra* from ἀφιδροῦν, to sweat. An alchemical term for white-lead, perhaps from its supposed sudorific power. [L, 53, 104.]

AFFINATIO (Lat.), n. f. A2f(a3f)-fi2n-a(a3)'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *affinatio'nis*. Affinity. [B.]—**A. aggregata.** See AFFINITY *of aggregation*.—**A. complicata, A. composita.** See *Compound* AFFINITY.—**A. simplex.** See *Simple* AFFINITY.

AFFINIS (Lat.), adj. A2f(a3f)-fi(fe)'ni2s. Related. [B.]

AFFINITAS (Lat.), n. f. A2f(a3f)-fi2n'i2-ta2s(ta3s). Gen., *affinita'tis*. Affinity. [B.]—**A. adjuta.** See *Mediating* AFFINITY. [B, 140.]—**A. animalium.** The relationship of animals to each other. [B, 124.]—**A. appropriata, A. approximata.** See *Mediating* AFFINITY. [B, 140.]—**A. chemica.** Chemical affinity.—**A. compositionis.** Affinity of composition. [B, 140.]—**A. divellens.** Divellent affinity. [B, 140.]—**A. mixtionis.** Affinity of composition. [B, 140.]—**A. prædisponens.** Predisposing affinity. [B, 140.]—**A. producta.** Developed affinity. [B, 140.]—**A. quiescens.** Quiescent affinity. [B, 140.]—**A. reciproca.** Reciprocal affinity. [B, 140.]—**A. synthetica.** Chemical affinity. [B.]

AFFINITÄT (Ger.), n. A3f-fi2n-i2-tat'. Affinity. [B.]—**Anhäufungsa'.** Affinity of aggregation. [L, 46.]—**Chemische A.** Chemical affinity. [B.]—**Mischungsa', Vermischende A., Zusammensetzende A.** Affinity of composition. [B.]

AFFINITÉ (Fr.), n. A3-fen-e-ta. Affinity. [L.]—**A. chimique.** Chemical affinity.—**A. complexe.** Double affinity. [B, 38.]—**A. composée.** Compound affinity. [L, 52.]—**A. d'agrégation.** Affinity of aggregation. [L, 52.]—**A. de composition.** Affinity of composition. [B.]—**A. de soi pour soi** [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire]. See AFFINITY (3d def.).—**A. de solution.** Affinity of solution. [B, 92.]—**A. divellente.** Divellent affinity. [B, 38.]—**A. double, A. double élective.** Double affinity. [L, 52.]—**A. élective.** Elective affinity. [L, 41.]—**A. élémentaire.** Elementary affinity. [L, 52.]—**A. indirecté.** Elective affinity. [L, 52.]—**A. moléculaire.** Chemical affinity. [B, 38.]—**A. morbide.** The tendency displayed by certain groups of diseases to exist simultaneously or to follow each other. [L, 49.]—**A. pour l'oxygène.** Affinity for oxygen. [L, 52.]—**A. produite.** Developed affinity. [B; L, 52.]—**A. quiescente.** Quiescent affinity. [B, 38.]—**A. réciproque.** Reciprocal affinity. [B.]—**A. secondaire.** Developed affinity. [B.]—**A. simple.** Affinity of composition. [B, 38.]—**A. simple élective.** Simple elective affinity.

AFFINITY, n. A2f-fi2n'i2t-i2. Lat., *affinitas*, *affinatio*. Fr., *affinité*. Ger., *Affinität*, *Verwandtschaft*. It., *affinità*. Sp., *afinidad*. Literally, relationship or kinship. 1. In chemistry, the attraction of substances for each other, or the tendency of dissimilar substances to unite with each other. It was formerly applied both to true chemical compounds and to mechanical mixtures forming homogeneous combinations, but is now restricted to the former. [B.] 2. In botany and zoölogy, a relationship, founded upon similarity of structure, existing between the members of a species, genus, or other natural division. It is distinguished from *analogy*, which relates to functional similarity only, and from *homology*, which has regard merely to similarity in the general plan upon which the related organisms are formed. [Dana (B, 116).] 3. In teratology, the tendency, first pointed out by Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, of double monsters to unite by their homologous surfaces, parts, or organs. [B. 38.]—**A. for oxygen.** Fr., *affinité pour l'oxygène*. Inflammability. [L, 52.]—**A. of aggregation.** Lat., *affinatio aggregata*. Fr., *affinité d'agrégation*. Ger., *Anhäufungsaffinität*. Syn.: *mechanical a.*, *cohesive attraction*. The force which unites similar molecules together and builds them up into masses. [B.]—**A. of an intermedium.** See *Mediating a.*—**A. of composition.** Lat., *affinitas compositionis* (seu *mixtionis*). Fr., *affinité simple* (ou *de composition*). Ger., *zusammensetzende* (oder *vermischende*) *Affinität*. The tendency displayed by two or more substances to unite directly to form a compound without the destruction of any previously existing compound. [B, 140.]—**A. of heat.** The supposed attraction of heat for a substance, producing the decomposition of the latter when heated. [B, 140.]—**A. of mixture.** See *A. of composition.*—**A. of solution.** Fr., *affinité de solution*. The attraction existing between a dissolved substance and its solvent. [L, 77.]—**Alternating elective a.** See *Reciprocating a.*—**Appropriate a.** Lat., *affinitas appropriata*. See *Mediating a.*—**Chemical a.** Lat., *affinitas chemica*. Fr., *affinité chimique*. Ger., *chemische Anziehungskraft* (oder *Affinität*, oder *Verwandtschaft*). It., *affinità chimica*. Sp., *afinidad quimica*. See *A.* (1st def.).—**Compound A.** Lat., *affinatio composita*. Fr., *affinité composée*. Ger., *mehrfache Verwandtschaft*. See *A. of*

composition.—**Compound elective a.** Double a. [B, 59.]—**Current a.** The electrical force developed in a galvanic battery. [Todd and Bowman (L, 73).]—**Developed a.** Lat., *affinitas producta.* Fr., *affinité produite* (ou *secondaire*). Ger., *erzeugte Verwandtschaft.* The a. manifested by a compound of two substances for a third substance with which neither of the components separately enters into combination. [B, 140.]—**Disposing a.** See *Predisposing a.*—**Divellent a.** Lat., *affinitas divellens.* Fr., *affinité divellente.* Syn.: *separating a.* Kirwan's (1782) term for the force which leads to the formation of new compounds by the decomposition of old ones. [B, 38, 59.] Opposed to *Quiescent a.*—**Double a., Double elective a.** Lat., *attractio electiva duplex.* Fr., *affinité double* (ou *double élective*). Ger., *doppelte chemische Verwandtschaft, doppelte Wahlverwandtschaft.* Syn.: *double elective attraction.* That variety of chemical force which produces double decomposition; *i. e.*, from two binary compounds, AB and CD, produces two new compounds, AC and BD. [B, 104.]—**Elective a.** Fr., *affinité élective.* Ger., *Wahlverwandtschaft.* The attraction exerted by a body A or a compound AD for one component B of a compound BC, producing decomposition of the latter and the formation of a new compound AC. [B.] See *Simple elective a.* and *Double elective a.*—**Elementary a.** Fr., *affinité élémentaire.* The a. existing between the elements of which two or more compounds are made up. [B, 144.]—**Inducing a., Inductive a., Imparted a., Intermediate a.** See *Mediating a.*—**Latent a.** See *Quiescent a.*—**Mechanical a.** See *A. of aggregation.*—**Mediating a.** Lat., *affinitas approximans* (seu *appropriata*, seu *adjuta*). Ger., *vermittelnde Verwandtschaft.* Syn.: *inducing* (or *appropriate*) *a.* The a. by virtue of which a substance which is not itself capable of entering into direct combination with a second substance becomes so capable by uniting with a third substance which can combine with the second. [B, 140.] Cf. *Predisposing a.*—**Mixing a.** A. of composition.—**Predisposing a.** Lat., *affinitas prædisponens.* Ger., *prädisponirende Verwandtschaft.* Syn.: *disposing a.* The a. of a substance D for a compound AC, which a. is supposed to be able to effect the formation of the latter when D is added to a mixture of a substance C and a compound AB, although the affinity of C for A is less than that of A for B. This sort of a. is now generally believed not to exist. [B, 140.]—**Quiescent a.** Lat., *affinitas quiescens.* Fr., *affinité quiescente.* Syn.: *latent a.* A name given by Kirwan (1782) to the force which tends to keep the dissimilar molecules of a compound united. Opposed to *Divellent a.* [B, 140, 144.]—**Reciprocal a.** Lat., *affinitas reciproca.* Fr., *affinité réciproque.* Ger., *reciproke Verwandtschaft.* Chemical a. the result of which is the exact converse of that produced by ordinary chemical a.; *i. e.*, an attraction existing between the products of composition and decomposition due to chemical action, which attraction results in the formation of the original bodies compounded or decomposed. Reciprocal a. never exists unless the circumstances under which the original chemical action took place are altered. That is, if 2 compounds AB and CD form, when brought together, 2 new compounds AD and BC, the latter will not be re-formed into the original bodies AB and CD unless from some change in the conditions under which the primary decomposition occurred. [B.]—**Resulting a., Secondary a.** See *Developed a.*—**Separating a.** See *Divellent a.*—**Simple a.** Fr., *affinité simple.* See *A. of composition.*—**Simple elective a.** Lat., *attractio electiva simplex.* Fr., *affinité simple élective.* Ger., *einfache Wahlverwandtschaft.* Syn.: *simple elective attraction.* Elective a. exerted by a simple body A upon one component of a compound BC, as distinguished from *double elective a.*, or the mutual attraction of the elements of two compound bodies, AD and BC. [B, 140.]—**Single a.** See *Simple a.*—**Single elective a.** See *Simple elective a.*—**Vital a.** The power which forms the fluids and solids of the body out of the common circulating fluids. [L, 107.]

AFFION, AFFIONI, n's. From Ar., *Afiûn*, Turk., *Afîûn*-opium (perhaps a corruption of Gr., ὄπιον, opium). Written also *affiun*, *affium*, and *offium*. 1. A name formerly given to an elect, uary containing opium, used in the East as an aphrodisiac. [A, 305; B, 52.] 2. Crude opium; especially that prepared from the red or wild poppy, containing regularly 10 per cent. of morphine. [A, 314; B, 78, 93, 111.]

AFFIUM, n. See AFFION.—**A. d'Aubergier** (Fr.). See AFFION (2d def.).

AFFIUN, n. See AFFION.

AFFIXION, n. A^{2}f-fi^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *affixio* (from *affigere*, to fasten to). Fr., *affixion.* Ger., *Anheftung.* See ADHESION.

AFFLATUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-fla(fla^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *affla'tus.* From *afflare*, to blow upon. 1. A blast of air which produces disease by striking the body. [L, 53.] 2. The violent expulsion of gas from the body; belching. 3. A kind of erysipelas which attacks people suddenly. [L, 84.]

AFFLEUREMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}f-flu^{5}r-ma^{3}n^2. The act or process of bringing one surface to the same level as another. [L, 41.]—**Mettre à l'a.** To weight a hydrometer till it sinks in a liquid to the *point d'a* (*q. v.*). [B, 38.]—**Point d'a.** The fixed point on a hydrometer scale indicating the level it should be made to sink to in a liquid, in determining the sp. gr. of the latter. [B, 38.]

AFFLEURER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}f-flu^{6}r-a. See *Mettre à l'*AFFLEUREMENT.

AFFLICTIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-fli^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *afflictio'nis.* From *affligere*, to strike, to cast down. Pain or suffering of mind or body. Despondency; mental disorder accompanied by bodily trouble. [B, 114; L, 50, 53.]

AFFLUENCE, n. A^{2}f'flu^2-e^{2}ns. Lat., *affluentia* (from *affluere*, to flow to). Fr., *affluence.* Ger., *Zufluss, Zuströmen.* 1. A flowing into, or influx. 2. Profusion; abundance. 3. Hence, in pathology, an afflux (*q. v.*). [B, 38, 116.]—**A's électriques.** The currents of electricity which are conveyed to an electrified body. [B, 38.]

AFFLUENT, adj. A^{2}f'flu^2-e^{2}nt. Lat., *affluens.* Fr., *affluent.* Ger., *zuströmend.* It., *afluente.* Sp., *afluente.* 1. Flowing toward; proceeding in a determinate direction. [L, 41.] 2. In pathology, accumulating in excess in one part or organ; producing an afflux. [B, 38.] 3. Confluent. [L, 103.]

AFFLUX, AFFLUXION, n's. A^{2}f'flu^{3}x, A^{2}f-flu^{3}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *affluxus.* Fr., *afflux.* Ger., *Zufluss, Zuströmen.* It., *afflusso.* Sp., *aflujo, aflusión.* A flowing to or into; in pathology, the accumulation of an unnaturally large quantity of fluid in any part of the body. [C.]—**Idiopathic a.** Fr., *a. idiopathique.* An a. of blood or humors produced directly by irritation of the part at which the a. occurs. [L, 109.]—**Symptomatic a.** Fr., *a. symptomatique.* An a. of blood or humors produced as a symptom of irritation or disease in a part remote from the one at which the a. occurs. [L, 109.]

AFFODIL (Ger.), n. A^{3}f-fo^2-del'. The genus *Asphodelus.* [B, 48.]—**A'lilie.** The day-lily (*Hemerocallis*). [B, 48.]—**A'wurz.** Asphodelus. [B, 131.]—**A'wurzel.** The root of some species of Asphodelus, formerly official. [B, 20.]

AFFODILLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}f-fo^2-di^{2}l'le^2. See AFFODIL.

AFFODILUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-fo^{2}d'i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ASPHODELUS *luteus.*

AFFOLAGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}f-fo-la^{3}zh. From *affoler*, to render foolish. Lit., madness; a disease of anemones in which they produce leaves vigorously but do not blossom. [L, 42.]

AFFOLDERWURZEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}f-fol'de^{2}r-vur-tze^{2}l. See *Affodilwurzel*, under AFFODIL.

AFFOLÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}f-fo-la. Lit., crazy. Of plants, affected with *affolage*; of a magnet, made to deviate from its true position. [L, 41.] See AIGUILLE *affolée.*

AFFOLLE (Ger.), n. A^{2}f'fo^{2}l-le^2. The mistletoe. [B, 48.] See VISCUM.

AFFORMAS, n. An alchemical term for glass. [L, 53.]

AFFRENGI, n. An old term for red lead. [B, 87.]

AFFRODILE, n. A^{2}f'fro^2-di^{2}l. The daffodil. [L, 46.] See NARCISSUS *pseudo-narcissus.*

AFFRODINA, n. An alchemical name for copper. [L, 96.]

AFFRONITRUM, n. See APHRONITRUM.

AFFRONTEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}f-fro^{2}nt-ma^{3}n^2. The coaptation of the edges of a wound. [L, 49.]

AFFRONTER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}f-fro^{2}n-ta. To bring together; to coaptate the edges of a wound. [L, 55.]

AFFRUITER [S'] (Fr.), v. reflex. A^{3}f-fru^6-e-ta. To fruit. [L, 42.]

AFFRUSCH (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'frush. Also spelled *Afrusch.* The abrotonum. [L, 30.] See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum.*

AFFUNENA, n. A plant found in Guinea, which, boiled in wine, is said to be a purgative. [L, 105.]

AFFUSE, v. tr. A^{2}f-fu^{2}z'. From *affundere*, to pour upon. Fr., *affuser.* Ger., *aufgiessen, hinzugiessen.* To pour upon; to sprinkle. [L, 56.]

AFFUSIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-fu^2(fu)'zhi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *affusio'nis.* 1. An affusion. [A.] 2. An infusion. [L, 53.] 3. Suffusion. [L, 53.] 4. A cataract. [B, 87.]—**A. frigida.** See *Cold* AFFUSION.—**A. oculi.** Cataract. [L, 53.]—**A. orbicularis.** See PLACENTA *uteri.*

AFFUSION, n. A^{2}f-fu^2'zhu^{3}n. Gr., πρόσχυσις, ἐπίχυσις. Lat., *affusio.* Fr., *affusion.* Ger., *Aufgiessung, Zuguss, Nachfülle.* It., *affusione.* Sp., *afusión.* A pouring upon; especially the discharge of liquid from a reservoir upon any part of the body. It differs from douching in that the water is poured from a height. [D; L.]—**Cold a.** Lat., *affusio frigida.* Fr., *affusion froide.* Ger., *kalte Aufgiessung.* A method of cooling the body in fevers by pouring cold water over the patient; sometimes called Currie's method, from its having been advocated and practiced by an English physician of that name toward the close of the last century.

AFHOLDER (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'hold-e^{2}r. See VIBURNUM.

AFIAC, n. A Madagascar name for the *Vitex trefolia.* [L, 105.]

AFIM, AFION, AFIOUN, AFIUN, n's. See AFFION.

AFLATUN (Ar.), n. See BDELLIUM.

AFOBA, n. A plant of Guinea, which, bruised with oil, is used in the itch. [L, 105.]

AFŒTAL, adj. A^{2}f-e'ta^{2}l. From α priv., and fœtus (*q. v.*). Having no fœtus. [L, 63.]

AFORUS (Lat.), adj. A^2(a^3)'fo^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv., and *forare*, to pierce. In botany, not provided with an opening. [B.]

AFOUCHE (Fr.), n. A^3-fush. See AFOUTH.

AFOURANOUNOU, n. A Madagascar name for a species of *Euphorbia*, the juice of which is very acrid. [L, 109.]

AFOUTH (Fr.), n. A^3-fut. A fig-tree growing in the Isle of France, the bark of which is used to make ropes and the wood as tinder. [B.]

AFRAGAR, n. A name given by the older alchemists to verdigris. [L, 41.]

AFROB, n. An alchemical name for lead or substances resembling it; black lead, crude antimony. [B, 87; L, 53, 104.]

AFROS, n. A corruption of ἀφρός, foam. Scum, foam. [L, 104.]

AFROUSA, n. A name given in some of the Alpine cantons to the Alpine strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*). [L, 103.]

AFRUSCH (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'rush. See AFFRUSCH.

AFSANTIN (Ar.), n. Perhaps a corruption of ἀψίνθιον. Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*). [L, 77.]

AFTADEN-ZIDHAN (Pers.), n. Prolapse of the uterus. [L, 83.]

AFTENÄHNLICH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}f'te^{2}n-an-li^{2}ch^2. Aphthous. [L, 80.]

AFTER (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r. 1. The anus. 2. The buttocks.—**A'abscess.** See *Rectal* ABSCESS.—**A'atrophie.** Atrophy of the sphincter muscles of the anus. [A, 305.]—**A'ausdehner.** An anal dilator. [L, 50.]—**A'ausdehnung.** Stretching of the anus. [L, 50.]—**A'beule.** A rectal abscess.—**A'binde.** See *T*-BANDAGE.—**A'blutfluss.** 1. Rectal hæmorrhage. 2. Hæmorrhoids. [A.]—**A'blutflüssig.** Hæmorrhoidal. [E.]—**A'blutung.** Rectal hæmorrhage. [E.] See PROCTORRHAGIA.—**A'bremse.** The *Gastrophilus hæmorrhoidalis.* [B ; L.]—**A'bruch.** See PROCTOCELE and PROLAPSE *of the anus.*—**A'darm.** 1. The rectum. 2. The lowest part of the intestinal canal of the embryo ; the outermost part of the cloaca ; opposed to *Munddarm* and *Mitteldarm.* It comprises the anus and the lower end of the rectum.—**A'entzündung.** 1. Proctitis. 2. Any inflammation about the anus.—**A'falte.** The cleft between the nates. [L, 59.]—**A'finne.** An anal fin. [L, 46.]—**A'fissur.** Fissure of the anus. [A, 305.]—**A'fistel.** Fistula in ano. [A, 305.]—**A'flosse.** An anal fin. [L, 46.]—**A'fluss.** A mucous discharge from the rectum ; proctorrhœa mucosa. [A, 305 ; L, 30.]—**A'fratt.** Intertrigo about the anus. [A, 305.]—**A'geburt.** See AFTERGEBURT (2d def.).—**A'gegend.** The anal region. [L, 59.]—**A'geschwulst.** 1. A cystic tumor springing from the region of the anus. 2. A polypus protruding from the rectum. 3. Any tumor about the anus. [A, 305.]—**A'geschwür.** Ulceration of the anus. [A, 305.]—**A'gewächs.** Any excrescence about the anus. [A, 305.]—**A'hämorrhoiden.** Hæmorrhoids. [L, 80.]—**A'heber.** See LEVATOR *ani.*—**A'hypertrophie.** Hypertrophy of the sphincter ani. [A, 305.]—**A'jucken.** Pruritus ani. [L.]—**A'kerbe.** The cleft between the nates. [L, 59.]—**A'knoten.** Hæmorrhoids. [A, 305.]—**A'krampf.** Spasm of the sphincter ani ; proctospasmus. [E.]—**A'krebs.** Cancer of the rectum or anus. [A, 305.]—**A'kriecher.** The *Gastrophilus hæmorrhoidalis.* [B ; L.]—**A'lähmung.** Paralysis of the sphincter ani. [A, 305.]—**A'los.** Having no anus. [L, 80.]—**A'made.** The *Oxyuris vermicularis.* [A, 305 ; L, 30.]—**A'muskeln.** The anal muscles. [L, 30.]—**A'öffnung.** The orifice of the anus. [A, 305.]—**A'polyp.** A rectal polypus. [A, 305.]—**A'schlagader.** The inferior hæmorrhoidal artery. [L, 43.]—**A'schliesser, A'schliessmuskel.** The sphincter ani externus. [L.]—**A'schmerz.** 1. Neuralgia of the rectum. 2. Rectal tenesmus. 3. Proctagra. 4. Proctalgia. [A, 305.]—**A'spalte.** The cleft of the nates.—**A'sperre.** 1. Rectal tenesmus. 2. Stricture of the rectum. [A, 305 ; L, 46.]—**A'spiegel.** A rectal speculum. [A, 305.]—**A'verengerung.** Stricture of the anus. [E.]—**A'verschliessung.** 1. Imperforate anus or rectum. 2. Atresia ani. [A, 305.]—**A'verschluss.** Closure of the anus by contraction of the sphincter ani. [K, 16.]—**A'verwachsung.** Atresia of the anus or rectum. [A, 305.]—**A'vorfall.** Prolapse of the rectum. [A, 305.]—**A'weh.** Proctalgia. [E.]—**A'wurm.** The *Oxyuris vermicularis.* [A, 305.]—**A'zwang.** 1. Rectal tenesmus. [A, 305.] 2. Rectal obstruction. [L, 46.]—**Künstlicher A.** An artificial anus. [A, 305.—**Schrunde am A.** Fissure of the anus.—**Widernatürlicher A.** A preternatural anus. [A, 305.]

AFTER-ACTION, n. A^{2}f'tu^{3}r-a^{2}k''shu^{3}n. Ger., *Nachwirkung.* A term used by Du Bois Raymond to describe the negative variation in the current which is observed for a short time in a muscle after it has been tetanized. [B ; K, 3.]—**Inner a.-a.** Ger., *innere Nachwirkung.* A.-a. involving the entire muscle or muscular fiber. [K, 3.]—**Terminal a.-a.** Ger., *terminale Nachwirkung.* A.-a. which is confined to the ends of the muscular fibers. [K, 3.]

AFTERAHORN (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-a^3-ho^{3}rn. See ACER *pseudoplatanus.*

AFTERALAUN (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-a^3-la^3-un. See ALUMEN *saccharinum.*

AFTERARZT (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-a^{3}rtzt. A quack, a charlatan. [L, 46.]

AFTERBIER (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-ber. Beer made from malt that has been used once before. [A, 305.]

AFTERBILDUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-bi^{2}ld-un^{2}g. Pseudomorphosis ; including tumors, deformities, and malformations. [A, 305.]

AFTERBIRTH, n. A^{3}f'tu^{3}r-bu^{5}rth. Lat., *secundinæ.* Fr., *arrière-faix.* Ger., *Aftergeburt, Nachgeburt.* 1. The secundines (*q. v.*). 2. In a more restricted sense, the placenta.

AFTERBLATT, AFTERBLÄTTCHEN (Ger.), n's. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-bla^{3}t, -blat-ch^{2}e^{2}n. A stipule. [A, 305 ; L, 46.]

AFTERBLUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-blut. The hæmorrhoidal flux.—**A'flüssig.** Hæmorrhoidal. [A, 315.]—**A'kraut.** The lesser burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*). [A, 305.]

AFTERBRAIN, n. A^{3}f'tu^{3}r-bran. Ger., *Nachhirn.* See METENCEPHALON.

AFTERBÜRDE (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-bu^{6}r-de^2. See SECUNDINES.

AFTER-BURTHEN, n. A^{3}f'tu^{3}r-bu^{5}r-th^{2}e^{2}n. The afterbirth. [L, 73.]

AFTER-CURRENT, n. A^{3}f'tu^{3}r-ku^{3}r''re^{2}nt. See under CURRENT.—**Polarizing a.-c.** See *Polarizing after*-CURRENT.

AFTER-DAMP, n. A^{3}f'tu^{3}r-da^{2}mp. From Ger., *Dampf*, vapor. The irrespirable mixture of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other gases formed as the result of the explosion of fire-damp in coal-mines. [B, 3, 7.]

AFTERDOLDE (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-dol-de^2. A cyme. [L, 46.]—**A'nförmig.** Cymose. [L, 46.]—**A'ntragend.** Bearing cymes. [L, 46.]

AFTERDOLDIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-dol-di^{2}g. Cymose. [L, 46.]

AFTERDOTTER (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-do^{2}t-te^{2}r. The *Myagrum sativum.* [A, 305.]

AFTERFLÜGEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-flu^{6}g-e^{2}l. See ALULA.

AFTERGEBILDE (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-ge^2-bi^{2}l-de^2. See PSEUDOMORPHOSIS.

AFTERGEBURT (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-ge^2-burt. 1. The afterbirth. [L, 46.] 2. The birth of a child presenting by the breech. [A, 305.]

AFTERGEFÄSSBILDUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-ge^2-fas-bi^{2}ld-ung. A pseudangeioma. [L, 80.]

AFTERGELENK (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-ge^2-le^{2}n^{2}k. See NEARTHROSIS.

AFTERGERÄUSCH (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-ge^2-roish. 1. A secondary cardiac murmur. [L, 59.] 2. A false murmur, i. e., one not due to valvular disease, but to changes in the quantity or the composition of the blood. [L, 30, 40.]

AFTERGETREIDE (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r ge^2-tri-de^2. See AFTERKORN.

AFTERHAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}f-te^{2}r-ha^3-ut. A false membrane. [L, 80.]

AFTERHORNBILDUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-ho^{3}rn-bi^{2}ld-un^{2}g. See PSEUDOCERATOGENESIS. [L, 80.]

AFTER-IMAGE, n. A^{3}f'tu^{3}r-i^{2}m''aj. Fr., *arrière-image.* Ger., *Nachbild.* It., *ritratto secondo, seconda imagine.* Sp., *retrato segundo, segunda imagen.* An impression of an object upon the retina which remains for a certain time after the light is withdrawn. [F.]—**Colored a.-i's.** Fr., *arrière-images colorées.* Ger., *farbige Nachbilder.* It., *seconde imagini colorate.* Sp., *segundas imagenes coloradas.* Retinal impressions of objects looked at, which remain after the object has passed away from the field of vision. They may be either of the same color as the object or of a complementary color. [F.]—**Negative a.-i's.** Fr., *arrière-images negatives.* Ger., *negative Nachbilder.* It., *seconde imagini negative.* Sp., *segundas imagenes negativas.* A.-i's in which what is bright in the image corresponds to what is dark in the object, and *vice versa.* [F.]—**Positive a.-i's.** Fr., *arrière-images positives.* Ger., *positive Nachbilder.* It., *seconde imagini positive.* Sp., *segundas imagenes positivas.* Those in which the bright parts of the image correspond to the bright parts of the object, and the dark parts to the dark parts of the object. [F.]—**Positive complementary a.-i.** Fr., *arrière-image positive complémentaire.* Ger., *positives complementäres Nachbild.* It., *positiva seconda imagine complementaria.* Sp., *positiva segunda imagen cumplimentera.* A retinal impression of varying duration and of a complementary color to that of the original object often following rapidly upon an a.-i. of the same color as the object. [F.]

AFTERING, n. A^{3}f'tu^{3}r-i^{2}ng. Ger., *Aftermilch.* The last milk drawn in milking. [L, 56.]

AFTERKAMILLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-ka^{3}m-i^{2}l-le^2. A name given to several species of *Anthemis.* [B.]—**Edle A.** *Anthemis nobilis.*—**Stinkende A.** *Anthemis cotula.*

AFTERKIND (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-ki^{2}nd. 1. A posthumous child. 2. A bastard. 3. A degenerate ovum. [A, 305.] See MOLE.

AFTERKLAUEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-kla^3-u-e^{2}n. Horny outgrowths about the feet in quadrupeds. [A, 305.]

AFTERKORN (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-ko^{3}rn. Spurred grain. [A, 305.] See SECALE *cornutum.*

AFTERKRISTALLE (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-kri^{2}s-ta^{3}l-le^2. See PSEUDOMORPHOSIS.

AFTERMARK (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-ma^{3}rk. Pseudomyeloma. [L, 80.]—**A'gebilde.** See *A.*

AFTERMEHL (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-mal. Coarse meal. [L, 46.]

AFTERMILCH (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-mi^{2}lch^2. See AFTERING.

AFTERMILKING, n. A^{3}f'tu^{3}r-mi^{2}lk''i^{2}ng. See AFTERING.

AFTERMILZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-mi^{2}ltz. An erectile tumor. [A, 305.]

AFTERMINZE (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-mi^{2}n-tze^2. The *Monarda didyma.* [L, 30.]

AFTERMOOSE (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-mo-ze^2. The liverworts, or *Hepaticæ.* [B. 49.]

AFTERORGAN (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-o^{3}r-ga^{3}n. See PSEUDOMORPHOSIS.

AFTERORGANISATION (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-o^{3}r-ga^{3}n-e^2-za^3-tzi^2-on. A malformation. [A, 305.]

AFTER-PAINS, n. pl. A^{3}f'tu^{3}r-panz. Lat., *dolores* (seu *tormina*) *post partum.* Fr.. *douleurs tranches* (ou *coliques*), *tranchées utérines.* Ger., *Nachwehen.* Painful contractions of the uterus after delivery.

AFTER-PERCEPTION, n. A^{3}f'tu^{3}r-pu^{3}r-se^{2}p''shu^{3}n. Fr., *perception secondaire.* Ger., *Nachempfindung.* It., *percezione secondaria.* Sp., *secundaria percepción.* The perception of a sensory impression after the cause producing the impression has been removed ; the conscious reception of an after-sensation. [B.]—**A.-p. of sound.** Fr., *perception secondaire des sons.* Ger., *Nachempfindung der Schallen.* It., *percezione secondaria dei suoni.* Sp., *secundaria percepción de los sonidos.* Perception of sound continuing for a short time after the action of the objective source of sound has ceased. By some this is regarded as a picture of the memory, by others as similar to the after-images of the retina. [F.]

AFTERPRODUCTION (Ger.), n. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-pro-duk-tse-on''. A neoplasm. [L.]

AFTERRAUPEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}f'te^{2}r-ra^3-up-e^{2}n. The larvæ of *Tenthredinidæ* ; insects which infest roses and fruit-trees. [B, 20.]

AFTER-SENSATION, n. A^{3}f′tu^{3}r-se^{2}n-sa″shu^{3}n. The persistence of a sensory impression after the sensory stimulus which gives rise to it has ceased to act. [L, 63.] Cf. AFTER-IMAGE and AFTER-PERCEPTION.

AFTER-SHAFT, n. A^{3}f′tu^{3}r-sha^{3}ft. See HYPORRHACHIS.

AFTERSILBER (Ger.), n. A^{3}f′te^{2}r-zi^{2}l-be^{2}r. Silver containing dross. [L, 46.]

AFTERSKORPIONE (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}f′te^{2}r-sko^{3}r-pi^2-o-ne^2. *Pseudoscorpiones.* [B, 49.]

AFTERSPINNEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}f′te^{2}r-spi^{2}n-ne^{2}n. *Phalangidæ.* [B, 49.]

AFTERSTRAUSS (Ger.), n. A^{3}f′te^{2}r-stra^3-us. See CORYMBUS.

AFTER-TREATMENT, n. A^{3}f′tu^{3}r-tret″me^{2}nt. Ger., *Nachbehandlung.* A term generally applied to the management of a case after a surgical operation. [E.]

AFTERZEHEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}f′te^{2}r-tza-he^{2}n. See AFTER-KLAUEN.

AFTERZÉLIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}f-te^{2}r-za-le. See AFZELIA.

AFTERZEUGUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}f′te^{2}r-tzoig-ung. See PSEUDOGENESIS.

AFT-HORN, n. A^{3}ft′ho^{2}rn. See *Posterior* CORNU.

AFTO, n. A cruciferous plant of Guinea, which, dried and pulverized, is used as an errhine in headache. [L, 105.]

AFYUN, n. See AFFION.

AFZELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ze(za)′li^2-a^3. From Afzelius, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *afzelie.* A tropical genus of leguminous trees, belonging to the suborder *Cæsalpinieæ*, distinguished by their abruptly pinnate leaves and their large monopetalous flowers growing in terminal panicled racemes. It comprises two sections: 1. *Euafzelia*, including African species with usually seven perfect stamens and arillate seeds. 2. *Intsia*, including Asiatic and Madagascar species, with three perfect stamens and exarillate seeds. [B, 19.]

AGA CRETENSIUM (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)′ga^3-kre(kra)-te^{2}n′si^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The small Spanish milk-thistle (a species of *Silybum*). [B; L, 84.]

AGABOR, n. From Ar., *Al-ghobâr*, the powder. An alchemical term for powder. [B, 52.]

AGAÇANT (Fr.), adj. A^{3}g-a^3-sa^{3}n^2. Producing shock or irritation of the nerves; in the pl., *A's*, used as a n., medicines which act as gentle stimulants. [L, 42, 90.]

AGACEMENT, n. A^3-ga^{3}s-ma^{3}n^2. 1. A disagreeable sensation produced by the contact of acid substances with the teeth. 2. A slight irritation. [L, 42.]—**A. des dents.** See *A.* (1st def.) and HÆMODIA.—**A. des nerfs.** An irritable condition of body or mind in which irritations ordinarily unnoticed become unbearable. [L, 49.]

AGACER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}ga^3-sa. 1. To set the teeth on edge. 2. To irritate. [L.]

AGAH, n. Intermittent fever. [L, 45.]

AGAL, n. A^{2}g′a^{2}l. See AGALLOCHUM.—**A. wood.** See ALOES-WOOD.

AGALACTATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ta(ta^3)′-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *agalactatio'nis.* See AGALACTIA.

AGALACTE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ga^3-la^{3}kt. See AGALACTOUS (1st and 2d def's.).

AGALACTIA, AGALACTIO (Lat.), n's. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -o. Gen., *agalac'tiæ, -actio'nis.* From α priv., and γάλα, milk. Fr., *agalactie.* Ger., *Agalactie, Milchmangel.* It., *agalattia.* Sp., *agalatia.* A failure of the mammary secretion to appear after confinement, or its untimely disappearance.

AGALACTOS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′to^{2}s. Gen., *agalac'ti.* Gr., ἀγάλακτος. A woman who has no milk in her breasts. [L, 102.]

AGALACTOUS, adj. A^{2}g-a^{2}l-a^{2}k′tu^{3}s. Gr., ἀγάλακτος (from α priv., or copulative [4th def.], and γάλα, milk). Lat., *agalactus.* Fr., *agalacte* (1st and 2d def's). Ger., *milchleer, milchlos* (1st and 2d def's.), *milchvertreibend* (3d def.), *verbrüdert, verschwistert* (4th def.). Sp., *agalacto.* 1. Having no milk in the breasts; affected with agalactia. 2. Not suckled (said of children). 3. Having the power of stopping or diminishing the secretion of milk. 4. Suckled from the same breast. [B, 38, 115; L, 50, 63.]

AGAL-AGAL, n. See AGAR-AGAR.

AGALASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-az(a^{3}s)′i^2-a^3. See AGALACTIA.—**A. contagiosa.** It., *stornarella, osciutarella, sito.* An epidemic contagious disease of sheep and goats characterized by agalactia. [L, 44.]

AGALAX (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *agalac'tos (-tis).* Gr., ἀγάλαξ. Agalactous. [B, 78, 115.]

AGALAXY, n A^{2}g-a^{2}l′a^{2}x-i^2. Gr., ἀγαλαξία. Lat., *agalaxia, agalaxis.* Fr., *agalaxie.* Ger., *Agalaxie.* It., *agalasia.* Sp., *agalaxia.* See AGALACTIA.

AGALIA, n. A commercial term for musk. [A, 305.]

AGALLIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′li^{2}s. Gen., *agal'lidis.* Gr., ἀγαλλίς. A plant known to the ancients, belonging to the genus *Iris.* [B, 115.]

AGALLOCH, n. A^{2}g′a^{2}l-o^{2}k. See AGALLOCHUM.

AGALLOCHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}g-a^{3}l-osh. Agallochum. [B, 38.]—**Bois d'a.** Aloes-wood. [B, 38.]

AGALLOCHE-BLINDBAUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}g-a^{3}l′losh-bli^{2}nd-ba^{3}um. See EXCŒCARIA. [B, 49.]

AGALLOCHEHOLZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}g-a^{3}l′losh-ho^{3}ltz. Aloes-wood. [B, 49.]

AGALLOCHUM (L. Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′lo^{2}k(lo^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀγάλλοχον. Hebr., *ahalîm, ahalôth.* Sanscr., *haloha.* Fr., *agalloche.* Ger., *Agallocheholz* (1st def.). 1. Aloes-wood. 2. The tree from which aloes-wood was obtained, especially the *Excœcaria agallocha* or the *Aquilaria agallocha.* [B.]—**Agallochi veri lignum.** Aloes-wood. [B, 144.]—**A. verum.** See *A.* (2d def.).

AGALLUGEN, AGALLUGI, n's. See AGALLOCHUM (1st def.).

AGALMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′mi^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of *Hydrozoa*, of the order *Siphonophora*, suborder *Physophoridæ.* [E. R. Lankester (B, 77).]

AGALMYLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-mi(mu^6)′la^3. From ἄγαλμα, an ornament, and ὕλη, wood. A genus of tropical gesneraceous plants of the tribe *Cyrtandreæ.* [B, 19; L, 64.]

AGALORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-o-re′(ro′e^2)-a^3. From α priv., γάλα, milk, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *agalorrhée.* Sp., *agalorrea.* That form of agalactia in which there is cessation of the flow of milk, as distinguished from an original absence of the secretion. [L, 43, 63, 70.]

AGALOSTÉMONE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}g-a^{3}l-o-sta-mon. From α priv., γάλως, a sister-in-law, and στήμων, a spun thread (a stamen). Of a flower, having the stamens inserted alternately upon the calyx and corolla. [L, 41.]

AGALOUE (Fr.), n. A^{3}g-a^3-lu. A sort of shrub or thorny plant growing in thickets or tufts. [L, 41.]

AGALUGI, AGALUGIN, n's. See AGALLOCHUM.

AGAMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)′a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e(a^3-e^2). From α priv., and γάμος, marriage. A name sometimes given to the cryptogams. [B, 1, 19; L, 50.]

AGAME (Fr.), adj. and n. A^3-ga^{3}m. 1. Agamous. 2. Agamic. 3. N. pl., *A's.* (a) The *Agamæ*; (b) a group of lacertilian reptiles established by Cuvier; (c) a class of molluscs established by Latreille, comprising all the bivalves and some of the univalves (*Gasteropoda*). [B, 1, 38, 93; L.]

AGAMEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^3′ga^3-me^{2}n. See AGAMIDÆ.

AGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)′i^2-a^2. From ἀγαμία, celibacy. Fr., *agamie.* Ger., *Agamie.* It., Sp., *agamia.* The class *Cryptogamia* of Linnæus. [B, 1.]

AGAMIC, adj. A^{2}g-a^{2}m′i^{2}k. Fr., *agame.* Ger., *agamisch.* In zoölogy, reproducing without impregnation, or pertaining to reproduction without impregnation. [B.]

AGAMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *Agama*, one of the genera. Fr., *agamides.* A family of lizards (*Lacertilia*) resembling the *Iguanidæ*, but distinguished by the double row of teeth on the posterior edge of the palate and by the scales covering the tail. [B, 28.]

AGAMIEN (Fr.), adj. and n. A^3-ga^3-mi^2-a^{3}n^2. 1. (Adj.), resembling the genus *Agama* of lizards. 2. (N. pl.), *A's*, a division of lacertilian reptiles including the *Agamidæ.* [B, 38.]

AGAMIUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AGAMIA. [L, 63.]

AGAMOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′-e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *agamogene'sios (-gen'esis).* From α priv., γάμος, marriage, and γένεσις, birth. Fr., *agamogenèse.* Ger., *Agamogenesis.* It., *agamogenesi.* Sp., *agamogenesis.* Non-sexual reproduction; that form of generation in which the germ develops into an independent organism without undergoing the influence of any other living matter. [A, 12.]

AGAMOGENETIC, adj. A^{2}g-a^{2}m″o-je^{2}n-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *agamogénésique, agamogénétique.* Ger., *agamogenetisch.* Non-sexually reproductive. See AGAMOGENESIS.

AGAMOID, adj. A^{2}g′a^{2}m-oid. From *Agamia*, and εἶδος, a likeness. Like the class *Agamia*, or the cryptogams. [L, 73.]

AGAMONEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o-ne(na)′ma^3. Gen., *agamonem'atos.* From α priv., γάμος, marriage, and νῆμα, a filament. A genus of non-sexual nematode worms. [L.]—**A. piscium.** See SPIROPTERA *hominis.*

AGAMONEMATODUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o-ne(na)-ma^3-to′du^{3}m(du^{4}m). From ἄγαμος, unmarried, νῆμα, a filament, and εἶδος, likeness. A larval form of a nematode found in the intestines or the peritoneal cavity of certain animals, such as the armadillo. [L, 63.]

AGAMOUS, adj. A^{2}g′a^{2}m-u^{3}s. For deriv., see AGAMIC. Lat., *agamus.* Fr., *agame.* Ger., *agamisch.* Sp., *agamo.* In botany, belonging to the *Agamia*, or cryptogams. [B.]

AGANACTESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-te(ta)′-si^{2}s. Gen., *aganactes'is (-es'eos).* From Gr., ἀγανάκτησις, physical pain or irritation. Pain; a painful condition of a part. [L, 30.]

AGANISIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′i^2-a^3. From ἀγανός, of a pleasing appearance. Fr., *aganisie.* A South American genus of orchidaceous plants. [L, 41, 64.]

AGANITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}g-a^3-net. A provincial name for spurred grain. [L, 41.]

AGANOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-ble^{2}f′-a^{3}r-o^{2}n. From ἀγανοβλέφαρος, mild-eyed. It., *aganoblefaro.* Celio's name for an abnormal adhesion of the eyelids, preventing the opening of the eye. [L, 44.]

AGANOSMA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)′ma^3. From ἀγανός, agreeable, and ὀσμή, odor. An Indian genus of apocynaceous plants established by Don. [B; L, 64.]

AGAPANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′-the(the^2)-i(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see AGAPANTHUS. Fr., *agapanthées.*

Ger., *Agapantheen.* A suborder of *Liliaceæ* made by Endlicher. [B, 49 ; L, 41.]

AGAPANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). From ἀγαπᾶν, to love, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *agapanthe.* Ger., *Schmucklilie.* Sp., *agapanto.* A South African genus of liliaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Asphodeleæ*, established by L'Héritier. [B, 19, 34.]

AGAR, n. An alchemical name for lime. [L, 53.]

AGARA, n. See Bois *de senteur.*

AGAR-AGAR, n. A^{2}g''a^{2}r-a^{2}g'a^{2}r. An East Indian word. Fr., *algue de Java, mousse de Jafna* (ou *de Ceylan*). Ger., *Ceylonmoos, Jaffnamoos.* Syn. : *aja-aja, ager-ager, agal-agal.* Ceylon-moss, Bengal isinglass. A substance resembling isinglass, consisting of a dried sea-weed brought into commerce from the East Indies under the form of transparent colorless strips, almost wholly soluble in water, forming a large quantity of thick jelly. It forms an article of food in the East Indies and is used in the arts as a substitute for gelatin. It is also employed as a medium for the cultivation of the *Bacteria* by Koch's method. It contains gelose. [A, 1 ; Fristedt, "Pharm. Ztg.," Aug. 22, 1885 ; "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1885, p. 355 (A) ; B, 19, 48, 49, 93.]—**Ceylon a.-a.** Fr., *mousse de Ceylan, lichen de Ceylan amylacé.* Ger., *Ceylonmoos.* The variety imported from Ceylon, consisting chiefly of *Gracilaria* (or *Plocaria*, or *Sphærococcus*, or *Fucus*) *lichenoides*, the *Alga* which is said (but probably erroneously) to be used by the *Hirundo esculenta* in making its edible nest. [Fristedt, *l. c.* (A) ; B, 19.]—**Japanese a.-a.** Syn. : *Japanese isinglass.* A variety derived from several *Algæ*, especially *Gelideum corneum* [Lamarck] and *Gelideum cartilagineum* [Gaill.] (*Sphærococcus cartilagineus* [Agardh]), and, according to some, also from *Gloiapeltis* (*Sphærococcus*) *tenax* [J. Agardh] and *Sphærococcus compressus* [Agardh]. It occurs in commerce in transparent pieces 2 feet long and as thick as a straw (prepared in Singapore by steeping the *Algæ* in hot water), or oftener in yellowish-white masses a foot long and upward of an inch wide. It is the kind suitable for bacterial cultivation. [Fristedt, *l. c.* (A).]—**Macassar a.-a.** A variety coming from the straits between Borneo and the Celebes Island, and consisting of impure *Eucheuma spinosum* incrusted with salt. [Fristedt, *l. c.* (A).]

AGARIC, n. A^{2}g'a^{2}r-i^{2}k. From ἀγαρικόν, A., white a., derived by Dioscorides from Agara, a town in Sarmatia, and by others from Agarci, a town in Asia ; but more probably from Pers.; *ghârîqûn*, with the art., *al*, prefixed, or perhaps from Ar., *ghâr*, belly. [B, 78.] Lat., *agaricon, agaricus.* Fr., *agaric.* Ger., *Blätterpilz, Blätterschwamm, Baumschwamm* (2d def.). It., *agarico.* Sp., *agárico.* 1. A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* comprising the mushrooms and toad-stools. See *Agaricus* (1st def.). 2. A name given to certain *Fungi* forming excrescences upon trees. See Agaricus (2d def.) and Polyporus. 3. When used without qualification, white a. or *Polyporus officinalis.* [B.]—**A. amadouvier** (Fr.). *Polyporus igniarius.*—**A. amer** (Fr.). *Agaricus amarus.* [B, 104.]—**A. anisé** (Fr.). *Agaricus odorus.* [B, 38.]—**A. annulaire** (Fr.). *Agaricus melleus.* [B, 104.]—**A. astringent** (Fr.). *Polyporus igniarius.* [L, 41.]—**A. atténué** (Fr.). *Agaricus cylindraceus.* [B, 38.]—**A. aux mouches, A. blanc** (Fr.). See the major list.—**A. brûlant** (Fr.). *Agaricus* (*Marasmius*) *urens.* [B, 104.]—**A. caustique** (Fr.). *Agaricus* (*Lactarius*) *rufus.* [B, 104.]—**A. champêtre** (Fr.). *Agaricus campestris.* [B.]—**A. châtain** (Fr.). *Agaricus* (*Cortinarius*) *castaneus.* [B, 38.]—**A. comestible** (Fr.). *Agaricus campestris.* [B, 104.]—**A. de chêne** [Fr. Cod.]. *Polyporus igniarius, Polyporus fomentarius.* [B.]—**A. délicieux** (Fr.). *Agaricus* (*Lactarius*) *deliciosus.* [B, 104.]—**A. de l'olivier** (Fr.). *Agaricus olearius.* [B, 38.]—**A. de l'orme** (Fr.). *Agaricus ulmarius.* [B, 38.]—**A. des chirurgiens** (Fr.). Surgeons' a. (*Polyporus igniarius*). [B.]—**A. des médecins** (Fr.). Physicians' a. (*Polyporus officinalis*). [B.]—**A. des pharmacies** (Fr.). *Polyporus officinalis.* [B, 93.]—**A. du chêne** (Fr.). See *A. de chêne.*—**A. du houx** (Fr.). *Agaricus aquifolii.* [B.]—**A. du mélèze** (Fr.). Larch a. (*Polyporus officinalis*). [B.]—**A. élévé** (Fr.). *Agaricus procerus.* [B, 91.]—**A. émétique** (Fr.). *Agaricus emeticus ; Russula emetica.* [B, 38.]—**A. en bouclier** (Fr.). *Agaricus clypeolarius.* [B, 38.]—**A. ficoïde** (Fr.). See Agaricus *ficoides.*—**A. meurtrier** (Fr.). *Agaricus* (*Lactarius*) *necator ; Lactarius torminosus.* [B, 104.]—**A. minéral** (Fr.). See *Mineral a.*—**A. mouche, A. moucheté** (Fr.). *Agaricus muscarius.* [B, 51.]—**A. napolitain** (Fr.). An Italian species of *Agaricus.* [B, 38.]—**A. non-salpêtré** (Fr.). *Polyporus igniarius.* [L, 77.]—**A. odorant** (Fr.). *Agaricus odorus.* [B, 38.]—**A. of the larch, A. of the oak.** See *Larch a.* and *Oak a.*—**A. palomet** (Fr.). *Agaricus palometus.* [B, 38.]—**A. pectiné** (Fr.). *Agaricus pectinatus ; Russula pectinata.* [B, 38.]—**A. printanier** (Fr.). *Agaricus vernus.* [L.]—**A. purgatif** (Fr.). Purging a. See Polyporus *officinalis.*—**A. resin.** Ger., *Lärchenschwammharz.* An amorphous substance obtained from larch a., said to have the composition $C_{51}H_{82}O_{10}$. [A, 1.]—**A. rouge sanguin, A. sanguin** (Fr.). *Russula sanguinea.* [B.]—**A. soufré** (Fr.). *Agaricus sulphureus.* [B, 38.]—**A. styptique** (Fr.). See Panus *stypticus.*—**Alcoholic extract of a.** See *Extractum* agarici *alcoholicum.*—**Aqueous extract of a.** See *Extractum* agarici *aquosum.*—**Bug a.** *Agaricus muscarius ;* so called because employed as a bug-poison. [B, 144.]—**Extrait alcoölique d'a.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* agarici *alcoholicum.*—**Extrait aqueux d'a.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* agarici *aquosum.*—**Extrait gommo-résineux d'a., Extrait hydralcoölique d'a.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* agarici *gummo-resinosum.*—**Extrait hydrolique d'a.** (Fr.). See *Extractum* agarici *aquosum.*—**Female a.** See Polyporus *igniarius.*—**Fly a.** See Agaricus *muscarius.*—**Golden a.** *Agaricus cæsareus.*—**Ivory a.** *Agaricus* (*Hygrophorus*) *eburneus.*—**Larch a.** Fr., *a. du mélèze.* Ger., *Lärchenschwamm.* It., *agarico del larice.* Sp., *agárico del alerce. Polyporus officinalis.* [B.]—**Mineral a.** Lat., *agaricus mineralis.* Fr., *a. minéral.* Ger., *Bergmilch, Mondmilch.* It., *agarico minerale.* Sp., *agárico minerale.* Syn. : *lac lunæ* (seu *montium*) ; *medulla lapidum.* Rock-milk. A white, spongy, friable mineral resembling a fungus in appearance found in fissures of limestone, in limestone caverns, and at the bottoms of lakes whose waters contain lime in solution. It consists almost entirely of calcium carbonate. [B, 2, 57.]—**Male a.** Lat., *agaricus mas. Polyporus officinalis.* [A.]—**Oak a.** Lat., *agaricus quercus* (seu *quercinus*). Fr., *a. de chêne* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Eichenblätterschwamm.* It., *agarico della quercia.* Sp., *agárico del roble. Polyporus igniarius* and *fomentarius.* [B.]—**Pepper a.** *Agaricus* (*Lactarius*) *piperatus.* [B.]—**Physicians' a.** Fr., *a. des médecins.* It., *agarico dei medici. Polyporus officinalis.* [A.]—**Pilules d'aloès et d'a.** See under Aloès. **Poudre d'a.** (Fr.). See *Poudre d'* a. blanc.—**Poudre d'a. hydragyrée** (Fr.). A powder consisting of 3 parts each of powdered white a. and red oxide of mercury and 50 of white sugar, used to insufflate into the eye in cases of corneal opacity. [L, 85.]—**Poudre d'a. opiacée** (Fr.). A powder made up of white a. 40 to 135 centigrammes, opium 12 to 22 centigrammes, and gum arabic 7 grammes. Employed in doses of 1·3 grammes for colliquative sweats. [L, 77.]—**Purging a.** Fr., *a. purgatif.* See Polyporus *officinalis.*—**Sirop d'a.** (Fr.). See Mel *rosatum solutivum cum agarico.*—**Spring a.** *Agaricus vernus.* [B.]—**Surgeons' a.** Lat., *agaricus chirurgorum.* Fr., *a. des chirurgiens.* It., *agarico dei chirurghi.* Sp., *agárico de los cirujanos. Polyporus igniarius.* [B.]—**Troches of a., Trochiscs of a.** Fr., *trochisques d'a.* See *Trochisci de* agarico.—**Vin d'a.** (Fr.). A medicinal wine, containing white a. 4 parts, lesser cardamom 6, gentian 7, and Spanish wine 120. Used as a stomachic. [L, 85.]—**White a.** Lat., *agaricus albus.* Fr., *a. blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *agarico bianco.* Sp., *agárico blanco. Polyporus officinalis.*

AGARICACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{3}r-i^{2}k-a(a^3)'se(ke^2)-e-(a^{3}e^2). Fr., *agaricacées.* Ger., *Agaricaceen.* In Cohn's classification of the thallophytes, a family of non-chlorophyllaceous plants of the order *Basidiosporeæ* and the section *Basidiomycetes.* It corresponds to the order *Hymenomycetes* of other systems. [B, 75.]

AGARIC ACID, n. A^{2}g-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. See Agaricic acid.

AGARIC AUX MOUCHES (Fr.), n. A^{3}g-a^{3}r-ek o mush. *Agaricus muscarius.* [L.]—**Marmelade d'a. a. m., Teinture d'a. a. m., Vinaigre d'a. a. m.** Unofficial preparations formerly employed, consisting of the dried *Agaricus muscarius* prepared respectively with sugar, syrup of orgeat, and sweet almonds, with wine, and with vinegar. These preparations were employed as excitants in various nervous affections. [L, 85.]

AGARIC BLANC (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n^2. White agaric ; *Polyporus officinalis.*—**A. b. officinal** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn. : *polypore du mélèze. Polyporus officinalis.* [B.]—**Poudre d'a. b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis boleti laricis.* White agaric (*Polyporus officinalis*) pulverized and passed through a fine sieve. [B, 113.]

AGARICE (Fr.), n. A^{3}g-a^{3}r-es. See *Mineral* agaric.

AGARICÉ (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}g-a^{3}r-i^2-sa. Resembling an agaric. As a n. pl., *a's*, the *Agaricini.* [L, 41.]

AGARICIC ACID, n. A^{2}g-a^{2}r-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide agaricique.* Ger., *Agaricinsäure.* A white crystalline acid obtained by Fleury from larch agaric (*Polyporus officinalis*). [B, 2, 10.]

AGARICICOLOUS, adj. A^{2}g-a^{2}r''i^2-si^{2}k'o^{2}l-u^{3}s. From *Agaricus* and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *agaricicole.* Sp., *agaricicola, agarícola.* Living on *Agarici ;* a term applied to certain insects. [B ; L, 63.]

AGARICIFORM, adj. A^{2}g-a^{2}r-i^{2}s'i^2-fo^{3}rm. Fr., It., Sp., *agariciforme.* Having the shape of a mushroom. [L, 41.]

AGARICIN, n. A^{2}g-a^{2}r'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *agaricine.* Ger., *Agaricin.* It., Sp., *agaricina.* 1. A principle extracted by Schoonbroodt from white agaric (*Polyporus officinalis*) ; a white crystalline powder, soluble with difficulty in water and insoluble in ether, having a taste at first insipid, then sweetish, and finally bitter and acrid. It has been used to check night-sweats in phthisis. [B, 10 ; O. Seifert, "Wien. med. Wchnschr.," No. 38, 1883 (B).] 2. (Ger.) agaricine.—**A'säure** (Ger.). Agaricic acid. [L.]

AGARICIN (Fr.), adj. A^{3}g-a^{3}r-i^{2}s-a^{2}n^2. Resembling agaric. [B, 38.]

AGARICINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i(e)'ne-(na^3-e^2). See Agaricini.

AGARICINE, n. A^{2}g-a^{2}r'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *agaricine.* Ger., *Agaricin.* It., Sp., *agaricina.* 1. An alkaloid obtained by Gobley from several species of *Agaricus ;* probably identical with amanitine. [B, 93.] 2. (Fr.) agaricin.

AGARICINÉES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}g-a^{3}r-es-e^2-na. The *Agaricini.* [B, 38.]

AGARICINEI [Fries], **AGARICINI** (Lat.), n's m. pl. A^{2}g-(a^{3}g)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i^{2}n'e(e^2)-i(e), -i(e)'ni(ne). Fr., *agaricinées.* Ger., *Agaricinen.* An order of hymenomycetous *Fungi* (*Carposporeæ*), characterized by the disposition of the hymenium into distinct gill-like laminæ. It comprises 20 genera, the most important of which are *Agaricus, Coprinus, Cortinarius, Paxillus, Hygrophorus, Lactarius, Russula, Cantharellus,* and *Marasmius* (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 74, 75.]

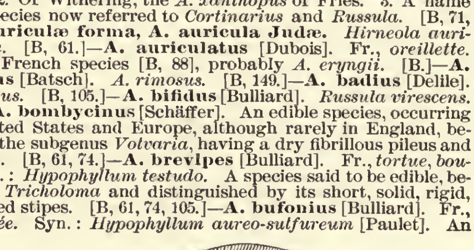
AGARICINOUS, adj. A^{2}g-a^{2}r-i^{2}s'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *Agaricin.* Resembling an agaric. [L, 63.]

AGARICOID, adj. A^{2}g-a^{2}r'i^{2}k-oid. From Agaricus and εἶδος, likeness. Fr., *agaricoïde.* Sp., *agaricoideo.* Resembling an agaric. [L, 41, 98.]

AGARICOIDES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}k-o-i(e)'dez-(das). Gen., *agaricoid'eos* (*-eis*). Fr., *agaricoïde.* 1. A sort of fungus resembling the agaric. [L, 97.] 2. In the pl., *A.*, a division of the *Agaricini* having the genus *Agaricus* as its type. [B, 38.]

AGARICON, AGARICUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'i^{2}k o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀγαρικόν. White agaric. [L, 41, 77.] See Polyporus *officinalis.*

AGARICUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv. and foreign equivalents, see Agaric. 1. A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* (*Carposporeæ*) belonging to the order *Agaricini*, distinguished by the fleshy character of the hat-shaped cap, or pileus, and by the gill-like, spore-bearing laminæ which the latter bears upon its inferior surface, which are composed of 2 readily separable parallel lamellæ inclosing a filamentous tissue continuous with the substance of the pileus. It comprises about 1,300 species, which are arranged, according to the character of the spores, into 5 series, and these again are divided into 36 subgenera. Series A, the Leucospori, or *Agarici* with white spores (and with lamellæ which do not change their color), comprises the following subgenera: 1. *Amanita*, which includes the more permanent species provided with a double universal veil (*volva*), and in some cases with an enveloping ring (*annulus*). 2. *Lepiota* [Fries], in which there are a simple universal veil and a ring. 3. *Armillaria* [Fries], with a partial veil (*velum*) and a ring. 4. *Tricholoma* [Fries], with a very fugacious flocculose veil and emarginate or rounded lamellæ. 5. *Clitocybe* [Fries], without a veil, with a fleshy pileus, convex in the younger specimens, depressed in the older, and with lamellæ adnate or strongly decurrent. 6. *Collybia* [Fries], including small dry species with a fleshy-membranous flattish pileus, having its margin at first involute, and with non-decurrent lamellæ. 7. *Mycena* [Fries], including slender species with a hollow stalk (*stipes*) and a membranous bell-shaped pileus. 8. *Omphalia* [Fries], with a fleshy or fleshy-membranous pileus, umbilicated in the younger specimens. 9. *Pleurotus*, with stipes eccentric or lateral. Series B, the *Hyporrhodii*, or rose-spored *Agarici*, comprises the subgenera: 10. *Volvaria* [Fries], distinguished by the decidedly developed universal veil or volva. 11. *Annularia* [Schulz], containing a few species provided with a ring. 12. *Pluteus* [Fries], with no veil, and with the pileus and lamellæ distinct from the stipes. 13. *Entoloma* [Fries], with laminæ adnate or just parting from the fleshy stipes, which is also continuous with the pileus. 14. *Clitopilus* [Fries], with decurrent lamellæ and a fleshy pileus confluent with the fleshy or fibrous stipes. *Mouceron*, a subgenus formerly recognized, including *A. prunulus*, is now referred to *Clitopilus*. 15. *Leptonia* [Fries], including small species with a fleshy or membranous pileus which, at first convex, afterward becomes flat. 16. *Nolanea* [Fries], with a slender hollow stipes and bell-shaped pileus. 17. *Eccilia* [Fries], with an umbilicate pileus and adnate decurrent lamellæ. 18. *Claudopus* [Smith], including species by some referred to *Crepidotus* in the next series. Series C, the Dermini, or *Agarici*, with ferruginous spores (and discolored, rather persistent lamellæ), comprises the subgenera: 19. *Pholiota* [Fries], with a dry woven veil forming a ring upon the stipes. 20. *Inocybe* [Fries], with a fugacious veil formed of the longitudinal fibres of the pileus and with whitish lamellæ. 21. *Hebeloma* [Fries], with a marginal fugacious veil and emarginate lamellæ. 22. *Flammula* [Fries], with a fugacious veil, a fleshy convex pileus, and lamellæ not emarginate. 23. *Naucoria* [Fries], including small species with a flattish fleshy-membranous pileus and cinnamon-colored lamellæ. 24. *Pluteolus* [Fries], including 2 or 3 species intermediate in character between *Galera* and *Naucoria*. 25. *Galera* [Fries], with a hollow slender stipes and a bell-shaped membranous pileus. 26. *Tubaria* [Smith], comprising some species taken from *Naucoria* or other subgenera. 27. *Crepidotus* [Fries], with an eccentric or sessile pileus. Series D, the Pratelli, or *Agarici* with brownish-purple spores, comprises the subgenera: 28. *Clitonia* [Fries], with a small volva, a viscid yellowish pileus, and sooty-black lamellæ. 29. *Psalliota* [Fries], with a veil having the shape of a ring adherent to the stipes. 30. *Pilosace* [Fries], including but a single species. 31. *Stropharia* [Fries], including species with usually adnate or decurrent lamellæ, separated from *Psalliota*. 32. *Hypholoma* [Fries], with a fugacious marginal veil, emarginate lamellæ, and a bulbous stipes. 33. *Psilocybe*, with a fugacious non-annular veil, a somewhat fleshy pileus having the margin at first incurved, and the stipes not bulbous. 34. *Psathyra* [Fries], without a veil, with a somewhat membranous, often bell-shaped, pileus, and with a brittle stipes. Series E, the Coprinarii, or *Agarici* with black spores, comprises the subgenera: 35. *Panæolus*, with the veil, when present, interwoven, and the margins of the rather fleshy pileus extending beyond the lamellæ, which are somewhat clouded. 36. *Psathyrella*, with a veil not interwoven and a membranous pileus, the margin of which does not extend beyond the lamellæ. These last two subgenera are sometimes united into a single subgenus, *Coprinarius*. Some of the subgenera just given, especially *Amanita* and *Lepiota*, and less often *Armillaria*, *Tricholoma*, and *Volvaria*, are often raised to the rank of distinct genera. On the other hand, by the older writers, the genus *A.* was held to include species now grouped under other genera of the *Agaricini*, notably under *Hygrophorus* (the old subgenus *Limacium* of *A.*), *Coprinus* (the subgenus *Coprinus* of *A.*), *Cortinarius* (the subgenera *Telamonia*, *Inoloma*, *Dermocybe*, and *Myxacium* of *A.*), *Paxillus* (the subgenus *Tapinea* of *A.*), *Russula* (the subgenus *Russula* of *A.*), *Lactarius* (the subgenus *Galarrhœus* of *A.*), *Cantharellus*, *Marasmius*, *Lentinus*, *Panus*, *Bolbitius*, and *Gomphidius*. 2 A sort of fungus growing upon trees, now assigned to the genus *Polyporus* (formerly to *Boletus*); especially the *Polyporus officinalis*, *igniarius*, and *fomentarius*. 3. When used without qualification, white agaric or *Polyporus officinalis*. [B, 19, 46, 61, 71, 74, 105, 147, 148.]—**Agarici coprinarii, Agarici dermini, Agarici hyporrhodii, Agarici leucospori, Agarici pratelli.** See under *A.* (1st def.), Series E, or Coprinarii, Series C, or Dermini, etc.—**A. acris.** See Lactarius *acris*, Lactarius *controversus*, and Lactarius *piperatus*.—**A. ærugineus** [Schumacher]. See *A. odorus*.—**A. æruginosus** [Curtis]. A poisonous species belonging to the subgenus *Stropharia*, with the pileus at first of an æruginous color, afterward becoming paler, and the stipes floccose below the ring. [B, 74.]—**A. agrestis** [Withering]. A variety of *A. dealbatus*. [B, 71.]—**A. albellus** [Fries]. Fr., *mousseron de France*, *vrai-mousseron*. Syn.: *Hypophyllum aromaticum* [Paulet]. An edible French species belonging to *Tricholoma*, remarkable for its milky whiteness and its musky odor. [B, 74, 105, 106.]—**A. albus.** 1. White agaric. See Polyporus *officinalis*. 2. The name given by Schäffer to a species of *A.* belonging to the subgenus *Tricholoma*. [B, 74.]—**A. alliatus,** See Marasmius *scorodonius*.—**A. alutaceus.** 1. A species now referred to *Russula*. See Russula *alutacea*. 2. A species established by Persoon, placed in the subgenus *Annularia* of *A.* [B, 71, 74.]—**A. alutaris** [Persoon]. The *A. campestris*. [B, 149.]—**A. amanita** [Schumacher]. See *A. gracilentus*.—**A. amarus.** 1. Of Bulliard, the *A. fascicularis*. 2. Of Schäffer, the *Lactarius piperatus*. [B, 104, 105.]—**A. amethysteus** [Bulliard]. *A. laccatus*. [B, 149.]—**A. amethystinus.** Fr., *palomet*, *palomette des Béarnais*, *colombe*, *mousseron* (all of 1st def.). Syn.: *A. palometus* [De Candolle], *Hypophyllum palumbinum* [Paulet] (both of 1st def.). 1. A. a. of Scopoli. An edible European species belonging to *Tricholoma*, distinguished by the white pileus with lilac spots and the white stipes and lamellæ. 2. A. a. of Hudson. See *A. laccatus*. [B, 74, 104, 105, 149.]—**A. amygdalinus** [Curtis]. An edible American species. [B, 61.]—**A. angustissimus** [Lasch.]. A species, probably edible, belonging to *Collybia*, with white very thickly set, narrow lamellæ and a flexuous stipes. [B, 74.]—**A. anisatus** [Persoon]. Fr., *agaric anisé*. *A. odorus*. [B, 149.]—**A. annularis** [De Candolle], **A. annularius** [Bulliard]. Fr., *agaric annulaire*. See *A. melleus*. [B, 104, 105, 149.]—**A. aquifolii** [Fries]. Fr., *agaric du houx*. A European species said to be edible, belonging to *Pleurotus*, distinguished from *A. olearius* by its white stipes and the less distinctly marked lamellæ, which at their inner (posterior) extremities are joined together to form a ring. [B, 74, 104.]—**A. arcuatus** [Bulliard]. *A. geminus* [Fries]. [B.]—**A. arenarius** [Laterrade]. *A. bufonius*. [B, 105.]—**A. arvensis** [Schäffer]. Ger., *Schafchampignon*. Meadow-mushroom, horse-mushroom; an edible species belonging to the subgenus *Psalliota*, closely allied to *A. campestris*, of which it is regarded as a variety by some. It is distinguished from the latter chiefly by its hollow stipes and its broad double ring. It sometimes reaches a very great size. [B, 61, 74, 106.]—**A. atramentarius.** *Coprinus atramentarius*. [B, 105.]—**A. atramentosus** [Kalch]. A species belonging to *Collybia*, distinguished by its black flesh and the dark hue of its pileus, stipes, and closely set, rather narrow lamellæ. It is said to contain dioxyquinone. [B, 5, 74.]—**A. attenuatus.** See *A. cylindraceus*.—**A. aurantiacus** [Bulliard]. See *A. cæsareus*. [B, 51, 93, 106.] See also Lactarius *aurantiacus* and Hygrophorus *conicus*.—**A. auratus.** 1. Of Fries, a species belonging to *Tricholoma* with a smooth yellow pileus, afterward changing to red, and yellow lamellæ. 2. Of Withering, the *A. xanthopus* of Fries. 3. A name given to species now referred to *Cortinarius* and *Russula*. [B, 71, 74.]—**A. auriculæ forma, A. auricula Judæ.** *Hirneola auricula Judæ*. [B, 61.]—**A. auriculatus** [Dubois]. Fr., *oreillette*. An edible French species [B, 88], probably *A. eryngii*. [B.]—**A. aurivenius** [Batsch]. *A. rimosus*. [B, 149.]—**A. badius** [Delile]. *A. vaginatus*. [B, 105.]—**A. bifidus** [Bulliard]. *Russula virescens*. [B, 150.]—**A. bombycinus** [Schäffer]. An edible species, occurring in the United States and Europe, although rarely in England, belonging to the subgenus *Volvaria*, having a dry fibrillous pileus and solid stipes. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. brevipes** [Bulliard]. Fr., *tortue*, *bouclier*. Syn.: *Hypophyllum testudo*. A species said to be edible, belonging to *Tricholoma* and distinguished by its short, solid, rigid, dark-colored stipes. [B, 61, 74, 105.]—**A. bufonius** [Bulliard]. Fr., *dore soufrée*. Syn.: *Hypophyllum aureo-sulfureum* [Paulet]. An edible species belonging to *Tricholoma*, having an agreeable taste and a marked odor. It resembles the poisonous *A. sulfureus*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by its less pronounced sulphur color, its striated flocculose stipes, and its more closely set lamellæ. [B, 74,



A section of the young plant.

AGARICUS CAMPESTRIS. (AFTER B. FRANK [B, 49].)

105.]—**A. bulbosus.** 1. Of Sowerby, the *Cortinarius bulbosus.* 2. Of Bulliard, also called *Amanita bulbosa*, a species comprising the genera *A. virosus*, *A. phalloides*, *A. vernus*, and *A. mappa.*—**A. bullaceus** [Bulliard]. A species belonging to *Psilocybe* with a tawny-brown pileus, fibrillous stipes, and adnate iron-colored lamellæ. [B, 74.]—**A. cæsareus** [Scopoli]. Fr., *oronge.* Ger., *Kaiserling*, *Kaiserschwamm.* Syn.: *Amanita cæsarea* (seu *aurantiaca*); *Hypophyllum cæsareum* [Paulet]. Golden agaric; a very excellent edible species belonging to the suborder *Amanita*, distinguished by its orange-colored pileus, pale-yellow lamellæ, and very large volva. [B, 19, 74, 106.]—**A. cæspitosus** [Curtis]. An edible species found in the United States growing in clusters of 50 to 100 individuals. [B, 61.]—**A. campanulatus** [Schrank]. *A. hypnorum.* [B, 71.]—**A. campestris** [Linnæus]. Fr., *agaric champêtre* ou *comestible*, *champignon de couche.* Ger., *Champignon*, *Drüschling.* Sp., *hongo*, *hongo de los semilleros.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum campestre* (seu *exquisitum*, seu *globosum*). The common edible mushroom. A species belonging to *Psalliota*, distinguished by the silky floccose or finely scaly pileus, the somewhat reddish tint of the flesh, and the pinkish lamellæ changing to a dark brown. There are many varieties, some of which are cultivated on a large scale, especially in France. [B, 49, 61, 74.]—**A. canalicularis** [Schumacher]. *A. nebularis.*—**A. cantharellus.** See CANTHARELLUS *cibarius.*—**A. carneus.** 1. Of Schäffer, *A. laccatus.* 2. Of Bulliard, a species belonging to the subgenus *Tricholoma.* [B, 74, 149.]—**A. caryophylleus** [Schäffer]. *Marasmius oreades.* [B, 149.]—**A. caseus** [Withering]. *A. nebularis* [Batsch].—**A. castaneus.** Fr., *agaric châtain.* See CORTINARIUS *castaneus.*—**A. ceciliæ** [Berkeley and Br.]. A species said to be edible, belonging to *Amanita.* It is nearly the same as, if not identical with, *A. vaginatus.* [B, 61, 147.]—**A. cepæstipes** [Sowerby]. Syn.: *Lepiota cepæstipes.* A poisonous species belonging to *Lepiota*, having a bell-shaped pileus with scattered scales and a hollow ventricose stipes. It grows on the bark of trees. It presents 2 varieties, a white and a yellow, the former of which has been identified by some with the *A. cretaceus* of Bulliard. [B, 71, 74, 149.]—**A. chantarellus.** *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 144.]—**A. chirurgorum.** Surgeons' agaric. See POLYPORUS *igniarius.*—**A. chirurgorum præparatus.** Amadou. [L, 30.]—**A. cinnamomeus.** *Cortinarius cinnamomeus.* [B.]—**A. clavæformis**, **A. claviformis** [Schäffer]. *Hygrophorus pratensis* (seu *virgineus*). [B, 105, 149.]—**A. clavus.** 1. Of Schäffer, *A. esculentus.* 2. Of Linnæus, a species belonging to *Collybia.* [B, 74.]—**A. clypeolarius** [Bulliard]. Fr., *coulemelle*, *bouclier*, *agaric en bouclier.* Syn.: *Lepiota clypeolaria.* A poisonous species belonging to *Lepiota*, characterized by the epidermis of the pileus peeling off and being broken up into ferruginous scales, by the white numerous lamellæ, a subsquamose stipes, and a floccose fugacious ring. It is distinguished from *A. procerus* by its smaller size, its non-bulbous stipes, and, according to some, its marked odor, which, however, is frequently absent. There are several varieties, some of which are now regarded as distinct species. [B, 71, 74, 105.]—**A. coccola** [Scopoli]. Syn.: *Amanita coccola.* An edible species belonging to *Amanita*, found on the shores of the Mediterranean, having a grayish-white pileus with an incurved margin. [B, 105.]—**A. collinus.** 1. Of Scopoli, a species belonging to *Collybia.* 2. Of Persoon, the *Marasmius oreades.* [B, 74, 149.]—**A. colubrinus.** Syn.: *Lepiota colubrina.* 1. Of Persoon, a poisonous species now included with *A. clypeolarius.* 2. Of Bulliard, an edible species now referred to *A. procerus.* 3. Of Krombholz, a species allied to 1 and 2, and belonging to *Lepiota*, characterized by the imbricated tomentose scales which cover the pileus. [B, 38, 74, 93, 105.]—**A. columbetta** [Fries]. A small species belonging to *Tricholoma*, growing in sandy places in Europe and the United States, with a white pileus which, at first smooth, afterward becomes scaly and cracked, and is often covered with reddish or lilac spots; said to be edible. [B, 61, 71, 74.]—**A. comarus**, **A. comatus.** See COPRINUS *comatus.*—**A. conchatus** [Fries]. *Panus conchatus.* [B, 74, 105.]—**A. congregatus** [Bolton]. *A. melleus.* [B, 149.]—**A. conicus.** 1. Of Schäffer, the *Hygrophorus conicus.* 2. Of Picco, the *A. viperinus.* [B, 41, 46, 105.]—**A. consociatus** [Curtis]. An edible species growing in the United States. [B, 61.]—**A. contortus.** A variety of *A. fusipes* (*q. v.*). [B, 105.]—**A. controversus** [Persoon]. See LACTARIUS *controversus.*—**A. coriaceus** [Lightfoot]. *Marasmius oreades.* [B, 149.]—**A. cornucopiæ** [Persoon]. *Panus conchatus.* [B, 105.]—**A. corrugis** [Persoon]. A species belonging to *Psathyra*, with a somewhat rose-colored pileus and dark-violet lamellæ. [B, 74.]—**A. corticatus** [Fries]. *Marasmius oreades.* [B, 149.]—**A. cossus** [Sowerby]. See HYGROPHORUS *cossus.*—**A. crassipes** [Schäffer]. *A fusipes.* [B, 71.]—**A. cretaceus.** 1. Of Fries, an edible species belonging to *Psalliota*, closely allied to *A. campestris*, growing in the United States and Europe. It is distinguished by its white pileus, hollow stipes, and the white lamellæ, which retain their hue for a long time. 2. Of Bulliard, an edible species belonging to *Lepiota*, usually considered to be a variety of *A. cepæstipes*, but probably distinct from the latter. [B, 46, 61, 74.]—**A. cristatus** [Albertini and Schweinitz]. Syn.: *Lepiota cristata.* A species alleged to be poisonous, having a whitish pileus covered with reddish scales, and slender deciduous ring. It has a penetrating fœtid odor. It is closely allied to *A. clypeolarius*, of which it is sometimes regarded as a variety. [B, 46, 71, 74.]—**A. crustuliniformis** [Bulliard]. A non-edible species belonging to *Hebeloma.* [B, 74.]—**A. cumulatus** [Withering]. *A. melleus.* [B, 149.]—**A. cyanoxanthus.** *Russula cyanoxantha.* [B, 105.]—**A. cylindraceus** [De Candolle]. Fr., *agaric attenué*, *pivoulade.* Syn.: *A. attenuatus.* An edible French species belonging to *Pholiota*, with a dirty-yellow pileus, a white stipes thinned at its lower part, and lamellæ white changing to a ferruginous hue. [B, 46, 74, 151.]—**A. cylindricus** [Withering, Sowerby]. *Coprinus comatus.* [B, 71, 149.]—**A. dealbatus** [Sowerby]. An edible species with an ivory-white, somewhat shiny pileus and slender stipes, belonging to *Clitocybe.* A variety, *A. dealbatus*, var. *agrestis* (*A. agrestis* of some), is described. [B, 61, 71, 74.]—**A. deliciosus.** See LACTARIUS *deliciosus.*—**A. depluens** [Batsch]. An edible species belonging to *Claudopus* (*Crepidotus*, according to the older authorities), growing on willows and alders by river-banks, distinguished by its pale, reddish pileus and its broad grayish-red lamellæ. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. dimidiatus.** 1. Of Bulliard, *A. ostreatus.* 2. Of Schäffer, *A. dryinus.* [B, 71, 105.]—**A. dryinus** [Persoon]. Fr., *coquille du chêne.* Syn.: *Dendrosarcos quercinus* [Paulet]. An edible species, having quite an agreeable odor and taste, growing on trunks of old oaks. It belongs to *Pleurotus* and is distinguished by its hard white pileus, marked here and there with brownish scales, and by its fugacious veil. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. durus** [Bolton]. A poisonous species belonging to *Photiota*, allied to *A. præcox*, but distinguished by its harder pileus. [B, 74.]—**A. eburneus.** See HYGROPHORUS *eburneus.*—**A. echinocephalus** [Vittadini]. Fr., *oronge à pointes de trocart.* Syn.: *Amanita flandinia* [Plée], *Hypophyllum tricuspidatum* [Paulet]. A poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, marked by its grayish-white color and the acutely pyramidal warts studding the surface of the pileus. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. edulis** [Bulliard]. *A. campestris.* [B, 149.]—**A. elæodes.** See *A. fascicularis*, var. *elœodes.*—**A. emeticus.** See RUSSULA *emetica.*—**A. epigæus** [Persoon]. *A. depluens.* [B, 105.]—**A. epixanthus** [Fries]. A species belonging to *Hypholoma* and closely allied to *A. fascicularis* [Hudson], of which it is sometimes regarded as a variety. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. ericeus** [Bulliard]. *Hygrophorus virgineus.* [B, 149.]—**A. eryngii** [De Candolle]. Fr., *oreille de chardon*, *oreillette*, *brigoule.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum eryngii* [Paulet]. A rare but very excellent edible species growing on old roots of *Eryngium campestre.* It belongs to *Pleurotus*, and is characterized by its grayish-red pileus and its decurrent fleshy-white lamellæ. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. esculentus** [Wulfen]. Fr., *agaric en clou.* Ger., *Nagelschwamm.* Nail fungus. A species belonging to *Collybia*, growing in England and on the Continent, distinguished by its rather fleshy, obtuse, clay-colored pileus supported on a smooth, yellow, fistulous stipes. In Austria, where it occurs frequently in fir plantations, it is much eaten. [B, 49, 61, 71, 74, 105.]—**A. euosmus** [Berkeley]. A species belonging to *Claudopus*, resembling *A. ostreatus*, but not edible. It has a marked odor. [B, 19, 61, 74.]—**A. excelsus** [Fries]. Syn.: *Amanita excelsa.* A species belonging to *Amanita*, with a fibrillous pileus and rounded lamellæ; by some said to be poisonous, by others regarded as nearly innocuous. [B, 46, 74.]—**A. excoriatus.** Syn.: *Lepiota excoriata.* 1. Of Schäffer, a species, probably edible, belonging to *Lepiota*, allied to *A. procerus*, but distinguished by its short equal stipes. It grows in beech-woods. [B, 61, 71, 74.] 2. Of Lasch, the same as *A. naucinus.*—**A. exquisitus** [Vittadini]. *A. campestris.* [B, 105.]—**A. farinaceus** [Hudson]. *A. laccatus.* [B, 149.]—**A. fascicularis** [Hudson]. Ger., *Schwefelkopf*, *Büschelschwamm.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum fasciculare* and *Hypophyllum ruthense* [Paulet]. A poisonous variety belonging to *Hypholoma*, distinguished by its sulphur-colored pileus, its hollow, yellow-colored stipes, and lamellæ varying in color from a sulphur-yellow to a bright green. A variety, *A. fascicularis*, var. *elœodes* [Fries], has dark-green or olive-colored lamellæ. [B, 49, 74.]—**A. fastibilis** [Fries]. A non-edible species belonging to *Hebeloma*, with a dark, tawny pileus and emarginate, rather widely separated lamellæ. It has a fœtid odor and a nauseous taste. [B, 71, 74.]—**A. ficoides.** Fr., *agaric ficoïde.* 1. Of Bulliard, the *Hygrophorus pratensis.* 2. Of Withering, the *Panus stypticus.* [B, 71, 149.]—**A. fimetarius.** See COPRINUS *fimetarius.* —**A. flabelliformis.** 1. Of Sowerby, the *Panus stypticus.* 2. Of Bolton, a species referred to Pleurotus. [B, 71.]—**A. floccosus** [Curtis]. A species corresponding to *A. squarrosus.* [B, 149.]—**A. fœnisecii** [Persoon]. A species belonging to *Psilocybe*, with a sooty-brown pileus and pale reddish stipes. [B, 74.]—**A. fœtens.** *Russula fœtens.* [B, 93.]—**A. fossulatus** [Cooke]. An edible species found on the Cabul hills. [B, 61.]—**A. fragilis** [Persoon]. See RUSSULA *fragilis.*—**A. fragrans** [Sowerby]. Fr., *godets montés.* A species valued as a food and a condiment and distinguished by its anise-like odor. It belongs to *Clitocybe* and has a pale tawny color and whitish sub-decurrent lamellæ. [B, 61, 74, 105.]—**A. frumentaceus** [Bulliard]. An edible species found in the United States and Europe, belonging to *Tricholoma*, marked by its reddish pileus and its white lamellæ changing to red. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. fulvellus** [Fries]. A species belonging to *Tricholoma*, having smooth, tawny, reddish pileus, and white lamellæ. [B, 74.]—**A. fulvosus** [Bolton]; *Hygrophorus pratensis.* [B, 149.]—**A. fulvus.** 1. Of Bulliard, the *A. fulvellus.* 2. Of Withering, the *Hygrophorus pratensis.* 3. Of Schäffer, a variety of *A. vaginatus.* [B, 74, 149.]—**A. furcatus** [Lamarck]. *Russula furcata.* [B, 105.]—**A. fusco-pallidus** [Bolton]. *A. melleus.* [B, 149.]—**A. fusipes** [Bulliard]. Fr., *chênier-ventru.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum fusipes* [Paulet.] An edible


AGARICUS CEPÆSTIPES. (AFTER LOUDON.)


AGARICUS CLYPEOLARIUS. (AFTER LOUDON.)


AGARICUS FASCICULARIS. (AFTER MARCHAND [B, 105].)

species found at the foot of oak-trees, belonging to *Collybia*, distinguished by the fusiform dilatation of the stipes, the spotted reddish pileus, and the spotted adnate lamellæ. There are 2 varieties, *A. fusipes*, var. *contortus* [Bulliard], with a tortuous stipes, and *A. fusipes*, var. *œdematopus* [Schäffer], with a fibrillous, pulverulent stipes. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. galeatus** [Léveillé.] *A. personatus.* [Fries.]—**A. gambosus** [Fries]. Ger., *Pomonaschwamm.* A very excellent edible species belonging to *Tricholoma*, found in the spring and early autumn. It has an odor of flour, is mouse-colored, has a spotted pileus with flocculose margin and a flocculose stipes. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. Gardneri.** A species which is believed to be the phosphorescent fungus of Borneo. [B, 61.]—**A. Garidelli** [Fries]. Fr., *pinédo, garidel.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum Garidelli* [Paulet]. An edible species belonging to *Clitocybe*, growing in Provence. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. geminus** [Fries]. Fr., *jumeaux-canelle.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum geminum* [Paulet]. An edible species belonging to *Tricholoma*, with a fissured cinnamon-red pileus and white lamellæ. [B, 74. 105.] —**A. gemmatus** [Fries]. Syn.: *Amanita gemmata.* An edible species belonging to *Amanita*, with a solid bulbous stipes and unprovided with a ring. [B, 46, 74.]—**A. geogenius** [De Candolle]. Fr., *bérigoule.* A species belonging to *Pleurotus*, occasionally eaten in France, although by some it is regarded as poisonous. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. Georgii.** St. George's mushroom. 1. Of Clusius, a very large edible species belonging to *Tricholoma*, closely related to *A. gambosus*, of which it is sometimes considered a variety, and from which it is distinguished by the non-flocculose margin of the pileus and other characters. 2. Of Sowerby, a large species belonging to *Psalliota*, closely allied to *A. campestris*, probably the *A. arvensis.* 3. Of Linnæus, a variety of *Russula emetica* [B, 19, 71, 74.]—**A. geotropus** [Bulliard]. Fr., *grand-aillier, entonnoir vénéneux.* A species believed to be poisonous, but edible according to Cooke, belonging to *Clitocybe*, distinguished by the brownish color of the pileus and the white hue of the decurrent lamellæ and of the flesh, changing to the same color as the pileus. [B, 61, 74, 105.] See also *A. subinvolutus.*—**A. giganteus** [Sowerby]. A large species closely allied to *A. maximus*, with which it is sometimes identified. [B, 74.]—**A. gilvus.** 1. Of Persoon, a species belonging to *Clitocybe*, related to *A. geotropus*, with which it is sometimes identified. It is distinguished by its thickly set, branching lamellæ and the ochre-color which the stipes and flesh acquire. 2. Of Schäffer, the *A. fastibilis.* 3. A synonym for *A. nebularis.* [B, 71, 74, 149.]—**A. glandulosus** [Bulliard]. The *A. ostreatus*, var. *glandulosus.* [B, 147.]—**A. glutinosus** [Curtis]. *A. semiglobatus.* [B.]—**A. gracilentus** [Krombholz]. Syn.: *Lepiota gracilenta.* A species, probably edible, belonging to *Lepiota*, distinguished by its elongated stipes, by the shape of the pileus, which, from being campanulate, becomes expanded, and by the splitting of the epidermis of the pileus into persistent appressed segments. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. gracilis.** 1. Of Fries, a species belonging to *Psathyrella.* 2. Of Withering, a species referred to *Clitocybe.* [B, 71, 74.]—**A. graveolens** [Persoon]. Fr., *mousseron, prunellé d'Italie.* Ger., *Maischwamm.* Syn., *Hypophyllum prunulum* [Paulet.] An edible species, having a very penetrating odor, growing in France and Switzerland. It belongs to *Tricholoma*, and is marked by its smooth pileus, becoming fissured when dry and having a sooty brownish margin, and by its lamellæ whitish changing to a sooty hue. [B, 49, 74, 105.]—**A. griseus** [Persoon]. *Russula rubra.* [B, 150.]—**A. hariolorum** [De Candolle]. An edible species of agreeable odor, belonging to *Collybia*, growing on dead leaves in woods. It is distinguished by its whitish-red pileus, and its reddish hairy stipes, thinned at its upper part. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. heterophyllus.** *Russula heterophylla.* [B, 150.]—**A. holosericeus** [Fries]. Syn.: *Lepiota holosericea.* A species, probably edible, belonging to *Lepiota*, having a silky-fibrillous pileus and fibrillous stipes. [B, 46, 61, 74.]—**A. hypnorum** [Batsch]. A species belonging to *Galera*, of tawny-ochre color, with striate pileus, covered with small papillæ. There are one or two varieties. [B, 74.]—**A. hypopithyus** [Curtis]. An edible species confined to the United States. [B, 61.]—**A. igneus** [Rumphius]. A phosphorescent species growing at Amboyna. [B, 61.]—**A. igniarius.** See Polyporus *igniarius.*—**A. ilicinus** [De Candolle]. An edible species growing at the foot of willow-trees. [B, 88.] Perhaps *A. cylindraceus*; by some referred to *Flammula* and *Collybia.*—**A. imperialis.** 1. Of Fries, a species belonging to *Tricholoma.* 2. Of Batsch, *A. muscarius.* [B, 74, 149.]—**A. infundibuliformis** [Schäffer]. Fr., *gyrolle.* An edible species, of agreeable though feeble odor, belonging to *Clitocybe.* It is to be distinguished from the poisonous *A. inversus* (*q. v.*). [B, 74, 105.]—**A. insidiosus** [Letellier]. Syn.: *Amanita insidiosa.* A poisonous species belonging to *Amanita.* It resembles *A. phalloides*, and has a plano-convex pileus of coppery-red color. [B, 46.]—**A. inversus** [Scopoli]. Fr., *gyrolle trompeuse.* A poisonous species belonging to *Clitocybe.* It is distinguished from *A. infundibuliformis* by its disagreeable, acidulous odor, its orange-reddish pileus, and the distinct orange tint of its whitish flesh. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. involutus.** See *Hygrophorus involutus.*—**A. laccatus** [Scopoli]. An edible species belonging to *Collybia*, devoid of odor or taste and very variable in color. It has a farinose, somewhat scaly pileus, and thick, widely separated, adnate, gayly-colored lamellæ. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. lacrimabundus** [Fries]. A species belonging to *Hypholoma*, used as seasoning, but probably not fit for food. The pileus is covered with indistinct scales, the stipes and flesh are whitish, and the lamellæ are dull-brown and emit a thin fluid. In the variety *A. lacrymabundus*, var. *velutinus* [Persoon], the pileus is tomentose, and there are black points on the lamellæ. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. lactifluus.** See Lactarius *subdulcis.*—**A. lactifluus aureus.** *Lactarius volemum.* [B, 105.]—**A. laricinus.** See *A. melleus*, var. *laricinus.*—**A. laricis.** See Polyporus *officinalis.*—**A. lateritius.** 1. Of Persoon and of Schäffer, *A. fascicularis.* 2. Of Fries, a species belonging to *Galera* with a tawny, ochre-colored pileus, yellowish-rusty lamellæ, and a white, frosted stipes. [B. 74, 105, 149.]—**A. leiocephalus** [De Candolle]. Fr., *oronge tête lisse.* Syn.: *Amanita leiocephala.* An edible species belonging to *Amanita*, having no ring and a silky pileus with smooth margin. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. leochromus** [Cooke]. An edible species belonging to *Pholiota*, with a tawny-yellow pileus, and lamellæ changing to cinnamon-color. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. lepidus.** *Russula lepida.* [B, 93.]—**A. lepista** [Fries]. *Paxillus lepista.* [B, 105.]—**A. leucocephalus** [Léveillé]. Fr., *nombril blanc.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum umbilicatum* [Paulet]. An edible species, belonging to *Tricholoma*, with a white, fleshy convex pileus, depressed in the centre, and a white, short, hollow stipes. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. lucidus** [Otto]. *A. fascicularis.* [B, 149.]—**A. luridus.** 1. *Lactarius luridus.* 2. Of Schäffer, a species of *Tricholoma.* [B, 74.]—**A. maleficus** [Roques]. Syn.: *Amanita malefica.* A poisonous variety belonging to *Amanita*, included by Letellier in *A. insidiosus.* [B, 46.]—**A. mappa** [Fries]. Fr., *oronge blanche.* Syn.: *Amanita mappa* [Fries] (seu *citrino-alba* [Vittadini]), *Hypophyllum citrino-album* [Paulet]. A very poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, white or yellowish in color, with a dry, convex pileus, afterward becoming flat, covered with large, flat, fugacious warts, and with a loose, soft ring at the upper part of the slender stipes, which is attenuate above, bulbous below. It has a disagreeable odor and taste. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. mas.** *Polyporus officinalis.* [L, 51.]—**A. mastoideus** [Fries]. Syn.: *Lepiota mastoidea.* A species, probably edible, belonging to *Lepiota*, distinguished by its slender stipes and ovate-expanded pileus. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. maximus** [Fries]. A very large, strongly scented, white species belonging to *Clitocybe*, with a compact striate stipes. It includes, according to some, the *A. giganteus* of Sowerby. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. meleagris.** *A. clypeolarius*, var. *meleagris.* [B.]—**A. melleus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *tête de Méduse, agaric annulaire.* Ger., *Hallimasch.* Syn.: *A. annularis, A. annularius, A. polymyces; Hypophyllum polymyces* [Paulet]. An edible species belonging to *Armillaria*, growing in groups of 20 or more at the foot of trees. It has a brownish-yellow or brown pileus, with striate margin at first convex, afterward flat, and covered with felted scales; closely set, acute, decurrent lamellæ; and a brownish stipes, 3 to 4 inches long, with a white, funnel-shaped, persistent ring. It is said to cause a peculiar disease of the coniferous trees near which it grows. A variety, *A. melleus*, var. *laricinus*, growing on larch-trees, has a smooth margin. [B, 19, 49, 74, 105.]—**A. mineralis.** See *Mineral* agaric.—**A. mollis** [Bolton]. *A. nebularis.* [B, 74, 149.]—**A. muscarius** [Linnæus]. Fr., *agaric aux mouches, agaric moucheté, fausse-oronge.* Ger., *Fliegenschwamm, Fliegenpilz.* It., *agarico muscario.* Sp., *agárico pintado.* Syn.: *Amanita muscaria* [Persoon], *Hypophyllum muscarium* [Paulet]. Fly agaric; bug agaric. A very poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, distinguished by its bright-orange or red pileus covered with soft, fugacious, whitish warts, its white, rarely yellowish lamellæ, and its white floccose stipes, bulbous at the base and bearing, at its upper attenuated extremity, a white ring. It is to be carefully differentiated from the edible *A. cæsareus.* It possesses marked excitant and narcotic properties analogous to those possessed by alcohol. The narcotic principle is excreted in the urine, and it is said that in Siberia, where the *A. muscarius* is used as an intoxicant, the urine of those who partake of it is drank as a means of prolonging the intoxication. It is used for killing flies and other insects, and in large quantity it is a fatal poison to man; yet cooking is said to render it innocuous, and it is eaten in Russia. *A. muscarius* has been used as a local application to cancerous tumors and ulcers and internally in chronic skin-diseases, in epilepsy, as an excitant in paralysis, and recently as an anti-hidrotic in phthisical sweating. It contains the alkaloids *muscarine* and *amanitine, muscaric acid*, and a volatile acrid principle not yet isolated. [B, 19, 49, 54, 61, 105, 145.]—**A. mutabilis** [Schäffer]. Ger., *Stockschwamm.* An edible species, growing on tree-trunks, belonging to *Pholiota*, with a cinnamon-colored pileus, a rigid-brown scaly stipes, and a fugacious ring changing from white to brown. [B, 49, 74.]—**A. nauciuus** [Fries]. Syn.: *Lepiota naucina.* An edible species belonging to *Lepiota*, white, with lamellæ changing from white to rose-colored. [B, 46, 74.]—**A. nauseosus.** *Russula nauseosa.* [B, 93.]—**A. nebularis** [Batsch]. Fr., *agaric piléolaire.* A large species, belonging to *Clitocybe*, regarded as edible by good authorities, although some consider it noxious. It is found growing upon dead leaves in woods, and is distinguished by its sooty-gray pileus, becoming pale in dry weather, its pale, closely set arcuate lamellæ, and its spongy elastic stipes. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. necator** [Bulliard]. Fr., *agaric meurtrier. Lactarius torminosus.* [B, 105.]—**A. nigricans** [Bulliard]. *Russu-*



AGARICUS MELLEUS.
(AFTER LOUDON.)



AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.
(AFTER B. FRANK [B, 49].)

la nigricans. [B, 105.]—**A. nitens** [Bulliard]. *A. semiglobatus.* [B.] —**A. nitidus** [Fries]. Syn.: *Amanita nitida* [Persoon]. A poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, having a yellowish-white pileus with dry, readily separable epidermis and thick, acutely pyramidal gray or greenish warts, large white lamellæ, and a white stipes bulbous at the base. [B, 46, 74, 105.]—**A. niveus.** 1. Of Scopoli, *Hygrophorus niveus.* 2. Of Sowerby, *A. variabilis.* 3. Of Paulet, a poisonous species, also called *Amanita nivea*, referred to *Amanita* and by some included with *A. insidiosus.* 4. Of Quelet, a species referred to *Mycena.* [B, 46, 71, 74, 149.]—**A. nobilis** [Bolton]. *A. muscarius.* [B, 149.]—**A. noctiluceus** [Léveillé]. A phosphorescent species growing in Manila. [B, 61.]—**A. nudus** [Bulliard]. Fr., *plateau violet.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum ianthinum* [Paulet]. An edible species, little employed, belonging to *Tricholoma*, distinguished by the violet hue of its pileus, lamellæ, and farinose stipes, and by its acidulous odor. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. obscurus** [Schäffer]. *A. melleus.* [B, 149.]—**A. odorus** [Bulliard]. Fr., *mousseron odorant, agaric anisé.* Ger., *Anisschwamm.* A species, probably edible, belonging to *Clitocybe*, distinguished by its fragrant anise-like odor, the green color of its pileus, and the pale color of the stipes and adnate, distant lamellæ. [B, 61, 74, 105.]—**A. olearius**



AGARICUS OLEARIUS. (AFTER MARCHAND [B, 105].)

[De Candolle]. Fr., *oreille de l'olivier, agaric de l'olivier.* Syn.: *Polymyces phosphoreus* [Battarra]. *Dendrosarcos phosphoreus* [Paulet]. A very poisonous phosphorescent species belonging to *Pleurotus.* It grows in tufts at the foot of olive-trees, and is characterized by its brownish-orange or red irregular pileus, at first convex then infundibuliform, by its golden-yellow decurrent lamellæ, and by its short reddish-brown stipes, attenuate at the lower part. [B, 61, 74, 105.]—**A. opiparus** [Fries]. An edible species, of agreeable taste, belonging to *Clitocybe*, having a shining, white, grayish, or rose-colored pileus, white lamellæ, and a white, fleshy, non-elastic pileus. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. orcella** [Bulliard]. An edible species belonging to *Clitopilus* and closely related to *A. prunulus.* It has a yellowish-white, soft, moist pileus with closely set lamellæ, and emits an odor of meal. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. oreades.** *Marasmius oreades.* [B, 49, 105.]—**A. ostreatus** [Jacquin]. Fr., *peuplière-brune.* Ger., *Austernpilz, Buchenpilz, Drehling.* Syn.: *Dendrosarcos populeus* [Paulet]. The oyster mushroom; a very excellent edible species, belonging to *Pleurotus*, growing in tufts upon oaks and poplars. It has a grayish or brown fleshy pileus, subsequently becoming paler, white decurrent lamellæ, and a white stipes, inconspicuous, sometimes suppressed. A variety, *A. ostreatus*, var. *glandulosus*, has glandular swellings upon the lamellæ. [B, 49, 74, 105, 147.]—**A. ovatus** [Schäffer]. *Coprinus ovatus.* [B, 74, 149.] —**A. ovoideus** [Bulliard]. Fr., *coucoumèle, champignon blanc, boulé.*



AGARICUS OSTREATUS. (AFTER LOUDON.)

Syn.: *Amanita alba* [Persoon] (seu *ovoidea*). An edible species belonging to *Amanita*, found in oak groves, distinguished by its white color, its large loose volva, its large thick ring, and the smooth, inflexed margin of the pileus. [B, 38, 74, 105.]—**A. pallidus** [Sowerby]. *A. prunulus.* [B, 71.]—**A. palometus** [De Candolle]. *A. amethystinus* [Fries].—**A. pantherinus** [Fries]. Fr., *oronge perlée.* Ger., *Pantherschwamm.* Syn.: *Amanita pantherina* [Krombholz], *Hypophyllum margaritiferum* [Paulet] (in part). A very poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, distinguished by its brown pileus with viscous epidermis, covered with whitish, farinose, flat, adherent warts and with a striate margin, and by its white flesh and lamellæ, and white stipes, bulbous below, and bearing a white ring. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. pectinatus.** See Russula *pectinata.* —**A. pellitus.** 1. Of Paulet, a poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, having a large thick stipes attenuate above, bulbous below, bearing a large floating fugacious ring, grayish or yellowish pileus with smooth margin, white lamellæ reaching the stipes, and soft volva, which in the course of its development tears into irregular fugacious plates, leaving beneath it a soft pellicle readily separable from the pileus. 2. Of Persoon, a species belonging to *Pluteus.* [B, 74, 105.]—**A. personatus** [Fries]. Fr., *mascarille, champignon masqué.* Syn.: *Lepista personata, Hypophyllum personatum* [Paulet]. Masked mushroom; a very excellent edible species, of agreeable odor and taste, belonging to *Tricholoma.* The pileus is compact, obtusely campanulate, and of a violet hue changing to brown; the margin is villous and frosted; the lamellæ are rounded and villous; the stipes is long, white with a violet tint, cylindrical, and fibrous. [B, 71, 74, 105.]—**A. phalloides** [Fries]. Fr., *oronge ciguë jaunâtre.* Ger., *Knollenblätterschwamm.* Syn.: *Amanita phalloides* (seu *viridis* [Persoon] seu *venenosa* [Persoon]). A very poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, having a green or yellow, obtuse, viscid, rather scaly pileus with a smooth margin, bulbous half-free volva, and white or yellow stipes which becomes fistulous at the top. It is said to contain an alkaloid, *bulbosine.* [B, 46, 71, 74, 105.]—**A. pileolarius** [Bulliard]. *A. nebularis.* [B, 147, 149.]—**A. piperatus.** 1. Of Scopoli, *Lactarius piperatus.* 2. Of Bulliard, *Russula fœtens.* [B, 49, 105.]—**A. plumbeus.** 1. Of Fries, a species with a lead-colored pileus, belonging to *Mycena.* 2. Of Schäffer, a lead-colored variety of *A. vaginatus.* 3. A variety of *Lactarius turpis.* [B, 71, 74.]—**A. polymyces** [Persoon]. *A. melleus.* [B, 149.]—**A. pometi** [Fries]. An edible species belonging to *Pleurotus*, found in the United States. It is white, with an irregular pileus and an elastic, villous, rooting stipes. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. Pomonæ** [Lenz]. Ger., *Pomonaschwamm. A. gambosus.* [B, 49, 74.]—**A. præcox** [Persoon]. A poisonous species referred by some, along with the allied *A. durus*, to *A. semiglobatus*, but usually made a distinct species assigned to the subgenus *Pholiota.* It belongs to the series of terricolous *Agarici* with brownish-rusty spores, and is characterized by its soft, pale pileus and whitish, farinose-pubescent stipes. [B, 74, 147.]—**A. pratensis.** Ger., *Wiesenschwamm.* The meadow mushroom. 1. Of Schäffer, an edible species belonging to *Psalliota*, closely allied to *A. campestris*, chiefly distinguished by its ashy-white pileus and ash-colored lamellæ, rounded at their inner extremities. *A. pratensis*, var. *fulveolus* [Lasch], has yellowish lamellæ. 2. Of Persoon, the *Paxillus lepista.* 3. Of Hudson, the *Marasmius oreades.* 4. The *Hygrophorus pratensis.* [B, 49, 74, 105, 147.]—**A. procerus** [Scopoli]. Fr., *coquemelle des prés, coulemotte, parasol.* Ger., *Parasolschwamm.* Syn.: *Lepiota procera, Hypophyllum globoso-cameratum* [Paulet]. The parasol-mushroom; a very excellent edible species, of agreeable odor, belonging to *Lepiota.* It has a very tall sub-bulbous stipes, attaining sometimes a foot in height, and a white or brownish-white pileus covered with a thick epidermis which breaks up into grayish-brown imbricated scales, separating from the pileus. [B, 49, 61, 74, 105.]—



AGARICUS PHALLOIDES. (AFTER LOUDON.)



AGARICUS PROCERUS. (AFTER THURBER [B, 138].)



AGARICUS PRUNULUS. (AFTER LOUDON.)

A. prunulus [Scopoli]. Fr., *mousseron, petite-mamelle.* Ger., *Mousseron.* Syn.: *Dendrosarcos mammola* [Paulet]. A choice edible species belonging to *Clitopilus*, distinguished by its mealy odor, its ashy-white fleshy pileus, the rather widely separated lamellæ, in color, white changing to red, and the striate stipes. [B, 49, 74, 105.]—**A. pseudo-aurantiacus** [Bulliard]. *A. muscarius.* [B, 149.]—**A. pseudo-mousseron** [Bulliard]. *Marasmius oreades.* [B, 149.]—**A. pudicus** [Fries]. An edible species belonging to *Pholiota*, growing on trunks of trees, marked by its smooth, dry, white pileus and by lamellæ at first whitish then tawny-yellow. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. pulverulentus** [Bulliard]. *A. fascicularis.* [B, 105, 149.]—**A. pustulatus.** 1. Of Schäffer, *A. rubescens* (1st def.). 2. A species referred to the genus *Hygrophorus.* [B, 71, 74.]—**A. putridus** [Scopoli]. *A. melleus.* [B, 149.]—**A. pyrogalus** [Bulliard]. *Lactarius pyrogalus.* [B, 93, 105.]—**A. quercinus.** Oak agaric; *Polyporus igniarius.* [L, 51.]—**A. quercinus præparatus.** Amadou; *Polyporus igniarius* (or *fomentarius*) prepared for surgical use. [L, 57.]—**A. quercus.** See *A. quercinus.*—**A. quietus.** See Lactarius *quietus.*—**A. rachodes.** See *A. rhachodes.*—**A. radicatus** [Relhan]. An edible species belonging to *Collybia*, marked by its rugose, glutinous, whitish, or fuscous pileus, widely separated white lamellæ, and tall stipes. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. rhachodes** [Vittadini]. Syn.: *Lepiota rhachodes.* A species, regarded by some as edible, belonging to *Lepiota.* It resembles *A. procerus*, from which it is chiefly distinguished by the thin reticulate epidermis, which breaks up into persistent scales. [B, 46, 61, 74.]—**A. rimosus** [Bulliard]. Ger., *rissige Blätterschwamm.* A poisonous species belonging to *Inocybe*, with a fissured pileus, changing from a dusky hue to yellow, and a smooth sub-bulbous stipes, white at its sum-

mit. [B, 49, 74.]—**A. rosellus.** 1. Of Batsch, *A. laccatus.* 2. Of Fries, a rose-colored species belonging to *Mycena.* [B, 74, 149.]—**A. roseus** [Persoon]. *Russula fragilis.* [B, 105.]—**A. rubellus.** 1. Of Schäffer, *A. laccatus.* 2. Of Scopoli, a species belonging to *Entoloma*, with a reddish, somewhat viscid pileus and a white stipes. [B, 74, 149.]—**A. rubens** [Scopoli]. *A. muscarius.* [B, 149.]—**A. ruber.** 1. Of Trattinick, *Lactarius volemum.* 2. *Russula rubra.* [B, 105, 150.]—**A. rubescens.** 1. Fr., *golmotte, golmelle, oronge vineuse.* Ger., *Perlenschwamm, graue Fliegenschwamm.* Syn.: *Amanita rubescens, Hypophyllum vinosum* [Paulet]. A species, belonging to *Amanita*, established by Fries, considered as edible, although stated by some to be poisonous. It has a reddish or brownish pileus studded with flat or obtuse, whitish, farinose, fugacious warts, and a red or brownish, finely scaly pileus, attenuate at its upper part. Its flesh becomes red when bruised. 2. Of Withering, *Lactarius rufus.* 3. Of Scopoli, *Lactarius volemum.* 4. *Lactarius quietus.* [B, 49, 61, 71, 74, 105, 150.]—**A. rufus** [Scopoli]. *Lactarius rufus.*—**A. russula** [Schäffer]. Fr., *russule.* An edible species of agreeable odor, belonging to *Tricholoma*, having a rose-colored, more or less spotted, scaly or granular pileus, rounded sub-decurrent white lamellæ, changing to red, and a solid rose-colored stipes. [B, 38, 74, 105.]—



AGARICUS RUBESCENS. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

A. salignus [Persoon]. Fr., *oreille de noyer.* Syn.: *Dendrosarcos juglandis* [Paulet]. An edible species, said to be very good when young, belonging to *Pleurotus.* It is found growing on walnut-trees, is of a sooty-ochre color, has a horizontal spongy pileus, sub-ramose pale lamellæ, and a tomentose stipes. It is found in the United States, Continental Europe, and China. [B, 61, 74, 105.]—**A. sanguineus** [Bulliard]. *Russula sanguinea.* [B, 71, 93.]—**A. saxosus.** Syn.: *Lepiota saxosa* [Bertillon]. An edible French species, resembling *A. rhachodes*, belonging to *Lepiota.* [Bertillon (B, 46).]—**A. scorodonius.** *Marasmius scorodonius.* [B, 49, 71.]—**A. scruposus** [Fries]. Fr., *darmas des Provençaux.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum provinciale* [Paulet]. An edible species, abounding in the south of France, belonging to *Armillaria*, having the pileus rough with closely set rugæ, a white ring, and a whitish or brown stipes. It has an agreeable odor of fresh flour. [B, 46, 74, 105.]—**A. semiglobatus** [Batsch]. A species said to be poisonous, belonging to *Stropharia.* It grows on dung, is yellowish in color, glutinous, and has a smooth pileus, a slender stipes, and broad blackish lamellæ. [B, 74, 147.]—**A. semilanceatus** [Fries]. A species belonging to *Psilocybe*, with a moist, viscous, yellowish-green pileus, almost cuspidate in shape, and a pale stipes. [B, 74.]—**A. semiorbicularis** [Bulliard]. A species belonging to *Naucoria*, with the pileus changing from a tawny-reddish to an ochre color, and with a hollow, shining, rust-colored stipes. [B, 74.]—**A. semipetiolatus** [Schäffer]. *Panus stypticus.* [B, 105.]—**A. sessilis** [Bulliard]. *A. variabilis.* [B, 149.]—**A. setiger** [Fries]. Syn.: *Hypophyllum setigerum* [Paulet]. *A. silvaticus*, var. *setiger.* [B, 105.]—**A. silvaticus** [Schäffer]. Ger., *Waldchampignon.* An edible species belonging to *Psalliota*, closely allied to *A. campestris*, of which it is sometimes regarded as a variety. It is chiefly distinguished by its reddish color, and its fibrillous squamose pileus. The variety *A. silvaticus*, var. *hæmorrhoidalis* [Kalkbrenner], is covered with broad appressed scales, and the flesh when broken becomes blood-red in color. *A. silvaticus*, var. *setiger* [Fries], is distinguished by the brownish felt-like hairs covering the pileus and stipes. [B, 61, 74, 105.]—**A. silvicola.** *A. campestris*, var. *silvicola.* [B.]—**A. sinuatus** [Fries]. An edible species belonging to *Entoloma*, with a smooth, moist, yellowish-white pileus, and a fibrillous stipes. [B, 74.]—**A. solitarius** [Bulliard]. Fr., *amanite solitaire.* Syn.: *Amanita solitaria.* An edible species belonging to *Amanita*, white, with a bulbous rooting stipes, covered with imbricated scales. [B, 38, 74.]—**A. spadiceus** [Fries]. A species belonging to *Psilocybe*, with a smooth, moist pileus, reddish-brown lamellæ, and a pale stipes, used as a seasoning for ketchup, but probably dangerous. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. speciosus** [Fries]. An edible species found in the United States and Europe, and eaten in the former country. It belongs to *Volvaria*, is white, and has a smooth viscid pileus, a loose villous volva, and a villous stipes. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. spissus** [Fries]. Fr., *oronge à verrues, oronge perlée.* Syn.: *Amanita spissa, Hypophyllum margaritiferum* [Paulet] (in part). A poisonous species belonging to *Amanita*, having a dark, rusty-brown, viscid pileus with flat or obtuse ash-colored warts, white lamellæ, a white stipes, bulbous below, attenuate above, and firm white flesh. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. squamosus** [Fries]. A species belonging to *Stropharia*, having a yellow pileus covered with superficial concentric floccose scales, and a slender floccose stipes. [B, 74.] See also *A. squarrosus, A. procerus*, and *A. phalloides.*—**A. squarrosus** [Müller]. A species belonging to *Pholiota*, edible according to some, dangerous according to others. It is rusty-yellow in color, and its stipes is attenuate at the base and covered with crowded, scurfy scales. There are several varieties, distinguished by the shape or color of the pileus. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. stipitis** [Sowerby]. *A. melleus.* [B, 149.]—**A. stipticus.** *A. stypticus.* See PANUS *stypticus.*—**A. strobiliformis** [Vittadini]. Syn.: *Amanita strobiliformis.* A species, said to be edible, belonging to *Amanita.* It has a grayish-white or grayish-yellow pileus covered with flattened polyhedral tenacious warts, a white, thick, flocculose-farinose, fugacious ring, and a white thick stipes, smooth above, floccose and bulbous below. [B, 61, 74, 105.]—**A. stypticus.** *Panus stypticus.* [B, 74, 151.]—**A. suavis** [Persoon]. *A. infundibuliformis.* [B, 105.]—**A. subcarneus** [Batsch]. *A. laccatus.* [B, 149.]—**A. subdulcis.** *Lacturius subdulcis.* [B.]—**A. subinvolutus** [Saunders and Smith]. An edible species belonging to *Clitocybe*, often considered as a variety of *A. geotropus* or referred to the allied *A. gilvus.* It is distinguished from the former by its fibrillous, zoned, yellowish stipes. [B, 61, 74, 149.]—**A. sublateritius** [Schäffer]. A species, alleged to be poisonous, belonging to *Hypholoma*, with a dry, discoid, tawny pileus, whitish compact flesh, and lamellæ changing from white to dark olive-color. *A. sublateritius*, var. *silaceus* [Persoon], has an orange-red pileus, whitish at the margin, and a bulbous stipes. [B, 74.]—**A. subocreatus** [Cooke]. An edible species found in Asia, exported from China and Singapore. [B, 61.]—**A. sulfureus** [Bulliard]. Fr., *citron, agaric soufré.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum citrinum* [Paulet]. A poisonous species belonging to *Tricholoma*, having a very fœtid odor, a pronounced sulphur color, a sub-umbonate pileus, broad, widely separated lamellæ, and a smooth, striate, non-floccose stipes. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. sylvaticus, A. sylvicola.** See *A. silvaticus, A. silvicola.*—**A. tessulatus** [Bulliard]. An edible species belonging to *Pleurotus*, with a yellowish guttate pileus, uncinate adnate lamellæ, and a smooth stipes. [B, 61, 74.]—**A. theiogalus.** *Lactarius theiogalus.* [B, 74, 144.]—**A. torminosus.** *Lactarius torminosus.* [B, 105.]—**A. tortilis.** 1. Of De Candolle, *Marasmius oreades.* 2. Of Bolton, a species belonging to *Collybia*, allied to *A. laccatus.* [B, 74, 105, 149.]—**A. translucens** [De Candolle]. An edible species belonging to *Claudopus*, allied to, and by some identified with, *A. depluens.* It is sub-sessile, with lamellæ at first pale, then becoming reddish or purple. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. trochiscatus.** White agaric in the form of troches. See *Trochisci de* AGARICO.—**A. tuba** [Fries]. A white species belonging to *Clitocybe*, with an umbilicate, dry, white pileus, and broad, crowded, decurrent lamellæ. It is said to be used in diarrhœa. [B, 71, 74.]—**A. turgidus** [Greville]. *A. nebularis.* [B, 148.]—**A. turpis.** *Lactarius turpis.* [B.]—**A. typhoides** [Bulliard]. *Coprinus comatus.* [B, 105, 149.]—**A. ulmarius** [Bulliard]. Fr., *agaric* (ou *oreille*) *de l'orme, coquille noire du hêtre.* Syn.: *Dendrosarcos nigrescens* [Paulet]. A very good edible species belonging to *Pleurotus*, of acidulous, agreeable odor, growing upon elms, oaks, and other trees. It has a whitish, orange-tinted pileus, large emarginate, adnate, whitish lamellæ, and a white, firm, elastic stipes, villous, with a bulbous base. [B, 61, 74, 105.]—**A. umbellatus** [Fries]. *Lentinus umbellatus.* [B, 105.]—**A. umbratilis** [Fries]. Fr., *œil de corneille.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum corvinum* [Paulet]. A poisonous species belonging to *Omphalia*, said to be used as a poison for rats. It has a brownish-black pileus convex at first, afterward umbilicated, large, arcuate, decurrent lamellæ, and a brownish stipes. [B, 105.]—**A. urens.** Fr., *agaric brûlant.* *Marasmius urens.* [B.]—**A. vaginatus** [Fries]. Fr., *oronge satinée* (ou *rayée*), *amanite engainée.* Ger., *Scheidenschwamm.* Syn.: *Amanita vaginata* (seu *spadicea* [Persoon]), *Hypophyllum latum* [Paulet]. An edible species belonging to *Amanita*, distinguished by the absence of the ring, by the pectinate-sulcate margin of the pileus, and by the white lamellæ. [B, 19, 74, 105.]—**A. vaporarius** [Otto; Vittadini]. A variety of *A. campestris.* [B, 147.]—**A. variabilis** [Persoon]. A species belonging to *Claudopus*, allied to *A. depluens*, distinguished by its tomentose white pileus, well-separated lamellæ, and short stipes. [B, 74.]—**A. vellereus.** *Lactarius vellereus.* [B.]—**A. venenosus.** Syn.: *Amanita venenosa* [Persoon]. A species including *A. phalloides, A. virosus*, and *A. vernus.* [B, 105.]—**A. vernus** [Bulliard]. Fr., *oronge ciguë blanche.* Ger., *Frühlingsblätterschwamm.* Syn.: *Amanita bulbosa* (in part), *Agaricus bulbosus*, var. *vernus.* Spring agaric; a very poisonous species, belonging to *Amanita*, having a fœtid odor, and characterized by its white, rather scaly, campanulate pileus, reflected swollen ring, and stipes bulbous at the base. It is found in the woods in spring-time. [B, 49, 74.]—**A. verrucosus** [Bulliard]. *A. rubescens* (1st def.). [B, 105.]—**A. vesca.** *Russula vesca.* [B.]—**A. veternosus.** *Russula veternosa.* [B, 105.]—**A. villaticus** [Brond.]. A variety of *A. campestris.* [B, 147.]—**A. violaceus.** The violet mushroom. 1. Of Sowerby, *A. personatus.* 2. *Cortinarius violaceus.* [B.]—**A. viperinus** [Fries]. Fr., *oronge souris, oronge serpent.* Syn.: *Hypophyllum anguinum* [Paulet]. A poisonous species belonging to *Volvaria*, much resembling *A. cæsareus.* It has a brilliant, grayish, silky, conical pileus, yellowish-white lamellæ, a small white volva, and a grayish-white, fistulous stipes. [B, 74, 105.]—**A. virescens.** 1. Of Schäffer, *Russula virescens.* 2. A variety of *A. phalloides.* [B, 71, 150.]—**A. virgineus.** *Hygrophorus virgineus.* [B, 71, 105.]—**A. virosus.** 1. Of Fries. Fr., *oronge ciguë jaunâtre, amanite sulfurine.* Syn.: *Amanita citrina* [Persoon], *Hypophyllum virosum* [Paulet]. A poisonous species, closely related to *A. phalloides*, belonging to *Amanita.* It is distinguished chiefly by its fœtid odor, its campanulate, yellowish [B, 105], or white [B, 74] pileus, and its squamose, less bulbous stipes. As first established by Fries, it included *A. vernus.* 2. Of Sowerby, *A. semiglobatus.* [B, 74, 105, 149.]—**A. Vittadinii** [Fries]. Syn.: *Amanita Vittadinii.* A species belonging to *Amanita*, chiefly distinguished by the dense muricated warts with which the pileus is covered, and the squarrose, scaly stipes. [B, 46, 74.]—**A. volemum** [Fries]. *Lactarius volemum.* [B, 74, 105.]—**A. volvaceus** [Bulliard]. Syn.: *Fuligo vaporaria* [Persoon]. A species suspected to be poisonous, belonging to *Volvaria*, characterized by its sooty pileus striped with black, its loose volva, and its solid stipes. [B, 51, 74.]—**A. xanthopus** [Fries]. A species belonging to *Collybia*, by some regarded as a variety of *Russula alutacea*, having a light-yellowish pileus, whitish lamellæ, and a yellow stipes with hairy, rooting base. [B, 71, 74.]—**A. xerampelinus.** 1. Of Sowerby, a species assigned to *Tricholoma.*

2. *A. cæsareus.* 3. *Russula xerampelina.* [B, 71, 74.]—**Black-spored agarici.** See under *A.*, series E, or *Coprinarii.*—**Extractum agarici alcoholicum.** Fr., *extrait alcoölique d'agaric.* An extract made from white agaric (*Polyporus officinalis*) by digesting the latter with alcohol, filtering, and evaporating to a suitable consistence. [Wurtemb. Ph. (1798).] [L, 85.]—**Extractum agarici aquosum** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Fr., *extrait aqueux d'agaric.* Made by extracting white agaric with cold water, filtering, expressing, and evaporating. [L, 85.]—**Extractum agarici gummo-resinosum.** Fr., *extrait gommo-résineux d'agaric, extrait hydralcoölique d'a.* An extract of white agaric (*Polyporus officinalis*); made by digesting 345 parts of the latter with 115 of alcohol and 2,760 of boiling water, decanting, filtering, and evaporating the filtrate to dryness. [Sp. Ph. (1798).] Other proportions were employed in unofficial formulæ. [L, 85.]—**Ferruginous-spored agarici.** See under *A.*, series C, or *Dermini.*—**Mel rosatum solutivum cum agarico.** See under Mel.—**Purple-spored agarici.** See under *A.*, series D, or *Pratelli.*—**Rose-spored agarici.** See under *A.*, series B, or *Hyporrhodii.*—**Rusty-spored agarici.** Ferruginous-spored agarici.—**Trochisci de agarico.** Fr., *trochisques d'agaric.* Syn.: *a. trochiscatus.* Troches made out of white agaric (*Polyporus officinalis*) by triturating the latter with white wine to which usually ginger and sometimes gum tragacanth were added. [Sydenham (B, 90); Disp. Palatinat. (1764), Sard. Ph. (1773), Brunsw. Ph. (1777), Wurtemb. Ph. (1793), Sp. Ph. (1798) (L, 85.)]—**White-spored agarici.** See under *A.*, series A, or *Leucospori.*

AGARIFIED (Provinc. Eng.), adj. A^{2}g-a^{2}r'-i^{2}f-id. Feverish. [L, 45.]

AGARIKON, AGARIKUN (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'i^{2}k-o^{2}n, -u^{3}n(u^{4}n). Barbarous forms of *agaricon.* [L, 105.] See Polyporus *officinalis.*

AGARISTA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^3-ri^{2}st'a^3. A genus of ericaceous plants, established by Don. [L, 64.]

AGARUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)'a^3-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). A genus of olive-spored *Algæ*, distinguished from *Laminaria* chiefly by the frond being always perforated with roundish holes. [L, 67.]—**A. esculentum.** See Laminaria *esculenta.*

AGASATAMARAY, n. An Indian name for the *Pistia stratiotes.* [L, 105.]

AGASSIN (Fr.), n. A^3-ga^{3}s-sa^{2}n^2. A vine bud from which no fruit is developed. [L, 42.]

AGASSIZIA (Lat.), n. f. A^3-ga^{3}s-se'zi^2-a^3. A genus of plants, named in honor of Agassiz, belonging partly to the genus *Galvesia* and partly to the genus *Camissonia.* [L, 30.]

AGASTACHYS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'ta^3-ki^{2}s(ch^{2}u^{6}s). Gen., *agastach'yos.* From ἀγαστός, admirable, and στάχυς, an ear of corn, a spike. A genus of proteaceous plants, established by R. Brown. [L, 64.]

AGASTER (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *agast'eris.* From α priv., and γαστήρ, the paunch. An animal without an alimentary canal.

AGASTOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'o^{2}r. Gen., *agast'oris.* From α copul., and γαστήρ, the womb. 1. A twin. 2. An agaster (*q. v.*). [L, 50.]

AGASTRARIUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-ra(ra^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{3}s). Fr., *agastraire.* An organism without a proper alimentary canal. [Blainvill (L, 63).]

AGASTREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). See Cestoda.

AGASTRIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'ri^2-a^3. Agastric animals. [L, 108.]

AGASTRIC, adj. A^{2}g-a^{2}st'ri^{2}k. Lat., *agastricus.* Fr., *agastraire.* Ger., *magenlos.* It., *agastrico.* Sp., *agástrico.* Syn.: *anenterate.* Having no internal digestive cavities. [L, 41, 56, 98, 108.]

AGASTRICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'ri^{2}k-a^3. See Agastria.

AGASTRONERVIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-ro-nu^{5}r-(ne^{2}r)'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. From α priv., γαστήρ, the stomach, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *agastronervie.* Sp., *agastronervia.* Diminished power in the nerves of the stomach. [L, 41.]

AGASTRONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-ro-no'mi^2-a^3. Fr., *agastronomie.* Ger., *Agastronomie.* It., *agastronomia.* Sp., *agastronomia.* See Agastronervia.

AGASTROZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-ro-zo'a^3. From α priv., γαστήρ, the stomach, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *agastrozoaires.* See Agastria.

AGASYLLIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^3-si^{2}l(su^{6}l)'li^{2}s. Gen., *agasyl'lidis.* Gr., ἀγασυλλίς (the *Heracleum gummiferum* [Dioscorides (L, 47)]). A genus of umbelliferous plants. [L, 30, 67.]—**A. galbanum.** See Dorema *ammoniacum.*

AGATE, n. A^{2}g'at. See Achates.—**A.-snail.** See Agatine.

AGATE (Fr.), n. A^{3}g-a^{3}t. 1. The agate. 2. Agaric. [A, 324.]—**A. de chêne.** See Polyporus *igniarius.*—**A. minéral.** See *Mineral* agaric.—**A. mondé.** Prepared agaric. [L, 52.]

AGATHENQUELLE, AGATHENSQUELLE (Ger.), n's. A^3'ga^3-te^{2}n(te^{2}nz)-kwe^{2}l-le^2. A Norwegian spring. [A, 305.]

AGATHIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)'a^3-thi^{2}s. Gen., *agath'idis.* From ἀγαθίς, a heap or cluster, from the arrangement of the flowers. A genus of East Indian coniferous trees, established by Salisbury. [L, 64.]—**A. Dammarra.** The dammar-pine, from which dammar turpentine is extracted. [B, 5; L, 61.]

AGATHODES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^3-tho'dez(de^{2}s). A genus of gentianaceous plants, of the family *Chironieæ*, established by Don. [A, 321.]—**A. angustifolia** [Don]. Syn.: *Swertia angustifolia* [Wallroth]. This, the only species, has a bitter root, employed in the north of India as a tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge. [A, 321.] Cf. Agathotes, Gentiana, and Ophelia.

AGATHOICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^3-tho'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). In botany, transparent like agate. [L, 63.]

AGATHOLEPIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^3-tho^{2}l'e^{2}p-i^{2}s. From ἀγαθός, beautiful, and λεπίς, a scale. In botany, having brilliant or colored scales. [L, 63.]

AGATHOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^3-tho-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From ἀγαθός, beautiful, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *agathophylle.* Ger., *Gewürzblatt.* A genus of plants of the laurel family. [Masters (L, 67).]—**A. aromaticum.** A Madagascar tree, the drupaceous fruit of which has an aromatic odor and a bitter, acrid, balsamic taste, and possesses stimulant properties. The kernel is known as the *Madagascar clove nutmeg.* The natives use the leaves as a condiment. [B, 97; L, 67.]

AGATHOSMA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^3-tho^{2}z(tho^{2}s)'ma^3. From ἀγαθός, pleasing, and ὀσμή, an odor. Fr., *agathosme.* Ger., *Wohlgeruch.* A genus of diosmeous plants, established by Willdenow. [L, 37, 41, 64.]—**A. crenata.** See Diosma *crenata.*—**A. pulchella.** A blunt-leaved species constituting one of the varieties of "bucku," or "booko" (see Buchu). The dried and powdered leaves, mixed with grease, are used by the Hottentots for anointing themselves. [L, 64.]

AGATHOTES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)'o^{2}t-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *agathote'tos (-tis).* From ἀγαθότης, goodness. A genus of gentianaceous plants. [B, 19.]—**A. chirayta.** Syn.: *Gentiana chirayta, Ophelia chirata.* A species indigenous to northern India, containing a pure bitter, used for the same purposes as gentian and known as chiretta. [L, 67.] See Chirata.

AGATHWASSER (Ger.), n. A^{3}g'a^{3}t-va^{3}s-ser. See Achatinsquelle.

AGATI (Lat.), n. m., indecl. (really a Hindu word). A^3-ga^3'te. A genus of leguminous plants, of the sub-order *Papilionaceæ*, established by Desveaux. [A, 306; L, 87.]—**A. æschynomene grandiflora** [Linnæus], **A. grandiflora.** An East Indian tree (the *buka* of Bengal, the *yerra avesi* of Tengal), the leaves, flowers, and young pods of which are used in making curry. The juice of the flower is used for dimness of vision, and the bark, which is bitter and tonic, is used in small-pox. [L, 67, 87.]

AGATHBAD (Ger.), n. A^{3}g-a^{3}t'i^2-i^2-ba^{3}d. See Achatinsquelle.

AGATINE (Fr.), n. A^3-ga^{3}t-en. The agate-snail, a genus of terrestrial pneumonobranchous gasteropods found in the tropics. A species found on Princes' Island (*Achatina bicarinata*) was formerly made the basis of a syrup used in phthisis. [L, 49, 110.]

AGAVE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a(a^3)'ve(wa). Gen., *aga'ves, aga'væ.* From ἀγαυός, admirable, or Ἀγαυή, the name of one of the Nereids. Fr., *agavé.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, distinguished by bearing a many-flowered scape with flowers the perianth of which is destitute of a crown, straight, and adherent to the ovary, with the segments fused into a tube above the ovary. [B, 34.] Several of the species bear a considerable resemblance in appearance to plants of the genus *Aloe*, with which they are sometimes confounded. Most of the species yield a rather bitter and astringent juice. [α, 5.]—**A. americana** [Linnæus]. Fr., *agavé d'Amérique.* Ger., *Baumaloë, grosse* (oder *hundertjährige*) *Aloe.* The American aloe or century-plant (one of the *magueys* of South America, the *mezcal* of Mexico); a very large herb indigenous to tropical America and naturalized in Florida and on the shores of the Mediterranean, having a scape from 15 to 25 feet high, or even higher, surmounted by a panicle of yellow flowers. [B, 34; L, 65.] When the plant has reached maturity, which takes from ten to seventy years, according to the climate, it sends forth a stem 40 feet in height, which puts out numerous branches, each bearing flowers that continue in full bloom for several months. As soon as the flowers fall, the plant dies. [A, 327.] From an extract of the leaves balls are made which form a lather with water, like soap. The central portion of the stem, split longitudinally, is used for hones or razor-strops. A translucent gum, *gum maguey*, is obtained from the plant. The fibre is used to some extent for the same purposes as hemp fibre. The fresh juice is said to be laxative, diuretic, and emmenagogue, and has been used in scurvy and in syphilis. [L, 30, 50, 65, 85, 86.]—**A. d'Amérique** (Fr.). See *A. americana.*—**A. fœtida.** A species from which a variety of aloes is made in Spain. [L, 77.]—**A. lutea.** Sp., *maguey meco* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Central Mexico, from the purified juice of the leaves of which a pectoral syrup is made. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**A. mexicana.** A species closely allied to *A. americana.* The juice is used in Mexico for bleaching. [L, 65, 77.]—**A. Palmeri, A. Par-**



AGAVE.

ryi. Both these species are used in making *mezcal.* [B, 66.]—**A. potatorum** [Salm]. Sp., *maguey manso* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *A. salmiana.* A Mexican species. The leaves are rubefacient and epispastic, and are used in tetanus; the root is diuretic, diaphoretic, and antisyphilitic. [J. M. Maisch, *l. c.*]—**A. pulque.** Sp., *a.* (o *maguey*) *del pulque.* This species is the source of the popular Mexican drink known as *pulque.* [α, 5.] See *Vinum a's.*—**A. ramosa.** See *A. americana.*—**A. salmiana.** See *A. potatorum.* —**A. Saponaria.** A species the root of which is used in Mexico as a detergent in place of soap. [A, 252.]—**A. virginica** [Linnæus]. False aloe; a species found in the Atlantic States, from Pennsylvania southward. It has a scape from 4 to 6 feet high,



AGAVE PULQUE.
Showing the implements for collecting the juice.

with greenish-yellow fragrant flowers. [B, 34.] A tincture of the root is used in the Southern States as a remedy for colic and in the treatment of snake-bites. [L, 65.]—**A'nwein** (Ger.). See *Vinum a's.*—**American a.** See *A. americana.*—**Radix agavæ.** The root of *A. americana.* [B, 97.]—**Vinum a's** [Mex. Ph.]. Ger., *Agavenwein.* Sp., *pulque.* The slightly fermented sap of *A. pulque* (*q. v.*). The sap is collected in leather bags. At a very early stage of fermentation it is a sweet, sparkling, refreshing liquid, scarcely if at all intoxicating. Before the sap has fermented at all it is termed *aguamiel.* [α, 5.]

AGAVEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a(a^3)'ve(we^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *agavées.* Ger., *Agavengewächse.* In Eichler's classification, a family (corresponding to an order of other systems) of plants belonging to the order (cohort) *Ensatæ*, class *Liliifloræ.* [B, 35.] In the ordinary classification it is included among the *Amaryllidaceæ.* [B, 34, 75.]

AGE, n. Aj. Gr., αἰών, ἡλικία. Lat., *ætas* (a contraction of *ævitas*). Fr., *âge* (in various old and provincial forms, *éage*, *aage*, *edage*, *aige*, *atge*). Ger., *Alter*, *Lebensalter*, *Lebensperiode.* It., *età.* Sp., *edad.* 1. The whole duration of the existence of an organism or an object. 2. The particular time of life of an organism; usually, in man, divided into five periods: infancy, childhood, youth, manhood (or womanhood), and old a. [A, 300, 305, 306.]—**Adult a.** Fr., *âge d'adulte.* Sp., *edad adulta.* The a. of maturity.—**A. of consent.** The a. at which a young person is capable of consenting (in the legal sense) to sexual intercourse; generally that of 14 years in boys and 12 in girls. [Bouvier (A, 302).]—**A. of maturity.** Lat., *ætas major* (seu *legitima*). Fr., *âge mûr* (ou *légal*). Ger., *Grossjährigkeit.* Syn.: *majority.* See Maturity.—**A. of puberty.** See Puberty.—**A. of virility.** See Virility.—**Marriageable a.** See Nubility.—**Mature a.** See Maturity.—**Nubile a.** See Nubility. —**Old a.** Gr., γῆρας. Lat., *senectus.* Fr., *âge avancé*, *vieillesse.* Ger., *Greisenalter* (*Matronenalter*), *höheres Alter.* Sp., *vejez.* See Senility, Senectus, and Centenarianism.—**Virile a.** See Virility.

AGE (Ger.), n. A^3'ge^2. An awn; the chaff of corn or flax. [L, 46.]

ÂGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}zh. Age.—**Â. adulte.** Adult age.—**Â. avancé.** Old age.—**Â. critique.** The period of "the change of life" in women. See Menopause.—**Â. de l'adolescence.** See Adolescence.—**Â. de puberté.** See Puberty.—**Â. de retour.** See *Â. critique.*—**Â. d'homme.** 1. The natural period of man's life. 2. The period of virility. [L, 42.]—**Â. du lait.** Lit., the age of the milk; the length of time that has elapsed since a woman's confinement (said of wet-nurses). [A, 306.]—**Â. mûr.** See Maturity.—**Â. nubile.** See Nubility.—**Â. tendre.** Infancy. [A, 306.]—**Â. viril.** See Virility.—**Bas â.** Infancy. [A, 306.]—**Bel â., Fleur de l'â.** Youth. [A, 306.]—**Jeune â., premier â.** Infancy. [A, 306.]—**Retour d'â.** See *Â critique.*

AGEDOÏDE, AGEDOÏL (Fr.), n's. A^{3}zh-do-ed(el). See Agedoite.

AGEDOITE, n. A^{2}j-e^{2}d'o-it. Fr., *agedoïde*, *agedoïl* [Caventou], *agédoïte.* A crystalline substance obtained by Robiquet from licorice-root, now known to be identical with asparagine. [B, 5.]

AGELÆA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. Fr., *agelée.* A genus of connaraceous plants found in tropical Asia and Africa. [L, 79.]—**A. emetica.** A species the leaves of which are used as an emetic by the natives of Madagascar. [L, 49.]—**A. Lamarckii.** A species used in Madagascar as a remedy for gonorrhœa and dysentery. [L, 49.]

AGELAST, n. A^{2}j'e^{2}l-a^{2}st. Lat., *agelastos*, *agelastus* (from α priv., and γελᾶν, to laugh). One who can not laugh. [L, 30, 58, 73.]

AGELÉE (Fr.), n. A^3-zhe^{2}l-a. See Agelæa.

AGELEI, AGELEY (Ger.), n's. A^{3}g'e^{2}l-i. See Aquilegia.

AGELENIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}l-e^{2}n'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). A family of the order *Araneida*, or spiders. [Cambridge (B, 77).]

AGELHOLZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}g'e^{2}l-ho^{3}ltz. See Aloes-wood.

AGEN, n. The Persian lilac. [L, 84.]

AGÈNE (Fr.), n. A^3-zhan. See Agenosoma.

AGÈNE (Fr.), adj. A^3-zhe^{2}n. See Agenus.

AGENEIOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}n-i(a)'o^{2}s. Gr., ἀγένειος (from α priv., and γενειάς, the beard). Beardless. [L, 47.]

AGENESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}n-e(a)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. From α priv., and γένεσις, generation, formation. Fr., *agénésie.* Ger., *Agenesie.* It., Sp., *agenesia.* 1. Impotence or barrenness. 2. As now more commonly used, defective development of a portion of the body. [D, 18, 70; L, 43, 84.] Cf. Aplasia.—**A. dysspermia.** See Dysspermasia.—**A. incongrua.** See *Relative* sterility.

AGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}n'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *agene'seos.* See Agenesia.

AGENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e(a)'ni^2-a^3. See Agenosoma.

AGENNESIA, AGENNESIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}n-ne-(na)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3, -e^{2}n'ne^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *agenne'siæ*, *agenne'seos.* See Agenesia.

AGENOSOMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}n-o-so'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From α priv., γεννᾶν, to produce, and σῶμα, a member of the body. Fr., *agénosome*, *agéne.* A monster characterized by median or lateral eventration, especially at the lower part of the abdomen, with defective development of the genitals. [L, 49.]

AGENT, n. A'je^{2}nt. Lat., *agens* (pres. part. of *agere*, to act). Fr., *agent.* Ger., *Agent.* It., Sp., *agente.* Anything, material (like a drug) or potential (like heat), that produces an effect.

AGENTURARZT (Ger.), n. A^3-ge^{2}nt'ur-a^{3}rtzt. A physician in the employ of a company, especially a medical examiner in life-insurance. [L, 57; α, 7.]

AGENUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)'e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv., and γένος, offspring. Fr., *agène.* A term proposed by Lestiboudois to describe cellular plants, as opposed to the terms endogenous and exogenous. [L, 106.]

AGER (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)'ju^{2}r(ge^{2}r). Gen., *ag'ri.* A field, the soil. [L, 84.]—**A. chymicus.** The chemist's field (i. e., water, since, says Dorneus, it is the field "in which the root of minerals is fixed, from whence the trunk and branches shoot into the earth"). [L, 104.]—**A. naturæ.** The uterus. [L, 84.]

AGER (Lat.), adj. See Agrestis.

AGERASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-a(a^3)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀγηρασία (from α priv., and γῆρας, old age). Fr., *agérasie.* Ger., *Agerasie.* It., Sp., *agerasia.* Old age without the feebleness usually accompanying it. [A, 305.]

AGERASY, n. A^{2}j-e^{2}r'a^3-si^2. See Agerasia.

AGERAT (Ger.), n. A^{3}g-e^2-ra^{3}t'. See Achillea *ageratum.*

AGÉRATE (Fr.), n. A^3-zha-ra^{3}t. See Achillea *ageratum.*

AGÉRATÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-zha-ra^3-ta. Resembling the genus *Ageratum* (*q. v.*). [L, 41.]

AGERATON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}r'a^3-to^{2}n. See Ageratum.

AGERATUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}r'a^3-tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Gr., ἀγήρατον, the ancient name of the *Achillea a.* (from α priv., and γῆρας, old age, because it was supposed not to fade). Fr., *agératon.* Sp., *agerato.* 1. Sweet mandlin, maudlin tansy; a genus of composite plants, of the sub-order *Tubulifloræ*, distinguished by the following characters: the flowering head is devoid of rays, the receptacle is unprovided with pales or bristles, the pappus forms a circle of from 5 to 10 aristate chaffy scales, the lobes of the corolla are equal, and the leaves are opposite. [B.] 2. In pharmacy, the *Achillea a.* [L, 47, 84, 97, 99, 101.]—**A. altissimum.** See Eupatorium *ageratoides.*—**A. conyzoides** [Linnæus]. Bastard hemp; a plant from 12 to 18 inches high, with blue or white flowers, found in Georgia. [B, 34; L, 67.]—**A. febrifugum.** See Piqueria *trinervia.*—**A. mexicanum.** A species closely resembling *A. conyzoides*, with densely clustered lavender-blue flowers. [B, 19.]—**A. ptarmica** [Linnæus]. A species formerly used as an errhine and sialagogue, to relieve toothache, and as a remedy for palsy. [L, 97.]

AGERATUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}r'a^3-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀγήρατος. Syn.: *lapis a.* An ancient name for a shoemaker's polishing-stone; used as an astringent and to aid digestion. [L, 97, Galen (L, 47, 50).]

AGERAZIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'zhi^2(zi^2)-a^3. See Agerasia.

AGERMENNIG (Ger.), n. A^{3}g'e^{2}r-me^{2}n-ni^{2}g. The *Agrimonia eupatoria.* [A, 305.]

AGES (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)'jez(ge^{2}s). Gr., ἀγής. Lit., wicked, accursed; formerly used as a n. to designate the palm of the hand, as being generally the instrument of wicked acts. [L, 84, 104.]

AGESTER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-e^{2}st'u^{5}r(e^{2}r). See Agastor.

AGEUSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-u^2'si^2-a^3. From α priv., and γεῦσις, the sense of taste. Ger., *Ageusie*, *Geschmacksmangel.* Loss of the sense of taste. [A, 305; K; L, 43.]

AGEUSIE (Ger.), n. A^3-ge^2-u'ze. See Ageusia.—**Centrale A.** Ageusia due to a lesion of the cerebral centres of the nerves of taste. [L, 57.]—**Leitungs-A.** Ageusia due to a lesion in the nerves between their origin and distribution. [L, 57.]—**Periphere A.**

Ageusia due to disease of the terminal extremities of the gustatory nerves. [L, 57.]

AGEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2j(a3g)-u2'si2s. Gen., *ageu'seos.* See Ageusia.

AGEUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. A2j(a3g)-u2st'i2-a3. Gr., **ἀγευστία.** Fr., *ageustie.* Ger., *Ageustie.* Sp., *ageustia.* 1. Fasting. [A, 311.] 2. Loss of the sense of taste. [L, 46.] See Ageusia. 3. Any disease of the sense of taste. [Pinel, Alibert (L, 50).]

AGEUSTUS (Lat.), adj. A2j(a3g)-u2st'u3s(u4s). Gr., **ἄγευστος.** 1. Fasting. [A, 311.] 2. Lacking the sense of taste. 3. Untasted, untried. [L, 50.]

AGE VITA (Lat.), n. f. A(a3)'je(ga)-vi(we)'ta3. Syn.: *jugis vita.* An old name for a medicated wine used as an antidote; made with galangal-root, long and white pepper, sage, ginger, cinnamon, saffron, and cloves, boiled in wine. [L, 97.]

AGGEDULA (Lat.), n. f. A2j(a3g)-e2d'u2(u)-la3. Fr., *aggédule.* 1. The theca of most of the mosses. [Necker (B, 1).] 2. The cups (cluster-cups) of the *Pucciniæ* in the æcidium stage. [Hoffmann (B, 1).]

AGGER (Lat.), n. m. A2g(a3g)'ju5r(ge2r). Gen., *ag'geris.* Lit., a heap; in anatomy, a prominence.—**A. perpendicularis, A. ponticulus.** See Eminentia *scaphœ.*—**A. valvularum venarum.** The little projection at the junction of the valves of a vein with the wall of the vessel. [A, 305.]

AGGLET, AGGLETTE, n. A2g'le2t. Fr., *aiguillette.* 1. An anther. [Kersey (L, 73).] 2. An ament or catkin. [Gerard (L, 73).]

AGGLOMERATE, adj. A2g-glo2m'e2r-at. Lat., *agglomeratus* (from *agglomerare*, to gather into a ball or skein). Fr., *aggloméré.* Ger., *agglomerirt.* It., *agglomerato.* Sp., *aglomerado.* In botany, collected into a mass (like the stamens in some varieties of *Anona*). [B.]

AGGLOMERATION, n. A2g-glo2m-e2r-a'shu3n. Lat., *agglomeratio.* Fr., *agglomération.* Ger., *Agglomeriren, Anhäufung.* It., *agglomerazione.* Sp., *aglomeración.* 1. In chemistry, a collection of dissimilar uncombined molecules into a loose mass. [L, 109.] 2. In botany, the state of being agglomerate (*q. v.*). [L.]

AGGLUTINANT, adj. and n. A2g-glu2t'i2n-a2nt. Gr., **προσκολλάων** (adj.), **προσκολλητικόν** (n.). Lat., *agglutinans* (from *agglutinare*, to glue to). Fr., *agglutinant, agglutinatif.* Ger., *agglutinirend* (adj.), *agglutinirendes Mittel* (n.). It., *agglutinante.* Sp., *aglutinante.* 1. Promoting the repair of wounds by adhesion (said of sticking-plaster and the like). 2. As formerly used, a medicine which favored the union of wounds by promoting nutrition. [A, 321.]

AGGLUTINANTIA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of *agglutinans* (*q. v.*). A2g(a3g)-glu2(glu)-tin-a2n(a3n)'shi2(ti2)-a3. Agglutinants.

AGGLUTINATED, adj. A2g-glu2t'i2n-a-te2d. Gr., **προσκολλητός.** Lat., *agglutinatus.* Fr., *agglutiné.* Ger., *agglutinirt.* It., *agglutinato.* Sp., *aglutinado.* Adherent. In botany, adherent by means of a secretion (said of the utricles of the pollen, as in certain *Orchideœ*). [Mirbel (L, 106).]

AGGLUTINATEUR, AGGLUTINATIF (Fr.), adj's. A3g-glu6-ti2n-a3-tu5r, -tef. Agglutinant. [L, 42, 43.]

AGGLUTINATIO (Lat.), n. f. A2g(a3g)-glu2(glu)-ti2n-a(a3)'-shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *agglutinatio'nis.* Agglutination.—**A. maxillæ inferioris.** Trismus. [L, 30.]—**A. pilorum.** The reduction of ingrowing eyelashes to their natural order by means of glutinous matter on a probe. [L, 97.]

AGGLUTINATION, n. A2g-glu2t-i2n-a'shu3n. Gr., **προσκόλλησις.** Lat., *agglutinatio.* Fr., *agglutination.* Ger., *Agglutination, Zusammenleimen, Anklebung.* It., *agglutinazione.* Sp., *aglutinación.* The state of being adherent, or the process of adhering. [L, 30, 43, 46, 50, 56, 99.]—**Immediate a.** The healing of a wound by simple adhesion. [L, 63.]—**Mediate a.** Healing by the interposition of new material. [L, 63.]

AGGLUTINATIVE, adj. A2g-glu2t'i2n-a-ti2v. Fr., *agglutinatif.* Ger., *agglutinirend.* Tending to adhesion, or having the property of promoting adhesion. [L, 43, 56.]

AGGLUTINENTIEN (Ger.), n. pl. A3g-glut-i2n-e2nt'en. Agglutinants. [L, 46.]

AGGLUTINIREND (Ger.), adj. A3g-glut-i2n-e're2nd. Agglutinative, vulnerary.—**A'e Mittel.** Agglutinants.

AGGLUTITIO (Lat.), n. f. A2g(a3g)-glu2(glu)-ti2'shi2(ti2)-o. Gen., *agglutitio'nis.* An obstruction of the œsophagus, or difficulty in swallowing. [L, 84.]

AGGRAVATION, n. A2g-gra2v-a'shu3n. From *aggravare*, to make heavier. Fr., *aggravation.* Ger., *Erschweren.* It., *aggravazione.* Sp., *agravación.* 1. An increase in the severity of a disease or of its symptoms. 2. See Aggravée.

AGGRAVE (Fr.), n. A3g-gra3v. See Aggravée.

AGGRAVÉE (Fr.), n. A3g-gra3v-a. A disease of the feet in dogs, due to fatigue in hunting, exposure of the feet to snow and ice, etc.; an inflammation of the tissue beneath the epidermis covering the plantar tubercles, sometimes ending in abscesses. [L, 41.]

AGGRAVEMENT (Fr.), n. A3g-gra3v-ma3n2. See Aggravée.

AGGREGAT (Ger.), n. A3g-gre2g-a3t'. An aggregation.—**A'körnchenhaufen.** The masses of granular matter contained in the protoplasm of the white blood-corpuscles. [K, 13.]—**A'zustand.** The manner in which molecules are bound together. [L, 50.] See Aggregation and *Molecular* affinity.

AGGREGATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2g(a3g)-gre2g-a(a3)'te(ta3-e2). Ger., *Haufblutige.* In Eichler's classification of dicotyledonous plants, an order (corresponding to a cohort in other systems) of gamopetalous plants, having the following characters: the stamens are generally adherent to the corolla, and do not correspond in number with the lobes of the latter, being usually limited to two; the calyx is small or wanting; and the ovary is inferior. It comprises the following families (orders in other systems): *Caprifoliaceœ, Rubiaceœ, Valerianaceœ, Dipsaceœ,* and *Compositœ.* [B, 35.]

AGGREGATE, n. A2g'gre2g-at. From *aggregare*, to add to a flock. Ger., *Aggregat.* A mass or assemblage of homogeneous elements. [A, 315; L, 56.]

AGGREGATE, adj. A2g'gre2g-at. Lat., *aggregatus.* Fr., *agrégé.* Ger., *aggregirt, angehäuft.* It., *aggregato.* Sp., *agregado.* 1. United into a common organized mass. [L, 56.] 2. In botany, collected into one mass or bundle. [B.] Cf. Aggregatæ and Aggregaten. 3. Agminate (*q. v.*). [J.] 4. A term used by Darwin (in 1875) to characterize the condition of the protoplasm of the cells in the tentacles of the sun-dew after its collection into amœboid masses, due to excitation. [J.]

AGGREGATEN (Ger.), n. pl. A3g-gre2g-a3t'e2n. Aggregate flowers (those composed of florets united by means of the receptacle or calyx). [A, 315.]

AGGREGATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A2g(a3g)-gre2g-a(a3)'ti(te). In botany, fruits that are aggregated. [Lindley (L, 73).]

AGGREGATION, n. A2g-gre2g-a'shu3n. Lat., *aggregatio.* Fr., *agrégation.* Ger., *Aggregation, Aggregat, Zusammenhäufung.* It., *aggregazione.* Sp., *agregación.* The collection of matter into well-defined masses. [J.] See *A.* elements, *A.* masses, and Affinity.—**A'sform** (Ger.). See Aggregat*zustand.*

AGGREGATIVPILLEN (Ger.), n. pl. A3g-gre2g-a3t-ef'pi2l-le2n. See Pilulæ *aggregativœ.*

AGGREGATUS (Lat.), adj. A2g(a3g)-gre2g-a(a3)'tu3s(tu4s). Aggregate. [B.]

AGGUR, AGHA LUCHIE, AGHAR, n's. Oriental names for aloes-wood. [L, 105.]

AGHEUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. A2g(a3g)-hu2s'chi2(ti2)-a3. See Ageustia.

AGHIL, n. An East Indian name for aloes-wood. [B, 78.]

AGHOUL (Pers.). See Alagi.

AGI, n. A West Indian name for the red pepper. [L, 78.]

AGIAHALID, AGIHALID, n's. East Indian names for the Indian thorn, probably a species of *Prunus.* The fruit is bitter and styptic, and the leaves are sour and astringent. [L, 97.]

AGILA-WOOD, n. A3-ge'la3-wu4d. See Aloes-wood.

AGILLOCHUM (Lat.), n. n. A2g(a3g)-i2l'lo-ku3m(ch2u4m). See Aloes-wood.

AGININ, n. A2j'i2n-i2n. Fr., *aginine.* Ger., *Aginin.* A yellow substance obtained by the decomposition of axinic acid. [L, 63.]

AGIOXYLUM (Lat.), n. n. A2j(a3g)-i2-o2x'i2l(u6l)-u3m(u4m). From **ἅγιος**, sacred, and **ξύλον**, wood. Lignum vitæ. [L, 30.]

AGIS, n. An old name for the thigh. [L, 84.]

AGITATEUR (Fr.), n. A3-zhi2-ta3-tu5r. See Agitator.

AGITATION, n. A2j-i2t-a'shu3n. Gr., **δόνημα.** Lat., *agitatio.* Fr., *agitation.* Ger., *Aufgeregtheit, Erschütterung, Bewegung.* It., *agitazione.* Sp., *agitación.* 1. In pharmacy, a shaking or stirring. 2. A constant and fatiguing motion of the body; the restlessness of severe fevers. See Jactitation. 3. A perturbed state of mind. [α, 8; D; L, 43, 49.]

AGITATOR, n. A2j'i2t-a-to2r. Fr., *agitateur.* A glass rod for stirring liquids; any apparatus for shaking or stirring. [L.]

AGITATORIUS (Lat.), adj. A2j(a3g)-i2t-a(a3)-to'ri2-u3s(u4s). Convulsive. [L, 45.] In the pl., *agitatorii*, used as a n., convulsive diseases. [L, 84.]

AGITÉ (Fr.), n. A3-zhe-ta. An insane person who, on account of restlessness, needs to be restrained. [L, 49.]

AGLACTATION, n. A2g-la2k-ta'shu3n. Lat., *aglactatio.* Fr., *aglactation.* See Agalactia.

AGLAIA (Lat.), n. f. A2g(a3g)-la(la3)'i2-a3. Gr., **ἀγλαΐα**, splendor. A genus of meliaceous trees. [L, 67.]—**A. edulis.** An edible species found in Asia and Oceanica. [L, 49.]—**A. odorata.** A species the flowers of which are used in China to perfume tea. [L, 49.]

AGLANDEAU (Fr.), n. A3g-la3nd-o. A kind of olive. [L, 67.]

AGLAOPHOTIS (Lat.), n. f. A2g(a3g)-la(la3)-o-fo'ti2s. Gen., *aglaophot'idos.* Gr., **ἀγλαοφῶτις.** Fr., *aglaofotis.* The *Pœonia officinalis.* [L, 47, 50, 105.]

AGLAR (Ger.), n. A3g'la3r. The columbine. See Aquilegia. [L, 46.]—**A'kraut.** The rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*). [A, 315.]

AGLAURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2g(a3g)-la3-u2(u)'ri2d-e(a3-e2). A family of *Hydrozoa* of the order *Trachomedusœ.* [E. R. Lankester (B, 77).]

AGLAXIS (Lat.), n. f. A2g(a3g)-la2x(la3x)'i2s. See Agalactia.

AGLEI (Ger.), n. A3g'li. See Aglar.

AGLERKRAUT (Ger.), n. A3g'le2r-kra3-ut. The thorny rest-harrow (*Ononis spinosa*). [A, 305.]

AGLET, AGLETTE, n's. A2g'le2t. Old names for an anther. [L. 73.]

AGLEY (Ger.), n. A3g'li. 1. The columbine. See Aquilegia. 2. A whitlow. [A, 305.]

AGLIA (Lat.), n. f. A2g(a3g)'li2-a3. Fr., *aglie.* See Ægias.

AGLIDION, AGLIS, AGLITHES (Lat.), n's n. and f. A2g-(a3g)-li2d'i2-on, a2g(a3g)'li2s, a2g(a3g)-li(le)'thez(the2s). Gen's, *aglid'ii, aglith'os, aglith'um.* Gr., **ἄγλις** (gen., **ἄγλιθος**). A head of garlic. [A, 311.]

AGLIO (It.), n. A3l'yi2-o. Garlic (*Allium sativum*). [D.]

AGLOBULIA (Lat.), n. f. A2g(a3g)-lo2b-u2(u)'li2-a3. From *a*

priv., and *globulus*, a globule. Fr., *aglobulie*. Ger., *Aglobulie*. It., Sp., *aglobulia*. A deficiency in the number of the red globules of the blood, with an increase in the quantity of the serum; especially, as used by Beau, that condition occurring as a sequel of long-continued dyspepsia. [D, 72, 74.]

AGLOSSA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-lo^{2}s′sa^3. From α priv., and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Animals in which the tongue is not developed. [L, 66.]

AGLOSSE (Fr.), adj. A^3-glo^{2}s. See Aglossus.

AGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-lo^{2}s′si^2-a^3. Gr., ἀγλωσσία. Fr., *aglossie*. Ger., *Aglossie, Zungenmangel*. It., *aglossia*. Sp., *aglosia*. 1. Dumbness. 2. Absence of the tongue. 3. Impairment of the faculty of speech in aged persons. [A, 305; L, 40, 50.]

AGLOSSOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-lo^{2}s-so^{2}s′to-ma^3. Gen., *aglossostom′atis*. From α priv., γλῶσσα, the tongue, and στόμα, the mouth. A monstrosity characterized by the presence of the mouth without the tongue. [L, 50, 63.]

AGLOSSOSTOMATOGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-lo^{2}s″-so-sto^{2}m‴a^{3}t-o-gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *aglossostomographie*. Ger., *Aglossostomatographie*. It., *aglossostomatografia*. Sp., *aglosostomografia*. A treatise on aglossostomata. [L, 44.]

AGLOSSOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-lo^{2}s-so-sto′mi^2-a^3. Fr., *aglossostomie*. Ger., *Aglossostomie*. It., *aglossostoma*. The presence of a mouth without a tongue. [A, 305; L, 50.]

AGLOSSOSTOMOGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-lo^{2}s″so-sto^{2}m‴o-gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)′i^2-a^3. See Aglossostomatographia.

AGLOSSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-lo^{2}s′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., ἄγλωσσος. Ger., *zungenlos*. Tongueless; as a n., a person without a tongue. [L, 50.]

AGLOTTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-lo^{2}t′ti^2-a^3. See Aglossia.

AGLUMACEOUS, adj. A^{2}g-lu^2-ma′shu^{3}s. From α priv., and *gluma*, a husk. In botany, devoid of glumes. [B.]

AGLUTITIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-lu^2(lu)-ti^2′shi^2(ti^2)-o. See Agglutitio.

AGLYPHODONTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-li^{2}f(lu^{6}f)-o-do^{2}n′-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From α priv., γλυφίς, a notch, and ὀδούς, a tooth. In zoölogy, a division of the *Ophidia* having none of the maxillary teeth grooved. [L, 66.]

AGMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)′ma^3. Gen., *ag′matos (-tis)*. From ἄγμα, a fragment. See Agmos.

AGMATOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-o-lo′ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. Fr., *agmatologie*. Ger., *Agmatologie*. It., *agmatologia*. From ἀγμός, a fracture, and λόγος (see *-logy**). A treatise or description of fractures. [L, 41, 50.]

AGME (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)′me(ma). Gr., ἀγμή. See Agmos.

AGMINA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *agmen*. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)′mi^{2}n-a^3. Collected multitudes.—**A. digitorum manus.** The phalanges of the fingers. [L, 45.]

AGMINALIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-mi^{2}n-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. Agminate. [J.]

AGMINATE, AGMINATED, adj's. A^{2}g′mi^{2}n-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *agminatus* (from *agmen*, an array). Fr., *agminé*. Ger., *agminirt*. Syn.: *aggregate*. Grouped (said especially of the intestinal glands). [J; L, 66.] See *Peyer's* glands.

AGMINATION, n. A^{2}g-mi^{2}n-a′shu^{3}n. An arrangement in groups.

AGMOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)′mo^{2}s. Gr., ἀγμός [Hippocrates (A, 311).] A fracture. [L, 63.]

AGNACAL, AGNACAT, n's. The *Persea gratissima*. The pulp of the fruit is said to be aphrodisiac. [L, 63, 97.]

AGNAGUIN, n. A plant used in Guinea as a vulnerary. [A, 105.]

AGNAIL, n. A^{2}g′nal. A.-S., *angnægl*. See Hangnail.

AGNAKOPON, n. According to Mérat and De Lens, the equivalent of a Greek word used by Dioscorides for the *Anagyris fœtida*. [L, 105.]

AGNALAHOLZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}g-na^3′la^3-ho^{3}ltz. See Aloes-wood.

AGNATA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-na(na^3)′ta^3. See Adnata.

AGNATEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}g-na^{3}t′e^{2}n. Monstrosities characterized by an approximation of parts that are normally separated. [A, 305.]

AGNATHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-na(na^3)′thi^2-a^3. From α priv., and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *agnathie*. Ger., *Agnathie, Kiefermangel*. Congenital absence of one or both of the jaws. [L, 41, 44.]

AGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)′na(na^3)-thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Fr., *agnathe*. Affected with agnathia (*q. v.*). [L, 50.]

AGNAYL, AGNAYLE, n's. A^{2}g′nal. See Hangnail.

AGNEAU DE SCYTHIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-yo-d′se-te. See Cibotium *Barometz*.

AGNELE, n. A^{2}g′nel. See Hangnail.

AGNESQUELLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}g′ne^{2}s-kwe^{2}l-le^2. A cold alkaline spring in the Hungarian town of Moha. [A, 305; L, 57.]

AGNIL, n. A Malay name for the indigo plant. [L, 97.]

AGNINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ni(ne)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From *agnus*, a lamb. Amniotic.—**Agnina membrana, Agnina tunica.** See Amnion.

AGNŒA, AGNOIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ne′(no′e^2)-a^3, -noi′a^3. Gr., ἄγνοια (from ἀγνοιεῖν, not to perceive). Fr., *agnoïe*. Loss of the perceptive power from disease; that condition of a fever patient in which he does not recognize his friends. [Galen (L, 84).]

AGNUS CASTUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s)-ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)′-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Vitex *a. c.*

AGNUS CHRISTUS (Lat.), n. m. Krl^{2}st(ch^{2}ri^{2}st)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Ricinus *communis*.

AGNUS SCYTHICUS (Lat.), n. m. Si^{2}th(sku^{6}th)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *agneau de Scythie*. See Cibotium *Barometz*.

AGOAREDATE, n. A Brazilian variety of rum. [L, 30.]

AGOAS BELLAS (Port.), n. pl. A^3′gwa^{3}z-be^{2}l′ya^{3}z. A sulphurous spring near Lisbon. [L, 63.]

AGOGE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o′je(ga). Gen., *ago′ges*. Gr., ἀγωγή. Method in the treatment of disease. [Galen (A, 311).]

AGOMPHIANS, n. pl. A^{2}g-o^{2}m′fi^2-a^{2}nz. From α priv., and γομφίος, a molar tooth. Fr., *agomphes*. Ehrenberg's name for rotifers whose jaws have no teeth. [L, 108.]

AGOMPHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}m-fi^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *agomphia′seos*. See Agomphosis.

AGOMPHIOUS, adj. A^{2}g-o^{2}m′fi^2-u^{3}s. Gr., αγόμφιος. Fr., *agomphe*. Toothless. [A, 311.]

AGOMPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}m-fo′si^{2}s. Gen., *agompho′seos*. From α priv., and γόμφωσις (see Gomphosis). Fr., *agomphose*. Ger., *Agomphose*. It., *agomfosi*. Sp., *agomfosis*. Loosening of the teeth from disease. [A, 305.]

AGOMPIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}m-pi^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. See Agomphosis.

AGON (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)′go^{2}n. Gen., *ago′nos (-nis)*. Gr., ἀγών. 1. The death-struggle. [A, 305.] See Agony. 2. An Egyptian name for the *Cichorium intybus*. [Dioscorides (L, 105).]

AGONÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-go-na. See Agonious.

AGONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o′ni^2-a^3. From ἀγωνία, a struggle (1st def.), ἄγονος, barren (2d def.). 1. The death-struggle. See Agony. 2. Sterility. [L, 84.]

AGONIADA, n. See Agoriada.

AGONIADIN, n. A^{2}g-o^{2}n-i′a^{2}d-i^{2}n. See Agoriadin.

AGONIC, adj. A^{2}g-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. See Agonious.

AGONIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^3-gon-e, -e′. See Agony.

AGONIOUS, adj. A^{2}g-o′ni^2-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀγώνιος. Fr., *agoné*. Without an angle. [A, 311; L, 63.]

AGONISANT (Fr.), adj. A^3-go-ne-za^{3}n^2. In a dying condition. [A, 44.]

AGONISIRT (Ger.), adj. A^3-go^{2}n-ez-ert′. See Agonisant.

AGONISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}n′i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gr., ἀγώνισις. See Agony.

AGONISMA, AGONISMUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}n-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′ma^3, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *agonis′matos (-tis), agonismi*. Gr., ἀγώνισμα, ἀγωνισμός. See Agony.

AGONISTA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}n-i^{2}st′a^3. See Agony.

AGONISTIC, adj. A^{2}g-o^{2}n-i^{2}st′i^{2}k. Lat., *agonisticus*. Ger., *agonistisch*. Sp., *agónico*. Pertaining to, caused by, or occurring during, the death-agony.

AGONISTICA, AGONISTICE, AGONISTICON, AGONISTICUM (Lat.), n's f. and n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}n-i^{2}st′i^{2}k-a, -i^2-se(ka), -o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Cold water considered as an antipyretic. [Ægineta (L, 53).]

AGONIZANS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}n′i^{2}z-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Moribund. [L, 50.]

AGONOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)′o^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., ἄγονος. 1. Unborn. 2. Unfruitful, impotent, barren. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 3. Terminating in the death of the mother undelivered (said of labor). [A, 311.] 4. Childless. [A, 311.]

AGONOUS, adj. A^{2}g′o^{2}n-u^{3}s. See Agonos.

AGONY, n. A^{2}g′o^{2}n-i^2. Gr., ἀγωνία. Lat., *agonia*. Fr., *agonie*. Ger., *Schmerz, Angst* (1st def.), *Todeskampf* (2d def.). It., *agonia*. Sp., *agonia*. 1. Extreme suffering, bodily or mental. [D, 20.] 2. The final bodily struggle that precedes death; the death-struggle. [D, 3.]

AGOR, n. A Hindu name for aloes-wood. [L, 105.]

AGORAPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}r-a^3-fo′bi^2-a^3. From ἀγορά, a market-place, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *agoraphobie, peur des espaces* [Legrand du Saulle]. Ger., *Agoraphobie, Platzangst. Platzschwindel*. It., *agorafobia, angoscia delle piazze*. Syn.: *kenophobia* [Gélineau]. Morbid terror at being alone in a large open space, often accompanied with vertigo. [Westphal (A, 10).]

AGORIADA (Port.), n. A^3-go-re-a′da^3. A Brazilian name for agoriadin (*q. v.*) and for the plant that furnishes it.

AGORIADIN, n. A^{2}g-o-ri′a^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *agoriadine*. A crystalline substance, probably a glucoside, $C_{10}H_{14}O_6$, closely allied to arbutin, extracted by Peckolt from the bark of *agoriada* (*Plumieria lancifolia*); used in Brazil as a remedy for intermittent fever. [B, 2; L, 49.]

AGOSTOS, AGOSTUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}st′o^{2}s, -u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀγοστός. 1. The palm of the hand. 2. The forearm. [L, 84.]

AGOUMAN, n. See Solanum *nigrum*.

AGRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)′ra^3. Gr., ἄγρα. 1. A seizure (generally used as a suffix—see *-agra**). 2. See Bois *de senteur*.

AGRACARAMBA, n. A Japanese sweet-smelling wood. [L, 105.]

AGRAFE (Fr.), n. A^3-gra^{3}f. 1. A hook-like instrument for holding the lips of a wound in apposition (e. g., one devised by Valentin for use after the operation for hare-lip); also Malgaigne's

hooks for the treatment of fractured patella. [L, 49, 55.] 2. In the pl., *a's*, in botany, the hami (hooked spines) of plants. [B.]

AGRAFFE (Fr.), n. A^3-gra^{3}f. See AGRAFE.

AGRAHALID (Ar.), n. See AGIAHALID.

AGRAMMATISM, n. A^{2}g-ra^{2}m'ma^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Lat., *agrammatismus* (from **ἀγράμματος**, unable to read or write). Syn.: *akataphasia.* A form of aphasia characterized by "inability to form words grammatically and to arrange them in sentences syntactically." [Kussmaul (A, 370).] Cf. PARAPHASIA.

AGRANDISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^3-gra^{3}nd-es-ma^{3}n^2. Magnification, amplification (with a lens). [L, 52.]

AGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ra^2(ra^3)'fi^2-a^3. From **α** priv., and **γραφή**, the art of writing. Fr., *agraphie.* Ger., *Agraphie.* Inability to write, due to disease of the central nervous system. "In attempting to write, sometimes only lines are made, sometimes separate letters, but not words; or words may be written, but not to form sentences." [A, 370.]—**A. literalis.** A variety in which letters can not be formed, but only pot-hooks and hangers. [D, 18.]—**A. verbalis.** A variety in which, while the letters may be correctly formed, the words into which they are joined are either fanciful or entirely inappropriate. [D, 18.]

AGRÉGAT, AGRÉGATION (Fr.), n's. A^3-gra-ga^3, -ga^3-sho^{2}n^2. See AGGREGATE and AGGREGATION.

AGRÉGÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-gra-zha. 1. Aggregate. 2. As a n., an adjunct professor. [A, 321; B.]

AGRELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-re^{2}l-ko'si^{2}s. See AGRIELCOSIS.

AGRÉMIE (Fr.), n. A^3-gra-me. The alteration of the blood that takes place in gout; also gout itself. [L, 82.]

AGRENAS (Fr.), n. A^3-gran-a^3. A Provence name for the wild plum-tree. [L, 41.]

AGREST (Ger.), n. A^3-gre^{2}st'. The juice of unripe fruit, especially of grapes; verjuice. [A, 305, 315.]—**A'ampfer.** The *Rumex scutatus.* [A, 305.]—**A'wasser.** A drink made by mixing verjuice with sugar and water. [L, 30.]

AGRESTEN, n. An old name for cream of tartar. [L, 53.]

AGRESTIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-re^{2}st'i^{2}s. From *ager*, a field. Fr., *agreste.* Ger., *Acker-* (in compos.). In botany, growing spontaneously in cultivated fields; also wild, as opposed to *sativus* (cultivated). [B.]

AGRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ri^2-a^3. From **ἄγριος**, wild. 1. The holly. 2. A malignant pustule. [L, 84.]

AGRIACANTHA, AGRICANTHA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'tha^3, -ri^{2}k-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'tha^3. From **ἄγριος**, wild, and **ἄκανθα**, a prickly plant. A plant supposed to be the *Cnicus syriacus.* [C. Sprengel (A, 322).]

AGRIAMPELOS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'pe^{2}l-o^{2}s. Gr., **ἀγριάμπελος, ἄμπελος ἀγρία** (**ἡ γενική**). An ancient name for a wild creeping plant, supposed to have been the white or black bryony. [A, 311; L, 84.]

AGRIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}gre. The gout. [L, 82.] Scrofula. [A, 310.]

AGRIELÆA, AGRIELAIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-e^{2}l-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3, -a(a^3)'i^2-a^3. From **ἄγριος**, wild, and **ἐλαία**, the olive-tree. The wild olive-tree. [L, 84.]

AGRIELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-e^{2}l-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *agrielco'seos.* From **ἄγριος**, wild, and **ἕλκωσις**, ulceration. Fr., *agrielcose.* A malignant ulceration. [E; L, 41, 50.]

AGRIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-fo'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Stecheiche.* It., *agrifoglio.* Sp., *agrifolio.* Syn.: *aquifolium.* The holly. [L, 30, 51, 102.]

AGRIFOUS (Fr.), n. A^3-gri^{2}f-u. A popular name in the south of France for the *Ilex aquifolium.* [L, 49.]

AGRIMONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-mo'ni^2-a^3. From **ἀγρός**, a field, and **μόνος**, alone (because pre-eminent among the plants of the fields as a medicine). Fr., *aigremoine.* Ger., *Ackermennig, Odermennig.* It., Sp., *agrimonia.* Agrimony, liverwort: a genus of perennial rosaceous plants, of the sub-order *Roseæ*, tribe *Rosideæ*, distinguished from the roses by having only two carpels in a dry, prickly calyx. [B, 34; L, 64.]—**A. eupatoria** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aigremoine, eupatoire des Grecs.* Ger., *Wundodermennig, Leberklette, Steinwurz.* Syn.: *A. officinalis, hemp-agrimony.* A species growing wild in the United States and Canada. It is hairy, attains a height of from 1 to 3 feet, and bears small yellow flowers set on very short pedicels. Two sub-varieties have been described: 1. *A. eupatoria hirsuta* [Torrey], smaller and more hairy. 2. *A. eupatoria parviflora* [Hooker], which is less hairy, and has smaller flowers set on longer pedicels. The latter variety is considered by some a distinct species, and called *A. parviflora* [De Candolle], but this name is applied also to a different plant. *A. eupatoria* contains a bitter principle and tannic acid, and is sometimes used as a tonic and astringent. [B, 33; L, 46, 67, 85.]—**A. officinalis.** See *A. eupatoria.*—**A. orientalis.** See *A. repens.*—**A. parviflora** [Aiton]. A species growing in the east-central region of the United States, attaining a height of 3 or 4 feet, bearing a yellow flower, and having an agreeable aromatic odor. The *A. parviflora* of De Candolle is a variety of *A. eupatoria.* [B, 34.]—**A. repens** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aigremoine rampante.* A creeping species, indigenous to the Levant. [A, 248; D, 92.]—**A. suaveolens** [Pursh]. See *A. parviflora.*—**A. vulgaris.** Fr., *aigremoine vulgaire.* See *A. eupatoria.*—**Aqua agrimoniæ** [Sard. Ph. (1773)]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *d'aigremoine.* Made by macerating 1 part of agrimony in 2 parts of water, and distilling until two thirds have passed over. [D, 133.]—**Extractum agrimoniæ aquosum** [Amst. Ph. (1792)]. Fr., *extrait aqueux d'aigremoine.* Aqueous extract of agrimony; made by boiling 1 part of the herb for 2 hours in 2 parts of water, expressing, decanting, straining, and evaporating until the residue will not ad-



AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

here to the fingers. [D, 133.]—**Herba agrimoniæ.** The herb of *A. eupatoria;* used as an astringent and tonic. [B, 97.]

AGRIMONODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-mo-no'dez(de^{2}s). Resembling agrimony. [L, 50.]

AGRIMONY, n. A^{2}g'ri^2-mo-ni^2. See AGRIMONIA and AGRIMONIA *eupatoria.*—**Hemp a.** See AGRIMONIA *eupatoria.*

AGRIOCARDAMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-ka^{3}rd'a^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From **ἄγριος**, wild, and **κάρδαμον**, the cress. See NASTURTIUM *aquaticum.*

AGRIOCASTANUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)'-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From **ἄγριος**, wild, and **κάστανον**, a chestnut. See BUNIUM *bulbocastanum.*

AGRIOCINARA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'a^3-ra^3. From **ἄγριος**, wild, and **κινάρα**, the artichoke. The wild artichoke. [L, 51.]

AGRIOCOCCIMELA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-ko^{2}k-si^2(ki^2)-me(ma)'la^3. From **ἄγριος**, wild, and **κοκκυμηλέα**, the plum-tree. The wild aloe. See PRUNUS *spinosa.*

AGRIOKRINOPULVER (Ger.), n. A^{3}g-ri^2-o-kre'no-pul-fe^{2}r. From **ἄγριος**, wild, and **κρίνον**, a lily. An irritant fecula made from the root of a species of *Iris;* said to have been used by the Greek women to give their cheeks an enduring red hue. [A, 305; D.]

AGRIOLEICHEN, AGRIOLICHEN (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-li'(le^2'i^2)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}e^{2}n), -li(le)'ke^{2}n(ch^{2}e^{2}n). Gr., **ἀγριολειχήν.** See LICHEN *agrius.*

AGRIOMELA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-me(ma)'la^3. From **ἄγριος**, wild, and **μῆλον**, an apple. See PYRUS *mala.*

AGRION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ri^2-o^{2}n. From **ἄγριος**, wild. An ancient term for a number of plants.

AGRIOPASTINACA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-pa^{2}s(pa^{3}s)-ti^{2}n-a(a^3)'ka. From **ἄγριος**, wild, and *pastinaca*, the parsnip. The Canadian saxifrage. [L, 51.]

AGRIOPHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lo^{2}n. From **ἄγριος**, harsh, and **φύλλον**, a leaf. See PEUCEDANUM.

AGRIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *agriophym'atos.* From **ἄγριος**, malignant, and **φῦμα**, a swelling. A malignant swelling. [L, 50.]

AGRIOPSORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-so'ri^2-a^3. From **ἄγριος**, vehement, and **ψώρα**, the itch. An inveterate itch. [L, 47.]

AGRIORIGANUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-ri^{2}g'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From **ἄγριος**, wild, and **ὀρίγανον**, an acrid herb. The wild marjoram. [L, 84.]

AGRIOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ri^2-o^{2}s. See AGRIUS, AGRESTIS, and SILVESTRIS.

AGRIOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-se^{2}l-i(e)'nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). From **ἄγριος**, wild, and **σέλινον**, parsley. See SMYRNIUM *olosatrum.*

AGRIOSTARI, AGRIOSTEARI (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-sta(sta^3)'ri(re), -ste(sta)'a^3-ri(re). Gen., *agrioste'atos.* From **ἄγριος**, growing in the fields, and **στέαρ**, dough made of wheat flour. An old name for a species of wild grain (*Triticum creticum*). [L, 63, 84.]

AGRIOT, n. A^{2}g'ri^2-ot. Fr., *agriote.* A species of black cherry; used in France for making cherry brandy, etc. [L, 41, 73.]

AGRIOTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-o-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. From **ἀγριόθυμος**, wild of temper. Fr., *agriothymie.* Ger., *Agriothymie, wilde Gemüthsart.* It., Sp., *agriotimia.* Homicidal insanity. [L, 43.]—**A. ambitiosa.** An irrepressible desire for the extermination of one's own species. [Swediaur (L, 43).]—**A. hydrophobica.** The ferocity shown in rabies. [L, 43.]—**A. reli-**

giosa. An overwhelming desire to kill those of a religion different from one's own. [Swediaur (L, 43).]

AGRIOTIER (Fr.), n. A^3-gre-o-te-a. A species of wild cherry-tree. [L, 41.] See AGRIOT.

AGRIPALMA GALLIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^2-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)'ma ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)'li^{2}s. Fr., *agripaume.* The *Leonurus cardiaca* (*q. v.*). [L, 84.]

AGRIPINUS (Lat.), adj. See AGRIPPINUS.

AGRIPPA (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^{2}p'pa^3. Perhaps from ἄγριος, wild, and ἵππος, a horse (because the Greeks often observed that wild foals were born feet foremost). [A, 322.] Others, who write it *ægrippa*, derive it from *æger*, disturbed, and *partus*, labor; and still others take it to be from the Roman family name, one of the Agrippas having been born feet foremost. Sp., *agripa.* A person born feet foremost. [L, 58, 84.]

AGRIPPINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^{2}p-pi(pe)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *agrippin.* Sp., *agripino.* Pertaining to an *agrippa* (*q. v.*) or to a foot presentation. [L, 109.] See PARTUS *a.*

AGRIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἄγριος, malignant, virulent, severe. [L.] See LICHEN *a.*

AGROM, n. An East Indian name for a disease which occurs in Bengal and other parts of India, characterized by roughening and fissuring of the tongue, and sometimes by the development of white spots upon it. [D, 77, 90.]

AGROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ro-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. From ἀγρός, a field, and μανία, madness. Fr., *agromanie.* Ger., *Agromanie, Ackerbausucht.* Sp., *agromania.* An insane passion for agriculture, or simply for living in the country. [D, 77, 98, 112.]

AGROPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ro-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. See AGRIOPHYMA.

AGROPILE (Fr.), n. A^3-gro-pel. See ÆGAGROPILUS.

AGROPYRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ro-pi(pu^6)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *agropyron.* Ger., *Quecke.* Sp., *agropiron.* A genus of gramineous plants established by Gärtner, corresponding in part to the genus *Triticum* (*q. v.*). [D, 12.]—**A. acutum** [Römer and Schultes]. A species the roots of which are used in southern Europe as food for cattle. [D, 8.] It is regarded by some as a variety of *A.* (or *Triticum*) *repens.* [A, 264.]—**A. junceum** [P. Beauvais], **A. lævissimum, A. pungens** [Römer and Schultes]. Regarded by some as varieties of *A.* (or *Triticum*) *repens.* [A, 264; D, 8, 90.]—**A. repens** [P. Beauvais]. See TRITICUM *repens.*

AGROSTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ro^{2}st'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *agrostées.* See AGROSTIDEÆ.

AGROSTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ro-ste^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *agrostem'matos.* From ἀγρός, a field, and στέμμα, a garland. Fr., *agrostemme. nielle.* Ger., *Agrostemma, Ackerkrone, Raden.* Sp., *agrostema.* The rose-campion; a genus of caryophyllaceous plants, of the sub-order *Caryophyllineæ*, established by Linnæus; distinguished from the allied genus *Lychnis* by the petals being undivided and not provided with a crown, and by the capsule containing but one cell. [B, 34; D, 12, 114.]—**A. coronaria.** Ger., *Sammtnelke, Stechnelke, Vexirnelke.* A species growing wild in Germany. Two varieties are mentioned: the white-flowered (*A. coronaria alba*) and the double-flowered (*A. coronaria plena*). [D, 114.]—**A. githago** [Linnæus]. Fr., *alênes, nielle, nielle des champs* (ou *des blés*, ou *bâtarde*). Ger., *Rade, Kornrade, Ackerkümmel.* Syn.: *Githago segetum* [Desfontaines], *Lychnis githago.* The corn-cockle, an herb from 2 to 3 feet high, growing in wheat-fields, bearing large dark-purplish flowers, and having purplish-black seeds. [B, 34; D, 12, 90.]—**A. nicæensis.** The Italian corn-cockle. [D, 114.]

AGROSTEMMINE, n. A^{2}g-ro-ste^{2}m'men. Fr., *agrostemmine.* Ger., *Agrostemmin.* Syn.: *githagine.* A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the seeds of the corn-cockle (*Agrostemma githago*). [B, 2.]

AGROSTEOGRAPHY, AGROSTEOLOGY, n's. A^{2}g-ro^{2}st-e-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2, -o^{2}l'o-ji^2. See AGROSTOGRAPHY and AGROSTOLOGY.

AGROSTIDE (Fr.), n. A^3-gro^{2}s-ted. See AGROSTIS.

AGROSTIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ro^{2}st-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *agrostidées.* A tribe of grasses (*Gramineæ*), named from *Agrostis*, the typical genus; distinguished by the paniculate inflorescence and by the spikelet bearing but one flower, which is provided with glumes and thin, soft pales. [B, 34.]

AGROSTIOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}g-ro^{2}st-i^2-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. See AGROSTOGRAPHY.

AGROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ro^{2}st'i^{2}s. Gen., *agrost'idos* (*-rost'eos*). From ἄγρωστις (the name of several different grasses). Fr., *agrostide.* Ger., *Windhalm, Straussgras.* A genus of gramineous plants established by Linnæus; bent-grass, couch-grass, quitch-grass. [D, 8, 12, 77, 78.]—**A. alba.** Ger., *Fioringras, kleine Quecke.* Syn.: *A. stolonifera.* Marsh-bent. [D, 117.]—**A. canina.** Ger., *Hundsstraussgras.* Dog-bent; said to be chewed by dogs and cats for its emetic effect. [D, 8, 117.]—**A. interrupta.** An Austrian species. [D, 12.]—**A. linearis.** A species used in India in the preparation of a refreshing beverage. [D, 108.]—**A. spica venti.** Ger., *Ackerstraussgras, Ackerschmiele, Thaugras, grosse Meddel.* The corn bent-grass, common bent. [A, 315; D, 8.]—**A. stolonifera.** See *A. alba.*—**A. verticillata.** See ANDROPOGON *muricatum.*

AGROSTOGRAPHER, n. A^{2}g-ro^{2}st-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-u^{6}r. For deriv., see AGROSTIS. Lat., *agrostographus.* Fr., *agrostographe.* Sp., *agrostógrafo.* A writer on grasses; one skilled in agrostography. [D, 109.]

AGROSTOGRAPHIC, adj. A^{2}g-ro^{2}st-o-gra^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *agrostographicus.* Fr., *agrostographique.* Ger., *agrostographisch.* It., Sp., *agrostografico.* Pertaining to agrostography. [D.]

AGROSTOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}g-ro^{2}st-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *agrostographia.* Fr., *agrostographie.* Ger., *Agrostographie.* It., *agrostografia.* Sp., *agrostografia.* Syn.: *agrostology.* 1. A treatise on the grasses. [D, 9.] 2. Agrostology.

AGROSTOLOGICAL, adj. A^{2}g-ro^{2}st-o-lo^{2}j'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *agrostologicus.* Fr., *agrostologique.* Ger., *agrostologisch.* It., Sp., *agrostologico.* Pertaining to agrostology. [D, 10.]

AGROSTOLOGIST, n. A^{2}g-ro^{2}st-o^{2}l'o-ji^{2}st. Lat., *agrostologicus.* Fr., *agrostologiste.* Ger., *Agrostolog.* It., Sp., *agrostologo.* One versed in agrostology.

AGROSTOLOGY, n. A^{2}g-ro^{2}st-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *agrostologia.* Fr., *agrostologie.* Ger., *Agrostologie.* It., *agrostologia.* Sp., *agrostologia.* The botany of the grasses. [D, 9.]

AGROSTOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ro^{2}st-o-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From ἄγρωστις (see AGROSTIS), and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *agrostophylle.* A genus of orchids indigenous to Java. [D, 10, 117.]

AGROUELLE (Fr.), n. A^3-gru-e^{2}l. A corruption of *écrouelles.* 1. A popular term for the prawn, because it was supposed to cause ulcers in the mouths of those who ate it. 2. The blind nettle, or fig-wort, which was commonly believed to be a cure for scrofula (*écrouelles*). [D, 10.]

AGROUELLES (Fr.), n. pl. A^3-gru-e^{2}l. 1. A name by which scrofula nodosa is known in certain parts of France. 2. Small aquatic worms. [D, 106, 108.]

AGROUETTE (Fr.), n. A^3-gru-e^{2}t. See AGROUELLE.

AGRUMI (It.), n. pl. A^3-gru'me. A general name for lemons and oranges. [D, 114.]

AGRUMINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ru^2(ru)'mi^{2}n-a^3. An old name for leeks and onions. [D, 90, 100.]

AGRUNA, AGRUNELA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ru^2(ru)'na^3, -ne(na)'la^3. See PRUNUS *spinosa.*

AGRYPINA, AGRYPINE (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^{2}p(ru^{6}p)-i(e)'na^3, -ne(na). A kind of swelling of the head; perhaps from *agrypnia*, sleeplessness. [D, 80.]

AGRYPNETIC, adj. A^{2}g-ri^{2}p-ne^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *agrypneticus* (see AGRYPNIA). Ger., *agrypnetisch.* 1. Inclined to sleeplessness, incapable of sleeping. [A, 305; D, 80.] 2. Preventing sleep. [A, 305.]

AGRYPNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^{2}p(ru^{6}p)'ni^2-a^3. Gr., ἀγρυπνία (from α priv., and ὕπνος, sleep). Fr., *agrypnie.* Ger., *Agrypnie.* Sleeplessness. [D, 75.]—**A. excitata.** Sleeplessness from mental excitement. [D, 90.]—**A. pertæsa.** Sleeplessness due to external disquieting influences. [D, 90.]—**A. senilis.** The sleeplessness of aged persons. [D, 90.]

AGRYPNICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^{2}p(ru^{6}p)'ni^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AGRYPNETIC.

AGRYPNOCOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^{2}p(ru^{6}p)''no-ko'ma^3. Gen., *agrypnocom'atos.* For deriv., see AGRYPNIA and COMA. Fr., *agrypnocome.* Ger., *Wachschlafsucht.* See COMA-*vigil.*

AGRYPNODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^{2}p(ru^{6}p)-no'dez(de^{2}s). Gr., ἀγρυπνώδης. Fr., *agrypnode.* Accompanied by sleeplessness; as a n., a fever that prevents sleep. [D, 10, 80, 90.]

AGRYPNOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^{2}p(ru^{6}p)'no^{2}s. Gr., ἄγρυπνος. Sleepless. [A, 322.]

AGRYPNOTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^{2}p(ru^{6}p)-no^{2}t'i^{2}k-a^3. Fr., *agrypnotiques.* Ger., *schlafraubende Mittel, Wachmittel.* Agrypnotics; measures or drugs that prevent sleep. [A, 305; D, 90.]

AGRYPNUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)-ri^{2}p(ru^{6}p)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See AGRYPNOS.

AGTSTEIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}gt'stin. 1. Amber. 2. The agate. [A, 1; D, 12.]

AGUA (Sp.), n. A^{3}g'wa^3. Water; in pharmacy, a medicated water, or distilled water.—**A. acerada.** Water impregnated with iron filings. [D, 101.]—**A. ácida gaseosa, A. acidula.** 1. Carbonic-acid water. 2. Any sparkling mineral water. [D, 101.]—**A. albuminosa.** See EAU *albumineuse.*—**A. alcalina.** See AQUA *alcalina effervescens.*—**A's. alcalinas gaseosas.** Sparkling alkaline waters. [D, 119.]—**A. alcanforada.** Camphor-water. [D, 119.]—**A. anjélica.** 1. A purgative preparation consisting mainly of manna and an infusion of senna. 2. See EAU *angélique.* [D, 101.] Cf. ACQUA *angelica.*—**A. anodina.** See ACQUA *anodina di Praga.*—**A. antiescrofulosa.** A mixture of 4 parts of calcium chloride, 50 of Corsican moss, and 350 of distilled water. [Righini (A, 371).]—**A. antiherpética.** See ACQUA *del Cardinale di Luynes.*—**A. antioftálmica.** See ACQUA *antiottalmica di Loche.*—**A. antipedicular.** See ACQUA *antipediculare di Caudet.*—**A. antipsórica.** 1. A mixture of 2·4 parts of mercuric chloride, 14·4, each, of alum and gum arabic, and 2073·6 of distilled water; an external application for scabies. [A, 371.] 2. See ACQUA *antipsorica di Ranque.*—**A. antipútrida de Beaufort.** See ACQUA *antiputrida di Beaufort.*—**A. ardiente.** Any distilled alcoholic liquor; alcohol. [D, 88.]—**A. arterial.** A solution of 14·4 parts, each, of sulphate of zinc and sulphate of aluminium, in 345·6 of rose-water; a styptic. [A, 371.]—**A. azul.** See AQUA *cœlestis.*—**A. bendita.** See ACQUA *benedetta della carità.*—**A. blanca.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI SUBACETATIS *dilutus.*—**A. calibeada.** See *A. ferrujinosa.*—**A's Calientes.** A town in Mexico with warm mineral springs in the neighborhood. [D, 12.]—**A. carmelitana.** See *Aqua* MELISSÆ *composita.*—**A. cloroformizada.** See EAU *chloroformisée.*—**A. celeste.** See AQUA *cœlestis.*—**A's compuestas.** Compound medicinal watery solutions. [D, 119.]—**A. de Alibour.** See EAU *d'Alibour.*—**A. de arcabuzazo.** See ALCOÖLATURE *vulnéraire.*—**A. de Belloste.** See ACQUA *di Belloste.*—**A. de Bonferme.** See ACQUA *di Bonferme.*—**A. de Botot.** See EAU *dentifrice de Botot.*—**A. de brea.** Tar-water, made by macerating 1 part of tar in 10 parts of water. [D, 119.]—**A. de cal.** Lime-water. [D, 119.] See *Liquor* CALCIS.—**A. de Colonia.** Cologne water. [D, 118.] See SPIRITUS *odoratus.*—

A's de Comangillas. Hot mineral springs in Mexico which flow from a basaltic rock. [D, 79.]—**A. de Dardel.** See *Aqua* MELISSÆ *composita.*—**A. de Egipto.** See ACQUA *d'Egitto.*—**A. de Esmeralda.** A preparation of certain aromatic plants macerated in alcohol. [D, 119.]—**A. de Goulard.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.—**A. de Guerlain.** See ACQUA *di Guerlain.*—**A. de Javela, A. de Javelle.** See *Javelle* WATER.—**A. del ámnios.** The liquor amnii. [D, 119.]—**A. de la reina de Hungria.** See ACQUA *della regina d'Ungheria.*—**A. de La Vrillière.** A tonic alcoholic preparation of canella, nasturtium, and cochlearia. [D, 119.]—**A. del carmen.** See *Aqua* MELISSÆ *composita.*—**A. del mar.** Sea-water. [B.]—**A. de Luce.** See EAU *de Luce.*—**A. de magnanimidad.** See AQUA *magnanimitatis simplex.*—**A. de melisa.** See *Aqua* MELISSÆ *composita.*—**A. de Mettemberg.** See ACQUA *di Mettemberg.*—**A. de Rabel.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida.*—**A. de ramilete.** An alcoholic preparation containing honey. [D, 119.]—**A. de sal.** A solution of salt in water. [*a*, 5.]—**A. destilada.** 1. Distilled water. 2. A preparation made by distilling vegetable substances with water. [D, 101.]—**A's destiladas espirituosas.** See ALCOÖLAT.—**A. de tártaro mineral.** A solution of 4 grains of tartar emetic and ½ oz. of sodium sulphate in 8 oz. of water ; an emetic and cathartic. [*a*, 5.]—**A. de Theden.** See AQUA *traumatica vegeto-mineralis Thedeni.*—**A. de Van Swieten.** See CHLORURETUM *hydrargyricum aqua solutum.*—**A. de vejeto mineral.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI SUBACETATIS *dilutus.*—**A. de Verruga.** A Peruvian spring the water of which is reputed to give rise to the disease *verruga.* [D, 2.] See VERRUGA *peruana.*—**A. de vida.** See AGUARDIENTE.—**A. de violeta.** See ACQUA *di violette.*—**A. diurética alcanforada.** A mixture of 60 parts of potassium nitrate, dissolved in 500 of water of parietaria, and a solution of 60 of acetic acid and 10 of camphor in 120 of alcohol, shaken and filtered ; used for dropsy.—**A. divina.** See COLLYRE *de sels fondus.*—**A. en las piernas.** Grease (a disease of horses). [D, 119.] See EAUX *aux jambes.*—**A. espirituosa.** A pharmaceutical water in which the essential ingredient is an alcoholic solution. [D, 119.]—**A. espirituosa de Anhalt.** See AQUA *anhaltina.*—**A. estiptica.** See *A. arterial.*—**A. etérea alcanforada.** A solution of 1 part of camphor in 3 parts of sulphuric ether and 5 or 6 of water. [D, 119.]—**A. fajedénica.** See *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *flava* and *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *nigra.*—**A. ferrujinosa.** A ferruginous water. [*a*, 5.]—**A. filtrada.** Filtered water. [*a*, 5.]—**A. fuerte.** Aqua fortis. [B.] See NITRIC ACID.—**A. fundente de Trevez.** See ACQUA *fondente di Trevez.*—**A. griega.** See ACQUA *d'Egitto.*—**A. hepática, A. hidrosulfurosa.** Water containing hydrogen sulphide ; reputed stimulant and diaphoretic and used in chronic skin diseases. [D, 101.]—**A. iodurada.** Lugol's solution. [D, 119.] See *Liquor* IODI *compositus.*—**A. laxante de Viena.** See INFUSUM *laxativum viennense.*—**A. litontriptica.** Lithontriptic water ; a solution of potassium carbonate. [D, 101.]—**A. madre.** See *Mother* LIQUOR.—**A. madre de vitriolo.** Mother liquor of vitriol ; a solution of ferrous sulphate. [D, 101.]—**A. marcial.** 1. A ferruginous water. 2. A solution of 0·15 part of tartrate of iron and potassium in 650 parts of artificial Seltzer water. [Trousseau (A, 371).]—**A's mayores y menores.** The fæcal and urinary excretions. [D, 98.]—**A. mercurial.** See ACQUA *mercuriale.*—**A's minerales.** Mineral waters. [D.]—**A's minerales salinas.** Saline waters. [D, 119.]—**A. minero-medicinal.** A medicinal mineral water. [D, 102.]—**A. negra.** See *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *nigra.*—**A. oriental.** See EAU *orientale.*—**A. oxigenada.** See ACQUA *ossigenata.*—**A. ozonizante.** See EAU *ozonisante.*—**A. para la boca.** See *Spirito di* PIRETRO *composto.*—**A. para la hemicránea.** See AQUA *sedativa.*—**A. que no moja.** Lit., water which does not moisten ; quicksilver, mercury. [D, 101.]—**A. regia.** Aqua regia. [B.] See NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. roja, A. roja del hospital de San Luís.** See EAU *rouge d'Alibert.*—**A. ras.** Oil of turpentine. [D, 119.]—**A. sal.** Hydrochloric acid. [*a*, 5.]—**A's salinas.** Saline waters. [D, 119.]—**A. Santa de Vimeiro.** A feebly saline spring in the province of Estremadura. [D, 107.]—**A. sedativa.** See EAU *sédative de Raspail.*—**A. segunda.** A mixture of 1 part of nitric acid and 2 parts of water. [D, 119.]—**A. sin igual.** Cologne water. [D, 119.] See SPIRITUS *odoratus.*—**A's sulfurosas.** Sulphurous waters. [D, 119.]—**A. sulfurosa y sulfúrica.** See *A. hidrosulfurosa.*—**A. termal.** A thermal water. [D, 98.]—**A. Tofana.** See ACQUA *Tofana.*—**A. trementinada.** A solution of 35 oz. of Venice turpentine in 12 quarts of water ; used in urinary diseases and in chronic bronchitis, also externally as a hæmostatic. [A, 371.]—**A. vegeto-mineral.** Lee *Liquor* PLUMBI SUBACETATIS *dilutus.*—**A. vital.** A mineral lemonade made of sweetened water and Rabel water. [D.]—**A. vulneraria.** See ALCOÖLATURE *vulnéraire.*—**A. vulneraria de Theden.** See AQUA *traumatica vegeto-mineralis Thedeni.*—**A. vulneraria roja.** See ALCOÖLATURE *vulneraire.*—**A. yodurada.** *A. iodurada.*

AGUACATE (Sp.), n. A^{3}g-wa^3-ka$^{3\prime}$ta. The alligator pear. [D, 77.] See LAURUS *persea.*

AGUADOS CALIENTES (Sp.), n. A^{3}g-wa$^{3\prime}$dth^{2}os Ka^3-li^2-e^{2}nt′-e^{2}s. See AGUAS *Calientes.*

AGUADURA (Sp.), n. A^{3}g-wa^3-dth^{2}u′ra^3. A disease of horses and mules, either rheumatism or a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the limbs. [D, 102, 119.]

AGUAGUIN, n. The native name of an African plant reputed vulnerary. [D, 77.]

AGUAIGUAREL, n. A Paraguay tree yielding an aromatic resin and a balsam. [Waring (D, 90).]

AGUAJA (Sp.), n. A^{3}g-wa$^{3\prime}$ha^3. See AGUAJAS.

AGUAJAQUE (Sp.), n. A^{3}g-wa^3-ha$^{3\prime}$ka. A dirty-white resinous matter which exudes from fennel ; said to be palliative of toothache. [D, 98.]

AGUAJAS (Sp.), n. pl. A^{3}g-wa$^{3\prime}$ha^{3}z. A disease of horses, characterized mainly by ulceration about the hoofs. [D, 98.]

AGUAMIEL (Sp.), n. A^{3}g-wa^3-me-al′. 1. The unfermented juice of the *Agave pulque.* [*a*, 5.] 2. Water mixed with honey. [D, 101.]

AGUAPA (Sp.), n. A^{3}g-wa$^{3\prime}$pa^3. A West Indian tree, the shade of which is said to have a poisonous influence. [D, 98.]

AGUA-PÉ (Port.), n. A^{3}g-wa^3-pa′. 1. A nymphaceous plant of Brazil, the leaves and root of which are said to be febrifuge. [D, 108.] 2. A variety of white water-lily. [D, 92, 98.] See NYMPHÆA *alba.* 3. An inferior kind of wine made in Brazil. [A, 374.]

AGUAPIEGUAZIE, n. A Paraguay plant, an infusion of the flowers of which is said to be diuretic, emollient, aphrodisiac, and sedative. [Waring (D, 90).]

AGUARACIUNHA-ACU, AGUARACIUNHA FEDAGOSO, n's. A Brazilian borragineous plant, said to be abstergent and alterative. [D, 108.]

AGUARAIBAY, n. A South American tree, which yields a medicinal balsam. ["Rev. med.-quir. de Buenos Aires," 1865, ii, 26-28 (D, 125).]

AGUARAPONDA, n. A Brazilian species of violet of a very aromatic odor. [D, 98, 106.]

AGUARAQUIYA, n. A Brazilian name for a plant, thought to be the *Solanum oleraceum,* used as a sedative application to wounds. [D, 90.]

AGUARÁS (Sp.), n. A^{3}g-wa^3-ra^{3}s′. A Mexican variety of oil of turpentine, obtained from the *Pinus teocote ;* a balsamic stimulant. [*a*, 5 ; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122.]

AGUARAYBAY, n. See AGUARAIBAY.

AGUARDIENTE (Sp.), n. A^{3}g-wa^{3}r-dth^{2}e-e^{2}nt′a. 1. A distilled alcoholic liquor, especially brandy. [D, 98.] 2. In pharmacy, rectified spirit, alcohol. [*a*, 5.]—**A. alcanforado.** Camphorated spirit ; a solution of 1 part of camphor in 39 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. [A, 371.]—**A. aleman.** "German brandy." See *Teinture de* JALAP *composée.*—**A. de maguey.** A spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the *Agave pulque.* [*a*, 5.] Cf. TEQUILA.—**A. de pisco.** See PISCO.

AGUARRAS (Sp.), n. A^{3}g-wa^{3}r-ra^{3}s′. Oil of turpentine. [D, 98.]

AGUAXIMA, n. A Brazilian name for *Piper umbellatum.* [D, 108.]

AGUE, n. A′gu^2. From Fr., *aigu,* acute. An acute disease of malarial origin, especially intermittent fever or an individual paroxysm of that disease. [D.]—**Aden a.** Probably dengue (*q. v.*). [D, 90.]—**A. and fever.** Intermittent fever. [D, 2.]—**A. cake.** Lat., *placenta febrilis.* Fr., *gâteau fébrile.* Ger., *Fieberkuchen.* Chronic enlargement of the spleen in consequence of malarial disease. [D, 110.]—**A. face.** Malarial neuralgia of the face. [D, 90.]—**A. fit.** Ger., *Fieberschauer.* A paroxysm of a. [D, 77.]—**A.-grass.** See ALETRIS *farinosa.*—**A.-plant.** See GEMIASMA.—**A. poison.** See MALARIA.—**A.-proof.** Ger., *fieberfest.* Insusceptible to a. [D, 77.]—**A. root.** See ALETRIS *farinosa.*—**A.-spell.** Ger., *Fieberzaubermittel* (2d def.). 1. See *A. fit.* 2. A charm, or spell, to prevent or cure a. [Gay (D, 20).]—**A.-struck.** Attacked with a. [D, 77.]—**A.-tree.** The *Sassafras officinale.* [D, 77.]—**A.-weed.** The *Eupatorium perfoliatum.* [D, 2.]—**Anticipating a.** See *Anticipating intermittent* FEVER.—**Brass a.** [Thackrah], **Brass-founders' a.** [Greenhow]. A form of disease common among brass-founders and those who are habitually exposed to the fumes of zinc ; characterized by a decided feeling of weariness, nervousness, shivering, and a sense of oppression in the chest, followed by heat, and then by profuse sweating. [D, 25, 46.]—**Brow a.** Neuralgia of the brow of an intermittent character, supposed to be due to malaria. [D.]—**Catenating a.** One that is associated with other diseases, such as lumbago or epilepsy. [D, 90.]—**Dead a.** See *Latent a.*—**Double quartan a., Double quotidian a., Double tertian a., Double unequal tertian a.** See under FEVER.—**Dumb a.** See *Latent a.*—**Duplicated quartan a., Duplicated tertian a.** See under FEVER.—**Fever and a.** A popular term for intermittent fever.—**Hebdomadal a.** See under FEVER.—**Irregular a.** See *Masked a.*—**Latent a.** Syn. : *dumb a.* 1. Intermittent fever in which the paroxysms are not attended with a chill. [D, 5.] 2. A form in which, instead of the ordinary well-marked paroxysms, there is a feeling of great depression and chilliness, with pains in certain parts of the body, or in some cases nausea and vomiting, and a coated tongue, the symptoms showing a certain degree of periodicity. [D, 5, 25.]—**Leaping a.** See *Dancing* MANIA.—**Masked a.** Fr., *fièvre larvée* (ou *masquée*). Ger., *larvirtes Wechselfieber.* A general term for various forms of malarial poisoning resembling intermittent fever in certain important respects, but not with sufficient exactness to warrant their classification under that head. [D.]—**Partial a.** A. accompanied by pain confined to a particular part or organ. [D, 90.]—**Postponing a., Protracted a., Quartan a., Quintan a., Quotidian a., Retarding a., Septan a., Sextan a., Tertian a., Third-day a., Triple quartan a., Triple quotidian a., Triple tertian a., Triplicated quartan a.** Various forms of intermittent fever. See the corresponding expressions under FEVER.

AGUED, adj. A′gu^{2}d. Ger., *fieberhaft.* Affected with ague. [D, 77.]

AGUILBOQUIL (Sp.), n. A^{3}g-wel-bo-kel′. The Chilian name for the berries of the *Lardizabala biternata.* [D, 117.]

AGUILLOU (Fr.), n. A^3-ge-lu. See SCANDIX *pecten.*

AGUIOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}g(a^{3}g)′wi^2-o^{2}s. Gr., ἄγυιος. Without limbs, weak of limb. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

AGUISH, adj. A′gu^2-i^{2}sh. Like, pertaining to, or affected with, ague. [D, 122.]

AGUISHNESS, n. A′gu^2-i^{2}sh-ne^{2}s. The state of being aguish (*q. v.*). [D, 122.]

AGUL (Ar.), n. See ALHAGI.

AGUNIE CHAR, n. A native name for a product of western India, reputed a remedy for rheumatism. [D, 90.]

AGUOMADA, n. See AGORIADA.

AGUTI-GUEPA, AGUTIGUEPOOBI BRASIL, n's. Indian names for one or more species of *Sagittaria*. [D, 100, 106.]

AGUTIGUEPO-OPI, n. An Indian name for the *Thalia geniculata*. [D, 108.]

AGY, n. A Peruvian name for the *Capsicum annuum*. [D, 108.]

AGYAGOS, n. An Austro-Hungarian sulphurous water of a temp. of 77° F. [D, 90.]

AGYION, AGYIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i(u^6)'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See AGUIOS.

AGYNARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *α* priv., and γυνή, a female. Fr., *agynaire*. In botany, having no pistils, and having the stamens changed into the form of petals. [De Candolle (B, 1).]

AGYNE (Fr.), n. A^3-zhi^{2}n. A plant the flower of which has no pistil. [D, 112.]

AGYNICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see AGYNARIUS. Fr., *agynique*. In botany, not adherent to the ovary (said of the insertion of the stamens). [Lestiboudois (A, 345).]

AGYNOS, AGYNUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἄγυνος. Fr., *agyne*. Ger., *unbeweibt*. In botany, without a pistil. [D, 12.]

AGYRATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i^2(u^6)-ra(ra^3)'te(ta^3-e^2). See DANÆACEÆ.

AGYRIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i^2(u^6)-ri^2-a(a^3)'se(ke^2)-i(e). A family of *Fungi*. [D, 90.]

AGYRIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i(u^6)'ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). A section of *Fungi* of the tribe *Cyathidæ*. [D, 90.]

AGYRIAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i(u^6)'ri^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). From ἄγυρις, a gathering. Cloudiness of the crystalline lens. [Bégin (D, 80).]

AGYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i(u^6)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* established by Fries, being small, dot-like perennial gregarious plants growing on wood and resembling some species of *Lecidea*. [D, 12, 114.]

AGYRTA, AGYRTES (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-u^{6}rt(u^{6}rt)'a^3, -ez(e^{2}s). Gr., ἀγύρτης. A quack. [Lancisius (H).]

AGYRTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-u^{6}rt(u^{6}rt)-i(e)'a^3. Gr., ἀγυρτεία. Quackery. [D, 80.]

AGYRTODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}j(a^{3}g)-u^{6}rt(u^{6}rt)-o'dez(de^{2}s). Gr., ἀγυρτώδης. Quackish. [D, 130.]

AHALE (Sp.), n. A^3-a^3'la. A tree of the Philippine Islands, the leaves of which are used as irritant cataplasms and in decoction as a purgative and as a remedy for vertigo. [D, 101.]

AHATA, AHATE, n's. The *Anona triloba*. [D, 108.]

AHCAI, n. See AHOUA.

AHENJE (Ar.), n. Pompholyx, ecphlysis. [D, 14.]

AHETS BOULE, AHETS MANGHA, n's. Madagascar names for *Cannabis indica*. [D, 108.]

AHI (It.), n. A^3'e. 1. See AÏ. 2. The fruit of *Inocarpus edulis*. [D, 76.]

AHIOLOU, n. A district in Roumelia, on the Black Sea, where there are several salt springs. [A, 375.]

AHIPHI, n. The *Erythrina corallodendron*. [D, 108.]

AHIUS, n. An alchemical term for rock-salt. [Ruland, Johnson (D, 90).]

AHLBAUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'ba^3-um. See LONICERA *xylosteum*.

AHLBECK (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'be^{2}k. A sea-bathing resort on the island of Usedom, in the Baltic Sea. [D, 18.]

AHLBEERE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'ba-re^2. See AALBEERE.

AHLER EISENHÜTTE (Ger.), n. A^3'le^{2}r i'ze^{2}n-hu^{6}t-te^2. A mineral spring in Schaumburg. [D, 12.]

AHLKIRSCHE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'ki^{2}rsh-e^2. See AALKIRSCHE.

AHMELLA, n. See ACMELLA.

AHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-ho'ra^3. From ἄωρος, untimely, immature. Retarded development. [D, 2.]

AHORN (Ger.), n. A^3'ho^{2}rn. The genus *Acer* (*q. v.*).—**A'gewächse.** See ACERACEÆ.—**A'säure.** Aceric acid.—**A'zucker.** Maple sugar. [D, 77.]—**Felda'.** The *Acer campestre*.—**Gestreifter A.** The striped maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*). [D, 129.]—**Rother A.** The red maple (*Acer rubrum*). [D, 8.]—**Zuckera'.** See ACER *saccharinum*.

AHOUA, AHOUAI, AHOUNI, AHOVAI, AHOVAI THEVETICLUSH, AHOVAL, n's. Names applied in various tropical countries to a poisonous plum-tree (the *Cerbera ahovai* or the *Thevetia neriifolia*). The leaves are said to be used as an application to snake-bites. [D, 10, 77, 90, 100, 101, 106.]

AHRBLEICHERT (Ger.), n. A^{3}r'bli-ch^{2}e^{2}rt. A red variety of Ahrwein (*q. v.*).

AHRWEIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}r'vin. A wine grown by the river Ahr, in the province of Coblenz, in Rhenish Prussia. [A, 303.] Cf. AHRBLEICHERT.

AHTE, n. The *Anona triloba*. [D, 108.]

AHTUA, AHUAI, n's. See AHOUA.

AHUBER, n. The fruit of the *Juniperus phœnicea*; used for gastralgia and, infused in oil, for rheumatism. [Lord, Waring (D, 90).]

AHUCK (Ar.), n. Calcium. [D, 108.]

AHUL (Ar.), n. Staphyloma. [D, 14.]

AHUND MADOO, n. An Abyssinian name for a species of *Chenopodium*, used as an application to ulcers. [Waring (D, 90).]

AHUSAL (Ar.), n. An alchemical name for orpiment. [Ruland, Johnson (D, 83).] See ARSENIC *trisulphide*.

AHYPNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-hi^{2}p(hu^{6}p)'ni^2-a. Gr., ἀυπνία [Aretæus (A, 311)]. Sleeplessness. [D, 90.]

AÏ (Fr.), n. A^3-e. It., *ahi*. Syn.: *a. douloureux, laï, ténosynite crépitante, ténosite crépitante et séreuse*. A painful swelling of the forearm in those whose vocations lead them to make movements of torsion of the closed hand upon the forearm. It is probably due to an inflammation of the fibrous structures enveloping the tendons of the external radial muscles or their bursæ, or of the long abductor and short extensor of the thumb. The word itself is a common exclamation of pain. The affection is treated with rest, bandaging, flying blisters, etc. [R. Larger, "Rev. de chir.," May, 1882, p. 399 (D; L).]

AIARAZATH, n. Ar., *al-râçaç, al-râzâz*. An alchemical term for lead. [B, 50.]

AÏAULT, AÏAUT (Fr.), n's. A^3-e-o. Provincial names for the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [A, 300; D, 117.]

AIAVOE, n. Ajowan. [D, 108.] See AMMI *copticum*.

AIBEIG (Ar.), n. The *Polypodium vulgare*. [D, 101.]

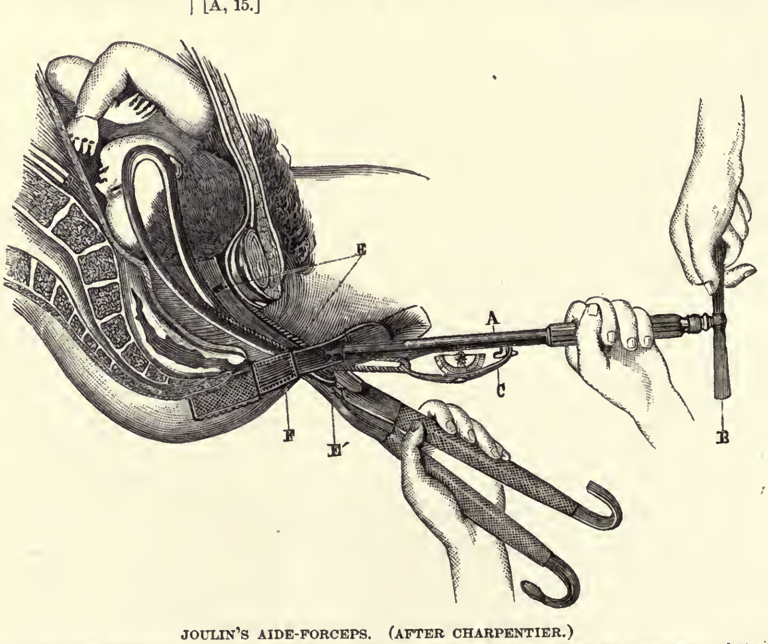
AIBEN, n. A Tartar name for fermented cows' milk. [Waring (D, 90).]

AIBLING (Ger.), n. A^3'i^{2}b-li^{2}ng. A town in the valley of the Mangfall, in Upper Bavaria, between Munich and Salzburg, where there are several bathing establishments. The baths (*Sool-Mutterlaugen-Moorbäder*) are compounded of bog-mud, saline-spring water, and the mother-liquor of the latter, and are said to be very efficient in promoting the absorption of old exudates. [A, 319; D, 18.]

AICH (Ger.), n. A^3'i^{2}ch^2. A mineral spring at Kempten (*q. v.*). [D, 12.]

AICHAR, n. See ACHAR.

AIDE-FORCEPS (Fr.), n. Ad-fo^{2}r-se^{2}ps. The aid-forceps. [A, 40]; a mechanical contrivance devised by Joulin for exerting continuous traction with the obstetrical forceps by means of a fillet passed through the fenestræ. It works by a mechanism analogous to that of the handle of an *écraseur*, counter-pressure being made against the ischia, and is furnished with a small dynamometer. [A, 15.]



JOULIN'S AIDE-FORCEPS. (AFTER CHARPENTIER.)
A, B, the ecraseur mechanism; C, the dynamometer; E, a fillet passing through the fenestræ of the forceps and attached to the dynamometer.

A, ape; **A^2**, at; **A^3**, ah; **A^4**, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch^2**, loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E^2**, ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I^2**, in; **N**, in; **N^2**, tank;

AIDION, n. An ancient remedy for snake-bites; wine and the dried testicles of the stag. [Waring (D, 90).]

AIDOIAGRAPHY, n. A-doi-a^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. For this and other words in *Aidoi-*, see the corresponding words in *Ædœ-*.

AIDOS (Gr.), n. A^3'i^{2}d-o^{2}s. A town in Greece having warm sulphurous springs. [D, 79.]

AIERSA (Ar.), n. The *Iris germanica*. [D, 108.]

AIES, n. See Battatas.

AIESCH, n. See Alumen *plumosum*.

AIGE (Fr.), n. Azh. See Ægias.

AIGELBEERE (Ger.), n. A^3'i^{2}g-e^{2}l-ba-re^2. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [D, 75.]

AIGILOPS (Fr.), n. A-zhel-o^{2}ps. See Ægilops.

AIGITIS, n. The *Anagallis arvensis*. [D, 108.]

AIGLANTINE (Fr.), n. A-gla^{3}n-ten. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [D, 117.]

AIGLE (Fr.), n. Agl. 1. See Eagle. 2. A French bathing resort and water-cure. [D, 87.] 3. See Bex.—**A. celeste.** An old name for ammonium hydrochlorate. [D, 108.]—**A.-impérial.** The *Pteris aquilina*. [B, 19.]

AIGLET, n. Ag'le^{2}t. See Anther.

AIGRE (Fr.), adj. Agr. 1. Unpleasantly sour, sharp. 2. Not ductile, not malleable (said of metals). [A, 300.]—**A. de vitriol.** Oil of vitriol. [D, 106.] See Sulphuric acid.—**A.-doux.** Acid and sweet at the same time. [A, 300.]

AIGRELET (Fr.), adj. Agr-la. Slightly acid. [D, 11.]

AIGRELIER (Fr.), n. Agr-le-a. The *Pyrus torminalis*. [D, 117.]

AIGREMOINE (Fr.), n. Agr-mwa^{3}n. Agrimony; the *Agrimonia eupatoria*. [Fr. Cod. (B).]—**A. eupatoire.** See Agrimonia *eupatoria*.—**Eau d'a.** See *Aqua* agrimoniæ.—**Extrait aqueux d'a.** See *Extractum* agrimoniæ *aquosum*.—**Hydrolat d'a.** See *Aqua* agrimoniæ.

AIGRET (Fr.), adj. A-gra. See Aigrelet.

AIGRETIER (Fr.), n. Agr-te-a. The *Cratægus torminalis*. [D, 79.]

AIGRETTE (Fr.), n. A-gre^{2}t. Ger., *Federchen* (1st def.). It., *pennachino* (1st def.). 1. In botany, a tuft. [B; D, 11.] See Pappus. 2. The *Rumex acetosus*. [D, 2.] 3. A peculiar phenomenon produced when a metallic ball is brought within 2 or 3 inches of a person seated on an insulated platform and charged with static electricity; being the emission of a bundle of radiating luminous striæ, enveloped in a bluish haze, from the surface of the body to that of the ball. [Charcot, "Rev. de méd.," Feb., 1881; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June, 1881, p. 720 (B).]

AIGRETTÉ (Fr.), adj. A-gret-ta. In botany, furnished with aigrettes. [B.]

AIGREUR (Fr.), n. A-gru^{5}r. Acidity, bitterness. [D, 106.]—**A. d'estomac, A's.** See Pyrosis.

AIGU (Fr.), adj. A-gu^6. Acute. [D, 10.]

AIGUEPERSE (Fr.), n A-ge^2-pars. A cold calcareous spring, little used, in the district of Puy-de-Dôme, in France. [D, 79.]

AIGUES-BONNES, AIGUES-CHAUDES (Fr.), n's. A-ge^2-bo^{2}n, -shod. See Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes.

AIGUESSAC (Fr.), n. A-ge^{2}s-sa^{3}k. A village in the Department of Aveyron, in France, with three cold mineral springs. [D, 108.]

AIGUILLE (Fr.), n. A-gwe-y'. 1. A needle. 2. A disease of falcons, attributed to worms and lice. [D, 85.]—**A. à acupressure.** See *Acupressure* needle.—**A. à acupuncture.** See *Acupuncture* needle.—**A. à appareil.** A common sewing-needle, used in making bandages. [D, 75.]—**A. à bec-de-lièvre.** See *Hare-lip* needle.—**A. à cataracte.** See *Cataract* needle.—**A. à contre-ouverture.** See *Sheathed* needle.—**A. à électropuncture.** See *Electropuncture* needle.—**A. affolée.** A compass needle that has been caused to deviate from its true position by some disturbing influence. [B, 52.]—**A. à fistule.** A grooved director. [D, 10.]—**A. à gaine.** See *Sheathed* needle.—**A. à galvanopuncture.** See *Electropuncture* needle.—**A. aimantée.** See *Magnetic* needle.—**A. à injection hypodermique.** See *Hypodermic* needle.—**A. à inoculation.** See *Vaccinating* needle.—**A. à ligature.** See *Aneurysm* needle.—**A. à manche.** See *Sheathed* needle.—**A. à résection.** A blunt, angular needle which, threaded with stout silk, is used for carrying a chain-saw around a bone. [D, 92.]—**A. arrondie.** A rounded needle. [D, 75.]—**A. à séton.** See *Seton* needle.—**A. à suture, A. chirurgicale.** See *Suture* needle.—**A. courbe.** A curved needle. [D, 75.]—**A. de berger.** The plant shepherd's-needle (*Scandix pecten*). [D, 117.]—**A. de Deschamps.** See *Deschamps's* needle.—**A. de fistule.** A grooved director. [D, 10.]—**A. droite.** A straight needle. [D, 75.]—**A. emmanchée.** A needle with a handle. [D, 75.]—**A. engainée.** See *Sheathed* needle.—**A. exploratrice.** See *Exploring* needle.—**A. indicatrice.** The indicating shaft, or guide, of Tarnier's obstetrical forceps (*q. v.*, under Forceps). [A, 15.]—**A. plate.** A flat needle. [D, 75.]—**A. thermo-électrique.** See *Thermo-electric* needle.—**A. triangulaire.** A triangular needle. [D, 75.]—**Baume d'a's.** See *Baume d'*acier.

AIGUILLÉ (Fr.), adj. A-gwe-ya. Needled. [D, 85.] See Needling.

AIGUILLON (Fr.), n. A-gwe-yo^{2}n^2. An aculeus (*q. v.*); hence, figuratively, the immediate cause of an inflammation. [Vicq d'Azyr (D, 10).]

AIGUILLONNÉ (Fr.), adj. A-gwe-yo^{2}n-na. Aculeate. [D, 75.]

AIGUISEUR (Fr.), n. A-gwe-zu^{5}r. A grinder of edged tools. [A, 300.]—**Phthisie des a's.** See *Grinders'* phthisis.

AIJ-PUTI, n. A name given in the island of Bouro to the tree that furnishes oil of cajuput (the *Melaleuca leucadendron*). [A, 264.]

AIKEN, n. A'ke^{2}n. A town in S. Carolina, 585 feet above the level of the sea, having a mean winter temperature of 48·59° F., with a remarkably dry and salubrious atmosphere; an excellent resort for consumptives, especially if anæmic and sensitive to cold. [W. H. Geddings, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," xxxi, 1880, p. 1.]

AIL, v. intr. Al. To be ailing (*q. v.*).

AIL, n. Al. A popular term for disease, especially if not considered of much importance. [D.]—**Wetherbee a.** A Massachusetts popular name for progressive muscular atrophy, from its having been observed in several generations of the Wetherbee family. [D, 34.]

AIL (Fr.), n. A^3-i^2-y'. Pl., *ails* (as the name of a plant), *aulx*. Garlic. [D, 10; L, 41.] See Allium.—**Acétolature d'a.** See *Acetum* allii.—**Acétomellé d'a.** See Oxymel *alliatum*.—**A. à feuilles étroites.** See Allium *leptophyllum*.—**A. à toupé, A. à toupet.** The *Muscari comosum*. [D, 117; L, 41.]—**A. à tuniques.** The *Allium parvum*. [L, 64.]—**A. ciboule.** The *Allium fistulosum*. [L.]—**A. cultivé, A. commun.** The *Allium sativum*. [D, 92, 133.]—**A. de mulot.** The *Allium angulosum*. [D.]—**A. des bois, A. des ours.** The *Allium ursinum*. [D, 117.]—**A. d'Espagne.** The *Allium scorodoprasum*. [D, 117.]—**A. des potages.** The *Allium oleraceum*. [D.]—**A. des vignes.** The *Allium vineale*. [D.]—**A. doré.** The *Allium moly*. [D, 117.]—**A. d'Orient.** The *Allium ampeloprasum*. [D, 117.]—**A. échalotte.** The *Allium ascalonicum*. [D.]—**A. faux-poireau.** The *Allium ampeloprasum*. [D.]—**A. faux-spicanard.** The *Allium victoriale*. [D.]—**A. leptophylle.** The *Allium leptophyllum*. [D.]—**A. oblique.** The *Allium obliquum*. [D.]—**A. oignon.** The *Allium cepa*. [D.]—**A. poireau.** The *Allium porrum*. [D.]—**A. rocambole.** The *Allium scorodoprasum*. [D.]—**A. serpentin.** The *Allium victoriale*. [D.]—**A. stérile.** The *Allium ascalonicum*. [L, 64.]—**A. tubéreux.** The *Allium tuberosum*. [D.]—**Essence d'a., Huile d'a.** See *Oil of* garlic.—**Liniment d'a.** A mixture of lard and *Allium sativum*, well triturated; recommended by Buchan to be rubbed on the soles of the feet in whooping-cough and other obstinate coughs. [De Gassecourt (L, 85).]—**Oxéolé d'a.** See *Acetum* allii.—**Oxymel d'a.** See Oxymel *alliatum*.—**Pulpe d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by rasping garlic and passing the powder through a sieve. [B.]—**Sirop d'a.** See *Syrupus* allii.—**Tête d'a.** A cluster of small onions. [L, 109.]—**Vinaigre d'a.** See *Acetum* allii.

AÏLANTE, AÏLANTHE (Fr.), n's. A^3-e-la^{3}nt. See Ailantus.—**A. élevé.** The *Ailantus excelsa*. [D.]—**A. glanduleux.** The *Ailantus glandulosa*. [D, 10.]

AILANTHIC ACID, n. A-la^{2}n'thi^{2}k. See Ailantic acid.

AILANTHUS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3-e)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). See Ailantus.

AILANTIC ACID, n. A-la^{2}nt'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide aïlantique*. An acid derived from the bark of *Ailantus excelsa*. [B, 5, 81.]

AILANTUS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3-e)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From the Chinese *ailanto*. Fr., *aïlante, langit, vernis du Japon* (ou *de la Chine*). Ger., *Götterbaum*. Syn.: *Chinese sumach, tree of heaven*. A genus of simarubaceous trees and shrubs established by Desfontaines, distinguished by polygamous flowers with from 3 to 5 pistils, not united, 10 stamens, and, for fruit, a one-celled samara containing one seed. [B, 34; D, 12.] It is said to be poisonous to ducks, and the poisonous principle is supposed to reside in the very acrid resinous juice of the buds and leaves. [Caraven-Cachin, "Jour. de pharm. et de chim.," Dec., 1885; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Dec. 18, 1885; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 56.]—**A. excelsa.** Fr., *aïlante élevé*. An East Indian species described by Roxburgh; the bark is used in India as a tonic and febrifuge. [D, 12, 115.]—**A. glandulosa** [Desfontaines]. Fr., *aïlante glanduleux, vernis du Japon*. Ger., *Götterbaum*. A large tree with abundant foliage and green paniculate flowers of a very disagreeable odor; a native of eastern Asia, cultivated in the United States as a shade-tree. [B, 34; D, 12.] The leaves and bark have been used as an anthelmintic. [A, 319.]—**A. integrifolia.** See *A. excelsa*.—**A. malabarica.** An East Indian species; the bark is said to be used as an antidyspeptic, tonic, and febrifuge, and the resinous juice for dysentery and bronchitis. [D, 90.]

AILE (Fr.), n. Al. 1. A wing. [B.] See Ala. 2. The axilla. 3. Ale. [L.]—**A. grise.** See Ala *cinerea*.

AILÉ (Fr.), adj. A-la. See Alate.—**Sonde a.** See *Winged* catheter.

AILEFORME (Fr.), adj. Al-fo^{2}rm. See Aliform.

AILERON (Fr.), n. Al-e^2-ro^{2}n^2. Any wing-like structure.—**A's de la matrice, A's du ligament large.** The folds of the broad ligament of the uterus. [D, 11.]

AILING, adj. Al'i^{2}ng. A popular term for out of health, especially with the idea of chronicity and lack of severity.

AILLAME, n. The *Sorbus ancuparia*. [D, 108.]

AILMAD, n. An alchemical name for antimony. [D, 132.]

AILMENT, n. Al'me^{2}nt. A disease or infirmity, especially if imperfectly developed and apparently not very severe. [D, 20.]

AIL-PUTTAY, n. A yellowish aromatic root used in India as an application for rheumatism, and given in decoction as a febrifuge. [D, 108.]

AIMA (Lat.), n. n. A'(a^3'i^2)-ma^3. Gen., *aim'atos*. See Hæma.

AIMAGOGON (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3-i^2)-ma^3-go'gon. From αἱμα-

γωγός, drawing off blood. The *Pæonia officinalis.* [A, 311 ; Dioscorides (D, 108).]

AIMANT (Fr.), n. A-ma^{3}n^{2}. A magnet, the loadstone. [D, 126.]—**A. arsenical.** A substance obtained by fusing together equal parts of sulphur, antimony, and arsenic. [D, 10.]—**A. artificiel.** See *Artificial* MAGNET.—**A. blanc.** A white aluminous mineral which has been supposed to be aphrodisiac, detersive, astringent, and antiscorbutic. [D, 108.]—**A. de fer.** A piece of iron artificially magnetized. [D, 126.]—**A. en fer à cheval.** See *Horse-shoe* MAGNET.

AIMANTATION (Fr.), n. A-ma^{3}n-ta^{3}-si^{2}-o^{2}n^{2}. Ger., *Magnetisirung.* It., *calamitazione.* Sp., *imantación.* 1. Magnetization. 2. The use of a magnet for experimental, diagnostic, or therapeutic purposes.

AIMANTÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ma^{3}n-ta. Magnetized. [B.]

AIMANTER (Fr.), v. tr. A-ma^{3}n^{2}-ta. To magnetized. [B.]

AIMANTIN (Fr.), adj. A-ma^{3}n-ta^{2}n^{2}. Magnetic. [D, 106.]

AIMA TOMATON, n. Perhaps from αἷμα, blood, and τέμνειν, to cut. A cupping and puncturing apparatus made in Rochester, N. Y. [D, 87.]

AIMORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^{3}-i^{2})-mo^{2}r-re'(ro'e^{2})-a^{3}. Gr., αἱμόῤῥοια. A discharge of blood, a bloody flux. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

AIMORRHŒIS, AIMORRHOIS, AIMORROIS (Lat.), n's f. A(a^{3}-i^{2})-mo^{2}r-re'(ro'e^{2})-i^{2}s, -ro'i^{2}s. Gr., αἱμοῤῥοΐς. See HÆMORRHOID.

AIMOS (Lat.), n. m. A'(a^{3}'i^{2})-mo^{2}s. Gr., αἱμός. The *Rubus fruticosus.* [Dioscorides (D, 108).]

AIMOSCOPIE (Fr.), n. A-mo^{2}s-ko-pe. See HÆMATOSCOPY.

AIN, n. Ar., *Oaîn*, a fountain. A name given in Algeria to a number of mineral springs. [B, 93.]—**A. Afouzer.** A cold ferruginous spring near Djidjelli (northwest of Constantine). [B, 93.]—**A. Ainiia.** A cold sulphurous spring near La Calle. [B, 93.]—**A. Baroud.** 1. A cold sulphurous spring near Mourzaïa-les-Mines. 2. A warm ferruginous and saline spring near Kroubs. [B, 93.]—**A. bou Chagroum.** A hot spring near Biskra. [B, 93.]—**A. bou Merzoug.** A warm spring near Constantine. [B, 93.]—**A. Chetma.** A hot spring near Biskra. [B, 93.]—**A. Dahla.** A cold ferruginous spring near Dahla. [B, 93.]—**A. des Beni-Ismaël.** A cold ferruginous spring near Sétif. [B, 93.]—**A. Djerob.** A hot spring without mineral constituents on the upper Chélif River. [B, 93.]—**A. Drouen.** A warm spring near Batna. [B, 93.]—**A. el Djerob.** A tepid sulphurous spring near Bordj-bou-Arreridj. [B, 93.]—**A. el Hammam.** 1. A spring near Sebdou. 2. A sulphurous hot spring near A. Djerob. 3. A sulphurous saline spring containing carbonic acid near Saida. 4. Several saline springs near Mascara. [B, 93.]—**A. el Hamza.** A cold spring on the road from Sétif to Bougie containing alkaline carbonates and carbonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. el Kibrit.** A sulphurous tepid spring near Bordj-bou-Arreridj. [B, 93.]—**A. el Meïda.** A hot spring without mineral constituents near Biskra. [B, 93.]—**A. el Mouza.** A hot sulphurous mineral spring in Arabia Petræa. [D, 90.]—**A. Fesguia.** A warm spring with potable water near Constantine. [B, 93.]—**A. Garsa.** A warm sulphurous spring near Ain Beïda. [B, 93.]—**A. Guergour.** A ferruginous hot spring near Sétif. [B, 93.]—**A. Hamama.** A ferruginous spring near Milianah containing carbonic acid. [B, 93.]—**A. Hamza, A. Karsa.** A cold spring near Milianah containing iron, carbonates, and gaseous constituents. [B, 93.]—**A. Kebrit.** 1. A cold sulphurous spring near Constantine. 2. A hot sulphurous spring near Aumale. [B, 93.]—**A. Kebrita.** A cold sulphurous spring near Beni-Chaïf. [B, 93.]—**A. Kebrit M'Karta.** A spring near Bordj-bou-Arreridj. [B, 93.]—**A. Keddara.** A cold spring on the upper Chélif River. [B, 93.]—**A. Kef el Hammam.** A sulphurous hot spring near La Calle. [B, 93.]—**A. Ksar.** A warm spring near Batna without mineral constituents. [B, 93.]—**A. Ma Allah.** A warm ferruginous spring near Milah. [B, 93.]—**A. Malah.** 1. A cold spring near Orléansville containing sodium chloride. 2. A spring near Bou Saada containing sodium chloride. [B, 93.]—**A. Merdjah.** A hot saline spring on the left bank of the Tafna. [B, 93.]—**A. Mkebritza.** A cold sulphurous spring and sanitarium near Constantine. [B, 93.]—**A. Nouissy.** A tepid, ferruginous, saline, and sulphurous spring near Mostaganem, used for both bathing and drinking in cases of diseases of the lymphatic glands and anæmia. [B, 93 ; D, 18.]—**A. Okhris.** A hot sulphurous spring near Aumale, recommended in syphilis. [B, 93.]—**A. Ouled Messaoud.** A sulphurous hot spring with sanitarium near Bône. [B, 93.]—**A. Ouled Youb.** A hot sulphurous spring near La Calle. [B, 93.]—**A. Ouled Zeid.** A hot sulphurous spring near Souk-Arrhas. [B, 93.]—**A. Oumach.** A hot spring without mineral constituents near Biskra. [B, 93.]—**A. Oum el Snam.** The same as *A. Ksar.* [B, 93.]—**A. Seddoud.** A hot spring without mineral constituents in the oasis of Tolga. [B, 93.]—**A. Sefian.** A tepid spring near the border of Seggana. [B, 93.]—**A. Sennour.** A cold ferruginous gaseous spring near Souk-Arrhas. [B, 93.]—**A. Siddia.** A cold ferruginous spring near Mostaganem. [B.]—**A. Sidi-Aldelli.** A saline hot spring near the village of Isser. [B, 93.]—**A. Sidi Ait.** A hot sulphurous spring near Ain Témouchent. [B, 93.]—**A. Sidi Trad.** A hot sulphurous spring near La Calle. [B, 93.]—**A. Tahamimant.** A tepid ferruginous spring near Bordj-bou-Arreridj. [B, 93.]—**A. Tamersit el Dahraoum.** A cold sulphurous spring about 100 miles from Biskra. [B, 93.]—**A. Tamersit el Guebli.** A cold sulphurous spring nearly 100 miles distant from Biskra. [B, 93.]—**A. Zerguin.** A hot spring without mineral constituents on the upper Chélif River. [B, 93.]

AINCILLE (Fr.), n. A^{2}n^{2}-sel. A cold spring containing sodium chloride in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées in the extreme southwest of France. [B, 93.]

AINE (Fr.), n. An. The groin. [D.]—**Pli de l'a.** See FOLD *of the groin.*—**Région de l'a.** See *Inguinal* REGION.

AINGNE (Fr.), n. An. See AINE.

AINHUM, n. An African word signifying to saw or to saw off. Lat., *dactylolysis spontanea.* Fr., *ainhum.* Ger., *Absägen.* Sp., *dactilolisia.* A disease peculiar to the negro, consisting in a spontaneous amputation of the little toe. It begins with a furrow on the lower surface of the toe at the proximal interphalangeal joint. This furrow gradually surrounds the member and deepens until the bone is exposed, and finally (in the course of several years) the toe, which in the mean time becomes hypertrophied and much enlarged, drops off. By some the disease is believed to be produced artificially by a ligature. It is most commonly met with on the west coast of Africa, in Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Ayres, and is also said to occur occasionally in India and in the southern United States. [G.]

AINITU, n. An aromatic shrub of the Moluccas. [D, 98.]

AINSWORTHIA (Lat.), n. f. Anz-wu^{5}rth'i^{2}-a^{3}. A genus of *Umbelliferæ* established by Boissier, resembling *Tordylium*, but differing from the latter in the absence of calyx teeth and in having fruit with a smooth margin. [D, 117.]

AIOCOCHTLI, n. A name given, according to Monard, in some Spanish colonies to a small bone in the tail of the armadillo, which is made into pills and introduced into the external auditory canal for the relief of otalgia. [D, 108.]

AIOPHYLLOUS, adj. A-i-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. From αἰών, a life-time, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *aïophylle.* Sp., *aiofileo, aiófilo.* Having leaves which last longer than a single year ; evergreen. [D, 98, 101, 112.]

AIOUN-EL-BELLAIA (Ar.), n. A warm spring in Algeria near Ain Beida. [B, 93.]

AIOUN SKHAKNA (Ar.), n. A cold chalybeate spring in Algeria containing carbonates. The water is drank in cases of chlorosis and anæmia. [B, 93.]

AIPATHES (Lat.), adj. A(a^{3})-i^{2}p'a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-ez(e^{2}s). For deriv., see AEIPATHIA. More properly written *aeipathes.* Always complaining or being sick. [D, 80.]

AIPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^{3})-i^{2}-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'i^{2}-a^{3}. See AEIPATHIA.

AIPHANES (Lat.), n. f. A(a^{3})-i^{2}f'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *aiphan'eos.* From ἀεί, ever, and φαίνεσθαι, to appear. Fr., *aïphane.* A genus of palms established by Willdenow in 1804. [B, 170 ; D, 12.]—**A. aculeata, A. praga.** South American species. [D, 12.]

AIPI, n. A South American native name. 1. The tapioca or cassava plant (*Jatropha manihot*). [D, 92, 100.] 2. A Brazilian plant probably belonging to the genus *Cynanchum.* [B, 132.]—**A. makaxata.** A Brazilian plant, from the root of which the drink *aipii* is prepared. [A, 305.]

AIPII, n. 1. A Brazilian drink prepared from the root of the *Aipi makaxata.* [A, 305.] 2. See AIPI (1st def.).

AIPIM, AIPIAM COXERA, AIPIPOCA, n's. See AIPI (1st def.).

AIR, n. Ar. From Lat., *aer*, Gr., ἀήρ. Lat., *aer.* Fr., *air.* Ger., *Luft.* It., *aere, aria.* Sp., *aire.* A name originally applied to any gas. It is now restricted to the gas forming the earth's atmosphere. The latter is made up of a mechanical mixture of nitrogen and oxygen, with a small proportion of carbon dioxide, ammonia, free nitric acid, ozone, aqueous vapor, and various adventitious inorganic and organic substances either in the form of gas or of suspended solid particles. Of these constituents, although all are constantly present, all except the first two are regarded as impurities, chemically pure a. consisting only of nitrogen and oxygen. The relative quantities of these elements vary with the locality, the season, and other factors, the proportion of oxygen ranging from 20·26 to 21 per cent. by volume, the mean being 20·96 per cent. by volume, or rather more than 23 per cent. by weight. A. is a colorless, tasteless, and odorless gas. It exhibits the properties of its constituent gases, maintaining oxidation, combustion, and respiration, like pure oxygen, but acting with less energy than the latter, on account of the diluting influence of the inert nitrogen. The sp. gr. of a. compared with hydrogen is 14·47, compared with water, $\frac{1}{773}$; a litre of it under a pressure of 760 mm. and at 0° C. weighing 1·293 grammes. A. is slightly soluble in water, its two constituents dissolving in different proportions so that the composition of the dissolved a. is different from that of atmospheric a., containing indeed nearly 35 per cent. by volume of oxygen. [B.] See, also, ATMOSPHERE.—**Acid of a.** Atmospheric carbonic acid ; carbon dioxide. [B, 3.]—**A. acide vitriolique** (Fr.). See *Vitriolic acid a.*—**A. alcalin** (Fr.). See *Alkaline a.*—**A. antiputride** (Fr.). See *A. fixe antiputride.*—**A. artificiel de Boyle** (Fr.). The mixture of gases produced by vegetable fermentation. [Lavoisier (B, 163).]—**A. aspiré** (Fr.). See *Inspired a.*—**A. atmosphérique** (Fr.). Atmospheric a. [D.]—**A. azotique** (Fr.). Nitrogen.—**A.-breather.** An organism living in the a. and deriving the oxygen necessary for respiration therefrom. [J.]—**A.-breathing.** Fr., *aérien.* Ger., *luftathmend.* Respiring in the a. (and not in water) as an a.-b. vertebrate. [J.] See *Aerial* RESPIRATION and *Aquatic* RESPIRATION.—**A. commun** (Fr.). Ordinary a. See *A.*—**A. complémentaire** (Fr.). See *Complemental a.*—**A. comprimé** (Fr.). Compressed a. [D.]—**A. confiné** (Fr.). Close, confined a.—**A. dans les veines** (Fr.). Air in the veins. [D.] See *Air*-EMBOLISM.—**A. de feu de Schéele** (Fr.). Oxygen. [D, 108.]—**A. de la mer** (Fr.). Sea a. [D, 108.]—**A. de la putréfaction** (Fr.). The gas produced by animal or vegetable decomposition. [Lavoisier (B, 163).]—**A. des marais** (Fr.). Marsh gas ; methane. [D, 108.]—**A. des montagnes** (Fr.). Mountain a. [D, 11.]—**A. détonant** (Fr.). The explosive gas formed by mixing 1 volume of oxygen and 2 volumes of hydrogen ; detonating gas. [B ; D.]—**A. du feu** (Fr.). Oxygen. [Condorcet (B ; D).]—**A. du nitre** (Fr.). See *Air of nitre.*—**A. éminemment respirable** (Fr.). One of Lavoisier's terms for oxygen. [A.]—**A. empyré de Schéele** (Fr.). Empyreal a., oxygen. [D, 108.]—**A. expiré** (Fr.). See *Expired a.*—**A. fixe** (Fr.). See *Fixed a.*—**A. fixe antiputride** (Fr.). A supposed modification of fixed a. having antiseptic properties. [B, 163.]—**A. fixe inflammable** (Fr.). A supposed inflammable modification of fixed a. [B, 163.]—**A. gâté** (Fr.). Nitrogen.

[D, 90.]—**A. hépatique.** See *Hepatic a.*—**A. infect** (Fr.). Foul a. [D, 82.]—**A. inflammable** (Fr.). See *Inflammable a.*—**A. inspiré** (Fr.). See *Inspired a.*—**A. in the veins.** See *Air*-EMBOLISM.—**A. marin** (Fr.). Sea a. [D.]—**A. méphitique** (Fr.). See *Mephitic a.*—**A. nitreux** (Fr.). See *Nitrous a.*—**A. of nitre.** Fr., *a. du nitre.* It., *aria di nitro.* Priestley's name for the gaseous product of the decomposition of nitre ; a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen monoxide. [B.]—**A. of sparry fluor.** An old name for impure hydrofluoric acid. [B, 86.]—**A. phlogistique, A. phlogistiqué** (Fr.). See *Phlogisticated a.*—**A. puant** (Fr.). Hydrogen sulphide. [D, 82.]—**A. pur** (Fr.). See *Pure a.*—**A. raréfié** (Fr.). Rarefied a. [D.]—**A. résiduel** (Fr.). See *Residual a.*—**A. solide de Hales.** See *Solid a. of Hales.*—**A. sylvestre de Van Helmont** (Fr.). Carbon dioxide. [D, 108.]—**A. tonnant** (Fr.). See *A. détonant.*—**A. vicié, A. vicié de Schéele** (Fr.). Nitrogen. [D, 108.]—**A. vital** (Fr.). See *Vital a.*—**Alkaline a.** Fr., *a. alcalin.* It., *aria alcalina.* Sp., *aire alcalino.* Priestley's name for ammonia. [B.]—**Atmospheric a.** Lat., *aer atmosphœricus.* Fr., *a. atmosphérique.* Ger., *atmosphärische Luft.* It., *aria atmosferica.* Sp., *aire atmosférico.* Ordinary a. See *A.*—**Azotic a.** Fr., *a. azotique.* Nitrogen. [B.]—**Breathing a.** See *Tidal a.* and BREATHING *a.*—**Complemental a., Complementary a.** Fr., *a. complémentaire.* Ger., *Complementarluft.* A term introduced by Hutchinson [J, 12] to designate the volume of a. in addition to the tidal a., which may be drawn into the lungs by a forced inspiration. The average amount for an adult man is about 1,500 cu. cent. [J, 19, 40.]—**Dephlogisticated a.** Fr., *a. dephlogistiqué.* Ger., *dephlogisticirte Luft.* It., *aria deflogisticata.* Sp., *aire deflogisticado.* Priestley's name for oxygen. [A.]—**Dephlogisticated nitrous a.** Priestley's term for nitrogen monoxide. [B, 3, 86.]—**Empyreal a.** Fr., *a. empyré de Schéele.* Oxygen. [B, 158.]—**Expiratory a., Expired a.** Fr., *a. expiré, exhalation pulmonaire.* Ger., *Ausathmungsluft, Expirationsluft.* It., *alito, lena.* Sp., *aliento, halito.* Syn. : *breath, pulmonary exhalation.* The a. forced from the lungs in expiration. It differs from inspired a. in composition, an average specimen containing, at the standard temperature and pressure and when deprived of its aqueous vapor, O 16·06 per cent. by volume, N 79·56 per cent., and CO_2 4·38 per cent. The composition, moreover, varies much more than that of inspired a. Expired a. differs from the latter in the following respects also : 1. It is loaded with aqueous vapor. 2. It acquires a trace of organic matter, and frequently contains various volatile and odorous substances (alcohol, garlic, etc.) taken into the mouth and stomach or excreted by the lungs. 3. It is changed in temperature—that is, if of a lower temperature than the body it is heated, if of a higher temperature it is cooled. [J.] See *Inspired a.*—**Factitious a.** Lat., *aer factitius.* It., *aria fattizia.* Sp., *aire facticio.* Carbon dioxide. [D, 76.]—**Fixed a.** Fr., *a. fixe.* Ger., *fixe Luft.* It., *aria fissa.* Sp., *aire fijo.* A name given by J. Black to carbon dioxide. [A, 1 ; D, 108.]—**Fluor acid a.** A name given by Priestley to silicon tetrafluoride. [B, 3.]—**Heavy combustible a., Heavy inflammable a.** Ger., *schwere brennbare Luft.* Methane. [B, 140.]—**Hepatic a.** Lat., *aer hepaticus.* Fr., *a. hépatique.* Ger., *Schwefelleberluft.* It., *aria epatica.* An old term for hydrogen sulphide. [B, 86.]—**Inflammable a.** Lat., *aer inflammabilis.* Fr., *a. inflammable.* Ger., *brennbare Luft.* It., *aria infiammabile.* An old term for various inflammable gases ; usually applied to hydrogen, but also to methane and ethylene. [B, 3, 86.] See *Heavy inflammable a.*—**Inspired a.** Fr., *a. inspiré.* Ger., *Einathmungsluft, Inspirationsluft.* The a. taken into the lungs in inspiration. Its composition is that of the surrounding atmosphere (*q. v.*). [J.]—**Marine acid a.** An old term for gaseous hydrochloric acid. [B, 2, 86.]—**Mephitic a.** Lat., *aer mephiticus.* Fr., *a. méphitique.* It., *aria mefitica.* Old terms for (*a*) nitrogen, (*b*) carbon dioxide ; so called because both are fatal to animal life. [B.]—**Nitrous a.** Fr., *a. nitreux.* Ger., *Salpeterluft.* It., *aria nitrosa.* A term of Priestley's for nitrogen dioxide. [B, 3, 86.]—**Phlogisticated a.** Fr., *a. phlogistique* ou *phlogistiqué.* Ger., *phlogisticirte Luft.* It., *aria flogisticata.* Sp , *aire flogisticado.* Priestley's term for nitrogen. [B, 3, 86.]—**Phosphoric a.** A term given by Kirwan (1787) to a gas obtained by heating phosphorus with an alkali, and consisting of gaseous hydrogen phosphide mixed with a small quantity of the vapor of liquid hydrogen phosphide. [B, 3, 86.]—**Pure a.** Lat., *aer purus.* Fr., *a. pur.* Ger., *reine Luft.* It., *aria pura.* Sp., *aire puro.* One of Lavoisier's names for oxygen. [A.]—**Reserve a.** Fr., *réserve respiratoire.* Ger., *Reserveluft.* Syn. : *respiratory reserve.* A term introduced by Hutchinson (1840–1850) to designate the volume of a. that may be voluntarily forced from the lungs after an ordinary respiration. The average amount of reserve a. for an adult man is about 1,500 cu. cent. [J, 18, 19, 28, 46.]—**Residual a.** Fr., *résidu respiratoire, a. résiduel.* Ger., *Residualluft.* Syn. : *respiratory residue.* A term introduced by Hutchinson (1840–1850) to designate the volume of a. that remains in the lungs after the most forcible expiration. It amounts in the average, for an adult man, to about 1,800 cu. cent. [J, 18, 19, 28, 46.]—**Solid a. of Hales.** Fr., *a. solide de Hales.* It., *aria solida di Hales.* Sp., *aire solido de Hales.* A name given to carbon dioxide on account of its property of forming solid carbonates with the metallic oxides. [B, 125 ; D.]—**Stationary a.** Fr., *capacité pulmonaire.* The amount of a. which remains constantly in the lungs in ordinary respiration. It includes : (*a*) the *reserve a.*, which may be expelled ; and (*b*) the *residual a.*, which always remains even after the most powerful expiration. The average amount of stationary a. in an adult man is about 3,300 cu. cent. [J, 19, 41.]—**Supplemental a., Supplementary a.** See *Reserve a.*—**Tidal a.** Fr., *capacité inspiratrice ordinaire.* Ger., *Volum des mittleren Athmens.* Syn. : *breath, breathing a., breathing volume.* The volume of a. taken in at one inspiration in ordinary tranquil breathing. This averages about 500 cu. cent. in an adult man. [J.]—**Vital a.** Lat., *aer vitalis.* Fr., *a. vital.* It., *aria vitale.* Sp., *aire vital.* An old name for oxygen. [B, 86.]—**Vitriolic acid a., Vitriolic a.** Priestley's term for sulphur dioxide. [B, 3, 86.] For other applications of a. see A.-PASSAGES, A.-PUMP, *A.*-BAG, *A.*-BATH, *A.*-BATTERY, *A.*-BED, *A.*-BLADDER, *A.*-CANALS, *A.*-CAVITIES, *A.*-CELL, *A.*-CHAMBER, *A.*-CURE, *A.*-CUSHION, *A.*-DOUCHE, *A.*-DUCT, *A.*-EMBOLISM, *A.*-GAS, *A.*-LACUNULE, *A.*-PESSARY, *A.*-PILLOW, *A.*-SAC, *A.*-SINUSES, *A.*-THERMOMETER, *A.*-TRACTOR, *A.*-TRAP, *A.*-TUBE, *A.*-VESICLE, and *A.*-VESSELS.

AIRA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)′i^2-ra^3. From αἶρα, darnel. Fr., *aire, canche* (2d def.). Ger., *Schmiele, Haargras* (2d def.). 1. Among the Greeks, the darnel (*Lolium temulentum*). 2. A name applied by Linnæus (1737) to a genus of *Gramineæ* belonging to the tribe *Aveneæ*, distinguished by the presence of 2 perfect florets and sometimes of the rudiments of a third within the glumes. [B, 115, 170 ; D, 117.]—**A. aquatica** [Willdenow]. Fr., *canche aquatique.* Ger., *süsses Milizgras, Wasserschmiele.* Water hair-grass ; a species found in pools, eaten by cattle and water-fowl. [B, 71, 171.]—**A. cæspitosa** [Willdenow]. Fr., *canche élevée, canche des gazons.* Ger., *Ackerschniele, Rasenschmiele.* Tufted hair-grass. A species with stiff erect stalks sometimes reaching the height of 6 feet, growing in marshy meadows. It is eaten by cattle. [B, 71, 173 ; D, 8, 117.]—**A. canescens** [Linnæus]. Fr., *canche blanchâtre, erbin cendré.* Ger., *dustige Schmiele.* Syn. : *Avena canescens* [Weber], *Corynephorus canescens* [Beauvais]. A species eaten by cattle. [B, 173.]—**A. caryophyllea** [Willdenow]. Fr., *canche à feuilles d'œillet.* Ger., *Silbergras, Silberhaargras.* Syn. : *Avena caryophyllea.* Silver hair-grass ; an English and European species. [B, 71, 173.]—**A. flexuosa** [Willdenow]. Fr., *canche flexible.* Ger., *Bergschmiele.* Syn. : *Avena montana* [Weber]. Waved hair-grass. A species with a wavy peduncle and setaceous leaves. [B, 71.]—**A. holcus lanatus.** See HOLCUS *lanatus.*—**A. mollis.** See HOLCUS *mollis.*—**A. montana** [Scheuchz.], **A. setacea** [Hudson]. *A. flexuosa* [B, 173].

AIRAGE (Fr.), n. A^2-ra^{3}zh. 1. Ventilation. 2. Brass. [D.]

AIRAN (Fr.), n. A^2-ra^{3}n^2. Brass. [D.]

AIRE (Fr.), n. A^{2}r. See AREA, AIRA, and AMÉLIE-LES-BAINS.—**A. claire.** See *Transparent* AREA.—**A. embryonnaire.** See *Embryonic* AREA.—**A. fœtale.** See *Fœtal* AREA.—**A. germinative.** See *Embryonic* AREA.—**A. obscure.** See *Opaque* AREA.—**A. transparente.** See *Transparent* AREA.—**A. vasculaire.** See *Vascular* AREA.—**A. vitelline.** See *Vitelline* AREA.

AIRELLE (Fr.), n. A-re^{2}l. The botanical genus *Vaccinium*, also the berry borne by its members. [A, 300 ; D, 10, 133.]—**A. à fruits acides.** See OXYCOCCUS.—**A. à fruits rouges.** See VACCINIUM *vitis idœa.*—**A. à gros fruits.** See OXYCOCCUS *macrocarpus.*—**A. anguleuse.** See VACCINIUM *myrtillus.*—**A. bombeuse.** See VACCINIUM *uliginosum.*—**A. canneberge.** See OXYCOCCUS.—**A. de Cappadoce.** See VACCINIUM *arctostaphylos.*—**A. de Provence.** See ULEX *provincialis.*—**A. des marais.** See VACCINIUM *uliginosum.*—**A. en corymbe.** See VACCINIUM *corymbosum.*—**A. myrtille** [Fr. Cod.]. See VACCINIUM *myrtillus.*—**A. ponctuée, A. rouge.** See VACCINIUM *vitis idœa.*—**A. veinée.** See VACCINIUM *uliginosum.*—**Infusion d'a., Rob d'a., Sirop d'a.** See *Infusum* MYRTILLORUM, *Rob* MYRTILLORUM, and *Syrupus* MYRTILLORUM.—**Suc d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. The expressed juice of the berries of *Vaccinium myrtillus*, allowed to stand for 24 hours at a temperature of from 12° to 15° C., and then decanted. [D, 125.]

AIREN, n. A Tartar name for fermented cows' milk. [D, 108.]

AIRI, n. A species of Brazilian palm. [D, 10.]

AIRIGNE, AIRINE (Fr.), n's. A-ren. More properly written *érigne.* A dissecting-hook. [D, 96.]

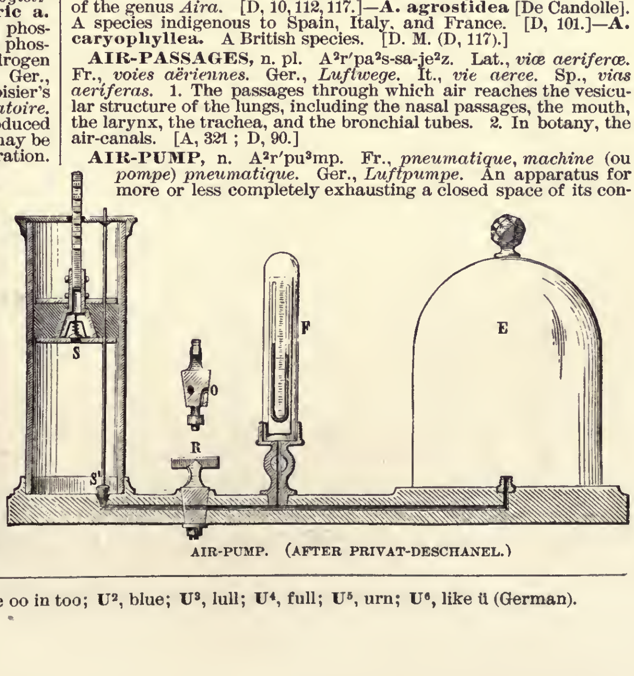
AIROIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A(a^3)-i^2-ro-i^{2}d′e(e^2)-a^3. A division of gramineous plants made by Wahlenberg, including *Aira, Arundo*, and 6 other genera. [B, 170.]

AIROPSIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A(a^3)-i^2-ro^{2}p-si^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Gramineæ*, including *Airopsis* and 2 other genera. [B, 170.]

AIROPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-i^2-ro^{2}p′si^{2}s. A genus of gramineous plants established by Desvaux ; included by Fries as a section of the genus *Aira.* [D, 10, 112, 117.]—**A. agrostidea** [De Candolle]. A species indigenous to Spain, Italy, and France. [D, 101.]—**A. caryophyllea.** A British species. [D. M. (D, 117).]

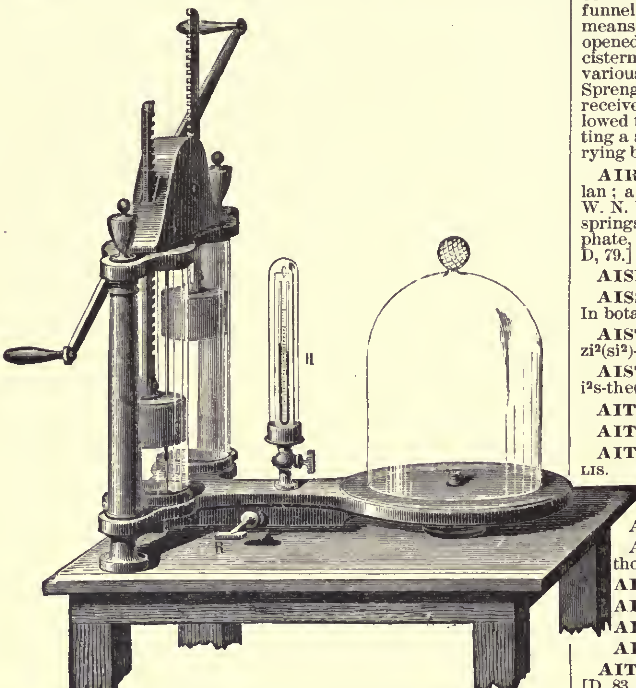
AIR-PASSAGES, n. pl. A^{2}r′pa^{2}s-sa-je^{2}z. Lat., *viæ aeriferæ.* Fr., *voies aëriennes.* Ger., *Luftwege.* It., *vie aeree.* Sp., *vias aeriferas.* 1. The passages through which air reaches the vesicular structure of the lungs, including the nasal passages, the mouth, the larynx, the trachea, and the bronchial tubes. 2. In botany, the air-canals. [A, 321 ; D, 90.]

AIR-PUMP, n. A^{2}r′pu^{3}mp. Fr., *pneumatique, machine* (ou *pompe*) *pneumatique.* Ger., *Luftpumpe.* An apparatus for more or less completely exhausting a closed space of its con-



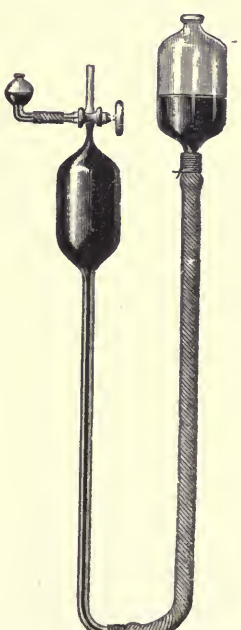
AIR-PUMP. (AFTER PRIVAT-DESCHANEL.)

tained air, invented by Otto Guericke about 1650. The ordinary a.-p. consists of a receiver, to be exhausted, connected with a barrel and

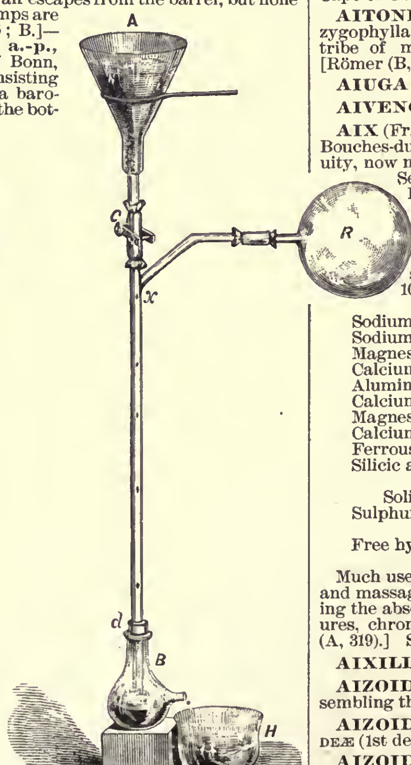


DOUBLE-BARRELED AIR-PUMP. (AFTER PRIVAT-DESCHANEL.)

piston, the latter provided with a valve opening outward, so that at each stroke a certain amount of air escapes from the barrel, but none can enter. Double-barreled pumps are most commonly used. [A, 376; B.]—**Geissler's a.-p., Mercurial a.-p., Sprengel's a.-p.** Geissler, of Bonn, invented a mercurial a.-p. consisting of a vertical tube, serving as a barometric tube, communicating at the bottom, by means of an India-rubber tube, with a globe serving as a cistern. At the top of the tube there is a three-way stopcock by which communication can be established either with the receiver or with a funnel, the latter having an ordinary stopcock at the bottom. By means of another stopcock communication with the receiver can be opened or closed. The machine is worked by alternately raising the cistern above the level of the funnel stopcock and lowering it, the various stopcocks being opened or closed accordingly. [A, 376.] Sprengel's machine, an improvement on Geissler's, consists of a receiver connected with a vertical tube down which mercury is allowed to pass in a broken column by alternately opening and shutting a stopcock at the top, each separate portion of the column carrying before it a certain amount of air drawn from the receiver. [B.]



GEISSLER'S MERCURIAL AIR-PUMP. (AFTER LOMMEL [A, 304].)



SPRENGEL'S AIR-PUMP. (AFTER PRIVAT-DESCHANEL.)

AIRTHREY, AIRTHRIE, n. A^{2}r'thri^2. The Bridge of Allan; a popular resort in the town of Stirling, in Scotland, 31 miles W. N. W. of Edinburgh, on the river Forth, where there are cold springs containing sodium chloride, calcium chloride, calcium sulphate, and iron. The water is laxative and tonic. [A, 319, 327; D, 79.]

AISNE (Fr.), n. An. See AINE.

AISSELLE (Fr.), n. A-se^{2}l. 1. The armpit. See AXILLA. 2. In botany, an axil (*q. v.*). [D, 106.]

AISTHESIA, AISTHESIS (Lat.), n's f. A(a^3)-i^{2}s-the(tha)'-zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -si^{2}s. See ÆSTHESIS.

AISTHETERION, AISTHETERIUM (Lat.), n's n. A(a^3)-i^{2}s-the(tha)-te(ta)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SENSORIUM.

AIT, n. At. Scottish for *oat.* [A, 258.] See AVENA *sativa.*

AITCH, n. Ach. Pain. [D, 2.]

AITHALES (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-i^{2}th'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ez(e^{2}s). See AEITHALIS.

AITHEMOMA (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)-i^2-the^{2}m-o'ma^3. See ÆTHOMMA.

AITHER (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)'i^2-thu^{5}r(the^{2}r). See ÆTHER.

AITHOMMA, AITHOMOMA (Lat.), n's n. A(a^3)-i^2-tho^{2}m'-ma^3, -tho^{2}m-o'ma^3. See ÆTHOMMA.

AITIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)'i^2-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See ÆTIA.

AITIOLOGY, n. A-ti^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. See ÆTIOLOGY.

AITION (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)'i^2-shi^2(ti^2)-o^{2}n. See ÆTIA.

AITIOPIS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-i^2-ti(te)'o-pi^{2}s. See ÆTHIOPIS.

AITMAT, AITRUAD, n's. Alchemical names for antimony. [D, 83, Fallopius (D, 108).]

AITONIA (Lat.), n. f. A-to'ni^2-a^3. Fr., *aitonie.* A genus of meliaceous plants, named in honor of W. Aiton, an English gardener. [A, 248.]—**A. capensis.** A small shrub indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope. [D, 117.]

AITONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A-to-ni(ne)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. A tribe of zygophyllaceous plants including *Aitonia.* [Harvey (B).] 2. A tribe of meliaceous plants including *Aitonia* and *Schizocalyx.* [Römer (B, 170).]

AIUGA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-i^2-u^2(u)'ga^3. See ABIGA.

AIVENON, AIVENOU, n's. The *Lawsonia inermis.* [D, 108.]

AIX (Fr.), n. Ax. A city of Provence, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhone, where there are thermal baths of great antiquity, now not so much used as anciently. [D, 8.]—**A.-en-Savoie.** See *A.-les-Bains.*—**A.-la-Chapelle.** See AACHEN.—**A.-les-Bains.** The *Aquæ allobrogum* (seu *Domitiæ*, seu *Gratianæ*) of the ancient Romans; a village in the department of Savoie, in France, on the road from Lyons to Turin, having an elevated situation, a mild climate, and pure air and water, also sulphurous and aluminous springs, of a temperature of about 45° C., containing in 10,000 parts:

	The sulphur spring.	The alum spring.
Sodium chloride	0·300	0·274
Sodium sulphate	0·327	0·545
Magnesium sulphate	0·735	0·493
Calcium sulphate	0·928	0·781
Aluminium sulphate	0·081	0·003
Calcium phosphate	0·066	traces.
Magnesium carbonate	0·105	0·176
Calcium carbonate	1·894	1·623
Ferrous carbonate	0·010	0·008
Silicic acid	0·479	0·540
Solid constituents	4·925	4·443
Sulphur in the form of hyposulphites	0·0384	0·036
Free hydrogen sulphide	0·0337 to 0·0443	0·0374

Much use is made of various forms of douche, also of frictions and massage. The treatment has been found efficacious in promoting the absorption of exudates, muscular atrophy, caries, contractures, chronic skin diseases, syphilis, and catarrhs. [A. Reumont (A, 319).] See also CHALLES and MARLIOZ.

AIXILLE (Fr.), n. A^{2}x-el. The axilla. [D, 94.]

AIZOID, adj. A^3'i^2-zoid. Fr., *aïzoïdé.* Sp., *aizoideo.* Resembling the *Aizoon.* [D, 10.]

AIZOIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A(a^3)-i^2-zo'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See AIZOIDEÆ (1st def.). [Sprengel (B, 170).]

AIZOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A(a^3)-i^2-zo-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aïzoïdées.* Ger., *Aïzoideen.* 1. An order of plants established by Sprengel, comprising genera now classed under *Tetragoniaceæ* and *Mesembryaceæ.* 2. A family of plants established by Reichenbach, belonging to *Rosifloræ*, and comprising as subdivisions (*a*) the

Atripliceæ (including the orders *Tetragoniaceæ*, *Mesembryaceæ*, *Neuradeæ*, and perhaps also *Phytolaccaceæ*), and (*b*) the *Tamariscineæ*. [B, 170.]

AIZOON (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)-i^2-zo'o^{2}n. Gr., ἀείζωον. Syn.: *sempervivum*. 1. The houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*). 2. The *Sedum album*. 3. A genus of tetragoniaceous (according to Endlicher, portulaceous) herbs established by Linnæus. [D, 10.]—**A. canariense** [Linnæus]. Sp., *siempreviva de México* [Mex. Ph.]. A species indigenous to the Canary Islands, where it is incinerated for the soda which it contains. [D, 79.] It is used in Mexico as a dentifrice and antiscorbutic, and the juice as an astringent. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," March. 1886, p. 122.]—**A. hispanicum.** A Spanish species, used as a source of soda. [D, 79.] —**A. paniculatum.** A species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope. [D, 99.]

AIZOUM (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)-i^2-zo'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AIZOON.

AJA-AJA, n. See AGAR-AGAR.

AJACCIO (It.), n. A^3-ya^{3}t'chi^2-o. A town in Corsica, somewhat popular as a health resort, chiefly on account of the evenness of its temperature. [D, 18.]

AJAME, AJAMI, n's. Japanese names for the *Iris versicolor*. [D, 112.]

AJARAZAT (Ar.), n. See AIARAZATH.

AJAS, n. A Turkish health resort in Galatea, near Angora, where there are hot springs of some repute for the cure of skin diseases. [D, 90.]

AJAVA, AJAVACID, AJAVA-SEEDS, n's. Ajowan. [D.] See AMMI *copticum*.

AJAZARATH (Ar.), n. See AIARAZATH.

AJENJO (Sp.), n. A^3-he^{2}n'ho. See ABSINTHIUM.

AJESCH, n. See AJAS.

AJICUBA, n. Fr., *ajicube*. Sp., *ajicubo*. A Japanese bush bearing a red fruit with black seeds. [D, 10, 90, 112.]

AJIHALID, n. An Egyptian bush, the leaves of which are said to be a remedy for lumbrici. [D, 101.]

AJMUD, n. An East Indian name for the fruit of *Carum* (*Ptychotis*) *roxburghianum*; carminative and stomachic. [D, 90.]

AJNAKSKÖ, n. A Hungarian spring containing free carbon dioxide, a little hydrogen sulphide, calcium sulphate, silica, iron carbonate, calcium carbonate, and a resinous material. [D, 12.]

AJO (Sp.), n. A^3'ho. Garlic (*Allium sativum*). [B.]—**A. cañete, A. castañete, A. castañuelo.** Varieties of *Allium sativum*. [D, 102.]—**A. cebollino.** *Allium schœnoprasum*. [B.]—**A. chalote.** *Allium ascalonicum*. [B.]—**A. cultivado.** *Allium sativum*. [D, 119.]—**A. de Ascalonia.** *Allium ascalonicum*. [B.]—**A. fino.** *Allium scorodoprasum*. [D, 119.]—**A. puerro.** *Allium porrum*. [D, 108.]—**A. victorial.** *Allium victoriale*. [D, 108.]

AJONEC (Ar.), n. See ADEHEMEST.

AJOUAIN, AJOWAEN, AJOWAINS, n's. Ajowan. [D, 18, 90, 117.] See AMMI *copticum*.

AJOWAN, n. See AMMI *copticum*.—**A. raphul.** A Hindûstani name for a stearoptene obtained from the essential oil of a.; the same as thymol. [B; D, 90, 126.]

AJUAGAS (Sp.), n. A^3-hwa^3'ga^{3}z. A sort of ulcer of the hoofs in horses and mules. [D, 102.]

AJUAPAR, n. A South American name for the *Hura crepitans* (*q. v.*). [D, 115.]

AJUBATIPITA, n. A native name for a Brazilian plant, the oil of which is used to improve the respiratory power. [D, 108.]

AJUGA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-ju^2(yu)'ga^3. A form of *abiga* (*q. v.*, for deriv.). Fr., *ajuga*. Ger., *Günsel*, *Ginsel*. It., *ajuga*. Sp., *ayuga*. The bugle; a genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Ajugoideæ*, established by Linnæus. [B; D.] —**A. chamæpitys** [Schreber]. Fr., *chamœpitys*, *ivette* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Schlagkraut*, *Erdweihrauch*. It., *camepizio*, *iva commune*. Sp., *camepiteo*. Syn.: *Teucrium chamœpitys* [Linnæus] (seu *iva*), *abiga*. The ground-pine; a small annual growing in all parts of Europe and in some parts of the United States. The flowering top, *herba chamœpityos* (seu *ivæ arthriticæ*) is official in the Fr. Cod. The plant was anciently reputed abortifacient. The leaves, which have a strong resinous odor and a bitter balsamic taste, furnish a stimulant, diuretic, and aperient volatile oil. [B, 5, 19; D, 88, 125.]—**A. Dealsingii, A. decumbens.** Himalayan species; the former is used by the natives in quartan ague. [D, 90.] —**A. foliosa.** See *A. genevensis*.—**A. fruticosa.** See ANISOMELES *malabarica*.—**A. genevensis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bugle de Genève*. A variety of *A. pyramidalis*, indigenous to southern Europe. [B, 97; D, 99.]—**A. iva** [Schreber]. Fr., *ivette musquée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bisamgünsel*. Syn.: *Teucrium iva* [Linnæus]. An herb much used by the Arabs in cholera and certain other diseases; the flowering top is official in the Fr. Cod. [D, 125, 126.]—**A. orientalis.** An oriental species having inverted flowers. [D, 99.]—**A. procumbens.** A Chinese species. [D, 124.] See BRUNELLA.—**A. pyramidalis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bugle pyramidale*. Ger., *Guldengünsel*, *Berggünsel*. Syn.: *Consolida media*. Mountain bugle, indigenous to Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, and England; distinguished by its unbranched lanuginous stalk and dentate leaves. The leaves, *herba consolidæ mediæ* (seu *bugulæ*), are astringent and tonic. [B, 5, 97; D, 88, 99, 108, 132.]—**A. reptans** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bugle* [Fr. Cod.]. *bugle rampante*. Ger., *kriechender Ginsel*, *Wiesengünsel*. It., *erba mora*, *bugola*. Sp., *bugla*, *búgula*. Common, or pasture, bugle; a European species having dull-purplish leaves. The leaves, *herba bugulæ*, have a sweetish-bitter taste, and are slightly astringent; they were formerly reputed a remedy for consumption. [A, 319; B, 19, 97; D, 99.]

AJUGEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^2(a^3)-ju^2(yu)'je^2(ge^2)-e(a^3-e^2). 1. A tribe of the *Labiatæ*, including *Teucrium* and *Ajuga*. [Grisebach (B, 170).] 2. A tribe including the same and 4 other genera. [Bentham (B, 170).] 3. A sub-order of *Lamiaceæ*, nearly the same as Bentham's *Ajugoideæ*. [Lindley (B, 170).]

AJUGOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^2(a^3)-ju^2(yu)-go-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ajugoïdées*. 1. A tribe of labiate plants of which *Ajuga* is the typical genus. [D, 10.] 2. Practically the *Ajugeæ* (2d def.), somewhat modified by subsequent botanists. [Bentham (B, 170).]

AJUGOIDEOUS, adj. A^2-ju^2-go-i^{2}d'e-u^{3}s. Lat., *ajugoideus*. Fr., *ajugoïdé*. Belonging to the *Ajugoideæ*, or resembling the genus *Ajuga*. [D, 10.]

AJURATIBA, n. A Brazilian bush from which an oil is obtained with which the natives anoint their bodies. [D, 112.]

AJVAIN, AJWAIN, AJWAINS, n's. Bengal names for ajowan. See AMMI *copticum*.—**Ajwain-ka-pheúl.** See AJOWAN *raphul*.

AK, n. Ak. See AKE, n.

AK (Hindûstani), n. The *Calotropis gigantea*. [B, 172.]

AKA, n. The New Zealand name for the *Metrosideros scandens*. [L, 67.]

AKAMATHESIA, AKAMATHESIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-ez(as)'i^2-a^3, -e(a)'si^{2}s. Gr., ἀκαμάθησις (contracted from ἀκαταμάθησις). A blunting of the perceptive faculties. —**A. acustica.** See *Psychical* DEAFNESS.—**A. optica.** See *Psychical* BLINDNESS.

AKAMBER, n. A Turkish name for amber. [L, 77.]

AKAMPTISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}k-a^{3}mp'ti^{2}sh. Rigid; inflexible. [L, 40.]

AKANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a(a^3)'ni^2-a^3. A genus of sapindaceous trees found in East Australia. [L, 67.]

AKANTHACEEN, AKANTHEN (Ger.), n's pl. A^{3}k-a^{3}n-ta^3'-tza-e^{2}n, -ka^{3}n'te^{2}n. See ACANTHACEÆ.

AKANTHUS (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-a^{3}n'tus. See ACANTHUS.—**A'pflanzen.** See ACANTHACEÆ.

AKANTUHIA, n. A Tahiti name for the *Cassia occidentalis*. [L, 49.]

AKAR-KANTA (Hindûstani), n. The *Alangium hexapetalum*. [B, 172.]

AKAROA, n. A Maori name for the *Plagianthus betulinus*. [L, 67.]

AKAROIDHARZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-a^{3}r-o'i^{2}d-ha^{3}rtz. See *Acaroid* RESIN.

AKASA-GHEROODA, n. A Teloogo name for *Bryonia epigæa*. [B, 172.]

AKASGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See AKAZGINE.

AKASGINE, n. A^{2}k-a^{2}z'jen. See AKAZGINE.

AKASHA-VULLE (Hindûstani), **AKASH-BULLEE** (Bengali), n's. The *Cassyta filiformis*. [B, 172.]

AKAZGA, n. An African word. Syn.: *Boundou* or *M'boundou*, *quai*. A poisonous plant growing on the west coast of Africa, probably belonging to the genus *Strychnos*. Its stem is about 6 feet high and nearly an inch thick, covered with an adherent, sometimes tubercular, bark, which is distinguished by its parenchyma cells being disposed in a continuous layer 3 or 4 cells deep. The leaves are ovate-acuminate, and from 3 to 6, sometimes 12, inches in length. The seeds are sub-globular, ⅜ inch in diameter, and provided with a central cavity. The bark and other parts have a bitter, somewhat aromatic, taste and contain *akazgine* (*q. v.*) and another alkaloid answering to some of the tests of strychnine. [Heckel and Schlagendauffen (B, 2, 5; L, 65).]

AKAZGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}z(a^{3}z)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Akazgine. [L.]

AKAZGINE, n. A^{2}k-a^{2}z'jen. Fr., *akazgine*. Ger., *Akazgin*. It., *akazgina*. An alkaloid obtained from akazga by T. R. Fraser; a colorless, difficultly crystallizable substance, forming colorless salts with acids, and having an action similar to that of strychnine. [B, 2, 5, 10, 81.]

AKAZIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-a^{3}tz'i^2-e^2. Acacia.—**A'nbaum.** The false acacia or locust-tree (*Robinia pseud-acacia*). [B.]—**A'nfrucht.** The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*. [L, 30.]—**A'ngummi.** Gum acacia; gum arabic. [B.]—**A'nsaft.** See ACACIÆ *veræ succus* and ACACIA *nostras*.—**Amerikanische A.** See *A'nbaum*.—**Farnesische A.** *Acacia farnesiana*. [B, 131.]—**Unechte A.** See *A'nbaum*.

AKAZIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-a^{3}tz'i^{2}n. Acacin; gum arabic. [L, 30.]

AKCETHINE, n. A^{2}k'se^{2}th-en. Fr., *akcéthine*. A substance formed by the action of sulphur and ammonia upon acetone. According to some, it is the same as thiacetonine. [L, 49.]

AKE, n. Ak. From A.-S., *ac*, *æc*. Better, *ak*. The oak. [B, 39; L, 73.]

AKE, v. intr. Ak. See ACHE. [B, 39; L, 73.]

AKEBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-e(a)'bi^2-a^3. From the Japanese name *akebi-kadsura*. Fr., *akébie*. A genus of plants belonging to the *Lardizabaleæ*, established by Decaisne. [B, 175; L, 64.]—**A. quinata** [Decaisne]. Syn.: *Rajania quinata*. A Japanese species the fruit of which is an emollient. [L. 67.]

AKEE, n. Fr., *akée*. Also written *aki*. An African term for the fruit of *Blighia sapida* or the tree itself. [L, 67, 87.]

AKÉE (Fr.), n. A^3-ka. Akee.—**A. d'Afrique.** The *Akeesia africana*. [B, 173.] See BLIGHIA *sapida*.

AKEESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k-ez'i^2-a^3. For deriv., see AKEE. Fr., *akeesie.* Tussac's name for a genus of sapindaceous trees, found in Africa and the West Indies, now referred to *Blighia* or *Cupania.* [B; L, 105, 109.]—**A. Africana** [Tussac]. See BLIGHIA *sapida.*

AKEL (Ar.), n. The *Contorta* of Good's "Nosology." [L, 83.]

AKELEI (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'e^{2}l-i. 1. The columbine. [L, 37.] See AQUILEGIA. 2. A whitlow. [L, 57.]—**Gemeiner A.** *Aquilegia communis.* [L, 80.]

AKENA, AKENIUM (Lat.), n's f. and n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-e(a)'na^3, -ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *akène.* See ACHÆNIUM.

AKÉNOCARPE (Fr.), n. A^3-ka-no-ka^{3}rp. See ACHÆNOCARP.

AKÉOMINE (Fr.), n. A^3-ka-o-men. See *Teinture de* NOIX DE GALLE *composée.*

AKÉRATODIAPHANIE (Fr.), n. A^3-ka-ra^{3}t-o-de-a^{3}f-a^{3}n-e. From α priv., κέρας, a horn, and διαφανής, transparent. A corneal opacity. [L, 82.]

AKERATOPHOROUS, adj. A^{2}k-e^{2}r-a^{2}t-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From α priv., κέρας, a horn, and φορεῖν, to bear. Not provided with horns. [B, 39.]

AKERSPIRE, n. A^{2}k'u^{5}r-spir. See ACROSPIRE.

AKESTOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-e^{2}s-to'ma^3. Gen., *akesto'-matos* (*-is*). From ἀκεῖσθαι. to heal. Ger., *Akestom.* A new growth made up of granulations; granulation tissue. [L, 54.]

AKHEZET (Ar.), n. Tetanus. [L, 83.]

AKHIL AL-MELECH (Ar.), n. Or *ajel-melekh* [Forskål]. A medicinal plant among the Arabs; according to Forskål, *Trigonella hamosa* [B, 174], or perhaps *Melilotus ægyptiaca.* [B, 121.]

AKHROOTIE (Malay), **AKHROT** (Hindústani), n's. The *Aleuritis triloba.* [B, 172.]

AKI, n. See AKEE and BLIGHIA *sapida.*

AKIBOT, n. From Ar., *al-kibrît.* An old name for sulphur. [B; L, 53.]

AKIDO-GALVANO-CAUTERY, n. A^{2}k'''i^{2}d-o-ga^{2}l''va^{2}n-o-ka^4'te^{2}ri^2. From ἀκίς, a point, and *galvano-cautery.* Mild galvanic cauterization with a needle-electrode connected with a battery not specially intended for cautery purposes. [Heitzmann, "St. Louis Courier of Med.," Jan., 1882 (A).]

AKINESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-i^{2}n-ez(as)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *akinésie.* Ger., *Akinesie.* See ACINESIA.—**A. iridis.** Fr., *akinésie de l'iris.* Ger., *Starrheit der Regenbogenhaut.* It., *immobilità dell' iride.* Sp., *inmovilidad* (*ó rigidez*) *del iris.* An obsolete term meaning rigidity or immobility of the iris. [F.]

AKINESIC, adj. A^{2}k-i^{2}n-ez'i^{2}k. See ACINESIC and ACINETIC.

AKINESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-i^{2}n-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *akines'ios* (*-is*). See ACINESIA.—**Cerebral a.** Fr., *akinésie cérébrale.* Ger., *cerebrale Akinesie.* It., *acinesi cerebrale.* Sp., *aquinesia cerebral.* A. the cause of which lies in the cerebrum; especially an a. of which the producing lesion is seated in the middle line of the encephalon or in both hemispheres at the same time. [D, 70.]—**Crossed a.** Fr., *akinésie croisée.* Sp., *aquinesia cruzada.* A motor paralysis occurring on the side of the body opposite to that in which the causative lesion is situated. [D, 70.]—**Reflex a.** Disease of the reflex mechanism producing diminution or absence of reaction to stimuli. [D, 35.]—**Spinal a.** Fr., *akinésie spinale.* Ger., *spinale Akinesie.* It., *acinesi spinale.* Sp., *aquinesia espinal.* A. due to lesion of the spinal cord. [D, 70.]

AKIRUT, AKIRUT JOWZ, n's. See AKROOT.

AKIURGIE (Fr. and Ger.), n. A^{3}k-i^2-ur-zhe, -ge'. See ACIDURGIA.

AKKARAKAROUN (Tamil), n. The *Anacyclus pyrethrum.* [L, 77.]

AKLEI, AKLEY (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'li. See AKELEI.

AKMELLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-me^{2}l'le^2. Acmella.—**A'nsamen.** Acmella seeds.—**Deutsche A.** *Bidens cernua.* [L, 80.]

AKNA-RAHO (Hung.), n. An alkaline chalybeate spring in Austro-Hungary. [L, 63.]

AKNA-SUGATAGH (Hung.), n. A saline mineral spring in Austro-Hungary. [L, 63.]

AKNA-SZLATINA (Hung.), n. Salt baths at the salt mines of Szlatina in Austro-Hungary. [L, 63.]

AKNÉMIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}k-na-me. 1. See ACNEMIA. 2. One affected with acnemia. [L, 41, 49.]

AKOËMETER (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-o'e^{2}m-a-te^{2}r. See ACOUMETER.

AKOKO, n. A Kanaka name for a species of *Euphorbia,* the juice of which is used as an application to ulcers. [L, 63.]

AKOLA (Hindústani), n. The *Alangium hexapetalum.* [B, 172.]

AKOMETER (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-o'me^{2}t-e^{2}r. See ACOUMETER.

AKONITON, AKONITOS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-ni-(ne)'to^{2}n, -to^{2}s. Gr., ἀκόνιτον, ἀκόνιτος. Names given by Theophrastus and other Greek authors to plants belonging to *Aconitum* or allied to that genus. [B, 115; L, 65.]

AKOOGEL A SEMOOROOMIE, AKOOPELA SEMOONIROOMIE (Ar.), n's. The *Amyris gileadensis.* [L, 105.]

AKORWURZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'or-vurtz. The *Acorus calamus.* [L, 43.]

AKOSMOI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)'moi. Gr., ἄκοσμοι. Bald persons. [G.] See under ACOSMIA.

AKRA, n. An Indian name for the *Vicia sativa.* [L, 67.]

AKRATOTHERME (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'ra^{3}t-o-tar-me^2. Syn.: *indifferente Therme.* A mineral water poor in saline constituents and effective by its heat alone. [B, 20.] Cf. ACRATOPEGÆ.

AKRET (Ar.), n. Aphoria. [L, 83.]

AKRITOCHROMATIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-ri^{2}t-o-ch^{2}ro-ma^3-te'. See ACRITOCHROMACY.

AKROKARP (Ger.), adj. and n. A^{3}k'ro-ka^{3}rp. Acrocarpous. As a n. pl., *A'e,* the *Acrocarpæ.* [B, 49.]

AKROOT, n. Also written *akirut* and *akirut jowz.* 1. An Indian name for the walnut (*Juglans regia*). [L, 77, 105, 117.] 2. See AKHROT.

AKROSPOREN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}k'ro-spor-e^{2}n. See ACROSPORÆ.

AKROTERIEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^3-kro-te^2-re'e^{2}n. See ACROTERIA.

AKSIS, n. A^{2}k'si^{2}s. An old English form for access; ague, fever. [B, 39.]

AKTINIEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}k-ti^2-ne'e^{2}n. See ACTINIÆ.

AKULKARA (Ar.), n. Pellitory (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*).

AKULONION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^2(u)-lo'ni^2-o^{2}n. A name applied by Dioscorides to the genus *Lychnis.* [B, 121.]

AKUMETER (Ger.), n. A^{3}k'u-ma-te^{2}r. See ACOUMETER.

AKUND (Hindústani), n. The *Calotropis gigantea.* [B, 172.]

AKUR KHURA (Ar.), n. See AKULKARA.

AKURGIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}k-ur-ge'. See ACIDURGIA.

AKUSIMETER, AKUSIOMETER (Ger.), n's. A^{3}k'us-i^2-ma-te^{2}r, -i^2-o^{2}m'a-te^{2}r. See ACOUMETER.

AKUSTICUS (Ger.), n. A^3-kus'ti^2-kus. The auditory nerve. See ACUSTICUS.

AKUSTICUSKERN (Ger.), n. A^3-kus'ti^2-kus-karn. Also written *Acusticuskern.* The auditory nucleus.—**Aeusserer A.** See *Superior auditory* NUCLEUS.—**Innerer A.** See *Inner auditory* NUCLEUS.—**Obere Abtheilung des vorderen A's.** The superior auditory nucleus. [I, 17.]—**Oberer A.** See *Superior auditory* NUCLEUS.

AKUSTICUSWURZEL (Ger.), n. A^3-kus'ti^2-kus-vurtz-e^{2}l. The root of the auditory nerve.—**Aeussere A.** The external (superior) root of the auditory nerve. [I, 17.]

AKWA, n. A Japanese name for the *Cucumis sativa.* [L, 105.]

AKYSTIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ki^{2}s-tek. Having no swimming-bladder. [L, 41.]

AL (Hindústani), n. The *Morinda citrifolia.* [B, 172.]

ALA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)'la^3. Gr., πτέρυξ, πτερύγιον. Fr., *aile.* Ger., *Flügel.* It., Sp., *ala.* A wing or wing-like structure. 1. The wing of a bird or insect. 2. The axilla (obsolete). 3. The whole arm or shoulder. 4. In animals, the shoulder-blade. 5. Any wing-like process of a bone, muscle, or other part of the body. 6. The pavilion of the ear. 7. One of the two wing-like lateral portions of each piece of the shell of a cirripede, when such portion is overlapped by the portion adjacent. Cf. RADIUS. 8. In botany, any thin membranous wing-like projection upon a plant, especially one of the lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower, or a membranous lateral expansion of a seed or a stalk; also the axil or axilla. [A; B, 1, 19, 77, 100; L, 48, 53, 66, 67.]—**A. alba lateralis.** The glosso-pharyngeal nucleus. [L, 2.]—**A. alba medialis.** The hypoglossal nucleus. [I, 6.]—**A. auriculæ, A. auris.** The pinna of the ear. [L, 50.]—**A. brevis.** Ger., *kurzer Flügel.* A bird's wing which when folded does not reach beyond the sides of the coccyx. [B, 7.]—**A. calcarata.** A bird's wing of which the carpus is provided with one or two horny spurs. [B, 7.]—**A. cinerea.** Fr., *aile grise.* A small triangular tract of gray matter in the lower part of the fourth ventricle of the brain, the base of which corresponds to the point of the calamus, while its apex extends upward almost to the striæ medullares. According to Stilling, it gives origin to part of the vagus roots. [I, 6.]—**A. descendens.** The pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. [L, 117.]—**Alæ diaphragmatos.** The lateral segments of the diaphragm. [L.]—**A. elongata.** A bird's wing the length of which when folded equals or exceeds that of the body. It comprises *A. longa* and *A. perlonga.* [B, 7, 48.]—**A. ethmoidalis.** A wing-like expansion on the extremity of the crista galli of the ethmoid bone. [L, 114.]—**A. extrema.** See ALULA.—**A. fornicis.** The posterior pillar of the cerebral fornix. [I, 3.]—**A. impennata.** A bird's wing the plumes of which are equal in length, loose, and unsuited for flying. [B, 7.]—**Alæ internæ clitoridis.** It., *ali della vulva.* The labia minora of the vulva. [L, 104.]—**Alæ laterales.** 1. See *Alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidei.* 2. See *Alæ spinæ nasalis.* [L, 31, 115.]—**Alæ laterales ossis sphenoidei.** See *Alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidei.* [L, 31.]—**A. longa.** Ger., *langer Flügel.* A bird's wing which is of such a length as to reach just to the tip of the tail. [B, 48.]—**A. longissima.** Ger., *äusserst langer Flügel.* A bird's wing which extends far beyond the tip of the tail. [B, 48.]—**A. magna.** One of the *alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidei.* [L, 31.]—**Alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidei, Alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidis, Alæ majores.** Fr., *grandes ailes du sphénoïde.* Ger., *grosse Flügel des Keilbeins.* It., *ali grandi dello sfenoide.* Syn.: *alæ laterales* (seu *temporales*), *alisphenoidalia.* The great, or temporal, wings of the sphenoid bone; the wing-like processes projecting from each side of the body of the bone. They present 3 surfaces: a cerebral, forming a part of the base of the skull; an orbital, forming a part of the outer wall of the orbit; and a temporal, forming a part of the temporal and zygomatic fossæ. The posterior extremities terminate in the spinous process which is inserted in the angle between the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone. The alæ magnæ are separated from the *alæ parvæ ossis sphenoidei* by the sphenoidal fissure, and contain constantly 3 foramina, the foramen rotundum, foramen ovale, and foramen spinosum. [L.]—**A. mediocris.** A bird's wing which, when folded, is of a sufficient length to cover the base of the tail. [B, 7.]—**Alæ minimæ ossis sphenoidei.** Two small bony processes on each side of the ethmoidal spine of the sphenoid bone. [L, 34.]—**Alæ minores clitoridis.** The labia minora of the vulva. [L, 104.]—**Alæ minores**

ossis sphenoidei. See *Alæ parvæ ossis sphenoidei.*—**Alæ muliebres minores.** The labia minora of the vulva. [L, 63, 68.]—**Alæ narium, Alæ nasi.** Fr., *ailes du nez.* Ger., *Nasenflügel.* It., *ali del naso.* The lower lateral cartilages of the nose. [A; L.]—**Alæ of the sacrum.** Fr., *ailes du sacrum.* The wings of the sacrum; the triangular portions of the bone, on each side, which stand out laterally and are made up of outgrowths from the central portion fused together at their extremities; the supposed analogues of ribs. [A.]—**Alæ of the thyreoid cartilage.** The lateral flat portions of the thyreoid cartilage which unite anteriorly. [L.]—**Alæ of the vomer.** See *Alæ vomeris.*—**Alæ orbitales ossis sphenoidei.** See *Alæ parvæ ossis sphenoidei.*—**Alæ ossis sphenoidalis.** Fr., *ailes du sphénoïde.* Ger., *Flügel des Keilbeins, Keilbeinflügel.* It., *ali dello sfenoide.* The wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone. [A; L.] See *Alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidei, Alæ minimæ ossis sphenoidei, Alæ parvæ ossis sphenoidei,* and *Alæ ossis sphenoidei descendentes.*—**Alæ ossis sphenoidei descendentes.** Ger., *Gaumenflügel.* The pterygoid plates of the sphenoid bone. [L, 117.]—**A. palatina.** The pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**Alæ parvæ Ingrassiæ, Alæ parvæ ossis sphenoidei.** Fr., *petites ailes du sphénoïde.* Ger., *kleine Flügel des Keilbeins.* It., *ali piccole dello sfenoide.* Syn.: *alæ orbitales* (seu *minores*) *ossis sphenoidei, processus ensiformes ossis sphenoidei, orbitasphenoidalia.* The lesser, or orbital, wings of the sphenoid bone; wing-like processes projecting from the upper part of each side of the body of the bone. A portion of the anterior lobes of the brain rests upon their upper surface; the lower surface forms the back part of the roof of the orbit; in their base they contain the foramen opticum, and a projection from each near the sella turcica forms the anterior clinoid process. [L.]—**A. perlonga.** Ger., *sehr lange Flügel.* A bird's wing of such a length as to extend a little beyond the tip of the tail. [B, 48.]—**A. perquam brevissima.** Ger., *äusserst kurzer Flügel.* A bird's wing which is so short as not to reach the base of the tail. [B, 48.]—**A. pontis.** Ger., *Flügel der Brücke.* Reichert's term for what Henle calls the *ponticulus,* a small transverse ridge between the pyramids of the medulla oblongata and the pons Varolii. [A.]—**Alæ processus vermiformis lobuli centralis.** Ger., *Flügel des Centralläpchens.* The lamellæ connected with the lobus centralis of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum. [L, 63.]—**Alæ pterygoideæ.** The pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone. [L, 63.]—**Alæ pudendi muliebris.** The labia majora and minora of the vulva. [L, 63.]—**Alæ pulmonum.** Fr., *ailes du poumon.* Ger., *Lungenflügel.* Syn.: *lobi pulmonum.* The lobes of the lungs; also the lungs themselves. [L.]—**Alæ septi cartilagineæ narium.** The superior and inferior lateral cartilages of the nose. [L, 63.]—**Alæ spinæ nasalis.** Syn.: *alæ laterales.* Wing-like processes on each side of the nasal spine of the frontal bone. [L, 31.]—**A. spuria.** See ALULA.—**A. sublonga.** Ger., *fast langer Flügel.* A bird's wing of such a length as not quite to reach to the tip of the tail. [B, 48.]—**Alæ temporales ossis sphenoidei.** Ger., *Temporalflügel.* See *Alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidei.*—**A. uvulæ.** A thin medullary lamina extending from the posterior part of the uvula of the cerebellum to the amygdalæ. [I, 6.]—**Alæ vespertilionis.** Ger., *Fledermausflügel.* It., *ali dell' utero.* Literally, the bat's wings; the broad ligaments of the uterus, from their resemblance to the outspread wings of a bat. [A.]—**Alæ vomeris.** The alæ of the vomer; the two divisions of the superior thick border of the vomer which fit under the body of the sphenoid, receiving the rostrum of the latter into the groove between them. [C.]—**Alæ vulvæ.** The labia minora. [L, 50.]—**Hircus alarum.** See under HIRCUS.

ALABA, n. See ALABE.

ALABARI, n. Ar., *al-abâr,* lead. An alchemical term for lead. [B, 52.]

ALABASTER, n. A^{2}l-a^{2}b-a^{2}s'tu^{5}r. From ἀλάβαστρος, said to be derived from a town, Alabastron, in Upper Egypt, where a. was obtained. Lat., *alabastrites* (1st def.), *alabaster, alabastrum.* Fr., *albâtre.* Ger., *Alabaster.* Sp., *alabastro.* 1. A name given to several calcareous minerals distinguished by their translucency and susceptibility of a polish. 2. Alabastrum (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Alabastri capparidis** (Lat.). Capers. See CAPPARIS *spinosa.*—**A.-glass.** See *Alabaster* GLASS.—**A'stein** (Ger.). See *A.* (1st def.).—**Common a.** Ger., *Gipsalabaster.* A compact mineral, capable of receiving a high polish, consisting of calcium sulphate (gypsum), with traces of iron oxide; obtained chiefly from Italy and employed for ornamental purposes. [B, 7, 49, 77.]—**Gipsa'** (Ger.). See *Common a.*—**Kalka'** (Ger.). See *Oriental a.*—**Oriental a.** Ger., *Kalkalabaster.* A mineral found in limestone caverns in the form of stalactites and in other places where water containing lime in solution is present. It consists of a fibrous translucent form of calcium carbonate. [B, 49, 77.]

ALABASTER CAVE, n. A^{2}l-a^2-ba^{2}s'tu^{5}r kav. A cave in El Dorado County, California, containing a mineral spring rich in calcium salts. [B, 15.]

ALABASTRINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tri(tre)'-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Of or pertaining to alabaster; resembling alabaster. [B, 78.] See UNGUENTUM *alabastrinum.*

ALABASTRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tro^{2}n. A sort of ointment. [L, 104.]

ALABASTRUM, ALABASTRUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m), -tru^{3}s(tru^{4}s). Gr., ἀλάβαστρον, ἀλάβαστρος. Also written *alabaster* (*q. v.*). The form *alabastrus* is not classical. 1. A box for holding ointment. [Pliny.] 2. A flower-bud, so called from its resembling a box of ointment. [B, 19; Pliny (B, 134).]

ALABE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'a^3-be(ba). Gr., ἀλάβη, a sort of ink. Carbon. [L, 50.]

ALABRI, n. See ALABARI.

ALACAB, ALACAP, n's. From Ar., *al-ɔoqâb,* an eagle. An alchemical term for sal ammoniac. [B, 52; L, 53.]

ALACH (Ger.), n. A^3'la^{3}ch^2. A village near Erfurt, with a weak ferruginous spring.

ALACREATINE, n. A^{2}l-a^{2}k-re'a^{2}t-i^{2}n. From ALANINE and CREATINE. Fr., *alacréatine.* Ger., *Alakreatin.* It., Sp., *alacreatina.* Syn.: *lactyl guanidine.* A base, $C_4H_9N_3O_2$, isomeric with creatine, and formed by the direct combination of alanine with cyanamide. [B, 2.]

ALACREATININE, n. A^{2}l-a^{2}k-re-a^{2}t'i^{2}n-i^{2}n. From ALANINE and CREATININE. Fr., *alacréatinine.* Ger., *Alakreatinin.* It., Sp., *alacreatinina.* A body, isomeric with creatinine, obtained by the dehydration of alacreatine, and forming long prismatic crystals of the composition $C_4H_7N_3O = CH_3.CH.NH(CO.NH):C:NH$; usually associated with one molecule of water of crystallization. [B, 2, 4.]

ALACTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ti^2-a^3. Fr., *alactie.* Ger., *Alaktie.* See AGALACTIA.

ALACUOTH, n. An Arabic term for one who defecates during coition. [L, 53.]

ALADY, n. A Hindûstani name for the *Curcuma longa.* [L, 105.]

ALÆFORM, adj. A^{2}l'e-fo^{3}rm. See ALIFORM.

ALAFI, n. See ALKALI. [L, 53.]

ALAFOR, ALAFORT, n's. See ALKALI.

ALAFREG, n. A kind of white lead. [L, 53.]

ALAGAO, n. Syn.: *arago, tongay* (1st def.). 1. A shrub growing in the Philippines, used in diseases of the head and stomach. [L, 109.] 2. The sacrum or coccyx. [L, 45.]

ALAGHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See ALHAGEÆ.

ALAGI, n. See ALHAGI.

ALAHABAR, n. See ALABARI.

ALAHATIBIS, n. See LAPIS *rubeus.*

ALAHIC, n. An alchemical name for an oven, also for charcoal or carbon. [L, 63.]

ALAIOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a(a^3)'i^2-o^{2}s. See ALAOS.

ALAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-a^{2}r. See ALAR.

ALAIS (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-a. A sub-prefecture of the department of Gar in France, near which are several mineral springs, of which the following are the most important: 1. *Mas de Boac,* not used. 2. *Brouzen,* containing iron and arsenic and used for vaginal douches. 3. *La Marquise.* 4. *La Comtesse,* containing iron, calcium, and magnesium, and having a purgative action. [L, 87.]

ALAISE, ALAIZE (Fr.), n's. A^3-laz. See ALÈZE.

ALALIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From α priv., and λαλεῖν, to talk. Fr., *alalie.* Ger., *Alalie.* Lordat's name for an inability to utter words, especially when such inability is due to injury or disease of the vocal apparatus itself and not to central causes. [B, 108; D.] Cf. APHASIA, DYSLALIA, and PARALALIA.

ALAMAD, n. From Ar., *al-ithmud,* antimony. An alchemical name for antimony. [B; L, 104.]

ALAMBIC (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-a^{3}n^2-bek. See ALEMBIC.

ALAMBICUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'bi^2-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). See ALEMBIC.

ALAMED, n. See ALAMAD.

ALAMEDA DE CERVERA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-a^3-ma'da^3 da tharva'ra^3. A cold chalybeate spring in the province of Ciudad-Real in Spain. [L, 49.]

ALAMEDA WARM SPRINGS, n. A^{3}l-a^3-ma'da^3. Warm springs near San José, in Alameda County, California, containing sulphur, calcium, magnesium, and iron. [B, 15.]

ALAMPES (Lat.), adj. A^2(a^3)-la^{2}m(la^{3}m)'pez(pe^{2}s). Gr., ἀλαμπής. Obscure (said of fevers). [L, 50.]

ALAMUM, n. See ARUM *maculatum.* [L, 105.]

ALAND (Ger.), n. A^3-la^{3}nd'. See ALANT.

ALANDAHAL, n. See ALHANDAL.

ALANDINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-di(de)'na^3. See MORINGA.

ALANFUTA, n. An old name of a vein, situated between the chin and the lower lip, which was cut for the cure of fœtor of the mouth. [L, 53.]

ALANGAZI, n. The name of some South American springs which contain a small amount of chlorides. [L, 49.]

ALANGE (Sp.), n. A^3-la^{3}n'ha. Warm alkaline springs in Spain, near Merida, in the province of Badajoz. [L, 49.]

ALANGI, n. A Malabar name for the *Alangium decapetalum.* [L, 49.] Also written *alingie.*

ALANGIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ji^2(gi^2)-a(a^3)'-se(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From ALANGIUM. Fr., *alangiacées.* Ger., *Alangiaceen.* It., *alangiacee.* Alangiads; Lindley's name for an order of plants, belonging to his alliance *Onagrales,* corresponding to the *Alangieæ* of De Candolle. [B, 170.]

ALANGIACEOUS, adj. A^{2}l-a^{2}n-ji^2-a'shu^{3}s. Fr., *alangiacé.* Of or pertaining to the *Alangiaceæ* or *Alangieæ.* [B.]

ALANGIADS, n. pl. A^{2}l-a^{2}n'ji^2-a^{2}dz. The *Alangiaceæ.* [B, 19.]

ALANGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ji(ge)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *alangiées.* Ger., *Alangieen.* An order of plants whose typical genus is *Alangium;* separated by De Candolle from the *Myrtaceæ,* from which they are distinguished by the anthers being adnate and the fruit one-celled. [B, 19.]

ALANGIER (Fr.), n. A^3-la^{3}n^2-zhe-a. See ALANGIUM.

ALANGILAN, ALANGIULAN, n's. A²l-an²g'i²l-a²n, -i²-u²-la²n. See CANANGA *oil.*

ALANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. A²l(a³l)-a²n(a³n)'ji²(gi²)-u³m(u⁴m). From *alangi* or *alingie*, the Malabar name for *A. decapetalum.* Fr., *alangier.* Syn.: *Angolam* [Adanson], *Angolamia* [Scopoli], *Kara-angolam* [Adanson]. A genus of alangiaceous trees growing in India, established by Lamarck. [B, 19, 170.]—**A. decapetalum** [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Grewia salvifolia* [Linnæus]. Sage-leaved a.; akola, akar-kanta, alangi or alingi-marum, angolam. A species growing in rocky places in Malabar. The juice of the bitter, aromatic root is employed as an anthelminthic and the root itself as a hydragogue cathartic in cases of dropsy, and in the form of a powder as an antidote to snake-bites. [B, 172, 173; L, 49.]—**A. hexapetalum** [Roxburgh]. Kara-angolam. A species growing in Bengal, Malabar, and Africa, having properties similar to those of *A. decapetalum.* and also used as a hydragogue cathartic. [B, 172, 173; L, 49.]—**A. Lamarckii** [Thwaites]. See *A. hexapetalum.*—**A. tomentosum** [De Candolle]. See *A. decapetalum.*

ALANINE, n. A²l'a²n-i²n. Fr., *alanine.* Ger., *Alanin.* It., Sp., *alanina.* Syn.: *lactamic acid, amidopropionic acid.* 1. A body, isomeric with lactamide, sarcosine, and urethane, produced by the action of hydrochloric and hydrocyanic acids upon aldehyd-ammonia, and occurring under the form of prismatic crystals having the composition $C_3H_7NO_2 = CH_3.CH(NH_2).CO.OH$, or that of propionic acid in which amidogen replaces hydrogen in the acid radicle. It may also be regarded as lactic acid in which amidogen replaces hydroxyl. It unites with acids, salts, and metallic oxides to form compounds. 2. A generic term for the series of amic acids of which a. is a type, formed from the hydroxy-acids of the glycollic series, including glycocine (glycollamic acid), a. (lactamic acid), leucine (leucamic acid), etc. [B, 2, 4, 158.]

ALANT (Ger.), n. A³-la³nt'. The genus *Inula.*—**Aechter A.** Elecampane (*Inula helenium*). [L, 80.]—**A'aquavit.** A tincture of *Inula helenium* made with brandy. [A.]—**A'asterwurzel.** Elecampane root. [B, 180.]—**A'beere.** See AALBEERE.—**A'beerstrauch.** The black-currant bush. [L, 46.] See RIBES *rubrum.*—**A'bier.** Beer made from or flavored with elecampane. [A, 305.]—**A'campher.** Fr., *camphre d'aunée.* Syn.: *inulol.* Alant (or elecampane) camphor; a substance having the properties of a camphor, extracted from elecampane root, having probably the composition $C_{10}H_{16}O$, and in taste and odor resembling peppermint. It is one of the constituents of what was formerly known as helenin. [B, 2, 18.]—**A'extract.** Extract of elecampane. See *Extractum* HELENII.—**A'kampher.** See *A'campher.*—**A'meth.** Mead made from or flavored with elecampane. [A, 305.]—**A'salbe.** See *Unguentum* HELENII.—**A'säure.** Alantic acid. [B.]—**A'säureanhydrid.** Alantic anhydride. [D, 18.]—**A'stoff.** Alantin; inulin. [L.]—**A'syrup.** See *Syrupus* ENULÆ.—**A'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* HELENII.—**A'wein.** See *Vinum* ENULÆ.—**A'wurz.** See INULA *helenium.*—**A'wurzel.** Elecampane root; the root of *Inula helenium.* [A.]—**A'wurzel-extract.** See *Extractum* HELENII.—**A'wurzelsalbe.** See *Unguentum* HELENII.—**Brusta'.** *Inula helenium.* [B, 180.]—**Deutscher A.** *Inula germanica.* [L, 80.]—**Echter A.** *Inula helenium.*—**Englischer A.** *Inula britannica.* [L, 80.]—**Grosser A., Grosser officineller A.** *Inula helenium.* [B; L, 80.]—**Klebriger A.** *Inula viscosa.* [B, 180.]—**Meerfenchelähnlicher A.** *Inula crithmifolia.* [B, 180.]—**Starkriechender A.** *Inula graveolens.* [B, 180.]—**Steifhaariger A.** *Inula hirta.* [B, 180.]—**Wahrer A.** *Inula helenium.* [B.]—**Weidenblätteriger A.** *Inula salicina.* [L, 80.]

ALANTIC, adj. A²l-a²n'ti²k. Fr., *alantique.* Derived from elecampane. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide alantique.* Ger., *Alantsäure.* Syn.: *inulic acid.* An acid of the composition $C_{15}H_{22}O_3$, formed by the union of a. anhydride with water. [B, 5, 18.]—**A. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride alantique.* Ger., *Alantsäureanhydrid.* A crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{20}O_2$, melting at 66° C., obtained from elecampane root and sometimes occurring as a natural efflorescence on roots which have been kept a long time. [B, 18.]

ALANTIN, n. A²l-a²n'ti²n. Lat., *alantinum.* Fr., *alantine.* Ger., *Alantin. Alantstoff.* It., Sp., *alantina.* A name given by Rose to what is now known as inulin. [B, 2, 5.]

ALANTOIS, n. See ALLANTOIS.

ALANTOL, n. A²l-a²n-to²l'. From ALANT and OLEUM. Ger., *Alantöl.* An oily liquid, boiling at 200° C., and having probably the composition $C_{10}H_{16}O$, obtained from elecampane root and forming what used to be known as helenin. [B, 2, 8.]

ALANTOTOXICON (Lat.), n. n. See ALLANTOTOXICON.

ALAOS (Lat.), adj. A²l(a³l)'a(a³)-o²s. Gr., ἀλαός, blind. Obscure, unnoticed. A term applied by Hippocrates to forms of tabes (φθίσις ἀλαή) which are latent or unobserved. [B, 115; L, 50.]

ALAOTOCUS (Lat.), adj. A²l(a³l)-a(a³)-o²t'o²k-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., ἀλαοτόκος (from ἀλαὸς, blind, and τίκτειν, to bring forth). Bringing forth the young blind, as in the case of dogs. [L, 50.]

ALAP (Hung.), n. A town in Hungary containing two mineral springs, *Felso-Alap* (Ger., *Ober-Alap*) and *Also-Alap* (Ger., *Unter-Alap*). These contain in 1,000 parts the following constituents:

	Ober-Alap.	Unter-Alap.
Magnesium sulphate	3·136	4·094
Sodium sulphate	5·711	18·149
Calcium sulphate	1·828	0·260
Sodium chloride	4·186	14·486

At Unter-Alap there is a bathing establishment. [B, 108; L, 63.]

ALAQUECA, n. A native name for a small stone found in India, used as a styptic. [L, 103, 104.]

ALAR, adj. A'la³r. Gr., πτερυγώδης. Lat., *alaris.* Fr., *alaire.* Ger., *flügelförmig, flügelartig* (1st, 2d, 3d def's), *achselständig* (4th def.). It., *alare.* Sp., *alar.* 1. Pertaining to a wing. 2. Pertaining to the shoulder or axilla. 3. Wing-like. 4. In botany, axillary.—**A'arterie** (Ger.). See *Alar thoracic* ARTERY.—**A'ligamente** (Ger.). The lateral ligaments of the knee-joint.—**A'processe** (Ger.). The pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.—**A'stücke des Diaphragmas** (Ger.). The lateral segments of the diaphragm. [L, 80.]—**A'vene** (Ger.). See *Alar* VEIN.—**A'venen der Nase** (Ger.). The veins of the alæ of the nose. [L.]

ALARARY, adj. A²l'a²r-a-ri². See ALAR.

ALARES (Lat.), n., m. pl. of *Alaris* (*musculi* understood) for 1st def., or f. pl. (*partes* understood) for 2d def. 1. The pterygoid muscles. 2. See ALÆ *ossis sphenoidalis.* [L, 40, 104.]

ALARIA (Lat.), n. f. A²l(a³l)-a(a³)'ri²-a³. Fr., *alarie.* 1. A genus of *Algæ* (*Oosporeæ*); belonging to the order *Fucoideæ.* [B, 19, 35.] 2. A genus of *Entozoa.* [L.]—**A. esculenta** [Greville]. Badder-locks, hen-ware, murlins, honey-ware. An edible species of *Algæ* found on the coasts of Great Britain. [B, 19, 35.]—**A. vulpis.** The *Holostomum alatum.* [Schrank (L, 8).]

ALARIS (Lat.), adj., and n. m. A²l(a³l)-a(a³)'ri²s. 1. (Adj.) alar. 2. (N. with *musculus* understood.) A name applied to certain muscles.—**A. externus.** See PTERYGOIDEUS *externus.* **A. internus.** See PTERYGOIDEUS *internus.*

ALARTAR, n. See ÆS *combustum.*

ALARY, adj. A²l'a²r-i². See ALAR and *A.* MUSCLES.

ALAS (Ar.), n. The *Myrtus communis.* [L, 105.]

ALASALET (Ar.), n. An alchemical term for sal ammoniac. [L, 84.]

ALASCHIL, n. See ALASHIL.

ALASET, n. See ALASALET.

ALASHIL (Ar.). n. Probably σκίλλα with the Ar., article *Al.* Also written *Alaschil.* Squill (*Scilla maritima*). [B; L, 105.]

ALASTAR (Ar.). n. See ALARTAR.

ALASTROB, n. Ar., *al-osrob*, lead. An alchemical term for lead; or, according to some, for lime. [B, 50, 52; L, 53.]

ALATAN (Ar.), n. See ALATON.

ALATAR, n. See ALARTAR.

ALATE, adj. A'lat. Lat., *alatus.* Fr., *ailé.* Ger., *geflügelt.* It., *alato.* Sp., *alado.* Provided with wings or alæ. [B.]

ALATED, adj. A²l'a-te²d. Alate. [L, 56.]

ALATE-PINNATE, adj. A'lat-pi²n'nat. Of a leaf, pinnate and provided with an alate petiole. [L, 63.]

ALATERN, n. A²l'a-tu⁵rn. See ALATERNUS.

ALATERNE (Fr.), n. A³l-a³-te²rn. The *Rhamnus alaternus.* [B, 173.]—**A. bâtard.** An African variety of *Ceanothus.* [B, 38.]

ALATERNOIDES (Lat.), adj. A²l(a³l)a²t(a³t)-u⁵r(e²r)-no-i(e)'-dez(de²s). Gen., *alaternoid'eos.* From *alaternus*, and εἶδος, likeness. Fr., *alaternoïde.* Resembling the *Alaternus* or *Rhamnus alaternus.*

ALATERNUS (Lat.), n. m. A²l(a³l)-a²t(a³t)-u⁵r(e²r)'nu³s(nu⁴s). Perhaps related to alder. Fr., *alaterne.* Sp., *alaterno.* 1. A plant mentioned by Pliny; the alatern (*Rhamnus alaternus*). 2. A genus made by Tournefort, including the same plant, now referred to *Rhamnus.*—**A. latifolius.** See RHAMNUS *alaternus.*

ALATION, n. A²l-a'shu³n. For deriv., see ALA. The state of being alate or winged; in zoölogy, the form and disposition of the wings of an insect. [B, 39.]

ALATON, n. Also written *alatan.* Gold litharge. [L, 84, 104.]

ALATUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A²l(a³l)-a(a³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). 1. (Adj.) alate. 2. (N.) a person in whom the scapulæ project backward like wings. [B; L, 84.]

ALAUDA (Lat.), n. f. A²l(a³l)-a⁴'(a³'u)-da³. Ger., *Lerche.* A lark. In zoology, a genus of insessorial birds, including the larks. [B.]—**A. arvensis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *alouette.* Ger., *Feldlerche.* The common field-lark. Its blood (*sanguis alaudæ*) was formerly given in wine for the relief of colic and of calculous affections. [B, 180; L, 53, 105.]—**Sanguis alaudæ.** Fr., *sang de l'alouette.* Ger., *Lerchenblut.* See *A. arvensis.*

ALAUN (Ger.), n. A³-la³'un. Alum.—**Aethylamina', Aethylammoniuma'.** See ALUMINIUM *and ethylamine sulphate.*—**Aftera'.** See ALUMEN *saccharinum.*—**A'ähnlich.** Resembling alum. [L.]—**A'beize.** An aluminous mordant. [L, 46.]—**A'blumen.** See *Flowers of* ALUM.—**A'erde.** See the major list.—**A'erz.** An aluminous ore; a mineral from which alum is obtained. [A, 305.]—**A'geist.** See *Spiritus* ALUMINIS.—**A'haltig.** Aluminous; containing alum. [L, 43.]—**A'hydrat.** Aluminium hydrate. [A; L.]—**A'kessel.** A pan or boiler used for the evaporation of an aluminous solution in the preparation of alum. [B, 48.]—**A'klystier.** An enema containing alum. [L, 57.]—**A'kuchen.** See ALUM *cake.*—**A'mehl.** See ALUM *meal.*—**A'molken.** Alum whey. See *Serum* LACTIS *aluminatum.*—**A'mutter.** Alum ore. [L, 46.]—**A'mutterlauge.** The mother liquor from which alum has been extracted. [B, 48.]—**A'pulver.** See ALUM *meal.*—**A'pyrophor.** See *Homberg's* PYROPHORUS.—**A'quelle.** An aluminous spring. [L.]—**A'rohlauge.** The "raw liquor" of the alum manufactories; the liquor from which alum is extracted. [B, 37, 48.]—**A'roth.** A red pigment derived from Alaunschlamm. [B, 48.]—**A'salpeter.** Aluminium nitrate. [A, 305.]—**A'salz.** Common alum occurring native. [A, 305.]—**A'sauer.** An adjective which, qualifying the name of a base, denotes the aluminate of that base. [B; L, 46.]—**A'säure.** Aluminic acid. [B.]—**A'schlamm.** A sediment containing iron, occurring as a by-product in the manufacture of alum, and used in the preparation of Alaunroth and other substances. [B, 48.]—**A'stift.** See *Alum* PENCIL.—**A'sulfat, A'sulphat.** Aluminium sulphate. [L, 46.]—**A'vergiftung.** Poisoning with alum. [A, 305.]—**A'wasser.** A medicinal aqueous solution of alum. See *Aqua* ALUMINIS *vitriolata.* In the pl., *A'wässer*, mineral waters

containing alum.—**A'welss.** Purified alumina, used as a pigment. [B, 48.]—**A'wurzel.** Alum-root; the root of *Geranium maculatum* or of *Heuchera americana*. [A, 305; B, 19, 180.]—**A'zucker.** See ALUMEN *saccharinum*.—**Ammoniaka'.** See *Ammonium* ALUM and ALUMINIUM *and ammonium sulphate*.—**Ammoniakchroma'.** Ammonio-chromic alum. [B.] See CHROMIUM *and ammonium sulphate*.—**Ammoniakeisena'.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate*.—**Ammoniakmangana'.** See MANGANESE *and ammonium sulphate*.—**Ammoniuma', Ammoniumchroma'**, etc. See *Ammoniaka', Ammoniakchroma'*, etc.—**Basischer A.** See *Basic* ALUM.—**Cäsiuma'.** Cæsium alum. [B.] See ALUMINIUM *and cæsium sulphate*.—**Chroma'.** See *Chrome* ALUM and CHROMIUM *and potassium sulphate*.—**Eisena'.** See *Iron* ALUM and IRON *and potassium sulphate*.—**Federa'.** See *Feather* ALUM.—**Gebrannter A.** See ALUMEN *ustum*.—**Gediegener A.** See ALUMEN *de Rocca*.—**Gemeiner A.** Common native alum. [L, 30, 57.]—**Kalia'.** See *Potassium* ALUM, ALUMEN, and ALUMINIUM *and potassium sulphate*. **Kalichroma'.** Potassio-chromic alum. [B.] See CHROMIUM *and potassium sulphate*.—**Kalieisena'.** See IRON *and potassium sulphate*.—**Kalifreier A.** Ordinary alum deprived of its potassium; concentrated alum. [B, 49.]—**Kalimangana'.** See MANGANESE *and potassium sulphate*.—**Kaliuma', Kaliumchroma'**, etc. See *Kalia', Kalichroma'*, etc.—**Koncentrirter A., Konzentrierter A.** See *Concentrated* ALUM.—**Krystallisirter A.** Crystallized alum. [L, 46.]—**Kubischer A.** Cubic alum. [L, 30.]—**Künstlicher A.** Artificial alum. [L, 46.]—**Löslicher A.** See *Concentrated* ALUM.—**Magnesia-Mangana'.** See MANGANESE *and magnesium sulphate*.—**Mangana'.** See *Manganic* ALUM and MANGANESE *and potassium sulphate*.—**Methylamina', Methylammoniuma'.** See ALUMINIUM *and methylamine sulphate*.—**Natriuma', Natriumchroma'.** See *Natrona'* and *Natronchroma'*.—**Natrona'.** Sodium alum. See ALUMINIUM *and sodium sulphate*.—**Natronchroma'.** Sodio-chromic alum. [B.] See CHROMIUM *and sodium sulphate*.—**Natürlicher A.** Native alum. [L, 46.]—**Neutraler A.** See *Neutral* ALUM.—**Poröser A.** See *Porous* ALUM.—**Pseudoa'.** See *Pseudo*-ALUM.—**Roher A.** Crude alum. [L.]—**Römischer A.** See *Roman* ALUM.—**Rubidiuma'.** Rubidium alum. See ALUMINIUM *and rubidium sulphate*.—**Selena'.** See *Selenium* ALUM.—**Silbera'.** See ALUMINIUM *and silver sulphate*.—**Thalliuma'.** See ALUMINIUM *and thallium sulphate*.—**Thonerdea'.** See *Alumina* ALUM.—**Trimethylamina', Trimethylammoniuma'.** See ALUMINIUM *and trimethylamine sulphate*.

ALAUNEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3-la^3'un-e^{2}n. To prepare with alum; to alum. [L, 46.]

ALAUNERDE (Ger.), n. A^3-la^3'un-e^{2}r-de^2. 1. An earth which yields alum. 2. Alumina. [B, 49.]—**A'nmetalloïd.** Aluminium. [A, 305.]—**Essigsaure A.** Aluminium acetate. [L.]—**Hydratische A., Reine A.** Aluminium hydrate. [B, 165; L, 57.]—**Salpetersaure A.** Aluminium nitrate. [A.]—**Schwefelsaure A.** Aluminium sulphate. [B.]

ALAUNICHT, ALAUNIG (Ger.), adj's. A^3-la^3'un-i^{2}ch^{2}t, -i^{2}g. Alumish; aluminous. [L, 46.]

ALAUNUNG (Ger.), n. A^3-la^3'un-ung. Preparation or mixing with alum.

ALAURAT, n. From Ar., *al-bûraq*, borax (often confounded by the alchemists with nitre). Nitre; potassium nitrate. [B, 52.]

ALAVEREISA (Tamil), n. The *Ficus indica*. [B, 172.]

ALBA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ba^3. Properly the fem. of *albus*, white (*substantia* understood). A name given by B. G. Wilder to the white substance of the central nervous system. [I, 80.]—**A. flora.** A sort of white wine from Minorca. [A, 305.]

ALBACA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ba^3'ka^3. The Peruvian name of the sweet basil, which is applied to the nostrils to dislodge maggots. [L, 63.]

ALBADARA, ALBADARAN (Ar.), n's. Also written *aldabaran*. A term applied by the Arabian and Rabbinical sages to a sesamoid bone which, as they taught, was to serve as the germ for the new formation of the body at the resurrection. [A, 305.]

ALBAGENZI, ALBAGIAZI (Ar.), n's. The sacrum. [L, 63, 84.]

ALBAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ba^3-me^{2}n'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). From *albus*. The white of egg. [B, 59.]

ALBAN, n. A^{2}l'ba^{2}n. From *albus*. Fr., *albane*. Ger., *Alban*. A crystallizable resinous substance obtained, along with fluavil, by boiling gutta percha in absolute alcohol. It has the constitution $C_{10}H_{16}O$, melts at 140° C., and dissolves in ether, in chloroform, and in carbon disulphide. [B, 2, 5.]—**Madûr-A.** A substance, resembling a. in properties but having a different chemical composition, obtained from the juice of *madâr* (*Calotropis gigantea*). ["Ind. Med. Gaz.," Dec., 1885, p. 388.]

ALBANE, n. A^{2}l'ban. See ALBAN.

ALBANO (It.), n. A^{3}l-ba^3'no. A saline chalybeate spring near Rome, Italy. [L, 49.]

ALBANUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ba(ba^3)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). From Ar., *al-bûl*, urine. "Salt of urine." [L, 53.]

ALBARA (Ar.), n. See ALBARAS.

ALBARA (Port.), n. A^{3}l-ba^{3}r'a^3. A kind of *Canna* (probably the *C. angustifolia* of Linnæus) found in Brazil and used there as a vulnerary. [L, 87.]

ALBARAS, n. Ar., *al-baraç*. Also written *albarras, baras*, and *barras*. A term used by the Arabian writers for a disease of the skin which was attended with alteration of the color of the surface, and, according to some writers, with desquamation. The term is generally regarded as synonymous with the *leuce* of the Greeks, or white leprosy (comprising both certain forms of leprosy and psoriasis, and conditions which used to be classed under morphœa and vitiligo, but which are now referred to leprosy). [A; L, 53.] See *White* LEPROSY.—**A. alba.** See *White* LEPROSY.—**A. nigra.** See *Black* LEPROSY.

ALBARELLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ba^{3}r-e^{2}l. An edible mushroom growing on the chestnut and poplar. [L, 42.]

ALBARAES, n. See ALBARAS.

ALBAROS, n. 1. See ALBARAS. 2. Arsenic. [L, 50.]—**A. alba, A. nigra.** See ALBARAS *alba* and ALBARAS *nigra*.

ALBARRAS, n. See ALBARAS.

ALBASTRUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)'tru^{3}s(tru^{4}s). See ALABASTRUM.

ALBATA, n. A^{2}l-ba'ta^3. From *albus*. German silver. [B, 39.]

ALBÂTRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ba^{3}tr. Alabaster. [L.]—**A. calcaire.** See *Oriental* ALABASTER.—**A. gypseux.** See *Common* ALABASTER.

ALBATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ba(ba^3)'shi(ti^2)-o. Gen., *albatio'nis*. 1. Albation. 2. See ALBIFICATIO (2d def.).

ALBATION, n. A^{2}l-ba'shu^{3}n. From *albus*. Lat., *albatio*. Fr., *albation*. 1. The act of blanching or rendering white. 2. In alchemy, the destruction of a body by incineration in the transmutation of metals. [L, 41, 53.]

ALBATRELLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-re^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). A genus of *Fungi* comprising *Boletus albidus* and *Boletus fuligineus*. [B, 170.]

ALBE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'be^2. The *Populus alba*. [L, 46.]

ALBEDO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-be(ba)'do. Gen., *albed'inis*. From *albus*. 1. Whiteness. 2. The white inner part of lemon or orange peel. 3. Albification. [B, 180; L, 53, 104.]—**A. aurantiorum, A. corticum citri.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. unguinum.** The white part of the nails; the lunule. [G.]

ALBEFACTIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-be^2-fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *albefactio'nis*. From *albus*, and *facere*, to make. See ETIOLATION.

ALBEGRAS, n. See ALBARAS.

ALBELE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ba'le^2. A provincial name for the *Populus alba*. [L, 46.]

ALBELURI (Ar.), n. Avicenna's name for ammonium chloride. [L, 105.]

ALBENE, n. A^{2}l-ben'. From *albus*, white. A name given by Völckel to a white substance which, according to his observations, remains undissolved when melam is boiled with water. [A, 1.]

ALBENS (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ba^{3}n^2. A place near Aix-les-Bains, the location of a cold chalybeate spring. [L, 57.]

ALBER, ALBERBAUM (Ger.), n's. A^{2}l'be^{2}r, -be^{2}r-ba^3-um. The *Populus alba*. [L, 46.]

ALBERAS, n. 1. A pustular disease of the face (probably the same as albaras). 2. Staphisagria; so called because reputed to cure a. [L, 104.]

ALBERBAUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'barn-ba^3-um. The *Populus alba*. [L, 37.]

ALBERGAINE, ALBERGAME (Fr.), n's. A^{3}l-bar-gan, -ga^{3}m. See AUBERGINE.

ALBERGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-barzh. A sort of peach or apricot, the pulp of which is very adherent to the stone. It has been used as a depurative. [B, 52; L, 87.]

ALBERGIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-bar-zhe-a. The alberge-tree. [L, 42.]

ALBERGINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-bar-zhen. See AUBERGINE.

ALBERIK, n. "Album æris." [L, 53.]

ALBERTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^{5}r(bar)'te^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Alberta*, one of the genera, named after Albertus Magnus, the scholastic philosopher. Fr., *albertées*. A tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*, made by Bentham and Hooker. [B, 19, 121.]

ALBERTINIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^{5}r(bar)-ti^{2}n'i^2-a^3. Fr., *albertinie*. Sp., *albertinia*. A Brazilian genus of composite plants. [B; L, 67.]

ALBERTINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^{5}r(bar)-ti^{2}n-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A section of composite plants, made by De Candolle, in the subdivision *Euvernonieæ* of the tribe *Vernonieæ*, including *Albertinia* and allied genera. [B, 170.]

ALBERTSQUELLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'barts-kwe^{2}l-le^2. A chalybeate spring in Elster, in Saxony. [L, 57.]

ALBESCENCE, n. A^{2}l-be^{2}s'se^{2}ns. From *albescere*, to become white. The act of becoming white or whitish.

ALBESCENT, adj. A^{2}l-be^{2}s'se^{2}nt. Lat., *albescens*. Fr., *blanchissant*. Ger., *weisswerdend*. Becoming whitish; moderately white. [L, 56, 106.]

ALBESTON, n. An alchemical term for quicklime. [L, 84.]

ALBETAD, n. Galbanum. [L, 84.]

ALBI, n. 1. An old apparatus for applying counter-extension in reducing dislocations of the shoulder. [E.] Cf. AMBE. 2. Corrosive sublimate. [L, 104.]

ALBIAN, n. See ALBINO. [L, 45.]

ALBIBARBIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-ba^{3}r'bi^{2}s. From *albus*, white, and *barba*, a beard. Fr., *albibarbe*. Ger., *weissbartig*. White-bearded. [L, 116.]

ALBICANS (Lat.), adj. and n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'bi^2-ka^{2}nz(ka^{3}ns). Gen., *albican'tis*. 1. (Adj.) whitish. [B.] 2. (N.) the corpus a. [Wilder (I, 80).]

ALBICANT, adj. A^{2}l'bi^2-ka^{2}nt. Growing or becoming white. [L, 56.]

ALBICAUDUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-ka^4'(ka^3'u)-du^{3}s(du^{4}s). From *albus*, white, and *cauda*, a tail. Fr., *albicaude*. Ger., *weissschwanzig*. Having a white tail. [L, 116.]

O, no; O^2, not; O^3, whole; Th, thin; Th^2, the; U, like oo in too; U^2, blue; U^3, lull; U^4, full; U^5, urn; U^6, like ü (German).

ALBICAUL, adj. A^{2}l'bi^2-ka^{4}l. From *albus*, white, and *caulis*, a stem. Lat., *albicaulis*. Fr., *albicaule*. Ger., *weissstengelig*. In botany, having the stem covered with a white down. [L, 107, 116.]

ALBICEPS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'bi^2-se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). Gen., *albicip'itis*. Having a white head. [L, 116.]

ALBICERIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2(be)'se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-i^{2}s. From *albus*, white, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *albicère*. See ALBICORNIS.

ALBICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *albus*, white, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *albicolle*. Ger., *weisshalsig*. Having a white neck. [L, 116.]

ALBICOMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-ko'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From *albus*, white, and *coma*, hair. Having white hair. [L, 58.]

ALBICORNIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-kor'ni^{2}s. From *albus*, white, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *albicorne*. Ger., *weisshornig*. Having white antennæ. [L, 116.]

ALBICOSTATUS, ALBICOSTUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-ko^{2}s-ta(ta^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s), -ko^{2}s'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *albicosté*. Ger., *weissrippig*. Having white ribs (said of shells). [L, 116.]

ALBID, adj. A^{2}l'bi^{2}d. See ALBIDUS.

ALBIDIPENNIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^{2}d-i^2-pe^{2}n'ni^{2}s. From *albidus*, white. and *penna*, a wing. Fr., *albidipenné*. Ger., *weissgeflügelt*. Having white wings. [L, 116.]

ALBIDULUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^{2}d-u^2(u)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *albidus*. Somewhat white. [L, 58.]

ALBIDURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^{2}d-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From *albidus*, white, and οὐρεῖν, to micturate. Albuminuria. [L, 81.]

ALBIDUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'bi^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Whitish. [B.] See ANNULUS *a*.

ALBIFICATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-fi^2-ka(ka^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *albificatio'nis*. 1. Albification. 2. The second "aqua spiritualis" of the alchemists; one of the substances formed in the process of transmutation of metals. [B, 111; L.]

ALBIFICATION, n. A^{2}l-bi^2-fi^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *albificatio*. Fr., *albification*. Ger., *Weissmachen, Metallbleichung*. It., *albificazione*. Sp., *albificación*. The process of bleaching or making anything white; especially, in alchemy, the rendering metals white in transmuting them into silver. [B; L, 42, 46.]

ALBIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-flo'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *albus*, white, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *albiflore*. Ger., *weissblumig*. Having white flowers. [L, 116.]

ALBIFRONS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'bi^2-fro^{2}nz(fro^{2}ns). Gen., *albifron'tis*. White-browed; a specific epithet of some plants, e. g., *Adenostylis a.*

ALBIGO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi(be)'go. Gen., *albig'inis*. Mildew. [L, 63.]

ALBILABRIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-la^{2}b(la^{3}b)'ri^{2}s. From *albus*, white, and *labrum*, a lip. Fr., *albilabre*. Ger., *weisslippig*. Having white lips or labra (said of crustaceans with white-spotted labra and of univalve shells with a white border). [L, 116.]

ALBIMANUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2'ma^2(ma^3)-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *albimane*. Ger., *weisshändig*. Having white hands. [L, 116.]

ALBIMEC, n. Orpiment. [L, 84.] See ARSENIC *trisulphide*.

ALBINA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-be'na^3. A female albino. [L, 41, 95.]

ALBIN D'ŒUF (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ba^{2}n^2-du^{5}f. The white of egg. [L, 45.]

ALBINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ben. Aleurone. [B, 121.]

ALBINERVIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)'vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *albus*, white, and *nervus*, a nerve. Fr., *albinervé*. Ger., *weissnervig*. White-nerved, as the leaves of some plants. [L, 116.]

ALBINISM, n. A^{2}l'bi^{2}n-i^{2}zm. From *albino*. Lat., *albinismus, albor nativus, alphosis æthiopica, achromatosis congenialis, leucæthiopia*. Fr., *albinisme, albinie*. Ger., *Leucäthiopie, Leukopathie, Albinismus*. It., *albinismo, leucopatia*. Sp., *albinismo*. Syn.: *Albinoism, kakerlakism*. 1. The state of being an albino (*q. v.*). 2. Congenital achromatosis, either partial or general. See ALBINISMUS *partialis* and *universalis*. 3. The spontaneous decoloration of a plant or its parts. [A; B, 121; G; L, 79.]

ALBINISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^{2}n-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Albinism. [A; F.]—**A. partialis.** Fr., *vitiligo congéniale*. Syn.: *epichrosis pœcilia*. Partial or circumscribed albinism; characterized by congenital white patches of skin, sharply defined, of various sizes, which usually remain unchanged during the life of the individual, but, according to some authors, increase in extent. It has been observed most often in negroes. See VITILIGO and PIEBALD *negro*. [G.]—**A. universalis.** See ALBINISM (1st def.).

ALBINISTIC, adj. A^{2}l-bi^{2}n-i^{2}s'ti^{2}k. Presenting the phenomena of albinism. [L, 56.]

ALBINO, n. A^{2}l-bi(be)'no. From *albus*, white (through Port. and Sp., *albino*). Pl., *a's, a'es*. Lat., *æthiops albus, leucæthiops*. Fr., *albino, albinos, nègre blanc, blafard, kakerlaque*. Ger., *weisser Neger, Kakerlake*. It., Sp., *albino*. A term originally applied by the Portuguese to white negroes met with on the west coast of Africa. ["Encycl. Britann."] A person in whom the normal pigmentation of the epidermis, the hair, the iris, and the choroid is congenitally deficient, the skin being uncommonly white, the hair yellowish, resembling flax or silk in color; and the eyes pinkish and usually affected with photophobia, more or less blepharospasm, and occasionally nystagmus. The term is also applied to the lower animals having like peculiarities. [F; G.] Cf. DONDO, KAKERLAK, and BEDO.—**A.-skin.** See ALBINISM and ALPHOSIS.

ALBINOISM, n. A^{2}l-bi(be)'no-i^{2}zm. Lat., *albinoismus*. Fr., *albinoïsme*. See ALBINISM.

ALBINOS (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-be-no. An albino.

ALBINOTIC, adj. A^{2}l-bi^{2}n-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to an albino; affected with albinism. [B.]

ALBINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi(be)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). The *Gnaphalium murorum*. [L, 30.]

ALBINURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^{2}n-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From *albus* and οὐρεῖν, to micturate. Fr., *albinurie*. Albuminuria. [L, 30.]

ALBION, n. See ALBINO.

ALBIPENNIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-pe^{2}n'ni^{2}s. See ALBIDIPENNIS.

ALBIPES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'bi^2-pez(pe^{2}s). Gen., *albip'edis*. Ger., *weissfussig*. Having white feet. [L, 116.]

ALBIPERLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-bi^2-parl. Sp., *albiperla*. A substance mixed with adipocere found by Moretti in a concretion of the abdominal parietes. [L, 43, 95.]

ALBIQUE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-bek. A kind of chalk. [L, 103.]

ALBIR, n. Pitch obtained from the yew-tree. [L, 84.]

ALBIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-ro^{2}s'tri^{2}s. From *albus*, white, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *albirostre*. Ger., *weissschnabelig*. Having a white beak or snout. [L, 116.]

ALBISBRUNN (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'bi^{2}s-brun. A hydropathic establishment in the Canton of Zurich. [L, 57.]

ALBITARSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-ta^{3}r'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *albus*, white, and *tarsus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *albitarse*. Ger., *weissfusswurzelig*. Having white tarsi. [L, 116.]

ALBITUDO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-tu^2(tu)'do. Gen., *albitu'dinis*. See ALBINISM.

ALBIVENIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bi^2-ve(wa)'ni^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *albus*, white, and *vena*, a vein. See ALBINERVIUS.

ALBIVENTRAL, adj. A^{2}l-bi^2-ve^{2}n'tra^{2}l. From *albus*, white, and *venter*, the belly. Lat., *albiventer, albiventris*. Fr., *albiventre*. Ger., *weissbauchig*. White-bellied. [L, 116.]

ALBIZZIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}l-bi^{2}tz'i^2-a^3. Fr., *albizzie*. Syn.: *Serianthus* [Bentham]. A genus of leguminous plants closely related to *Acacia*, from which they were separated by Durazzini. It comprises two sections, *Eualbizzia* and *Lophantha*. [B, 19, 170.]—**A. anthelminthica.** Syn.: *Acacia* (seu *Besenna*) *anthelminthica*. Besenna, mesenna, kumada; an Abyssinian tree bearing flowers in axillary heads, and having bipinnate leaves composed of one or two pinnæ, each provided with 3 or 4 pairs of obovate leaflets. The bark is highly esteemed by the natives as a remedy for tape-worm. [B, 19.]—**A. lebbek.** See ACACIA *lebbek*.—**A. lophantha** [Bentham]. Syn.: *Acacia lophantha* [Willdenow]. An Australian species growing to a height of about 12 feet and bearing bright-yellow flowers. It is often cultivated. Its crushed roots and seeds give out an odor due perhaps to a mustard oil or some like constituent contained or developed in them. [B, 49; L, 78.]—**A. saponaria.** A species found in India, the bark of which acts like soap, forming a lather with water. [L, 87.]

ALBKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}lb'kra^3-ut. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [A, 305.]

ALBODACTYLOUS, adj. A^{2}l-bo-da^{2}k'ti^{2}l-u^{3}s. From *albus*, white, and δάκτυλος, a finger. Lat., *albodactylus*. Fr., *albodactyle*. Having white digitated wings. [L, 110, 116.]

ALBOFLAVESCENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bo-fla^2(fla^3)-ve^{2}s(we^{2}s)'se^{2}nz(ke^{2}ns). From *albus*, white, and *flavescens*, light-yellow. Fr., *jaunâtre*. Ger., *weissgelblich*. Yellowish-white. [L, 63.]

ALBOGUTTATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bo-gu^{3}t(gu^{4}t)-ta(ta^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *albus*, white, and *gutta*, a drop. Ger., *weissgefleckt*. Spotted with white. [L, 63.]

ALBOLACTESCENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bo-la^{2}k(la^{3}k)-te^{2}s'se^{2}nz(ke^{2}ns). From *albus*, white, and *lactescens*, milky. Ger., *weissmilchicht*. Milk-white. [L, 63.]

ALBOLITHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-bo-let. A cement having magnesium chloride as its base. [L, 77.]

ALBOPUBESCENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bo-pu^2(pu)-be^{2}s'se^{2}nz(ke^{2}ns). From *albus*, white, and *pubescens*, pubescent. Pubescent with white hairs; hoary-pubescent. [L, 63.]

ALBOR, n. From Ar., *al-bûl*, urine. An alchemical name for the urine. [B, 50, 52.]

ALBOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'bor. Gen., *albo'ris*. From *albus*. A whiteness, or something white. Hence: 1. The same as *albatio* and *albificatio*. 2. White of egg. [L, 53, 58.]—**A. cutis.** Achromatosis "diffused over the face or entire body." [G, 11; L, 83.] See ALBINISM (1st def.).—**A. nativus.** Albinism.—**A. ovi.** White of egg. [L, 104.]

ALBORA, n. A name given by Paracelsus to a skin disease resembling leprosy. [L, 53.] The same as ALBARAS (*q. v.*). [B, 52.]

ALBORCA, n. Mercury. [L, 84.]

ALBOSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-bos. Epinyctis. [L, 43.]

ALBOT, n. An alchemical term for a crucible. [L, 53.]

ALBOTAI, n. See ALBOTIN.

ALBOTAL, ALBOTAR, n's. Perhaps from Ar., *al-abâr*, molten lead. Cerussa. [B; L, 53, 84.]

ALBOTARSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bo-ta^{3}r'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See ALBITARSUS.

ALBOTIM, ALBOTIN, n's. Ar., *al-bot'um*. An old pharmaceutical term for the pine-tree and pine-resin. [B, 52; L, 53.] See also TERMINTHOS.

ALBOTIS, n. Ar., *al-bot'um*. See TERMINTHOS.

ALBO-TOMENTOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bo-to-me^{2}n-to'su^{3}s-

(su^{4}s). From *albus*, white, and *tomentosus*, woolly. Ger., *weissfilzig*. Hoary-tomentose. [L, 63.]

ALBOTRA, n. See ALBOTIN.

ALBOUCOR, n. Port., *albafor* (from Ar., *al-bukhûr*). A name formerly given to incense, or the tree furnishing incense; also to various aromatic woods, especially aloes-wood. [B, 52.]

ALBO-VARIEGATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bo-va(wa^3)-ri^2-e^2-ga(ga^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *albus*, white, and *variegatus*, variegated. Ger., *weissgefleckt*. White-spotted. [L, 63.]

ALBO-VILLOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bo-vi^{2}l(wi^{2}l)-lo'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *albus*, white, and *villosus*, shaggy. Ger., *weisszottig*. Hoary-villous; covered with tufts of white hair. [L, 63.]

ALBO-VITTATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bo-vi^{2}t(wi^{2}t)-ta(ta^3)'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *albus*, white, and *vitta*, a band. Having white bands or vittæ. [L, 63.]

ALBRADE (Ger.), n. A^{3}lb'ra^3-de^2. The *Artemisia abrotanum*. [L, 46.]

ALBRAUNE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'bra^3-un-e^2. Mandragora. [L, 37.]

ALBUCA (Lat.), n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)'ka^3. From *albus*, white, on account of the white hue of the flowers in some species. Bastard star-of-Bethlehem. A genus of liliaceous plants belonging to the suborder *Asphodeleæ* established by Willdenow. [L, 64, 67.]—**A. major** [Willdenow]. An African species; the stalk contains mucilage and is used by the Hottentots for quenching thirst. [L, 105.]

ALBUGINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-bu^6-zhen. Albugo. [L, 72.]

ALBUGINÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-bu^6-zhe-na. Albugineous. [L, 49.]

ALBUGINEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)'e^2-a^3. Fem. of adj. *albugineus* (*tunica* understood). Fr., *albuginée*. Ger., *weisse Haut*. It., Sp., *albuginea*. A layer of firm, white fibrous tissue forming the investment of an organ or part. [L.]—**A. epididymidos.** Fr., *albuginée de l'épididyme*. Ger., *weisse Haut des Nebenhodens*. It., *albuginea dell' epididimo*. Sp., *albuginea del epidídimo*. The fibrous coat of the epididymis, resembling the *A. testis*, but much less firm and strong. [B, 125.]—**A. lienis.** Fr., *albuginée de la rate*. Ger., *weisse Haut der Milz*. It., *albuginea della milza*. Sp., *albuginea del bazo*. Syn.: *tunica propria of the spleen*. The white, highly elastic fibrous coat, lying directly beneath the serous investment of the spleen, and sending into the interior of the organ trabecular projections which serve as sheaths for the splenic vessels. It contains numerous elastic fibres and a variable amount of unstriped muscular tissue. [B.]—**A. oculi.** Fr., *albuginée de l'œil*. Ger., *weisse Haut des Auges*. It., *albuginea del occhio*. Sp., *albuginea del ojo*. The sclerotic. [L.]—**A. ovarii.** Fr., *albuginée de l'ovaire*. Ger., *weisse Haut des Eierstocks*. It., *albuginea dell' ovario*. Sp., *albuginea de los ovarios*. The layer of firm fibrous tissue lying beneath the epithelial covering of the ovary. It is not properly a distinct tunic, but a part of the ovarian stroma distinguished from the rest by its density. [Quain (B).]—**A. penis.** Fr., *albuginée de la verge*. Ger., *weisse Haut der männlichen Ruthe*. It., *albuginea del pene* (o *della verga*). Sp., *albuginea del pene* (ó *del miembro viril*). A strong, very elastic white fibrous coat, forming an investment common to both corpora cavernosa of the penis, and also furnishing for each corpus cavernosum a separate sheath from which fibrous trabeculæ pass into the interior of this body. [Quain (B).]—**A. renum.** Fr., *albuginée des reins*. Ger., *weisse Haut der Nieren*. It., *albuginea dei reni*. Sp., *albuginea de los riñones*. The fibrous capsule of the kidneys; a firm, thin coat of fibrous tissue, enveloping the kidney and readily separable from the latter under normal conditions. [B.]—**A. testiculi, A. testis.** Fr., *albuginée du testicule*. Ger., *weisse Haut des Hodens*. It., *albuginea del testicolo*. Sp., *albuginea de los testiculos*. Often called simply *a.* and *tunica a.* The dense, thick, unyielding layer of white fibrous tissue lying beneath the tunica vaginalis and completely investing the body of the testicle. It gives off at its posterior border a prolongation into the substance of the testis, forming an incomplete vertical septum (the *corpus Highmori* or *mediastinum testis*), from which again are given off fibrous cords passing to the inner surface of the a. testis and dividing the gland more or less completely into lobules. The a. testis affords a support for the vessels of the testicle, which ramify upon the inner surface of this membrane and along its fibrous prolongations, forming a network called the *tunica vasculosa*. [Quain (B).]

ALBUGINEAN, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2-ji^{2}n'e-a^{2}n. Fr., *albuginé*. Resembling the albuginea. [Todd (B, 39).]

ALBUGINÉE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-bu^6-zhe-na. The albuginea. [L.]—**A. de la rate.** See ALBUGINEA *lienis*.—**A. de la verge.** See ALBUGINEA *penis*.—**A. de l'épididyme.** See ALBUGINEA *epididymidos*.—**A. de l'œil.** The albuginea oculi. [L, 49.] See SCLEROTIC.—**A. de l'ovaire.** See ALBUGINEA *ovarii*.—**A. des reins.** See ALBUGINEA *renum*.—**A. du pénis.** See ALBUGINEA *penis*.—**A. du testicule.** See ALBUGINEA *testis*.

ALBUGINEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)'e^2-i(e). Masc. pl. of adj. *albugineus* (*fungi* understood). A division of *Uredineæ* made by Tulasne, including the genus *Cystopus*, or white rust. [B, 170.]

ALBUGINEOUS, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2-ji^{2}n'e-u^{3}s. Lat., *albugineus*. Fr., *albuginé*, *albugineux*. It., Sp., *albugineo*. 1. Of or resembling white of egg; albuminous. 2. Of or pertaining to the albuginea; especially pertaining to the albuginea oculi or sclerotic. [B, 39; L, 42, 46, 95.] Cf. *A.* FIBRE.

ALBUGINEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of or resembling white of egg; white like albumen. [B.] See ALBUGINEA, ALBUGINEI, HUMOR *a. oculi*, and MEMBRANA *albuginea*.

ALBUGINITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-bu^6-zhe-net. Albuginitis. [G.]—**A. syphilitique.** Ricord's term for syphilitic orchitis. [G.]

ALBUGINITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *albuginit'idis*. Fr., *albuginite*. Sp., *albuginitis*. Inflammation of the albuginea, especially of the albuginea testis; orchitis. Also any inflammation of white fibrous tissue. [G; L, 45, 63.]

ALBUGINOUS, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2'ji^{2}n-u^{3}s. See ALBUGINEOUS (1st def.).

ALBUGINOUSNESS, n. A^{2}l-bu^2'ji^{2}n-u^{3}s-ne^{2}s. 1. The state of being albuginous; albuminousness. 2. The white of egg; albumen. [B, 39.]

ALBUGO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)'go. Gen., *albu'ginis*. Fr., It., *albugine*. Syn.: *albula*, *macula*, *leucoma album oculi*. 1. A white spot or film upon the cornea, especially when due to a previous inflammation. (Obsolete.) 2. The white of egg. (Obsolete.) 3. A scaly eruption upon the head. 4. A section of the genus *Uredo* made by Persoon. [B, 39, 134, 170; F; L.]—**A. capitis.** See *A.* (3d def.).—**A. corallii.** See *Magisterium* CORALLIORUM.—**A. oculi.** Ger., *Weisse im Auge*. The white of the eye.—**A. oculorum.** See *A.* (1st def.).—**A. ovi.** See *A.* (2d def.).

ALBUHAR, n. See ALBOTAL.

ALBUHEN, n. See ALDOTIN.

ALBUKALIN, n. A^{2}l-bu^2'ka^{2}l-i^{2}n. A body found in the blood of leucæmic patients, having the composition $C_8H_{16}N_2O_6+H_2O$. [L, 63.]

ALBULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'bu^2(bu)-la^3. Fem. of adj. *albulus* (*macula* understood). See ALBUGO.

ALBULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'bu^2(bu)-le(la^{3}e^2). Properly *Aquæ Albulæ*. Fr., *albules*. The name given by the ancients to the mineral springs at Tivoli. [B, 134.] See ACQUE *Albule*.

ALBULUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'bu^2(bu)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *albus*. Somewhat white. [B.]

ALBUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'bu^{3}m(bu^{4}m). Neut. of adj. *albus*. A term applied to a number of substances distinguished by their whiteness, also (obs.) to leucorrhœa. [B, 39; L, 53.]—**A. candiense.** See *A. Hispaniæ*.—**A. canis.** See *A. græcum*.—**A. ceti.** Spermaceti. [B, 180.] See CETACEUM.—**A. græcum.** Ger., *Hundekoth*. Syn.: *spodium Græcorum*, *cynocoprus*, *stercus caninum album*. The white excrement of dogs which have been fed upon bones. It consists chiefly of calcium phosphate and has been used in medicine. [B, 7; L.]—**A. Hispaniæ, A. hispanicum.** Fr., *blanc d'Espagne*. Subnitrate of bismuth, used for cosmetic purposes. [B; Gmelin (L, 105).]—**A. nigrum.** Ger., *Mäusekoth*. The excrements of rats and mice, formerly official under this title and used as a diuretic and purgative. [L.]—**A. oculi.** Fr., *blanc de l'œil*. Ger., *Weisse im Auge*. It., *bianco dell' occhio*. Sp., *parte blanca de los ojos*. An obsolete term for the white tunic of the eye. [F.] See SCLEROTIC.—**A. ovi.** The white of egg. [L.]—**A. Rhazis.** Fr., *onguent blanc de Rhazès*. From Rhazes, an Arabian physician. An ointment made of lead carbonate and lard. [B; L, 51.] See *Pomatum cum* CARBONATE PLUMBICO.

ALBUMEN (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)'me^{2}n. Gen., *albu'minis*. Gr., τὸ λευκὸν τοῦ ᾠοῦ. Fr., *blanc d'œuf*, *albumine*. Ger., *Eiweiss*, *Sameneiweiss* (2d def.). It., *albume*. Syn.: *ooleucon*, *liquor ovi albus*, *lac ovis*, *candidum ovi*. 1. The white of egg; also formerly applied to the principle contained in the white of egg or albumin (*q. v.*). 2. In botany, the nutritive material deposited in the seed about the embryo and serving for the nutrition of the latter during the growth. [A; B.]—**A. aluminosum.** Fr., *albumine alumineuse*, *blanc d'œuf alumineux*. A mixture of alum 60 grs. and 1 oz. each of rose-water and elder-flower water mixed with the white of one egg; used as an eye-wash. [Ph. batav., 1805; Disp. brunsv., 1777 (L, 85).]—**A. iodatum.** A preparation consisting of iodine 1 part and egg albumin 8 parts, mixed with water and dried. [L, 63.]—**A. oculi.** See ALBUGO (1st and 2d def's).—**A. ovi.** See *A.* (1st def.), and OVI *a.*—**A. spirituosum.** A mixture of white of egg and spirit, used as an external application.—**Solution of a.** A test solution of the Br. Ph., consisting of the white of one egg triturated with 4 oz. of distilled water and filtered. [B, 5.]—**Tata a.** Ger., *Tataeiweiss*. See under *Egg* ALBUMIN.—**Test solution of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. A filtered solution of the white of one egg in 100 cu. cent. of distilled water. [B, 5.] Cf. *Solution of a.*

ALBUMENATE, n. A^{2}l-bu^2'me^{2}n-at. See ALBUMINATE.

ALBUMENIZE, v. tr. A^{2}l-bu^2'me^{2}n-iz. Fr., *albuminer*. To cover with white of egg. [B.]

ALBUMENOID, n. and adj. A^{2}l-bu^2'me^{2}n-oid. See ALBUMINOID.

ALBUMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-me^{2}n'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). White of egg. See ALBUMEN.

ALBUMENURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-me^{2}n-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. See ALBUMINURIA.

ALBUMIN, n. A^{2}l-bu^2'mi^{2}n. Lat., *albuminum*. Fr., *albumine*. Ger., *Albumin*. It., *albumina*. Sp., *albúmina*. A substance constituting the chief and characteristic constituent of *albumen* (white of egg), and found also in the blood, chyle, lymph, and all serous fluids, as well as in the juice of flesh, in the brain, the pancreas, and the liquor amnii, and generally in all transudations from the blood-vessels, being essentially the same under all these circumstances. In certain conditions of disease it is found in the urine. (See ALBUMINURIA.) It also exists in small quantities in vegetable juices. In its chemical behavior a. is a weak acid, apparently dibasic (or perhaps tetrabasic), forming both acid and neutral salts (*albuminates*) with bases; and it also combines with acids to form the compounds known as *acid a's*. [B, 2, 4.] For the properties and chemical composition of the different varieties of a., see *Egg a.*, *Serum a.*, *Vegetable a.*, and *Whey a.*—**A'drüse** (Ger.). See DOTTER*stock*.—**A'gang** (Ger.). The vitelline duct in *Tæniæ*. [B, 27.]—**A'stoff.** See the major list.—**Acid a.** Fr., *albumine acide*. Ger., *Acidalbumin*. It., *albumina acida*. Sp., *albúmina ácida*. Syn.: *syntonin*, *albuminide*. A compound

formed by the prolonged action of an acid upon a. or an albuminoid. The acid a. obtained from ordinary a. is distinguished by its insolubility in distilled water and in neutral saline solutions, by its solubility in weak acid and alkaline solutions, and by its not coagulating from its acid or alkaline solution when heated to 70° C., although it coagulates readily as soon as its solution is neutralized. [B, 2, 12.]—**A. peptone.** See under PEPTONE.—**Alkali a.** See ALBUMINATE.—**Animal a.** Fr., *albumine animale.* Ger., *thierisches Eiweiss.* It., *albumina animale.* Sp., *albúmina animal.* The form of a. which occurs in the animal tissues or fluids.—**Bence-Jones a.** A form which gives no precipitate with an excess of nitric acid, unless left to stand or unless heated and left to cool, when it forms a solid coagulum, which redissolves on heating and coagulates again on cooling. It is separated from ordinary a. by adding nitric acid, boiling and filtering; while the ordinary a. remains on the filter, the B.-J. a. passes through. Found in the urine in false albuminuria. [L.]—**Blood a.** Fr., *albumine du sang.* Ger., *Blutalbumin.* It., *albumina del sangue.* See *Serum a.*—**Caseiform a.** Fr., *albumine caséiforme.* The name given by Mialhe to a variety of a. precipitated by nitric and acetic acids, but not coagulable by heating. The name *incipient a.* was given to a similar body by Prout. [A. Gubler (B, 46).]—**Circulating a.** Fr., *albumine circulatoire.* Ger., *circulirendes A.* 1. Voit's term for the a. in solution in the lymph, which he supposes to be derived from the blood, in contradistinction to that derived from the tissues. [J, 52; Hoppe-Seyler, "Arch. f. ges. Physiol.," vii, 1873, p. 993 (J); C. Voit, "Ztschr. f. Biol.," x, 1874, p. 202 (J).] 2. A. in solution in the lymph, as distinguished from that stored in the tissues. [J.]—**Coagulated a.** Fr., *albumine coagulée.* Ger., *coagulirtes Eiweiss.* It., *albumina coagulata.* Sp., *albúmina coagulada.* A. converted by the action of heat or of chemical reagents into a modification insoluble in water, in neutral saline solutions, and in dilute solutions of the acids or alkalies. Its chemical constitution is not well understood. [B, 12.]—**Crystalline a.** Fr., *albumine cristalline.* Ger., *krystallinisches Eiweiss.* It., *albumina cristallina.* Sp., *albúmina cristalina.* A form of a. obtained by Grübler ["Journ. f. pract. Chem.," n. F., xxiii, 1880, p. 97] from pumpkin-seeds and by Ritthausen ["*Ib.*," xxiii, p. 481; xxv, pp. 131, 137] from various oily seeds (such as those of the hemp and castor-oil plant and sesame). Grübler's a. was obtained in the form of octahedral crystals, formed crystalline compounds with the alkaline metals and alkaline earths, and had the percentage composition: C, 53·21, H, 7·22, N, 19·22, S, 1·07, O, 19·10, ash, 0·18. Ritthausen's a. was also crystalline, and had the composition: C, 50·88 to 50·98, H, 6·92 to 6·98, N, 18·57 to 18·73, S, 0·77 to 0·82, O, 22·55 to 22·79. [B.]—**Derived a.** Fr., *albumine dérivée.* Ger., *Eiweisskörper.* A modified form of a. produced by the action of various chemical reagents. [B.] See *Acid a.* and ALBUMINATE.—**Egg a.** Lat., *ovi albumen* [Br. Ph.], *albumen ovi* [Br. Ph. (1867).] Fr., *albumine de l'œuf.* Ger., *Eiweiss, Eieralbumin.* It., *albume, albumina dell' uovo.* Sp., *albúmina del huevo.* That variety of a. occurring in white of egg, of which, under the form of an alkaline solution of sodium albuminate, it constitutes about 12 per cent. When obtained by evaporation of its aqueous solution, egg a. is a yellowish-white, transparent, brittle, amorphous mass, having a sp. gr. of 1·314; soluble in water and in dilute acid and alkaline solutions as well as in neutral saline solutions; and in solution having a specific lævorotary power of 35·5°. It is coagulated by heat, alcohol, ether, and nitric acid, and dissolves with difficulty or not at all in an excess of the latter. A variety of egg a. found by Tarchanoff in the egg of the bank-swallow and other birds, and denominated by him "*Tataeiweiss*," is thinner and more watery than ordinary a., diffuses more readily, is digested with much greater rapidity, and coagulates at a much higher temperature. In solution it is highly fluorescent. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," 1884, p. 501.] The percentage chemical constitution of egg a. is: C, 53 to 53·4, H, 6·8 to 7·0, N, 15·1 to 15·8, S, 1·4 to 2·0, O, 22·4 to 22·8. From this have been deduced the empirical formulæ $C_{216}H_{338}N_{54}S_3O_{68}$ (Liebig), $C_{90}H_{139}N_{22}SO_{30}$ (Mulder), $C_{72}H_{112}$-$N_{18}SO_{22}$ (Lieberkühn), and $C_{204}H_{322}N_{52}S_2O_{66}$ (Harnack in "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," v, p. 198). [B, 2, 4.]—**Eiera'** (Ger.). See *Egg a.*—**Imperfect a.** Fr., *albumine imparfaite.* A variety of a. which does not give all the ordinary reactions of a. [Prout (B).]—**Incipient a.** Fr., *albumine incipiente.* A name given by Prout to a variety of imperfect a. met with in chyle and chylous urine. [B.] Cf. *Caseiform a.*—**Insoluble a.** Fr., *albumine insoluble.* Ger., *unlösliches Eiweiss.* Sp., *albúmina insoluble.* 1. Coagulated a. 2. An acid a. or alkali a. (albuminate), so called because insoluble in distilled water. [A.]—**Lactoa'.** Fr., *albumine du lait.* Ger., *Lactoalbumin.* A variety of a. found in milk, differing from serum a. in the degree of its action upon the plane of polarized light. [B.] See *Whey a.*—**Meta'.** See the major list.—**Muscle a.** Fr., *albumine des muscles.* Ger., *Muskelalbumin.* A variety of a. occurring in small quantities in the aqueous extract made from muscular tissue. In neutral solutions it coagulates between 46° and 47° C. [A, 319.]—**Native a.** An a. occurring in the natural state in the animal or vegetable tissues and juices. [B.] See *Egg a., Muscle a., Serum a., Vegetable a., Crystalline a.,* and *Whey a.*—**Non-retractile a.** Fr., *albumine non-rétractile.* Ger., *nicht-retractiles Eiweiss.* See under *Retractile a.*—**Organ a.** That portion of the a. contained in the matters introduced into the organism which is directly absorbed and goes to build up the tissues. Cf. *Circulating a.* (2d def.).—**Para'.** See the major list.—**Retractile a.** Fr., *albumine rétractile.* Ger., *retractiles Eiweiss.* A. which coagulates in concrete particles and solid masses, as distinguished from *non-retractile a.*, which on coagulation remains suspended in a state of uniform diffusion. According to Bouchard, the former, when occurring in the urine, is diagnostic of nephrogenous, the latter of hæmatogenous, albuminuria. [B, 93, 108.]—**Salivary a.** Fr., *albumine salivaire.* Ptyalin.—**Sera'.** Serum a. [F. W. Pavy, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Oct. 17, 1885, p. 529.]—**Serum a.** Fr., *albumine du sérum.* Ger., *Serumalbumin.* It., *albumina del siero.* Syn.: *blood a., serosin, serin.* The variety of a. occurring in blood-serum and other animal liquids. It closely resembles egg a., but has a specific lævorotary power of 50°, is not coagulated by ether, is precipitated with difficulty by hydrochloric acid, and after precipitation by nitric acid re-dissolves in an excess of the reagent. Its percentage composition is almost precisely the same as that of egg a., although it contains a little less sulphur and a little more oxygen. [B, 4.] It is the form usually found in albuminous urine. See also METALBUMIN and PARALBUMIN.—**Soluble a.** Fr., *albumine soluble.* Ger., *lösliches Eiweiss.* Sp., *albúmina soluble.* A. that has not been coagulated nor so altered by chemical reagents as to be insoluble in distilled water. [B.]—**Vegetable a.** Fr., *albumine végétale.* Ger., *pflanzliches Eiweiss.* The variety of a. found in vegetable tissues and juices. It resembles egg a. in properties but differs from it somewhat in composition, containing from 15·5 to 17·6 per cent. of nitrogen and from 0·75 to 1·55 per cent. of sulphur. [B, 4.] See also *Crystalline a.*—**Vorrathsa'** (Ger.). Voit's term for that portion of the a. contained in the circulating fluids which is derived from the tissues and cellular elements of the body, as distinguished from the circulating a. which is derived from the food. [J, 52.]—**Whey a.** Ger., *Molkeneiweiss.* An albuminous substance, readily soluble in water, obtained, along with another less soluble a., from whey. Composition: C, 50·01 to 50·56, H, 6·89 to 7·19, N, 13·10 to 13·59, ash, 7·48 to 8·25. [Kösler, "Upsal. läkarefören. Förhandl.," xvi, 514 (B).]

ALBUMINAGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-bu^6-mi^{2}n-a^{3}zh. The act of albumenizing or coating with white of egg. [A, 324.]

ALBUMINAS (Lat.), n. m. or f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)′mi^{2}n-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). An albuminate.

ALBUMINAT (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-bu-mi^{2}n-a^{3}t′. An albuminate.—**Acida'.** An acid albumin. [A, 319.]—**Alkalia'.** An alkali albumin, an albuminate. [A, 319.]—**Antia'.** An antialbumate.

ALBUMINATE, n. A^{2}l-bu^2′mi^{2}n-at. Lat., *albuminas.* Fr., *albuminate.* Ger., *Albuminat.* It., Sp., *albuminato.* Syn.: *derived* (or *alkali*) *albumin.* A compound of albumin with a base; a salt of albumin considered as an acid. [B, 2, 4.] According to some, but less correctly, a compound of albumin with either a basic radicle (alkali a., alkali albumin), or with an acid (acid albumin). [B, 12.]—**Acid a.** Fr., *a. acide.* Ger., *Acidalbuminat.* See *Acid* ALBUMIN.—**Alkali a.** Fr., *a. alcalin.* Ger., *Alkalialbuminat.* See *A.*

ALBUMINATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-mi^2-na(na^3)′tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Containing or combined with albumin. [B, 95.]

ALBUMINE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}l-bu^6-men. Albumin.—**A. acide.** See *Acid* ALBUMIN.—**A. alcaline.** An alkali albumin. See ALBUMINATE.—**A. alumineuse, A. aluminose.** See ALBUMEN *aluminosum.*—**A. animale.** See *Animal* ALBUMIN.—**A. caséiforme.** See *Caseiform* ALBUMIN.—**A. cérébrale.** Neurine. [B, 107.]—**A. circulatoire.** See *Circulating* ALBUMIN.—**A. coagulée.** See *Coagulated* ALBUMIN.—**A. coagulée des cheveux, des cornes, des ongles, et du sabot.** See KERATIN. [B, 107.]—**A. cristalline.** See *Crystalline* ALBUMIN.—**A. de l'œuf.** See *Egg* ALBUMIN. [B, 93.]—**A. dérivée.** See *Derived* ALBUMIN.—**A. des muscles.** See *Muscle* ALBUMIN. [B, 93.]—**A. du lait.** See *Lacto*-ALBUMIN.—**A. du petit-lait.** See *Whey* ALBUMIN.—**A. du sang.** Blood albumin. [B.] See *Serum* ALBUMIN.—**A. du sérum.** See *Serum* ALBUMIN. [B, 93.]—**A. imparfaite.** See *Imperfect* ALBUMIN.—**A. incipiente.** See *Incipient* ALBUMIN.—**A. insoluble.** See *Insoluble* ALBUMIN.—**A. modifiée des cheveux, des cornes,** etc. See *A. coagulée des cheveux, des cornes,* etc.—**A. non-rétractile.** See *Non-retractile* ALBUMIN.—**A. organique.** See *Organ* ALBUMIN.—**A. rétractile.** See *Retractile* ALBUMIN.—**A. salivaire.** Ptyalin. [B, 107.]—**A. solide.** Coagulated albumin.—**A. soluble.** Soluble albumin. [B, 46.]—**A. végétale.** Vegetable albumin. [B, 107.]—**Mét-a.** See METALBUMIN.—**Par-a.** See PARALBUMIN.

ALBUMINÉ (Fr.), p. p. A^{3}l-bu^6-mi^{2}n-a. 1. Albumenized; coated with white of egg. 2. Albuminous (2d def.). [B, 52.]

ALBUMINER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}l-bu^6-mi^{2}n-a. To albumenize, or coat with white of egg. [B, 52.]

ALBUMINEUSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-bu^6-mi^{2}n-u^{5}z. A term used by Mialhe as synonymous with peptone. [K.]

ALBUMINEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-bu^6-mi^{2}n-u^5. Albuminous. [B.]

ALBUMINIDE, n. A^{2}l-bu^2′mi^{2}n-i^{2}d. Fr., *albuminide.* Ger., *Albuminid.* A name given by Rollet ["Wien. akad. Sitzungsbericht.," lxxxiv, 3, p. 332] to acid albumin derived from serum albumin by the action of dilute acids. [B.]

ALBUMINIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *albumin,* and Lat., *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *albuminifère.* Producing or generating albumin. [B, 39.]

ALBUMINIFORM, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2-mi^{2}n′i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *albumin,* and Lat., *forma,* form. Fr., Sp., *albuminiforme.* Ger., *eiweissähnlich.* Resembling albumin.

ALBUMINIMETER, n. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-i^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *albumin,* and Gr., *μέτρον,* a measure. Fr., *albuminimètre.* Ger., *Albuminimeter.* It., *albuminimetro, albuminometro.* Sp., *albuminimetro.* An apparatus for estimating the amount of albumin in a liquid. The term is ordinarily applied to a polarimeter so devised that the deviation produced in the plane of a ray of polarized light by its passage through a column of the liquid measures the amount of albumin present. Esbach's a. consists of a small graduated tube, which is filled up to a certain mark with the liquid under examination; the level of the liquid is then brought up to another mark by adding a solution containing 10 grammes of picric acid and 20 grammes of citric acid to 1 litre of water; the tube is closed with a rubber stopper, shaken and allowed to stand for 24 hours; the precipitate of albumin may then be read off in grammes to the litre. ["Allg. med. Ctrl.-Ztg."; "St. Petersb. med. Wchnschr.," Oct. 19 (31), 1885, p. 355 (A).]

ALBUMININ, n. A^{2}l-bu^2′mi^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *albuminine.* Ger., *Albuminin.* It., Sp., *albuminina.* The substance forming the walls of the cells which inclose the albumin in the white of egg.

It differs from albumin in containing no nitrogen and in its different behavior toward reagents. [B, 2, 48.]

ALBUMINIPAROUS, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-i^{2}p′a^2-ru^{3}s. From *albumin*, and *parere*, to bear. Fr., *albuminipare*. Generating albumin. [B, 39.]

ALBUMINIZATION, n. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-i^2-za′shu^{3}n. The act or process of conversion, or of re-conversion, of a tissue into albumin. [T. Addison, "Guy's Hosp. Rep.," 1843 (B, 39).]

ALBUMINIZE, v. tr. A^{2}l-bu^2′mi^{2}n-iz. To transform into albumin. [B, 39.]

ALBUMINO-CASEIN, n. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-o-ka′ze-i^{2}n. For deriv., see Albumin and Casein. Fr., *albumino-caséine*. Ger., *Albuminocasein*. It., Sp., *albumino-caseina*. Amygdalin. [A, 337.]

ALBUMINO-CASEOUS, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-o-ka′ze-u^{3}s. Fr., *albumino-caséeux*. It., Sp., *albumino-caseoso*. Compounded of albumin and a cheesy material, or a material resembling casein; a term applied to amygdalin. [B, 38.]

ALBUMINO-CHLORIDE, n. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-o-klo′ri^{2}d. Fr., *albumino-chlorure*. Ger., *Albuminochlorür*. A compound of a chloride with albumin. [B, 39.]

ALBUMINO-FIBRIN, n. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-o-fi′bri^{2}n. For deriv., see Albumin and Fibrin. Fr., *albumino-fibrine*. Ger., *Albuminofibrin*. It., Sp., *albumino-fibrina*. A compound of albumin and fibrin. [Todd (B, 39).]

ALBUMINO-FIBRINOUS, ALBUMINO-FIBROUS, adj's. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-o-fi′bri^{2}n-u^{3}s, -fi′bru^{3}s. Fr., *albumino-fibreux*. It., Sp., *albumino-fibrinoso*. Compounded of albumin and fibrin. [B, 38, 39; Bryant (B, 39).]

ALBUMINO-GELATINOUS, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-o-je^{2}l-a^{2}t′-i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *albumino-gélatineux*. Compounded of albumin and gelatin. [B, 38; Todd (B, 39).]

ALBUMINO-GLUTINOUS, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-o-glu^2′ti^{2}n-u^{3}s. For deriv., see Albumin and Gluten. Fr., *albumino-glutineux*. Compounded of albumin and gluten. [B, 38.]

ALBUMINO-GRAISSEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-bu^6-mi^{2}n-o-gra-su^6. Containing both albumin and fat.

ALBUMINOID, adj. and n. A^{2}l-bu^2′mi^{2}n-oid. Fr., *albuminoïde, gélatinigène*. Ger., *eiweissähnlich, Albuminstoff, Eiweisskörper*. It., *albuminoide*. Sp., *albuminóide*. 1. (Adj.) resembling albumin; of or pertaining to a substance resembling albumin. For special uses of the term see *A.* disease and *A.* degeneration. 2. (N.) one of a class of nitrogenous proximate principles of which ordinary albumin is a type. The a's in part occur native, forming the essential constituents of all the animal tissues and fluids, except the bile, tears, sweat, and urine, and occurring also in vegetables; in part are derived from these native a's by the action of chemical or vital processes. All are amorphous with the exception of the crystalline albumin of plants; all when in solution rotate the plane of polarization to the left; all except the peptones are non-diffusible; and all under suitable conditions undergo putrefactive decomposition with the evolution of hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, ammonia, carbon dioxide, leucine, tyrosine, and various other compounds consisting chiefly of the fatty acids and their derivatives. Heated with nitric acid, they become of a yellow color, which is changed to a deep orange by the addition of ammonia (xanthoproteic reaction); they are reddened by Millon's reagent, and color Fehling's solution violet; they are dissolved by strong acetic, phosphoric, and hydrochloric acids; and are precipitated by tannic acid, chlorine, and salts of the heavy metals. Their percentage composition is C, 50·6 to 54·3, H, 6·7 to 7·3, N, 12·8 to 18·4, S, 0·4 to 1·7, O, 20·6 to 26·8, with a variable amount of ash. Their molecular constitution is very complex and still undetermined, although they are believed to be compounds of amides of acids of the fatty series with urea (Schützenberger). The a's comprise: 1. Albumin. 2. Acid albumins. 3. Alkali albumins (albuminates). 4. Globulins. 5. Fibrin. 6. Coagulated albumins. 7. The amyloid substance. 8. Albumose. 9. Peptones. [B, 2, 4, 12, 13, 92, 108.] According to the usage of many authors the term *proteids* is applied to this class of bodies, the word a. being applied to substances, such as mucin, chondrin, gelatin, collagen, elastin, keratin, and nuclein, which are allied to the proteids, but differ in composition and some important properties. [B, 11, 12, 13, 108.] On the other hand, those who use the term a. in the sense here adopted call bodies of the latter class proteids.

ALBUMINOIDAL, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-oid′a^{2}l. See Albuminoid.

ALBUMINOMETRY, n. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^2-no^{2}m′e^2-tri^2. From *albumin*, and *μέτρον*, a measure. The determination of the proportion of albumin present in albuminous urine. [J. E. Blomfield, "Lancet," Jan. 23, 1886, p. 153 (A).]

ALBUMINONE, n. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^2-non′. Fr., *albuminone*. Ger., *Albuminon*. A substance derived from an albuminoid, soluble in alcohol and not coagulable by heat. [Kingzett (B, 39).]

ALBUMINO-PURULENT, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-o-pu^3′ru^2-le^{2}nt. Ger., *albuminös-eitrig*. Containing both albumin and pus.

ALBUMINORRHÖE (Ger.), n. f. A^{3}l-bu″mi^{2}n-o^2-ru^6′e^2. Albuminuria. [B.]

ALBUMINÖS, (Ger.), adj. A^{3}l-bu-mi^{2}n-u^{6}z′. Albuminous. [B.]

ALBUMINOSA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-mi^{2}n-o′sa^3. Medicinal and dietetic substances containing albumin.

ALBUMINOSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-mi^{2}n-o′se(a^3-e^2). In Lindley's system, the first cohort of the *Polypetalæ*, including the alliances *Ranales, Anonales, Umbellales, Grossales*, and *Pittosporales*. [B, 170.]

ALBUMINOSE, adj. and n. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-os′. Fr., *albuminose*. Ger., *Albuminose* (2d and 3d def's). It., *albuminosio* (2d def.). 1. (Adj.) albuminous. 2. (N.) a term applied by Bouchardat to a product of the decomposition of fibrin by very dilute hydrochloric acid, and by Mialhe to a peculiar substance into which he supposed albumin to be converted by the action of gastric juice before assimilation takes place. [B, 2.] For the former, see *Acid* albumin; for the latter, see Albumose. 3. In Fr. and Ger., also albuminosis.—**A. chronique** (Fr.). Engel's name for plethora. [B, 38.]

ALBUMINÖS-EITRIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}l-bu-mi^{2}n-u^{6}z″i′tri^{2}g. Albumino-purulent.

ALBUMINOSIC, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^{2}n-o′si^{2}k. Fr., *albuminosique*. Of or pertaining to albuminose (albumose); as *a. ferment*.

ALBUMINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-mi^{2}n-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *albumino′seos*. Fr., *albuminose*. Ger., *Albuminose*. It., *albuminosi*. That condition of the system in which the albuminous constituents of the blood or tissues are in excess of the normal amount. [B, 48.]

ALBUMINOSO-SUCRÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-bu^6-mi^{2}n-o-so-su^6-kra. Albuminous and saccharine. [B, 38.]

ALBUMINOUS, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2′mi^2-nu^{3}s. Lat., *albuminosus*. Fr., *albumineux, albuminé* (2d def.). Ger., *albuminös, eiweisshaltig*. It., *albuminoso*. Sp., *albuminoso, albuminado, albumineo* (2d def.). 1. Of or pertaining to albumin; containing albumin. 2. In botany, applied to seeds which contain albumen (endosperm) when ripe. [B, 19, 75.] For special uses of the term see under Cell, Degeneration, Exudate, Exudation, Infiltration, and Metamorphosis.

ALBUMINOUSNESS, n. A^{2}l-bu^2′mi^{2}n-u^{3}s-ne^{2}s. The condition of being albuminous. [A, 302.]

ALBUMINSTOFF (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-bu-men′sto^{2}f. An albuminoid. [B, 108.]—**Coagulirte A'e.** Coagulated albumins.—**Pflanzliche A'e.** The albuminous principles of plants. [B, 108.]

ALBUMINURETICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-mi^{2}n-u^2-(u)-re^{2}t′i^{2}k-a^3. Gen., *albuminuretico′rum*. Drugs which cause albuminuria. [A, 305.]

ALBUMINURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-mi^2-nu^2(nu)′ri^2-a^3. From *albumin*, and *οὐρεῖν*, to urinate. Fr., *albuminurie*. Ger., *Albuminurie, Eiweissharnen*. It., Sp., *albuminuria*. 1. The presence of albumin in the urine. 2. That condition or habit of the body in which there is a tendency to the discharge of albumin in the urine. Under most circumstances this is indicative of disease, and the greater the quantity of albumin excreted the more serious is the lesion. A. may be a concomitant of acute disease (as scarlatina) [see *Temporary a.*], or it may indicate a permanent condition. It is often used as a synonym for Bright's disease. [D.] See also Globulinuria and Peptonuria.—**A. acuta.** See *Acute a.*—**A. gravidarum.** Fr., *albuminurie gravidique*. Ger., *Albuminurie der Schwangeren*. A. occurring during the course of pregnancy.—**A. longa.** See *Chronic a.*—**A. of parturition.** Fr., *albuminurie du travail*. A form of a. that comes on during labor or two or three days before; distinguished by certain French writers from *a. gravidarum* (*q. v.*). [A, 15.]—**A. post-operatoria.** A. occurring after a surgical operation.—**A. spuria.** See *False a.*—**A. vera.** See *True a.*—**Acute a.** Lat., *a. acuta*. Fr., *albuminurie aiguë*. Ger., *akute Albuminurie*. It., *a. acuta*. Sp., *a. aguda*. A phrase recognized by the Royal College of Physicians as a synonym for acute Bright's disease. [D.]—**Cardiac a., Cardial a.** Fr., *albuminurie cardiaque*. A. which has for its cause some disease of the heart. It is especially apt to accompany valvular disease. [D.]—**Chronic a.** Lat., *a. chronica* (seu *longa*). Fr., *albuminurie chronique* (ou *lente*). Ger., *chronische Albuminurie*. It., *a. cronica*. Sp., *a. crónica*. A synonym for chronic Bright's disease, recognized by the Royal College of Physicians. [D.]—**Cyclic a.** A name given by F. W. Pavy to "a. in the apparently healthy," "physiological a.," "intermittent a.," or "a. in adolescents," from his observation that there is a diurnal periodicity in the maximum excretion of albumin. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Oct. 17, 1885, p. 529.]—**Dyscrasic a.** Fr., *albuminurie dyscrasique*. Ger., *dyscrasische Albuminurie*. See *Hæmatogenous a.*—**False a.** Lat., *a. spuria*. Fr., *fausse albuminurie*. Ger., *falsche Albuminurie*. 1. Apparent a.; *i. e.*, one in which the urine does not contain albumin, but throws down a precipitate resembling it on the ordinary tests. 2. A. in which some albuminous substance passes into the urine from the circulation, but not serum-albumin. [T. L. Brunton (A, 364).] 3. A. in which the albumin does not come from the kidneys. [G. Griswold, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 17, 1885, p. 64; A, 319.]—**Fatty a.** Fr., *albuminurie graisseuse*. See Chyluria.—**Febrile a.** A. due to a febrile condition.—**Functional a.** A. due to digestive or neurotic disturbances or to alterations in the composition of the blood. [Ralfe (B).]—**Hæmatogenous a.** Ger., *hämatogene Albuminurie*. A. due to some morbid condition of the blood and not to any structural disease of the kidney. [A, 319.] Cf. *Nephrogenous a.*—**Mixed a.** Fr., *albuminurie mixte*. Ger., *gemischte* (oder *combinirte*) *Albuminurie*. A combination of true and false a.; *i. e.*, an a. in which the urine contains albumin derived from the blood circulating in the kidneys, together with blood, pus, and mucus from the uro-genital tract. [B, 108.]—**Nephrogenous a.** Ger., *nephrogene Albuminurie*. A. due to kidney disease, as distinguished from hæmatogenous a. (*q. v.*). [A, 319.]—**Neurotic a.** Fr., *albuminurie névrotique*. Ger., *neurotische Albuminurie*. A. due to nervous disturbance. [Ralfe (B).]—**Pathological a.** Ger., *pathologische Albuminurie*. A. dependent upon some diseased condition, as distinguished from physiological a. [B, 108.]—**Permanent a.** Fr., *albuminurie persistante*. Ger., *dauernde Albuminurie*. A name given by Parkes to a. which is due to permanent disease and is itself a lasting condition. [D, 1.]—**Physiological a.** Fr., *albuminurie physiologique* (ou *normale*). Ger., *physiologische Albuminurie*. Temporary a. occurring in a healthy condition of the system and having no pathological significance. Such an a. occurs frequently in new-born children, and sometimes in adults after the ingestion of food rich in albuminoids, physical exertion, emotional excitement, or the use of cold baths. [B. 108.]—**Pseudo-a.** Fr., *pseudo-albuminurie*. Ger., *Pseudoalbuminurie*. See *False a.*—**Sero-a.** Ger., *Seroalbuminurie*. A. in which only

serum albumin is found in the urine. [B, 108.]—**Spastic a.** Fr., *albuminurie spastique.* Ger., *spastische Albuminurie.* A. dependent upon a convulsive attack. [A.]—**Temporary a.** Fr., *albuminurie passagère.* According to Parkes, the presence of albumin in the urine for a few days or weeks, as a concomitant of some form of acute disease (*e. g.*, scarlatina), or from some unknown cause. [D, 1.]—**Toxic a.** Fr., *albuminurie toxique.* Ger., *toxische Albuminurie.* A. dependent upon the introduction of a poison into the system. [B.]—**True a.** Lat., *a. vera.* Fr., *albuminurie vraie.* Ger., *wahre Albuminurie.* A. in which the albumin enters the urine at the time of the secretion of the latter in the kidneys. [B, 49, 108.] Cf. *False a.*

ALBUMINURIC, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^2-nu^2′ri^{2}k. Fr., *albuminurique.* Ger., *albuminurisch.* 1. Affected with albuminuria (said of persons). 2. Accompanied with or dependent upon albuminuria (e. g., *a. convulsions, a. nephritis*).

ALBUMINURIE (Fr., Ger.), n. f. A^{3}l-bu^6-mi^2-nu^6-re, a^{3}l-bu″-mi^2 nu′re. Albuminuria. [D, 65.]—**A. anoxémique** (Fr.). Albuminuria due to asphyxia. [B.]—**A. Brightique** (Fr.). Albuminuria due to Bright's disease. [B, 105.]—**A. cachectique** (Fr.). Albuminuria due to cachexia. [B, 105.]—**A. cantharidienne** (Fr.). Albuminuria due to poisoning by cantharides. [Bouillaud (B, 105).]—**A. catarrhale** (Fr.). Albuminuria due to destruction or alteration of the renal epithelium, as in Bright's disease and the albuminuria of pyrexia. [A. Gubler (B, 46).]—**A. colliquative, A. consomptive** (Fr.). Albuminuria dependent upon excessive disassimilation of the blood-corpuscles or of the adipose tissue and the muscles. In the latter case, it is called *A. colliquative musculaire.* [A. Gubler (B, 46).]—**A. der Schwangeren** (Ger.). See ALBUMINURIA *gravidarum.*—**A. du travail** (Fr.). See ALBUMINURIA *of parturition.*—**A. dyscrasique** (Fr.). Dyscrasic (hæmatogenous) albuminuria. See also *A. cachectique.*—**A. dystrophique** (Fr.). Albuminuria due to deficient formation of the blood-corpuscles. [A. Gubler (B, 46).]—**A. exsudative** (Fr.). Albuminuria dependent partly upon filtration of albumin through the renal membranes, partly upon the presence of inflammatory products in the urine, as in the case of intense nephritis produced by toxic agents. [A. Gubler (B, 46).]—**A. globulaire** (Fr.). Albuminuria dependent upon destruction of the blood-corpuscles [A. Gubler (B, 46)], or upon the presence in the urine of blood or hæmoglobin. [Jaccoud (B, 105).]—**A. goutteuse** (Fr.). Albuminuria of gouty origin. [D, 65.]—**A. graisseuse** (Fr.). Fatty albuminuria. See CHYLURIA.—**A. gravidique** (Fr.). See ALBUMINURIA *gravidarum.*—**A. lente** (Fr.). See *Chronic* ALBUMINURIA.—**A. névrotique** (Fr.). See *Neurotic* ALBUMINURIA.—**A. normale** (Fr.). See *Physiological* ALBUMINURIA.—**A. passagère** (Fr.). See *Temporary* ALBUMINURIA.—**A. persistante** (Fr.). Chronic albuminuria not dependent upon Bright's disease. [Jaccoud (B, 105).]—**A. saturnine** (Fr.). Albuminuria due to lead poisoning. [Ollivier (B, 105).]—**A. scarlatineuse** (Fr.). Albuminuria due to scarlatina.—**A. spastique** (Fr.). See *Spastic* ALBUMINURIA.—**A. toxique** (Fr.). See *Toxic* ALBUMINURIA.—**A. transitoire** (Fr.). See *Temporary* ALBUMINURIA.—**A. transsudative** (Fr.). Albuminuria dependent solely upon filtration of albumin through the renal membranes, and not upon the presence of inflammatory products in the urine. [A. Gubler (B, 46).] Cf. *A. exsudative.*—**A. typhoïde** (Fr.). See *Typhoid* NEPHRITIS.—**A. vraie** (Fr.). See *True* ALBUMINURIA.—**Chronische A.** (Ger.). See *Chronic* ALBUMINURIA.—**Combinirte A.** (Ger.). See *Mixed* ALBUMINURIA.—**Dauernde A.** (Ger.). See *Permanent* ALBUMINURIA.—**Dyscrasische A.** (Ger.). Dyscrasic (hæmatogenous) albuminuria.—**Falsche A.** (Ger.), **Fausse a.** (Fr.). See *False* ALBUMINURIA.—**Gemischte A.** (Ger.). See *Mixed* ALBUMINURIA.—**Hämatogene A.** (Ger.). See *Hæmatogenous* ALBUMINURIA.—**Nephrogene A.** (Ger.). See *Nephrogenous* ALBUMINURIA.—**Neurotische A.** (Ger.). See *Neurotic* ALBUMINURIA.—**Pathologische A.** (Ger.). See *Pathological* ALBUMINURIA.—**Physiologische A.** (Ger.). See *Physiological* ALBUMINURIA.—**Pseudo-a.** (Fr.). See *False* ALBUMINURIA.—**Sero-A.** (Ger.). See *Sero-*ALBUMINURIA.—**Spastische A.** (Ger.). See *Spastic* ALBUMINURIA.—**Toxische A.** (Ger.). See *Toxic* ALBUMINURIA.—**Wahre A.** (Ger.). See *True* ALBUMINURIA.

ALBUMINURIOUS, adj. A^{2}l-bu^2″mi^2-nu^2′ri^2-u^{3}s. See ALBUMINURIC.

ALBUMINURIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}l-bu^6-mi^2-nu^6-rek. 1. Albuminuric. 2. (N.) one affected with albuminuria. [B, 93.]

ALBUMINURORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)-mi^{2}n-u^2(u)″ro-re′(ro′e^2)-a^3. From *albumin*, οὖρον, urine, and ῥοία, a flow. Fr., *albuminurorrhée* [Piorry]. Albuminuria. [Ultzmann (A, 319).]

ALBUMOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)′mo^{3}r. The same as albumen (as *a. ovi*, white of egg). [B, 59.]

ALBUMOSE, n. A^{2}l-bu^2-mos′. Fr., *albumose.* Ger., *Albumose.* It., *albumosio.* An albuminoid substance into which other albuminoid bodies are converted before their transformation into peptones in the process of natural or artificial digestion. [B.]—**Anti-a'.** Fr., *anti-albumose.* Ger., *Antialbumose.* A. produced by the digestion of that portion of an albuminoid substance which is ultimately converted into antipeptone. It closely resembles, and is perhaps identical with, syntonin. [B, 12.]—**Deutero-a'.** Fr., *deutéro-albumose.* Ger., *Deuteroalbumose.* A variety of a. distinguished by its solubility in distilled water, and by its being precipitated by the addition of acids and of sodium, but not by an excess of the latter reagent. It has a specific lævorotary power of 71·4° to 73·8°. [W. Kühne and R. H. Chittenden, "Ztschr. f. Biol."; "Cntrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Aug. 23, 1884, p. 595 (B).]—**Dys-a'.** Fr., *dys-albumose.* Ger., *Dysalbumose.* A species of a. described by Kühne and Chittenden, distinguished by its insolubility in hot and cold water and in hydrochloric acid, and by its being precipitated from its solutions by the addition of sodium chloride in excess. [B.]—**Hemi-a'.** Fr., *hémi-albumose.* Ger., *Hemialbumose.* A. produced in the digestion of that portion of an albuminoid which is ultimately converted into hemipeptone. It is characterized by becoming soluble at 70° C., and being precipitated from its solution on cooling; and also by its solubility in a 10-per-cent solution of sodium chloride. [B, 12.]—**Hetero-a'.** Fr., *hétéro-albumose.* Ger., *Heteroalbumose.* A variety of a. described by Kühne and Chittenden (*l. c.*) which is soluble in dilute and concentrated hydrochloric acid, is precipitated by the addition of sodium chloride in excess, and is insoluble in hot and cold water. It has a specific lævorotary power of 68·65°. On further digestion this is converted into antialbumate. [B.]—**Prot-a'.** Fr., *proto-albumose.* Ger., *Protalbumose.* A variety of a. described by Kühne and Chittenden, distinguished by its solubility in both hot and cold water, being precipitated from its solutions by the addition of sodium chloride in excess. It has a specific lævorotary power of 71·4° to 79°. [B.]

ALBURNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^{6}r(bur)′na^3. See ALBURNUM.

ALBURNITAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^{6}r(bur)′ni^2-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). For deriv., see ALBURNUM. A disease of trees in which there is an arrest of the transformation of the sap-wood (alburnum) into the heart-wood, and in which, therefore, rings of the former are found mingled with the substance of the latter. [B, 19.]

ALBURNOÏDE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-bu^{6}r-no-ed. Resembling alburnum. [B, 38.]

ALBURNOUS, adj. A^{2}l-bu^{6}r′nu^{3}s. Pertaining to or having the characters of alburnum. [B, 39.]

ALBURNUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-bu^{6}r(bur)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). From *albus*, white. Fr., *aubier.* Ger., *Splint.* Sp., *alburno, alburo.* The white sap-wood of trees. [B, 19.]

ALBUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′bu^{3}s(bus). White. Cf. also ALBUM.

ALCACHINGI, n. Alkegengi. [B.] See PHYSALIS *alkegengi.*

ALCÆA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-se′(ka^3′e^2)-a^3. See ALCEA.

ALCAEST, n. See ALCAHEST.

ALCAFUCHE (Port.), n. A^{3}l-ka^2-fu′zha. Hot sulphurous mineral springs situated at Viseu in the province of Beira, Portugal. They contain hydrogen sulphide and are said to differ in composition from all known springs. Employed in cutaneous and articular affections. [B, 88, 93.]

ALCAHEST, n. A^{2}l′ka^3-he^{2}st. Deriv. uncertain; perhaps a contraction for *alcali est*, it is (or it equals) alkali (potash). [B, 52, 78.] 1. A name given by Paracelsus to a liquid supposed to be curative of all sorts of congestions, and by Van Helmont to a liquid capable of dissolving every substance. 2. An alchemical name for mercury prepared for administration in diseases of the liver. [B, 44, 52, 78.]—**A. Glauberi, A. Helmontii.** Fr., *a. de Glauber.* It., *a. di Glaubero.* Sp., *a. de Glaubero.* Impure potassium carbonate. [B, 78.]—**A. Respurii.** Fr., *a. de Respour.* It., *a. di Respour.* Sp., *a. de Respour.* A substance produced by the lixiviation of the product obtained by decrepitating nitre with metallic zinc; a mixture of potash and zinc oxide. [B, 78.]—**A. Zwolferi.** Acetic acid, probably impure. [B, 78.]

ALCAHESTIC, adj. A^{2}l-ka^3-he^{2}st′i^{2}k. Ger., *alkahestisch.* Solvent. [D, 77.]

ALCAHOL, n. See ALCOHOL (2d and 5th def's).

ALCALÁ DEL REY (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ka^3-la^3′de^{2}l-ra′e. The name of a town in New Castile, in Spain, having a mineral spring. [B, 88.]

ALCALAMIDE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}l-ka^{3}l-a^3-med. Alkalamide. [B, 38.]

ALCALESCENCE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}l-ka^{3}l-e^{2}s-sa^{3}ns. Alkalescence. —**A. des humeurs.** See ALKALESCENCE *of the humors.*

ALCALESCENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^2(ka^3)-le^{2}s′se^{2}nz(ke^{2}ns). Alkalescent.

ALCALESCENT (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-ka^3-le^{2}s-sa^{3}n^2. Alkalescent.

ALCALESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f., and n. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^2-(ka^3)-le^{2}s-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. 1. Alkalescence. 2. Alkalinizing materials or remedies. [B, 78, 93.]

ALCALI (Lat., Fr.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ka^2(ka^3)-li(le), a^{3}l-ka^3-le. Indecl. For deriv., see ALKALI. An alkali. Cf. ALCALIN.—**A. aéré** (Fr.). See *Aerated* ALKALI.—**A. ammoniacal** (Fr.). Ammonium sesquicarbonate. See AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**A. ammoniacal anisé** Fr.). See *Spiritus* AMMONII *anisatus.*—**A. ammoniacum acetatum** (Lat.). An old term for liquor ammonii acetatis. [A, 305.]—**A. ammoniacum aquosum** (Lat.). A watery solution of ammonia. [A, 305.]—**A. ammoniacum causticum** (Lat.). See *Caustic* AMMONIA.—**A. ammoniacum fluidum** (Lat.). Liquor ammoniæ. [B, 97.]—**A. ammoniacum spirituosum** (Lat.). Spiritus ammoniæ. [B, 97.]—**A. ammoniacum succinatum** (Lat.). Ammonium succinate. [B, 119.]—**A. ammoniacum vinosum** (Lat.). See *Alcoholic* AMMONIA and *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**A. ammoniacum volatile** (Lat.). Ammonium sesquicarbonate. See AMMONIUM *carbonate.* — **A. ammoniatum spirituosum.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**A. animal** (Fr.). Ammonia. [B, 92.]—**A. carbonaté** (Fr.). A carbonated alkali; an alkaline carbonate. [B, 51.]—**A. causticum** (Lat.), **A. caustique** (Fr.). See *Caustic* ALKALI.—**A. déliquescent** (Fr.). Deliquescent potash. [B, 93.]—**A. doux** (Fr.]. See *Mild* ALKALI.—**A. du nitre** (Fr.). Potash obtained from nitre. [B, 93.]—**A. du tartre** (Fr.). See *A. tartari.* —**A. effervescent** (Fr.). See *Effervescing* ALKALI.—**A. extemporané** (Fr.). See *A. tartari.*—**A. fixe, A. fixe minéral, A. fixe minéral aéré** (ou effervescent), **A. fixe végétal** (Fr.). See *Fixed* ALKALI, *Fixed mineral* ALKALI, *Aerated* or *Effervescing fixed mineral* ALKALI, and *Fixed vegetable* ALKALI.—**A. fixum** (Lat.). See *Fixed* ALKALI. — **A. fixum herbarum** (Lat.). See *Fixed vegetable* ALKALI.—**A. fixum tartarisatum** (Lat.). Potassium tartrate. [B, 88.]—**A. fixum vegetabile** (Lat.). See *Fixed vegetable* ALKALI. — **A. fixum vegetabile causticum** (Lat.). Caustic potash. [B.]—**A. fixum vegetabile impurum** (Lat.). Impure potassium carbonate obtained by the lixiviation of wood ashes. [B, 97.]—**A. fluor** (Lat.). Ammonia. [B, 119.]—**A. fos-**

sile (Lat., Fr.). See *Fossil* ALKALI.—**A. lignorum, A. lignorum depuratum** (Lat.). Refined potassium carbonate. [B, 88, 97.]—**A. liquor volatilis compositus.** See SPIRITUS *bezoardicus Bussii.*—**A. marin** (Fr.). Soda.—**A. marin caustique** (Fr.). See *Caustic* SODA.—**A. minéral** (Fr.). See *Mineral* ALKALI.—**A. minéral aéré** (Fr.). Normal sodium carbonate. [B, 93.)—**A. minéral boracique** (Fr.). Borax. [A, 324.]—**A. minerale** (Lat.). See *Mineral* ALKALI.—**A. minerale acetatum** (Lat.). Sodium acetate. [B, 97.]—**A. minerale muriatum** (Lat.). Sodium chloride. [B, 88.]—**A. minerale nitratum** (Lat.). Sodium nitrate. [D, 2.]—**A. minerale phosphoratum** (Lat.). Sodium phosphate. [B, 97.]—**A. minerale salitum** (Lat.). Sodium chloride. [B, 88.] —**A. minerale sulphuricum** (Lat.). Normal sodium sulphate. [B, 97.]—**A. minerale tartarisatum** (Lat.). Normal sodium tartrate [B, 88]; potassium and sodium tartrate. [B, 48, 97.]—**A. minerale vitriolatum, A. minerale vitriolicum** (Lat.). Normal sodium sulphate. [B. 48, 97.]—**A's minéraux** (Fr.). Mineral (inorganic) alkalies. See *Mineral* ALKALI (2d def.).—**A. mite** (Lat.). See *Mild* ALKALI.—**A's organiques** (Fr.). The alkaloids. [B, 38, 88.]—**A. phlogisticatum** (Lat.), **A. phlogistiqué** (Fr.). See *Phlogisticated* ALKALI.—**A. pneum** (Lat.). Borax. [Hahnemann (D, 90).]—**A. primaire** (Fr.). A primary amine. [B, 93.] —**A. secondaire** (Fr.). A secondary amine. [B, 93.]—**A. tartari** (Lat.). Fr., *a. du tartre, a. extemporané.* Ger., *Weinsteinsalz.* Sp., *álcali de tártaro.* Syn.: *sal tartari.* An old term for potassium carbonate obtained by igniting and lixiviating cream of tartar. [B, 48.]—**A. tartari acetatum, A. tartari aceto saturatum, A. tartari cum aceto** (Lat.). Potassium acetate. [B, 125.]—**A. terreux** (Fr.). An alcaline earth. [B, 46.]—**A. tertiare** (Fr.). A tertiary amine. [B.]—**A. urineux** (Fr.), **A. urinosum** (Lat.). Alkali obtained from urine; ammonia. [B, 107, 109.]—**A. vegetabile** (Lat.). See *Vegetable* ALKALI.—**A. vegetabile acetatum** (Lat.). Potassium acetate.—**A. vegetabile aeratum** (Lat.). Aerated vegetable alkali; potassium carbonate. [B.]—**A. vegetabile crystallisatum** (Lat.). Potassium bicarbonate. [B.] —**A. vegetabile cum aceto** (Lat.). Potassium acetate. [B, 97.] —**A. vegetabile fixum causticum** (Lat.). See POTASSA *fusa.*—**A. vegetabile mite depuratum** (Lat.). Purified potassium carbonate. [D, 90.]—**A. vegetabile nitratum** (Lat.). Potassium nitrate. [B, 80.]—**A. vegetabile perfecte saturatum** (Lat.). Potassium bicarbonate. [A, 314.] — **A. vegetabile salito-dephlogisticatum** (Lat.). Potassium chlorate. [B, 97.]—**A. vegetabile salitum** (Lat.). Potassium chloride. [B, 88.]—**A. vegetabile sulfuricum** (Lat.). Normal potassium sulphate. [B, 88.] —**A. vegetabile tartarisatum** (Lat.). Potassium tartrate. [B, 97.]—**A. vegetabile vitriolatum** (Lat.). Normal potassium sulphate. [B, 97.]—**A. végétal, A. végétal aéré, A. végétal effervescent** (Fr.). See *Vegetable* ALKALI, *Aerated vegetable* ALKALI, and *Effervescing fixed vegetable* ALKALI. — **A's végétaux** (Fr.). Vegetable alkalies; alkaloids. [B, 92.]—**A. volatil, A. volatil aéré** (Fr.). See *Volatile* ALKALI and *Aerated volatile* ALKALI.—**A. volatil caustique, A. volatil concret** (Fr.). See *A. volatile causticum* and *A. volatile concretum.*—**A. volatile, A. volatile acetatum** (Lat.). See *Volatile* ALKALI and *Acetated volatile* ALKALI.—**A. volatile aeratum, A. volatile ammoniacale** (Lat.). Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B, 97.] See AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**A. volatile anisatum** (Lat.). See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *anisatus.*—**A. volatile aquosum** (Lat.). An aqueous solution of ammonium carbonate. [B, 88.]—**A. volatile causticum** (Lat.). Ammonia. [B, 88.]—**A. volatile concretum, A. volatile ex sale ammoniaco** (Lat.), **A. volatil effervescent** (Fr.). Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B, 88, 97.] See AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**A. volatile fluor** (Lat.). Aqueous ammonia. [B.]—**A. volatile mite** (Lat.). Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [D, 90.]—**A. volatile muriaticum** (Lat.). Ammonium chloride. [B.]—**A. volatile nitratum** (Lat.). Ammonium nitrate. [B, 97.]—**A. volatile salitum** (Lat.). Ammonium chloride. [B, 88.]—**A. volatile siccum** (Lat.). See *A. volatile concretum.*—**A. volatile tartarisatum** (Lat.). Ammonium and potassium tartrate. [B, 97.]—**A. volatilis anisatus.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *anisatus.*—**Alcool-a.** (Fr.). A substance having at the same time the functions and structure of an alcohol and a base. [B, 93.]—**Liquor a. volatilis acetici.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**Minerale a.** (Lat.). See *Mineral* ALKALI.—**Sal a.** (Lat.). An alkali. [B, 109.]—**Vegetabile a.** (Lat.). See *Vegetable* ALKALI.

ALCALICITÉ (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}l-ka^3-li^{2}s-i^2-ta. Alkalinity. [B, 38.]

ALCALIDE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}l-ka^3-led. An alkaloid. [B, 92.]

ALCALIFIANT (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-ka^3-li^{2}f-i^2-a^{3}n^2. Alkaligenous. [B, 52.]

ALCALIGEE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ka^{3}l-i^2-ga'. See ALCALIGENIUM.

ALCALIGEN, adj. and n. A^{3}l-ka^{2}l'i^2-je^{2}n. Fr., *alcaligène.* Ger., *alkaligen, alcaligen.* 1. Alkaligenous. 2. Alcaligenium.

ALCALIGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^2(ka^3)-li^2-je(ga)'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *alcaligène.* Ger., *Alkaligen, Alcaligen.* It., *alcaligeno.* Sp., *alcaligeno.* Alkaligen, alkaligene; old names for nitrogen. [B.] Cf. ALKALIGENOUS.

ALCALIGENUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^2(ka^3)-li^2'je^2(ge^2)-nu^{3}s-(nu^{4}s). Alkaligenous.

ALCALIMETER, n. A^{2}l-ka^2-li^2'me^2-tu^{5}r. Fr., *alcalimètre.* See ALKALIMETER.

ALCALIMÉTRIE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}l-ka^3-li^2-ma-tre. Alkalimetry.

ALCALIMÉTRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-ka^3-li^2-ma-trek. Alkalimetric.

ALCALIMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^2(ka^3)-li^2-me^{2}t'ru^{3}m-(ru^{4}m). See ALKALIMETER.

ALCALIN (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}l-ka^3-la^{2}n^2. 1. Alkaline. 2. (N.) an alkaline substance or remedy. [B, 93.] The term is especially restricted to denote an alkaline salt formed by the incomplete neutralization of a base by an acid, as distinguished from *alcali* which is the base itself or its oxide. [B, 105.]

ALCALINISER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}l-ka^3-li^{2}n-i^2-za. To render alkaline. [B, 52.]

ALCALINITAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^2(ka^3)-li^{2}n'i^2-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *alcalinitat'is.* Alkalinity. [A, 320.]

ALCALINITÉ (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}l-ka^3-li^{2}n-i^2-ta. Alkalinity.

ALCALINO-CUPRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-ka^3-le-no-ku^6-prek. Alkaline and containing copper. [B.]

ALCALINO-FERRUGINEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-ka^3-le-no-fe^{2}r-ru^6-zhe-nu^5. Containing both alkalies and iron. [B, 38.]

ALCALINO-PLOMBIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-ka^3-le-no-plo^{2}n^2-bi^2-fe^{2}r. Alkaline and containing lead. [B, 38.]

ALCALINO-TERREUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-ka^3-le-no-te^{2}r-ru^5. Alkaline earthy. [B, 38.]

ALCALINULE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-ka^3-li^2-nu^{6}l. Slightly alkaline (said of a salt in which there is a slight excess of the basic element or radicle over the amount required to neutralize the acid element). [B, 38.]

ALCALINURIA (Lat.), n. f. See ALKALINURIA.

ALCALINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^2(ka^3)-li(le)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Alkaline.

ALCALISATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^2(ka^3)-li^2-za(sa^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *alcalisatio'nis.* Fr., *alcalisation.* Alkalinization. [B, 78.]

ALCALISATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^2(ka^3)-li^2-za(sa^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Fr., *alcalisé.* Alkalinized. [B.]

ALCALOÏDE (Fr.), n. m. A^{3}l-ka^3-lo-ed. An alkaloid.—**A's animaux.** Animal alkaloids. [B, 52.]—**A. artificiel.** An artificial alkaloid. [B, 38.]—**A. cadavérique.** A cadaveric alkaloid. [B.] See PTOMAINE.—**A. naturel.** A natural alkaloid. [B, 38.]—**A's pyridiques.** See PYRIDINE *bases*—**A's végétaux.** Vegetable alkaloids. [B.]

ALCALOIDES (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^2(ka^3)-lo-i(e)'dez(de^{2}s). Gen., *alcaloid'eos (-eis).* Really the neuter (Gr., ἀλκαλοειδές) of the adjective *alcaloides* (Gr., ἀλκαλοειδής), resembling an alcali. An alkaloid. [B, 78.]—**Alcaloidea acria, alcaloidea narcotica.** See ALKALOIDEA *acria* and ALKALOIDEA *narcotica.*

ALCALOIMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^2(ka^3)-lo-i^2-me^{2}t'-ri^2-a^3. From *alcaloides,* and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *alcaloïmétrie.* The quantitative estimation of alkaloids. [B, 78, 92.]

ALCALOIMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^2(ka^3)-lo-i^2-me^{2}t'-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *alcaloïmètre.* Ger., *Alkaloïmeter.* An instrument for the quantitative estimation of alkaloids. [B, 78.]

ALCALURETICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^2(ka^3)-lu^2(lu)-re^{2}t'i^2-ka^3. Gen., *alcaluretico'rum.* From *acali,* and οὐρεῖν, to urinate. Drugs supposed to render the urine alkaline. [A, 305.]

ALCAMO (It.), n. A^{3}l-ka^3'mo. A sulphurous mineral spring in Sicily, containing in 10,000 parts by weight:

Sulphur	7·0
Calcium carbonate	4·8
Magnesium carbonate	2·0
Sodium chloride	3·0
Hydrogen sulphide gas, about 9,000 parts by volume	13·8
Carbon dioxide gas, about 2,100 parts by volume	4·4

Temperature 74° C. Recommended for respiratory, articular, and cutaneous affections. [B, 88, 93.]

ALCAMOR, n. From Ar., *al-qamar,* the moon. An alchemical term for silver. [B, 52.]

ALCAMPHORA, n. A name given in Brazil to the *Croton perdicipes,* or to a remedy made from it. [B, 7, 19.]

ALCANA, n. See ALCANNA and ALKANNA.

ALCANETTE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}l-ka^3-ne^{2}t. Alkanet. [A, 342.]

ALCANNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'na^3. 1. Alkanna (*q. v.*). 2. A species of *Phillyrea.* [B, 110.]—**Alcannæ radix, Alcannæ spuriæ radix, A'roth,** etc. See under ALKANNA.

ALCANTUD (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ka^{3}n-tud'. An acidulous mineral spring situated in the province of Cuença, Spain, containing sulphur, magnesia, and iron; recommended in digestive and nervous disorders and in anæmia. [A, 255, 321.]

ALCAOL, n. An old name for mercury (in the alchemical sense of the word). [B, 50.] See MERCURY.

ALCAPTONE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}l-ka^{3}p-ton. Alkaptone. [B, 107.]

ALCAPTONURIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ka^{3}p-ton-u^6-re. Alkaptonuria. [B.]

ALCAR (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ka^{3}r. From ἄλκαρ, a defense. A remedy. [B, 111.]

ALCARA, n. From Ar., *al-qaraɔ,* a gourd. A gourd; in alchemical nomenclature, the heater (cucurbita) of an alembic. [B, 52.]

ALCARAZ (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ka^3-ra^{3}th^2'. A sulphurous mineral spring in the province of Salamanca, Spain; recommended in nervous and alimentary disorders. [B, 130.]

ALCARAZZA, ALCARRAZA, n's. A^{3}l-ka^{3}r-ra^3'za^3. From Sp., *alcarraza* (from Ar., *al,* the, and *kurrâz,* a jug). A vessel used in hot climates, made of slightly burnt clay, which is very porous, so that the contained liquid oozes through to the outside, forming a sort of dew, by the rapid evaporation of which the vessel is cooled. [B, 2.]

ALCARSINE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}l-ka^{3}r-sen. See ALKARSINE.

ALCARGEN, n. A^{2}l-ka^{3}r'je^{2}n. Cacodylic (dimethylarsinic) acid. [A, 346.]

ALCE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'se(ka). Gen., *al'ces.* From ἀλκή, strength, defense. 1. Strength, power. 2. Defense, protection. [A, 322.]

ALCEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′se(ka)-a^3. From ἀλκέα, the mallow. Fr., *alcée*. Ger., *Alcee*. It., Sp., *alcea*. 1. A sort of mallow mentioned by Pliny and Dioscorides. 2. A subdivision made by Linnæus of the genus *Althœa*, to which the species included by him under A. are now usually referred. [B, 48, 93.]—**Alceæ ægyptiacæ.** See *Semen* ABELMOSCHI.—**Alceæ radix.** The root of *Malva alcea* (*q. v.*). [B, 97.]—**A. indica.** See ABELMOSCHUS.—**A. rosea** [Linnæus]. See ALTHÆA *rosea*.—**A. villosa.** See ABELMOSCHUS.—**A. vulgaris major.** Arnica montana. [B, 59.]

ALCEBAR, n. Agallochum, or aloes-wood. [B, 59.]

ALCEBRIS, n. From Ar., *Al-kibrît*, sulphur. An alchemical term for sulphur. [B.]—**A. vivum.** See SULPHUR *vivum*.

ALCEDA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-tha′dth^{2}a^3. A sulphurous spring in the province of Santander, Spain, between the cities of Santander and Burgos. It has a temp. of 26° to 27° C., and contains hydrogen sulphide, sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, and calcium sulphate. It has been recommended in the treatment of elephantiasis. [A, 319, 337.]

ALCÉE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}l-sa. The hollyhock. See ALTHÆA *rosea*. —**A. de la Floride.** The *Gordonia lasianthus*. [B, 19.]

ALCEENMALVE (Ger.), n. f. A^{3}l-tza′e^{2}n-ma^{3}l″fe^2. The *Malva alcea*.

ALCES (Lat.), n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′sez(ke^{2}s). Gen., *al′cis*. From ἄλκη, the elk (said to be from ἀλκή, strength, but more probably related to ἔλαφος, the deer). O. H. G., *alaho*. Also written *alchis* [Pliny]. Fr., *élan*. Ger., *Elenthier*. The elk or moose (*Cervus alces* [Linnæus]). It was believed to be subject to epilepsy and to furnish a remedy for that disease. Also the genus to which the elk belongs. [B, 28, 78, 114, 115.]—**A. palmatus.** See CERVUS *alces*.—**Alcis cornu.** Hart's horn. [B, 57.]—**Alcis cornu philosophice præparatum.** A preparation of some pharmacopœias of the last century, made by boiling stag's horn, cut into small pieces, in water, until it became soft, removing the cortical and inner spongy portions, drying, and pulverizing. [B, 57.]—**Alcis ungulæ.** Elk's hoofs; once employed as a specific for epilepsy. [B, 78.]—**Spiritus ungulæ alcis.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Ungulæ alcis.** See *Alcis ungulæ*.

ALCETO (It.), n. A^{3}l-cha′to. See MONTE ALCETO.

ALCHABRIC, n. See ALKIBRIC.

ALCHACHENGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ka^3-sha^{3}n^{2}zh. Alkekengi. A term applied both to *Cardiospermum halicacabum* and *Physalis alkekengi*. [B, 88.]

ALCHACHIL, n. Rosemary. [B, 59.]

ALCHAHEST, n. See ALCAHEST.

ALCARAB, ALCARAD, ALCHARAD, n's. Old Egyptian names for *Acacia Senegal* or the gum arabic derived from it. [B, 88, 128, 130.]

ALCHARIT, ALCHARITH, n's. Old names for mercury. [B, 59, 111.]

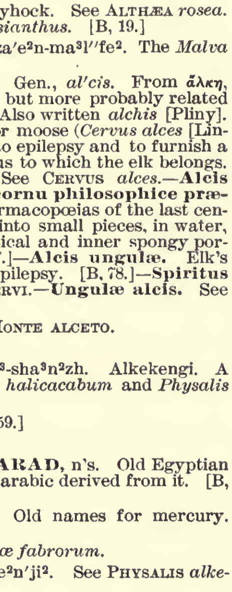
ALCHAZONON, n. See LUTUM *rotæ fabrorum*.

ALCHECHENGI (It.), n. A^{3}l-ka-ke^{2}n′ji^2. See PHYSALIS *alkekengi*.

ALCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i(e)′a^3. Alchemy.

ALCHEMIC, ALCHEMICAL, adj. A^{2}l-ke^2′mi^{2}k, -ke^2′mi^2-ka^{2}l. Fr., *alchimique*. Ger., *alchemisch*. It., *alchimico*. Sp., *alquímico*. Of or pertaining to alchemy.

ALCHEMILLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}e^{2}m)-i^{2}l′la^3. Ar., *âl-kemelyeh*, because it was much used by the alchemists. Fr., *alchimille*. Ger., *Frauenmantel*, *Sinau*. Sp., *alquimila*. A genus of rosaceous herbs established by Linnæus, belonging to the suborder *Sanguisorbeæ*, having a persistent tubular calyx, four-parted and provided with 4 external bracteoles, 1 to 4 very short stamens inserted on the calyx, and 1 to 4 carpels with the style laterally disposed. The flowers are scattered (*i. e.*, not arranged in clusters). [B, 34, 51.]—**A. alpina** [Linnæus], **A. alpinus.** Fr., *alchimille satinée* (ou *argentée*). Ger., *Alpenfrauenmantel*. Silvery ladies'-mantle. A species of a. growing upon rocks in the mountainous districts of Europe, and, according to some authors, in America. It has occasionally been used as a substitute for *A. vulgaris* in medicine. [B, 34, 48, 71, 93.]—**A. aphanes, A. arvensis** [Scopoli]. Fr., *petit pied-de-lion*, *perce-pierre des champs*. Ger., *Ackersinau*. Syn.: *Aphanes arvensis* [Linnæus]. Parsley-piert; a small annual species with minute green flowers arranged in axillary tufts, growing in waste lands and cultivated fields in America and Great Britain. [B, 19, 34, 71.]—**A. argentea** [Lamarck]. *A. alpina*. [B, 173.]—**A. vulgaris** [Willdenow]. Fr., *alchimille*, *manteau des dames*, *pied-de-lion*. Ger., *gemeiner Frauenmantel*, *Ackerfrauenmantel*, *Alchemistenkraut*. It., *piede di leone*. Sp., *alquimila*, *pie de leon*. Ladies'-mantle; a species common in Europe, bearing petiolate, roundish, lobate leaves and small golden-green flowers. Its root is thick, fibrous, and of a black color, and has a disagreeable odor and an astringent taste. The leaves were formerly official, and the root (*radix alchemillœ majoris*, *radix pedis leonis*, *radix leontopodii*) has been used in medicine as an astringent, diuretic, and vulnerary. Two varieties of the plant are described: *A. vulgaris*, var. *alpina*, and *A. vulgaris*, var. *glabra*. [B, 19, 47, 52, 112, 173.]—**Radix alchemillæ majoris.** See *A. vulgaris*.



ALCHEMILLA VULGARIS.
[B, 106.]

ALCHEMILLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}e^{2}m)-i^{2}l′-le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Gen., *alchemillea′rum*. Fr., *alchémillées*. Ger., *Alchemilleen*. 1. The name given by Reichenbach to a division of the sub-order *Sanguisorbeæ*, including the genera *Alchemilla* and *Aphanes*. 2. A sub-tribe of the *Sanguisorbeæ* comprising *Alchemilla*, *Sanguisorba*, and other genera. [B, 170.]

ALCHEMIST, n. A^{2}l′ke^{2}m-i^{2}st. Fr., *alchimiste*. Ger., *Alchemist*. It., *alchimisto*. Sp., *alquimista*. One who practises alchemy.

ALCHEMISTENKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ch^{2}e^{2}m-i^{2}s′te^{2}n-kra^3-ut. See ALCHEMILLA *vulgaris*.

ALCHEMY, n. A^{2}l′ke^{2}m-i^2. From Ar., *Al-kîmîâ* (probably from χημεία, chemistry, with the article *al*, the, prefixed; but perhaps from Ar., *Alchakîm*, a philosopher). The form *alchymy* was made on the theory of the derivation from χυμεία, a melting together (in Byzant.-Gr., also meaning chemistry). [A, 302, 311; B, 39, 52, 78.] Fr., *alchimie*. Ger., *Alchemie*, *Alchymie*. It., *alchimia*. Sp., *alquimia*. 1. A pretended science, much in vogue in the Middle Ages and down to the end of the 17th century, which had for its object the transmutation of the metals into gold and the discovery of the elixir of life, the panacea, and the philosopher's stone. The researches carried on by the votaries of a. laid the foundation of modern chemistry and formed the basis of much of the medical science of the 17th and 18th centuries. [B.] 2. An alloy. See ALCHYMY.

ALCHERMES, n. See ALKERMES.

ALCHERON, n. See LAPIS *a*. and BEZOAR *bovinus*.

ALCHIBERT, ALCHIBRIC, n's. See ALKIBRIC.

ALCHIEN, n. See ALKIAN.

ALCHIMELECH, n. See ALKHIL-AL-MELECH.

ALCHIMIE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}l-shi^2-me. Alchemy.

ALCHIMILLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-mi^{2}l′la^3. 1. Of Tournefort, a genus comprising the *Alchemilla* and *Aphanes* of Linnæus. 2. Of Hallier, the *Alchemilla* of Linnæus. [B, 170.]

ALCHIMILLE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}l-shi^2-mel. Alchemilla, especially the *Alchemilla vulgaris*. [B, 52.]—**A. Alpine.** 1. *Alchemilla alpina*. 2. *Alchemilla vulgaris*, var. *alpina*.—**A. argentée.** *Alchemilla alpina*. [B, 46.]—**A. commune.** *Alchemilla vulgaris*. [B.]—**A. des Alpes.** *Alchemilla alpina* [B, 51.]—**A. glabre.** *Alchemilla vulgaris*, var. *glabra*. [B, 173.]—**A. satinée.** *Alchemilla alpina*. [B, 173.]

ALCHIMILLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}i^{2}m)-i^{2}l′le^2-e(a^3-e^2). See ALCHEMILLEÆ (1st def.).

ALCHIMINIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-shi^2-mi^2-ni^2-a. The medlar (*Mespilus germanica*). [B, 88.]

ALCHIMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-shi^2-mek. Alchemical.

ALCHIMISTE (Fr.), n. m. A^{3}l-shi^{2}m-est. An alchemist.

ALCHITRAN, ALCHITRON, n's. From Ar., *al-qat′rân* (Sp., *alquitran*), resin, pitch. Lat., *alchitrum*, *alquitranum*. Also written *alkatran*, *alkitran*, *alkitrum*, etc. 1. An alchemical term for resin, and allied substances, such as oil of juniper, tar, and bitumen. 2. Prepared arsenic. [B, 39, 48, 50.] Cf. CATRAME and GOUDRON.

ALCHOLIZATED, adj. A^{2}l-ko^{2}l′i^2-za″te^{2}d. Alcoholized.

ALCHOOL, n. A^{2}l′ko-o^{2}l. An old form of *alcohol*. [B, 109.]

ALCHORNEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)′ne^2-a^3. Fr., *alchornée*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants established by Solander. [B, 48.]—**A. cordata** [Bentham]. Fr., *buisson de Noël*. Syn.: *Schousbœa cordifolia*. A species growing in Senegal and Guinea, distinguished by its cordate leaves. It has been used as a sudorific. [B, 46.]—**A. iricurana** [Casar]. A Brazilian species with long-petiolate, ovoid leaves. Used in anginas and as a vulnerary. [H. Baillon (B, 46).]—**A. latifolia** [Swartz]. A species growing in Jamaica, employed as a sudorific in rheumatism and syphilis. It was at one time thought to be the source of alcornoque bark. [B, 48, 88, 93.]

ALCHORNIN, n. A^{2}l-ko^{2}r′ni^{2}n. See ALCORNIN.

ALCHUR, n. An alchemical name for sulphur. [A, 337.]

ALCHUTE (Ar.), n. An excrescence (*morum*) occurring upon the eyelids. [B, 59.] See under TRACHOMA *carunculosum*.

ALCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)′i^2-a^3. See ALCHEMY.

ALCHYMILLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-i^{2}l′la^3. See ALCHEMILLA.

ALCHYMY, n. A^{2}l′ki^2-mi^2. For deriv., see ALCHEMY. Lat., *alchymia*. Fr., *alchymie*. Ger., *Alchymie*. It., *alchimia*. Sp., *alquimia*. 1. Alchemy. 2. An alloy of copper and arsenic resembling silver. [B, 59.]

ALCHYTRAN, n. Deriv. perhaps through Ar. from Gr., χύτρα, a pot. Also written *alkytran*. A remedy applied to painful and carious teeth; perhaps rock alum, or some mineral salt melted in pots. [B, 111.]

ALCIBIADIUM, ALCIBIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-si^2(ki^2)-bi(be)-a^2(a^3)′di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -si^2(ki^2)′bi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀλκιβιάδιον [Galen, Dioscorides], from ἀλκή, protection, and βίος, life. The viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), so called because used as an antidote to the bite of the viper. [A, 311; B, 78.]

ALCICORNIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-si^2(ki^2)-ko^{2}r′ni^{2}s. For deriv., see ALCES and CORNU. Fr., *alcicorne*. Having horns resembling those of an elk. [A, 346.]

ALCIMAD, ALCIMOD, n's. Ar., *al-uthmud*, antimony. An alchemical term for antimony. [B, 52.]

ALCMELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}lk(a^{3}lk)-me^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *alcmelle.* See ACMELLA.—**A. ceylanica.** A name given by Slevogt (1703) to *Spilanthes acmella.* [B, 46.]—**A. Linnæi** [Cassini]. See ACMELLA *Linnæi.*

ALCOATE, n. A^{2}l'ko-at. For deriv., see ALCOHOL. A name given by Graham (1828) to an alcoholate. [B, 39.]

ALCOB, n. See ALACAP.

ALCOCALUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko'ka^2(ka^3)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Perhaps from ἀλκή, strength, and κόκκαλος, a pine cone. [B, 109.] The artichoke. [B, 109.]

ALCOFOL, n. See ALCOHOL (1st def.).

ALCOGENE, n. A^{2}l'ko-jen. From *alcohol*, and γεννᾶν, to beget. The cooler of a still. [B, 39.]

ALCOGEL, n. A^{2}l'ko-je^{2}l. For deriv., see ALCOHOL and GELATIN. The gelatinous compound of alcohol and silicic acid. [B, 2.] See ALCOSOL.

ALCOHATE, n. A^{2}l'ko-hat. See ALCOHOLATE.

ALCOHOL, n. A^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l. Deriv., Ar., *al-koᵉhl*, a collyrium, from *kaᵉhala* (Hebr., *kākhal*), to stain or paint. Lat., *alcohol* (m. or n.: gen., *alcoho'lis*). Fr., *alcool.* Ger., *Alkohol.* It., *alcool, alcol.* Sp., *alcohol.* Also written *alcaol* and *alkohol.* 1. Antimony or its trisulphide (used in the East as a pigment for the eyebrows). 2. A fine powder used as an application to the eyes. [Sandys (1615).] 3. Any very finely divided powder. "A. est pulvis subtilissimus." [B, 50.] 4. Hence, from the sense of tenuity thus acquired, the essence or inner principle of anything. 5. In its common acceptation, the essence or spirit of wine, *a. vini.* Common or ethyl a. [See ETHYL A.] 6. In chemistry, a generic term (first used in this sense by Dumas and Péligot in 1834 or 1835) for a series of compounds of which ethyl a. is a type, and which may be regarded as derived from the hydrocarbons by the replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen in the latter by one or more molecules of hydroxyl; or they may be considered as formed by the substitution of a univalent, bivalent, or trivalent hydrocarbon for half the hydrogen in one, two, or three molecules of water (H_2O). The a's have, accordingly, the general formula $(C_nH_m)'OH$, $(C_pH_q)''(OH)_2$, $(C_rH_s)'''(OH)_3$, etc., being designated as monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, etc., according to the number of hydroxyl molecules which they contain, and receiving their specific names from that of the radicle (C_nH_m, etc.) combined with the hydroxyl (*e. g.*, $C_2H_5.OH$, ethyl a., $C_3H_5.(OH)_3$, glyceryl a.). The a's may be regarded as analogues of the inorganic hydrates, such as potassa, and, like the latter, they possess basic properties. On oxidation they are converted into aldehydes, ketones, and organic acids. [B, 2, 3, 4, 39, 50.] See also GLYCOL, GLYCERIN, CARBINOL, and PHENOL, and for the individual a's see the major list.—**Absolute a.** Lat., *a. absolutum* (seu *absolutus*). Fr., *alcool absolu.* Gr., *wasserfreier* (oder *absoluter*) *Alkohol.* It., *alcool assoluto.* Sp., *a. absoluto.* Syn.: *anhydrous a.* Ethyl a. deprived of water. See ETHYL A.—**Albuminous a.** A solution of white of egg in ordinary (ethyl) a. [B, 97.]—**A. absolutum, A. absolutus.** Absolute a. See ETHYL A.—**A. aceti.** Fr., *alcool de vinaigre.* Ger., *Essigalkohol.* Acetic acid. [B, 48.]—**A. æthereus ferratus.** See *Tinctura* FERRI CHLORATI *ætherea.*—**A. alcalisatum, A. alkalisatum.** 1. Nearly absolute ethyl a. obtained by the dehydrating action of potassium carbonate upon ordinary a. [B, 97.] See ETHYL A. 2. An alcoholic solution of potash. [B. 119.]—**A. ammoniacale aromaticum, A. ammoniacatum aromatisatum.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**A. ammoniæ anisatum.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *anisatus.*—**A. ammoniæ et guaiaci.** See *Tinctura* GUAIACI *ammoniata.*—**A. ammoniatum, A. ammoniatum aromaticum, A. ammoniatum fœtidum.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ, *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus*, and *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *fœtidus.*—**A. amylicum** [Br. Ph.]. See AMYL *a.*—**A. aromaticum.** See SPIRITUS *aromaticus.*—**A. aromaticum ammoniatum.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**A. aromaticum sulphuricum.** See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM *aromaticum.*—**A. aromaticus ammoniatus.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**A. camphoratum.** See *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ.—**A. camphoratum crocatum.** See AQUA *pestilentialis.*—**A. camphoratus, A. camphoratus debilior.** The equivalents for the *teinture de camphre concentré* and *teinture de camphre faible* of the Fr. Codex. [B.] See *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ.—**A. castoriatum.** See *Tinctura* CASTOREI.—**A. concentratissimum.** Very strong ethyl a. See ETHYL A.—**A. cum aloe, A. cum aloe perfoliata.** See *Tinctura* ALOES.—**A. cum aromatibus compositus.** A preparation corresponding to the *tinctura cinnamomi composita* of the old Lond. Ph. [B, 97.] See TINCTURA *aromatica.*—**A. cum aromatibus sulphuricatus.** See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM *aromaticum.*—**A. cum citro aurantio.** See *Tinctura* AURANTII.—**A. cum crotone cascarilla.** See *Tinctura* CASCARILLÆ.—**A. cum ferri sulphate tartarizatus.** See *Tinctura* MARTIS *aperitiva.*—**A. cum guaiaco officinali ammoniatus.** See *Tinctura* GUAIACI *ammoniata.*—**A. cum opio.** See *Tinctura* OPII.—**A. cum rheo.** See *Tinctura* RHEI.—**A. cum succino.** See *Tinctura* SUCCINI.—**A. cum sulphate ferri tartarisatus.** See *Tinctura* MARTIS *aperitiva.*—**A. cum tartrate potassæ ferratus.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *tartarisata.*—**A. dehydrogenatum, A. dehydrogenatus.** Aldehyde.—**A. dilutum, A. dilutus.** Dilute a. See under ETHYL A.—**A. ethylicum** [Br. Ph.]. Absolute a. See ETHYL A.—**A. ferratum.** See *Tinctura* FERRI CHLORIDI.—**A. ferratum æthereum.** See *Tinctura* FERRI CHLORATI *ætherea.*—**A. ferratus.** See *Tinctura* FERRI CHLORIDI.—**A. formicarum distillatum.** See *Spiritus* FORMICARUM.—**A. fortius.** Stronger a.; a title official in several pharmacopœias. See ETHYL A.—**A. helenii compositum.** See SPIRITUS *carminativus.*—**A. iodii.** See *Tinctura* IODI.—**A. juniperi compositum.** See *Spiritus* JUNIPERI *compositus.*—**A. lamp.** See under LAMP.—**A. martis.** See *Alcoholized* IRON (1st def.).—**A. methylicum.** Methyl a.—**A. nitrico-æthereum.** Nitrous ether; ethyl nitrite. [B, 97.]—**A. nitricum.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS NITROSI.—**A. nitricum æthereum.** See *A. nitrico-æthereum.*—**A. of crystallization.** Fr., *alcool de cristallisation.* Ger., *Krystallisationsalkohol.* It., *alcool di cristallizzazione.* Sp., *a. de cristalización.* A. which unites molecule by molecule with a crystalline substance, and, like water of crystallization, helps to maintain the crystalline form of the latter. Thus sodium ethylate, when crystallized from an alcoholic solution, contains 2 molecules of a. of crystallization, $C_2H_5O.Na + 2C_2H_6O$, and in this form consists of colorless acicular crystals, but when deprived of its a. of crystallization becomes a white amorphous powder. Both methyl a. and ethyl a. unite in this way with salts. [B.]—**A. of sulphur.** See under SULPHUR.—**A. of the fatty series.** See *Fatty a.*—**A. opii dilutum.** See *Tinctura* OPII *simplex.*—**A. potassæ.** An alcoholic solution of potash. [B, 87.]—**A. radicle.** See under RADICLE.—**A. rectificatissimum, A. rectificatum.** Rectified a. [B.] See ETHYL A.—**A. salviæ vulnerarius.** See under SALVIA.—**A. saponatum.** See *Tinctura* SAPONIS.—**A. serpylli compositum.** See *A.* SERPYLLI *compositum.*—**A. sulfurico-æthereum.** See *A. sulphurico-æthereum.*—**A. sulfuris.** See *A. of* SULPHUR.—**A. sulphuricatum.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida.*—**A. sulphurico-æthereum.** Impure ether mixed with ethyl a. [B, 97.]—**A. sulphurico-æthereus ferri, A. sulphurico-æthereus martiatus.** See *Tinctura* FERRI CHLORATI *ætherea.*—**A. sulphuricum.** See MIXTURA *sulfurica acida.*—**A. sulphuricum æthereum.** See *A. sulphurico-æthereum.*—**A. sulphuricus cum ferro.** See *Tinctura* FERRI CHLORATI *ætherea.*—**A. sulphuris.** See *A. of* SULPHUR.—**A. terebinthinæ.** Oil of turpentine. [B, 97.]—**A. thermometer.** See under THERMOMETER.—**A. vini.** 1. The name (meaning spirit of wine) by which ethyl a. was known before the term a. was applied to that substance exclusively. [Paracelsus (B, 50).] See *A.* 2. In the old editions of the Sp. Ph., purified spirit obtained by the re-distillation of *a. vini commune.* [B, 97.]—**A. vini alcoholizatum.** Strong ethyl a. [B, 97.]—**A. vini commune.** Rectified spirit. [B, 97.]—**Aldehyde a.** Fr., *alcool-aldéhyde.* Ger., *Aldehydalkohol.* A substance which has at once the structure and properties of an a. and an aldehyde. Aldol, $CH_3.CH(OH).CH_2.C(H){:}O$, is an example, containing the molecule $C(H){:}O$ characteristic of the aldehydes, and being converted into a monobasic acid on oxidation, while it also contains a molecule of alcoholic hydroxyl (OH). The aldehyde a's may be regarded as glycols whose conversion into aldehydes has been incomplete, they being intermediate in structure between ordinary aldehydes and double aldehydes. [B.]—**Ammoniated a.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**Amylic a.** See AMYL A.—**Anhydrous a.** Fr., *alcool anhydre.* Ger., *wasserfreier Alkohol.* It., *alcool anidro.* See *Absolute a.*—**Aqueous a.** See *Hydrated a.*—**Aromatic a.** Fr., *alcool aromatique.* Ger., *aromatischer Alkohol.* It., *alcool aromatico.* Sp., *alcohol aromático.* An a. the radicle of which contains phenyl or one of its homologues. The aromatic a's proper are derived from the series of hydrocarbons homologous with benzene by the substitution of hydroxyl for an atom of hydrogen not in direct connection with a carbon atom of the benzene nucleus. Their constitution is, therefore, expressed by the general formula, $C_6H_5.C_nH_{2n}(OH)$, in which the hydrogen of the benzene-residue, C_6H_5, admits of further replacement by various radicles. The aromatic a's may also be regarded as derived from the series of monatomic alcohols of the fatty series by the substitution of phenyl or any univalent radicle of the aromatic series for hydrogen. Thus, benzyl a., $C_6H_5.CH_2(OH)$, may be regarded as methyl a. in which phenyl replaces hydrogen. The aromatic a's are isomeric with the monatomic phenols, which are, indeed, frequently classed under the same head. [B, 4.] See also *Aromatic* GLYCOL and PHENOL.—**Caustic a.** Fr., *alcool caustique.* It., *alcool caustico.* Sp., *a. caústico.* Sodium ethylate. [B.]—**Common a.** Lat., *a. vini, spiritus rectificatus.* Fr., *alcool ordinaire* (ou *vinique*). Ger., *gewöhnlicher Alkohol.* Rectified spirit; the ordinary ethyl a. of the shops. See ETHYL A.—**Condensed a.** A term sometimes applied to saccharine and amylaceous substances, regarded as derivatives of the a's. [L, 63.]—**Dehydrogenated a.** Lat., *a. dehydrogenatum* (seu *dehydrogenatus*). Fr., *alcool déshydrogéné.* Aldehyde. [B.]—**Deodorized a.** Ethyl a. from which odorous and coloring matters have been removed by filtration through charcoal. [B, 14.]—**Diacid a.** Fr., *alcool bi-acide.* Ger., *zweiwerthiger Alkohol.* See DIATOMIC A.—**Diatomic a.** Fr., *alcool biatomique.* Ger., *zweiatomiger Alkohol.* It., *alcool diatomico* (o *biatomico*). Sp., *a. diatómico.* An a. formed by the substitution of a bivalent organic radicle for half the hydrogen in 2 molecules of water, or by replacing 2 atoms of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon by 2 molecules of hydroxyl. There are 3 sets of diatomic a's: 1. The *glycols*, derived from hydrocarbons of the fatty series. 2. The *aromatic glycols*, derived from the glycols by the substitution of phenyl or its homologues for hydrogen. 3. The *diatomic phenols*, derived directly from hydrocarbons of the aromatic series. The last are often considered as forming a group distinct from the a's proper. The diatomic a's are also called *dihydric a's*, *diacid a's*, and *dibasic a's*, because they contain 2 molecules of hydroxyl replaceable by acid radicles, forming two sets of derived salts or compound ethers, and on oxidation giving rise to both monobasic and dibasic acids. [B, 2, 4, 6.]—**Dibasic a.** Fr., *alcool bibasique.* Ger., *zweibasischer Alkohol.* It., *alcool dibasico* (o *bibasico*). Sp., *a. dibásico.* See *Diatomic a.*—**Diglucosic a.** Fr., *alcool diglucosique.* A generic term for a class of hexatomic a's including sugar and gum. See *Polyglucosic a.*—**Dihydric a.** Fr., *alcool bihydrique.* Ger., *dihydrischer Alkohol.* It., *alcool biidrico.* See *Diatomic a.*—**Dilute a.** Lat., *a. dilutum, spiritus dilutus* (seu *tenuior*). Fr., *alcool dilué.* Ger., *verdünnter Alkohol* (oder *Spiritus*). It., *alcool diluto.* Sp., *a. débil.* Ethyl a. containing more or less water. See ETHYL A.—**Diprimary a.** Fr., *alcool di-primaire.* Ger., *diprimärer Alkohol.* A diatomic a. in which the two alcoholic hydroxyl molecules are united to the two terminal carbon atoms of the hydrocarbon chain, *e. g.*, $CH_2(OH)-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2(OH)$. [B, 4.]—**Disecondary a.** Fr., *alcool di-secondaire.* Ger., *disekundärer Alkohol.* A diatomic a. in which both the alcoholic hydroxyl molecules are united to carbon atoms which are themselves combined each with 2 other carbon atoms, *e. g.*,

$CH_3-CH_2(OH)-CH_2(OH)-CH_3$. [B, 4.]—**Ditertiary a.** Fr., *alcool di-tertiaire.* Ger., *ditertiärer Alkohol.* A diatomic a. in which both the alcoholic hydroxyl molecules are united to carbon atoms which are themselves each combined with 3 other carbon atoms, *e. g.*, $\frac{CH_3}{CH_3}\!>\!C(OH)-C(OH)\!<\!\frac{CH_3}{CH_3}$. [B, 4.]—**Druggist's a.** Ordinary a. prepared by distillation as it is kept in the shops. [B, 14.]—**Fatty a.** An a. derived from a hydrocarbon of the fatty series. [B.]—**Hexabasic a., Hexacid a., Hexatomic a., Hexhydric a.** Fr., *alcool hexabasique* (ou *hexatomique*, ou *hexhydrique*). Ger., *sechsbasischer* (oder *sechsatomiger*, oder *hexahydrischer*) *Alkohol.* It., *alcool essabasico* (o *essatomico*, o *essaidrico*). An a. formed by replacing half the hydrogen in 6 molecules of water by a sexvalent hydrocarbon, or by substituting 6 molecules of hydroxyl for 6 hydrogen atoms in a hydrocarbon. The hexatomic a's comprise nearly all of the saccharine proximate principles, such as cane- and milk-sugar; and their anhydrides constitute starch, cellulose, glycogen, etc. [B, 2.]—**Hydrated a.** Fr., *alcool hydraté.* Ger., *wässeriger Alkohol.* It., *alcool idrato.* Sp., *a. hidratado.* Syn.: *aqueous a.* Ethyl a. still containing water from which mere distillation will not free it. [B.]—**Iso-a.** Fr., *iso-alcool.* Ger., *Isoalkohol.* It., *iso-alcool.* An a. derived from a hydrocarbon which does not present the normal form, *i. e.*, contains carbon atoms which are directly united with more than 2 other carbon atoms, *e. g.*, isobutyl a., $CH_3-C(CH_3)H-CH_2(OH)$, where the second carbon atom is directly united with 3 other carbon atoms. [B, 4.]—**Monacid a., Monad a.** Fr., *alcool monacide.* Ger., *einwerthiger Alkohol.* See *Monatomic a.*—**Monatomic a.** Fr., *alcool monoatomique.* Ger., *einatomiger Alkohol.* It., *alcool monoatomico.* Sp., *a. monoatómico.* An a. formed by the substitution of a univalent hydrocarbon for half the hydrogen in 1 molecule of water, or by replacing 1 atom of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon by a molecule of hydroxyl. The monatomic a's comprise 3 varieties: 1. *Monatomic a's of the fatty series* derived from hydrocarbons of the fatty series. 2. Aromatic a's (*q. v.*). 3. *Monatomic phenols* derived directly from the aromatic hydrocarbons. The last are by many regarded as distinct from the a's proper. The monatomic a's are called also *monacid*, *monobasic*, and *monohydric* a's, because they contain but 1 molecule of hydroxyl replaceable by acid radicles, and hence form but one set of saline derivatives (compound ethers), and by their oxidation give rise to but one set of acids which are monobasic. [B, 2, 4, 6.] See also PHENOL.—**Monobasic a., Monohydric a.** Fr., *alcool monobasique* (ou *monohydrique*). Ger., *einbasischer* (oder *monohydrischer*) *Alkohol.* It., *alcool monobasico* (o *monoidrico*). Sp., *a. monobásico* (ó *monohídrico*). See *Monatomic a.*—**Normal a.** Fr., *alcool normal.* Ger., *normaler Alkohol.* It., *alcool normale.* Sp., *a. normal.* An a. in which the hydrocarbon from which it is derived presents the normal form, *i. e.*, consists of a chain of carbon radicles no one of which is directly connected with more than 2 other carbon radicles. [B, 4.]—**Pentabasic a., Pentahydric a.** Fr., *alcool pentabasique* (ou *pentahydrique*). Ger., *fünfbasischer* (oder *pentahydrischer*) *Alkohol.* It., *alcool pentabasico* (o *pentaidrico*). Sp., *a. pentabásico* (ó *pentahídrico*). See *Pentatomic a.*—**Pentatomic a.** Fr., *alcool pentatomique.* Ger., *fünfatomiger Alkohol.* It., *alcool pentatomico.* Sp., *a. pentatómico.* An a. formed from 5 molecules of water by the substitution of a quinquivalent radicle for half the hydrogen; or derived from a hydrocarbon by replacing 5 hydrogen atoms by 5 molecules of hydroxyl. Instances of such a's are pinite and quercite. [B, 2.]—**Pentylic a.** See AMYL A.—**Polyatomic a., Polybasic a., Polyhydric a.** Fr., *alcool polyatomique* (ou *polybasique*, ou *polyhydrique*). Ger., *mehratomiger* (oder *mehrbasischer*, oder *polyhydrischer*) *Alkohol.* It., *alcool poliatomico* (o *polibasico*, o *poliidrico*). Sp., *a. poliatómico* (ó *polibásico*, ó *polihídrico*). An a. derived from a hydrocarbon by replacing more than 1 atom of hydrogen by an equivalent amount of hydroxyl, or formed by the substitution of a compound radicle for half the hydrogen in more than 1 molecule of water. [B.] See *Diatomic a.*, *Triatomic a.*, etc.—**Polyglucosic a.** Fr., *alcool polyglucosique.* A hexatomic a. which may be regarded as derived from 2 or more molecules of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) by the subtraction of a number of water molecules which is less by one than the number of molecules of glucose. They have, accordingly, the general formula $nC_6H_{12}O_6-(n-1)H_2O = C_{6n}H_{10n+2}O_{6n+1}$, and are designated as *diglucosic*, *triglucosic*, etc., according as $n = 2$, 3, etc.; but only the diglucosic a's are known. [B, 2.]—**Primary a.** Fr., *alcool primaire.* Ger., *primärer Alkohol.* It., *alcool primario.* A monatomic a. in which the alcoholic hydroxyl is united to a carbon atom which itself is connected with only one other carbon atom, *i. e.*, is united to the terminal carbon atom in the chain of radicles of which the hydrocarbon is composed. Such a's have evidently the general formula $CH_2(OH)-CH_2-CH_2-$etc., or $C_nH_{2n+1}.CH_2(OH)$, and they may be regarded as methyl a. (carbinol) in which a single hydrogen atom is replaced by a univalent hydrocarbon. See CARBINOL. The primary a's are converted by oxidizing agents into aldehydes (*q. v.*). [B, 4.]—**Primary-secondary a.** Fr., *alcool primaire-secondaire.* Ger., *primär-sekundärer Alkohol.* A diatomic a. in which one of the alcoholic hydroxyl molecules is united with a terminal carbon atom of the hydrocarbon chain, the other with a carbon atom which is itself combined with two other carbon atoms; *e. g.*, alpha oxypropylic a., $CH_3-CH(OH)-CH_2(OH)$. [B, 4.]—**Primary-tertiary a.** Fr., *alcool primaire-tertiaire.* Ger., *primär-tertiärer Alkohol.* A diatomic a. in which one of the alcoholic hydroxyl molecules is united with a terminal carbon atom of the hydrocarbon chain, the other with a carbon atom which is itself combined with three other carbon atoms; *e. g.*, primary-tertiary isobutylene glycol, $\frac{CH_3}{CH_3}\!>\!C(OH)-CH_2(OH)$. [B, 4.]—**Pseudo-a.** Fr., *pseudo-alcool*, *alcool d'hydratation.* Ger., *Pseudoalkohol.* A variety of a. so called by Wurtz on account of the facility with which it can be decomposed into water and the corresponding olefine, and which may, therefore, be regarded as the hydrate of that olefine. The term is particularly applied to the two secondary amyl a's (propylmethylcarbinol and isopropylmethylcarbinol) and to secondary hexyl a. (isobutylmethylcarbinol). [B.]—**Pyroligneous a.** Fr., *esprit pyroligneux.* Ger., *Holzgeist.* Methyl a. [B.]—**Real a.** Absolute a. [B.]—**Rectified a.** Lat., *spiritus rectificatus*, *a. rectificatum.* Fr., *alcool rectifié.* Ger., *rectificirter Alkohol* (oder *Geist*). It., *alcool rettificato.* Sp., *a. rectificado.* Ethyl a. concentrated by distillation. See ETHYL A.—**Secondary a.** Fr., *alcool secondaire.* Ger., *sekundärer Alkohol.* It., *alcool secondario.* An a. in which the carbon atom which is in combination with the alcoholic hydroxyl is also in direct combination with two other carbon atoms; *e. g.*, dimethylcarbinol, $CH_3-CH(OH)-CH_3$. Such a's have the general formula $C_mH_n-CH(OH)-C_pH_q$, and may be regarded as derived from methyl a. (carbinol) by the substitution of two univalent hydrocarbons for 2 hydrogen atoms. See CARBINOL. The secondary a's on oxidation give rise to the *ketones* (*q. v.*). [B, 2, 4.] See also *Disecondary a.* and *Primary-secondary a.*—**Secondary-tertiary a.** Fr., *alcool secondaire-tertiaire.* Ger., *sekundär-tertiärer Alkohol.* A diatomic a. in which the 2 alcoholic hydroxyl molecules are united with 2 atoms of carbon which are themselves combined directly with 2 and with 3 other carbon atoms respectively; *e. g.*, beta isoamylene glycol, $\frac{CH_3}{CH_3}\!>\!C(OH)-CH(OH)-CH_3$. [B, 4.]—**Standard a.** Ethyl a. of a sp. gr. of 0·825 in which Sikes's hydrometer registers zero at 60° F. A commercial term. [B, 2.]—**Stronger a.** Lat., *a. fortius.* See ETHYL A.—**Tertiary a.** Fr., *alcool tertiaire.* Ger., *tertiärer Alkohol.* It., *alcool terziario.* An a. in which the carbon atom with which the alcoholic hydroxyl is united is also in direct combination with 3 other carbon atoms; *e. g.*, trimethylcarbinol, $\frac{CH_3}{CH_3}\!>\!C(OH)-CH_3$. Such a's have the general formula $\frac{C_mH_n}{C_pH_q}\!>\!C(OH)-C_rH_s$, and may be regarded as methyl a. (carbinol) in which 3 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 3 univalent radicles. [B, 2, 4.] See also *Ditertiary a.*, *Primary-tertiary a.*, *Secondary-tertiary a.*, and CARBINOL.—**Tetrabasic a., Tetracid a., Tetrahydric a., Tetratomic a.** Fr., *alcool tétrabasique* (ou *tétrahydrique*, ou *tétratomique*). Ger., *vierbasischer* (oder *tetrahydrischer*, oder *vieratomiger*) *Alkohol.* It., *alcool tetrabasico* (o *tetraidrico*, o *tetratomico*). Sp., *a. tetrabásico* (ó *tetrahídrico*, ó *tetratómico*). An a. derived from 4 molecules of water by replacement of half the hydrogen by a quadrivalent hydrocarbon, or formed by the substitution of 4 molecules of hydroxyl for 4 atoms of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon. Erythrite is an example of such an a. [B, 2, 4.]—**Thio-a.** Fr., *thio-alcool.* Ger., *Thioalkohol.* See MERCAPTAN.—**Triacid a., Triatomic a.** Fr., *alcool triacide* (ou *triatomique*). Ger., *dreiwerthiger* (oder *dreiatomiger*) *Alkokol.* It., *alcool triatomico.* Sp., *a. triatómico.* An a. formed by the substitution of a trivalent hydrocarbon for half the hydrogen in 3 molecules of water, or derived from a hydrocarbon by replacing 3 atoms of hydrogen by 3 molecules of hydroxyl. Such a's have the general formula $C_nH_m(OH)_3$, and comprise two classes: 1. The *glycerins*, derived from hydrocarbons of the fatty series. 2. The *triatomic phenols*, derived from hydrocarbons of the aromatic series. The latter, however, are by many not included among the a's. The triatomic a's are also called *tribasic* and *trihydric* because they contain 3 molecules of hydroxyl replaceable by acid radicles, and should theoretically give rise to 3 sets of saline derivatives (ethers) and to monobasic, dibasic, and tribasic acids. Few of these derivatives, however, are actually known. [B, 2, 4, 6.] See also GLYCERIN and PHENOL.—**Tribasic a.** Fr., *alcool tribasique.* Ger., *dreibasischer Alkohol.* It., *alcool tribasico.* Sp., *a. tribásico.* See *Triatomic a.*—**Triglucosic a.** Fr., *alcool triglucosique.* See *Polyglucosic a.*—**Trihydric a.** Fr., *alcool trihydrique.* Ger., *trihydrischer Alkohol.* It., *alcool triidrico.* Sp., *a. trihídrico.* See *Triatomic a.*

ALCOHOLATE, n. A^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}-lat. Fr., *alcoolate.* Ger., *Alkoholat.* Syn.: *alcohate.* 1. A chemical compound of alcohol with another body, such as *chloral a.* 2. A salt containing one or more molecules of alcohol of crystallization. 3. A preparation made with alcohol. [A, 316; B, 3, 4.]

ALCOHOLATED, adj. A^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l-a''te^{2}d. Treated or prepared with alcohol, as *a. potash.* [B, 97.]

ALCOHOLATIVUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-ho^{2}-la^{3}-ti(te)'vu^{3}m-(wu^{4}m). See ALCOOLOTIF.

ALCOHOLATUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-ho^{2}-la(la^{3})'tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). See ALCOOLAT.

ALCOHOLATURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-ho^{2}-la^{3}-tu^{2}(tu)'ra^{3}. See ALCOOLATURE. [B, 95.]

ALCOHOLETUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-ho^{2}-le(la)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). A medicinal substance prepared with alcohol. In the Belg. Ph. it is used to designate a class of preparations corresponding nearly to the spirits of the U. S. Ph. [B, 95.]

ALCOHOLEUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-ho'le(le^{2})-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ALCOOLÉ.

ALCOHOLIC, adj. A^{2}l-ko-ho^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *alcoholicus*, *alcoolicus.* Fr., *alcoolique.* Ger., *alkoholisch*, *spirituös* (only in 1st and 2d senses). It., *alcoolico*, *alcolico.* Sp., *alcohólico.* 1. Of or pertaining to an alcohol, especially to ethyl alcohol. 2. Prepared with or contained in alcohol, as an *a. specimen.* 3. Due to the effect of alcohol, as *a. ataxia.* 4. Suffering from the effects of alcoholism, as an *a. patient.* [B.] For special uses of the word see under DELIRIUM, ATAXIA, CIRRHOSIS, and FERMENTATION.

ALCOHOLICA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *alcoholicus.* A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-ho^{2}l'i^{2}-ka^{3}. Gen., *alcoholico'rum.* Preparations containing alcohol as their active ingredient.

ALCOHOLICALLY, adv. A^{2}l-ko-ho^{2}l'i^{2}-ka^{2}l-li^{2}. Following the manner or habit of alcohol. [B, 31, 39.]

ALCOHOLICITY, n. A^{2}l-ko-ho^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}-ti^{2}. Alcoholic quality or strength, as the a. of a wine. [B, 39.]

ALCOHOLIMETER, n. A^{2}l-ko-ho^{2}l-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See ALCOHOLOMETER.

ALCOHOLISATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-ho^{2}l-i^2-za(sa^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Alcoholized.

ALCOHOLISM, n. A^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l-i^{2}zm. Lat., *alcoholismus, alcoolismus.* Fr., *alcoolisme.* Ger., *Alkoholismus.* It., *alcoolismo.* Sp., *alcoholismo.* A term, first used (in its Latin form) by Magnus Huss, of Stockholm, in 1848, comprising the various phenomena which collectively are traceable to the influence of alcoholic liquors taken into the system. [D, 1.]—**Acute a.** Lat., *alcoholismus acutus.* Fr., *alcoolisme aigu, délire alcoolique.* Ger., *akuter Alkoholismus.* It., *alcoolismo acuto.* Sp., *alcoholismo agudo.* 1. Acute intoxication produced by alcohol. The symptoms of acute a. occur in two stages: (*a*) A stage of excitement characterized by perversion of intellect, evidenced by want of mental balance and by hallucinations, emotional excitement, and inco-ordination of movement giving rise to a peculiar staggering gait, to difficulty of speech, and to diplopia. (*b*) A stage of coma, with the breathing stertorous, the pulse full and slow, the pupils dilated and sluggish, and complete insensibility alternating sometimes with convulsive movements. The stage of coma is followed by a period of depression of mental and physical faculties, with headache, nausea, and vomiting. In less severe cases the stage of coma may be absent altogether. 2. Acute alcoholic delirium. [B; D, 25.] See DELIRIUM *tremens.*—**Chronic a.** Lat., *alcoholismus chronicus.* Fr., *alcoolisme chronique.* Ger., *chronischer Alcoholismus, Trunksucht, Säuferkrankheit.* It., *alcoolismo cronico.* Sp., *alcoholismo crónico.* Syn.: *chronic alcohol disease, chronic alcoholic intoxication.* The series of phenomena induced by the persistent and immoderate use of alcoholic beverages. Among these phenomena are a diminished power of resistance to fatigue, disease, and the effects of injuries, a chronic gastro-intestinal catarrh producing dyspepsia. anorexia, nausea, and vomiting, a tendency to fatty and cirrhotic degeneration of various organs, especially the liver, kidneys, and heart, and various cerebral, spinal, and neural lesions, producing neuralgia, amaurosis, muscular tremors and inco-ordination of movement, circulatory disturbances, insomnia, and various forms of mental alienation, such as melancholia and general paralysis. [B.]

ALCOHOLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-ho^{2}l-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Also written *alcoolismus.* Alcoholism.—**A. acutus.** See *Acute* ALCOHOLISM.—**A. acutus gravior.** The severer form of acute alcoholism; alcoholic delirium and mania. [D.]—**A. acutus levior.** The lighter form of acute alcoholism; ordinary alcoholic intoxication.—**A. chronicus.** See *Chronic* ALCOHOLISM. See also ALCOOLISMUS.

ALCOHOLIST (Ger.), n. m. A^{3}l'ko-ho^{2}l-i^{2}st. One suffering from alcoholism. [Westphal (B).]

ALCOHOLIZATED, adj. A^{2}l-ko-ho^{2}l'i^{2}z-a-te^{2}d. See ALCOHOLIZED.

ALCOHOLIZATION, n. A^{2}l-ko-ho^{2}l''i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *alcoolisation.* Ger., *Alkoholisation, Alkoholisirung.* It., *alcoolizzazione.* Sp., *alcoholización.* 1. The act or process of reducing a solid substance to a fine powder. 2. The act or process of rendering alcoholic, either by transformation into alcohol or by mixing with alcohol; of an alcoholic liquid, conversion into a liquid containing a higher proportion of alcohol. 3. The product obtained by such transformation or mixture. 4. The production of alcoholism in the animal organism. [B, 33, 39, 78.]

ALCOHOLIZATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-ho^{2}l-i^{2}z-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Alcoholized.

ALCOHOLIZE, v. tr. A^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l-iz. Fr., *alcooliser.* Ger., *alkoholisiren.* It., *alcoolizzare.* Sp., *alcoholar, alcoholizar.* 1. To convert into a very fine powder. (Obsolete.) 2. To transform into alcohol; of dilute alcohol, to free from water. 3. To mix with alcohol. [B.]

ALCOHOLIZED, adj. A^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l-izd. Lat., *alcoholisatus, alcoholizatus, alcoolisatus.* Fr., *alcoolisé.* Ger., *alkoholisirt.* It., *alcoolizzato.* Sp., *alcoholizado.* 1. Of a solid body, reduced to the state of a very fine powder, as *a. iron.* 2. Transformed into alcohol, united or mixed with alcohol; of a liquid already containing alcohol, rendered more alcoholic. [B.]

ALCOHOLMETER, n. A^{2}l-ko-ho^{2}l'me^2-te^{2}r. See ALCOHOLOMETER.

ALCOHOLMETRICAL, adj. A^{2}l''ko-ho^{2}l-me^{2}t'ri^2-ka^{2}l. See ALCOHOLOMETRIC. [B, 37.]

ALCOHOLOMETER, n. A^{2}l-ko-ho^{2}l-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *alcohol,* and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *alcoomètre, alcoolomètre.* Ger., *Alkoholometer.* It., *alcoolimetro, alcoolometro.* Sp., *alcoholimetro, alcoholómetro, alcoómetro.* Syn.: *alcoholimeter.* An instrument (usually a hydrometer) for determining the amount of alcohol in a liquid. [B.] See also DILATOMETER, EBULLIMETER, VAPORIMETER, and VINOMETER.—**Cartier's a.** Fr., *alcoomètre de Cartier.* Ger., *Alkoholometer von Cartier.* It., *alcoolimetro di Cartier.* Sp., *alcoómetro de Cartier.* A hydrometer formerly much used in France for testing alcoholic liquids, having the scale so graduated as to register 10° in distilled water and 44° in absolute alcohol, the intermediate portion of the scale being divided into 34 equal parts. [B, 10, 38.]—**Centesimal a.** Fr., *alcoomètre centésimal.* Ger., *hunderttheiliges Alkoholometer.* It., *alcoolimetro centesimale.* Sp., *alcoómetro centesimal.* Gay-Lussac's a. A hydrometer so graduated that in a mixture of alcohol and water at 15° C. the reading of the scale indicates directly the number of parts by volume of absolute alcohol in 100 parts of the mixture. [B, 5, 37, 38.]—**Field's a.** An instrument for determining the alcoholic strength of a liquid by its boiling-point. It consists of a small boiler into which a very sensitive thermometer is inserted. [B, 37.]—**Gay-Lussac's a.** Fr., *alcoomètre de Gay-Lussac.* It., *alcoolimetro di Gay-Lussac.* Sp., *alcoómetro de Gay-Lussac.* See *Centesimal a.*—**Geissler's a.** An instrument for determining the alcoholic strength of a liquid by the tension of the vapor given off at the boiling-point of the latter. It consists of a flask filled with the liquid to be examined and communicating with the upper end of a reservoir of mercury occupying one extremity of a U-tube. On immersing the flask in a water-bath and heating, the liquid boils and sets free vapor which by its expansion drives the mercury before it from the reservoir into the other arm of the U-tube, which is so graduated that the height to which the column of mercury rises indicates directly the amount of alcohol in the liquid examined. [B, 37.]—**Pharmaceutical a.** Fr., *alcoomètre pharmaceutique.* Ger., *pharmaceutisches Alkoholometer.* It., *alcoolimetro farmaceutico.* An a. in use in Belgium. It is graduated like Baumé's hydrometer, except that the point to which the instrument sinks in distilled water is marked 0°, instead of 10°, and the reading of its scale is, therefore, constantly 10° less than that of Baumé's instrument. [B, 10.]—**Richter's a.** Fr., *alcoomètre de Richter.* Ger., *Richter'sches Alkoholometer.* An a. consisting of a hydrometer so graduated as to show directly the percentage by weight of alcohol in a mixture of alcohol and water. [B.]—**Tralles's a.** Fr., *alcoomètre de Tralles.* Ger., *Tralles'sches Alkoholometer.* It., *alcoolimetro di Tralles.* Sp., *alcoómetro de Tralles.* A hydrometer so graduated as to indicate directly the percentage by volume of alcohol in a mixture of alcohol and water at a temperature of 60° F. In principle it is very like the centesimal a. It is much used in the United States. [B, 5, 37.]

ALCOHOLOMETRIC, adj. A^{2}l-ko-ho^{2}l''o-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Fr., *alcoolométrique.* Ger., *alkoholometrisch.* Of or pertaining to alcoholometry. [B, 3.]

ALCOHOLOMETRY, n. A^{2}l''ko-ho^{2}l-o^{2}m-e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *alcoométrie, alcoolométrie.* Ger., *Alkoholometrie.* The determination of the quantity of alcohol present in a spirituous liquor, especially by ascertaining the density. [B, 2.]

ALCOHOLOTIVUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-ho^{2}l-o-ti(te)'vu^{3}m-(wu^{4}m). See ALCOOLOTIF.

ALCOHOLOPHILIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-ho^{2}l-o-fi^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From *alcohol* and φιλεῖν, to love. Inordinate craving for alcoholic beverages. [A, 316.]—**A. periodica.** Recurring paroxysmal attacks of the same. [A, 316.]

ALCOHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)''ko-ho^{2}l-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *alcoholo'seos.* See ALCOHOLISM.

ALCOHOLYDROLYTON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)''ko-ho^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-dro^{2}l'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n. See COHOLYDROLYTON.

ALCOHOMEL, n. See ALCOOMEL.

ALCOHOMETER, n. A^{2}l-ko-ho^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. An abbreviated form of alcoholometer. [(Craig, 1847) B, 39.] Cf. ALCOOMÈTRE.

ALCOL, n. A^{2}l'ko^{2}l. (Obsolete.) 1. Alcohol. 2. Vinegar. [B, 78, 111.]

ALCOLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ko-la^3. Deriv. (1st sense), Ar., *alqolâɔ,* same sense, from *qalaɔ,* to tear, or *qalâ,* to fry or stew [B, 78]; or perhaps from Hebr., *alach,* to be turbid [B, 59]; (2d sense), from alcohol (3d def.). 1. In the Arabic medical works and in Paracelsus, a painful spreading ulcer of the lips and mouth, which was said to produce mania. Perhaps aphthæ or anthrax. In this sense also in the pl., *alcolæ.* 2. In Paracelsus, urinary gravel or sediment. [B, 59, 78.]

ALCOLAT (Fr.), n. m. A^{3}l-ko-la^3. See ALCOOLAT.

ALCOLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-li^{2}z(li^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). For deriv., see ALCOHOL (3d def.). The act or process of reducing a substance to powder by corrosion. [B, 50.]

ALCOLITUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-li(le)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). For deriv., see ALCOLA (2d def.). In Paracelsus, pertaining to or containing urinary sediment, as *urina alcolita,* urine containing sediment. [B, 78.]

ALCOLIZATED, adj. A^{2}l-ko^2'l-i^{2}z-a''te^{2}d. See ALCOHOLIZED.

ALCOMETRICAL, adj. A^{2}l-ko-me^{2}t'ri^2-ka^{2}l. Pertaining to alcoholometry. [B, 37.]

ALCONE, n. See AURICHALCUM (2d def.).

ALCOOL (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ko-o^{2}l. Also used by French authors as a Latin word. Alcohol.—**A. absolu.** See *Absolute* ALCOHOL.—**A. acétique.** Ethyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. acétonique.** Acetone alcohol; acetol. [B.]—**A. acéto-phénonique.** Acetophenonic (secondary phenethyl) alcohol. [B.] See PHENETHYL *alcohol.*—**A. acétylique.** Acetic aldehyde. [A, 256.]—**A'acide.** See under ACIDE.—**A. à 50° centésimaux.** A mixture of ethyl alcohol and water indicating 50° on the centesimal alcoholometer, *i. e.*, containing 50 per cent. by volume of absolute alcohol. Analogous expressions are used by French writers to designate alcoholic solutions of any degree of strength. [B.]—**A'alcali.** See under ALCALI.—**A. allylique.** Allyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. allylique bibromé.** Allyl alcohol dibromide. [B.] See DIBROMHYDRIN.—**A. allylique bichloré.** Allyl alcohol dichloride. [B.] See DICHLORHYDRIN.—**A. ammoniacal.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**A. ammoniacal ambré.** See *Alcoolé d'*AMMONIAQUE *ambré.*—**A. ammoniacal anisé.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *anisatus.*—**A. ammoniacal cantharidé.** A diuretic liniment made of ammonia water and oil of turpentine each 6 parts and tincture of cantharides 3 parts. [B; L, 85.]—**A. ammoniacal fétide.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *fœtidus.*—**A. ammoniacal gaïaciné.** See *Tinctura* GUAIACI *ammoniata.*—**A. ammoniacal lavandulé.** See *Alcoolé d'*AMMONIAQUE *lavandulé.*—**A. ammoniacal romariné.** See *Alcoolé d'*AMMONIAQUE *romariné.*—**A. ammoniacal savonneux.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-ammoniatum.*—**A. ammoniacal succiné.** See *Alcoolé d'*AMMONIAQUE *succiné.*—**A. ammoniacal térébenthiné.** A liniment of ammonia water 1 part, alcohol 8 parts, and oil of turpentine 2 parts. [B; L, 85.]—**A. ammonié.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**A. amylénique.** Amylene glycol. [B.]—**A. amylique.** Amyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. amylique actif, A. amylique inactif.** Optically active, optically inactive, amyl alcohol. [B.] See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**A. amyl-**

thallique. Thallium amylate. [B, 93.]—**A. anhydre.** Anhydrous alcohol. See *Absolute* ALCOHOL.—**A. anisique, A. anisylique.** Anisic alcohol. [B.]—**A. aqueux.** See *Hydrated* ALCOHOL.—**A. aromatique.** See *Aromatic* ALCOHOL.—**A. aromatique ammoniacal.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus*.—**A. arsénié.** A preparation recommended for preserving insects, consisting of a saturated solution of arsenic trioxide in alcohol of a strength of 85 per cent. by volume. [B, 92.]—**A. benzoïque, A. benzylique.** Benzyl alcohol. [B, 93, 105.]—**A. biacide, A. biatomique, A. bibasique, A. bihydrique.** See *Diatomic* ALCOHOL.—**A. brom-allylique.** Bromallyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. buténylique.** Butenyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. butinique.** Butine glycol. [B.]—**A. butylénique.** Butylene glycol. [B.]—**A. butylique.** Butyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. butylique primaire, A. butylique tertiaire.** See *Primary* and *Tertiary* BUTYL ALCOHOL.—**A. butyrique.** Butyl alcohol. [B, 38.]—**A. campholique.** A name proposed for borneol. [B, 93.]—**A. camphoratus** [Fr. Cod.]. Teinture de camphre concentrée. See *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ.—**A. camphoratus debilior** [Fr. Cod.]. Teinture de camphre faible. See *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ.—**A. camphré.** Teinture de camphre concentrée. See *Spiritus* CAMPHORÆ.—**A. camphré de Raspail.** A solution of 3 parts of camphor in 10 parts of alcohol of a strength of 95 per cent. by volume. [B, 92.]—**A. camphré safrané.** An alcoholic solution of camphor colored with saffron. [B, 92.]—**A. camphylique.** Camphyl alcohol; borneol. [B.]—**A. caprique.** Decatyl alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. caproïlique, A. caproïque.** Caproyl alcohol, caproic alcohol. [B, 38, 93.] See HEXYL ALCOHOL.—**A. caprylique.** Capryl (octyl) alcohol. [B, 38.]—**A. caustique.** See *Caustic* ALCOHOL.—**A. cérotique, A. cérylique.** Ceryl alcohol. [B, 38.]—**A. cétique, A. cétylique.** Cetyl alcohol. [B, 38, 107.]—**A. chlor-éthylique.** Chlorethyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. cholestérique.** Cholesterin. [B, 107.]—**A. cinnamique, A. cinnamylique, A. cinnylique.** Cinnamic alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. crésylique.** Cresyl alcohol; cresol. [B.]—**A. cuminique.** Cumin alcohol. [B.]—**A. d'asphodèle.** Ethyl alcohol obtained from different species of *Asphodelus*, especially *A. ramosus*. [B, 38.]—**A. de betterave.** Ethyl alcohol obtained from the sugar beet. [B, 92.]—**A. de bois.** Methyl alcohol. [B, 92.]—**A. décatylique.** Decatyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. de cristallisation.** See ALCOHOL *of crystallization*.—**A. décylique.** Decatylic alcohol. [B, 46.]—**A. de dahlia.** Ethyl alcohol obtained by fermentation of the starchy or saccharine principles in various species of *Dahlia*. [B, 105.]—**A. de fécule.** Ethyl alcohol obtained by the fermentation of starch. [B, 92.]—**A. de fer.** See *Alcoholized* IRON.—**A. de grains.** Ethyl alcohol obtained by the distillation of grain. [B, 92.]—**A. de mélasse.** Ethyl alcohol obtained by the fermentation of molasses, as that of beet sugar. [B, 38.]—**A. de Montpellier.** Ethyl alcohol obtained by the distillation of wine. [B, 92.]—**A. déphlegmé.** Absolute alcohol. [B, 88.]—**A. de pomme de terre.** Ethyl alcohol (mixed with amyl alcohol) obtained by the distillation of potatoes. [B, 92.] See *Potato* SPIRIT.—**A. d'épreuve.** Proof spirit. [B, 92.] See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**A. de riz.** Ethyl alcohol obtained by the fermentation of rice. [A, 324.]—**A. déshydrogéné.** Aldehyde. [B, 92.]—**A. de sorgho.** Ethyl alcohol obtained by the fermentation of sorghum. [B, 105.]—**A. de soufre.** See *Alcohol* SULPHURIS.—**A. de Sylvius.** See ALCOOLAT *aromatique ammoniacal*.—**A. d'éther.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS *compositus*.—**A. d'éthyle.** Ethyl alcohol. [B, 107.]—**A. de topinambour.** Ethyl alcohol obtained from the Jerusalem artichoke. [B, 105.]—**A. de vinaigre.** Acetic acid. [B, 92.] Cf. ALCOHOL *aceti*.—**A. d'hydratation.** See *Pseudo*-ALCOHOL.—**A. diacide, A. diatomique, A. dibasique.** See *Diatomic* ALCOHOL.—**A. dibromo-propylique.** Dibrompropyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. diéthylénique.** Diethylene alcohol. [B.]—**A. diglucosique.** See *Diglucosic* ALCOHOL.—**A. diglycérique.** Diglyceryl alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. dihydrique.** Dihydric alcohol. [B.] See *Diatomic* ALCOHOL.—**A. dilué.** See *Dilute* ALCOHOL.—**A. diprimaire.** See *Diprimary* ALCOHOL.—**A. disecondaire.** See *Disecondary* ALCOHOL.—**A. distillé.** A synonym for spirit, or *alcoolat*. [B, 88.]—**A. ditertiaire.** See *Ditertiary* ALCOHOL.—**A. dodécatylique.** Dodecatyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. d'oxydation.** An alcohol produced by the oxidation of a hydrocarbon; opposed to *a. d'hydratation*, which was regarded by Wurtz as formed by the union of a hydrocarbon with water. [B, 93.] See *Pseudo*-ALCOHOL.—**A. du commerce.** Commercial alcohol. [B.]—**A. du Nord.** See *A. de betterave*.—**A. éthalique.** Cetyl alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. éthéré.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS *compositus*.—**A. éthylénique.** Ethylene glycol. In the pl., *a's éthyléniques*, the polyethylenic alcohols. [B.]—**A. éthylique.** Ethyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. formique.** Methyl alcohol. [B, 92.]—**A. furfurylique.** Furfuryl alcohol. [B.]—**A. glycérique.** Glycerin. [B.]—**A. glycidique.** Glycide alcohol; glycide. [B.]—**A. gras.** Fatty alcohol. [B, 38.]—**A. hecdécatylique.** Cetyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. heptylique.** Heptyl alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. heptylique primaire, A. heptylique tertiaire.** Primary and tertiary heptyl alcohol. [B.] See HEPTYL ALCOHOL.—**A. hexabasique, A. hexacide, A. hexahydrique, A. hexatomique.** See *Hexatomic* ALCOHOL.—**A. hexénylique.** Hexenyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. hexéthylénique.** Hexethylene alcohol. [B.]—**A. hexhydrique.** See *Hexatomic* ALCOHOL.—**A. hexonique.** Hexone alcohol. [B.] See MANNITE and DULCITE.—**A. hexonylique.** Hexonyl alcohol. [B.] See DULCITAN.—**A. hexylénique.** Hexylene glycol. [B, 93].—**A. hexylique.** Hexyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. hexylique primaire.** Primary hexyl alcohol. [B.] See HEXYL ALCOHOL.—**A. hydraté.** See *Hydrated* ALCOHOL.—**A. hydrochlorique.** A mixture of ethyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid. [B, 92.]—**A. hydroxy-benzylique.** See HYDROXYBENZYL *alcohol*.—**A. is-amylénique, A. is-amylique.** See *A. iso-amylénique* and *A. iso-amylique*.—**A. iso-amylénique.** Isoamylene glycol. [B.] See AMYLENE *glycol*.—**A. iso-amylique.** Isoamyl alcohol. [B.] See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**A. iso-butylénique.** Isobutylene glycol. [B.] See BUTYLENE *glycol*.—**A. iso-butylique.** Isobutyl alcohol. [B.] See BUTYL ALCOHOL.—**A. iso-caprique.** Isocapric alcohol. [B.] See DECATYL *alcohol*.—**A. iso-cérylique.** Isoceryl alcohol. [B.] See CERYL *alcohol*.—**A. is-octylique.** Isooctyl alcohol. [B.] See OCTYL ALCOHOL.—**A. iso-heptylique, A. iso-heptylique primaire, A. iso-heptylique secondaire.** Isoheptyl alcohol, primary isoheptyl alcohol, secondary isoheptyl alcohol. [B.] See HEPTYL ALCOHOL.—**A. iso-hexylique, A. iso-hexylique primaire.** Isohexyl alcohol, primary isohexyl alcohol. [B.] See HEXYL ALCOHOL.—**A. iso-octylique, A. iso-octylique primaire.** Isooctyl alcohol, primary isooctyl alcohol. [B.] See OCTYL ALCOHOL.—**A. iso-pentylique.** Isopentyl alcohol. [B.] See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**A. isopropyl-éthylénique.** Isopropylethylene glycol. [B.] See AMYLENE *glycol*.—**A. iso-propylique.** Isopropyl alcohol. [B.] See PROPYL ALCOHOL.—**A. ligneux.** Methyl alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. mélinique, A. mélissique, A. mélissylique.** Myricyl alcohol. [B, 38.]—**A. mentholique, A. menthylique.** Menthol. [B.]—**A. mésitique.** Mesitic alcohol. [B, 38.]—**A. métanitro-benzylique.** Metanitrobenzyl alcohol. [B.] See NITROBENZYL *alcohol*.—**A. méthyl-benzylique.** Methylbenzyl alcohol. [B.] See TOLYL *alcohol*.—**A. méthylé.** Methylated spirit; a mixture of methyl and ethyl alcohols. [B, 92.]—**A. méthylique.** Methyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. méthylique triéthylé.** Triethylcarbinol. [B, 93.] See HEPTYL ALCOHOL.—**A. méthylique triméthylé.** Trimethylcarbinol. [B.] See BUTYL ALCOHOL.—**A. méthyl-isocrotylique.** Methylisocrotyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. méthyl-propyl-éthylénique.** Methylpropylethylene glycol. [B.] See HEXYLENE *glycol*.—**A. méthyl-thallique.** Thallium methylate. [B, 93.]—**A. monacide, A. monoatomique, A. monobasique.** See *Monatomic* ALCOHOL.—**A. monochlor-éthylique.** Monochlorethyl alcohol. [B.] See CHLORETHYL *alcohol*.—**A. monohydrique.** See *Monatomic* ALCOHOL.—**A. muriatique.** See *A. chlorhydrique*.—**A. myricique.** Myricyl alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. myristique.** Methal. [B, 93.]—**A. naphtaliné.** A solution of 30 parts of naphthalene in 1,000 parts of ethyl alcohol of a strength of 36 per cent. by volume. [B, 92.]—**A. nitrique.** A mixture of nitric acid and alcohol. [B, 92.] See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS NITROSI.—**A. nitro-benzylique.** Nitrobenzyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. nonylique.** Nonyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. normal.** See *Normal* ALCOHOL.—**A. octylénique.** Octylene glycol. [B.]—**A. octylique, A. octylique primaire, A. octylique secondaire.** *Octyl* alcohol, primary octyl alcohol, secondary octyl alcohol. [B.] See *Octyl* ALCOHOL.—**A. œnanthylique.** Heptyl alcohol. [B, 38.]—**A. ordinaire.** See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**A. orthohydroxy-benzylique, A. orthoxy-benzylique.** Orthohydroxybenzyl alcohol; saligenin. [B.]—**A. oxy-benzylique.** Hydroxybenzyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. oxy-butylique, A. oxy-isobutylique.** Oxybutylic, oxyisobutylic alcohol. [B.] See BUTYLENE *glycol*.—**A. oxy-méthyl-benzylique.** Oxymethylbenzyl (anisic) alcohol. [B.]—**A. oxy-propylique.** Oxypropyl alcohol. [B.] See PROPYLENE *glycol*.—**A. paraisopropyl-benzylique.** Paraisopropylbenzyl alcohol. [B.] See PROPYLBENZYL *alcohol* and CUMIN *alcohol*.—**A. paraméthyl-benzylique.** Paramethyl benzyl (tolyl) alcohol. [B.]—**A. paranitro-benzylique.** Paranitrobenzyl alcohol. [B.] See NITROBENZYL *alcohol*.—**A. para-oxyméthyl-benzylique.** Anisic alcohol. [B.]—**A. parapropyl-benzylique.** Parapropylbenzyl alcohol. [B.] See PROPYLBENZYL *alcohol* and CUMIN *alcohol*.—**A. para-toluylique, A. para-tolylique.** Paratolyl (ordinary tolyl) alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. parisopropyl-benzylique, A. par-oxyméthyl-benzylique.** See *A. paraisopropyl-benzylique*, *A. para-oxyméthyl-benzylique*.—**A. pentabasique, A. pentahydrique, A. pentatomique.** See *Pentatomic* ALCOHOL.—**A. penténylique.** Pentenyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. pentéthylénique.** Pentethylene alcohol. [B.]—**A. pentylénique.** Pentylene (amylene) glycol. [B.]—**A. pentylique, A. pentylique primaire normal, A. pentylique secondaire, A. pentylique tertiaire.** Amyl alcohol, normal primary amyl alcohol, secondary amyl alcohol, tertiary amyl alcohol. [B.] See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**A. phén-allylique.** Phenallyl (cinnamic) alcohol. [B.]—**A. phén-éthylénique.** Phenethylene glycol. [B.]—**A. phén-éthylique.** Phenethyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. phenique.** Phenol; carbolic acid. [B, 92.]—**A. phéniqué au dixième.** A solution of 1 part of crystallized carbolic acid in 9 parts of alcohol. [B, 92.]—**A. phényl-allylique.** Cinnamic alcohol. [B.]—**A. phényl-éthylique, A. phényl-éthylique primaire, A. phényl-éthylique secondaire.** Phenethyl alcohol, primary phenethyl alcohol, secondary phenethyl alcohol. [B.] See PHENETHYL *alcohol*.—**A. phénylique.** Phenol; carbolic acid. [B, 92.]—**A. phényl-méthylique.** Phenylmethyl (benzyl) alcohol. [B.]—**A. phényl-propylique, A. phényl-propylique primaire, A. phényl-propylique secondaire.** Phenylpropyl alcohol, primary phenylpropyl alcohol, secondary phenylpropyl alcohol. [B.] See PHENYLPROPYL ALCOHOL.—**A. phlorylique.** Phlorol. [B, 92.]—**A. phosphoré.** 1. A solution of phosphorus in alcohol. [B, 92.] See *Alcoolé de* PHOSPHORE. 2. Ethyl phosphoric acid. [B, 93.] See ETHYL *phosphate*.—**A. pinacolique.** Pinacolyl alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. pipéronylique.** Piperonyl alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. polyatomique, A. polybasique.** See *Polyatomic* ALCOHOL.—**A's polyéthyléniques.** Polyethylenic alcohols. [B.]—**A. polyglucosique.** See *Polyglucosic* ALCOHOL.—**A's polyglycériques.** Polyglyceric alcohols. [B, 93.]—**A. polyhydrique.** See *Polyhydric* ALCOHOL.—**A. potassé, A. potassié** (2d def. only). 1. An alcoholic solution of potash. 2. Potassium ethylate. [B, 92.]—**A. primaire, A. primaire-secondaire, A. primaire-tertiaire.** See *Primary*, *Primary-secondary*, and *Primary-tertiary* ALCOHOL.—**A. propargylique.** Propargyl (propinyl) alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. propénylique.** Glycerin. [B.]—**A. propinylique.** Propinyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. propionique.** Normal propyl alcohol. [B.] See PROPYL ALCOHOL.—**A. propyl-benzylique.** Propylbenzyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. propylénique, A. propylénique normal, A. propylénique primaire.** Propylene glycol, normal propylene glycol, primary propylene glycol. [B.] See PROPYLENE *glycol*.—**A. propylique, A. propylique normal, A. propylique primaire, A. propylique secondaire.** Propyl alcohol, normal propyl alcohol, primary propyl alcohol, secondary propyl alcohol. [B.] See PROPYL ALCOHOL.—**A. pseudo-amylénique.** Pseudoamylene glycol.

[B.] See AMYLENE *glycol.*—**A. pseudo-butylique.** Trimethylcarbinol. [B, 93.] See BUTYL ALCOHOL.—**A. pseudobutyl-phénylique.** Pseudobutylphenyl alcohol. [B, 38.] See PHENYL *propylcarbinol.* [B.]—**A. pseud-octylique.** Pseudooctyl alcohol; diethylpropylcarbinol. [B, 93.] See OCTYL ALCOHOL.—**A. pseudodiallylique.** Pseudodiallyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. pseudo-hexylénique.** Pseudohexylene glycol. [B.] See HEXYLENE *glycol.*—**A. pseudo-octylique.** See A. *pseud-octylique.*—**A. rectifié.** Rectified alcohol. [B, 92.] See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**A. repurgatus.** Rectified alcohol. [A, 316.]—**A. sec.** Absolute alcohol. [B, 88.]—**A. secondaire, A. secondaire-tertiaire.** See *Secondary* and *Secondary-tertiary* ALCOHOL.—**A. silicique.** See TRIETHYL *silicol.*—**A. silico-heptylique.** Siliconheptyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. silico-nonylique.** Silicononyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. sinapique.** See ALCOOLÉ *sinapique.*—**A. sodé.** Sodium ethylate. [B, 92.]—**A. styrolylique.** Styronyl (phenethyl) alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. styrylique.** Styryl (cinnamic) alcohol. [B, 38.]—**A. sulf-amylique.** Amyl mercaptan. [B, 107.]—**A. sulfamylmercurique.** Mercurous amyl-mercaptide. [B, 107.]—**A. sulfhydrique.** Ethyl mercaptan. [B, 107.]—**A. sulfo-mercurique.** Mercury mercaptide. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-plombique.** Lead mercaptide. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-potassique.** Potassium mercaptide. [B, 93.]—**A. sulfo-sodique.** Sodium mercaptide. [B, 93.]—**A. sycocérylique.** Sycoceryl alcohol. [B, 38.]—**A. tertiaire.** See *Tertiary* ALCOHOL.—**A. tétrabasique, A. tétracide, A. tétrahydrique.** See *Tetratomic* ALCOHOL.—**A. tétraméthyl-éthylénique.** Pinacone. [B.]—**A. tétratomique.** See *Tetratomic* ALCOHOL.—**A. tétréthylénique.** Tetrethylenic alcohol. [B.]—**A. tétrylique.** Butyl alcohol. [B.]—**A's thalliques.** Compounds of thallium with the alcohols. [B, 93.] See THALLIUM *amylate*, *ethylate*, and *methylate.*—**A. tolanique.** Tolane alcohol. [B.]—**A. toluylénique.** 1. Tolyl alcohol. 2. Tolylene glycol. [B.]—**A. toluylique.** Tolyl alcohol. [B, 93.]—**A. triacide, A. triatomique, A. tribasique.** See *Triatomic* ALCOHOL.—**A. trichlor-éthidénique, A. trichlor-éthylidénique.** Trichlorethylidene alcohol; chloral hydrate. [B.]—**A. trichloro-butidénique, A. trichloro-butylidénique.** Trichlorbutylidene alcohol; butylchloral hydrate. [B.]—**A. triéthylénique.** Triethylene alcohol. [B.]—**A. triglucosique.** See *Triglucosic* ALCOHOL.—**A. triglycérique.** Triglyceric alcohol; triglycerol. [B.]—**A. trihydrique.** See *Triatomic* ALCOHOL.—**A. triméthylénique.** Trimethylene alcohol. [B, 93.] See PROPYLENE *glycol.*—**A. tritylique.** Propyl alcohol. [B.]—**A. vinique.** Ethyl alcohol. [B, 92.]—**A. xylénique.** Tolylene glycol. [B.]—**Hydra'.** A name given by Béral to alcohol or any alcoholic preparation containing water. More particularly, ethyl alcohol mixed with an equal weight of water. [B, 92, 93.]—**Is-a., Iso-a.** See *Iso-alcohol* under ALCOHOL.—**Pèse-a.** An alcoholometer. [B.]—**Pseudo-a.** Pseudo-alcohol. [B, 93.] See under ALCOHOL.—**Thio-a.** See MERCAPTAN.

ALCOOLAT (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-la^3. Lat., *alcoolatum* [Fr. Cod.], *alcoholatum* [Belg. Ph.]. It., *alcoolato.* Sp., *alcoholato.* A class of preparations, corresponding in part to the spirits of the U. S. Ph., made by distilling volatile substances, especially such as are derived from fresh or dried aromatic plants, with dilute alcohol. In the last edition of the Fr. Codex this title has been retained only for the *a's composés*, the *a's simples* being now denominated *teintures d'essences.* [B, 113.]—**A. ammoniacal.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**A. ammoniacal aromatique, A. ammoniacal aromatique anglais.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**A. ammoniacal fétide.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *fœtidus* and AQUA *fœtida antihysterica.*—**A. antiscorbutique.** See *Spiritus* ARMORACIÆ *compositus.*—**A. aromatique ammoniacal** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *alcoolatum aromaticum ammoniacale* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *esprit volatil ammoniacal huileux de Sylvius.* A preparation made by macerating for 3 or 4 days 100 parts each of orange-peel and lemon-peel, 30 parts of vanilla, 15 parts of cinnamon, 10 parts of cloves, and 500 parts of ammonium chloride in 500 parts each of cinnamon water (*eau distillée de cannelle* [Fr. Cod.]), and alcohol of a strength of 80 per cent. (by volume), then adding 500 parts of potassium carbonate and distilling 500 parts of the mixture. [B, 113.] Cf. *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**A. aromatique de Sylvius.** Syn.: *esprit carminatif de Sylvius.* A preparation made by macerating 24 parts each of the dried leaves of sweet basil, marjoram, rosemary, and rue, 8 parts each of angelica, anise, and lovage seeds, 6 parts each of bay-berries, nutmegs, cinnamon, and angelica root, and 3 parts each of galanga rhizome, ginger, cloves, and orange-peel, in 760 parts of alcohol of a strength of 85 per cent. by volume, and distilling the product. Formerly in much repute as a cordial and carminative. [B, 92.]—**A. composé.** An a. made from a mixture of volatile substances. [B, 92.]—**A. de Fioravanti** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *balsamum Fioravanti* [Fr. Cod.], *spiritus balsamicus* [Swiss Ph.]. It., *alcoolato di Fioravanti.* Sp., *alcohol de trementina compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *baume de Fioravanti.* A preparation made, according to the Fr. Codex, by macerating for 4 days 2 parts each of aloes, galanga rhizome, ginger, zedoary, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and the flowers of Cretan dittany, with 4 parts of laurel berries, in 120 parts of alcohol of a strength of 80 per cent. by volume; then adding 4 parts each of amber, liquid styrax, elemi and tacamahac resin, galbanum, and myrrh, and 20 parts of larch turpentine, and, after further maceration, distilling the mixture till 100 parts of the distillate are obtained. The Swiss preparation differs from this chiefly in the absence of the dittany, the resins, the amber, and the larch turpentine, and in the addition of 1 part of cubebs, 2 parts each of oil of turpentine, angelica root, helenium root, and sweet flag rhizome, and 60 parts of distilled water. The Spanish preparation is almost identical with the French, except that the aloes is omitted, and dittany leaves, solid styrax, and ordinary turpentine are substituted for dittany flowers, liquid styrax, and larch turpentine. [B, 95, 113.]—**A. de Garus** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *alcoolatum Gari* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *alcoolato di Garus.* Sp., *alcoholato de Garus.* Syn.: *esprit de Garus.* A preparation of the Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., and Sard. Ph. of 1853, made by macerating 5 parts each of aloes, cloves, and saffron, 2 parts of myrrh, 10 parts of nutmeg, and 20 parts of cinnamon in 5,000 parts of alcohol of a strength of 80 per cent. by volume; and, after filtering and adding 1,000 parts of water to the filtrate, distilling until 4,500 parts of distillate are obtained. [B, 10, 113.]—**A. de labiées composé, A. polyaromatique.** See *A. vulnéraire.*—**A. sans pareil.** See EAU *sans pareille.*—**A. simple.** An a. made from a single volatile ingredient. The *a's simples* are termed *teintures d'essences* in the last edition of the Fr. Codex. [B, 113.]—**A. vulnéraire** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *alcoolatum vulnerarium* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *eau vulnéraire spiritueuse.* A preparation made by macerating 100 parts each of the fresh leaves of wormwood, angelica, sweet basil, calamint (*Calamintha officinalis*), fennel, hyssop, marjoram, melissa, peppermint, origanum, rosemary, rue, summer savory, sage, thyme, and wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*), and 100 parts each of the flowering tops of hypericum (St. John's-wort) and lavender, in 4,500 parts of alcohol of a strength of 60 per cent. by volume, and, after macerating for 6 days, distilling off 3,000 parts. [B, 113.] Cf. AQUA *vulneraria spirituosa.*

ALCOOLATE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-la^{3}t. See ALCOHOLATE.

ALCOOLATIF (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-la-tef. See ALCOOLOTIF.

ALCOOLATUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-o^2-la(la^3)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See ALCOOLAT.—**A. aromaticum ammoniacale** [Fr. Cod.]. See ALCOOLAT *aromatique ammoniacal.*—**A. fragrans.** Cologne water. [B, 92.] See SPIRITUS *odoratus.*—**A. Gari** [Fr. Cod.]. See ALCOOLAT *de Garus.*—**A. vulnerarium** [Fr. Cod.]. See ALCOOLAT *vulnéraire.*

ALCOOLATURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)''ko-o^2-la^3-tu^2(tu)'ra^3. See ALCOOLATURE.

ALCOOLATURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-la^3-tu^{6}r. Lat., *alcoolatura* [Fr. Cod.], *alcoholatura.* It., *alcoolaturo.* Sp., *alcoholaturo.* A class of preparations of the Fr. Codex, corresponding in part to the fluid extracts of the U. S. Ph., made by macerating portions of a fresh plant in the same bulk or twice the bulk of alcohol, and filtering with expression. [B, 113.]—**A. composé.** An a. made from several different plants. [B, 107.]—**A. hydralcoolique, A. hydrolique.** An a. in which the alcohol used for extraction is dilute. [B, 93, 107.]—**A. simple.** An a. made from a single vegetable substance. [B, 107.]—**A. vulnéraire** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tinctura vulneraria* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *acqua vulneraria, acqua vulneraria rossa.* Sp., *alcoholaturo vulnerario.* A preparation containing the same vegetable ingredients in the same proportions as the *alcoolat vulnéraire*, but which, instead of being distilled, are macerated for 6 days in 3,000 parts of alcohol of a strength of 80 per cent. by volume, the resulting extract being drawn off by filtration. [B, 113.]—**Hydra'.** See *A. hydralcoolique.*

ALCOOLÉ (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-la. It., *alcooleo, alcoolito.* Sp., *alcoholado.* A tincture, especially one made from the dried plant. The preparations formerly so designated are denominated in the last edition of the Fr. Codex *teintures alcooliques.* [B, 38, 113.]—**A. acide.** See ACIDUM *dulcificatum.*—**A. aloétique.** See *Tinctura* ALOES.—**A. ammoniacal alcoolique.** Syn.: *teinture ammoniacale alcoolique.* An alcoholic tincture containing ammonia. [B, 85.] Cf. *Ammoniated* TINCTURE.—**A. balsamique, A. balsamique composé.** See TEINTURE *balsamique*, *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*, and BALSAMUM *commendatoris.*—**A. chlorhydrique.** See ACIDE CHLORHYDRIQUE *alcoolisé.*—**A's concentrés.** Alcoholic liquids containing large amounts of a volatile oil in solution; the essences of the Br. Ph. [B, 81.]—**A. nitrique.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS NITROSI.—**A. sans pareil.** See EAU *sans pareille.*—**A. sinapique.** A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of black mustard flour, 4 parts of water, and 1 part of alcohol, and distilling off 1 part of the product. [B, 92.]—**A. sucré.** A sort of liqueur. [B, 92.] See RATAFIA.—**A. sulfurique aromatique.** See TEINTURE *aromatique sulfurique.*—**A. tannique.** See *Teinture de* NOIX DE GALLE *composée.*—**Saccharo-a.** See *A. sucré.*

ALCOOLICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-o^{2}l'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Alcoholic.

ALCOOLIDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-led. Sp., *alcohólido.* A preparation containing alcohol. [B, 38.]

ALCOOLIFICATION (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-li^2-fi^2-ka^3-se-o^{2}n^2. The act or process of alcoholic fermentation. [B, 38.]

ALCOOLINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-len. A balsamic preparation used as a collutory. [B, 38.]

ALCOOLIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-lek. 1. (Adj.) alcoholic. 2. (N.) an alcoholic beverage. 3. (N.) one suffering from the effects of alcoholism. [B.]

ALCOOLISABLE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-le-za^{3}bl. Capable of conversion into alcohol. [B, 38.]

ALCOOLISATION (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-le-za^3-se-o^{2}n^2. Alcoholization.

ALCOOLISATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-o^2-li^2-za(sa^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Alcoholized.

ALCOOLISÉ (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-le-za. 1. (Adj.) alcoholized. 2. (N.) one suffering from the effects of alcoholism. [B.]

ALCOOLISER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-le-za. To alcoholize. Reflex., *s'a.*, to become converted into alcohol. [B, 38.]

ALCOOLISME (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ko-o^2-li^{2}zm. Alcoholism.—**A. aigu.** Acute alcoholism.—**A. à la toilette.** Alcoholism from tippling with toilet articles containing alcohol, such as cologne, etc. [Groussin, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," May 15, 1882, p. 383.]—**A. cérébro-spinal aigu.** The train of disorders of the cerebro-spinal nervous system produced by acute alcoholism. [B, 46.]—**A. chronique.** Chronic alcoholism.—**A. pulmonaire.** Pulmonary disease produced by alcoholism. [Fabre, "Gaz. des hôp.," xli, 1868, p. 493 (B).]

ALCOOLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ko-o^2-li^{2}z(li^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-

(mu[4]s). Alcoholism. [B.]—**A. gastro-intestinalis acutus.** The gastro-intestinal disorders produced by acute alcoholism. [B, 46.]

ALCOOLIZATIO (Lat.), n. f. A[2]l(a[3]l)-ko-o[2]-li[2]-za(za[3])'shi[2]-(ti[2])-o. Gen., *alcoolizatio'nis.* The rectification of spirit. [B, 87.] See ALCOHOLIZATION (3d def.).

ALCOOLOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. A[3]l-ko-o[2]-lo-me[2]tr. See ALCOHOLOMETER.

ALCOOLOMÉTRIE (Fr.), n. A[3]l-ko-o[2]-lo-ma-tre. See ALCOHOLOMETRY.

ALCOOLOMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]l(a[3]l)"ko-o[2]-lo-me[2]t'ru[3]m-(ru[4]m). See ALCOHOLOMETER.

ALCOOLOTIF (Fr.), n. A[2]l-ko-o[2]-lo-tef. Sp., *alcoholotivo.* A preparation containing alcohol and designed for external use. [B, 38.]

ALCOOMEL (Fr.), n. A[3]l-ko-o[2]-me[2]l. It., *alcoomele.* A name given by Béral to a mixture of 1 part of alcohol and 3 parts of honey. [B, 38.]

ALCOOMELLÉ (Fr.), n. A[3]l-ko-o[2]-mel-la. It., *alcoomellato.* A name given by Béral to a syrupy liquid prepared by mixing 3 parts of honey with 1 part of an extract made with dilute alcohol (*alcoolature hydrolique*). [B, 38.]

ALCOOMETER, n. A[2]l"ko-o[2]'me[2]t-u[6]r. See ALCOHOLOMETER.

ALCOOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. A[3]l-ko-o[2]-me[2]tr. Also written *alcoolomètre*, but a. is the more usual form. [B, 38, 113.] See ALCOHOLOMETER.

ALCOOMETRICAL, adj. A[2]l"ko-o[2]-me[2]t'ri[2]-ka[2]l. Fr., *alcoométrique.* Ger., *alkoholometrisch.* It., *alcoolimetrico.* Sp., *alcoométrico, alcoholimétrico.* Of or pertaining to alcoholometry. [B, 37.]

ALCOOMETRY, n. A[2]l"ko-o[2]m'e[2]t-ri[2]. Fr., *alcoométrie.* See ALCOHOLOMETRY. [B, 37.]

ALCOOTHIONIC ACID. A[2]l-ko"o[2]-thi-o[2]n'i[2]k. From *alcohol* and *thionic.* See ALTHIONIC ACID.

ALCOPHYRE, n. A[2]l'ko-fir. Fr., *alcophyre.* Ger., *Alkophyr.* An albuminoid substance or mixture of substances prepared by treating fibrin with a digestive ferment together with phosphoric acid, adding calcium carbonate, evaporating the mixture, extracting the residue with 95-per-cent. alcohol, and again evaporating to dryness. [Brücke, "Sitzungsb. d. Wien. Akad. der Wssnsch.," lxxxvii, 3, pp. 111, 141 (B).]

ALCOR, n. Calcined copper. [B, 87, 111.] See *Æs ustum.*

ALCORNÉE (Fr.), n. A[3]l-ko[3]r-na. See ALCHORNEA.

ALCORNIN, n. A[2]l-ko[3]r'ni[2]n. For deriv., see ALCORNOQUE. Fr., *alcornine.* Ger., *Alcornin.* It., Sp., *alcornina.* Also written *alchornin.* A fatty crystallizable principle obtained by Blitz from alcornoque bark. [B, 7, 93.]

ALCORNOC (Lat.), n. n. A[2]l(a[3]l)-ko[3]r'no[2]k. Indecl. Alcornoque.—**A'extract** (Ger.). Extract of alcornoque bark.—**A'rinde** (Ger.). Alcornoque bark.—**Cortex a.** Alcornoque bark.

ALCORNOCO (Lat., Sp.), n. A[2]l(a[3]l)-ko[2]r-no'ko. 1. Alcornoque. 2. A name given in South America to *Bowditchia virgilioides.* [B.]—**A'rinde** (Ger.). Alcornoque bark.—**Extractum cabarro a.** Extract of alcornoque bark.

ALCORNOQUE (Sp.), n. A[3]l-kor-no'ka. From Ar., *al*, the, and *qôrq*, a sandal with a cork sole [A, 334], or from Celtic *cran-airke*, the cork-tree [A, 338]. Also written *alcornoqué, alcornoc*, and *alcornoco.* 1. The cork-tree. 2. A South American tree; according to the older writers, *Alchornea latifolia;* according to others, *Bowdichia virgilioides*, or a species of *Byrsonima*, furnishing a. bark. [B, 5, 19, 88, 92, 93.]—**A. bark.** Lat., *cortex a.* (seu *alcornoc*). Fr., *écorce d'a.* Ger., *Alcornocrinde.* A bark obtained from the a. (2d def.), first imported into Europe in 1784, and vaunted as a sudorific and remedy for phthisis. It occurs in commerce under the form of thick fragments presenting two layers, an external, spongy in consistence and astringent in taste, and an internal, woody and possessed of a bitter taste and emetic properties. [B, 5, 88.]—**A. of Brazil.** Fr., *a. du Brésil.* The *Bowdichia major.* [B, 92.]—**American a.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**Cortex a.** (Lat.), **écorce d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. bark.*—**European a. bark, Spanish a. bark.** The bark of the young cork-tree, used in tanning. [B, 39.]

ALCOSOL, n. A[2]l'ko-so[2]l. For deriv., see ALCOHOL and SILICIC (2d def.). Syn.: *alcogel* (2d def.). 1. An alchemical name for antimony. 2. A gelatinous body obtained by the action of ethyl alcohol upon colloidal silicic acid. [A, 337; B, 2.]

ALCUBA, n. An old name for butter; "butyrum crudum." [A, 335.]

ALCUBRID, ALCUBRITH, n's. From Ar., *al-kibrîth*, sulphur. Alchemical names for sulphur. [A, 305; B, 59.]

ALCULA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]l(a[3]l)'ku[2](ku)-la[3]. See ALCOLA.

ALCUR, n. An alchemical name for sulphur. [A, 305, 325.]

ALCYON (Fr.), n. A[3]l-se-o[2]n[2]. The botanical genus *Alcyonium.* [B, 93.]

ALCYONARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A[2]l(a[3]l)-si[2](ku[6])-o-na(na[3])'ri[2]-a[3]. Gen., *alcyonario'rum.* For deriv., see ALCYONIUM. Fr., *alcyonaires.* Syn.: *Ctenocera* [Blainville]. A name given by Milne-Edwards to an order of *Cœlenterata*, belonging to the class *Actinozoa*, the individuals of which are made up of polyps provided with 8 pinnately fringed tentacles and divided into parts which are always some multiple of four. The A. are divided into the families *Alcyonidæ, Tubiporidæ, Pennatulidæ*, and *Gorgonidæ*, the latter including also the *Isididæ* and *Corallidæ*, which by some are regarded as distinct families. [B, 28, 93.] See also OCTACORALLA.

ALCYONEUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]l(a[3]l)-si[2](ku[6])-o-ne(na)'u[3]m(u[4]m). Really an adjective agreeing with *medicamen.* From ἀλκυόνειον, ἀλκυόνεον, bastard sponge. Also written *alcionium* and *halcionium.* A sort of sponge believed by the ancients to be the nest of a sea-bird or to resemble a sea-bird's nest, made out of the inspissated foam of the sea. According to Pliny, it was used to remove spots from the face, and Celsus gives it a place in his list of astringents ("rodentia"). [B, 45, 111, 113, 114.]—**A. foraminosum, A. molle, A. supposum, A. tuberosum, A. vermiculatum.** Varieties of a. described by Dioscorides and others. [B, 59.]

ALCYONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]l(a[3]l)-si[2](ku[6])-o[2]n'i[2]d-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *alcyonidées.* Ger., *Alcyoniden.* A family of *Alcyonaria* comprising those genera in which the body is fixed and contains calcareous spicula of sclerodermic corallum imbedded in its substance, but no hard central axis. [B, 28.]

ALCYONIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]l(a[3]l)-si[2](ku[6])-o[2]n-i[2]d'e[2]-i-(a[3]-e[2]). Gray's name for a division of *Algæ* (*Thalassiophytæ*) comprising *Alcyonidium* and allied genera. [B, 170.]

ALCYONIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]l(a[3]l)-si[2](ku[6])-o[2]n-i[2]d-i(e)'-e[2]-i(a[3]-e[2]). An order of *Thalassiophytæ* made by Lamouroux, comprising the single genus *Alcyonidium.* [B, 170.]

ALCYONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]l(a[3]l)-si[2](ku[6])-o[2]n-i[2]d'i[2]-u[3]m-(u[4]m). Lamouroux's name for a genus of *Algæ* now referred to *Nostoc.* [B, 173.]

ALCYONIUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]l(a[3]l)-si[2](ku[6])-o[2]n-i(e)'u[3]m(u[4]m). For deriv., see ALCYONEUM. Fr., *alcyon.* 1. *Alcyoneum.* 2. A genus of *Actinozoa* established by Linnæus, belonging to the order *Alcyonaria* and the family *Alcyonidæ.* [B, 28, 93.]—**A. digitatum.** Syn.: *dead-man's-hand, dead-men's-fingers.* A species of *A.* occurring under the form of sponge-like crusts or masses of orange-color upon the surface of submarine objects. [B, 28.]

ALDABARAN (Ar.), n. See ALBADARAN.

ALDANE, n. A[2]l'dan. For deriv., see ALDEHYDE. Fr., *aldane.* A term proposed by Ribau for products formed by the union of 2 or more molecules of an aldehyde, with the elimination of the elements of water. Thus, crotonic aldehyde, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, = 3 molecules of acetic aldehyde, less the elements of one molecule of water. The number of aldehyde molecules thus condensed is designated by the prefix di-, tri-, etc. *E.g.*, diacetaldane. [B, 2.]

ALDBOROUGH, n. A[4]ld'bu[6]-ro. A place in Suffolk, Eng., noted for its sea-bathing. [B, 108.]

ALDEHYD (Eng., Ger.), n. A[2]l'de[2]-hid, A[3]l'de[2]-hu[6]d. Aldehyde. [B.]—**A'alkoholat.** Aldehyde alcoholate.—**A'grün.** See *Aldehyde* GREEN.—**A'harz.** See *Aldehyde* RESIN.—**Aromatischer A.** See *Aromatic* ALDEHYDE.

ALDEHYDAMMONIA, n. A[2]l"de[2]-hid-a[2]m-mo'ni[2]-a[3]. For deriv., see ALDEHYDE and AMMONIA. Fr., *aldéhyde-ammoniaque.* Ger., *Aldehydammoniak.* Also written *aldehyde-ammonia.* Syn.: *ammonium aldehydate.* 1. A compound of an aldehyde with ammonia. The a's have in general the formula C_mH_{2m+1}.CH-(OH).NH_2, and are frequently designated as *hydrate-amides* or *hydramines.* 2. When used without qualification, the compound of acetic aldehyde with ammonia, $CH_3.CH(NH_2)(OH)$. See ETHYLIDENE *hydramine.*—**A. sulphite.** A crystalline body, isomeric with taurine, formed by the action of sulphurous acid upon ethylidene hydramine, having the constitution $C_2H_7NSO_3 = CH_3.CH =$ (NH_3SO_3). [B, 2, 3, 4.]—**Butyric a., Isobutyric a.** See BUTYLIDENE *hydramine.*—**Isovaleric a.** See AMYLIDENE *hydramine.*

ALDEHYDATE, n. A[2]l'de[2]-hi-dat. Fr., *aldéhydate.* Ger., *Aldehydat.* 1. A compound of an aldehyde with a base, as ammonium a. 2. A salt of aldehydic (acetylous) acid. [B.]

ALDEHYDCOLLIDIN (Ger.), n. A[3]l'de[2]-hu[6]d-ko[2]-li[2]-den'. Aldehydecollidine.—**A'hexahydrür.** Aldehydecollidine hexahydride. [B, 79.]

ALDEHYDE, n. A[2]l'de[2]-hid. A contraction of *alcohol dehydrogenatus*, alcohol deprived of water. Lat., *aldehydum.* Fr., *aldéhyde.* Ger., *Aldehyd.* It., *aldeide.* Sp., *aldehida. aldeida.* Syn.: *alcohol dehydrogenatum* (seu *dehydrogenatus*), *aldehyd.* A term given by Liebig to the body now known as acetic a., from the circumstance that it may be regarded as ethyl alcohol from which 2 atoms of hydrogen have been removed. When the term a. is used without qualification, this body is understood to be meant. See ACETIC A. The term was subsequently extended to all bodies of similar composition produced by the oxidation of a primary alcohol, and having the molecular constitution of the latter, less two atoms of hydrogen. The general formula of the a's is $(C_mH_n)'.C(H) = O$, where C_mH_n is any univalent hydrocarbon, and these bodies may therefore be regarded as derivatives: 1. Of a molecule of hydrogen, HH, in which the hydrogen is replaced by an oxygenized hydrocarbon. 2. Of a molecule of water in which both hydrogen atoms are replaced by a bivalent hydrocarbon, *i. e.*, they are oxides of the bivalent series of hydrocarbons. 3. Of formic a., CH_2O, in which a univalent hydrocarbon replaces one of the hydrogen atoms. On oxidation the a's are converted into the corresponding monobasic acids, of the general formula $(C_mH_n)'.C(OH) = O$, and by treatment with nascent hydrogen they are reconverted into the alcohols, $(C_mH_n)'.CH_2.OH$, from which they were derived. The individual a's (for which see the major list) have in general specific names derived from the corresponding acids. Many are obtained directly from plants, either existing ready formed in the latter or being given off as volatile oils on distilling the plants with water. [B, 2, 3, 4.] See also *Aromatic a.* and KETONE.—**A. acid.** See under ACID.—**A. alcohol.** See under ALCOHOL.—**A. alcoholate.** Fr., *aldéhyde-alcoolate.* Ger., *Aldehydalkoholat.* An addition compound of acetic a. and ethyl alcohol, having the composition $C_2H_4O.C_2H_6O = C_4H_{10}O_2$. [B, 2.]—**A. base.** See ALDINE.—**A. blue.** See under BLUE.—**A. characteristic.** The univalent radicle $C(H) = O$, common to the a's. [B.]—**A. ether.** See CROTONIC *aldehyde.*—**A. ethyl-chloride.** A supposed addition compound of acetic a. and ethyl chloride: $C_2H_4O.C_2H_5Cl$. Really monochlor-

ether. [B, 2, 3.] See CHLORETHER.—**A. green.** See under GREEN. —**A. radicle.** See under RADICLE —**A. resin.** See under RESIN. —**Aromatic a.** Fr., *aldéhyde aromatique.* Ger., *aromatischer Aldehyd.* It., *aldeide aromatica.* Sp., *aldeida aromática.* An a. produced by the oxidation of the primary aromatic alcohols and by their own oxidation giving rise to the monobasic aromatic acids. Thus, benzoic a., $C_6H_5.C(H) = O$, is derived from benzyl alcohol, $C_6H_5.CH.OH$, and on oxidation furnishes benzoic acid, $C_6H_5.C(OH) = O$. As the aromatic alcohols are regarded as derived from methyl alcohol (carbinol) by the substitution of phenyl or its homologues for hydrogen, so the aromatic a's may be considered to be formed by similar substitution from formic a. [B.] See also *Aromatic* KETONE.—**Double a.** An a. which bears the same relation to a glycol or diatomic alcohol that an ordinary a. does to a monatomic alcohol. Thus, glyoxal, $C_2H_2O_2, = \left\{ \begin{matrix} C(H) = O \\ C(H) = O \end{matrix} \right.$, is derived from glycol, $\left\{ \begin{matrix} CH_2.OH \\ CH_2.OH \end{matrix} \right.$, in the same way that formic a., $C(H) = O$, is derived from methyl alcohol, $CH_3.OH$. [B.]—**Hydroxy-a.** Fr., *hydroxy-aldéhyde.* Ger., *Hydroxyaldehyd.* A body derived from an a. by the substitution of a molecule of hydroxyl for an atom of hydrogen not situated in the a. characteristic (*e. g.*, oxyaldehyde and aldol [*q. v.*]). [B, 4.]—**Met-a.** See the major list.—**Oxy-a.** 1. An hydroxy-a. 2. A particular hydroxy-a. derived from acetic aldehyde. [B.] See OXYALDEHYDE.—**Par-a.** See the major list.—**Thio-a.** Fr., *thio-aldéhyde.* Ger., *Thioaldehyd.* An a. in which sulphur replaces oxygen in the a. characteristic. They may be regarded as sulphides of the bivalent hydrocarbons, having the general formula $C_mH_n.C(H) = S$. They are known chiefly in their polymeric modifications. [B, 4.]—**Trichlorinated a.** Lat., *aldehydum trichloratum.* Fr., *aldéhyde trichloré.* It., *aldeide triclorata.* Chloral. [B.]

ALDÉHYDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-da-ed. Aldehyde.—**Alcool-a.** See *Aldehyde*-ALCOHOL.—**A. acétique.** Acetic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. acrylique.** Acrolein. [B.]—**A. alcoolate.** See ALDEHYDE *alcoholate.*—**A.-ammoniaque.** See ALDEHYDAMMONIA.—**A. amylique.** Valeric aldehyde. [B, 107.]—**A. anisique.** Anisic aldehyde. [B, 38.]—**A. aromatique.** See *Aromatic* ALDEHYDE.—**A. benzoïque, A. benzylique.** Benzoic aldehyde. [B, 38, 93.]—**A. butylique, A. butyrique.** Butyric aldehyde. [B.]—**A. campholique.** Camphor. [B, 93.]—**A. caprique.** Capric aldehyde. [B.]—**A. caproïque, A. caproylique.** Caproic aldehyde. [B.] —**A. caprylique.** Caprylic aldehyde. [B, 38.]—**A. cétylique.** Palmitic aldehyde. [B, 93.]—**A. chloro-benzoïque, A. chloro-benzylique.** Chlorbenzoic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. chloro-salicylique.** Chlorsalicylic (orthochlorbenzoic) aldehyde. [B.] See CHLORBENZOIC *aldehyde.*—**A. cinnamique.** Cinnamic aldehyde. [B, 93.]—**A. crithmique.** Crithmic aldehyde. [B, 93.]—**A. crotonique.** Crotonic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. cuminique.** Cumic aldehyde. [B, 93.]—**A. éthalique.** Palmitic aldehyde. [B, 92, 107.] —**A. éthyl-méthyl-protocatéchique.** Ethylvanillin. [B, 93.] —**A. évodique.** Euodic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. formique.** Formic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. fumarique.** Fumaric aldehyde. [B.]—**A. heptoïque, A. heptylique.** Œnanthylic aldehyde ; œnanthol. [B.]—**A. hydroxy-benzoïque.** Hydroxybenzoic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. iso-butyrique, A. iso-butylique.** Isobutyric aldehyde. [B.] See BUTYRIC *aldehyde.*—**A. iso-caprique.** Isocapric aldehyde. [B.]—**A. iso-valérique.** Isovaleric aldehyde. [B, 93.] See VALERIC *aldehyde.*—**A. laurique.** Lauric aldehyde. [B.]—**A. mannitique.** Mannitose. [B, 93.]—**A. mésitique.** Mesitic aldehyde. [B, 93.]—**A. méth-oxybenzoïque, A. méthyl-oxybenzoïque.** Methyloxybenzoic aldehyde. [B.] — **A. méthyl-protocatéchique.** Methylprotocatechuic aldehyde ; vanillin. [B.] — **A. méthyl-salicylique.** Methylsalicylic (methyloxybenzoic) aldehyde. [B.]—**A. myristique.** Myristic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. naphtoïque.** Naphthoic aldehyde. [B.] — **A. nitro-benzoïque, A. nitro-benzylique.** Nitrobenzoic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. œnanthique, A. œnanthylique.** Œnanthylic aldehyde ; œnanthol. [B.]—**A. orthochloro-benzoïque, A. orthochloro-benzylique.** Orthochlorbenzoic aldehyde. [B.] See CHLORBENZOIC *aldehyde.*—**A. orthohydroxy-benzoïque, A. orthoxy-benzoïque.** Salicylic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. oxy-benzoïque, A. oxy-benzylique.** Hydroxybenzoic aldehyde. [B.] — **A. palmitique.** Palmitic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. parachloro-benzoïque, A. parachloro-benzyllque.** Parachlorbenzoic aldehyde. [B.] See CHLORBENZOIC *aldehyde.* [B.] — **A. parahydroxy-benzoïque.** Parahydroxybenzoic aldehyde. [B.] See HYDROXYBENZOIC *aldehyde.*—**A. para-isobutyrique.** Paraisobutyric aldehyde. [B.] See BUTYRIC *aldehyde.* — **A. para-méthylique.** Paramethyl aldehyde. [B.]—**A. paraméthyl-oxybenzoïque.** Anisic aldehyde. [B.] — **A. paraoxy-benzoïque.** Parahydroxybenzoic aldehyde. [B.] See HYDROXYBENZOIC *aldehyde.* —**A. para-thioformique, A. para-thiométhylique.** Parathiomethyl (parathioformic) aldehyde. [B.]—**A. para-toluïque, A. para-toluylique.** Paratoluic aldehyde. [B, 93.] See TOLUIC *aldehyde.* —**A. phényl-acétique.** Phenylacetic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. phtalique.** Phthalic aldehyde. [B, 38.]—**A. pipéronylique.** Piperonal. [B.]—**A. propionique.** Propionic aldehyde. [B, 93.]—**A. protocatéchique.** Protocatechuic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. pyromucique.** Pyromucic aldehyde ; furfurol. [B, 38.] —**A. rutique.** Rutic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. salicylique.** Salicylic aldehyde. [B.] — **A. sélénio-isovalérique.** Selenioisovaleric aldehyde. [B.]—**A. subérique.** Suberic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. sycocérylique.** Sycoceryl aldehyde. [B.]—**A. thio-acétique.** Thioacetic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. thio-formique.** Thioformic aldehyde ; methylene sulphide. [B, 93.]—**A. toluïque, A. toluylique.** Toluic aldehyde. [B.]—**A. tribromé.** Bromal. [B.]—**A. trichloré.** Chloral. [B.]—**A. valérique.** Valeric aldehyde. [B.]—**A. vanillique.** Vanillin. [B.]—**A. vinique.** Acetic aldehyde. [B, 107.]—**Bleu d'a.** See *Aldehyde* BLUE.—**Brom-a., Chlor-a.** Substitution compounds of ethylene in which bromine or chlorine replaces one or more atoms of hydrogen. [B, 93.]—**Hydroxy-a.** Hydroxy-aldehyde. See under ALDEHYDE.—**Mét-a.** Metaldehyde. [B.]—**Oxy-a.** See OXYALDEHYDE and *Oxy*-ALDEHYDE.—**Par-a.** Paraldehyde. [B.]—**Thio-a.** Thio-aldehyde. See under ALDEHYDE.—**Vert d'a.** See *Aldehyde* GREEN.

ALDEHYDE-AMMONIA, n. A^{2}l″de-hid-a^{2}m-mo′ni^2-a^3. See ALDEHYDAMMONIA.

ALDEHYDECOLLIDINE, n. A^{2}l″de^2-hid-ko^{2}l′li^2-den. Fr., *aldéhyde-collidine.* Ger., *Aldehydcollidin.* Syn.: *Aldehydine.* See COLLIDINE.—**A. hexahydride.** Fr., *hexahydrure d'aldéhyde-collidine.* Ger., *Aldehydcollidinhexahydrür.* An oily liquid, boiling at 165°, having the constitution of a. with the addition of 6 atoms of hydrogen : $C_5H_2(CH_3)_3N.H_6 = C_8H_{16}N$. [B, 79.]

ALDEHYDENE, n. A^{2}l″de^2-hi′den. Acetylene. [B.]

ALDEHYDE-SULPHUROUS ACID, n. A^{2}l″de^2-hid-su^{3}l′-fu^2-ru^{3}s. Fr., *acide aldéhyde-sulfureux.* Ethylidenehydroxysulphonic acid. [B.]

ALDEHYDIC, adj. A^{2}l-de^2-hi′di^{2}k. Fr., *aldéhydrique.* It., *aldeidico.* Sp., *aldeídico.* Pertaining to aldehyde. [B.]

ALDEHYDIC ACID, n. Fr., *acide aldéhydique.* Ger., *Aldehydsäure.* It., *acido aldeidico.* Sp., *ácido aldehídico* (*ó aldeídico*). See ACETYLOUS ACID.

ALDEHYDIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-de^2-hu^6-den′. Aldehydine.—**A'äthylchlorid.** Aldehydine ethyl-chloride. [B, 79.]—**A'äthyljodid.** Aldehydine ethyl-iodide. [B, 79.]

ALDEHYDINE, n. A^{2}l″de^2-hi′den. Fr., *aldéhydine.* Ger., *Aldehydin.* 1. A name given by Strecker to hydracetamide (*q. v.*). [B, 4, 93.] 2. Aldehydecollidine, an isomeric form of collidine (*q. v.*). [B, 2, 79.]—**A. ethyl-chloride.** Fr., *éthyl-chlorure d'aldéhydine.* Ger., *Aldehydinäthylchlorid.* A compound of aldehydecollidine with ethyl chloride, having the composition $C_{10}H_{16}NCl = C_5H_2(CH_3)_3N.C_2H_5Cl$. [B, 79.]—**A. ethyl-iodide.** Ger., *Aldehydinäthyljodid.* A compound of aldehydecollidine with ethyl iodide, having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}NI = C_5H_2(CH_3)_3N.C_2H_5I$. [B, 79.]

ALDEHYDODIMETHYLPROTOCATECHUIC ACID, n. A^{2}l-de^2-hi″do-di-me^2‴thi^{2}l-pro-to-ka^2-te^2-ku^2′i^{2}k. For deriv., see ALDEHYDE, *di**, METHYL, and PROTOCATECHUIC ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhydo-diméthyl-protocatéchique.* Ger., *Aldehydodimethylprotocatechusäure.* An aldehyde acid derived from dimethylprotocatechuic (veratric) acid ; opianic acid. [B, 4.]

ALDEHYDOMETHYLPROTOCATECHUIC ACID, n. A^{2}l-de^2-hi″do-me^2‴thi^{2}l-pro-to-ka^2-te^2-ku^2′i^{2}k. For deriv.. see ALDEHYDE, METHYL, and PROTOCATECHUIC ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhydo-méthyl-protocatéchique.* Ger., *Aldehydomethylprotocatechusäure.* See ALDEHYDOVANILLIC ACID.

ALDEHYDOPAROXYBENZOIC ACID, n. A^{2}l-de^2-hi″do-pa^2-ro^{2}x‴i^2-be^{2}n-zo′i^{2}k. For deriv., see ALDEHYDE and PAROXYBENZOIC ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhydo-paroxy-benzoïque.* Ger., *Aldehydoparoxybenzoësäure.* See ALDEHYDOSALICYLIC ACID.

ALDEHYDORTHOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. A^{2}l″de^2-hid-o^{2}r-tho^{2}x‴i^2-be^{2}n-zo′i^{2}k. For deriv., see ALDEHYDE and ORTHOXYBENZOIC ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhyd-orthoxy-benzoïque.* Ger., *Aldehydorthoxybenzoësäure.* See ALDEHYDOSALICYLIC ACID.

ALDEHYDOSALICYLIC ACID, n. A^{2}l-de^2-hi″do-sa^{2}l-i^2-si^{2}l′i^{2}k. For deriv., see ALDEHYDE and SALICYLIC ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhydo-salicylique.* Ger., *Aldehydosalicylsäure.* Syn.: *aldehydorthoxybenzoic acid.* A monobasic crystalline acid having the composition $C_8H_6O_4 = C_6H_3(OH)[C(H) : O]CO.OH$, or that of salicylic acid in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by the aldehyde characteristic $C(H) : O$. Two acids of this constitution are known : 1. *Orth-a. a.*, $C_6(H,H,H,CH : O,OH,CO.OH,)$. 2. *Par-a. a.*, $C_6(H,CH : O,H,H,OH,CO.OH)$. An isomeric substance, *aldehydoparoxybenzoic acid*, derived from paroxybenzoic acid, has the constitution $C_6(H,H,OH,CH : O,H,CO.OH,)$ or $C_6(H,H,OH,H,CH : O,CO.OH,)$. [B, 2, 4.]

ALDEHYDOVANILLIC ACID, n. A^{2}l-de^2-hi″do-va^2-ni^{2}l′-li^{2}k. For deriv., see ALDEHYDE and VANILLIC ACID. Fr., *acide aldéhydo-vanillique.* Ger., *Aldehydovanillasäure.* Syn.: *aldehydomethylprotocatechuic acid.* A monobasic acid occurring under the form of silky acicular crystals of the composition $C_8H_8O_5 = C_6H_2(OH)(OCH_3)(CH : O)CO.OH$, or that of vanillic acid in which the aldehyde characteristic CH : O replaces an atom of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

ALDEHYDOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. A^{2}l″de^2-hid-o^{2}x‴i^2-be^{2}n-zo′i^{2}k. For deriv., see ALDEHYDE and OXYBENZOIC ACID. Fr., *aldéhyd-oxybenzoïque.* Ger., *Aldehydoxybenzoësäure.* Oxybenzoic (hydroxybenzoic) acid in which the aldehyde characteristic CH : O replaces an atom of hydrogen. It includes aldehydoparoxybenzoic and aldehydorthoxybenzoic acids. [B.] See ALDEHYDOSALICYLIC ACID.

ALDEHYDSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-de^2-hu^{6}d′zoi-re^2. Aldehydic (acetylous) acid. [B.]

ALDEHYDUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-de^2-hi(hu^6)′du^{3}m(du^{4}m). Aldehyde. [B.]—**A. trichloratum.** Chloral. [B, 81.]

ALDEL, n. A Peruvian plant belonging to the order *Boraginaceæ.* [A, 337.]

ALDENEU (Fr.), n. A^{3}ld-nu^5. A cold sulphurous alkaline mineral spring in Switzerland, the waters of which are drank, and used in the form of hot baths, in bronchitis, rheumatism, and cutaneous affections. [B, 93.]

ALDER, n. A^{4}l′du^{5}r. From A.-S., *alor*, *aler.* O. H. Ger., *elira*, *erila.* Icel., *ell*, *oln.* Perhaps from Celtic *al*, near, and *lan*, a river-bank. Lat., *alnus.* Fr., *aune.* Ger., *Erle.* It., *alno.* Sp., *aliso.* The common name for several species of *Alnus* and shrubs of similar appearance. [B, 34, 116.]—**A. bark.** See under ALNUS *glutinosa.*—**A. buckthorn.** *Rhamnus frangula.* [B.]—**American a.** *Alnus serrulata.* [B.]—**Berry-bearing a.** *Rhamnus frangula.* [B.]—**Black a.** Fr., *aune noire.* A name formerly

given in England to *Rhamnus frangula*; in the United States, applied to *Prinos verticillatus* and *Alnus incana*. [B, 19, 34.]—**European a.** *Alnus glutinosa.* [B, 5, 19.]—**Heart-leaved a.** *Alnus cordifolia.* [A, 327.]—**Red a.** *Cunonia capensis.* [B, 19.]—**Smooth a.** *Alnus serrulata.* [B.]—**Speckled a., Tag a., Turkey a.** *Alnus incana.* [A, 327; B, 34.]—**White a.** A name given to *Clethra alnifolia* and other plants. [B, 19.]

ALDEYRE (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-da'i^{2}-ra. A place near Granada, in Spain, where there are mineral springs. [B, 88.]

ALDIDE, n. A^{2}l'did. From *aldehyde.* Fr., *aldide.* Ger., *Aldid.* A term applied by Gmelin to the aldehydes as a class, as well as to several organic anhydrides and other bodies not generally regarded as aldehydes. [B, 2.]

ALDINE, n. A^{2}l'den. From *aldehyde.* Fr., *aldine.* Ger., *Aldin.* Syn.: *aldehyde base.* A name given to a series of amorphous bodies having basic properties, produced by the decomposition of aldehydammonia (ethylidene hydramine) in alcoholic solution. The a.'s include hydracetamide, oxytrialdine, oxytetraldine, and oxypentaldine. [B, 3.]

ALDOL, n. A^{2}l-do^{2}l'. For deriv., see ALDEHYDE and ALCOHOL. Fr., *aldol.* Ger., *Aldol.* Syn.: *Oxybutyric aldehyde, oxybutyraldehyde.* A viscid liquid, of bitter aromatic taste, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid upon aldehyde, and having the constitution, $C_4H_8O_2 = CH_3.CH(OH).CH_2.CH:O$, of an aldehyde-alcohol derived from butylene glycol, and polymeric with acetic aldehyde. On oxidation it furnishes beta hydroxybutyric acid. It has a polymeric form, *paraldol,* and a related body is known as *paraldane.* [B, 2, 3, 4.]—**A. anhydride.** A body of the constitution $C_8H_{14}O_3 = 2C_4H_8O_2 - H_2O$. [B, 2.]

ALDROVANDA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-dro-va^{2}n(wa^{3}n)'da^{3}. Named after Aldrovandi, an Italian botanist. A genus of water-plants belonging to the *Droseraceæ,* established by Monti. [B, 49.]—**A. vesiculosa** [Linnæus]. A species of A. found in ponds in northern Italy, France, Germany, and India, distinguished by the peculiar vesicular character of the ends of its leaves, which causes them to float upon the surface of the water and thus support the plant. [B, 19.]

ALDUM, n. See ALZUM.

ALE, n. Al. A.-S., *eale, aloth,* etc., from *alan* (Lat., *alere*), to nourish. [B, 116.] Lat., *cerevisia.* Fr., *ale* (ou *aile*). A fermented liquor made from the wort of barley-malt by fermenting rapidly and at a high temperature, so as to prevent the complete conversion of the saccharine matter into alcohol. By the subsequent transformation of this residual saccharine matter into alcohol and gaseous carbon dioxide, a sparkling effervescent liquid is produced. A. is usually of a light color, and contains a large proportion of hops and from 6 to 8 per cent. of alcohol. [B.]—**A. de garde** (Fr.). An a. containing a large amount of alcohol. [B, 51.]—**A. légère** (Fr.). A light ale. [B, 51.]—**Antiscorbutic a.** See CEREVISIA *antiscorbutica.*—**Bitter a.** A light ale, bitter from the large amount of hops employed in its preparation, and usually pale in color. [B, 190.]—**Bitter stomachic a.** See CEREVISIA *amara.*—**Burton a.** A. made at the town of Burton-on-Trent, England, said to owe its excellence to the peculiar quality of the spring-water in the place. [B, 190.]—**Gill a.** An infusion of ground-ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*) in a., formerly used in thoracic affections and internal wounds. [B, 59.]—**India a., Indian pale a.** Bitter a.; so called because first made especially for exportation to India. [B, 190.]—**Syrup of a.** A. inspissated before it has undergone thorough fermentation. It is essentially a thick mucilaginous infusion of malt, and was formerly employed as a demulcent. [B, 59.]

ALE (Lat.), n. f. A(a^{3})'le(la). Gen., *a'les.* Gr., ἄλη. Mental aberration. [B, 78.]

ALEATICO (It.), n. A^{3}-la-a^{3}'ti^{2}-ko. A sweet, aromatic Muscatel wine from Florence or Elba. [A, 305.]

ALE-BERRY, n. Al'be^{2}-ri^{2}. From *ale* and O.-E., *briw,* pottage. [B, 39.] A sudorific decoction made by boiling bread and mace in ale. [B, 59.]

ALEC (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}(a^{3})'le^{2}k. Gen., *ale'cis.* See ALEX.

ALEC (Ar.), n. An old term for vitriol. [A, 358.]

ALECARITH (Ar.), n. See ALCHARIT.

ALECH. See ALEC (Ar.).

ALECHARITH (Ar.), n. See ALCHARIT.

ALECHIL, n. A tripod. [B, 111.]

ALE-COST, n. Al'ko^{2}st. For deriv., see ALE and COSTUM. A name given to *Balsamita vulgaris* (*Pyrethrum tanacetum*), because used to flavor ale. [B, 19.]

ALECTOIRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}-le^{2}k-twa^{3}r. See ALECTORIA (1st def.).

ALECTOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}(a^{3})-le^{2}k'to^{2}r. Gen., *alecto'ris.* A person incapable of sleeping. [A, 316.]

ALECTORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}(a^{3})-le^{2}k-to'ri^{2}-a^{3}. Deriv. (2d meaning), perhaps Gr., ἀλέκτωρ, unmarried, because the character of the male sexual organs was not understood. [B, 71.] Fr., *alectoire* (1st def.), *alectorie* (2d def.). 1. Fem. of adj. *alectorius* (*gemma* understood). Syn.: *alectorian, cock-stone.* A stone said to be generated in the body of a cock and reputed to possess magical properties. 2. A genus of Lichens established by Achard belonging to the tribe *Alectoriei* [Nylander] or the family *Usneei* [Tuckerman]. [B, 46, 71, 75, 77, 104, 114.]—**A. Arabum** [Achard]. Ger., *wohlriechende Bartflechte.* Syn.: *Usnea Arabum* [Kostel]. A species with a forked branching thallus having an amber-like odor and used as a stomachic, anti-emetic, and hypnotic. It is said to be the *oshnah* of Avicenna. [B, 180.]—**A. jubata** [Achard]. Fr., *crinière.* Syn.: *Cornicularia jubata* [De Candolle], *Parmelia* (seu *Setaria,* seu *Usnea*) *jubata.* A European species, used in Lapland as food for the reindeer, and in France in the preparation of astringent lotions for cutaneous excoriations. [B, 46, 71.]—**A. usneoides.** A species resembling *A. Arabum,* occurring under the form of long strips upon trees in the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and America. It was used by the Arabians as a cordial and hypnotic. [B, 71, 180.]

ALECTORIAN, n. A^{2}-le^{2}k-to'ri^{2}-a^{2}n. See ALECTORIA (1st def.).

ALECTORIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}(a^{3})-le^{2}k-to-ri(re)'e^{2}-i(e). In Nylander's classification of Lichens, a tribe of the family *Lichenacei,* series *Ramalodei,* including *Alectoria* and one or two allied genera. [B, 77.]

ALECTORIOID, adj. A^{2}-le^{2}k-to'ri^{2}-oid. From *alectoria* (2d def.), and εἶδος, likeness. Resembling the thallus of *Alectoria* in shape; thread-like. [A, 316.]

ALECTORIUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}(a^{3})-le^{2}k-to'ri^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *alectorien.* From ἀλέκτωρ, a cock. Of or pertaining to a cock. As a n. (*lapis* understood), the same as alectoria (1st def.). [B, 114.]

ALECTOROCTONUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}(a^{3})-le^{2}k-to-ro^{2}k'to^{2}-nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). From ἀλέκτωρ, a cock, and κτόνος, murder, from the poisonous effects of the juice upon fowls. Cf. Sp., *mata-gallinas,* the Mexican name for the indigenous species. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants established by de Schlechtendal, but referred by Baillon to the genus *Euphorbia.* [B, 46.]—**A. cotinifolium.** See EUPHORBIA *cotinifolia.*—**A. petiolare.** See EUPHORBIA *petiolaris.*

ALECTOROLITHOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}(a^{3})-le^{2}k-tor-o^{2}l'i^{2}-tho^{2}s. From ἀλέκτωρ, a cock, and λίθος, a stone. Alectoria (1st def.). [A, 258.]

ALECTOROLOPHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}k-to^{2}r-o^{2}l-o^{2}f-o-i(e)'dez(de^{2}s). Gen., *alectorolophoid'eos.* From ἀλεκτορόλοφος, a cock's-comb, and εἶδος, likeness. A genus of *Fungi.* [B.]—**A. costis rectis, A. sulcis crispis** [Battarra]. *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 173.]

ALECTOROLOPHUS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. A^{2}(a^{3})-le^{2}k-to^{3}r-o^{2}l'o^{2}f-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀλεκτορόλοφος. Fr., *alectorolophe.* Ger., *Hahnenkamm.* Sp., *alectorolofia* (n.), *alectorólofo* (adj.). 1. A plant mentioned by Pliny; probably *Rhinanthus crista galli.* 2. A name given by Hallier to a section of the genus *Rhinanthus,* regarded by him as forming a distinct genus. In this sense used as a masc. noun. 3. The crista galli of the ethmoid bone. 4. (Adj.) having a crest or comb like a cock. [A, 316; B, 48, 78, 114, 115.]—**A. crista galli, A. glaber, A. hirsutus.** See RHINANTHUS *crista galli.*—**A. major, A. minor.** See RHINANTHUS *major* and RHINANTHUS *minor.*

ALECTOROMANCY, n. A^{2}-le^{2}k'to^{2}-ro-ma^{2}n-si^{2}. From ἀλέκτωρ, a cock, and μαντεία, prophecy. Fr., *alectoromancie.* Ger., *Alektoromancie.* Sp., *alectoromancia.* See ALECTRYOMANCY.

ALECTRIDÆ (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}(a^{3})-le^{2}k'tri^{2}-de(da^{3}-e^{2}). Gen., *alectrida'rum.* Fr., *alectrides.* A family of gallinaceous birds, according to Vieillot, comprising only a single genus, but, according to other classifications, comprising all *Gallinaceæ* which have wings suitable for flight. [A, 348; B, 38.]

ALECTRIDES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}(a^{3})-le^{2}k'tri^{2}-dez(de^{2}s). Gen., *alectrid'eos* (*-eis*). The crista galli of the ethmoid bone. [A, 316.]

ALECTROPODION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}(a^{3})-le^{2}k"tro-po'di^{2}-o^{2}n. From ἀλέκτωρ, a cock, and πόδιον, dim. of πούς, a foot. See RANUNCULUS.

ALECTRUROUS, adj. A^{2}-le^{2}k-tru^{2}'ru^{3}s. From ἀλέκτωρ, a cock, and οὐρά, a tail. Lat., *alectrurus.* Fr., *alectrure.* Having the tail-feathers arranged like those of a cock. [A, 346; B, 38.]

ALECTRYDES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}-le^{2}k-tred. See ALECTRIDES.

ALECTRYOMANCY, n. A^{2}-le^{2}k-tri'o^{2}-ma^{2}n-si^{2}. From ἀλεκτρυών, a cock, and μαντεία, divination. Lat., *alectryomantia.* Fr., *alectryomancie.* Ger., *Alektryomantie.* Sp., *alectriomancia.* A species of divination by means of cocks; usually practised by strewing grain over an area divided into squares, to each of which a specific significance was attached, and drawing the omen from the square chosen by the cock. [B, 78, 93.]

ALECTRYON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}(a^{3})-le^{2}k'tri^{2}(tru^{6})-o^{2}n. Sp., *alectrion, alectrio.* A genus of *Sapindaceæ,* established by Gärtner, bearing polygamous apetalous flowers, with from 5 to 8 stamens, and a trimerous ovary, 2 cells of which are non-fertile. [B, 38, 46.]—**A. excelsum** [Gärtner]. A species of A. growing in New Zealand, bearing an acid edible fruit. [B, 46.]

ALECY, n. A'le^{2}-si^{2}. For deriv., see ALE. Intoxication or mental disorder from drinking ale. [Lilly, 1598 (B, 39).]

ALE-GAR, n. Al'ga^{3}r. From *ale,* and *eager* (Fr., *aigre*), sour. Also written *allegar* and *allicar.* Vinegar made from ale. [B, 59, 116.]

ALE-HOOF, n. Al'hu^{4}f. From *ale,* and A.-S., *heafd, heafod,* the head. The ground-ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*), used for flavoring ale. [B, 19, 39.]

ALEIMMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}(a^{3})-lim'(la'i^{2}m)-ma^{3}. Gen., *aleim'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἄλειμμα. An ointment. [B, 48.]

ALEION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}(a^{3})-li'(a'i^{2})o^{2}n. From ἀλής, or ἀλής, collected together. A variety of water, probably rain-water; "significans conferto imbre collectam aquam." [B, 111.]

ALEIPHA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}(a^{3})-li'(la'i^{2})-fa^{3}. Gr., ἄλειφα, ἄλειφαρ. A medicated oil or ointment, especially one made with vegetable juices. [B, 59, 111.]

ALEIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i'(a'i^{2})-psi^{2}s. Gen., *aleip'seos.* Gr., ἄλειψις. Lit., an anointing. See STEATOSIS.—**A. aucta** [G, 33]. See HYPERSTEATOSIS.—**A. diminuta** [G, 33]. See ASTEATOSIS.

ALEIPTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(a-i^{2})-pte(pta)'ri^{2}-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀλειπτήριον. The anointing-room of the ancients, used also as a sudatorium. [A, 311.]

ALEIPTRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i'(a'i^{2})-ptro^{2}n. Gr., ἄλειπτρον (= ἐξάλειπτρον). An ointment-box. [A, 311.]

ALEIS, n. A^{2}l'i^{2}s. An obsolete form of *aloes* (*q. v.*). [L, 73.]

ALEISON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i'(a'i^{2})-so^{2}n. Gr., ἄλεισον. An old term for the acetabulum. [B, 115.]

ALEKTRYOMANTIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-e^{2}k-tru^{6}-o-ma^{3}n-te'. See ALECTRYOMANCY.

ALELAION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}l-a'(a^{3}'i^{2})-o^{2}n. See HALELÆON.

ALEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a)'ma^{3}. Gen., *alem'atos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἄλημα. Flour. [B, 111.]

ALEMBIC, n. A^{2}l-e^{2}m'bi^{2}k. Ar., *al-ânbiq* (from *al*, the, and ἄμβιξ, a cup). Lat., *alembicus, alembicum.* Fr., *alambic.* Ger., *Alembik.* It., *alambicco, lambico.* Sp., *alambique.* An old form of apparatus for distillation; consisting of a flask-shaped vessel, the body, to which was adapted a head (considered by some to be the a. proper), of conical shape, with its external circumference, or base, placed lower than the neck, so that the vapors that rose, and condensed against the sides, ran down into the circular channel formed by its depressed part, whence they passed through the nose, or beak, into the receiver. [B, 2, 52; L, 70, 104.]

ALEMBIC, ALEMBICATE, v's tr. A^{2}l-e^{2}m'bi^{2}k, a^{2}l-e^{2}m'-bi^{2}k-at. To distill in an alembic. [B, 39.]

ALEMBICUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}m'bi^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). An alembic.—**A. cæcus.** One without a beak. [L, 51.]—**A. rostratus.** One with a beak. [L, 104.]

ALEMBROTH (Chald.), n. Lat., *sal alembroth.* Fr., *alembroth.* Ger., *Alembrothsalz.* It., *sale d'alembrot.* Sp., *sal de la sabiduria.* Syn.: *salt of wisdom. sal ellebrat* (seu *Taberi*), *alkitron.* An alchemical term for a poisonous compound of sal ammoniac and corrosive sublimate (chlorides of ammonium and mercury), supposed to have the property of dissolving bodies and separating metals from their ores. [B, 7; L, 73.] A one-per-cent. solution has lately been used by Sir J. Lister in the preparation of antiseptic dressings for wounds. [E. E. King, "Canadian Practitioner," May, 1886, p. 130.]—**A. desiccatum** (Lat.). Normal carbonate of potassium. [B, 50.]—**Sel a. insoluble** (Fr.). See HYDRARGYRUM *ammoniatum.*—**Sel a. soluble** (Fr.). Equal parts of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac. [B, 97; L, 44.]

ALEMZADAD, ALEMZADAR, ALEMZADAT, n's. Alchemical names for sal ammoniac. [B, 50; L, 104.]

ALÉNÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}-la-na. See SUBULATE.

ALÊNES (Fr.), n. A^{3}-le^{2}n. The corn-cockle (*Agrostemma githago*). [B, 173.]

ALÉNOIS (Fr.), adj. A^{3}-lan-wa^{3}. A corruption of *orlenois* [L, 42]. See CRESSON *a.*

ALENON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e(a)'no^{2}n. Gr., ἄληνον. Almond-oil. [Aetius (L, 53).]

ALEORE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}-o're(ra). Gr., ἀλεωρή. A means of protection against or relief from disease. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

ALEPHANGINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)-ji(ge)'-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See ALOEPHANGINUS.

ALEPIDOTE, adj. A^{2}l-e^{2}p'i^{2}d-ot. Gr., ἀλεπίδωτος. Lat., *alepidotus.* Fr., *alépidote.* Ger., *ungeschuppt.* Without scales (said of fishes). [L, 116.]

ALEPPO BOIL, ALEPPO BUTTON, ALEPPO EVIL, n's. See under BOIL.

ALEPTIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}-le^{2}p-tek. See ALIPTIC.

ALES (Lat.), adj. A(a^{3})'lez(le^{2}s). Gr., ἀλής, ἁλής. Crowded into a mass (said of fæces); contracted (said of the uterus). [Hippocrates (A, 325); L, 84.]

ALES, n. An alchemical name for a compound salt. [Ruland, Johnson (L, 53).]—**A. crudum** (Lat.). "Those drops which often fall in the night in June." [L, 84.]

ALESCH (Ar.), n. See ALUMEN *plumosum.*

ALÈSE (Fr.), n. See ALÈZE.

ALET (Ar.), n. An old name for salt. [A, 325.]

ALET (Fr.), n. A^{3}-la. A town in the department of Aude, in France, at the base of the Eastern Pyrenees, having springs the waters of which, of various temperatures, contain iron, calcium, a little arsenic, carbonic acid, and (according to some authorities) phosphorus. They are used in chlorosis, anæmia, and dyspepsia. [A, 319; B, 93.]

ALETRIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}t-ri^{2}d'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *alétrides.* A tribe of hæmodoraceous plants established by Lemaire. [B, 170.]

ALETRINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}t-ri^{2}n'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *alétrinées.* A section of the *Dracæneæ*, established by Reichenbach, including *Aletris* and other genera. [B, 170.]

ALETRIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}t'ri^{2}s. Gen., *alet'ridos* (*-dis*). From ἀλετρίς, one of the noble maidens who prepared the meal for the offering-cakes (because the flowers of *A. farinosa* have a mealy appearance). [A, 311; B.] Fr., *alétris.* Ger., *Aletris.* It., *aletri.* A genus of hæmodoraceous herbs established by Linnæus, distinguished by the arrangement of the flowers in racemes and by the rugous appearance of the perianth. [B, 34.]—**A. alba** [Michaux]. See *A. farinosa.*—**A. aurea.** A species having like properties with *A. farinosa.* [L, 63.]—**A. capensis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *alétris du cap.* Syn.: *Veltheimia capensis* [Redouté] (seu *viridifolia* [Willdenow]). A species which furnishes a sweet syrupy liquid that exudes from the glands of the receptacle and is used as an article of food. [B, 173.]—**A. farinosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *alétris farineux.* Ger., *mehlige A.* Star-grass, colic-root, aloe-root, bitter grass, black root, unicorn-root, ague-root, ague-grass, devil's-bit, starwort, mealy starwort, blazing star; a species growing throughout the United States, having a scape from 20 to 30 inches high, with oblong-tubular white flowers disposed on pedicels in a thin raceme. [B, 34.] Its rhizome, which is used in medicine, is dark-brown externally, white within, and 1⅓ to ⅓ inch thick. It contains starch, also a bitter principle which is tonic in small doses and emeto-cathartic in large doses. It is used as a tonic and stomachic, also in diseases of the chest and of the uterus. [B, 5, 33, 93; "Lancet," July 4, 1885, p. 36 (B); L, 45, 61, 65.]—**A. zeylanica** [Miller]. See SANSEVIERA *zeylanica.*—**Mehlige A.** (Ger.). See *A. farinosa.*



ALETRIS FARINOSA. (AFTER BIGELOW.)

ALÉTRIS (Fr.), n. A^{3}-la-tre. See ALETRIS.—**A. du cap.** See ALETRIS *capensis.*—**A. farineux.** See ALETRIS *farinosa.*

ALETUDO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}t-u^{2}(u)'do. Gen., *aletu'dinis.* Corpulence. [L, 48.]

ALEURINEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{2}-ri^{2}n'e^{2}-i(e). A subdivision of the *Trichosporei*, established by Léveillé, including the tribes *Isariei*, *Scoriadei*, *Periconiei*, *Sporotrichei*, and *Menisporei.* [B, 170.]

ALEURITES, ALEURITIS [Link] (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{2}-ri-(re)'tez(te^{2}s), -ti^{2}s. From ἀλευρίτης, made of flour (from the white dusty substance on the plant). Gen., *aleuril'idis.* Fr., *aleurites, aleurit.* Ger., *Gummilacbaum, Mehlbaum.* Syn.: *Ambinux* [Commelin], *Telopea* [Solander], *Camirium* [Rumphius], *Carda* [Noronha]. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, of the tribe *Jatropheæ*, established by Forster. [B, 19, 93, 170; L, 63, 64.]—**A. ambinux.** See *A. moluccana.*—**A. bancoulier** (Fr.). See *A. moluccana.*—**A. cordata** [Müller]. Fr., *abrasin, arbre à l'huile* (ou *à vernis*). Ger., *Tungbaum.* Syn.: *Dryandra cordata* [Thunberg], *Elæococca cordata.* The tung-tree, indigenous to China and Japan, where it is called *wu-lung.* It contains a fixed oil (candle-nut, kekune, or Bankul oil) which has been used both in the arts and in medicine. [B, 5, 49, 93.]—**A. Gomesii.** A Brazilian species, from the nut of which a purgative oil is obtained. [L, 77.]—**A. laccifera** [Willdenow]. Fr., *laquier.* Syn.: *Croton lacciferum* [Linnæus]. An East Indian species furnishing lac. [B, 33.]—**A. moluccana** [Willdenow]. Fr., *a. bancoulier.* Syn.: *Croton moluccanum* [Linnæus], *Camirium cordifolium* [Gärtner]. A species growing in the Moluccas and in Java, where it is called *camiri.* Its fruit (Fr., *noix de Bancoul, noix des Moluques*) contains an oil which is used in the arts, and the nut itself is employed as a purgative and aphrodisiac. [B, 93.]—**A. triloba** [Willdenow]. The akhrout, candle-nut-tree, or candleberry-tree; a species found on the islands of the Indian and South Pacific oceans, growing to the height of 30 or 40 feet. It bears a two-celled fleshy fruit, each cell containing one seed, resembling a small walnut in shape. These seeds contain a fixed oil (called country walnut-oil, artists' oil, kukui oil, kekune oil, Spanish walnut-oil, and Belgaum walnut-oil) which is extensively used in the arts, and to which drastic properties have been erroneously attributed. The nut is called Tutui nut, Bancoul nut, and Belgaum (or Indian) walnut. [B, 19, 49; L, 61, 63, 67.]

ALEUROMETER, n. A^{2}l-u^{2}-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ἄλευρον, flour, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *aleuromètre.* Ger., *Aleurometer, Brotstärkemesser.* An apparatus for testing the suitability of flour for breadmaking, invented by Boland. It consists essentially of a hollow copper cylinder about 6 inches long and ¾ inch in diameter inside, having two principal parts, one of which, about 2 inches long, is closed at the lower end, forming a kind of cup, in which the gluten is placed, and which is then screwed to the other part of the cylinder. The apparatus and its contents are then heated to from 350° to 380° F. in an oven or, preferably, in an oil-bath. From the expansion of the gluten, as measured by a graduated scale, its quality is determined—the more it swells the better is the flour, and it should give off no odor but that of hot and highly baked bread. [A, 377; B, 49; L, 52.]

ALEURON (Lat.), n. n. A[2]l(a[3]l)-u[2]'ro[2]n. Gr., ἄλευρον. Wheat flour. [L, 53.]

ALEURONE, n. A[2]l-u[2]-ron'. From ἄλευρον, wheat flour. Fr., *aleurone.* Ger., *Aleuron, Klebermehl.* It., Sp., *aleurona.* An albuminoid substance occurring in the form of small round grains in the seeds of plants toward the end of the period of ripening. It is soluble in water and in a dilute watery solution of caustic potash, but insoluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. During the germination of the seed the grains become dissolved. [B, 75.]

ALEURONIC, adj. A[2]l-u[2]-ro[2]n'i[2]k. Pertaining to aleurone. [B, 39.]

ALEURONKÖRPER (Ger.), n. A[3]l-oi[2]-ron'ku[6]rp-e[2]r. An aleurone grain. [B, 49.]

ALEUROTESIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2]l(a[3]l)-u[2]-ro-te(ta)'si[2]s. Gen., *aleurote'seos.* Gr., ἀλευρότησις. 1. A flour-sieve. 2. Sifted flour. [A, 311.]

ALEX (Lat.), n. f. A(a[3])'le[2]x. Written also *halex, alec, allec,* and *hallec.* Gen., *ale'cis.* An ancient fish-sauce, pickle, or brine, or the sediment of the same ; said to have been used by the Romans as a vulnerary. [A, 312 ; Waring (L, 63).]

ALEXANDERS, n. A[2]l-e[2]x-a[2]n'du[6]rz. A corruption of the species-name of either *Petroselinum alexandrinum* or *Smyrnium olusatrum.* The common name of the genus *Smyrnium* (*q. v.*). [B, 31, 39 ; L, 73.]

ALEXANDERSBAD (Ger.), n. A[3]l-e[2]x-a[3]nd'e[2]rz-ba[3]d. 1. A watering-place in Bavarian Oberfranken, having effervescent springs containing calcium and bicarbonates, and a water-cure establishment. [A, 319 ; B, 93.] 2. A warm mineral spring in Circassia. [B, 93.]

ALEXANDER'S-FOOT, n. See ANACYCLUS *pyrethrum.*

ALEXANDERSQUELLE (Ger.), n. A[3]l-e[2]x-a[3]nd'e[2]rz-kwe[2]l-le[2]. See ALEXANDERSBAD (2d def.).

ALEXANDRE (Fr.), n. A[3]l-e[2]x-a[3]ndr. One of the springs at Vals (*q. v.*), said to contain 90 grains of sodium bicarbonate to the quart.

ALEXANDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]l(a[3]l)-e[2]x-a[2]nd(a[3]nd)'re[2]-e-(a[3]-e[2]). A sub-tribe of the *Suaedeæ*, established by Fenzl ; named from *Alexandra*, one of the genera. [B, 170.]

ALEXANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]l(a[3]l)-e[2]x-a[2]nd(a[3]nd)'ri[2]-a[3]. See PRUNUS *lauro-cerasus.*

ALEXANDRINE, n. A[2]l-e[2]x-a[3]nd'ren. See EMPLASTRUM *alexandrinum viride.*

ALEXANDRINENBAD, ALEXANDRINENQUELLE (Ger.), n's. A[3]l-e[2]x-a[3]nd-re'ne[2]n-ba[3]d, -kwe[2]l-le[2]. A feebly alkaline spring at Marienbad (*q. v.*). [L, 57.]

ALEXANDRINUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]l(a[3]l)-e[2]x-a[2]nd(a[3]nd)-ri(re)'nu[3]m(nu[4]m). See EMPLASTRUM *alexandrinum viride.*

ALEXANTHI, n. An alchemical name for *flos æris* (*q. v.*, under Æs). [B, 50.]

ALEXÉTÈRE (Fr.), n. A[3]l-e[2]x-a-te[2]r. See ALEXETERIUM.—**A. acétique.** The fumes arising from the action of acetic acid on crystals of potassium sulphate. [L, 87.]—**A. ammoniacal.** Ammonium carbonate. [L, 85.]—**A. chlorique.** See ALEXETERIUM *chloricum.*—**A. désinfectant nitro-muriatique.** See FUMIGATION *de Gaubius.*—**A. nitrique.** See *Species pro vaporibus* ACIDI NITRICI.

ALEXETERIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *alexeterium* (*q. v.*).

ALEXETERIAL, ALEXETERIAN, ALEXETERIC, ALEXETERICAL, adj's. A[2]l-e[2]x-e[2]t-e'ri[2]-a[2]l, -a[2]n, -te[2]r'i[2]k, -i[2]k-a[2]l. Lat., *alexeterius.* Fr., *alexétère.* Ger., *alexeterisch.* It., *alessiterico.* Sp., *alexitéreo.* Having the properties of an alexeterium (*q. v.*). [B, 39 ; L, 98, 116.]

ALEXETERIUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]l(a[3]l)-e[2]x-e[2]t-e(a)'ri[2]-u[3]m-(u[4]m). From ἀλεξητήριος, protective, having the effect of a charm. Fr., *alexétère.* Ger., *Hülfsmittel, Rettungsmittel.* It., *alessiterio.* Sp., *alexitereo.* An external protective measure, especially against infection or poison, as distinguished from an *alexipharmac*, which was used internally. Hippocrates used the word in the pl., *alexeteria*, to denote remedies in general, but later writers applied it particularly to remedies against the poisonous bites of animals. [B, 39 ; L, 44, 84.]—**A. chioricum.** Fr., *alexétère chlorique.* See SUFFUMIGATIO *guytoniana.*—**A. nitricum.** Fr., *alexétère nitrique.* See *Species pro vaporibus* ACIDI NITRICI.

ALEXETERY, n. A[2]l-e[2]x'e[2]t-e[2]-ri[2]. See ALEXETERIUM.

ALEXÉTHÈRE (Fr.), n. See ALEXÉTÈRE.

ALEXIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]l(a[3]l)-e[2]x'i[2]-a[3]. From α priv., and λέγειν, to speak. Fr., *alexie.* Ger., *Alexie.* A form of aphasia manifested by a defective understanding of written signs as shown by inability to read aloud correctly. [L. Lichtheim, "Brain," Jan., 1885, p. 433.]

ALEXICACON, ALEXICACUM (Lat.), n's n. A[2]l(a[3]l)-e[2]x-i[2]k'a[2]k(a[3]k)-o[2]n, -u[3]m(u[4]m). From ἀλεξίκακος, protective. 1. An antidote, especially against poisons and infectious diseases. 2. An amulet against poison. [A, 305 ; L, 51, 104.]

ALEXIPHARMAC, adj. and n. A[2]l-e[2]x-i[2]-fa[3]rm'a[2]k. Gr., ἀλεξιφάρμακος. Lat., *alexipharmacus* (adj.), *alexipharmacon, alexipharmacum* (n's). Fr., *alexipharmaque.* Ger., *Alexipharmakon* (n.). It., *alessifarmaco.* Sp., *alexifármaco.* Acting as a prophylactic or as an antidote (said of internal remedies) ; as a n., a drug capable of so acting. [B, 39 ; L, 50, 51, 53.]

ALEXIPHARMACAL, ALEXIPHARMACEUTIC, ALEXIPHARMATICAL, ALEXIPHARMIC, ALEXIPHARMICAL, adj's. A[2]l-e[2]x-i[2]-fa[3]rm'a[2]k-a[2]l, -fa[3]rm-a[2]-su[2] tI[2]k, -a[2]t'i[2]k-a[2]l, -fa[3]rm'i[2]k, -fa[3]rm'i[2]k-a[2]l. See ALEXIPHARMAC.

ALEXIPYRECTICON, ALEXIPYRECTICUM, ALEXIPYRECTICUS (Lat.), n's n. and adj. A[2]l(a[3]l)-e[2]x-i[2]-pi(pu[6])-re[2]k'-ti[2]k-o[2]n, -u[3]m(u[4]m), -u[3]s(u[4]s). Preferable forms of *alexipyreticon*, etc. [L, 50.] See ALEXIPYRETIC.

ALEXIPYRETIC, adj. and n. A[2]l-e[2]x-i[2]-pi-re[2]t'i[2]k. From ἀλέξειν, to ward off, and πυρεκτικός, feverish. Lat., *alexipyreticus* (adj.), *alexipyreticon, alexipyreticum* (n's). Fr., *alexipyrétique.* Ger., *alexipyretisch, fieberwidrig* (adj's), *Alexipyretikon* (n.). It., *alessipiretico.* Sp., *alexipirético.* Preventive or curative of fever ; as a n., a febrifuge. [B, 39 ; L, 50.]

ALEXIPYRETOS, ALEXIPYRETUM (Lat.), adj. and n. A[2]l(a[3]l)-e[2]x-i[2]-pi(pu[6])'re[2]t-o[2]s, -u[3]m(u[4]m). See ALEXIPYRETIC.

ALEXIR, n. 1. An alchemical medicine. [B, 50.] 2. An elixir. [L, 93, 116.]

ALEXISBAD (Ger.), n. A[3]l-e[2]x'i[2]s-ba[3]d. A village in the duchy of Anhalt, in the Lower Harz region, having two ferruginous springs, the Alexisbrunnen and the Selkebrunnen (*q. v.*). [A, 319.] The waters contain sodium, calcium, magnesium, and iron sulphates and iron chloride, and are used in gastro-intestinal affections. [B, 93.]

ALEXISBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. A[3]l-e[2]x'i[2]s-brun-ne[2]n. One of the springs at Alexisbad, containing bicarbonate of iron and a small amount of free carbonic acid. [A, 319.]

ALEXITERIUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]l(a[3]l)-e[2]x-i[2]t-e(a)'ri[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). See ALEXETERIUM.

ALEZARAM, n. An alchemical term for the washing of lead. [L, 53, 116.]

ALÈZE (Fr.), n. A[3]l-e[2]z. From *à l'aise*, because it makes the patient comfortable. Ger., *Untertuch.* It., *alezo, giunta.* Sp., *alezo, hijuela.* A folded sheet of cotton, linen, or waterproof material, used to restrain a violent patient, to steady an injured limb, or to make counter-extension ; also a draw-sheet (*q. v.*). [L, 49.]

ALFACTA, n. An alchemical term for distillation. [B, 50.]

ALFADIDAM, n. An alchemical name for the dross of various metals. [L, 53.]

ALFALFA (Sp.), n. A[3]l-fa[3]l'fa[3]. From Ar., *alfaç, façah.* The plant *lucern* (*Medicago sativa*). [B, 39.]

ALFAR (Ar.), n. See ADRARAGI.

ALFASARD (Ar.), n. See ALFESERA.

ALFATIDA (Ar.), n. See ALFADIDAM.

ALFATIDE (Ar.), n. Sal ammoniac. [B, 50.]

ALFÉNIDE (Fr.), n. A[3]l-fa-ned. A white alloy of 50 parts of copper, 30 of zinc, 10 of nickel, and 1 part of iron. [L, 41.]

ALFESERA, n. The name of an old confection of the root of *Vitis alba*, used in spasmodic nervous affections. [Mesuen (L, 53).]

ALFIANO (It.), n. A[3]l-fe-a[3]'no. A village in Italy, in the province of Casale, having sulphurous springs the water of which is diuretic and purgative. [A, 375.]

ALFIDAS, ALFIDES (Ar.), n's. Subcarbonate of lead. [L, 84, 104.]

ALFILERILLA (Sp.), n. A[3]l-fe-la-rel'ya[3]. A Californian name for the *Erodium cicutarium.* [L, 67.]

ALFOI, ALFOL, n's. Alchemical names for sal ammoniac. [B, 50 ; L, 53.]

ALFOMBRILLA (Sp.), n. A[3]l-fom-brel'ya[3]. Scarlet fever. [L, 70.]—**A. silvestre** [Mex. Ph.]. See VERBENA *ciliata.*

ALFONSIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]l(a[3]l)-fo[2]n'si[2]-a[3]. Fr., *alfonsie.* A genus of palms (properly belonging to *Elais*) established by Humboldt and Bonpland. [L, 30, 87.]—**A. oleifera** [Kunth]. Syn. : *Elais melanococca* [Martius]. A South American species bearing an edible fruit. An illuminating oil is obtained from the nut. [B, 173.]

ALFÓNSIGO (Sp.), n. A[3]l-fo[2]n'si[2]-go. The pistachio-tree. [B.] See PISTACIA *vera.*

ALFONSIN, ALFONTIN (Fr.), n's. A[3]l-fo[2]n[2]-sa[2]n[2], -ta[2]n[2]. It., Sp., *alfonsino.* An old instrument for extracting bullets from gunshot wounds, invented by Alfonso Ferri, a surgeon of the sixteenth century. [A, 314 ; L, 103, 109.]

ALFRANKEN, ALFSRANKE (Ger.), n's. A[3]lf'ra[3]n[2]-ke[2]n, a[3]lfs'ra[3]n[2]-ke[2]. See SOLANUM *dulcamara.*

ALFTERBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. A[3]lf'te[2]r-brun-ne[2]n. A mineral spring at Roisdorf, in Prussia, on the railway between Cologne and Rolandseck. [A, 305, 375.]

ALFUSA, n. An alchemical name for tutty. [L, 53.]

ALGA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]l(a[3]l)'ga[3]. Fr., *algue.* Ger., *Alge, Meergras.* It., Sp., *alga.* 1. A sea-weed (the singular of *algæ* [*q. v.*]). 2. A genus of marine naiadaceous plants established by Lamarck; now referred to *Zostera.* [B.]—**A. corraloides** [Rumphius]. The *Graciïaria lichenoides.* [B.]—**A. marina.** 1. The *Chondrus crispus.* [L, 78.] 2. Of Lamarck, the *Zostera marina.* [B, 173.]—**A. of the mouth.** See LEPTOTHRIX *buccalis.*—**A. zeylanica.** The *Gracilaria lichenoides.* [B.]

ALGACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]l(a[3]l)-ga(ga[3])'se[2](ke[2])-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *algacées.* A class of plants established by Gleditsch, corresponding in part to *Algæ*, together with *Lichenes* and *Hepaticæ*, including the genera *Riccia, Nemella, Lichen, Fucus, Ulva, Conferva,* and *Spongia.* [B, 170.]

ALGACEOUS, adj. A[2]l-ga'shu[3]s. Lat., *algaceus.* Fr., *algacé.* Sp., *algáceo.* Having the characteristics of *Algæ* or of the *Algaceæ.* [L, 46.]

ALGACITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]l(a[3]l)-ga[3]-si(ke)'tez(te[2]s). Fr., *algacites.* Ger., *Algaciten.* An order of fossil plants, established by

Sternberg, corresponding to the extant *Algæ*, including the sub-orders *Confervoidites*, *Ulvoidites*, *Floridoites*, and *Fucoidites*. [B, 170.]

ALGÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'je(ga^3-e^2). Fr., *algues*. Ger., *Algen, Tange*. It., *alghe*. Sp., *algas*. Syn.: *hydrophytes*, *Hydrophyta* [Lyngbye]. In Linnæus's system, an order of the class *Cryptogamia*, comprising at first genera now ranked among the *A.*, *Lichenes*, and *Hepaticæ*. In Jussieu's classification, the *A.* embraced the true *A.* (*A. aquaticæ*) and the *Lichenes* (*A. terrestres*). In the modern systems, the sea-weeds, a great division of cryptogams, comprising those plants of this section in which there is no differentiation into axis, root, and appendages (thallogens), but which are provided with chlorophyll and with distinct organs of reproduction, being thus distinguished from the *Protophyta* on the one hand and from the *Fungi* on the other. By many, the *A.* and the chlorophyllaceous *Protophyta* are grouped together (*vide infra*), and some include both *A.* and *Fungi* under one section as *Thallophyta* (*q. v.*). By others, again, the division is entirely abandoned, and members formerly included in this class are now grouped with the allied *Fungi* under quite distinct divisions of the vegetable kingdom. See CARPOSPOREÆ, OOSPOREÆ, PROTOPHYTA, and ZYGOSPOREÆ. The *A.* have been variously subdivided. The two main systems of classification at present in vogue are based respectively on the mode of reproduction and on the color of the spores. According to the former, the *A.* like the *Fungi* are divided into *Zygosporeæ*, *Oosporeæ*, and *Carposporeæ* (*q. v.*); according to the latter, into *Chlorospermeæ*, *Melanospermeæ*, and *Rhodospermeæ* [Berkeley]. The following table shows the equivalence of these two systems:

A. ZYGOSPOREÆ.
  Zoosporeæ. / *Conjugatæ.* } (*Diatomaceæ.*)
B. OOSPOREÆ.
  Volvocineæ (now often assigned to the animal kingdom).
  Vaucheriaceæ (*Cœloblasteæ*).
  Œdogoniaceæ (*Confervaceæ*, *Ulvaceæ*).
} CHLOROSPERMEÆ (including also genera usually ranked among the protophytes).
  Characeæ (by some regarded as distinct from *A.*, by others classed with *Carposporeæ*).
  Fucoideæ (*Fucaceæ*). MELANOSPERMEÆ.
C. CARPOSPOREÆ.
  Florideæ (*Ceramiaceæ*). RHODOSPERMEÆ.

Thuret divides the *A.* into six orders: (1) CRYPTOPHYCEÆ, comprising genera usually ranked among the protophytes; (2) ZOOSPOREÆ, embracing all the *Zygosporeæ* and *Carposporeæ* of the preceding table except a portion of the *Fucoideæ* made up of orders 3 and 4; (3) DICTYOTEÆ; (4) FUCACEÆ; (5) TILOPTERIDEÆ (a doubtful order); (6) FLORIDEÆ. For an older system of classification, see ISOCARPEÆ and HETEROCARPEÆ. [B, 19, 29, 35, 41, 62, 75.]—**A. aquaticæ.** A. in the ordinary sense. [B, 170.]—**A. figuratæ** [Hassall]. See DESMIDEÆ.—**A. filiformes** [Hassall]. A division including the families *Siphoneæ*, *Thoreæ*, *Lemaneæ*, *Callithamneæ*, *Characeæ*, *Batrachospermeæ*, *Chætophoreæ*, *Conjugatæ*, *Cystospermeæ*, *Monocysteæ*, *Hydrodictyoneæ*, *Scytonemeæ*, *Oscillatorieæ*, *Rivularieæ*, and *Nostochineæ*. [B, 170.]—**A. globuliferæ** [Hassall]. A division including the families *Ulvaceæ*, *Palmelleæ*, and *Protococceæ*. [B, 170.]—**A. infusoriæ** [Martius]. A family including the genera *Vaucheria* and *Oscillatoria*. [B.]—**A. silicatæ** [Hassall]. See DIATOMACEÆ.—**A. terrestres.** The lichens. [B. 170.]—**A. vegetantes** [Martius]. A family including the genera *Chara*, *Batrachospermum*, *Hydrodictyon*, *Conjugata*, *Conferva*, *Rivularia*, *Linckia*, and *Botrydium*. [B, 170.] Cf. *A. infusoriæ*.—**Dark-spored A.** See MELANOSPERMEÆ.—**Green-spored A.** See CHLOROSPERMEÆ.—**Olive-spored A.** See MELANOSPERMEÆ.—**Rosy-spored A.** See RHODOSPERMEÆ.

ALGÆOLOGY, n. A^{2}l-je-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. See ALGOLOGY.

ALGÆSTHESES (Lat.), n. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-je^{2}s(ga^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'-sez(se^{2}s). From ἄλγος, pain, and αἴσθησις, sensation. Painful diseases. [L, 50.]

ALGAL, adj. A^{2}l'ga^{2}l. From *alga* (*q. v.*). Belonging to the *Algæ*. [L, 56.] As a n., see ALGALES.

ALGALÉE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ga^3-la. See ALGALI.

ALGALES (Lat.), n. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-ez(e^{2}s). From *alga*. In Lindley's classification of thallophytes, the algals; an alliance corresponding to the *Algæ* of other authors.

ALGALI (Ar.), n. From ἀργαλεῖον, an instrument for injecting water. Fr., *algalie*. Sp., It., *algalia*. 1. A catheter. 2. A sound. [A, 305; B, 93; L, 41, 42, 104.] 3. Nitre. [B, 50, 52.]

ALGALIC, ALGALIE, ALGALY (Ar.), n's. See ALGALI (1st and 2d def's).

AL-GAM-BAY, n. A Burmese name for a bitter root used as a tonic. [L, 63.]

ALGAME, n. Probably from Ar., *Al-jamɔah*, union, or *al-jimaɔ*, the consummation of marriage. A mixture of gold and mercury. [B, 52.]

ALGAMET (Ar.), n. An alchemical name for carbon. [A, 305; L, 116.]

ALGARAB (Ar.), n. See ÆGILOPS.

ALGARAH (Ar.), n. See ANCHILOPS.

ALGARAT, ALGAREL (Ar.), n's. See ALGAROTH.

ALGAROBA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ga^3-ro'ba^3. 1. A Mexican name for *Prosopis juliflora* [De Candolle]. [B, 66.] 2. The fruit of the *Ceratonia siliqua*. [L, 67.]—**South American A.** The *Prosopis dulcis* and other species. [L, 67.]—**A. du Chili** (Fr.). The *Prosopis siliquastrum*. [L, 67.]

ALGAROBE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ga^3-rob. A name given in the Antilles to the pods of the *Prosopis juliflora*. [L.] See ALGAROBA.

ALGAROBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ga^2(ga^3)-ro^3'bi^2-a^3. Fr., *algarobie*. Sp., *algaroba*. Syn.: *Prosopis* [Kunth] (1st def.), *Algaroba* [G. Don] (1st def.). 1. A name given by Bentham to a genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Leguminosæ*, and the sub-order *Mimosæ*, now referred to the genus *Prosopis*. [B, 93, 170.] 2. The resin extracted from the *Algarobia glandulosa*. [L, 55.]—**A. dulcis.** See PROSOPIS *dulcis*. [B, 170.]—**A. ferruginea.** A variety growing in India, the bark of which is used with jaggery water in making an intoxicant. [L, 63.]—**A. glandulosa** [Torrey and Gray]. See PROSOPIS *glandulosa*.—**A. iuliflora, A. julæflora, A. julifera, A. juliflora.** See PROSOPIS *juliflora*.—**A. leucophæa.** Used for the same purposes as *A. ferruginea*. [L, 63.]

ALGAROBILIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ga^3-ro-bi^{2}l'i^2-a^3. See ALGAROVILLA.

ALGAROBILLA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ga^3-ro-bel'ya^3. The pod of the *Balsamocarpum brevifolium*, which contains a large amount of tannic and ellagic acids. [B, 5.]

ALGAROTH, ALGAROTHUS, ALGAROTTO. From the name of Algarotti, the discoverer. Fr., *Poudre angélique* (ou *de vie*, ou *émétique*). Ger., *A'pulver*. It., *algarotti*. An alchemical name for the oxychloride of antimony.

ALGAROVE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ga^3-rov. See ALGAROBA.

ALGAROVILLA (It., Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ga^3-ro-vi^{2}l'la^3, -vel'ya^3. The seeds and husks of the fruit of the *Prosopis pallida*, containing tannin [L, 67], or of the *Juga marthæ*. [L, 56.]

ALGARRÓBA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ga^{3}r-ro'ba^3. Ar., *al-'harrûbah*. 1. The *Ceratonia siliqua* or its fruit. 2. An American *Mimosa*. [B, 39.]

ALGARROBERA, ALGARROBO (Sp.), n's. A^{3}l-ga^{3}r-ro-ba'ra^3, -ro'bo. 1. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. 2. Chilian names for the *Balsamocarpum brevifolium*. 3. Panama names for the *Hymenæa courbaril*. [L, 67.]

ALGASEF, n. From Ar., *Al-asaf*, dirt. An eruption. [L, 63.]

ALGEBRA, n. A^{2}l'je^2-bra^3. From Ar., *al-jebr*, the union of something broken. Sp., *álgebra*. 1. The surgical treatment of fractures. 2. Apparently the fracture itself. A term current in England in the sixteenth century. [B, 39.]

ALGEDO, ALGEDON (Lat.), n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-je(ga)'do, -do^{2}n. Gr., ἀλγηδών, a sense of pain. Fr., *algédo*. It., *algedine*. A pain or swelling about the neck of the bladder, anus, or testicles following the sudden checking of a gonorrhœa; also the sudden cessation of a gonorrhœal discharge. [L, 41, 103, 109.]

ALGEFACIENT, adj. A^{2}l-je^2-fa'she^{2}nt. From *algor*, cold, and *facere*, to make. Cooling. [L, 63.]

ALGEMA, ALGEMATODES (It.), n's n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-je(ga)'ma^3, -ma^3-to'dez(de^{2}s). From ἄλγημα, pain. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] Pain or the disease which is the cause of the pain. [L, 51, 53.]

ALGEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}l'ge^{2}n. See ALGÆ.—**A'artig.** See ALGOUS.—**A'öl.** Fucusol; an oily substance, $C_{20}H_{12}O_{12}$, closely resembling furfurol, obtained by the distillation of *Algæ* with concentrated sulphuric acid. [L, 30.]—**A'pilze.** See PHYCOMYCETES.—**A'zucker.** See PHYCITE.

ALGERIA, n. Al-je'ri-a^3. Fr., *Alger*, *algérie*. A province and town in Africa, on the Mediterranean, much frequented by invalids. During twenty-two years the maximum temperature was 40° C., the minimum 2°, and the average 19·17°; the mean height of the barometer 762 mm., the maximum 766, and the minimum 755. [L, 49.]

ALGERIÆ (Ar.), n. Fr., *algérie*. See ALGERIT.

ALGÉRINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-zha-ren. A drink having the qualities of beer and aerated lemonade. [L, 109.]

ALGERIT, n. From Ar., *al-jigar*, quicklime. Also written *gir*. An alchemical name for quicklime. [B, 52.]

ALGEROT (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-zha-ro. See ALGAROTH.

ALGEROTH, n. See ALGAROTH.

ALGESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-je(ga)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ἄλγησις, a sense of pain. Fr., *algésie*. Ger., *Algesie*. Hyperæsthesia, pain. [L, 50, 54.]

ALGESICHRONOMETER, n. A^{2}l-je''zi^2-kro^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ἄλγησις, pain, χρόνος, time, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument invented by Björnström for determining the time required for the response of the nervous system to a painful impression. [L, 57.]

ALGESIMETER, n. A^{2}l-je-zi^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From ἄλγησις, pain, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument invented by Björnström to determine the sensibility of the skin. [L, 57.]

ALGESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-je(ga)'si^{2}s. Gen., *alge'seos*. See ALGESIA.

ALGETIC, adj. Al-je^{2}t'ik. Lat., *algeticus*. Ger., *algetisch*. Painful. [L, 45, 50.]

ALGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^2. From ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *algie*. Pain. [L, 50.]

ALGIBIC, n. From Ar., *al-kibrît*. Sulphur. [B; L, 84.]

ALGID, adj. A^{2}l'ji^{2}d. Lat., *algidus*. Fr., *algide*. Ger., *frostig*. It., *algente*. Sp., *álgido*. Characterized by extreme chilliness of the surface and extremities of the body (said particularly of the cold stage of fevers and of the condition during collapse [*q. v.*]). [D.] Cold; very cold. [L, 47, 56, 93.]

ALGIDISM, n. A^{2}l'ji^{2}d-iz^{2}m. See ALGIDITY.

ALGIDITY, n. A^{2}l-ji^{2}d'i-ti^2. Fr., *algidité*. Chilliness; a marked degree of coldness in disease. [L.]—**Progressive A.** Fr., *algidité progressive*. See SCLEREMA *neonatorum*.

ALGIDNESS, n. A^{2}l'ji^{2}d-ne^{2}s. See ALGIDITY.

ALGIFIC, adj. A^{2}l-ji^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *algificus.* Causing cold. [L, 58, 73.]

ALGIN, n. A^{2}l'ji^{2}n. From *alga* (*q. v.*). Fr., *algine.* A nitrogenous principle closely resembling albumin, but not coagulable by heat; the residual product in the wet process of obtaining iodine from certain marine *Algæ.* It forms definite *alginates* with the metals. It has considerable alimentary value, and may be used instead of gum arabic. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 5, 1885, p. 648.]

ALGINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ji(ge)'ne(na^3-e^2). A term used by Leunis to include the lichens and *Algæ.* [B, 170.]

ALGINATE, n. A^{2}l'ji^{2}n-at. A compound of algin with a metal.

ALGOID, adj. A^{2}l'goid. Lat., *algoides.* Resembling the *Algæ.*—**A. cells.** Vegetable cells akin to various lower forms of *Algæ,* described by J. H. Salisbury as occurring in the stools of patients suffering from chronic diarrhœa. [B, 70.]

ALGOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-go-i^{2}d'e^2-a^3. A term used by Batsch to include *Algæ* and lichens. [B, 170.]

ALGOIDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-go-i(e)'dez(de^{2}s). Algoid; as a n., the water-aloe, a species of *Equisetum* the leaves of which resemble *Algæ.* [L, 116.]

ALGOLOGY, n. A^{2}l-go^{2}l'o-ji^2. From *alga,* sea-weed, and λόγος (see *-logy**). Lat., *algologia.* Fr., *algologie.* Ger., *Algologie.* Sp., *algología.* The department of botany which treats of *Algæ.* [B, 93; L, 116.]

ALGOMETRY, n. A^{2}l-gom'e^{2}t-ri^2. From ἄλγος, pain, and μέτρον, a measure. The measurement, or estimation, of pain.—**Electrical a.** It., *algometria ellettrica.* A comparative measurement of the pain produced by an induced current of electricity. [L, 44.]

ALGOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'go^{2}r. Gen., *algo'ris.* It., *algore.* See ALGIDITY.—**A. mortis.** It., *algore cadaverico.* The coldness of the body which succeeds death. [L, 54.]—**A. progressivus neonatorum.** See SCLEREMA *neonatorum.*

ALGOS (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'go^{2}s. Gen., *al'geos.* Gr., ἄλγος. See ALGEMA.

ALGOSE, adj. A^{2}l'gos. Very cold. [L, 56.]

ALGOSPASMICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)''go-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mi^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see ALGOSPASMUS. Having the characteristics of, or resembling, painful cramps. [L, 50.]

ALGOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. From ἄλγος, pain, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *algospasme.* A painful cramp. [L, 116.]

ALGOSPASTICUS (Lat.), adj. From ἄλγος, pain, and σπαστικός, drawing. See ALGOSPASMICUS.

ALGOUS, adj. A^{2}l'gu^{3}s. Ger., *algenartig.* Belonging to the *Algæ.* [L, 46, 56.]

ALGRE (Sp.), n. A^{3}l'gra. A mineral spring on the mountain of Montjui, in Spain; used only as a table water. [L, 105.]

ALGUADA, n. Leprosy. [Avicenna (G).]

ALGUE (Fr.), n. A^{3}lg. See ALGA.—**A. commune.** See ZOSTERA *marina.*—**A. de Java.** See AGAR-AGAR.—**A. de verriers, A. Marin.** See ZOSTERA *marina.*

ALGUES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}lg. See ALGÆ.—**A. à frondes.** Those *Algæ* which are spread out in the form of membranes. They comprise the sea-*Algæ,* classed usually under the *Fucoideæ* and *Florideæ.* [B, 107.]—**A. filamenteuses.** *Algæ* which consist of filaments made up either of a single elongated cell, or of several cells articulated in a row. [B, 107.]—**A. isocarpées.** A group of *Algæ* comprising such as are made up of single cells either free or agglomerated into colonies, and imbedded often in granular or gelatinous material. They embrace the genera now usually classed with the protophytes. [B.]

ALGUMIN (Heb.), n. Also written *algum* and *almug.* Red sandal-wood. [B, 49; L, 73.]

AL-GYOGY, n. A warm mineral spring in Transylvania containing sodium bicarbonate; used in digestive and urinary disorders. [B, 93.]

ALHAGEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ha(ha^3)'je^2(ge^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *alhagées.* A sub-tribe of the *Leguminosæ* established by De Candolle. [L, 106.]

ALHAGEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ha(ha^3)'je^2(ge^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Pertaining to the genus *Alhagi;* used as a n. in the fem. pl., *alhageæ* (*q. v.*).

ALHAGI, n. Ar., *al-ḥâj.* Sp., *alhagi, alhaji.* Syn.: *Manna* [Don], *Hedysarum* [Linnæus]. *Alhagia* [Reichenbach]. A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Leguminosæ,* sub-order *Papilionaceæ,* characterized by bearing a stalked, woody pod, which, though contracted between the seeds, is not completely divided into jointed sections. [B, 19.]—**A. camelorum.** See *A. maurorum.*—**A. manna.** See under MANNA.—**A. mannifera** [Desvaux], **A. maurorum.** Ger., *Alhagistrauch.* Syn.: *Manna hebraica* [Don], *Hedysarum a.* [Linnæus]. A species growing in southern Asia, said to furnish a manna-like exudation, which collects on the leaves and branches. [B, 19, 80, 170; L, 80.]

ALHAMA DE ARAGÓN (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-a^3'ma^3 da a^{3}r-a^3-gon'. A town in Aragon, Spain, near which there are warm mineral springs containing carbonic acid, magnesium and sodium chlorides, and the sulphates of calcium and iron. Used in renal, vesical, hæmorrhoidal, cutaneous, rheumatic, and nervous affections. [A, 255.]

ALHAMA DE GRANADA. A^{3}l-a^3'ma^3 da gra^3-na^3' da^3. A city of Granada, in Spain, near which there are hot mineral springs containing carbonic acid, hydrogen sulphide, magnesium and sodium chlorides, magnesium and calcium sulphates, magnesium carbonate, and silica. Used in nervous, rheumatic, thoracic, cardiac, and cutaneous affections. [A, 255.]

ALHAMA DE MURCIE. A^{3}l-a^3'ma^3 da mur'thi^2-a. A town in the province of Murcie, Spain, where there are warm and hot mineral springs containing carbonic acid, calcium sulphate, potassium chloride, and iron. Used in anæmia and in urinary and intestinal disorders. [B, 93.]

ALHAMILLA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-a^3-mel'ya^3. A hot mineral spring near Almería, Spain, containing magnesium and calcium sulphates and chlorides, magnesium carbonate, and silica. [A, 89, 255.]

ALHANDAL, n. A^{3}l-ha^{3}n'da^{3}l. From Ar., *al-ḥandhal.* See COLOCYNTH.—**Trochisci a.** (Lat.). Fr., *trochisques d'a.* Ger., *A'küchelchen, A'kuchen, A'täfelchen.* Syn.: *trochisci colocynthidis.* Troches of colocynth pulp 5 parts and gum arabic 1 part. Official, with some variations, in several old pharmacopœias; used in doses of from 3 to 12 grains. [L, 85.]

ALHANNA, n. Tripoli. [L, 94.]

ALHARMEL (Ar.), n. See PEGANUM *harmala.*

ALHASBA (Ar.), n. Measles. [G.]

ALHASEF (Ar.), n. See HYDROA and SUDAMINA.

ALHASUR (Ar.), n. A sweet substance, perhaps alhagi manna, found on an herb in Egypt, and imputed to the presence of an insect. [L, 105.]

ALHAUNE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-on. A provincial name for the *Lawsonia inermis.* [B, 93.] Cf. ALHENNA.

ALHEMAKE, n. Ar., *al-hemak.* A red rash (applied by Avicenna to a disease thought to have been measles). [L, 83.]

ALHENNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-he^{2}n'na^3. From Ar., *al-khennâɔ.* See LAWSONIA *inermis.*

ALHENOT, n. Ar., *al-ânok* (Heb., *anak*). An alchemical name for lead. [B, 52.]

ALHOHONEC (Ar.), n. See ADEHEMEST.

ALI (It.), n. A^3'le. A spring near Messina, Sicily, containing calcium sulphate, hydrochloric and carbonic acids, and chlorides; used in cutaneous and bronchial affections. [L, 49.]

ALI, n. A Teloogoo name for flax. [B, 172.]

ALIA, n. An East Indian name for ginger. [L, 105.]

ALIAKOO, n. An East Indian name for the *Memecylon tinctorium.* [L, 67.]

ALIBERTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^2-bar'ti^2-a^3. Fr., *alibertie.* A genus of rubiaceous plants found in tropical America. [L, 49, 67.]

ALIBILIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}b'i^{2}l-i^{2}s. From *alere,* to nourish. See ALIBLE.

ALIBILITY, n. A^{2}l-i^2-bi^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *alibilité.* Sp., *alibilidad.* A term used to indicate the nutritive value of a substance. [L, 42, 63, 98.]

ALIBLE, adj. A^{2}l'i^{2}bl. Lat., *alibilis.* Fr., *alible.* Ger., *nahrend, nahrhaft.* It., Sp., *alible.* Nutritious. [B, 39; L, 43, 44.]

ALIBOUFIER, ALIBUSIER (Fr.), n's. A^3-le-bu-fe-a, -bu^6-se-a. See STYRAX *officinalis.*

ALICA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}k-a^3. Spelt, a kind of barley, or the meal or a drink made from it; a food to which Hippocrates attributed very nourishing properties; Egyptian wheat. [L, 41, 53, 97, 103.]

ALICANTE (Sp.), n. A^3-le-ka^{3}n'ta. A winter resort in Valencia, Spain. [L, 49.]

ALICANTSEIFE (Ger.), n. A^3-le-ka^{3}nt'zi-fe^2. Olive-oil soap. [L, 57.]

ALICANTSODA (Ger.), n. A^3-le-ka^{3}nt'zo-da^3. See BARILLA.

ALICASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}k-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). A grain resembling alica (*q. v.*). [L, 58.]

ALICES (Lat.), n. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-sez(ke^{2}s). The red spots which precede the pustules of small-pox. [G.]

ALICONDE, n. A Congo name for the *Adansonia digitata.* [L, 105.]

ALICORNU (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^2-ko^{2}r'nu^2(nu). See UNICORNU.

ALICUA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-e'kwa^3. A saline mineral spring near Cadiz, Spain.

ALICUM (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-e'kum. A mineral spring containing chlorides and sulphates, near Guadix. [L, 63.]—**A. de Ortega.** A Spanish mineral spring containing earthy sulphates. [L, 57.]

ALIENATED, adj. A'li^2-e^{2}n-a-te^{2}d. Lat., *alienatus.* Fr., *aliéné.* Ger., *geistesgestört.* It., *alienato.* Sp., *alienado.* 1. Insane, mad. 2. Gangrenous. 3. In botany, having given way to be replaced by others differing from them (said of the first leaves). [L, 44, 58, 70, 116.]

ALIENATIO (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-li^2-e^{2}n-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *alienatio'nis.* See ALIENATION.—**A. partis.** Gangrene of a part. [L, 50.]

ALIENATION, n. A-li^2-e^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *alienatio.* Fr., *aliénation.* Ger., *Entfremdung.* It., *alienazione.* Sp., *alienación.* Insanity, delirium.—**A. d'esprit** (Fr.). A transitory delirium accompanied by fever, differing from other forms of mental trouble in duration only. [L, 112.]—**Mental a.** Fr., *a. mentale.* Ger., *Geisteszerrüttung.* A generic term including every form of deviation from the normal action of the mind. [L, 50, 55, 56, 112.]

ALIÉNÉ (Fr.), adj. and n. A^3-le-a-na. Insane. An insane person.—**A. accusateur.** A melancholiac who falsely accuses himself of crime, or brings similar reproaches against others, feeling

himself persecuted. [Grislain, quoted by Cotard, "Arch. de neurol.," Sept., 1882, p. 152.]

ALIÉNER (Fr.), v. tr. A^3-le-a-na. As a refl., *s'a.*, to become insane.

ALIENIST, n. A'li^2-e^{2}n-i^{2}st. Fr., *aliéniste.* Ger., *Irrenarzt.* It., Sp., *alienista.* One who investigates mental diseases. [L, 44, 95.]

ALIENUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^2-e(a)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). 1. A foreign body. 2. Any substance injurious to the body. [L, 53, 94.]

ALIENUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^2-e(a)nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See ALIENATED.

ALIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *ala*, a wing, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *alifère.* Sp., *alifero.* Wing-bearing. [B, 39; L, 41, 95.]

ALIFORM, adj. A^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *aliformis.* Fr., *aliforme.* Ger., *flügelförmig.* Sp., *aliforme.* Wing-shaped. [L, 46, 95, 106.]

ALIGEROUS, adj. A^{2}l-i^{2}j'e^2-ru^{3}s. Fr., *aligére.* See ALIFEROUS.

ALIGULUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}g'u^2(u)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). A confection. [B, 50.]

ALILITAM, n. A vine found in the Philippines, the bruised leaves of which are used to dissipate the tumors and allay the itching caused by a caterpillar called *basal.* [L, 105.]

ALIMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'ma^3. From ἄλιμος, without hunger. Alimentary substances. [L, 50.]

ALIMENT, n. A^{2}l'i^2-me^{2}nt. Lat., *alimentum.* Fr., *aliment.* Ger., *Nahrung.* It., Sp., *alimento.* Any substance capable of nourishing or of repairing the waste of the body.—**Accessory a., Adjective a.** A condiment. [K.]—**Substantive a.** A term including all foods which have a real nutritive value, as distinguished from those which are used simply as condiments. [K.]

ALIMENTAL, ALIMENTARY, adj's. A^{2}l-i^2-me^{2}nt'a^{2}l, -a-ri^2. Fr., *alimentaire.* Ger., *nährend.* It., *alimentario.* Sp., *alimentoso.* 1. Nourishing, nutritious. 2. Pertaining to alimentation. [L, 52, 56, 93, 103.]

ALIMENTATION, n. A^{2}l-i^2-me^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *alimentatio.* Fr., *alimentation.* Ger., *Nahrung.* It., *alimentamento.* Sp., *alimentación.* 1. A process or system of giving food. 2. The processes of digesting and absorbing food.—**Artificial a.** Fr., *a. artificielle.* The nourishing of persons who are unable or unwilling to take food in the ordinary way.—**A. artificielle forcée** (Fr.). The feeding of those who resist.—**A. volontaire** (Fr.). The feeding of those who are willing to take food, but who are unable to do so.—**A. curative** (Fr.). The treatment of disease with nothing but food.—**A. forcée** (Fr.). See *Forced a.*—**A. iodique** (Fr.). The administration of iodine by mixing it with the food.—**A. médicamenteuse** (Fr.). An indirect method of medication by impregnating the food with a drug, by administering the drug either to the mother (in the case of a nursing infant) or to an animal the flesh of which is to be used as food. [L, 87.]—**Forced a.** 1. The feeding of a person against his will. 2. The giving of more food to a person than he craves. [L.] See also GAVAGE.—**Rectal a.** Feeding by means of nutrient enemata.

ALIMENTATIVE, adj. A^{2}l-i^2-me^{2}nt'a-ti^{2}v. Of, or pertaining to, alimentation. [B, 39.]

ALIMENTATIVENESS, n. A^{2}l-i^2-me^{2}nt-a'ti^{2}v-ne^{2}s. See ALIMENTIVENESS.

ALIMENTER (Fr.), v. tr. A^3-le-ma^{3}n-ta. To nourish, or supply nourishment. [L, 42.]

ALIMENTEUX (Fr.), adj. A^3-le-ma^{3}n-tu^5. Nourishing. [L, 42.]

ALIMENTIVENESS, n. A^{2}l-i^2-me^{2}nt'i^{2}v-ne^{2}s. Fr., *alimentivité.* Sp., *alimentividad.* A phrenological term for the instinct for taking food. [L, 42, 55, 98.]

ALIMON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'mo^{2}n. See ALIMUM.

ALIMONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^2-mo'ni^2-a^3. 1. Aliment. 2. In botany, sap. [L, 58, 106.]

ALIMONIOUS, adj. A^{2}l-i^2-mo'ni^2-u^{3}s. Affording food, nourishing. [L, 56.]

ALIMOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'mo^{2}s. Preventing hunger; without hunger. [L.]

ALIMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). 1. A plant, the use of which prevents hunger and thirst. [L, 50.] 2. See ARUM.

ALIMUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ALIMOS, ALIMUM, and GLYCYRRHIZA *glabra.*

ALINASAL, adj. A^{2}l-i^2-na'sa^{2}l. From *ala*, a wing, and *nasus*, the nose. Belonging to the ala nasi. [L, 66.]

ALINDESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}n-de(da)'si^{2}s. Gen., *alinde'seos.* From ἀλίνδησις, a rolling in the dust. An exercise recommended by Hippocrates, consisting in rolling in the dust after having been anointed with oil. [L, 94.]

ALINGI, n. A Tamil name for the *Alangium decapetalum.* [B, 172.]

ALINTHISAR (Ar.), n. Elongation of the uvula. [L, 94.]

ALIOCAB (Ar.), n. See ALACAP.

ALIONE, n. See ALLIONE.

ALIPÆNA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of *alipœnos* (*q. v.*). A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p-e'(a^3'e^2)-na^3. Dry, external remedies containing no fat. [L, 53.]

ALIPÆNOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p-e'(a^3'e^2)-no^{2}s. From α priv., and λιπαρός, fatty. Free from, or lacking in, fat (said of remedies, and of lean persons). [L, 51, 94.]

ALIPANTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'ta^3. See ALIPÆNA.

ALIPANTOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'to^{2}s. See ALIPÆNOS.

ALIPASMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'ma^3. Gen., *alipas'matos* (*-tis*). From ἀλείφειν, to anoint, and πάσμα, a plaster. A fine powder mixed with oil, used as an ointment to prevent sweating. [L, 51.]

ALIPATA, n. Fr., *aveuglant.* A euphorbiaceous tree found in the Philippines, of which the juice and the smoke of the burning wood are said to cause blindness. By some it is regarded as an *Excœcaria.* [L, 87, 109.]

ALIPED, adj. A^{2}l'i^{2}p-ed. From *ala*, a wing, and *pes*, the foot. See CHEIROPTEROUS.

ALIPÈDES (Fr.), n. pl. A^3-le-pe^{2}d. See CHEIROPTERA.

ALIPILI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p'i^{2}l-i(e). From *ala*, the axilla, and *pilus*, a hair. Servants, in the ancient Roman baths, who removed the axillary hairs. [L, 94.]

ALIPON (Fr.), n. A^3-le-po^{2}n^2. A purgative and drastic species of turpeth found in Languedoc.

ALIPTA (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p'ta^3. From ἀλείφειν, to anoint, to train. The person who trained the ancient Grecian wrestlers and bathers; a teacher of gymnastics. [L, 50, 116.]

ALIPTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p-te(ta)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A place where anointing was done. [L, 81.]

ALIPTES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p'tez(te^{2}s). See ALIPTA.

ALIPTIC, adj. A^{2}l-i^{2}p'ti^{2}k. Fr., *aleptique*, *aliptique.* 1. Pertaining to inunction. 2. Gymnastic. [L.]

ALIPTICA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p'ti^{2}k-a^3. Gr., ἀλειπτική (τέχνη understood). An ancient term for gymnastic training. [A, 311.]

ALISANDERS, n. A^{2}l-i^{2}s-a^{2}nd'u^{5}rz. See ALEXANDERS.

ALISE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ez. The fruit of the lote-tree (*Pyrus aria*), eaten in some parts of France, and used as a medicine in diarrhœa. [D, 112; L, 67.]

ALISEDA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-i^{2}s-a'dth^{2}a^3. A chalybeate astringent mineral spring in the Sierra Morena, in Spain, recommended for gastric weakness, chronic diarrhœa, amenorrhœa, and chlorosis. [D, 90; L, 57.]

ALISIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-i^{2}s-i^2-a. The lote-tree, service-tree, or beam-tree (the *Pyrus aria*). [D, 11, 79, 82.]—**A. blanc, A. de Bourgogne.** The *Pyrus aria.* [D, 2, 79, 92.]—**A. de Fontainebleau.** The *Cratægus dentata.* [D, 79.]—**A. des bois, A. torminal, A. tranchant.** The *Cratægus torminalis.*—**Sorbier a.** See *A.*

ALISMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *alis'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἄλισμα. Fr., *alisme.* 1. A genus of perennial acaulescent herbs of the natural order *Alismaceæ*, sub-order *Alismeæ*, characterized by having 3 white petals and 6 stamens. [B.] 2. A general name for a number of plants (including *Acuron*, *Arnica montana*, etc.). [D, 107.]—**A. americanum** [Gray]. An American variety of *A. plantago.* [D, 115.]—**A. damasonium** [Linnæus]. See DAMASONIUM.—**A. graminifolia, A. lanceolata.** See *A. plantago.*—**A. plantago** [Linnæus]. Fr., *alisme fluteau, plantain d'eau, pain de grenouilles.* Ger., *grosser Froschlöffel, Wasserwegerich, Wasserwegbreit.* Syn.: *Plantago aquatica.* The water-plantain; an herb found in ditches and ponds in Europe and America. It has large, smooth radical leaves and a scape, rising 2 feet or less, with numerous small, rose-white flowers arranged in a panicle on pedicels from 8 to 12 inches long. [B, 34.] The root was formerly esteemed a remedy for rabies. [D, 133.] The rhizome and the leaves contain a butyraceous, pungent volatile oil and an acrid resin. The powder of the leaves is given in doses of 60 grains, and that of the root in doses of 30 grains, for renal calculi, dysentery, diarrhœa, chorea, and epilepsy. [D, 115.]—**A. ranunculoides.** Fr., *fluteau renonculier.* A species growing in wet places. [D, 12, 121.]—**A. stellatum** [Lamarck]. See DAMASONIUM.

ALISMACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)-ma(ma^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *alismacées.* Ger., *Alismaceen, Froschlöffelpflanzen.* Sp., *alismáceas.* Syn.: *alismoideæ.* The alismads; a name given by the elder Richard to an order of endogenous phanerogams in the natural system of De Candolle, comprising herbs bearing petiolate leaves with branching peduncles, and perfect, or monœcious, flowers provided with both calyx and corolla. There are 3 sepals and 3 petals; the stamens are hypogynous; and the ovaries, 3 or more in number, are converted into as many achænia. [B, 1, 19, 34.]

ALISMACEOUS, adj. A^{2}l-i^{2}z-ma'shu^{3}s. Lat., *alismaceus.* Fr., *alismacé.* Ger., *froschlöffelartig.* Sp., *alismáceo.* Belonging to the genus *Alisma* or to the *Alismaceæ.* [D, 110.]

ALISMADS, n. pl. A^{2}l-i^{2}z'ma^{2}dz. See ALISMACEÆ.

ALISMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'me(ma^3-e^2). A sub-division of the *Alismeæ* made by Reichenbach. [B, 170.]

ALISMAL, adj. A^{2}l-i^{2}z'ma^{2}l. See ALISMALES.

ALISMALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)-ma(ma^3)'lez(le^{2}s). The alismal alliance; according to Lindley, an alliance of endogens including the orders *Alismaceæ*, *Butomaceæ*, and *Juncaginaceæ.* [B, 170.]

ALISMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'me^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *alismées.* A sub-order of the *Alismaceæ*, comprising those genera in which the petals are white, the embryo being curved and the leaves usually laminate. [B, 34.]

ALISMEOUS, adj. A^{2}l-i^{2}z'me-us. Belonging to the *Alismeæ.*

ALISMIN, n. A^{2}l-i^{2}z'mi^{2}n. Fr., *alismine.* An acrid, bitter extract, probably a mixture of several substances, obtained from the water-plantain (*Alisma plantago*). [B, 2.]

ALISMINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)-mi(me)'ne(na^3-e^2). Link's term for the *Alismaceæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 170.]

O, no; O^2, not; O^3, whole; Th, thin; Th^2, the; U, like oo in too; U^2, blue; U^3, lull; U^4, full; U^5, urn; U^6, like ü (German).

ALISMOID, adj. A^{2}l-i^{2}z'moid. Lat., *alismoides.* Fr., *alismoïde.* See ALISMACEOUS.

ALISMOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)-mo-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *alismoïdes.* Sp., *alismoideas.* 1. A name given by Ventenat to a family of plants bearing a seed devoid of endosperm; comprising genera now distributed among the *Alismaceæ*, *Butomeæ*, and *Juncagineæ.* [B, 1.] 2. The *Alismaceæ.* [B, 19.]

ALISO (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-e'so. See ALNUS *glutinosa.*

ALISPHENOID, adj. A^{2}l-i^{2}s-fe'noid. For deriv., see ALA and SPHENOID. Lat., *alisphenoides.* Fr., *alisphénoïde.* Pertaining to the greater wing of the sphenoid bone (see *A.* CANAL); as a n., that portion of the sphenoid bone of the fœtus which subsequently forms the greater wing and the external pterygoid plate. [C.] In some of the lower animals it persists as a separate bone, but in man it becomes united with the basisphenoid (*q. v.*).

ALISPHENOIDALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s-fe(fa)-noid-a(a^3)'li^2-a^3. The greater wings of the sphenoid bone. [L, 113.]

ALISSON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s'so^{2}n. See ALYSSON.

ALISTELES, n. An alchemical name for sal ammoniac. [B, 50.]

ALITÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-le-ta. Bedridden. [D, 75.]

ALITEMENT (Fr.), n. A^3-let-ma^{3}n^2. Confinement to bed. [D, 92.]

ALITH, n. An old name for asafœtida. [D, 107.]

ALITION (Fr.), n. A^3-li^2-shi^2-o^{2}n^2. Alimentation. [D, 10.]

ALITUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *alitus.* From *alere*, to nourish. Nourishment. [A, 312.]

ALIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ALLIUM.

ALIUMEIZ (Ar.), n. The *Ficus sycomorus.* [D, 108.]

ALIVÉRIE (Fr.), n. A^3-le-va-re. A stimulating preparation of *Arabis chinensis*, used in India. [D, 79.]

ALIXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}x'i^2-a^3. See ALYXIA.—**Cortex alixiæ.** See ALYXIA *stellata.*

ALIZA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-e'th^{2}a^3. The Colombian name of a shrub the juice of which is said to be a powerful hæmostatic. ["Lancet," Dec. 19, 1885, p. 1161.]

ALIZARAMIDE, n. A^{2}l-i^{2}z-a^{2}r'a^{2}m-i^{2}d. From *alizarin* and *amide.* Fr., *alizaramide.* Ger., *Alizaramid.* Syn.: *amidoxyanthraquinone.* A substance crystallizing in brown needles, having the structural formula $C_{14}H_6O_2 \left\{ \begin{matrix} OH \\ NH_2 \end{matrix} \right.$, obtained by heating a dilute solution of pure alizarin in ammonia. [B.]

ALIZAREIN, n. A^{2}l-i^{2}z-a're-i^{2}n. See ALIZARIMIDE.

ALI-ZARI, n. The Levant commercial name for madder. [B, 2.] —**Radix a.-z.** Madder root. [B, 180.]

ALIZARIC, adj. A^{2}l-i^{2}z-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *alizarique.* Ger., *alizarisch.* It., *alizarico.* Sp., *alizárico.* Pertaining to alizarin. [B.] —**A. acid.** Fr., *acide alizarique.* Ger., *Alizarinsäure.* It., *acido alizarico.* Sp., *ácido alizárico.* See PHTHALIC ACID.

ALIZARIMIDE, n. A^{2}l-i^{2}z-a^{2}r'i^{2}m-i^{2}d. From *alizarin* and *imide* (a derived form of *amide*). Fr., *alizarimide.* Ger., *Alizarimid.* Syn.: *alizarein.* A product obtained by heating flocculent precipitated alizarin with ammonia, and digesting with dilute hydrochloric acid, $C_{14}H_7NO_2 = C_{14}H_6O_2.NH$; of a violet-red color while moist, but nearly black when dried. [B, 2.]

ALIZARIN, n. A^{2}l-i^{2}z'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. From *ali-zari*, the Levant commercial name for madder. Lat., *alizarinum.* Fr., *alizarine.* Ger., *Alizarin.* It., *alizarina.* Sp., *alizarino.* Syn.: *anthraquinonic acid;* one of the isomeric varieties of dihydroxyanthraquinone, having the constitution $C_{14}H_8O_4$. It forms prismatic crystals, which when perfectly dry are red, but when freshly precipitated from an alcoholic solution are brownish-yellow. It is soluble with difficulty in boiling water, but dissolves more readily in alcohol and in ether. It was first obtained from madder-root, of which it constitutes the coloring principle, being identical with Runge's madder-red and Persoz and Gaultier de Claubry's *matière colorante rouge.* It is said also to be identical with morindone (a substance obtained by decomposing morindin with heat), but this is uncertain. Artificial a. is now made from anthracene, derived from coal-tar, and is largely used in dyeing. [B, 2.]—**A. blue.** Ger., *Alizarinblau.* A blue coloring matter, in the form of brownish-violet needles, of a metallic lustre, obtained by heating nitroalizarin with glycerin and sulphuric acid. The formula is $C_{17}H_9NO_4$. [B, 49, 79; Perkin, "Nature," July 30, 1885 (B).]—**A.-blue amide.** Ger., *Alizarinblauamid.* A derivative of a.-blue in which a molecule of amidogen replaces one of hydroxyl, $C_{17}H_8NO_3(NH_2)$. It forms dark-blue acicular crystals. [B, 79.]—**A. brown.** Ger., *Alizarinbraun.* A brownish or olive-colored substance prepared by treating nitroalizarin with soda and stannous chloride, or with sodium hyposulphite. [B, 49.]—**A. carmine.** Ger., *Alizarinkarmin.* A red coloring matter, forming a very fast dye, consisting of the salts of the sulpho-acids of a. and purpurin. [B, 49.]—**A. orange.** Ger., *Alizarinorange.* See NITROALIZARIN.—**A'säure** (Ger.). Alizaric acid. See PHTHALIC ACID.

ALIZARINIC ACID, n. A^{2}l-i^{2}z-a^{2}r-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. See PHTHALIC ACID.

ALIZARINSULPHONIC ACID, n. A^{2}l-i^{2}z''a^{2}r-i^{2}n-su^{3}l-fo^{2}n'-i^{2}k. A product obtained by heating alizarin with fuming sulphuric acid. [B, 2.]

ALIZARIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^3-le-za^3-rek. See ALIZARIC.

ALIZARISCH (Ger.), adj. A^3-le-dza^3'ri^{2}sh. See ALIZARIC.

ALIZELES, n. See ALISTELES.

ALIZIER (Fr.), n. A^3-le-zi^2-a. See ALISIER.

ALJAMA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ha^3'ma^3. See ALHAMA.

ALJOSUCHA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ho-su'cha^3. A Peruvian plant. Rubbing it between the hands and then inhaling the odor is said to protect against tertian fever. [D, 101.]

ALJUZAM (Ar.), n. Lepra. [Kaposi (D, 18).]

ALK, n. A gum-resin obtained in northern Africa from the *Pistacia terebinthus.* [D, 117.]

ALKAERT, ALKAES, ALKAEST, n's. See ALCAHEST.

ALKAFIAL, ALKAFIEL, n's. Alchemical names for antimony. [B, 50.]

ALKAHEST, n. See ALCAHEST.

ALKAHESTIC, adj. See ALCAHESTIC.

ALKAHOL, n. See ALCOHOL and ALCAHOL.

ALKAIN, n. See ACAZDIR.

ALKALALBUMINAT (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ka^{3}l-a^{3}l-bu-mi^{2}n-a^{3}t'. See *Alkali* ALBUMIN.

ALKALAMIDE, n. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d. From *alkali* and *amide.* Fr., *alcalamide.* Ger., *Alkalamid.* The a's are a class of compounds formed by the replacement of 2 or all 3 of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia by acid and base radicles. They are divided into *monalkalamides, dialkalamides*, and *trialkalamides*, according as they derive from 1, 2, or 3 molecules of ammonia. [B, 2.]—**Secondary a.** One in which 2 hydrogen atoms of ammonia are replaced, one by an acid and the other by a base radicle. [B, 2.]—**Tertiary a.** One in which all 3 of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia are replaced, either (*a*) by 1 basic and 2 acid monatomic radicles, (*b*) by 2 basic and 1 acid monatomic radicles, or (*c*) by 1 basic monatomic and 1 acid diatomic radicle. [B, 2.]

ALKALAP, n. Ar., *al-qalaɔi.* An alchemical name for tin. [B, 52.]

ALKALE, n. An alchemical name for hen's fat (*oleum gallinæ*). [Ruland (D, 83).]

ALKALESCENCE, ALKALESCENCY, n's. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l-e^{2}s'-se^{2}ns, -se^{2}ns-i^2. Lat., *alcalescentia.* Fr., *alcalescence.* Ger., *Alkalescenz.* It., *alcalescenza.* Sp., *alcalescencia.* 1. Slight alkalinity. [B.] 2. A tendency to alkalinity. [D, 77.]

ALKALESCENT, adj. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l-e^{2}s'se^{2}nt. Lat., *alcalescens.* Fr., *alcalescent.* Ger., *alkalisirend.* It., Sp., *alcalescente.* Weakly alkaline, becoming alkaline. [D, 77.]

ALKALI, n. A^{2}l'ka^{2}l-i. Pl., *a'es* or *a's.* Written also *alcali.* From Ar., *al-qalî*, soda-ash. Lat., Fr., *alcali, alkali.* Ger., *alkalisches Mittel, Laugensalz.* It., *alcali.* Sp., *álcali.* Originally, the soluble part of the ashes of plants, especially of sea-weed (carbonates of sodium and potassium). At a later period three kinds of a. were recognized—vegetable, mineral, and volatile, corresponding respectively to potash, soda, and ammonia and their carbonates. At present the word is used in various senses. In its most restricted but most usual sense it is applied to four substances only, the hydrates of potassium (potash), sodium (soda), lithium (lithia), and ammonium (supposed to exist in the aqueous solution of ammonia); in a more general sense it is applied to the hydrates of the so-called alkaline earths (baryta, strontia, and lime) and to a large number of organic substances, both natural and artificial, classed as alkaloids and as ammonium-bases. The following properties are common to the mineral and many of the organic alkalies: 1. They are more or less soluble in water, the a'es proper much more so than the alkaline earths. 2. They neutralize the strongest acids, and with weak acids form salts having alkaline properties in some degree. 3. Dissolved in water, they act as caustics or corrosives on vegetable and animal substances. 4. They precipitate the heavy metals from most of their acid solutions, as hydrates or as oxides. 5. They alter the tint of many coloring matters. [B, 2.]—**Acetated vegetable a.** Potassium acetate. [B, 69.]—**Acetated volatile a.** Ammonium acetate. [B, 69.]—**Aerated a.** Fr., *alcali aéré.* It., *alcali aerato.* A combination of an a. with aerial (carbonic) acid; a carbonate of potassium, sodium, or ammonium. [B, 93.]—**Aerated fixed mineral a.** Sodium carbonate. [B.]—**Aerated fixed vegetable a.** Potassium carbonate. [B.]—**Aerated volatile a.** Ammonium carbonate. [B.]—**A. ammoniacum acetatum, A. ammoniacum aquosum, A. ammoniacum causticum, A. ammoniacum fluidum, A. ammoniacum spirituosum, A. ammoniacum succinatum, A. ammoniacum vinosum, A. ammoniacum volatile** (Lat.), **A. animal** (Fr.). See under ALCALI.—**A'a. carbonica** (Lat.). The carbonates of the a'es. [B, 95.]—**A'a caustica** (Lat.). Caustic a'es. [B, 95.]—**A'metalle** (Ger.). The a.-metals. [B.]—**A. minerale nitratum, A. minerale phosphoratum, A. minerale salinum, A. minerale sulphuricum** (Lat.). See under ALCALI.—**A. of nitre.** See ALCALI *du nitre.*—**A. of tartar.** See ALCALI *tartari.*—**Caustic a.** Lat., *alcali causticum.* One of sufficient purity to act as a caustic. [B.]—**Deliquescent a.** Potash. [D, 90.]—**Effervescing a.** A carbonate of one of the a'es. [B, 93.]—**Effervescing fixed mineral a.** Sodium carbonate. [B.]—**Effervescing fixed vegetable a.** Potassium carbonate. [B.]—**Effervescing volatile a.** Ammonium carbonate. [B.]—**Fixed a.** Lat., *alcali fixum.* Fr., *alcali fixe.* Sp., *álcali fijo.* A non-volatile a. (either soda or potash). —**Fixed mineral a.** A salt of sodium, especially the carbonate. [B.]—**Fixed vegetable a.** Lat., *alcali fixum herbarum.* A salt of potassium, especially the carbonate. [B.]—**A. fixum tartaricum.** See ALCALI *fixum tartarisatum.*—**Fossil a.** Lat., Fr., *alcali fossile.* See *Mineral a.*—**Marine a.** Fr., *alcali marin.* Soda. [B.]—**Mephitic volatile a.** Ammonium carbonate. [B.]—**Mild a.** Lat., *alcali mite.* Fr., *alcali doux.* Ger., *mildes A.* An old name for an a. which had lost its causticity in some degree, as by combination with carbonic acid.—**Mild volatile a.** Ammonium carbonate. [B.]—**Mineral a.** Lat., *alcali minerale.* Fr., *alcali minéral.* Ger., *mineralisches A.* Syn.: *fossil a.* An old name for soda and sodium carbonate; now applied to all the inorganic a'es. [B.]—**Muriated vegetable fixed a.** Potassium chloride. [B.]—**Organic a.** An organic base. See ALKALOID.—**Phlogistic**

a., Phlogisticated a. Lat., *alcali phlogisticatum.* Fr., *alcali phlogistiqué.* Ger., *phlogistisirtes A.* An old term variously applied to sodium chloride and potassium cyanide and ferrocyanide. [B, 3, 86, 93, 107; D, 90.]—**Prussian a.** A cyanide of one of the alkali-metals. [B.]—**Urinary a.** Ammonia. [D, 90.]—**Vegetable a.** Lat., *alcali vegetabile.* Fr., *alcali végétal.* An old name for potash and potassium carbonate; now sometimes applied to the alkaloids. [B.]—**Volatile a.** Lat., *alcali volatile.* Fr., *alcali volatil.* Ger., *flüchtiges A.* An old name for ammonia and ammonium carbonate. For other sub-titles in Latin, see under ALCALI; see also *A.*-ALBUMINATE and *A.*-METAL.

ALKALIA, n. A vessel. [D, 107.]

ALKALID, n. An alchemical name for oxide of copper made by heating brass. [Ruland, Johnson (D, 83).]

ALKALIFIABLE, adj. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l'i^2-fi-a^2-bl. Ger., *alkalisirbar.* Capable of conversion into an alkali. [D, 77.]

ALKALIFY, v. tr. and intr. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l'i^2-fi. Ger., *alkalisiren.* To convert or be converted into an alkali. [D, 77.]

ALKALIGEN, ALKALIGENE, n's. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l'i-je^{2}n, -jen. See ALCALIGENIUM.

ALKALIGENOUS, adj. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l-i^2'je^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *alcaligenus.* Fr., *alcaligène, alcalifiant.* Ger., *alkaligen, alkalisirend.* Sp., *alcaligeno.* Producing or engendering alkalies; a term formerly applied to nitrogen. [B.] Cf. ALCALIGENIUM.

ALKALIMETER, n. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *alkali,* and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *alcalimètre.* Ger., *Alkalimeter.* Sp., *alcalimetro.* An apparatus for determining the amount of real alkali present in a liquid; either by the gradual addition of an acid of known strength, the amount necessary to saturate the alkali being noted; or, in the case of the alkaline carbonates, by measuring the amount of carbonic acid set free by their decomposition on adding an acid. [B.]

ALKALIMETRIC, adj. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l-i^2-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k. Fr., *alcalimétrique.* Ger., *alkalimetrisch.* Sp., *alcalimétrico.* Pertaining to alkalimetry.

ALKALIMETRY, n. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *alcalimétrie.* Ger., *Alkalimetrie.* Sp., *alcalimetria.* The determination of the proportion of real alkali present in an alkaline liquid. [B, 2.] See ALKALIMETER.

ALKALINE, adj. A^{2}l'ka^{2}l-i^{2}n(in). Lat., *alcalinus.* Fr., *alcalin.* Ger., *alkalinisch, alkalisch.* It., Sp., *alcalino.* Having the properties of an alkali (*q. v.*).—**A.-earthy.** Fr., *alcalino-terreux.* Ger., *alkalinerdisch.* It., *alcalino-terroso.* Pertaining to the a. earths or their metals. [B.] See under EARTH. See also *A.* METALS, *A.* PHOSPHATES, *A.* REACTION, *A.* SALTS, and *A.* WATERS.

ALKALINITY, n. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l-i^{2}n'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *alcalinitas.* Fr., *alcalinité.* Ger., *Alkalinität.* It., *alcalinità.* Sp., *alcalinidad.* The state of being alkaline. [B.]

ALKALINIZATION, n. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l''i^{2}n-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *alcalinisation.* Ger., *Alkalinisation.* It., *alcalinisazione.* Sp., *alcalinización.* The act or process of rendering alkaline. [B.]

ALKALINIZE, v. tr. A^{2}l'ka^{2}l-i^{2}n-iz. Fr., *alcaliniser.* Ger., *alkalinisiren.* It., *alcalinisare.* Sp., *alcalinizar, alcalificar.* To render alkaline. [B.]

ALKALINURIA, n. A^{2}l''ka^{2}l-i^{2}n-u^2'ri^2-a^3. From *alkali,* and οὖρον, urine. Alkalinity of the urine. [D, 2.]

ALKALIOUS, adj. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l'i^2-u^{3}s. Alkaline. [D, 77.]

ALKALISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}l-ka^{3}l'i^{2}sh. Alkaline.

ALKALITÄT (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ka^{3}l-i^2-tat'. Alkalinity. [D, 12.]

ALKALIZATE, v. tr., adj., and n. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l'i^{2}z-at. To alkalinize; alkaline; a substance having alkaline qualities. [Sheridan (D, 122).]

ALKALIZATION, n. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. See ALKALINIZATION.

ALKALIZE, v. tr. A^{2}l'ka^{2}l-iz. See ALKALINIZE.

ALKALOID, n. A^{2}l'ka^{2}l-oid. From *alkali,* and εἶδος, resemblance. Lat., *alcaloides, alcaloideum.* Fr., *alcaloïde.* Ger., *Alkaloid, Pflanzenbase.* It., *alcaloide.* Sp., *alcalóide.* An organic alkali or base; an organic substance possessing more or less alkalinity. Many of the a's can not strictly be termed alkalies, but they are so connected with substances decidedly alkaline that they are regarded as of essentially the same chemical nature. Most of the artificial a's must be considered as ammonia, or hydrate of ammonium, in which the hydrogen is replaced wholly or in part by a compound radicle generally composed of carbon and hydrogen (amines). Less is known of the constitution of the natural a's, but probably they also are derivatives of ammonia. [B, 2.]—**Cadaveric a.** Fr., *alcaloïde cadavérique.* Ger., *Cadaveralkaloid, Leichenalkaloid.* It., *alcaloide cadaverico.* Sp., *alcalóide cadavérico.* An a. generated in dead bodies by the processes of putrefaction. [B.] See PTOMAINE.—**Cinchona a's.** See under CINCHONA.—**Glucoside a.** A substance which shows the properties and reactions of an a., but, like a glucoside, can be decomposed by dilute acids into glucose and another compound. [B, 4.]

ALKALOIDAL, adj. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l-oid'a^{2}l. Having the properties of an alkaloid. [D, 90.]

ALKALOIDES, ALKALOIDEUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^3-lo-i(e)'dez(de^{2}s), -i^{2}d'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An alkaloid.—**Alkaloidea acria.** 1. Poisons containing strychnine, brucine, nux vomica, or veratrine. [Belg. Ph. (B, 95).] 2. A general term for tobacco, conium, veratrum, colchicum, aconite, and digitalis. [Russ. Ph. (B, 95).]—**Alkaloidea narcotica.** 1. The narcotics, morphine, opium, stramonium, belladonna, hyoscyamus, cicuta, conium, *Lactuca virosa,* etc. [Belg. Ph. (B, 95).] 2. Opium and its preparations. [Rom. Ph. (B, 95).] 3. Belladonna, opium, hyoscyamus, nux vomica, and stramonium. [Russ. Ph. (B, 95).]

ALKALOIMETER (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ka^{3}l-o-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-e^{2}r. A form of alkalimeter (*q. v.*) devised by O. Henry, for determining the quantity of alkaloid in a solution, in which a solution of tannin is used instead of an acid. [D, 12.]

ALKALURETIC, adj. A^{2}l-ka^{2}l-u^2-re^{2}t'i^{2}k. Promoting the secretion of alkaline urine (said of drugs). [B, 20.]

ALKAMYE, n. The mixed metal alchemy (*q. v.*). [Prompt. Parv. (D, 122).]

ALKITRON, n. See ALEMBROTH.

ALKANET, n. A^{2}l'ka^{2}n-e^{2}t. From Fr., *orcanette,* or *organette.* Lat., *alkanna.* Fr., *organette* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ochsenzunge.* It., *organetta.* Sp., *orcaneta.* A commercial name for several different plants belonging to the genera *Anchusa* (*Alkanna, Lithospermum*) and *Lawsonia.* [B.]—**A. green.** Fr., *vert d'alkanna.* Ger., *Alkannagrün.* A substance obtained by evaporating a tincture of a. root. In ethereal solution it gives a green color. [D, 115.]—**A. root.** See *Dyers' a.*—**Bastard a.** *Lithospermum arvense.* [B, 71.]—**Dyers' a., False a.** Lat., *radix alcannæ spuriæ.* Fr., *orcanette, organette* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Alkannawurzel, unechte Alkanna.* It., *organetta, ancusa.* Sp., *orcaneta.* The root of *Anchusa tinctoria* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Garden a., Officinal a.** See ANCHUSA *officinalis.*—**True a.** Lat., *alkanna vera.* Ger., *echte Alkanna, Hennastrauch.* The leaves and root of *Lawsonia inermis* or *L. alba.*

ALKANIN, n. See ALKANNIN.

ALKANNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)'na^3. From Ar., *al-khennâ*, the *Lawsonia inermis.* Ger., *Alkanna, Alkanne.* It., *alcanna.* Sp., *alcana.* 1. Isinglass. [D, 119.] 2. Alkanet; a genus of boraginaceous plants separated by Tausch from *Anchusa,* from which it is distinguished by the absence of scales at the throat of the corolla and the absence of an excavation at the base of the nuts. [B, 19, 49.]—**Aechte A.** (Ger.). See *A. vera.*—**A'blätter** (Ger.). A. leaves. See LAWSONIA *inermis.*—**Alkannæ radix, Alkannæ spuriæ radix.** See *Radix alkannæ.*—**Alkannæ veræ radix.** See *Radix alkannæ veræ.*—**A'grün.** See ALKANET *green.*—**A. leaves.** Henna leaves. See LAWSONIA *inermis.*—**A. major latifolia dentata.** *Prinos verticillatus.* [D, 90.]—**A. Matthioli** [Tausch]. A species closely resembling *A.* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria.* [B, 180.]—**A. orientalis.** Ger., *orientalische A., morgenländische A.* See *A. vera.*—**A. red.** Ger., *Alkannaroth.* It., *rosso di alcanna.* See ANCHUSIC ACID.—**A. spinosa** [Gärtner]. *Lawsonia inermis.* [B, 173.]—**A. spuria.** False alkanet (*Anchusa tinctoria*). [D, 90.]—**A. tinctoria** [Tausch]. *Anchusa tinctoria.* [B.]—**A. vera.** Ger., *echte A.* True alkanet; the *Lawsonia inermis* and *L. alba.* [D.]—**A. vulgaris.** *Anchusa tinctoria.* [B.]—**A'wurzel** (Ger.). See the major list.—**Echte A.** (Ger.). See *A. vera.*—**Färbende A.** (Ger.). See *A. tinctoria.*—**Morgenländische A., Orientalische A.** (Ger.). Oriental or true a. [B, 180.]—**Radix alkannæ.** Fr., *orcanette.* Ger., *Alkannawurzel, unechte Alkannawurzel.* The root of *Anchusa tinctoria.* [B.]—**Radix alkannæ orientalis.** See *Radix alkannæ veræ.*—**Radix alkannæ spuriæ.** See *Radix alkannæ.*—**Radix alkannæ veræ.** Ger., *echte Alkannawurzel.* The root of *Lawsonia inermis.* [B.]—**Vert d'a.** (Fr.). See ALKANET *green.*

ALKANNAWURZEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ka^{3}n'na^3-vurtz-e^{2}l. Alkanet; radix alkannæ. [B.]—**Echte A.** See *Radix* ALKANNÆ *veræ.*—**Falsche A., Unechte A.** See *Radix* ALKANNÆ *spuriæ.*

ALKANNIN, n. A^{2}l-ka^{2}n'ni^{2}n. A principle contained in *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria.* [B.] See ANCHUSIC ACID.

ALKANT, n. An alchemical term for mercury; also a kind of ink. [Ruland (D, 83, 135).]

ALKANTHUM, ALKANTUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^{2}n-(ka^{3}n)'thu^{3}m(thu^{4}m), -tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Alchemical terms for (*a*) æs ustum; (*b*), a sort of arsenic, or arsenical preparation. [Ruland (D, 83, 105).]

ALKANZI, n. A sort of confection or electuary described by Mesuen. [D, 83.]

ALKAPTONE, n. A^{2}l-ka^{2}p'ton. Fr., *alcaptone.* Ger., *Alkapton.* An amorphous, brownish or yellow, nitrogenous substance discovered by Bödecker in the urine under certain pathological conditions. It stains the linen, particularly when the urine becomes alkaline, is readily soluble in water and in alcohol, and presents some of the reactions of glucose, reducing copper salts like the latter, but not fermenting with yeast, and, when treated with cold liquor potassæ, striking a dark-brown color, the coloration proceeding from the surface of the liquid downward. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Jan. 7, 1882; B, 107; K, 16.]

ALKAPTONHARN (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ka^{3}p-ton'ha^{3}rn. Urine which contains alkaptone. [D, 18.]

ALKAPTONURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-to^{2}n-u^2(u)'-ri^2-a^3. From ALKAPTONE and οὐρεῖν, to micturate. Fr., *alcaptonurie.* Ger., *Alkaptonurie.* The morbid condition in which alkaptone is present in the urine. [D, 87.]

ALKAR, n. See ALCAR.

ALKARA, n. See ALCARA.

ALKARANUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-a(a^3)'nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). An alchemical term for antimony. [B, 87; D, 83.]

ALKARGEN, n. A^{2}l-ka^{3}r'je^{2}n. From *alkarsine* (*q. v.*), and γεννᾶν, to beget. Cacodylic acid generated by the action of water upon alkarsine. [B, 48.]

ALKARMES, n. See ALKERMES.

ALKARSINE, n. A^{2}l-ka^{3}r'si^{2}n. From *alcohol* (Ger., *Alkohol*), and *arsenic,* because it was regarded as an alcohol in which arsenic replaced oxygen. Fr., *alcarsine.* Ger., *Alkarsin.* Syn.: *Cadet's*

fuming arsenical liquid. Bunsen's name for a liquid, first obtained by Cadet in 1760, prepared by the action of arsenic trioxide upon potassium acetate ; a fœtid, brown-red, oily liquid, very poisonous and spontaneously inflammable, consisting of a variable mixture of cacodyl and its oxide. [B, 2, 3.]

ALKARVA, n. An old name for the *Ricinus communis.* [B, 87.]

ALKASA, n. Probably from Ar., *al-qaraɔ*, a gourd. An alchemical term for a crucible. [B ; Ruland (D, 83, 135).] Cf. ALCARA.

ALKATRAN, n. See ALCHITRAN.

ALKAUT, n. An old term for mercury. [B, 87.]

ALKAZOAL, n. See ALKASA.

ALKÉKENGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ka-ka^{3}n^{2}zh. Alkekengi. [B.]—**A. coqueret** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Physalis alkekengi.* [B.]

ALKEKENGI, n. A^{2}l-ke^2-ke^{2}n′ji^2. From Ar., *al-kâkenj.* Lat., *alkekengi.* Fr., *alkékenge, alkékenge coqueret.* Ger., *Judenkirsche.* It., *alchechengi.* Sp., *alquequenje.* Also written *alcachingi.* The winter-cherry, or *Physalis a.* (*q. v.*), the *A. officinarum* of Tournefort, *A. Tournefortii* and *A. vulgare* of others. A number of varieties are described by the older writers, such as *A. officinarum*, or the variety found commonly in the shops ; *A. officinarum foliis variegatis*, a variety with variegated leaves ; *A. fructu parvo verticillato*, with small fruit arranged in whorls upon the stalk ; *A. virginianum fructu luteo*, a Virginian variety with yellow fruit ; *A. indicum majus, A. americanum annuum ramosissimum fructu ex luteo virescenti*, an annual American variety with fruit changing from yellow to green ; *A. americanum annuum maximum viscosum*, a large American variety ; *A. barbadense patulum, parvo flore, fructu amplo, mucrone productiori*, a dwarf species from Barbadoes with a small flower and broad pointed fruit ; *A. carassavicum, foliis origani incanis, flore viete sulphureo, fundo purpureo*, a species from Curaçoa, with leaves resembling those of the *origanum*, and sulphur-yellow flowers, purple at the bottom ; and *A. americanum frutescens, fructu globoso rubro, vesica atro-purpurea*, a shrubby American variety, with globose red fruit, having a dark-purple bladder. Some of these varieties are probably to be referred to distinct species of *Physalis.* [B, 200.]—**Baccæ a.** (Lat.). Winter-cherries ; the fruit of *Physalis a.*—**Trochisci a.** (Lat.). Troches made up of fruit of *Physalis a.* 3 drs., gum arabic, tragacanth, olibanum, pine-nuts, sweet almonds, starch, licorice, Armenian bole, and white-poppy seeds, of each, 6 drs., the seeds of melons, cucumbers, watermelons, and gourds, each, 3½ drs., and the seeds of smallage and of white henbane, white amber, Lemnian earth, and opium, each, 2 drs., mixed into a paste with a sufficient quantity of the fresh juice of the fruit of *Physalis a.* [B, 200.]

ALKEKENGIN, n. A^{2}l-ke^2-ke^{2}n′ji^{2}n. Fr., *alkékengine.* Ger., *Alkekengin.* Physalin. [B.]

ALKÉKENGINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ka-ka^{3}n^2-zhen. Alkekengin. [B.]—**A. siliciée.** Silicated alkekengin ; a compound of alkekengin with silica, such as is thought to be present in Laville's pills. [B ; D.]

AL-KÊMELYEH (Ar.), n. See ALCHEMILLA.

ALKEN (Ar.), n. Faulty enunciation. [D, 14.]

ALKENYL, n. A^{2}l′ke^{2}n-i^{2}l. For deriv., see ALKOHOL and *-enyl**. Ger., *Alkenyl.* A generic term for the trivalent series of hydrocarbons having the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}.CH' - CH \equiv$. The chief members of this series are ethenyl and isobutenyl. [B, 4.]

ALKERMES, n. A^{2}l-ku^{5}r′mez. From Ar., *al-qirmiz*, from Sansc., *krimidja*, produced by a worm. Lat., *alkermes.* Fr., *alkermès.* It., *alchermes.* Sp., *alkermes, alquermes.* Also written *alchermes* and *kermes.* 1. A variety of the cochineal insect found in the Morea. See KERMES. 2. A name applied to various preparations containing either kermes or cochineal. [B.] See *Confectio a.* and *Elixir a.*—**A. auriflcum minerale, A. minerale** (Lat.). See KERMES *mineral.*—**Confectio a.** (Lat.). Fr., *confection d'alkermès.* It., *elettuario di alchermes.* Syn. : *confectio margaritarum kermesina.* A confection made by boiling sugar and kermes grains, each, 480 parts, with 300 parts of apple-juice, straining and adding aloes-wood and cinnamon, each, 22 parts, lapis lazuli and pearls, of each, 6 parts, gold leaf and ambergris, each, 1¼ part, sugar 7 parts, and musk $\frac{6}{10}$ part [Palat. Disp. (B, 119)]. The Br. Ph. has the same formula, omitting the lapis lazuli, pearls, and gold leaf, and with the addition of 2 parts of cochineal and a few drops of the *oleum tartari per deliquium.* The Turin Ph. prescribes 21 parts, each, of cinnamon and kermes, 14 parts, each, of yellow saunders and red coral, and 443 parts of syrup of kermes ; the Sp. Ph., 7 parts, each, of pearls and lapis lazuli, 21 parts, each, of aloes-wood and cinnamon, and 518 parts of inspissated syrup of kermes ; the Würtemb. Ph., juice of kermes 1,000 parts, rose-water 180 parts, oil of cinnamon $\frac{6}{10}$ part, and sugar 360 parts ; the Parma Cod., cassia lignea 14 parts, red roses 10·2 parts, cinnamon 27 parts, cochineal 3·4 parts, and syrup of kermes 328 parts ; the Amsterd. Ph., syrup of kermes 554 parts, and aloes-wood and cinnamon, of each, 23 parts. [B, 119.]—**Elixir a.** (Lat.), **Elixir of a., Liquid a.** Fr., *élixir d'alkermès.* It., *elisire di alchermes.* A preparation made by digesting cloves and cinnamon, each, 11 parts, and vanilla 7 parts, in 1,080 parts of alcohol, adding a tincture made with cochineal 15 parts, alum 1·25 parts, and alcohol 180 parts, continuing the digestion for 3 days, and adding cinnamon-water 720 parts, and sugar 2,000 parts. [Ferrara Ph. (B, 119).]—**Troches of a.** Fr., *trochisques d'alkermès.* Troches made of confection of a. 45 parts, lac 11 parts, amber and musk, each, 0·6 part, sugar 540 parts, and sufficient mucilage of tragacanth formed with rose-water. [Palat. Disp., Würtemb. Ph., 1798 (B, 119).]

ALKERMÈS (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-kar-me^{2}s. Alkermes.—**A. liquide.** See *Elixir* ALKERMES.—**Confection d'a., Électuaire d'a.** See *Confectio* ALKERMES.—**Élixir d'a.** See *Elixir* ALKERMES.—**Trochisques d'a.** See *Troches of* ALKERMES.

ALKERVA, n. See ALKARVA.

ALKES, n. See *Æs ustum.*

ALKETRAN, n. See ALCHITRAN.

ALKHALI, n. See ALKALI.

ALKIAN, n. An alchemical term for a spirit supposed to reside in man and to carry on the processes of digestion and nutrition. [B, 200.]

ALKIBIADION (Lat.), n. n. See ALCIBIADION.

ALKIBRIC, ALKIBRIK, n's. Ar., *al-kibrît*, sulphur. Also written *alchibric, alchibert, alchabric.* Alchemical terms for sulphur. [B, 50.]

ALKIMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ki^{2}m′i^2-a^3. 1. Alchemy. [B.] 2. A powder made from basilicon. [Ruland (D, 83).]

ALKIN, n. 1. An alchemical term for potash ("cinis clavellatus"). [B, 50.] 2. Coal-smoke. [B, 87.]

ALKI PLUMBI (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ki^2 plu^{3}m(plu^{4}m)′bi(be). An old term for acetate of lead. [D, 107.]

ALKIR, n. See ALKIN.

ALKITRAM, ALKITRAN, n's. See ALCHITRAN.

ALKITRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ki^{2}t-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See ALCHITRAN.

ALKOEL, n. For deriv., see ALCOHOL. 1. A kind of fine lead ore. 2. Lapis lazuli. 3. Antimony. [B, 200 ; Ruland (D, 83).]

ALKOFOL, n. See ALCOHOL.

ALKOHOL (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′ko-ho^{2}l. Alcohol. The same form is occasionally used in Latin and English. [B.]—**Absoluter a.** Absolute alcohol. [B.]—**A'äther.** Acetone ; so called because supposed to be intermediate in constitution between an alcohol and an ether. [B, 78.] Cf. MESITE.—**A'amblyopie.** Alcoholic amblyopia. [D.]—**A'artig.** Alcoholic. [D.]—**A'dyscrasie.** Alcoholic dyscrasia ; chronic alcoholism. [B ; D.]—**A'haltig.** Alcoholic. [D.]—**A'messer.** Alcoholometer. [D, 129.]—**A'säuren.** The group of fatty acids (acetic acid, propionic acid, etc.) derived from the alcohol radicles. [B, 165.]—**A'vergiftung.** Poisoning by alcohol. [D, 12.]—**A'ydrolyton** (Lat.). See COHOLYDROLYTON.—**Aromatischer A.** See *Aromatic* ALCOHOL.—**Destillirter A.** Distilled alcohol. [B.]—**Dibasischer A., Dihydrischer A.** Dihydric alcohol. [B.] See *Diatomic* ALCOHOL.—**Diprimärer A.** See *Diprimary* ALCOHOL.—**Disekundärer A.** See *Disecondary* ALCOHOL.—**Ditertiärer A.** See *Ditertiary* ALCOHOL.—**Dreiatomiger A., Dreibasischer A., Dreiwerthiger A.** Triatomic, tribasic, and triacid alcohol [B.] See *Triatomic* ALCOHOL.—**Einatomiger A., Einbasischer A., Einwerthiger A.** Monatomic, monobasic, and monacid alcohol. [B.] See *Monatomic* ALCOHOL. **Essiga'.** Alcohol aceti ; acetic acid. [B.]—**Fünfatomiger A., Fünfbasischer A.** Pentatomic, pentabasic alcohol. [B.] See *Pentatomic* ALCOHOL.—**Gewöhnlicher A.** Ordinary alcohol. [B.] See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**Hexabasischer A., Hexahydrischer A.** Hexabasic, hexahydric alcohol. [B.] See *Hexatomic* ALCOHOL.—**Kaustischer A.** See *Caustic* ALCOHOL.—**Krystallisationsa'.** See ALCOHOL *of crystallization.*—**Mehratomiger A., Mehrbasischer A., Mehrwerthiger A.** Polyatomic, polybasic alcohol. [B.] See *Polyatomic* ALCOHOL.—**Monobasischer A., Monohydrischer A.** Monobasic, monohydric alcohol. [B.] See *Monatomic* ALCOHOL.—**Normaler A.** See *Normal* ALCOHOL.—**Pentabasischer A., Pentahydrischer A.** Pentabasic, pentahydric alcohol. [B.] See *Pentatomic* ALCOHOL.—**Polyatomiger A., Polybasischer A., Polyhydrischer A.** Polyatomic, polybasic, and polyhydric alcohol. [B.] See *Polyatomic* ALCOHOL.—**Primärer A.** See *Primary* ALCOHOL.—**Primär-sekundärer A.** See *Primary-secondary* ALCOHOL.—**Primär-tertiärer A.** See *Primary-tertiary* ALCOHOL.—**Pseudoa'.** See *Pseudo-*ALCOHOL.—**Rectificirter A.** Rectified spirit. [B.]—**Schwefela'.** See *Alcohol* SULPHURIS.—**Sechsatomiger A., Sechsbasischer A., Sechswerthiger A.** Hexatomic, hexabasic, and hexacid alcohol. [B.] See *Hexatomic* ALCOHOL.—**Sekundärer A.** See *Secondary* ALCOHOL.—**Sekundär-tertiärer A.** See *Secondary-tertiary* ALCOHOL.—**Tertiärer A.** See *Tertiary* ALCOHOL.—**Tetrabasischer A., Tetrahydrischer A.** Tetrabasic, tetrahydric alcohol. [B.] See *Tetratomic* ALCOHOL.—**Thioa'.** See *Thio-*ALCOHOL.—**Tribasischer A., Trihydrischer A.** Tribasic, trihydric alcohol. [B.] See *Triatomic* ALCOHOL.—**Verdünnter A.** Dilute alcohol. [B.]—**Vieratomiger A., Vierbasischer A., Vierwerthiger A.** Tetratomic, tetrabasic, and tetracid alcohol. [B.] See *Tetratomic* ALCOHOL.—**Wasserfreier A.** Absolute alcohol. [B.]—**Wässeriger A.** Aqueous (dilute) alcohol. [B.]

ALKOHOLAT (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′ko-ho^{2}l-a^{3}t. Alcoholate.

ALKOHOLATUR (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ko-ho^{2}l-a^3-tur′. See ALCOOLATURE.

ALKOHOLIC, adj. A^{2}l-ko-ho^{2}l′i^{2}k. See ALCOHOLIC.

ALKOHOLISATION (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ko-ho^{2}l-i^2-za^{3}tz-i^2-on′. Alcoholization. [D, 12.]

ALKOHOLISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}l-ko-ho^{2}l′i^{2}sh. Alcoholic.

ALKOHOLISIREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}l-ko-ho^{2}l-i^{2}z-er′e^{2}n. To alcoholize. [D, 77.]

ALKOHOLISIRUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ko-ho^{2}l-i^{2}z-er′ung. Alcoholization. [D, 77.]

ALKOHOLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. See ALCOHOLISMUS.

ALKOHOLIST (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ko-ho^{2}l-i^{2}st′. One suffering from alcoholism. [Fürstner (B, 137).]

ALKOHOLOMETER (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ko-ho^{2}l-o^{2}m-at′e^{2}r. Alcoholometer. [D.]

ALKOHOLOMETRIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ko-ho^{2}l-o^2-me^{2}t′re. Alcoholometry.

ALKOHOLOMETRISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}l-ko-ho^{2}l-o-me^{2}t′-ri^{2}sh. Alcoometrical. [B.]

ALKOL, n. A^{2}l′ko^{2}l. 1. An old name for alcohol. 2. Also tartar. 3. The essence or inmost part of anything. "Purior substantia rei, segregata ab impuritate sua." [Theophrastus (B, 50).]

ALKOOL, n. See Alcohol (2d def.).

ALKOOLISER (Fr.), v. tr. See Alcooliser.

ALKOOSHI (Bengali), n. *Mucuna pruriens.* [B, 172.]

ALKOPHYRE, n. A^{2}l′ko-fir. See Alcophyre.

ALKORNIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ko^{2}rn-en′. See Alcornin.

ALKORNOKRINDE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-kor′no^{2}k-ri^{2}n-de^2. Alcornoque bark. [D.]

ALKOSOR, n. An alchemical term for camphor. [B, 50.]

ALKOUBA (Ar.), n. Eczema. [G.]

ÁLKUSI (Bengali), n. See Alkooshi.

ALKY, n. See Alki plumbi.

ALKYL, n. A^{2}l′ki^{2}l. Ger., *Alkyl.* The radicle of a monatomic alcohol; a hydrocarbon, like ethyl, methyl, etc., of the general formula C_nH_{2n+1}, which by combination with hydroxyl produces an alcohol. [B, 4.]—**A. allophanate.** Ger., *Alkylallophanat.* Syn.: *allophanic ether.* A compound of an a. with allophanic acid, of the general formula $NH_2-CO-NH-CO-O.C_nH_{2n+1}$. [B, 4.] See Ethyl *allophanate*, etc.—**A'amine.** See the major list. —**A. arsenate.** Ger., *Alkylarseniat.* A compound of an a. with arsenic acid, of the formula $As.O_4H_2.C_nH_{2n+1}$ (dihydric alkylic or monalkylic arsenates), $AsO_4H.(C_nH_{2n+1})_2$ (hydric dialkylic arsenates), $AsO_4.(C_nH_{2n+1})_3$ (trialkylic arsenates). [B, 4.]—**A. arsenite.** Ger., *Alkylarsenit.* A compound of an a. with arsenious acid. Such compounds have the formulæ $AsO_3H_2.C_nH_{2n+1}$ (monalkylic arsenites), $AsO_3H.(C_nH_{2n+1})_2$ (dialkylic arsenites), and $AsO_3.(C_nH_{2n+1})_3$ (trialkylic arsenites). [B, 4.]—**A'arsine.** Ger., *Alkylarsin.* An arsine in which an a. replaces hydrogen. These compounds resemble in structure the alkylamines, and are similarly designated as *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*, according as 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an a. [B. 4.]—**A. borate.** Ger., *Alkylborat.* A compound of an a. with boric acid. See Ethyl *borate*, Methyl *borate.*—**A. bromide.** Ger., *Alkylbromür.* A compound of an a. with bromine, having the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}.Br$. [B, 4.]—**A. carbamate.** Ger., *Alkylcarbamat.* A compound of an a. with carbamic acid. [B.] See Urethane.—**A. carbonate.** Ger., *Alkylcarbonat.* A compound of an a. with carbonic acid. Such compounds have the general formulæ $CO_4.(C_nH_{2n+1})_4$ (tetralkylic carbonates), $CO_3.(C_nH_{2n+1})_2$ (dialkylic carbonates), and $CO_3.R'(C_nH_{2n+1})$ (metallic alkylic carbonates). [B, 4.]—**A. chloride.** Ger., *Alkylchlorür.* A compound of an a. with chlorine, of the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}.Cl$. [B, 4.]—**A'cyanamide.** Ger., *Alkylcyanamid.* A cyanamide in which an a. replaces hydrogen; a body of the constitution $(C\equiv N)-N(C_nH_{2n+1})H$. [B, 4.]—**A. cyanate.** Ger., *Alkylcyanat.* A compound of an a. with cyanic acid, having the formula $(C\equiv N)-O.C_nH_{2n+1}$. [B, 4.]—**A. cyanide.** Ger., *Alkylcyanür.* A compound of an a. with cyanogen. [B.] See Acidyl nitrile.—**A. cyanurate.** Ger., *Alkylcyanurat.* A compound of an a. with cyanuric acid, having the general formula $C_3N_3(O.C_nH_{2n+1})_3$. [B, 4.]—**A'guanidine.** Ger., *Alkylguanidin.* A compound in which one or more hydrogen atoms in guanidine are replaced by an a. [B. 4.]—**A. haloid.** Ger., *Alkylhaloïd.* A compound of an a. with a haloid. [B, 4.] See *A. bromide*, *A. chloride*, and *A. iodide.*—**A'harnstoff** (Ger.). See *A'urea.*—**A. hydrate.** Ger., *Alkylhydrat.* See Alcohol.—**A. hydrazine.** Ger., *Alkylhydrazin.* A compound of an a. with the body NH_2-NH_2. These bodies may be either *primary*, having the constitution $NH_2-NH.C_nH_{2n+1}$, or *secondary* and having the formula $NH_2-N.(C_nH_{2n+1})_2$ (*unsymmetrical hydrazines*), or $NH(C_nH_{2n+1})-NH(C_nH_{2n+1})$ (*symmetrical hydrazines*). [B, 4.] See Hydrazine. —**A. iodide.** Ger., *Alkyliodür.* A compound of an a. with iodine, having the constitution $C_nH_{2n+1}.I$. [B. 4.]—**A. isocyanate.** Ger., *Alkylisocyanat.* See *A. pseudocyanate.*—**A. isocyanide.** Ger., *Alkylisocyanür.* A compound of an a. with isocyanogen, having the formula, isomeric with that of the a. cyanides, $C\equiv N-C_nH_{2n+1}$. [B, 4.]—**A. isocyanurate.** Ger., *Alkylisocyanurat.* A compound of an a. with isocyanuric acid. [B, 4.]—**A. isosulphocyanate, A. isothiocyanate.** Ger., *Alkylisosulfocyanat*, *Alkylisothiocyanat.* A. mustard-oil. A compound, isomeric with the corresponding a. thiocyanate, having the constitution $S=C=N-C_nH_{2n+1}$. [B, 4.]—**A'jodür** (Ger.). See *A. iodide.*—**A. metaborate.** Ger., *Alkylmetaborat.* A compound of an a. with metaboric acid. [B, 4.]—**A. mustard-oil.** Ger., *Alkylsenföl.* See *A. isothiocyanate.*—**A. nitrate.** Ger., *Alkylnitrat.* A compound of an a. with nitric acid, of the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}.NO_3$. [B, 4.] Cf. Ethyl *nitrate.* —**A. nitrite.** Ger., *Alkylnitrit.* A compound of an a. with nitrous acid, having the constitution $C_nH_{2n+1}.NO_2$. [B, 4.] Cf. Ethyl *nitrite.* —**A. orthoborate.** Ger., *Alkylorthoborat.* A compound of an a. with orthoboric acid. [B, 4.] See Ethyl *borate.*—**A. orthophosphate.** Ger., *Alkylorthophosphat.* A compound of an a. with orthophosphoric acid. See *A. phosphate.*—**A. oxide.** Ger., *Alkyloxyd.* A compound of an a. and oxygen; a simple ether. [B, 4.] See Ether.—**A. persulphide.** Ger., *Alkylpersulfid.* A compound of an a. with an excess of sulphur; a body having the constitution $(C_nH_{2n+1})_2S_2$. [B, 4.]—**A. phosphate.** Ger., *Alkylphosphat.* A compound of an a. with phosphoric acid. Such compounds are constituted and named like the analogous a. arsenates. [B, 4.]—**A'phosphine.** Ger., *Alkylphosphin.* A phosphine in which an a. replaces hydrogen. These compounds resemble in structure the alkylamines, and are similarly designated as *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*, according as 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen are thus replaced. [B, 4.]—**A. phosphite.** Ger., *Alkylphosphit.* A compound of an a. with phosphorous acid. Such compounds are constituted and named like the analogous a. arsenites. [B, 4.]—**A. pseudocyanate.** Ger., *Alkylpseudocyanat.* A compound of an a. with isocyanic (pseudocyanic) acid, having the general formula $O=C=N.C_nH_{2n+1}$, and isomeric with the corresponding cyanate. [B, 4.]—**A. pseudothiocyanate.** See *A. isothiocyanate.* —**A'schwefelsäure** (Ger.). See *A'sulphuric acid.*—**A'senföl** (Ger.). A. mustard-oil. [B.] See *A. isothiocyanate.*—**A. silicate.** Ger., *Alkylsilicat.* A compound of an a. with silicic acid. [B, 4.]—**A'stibine.** Ger., *Alkylstibin.* A stibine in which an a. replaces hydrogen. These stibines resemble the alkylamines in structure and are similarly designated as *primary*, *secondary* and *tertiary*, according as 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen are replaced. [B, 4.]—**A'sulfat, A'sulfhydrat, A'sulfin, A'sulfinsäure, A'sulfit, A'sulfocyanat, A'sulfonsäure, A'sulfür** (Ger.). See *A. sulphate*, *A. sulphydrate*, *A'sulphine*, *A'sulphinic acid*, *A. sulphite*, *A. sulphocyanate*, *A'sulphonic acid*, *A. sulphide.*—**A. sulphate.** Ger., *Alkylsulfat.* A compound of an a. with sulphuric acid, having the general formula $(C_nH_{2n+1})_2SO_4$ (normal sulphates), or $C_nH_{2n+1}.HSO_4$ (*acid* or *hydric a. sulphates*, *alkylsulphuric acids*). [B, 4.]—**A. sulphide.** Ger., *Alkylsulfür*, *Alkylsulfid.* Syn.: *thioether.* A compound of an a. with sulphur, having the general formula $(C_nN_{2n+1})_2S$, or that of an ether in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 4.]—**A'sulphine.** Ger., *Alkylsulfin.* A trivalent radicle formed by the union of 3 molecules of an alkyl with sulphur, $(C_nH_{2n+1})_3S'$. [B, 4.]—**A'sulphinic acid.** Ger., *Alkylsulfinsäure.* A sulphinic acid of the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}.SO.OH$. [B, 4.]—**A. sulphite.** Ger., *Alkylsulfit.* A compound of an a. with sulphurous acid, having in general the formula $(C_nH_{2n+1})_2.SO_3$. [B, 4.]—**A. sulphocyanate.** Ger., *Alkylsulfocyanat.* See *A. thiocyanate.*—**A'sulphonic acid.** Ger., *Alkylsulfonsäure.* A sulphonic acid of the composition $C_nH_{2n+1}.SO_2.OH$. [B, 4.]—**A'sulphurea.** See *A'thiourea.*—**A'sulphuric acid.** Ger., *Alkylschwefelsäure.* The acid a. sulphates, so called because they act like monobasic acids. [B, 4.] Cf. Ethylsulphuric acid and Ethyl *sulphate.*—**A. sulphydrate.** Ger., *Alkylsulfhydrat.* A mercaptan. [B, 4.]—**A. thiocyanate.** Ger., *Alkylthiocyanat.* A compound of an a. with thiocyanic acid, having the general formula $N\equiv C-S-C_nH_{2n+1}$. [B, 4.]—**A'thiourea.** Ger., *Alkylthioharnstoff.* Thiourea in which 1 or 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an a. [B, 4.]—**A'urea.** Ger., *Alkylharnstoff.* A compound consisting of urea in which 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an a. [B, 4.]

ALKYLAMINE, n. A^{2}l-ki^{2}l′a^{2}m-i^{2}n. From *alkyl* and *amine.* Ger., *Alkylamin.* A body having the constitution of ammonia in which an alkyl replaces hydrogen. The a's are designated, according as 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen are thus replaced, as *primary* a's (*monalkylamines*, a's of the general formula $NH_2.C_nH_{2n+1}$); *secondary* a's (*dialkylamines*, a's of the general formula $NH(C_nH_{2n+1})(C_pH_{2p+1})$); and *tertiary* a's (*trialkylamines*, a's of the general formula $N(C_nH_{2n+1})(C_pH_{2p+1})(C_qH_{2q+1})$). [B, 4.] Cf. also Tetralkylammonium.

ALKYLATE, n. A^{2}l′ki^{2}l-at. Ger., *Alkylat.* A compound derived from a monatomic alcohol by the substitution of a metal for the hydroxylic hydrogen. The general formula of the a's is $(C_nH_{2n+1}O.)_pR$. where R is a radicle the quantivalence of which is *p*. [B, 4.] See Ethylate and Methylate.

ALKYLENE, n. A^{2}l′ki^{2}l-en. Ger., *Alkylen.* A hydrocarbon of the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}.CH=CH_2$, which in composition acts as a bivalent radicle, $C_nH_{2n+1}.CH'-CH'_2$. [B, 4.] See Ethylene, Methylene, etc.

ALKYLIC, adj. A^{2}l-ki^{2}l′i^{2}k. Of or pertaining to an alkyl. [B, 4.]

ALKYLIDENE, n. A^{2}l-ki^{2}l′i^{2}d-en. Ger., *Alkyliden.* A bivalent hydrocarbon radicle of the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}.CH_2.-CH''$. [B, 4.] See Ethylidene, etc.

ALKYMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ki^{2}m(ku^{6}m)-i(e)′a^3. See Alkimia (2d def.).

ALKYMISTRE, n. A^{2}l′ki^{2}m-i^{2}str. An alchemist. [D, 90.]

ALKY PLUMBI (Lat.), n. See Alki plumbi.

ALKYTRAN, n. See Alchytran.

ALLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′la^3. Ale. [D, 107.]

ALLABE, n. See Alabe.

ALLABOR, n. See Alabari.

ALLABROT, n. A sort of fictitious salt. [D, 107.]

ALLÆANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-le(la^3-e^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). Fr., *allœanthe.* A genus of artocarpaceous plants, resembling *Maclura*, established by Thwaites. [B, 121, 170.]—**A. zeylanicus** [Thwaites]. *Allandoa*, *alandoo-gaha.* A tree, with milky juice, found in Ceylon, from the liber of which paper and sacking are made. [B, 121; D, 79.]

ALLA-GALLI-GHEETSA (Teloogoo), n. The *Crotalaria verrucosa.* [B, 172.]

ALLAGE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′a^2(a^3)-je(ga). Gen., *al′lages.* From ἀλλαγή, change. See Allaxis.

ALLAGOSTEMON (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}g(la^{3}g)-oste(sta)′mo^{2}n. Gen., *allagoste′monis.* From ἀλλαγή, change, and στήμων, a filament. Fr., *allagostémone.* A term invented by Mönch to designate flowers in which the stamens are alternately arranged opposite to the sepals and the petals. [B, 121; D, 11.]

ALLAITANT (Fr.), part. of *allaiter.* A^{3}l-la-ta^{3}n^2. Giving milk; in the condition of lactation. [D, 10.]

ALLAITÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-la-ta. Suckled; nourished with milk. [D, 10.]

ALLAITEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-lat-ma^{3}n^2. The act of suckling; nourishment by suckling. [D, 10.]—**A. animal.** Suckling which is accomplished by recourse to the udder of an animal, as of a goat or ass. [D, 11.]—**A. artificiel.** It., *allattamento artificiale.* The feeding of a suckling infant with cow's-milk or some food preparation administered in a bottle or in other ways. [D, 11.]—**A. étranger.** It., *allattamento straniero.* Suckling performed by a wom-

an who is not the mother of the child suckled. [D, 11.]—**A. maternel.** It., *allattamento materno.* Suckling performed by the mother of the child suckled. [D, 11.]—**A. mixte.** It., *allattamento misto.* Suckling by the mother, or a wet nurse, combined with nourishment by artificial means. [D, 11.]—**A. par adoption.** It., *allattamento per adozione.* The same as *A. étranger*, but applied to animals. [D, 11.]

ALLAITER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}l-la-ta. To nurse ; to give suck to.

ALLAMANDA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}m(la^{3}m)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′da^3. Fr., *allamande.* A Linnæan genus of South American apocynaceous shrubs, having a unilocular ovary with 2 parietal placentæ and a capsular fruit dehiscing by 2 valves. The species have decided purgative and frequently emetic properties, and are used by the natives, in decoction, for different sorts of colic. [B, 19, 121, 180 ; D, 92.]—**A. angustifolia** [Pohl]. A Brazilian species. [B, 180.]—**A. Aubletii** [Pohl]. Syn.: *Aurelia grandiflora* [Aublet]. A species growing in Guiana and on the banks of the Orinoco, with oblong-ovate acuminate leaves. [B, 71, 180.]—**A. cathartica.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *A. Linnæi.* 2. Of Schrader, the *A. Schottii.* 3. Of other authors, the *A. Aubletii.* [B, 180.]—**A. grandiflora** [Lamarck]. The *A. Linnæi.* [B, 180.]—**A. Linnæi** [Pohl]. A species found in the West Indies and in South America, with subsessile ovate-oblong leaves and yellow flowers in villous fascicles. [B, 71, 180.]—**A. œnotheræfolia** [Pohl]. A Brazilian species. [B, 180.]—**A. Schotii** [Pohl]. A species growing near Rio de Janeiro, with oblong-acuminate sessile leaves. [B, 71, 180.]

ALLAMANDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^3-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)′de^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *allamandées.* 1. A subdivision of the *Apocyneæ*, made by Reichenbach, comprising the genera *Allamanda* and *Aspidosperma.* 2. A sub-order [Endlicher] or tribe [De Candolle] of the *Apocyneæ*, comprising the single genus *Allamanda.* [B, 121, 170.]

ALLAMANDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^3-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-di(de)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Apocyneæ*, made by G. Don, corresponding to *Allamandeæ* (1st def.). [B, 170.]

ALLANATE, n. A^{2}l′a^{2}n-at. Fr., *allanate.* A salt of allanic acid. [B.]

ALLANDOA, ALLANDOO-GAHA, n's. Ceylon names for the *Allœanthus zeylanicus.* [B, 121.]

ALLANIC ACID, n. A^2-a^{2}n′i^{2}k. For deriv., see Allantois. Fr., *acide allanique.* A monobasic crystalline acid, of the constitution $C_4H_6N_6O_6$, produced by the action of nitric acid upon allantoin. [B, 2.]

ALLANTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-ti^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *allantias′eos* (*-sis*). From ἀλλᾶς, a sausage. Ger., *Wurstvergiftung.* Syn.: *botulismus.* A morbid condition produced by eating unwholesome sausages. It is characterized by constipation, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, imperfect vision, muscular prostration, and enfeeblement of the circulation, and is frequently fatal. It is often observed in southwestern Germany, especially in Baden and Würtemberg. [D, 9, 18, 66.]

ALLANTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *allan′tidis.* See Allantois.

ALLANTOATE, n. A^{2}l-a^{2}n′to-at. For deriv., see Allantois. Lat., *allantodas, sal allantodicus.* Fr., *allantoate.* Ger., *Allantoat, allantoïnsaures Salz.* A salt of allantoic acid. [D.]

ALLANTODES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-to′dez(de^{2}s). Gen., *allanto′deos* (*-eis*). From ἀλλαντοειδής, sausage-like. 1. A sausage. 2. The allantois. 3. The great toe. [B, 87 ; D, 80.]

ALLANTODICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-to^{2}d′i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Allantoic. [D, 80.] See Sal *a.*

ALLANTOIC, adj. A^{2}l-a^{2}n-to′i^{2}k. For deriv., see Allantois. Lat., *allantodicus, allantoicus.* Fr., *allantoïque.* Ger., *allantoïsch.* It., *allantoico.* Sp., *alantóico.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the allantois. [A.]—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum allantoicum* (seu *allantodicum*). Fr., *acide allantoïque.* Ger., *Allantoinsäure.* It., *acido allantoico.* Sp., *ácido alantóico.* A name at first given to allantoine under the supposition that it was a true acid ; now applied to a monobasic crystalline acid of the composition $C_4H_8N_4O_4$, derived from allantoine by the addition of the elements of a molecule of water. [B, 3.]—**A. fluid.** Lat., *liquor amnii spurius.* Fr., *liquide allantoïdien.* Ger., *falsches Fruchtwasser, allantoïsche Flüssigkeit.* It., *liquido allantoideo.* The fluid contained in the sac of the allantois, representing the oxidation products formed by the Wolffian bodies. As obtained from the embryo of the horse it is a turbid, yellowish, milky liquid, containing peculiar bodies called *hippomanes.* The a. fluid of the cow contains albumin, lactic acid, sugar, salts of calcium, potassium, and sodium, iron, urea, urates, and allantoin. [B, 108, 125.]—**A. vessels.** Balfour's name for the umbilical vessels. [A. Thomson (A, 5).]

ALLANTOID, adj. and n. A^{2}l-a^{2}n′toid, a^{2}l′a^{2}n-toid. Gr., ἀλλαντοειδής. Lat., *allantoides, allantodes.* Fr., *allantoïde.* Ger., *allantoïd.* It., *allantoideo.* Sp., *alantóideo.* 1. Pertaining to the allantois. 2. (N.) the allantois.—**A. animals.** See Allantoidea.—**A. circulation.** See under Circulation.—**A. liquid.** See Allantoic *fluid.*—**A. membrane, A. vesicle.** See Allantois.—**A. vessels.** See Allantoic *vessels.*

ALLANTOIDEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-to-i^{2}d′e^2-a^3. Fem. of adj. *allantoideus* (*tunica* understood). The allantois. [B, 78.]

ALLANTOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-to-i^{2}d′e^2-a^3. Neut. pl. of adj. *allantoideus* (*animalia* understood). A subdivision of vertebrate animals comprising all those in which the fœtus is supplied with an allantois. It includes the classes *Reptilia, Aves,* and *Mammalia*, and is thus co-ordinate with the division *Amniota.* [B, 28.]

ALLANTOIDES (Lat.), adj. and n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-to-i(e)′dez(de^{2}s). 1. (Adj.) allantoid. 2. (N.) the allantois. 3. A sausage. 4. The great toe. [B, 87 ; D, 80.]

ALLANTOINE, n. A^{2}l-a^{2}n′to-i^{2}n. Lat., *allantoina.* Fr., *allantoïne.* Ger., *Allantoïn.* It., Sp., *allantoina.* Syn.: *allantoic* (or *amniotic*) *acid.* A colorless crystalline body found in the allantoic fluid of the cow, in the urine of new-born children, and occasionally in the urine of adults, especially after the ingestion of tannic or uric acid, and in some pathological conditions. It has also been discovered in the young leaves of the plane-tree. Artificially it may be produced from uric acid by the action of water and peroxide of lead. It acts like an acid, forming salts with metallic oxides, and like a base, combining with acids. Formula: $C_4H_6N_4O_3 = CO\left\langle\begin{matrix}NH-CH-NH\\NH-CO \quad NH_2\end{matrix}\right\rangle CO$. [B, 2, 3.]—**A. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate d'allantoïne.* Ger., *salpetersaures Allantoïn.* A compound of a. with nitric acid, of the constitution $C_4H_6N_4O_3.HNO_3$. [B, 2.]

ALLANTOÏQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-la^{3}n-to-ek. See Allantoic.

ALLANTOIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)′to-i^{2}s. Gen., *allanto′idis.* From ἀλλᾶς, a sausage, and εἶδος, likeness. Gr., ἀλλαντοειδής, ὑμήν (χιτὼν) ἀλλαντοειδής. Lat., *allantoides, tunica farciminalis* (seu *farcimalis*), *membrana farciminosa.* Fr., *allantoïde.* Ger., *Allantoïs, Harnsack, Wursthäutchen.* It., *allantoide.* Sp., *alantóides.* The urinary vesicle of the embryo ; a flask-like diverticulum, connected with the intestine by a narrow pedicle, situated in the space between the umbilical vesicle, the amnion, and the subzonal membrane. It is found only in the *Amniota* (*allantoidea*). A dilatation of its pedicle ultimately forms the urinary bladder, and its vascular portion gives rise to the umbilical cord and the fœtal elements of the placenta. [A. Thomson (A, 5) ; A, 11.] See figure under *Fœtal* envelopes.—**A'flüssigkeit** (Ger.). See Allantoic *fluid.*—**A'höcken** (Ger.). Gasser's term for a thickening of the anterior wall of the a. which appears in the chicken-embryo in the latter part of the third day.—**A'höhle** (Ger.). See *Sac of the a.*—**A'stiel.** See *Pedicle of the a.*—**A'wulst** (Ger.). A thickened bulging portion of the visceral mesoblast, being a thick mass of cells at the posterior extremity of the embryo, which is the first rudiment of the allantois and contains a small diverticulum coming from the rectum, which is the beginning of the cavity of the allantois. [H.]—**Diverticulum allantoidis.** See under Diverticulum.—**Sac of the a.** Ger., *Allantoishöhle.* That portion of the original a. which remains outside the abdominal wall after the urinary bladder has been formed from another portion.—**Vascular layer of the a.** The mesoblastic or outer layer of the a., which lines the interior of the chorion. [A. Thomson (A, 5).]

ALLANTOÏSCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}l-la^{3}nt′o-i^{2}sh. See Allantoic.

ALLANTOTOXICON, ALLANTOTOXICUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-to-to^{2}x′i^{2}k-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀλλᾶς, a sausage, and τοξικόν, poison. Ger., *Wurstgift.* A poisonous principle sometimes found in sausages. [B, 78 ; D, 12.] Cf. Allantiasis and Botulinic acid.

ALLANTURIC ACID, n. A^{2}l-a^{2}n-tu^2′ri^{2}k. From *allantoine* and *uric.* Fr., *acide allanturique.* Ger., *Allantursäure.* It., *acido allanturico.* Sp., *ácido alantúrico.* A white, gummy, deliquescent substance, of slightly acid reaction, obtained by the action of nitric and hydrochloric acids and lead peroxide upon allantoin, and of nitric acid and chlorine upon uric acid ; having the constitution $C_3H_4N_2O_3$. [B, 2, 3.]

ALLARINOCH, n. Ar., *al-ânok,* lead. An old term for lead. [B ; D, 107.]

ALLASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la(la^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Fr., *allasie.* A Linnæan genus of cucurbitaceous plants. [B, 180 ; D, 108.]—**A. payos** [Loureiro]. A species growing in southeastern Africa, the leaves of which are applied in the form of a poultice for the relief of labor-pains and to accelerate parturition. [B, 180.]

ALLATAÏM DU HAREM (Fr.), n. A farinaceous preparation analogous to the *racahout des Arabes* (*q. v.*). [D, 126.]

ALLAXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}x(la^{3}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *alax′eos* (*-xis*). From ἀλλάσσειν, to change. Syn.: *allage.* Change, metamorphosis ; the act of transformation into another state or substance, or the process of being so transformed. [B, 78.]

ALLAY, n. A^{2}l-la′. See Alloy.

ALLAY, ALLAYE, v's tr. A^{2}l-la′. See Alloy.

ALLEC (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′le^{2}k. Gen., *alle′cis.* See Alex.

ALLECRIM BRAHO, n. From Port., *alecrim brabo,* wild rosemary. A Brazilian name for the *Hypericum laxiusculum.* [B ; D, 90.]

ALLECTUARY, n. A^{2}l-le^{2}k′tu^2-a-ri^2. An electuary. [D, 90.]

ALLEENBAUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-lan′ba^3-um. *Salix alba.* [D, 75.]

ALLEEVERAY (Tamil), n. Flax (*Linum usitalissimum*). [B, 172.]

ALLEGAR, n. A^{2}l′le^2-ga^{3}r. See Ale-gar.

ALLÉGEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-lazh-ma^{3}n^2. The amelioration of a disease. [D, 137.]

ALLEGHANY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, n. See Cresson Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRING, n. A^{2}l-le^2-ga′ni^2. A mineral spring in Montgomery County, Virginia, containing calcium sulphate (12 grs. to the pint), magnesium sulphate (5·3 grs. to the pint), the sulphates of sodium and potassium, the carbonates of iron, manganese, magnesium, calcium, barium, strontium, and lithium, sodium chloride, small quantities of other chlorides, fluorides, nitrates, and silicates, and free carbonic acid. It is cathartic and diuretic, and has been found useful in dyspepsia and hepatic disorders. [B, 15.]

ALLEGREZZA (It.), n. A^{3}l-le^{2}g-re^{2}tz′a^3. A cold mineral

spring in Tuscany, containing carbonates and probably hydrogen sulphide. Employed in gastric and calculous affections. [D, 79.]

ALLELO, n. An Egyptian name for the *Solanum nigrum*. [D, 90.]

ALLELUCHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-le^{2}l-u^2(u)-ki(ke)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἀλληλοῦχος, continuous. A tribe of *Aroideæ*, established by Schott, characterized by the absence of sterile flowers and by the spadix being in part united with the spathe. [B, 121.]

ALLELUJA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-le^2-lu^2(lu)′ja(ya^3). Really the interj. *a.* (= Hebr. *hallel-û-yah*), praise the Lord. Fr., *alléluia*. The wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*); so called because appearing at the time that the canticle alleluia was directed by the church to be sung. [B; D, 11, 81.]

ALLENE, n. A^{2}l-len′. For deriv., see ALLYLENE. Fr., *allène*. Ger., *Allen*. It., *allene*. A name given to an isomeric form of allylene; otherwise called isallylene or beta-allylene. [B.] See ALLYLENE.—**A. chloride.** See ALLYLENE *chloride*.

ALLENEE, n. An old name for tin. [D, 107.]

ALLENIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-le^{2}n-i^2-me^{2}n′tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). From *ad*, to, and *lenire*, to soothe. See ADLINIMENTUM.

ALLENTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-le^{2}n′the^{2}s-i^{2}s. From ἄλλος, another, and ἔνθεσις, introduction. Fr., *allenthèse*. Ger., *Allenthese*. It., *allentesi*. A name applied by Walther to the penetration of foreign bodies into, or their presence within, the organism. [D, 11.]

ALLENTHETON, ALLENTHETUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-le^{2}n′the^{2}t-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A foreign body within the organism. [D, 11.]

ALLENTOIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-le^{2}n′to-i^{2}s. A faulty spelling for allantois. According to Coxe, the great toe. [B, 87.]

ALLEOTIC, adj. A^{2}l-le-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. See ALLŒOTIC.

ALLERBAUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′le^{2}r-ba^3-um. The white poplar (*Populus alba*). [D, 75.]

ALLERHEILIGEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′le^{2}r-hil-i^{2}g-e^{2}n. A cold mineral spring in the canton of Soleure, Switzerland, containing carbonates and calcium sulphate; recommended in nervous affections. [D, 79.]

ALLERIM BRABO, n. See ALLECRIM BRAHO.

ALLERLEIGEWÜRZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′le^{2}r-li-ge^2-vu^{6}rtz. Allspice. [B, 180.] See PIMENTA.

ALLERMANNSHARNISCH (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′le^{2}r-ma^{3}ns-ha^{3}r-ni^{2}sh. *Allium victoriale*. [D, 77.]—**A'wurzel.** The root of *Allium victoriale*. [L, 30.]

ALLEVAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-le(la)-va^2(wa^3)-me^{2}n′-tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). From *allevare*, to relieve. An alleviation or means of alleviating. [D, 78.]

ALLEVARD (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-le^2-va^{3}r. A French health resort in the department of Isère, on the confines of Savoy, at which there are two springs: 1. A sulphur spring, the water of which is applied in the form of vapor-baths and douche-baths in the treatment of gastric disorders, constipation, diarrhœa, and inflammatory conditions of the throat and lungs. 2. A cold chalybeate spring, containing calcium carbonate, recommended for the treatment of anæmia and chlorosis. [D, 18, 79.]

ALLEVIATOR, n. A^{2}l-le′vi^2-a-to^{2}r. From Lat., *allevare*, to raise up. Jenks's name for an apparatus consisting of 2 uprights with a windlass and supports of various kinds, designed for lifting invalids. [D, 2.]

ALLEX (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′le^{2}x. Gen., *al'licis* (1st def.), *alle'cis* (2d def.). 1. The great toe. See HALLUX. 2. See ALEX.

ALLEZANI (It.), n. A^{3}l-le^{2}tz-a^3′ne. The site of two cold chalybeate springs in Corsica. [D, 79.]

ALLFRESSEND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}l′fre^{2}s-se^{2}nd. Omnivorous. [D, 75.]

ALLFRESSER (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′fre^{2}s-se^{2}r. Pemphigus. [D, 129.]

ALL-GOOD, n. A^{4}l′gu^{4}d. Ger., *Allgut*. The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*. [B, 19; D, 12.]

ALL-HEAL, n. A^{4}l′hel. Ger., *Allheil*. 1. A sovereign remedy; a panacea. 2. A name given to several species of plants. [D.]—**Æsculapius's a.-h.** An umbelliferous plant, formerly much vaunted as a universal remedy, apparently a species of *Ferula*. [B. 200.]—**Candy a.-h.** An umbelliferous plant obtained from Candia (Crete); apparently a species of *Ferula*. [B, 200.]—**Clown's a.-h.** The *Stachys palustris*. [B, 19.]—**Hercules's a.-h.** Lat., *panax heracleum*. The *Opopanax chironium*. [B, 19, 200.]

ALLHEILSMITTEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′hils-mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. A panacea. [D.]

ALLIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see ALLIUM. Fr., *alliacées*. Ger., *Zwiebelpflanzen, Lauchpflanzen*. It., *agliacee*. Sp., *aliáceas*. 1. A family of plants, made by Batsch, including *Allium, Scilla, Albuca, Asphodelus*, etc. 2. A similar division made by Reichenbach, comprising *Allium, Scilla, Porrum*, etc. 3. Link's name for a tribe of *Liliaceæ* comprising the single genus *Allium*. 4. Bernhardi's name for an order (corresponding to a cohort of other systems) of Monocotyledons comprising the tribes (= orders of other systems) *Dioscorideæ, Smilaceæ, Hypoxideæ, Amaryllideæ, Asphodeleæ*, and *Juncaceæ*. [B, 170.]

ALLIACEOUS, adj. A^{2}l-i^2-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *alliaceus*. Fr., *alliacé*. Ger., *knoblauchartig*. It., *agliaceo*. Sp., *aliáceo*. Garlicky; resembling garlic in odor or appearance.

ALLIAGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-li^2-a^{3}zh. An alloy. [B.]—**A. fusible.** See *Fusible* ALLOY.

ALLIAIRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-li^2-a^{2}r. *Alliaria*. [L.]—**A. commun.** *Sisymbrium alliaria*. [L.]

ALLIANCE, n. A^{2}l-li′a^{2}ns. From Fr., *allier*, to unite. Lat., *nixus*. Fr., *alliance*. Ger., *Allianz*. It., *allianza*. In Lindley's classification of plants, a group of related orders, corresponding to the cohort of Bentham and Hooper's classification. There are 56 a's, comprising 303 orders arranged in 7 classes (see CLASS), which are distinguished by the termination *-ales*. [B.]—**Algal a., Alismal a., Amomal a.,** etc. See ALGALES, ALISMALES, AMOMALES, etc.

ALLIAR ÆRIS (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′li^2-a^{3}r e′(a^3′e^2)-ri^{2}s. See *Aqua* MERCURII.

ALLIARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^2-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. From *allium*, on account of the garlicky odor of *A. officinalis*. Fr., *alliaire*. It., *alliaria*. Sp., *aliaria*. Jack-in-the-hedge; a genus of cruciferous plants established by Adanson. [D; L.]—**A. officinalis** [Andrzej]. See SISYMBRIUM *a.*—**Herba alliariæ, Semen alliariæ.** The herb and seed of *Sisymbrium a.* (*q. v.*).

ALLIARIS, ALLIARIUM (Lat.), n's f. and n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^2-a-(a^3)′ri^{2}s, -ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ALLIARIA.

ALLIARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^2-a(a^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Resembling garlic. [L, 50.]

ALLIATRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See *Acetum* ALLII.

ALLIATUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^2-a(a^3)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). A sort of sauce prepared with garlic. [L, 48.]

ALLIATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^2-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Prepared or mixed with garlic. [L, 58.]

ALLICAR, n. A^{2}l′li^{2}k-a^{3}r. See ALE-GAR.

ALLICOL, n. A^{2}l′li^{2}k-o^{2}l. An old name for petroleum. [L, 104.]

ALLIDENE, n. A^{2}l′li^{2}d-en. From *allyl*. Fr., *allidène*. Ger., *Alliden*. A bivalent radicle, C_3H_4, found in acrolein. [B, 3.]

ALLIÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-li^2-a. Alloyed. [L, 103.]

ALLIEÆ (Lat.). n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li(le)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of *Asphodeleæ*, made by Kunth, comprising *Allium* and allied genera. [B, 170.]

ALLIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-li^2-a. The *Pyrus aria*. [B, 173.]

ALLIEZ (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-li^2-a. The *Ervum ervilia*. [L, 67.]

ALLIGAMEN (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^{2}g-a(a^3)′me^{2}n. Gen., *alligam'inis*. From *alligare*, to bind to. A bandage. [L, 63.]

ALLIGANS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′li^{2}g-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). In botany, holding fast to anything, as by a tendril. [L, 38.]

ALLIGATION, n. A^{2}l-li^{2}g-a′shu^{3}n. See ALLOY.

ALLIGATOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^{2}g-a(a^3)′tor. From *alligare*, to bind to (1st def.). From Sp., *el legarto*, the lizard (2d def.). Ger., *Alligator*. It., *alligatore*. 1. In botany, a part of a plant by which the latter attaches itself to any object. [B.] 2. A genus of *Reptilia* usually referred to the genus *Crocodilus*. [B.]—**A'birne** (Ger.). The a. pear. See PERSEA *gratissima*.—**A. forceps.** See under FORCEPS.—**A. sinensis.** The Chinese a. The scales are used by the Chinese in the treatment of syphilis. [L, 75.]

ALLIGATURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^{2}g-a^3-tu^2(tu)′ra^3. Fr., *alligature*. A term used by Scribonius Largus to denote a bandage or ligature; also the act of ligation or binding up. [L, 53.]

ALLIGIREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}l-li^{2}g-er′e^{2}n. To alloy. [L, 46.]

ALLINERE (Lat.), v. tr. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^{2}n′e^{2}r-e^2. To anoint. [L, 58.]

ALLIONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^2-o′ni^2-a^3. From Allioni, an Italian botanist. Fr., *allione*. A genus of nyctaginaceous plants, natives of Central America. [L, 67.]

ALLIONIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^2-o^{2}n-i^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the order *Nyctagineæ*, comprising *Allionia* and allied genera. 2. Of other authors, the order *Nyctagineæ*. [B, 170.]

ALLIONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^2-o^{2}n-i(e)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See ALLIONIACEÆ (1st def.).

ALLIOPORRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^2-o-po^{2}r′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From *allium* and *porrum*. An old name for *Allium scorodoprasum*. [L, 63.]

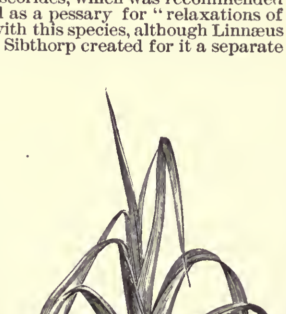
ALLIOTIC, adj. and n. A^{2}l-li^2-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. See ALLŒOTIC and ALLŒOTICS.

ALLITURATE, n. A^{2}l-li^{2}t′u^2-rat. Fr., *alliturate*. Ger., *Allitarat*. A salt of allituric acid.

ALLITURIC ACID, n. A^{2}l-li^{2}t-u^2′ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide allituriqne*. Ger., *Allitursäure*. A yellowish-white crystalline substance, soluble with difficulty in water, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid upon alloxantine, and having the constitution $C_6H_6N_4O_4$. [B, 2, 158.]

ALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Perhaps allied to ἀλλᾶς, a sausage; or to Celtic, *all*, hot. Fr., *ail*. Ger., *Lauch*. It., *aglio*. Sp., *ajo*. Garlic. 1. A genus of bulbiferous liliaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Asphodelcæ*, having white or rose-colored flowers, disposed in umbels and provided with straight stamens. 2. In the U. S. Ph., the bulb of *A. sativum* (*q. v.*).—**Acetum allii.** Fr., *vinaigre d'ail, oxéolé d'ail*. It., *aceto di aglio*. Sp., *vinagre de ajo*. Syn.: *alliatrum*. A preparation consisting of 1 part of sliced garlic (bulb of *A. sativum*) infused in 9 parts [Ph. Wurzb. (1796)], or 12 parts [Ph. Sax. (1837)] of strong vinegar. [L, 85.]—**Acetum allii compositum.** See ACETUM *antisepticum*.—**Allii bulbus** [Greek Ph.]. The bulb of *A. sativum*. [B, 95.]—**A. acutangulum** [Schrader]. A European species closely related to *A. fallax*. [B, 64.]—**A. aginum.** The *A. ophioscorodon*. [L, 104.]—**A. albescens.** See *A. ampeloprasum*.—**A. alpinum.** See the major list.—**A. altaicum** [Pallas]. Fr., *ail renflé*. Syn.: *Cepa ventricosa* [Bernhardi]. A variety of *A. fistulosum*. [B, 173.]—**A. ampeloprasum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ail ampéloprase* (ou *d'orient*), *poireau d'été*. Ger., *Sommerlauch*. Syn.: *Porrum ampeloprasum*. A European species flower-

ing in July and August, distinguished by its purplish flowers. It is related to *A. porrum*, and was formerly much esteemed as a diuretic, as an emmenagogue, and as an antidote to the bites of serpents. [B, 71, 200.]—**A. anguinum** [Matthioli]. The *A. victoriale.* [B, 173.]—**A. angulosum.** Fr., *ail anguleux, ail de mulot.* Syn.: *Cepa angulosa* [Bernhardi]. 1. Of Jacquin, the *A. fallax*. 2. Of Pollich, the *A. acutangulum.* [B, 64, 177.]—**A. angustifolium umbellatum album.** See *A. nigrum.*—**A. arenarium.** Fr., *ail des sables.* 1. Of Linnæus, a variety of *A. vineale.* 2. Of Smith, the *A. scorodoprasum.* [B, 64.]—**A. ascalonicum** [Linnæus]. Lat., *ascalonia cæpa* [Pliny]. Fr., *échalotte.* Ger., *Eschlauch, Schalotte.* It., *scalogno, cipolla d'inverno.* Sp., *chalote, escaluña.* Shallot; a perennial species found in great abundance about the city of Ascalon, in Palestine, whence its specific name. It has an edible compound bulb like that of garlic. [B, 19.]—**A. ascendens.** The *A. ampeloprasum.* [B, 177.]—**A. aureum** [Lamarck]. The *A. moly.* [B, 173.]—**A. Bertolonii.** The *A. ampeloprasum.* [B, 177.]—**A. bulbo composito.** The *A. sativum.* [L, 84.]—**A. canadense** [Kalm]. A North American species, distinguished by the umbels being capitate and bearing sessile bracteolate bulbs. The stamens and sepals are equal in length. It has been substituted for the common garlic and is equally useful. [B, 34; L, 61.]—**A. capillare** [Lamarck]. The *A. moschatum.* [B, 173.]—**A. carinatum.** Ger., *Berglauch* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a species found in Germany, Switzerland, and the Tyrol. 2. Of others, a variety of *A. oleraceum.* [B, 64.]—**A. carneum** [Tenor]. The *A. roseum.* [B, 177.]—**A. cepa.** See the major list.—**A. chinense** [Don]. A Chinese species. [B, 180.]—**A. compactum** [Thuillier]. Fr., *ail compact.* A variety of *A. vineale.* [B, 173.]—**A. controversum** [Schrader]. See *A. ophioscorodon* (2d def.). [B, 180.]—**A. descendens.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *A. sphærocephalum.* 2. Of Koch, a variety of *A. vineale.* [B, 64.]—**A. Dioscoridis** [Sibthorp]. An undescribed species, made as an equivalent for the *moly* of Homer. [B, 180.]—**A. fallax** [Don]. A German species, allied to *A. acutangulum.* [B, 64.]—**A. fistulosum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ciboule, oignon d'hiver.* Ger., *Winterzwiebel, Röhrenlauch.* Rock onion, stone onion, Welsh onion; a species indigenous to Siberia and Russia, and cultivated in western Europe, where it is eaten. It has a long tapering root without a bulb. [B, 19.]—**A. flexum, A. flexuosum.** See *A. carinatum* (1st def.).—**A. foliosum** [Clarion]. The *A. schœnoprasum.* [B, 173.]—**A. gallicum** [Marcellus Empiricus]. 1. The *Portulaca oleracea*, or purslane. 2. The comfrey, or *Symphytum officinale.* [B, 200; L, 104.]—**A. Gasparrinii.** The *A. ampeloprasum.* [B, 177.]—**A. illyricum.** The *A. roseum.* [B, 177.]—**A. latifolium.** See the major list.—**A. leptophyllum.** Fr., *ail leptophylle* (ou *à feuilles étroites*). An East Indian species, the bulbs of which are eaten and the dried leaves used as a condiment. [D, 92; L.]—**A. longum.** The *A. victoriale.* [D, 92.]—**A. lusitanicum** [Lamarck]. Fr., *ail de Portugal, ciboule de Saint Jacques.* A species the leaves of which are made into salad. [B, 173.]—**A. magicum** [Curtis]. The *A. nigrum.* [B, 180.]—**A. majale.** The *A. roseum.* [B, 177.]—**A. moly** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ail moly, ail doré.* Ger., *goldgelber Lauch.* Syn.: *Cepa moly* [Mönch]. Garden garlic; a species, distinguished by its yellow flowers, believed by Linnæus to be the moly of the ancients, which is now referred to *A. nigrum.* The *A. moly* grows in the south of France, where its seeds and rootlets are used as an aperient, and is cultivated in the United States. [B, 138, 173.]—**A. montanum.** See the major list.—**A. moschatum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ail musqué.* A species growing in the south of France, the bulbs of which are diuretic. [B, 173.]—**A. multibulbosum** [Jacquin]. See *A. nigrum.*—**A. multiflorum** [Desfontaines]. The *A. ampeloprasum.* [B. 177.]—**A. nigrum** [Linnæus]. It., *cipollone, cipollaccio.* Syn.: *Moly homericum* [Cæsalpinus] (seu *album*, seu *montanum*, seu *Theophrasti* [Clusius]), *Ornithogalum indicum.* A European species allied to *A. ursinum*, with radical, non-fistular, lanceolate leaves and whitish flowers with spreading sepals. The moly of Theophrastus and of Dioscorides, which was recommended by the latter author to be applied as a pessary for "relaxations of the uterus," is usually identified with this species, although Linnæus identified it with his *A. moly*, and Sibthorp created for it a separate species, the *A. Dioscoridis.* [B, 64, 177, 180, 200.]—**A. obliquum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ail oblique.* Syn.: *Cepa obliqua* [Mönch]. An edible Siberian species. [B, 173.]—**A. odorum** [Linnæus]. An edible European species. [B, 180.]—**A. oleraceum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ail des potages.* Field garlic; a European species, used in cooking. The bulb is said to be diuretic. [D, 92; L, 63.]—**A. ophioscorodon.** 1. Of Don, a species closely allied to *A. sativum* and perhaps only a variety of the latter. The separate bulblets (cloves) of the bulb are more rounded than in *A. sativum.* 2. Of Link, a species distinguished from *A. sativum* by its non-compound bulb. [B, 178.]—**A. parviflorum** [Thuillier]. The *A. oleraceum.* [D, 92.]—**A. petiolatum** [Lamarck]. The *A. ursinum.* [B, 173.]—**A. plantagineum** [Lamarck]. The *A. victoriale.* [B, 173.]—**A. porrum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *porreau.* Ger., *Porree, Aschlauch, gemeiner Lauch.* It., *porro.* Sp., *puerro.* The leek. A species having flat lanceolate leaves, tricuspidate stamens rather longer than the sepals, and a globous umbel of white flowers. The scaly cylindrical bulb is used in cooking, and has occasionally been employed medicinally as a stimulant. [B, 34, 97.]—**A. pratense.** A variety of *A. vineale.* [B, 173.]—**A. ramosissimum** [Jacquin]. The *A. obliquum.* [B, 173.]—**A. redolens.** The *Teucrium scordium.* [L, 116.]—**A. roseum** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Rosenlauch.* It., *aglietto, aglio salvatico.* Sp., *ajo de calebra.* A species with rose-red flowers, cultivated in France. [B. 178; L, 30.]—**A. rotundum** [Linnæus]. A European species related to *A. ampeloprasum.* [B, 64.]—**A. sativum.** See the major list.—**A. scallonicum.** The *A. ascalonicum.* [L, 74.]—**A. schœnoprasum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *civette, ciboulette, fausse échalotte.* Ger., *Schnittlauch, Suppenlauch.* It., *erba cipollina.* Sp., *cibollino francés, ajo morisco.* Syn.: *Cepa schœnoprasa* [Mönch]. Chive or cive; a species cultivated in Europe and the United States, with terete, filiform, fistulous leaves, purple flowers, and a small oval bulb. The leaves are used for seasoning food. [B, 19, 34.]—**A. scorodoprasum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *rocambole, ail d'Espagne.* Ger., *Roggenbole, Rokamboll.* Sp., *ajo fino* (ó *pardo*). Syn.: *Porrum scorodoprasum.* Rocambole; a perennial European species closely resembling *A. sativum*, but with smaller bulblets and a more delicate flavor than the latter. It is the *ophioscorodon* of Dioscorides, and is sometimes confounded with the *A. ophioscorodon.* It is used for the same purposes as *A. sativum.* [B, 115, 178, 180, 200.]—**A. senescens** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Narcissenlauch.* A European species with leaves like those of the narcissus. [L, 30.]—**A. setaceum** [Waldstein and Kitaibel]. The *A. moschatum.* [B, 178.]—**A. sibiricum** [Linnæus]. The *A. roseum* [B, 180], or the *A. schœnoprasum.* [B, 178.]—**A. spectabile.** The *A. ampeloprasum.* [B, 177.]—**A. sphærocephalum** [Linnæus]. A German species. [B, 64, 180.]—**A. staminibus tricuspidatis.** The *A. sativum.* [L, 84.]—**A. suaveolens** [Jacquin]. An Austrian species with bright purple flowers. [B, 178; L, 30.]—**A. subhirsutum** [Linnæus]. A European species with linear ciliated leaves. According to some, the moly of Dioscorides. [B, 71, 180.]—**A. subrotundum.** The *A. ophioscorodon.* [D. 92.]—**A. Tenorii** [Sprengel]. The *A. roseum.* [B, 178.]—**A. tuberosum.** Fr., *ail tubereux.* A species cultivated in India. [D, 92.]—**A. uliginosum** [Don]. An Asiatic species, used in China as a depurative of the blood, and given in urinary troubles, hæmorrhages, and spermatorrhœa. Locally it is applied as a remedy in toothache. [L, 75.]—**A. ursinum.** See the major list.—**A. victoriale, A. victorialis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ail serpentin, faux nard, faux spicanard.* Ger., *Siegwurz, netzwurzeliger Lauch.* It., *aglio serpentino, radice vittoriale* Syn.: *Cepa victorialis, Victorialis longa.* A European species with a capitate umbel, flat elliptical non-fistular leaves, and a long rhizome along which the bulbs are disposed. The rhizome and bulbs were formerly regarded as prophylactic against wounds, accident, and enchantment, and were also used to relieve abdominal pain in pregnant women; and the emanations from the plant were believed by the miners of Silesia and Bohemia to counteract the effect of the noxious vapors rising from the mines. [B, 49, 71, 173; L, 84.]—**A. vineale** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ail des vignes.* Ger., *Weinbergslauch.* Crow garlic; a European species which has become naturalized in the United States. It gives a disagreeable odor to the milk and butter of the cows feeding upon it, and to wheat with which it becomes mixed by growing in the same field. [B, 34, 138; D, 92.]—**A. vulgare.** See the major list.—**Bulbus allii** [Belg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Radix allii.** The bulb of *A. sativum* (*q. v.*).—**Syrupus allii** [U. S. Ph.], **Syrupus de allio.** Fr., *sirop d'ail.* Ger., *Knoblauchsyrup.* It., *sciroppo di aglio.* Sp., *jarabe de ajo.* A preparation made by macerating 15 parts of garlic in 25 parts of dilute acetic acid for 4 days, adding 15 parts of dilute acetic acid, expressing and filtering until 40 parts of filtrate are obtained, and adding 60 parts of sugar. A similar preparation, made by infusing 1 part of garlic in 2 parts of boiling water, and adding 2 of sugar, was formerly official in various continental pharmacopœias. [L, 65, 85.]



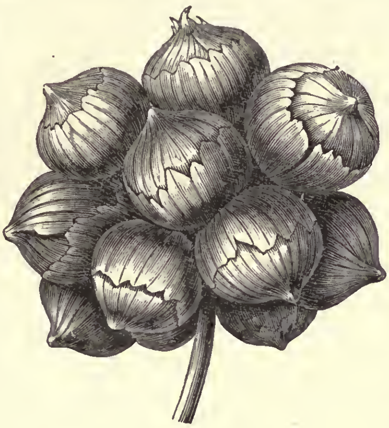
THE ALLIUM PORRUM. [A, 327.]



THE ALLIUM SCHŒNOPRASUM. [A, 327.]

ALLIUM ALPINUM (Lat.), n. n. $A^2l(a^3l)$-pi(pe)'$nu^3m(nu^4m)$. The *A. victoriale.* [B, 180.]—**Radix allii alpini.** The rhizome of *A. victoriale.* [B, 97, 180.]

ALLIUM CEPA (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)'pa^3. Fr., *ognon commun* [Fr. Cod.]. *oignon* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zwiebel, Zwiebellauch.* It., *cipolla.* Sp., *cebolla.* Syn.: *Cepa* (vel *Cæpa*), *Cepa vulgaris* [Bernhardi]. The onion; a biennial garden herb, botanically distinguished by having a naked fistulous scape swelling at the base, longer than the leaves, which are fistulous and terete, and bearing at its summit a large globose umbel of greenish-white flowers. The bulb is round or oblong and not compound, and consists of a series of concentric layers, the outer dry and membranous, the inner fleshy and succulent. A variety, *A. cepa*, var. *bulbiferum*, *A. cepa*, var. *proliferum*, tree onion, top onion, is distinguished by the flower stalk producing at its summit a cluster of small green bulbs instead of flowers and seeds. Another variety, the potato onion, or multiplier onion, produces a large number of small bulbs. The bulb of the onion is stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic, and has been given in infantile catarrhal affections, in dropsy, and in calculous affections; externally it acts as a mild irritant by virtue of a volatile oil which it contains, and is applied hot to the ear for the relief of earache, to the soles of the feet as a derivative in convulsive disorders, and as a discutient application to inflammatory swellings. The pulp is official in the Fr. Codex. [B, 5, 34, 119, 138.] See also CATAPLASMA *maturans* and UNGUENTUM *suppurans*.—**Bulbus allii cepæ.** The bulb of the onion. See *supra.*



THE TOP ONION. [A, 327.]



THE MULTIPLIER ONION. [A, 327.]

ALLIUM LATIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. La^{2}t(la^{3}t)-i^{2}fo'li^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). A broad-leaved species of A.; probably the *A. victoriale.* [B.]—**A. l. liliflorum.** The moly of Theophrastus. [B, 200.] See A. *nigrum.*—**A. l. montanum maculatum.** *A. victoriale.* [B, 200.]—**Radix allii latifolii.** The rhizome of *A. victoriale.* [B, 180.]

ALLIUM MONTANUM (Lat.), n. n. Mo^{2}n-ta(ta^3)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). 1. Of Schmidt, the *A. fallax.* 2. Of Sibthorp and Smith, a variety of the *A. carinatum* of Linnæus. [B, 64.]—**A. m. bicorne, A. m. bicorne purpureum proliferum.** The *A. ampeloprasum.* [B, 200.]—**A. m. majus anglicum Newtoni.** The *A. scorodoprasum.* [B, 200.]—**Radix allii montani latifolii maculati.** The rhizome of *A. victoriale.* [B, 97.]

ALLIUM SATIVUM [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. n. Sa^{2}t(sa^{3}t)-i(e)'-vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). Fr., *ail* [Fr. Cod.], *ail cultivé.* Ger., *Knoblauch, Gartenlauch.* It., *aglio.* Sp., *ajo cultivado.* Syn.: *Porrum sativum* [Reichenbach]. Common garlic, English garlic; a perennial species with a scape about 2 feet high, having linear-lanceolate leaves, pink or purplish flowers with tricuspidate stamens, and a compound bulb consisting of several small bulblets (cloves) inclosed in a common scaly membrane. These bulblets are oblong, laterally compressed, rounded on the back, and wedge-shaped anteriorly, and consist of an envelope of fleshy scales surrounding a fleshy center. They have a pungent, disagreeable odor and acrid taste, due to the presence of 1 per cent. of a nauseous volatile oil (oil of garlic), which, in the crude state, is a brownish-yellow liquid, heavier than water, made up of a mixture of allyl sulphide and oxide, but which, when rectified, is colorless and lighter than water, and consists mainly of allyl sulphide. Garlic also contains a little albumin, starch, and sugar, 35 per cent. of mucilage, and from 50 to 60 per cent. of water. The bulb is official as *allium* [U. S. Ph.], *allii bulbus* [Greek Ph.], *bulbus allii* [Belg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *ail* [Fr. Cod.], *ajo* [Sp. Ph.]. It has properties and uses similar to those of the onion (*q. v.* under A. CEPA). [B, 34, 81.] See *Acetum* ALLII, *Syrupus* ALLII, *Liniment d'*AIL, OXYMEL *alliatum*, and ACETUM *antimephiticum.*—**A. s. alterum.** The *A. ophioscorodon.* [B, 200.]—**A. s. caule planifolio bulbifero.** The *A. s.* [L, 84.]—**Bulbus allii sativi, Radix allii sativi.** The bulb of *A. s.* [B, 108, 180.]—**Succus allii sativi.** The juice of the bulb of *A. s.* [B, 180.]

ALLIUM URSINUM [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. n. U^{5}r(ur)-si(se)'-nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Fr., *ail des ours* (ou *des bois*). Ger., *Bärenlauch, Waldknoblauch.* It., *aglio orsino.* Syn.: *Cepa ursina.* A species distinguished by its long-petiolate elliptical-lanceolate leaves and its snow-white flowers. It is found in Siberia, where it is eaten when young, and in Central Europe, where it is occasionally employed as a diuretic and anthelminthic, and as a remedy in scurvy. [B, 173, 178, 180.]—**Herba allii ursini latifolii, Radix allii ursini latifolii.** The herb and rhizome of *A. u.*, both of which have been employed in medicine. [B, 180.]

ALLIUM VULGARE (Lat.), n. n. Vu^{3}l(wu^{4}l)-ga(ga^3)'re(re^2). Fr., *ail commun.* Ger., *gemeiner Lauch.* It., *aglio commune.* Sp., *ajo commun.* Common garlic (*A. sativum*). [B, 180.]—**Radix allii vulgaris.** The bulb of *A. sativum.* [B, 180.]

ALLMANHAUSEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'ma^{3}n-ha^3-u-ze^{2}n. A spring in Bavaria, containing hydrogen sulphide, carbonates, chlorides, and iron. [L, 105.]

ALLOCHETIA, ALLOCHEZIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lo-ke-(ch^{2}e^2)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -zhi^2(zi^2)-a^3. From ἄλλος, another, and χέζειν, to empty the bowels. Fr., *allochézie.* Ger., *Allochezie.* 1. A discharge of other than fæcal matter from the bowels. 2. The passage of fæces from an abnormal opening. [L, 50.]

ALLOCHIRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lo-ki(ch^{2}e)'ri^2-a^3. From ἄλλος, another, and χείρ, the hand. Fr., *allochirie.* Ger., *Allochirie.* Obersteiner's term for a derangement of the sense of touch in which a tactile impression made on one side of the body is apt to be referred by the patient to the corresponding point on the opposite side; observed in hysteria and in locomotor ataxia. [A, 319; "Brain," iv, 1881, p. 153 (D, 35).]

ALLOCHOOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lo^{2}k(lo^{2}ch^2)'o-o^{2}s. From ἀλλόχοος. Talking deliriously. [L, 53.]

ALLOCHROIC, adj. A^{2}l-lo-kro'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀλλόχροος. Fr., *allochroé.* Ger., *anderfarbig.* Sp., *allocroado.* 1. Changeable in color. 2. Not of the same color throughout. [L, 41, 63.]

ALLOCHROISM, n. A^{2}l-lo^{2}k'ro-i^{2}zm. Lat., *allochroismus.* Fr., *allochroïsme.* Sp., *allocroismo.* 1. A gradual change of color. 2. Diversity of color. [L, 30, 41.]

ALLOCHROMASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lo-kro(ch^{2}ro)-ma-(ma^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ἄλλος, another, and χρῶμα, color. Fr., *allochromasie.* Ger., *Allochromasie.* It., *allocromasia.* Sp., *alocromasia.* Color-blindness. [L, 50, 55.]

ALLOCHROMATIC, adj. A^{2}l-lo-kro-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀλλοχρωματικός. Lat., *allochromaticus.* Varying in color. [L, 50, 63.]

ALLOCHROOUS, adj. A^{2}l-lo^{2}k'ro-u^{3}s. See ALLOCHROIC.

ALLOCINETIC, adj. A^{2}l-lo-si^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ἄλλος, foreign, and κινητικός, setting in motion. Ger., *allokinetisch.* Occasioned by external impressions on motor nerves (said of muscular movements—the opposite of *autocinetic*). [W. Preyer (A, 319).]

ALLODAPA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lo^{2}d'a^3-pa^3. From ἀλλοδαπός, foreign, strange. Fr., *allodape.* Sp., *allodapo.* 1. A genus of epidacraceous plants. [L. 41.] 2. A genus of *Oxyuridæ.* [Diesing (L, 16).]—**A. typica.** A species of *A.* (2d def.) found in the cæcum of *Dicholophus cristatus.* [L, 63.]

ALLODINIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lo-di^{2}n'i^2-a^3. A subfamily of *Sambucideæ*, including *Sambucus* and 5 other genera. [B, 170.]

ALLŒOMORPHIA, ALLŒOMORPHOSIS, ALLŒOPATHIA, ALLŒOPATHIC, ALLŒOPATHY. See ALLOMORPHIA, ALLOPATHIC, and ALLOPATHY.

ALLŒOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-le(lo-e^2)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *allœo'-seos (-is).* Gr., ἀλλοίωσις. 1. A change, as from disease to health. [L, 104.] 2. Mental aberration. [A, 311.]

ALLŒOTIC, adj. A^{2}l-le-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *allœoticus.* Alterative.

ALLŒOTICS, n. pl. A^{2}l-le-o^{2}t'i^{2}ks. From ἀλλοιοῦν, to change. Lat., *allœotici.* Fr., *allœotiques.* It., *alleotici.* Alteratives; substances which, according to the humoral pathologists, had the property of changing the composition of the humors, especially the blood. [D, 76.]

ALLOGOTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lo^{2}g-o-tro'fi^2-a^3. From ἄλλος, another, and τρέφειν, to nourish. A condition in which one part of the body is nourished at the expense of another. [L, 104.]

ALLOIOSIS, ALLOIOTICS. See ALLŒOSIS and ALLŒOTICS.

ALLOKINETISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}l-lo-ki^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}sh. See ALLOCINETIC.

ALLOLALIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lo-la(la^3)'li^2-a^3. From ἄλλος, different, and λαλεῖν, to speak. Fr., *allolalie.* Ger., *Allolalie.* A general term for affections of the faculty of speech. [L, 50, 116.]

ALLOLALUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lo'la^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ἀλλόλαλος. Affected with allolalia (*q. v.*). [L, 50.]

ALLOMERISM, n. A^{2}l-lo^{2}m'e^{2}r-i^{2}zm. Cooke's name for the principle which preserves the crystalline form of a substance, notwithstanding a change in its constituents. [B, 196.]

ALLOMORPHISM, n. A^{2}l-lo-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}zm. From ἄλλος, different, and μορφή, shape. Lat., *allomorphia, allomorphosis.* Fr., *allomorphie.* Ger., *Allomorphie.* It., *allomorfia.* 1. A change of shape (said, in teratology, of gross developmental abnormities un-

accompanied by apparent histological changes). [A, 314.] 2. Metamorphosis. [A, 322.]

ALLOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2l(a3l)-lo-mo2rf-o'si2s. Gen., *allomorpho'seos.* See ALLOMORPHISM.

ALLOMORPHUS (Lat.), adj. A2l(a3l)-lo-mo2rf'u3s(u4s). Affected with allomorphism (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

ALLON, n. A Hebrew name for the oak. [L, 105.]

ALLONBY, n. A2l'lo2n-bi2. A sea-bathing resort in the county of Cumberland, England. [A, 375 ; L, 57.]

ALLONGE (Fr.), n. A3l-lo2n2zh. See ADAPTER.

ALLONGEMENT (Fr.), n. A3l-lo2n2zh-ma3n2. Elongation.—**A. œdémateux avec prolapsus du col utérin.** A term applied by Guéniot to a special variety of swelling of the cervix uteri during labor, dependent on great hyperæmia, and characterized by the rapidity with which it comes on and subsides. [" Arch. gén. de méd.," April, 1872, p. 402 ; A, 24.]—**A. opératoire.** Any procedure for elongating a uterine tumor after it has been severed from its connections, and is lying in the vagina, thus so reducing its bulk in the other diameters as to admit of its extraction through the vulva. [Bandl (A, 319).]

ALLOPALLADIUM, n. A2l''lo-pa2l-la'di2-u3m. A native crystalline variety of palladium. [B.]

ALLOPATH, n. A2l'lo-pa2th. See ALLOPATHIST.

ALLOPATHETIC, ALLOPATHIC, adj's. A2l''lo-pa2th-e2t'-i2k, -lo2p'a2th-i2k. Lat., *allopathes, allopathicus.* Fr., *allopathique.* Ger., *allopathisch.* Sp., *alopático.* Pertaining to allopathy. [L.]

ALLOPATHISER (Fr.), v. tr. A3l-lo-pa3-te-za. Sp., *alopatizar.* To treat according to allopathic principles. [L, 55.]

ALLOPATHIST, n. A2l-lo2p'a2th-i2st. Fr., *allopathe, allopathiste.* Ger., *Allopathist.* Sp., *alopatista.* One who practises or believes in allopathy (3d def.). [L.]

ALLOPATHY, n. A2l-lo2p'a2th-i2. From ἄλλος, another, and πάθος, pain or disease. Lat., *allopathia.* Fr., *allopathie.* Ger., *Allopathie.* It., *allopatia.* Sp., *alopatía.* 1. Pain or disease due to an agency working on the body from without. [A. 322.] 2. Disease in one part of the body occurring as the consequence of disease or injury in another part (*e. g.*, in the liver as the result of injury to the head) ; also fracture by *contrecoup.* [A, 322.] 3. That therapeutical doctrine which teaches that diseases are to be cured by establishing artificial morbid conditions of an opposite character. Some homœopathists falsely apply the term to all medical practice which does not rest upon their own doctrine. Cf. HOMŒOPATHY and ISOPATHY.

ALLOPHANATE, n. A2l-lo2f'a2n-at. Fr., *allophanate.* Ger., *Allophanat.* It., *allofanato.* Sp., *alofanato.* A salt of allophanic acid. [B.]

ALLOPHANIC, adj. A2l-lo-fa2n'i2k. From ἄλλος, different, and φαίνεσθαι, to seem. Fr., *allophanique.* Ger., *allophanisch.* It., *allofanico.* Sp., *alofánico.*—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide allophanique.* Ger., *Allophansäure.* It., *acido allofanico.* Sp., *ácido alofánico.* Syn. : *ureocarbonic acid.* A supposititious substance, $C_2H_4N_2O_3$= $NH_2 - CO - NH - CO - OH$, acting as a monobasic acid, forming a series of salts called allophanates, and a. ethers, of the constitution $NH_2-CO-NH-CO-O.R'$, and bearing the same relation to biuret that the carbamates bear to urea. [B, 4.]—**A. amide.** See BIURET.—**A. ether.** Fr., *éther allophanique.* Ger., *Allophansäure-Ester.* It., *etere allofanico.* An allophanate of a hydrocarbon radicle. [B.] See ALLYL *allophanate,* ETHYL *allophanate,* etc.

ALLOPHANSÄURE (Ger.), n. A3l-lo-fa3n'zoi-re2. Allophanic acid. [A, 324.]—**A.-Aethylenester.** Ethylene allophanate. [B.]—**A.-Aethylester.** Ethyl allophanate. [B.]—**A.-Ester.** Allophanic ether. [B.]—**A.-Glycerylester.** Glyceryl allophanate. [B.]—**A.-Methylester.** Methyl allophanate. [B.]—**A.-Phenylester.** Phenyl allophanate. [B.]

ALLOPHASIS (Lat.), n. f. A2l(a3l)-lo2f'a3-si2s. Gen., *allopha'seos (-seis).* From ἄλλος, strange, unreal, and φάναι, to speak. Delirium.

ALLOPHILLUS (Lat.), n. m. A2l(a3l)-lo-fi2l'lu3s(lu4s). See ALLOPHYLUS.

ALLOPHYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2l(a3l)-lo-fi(fu6)'le2-e(a3-e2). For deriv., see ALLOPHYLUS. A tribe of sapindaceous plants established by Blume. [B.]

ALLOPHYLLUS (Lat.), n. m. A2l(a3l)-lo-fi2l(fu6l)'lu3s(lu4s). Gleditsch's term for the genus *Allophylus* of Linnæus. [B.]—**A. ternatus** [Loureiro]. The *Schmidelia cochinchinensis,* a Cochin China species ; used as a resolvent. [B, 180 ; L, 87.]

ALLOPHYLUS (Lat.), n. m. A2l(a3l)-lo-fi(fu6)'lu3s(lu4s). From ἀλλόφυλος, of another tribe, strange, foreign. Written also *allophyllus* and *allophillus.* A genus of plants of the natural order *Hesperideæ,* established by Linnæus. [B.]

ALLOPTEROUS, adj. A2l-lo2p'te2-ru3s. Lat., *allopterus* (from ἄλλος, different, and πτερόν, a wing or fin). Fr., *alloptère.* Ger., *anderflügelicht.* Having the wings or the pectoral fins in an unusual situation. [Duméril (A, 385) ; L, 116.]

ALLORO (It.), n. A3l-lo'ro. The bay-tree (*Laurus nobilis*). [B.]

ALLORRHYTHMIA (Lat.), n. f. A2l(a3l)-lo2r-ri2th2(ru6th2)'-mi2-a3. Fr., *allorrhythmie.* Ger., *Allorrhythmie.* From ἄλλος, strange, and ῥυθμός, a regular motion. Written also *allorythmia.* Any pathological deviation from the rhythm of the heart's action. [A, 319.]

ALLOSORUS (Lat.), n. f. A2l(a3l)-lo-so'ru3s(ru4s). From ἄλλος, various, and σωρός, a heap (see SORUS). Fr., *allosore.* Sp., *alósoro.* Bernhardi's name for a genus of polypodiaceous ferns. [A, 248 ; L, 49, 67.]—**A. crispus** [Bernhardi]. Syn. : *Osmunda crispa* [Linnæus]. Rock-brake ; curled a. ; a species found in Europe and North America. A decoction has been used in pulmonary catarrh. [L, 49.]

ALLOSTEATODES (Lat.). adj. A2l(a3l)''lo-ste(sta)-a3-to'dez-(de2s). From ἄλλος. altered, and στεατώδης, tallow-like. Relating to an alteration of the sebaceous secretion, especially in color, as in stearrhœa flavescens and s. nigricans. [G.]

ALLOSTEMONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A2l(a3l)-lo-ste2m-o'nez-(ne2s). A sub-class of exogenous plants established by Link, comprising the orders *Violariæ, Loaseæ, Passifloreæ, Fumariaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Capparideæ, Meliantheæ, Besedineæ, Oxalideæ, Balsamineæ, Cardamindeæ, Geraniaceæ, Meliaceæ, Hippocastaneæ, Acerineæ, Malpighiaceæ, Erythroxyleæ, Guttiferæ, Hypericinæ, Aurantia, Camelliaceæ, Tiliaceæ, Büttneriaceæ, Bombaceæ, Malvaceæ, Cistineæ, Bixinæ, Anonaceæ, Magnoliaceæ, Dilleniaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Hypopithydes, Sarraceniaceæ,* and *Nymphœaceæ.* [B, 170.]

ALLOTHERM (Ger.), n. A3l'lo-te2rm. From ἄλλος, foreign, and θέρμη, heat. An animal whose temperature is immediately dependent on that of the medium in which it lives. [W. Preyer (A, 319).]

ALLOTRIAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. A2l(a3l)-lo2t''ri2-a2p(a3p)-o2st-e(a)'ma3. Gen., *allotriapostem'atos.* From ἀλλότριος, foreign, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess. Fr., *allotriapostème.* Senftleben's term for an abscess containing a foreign body. [A, 322.]

ALLOTRIECCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. A2l(a3l)-lo2t''ri2-e2k'kri2s-i2s. Gen., *allotrieccris'eos.* From ἀλλότριος, foreign, and ἔκκρισις (= ἔκκριμα, excrement). Fr., *allotrieccrise.* Ger., *Allotriekkrise.* The discharge of foreign substances with the excretions. [L, 50.]

ALLOTRIECCRITICUS (Lat.), adj. A2l(a3l)-lo2t''ri2-e2k-kri2t'-i2k-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to allotrieccrisis. [L, 50.]

ALLOTRIOCHETIA, ALLOTRIOCHEZIA (Lat.), n's f. A2l(a3l)-lo2t''ri2-o-ke(ch2e2)'shi2(ti2)-a3, -zi2-a3. Fr., *allotriochézie.* See ALLOCHEZIA.

ALLOTRIODONTIA (Lat.), n. f. A2l(a3l)-lo2t''ri2-o-do2n'shi2-(ti2)-a3. From ἀλλότριος, foreign, strange, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *allotriodontie.* Ger., *Allotriodontie.* It., *allotriodontia.* 1. The transplantation of teeth from one person to another. 2. An abnormal situation of teeth. [L, 30, 44, 55, 116.]

ALLOTRIODONTICUS (Lat.), adj. A2l(a3l)-lo2t''ri2-o-do2nt'-i2k-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to *allotriodontia.* [L, 50.]

ALLOTRIOGEUSIA, ALLOTRIOGEUSTIA (Lat.), n's f. A2l(a3l)-lo2t''ri2-o-ju2'(ge2-u')-si2-a, -ju2'(ge2-u')-sti2-a3. From ἀλλότριος, foreign, and γεῦσις, the sense of taste. Fr., *allotriogeusie.* Ger., *Allotriogeusie.* A depraved or abnormal appetite. [L, 45, 54, 63.]

ALLOTRIOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A2l(a3l)-lo2t''ri2-o-li2th-i(e)'a3-si2s. Gen., *allotriolithia'seos.* From ἀλλότριος, foreign, and λιθίασις (see LITHIASIS). Fr., *allotriolithiase.* Ger., *Allotriolithiase.* The formation of a calculus from foreign substances. [L, 50. 116.]

ALLOTRIOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. A2l(a3l)-lo2t-ri2-o2l'i2th-u3s-(u4s). Fr., *allotriolithe.* A calculous concrement formed in an unusual situation. [A, 385.]

ALLOTRIOPHAGIST, n. A2l-lo2t''ri2-o2f'a2-ji2st. Gr., ἀλλοτριοφάγος (from ἀλλότριος, foreign, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Lat., *allotriophagus.* Fr., *allotriophage.* Ger., *Allotriophag.* One addicted to allotriophagy. [L, 30, 41.]

ALLOTRIOPHAGOUS, adj. A2l-lo2t''ri2-o2f'a2g-u3s. Lat., *allotriophagus.* Fr., *allotriophagique.* Ger., *allotriophagisch.* Sp., *alotriófago.* Pertaining to allotriophagy. [L, 41, 50, 98.]

ALLOTRIOPHAGY, n. A2l-lo2t''ri2-o2f'a2-ji2. Lat., *allotriophagia.* Fr., *allotriophagie.* Ger., *Allotriophagie.* It., *allotriofagia.* Sp., *alotriofajia.* 1. A morbid propensity to eat innutritious or unsuitable substances. 2. The eating of such substances. [L, 44, 54, 55, 56, 98.]

ALLOTRIOTECNIE (Fr.), n. A3l-lo2t-ri2-o-te2k-ne. See ALLOTRIOTEXIS.

ALLOTRIOTECTICUS (Lat.). adj. A2l(a3l)-lo2t''ri2-o-te2k'-ti2k-u3s(u4s). 1. Born in an unusual manner. 2. Pertaining to an unusual delivery. [L, 50.]

ALLOTRIOTEXIS (Lat.). n. f. A2l(a3l)-lo2t''ri2-o-te2x'i2s. Gen., *allotriotex'eos.* From ἀλλότριος, abnormal, and τέξις, parturition. Fr., *allotriotexie.* Ger., *Allotrioteknie.* It., *allotriotecnia.* 1. An abnormal delivery. 2. The birth of a fœtal monster or mole. [L, 50.]

ALLOTRIURIA (Lat.), n. f. A2l(a3l)-lo2t''ri2-u2(u)'ri2-a3. From ἀλλότριος, abnormal, and οὐρεῖν, to pass urine. Fr., *allotriurie.* Ger., *Allotriurie.* The passing of urine containing unusual substances. [L, 30, 50.]

ALLOTROPE, n. A2l'lo-trop. From ἄλλος, different, and τροπή, a change. Fr., *allotrope.* Ger., *Allotrop.* One of two or more isomeric forms of the same element. [B.] See also ISOMERISM.

ALLOTROPHIC, adj. A2l-lo tro2f'i2k. From ἄλλος, different, and τροφή, nourishment. Fr., *allotrophique.* Lacking its ordinary nutritious properties, with or without having acquired injurious characters, in consequence of isomeric molecular changes occurring during its preparation or preservation (said of an alimentary albuminoid). [C. Robin (A, 385).]

ALLOTROPIC, adj. A2l-lo-tro2p'i2k. Fr., *allotropique.* Ger., *allotropisch.* It., *allotropico.* Sp., *alotrópico.* Belonging to, or consisting of, an allotrope. [B ; L, 55, 98.]

ALLOTROPISM, ALLOTROPY, n's. A2l-lo2t'ro-pi2zm, -pi2. Lat., *allotropismus.* Fr., *allotropie.* Ger., *Allotropie.* It., *allotropia.* Sp., *alotropía.* See ISOMERISM. [L, 30, 44, 55, 98.]

ALLOUCHIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-lu-shi^2-a. See *Pyrus aria.*

ALLOUIA, n. A Carib name for the *Solanum tuberosum.* [L, 105.]

ALLOXAMIDE, n. A^{2}l-lo^{2}x′a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *alloxamide.* A substance, $C_8H_4N_4O_4$.HO, produced by the action of ammonia on alloxan. [A, 385.]

ALLOXAN, n. A^{2}l-lo^{2}x′a^{2}n. Lat., *alloxanum.* Fr., *alloxane.* Ger., *Alloxan.* It., *allossana.* Sp., *aloxano.* Syn.: *erythric acid, mesoxalylurea.* A substance obtained by the action of nitric acid or of nascent chlorine upon uric acid. It occurs in the form of large, colorless, efflorescent prismatic crystals of the constitution $C_4H_2N_2O_4+4H_2O$, or as small crystals of the constitution $C_4H_2N_2O_4+H_2O$, and, the molecule of water being regarded as an integral part of its composition, its structural formula is probably $C(OH)_2\left\langle\begin{matrix}CO-NH\\CO-NH\end{matrix}\right\rangle CO$. It is decomposed by dilute acids, forming urea, oxalic acid, and alloxantin. It has been found in the intestinal mucus in catarrhal enteritis. It gives a red color to the skin, and has been used as the basis of cosmetic preparations. [B, 3, 4; L, 44, 57, 77, 98.]—**A'säure** (Ger.). See ALLOXANIC *acid.*

ALLOXANATE, n. A^{2}l-lo^{2}x′a^{2}n-at. Fr., *alloxanate.* Ger., *Alloxanat.* It., *allossanato.* Sp., *aloxanato.* A salt of alloxanic acid. There are probably three varieties: 1. *Acid a's,* of the general formula $CO(NH_2).NR-CO.CO.CO.OR$. 2. *Normal a's,* of the general formula $CO(NH_2)NH-CO.CO.CO.OR$. 3. *Basic a's,* or compounds of the oxides of some heavy metals with alloxanic acid.

ALLOXANIC, adj. A^{2}l-lo^{2}x-a^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *alloxanique.* It., *allossanico.* Sp., *aloxánico.* Derived from, or belonging to, alloxan. [B; L, 98.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide alloxanique.* Ger., *Alloxansäure.* It., *acido allossanico.* Sp., *ácido aloxánico.* A crystalline acid derived from alloxan by treatment with alkalies, having the composition $CO(NH_2).NH-CO-CO-CO.OH=C_4H_4N_2O_5$. It is regularly monobasic, but, the hydrogen atom attached to the second nitrogen atom being also replaceable, it acts as a dibasic acid. [B, 3, 4.]

ALLOXANTHINE, ALLOXANTINE, n's. A^{2}l-lo^{2}x-a^{2}n′-then, -ten. Fr., *alloxantine.* Ger., *Alloxantin.* It., *allossantina.* Sp., *aloxantina.* Syn.: *uroxin.* A substance occurring in small, hard prismatic or rhombic crystals, having the composition $C_8H_4N_4O_7+3H_2O$. It is formed by the action of warm dilute nitric acid on uric acid or alloxan, and in numerous other ways. [B, 3, 4.]

ALLOY, n. A^{2}l-loi′. From Fr., *aloi* (= *à loi,* according to law, *i. e.,* according to a standard of purity in metals to be coined). [A, 302.] Lat., *alligatio.* Fr., *alliage.* Ger., *Vermischung.* It., *lega.* Sp., *aleación.* A compound of two or more metals. [L, 52, 56, 69, 111.] Cf. AMALGAM.—**Fusible a.** A term denoting an alloy which melts at low temperatures, and into the composition of which mercury enters.

ALLOY, v. tr. A^{2}l-loi′. Fr., *allier.* Ger., *vermischen.* It., *allegare.* Sp., *alear.* To reduce the purity of a metal by mixing one less valuable with it. [L, 46, 56, 95.]

ALLSEED, n. A^{4}l′sed. A popular name for the *Polycarpus;* also applied to the *Chenopodium polyspermum,* the *Radiola millegrana,* and other plants. [L, 67.]

ALLSEITSWENDIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}l′zits-ve^{2}nd-i^{2}g. See VAGUS (adj.).

ALLSPICE, n. A^{4}l′spis. See PIMENTA and CALYCANTHUS.—**A.-tree.** See PIMENTA *vulgaris* and CALYCANTHUS *floridus.*—**Bush a.** See BENZOIN *odoriferum.*—**Carolina a.** See CALYCANTHUS *floridus.*—**Japan a.** See CHIMONANTHUS *fragrans.*—**Oil of a.** See *Oleum* PIMENTÆ.—**Wild a.** See BENZOIN *odoriferum.*

ALLTÄGIG, ALLTÄGLICH (Ger.), adj's. A^{3}l′tag-i^{2}g, -li^{2}ch^2. Daily. [L, 80.] See QUOTIDIAN.

ALLU-BATSALA, n. A Teloogoo name for the *Basella alba.* [B, 172.]

ALLUBODON, n. A Ceylonese name for the wood of the *Calyptranthes jambolana.* [L, 67.]

ALLUCINATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-lu^2(lu)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a(a^3)′-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *allucinatio′nis.* See HALLUCINATION.

ALLUF (Ar.), n. See ARUM *serpentaria.*

ALLUM, n. See ALUM.

ALLUME (It.), n. A^{3}l-lu′ma. Chalybeate springs in the island of Giglio. [L, 63.]

ALLURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-lu^{6}r. See GAIT.

ALLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). The great toe. [L, 48.]—**A. pollex.** The thumb. [L, 45.]

ALLUX (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′lu^{3}x(lu^{4}x). See HALLUX.

ALLWOCHENTLICH (Ger.), adv. A^{3}l′voch^2-e^{2}nt-li^{2}ch^2. Weekly, once a week. [L, 46.] See HEBDOMADAL.

ALLYL, n. A^{2}l′i^{2}l. For deriv., see ALLIUM and *-yl.** Lat., *allylum.* Fr., *allyle.* Ger., *Allyl.* It., *allile.* Sp., *alilo.* Syn.: *acryl, propylenyl.* A univalent radicle of the composition $C_3H_5=CH_2:CH.CH'_2$, differing from the trivalent radicle glyceryl, $CH'_2-CH'-CH'_2$, in the double linking of its first 2 carbon atoms. Its compounds occur in oil of garlic and oil of mustard. A. in the free state always occurs as a double molecule. [B, 2, 4.] See DIALLYL.—**Acid a. sulphate.** See *A. sulphate.*—**A'acetessigester, A'acetessigsäure-Aethylester.** See ETHYL *allylacetoacetate.*—**A. acetate.** Fr., *acétate d'allyle.* Ger., *Essigsäure-Allylester.* A liquid of the constitution $CH_3.CO.O(C_3H_5)=C_5H_8O_2$. [B, 4.]—**A'acetate.** Fr., *allyl-acétate.* Ger., *allylessigsaures Salz.* A salt of allyl-acetic acid. [B.]—**A'acetic acid.** Fr., *acide allyl-acétique.* Ger., *Allylessigsäure.* It., *acido allil-acetico.* Sp., *ácido alil-acético.* A colorless oily liquid having the properties of a monobasic acid and the constitution $C_5H_8O_2=CH_2(C_3H_5)-CO.OH$, or that of acetic acid in which allyl replaces hydrogen. It is isomeric with tiglic and angelic acids. [B, 4.]—**A'acetic ether.** Fr., *éther allyl-acétique.* Ger., *Allylessigsäure-Ester.* It., *etere allil-acetico.* An allylacetate of a compound radicle, usually applied to ethyl a.-e. (ethyl allylacetate). [B, 2.]—**A'acetoacetate.** An acetoacetate in which a. replaces the radicle hydrogen. [B.] See ETHYL *allylacetoacetate.*—**A. acetone.** See METHYLISOCROTYL KETONE.—**A. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool allylique.* Ger., *Allylalkohol.* It., *alcool allilico.* A mobile liquid of pungent odor prepared by the action of oxalic acid upon glycerin and having the constitution $C_3H_6O=CH_2:CH-CH_2.OH$, isomeric with propionic aldehyde. [B, 3, 4.]—**A. alcohol bromide, A. alcohol chloride, A. alcohol cyanide.** Fr., *bromure d'alcool allylique, chlorure d'alcool allylique, cyanure d'alcool allylique.* Ger., *Allylalkolbromür, Allylalkoholchlorür, Allylalkoholcyanür.* Addition compounds of a. with chlorine, bromine, and cyanogen. See *A. alcohol dibromide, A. alcohol dichloride, A. alcohol dicyanide.*—**A. alcohol dibromide.** Fr., *dibromure d'alcool allylique, alcool allylique bibromé.* Ger., *Allylalkoholdibromür.* See DIBROMHYDRIN.—**A. alcohol dichloride.** Fr., *dichlorure d'alcool allylique, alcool allylique bichlore.* Ger., *Allylalkoholdichlorür.* See DICHLORHYDRIN.—**A. alcohol dicyanide.** Fr., *dicyanure d'alcool allylique.* Ger., *Allylalkoholdicyanür.* See DICYANHYDRIN.—**A. aldehyde.** Acrolein. [L, 65.]—**A'alkohol, A'alkoholbromür, A'alkoholchlorür, A'alkoholdibromür, A'alkoholdichlorür, A'alkoholdicyanür** (Ger.). See *A. alcohol, A. alcohol bromide,* etc.—**A. amine.** See ALLYLAMINE.—**A. and ethyl oxide.** See *Allylethyl ether.*—**A. and glyceryl oxide.** See TRIALLYLIN.—**A. and hydrogen sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'allyle et d'hydrogène.* Acid a. sulphate. See *A. sulphate.*—**A. and hydrogen sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure d'allyle et d'hydrogène.* See *A. mercaptan.*—**A. and methyl oxide.** See *Allylmethyl ether.*—**A. and phenyl oxide.** See *Allylphenyl ether.*—**A'aniline.** Fr., *allyl-aniline.* Ger., *Allylanilin.* It., *allilanilina.* Aniline in which a. replaces hydrogen: $N(C_6H_5)(C_3H_5)H=C_9H_{11}N$. [B, 2.]—**A. arsenide.** Fr., *arséniure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylarseniür.* See TETRALLYLARSONIUM.—**A'äther** (Ger.). See *A. ether.*—**A'äthylather, A'äthyloxyd** (Ger.). See *Allylethyl ether.*—**A'benzene.** Fr., *allyl-benzine.* Ger., *Allylbenzol.* It., *allilbenzina.* Beta phenylpropylene. [B.] See PHENYLPROPYLENE.—**A. borate.** Fr., *borate d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylborat, Borsäure-Allylester.* It., *borato di allile.* Sp., *borato de alilo.* A liquid emitting pungent irritating vapors and having the composition $(C_3H_5)_3BO_3$. [B, 3.]—**A. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylbromür, Bromallyl.* It., *bromuro di allile.* Sp., *bromuro de alilo.* A liquid of pungent odor, having the composition $C_3H_5Br=CH_2:CH-CH_2Br$. [B, 3.] For the other bodies called bromides of a., see DIALLYL *tetrabromide* and TRIBROMHYDRIN.—**A'carbamide.** Fr., *allyl-carbamide.* Ger., *Allylcarbamid.* See *Allylurea.*—**A. carbamine.** Fr., *allyl-carbamine.* Ger., *Allylcarbamin.* A. isocyanide. [B, 3.] See *A. cyanide.*—**A. carbimide.** Fr., *allyl-carbimide.* Ger., *Allylcarbimid.* See *A. pseudocyanate.*—**A., carbonyl, and hydrogen sulphide.** See *Allylthiocarbonic acid.*—**A. carboxylamine.** Fr., *allyl-carboxylamine.* Ger., *Allylcarboxylamin.* See *A. pseudocyanate.*—**A. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylchlorür.* It., *cloruro di allile.* Sp., *cloruro de alilo.* A liquid of pungent odor, boiling at 44·6° C., and having the composition $C_3H_5Cl=CH_2:CH-CH_2Cl$. [B, 3.]—**A. chlorobromhydrin.** Fr., *allyl-chlorobromhydrine.* Ger., *Allylchlorbromhydrin.* See CHLOROBROMHYDRIN.—**A'cyanamide.** Fr., *allyl-cyanamide.* Ger., *Allylcyanamid.* Syn.: *sinamine.* A substance of the composition $C_4N_2H_6=CN.NH.C_3H_5$, or, according to Hofmann, $C_3N_3(NH.C_3H_5)_3$, obtained by the action of lead hydroxide upon allylthiourea. It is a syrupy liquid, which, combined with water of crystallization $(2C_4N_2H_6+H_2O)$, forms prismatic crystals. It has a very bitter taste and a strong alkaline reaction, and possesses marked basic properties. [B, 3, 4.]—**A. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylcyanür.* It., *cianuro di allile.* Sp., *cianuro de alilo.* A compound of a. with cyanogen. *A. isocyanide, allylcarbamine,* $C_4H_5N=C\equiv N-CH_2.CH:CH_2$, is a mobile liquid, having an exceedingly penetrating and permanent disagreeable odor. [B, 3.]—**A. cyanocarbonate.** Fr., *cyanocarbonate d'allyle.* Ger., *Cyancarbonsäure-Allylester.* A body of the constitution $CO(CN)-O.C_3H_5=C_5H_5NO_2$. [B, 2.]—**A. cyanoformate.** Fr., *cyanoformate d'allyle.* Ger., *Cyanameisensäure-Allylester.* A colorless liquid, having an odor of mustard, formed by the decomposition of a. alcohol dicyanide. [B, 3.]—**A. dibromide.** Fr., *dibromure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allyldibromür.* It., *dibromuro di allile.* Sp., *dibromuro de alilo.* See DIALLYL *tetrabromide.*—**A. dichlorhydrin.** Fr., *allyl-dichlorhydrine.* Ger., *Allyldichlorhydrin.* A. alcohol dichloride. [B, 2.] See DICHLORHYDRIN.—**A'diethylcarbinol.** Fr., *allyl-diéthyl-carbinol.* Ger., *Allyldiäthylcarbinol.* A tertiary alcohol of the composition $C_8H_{16}O=(C_3H_5)(C_2H_5)_2.COH$. [B, 3.]—**A. diiodide.** Fr., *diiodure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allyldijodür.* See DIALLYL *tetraiodide.*—**A'diisopropylcarbinol.** Fr., *allyl-diisopropyl-carbinol.* Ger., *Allyldiisopropylcarbinol.* A tertiary alcohol of the composition $C_{10}H_{20}O=(C_3H_5)\left(\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_3\end{matrix}\right\rangle CH)_2.COH$. [B, 3.]—**A'dimethylcarbinol.** Fr., *allyl-diméthyl-carbinol.* Ger., *Allyldimethylcarbinol.* A tertiary alcohol of the composition $C_6H_{12}O=(C_3H_5)(CH_3)_2.COH$. [B, 2.]—**A'dipropylcarbinol.** Fr., *allyl-dipropyl-carbinol.* Ger., *Allyldipropylcarbinol.* A tertiary alcohol of the composition $C_{10}H_{20}O=(C_3H_5)(CH_3.CH_2.CH_2)_2.COH$. [B, 3.]—**A'dithiocarbamate.** A salt of allyldithiocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A. dithiocarbamic acid.** Fr., *acide allyl-dithiocarbamique.* Ger., *Allyldithiocarbaminsäure.* Syn.: *sulphosinapic acid, allylsulphocarbamic (allylthiocarbamic) acid.* A monobasic acid, known only through its salts, having the composition $NH(C_3H_5)-CS-S.H=C_4H_7NS_2$. [B, 3.]—**A'essigsäure** (Ger.). Allylacetic acid. [B.]—**A'essigsäure-Aethylester** (Ger.). Ethyl allylacetate. [B.]—**A'essigsäure-Ester** (Ger.). Allylacetic ether. [B.]—**A'ester** (Ger.). A compound a. ether; a salt of a. [B.]—**A. ether.** Fr., *éther allylique.* Ger., *Allyläther, Allylester.* It., *etere allilico.* Any compound of a.

with a non-metallic element or an acid radicle; particularly the compound of a. with oxygen, or diallyl oxide, $C_6H_{10}O = CH_2:CH-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH:CH_2$, a liquid lighter than water, having an odor of horse-radish, contained in crude oil of garlic. [B, 2, 3.]—**A'ethyl.** Fr., *allyl-éthyle.* Ger., *Allyläthyl.* It., *allil-etile.* See Amylene.—**A'ethyl ether.** Fr., *éther* (ou *oxyde*) *allyl-éthylique.* Ger., *Allyläthyläther, Allyläthyloxyd.* It., *etere* (o *ossido allil-etilico*). A liquid of the constitution $C_3H_5-O-C_2H_5 = C_5H_{10}O$. [B, 3, 4.]—**A'ethylic.** Fr., *allyl-éthylique.* Containing both a. and ethyl. [B.]—**A'ethylic oxide, A'ethyl oxide.** See *A'ethyl ether.*—**A'eugenol.** Fr., *allyl-eugénol.* Ger., *Allyleugenol.* A liquid having the composition $C_{13}H_{16}O_2 = C_6H_3(O.C_3H_5)(O.CH_3)$-$(C_3H_5)$. [B, 2.]—**A. formate.** Fr., *formiate d'allyle.* Ger., *Ameisensäure-Allylester.* It., *formiato di allile.* A liquid of pungent odor resembling that of mustard, having the composition $C_4H_6O_2 = CHO.OC_3H_5$. [B, 3.]—**A'harnstoff** (Ger.). Allylurea. [B.]—**A. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylhydrat.* It., *idrato di allile.* Sp., *hidrato de alilo.* A. alcohol.—**A. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylhydrür.* It., *idruro di allile.* Propylene. [B, 2, 4.]—**A. hydrosulphide.** See *A. mercaptan.*—**A. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allyljodür.* It., *ioduro di allile.* Sp., *ioduro de alilo.* A liquid of pungent garlicky odor having the constitution $C_3H_5I = CH_2:CH-CH_2I$. [B, 3.] For the so-called diiodide of a., see Diallyl *tetraiodide.*—**A. iododichloride.** Fr., *iododichlorure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allyljodürdichlorür.* See Iododichlorhydrin.—**A. isocyanate.** Fr., *isocyanate d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylisocyanat, Isocyansäure-Allylester.* It., *isocianato di allile.* See *A. pseudocyanate.*—**A. isocyanide.** Fr., *isocyanure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylisocyanür.* It., *isocianuro di allile.* Sp., *isocianuro de alilo.* See *A. cyanide.*—**A. isosulphocyanate, A. isosulphocyanide, A. isothiocyanate.** Fr., *isosulfocyanure* (ou *isosulfocyanate* ou *isothiocyanate*) *d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylisosulfocyanür, Allylsulfocyanat, Allylthiocyanat.* It., *isosolfocianuro* (o *isosolfocianato*) *di allile.* See *A. pseudothiocyanate.*—**A'jodür** (Ger.). See *A. iodide.*—**A'jodürdichlorür** (Ger.). See *A. iododichloride.*—**A'malonic acid.** Fr., *acide allyl-malonique.* Ger., *Allylmalonsäure.* It., *acido allil-malonico.* A dibasic acid, isomeric with hydromuconic acid, having the constitution $C_6H_8O_4 = C(C_3H_5)H-(CO.OH)_2$, of malonic acid in which a. replaces hydrogen. [B, 4.]—**A. mercaptan.** Fr., *allyl-mercaptan.* Ger., *Allylmercaptan.* A liquid of ethereal garlicky odor having the composition $C_3H_5.SH$, or that of a. alcohol in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 3, 4.]—**A'mercaptide.** Fr., *allyl-mercaptide.* Ger., *Allylmercaptid.* A compound of allyl mercaptan with a metal, of the general formula $(C_3H_5.S)_nR$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence of *n*; an allylate in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B.]—**A'methyl.** Fr., *allyl-méthyle.* Ger., *Allylmethyl.* It., *allil-metile.* Sp., *alil-metilo.* A radicle compounded of a. and methyl; normal butylene. [B.] See Butylene.—**A'methyl ether.** Fr., *éther* (ou *oxyde*) *allyl-méthylique.* Ger., *Allylmethyläther, Allylmethyloxyd.* It., *etere* (o *ossido*) *allil-metilico.* A colorless liquid of the constitution $C_4H_8O = CH_2:CH-CH_2-O-CH_3$, formed by the action of a. iodide upon sodium methylate. [B, 4.]—**A'methylic.** Fr., *allyl-méthylique.* It., *allil-metilico.* Pertaining to or consisting of a. and methyl. [B.]—**A'methylic oxide, A'methyl oxide.** See *A'methyl ether.*—**A'methylpropylcarbinol.** Fr., *allyl-méthyl-propyl-carbinol.* Ger., *Allylmethylpropylcarbinol.* A tertiary alcohol of the composition $C_8H_{16}O = (C_3H_5)(CH_3)(C_3H_7)COH$. [B, 3.]—**A. monobromide.** Fr., *monobromure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylmonobromür.* It., *monobromuro di allile.* Sp., *monobromuro de alilo.* See *A. bromide.*—**A. monochloride.** Fr., *monochlorure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylmonochlorür.* It., *monocloruro di allile.* Sp., *monocloruro de alilo.* See *A. chloride.*—**A. monoiodide.** Fr., *monoiodure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylmonjodür.* It., *monoioduro di allile.* See *A. iodide.*—**A. mustard-oil.** Ger., *Allylsenföl.* See *A. pseudothiocyanate.*—**A. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylnitrat, Salpetersäure-Allylester.* It., *nitrato di allile.* Sp., *nitrato de alilo.* A mobile liquid of pungent odor having the constitution $C_3H_5.NO_3$. [B, 3.]—**A. oxalate.** Fr., *oxalate d'allyle.* Ger., *Allyloxalat, Oxalsäure-Allylester.* It., *ossalato di allile.* Sp., *oxalato de alilo.* An oily liquid, having an odor of mustard, of the composition $C_8H_{10}O_4 = C_2O_2.O_2(C_3H_5)_2$. [B, 2, 3.]—**A'oxide.** Fr., *oxyde d'allyle.* Ger., *Allyloxyd.* It., *ossido di allile.* Sp., *óxido de alilo.* See *A. ether.*—**A'oxybutyric acid.** Fr., *acide allyl-oxybutyrique.* Ger., *Allyloxybuttersäure.* It., *acido allil-ossibutirico.* A monobasic acid having the constitution $C_7H_{12}O_3 = CH_3.CH(OH).CH(C_3H_5)-CO.OH$, or that of hydroxybutyric acid in which a. replaces hydrogen. [B, 4.]—**A'phenol.** Fr., *allyl-phénol.* Ger., *Allylphenol.* It., *allil-fenolo.* Syn.: *anol.* A substance forming laminar crystals of the constitution $C_9H_{10}O = C_6H_4(OH)(C_3H_5)$, prepared by the action of potash upon anisic aldehyde. [B, 158.]—**A'phenylether.** Fr., *éther* (ou *oxyde*) *allyl-phénylique.* Ger., *Allylphenyläther. Allylphenyloxyd.* It., *etere* (o *ossido*) *allil-fenilico.* A colorless, strongly refracting liquid, of the same density as water, formed by the action of sodium phenylate upon a. bromide, and having the composition $C_9H_{10}O = C_6H_5.O-CH_3$, isomeric with allylphenol. [B, 2.]—**A'phenylic.** Fr., *allyl-phénylique.* It., *allil-fenilico.* Containing both a. and phenyl. [B.]—**A'phenylic oxide, A'phenyl oxide.** See *A'phenyl ether.*—**A'piperidine.** Fr., *allyl-pipéridine.* Ger., *Allylpiperidin.* A liquid, boiling at 140° C., having the composition $C_8H_{15}N = C_5H_{10}N.C_3H_5$. [B, 79.]—**A. pseudocyanate.** Fr., *pseudocyanate d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylpseudocyanat, Pseudocyansäure-Allylester.* Syn.: *allylcarboxylamine, a. isocyanate.* An oily liquid, of pungent irritating odor, formed by the action of potossium pseudocyanate upon a. iodide, and having the constitution $C_4H_5NO = CH_2:CH-CH_2-N:C:O$. [B, 4.]—**A. pseudosulphocyanate, A. pseudothiocyanate.** Fr., *pseudosulfocyanate* (ou *pseudothiocyanate*) *d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylpseudosulfocyanat, Allylpseudothiocyanat.* Syn.: *a. isothiocyanate, a. isosulphocyanate, a. mustard-oil.* A substance of the composition $C_4H_5NS = CH_2:CH.CH_2-N:C:S$, produced by the decomposition of myronic acid (a glucoside contained in mustard-seed) under the combined action of water and myrosin (an albuminous ferment present in the seeds); also produced artificially by the action of potassium thiocyanate upon a. iodide. It is a colorless oily liquid, of the sp. gr. of 1·036, at 0° C., insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether; has an exceedingly penetrating pungent odor, and sharp biting taste; is very irritant to the mucous membranes when inhaled; and, locally applied, is a vesicant. It has been employed as a counter-irritant. [B, 2, 3, 4.]—**A'rhodanür** (Ger.). A. thiocyanate. [B, 49.]—**A'schwefelharnstoff** (Ger.). A'thiourea. [B.]—**A'schwefelsäure** (Ger.). A'sulphuric acid. [B.]—**A'schwefelwasserstoff** (Ger.). A. mercaptan. [B.]—**A'senföl** (Ger.). A. mustard-oil. [B.] See *A. pseudothiocyanate.*—**A'sulfat** (Ger.). 1. A. sulphate. 2. A'sulphate. [B.]—**A.-sulfate** (Fr.). A'sulphate. [L, 41.]—**A'sulfhydrique** (Fr.). See Éther *allylsulfhydrique.*—**A'sulfocarbamat** (Ger.), **A'sulfocarbamate** (Fr.). An allyldithiocarbamate. [B; L, 41.]—**A'sulfocarbaminsäure** (Ger.). Allyldithiocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A'sulfocarbamique** (Fr.). See *A'sulphocarbamic acid.*—**A'sulfocarbonat** (Ger.), **A.-sulfocarbonate** (Fr.). See *A'thiocarbonate.*—**A'sulfocarbonique** (Fr.). See *A'sulphocarbonic acid.*—**A'sulfocarbonsäure** (Ger.). Allylthiocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A'sulfocyanat, A'sulfocyanür** (Ger.). See *A. thiocyanate.*—**A'sulfonique** (Fr.). See *A'sulphonic acid.*—**A'sulfonsäure** (Ger.). Allylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A'sulfurée** (Fr.). Allylthiourea. [B.]—**A'sulfür, A'sulfuret** (Ger.). A. sulphide. [B; L, 37.]—**A'sulfurique** (Fr.). See *A'sulphuric acid.*—**A. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylsulfat, Schwefelsäure-Allylester.* It., *solfato di allile.* Sp., *sulfato de alilo.* A compound of a. and sulphuric acid. The only known sulphate of a. is *acid a. sulphate*, or *allylsulphuric acid*, a substance of the composition $C_3H_5.HSO_4$, acting as a monobasic acid, forming salts called allylsulphates. [B, 3.]—**A'sulphate.** (Fr.), *allyl-sulfate.* Ger., *Allylsulfat.* It., *allil-solfato.* A salt of allylsulphuric acid; a compound of a base with acid a. sulphate, of the general formula $(C_3H_5.SO_4)_nR$, in which R is a radicle of the quantivalence of *n.*—**A. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylsulfür.* It., *solfuro di allile.* Sp., *sulfuro de alilo.* Syn.: *diallyl sulphide, thioallyl ether.* A substance of the constitution $C_6H_{10}S = CH_2:CH.CH_2-S-CH_2.CH:CH_2$, forming the chief constituent of rectified oil of garlic (*q. v.* under *Allium sativum*), and developed in the leaves and seeds of many cruciferous plants; also obtainable artificially by the action of potassium sulphide upon a. iodide. When pure, it is a colorless, oily liquid of powerful alliaceous odor. [B, 3, 4.]—**A'sulphocarbamate.** Fr., *allyl-sulfocarbamate.* Ger., *Allylsulfocarbamat.* See *A'dithiocarbamate.*—**A'sulphocarbamic acid.** Fr., *acide allyl-sulfocarbamique.* Ger., *Allylsulfocarbaminsäure.* It., *acido allil-solfocarbamico.* See *A'dithiocarbamic acid.*—**A'sulphocarbonate.** Fr., *allylsulfocarbonate.* Ger., *Allylsulfocarbonat.* See *A'thiocarbonate.*—**A'sulphocarbonic acid.** Fr., *acide allyl-sulfocarbonique.* Ger., *Allylsulfocarbonsäure.* It., *acido allil-solfocarbonico.* See *A'thiocarbonic acid.*—**A. sulphocyanate, A. sulphocyanide.** Fr., *sulfocyanate* (ou *sulfocyanure*) *d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylsulfocyanat, Allylsulfocyanür.* It., *solfocianato* (o *solfocianuro*) *di allile.* See *A. thiocyanate.*—**A'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide allyl-sulfonique.* Ger., *Allylsulfonsäure.* A monobasic acid produced by the oxidation of a. sulphide, and having the constitution $C_3H_5SO_3 = CH_2:CH.CH_2-SO_2.OH$. [B, 4.]—**A. sulphurea.** Fr., *allylsulfurée.* Ger., *Allylschwefelharnstoff.* See *A'thiourea.*—**A'sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide allyl-sulfurique.* Ger., *Allylschwefelsäure.* It., *acido allil-solforico.* See under *A. sulphate.*—**A. thioalcohol.** Fr., *allyl-thioalcool.* Ger., *Allylthioalkohol.* See *A. mercaptan.*—**A'thioäther** (Ger.). See *A. sulphide.*—**A'thiocarbamate.** Fr., *allyl-thiocarbamate.* Ger., *Allylthiocarbamat.* See *A'dithiocarbamate.*—**A'thiocarbamic acid.** Fr., *acide allyl-thiocarbamique.* Ger., *Allylthiocarbaminsäure.* See *A'dithiocarbamic acid.*—**A'thiocarbamide.** Fr., *allyl-thiocarbamide.* Ger., *Allylthiocarbamid.* See *A'thiourea.*—**A'thiocarbimide.** Fr., *allyl-thiocarbimide.* Ger., *Allylthiocarbimid.* See *A. pseudothiocyanate.*—**A'thiocarbonate.** Fr., *allyl-thiocarbonate.* Ger., *Allylthiocarbonat.* A salt of allylthiocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A'thiocarbonic acid.** Fr., *acide allyl-thiocarbonique.* Ger., *Allylthiocarbonsäure.* A substance, occurring under the form of yellow acicular crystals, having the properties of a monobasic acid, and the formula $C_4H_6S_2O. = (C_3H_5)S-CO-SH$, or that of thiocarbonic acid in which a. replaces hydrogen. [B, 2.]—**A. thiocyanate.** Fr., *thiocyanate d'allyle.* Ger., *Allylthiocyanat, Thiocyansäure-Allylester.* A substance of the composition $C_4H_5SN = N\equiv C-S-CH_2.CH:CH_2$, isomeric with a. pseudothiocyanate, and readily convertible into the latter. It is a colorless, highly refracting, oily liquid, having an odor resembling at once that of garlic and that of hydrocyanic acid. It produces headache, nausea, and nervous disorders when inhaled. [B, 2, 3.]—**A. thioether.** Fr., *allyl-thioéther.* Ger., *Allylthioäther.* See *A. sulphide.*—**A'thioharnstoff** (Ger.). A'thiourea. [B.]—**A'thiourea.** Fr., *allyl-thiourée.* Ger., *Allylthioharnstoff.* Syn.: *sinamine* [Will.], *mustard-oil ammonia, allylthiocarbamine.* A base, formed by the action of ammonia on oil of mustard, and having the constitution of thiourea in which a. replaces an atom of hydrogen; $C_4H_8N_2S = H_2N-CS-NH(C_3H_5)$. It forms crystals moderately soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. Given internally, it produces cardiac palpitation and insomnia, and is excreted by the urine as ammonium thiocyanate. [Wöhler and Frerichs (B, 3).]—**A. tribromide.** Fr., *tribromure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allyltribromür.* It., *tribromuro di allile.* Sp., *tribromuro de alilo.* See Tribromhydrin.—**A. trichloride.** Fr., *trichlorure d'allyle.* Ger., *Allyltrichlorür.* It., *tricloruro di allile.* Sp., *tricloruro de alilo.* See Trichlorhydrin.—**A'urea.** Fr., *allyl-urée.* Ger., *Allylharnstoff.* It., *allil-urea.* A substance forming prismatic crystals readily soluble in water, having the constitution $C_4H_8N_2O = NH_2-CO-NH(C_3H_5)$, being that of urea in which a. replaces 1 atom of hydrogen. [B, 3.] Cf. Diallyl *urea.*—**A'xanthic acid.** Fr., *acide allyl-xanthique.* See *A'thiocarbonic acid.*—**Ameisensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. formate.*—**Borsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. borate.*—**Cyanameisensaures A.** (Ger.). See

A. cyanoformate.—**Essigsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. acetate.*—**Isocyansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. pseudocyanate.*—**Isothiocyansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. pseudothiocyanate.*—**Oxalsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. oxalate.*—**Pseudocyansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. pseudocyanate.*—**Pseudothiocyansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. pseudothiocyanate.*—**Salpetersaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. nitrate.*—**Schwefela'** (Ger.). A. sulphide.—**Schwefelcyana'** (Ger.). A. thiocyanate.—**Schwefelsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. sulphate.*

ALLYLAMINE, n. A^{2}l-i^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. From *allyl* and *amine.* Fr., *allylamine.* Ger., *Allylamin.* It., *allilamina, allilammina.* A base, $C_3H_7N = N(C_3H_5)H_2$, formed by the substitution of allyl for an atom of hydrogen in ammonia. It is a liquid, of strong ammoniacal odor, the vapor of which when inhaled produces sneezing and lacrimation. It combines with acids to form crystalline salts. [B, 3.] See also TRIALLYLAMINE and TETRALLYLAMMONIUM.

ALLYLATE, n. A^{2}l'i^{2}l-at. Fr., *allylate.* Ger., *Allylat.* It., *allilato.* Sp., *alilato.* A derivative of allyl alcohol in which the hydrogen of the latter is replaced by a base. The general formula of the a's is $(CH_2 : CH.CH_2.O)_n.R$, where R is a radicle the quantivalence of which is *n.* [B, 4.]

ALLYLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-lel. Allyl.—**Acétate d'a.** Allyl acetate. [B.]—**Arséniure d'a.** Allyl arsenide. [B.]—**Azotate d'a.** Allyl nitrate. [B.]—**Bibromure d'a.** Diallyl tetrabromide. [B.]—**Biiodure d'a.** Diallyl tetraiodide. [B.]—**Borate d'a.** Allyl borate. [B.]—**Bromure d'a.** Allyl bromide. [B.]—**Chlorure d'a.** Allyl chloride. [B.]—**Cyanocarbonate d'a.** Allyl cyanocarbonate. [B.]—**Cyanoformiate d'a.** Allyl cyanoformate. [B.]—**Cyanure d'a.** Allyl cyanide. [B.]—**Dibromure d'a, Diiodure d'a.** See *Bibromure d'a.* and *Biiodure d'a.*—**Formiate d'a.** Allyl formate. [B.]—**Hydrate d'a.** Allyl alcohol. [B.]—**Hydrure d'a.** Allyl hydride. [B.]—**Iododichlorure d'a.** Iododichlorhydrin. [B.]—**Iodure d'a.** Allyl iodide. [B.]—**Isocyanate d'a.** Allyl pseudocyanate. [B.]—**Isosulfocyanate d'a., Isosulfocyanure d'a., Isothiocyanate d'a.** Allyl pseudothiocyanate. [B.]—**Monobromure d'a.** Allyl bromide. [B.]—**Monochlorure d'a.** Allyl chloride. [B.]—**Monoiodure d'a.** Allyl iodide. [B.]—**Monosulfure d'a.** Allyl sulphide. [L, 55.]—**Oxalate d'a.** Allyl oxalate. [B.]—**Oxyde d'a.** Allyl ether. [L, 55.]—**Oxyde d'a. et d'éthyle.** Allylethyl ether. [B.]—**Oxyde d'a. et de glycéryle.** Triallylin. [B.]—**Oxyde d'a. et de méthyle.** Allylmethyl ether. [B.]—**Oxyde d'a. et de phényle.** Allylphenyl ether. [B.]—**Pseudocyanate d'a.** Allyl pseudocyanate. [B.]—**Pseudothiocyanate d'a.** Allyl pseudothiocyanate. [B.]—**Sulfate d'a., Sulfate d'a. et d'hydrogène.** Allyl sulphate. [B.]—**Sulfocyanate d'a., Sulfocyanure d'a.** Allyl thiocyanate. [B.]—**Sulfure d'a.** Allyl sulphide. [B.]—**Sulfure d'a. et d'hydrogène.** Allyl mercaptan. [B.]—**Thiocyanate d'a.** Allyl thiocyanate. [B.]—**Tribromure d'a.** Tribromhydrin. [B.]—**Trichlorure d'a.** Trichlorhydrin. [B.]

ALLYLEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-lu^{6}l-an'. Allylene.—**A'acetat.** Allylene acetate. [B.]—**A'bromür.** Allylene bromide. [B.]—**A'chlorür.** Allylene chloride. [B.]—**A'diacetat.** Allylene acetate. [B.]—**A'dibromür.** Allylene dibromide.—**A'dichlorür.** Allylene dichloride.—**A'dijodür.** Allylene diiodide.—**A'jodür.** Allylene iodide. [B.]—**A'oxyd.** Allylene oxide. [B.]—**A'tetrabromür.** Allylene tetrabromide. [B.]—**A'tetrachlorür.** Allylene tetrachloride. [B.]

ALLYLENE, n. A^{2}l'li^{2}l-en. From *allyl* and *-ene.** Fr., *allylène.* Ger., *Allylen.* It., *allilene.* Syn.: *propine.* A colorless gas, having the constitution $C_3H_4 = CH_3 - C \equiv CH$, *i. e.*, bearing the same relation to allyl that ethylene bears to ethyl. In composition it acts as a bivalent radicle, $CH_3 - C' = CH'$, or a quadrivalent radicle, $CH_3 - C'' - CH''$. An isomeric modification, *allene.* or *isoallylene,* has the composition $CH_2 = C = CH_2$. [B, 2, 4.]—**A a., Alpha-a'.** Ordinary a.—**A. acetate.** Fr., *acétate d'allylène.* Ger., *Allylenacetat.* A compound of a. and acetic acid. The *diacetate,* $C_7H_{10}O_4 = C_3H_4(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, is known. [B, 2.]—**A. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'allylène.* Ger., *Allylenbromür.* See *A. dibromide* and *A. tetrabromide.*—**A. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'allylène.* Ger., *Allylenchlorür.* See *A. dichloride* and *A. tetrachloride.*—**A. diacetate.** Fr., *diacétate d'allylène.* Ger., *Allylendiacetat.* See *A. acetate.*—**A. dibromide.** Fr., *bibromure d'allylène.* Ger., *Allylendibromür.* An oily liquid of the composition $C_3H_4Br_2 = CH_3.CBr = CH.Br$. [B, 4.]—**A. dichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure d'allylène.* Ger., *Allylendichlorür.* A liquid of the composition $C_3H_4Cl_2 = CH_3.CCl = CH.Cl$. [B, 4.]—**A. dihydriodide.** A substance of the composition $C_3H_6I_2 = C_3H_4.(HI)_2$. [B, 2.]—**A. dihydrobromide.** A substance of the composition $C_3H_6Br_2 = C_3H_4(HBr)_2$. [B, 2.]—**A. diiodide.** Fr., *biiodure d'allylène.* Ger., *Allylendijodür.* A liquid of the composition $C_3H_4I_2 = CH_3.CI = CH.I$. [B, 4.]—**A. hydriodate, A. hydriodide.** A compound of a. with hydriodic acid, of the formula $C_3H_4.HI$. [B, 2.] See also *A. dihydriodide.*—**A. hydrobromate, A. hydrobromide.** A compound of a. with hydrobromic acid, of the composition $C_3H_4.HBr$. [B, 2.] See also *A. dihydrobromide* and *A. hydrobromiodide.*—**A. hydrobromiodide.** A substance of the composition $C_3H_4.HBr.HI$. [B, 2.]—**A. hydrochlorate, A. hydrochloride.** A compound of a. with hydrochloric acid.—**A. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'allylène.* Ger., *Allylenjodür.* See *A. diiodide* and *A. tetraiodide.*—**A. monohydriodide, A. monohydrobromide.** See *A. hydriodide* and *A. hydrobromide.*—**A. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde d'allylène.* Ger., *Allylenoxyd.* A body of the constitution $C_3H_4.O = CH_3.C\overset{O}{=\!=}CH$. According to Watts. acrolein (formed by the oxidation of a.) has this formula. [B, 2, 4.]—**A. tetrabromide.** Fr., *tétrabromure d'allylène.* Ger., *Allylentetrabromür.* An oily liquid of the constitution $C_3H_4Br_4 = CH_3.CBr_2 - CHBr_2$. An isomeric form, *allene tetrabromide,* $CH_2Br - CBr_2 - CH_2Br$, is also known. [B. 2, 158.]—**A. tetrachloride.** Fr., *tétrachlorure d'allylène.* Ger., *Allylentetrachlorür.* A liquid of the composition $C_3H_4Cl_4 = CH_3.CCl_2 - CH.Cl_2$. [B, 4.]

ALLYLENIC, adj. A^{2}l-li^{2}l-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *allylénique.* Of or pertaining to allylene. [B.]

ALLYLIC, adj. A^{2}l-li^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *allylique.* It., *allilico.* Sp., *alilico.* Of or pertaining to allyl.—**A. alcohol, A. ether.** See under ALLYL.

ALLYLIDE, n. A^{2}l'li^{2}l-i^{2}d. Fr., *allylide.* Ger., *Allylid.* A compound of allyl directly with a base. [B. 3.]

ALLYLIN, n. A^{2}l'li^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *allyline.* Ger., *Allylin.* A substance having the composition $C_6H_{12}O_3 = C_3H_5(OH)_2.O(C_3H_5)$, being that of glycerin in which a molecule of allyl replaces an atom of hydroxylic hydrogen; a viscid liquid obtained from the syrupy residue left behind in the process of rectification of crude allyl alcohol. [B, 2, 3.] See TRIALLYLIN.

ALLYLOXYD (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'lu^{6}l-o^{2}x-u^{6}d. Allyl oxide; allyl ether. [B.]—**Borsaures A., Essigsaures A.,** etc. See *Borsaures* ALLYL, *Essigsaures* ALLYL, etc.

ALLYLUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'li^{2}l(lu^{6}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Allyl. [B, 93.]

ALLYSSINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-si^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of cruciferous plants established by Brongniart. [B, 170.]

ALLZEIT-SCHMERGEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'tzit-shmar-ge^{2}l. The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* [B, 180.]

ALMA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ma^3. Gr., ἅλμη. 1. Sea-water, brine. 2. A salt incrustation. 3. Saltness, especially in the juices of plants. [Theophrastus (A, 311).]

ALMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ma^3. Gen., *al'matos(-tis).* Gr., ἅλμα. 1. A fœtal movement. [L, 84.] 2. A pulsation, palpitation. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ALMABRI, n. An alchemical term for a stone resembling amber. [Ruland (L, 53).]

ALMACIGA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ma^6'thi^2-ga^3. Mastic. [B.]

ALMAFALA (Port.), n. A cold saline spring in Portugal. [L, 105.]

ALMAGER, n. See ALMAGRA.

ALMAGI, n. See ALHAGI.

ALMAGRA, ALMAGRE, n's. Alchemical names for: 1. A washing, or the thing washed. [Ruland (L, 84), L, 116.] 2. Red earth, red bole. [L, 53, 73.] 3. White sulphur. [L, 104.]

ALMAGRO (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ma^3'gro. See NAVA.

ALMAKANDA, ALMAKIST, n's. See ALMETAT.

ALMANDA CATHARTICA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ma^{2}nd-(ma^{3}nd)'a^3. A plant growing in Cayenne and Surinam; used by the natives as a remedy for colic; supposed to be cathartic. [L, 97.]

ALMARAGO, n. See CORAL.

ALMARCAB, ALMARCARIDA, ALMARCAT, ALMARCAZIDA, ALMARCHAZ, n's. See ALMETAT.

ALMARGAN, ALMARGE, ALMARGEN, n's. Alchemical names for coral. [Ruland (L, 53), L, 84, 104.]

ALMARIAB, n. See ALMETAT.

ALMARKASITA, n. An alchemical name for mercury. [Ruland, Johnson (L, 53).]

ALMARTACK, ALMARTAK, n's. Sp., *almartaga.* See ALMETAT.

ALMAS, n. A Hungarian village where there are warm springs containing hydrogen sulphide. [L, 49, 63.]

ALMASTIGA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ma^{3}s'ti^{2}g-a^3. Mastic. [B.]

ALMATATICA, n. An alchemical name for copper. [Ruland, Johnson (L, 53).]

ALME (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'me(ma). See ALMA, n. f.

ALMECASIDE, ALMECAT, n's. Alchemical names for copper. [B, 50; L, 53, 104.]

ALMECEGA (Port.), n. Mastic. [A, 381.]

ALMECHASIDE, ALMECHASITE, n's. See ALMECASIDE.

ALMECIGA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ma'thi^2-ga^3. Mastic. [A, 334.]—**A. molle** [Nees v. Esenbeck] (Lat.). A Brazilian resin, apparently identical with elemi resin, derived from the almecigo (*Icica icicariba*); gray or yellowish opaque pieces. mixed with purer translucent specimens, completely soluble in ether, partially soluble in alcohol, and inflammable. [B, 180.]

ALMECIGO (Port.), n. A Brazilian tree, said to be the *Icica icicariba* of De Candolle. [B, 180.]

ALMEIDA DE SAYAGO (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ma'e-da^3 da sa^3-ya^3'go. A village in the province of Zamora, in Spain, where there is an alkaline sulphurous spring, the waters of which are used for dropsy, paralysis, rheumatism, and diseases of the kidneys, liver, etc. [A, 255.]

ALMELILETU (Ar.), n. A name applied by Avicenna to the heat left after a fever, also to an unnatural heat less than that of fever. [L, 53, 84.]

ALMENDORA, n. A South American name for the *Geoffroya superba.* [L, 67.]

ALMENE, n. See SAL *gemmæ.*

ALMERIA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ma-re'a^3. See ALHAMILLA.

ALMÉSIGA, n. A native name for a tree found on the Congo, and for its gum, which is used by the natives for a variety of diseases. [L, 105.]

ALMETAT, n. Ar., *al-mourtak* or *al-martak.* An alchemical name for litharge. [B, 52.]

ALMEZERION (Ar.), n. The *Cneorum tricocum.* [L, 105.]

ALMISA (Ar.), n. Musk. [L, 84.]

ALMISADIR, ALMISADRE, n's. Ar., *al-noshádir.* Alchemical names for sal ammoniac and verdigris. [B, 50, 52.]

ALMISARAB (Ar.), n. Earth. [L, 104.]

ALMISDACH, ALMISHDACH (Ar.), n's. See MISDACH.

ALMIZADIR, n. See ALMISADIR.

ALMOGIA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-mo'he-a^{3}. A town in Andalusia, Spain, having cold sulphurous springs. [A, 385.]

ALMOHARIN (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-mo-a^{3}-ren'. A village in the province of Badajoz, in the capitanía of Estramadura, Spain, where there is a mineral spring called Carasco (*q. v.*). [A, 375.]

ALMOND, n. A^{2}m'u^{3}nd. Gr., ἀμυγδάλη. Lat., *amygdala.* Fr., *amande.* Ger., *Mandel.* It., *mandorla.* Sp., *almendra.* The seed or nut of the *Amygdalus communis.* [B.]—**African a.** The *Brabejum stellatifolium.* [L, 67.]—**A. biscuits.** See *A. bread.*—**A. bloom.** A cosmetic preparation made by boiling 4 parts of Brazil dust in 96 of water, straining and adding 3 of isinglass, 8 of grana silvestrica (or 1 part of cochineal), 4 of alum, and 2 of borax. [L, 45.]—**A. bread.** Bread made of flour of sweet a's and white of egg; used as a food for diabetics. [L, 65.]—**A. cake.** Lat., *placenta amygdalæ.* The mass left after the oil has been expressed from a's. Used for washing the skin. [A, 377.]—**A. coffee.** See *Roasted a's.*—**A. flavor.** A liquid preparation made from bitter a's, used in cookery; poisoning is said to have occurred from its use. [L, 63.]—**A. legumin.** See AMANDIN.—**A. milk.** See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**A. mixture.** See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**A. of the Amazon.** The *Geoffroya superba.* [L, 67.]—**A's of the ears, A's of the throat.** The tonsils. [L, 84.]—**A. oil.** See *Oleum* AMYGDALÆ.—**A. paste.** See *Pasta* AMYGDALÆ.—**A. powder.** Powdered a. cake, used for washing the hands. [L, 63.]—**Artificial oil of bitter a's.** Nitrobenzene. [B.]—**Bitter a.** Lat., *amygdala amara* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *amygdalæ amaræ* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *amande amère.* Ger., *bittere Mandeln.* It., *mandorle amare.* Sp., *almendras amargas.* The seed of the *Amygdalus communis,* var. *amara;* an oblong flattened seed, covered with a brownish testa, linearly marked, and containing a white, oily, dicotyledonous embryo (kernel). It has a bitter taste, and, triturated with water, forms an emulsion having the odor of hydrocyanic acid. It contains a crystalline substance (amygdalin) and about 43 per cent. of volatile oil. There are three varieties, French, Sicilian, and Barbary. It was formerly used in pulmonary and dyspeptic affections, but is now seldom used except for flavoring. In large quantities it is poisonous. [A, 377; B, 5; L, 78.]—**Bitter-a. water.** See *Aqua* AMYGDALÆ *amaræ.*—**Blanched a's.** Lat., *amygdalæ decorticatæ.* A. kernels deprived of their husks previously softened by soaking for a short time in warm water. [A, 377; B.]—**Burnt a's.** See *Roasted a's.*—**Compound powder of a's, Confection of a's.** See *Pulvis* AMYGDALÆ *compositus.*—**Country a.** The fruit of the *Terminalia catappa.* [B, 172; L, 67.]—**Earth-a.** See ARACHIS *hypogœa.*—**Emulsion of a's.** See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**Essence of bitter a., Essential oil of a.** See *Oleum* AMYGDALÆ *amaræ.*—**Expressed oil of a.** See *Oleum* AMYGDALÆ *expressum.*—**Guiana a's.** Brazil-nuts. [A, 377.]—**Indian a.** See *Country a.*—**Java a's.** The nuts or kernels of *Canarium commune.* [A, 377; B, 172.]—**Jordan a's.** A fine variety of sweet a's brought from Malaga. [B.]—**Milk of a's.** See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**Oil of a's.** See *Oleum* AMYGDALÆ.—**Oil of bitter a's.** See *Oleum* AMYGDALÆ *amaræ.*—**Oil of sweet a's.** See *Oleum* AMYGDALÆ *dulcis.*—**Paper-shelled a's.** A's derived from the *Amygdalus fragilis,* having a thin shell easily broken with the fingers. [B.]—**Purified oil of bitter a.** Oil of bitter a. freed from hydrocyanic acid and benzoin; benzoic aldehyde. [B.]—**Roasted a's.** Used for coloring and flavoring liqueurs and confectionery, and formerly as a substitute for coffee. [A, 377.]—**Sweet a.** See AMYGDALA *dulcis.*—**Syrup of a.** See *Syrupus* AMYGDALÆ.—**Valencia a's.** A variety of sweet a's brought from Valencia, Spain. [B, 5.]—**Volatile oil of a., Volatile oil of bitter a.** See *Oleum* AMYGDALÆ *amaræ.*

ALMONDWORTS, n. pl. A^{2}m'u^{3}nd-wu^{5}rtz. Lindley's name for the *Amygdaleœ* (*Drupaceœ*). [B.]

ALMORADUZ (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-mo-ra^{3}'duth^{2}. The sweet marjoram (*Origanum heracleoticum*).

ALMOTI, n. Allspice. [B, 180.]

ALMUCHABALA (Ar.), n. The search for the philosopher's stone. [L, 41.]

ALMUG (Heb.), n. See ALGUMMIN.

ALMURADIEL, ALMURADUL (Sp.), n's. A^{3}l-mu-ra^{3}-de-e^{2}l', -dul'. A town in Spain having ferruginous springs. [A, 385.]

ALMURI (Ar.), n. A cathartic preparation mentioned by Rhazes. [L, 116.]

ALMYZA, ALMYZINTHRA (Ar.), n's. Quicklime. [L, 104.]

ALNABATI (Ar.), n. 1. A gentle cathartic. [Avicenna, Serapion (L, 97).] 2. The fruit of the carob-tree. [Avicenna (L, 63).]

ALNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ne^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A tribe of betulaceous plants established by Spach, including *Alnus.* [B, 170.]

ALNEC, n. An alchemical name for tin. [B, 50.]

ALNERIC, n. See SULPHUR *vivum.*

ALNICOLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ni^{2}k'o-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From *alnus,* the alder, and *colere,* to live on. Parasitic on alders. [L, 116.]

ALNIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ni^{2}-fo'li^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *alnus,* the alder, and *folium,* a leaf. Having leaves resembling those of the alder (e. g., *Clethris alnifolia*). [B.]

ALNUS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From Celtic, *al,* near, and *lan,* a river-bank. Fr., *aune.* Ger., *Erle, Eller.* It., *alno.* Sp., *alamo.* The alder, a genus of betulaceous trees and shrubs. [B, 19.]—**Alni nigræ bacciferæ cortex, Alni nigræ cortex.** The bark of *Rhamnus frangula.* [B, 180.]—**A. communis** [Desfontaines]. See *A. glutinosa.*—**A. emarginata** [Krocker]. Fr., *aune rogné.* Syn.: *Betula emarginata.* A variety of *A. glutinosa.* [B, 173.]—**A. frangula.** See RHAMNUS *frangula.*—**A. glauca.** See *A. incana.*—**A. glutinosa** [Gärtner]. Fr., *aune commun, verne.* Ger., *Eller.* Sp., *aliso.* The common European alder; found in warm and moist regions as a tree upward of 40 feet high, but in cold, mountainous districts as a bushy shrub. Its leaves and young shoots are covered with a glutinous substance; hence its specific name. The bark (Lat., *cortex alni* [seu *betulæ alni*]; Fr., *écorce d'aune;* Ger., *Erlenrinde*) is found in commerce in quills or curved pieces of a brownish or ash-gray color, the young bark having reddish or brownish dots. The bark of the American variety is of a darker color. Alder bark contains from 15 to 20 per cent. of tannin, and has been used for astringent gargles, also in diarrhœa and hæmaturia. The leaves also are astringent and bitter, and have been used locally for excessive sweating of the feet, and as a discutient and antilactescent applied to the breast. [B, 5, 19, 97, 180; L, 65, 85.]—**A. incana** [Willdenow]. A shrub or small tree growing in Canada and the northern part of the United States, having serrated leaves pubescent inferiorly. The bark is used as a hæmostatic. [L, 65, 85.]—**A. nigra, A. nigra baccifera.** Fr., *aune noir.* Ger., *Schwarzeller.* The black, or berry-bearing, alder. [L.] See RHAMNUS *frangula.*—**A. papyrifera** [Michaux]. See BETULA *papyracea.*—**A. rotundifolia.** See *A. glutinosa.*—**A. rubra** [Tuckerman]. See *A. serrulata.*—**A. serrulata** [Willdenow]. The common American (or smooth) alder; a shrub from 15 to 20



ALNUS GLUTINOSA. (AFTER B. FRANK [A, 304].)

feet high, growing in swamps and by river-banks. The leaves are serrulate and smooth inferiorly. Its medicinal properties are the same as those of *A. glutinosa.* [B, 5; L, 61.]—**Cortex alni.** Fr., *écorce d'aune.* Ger., *Erlenrinde.* The bark of *A. glutinosa* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Folia alni.** Ger., *Ellerblätter.* The leaves of *A. glutinosa* (*q. v.*). [B, 180.]

ALO, n. An African name for the dried and powdered leaves of *Adansonia digitata,* used as a condiment and antihidrotic. [B, 173.]

ALOÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'o-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A family of plants comprising *Aloe, Agave, Yucca, Dracœna,* and other genera. [B, 170.]

ALOANAC (Ar.), n. See ALHENOT.

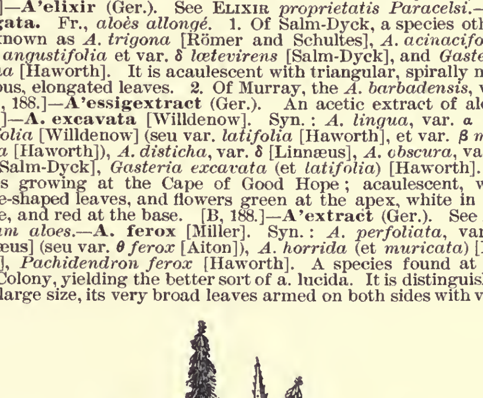
ALOCASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-ka(ka^{3})'zi^{2}(si^{2})-a^{3}. Fr., *alocasie.* Ger., *Alocasie.* A section of the botanical genus *Colocasia,* regarded by some as a separate genus. [L, 67.]—**A. metallica.** A Borneo variety, with leaves resembling large polished metallic shields. [L. 67.]—**A. montana.** An East Indian variety, the juice of which is used by the natives as a stimulant and rubefacient. [L, 63.]

ALOCASINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)-i(e)'ne(na^{3}-e^{2}). A sub-tribe of aracaceous plants of the tribe *Caladieæ,* established by Schott, including the genus *Alocasia.* [B, 170.]

ALOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o'ki^{2}(ch^{2}i^{2})-a^{3}. From α priv., and λόχια, the lochia. Absence of the lochial discharge. [L, 47.]

ALOE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'o-e(a). Written also *Aloë* [Ger. Ph.]. Gen., *al'oes.* Gr., ἀλόη [Dioscorides]. Fr., *aloès.* Ger., *Aloë. Aloe.* It., *aloe.* Sp., *aloes.* 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, belonging to the suborder *Asphodeleœ,* established by Tournefort, characterized by their permanent fleshy leaves; flowers, disposed in erect spikes or in clusters, with a 6-parted cylindrical perianth, which, with the 6 stamens, is inferior to the ovary; and the membranous 3-celled fruit, containing many seeds. The term is now frequently restricted to those species which have tall stems, the acaulescent and sub-caulescent varieties being referred to *Gasteria, Haworthia,* and other genera. 2. In the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., and Belg. Ph., aloes,

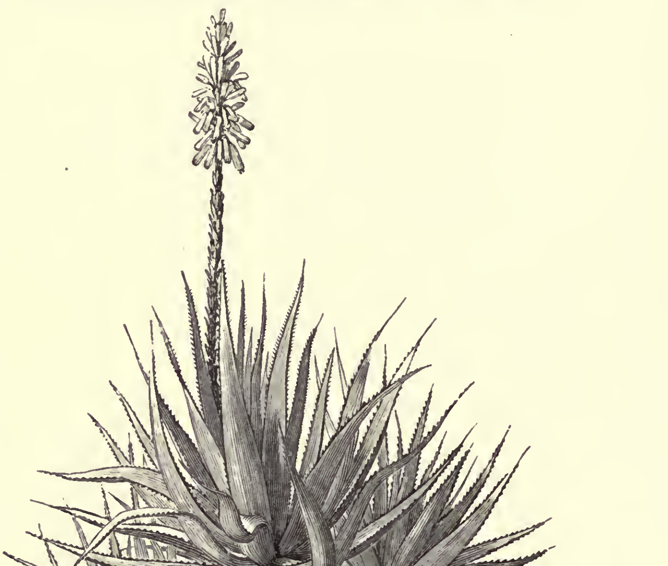
or the inspissated juice of the leaves of several species of A., especially the *A. barbadensis*, *A. soccotorina*, *A. Perryi*, *A. purpurascens*, *A. rubescens*, *A. spicata*, *A. ferox*, *A. africana*, *A. arborescens*, *A. abyssinica*, and their varieties. The leaves are cut off near the ground, and the bitter yellowish juice which is contained in them near their surface is collected in vessels, in which it is evaporated either by the heat of the sun or by a fire, the value of the product depending largely upon the care with which this is done. Aloes is a yellowish or brownish, hard, amorphous substance, of peculiar saffron-like odor, and very disagreeable, persistent, bitter taste. It is almost completely soluble in boiling water and in alcohol. Its chief constituent is a crystalline glucoside, *aloin*, of which several varieties (*barbaloin*, *nataloin*, *socaloin*) are known. Aloetic, chrysammic, picric, and oxalic acids are produced by decomposing the aloins with acids ; a hot aqueous solution of aloes deposits on cooling *a. resin*, which, along with *a. bitter*, *aloetin*, and other amorphous principles formerly described, appears to be a modified aloin. Other substances obtained from aloes by various processes are *alorcinic acid*, *aloisol*, *paracoumaric acid*, *paroxybenzoic acid*, *anthracene*, and *methylanthracene*. The physical and chemical properties of aloes vary according to the source and method of preparation. See A. BARBADENSIS, A. SOCOTRINA, *A. lucida*, *A. capensis*, *A. caballina*, *A. hepatica*, etc. Aloes is purgative, affecting principally the pelvic portion of the large intestine and acting upon the muscular coat of the latter rather than upon the vessels. It also acts as an emmenagogue. Among the Mohammedans it has a religious symbolic significance, being borne by the pilgrims from Mecca, and is believed to ward off evil spirits. [B, 2, 19, 81, 185, 188 ; L, 41, 61, 65, 67.]—**Aehrenförmige A.** (Ger.). See *A. spicata*.—**Alcohol cum a.** See *Tinctura aloes*.—**A. abyssinica** [Lamarck]. Syn. : *A. vulgaris*, var. *abyssinica* [De Candolle]. A species closely related to *A. barbadensis*, distinguished chiefly by its long-pedicelled, yellowish-green flowers. It is believed to yield the Jafferbad aloes. [B, 188 ; L, 87.]—**A. acinacifolia** [Salm-Dyck]. A species 2 varieties of which are now included in *A. elongata* [Salm-Dyck]. [B, 188.]—**A. acuminata.** 1. Of Haworth, a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, distinguished by its acuminate leaves and flowers which are red before their expansion, and yellow, streaked with green, afterward. 2. Of Salm-Dyck, includes *A. acuminata* [Haworth] and *A. suberecta*. 3. Of Lamarck, *A. verrucosa*.—**A. africana** [Miller]. Syn. : *Pachidendrum africanum* [Haworth]. African a., sword-leaved a. ; a species found in the Cape Colony, yielding a weak variety of a. lucida. [A ; B, 169, 188.]—**A. africana foliis longis, conjugatis, supra cavis**, etc. [Boerhaave]. The *A. verrucosa*. [B, 188.]—**A. africana mitræformis spinosa** [Dillenius]. The *A. Commelyni*. [B, 169, 188.]—**A. americana anonæ foliis, floribus suave rubentibus, A. americana serrata, floribus coccineis.** *A. soccotorina*. [B, 200.]—**A. angustifolia** [Salm-Dyck]. Syn. : *A. lingua*, var. *angustifolia* [Haworth], *A. linguiformis*, var. β [Lamarck], *A. linguiformis*, var. C *verrucosa* [De Candolle], *Gasteria angustifolia* [Haworth]. An acaulescent species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, having spreading, incurved, tongue-shaped, dark-green leaves, spotted with white and green flowers, red at the base. [B, 188.]—**A. apicra.** A subgenus including species with irregular small 2-lipped flowers ; by Willdenow made a separate genus *Apicra*. [B, 48, 118.]—**A. arabica** [Lamarck]. Syn. : *A. variegata* [Forskål]. An Arabian species with a subfruticose stem, and stiff, smooth, long-lanceolate leaves, spotted with white, and having stiff reddish spines on their margins. It is said to furnish the *A. hepatica*. [B, 172, 188.]—**A. arachnoidea, A. arachnoides.** Syn. : *A. pumila*, var. δ *arachnoides* [Linnæus], *Apicra arachnoides* [Willdenow], *Haworthia arachnoides* [Haworth]. A South African species ; acaulescent, with triangular cuspidate stem-leaves, oblong-lanceolate, acuminate radical leaves with hairy margin, and flowers in erect cylindrical spikes. [B, 179, 188.]—**A. arborea, A. arborescens** [Miller]. Fr., *aloès corne de belier*. Syn. : *A. perfoliata*, var. η [Willdenow] (seu var. α *arborescens* [Aiton]), *A. fruticosa* [Lamarck], *Catevala arborescens*. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope and also at Barbadoes, producing a variety of a. lucida. The leaves are nearly linear, lanceolate, and thorny. [A ; B, 180, 188.]—**A. aromatica.** Aloes-wood. [L, 104.]—**A. barbadensis.** See the major list.—**A'baum** (Ger.). *Agave americana*. [L, 80.]—**A'bitter.** Ger , *Aloëbitter*. See the major list.—**A. brasiliensis.** The caraguata ; a Brazilian plant resembling the A. in appearance ; perhaps a species of *Agave* or *Yucca*. [B, 200.]—**A. brevifolia.** See *A. distans*.—**A. caballina** [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *aloès caballin*. Ger., *Rossaloë*, *Pferdaloë*. It., *aloe caballino* (o *cavallino*). Sp., *aloes* (ó *acibar*) *caballuno*. Fœtid, caballine, or horse aloes. A name given to an inferior variety of aloes, having a very fœtid odor, dark and opaque in appearance, and never used except in veterinary practice. [B, 5, 95 ; L, 57, 67.]—**A. caballina vulgari similis sed tota maculata.** An old name for a variety of A. resembling the *A. vulgaris* (*A. barbadensis*), but spotted with white. [B ; L, 102.]—**A. cæsia** [Salm-Dyck]. A species which has but little bitterness and yields aloes in small quantity. [L, 87.]—**A. capensis.** Fr., *aloès du Cap* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *kap'sche Aloe*. It., *aloe del Capo*. Sp., *aloes del Cabo*. A variety of a. lucida obtained at the Cape of Good Hope from *A. ferox*, *A. africana*, *A. spicata*, *A. arborescens*, *A. purpurascens*, *A. Commelyni*, *A. multiformis*, and *A. plicatilis*. It is of a dark, blackish-brown color, a glossy surface, and a conchoidal fracture It yields a light, yellowish-brown or greenish-brown powder. Ether dissolves from 1 to 7 per cent. of it. [A ; L.]—**A. carinata.** See *A. verrucosa*.—**A. Commelyni** [Willdenow]. Syn. : *A. perfoliata*, var. ν [Linnæus] (seu var. κ [Willdenow], seu var. ο *mitræformis* [Aiton], *A. mitræformis* [De Candolle (in part)], *A. mitræformis*), var. α [Lamarck] (seu var. *humilior* et *elatior* [Haworth]). A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, having ovate-oblong, attenuate, spreading leaves, with dentate margins fringed with whitish spines, and red flowers in racemes. It furnishes part of the a. capensis of commerce. [B, 188.]—**A. communis.** A. caballina. [B, 180.]—**A. de Capo.** A. capensis. [B, 180.]—**A. depressa** [Haworth]. Syn. : *A. perfoliata*, var. ζ [Linnæus] (seu var. γ *depressa* [Aiton]). Flat-leaved a. ; a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, having acute, oblong-ovate, glaucous leaves with white dentate margins and apex, and red flowers streaked with yellow. [B, 169, 188.]—**A. depurata.** See *Extractum aloes aquosum*.—**A. dichotoma** [Linnæus]. Fr., *arbre à fleche*. Syn. : *Rhipidodendrum dichotomum* [Willdenow]. A species growing near the Cape of Good Hope, characterized by its dichotomous, very smooth, fruticose stem, and ensiform leaves. It yields a variety of a. capensis. [B, 188 ; L.]—**A. Dioscoridis.** Common or Barbadoes aloes. [B, 200.]—**A. distans** [Haworth]. Syn. : *A. brevifolia* [Salm-Dyck]. A species related to *A. mitræformis* [Willdenow], but differing in its widely separated leaves. It includes several varieties formerly referred to *A. perfoliata*, var. π [Aiton], and *A. mitræformis*, var. β [Willdenow, Aiton]. [B, 188.]—**A. disticha.** 1. Of Linnæus, a species now referred to several species of *A.* 2. Of Thunberg, the *A. verrucosa*. 3. Of Römer and Schultes, a species, also known as *A. lingua* [Salm-Dyck], *Gasteria disticha* [Haworth], growing at the Cape of Good Hope. It is acaulescent and bears distichous leaves and red flowers. [B, 188.]—**A. echinata** [Willdenow]. Syn. : *A. perfoliata*, var. ο *humilis* [Linnæus] (seu var. ξ *humilis* [Aiton], *A. humilis* [Thunberg], *A. humilis*, var. β [Haworth], *Catevala humilis*). A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope ; acaulescent, and bearing subulate aculeate leaves and flowers in reflexed racemes with a blood-red corolla. It is rich in resinous matter. [B, 179, 188 ; L, 87.]—**A'elixir** (Ger.). See ELIXIR *proprietatis Paracelsi*.—**A. elongata.** Fr., *aloès allongé*. 1. Of Salm-Dyck, a species otherwise known as *A. trigona* [Römer and Schultes], *A. acinacifolia*, var. γ *angustifolia* et var. δ *lætevirens* [Salm-Dyck], and *Gasteria trigona* [Haworth]. It is acaulescent with triangular, spirally multifarious, elongated leaves. 2. Of Murray, the *A. barbadensis*, var. β. [B, 188.]—**A'essigextract** (Ger.). An acetic extract of aloes. [L, 80.]—**A. excavata** [Willdenow]. Syn. : *A. lingua*, var. α *angustifolia* [Willdenow] (seu var. *latifolia* [Haworth], et var. β *multifaria* [Haworth]), *A. disticha*, var. δ [Linnæus], *A. obscura*, var. α et β [Salm-Dyck], *Gasteria excavata* (et *latifolia*) [Haworth]. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope ; acaulescent, with tongue-shaped leaves, and flowers green at the apex, white in the middle, and red at the base. [B, 188.]—**A'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum aloes*.—**A. ferox** [Miller]. Syn. : *A. perfoliata*, var. γ [Linnæus] (seu var. θ *ferox* [Aiton]), *A. horrida* (et *muricata*) [Haworth], *Pachidendron ferox* [Haworth]. A species found at the Cape Colony, yielding the better sort of a. lucida. It is distinguished by its large size, its very broad leaves armed on both sides with very



ALOE FEROX. (AFTER B. FRANK [A, 304].)

stout prickles, and by its reddish or reddish-yellow flowers with strongly exserted stamens. It is crossed with a number of other varieties, making numerous hybrids. [A ; B, 5, 188 ; L, 78.] See also *A. subferox*.—**A. fœtida.** *A. caballina*. [B, 180.]—**A. foliis spinosis, confertis, dentatis, vaginantibus, planis, maculatis.** The *A. barbadensis*. [L, 102.]—**A. frutescens** [Salm-Dyck]. A variety, closely resembling the *A. arborescens*, found at the Cape of Good Hope, and furnishing aloes in small quantities. [B, 118 ; L, 87.]—**A. fruticosa.** See *A. arborescens*.—**A. gallica.** A bitter drug ; perhaps gentian. [L, 63.]—**A. gasteria.** A subgenus of A. including species with bent cylindrical flowers ; often raised into a separate genus *Gasteria*. [B, 48, 188.]—**A. glauca** [Miller]. Syn. :

A. perfoliata, var. ζ [Willdenow] (seu var. ξ *glauca* [Aiton]), *A. rhodacantha*. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope with very glaucous oblong-ensiform leaves, having margins beset with red spines. Several varieties are described. It yields but a small amount of bitter principle with a large amount of coloring matter. [B, 188; L, 87.]—**A. guineensis, A. guineensis caballina.** See *A. caballina* and *A. hepatica*.—**A. gummi.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A'gummi** (Ger.). See ALOE-BITTER.—**A'haltig** (Ger.). Aloetic. [L, 44.]—**A'hanf** (Ger.). Pita thread; the fibre of the *Agave* used in the manufacture of ropes. [L, 37.]—**A'harz** (Ger.). See *A. resin*. —**A. hepatica.** Fr., *aloès hépatique*. Ger., *Leberaloë*. It., *aloe epatico*. Sp., *aloes* (*ó acibar*) *epático*. Liver aloes, hepatic aloes. A name formerly applied to a variety of Socotrine aloes, or in the United States to Barbadoes aloes; now applied to aloes, from any source, occurring in the form of dry, blackish, liver-colored, opaque lumps, which have a dull fatty lustre and break readily into angular fragments. [B, 5; L.]—**A'holz** (Ger.). See ALOES-WOOD.—**A. horrida.** See *A. ferox*.—**A. humilis.** 1. Of Lamarck, a species resembling *A. echinata*, growing at the Cape of Good Hope. It is rich in resinous matter. 2. Of Thunberg, the *A. echinata*. [B, 188.] —**A. hyacinthioides** [Linnæus]. The *Sanseviera zeylanica*. [B, 173.]—**A. Indiæ orientalis serrata.** *A. soccotorina*. [B. 200.]—**A. indica** [Royle]. Syn.: *A. perfoliata* [Roxburgh]. A species with red flowers, growing in sandy plains in northwestern India. It furnishes part of the Indian a oes of commerce. [B, 172; L, 87.] —**A. insuccata.** A preparation made by dissolving aloes 1 lb. in the juice of roses 2 lbs., and the juices of violets, borage, and bugloss, of each 15 oz., filtering, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract. [B, 57.]—**A. insuccata tartarea.** The same as a. insuccata with the addition of one third of its weight of cream of tartar. [L, 97.]—**A. intermedia** [Haworth]. Syn.: *A. linguiformis*, var. *verrucosa* [De Candolle], *A. lingua*, var. α, *Gasteria intermedia* [Haworth]. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope with narrow tongue-shaped leaves. [B, 188.]—**A. ispicata.** The *A. spicata*. [L, 63.]—**A'klystier** (Ger.). See *Enema aloes*.—**A. leptocaulon.** A variety found in Madagascar, said to furnish aloes. [B, 5.] —**A. lingua, A. linguæformis, A. linguiformis.** A species with tongue-shaped leaves containing a great number of varieties, which have all been referred to other species, especially to *A. disticha* [B, 118.] See *A. disticha* (1st def.), *A. excavata*, *A. sulcata*, *A. intermedia*, and *A. angustifolia*.—**A. litoralis** [König]. A species found on the sea-coast of India, furnishing a very good variety of aloes. The juice of the leaves, freshly expressed, is extensively used as a refrigerant lotion in external inflammations, and, mixed with alum, as a local application in ophthalmia. [B, 172.]—**A. lota.** See *Extractum aloes aquosum*.—**A. lucida** [Greek Ph.]. Ger., *glänzende* (oder *durchsichtige*) *A.* Sp., *aloes lúcido*. Shining aloes; a variety occurring as a nearly uniform mass of a vitreous lustre, breaking readily into conchoidal, sharp-edged lumps, or into small reddish or yellowish-brown splinters which are translucent; obtained from the various species of A. enumerated under a. capensis.—**A. maculata** [Lamarck]. See *A. obscura* and *A. saponaria*.—**A. mitræformis.** 1. Of Willdenow, a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, with acute ovate leaves subspinous on the margin. Cf. *A. distans*. 2. Of Aiton, the *A. Commelyni* and *A. distans*. [B, 188.]—**A. multiformis.** A species yielding a. lucida, found in the Cape Colony. [B, 5.]—**A. muricata.** See *A. ferox*.—**A. Musambron, A. Muzanbron.** Indian or Barbadoes aloes. [B, 180.]—**A. natalensis.** Natal aloes. [L, 65.] A variety obtained in Natal from an undetermined species of A., of a greenish slate-color, and a duller appearance than cape aloes when fractured. —**A. obscura.** 1. Of Miller, the common soap A., the *A. perfoliata*, var. μ [Linnæus] (seu var. κ *obscura* [Aiton]), *A. saponaria*, var. *obscura* [Haworth], *A. picta*, var. α [Aiton] (seu var. α *major* [Willdenow]), *A. maculata*, var. β [Lamarck]; a species found at the Cape of Good Hope, with reddish flowers and elliptical-lanceolate green leaves spotted with white. 2. Of Willdenow, the *A. excavata*. 3. Of Salm-Dyck, the *A. excavata* and *A. sulcata*. [B, 188.]—**A. œnanthe.** A substance recommended by Celsus as an application to phagedenic ulcers; called by the commentator "red aloes." [B, 45.]—**A. officinalis** [Forskål]. An Arabian variety with red flowers; probably the *A. rubescens*. [B, 188; L, 87.]—**A. palustris.** See STRATIOTES *aloides*.—**A. pellucida.** See *A. lucida*.—**A. perfoliata.** 1. Of Linnæus, Willdenow, Aiton, and others, a species comprising a great many varieties, all of which have since been elevated into distinct species. See *A. arborescens*, *A. africana*, *A. ferox*, *A. subferox*, *A. depressa*, *A. glauca*, *A. soccotorina*, *A. purpurascens*, *A. Commelyni*, *A. obscura*, *A. saponaria*, *A. serrulata*, *A. echinata*, *A. suberecta*, *A. distans*, and A. BARBADENSIS. 2. Of Roxburgh, *A. indica*. [B, 169, 172, 188.]—**A. perfoliata, floribus pedunculatis, cernuis, corymbosis subcylindricis.** *A. barbadensis*. [L, 102.]—**A. Perryi** [Baker]. A species growing on the island of Socotra and said to be one of the sources of Socotrine aloes. [L, 65, 74.]—**A. picta.** See *A. obscura* (1st def.) and *A. saponaria*.—**A'pille** (Ger.). See the major list.—**A. plicatilis** [Miller]. Syn.: *A. disticha*, var. ε [Linnæus], *A. tripetala*, *Rhipidodendrum distichum* [Willdenow], *Rhipidodendron plicatile* [Haworth]. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope, yielding a weak variety of a. lucida, characterized by its dichotomous stem and smooth, tongue-shaped, obtuse leaves. [B, 5, 188.]—**A. pseudo-ferox.** See *A. subferox*.—**A'pulver** (Ger.). Powdered aloes. [L, 80.]—**A. pumila** [Linnæus, Haworth]. A species with several varieties, now referred to *A. arachnoides* and other distinct species of A. [B, 179, 188.]—**A. punctata.** See *A. variegata* (1st def.).—**A. purgans.** Aloes. [L, 104.]—**A. purificata** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *aloès dépuré*. Ger., *gereinigte A.* Purified aloes; aloes freed from foreign ingredients by mixing 100 parts with alcohol 15 parts, heating on a water bath, straining, and driving off the alcohol by evaporation. [B, 5; L.]—**A'purpur** (Ger.). Aloetic acid. [A, 324.]—**A. purpurascens** [Haworth]. Syn.: *A. perfoliata*, var. ε *purpurascens* [Aiton], *A. soccotorina*, var. β *purpurascens*, *A. sinuata* [Thunberg], *A. ramosa* [Haworth]. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope and at Barbadoes, closely related to *A. soccotorina*, and distinguished by its large dichotomous stem, and flowers with deep-violet bracts and the calyx yellowish at the apex. It furnishes hepatic aloes. [B, 5, 188; L, 64.]—**A. ramosa.** See *A. purpurascens*.—**A. resin.** Ger., *Aloeharz*. The amorphous, resinous substance, probably an altered form of aloin, which is deposited from a hot aqueous solution of aloes on cooling. It is dissolved by alkalies and re-precipitated by acids. A portion of it can be rendered permanently soluble in water by continued boiling. According to Kosmann, it has the composition $C_{51}H_{66}O_{30}$, polymeric with that of soluble aloes. The griping qualities of aloes are supposed to depend upon this constituent. [B, 2; L, 65.]—**A'resinsäure** (Ger.). See ALOERESINIC ACID.—**A. retusa** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Haworthia retusa* [Haworth], *Apicra retusa* [Willdenow], *Catevala retusa*. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope; acaulescent, with smooth quinquefarious leaves. [B, 188.]—**A. rhodacantha.** See *A. glauca*. —**A. root.** The *Aletris farinosa*. [L, 45.]—**A. rosata.** A preparation made by dissolving aloes in the juice of roses, filtering, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract. [B, 57.]—**A. rosata tartarea.** A. rosata mixed with one third its weight of cream of tartar. [L, 97.]—**A. rubescens** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *A. vera* [Lamarck]. An East Indian species, allied to *A. barbadensis*, having amplexicaul leaves with spinose margins. It yields Socotrine aloes. [B, 188; L, 87.]—**A'saft** (Ger.). See *Succus aloes*.—**A. sahnudra.** A Madagascar species said to furnish aloes. [B, 5.]—**A'salz** (Ger.). A salt of aloetic acid. [L, 30.]—**A. saponaria** [Haworth]. Syn.:



ALOE SOCCOTORINA. (AFTER B. FRANK [A, 304].)

A. perfoliata, var. θ et λ [Linnæus] (seu var. ι *saponaria* [Aiton]), *A. umbellata* [De Candolle], *A. disticha* [Miller], *A. picta*, var. β *minor* [Willdenow], *A. maculata*, var. α [Lamarck]. Great soap-a.; a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, having red flowers and oblong-lanceolate, dirty-green leaves, covered with large, oblong, transverse white spots and furnished with reddish spines. [B, 169, 188.]—**A'säure** (Ger.). Aloetic acid; chrysammic acid. [B, 49; L.]—**A. serra.** 1. Of Willdenow, the *A. depressa*. 2. Of De Candolle, a species found at the Cape of Good Hope, having red flowers and cæspitose leaves with spinose margins. [B, 188.]—**A. serrulata** [Haworth]. Syn.: *A. perfoliata*, var. λ *serrulata* [Aiton]. Saw-leaved a.; a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 169, 188.]—**Aloes gummi.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. sinensis.** An Asiatic variety, employed by the Chinese. [L, 75.]—**A. sinuata.** See *A. purpurascens*.—**Aloes lignum.** See ALOES-WOOD.—**A. soccotorina** [Lamarck], **A. socotorina.** Fr., *aloès socotrin* (ou *succotrin*). Syn.: *A. perfoliata*, var. ξ [Linnæus] (seu var. δ *soccotorina* [Aiton]), *A. vera* [Miller]. Socotrine a.; a species believed to be indigenous to the island of Socotra, but by some said not to grow

there, the *A.* of this island being, according to these authorities, the *A. Perryi.* It is also cultivated on the East African coast, in South Africa, and in Barbadoes. It furnishes Socotrine and Barbadoes aloes. It is characterized by its dichotomous stem, its very long, ensiform, attenuate leaves, spotted with white and furnished with white spines, and by its flowers, rose-red in color and green at the apex. *A. purpurascens* is sometimes regarded as a variety of this species. [B, 5. 49, 180, 188.]—**A. socotrina.** See the major list.—**A. spicata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aloès en épis.* Spiked a. ; a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, and furnishing the greater part of a. capensis, distinguished by its flat lanceolate-ensiform leaves beset with reddish spines, and by its yellowish and orange-colored flowers disposed in closely set horizontal spikes. [B, 5, 172, 188.]—**A. spuria.** See AGAVE.—**Aloes spicatæ extractum.** See ALOE SOCOTRINA (2d def.).—**Aloes succus.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A'stoff** (Ger.). Aloin or aloetin. [L, 30.]—**A. suberecta** [Haworth]. Syn.: *A. perfoliata*, var. *μ suberecta* [Aiton], *A. acuminata*, var. *β major* [Salm-Dyck]. Lesser hedgehog a. ; a species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, with acuminate leaves, resembling the *A. acuminata*, but much larger than the latter. [B, 169, 188.]—**A. subferox** [Sprengel]. Syn.: *A. pseudo-ferox* [Salm-Dyck], *A. perfoliata*, var. *ε* [Linnæus], *Pachidendron pseudo-ferox* [Haworth]. A species, related to *A. ferox*, found at the Cape of Good Hope, and distinguished by its simple fruticose stem and its lanceolate leaves, smooth on the upper surface and covered on the margin and inferior surface with dark-red stiff spines. [B, 188.]—**A. succotrina.** See *A. soccotorina* and A. SOCOTRINA.—**A. sulcata** [Salm-Dyck]. Syn.: *A. obscura*, var. *γ truncata* [Salm-Dyck], *A. lingua*, var. *angulata* [Salm-Dyck] (seu var. *δ*), *A. linguiformis*, var. *β* [De Candolle], *A. linguiformis* [Lamarck], *Gasteria angulata* (et *sulcata*) [Haworth]. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, closely related to *A. excavata*, but larger than the latter. [B, 188.]—**Aloes vulgaris extractum.** See *A. hepatica.*—**A'tinctur** (Ger.). See the major list.—**A. triangularis.** See *A. viscosa.*—**A. trigona.** See *A. elongata* (1st def.).—**A. tripetala.** See *A. plicatilis.*—**A. umbellata** [De Candolle]. The *A. saponaria* and a related species. [B, 183.]—**A.- und Asafoetida-Pillen** (Ger.). See *Pilulæ aloes et asafœtidæ.*—**A.- und Eisen-Pillen** (Ger.). See *Pilulæ aloes et ferri.*—**A.- und Mastix-Pillen** (Ger.). See *Pilulæ aloes et mastiches.*—**A. variegata.** 1. Of Linnæus, a species ; also known as *A. punctata* [Haworth] and partridge-breast a., growing at the Cape of Good Hope and in Mexico. It is subcaulescent, with thick, short leaves, and is one of the species referred to the section or genus *Gasteria.* It is official in the Mexican Ph. as *zábila;* the juice of the leaves, which, according to Llamas, contains barbaloin, a bitter resin, a volatile oil, albumin, gum, etc., is drastic and anthelmintic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 163 (A) ; B, 185, 188.] 2. Of Forskål, the *A. arabica.* [B, 188.]—**A. vera.** 1. Of Miller, the *A. soccotorina.* 2. Of Lamarck, the *A. rubescens.* [B, 173, 188.]—**A. vera minor.** A small variety, furnishing Socotrine aloes, leafy and with red flowers. [B, 200.]—**A. vera vulgaris.** The *A. barbadensis.* [B, 200.]—**A. verrucosa** [Miller]. Fr., *aloès verruqueux.* Syn.: *A. disticha* [Thunberg], *A. disticha*, var. *β* [Linnæus], *A. acuminata* [Lamarck], *A. carinata* [De Candolle], *A. serra*, var. *β verrucosa* [Persoon], *Gasteria verrucosa* [Haworth]. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope ; acaulescent and having narrow, tongue-shaped, distichous leaves covered with white warts. [B, 173, 188.]—**A. violata.** A preparation resembling a. rosata, but made with the juice of violets. [B, 57.]—**A. viscosa** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Haworthia viscosa* [Haworth], *Apicra viscosa* [Willdenow]. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, the leaves of which are viscous in the wild plant, but rarely so in the cultivated variety. [B, 179, 188.]—**A. von Barbadoes** (Ger.). See *A.* BARBADENSIS (2d def.).—**A. von Mocha** (Ger.). See *Mocha* ALOES.—**A. vulgaris.** See *A. abyssinica* and A. BARBADENSIS.—**A'wein** (Ger.). See *Vinum aloes.*—**A. wood.** See ALOES-WOOD.—**A. zeylanica.** See SANSEVIERA *zeylanica.*—**A. zocotrina, A. zoctorinia.** See A. SOCOTRINA.—**American a., Bastard a., Blue a., Century a.** Fr., *aloès américain, aloès bleu.* Ger., *amerikanische A., hundertjährige A.* See AGAVE *americana.*—**Common soap a.** See *A. obscura.*—**Decoctum a's compositum** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. Fr., *décoction d'aloès composée.* It., *decotto di aloe composto.* Made by taking Socotrine aloes, myrrh, and saffron, of each 2 parts, potassium carbonate 4 parts, licorice juice 24 parts, water 768 parts, reducing by boiling to 642 parts, and adding 192 parts of compound tincture of cardamom. [L, 85.]—**Durchsichtige A.** (Ger.). See *A. lucida.*—**Electuarium aloes compositum** [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *électuaire d'aloès composée.* Made of 13 parts of aloes and 1 part, each, of asarabacca root, cinnamon, mace, mastic, spikeward, and aloes-wood, and 72 parts of honey. The Sardinian Ph. of 1773 orders a very similar preparation.—**Elixir aloes saponaceum** [Swed. Ph., 1817]. Fr., *élixir d'aloès savonneux.* Made by taking 30 parts each of Socotrine aloes, myrrh, potassium acetate, and thickened oxgall, 15 of saffron, and 360 of alcohol, and filtering after three days' digestion. [L, 85.]—**Enema aloes** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *lavement aloétique.* Ger., *Aloeklystier.* It., *clistere d'aloe.* Made by rubbing up 40 grains of aloes and 15 of potassium carbonate with 10 fluidounces of mucilage of starch. [B, 5.]—**Essentia aloes.** See *Tinctura aloes.*—**Extractum aloes.** See *Extractum aloes aquosum.*—**Extractum aloes acido sulfurico correctum.** Made by adding 1 part of sulphuric acid to 8 parts of the extractum aloes dissolved in 32 parts of water, and evaporating to the proper consistence. [L. 57, 65.]—**Extractum aloes aquosum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait d'aloès.* Ger., *Aloeextract.* It., *estratto d'aloe.* Sp., *extracto de aloes.* Syn.: *extractum aloes* [Ger. Ph.], *extractum aloes barbadensis, extractum aloes socotrinæ* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting aloes with boiling water and evaporating the liquid to dryness. The dose is from 1 to 6 grains. Several European pharmacopœias order equal parts of vinegar or lemon-juice and aloes. [L, 65, 68, 70. 85.]—**Extractum aloes gummosum, Extractum aloes socotrinæ.** See *Extractum aloes aquosum.*—**False a.** See AGAVE *americana.*—**Feine A.** (Ger.). See A. SOCOTRINA.—**Flat-leaved a.** See *A. depressa.*—**Gemeine A.** (Ger.). See *A. hepatica.*—**Gereinigte A.** (Ger.). See *A. purificata.*—**Glänzende A.** (Ger.). See *A. lucida.*—**Great mitre a.** See *A. Commelyni.*—**Great soap a.** See *A. saponaria.*—**Green a.** See FOURCROYA *gigantea.*—**Grosse A.** (Ger.). See AGAVE *americana.*—**Hundertjährige A.** (Ger.). See AGAVE *americana.*—**Indische A.** (Ger.). Indian aloes.—**Kap'sche A.** (Ger.). See *A. capensis.*—**Leberfarbige A.** (Ger.). See *A. barbadensis.*—**Lesser hedgehog a.** See *A. suberecta.*—**Lignum aloes.** See ALOES-WOOD.—**Pferda'.** (Ger.). See *A. caballina.*—**Pilulæ aloes** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules d'aloès et de savon* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Aloepillen.* It., *pillole di aloe.* Syn.: *pilulæ aloes barbadensis* (seu *socotrinæ*) [Br. Ph.], *pilulæ cum a.* [Fr. Cod.]. The aloes pills of the U. S. Ph. contain 2 grains each of aloes and white soap ; those of the Br. Ph. contain 2 parts of Barbadoes or Socotrine aloes, and 1 part each of soap and confection of roses, and are flavored with oil of nutmeg or oil of caraway. The French Codex orders a pill containing 10 centigrammes each of aloes and soap. [L, 61. 65, 68.]—**Pilulæ aloes amaræ.** See *Pilule d'*ALOÈS *et de gentiane.*—**Pilulæ aloes barbadensis** [Br. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ aloes.*—**Pilulæ aloes benedictæ Fulleri.** See *Pilulæ aloes martiales.*—**Pilulæ aloes crocatæ.** See *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ.*—**Pilulæ aloes cum colocynthide.** See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS.—**Pilulæ aloes cum myrrha.** See *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ.*—**Pilulæ aloes et asafœtidæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Pilulæ aloes et assafœtidæ.** Fr., *pilule d'aloès et asafétide.* Ger., *Aloe- und Asafœtida-Pillen.* It., *pillole d'aloe ed assafetida.* The pills of the U. S. Ph. contain 1⅓ grain each of aloes, asafœtida, and soap. The preparation of the Br. Ph. is a pill mass made up of equal parts of Socotrine aloes, asafœtida, soap, and confection of roses. [B, 5 ; L, 65, 68.]—**Pilulæ aloes et ferri** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pilule d'aloès et de fer.* Ger., *Aloe- und Eisen-Pillen.* It., *pillole d'aloe e ferro.* Syn.: *pilulæ aloeticæ ferratæ* [Ger. Ph.]. The pill of the U. S. Ph. contains 1 grain each of aloes, dried ferrous sulphate, and aromatic powder, made up with the confection of roses. The Br. Ph. preparation is a pill mass containing 3 parts of ferrous sulphate, 4 of Barbadoes aloes, 6 of the compound powder of cinnamon [Br. Ph.], and 8 of confection of roses. The German preparation consists of pills containing 5 centigrammes each of aloes and dried sulphate of iron. [B ; L, 65, 68.]—**Pilulæ aloes et mastiches** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules d'aloès et de mastic, pilules des gourmands.* Ger., *Aloe- und Mastix-Pillen.* It., *pillole d'aloe e mastico.* Syn.: *pilulæ ante cibum, pills of aloes and mastic, dinner pills, Lady Webster's pills.* Each pill contains 2 grains of aloes and ½ grain each of mastic and red-rose petals.—**Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules d'aloès et de myrrhe.* Ger., *Rufus'sche Pillen.* It., *pillole d'aloe e mirrha.* Sp., *pildoras de aloes y de mirra.* Syn.: *Rufus's pills, pills of aloes and myrrh.* The U. S. Ph. pills contain 2 grains of aloes, 1 grain of myrrh, and ½ grain of aromatic powder, made up with syrup. The Br. Ph. pill mass is made up of 4 parts of Socotrine aloes, 2 of myrrh, and 5 of confection of roses. Several European pharmacopœias order a preparation very similar to that of the Br. Ph. [B, 5 ; L, 65, 68, 70, 85.]—**Pilulæ aloes martiales.** Fr., *pilules de Fuller.* A preparation official in many European pharmacopœias, made by mixing 8 parts of aloes, 4 of senna, 2 each of asafœtida, galbanum, and myrrh, 1 part of mace, 12 parts of ferrous sulphate, 1 part of refined oil of amber, and 16 parts of syrup of artemisia. [L, 85.]—**Pilulæ aloes socotrinæ.** See *Pilulæ aloes.*—**Pilulæ cum a.** [Fr. Cod.], **Pilulæ cum a. et sapone** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pilulæ aloes.*—**Pulvis aloes.** Fr., *poudre d'aloès* (*q. v.*). According to the U. S. Ph, of 1820, a mixture of 393 parts of aloes and 95 of canella. [L, 83.]—**Pulvis aloes compositus.** Fr., *poudre d'aloès composée.* Syn.: *species hieræ picræ.* A preparation official in many European pharmacopœias, made by mixing powdered aloes with a number of aromatic substances. [L, 85.]—**Pulvis aloes et canellæ.** It., *polvere di aloe e cannella.* Syn.: *hiera picra.* A preparation official in the U. S. Ph., 1870, containing 4 parts of aloes and 1 part of canella. [L, 65, 68.]—**Purple a.** See *A. purpurascens.*—**Resina aloes.** See *A. resin.*—**Rossa'** (Ger.). See *A. caballina.*—**Rothe A.** (Ger.). See *A. lucida.*—**Saw-leaved a.** See *A. serrulata.*—**Small mitre a.** See *A. distans.*—**Soap a.** See *A. obscura* and *A. saponaria.*—**Socotara A., Socotran'sche A.** (Ger.), **Socotora a., Socotrine aloes, Socotrine a. juice, Socotrinische A.** (Ger.). See ALOE SOCOTRINA.—**Spiked a.** See *A. spicata.*—**Strauchartige A.** (Ger.). See *A. arborescens.*—**Succus aloes.** Fr., *suc d'aloès.* Ger., *A'saft.* An old pharmaceutical name for aloes.—**Sukotrin-A.** (Ger.). See ALOE SOCOTRINA.—**Suppositoria cum a.** It., *suppositorio di aloe.* See *Suppositoire d'*ALOÈS.—**Sword-leaved a.** See *A. africana.*—**Tinctura aloes.** Fr., *teinture d'aloès.* Ger., *Aloetinctur.* It., *tintura di aloe.* Sp., *tintura de aloes.* A preparation official in nearly all pharmacopœias. That of the U. S. Ph. represents in 100 parts of the tincture 10 parts of aloes and 10 of extract of licorice ; that of the Br. Ph. 3 parts of aloes and 9 of licorice ; that of the Ger. Ph., and that of the Fr. Cod., 20 parts of aloes. Other official preparations contain from 4 to 12 parts of alcohol to 1 of aloes. [B ; L, 57, 65, 68, 70, 85.]—**Tinctura aloes ætherea.** A preparation official in many European pharmacopœias, differing but slightly from that of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, 1813, which orders 46 parts of myrrh and 393 parts of spirits of ether to be digested for 4 days, and 46 parts of aloes and 31 parts of saffron added, and the whole again digested for 4 days. [L, 85.]—**Tinctura aloes composita** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'aloès composée.* Ger., *zusammengesetzte Aloetinctur.* It., *tintura di aloe composta.* Sp., *tintura de aloes compuesta.* Syn.: *tinctura de aloe composita* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 6 parts of aloes and 1 part each of rhubarb, zedoary, gentian root, and saffron in 200 parts of dilute alcohol, and filtering at the end of 7 days. In the old London Ph. this name was given to the *tinctura aloes et myrrhæ.* The Hamburg Codex of 1835 orders 3 parts each of the tinctures of aloes and saffron, and 4 of tincture of myrrh. The Edinburgh Ph. of 1813 orders 2 parts each of aloes and myrrh, 1 part of saffron, and 24 parts of alcohol. The Batavian Ph. of 1805 and the

Amsterdam Ph. of 1792 order 31 parts of saffron and 937 parts of alcohol to be digested for 24 hours, and to the expressed filtrate 31 parts each of aloes and myrrh added, and the whole again digested for 3 days and filtered. The U. S. Ph. of 1820 orders myrrh 62 parts, alcohol 590, and water 190, to be digested for 4 days, and 46 parts of aloes and 31 of saffron added, and the whole digested for 3 days and decanted. See also *Teinture d'*ALOÈS *composée*.—**Tinctura aloes crocata, Tinctura aloes cum myrrha crocata.** See *Tinctura aloes composita*.—**Tinctura aloes et myrrhæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *élixir de propriété*. Ger., *Aloe-elixir*. It., *tintura di aloe e myrra*. Sp., *tintura de aloes y de mirra*. Syn.: *elixir proprietatis Paracelsi*. Made by macerating 10 parts each of aloes and myrrh in 80 of alcohol for 7 days, and, after filtering, adding sufficient alcohol to bring the whole quantity up to 100 parts. [L, 65, 68.] —**Tinctura de a. composita** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Teinture d'*ALOÈS *composée*.—**Tinctura rhei et aloes.** See under RHEUM.—**Vinum aloes.** Fr., *vin d'aloès*. Ger. *Aloewein*. It., *vino d'aloe*. Sp., *vino di aloes*. The U. S. Ph. orders 6 parts of aloes, 1 part of cardamom seeds, and 1 part of ginger, in 90 parts of strong white wine, to be macerated and filtered, and sufficient of the same wine added to bring the whole up to 100 parts. The preparation of the Br. Ph. contains about 4 parts of aloes and 1½ part each of cardamom seeds and ginger in 100 parts of sherry. The Edinburgh Ph. of 1813 orders Socotrine aloes 31 parts, cardamom seeds and ginger each 4 parts, and Spanish white wine 786 parts. The Dublin Ph. of 1826 orders 25 parts of Socotrine aloes, 6 of canella, 280 of Spanish white wine, and 94 of alcohol. The Geneva Ph. of 1780 orders 30 parts of Socotrine aloes, 7 of canella, and 540 of Spanish white wine. The Turin Ph. of 1833 orders 16 parts of the *species hieræ picræ*, 1 part of cochineal, and 96 parts of Malaga wine. [B; L, 65, 68, 85.]—**Water a.** See STRATIOTES *aloides*.—**Yellow-flowered a., Yellow-flowering a.** See ALOE BARBADENSIS.

ALOË (Ger.), n. A^3'lo-e^2. For this word and its compounds, see under ALOE.

ALOE BARBADENSIS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{3}r-ba^{2}d(ba^{3}d)-e^{2}n'si^{2}s. From Barbadoes, its source. Fr., *aloès des Barbades* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *aloe delle Barbadoes*. Sp., *aloes de las Barbadas*. 1. A species of *Aloe* established by Miller, also called *A. perfoliata*, var. *π vera* [Linnæus] (seu var. *λ vera* [Willdenow], seu var. *ν barbadensis* [Aiton], seu var. *vulgaris* [Aublet]), *A. vulgaris* [Lamarck], *A. vulgaris*, var. *barbadensis* [De Candolle]. It is indigenous to America, but has been brought into the Mediterranean countries of Europe and Africa. It is distinguished by its subfruticose stem, ensiform leaves, and yellow flowers. A variety, *A. b.*, var. *β*, the *Aloe elongata* [Murray], *A. humilis*, var. *β* [Willdenow], and *A. vulgaris* [Willdenow], is described; also a small variety, the *A. b.*, var. *chinensis*. The *A. b.* furnishes most of the Barbadoes aloes of commerce. [B, 188.] 2. A brown, or orange-brown, variety of aloes, which is translucent in thin pieces and opaque in masses, and breaks with a smooth, waxy, slightly conchoidal fracture. When breathed upon it emits a distinct saffron-like odor. Ether dissolves about 10 per cent. of this variety. Formerly it was known as hepatic, or liver, aloes. It is usually imported in calabashes. It is mostly derived from the *Aloe barbadensis*, although several other varieties furnish a portion of it. The active principle is barbaloin. [B; L.] —**A. b. mitior** [Dillenius]. See *A. purpurascens*.—**Extractum aloes b.** See *Extractum* ALOES *aquosum*.—**Pilula aloes b.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES, under ALOE.

ALOE-BITTER, n. A^{2}l'o-e^2 bi^{2}t'tu^{5}r. Fr., *résino-amer*. Ger., *Aloë-Bitter*. Syn.: *aloebitter*. A bitter principle extracted from aloes by evaporation of the aqueous extract from which the aloeresin has been removed. It is probably modified aloin. [B, 48, 81.] —**Artificial a.-b.** Ger., *künstliches A.-B.* A substance formed by treating aloes with nitric acid. [B, 48.]

ALOEDARIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-e(e^2)-da(da^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). A compound cathartic medicine containing aloes.—**A. marocostinum.** An aloetic panacea highly vaunted by Mindererus. [L, 53, 87.]

ALOEDARY, n. A^{2}l'o-e^{2}d-a-ri^2. See ALOEDARIUM.

ALOEPATICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-e(e^2)-pa^{2}t(pa^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Made of aloes. [L, 63.]

ALOEPHANGINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-e(e^2)-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)-ji-(ge)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Aloetic. [L, 50.]

ALOEPILLEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}l'o-e^2-pi^{2}l-le^{2}n. See *Pilulæ* ALOES.—**Eisenhaltige A.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et ferri*.

ALOERESIC ACID, n. A^{2}l-o-e^2-re^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide aloérésique*. A yellowish-brown, micro-crystalline, resinous acid of the formula $C_{30}H_{32}O_{14}$, obtained from that portion of Cape aloes which is soluble in water, by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. It is insoluble in ether. See also ALOERESINIC ACID. [B, 2.]

ALOERESIN, n. A^{2}l''o-e^2-re^{2}z'i^{2}n. See ALOE *resin*.

ALOERESINIC ACID, n. A^{2}l''o-e^2-re^{2}z-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. A resinous acid, of the formula $C_{16}H_{16}O_6$, obtained by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid that portion of Cape aloes which is insoluble in water. It is soluble in ether. [B, 2.] See ALOERESIC ACID and ALOERETINIC ACID.

ALOERETIC ACID, n. A^{2}l''o-e^2-re^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide aloérétique*. 1. A brown, micro-crystalline, resinous acid, of the formula $C_{30}H_{34}O_{15}$, nearly insoluble in water and in ether, but sparingly soluble in alcohol; obtained, along with aloeresic acid, from that portion of Cape aloes which is soluble in water by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. 2. A name also applied to chrysatric acid. [B, 2.]

ALOERETIN, n. A^{2}l''o-e^2-re'ti^{2}n. A brown amorphous resin, insoluble in ether; obtained, along with aloeresic and aloeretic acids, by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid that portion of Cape aloes which is soluble in water. [B, 2.]

ALOERETINIC ACID, n. A^{2}l''o-e^2-re^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide aloérétinique*. A resinous acid, insoluble in ether; obtained, along with aloeresinic acid, by boiling that portion of Cape aloes which is soluble in water with dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 2.]

ALOES, n. pl. A^{2}l'oz. Fr., *aloès*. Ger., *Aloe*. It., *aloe*. Sp., *áloes, acibar*. In medicine, applied both to the plants of the genus *Aloe* and to the inspissated juice of several of the species. For the compound terms in Latin, see under ALOE.—**African a.** See ALOE *africana*.—**American a.** See AGAVE *americana*.—**Aqueous extract of a.** See *Extractum* ALOES *aquosum*, under ALOE.—**Artificial bitter of a.** See ALOETIC ACID.—**Barbadoes a.** See ALOE BARBADENSIS.—**Benares a.** A variety of Indian a. resembling Barbadoes a., but of a darker color and more glossy. [L, 65.]—**Bethelsdorp a.** The most esteemed variety of Cape aloes; so called because collected at the Bethelsdorp mission. [L, 103.]—**Bitter of a.** See ALOE-BITTER.—**Bombay a.** Fr., *aloès de l'Inde*. A variety of hepatic aloes obtained from Bombay, of a lighter color than the ordinary variety. [L, 77.]—**Bonaire a.** See *Benares a.*—**Caballine a.** See ALOE *caballina*.—**Cape a.** See ALOE *capensis*.—**Capey a., Capey Barbadoes a.** A variety of Barbadoes a. presenting a smooth glossy surface on fracture.—**Cold-drawn Barbadoes a.** The pure inspissated juice of the *Aloe barbadensis*, as distinguished from the ordinary Barbadoes a., which is the residue of a decoction of the plant. [L.]—**Compound decoction of a.** See *Decoctum* ALOES *compositum*, under ALOE.—**Curaçoa a.** A West Indian variety, resembling Barbadoes a., but darker and more glossy.—**Cyprus a.** A variety of a. obtained from Cyprus. [L, 53.]—**East India a.** See ALOE *socotrina*.—**Enema of a.** See *Enema* ALOES, under ALOE.—**Extract of a.** See *Extractum* ALOES *aquosum*, under ALOE.—**Extract of Barbadoes, or of Socotrine, a.** See *Extractum* ALOES *aquosum*, under ALOE.—**Fœtid a.** See ALOE *caballina*.—**Glycerate, or glycerole, of a.** A solution in glycerin of an alcoholic extract of aloes. [B, 5.]—**Hepatic a.** See ALOE *hepatica*.—**Indian a.** See *Bombay a.*—**Insoluble a.** See ALOE *resin*.—**Jafferbad a.** A variety of a pitchy-black color, with a glossy, porous fracture, and of an odor and taste more disagreeable than those of Socotrine a.—**Liver a.** See ALOE *hepatica*.—**Mineral a.** Bitumen. [L, 119.]—**Mocha a., Moka a.** A nearly black, inferior variety from the interior of Arabia. [L, 65.]—**Natal a.** See ALOE *natalensis*.—**Pills of a.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES, under ALOE.—**Pills of a. and asafœtida.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et asafœtidæ*, under ALOE.—**Pills of a. and iron.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et ferri*, under ALOE.—**Pills of aloes and mastic.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et mastiches*, under ALOE.—**Pills of aloes and myrrh.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et myrrhæ*, under ALOE.—**Pills of Barbadoes a., Pills of Socotrine a.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES, under ALOE.—**Purified a.** See ALOE *purificata*.—**Rosated a.** See ALOE *rosata*.—**Shining a.** See ALOE *capensis*.—**Smyrna a., Socotrine a., Socotrine a.** See ALOE SOCOTRINA.—**Socotrine a. juice.** A form of Socotrine a. having the consistence of honey and a deep-orange or pale-yellow color. On standing, it separates into two layers, an inferior, pale, opaque, and granular with crystals of aloin, and a superior, transparent and darker-colored. [L, 122.]—**Soluble a.** That portion of a. which is soluble in cold water. According to Kussmann, it has the composition $C_{17}H_{22}O_{10}$. [B, 2.]—**Tincture of a.** See *Tinctura* ALOES, under ALOE.—**Tincture of a. and myrrh.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *et myrrhæ*, under ALOE.—**Translucent a.** See ALOE SOCOTRINA.—**Turkey a.** See ALOE SOCOTRINA.—**Turkistan a.** See *Bombay a.*—**Volatile oil of a.** A pale-yellow liquid obtained in small quantities from a., smelling and tasting like mint. [L, 63.]—**Wine of a.** See *Vinum* ALOES, under ALOE.—**Zanzibar a.** See ALOE SOCOTRINA.

ALOÈS (Fr.), n. A^3-lo-e^{2}z. 1. The genus *Aloe*. 2. Aloes. 3. Aloes-wood.—**Alcoolature d'a., Alcoolé d'a.** See *Tinctura* ALOES, under ALOE.—**Alcoolé d'a. composée.** See *Teinture d'a. composée*.—**Alcoolé d'a. et de rhubarbe.** See *Tinctura* RHEI *et aloes*.—**Alcoolé d'a. et de thériaque.** See *Teinture d'a. composée*.—**Alcoolé d'a. myrrho-safrané.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita*, under ALOE.—**A. allongé.** See ALOE *elongata*.—**A. apatie.** See ALOE *hepatica*.—**A. barbade.** See ALOE *barbadensis*.—**A. bec de canne.** See ALOE *disticha* (3d def.).—**A. bleu.** A name applied in the Mauritius to the *Agave americana*. [B, 121.] —**A. caballin.** See ALOE *caballina*.—**A. caballin du Cap.** See ALOE *spicata*.—**A. carratas.** An uncertain species, possibly the caraguata. [L, 105.]—**A. chicotin.** See ALOE *socotrina*.—**A. Curaçoa.** See *Curaçoa* ALOES.—**A. de Bombay.** See *Bombay* ALOES.—**A. de Curaçoa.** See *Curaçoa* ALOES.—**A. de Jamaïque.** See ALOE BARBADENSIS.—**A. de l'Inde.** See ALOE BARBADENSIS, ALOE *hepatica*, and *Bombay* ALOES.—**A. de Natal.** See ALOE *natalensis*.—**A. dépuré.** See ALOE *purificata*.—**A. des Barbades** [Fr. Cod.]. See ALOE BARBADENSIS.—**A. des Indes orientales.** See *Bombay* ALOES and ALOE SOCOTRINA.—**A. de Zanzibar.** See ALOE SOCOTRINA.—**A. dichotome.** See ALOE *dichotoma*.—**A. du Cap** [Fr. Cod.], **A. du Cap de Bonne Espérance.** See ALOE *capensis*.—**A. en calabasse.** A name for any variety of aloes packed in calabashes, but usually applied to Barbadoes aloes. [L, 55, 77.]—**A. en épis.** See ALOE *spicata*.—**A. en forme de langue.** See ALOE *lingua*.—**A. faux socotrin.** A variety obtained from the *Aloe vulgaris*. [B, 121.]—**A. féroce.** See ALOE *ferox*.—**A. fétide.** See ALOE *caballina*.—**A. hépatique.** See ALOE *hepatica*.—**A. hépatique des Barbades.** See ALOE BARBADENSIS.—**A. hépatique du Cap.** See ALOE *spicata*.—**A. hépatique fin.** See ALOE SOCOTRINA.—**A. hépatique vrai.** A variety coming from India by the way of Bombay. [L, 49.]—**A. langue de chat.** See ALOE *lingua*.—**A. lucide.** See ALOE *capensis* and ALOE *lucida*. —**A. mitré.** See ALOE *mitræformis*.—**A. Moka.** See *Mocha* ALOES.—**A. mozambrum.** See ALOE *musambron*.—**A. noirâtre et fétide.** See ALOE *caballina*.—**A. opaque.** See ALOE *hepatica*.—**A. pitt, A. pitte.** See FOURCROYA *fœtida*.—**A. rosée.** See ALOE *rosata*.—**A. socotrin, A. socotrin translucide, A. succotrin.** See ALOE SOCOTRINA.—**A. succotrin liquide.** See *Socotrine* ALOES *juice*.—**A. succotrin vrai.** A variety coming from Bombay which is soft and pliable. [L, 55.]—**A. sucotrin.** See

ALOE SOCOTRINA.—**A. translucide.** See ALOE SOCOTRINA. — **A. verruqueux.** See ALOE *verrucosa*.—**A. vert.** See FOURCROYA *gigantea*.—**A. vulgaire.** See ALOE *vulgaris*.—**Amer d'a.** See ALOE-BITTER. — **Bois d'a.** See ALOES-WOOD. — **Décoction d'a. composée.** See *Decoctum* ALOES *compositum*, under ALOE.—**Électuaire d'a. ammonio-ferré.** A preparation official in the Fr. Cod. of 1837, made of 2 parts each of Socotrine aloes, *Arum maculatum*, and calomel, 3 each of pulvis oxydii stibii compositum and rhubarb, 4 each of senna, gum ammoniac, and scales of iron, and 48 of compound syrup of senna. [L, 85.]—**Électuaire d'a. composée.** See *Electuarium* ALOES *compositum*, under ALOE. — **Élixir d'a. savonneux, Essence d'a. composée.** See *Elixir* ALOES *saponaceum*, under ALOE.—**Extrait d'a., Extrait gommeux d'a.** See *Extractum* ALOES *aquosum*, under ALOE.—**Extrait gommo-résineux d'a.** A preparation official in the Frankfort Ph. of 1791 ; made by mixing the aqueous and alcoholic extracts of aloes, and evaporating to the proper consistence. — **Extrait résineux d'a.** See *Extrait gommo-résineux d'a.* — **Œnolature d'a., Œnolé d'a.** See *Vinum* ALOES, under ALOE. — **Pilules d'a., de myrrhe et de gayac.** A preparation official in the Geneva Ph. of 1780 ; made of 15 parts each of Socotrine aloes, oxide of antimony, and guaiacum resin, 8 each of saffron and myrrh, and sufficient copaiba balsam to make a pill mass. [L, 85.]—**Pilules d'a. et d'agaric.** Syn. : *pilulæ hieræ picræ*. A preparation official in the Sard. Ph. of 1773 ; made of 1 part each of the *species hieræ picræ* and powdered troches of agaric, 2 parts of aloes, and sufficient alcohol to make into a pill mass. [L, 85.]—**Pilules d'a. et d'asafétide.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et asafœtidæ*, under ALOE. — **Pilules d'a. et de coloquinthe.** See *Extractum* COLOCYNTHIDIS *compositum*.—**Pilules d'a. et de fer.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et ferri*, under ALOE.—**Pilules d'a. et de gayac.** A preparation official in the Geneva Ph. of 1780 ; made of 3 parts of Socotrine aloes, 2 of guaiacum resin, 1 part each of aromatic powder and Peruvian balsam and sufficient syrup of orange peel to make a pill mass. [L, 85.]—**Pilules d'a. et de gentiane.** The Amsterdam Ph. of 1792 and the Batavian Ph. of 1805 order this pill to be made of equal parts of Socotrine aloes and extract of gentian. The Swedish Ph. of 1817 orders 3 parts of the pill mass of aloes and myrrh, and 2 of extract of gentian. The Brunswick Dispens. of 1777 and the Span. Ph. of 1798 order 12 parts of Socotrine aloes, 6 of extract of gentian, 1 part of oil of cloves, and sufficient syrup of ginger to make a pill mass.—**Pilules d'a. et de gomme-gutte.** Syn. : *pilulæ de Anderson*. A preparation official in the Fr. Cod., each pill containing 10 centigrammes each of aloes and gamboge, with a little honey and oil of anise. The Ferrara Ph. of 1832 orders a pill mass to be made of 2 parts of Socotrine aloes and 1 part of gamboge, with syrup. See also *Pilulæ* GAMBOGIÆ *compositæ*.—**Pilules d'a. et de mastic.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et mastiches*, under ALOE.—**Pilules d'a. et de myrrhe.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et myrrhæ*, under ALOE.—**Pilules d'a. et de quinquina.** A preparation official in the Fr. Cod. of 1837 ; made of 6 parts of Socotrine aloes, 3 of extract of cinchona, 2 of cinnamon, and sufficient syrup of wormwood to make a pill mass. [L, 85.]—**Pilules d'a. et de rhubarbe.** See *Extractum* RHEI *compositum*.— **Pilules d'a. et de savon** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pilulæ* ALOES, under ALOE.—**Pilules d'a. et de scammonée.** See PILULÆ *de duobus*.—**Pilules d'a. et de succin.** A preparation official in several old European pharmacopœias, containing 2 parts of Socotrine aloes to 1 of ambra flava. [L, 85.]—**Pilules d'a. et d'opium.** See PILULÆ *anglicæ*.—**Pilules d'a. gentianées.** See *Pilules d'a. et de gentiane*.—**Pilules d'a. gentiano-savonneuses.** A preparation official in the Brunswick Ph. of 1777 ; made of 4 parts of Socotrine aloes, 2 of extract of gentian, 1 part of powdered ginger, and soap sufficient to make a pill mass. [L, 85.]—**Pilules d'a. gommeuses.** A preparation official in the Geneva Ph. of 1780 ; made of equal parts of Socotrine aloes and gum arabic. [L, 85.]—**Pilules d'a. martiales.** A preparation official in the Geneva Ph. of 1780 ; made of 1 part of Socotrine aloes, 12 parts of black oxide of iron, and sufficient syrup to make a pill mass. [L, 85.]—**Pilules d'a. rosées.** See ALOE *rosata*.—**Pilules d'a. safranées.** See *Pilulæ* ALOES *et myrrhæ*, under ALOE.—**Pilules d'a. simples.** A preparation official in the Fr. Cod. ; made of equal parts of powdered aloes and honey. [L, 76.]—**Poudre d'a.** A preparation official in the Fr. Cod. ; made by powdering aloes in a mortar, drying, and then triturating to a fine powder and passing through a sieve containing 100 meshes to the French square inch.—**Poudre d'a. composée.** See *Pulvis* ALOES *compositus*, under ALOE. The Würzburg Ph. of 1796 orders under this name 1 drachm each of Socotrine aloes, myrrh, and sulphate of iron, 12 drops of the essential oil of savin, and a sufficient quantity of sugar. [L, 85.]—**Suc d'a.** See *Succus* ALOES, under ALOE.—**Suppositoire d'a.** A suppository official in the Fr. Cod., containing 50 centigrammes of aloes and 4 grammes of cacao-butter.—**Teinture d'a.** See *Tinctura* ALOES, under ALOE. — **Teinture d'a. composée.** A preparation official in the Fr. Cod. ; made by macerating for 10 days 40 parts of aloes and 5 each of gentian root, zedoary, saffron, white agaric, and *électuaire thériacal* in 2,000 parts of 60 per cent. alcohol, and filtering. See also *Tinctura* ALOES *composita*, under ALOE.—**Teinture d'a. et de benjoin.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**Teinture d'a. et de mastic.** A preparation official in the Spanish Ph. of 1798 ; made of 29 parts each of aloes, olibanum gum, and mastic, 14 of colophony, and 1,725 of alcohol.—**Teinture d'a. et de myrrhe.** A preparation official in the Würzburg Ph. of 1796 ; made of 2 parts of hepatic aloes, 3 of myrrh, and 60 of alcohol. [L, 85.] See also *Tinctura* ALOES *et myrrhæ*, under ALOE.—**Teinture d'a. et de myrrhe safranée.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita*, under ALOE.—**Teinture d'a. et de réglisse.** A preparation official in the Batavian Ph. of 1805 ; made of 15 parts of aloes, 46 of extract of licorice, and 250 each of alcohol and water. [L, 85.]—**Teinture d'a. et de rhubarbe.** See *Tinctura* RHEI *et aloes*.—**Vin d'a.** See *Vinum* ALOES, under ALOE.

ALOESIN, n. A²l-o'e²s-i²n. Fr., *aloésine*. See ALOE-BITTER.

ALOESINIC ACID, n. A²l-o-e²s-i²n'i²k. Fr., *acide aloésinique*.

ALOE SOCOTRINA (Lat.), n. f. So-ko-tri(tre)'na³. Fr., *aloès socotrin*. Ger., *Socotrinische Aloe*. It., *aloe socotrino* (o *sucotrino*). Sp., *acibar sucotrino*, *áloes soccotrino*. 1. See ALOE *soccotorina*. 2. A variety of aloes procured from the ports on the Red Sea and East African coast. It is derived from unknown varieties of the *Aloe*. It is of a yellowish-brown color, with a dull conchoidal fracture, and when breathed upon emits an agreeable saffron-like odor, pleasanter than that of the other varieties. Ether dissolves from 4 to 5·5 per cent. of this variety. It formerly occurred in commerce in skins, but now is seen in kegs and tin-lined boxes. [L, 65, 78.] See also *Liquid Socotrine* ALOES.—**Extractum aloes socotrinæ** [Br. Ph.]. See *Extractum* ALOES *aquosum*, under ALOE.—**Pilula aloes socotrinæ** [Br. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* ALOES, under ALOE.—**Vinum aloes socotrinæ.** See *Vinum* ALOES, under ALOE.

ALOES-WOOD, n. A²l'oz-wu⁴d. Fr., *bois d'aloès*. Ger., *Aloeholz*. Sp., *leño de áloes*. Syn. : *agallochum*, *calambac*, *sinkoo*. Ainslie and Martius make three varieties : 1. Agallochum, xylaloes, or calambak, derived from the *Alocxylum agallochum*, a heavy resinous wood rarely found in commerce, said to be odorless in the natural state, but to become fragrant from a diseased condition of the wood. 2. The lignum asphaltum officinale, lignum aspalathi, derived from the *Aquilaria malaccensis* [Lamarck], occurring in heavy, nodular, grayish-black pieces, of a fragrant odor and bitter taste. It is the kind most frequently found in commerce. 3. Lignum aquilariæ, l. aquilinum, l. agallochum spurium (Ger., *Adlerholz*) ; derived from the *Excœcaria agallocha* [Linnæus]. It has a greenish hue, is not very resinous, has a somewhat musky odor and an aromatic but not bitter taste. It is impossible to determine to which of these varieties the aloes-wood so much used formerly belongs. It was used as a perfume to flavor medicinal preparations, and for fumigations. [B, 180 ; L, 55, 78, 97.] The Chinese regard it as being tonic, stimulant, aphrodisiac, and diuretic, but it is chiefly used by them for incense. Good specimens should yield 48 per cent. of matter soluble in alcohol. [Stroud, " Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 1, 1886, p. 279.]—**False A.-w.** See A.-w. (3d def.).

ALOETAMIDE, n. A²l-o-e²t'a²m-i²d. A substance of the composition $C_{17}H_9(NH_2)(NO_2)_2$, formed by the action of dilute ammoniacal gas upon aloetic acid. It is said to be darker in color and more soluble than chrysammide. [B, 140.]

ALOETIC, adj. A²l-o-e²t'i²k. Lat., *aloeticus*. Fr., *aloétique*. Ger., *aloëtisch*. It., *aloetico*. Sp., *aloético*. Derived from or containing aloes. As a n., a preparation containing aloes. [L, 30, 44, 50.]

ALOETIC ACID, n. Fr., *acide aloétique*. Ger., *Aloëtinsäure*. It., *acido aloetico*. Sp., *ácido aloético*. Syn. : *artificial bitter of aloes*. An orange-red, amorphous, solid acid of the composition $C_7H_2N_2O_5$, or more probably $C_{14}H_4N_4O_{10} = C_{14}H_4(N.O_2)_4O_2$, obtained by the decomposition of aloin with nitric acid. By the continued action of nitric acid a. a. is converted into chrysammic acid. [B, 2, 4.]

ALOETICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A²l(a³l)-o-e²t'i²k-a³. Aloetic compounds. [L, 57.]

ALOETICAL, adj. A²l-o-e²t'i²k-a²l. See ALOETIC.

ALOETIN, n. A²l-o'e²t-i²n. Fr., *aloétine*. Ger., *Aloetin*. It., Sp., *aloetina*. A substance soluble in water, obtained by Robiquet from aloes ; it probably represents the active principle associated with various impurities. [B, 5 ; L, 44, 55, 78, 95.]

ALOETINIC ACID, n. A²l-o-e²t-i²n'i²k. Ger., *Aloëtinsäure*. See ALOETIC ACID.

ALOËTINCTUR (Ger.), n. A³l'o-e²-ti²nk-tur''. See *Tinctura* ALOES, under ALOE.—**Zusammengesetzte A.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita*, under ALOE.

ALOÉTINÉ (Fr.), n. A³-lo-a-te-na. Pertaining to the genus *Aloe* ; as a n. f. pl., *aloétinées*, a section of liliaceous plants. [A, 385.]

ALOEXYLON (Lat.), n. n. A²l(a³l)-o-e²x'i²l(u⁶l)-o²n. From ἀλόη, the aloe, and ξύλον, wood. 1. A genus of leguminous trees belonging to the suborder *Cæsalpiniæ*, established by Loureiro (the *Aloexylum* of Batsch). [B, 170, 180.] 2. Aloes-wood.—**A. agallochum** [Loureiro]. Syn. : *Cynometra agallocha* [Sprengel]. The only species ; a large tree growing in Cochin-China furnishing one variety of aloes-wood (*q. v.*). [B, 180.]

ALOEXYLUM (Lat.), n. n. A²l(a³l)-o-e²x'i²l(u⁶l)-u³m(u⁴m). See ALOEXYLON (1st def.).—**A. ovatum.** See AQUILARIA *ovata*.

ALOFEL, n. An alchemical name for a cloth used to cover a vessel. [L, 94.]

ALOGANDROMELIA (Lat.), n. f. A²l(a³l)-o-ga²n(ga³n)-drome(ma)'li²-a³. From ἄλογος, abnormal, ἀνήρ, a man, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *alogandromélie*. It., Sp., *alogandromelia*. A fabled monstrosity having the body of a human being and the limbs of a lower animal. [D, 10 ; L, 44.]

ALOGAR, n. See ALOHAR.

ALOGETISCH (Ger.), adj. A³-lo²g-e²t'ish. See ALOGISCH.

ALOGHERMAPHRODITIA (Lat.), n. f. A²l(a³l)-o²g-hu⁶r-(he²r)-ma²f(ma³f)-ro-di²'shi²(ti²)-a³. From ἄλογος, abnormal, and ἑρμαφρόδιτος, an hermaphrodite. Fr., *aloghermaphroditie*. It., *alogermafrodismo*. Sp., *alogermafroditia*. Hermaphroditism. [D, 10, 90 ; L, 44.]

ALOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A²l(a³l)-o'ji²(gi²)-a³. From α priv., and λόγος, a word. Fr., *alogie*. Ger., *Alogie*. Syn. : *alogistia*. 1. Aphasia due to defective action of the intellect. [L, 45.] 2. Senselessness, nonsensical behavior. [D, 12.]

ALOGISCH (Ger.), adj. A³-lo²g'i²sh. Pertaining to or characterized by alogia. [L, 50.]

ALOGISTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-ji^{2}s(gi^{2}s)′ti^2-a^3. From ἀλογιστία, thoughtlessness, rashness. See Alogia.

ALOGOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′o-go^{2}s. From ἄλογος, irrational. Causeless or not understood. [Hippocrates (L, 94).]

ALOGOTROPHY, n. A^{2}l-o^{2}g-o^{2}t′ro-fi^2. Lat., *alogotrophia.* From ἄλογος, abnormal, and τροφή, nutrition. Fr., *alogotrophie.* Ger., *Alogotrophie.* It., Sp., *alogotrofia.* Irregular nutrition and resulting hypertrophy and altered shape of a part. [A, 301 ; D, 10, 77 ; L, 55.]

ALOGUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′o-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). See Alogos.

ALOGY, n. A^{2}l′o-ji^2. See Alogia.

ALOHAR, ALOHOC, ALOHOSOC, n's. Alchemical names for quicksilver. [B, 50.]

ALOID, adj. A^{2}l′oid. Resembling the *Aloe* or aloes. [L, 63.]

ALOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A section of liliaceous plants including *Agapanthes, Aletris, Aloe,* and other genera. [B, 170.]

ALOIDES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-i(e)′dez(de^{2}s). See Stratiotes.

ALOIDOL, n. A^{2}l-oid-o^{2}l′. Fr., *aloïdol.* A compound extracted from aloes. [A, 385.]

ALOIN, n. A^{2}l′o-i^{2}n. Lat., *aloinum.* Fr., *aloïne.* Ger., *Aloïn.* It., Sp., *aloina.* Syn.: *bitter of aloes.* A glucoside contained in and probably constituting the active principle of aloes. There appear to be several principles of this sort derived from different varieties of aloes, and named *barbaloin,* $C_{17}H_{20}O_7$ (from Barbadoes aloes), *nataloin,* $C_{16}H_{18}O_7$ (from Natal aloes), *socaloin,* $C_{15}H_{16}O_7$ (from Socotrine aloes), and *zanaloin* (from Zanzibar aloes). These principles appear to form an homologous series, and are regarded as derivatives and probably partake of the nature of substituted phenols. A. is a yellowish crystalline substance, and is official in the Br. Ph. It is given in doses of from 1 to 2 grains and has the same effect as aloes, but is less griping. See Barbaloin, Nataloin, Socaloin, and Zanaloin. [B, 5, 81 ; L, 116.]

ALOINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). A suborder of liliaceous plants made by Link, comprising *Agave, Aloe,* and one or two allied genera. [B, 170.]

ALOINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aloinées.* A suborder or section of liliaceous plants made by Endlicher, Lindley, and others, comprising *Aloe, Sanseviera, Yucca,* and other allied genera. [B, 170.]

ALOISINSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-o-i^{2}s-en′zoi-re^2. A thick brownish-red liquid with a castor-like odor, formed by the action of chlorine-water on aloisol. [B, 196.]

ALOISOL, n. A^{2}l-o-i^{2}s-o^{2}l′. From *aloe,* and *oleum,* oil. An oily liquid obtained in very small quantities by distilling aloes with half its weight of quicklime. Rembold states that it is a mixture of xylenol with acetone and hydrocarbons. [A, 2 ; L, 78.]

ALOITES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-i(e)′tez(te^{2}s). 1. See Aloe *gallica.* 2. A genus of fossil liliaceæ found only in tertiary deposits. [L, 63.]

ALOITINIC ACID, n. A^{2}l-o-i^{2}t-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. See Aloetic acid.

ALOJA (Sp.), n. A^3-lo′ha^3. A drink made of honey, spices, and water. [L, 99.]

ALOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-ma(ma^3)′ni^2-a^3. From ἅλς, salt, and μανία, madness. Sp., *alomania.* A craving for salt. [L, 95.]

ALOMARTES (Sp.), n. A^3-lo-ma^{3}r′te^{2}s. A cold sulphurous spring in Spain. [A, 385.]

ALOMBA, n. See Acazdir.

ALOMIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-mi(me)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Alomia,* one of the genera. A sub-tribe or division of composite plants, belonging to the *Eupatoriaceæ,* made by Lessing, De Candolle, and Lindley. [B, 170.]

ALONSENEL (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-o^{2}n^2-se^{2}n-e^{2}l. A popular name for the *Cowania stansburyana.* [A, 321.]

ALONSOA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n′so-a^3. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants, one variety of which, growing in Peru, has anodyne and stomachic properties. [L, 67.]

ALOO (Hindúst.), n. The *Solanum tuberosum.* [B, 172.]

ALOOC, n. See Alhenot

ALOOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-o-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A family of plants of the order *Campanales* established by Batsch, comprising *Agave, Aletris, Aloe,* and other genera. [B, 170.]

ALOPECES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}p′e^{2}s(e^{2}k)-ez(e^{2}s). Pl. of *alopex* (Gr., ἀλώπηξ). An old term for the psoas muscles. [L, 94.]

ALOPECIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-pe(pa)′shi^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ἀλωπεκία, a disease like the mange in foxes. Fr., *alopécie.* Ger., *Alopecie, Kahlheit, Fuchsräude, Haarschwund.* It., *alopecia, calvezza.* Sp., *alopecia, calvez.* 1. Falling off of the hair from any part of the body (but more especially from the scalp or face) in sufficient quantity to produce marked thinning of the hair or baldness. 2. The baldness so produced. 3. The shedding of the hair of domestic animals. [A, 301.]—**A. accidentalis.** See *A. areata.*—**A. acquisita.** Fr., *alopécie acquise.* An acquired a. as opposed to one which is congenital. [L, 57.]—**A. adnata.** See *A. congenita.*—**A. area, A. areata.** Fr., *alopécie pseudo-tondante.* Syn.: *area Celsi.* A temporary, sometimes permanent, a. occurring usually in sharply defined patches of various shapes, situated on any of the hairy surfaces of the body, but most frequently on the scalp. The patches tend to extend at the periphery, and in rare cases the disease may result in the loss of all the hair upon the body. Aside from the loss of hair there are no symptoms. By some it is regarded as a trophoneurosis, by others as being due to the presence of a parasite, the *Microsporon Audouini,* or the *Microsporon* (or *Bacterium*) *decalvans.* [G.]—**A. circumscripta.** See *A. areata.*—**A. congenita.** Fr., *alopécie congénitale.* Congenital baldness. It may be permanent or the development of the hair may be simply delayed. The whole body may be affected (*a. universalis congenita*) or only circumscribed regions (*a. localis congenita*). [G.]—**A. eczematodes.** A. due to eczema of the scalp. [Pincus (G).]—**A. furfuracea.** See *A. pityrodes.*—**A. leprosorum.** An a. occurring as a symptom of leprosy. [G.]—**A. localis congenita.** See *A. congenita.*—**A. neuritica.** An a. due to neuritic atrophy. [G.] See *Neuritic* dermatoses.—**A. neurotica.** A. of neuropathic origin, due to affections of either the peripheral nerves or the nervous centres. [G.]—**A. normalis.** The baldness of old age or of infancy. [D, 90.]—**A. pityrodes.** An a. characterized by a gradual thinning of the hair, accompanied by a copious desquamation of sebaceous matter and epithelial scales. [G.]—**A. pityrodes capillitii.** An a. pityrodes of the scalp, usually beginning at the vertex or along the upper and central regions of the head. [G.]—**A. pityrodes universalis.** A severe and rapidly developing form of a. pityrodes affecting various regions of the scalp and also other hairy parts of the body. Upon the scalp it may resemble a. areata, but there is never complete baldness of the affected spots, and they are not sharply circumscribed, but merge gradually into the surrounding healthy regions. [G.]—**A. porriginosa.** See Alopécie *porrigineuse.*—**A. præmatura, A. præmatura idiopathica.** See *A. præsenilis.*—**A. præmatura symptomatica.** See *A. symptomatica.*—**A. præsenilis.** Baldness or thinning of the hair resembling a. senilis in its general character, but coming on at an earlier age. It is usually referred to an inherited tendency. [G.]—**A. rheumatica.** A. due to rheumatism. [G.]—**A. senilis.** Ger., *Glatze.* The falling off of the hair incident to advancing age and due to senile atrophy of the skin. It usually begins either at the forehead, temples, or vertex, and extends gradually at the periphery. [G.]—**A. simplex.** An a. resembling a. pityrodes in its appearance and course, but unattended with desquamation of the epithelium or any trouble with the sebaceous secretion. [G.]—**A. symptomatica.** Fr., *alopécie symptomatique.* Loss of hair due to disturbed nutrition of the skin, either general or local. [G.]—**A. syphilitica.** Fr., *alopécie syphilitique.* A form of a. due to syphilis, characterized by the falling off especially of the hair of the scalp and eyebrows and the eyelashes. It may or may not be associated with syphilitic cutaneous lesions. The hair loses its lustre, becomes brittle and atrophic, and is either thinned uniformly or, more frequently, in irregular patches, with entirely or partially bald spots scattered here and there. [G.]—**A. unguis, unguium.** See Onychoptosis.—**A. universalis.** An a. attacking all the hairy portions of the body. [D, 90.]—**A. universalis congenita.** See *A. congenita.*—**A. volatilium.** The moulting of birds. [D, 141.]—**Circumscribed a.** See *Alopécie par plaques.*—**Idiopathic a.** Fr., *alopécie idiopathique.* Baldness which is not of parasitic origin. [A, 385.]—**Idiopathic premature a.** See *A. præsenilis.*—**Neuritic a.** See *A. neuritica.*—**Neurotic a.** See *A. neurotica.*—**Syphilitic a.** See *A. syphilitica.*

ALOPECIATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-pe(pa)-shi^2(ki^2)-a(a^3)′-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Affected with or characterized by alopecia. [L.]

ALOPÉCIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-o-pa-se. Alopecia due to accidental causes and including all forms except a. congenita and a. senilis. [G.]—**A. cachectique.** Alopecia due to general innutrition. [G.]—**A. de convalescence.** Alopecia following acute febrile affections. [G.]—**A. générale.** See Alopecia *universalis.*—**A. idiopathique.** See Alopecia *præsenilis.*—**A. naturelle.** A variety of alopecia including a. congenita and a. senilis. [Cazenave (G).]—**A. par plaques.** Alopecia affecting circumscribed areas ; a term employed by Sauvages to comprise ophiasis and a. porrigineuse. [G, 17.]—**A. porrigineuse.** Alopecia due to phtheiriasis. [G, 17.]—**A. pseudo-tondante.** See Alopecia *areata.*—**A. syphilitique, A. vénérienne.** See Alopecia *syphilitica.*

ALOPECIODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-pe(pa)-si^2(ki^2)-o′dez(de^{2}s). For deriv., see Alopecia and *-oid.** Ger., *Fuchsräudenähnlich.* Resembling alopecia. [L, 50.]

ALOPÉCIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-o-pa-sek. 1. Pertaining to alopecia 2. (N.) one affected with alopecia. [L, 41.]

ALOPECUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-pe^{2}k-u^2(u)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of graminaceous plants belonging to the series *Clisantheæ,* established by Fries, comprising *Alopecurus* and *Phleum.* [B, 170.]

ALOPECUROID, adj. A^{2}l-o-pe^{2}k′u^2-roid. Lat., *alopecuroides.* Fr., *alopécuroïde.* Ger., *fuchsschwanzähnlich.* Resembling the plant *Alopecurus.* [L, 41, 50, 51.]

ALOPECUROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-pe^{2}k-u^2(u)-roi^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of graminaceous plants made by Koch, comprising *Alopecurus, Phleum,* and allied genera. [B, 170.]

ALOPECUROS, ALOPECURUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-pe^{2}k-u^2(u)′ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., ἀλωπέκουρος. Fr., *alopécure.* Ger., *Fuchsschwanzgras.* A genus of graminaceous plants established by Linnæus, equivalent to the *Cerdrosurus* of Ehrenberg. [B : L, 50, 58, 67.]—**A. agrestis.** Ger., *Ackerfuchsschwanz.* Field foxtail-grass. [A, 315.]

ALOPECY, n. A^{2}l′o-pe-si^2. See Alopecia.

ALOPEX (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o′pe^{2}x. Gr., ἀλώπηξ. See Alopeces.

ALOPHANGINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)-ji(ge)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See Aloephanginus.

ALORA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-o′ra^3. A village in Spain where there are sulphurous springs. [A, 385.]

ALORAP, n. See Alacap.

ALORCINIC ACID, n. A^{2}l-o^{2}r-si^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide alorcinique.* Ger., *Alorcinsäure.* A crystalline acid of the composition $C_9H_{10}O_3 + H_2O$, produced by melting aloes with potash. [B, 4.]

ALOSA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o'sa^3. From *alausa*, the shad. Fr., *alose*. Ger., *Alose*. A genus of malacopterygious fishes of the herring family, including the shad and allied species. [L, 110.]—**A. menhaden.** The bony fish, mossbunker, menhaden. Its oil has been suggested as a substitute for cod-liver oil.—**Lapides alosæ.** The jaw-bones of the shad, formerly used as an aperient. [B, 180.]—**Stomachus alosæ.** The dried stomach of the shad, formerly used as a tonic. [B, 180.]

ALOSANTHI, n. An alchemical term for flos salis (*q. v.*). [Ruland (L, 94).]

ALOSAT, ALOSOHOC, ALOSOT, n's. See ALOHAR.

ALOTO, n. A Sandwich Island name for a species of *Euphorbia* the juice of which is used as an application to ulcers. [Waring (L, 63).]

ALOTTE, n. A Mexican name for the *Bixa orellana*. [L, 105.]

ALOUCHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ush. The *Pyrus aria*. [L, 55.]

ALOUCHI, n. See ALUCHI.—**A'harz** (Ger.). See ALUCHI.

ALOUCHIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-u-shi^2-a. The *Pyrus aria*. [L.]

ALOUETTE (Fr.), n. A^3-lu-e^{2}t. The *Alauda arvensis*. [L.]

ALOUTCHA, n. A Crimean name for a variety of the tobacco plant supposed to be the *Nicotiana rustica*. [B, 121 ; L, 63.]

ALOYAU (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-wa^3-yo. See SIRLOIN.

ALOYSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)'i^2-a^3. From Mary Louisa, a queen of Spain, in honor of whom it was named. Fr., *aloysie*. A genus of verbenaceous shrubs established by Ortega. [B, 180.]—**A. citriodora.** Fr., *verveine odorante*. Ger., *Punschpflanze*. It., *erba Luigia* (o *della Principessa*). Sp., *yerba Luisa* (*ó de la Princesa*). Syn.: *Verbena triphylla* [Heut.], *Lippia citriodora* [Kunth]. The lemon-verbena ; a South American species cultivated in Europe and the United States. The leaves have a strong, agreeable, lemon-like odor. [B, 180.]—**Folia aloysiæ** [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves of the *A. citriodora*; excitant, stomachic, and antispasmodic. [L, 77.]

ALOZET, n. An alchemical name for quicksilver. [Ruland (L, 94).]

ALP (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp. Nightmare. [D, 77.]

ALPAM (Malay), n. See BRAGANTIA *Waltichii*.

ALPAMATO, n. See PSIDIUM *thea*.

ALPBALDRIAN (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'ba^{3}l-dri^2-a^{3}n. The root of *Valeriana celtica*, formerly official. [B, 180.]

ALPBALSAM (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'ba^{3}l-za^{3}m. See RHODODENDRON.

ALPDRUCK, ALPDRÜCKEN (Ger.), n's. A^{3}lp'druk, -dru^{6}k-e^{2}n. 1. Nightmare. 2. Somnambulism. [D, 18, 77.]

ALPENA, n. A^{2}l-pe'na^3. A town in Michigan, on Thunder Bay, an inlet from Lake Huron, in which there is an artesian well 900 feet deep, the waters of which are remarkably rich in hydrogen sulphide, and contain also potassium, sodium, magnesium, iron, and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride, calcium sulphate, alumina, silica, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen. Temp., 52° F. The iron tube through which the water flows is highly magnetic, and this has given rise to a popular belief that the water itself is magnetic. [R. C. Kedzie, "Trans. of the State Med. Soc. of Michigan," 1871, p. 40 (A, 363).]

ALPENAMPFER (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-a^{3}mp-fe^{2}r. See RUMEX *alpinus*.

ALPENAUGENWURZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-a^3-ug-e^{2}n-vurtz. See ATHAMANTA *cretensis*.

ALPENBALDRIAN (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-ba^{3}l-dri^2-a^{3}n. See ALPBALDRIAN.

ALPENBALSAM (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-ba^{3}l-za^{3}m. See RHODODENDRON *arboreum*.

ALPENBÄRLAP (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-bar-la^{3}p. See LYCOPODIUM *alpinum*.

ALPENBÄRWURZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-bar-vurtz. See MEUM *mutellina*.

ALPENDOPPELBEERE (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-do^{2}p-pe^{2}l-bar-e^2. The *Lonicera alpigena*. [L.]

ALPENDOPPELBLUME (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-do^{2}p-pe^{2}l-blu-me^2. The *Atragene alpina*. [L.]

ALPENEBENHOLZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-a-be^{2}n-ho^{3}ltz. The *Cytisus alpinus*. [L.]

ALPENFRAUENMANTEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-fra^3-u-e^{2}n-ma^{3}nt-e^{2}l. See ALCHEMILLA *alpina*.

ALPENGLÖCKEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-glu^{5}k-e^{2}n. See SOLDANELLA *alpina*.

ALPENGRINDWURZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-gri^{2}nd-vurtz. See RUMEX *alpinus*.

ALPENHAHNENFUSS (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-ha^{3}n-e^{2}n-fus. See RANUNCULUS *alpestris*.

ALPENHECKENKIRSCHE (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-he^{2}k-e^{2}n-kersh-e^2. See LONICERA *alpigena*.

ALPENHELMKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-he^{2}lm-kra^3-ut. See SCUTELLARIA *alpina*.

ALPENKLEE (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-kla. See TRIFOLIUM *alpinum*.

ALPENKNÖTERIG (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-knu^{5}t-e^{2}r-i^{2}g. See POLYGONUM *alpinum*.

ALPENKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-kra^3-ut. See TURRITIS *alpina*.

ALPENLÄUSEKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-loi-ze^2-kra^3-ut. See PEDICULARIS *reculeta*.

ALPENLIESCH, ALPENLIESCHGRAS (Ger.), n's. A^{3}lp'-e^{2}n-lesh, -lesh-gra^{3}s. See PHLEUM *alpinum*.

ALPENQUENDEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-kwe^{2}nd-e^{2}l. See THYMUS *alpinus*.

ALPENROSE (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-ro-ze^2. See RHODODENDRON.—**Baumartige A.** See RHODODENDRON *arboreum*.—**Dahurische A.** See RHODODENDRON *dahuricum*.—**Gelbblühende A.** See RHODODENDRON *chrysanthum*.—**Gewimperte A.** See RHODODENDRON *hirsutum*.—**Goldfarbige A.** See RHODODENDRON *chrysanthum*.—**Grösste A.** See RHODODENDRON *maximum*.—**Rostfarbige A.** See RHODODENDRON *ferrugineum*.

ALPENSALZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-za^{3}ltz. Glacier-salt. [A, 315.] See MAGNESIUM *sulphate*.

ALPENSEIDELBAST (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-zi-de^{2}l-ba^{3}st. See DAPHNE *alpina*.

ALPENSOCKENBLUME (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-zo^{2}k-e^{2}n-blum-e^2. See EPIMEDIUM *alpinum*.

ALPENSTICH (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-sti^{2}ch^2. An endemic pleurisy of a severe form, often accompanied by typhoid symptoms and ending fatally, observed in the Swiss Alps in 1771, and in some parts of North Germany in 1832-'33 ; attributed to the vernal south wind of the Alps. [A, 305.] See also ALPFLECKEN.

ALPENTASCHE (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-ta^{3}sh-e^2. See THLASPI *alpinum*.

ALPENTHYMIAN (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-tu^{6}m-i^2-a^{3}n. See THYMUS *alpinus*.

ALPENVEILCHEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-fil-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See CYCLAMEN *europæum*.

ALPENWEGERICH (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-ve^{2}g-e^{2}r-i^{2}ch^2. See LEONTODON *aureum*.

ALPENWINDRÖSCHEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'pe^{2}n-vi^{2}nd''ru^{6}s-ch^{2}e^{2}n. The *Anemone narcissiflorus*. [L, 30.]

ALPENWOHNEND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}lp'e^{2}n-von-e^{2}nd. See ALPINE.

ALPENZILAND (Ger.), n. A^{3}l'pe^{2}n-tze''la^{3}nd. The *Daphne alpina*. [L, 30.]

ALPESTRIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-pe^{2}st'ri^{2}s. Fr., *alpestre*. Growing on mountains, below the snow line (said of plants). [B.] Cf. ALPINE.

ALPFLECKEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}lp'fle^{2}k-e^{2}n. Blue spots (probably of a hæmorrhagic character) sometimes seen after an attack of *Alpenstich* (*q. v.*). [D, 12.]

ALPHA, n. A^{2}l'fa^3. Gr., ἄλφα. 1. The first letter of the Greek alphabet ; used in chemical notation (either spelled out or in the Greek form, α) to denote the first of a series of isomeric bodies. [B.] 2. In ophthalmology, see ANGLE *a*. 3. The fibre of the esparto grass. [L, 67.] For compound words beginning with a., see the major list.—**A. leucocytes.** See under LEUCOCYTE.

ALPHABETARIUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-fa^3-be^{2}t-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). A botanist who arranges plants in the alphabetical order of their names. [Linnæus (L, 63).]

ALPHABETUM CHYMICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-fa^3-be-(ba)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m) ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The chemical alphabet ; a system devised by Raymond Lully, in which each letter of the alphabet had a symbolic meaning. [L, 84, 94.] See the List of Abbreviations.

ALPHENE, n. A^{2}l-fen'. A supposititious radicle, N_2H_4C. [B, 2.]—**A. sulphide.** See AMMONIUM *thiocyanate*.

ALPHENIC, ALPHENIK, ALPHENIS, ALPHENIX (Ar.), n's. Fr., *alphénic*. According to some, from the Arabic article *al*, and *phanac*, tender ; according to others, from *al*, and the Latin *penidius*, sugar. Fr., *alphénic*, *alphœnix*. Barley sugar. [L, 30, 41, 94, 102.]

ALPHENOLS, n. pl. A^{2}l-fe^{2}n-o^{2}lz'. From *alcohol* and *phenol*. A class of compounds which resemble both alcohols and phenols in their composition. [Grimaux (L, 63).]

ALPHESERA. See ALFESERA.

ALPHICUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'fi^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀλφός, leprosy. A classical word supposed to have meant one who cured leprosy. [L, 58.]

ALPHITA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'fi^{2}t-a^3. 1. See ALPHITON. 2. Nux vomica. [A, 385.]

ALPHITEDON, ALPHITIDON, ALPHITIDUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-fi^{2}t-e(a)'do^{2}n, -fi^{2}t'i^{2}d-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Really the Gr. adv. ἀλφιτηδόν, after the manner of meal ; a contraction of the phrase *fractura* ἀλφιτηδόν *facta*. Fr., *alphitédon*. An old term for a variety of fracture of the skull in which the bones are crushed into small fragments. [L, 50, 94.]

ALPHITOMANCY, n. A^{2}l-fi^{2}t'o-ma^{2}n-si^2. From ἄλφιτον, barley-meal, and μαντεία, divination. Divination by means of barley-meal. [A, 385.]

ALPHITOMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-fi^{2}t-o-mo^{2}r'fa^3. From ἄλφιτον, meal, and μορφή, form. Fr., *alphitomorphe*. A botanical genus name used by Wallroth, equivalent to *Erysiphe*. [B, 153.]

ALPHITOMORPHÆÆ, ALPHITOMORPHEÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-fi^{2}t-o-mo^{2}rf-e'(a^3'e^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -mo^{2}rf'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A family of hyphomycetous (sclerogastrous) *Fungi*, made by Cerda, comprising *Antennaria*, *Erysiphe*, and other genera. [B, 170.]

ALPHITOMORPHEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-fi^{2}t-o-mo^{2}rf'e^2-i(e). A family of *Fungi*, made by Bonorden, belonging to the order *Sphæronemei*, comprising the genera *Antennaria*, *Eurotium*, and *Alphitomorpha*. [B, 170.]

ALPHITON, ALPHITUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′fi^{2}t-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄλφιτον, pearl-barley, barley meal. Meal made of roasted barley; used by the ancients as food and as a medicine. [L, 50.]

ALPHODEOPSORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-fo-de^2-o so-ri^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *alphodeopsoria′seos.* From ἀλφώδης, leprous, and ψωρίασις, psoriasis. An old name for psoriasis resembling leprosy. [L, 50.]

ALPHODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-fo-du^{5}r(de^{2}r)′mi^2-a^3. From ἀλφός, white, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *alphodermie.* See Achromatosis.

ALPHODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-fo′dez(de^{2}s). See Alphoid.

ALPHODIL (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′fo-del. See Asphodel.

ALPHOID, adj. A^{2}l′foid. From ἀλφώδης, leprous. Lat., *alphodes, alphoides, alphoideus.* Fr., *alphoïde.* Resembling alphus. [G; L, 50.]

ALPHONSIN, n. A^{2}l-fo^{2}n′zi^{2}n. See Alfonsin.

ALPHOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′fo^{2}s. From ἀλφός, white, or white leprosy. Fr., *alphos.* Ger., *Alphos.* It., *alfo, alfos.* Sp., *alfo.* 1. A variety of the vitiligo (*q. v.*) of Celsus. 2. According to Plenck, a species of lepra in which there arise white spots that are set in the skin ("cutem deprimentes"). Plenck describes two varieties: *Alphus simplex* and *Alphus leuce* (*q. v.*). 3. Psoriasis. [G, 11.] See also Alphus.

ALPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l) fo′si^{2}s. Gen., *alpho′seos.* 1. See Achromatosis. 2. Albinoism. [L, 83.]—**A. æthiopica.** See Albinism.—**Epichrosis a.** See under Epichrosis. [B.]

ALPHOUS, adj. A^{2}l′fu^{3}s. Pertaining to alphos. [G.]

ALPHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). For deriv., see Alphos. 1. Alphos (*q. v.*). 2. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, the name of a variety of "scrofulous" pustular diseases of the skin attended with the formation of white crusts. [G, 5.]—**A. confertus.** A scrofulous form of impetigo, the lesions occurring in clusters and being attended with the formation of white crusts. [G, 5.]—**A. leuce.** Syn.: *vitiligo leuce* [Sauvages], *leuce* [Celsus]. Plenck's term for a cutaneous disease characterized by white spots that "penetrate the skin deeply." "The hairs are whitened, and if the affected place is rubbed it does not redden; if pricked, a milky water flows out." It probably is either morphœa or leuce. [G, 11.] See Vitiligo o*f Celsus.*—**A. simplex.** According to Plenck, a disease of the skin characterized by white patches which do not involve the hairs, travel from one part to another, and are attended with roughening of the skin (? psoriasis). [G.] Compare Vitiligo *a.* and Alphos.—**A. sparsus.** A scrofulous form of ecthyma disseminated over the body and attended with the formation of white crusts. [G, 5.]

ALPICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′pi^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *Alpisch.* See Alpine (1st def.).

ALPICOLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-pi^{2}k′o-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From *Alpes,* the Alps, and *colere,* to inhabit. Fr., *alpicole.* See Alpine. [L, 116.]

ALPIGENUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-pi^{2}j(pi^{2}g)′e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *alpigène.* See Alpestris.

ALPINE, adj. A^{2}lp′i^{2}n(in). Lat., *alpinus.* Fr., *alpeste.* Ger., *alpenwohnend, alpisch.* It., *alpino.* 1. Pertaining to the Alps. 2. In botany and zoology, found in the region of perpetual snow on mountains. [B.]

ALPINIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-pi^{2}n′i^2-a^3. From *Alpinus,* an Italian botanist of the 16th century, in whose honor it was named. Fr., *alpinie.* A genus of plants of the natural order *Zingiberaceæ,* distinguished by the presence of thick aromatic rhizomes and flowers disposed in clusters. [B, 19.]—**A. alba.** See Amomum *medium.* [L, 87.]—**A. allughas.** Syn.: *Hellenia allughas* [Willdenow], *Mala inschikua.* An Indian species, made by Roscoe, furnishing a variety of galangal root. It is used externally as an anodyne and internally as an antidote to poisons, as an emmenagogue and provocative of the lochia, and in gout and calculous disorders. [B, 172, 180.]—**A. aromatica.** Syn.: *Paco-seroca minor, multicaulis.* A species described by Aublet as growing in Guiana, distinguished by its multiple stems. Its roots are carminative and stomachic. [B, 187.]—**A. calcarata.** A species closely resembling *A. khulinjan.* [B. 172.]—**A. cardamomum.** See Elettaria *cardamomum.*—**A. chinensis.** An Asiatic species of which *A. khulinjan* is regarded as a variety. [B, 172.]—**A. costata.** [Roxburgh]. See Elettaria *cardamomum medium.*—**A. exaltata** [Aley]. A British Guiana species, regarded by some as being the source of the Corowatti, or Khorowatti, root. [B.]—**A. galanga** [Swartz]. Syn.: *Maranta galanga* [Linnæus]. A species growing in India, furnishing the larger galangal root. It is from 6 to 7 feet high when in flower, with lanceolate, white, smooth, petiolate leaves and pale-green fragrant flowers in terminal panicles. [B, 33, 177.]—**A. khulinjan.** A variety growing in Madras. Its rhizome resembles the lesser galangal root, and is used as a carminative, stomachic, expectorant, and excitant, and for the relief of incontinence of urine. [B, 172.]—**A. media** [Sprengel]. See Elettaria *cardamomum medium.*—**A. nutans** [Roscoe]. A species resembling the *A. galanga,* which furnishes an inferior variety of galangal root. [B.]—**A. officinarum** [Hance]. A species growing in China, furnishing the ordinary galangal root of commerce. [B, 33.]—**A. odorata.** A variety growing in British Guiana, the leaves of which are applied by the natives to produce sweating. [L, 63.]—**A. paco-seroca.** See *A. aromatica.*—**A. pyramidata** [Blume]. A species resembling the *A. galanga.* [B.]—**A. racemosa** [Linnæus]. Paco-seroca. A species growing in Guiana and the West Indies, of which the root, flowers, and fruit have an aromatic odor and a pungent, bitter taste. The root is used as an application to malignant ulcers and cancers. [B, 180.]—**A. spicata** [Jacquin]. See Costus *spicatus.*—**A. tubulata.** See *A. exaltata.*

ALPINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-pi^{2}n-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A suborder of plants of the *Scitamineæ,* made by Link, equivalent to the *Zingiberaceæ* of Endlicher. [B.]

ALPINIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-pi^{2}n′i^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of zingiberaceous plants, made by Blume and Endlicher, comprising *Alpinia* and allied genera. [B, 170.]

ALPINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-pi^{2}n-i(e)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. See Alpiniæ. 2. A division of the *Zingiberaceæ,* including *Amomum, Zingiber,* and *Galanga.* [B, 170.]

ALPININ, n. A^{2}lp′i^{2}n-i^{2}n. From *Alpinia* (*q. v.*). One of the constituents, of the formula $C_{17}H_{12}O_6$, of the yellow coloring matter of the galanga rhizome. [B, 5.] See Kempherid.

ALPINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-pi(pe)′nu^{3}s(nu^{3}s). See Alpine.

ALPISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}lp′i^{2}sh. See Alpine.

ALPISTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}lp-est. See Phalaris *canariensis.*

ALPKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp′kra^3-ut. See Solanum *nigrum.*—**Durchwachsenes A.** See *Herba* eupatorii *perfoliati.*

ALPMÄNNCHEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp′me^{2}n-ch^{2}e^{2}n. Nightmare. [A, 317.]

ALPMEHL (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp′mal. See Lycopodium.

ALPRANKEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp′ra^{3}n^{2}k-e^{2}n. See Solanum *dulcamara* and Viscum *album.*

ALPRAUCH (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp′ra^3-uch^2. See Fumaria *officinalis.*

ALPREADA (Port.), n. A^{3}l-pra-a^3′da^3. Cold sulphurous springs at Castello Branco, in the province of Beira, Portugal. [L, 105.]

ALPSCHOSS (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp′sho^{2}s. See Belemnites.

ALPWEIBCHEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp′vib-ch^{2}e^{2}n. Nightmare, [D, 60.]

ALPZOPF (Ger.), n. A^{3}lp′tzo^{2}pf. See Plica *polonica.*

ALQUEIDON (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ka-e-don′. A ferruginous spring in Spain. [A, 385.]

ALQUEZAR (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-ka-th^{2}a^{3}r′. A cold sulphurous spring in Aragon, Spain. [A, 385.]

ALQUIFUZ (Ar.), n. Fr., *alquifoux.* A cosmetic preparation of some form of lead, used by women in the East to blacken the eyebrows. [L.]

ALQUITRANUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-kwi^{2}t-ra(ra^3)′nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). See Alchitran.

AL-RACHAS (Ar.), n. See Araxat.

ALRAMUDI, adj. An alchemical term signifying cineritious. [Ruland (L, 94).]

ALRATICA (Ar.), n. An imperforate condition of the vagina, either congenital or acquired. [Albucasis (L, 94).]

ALRAUN (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′ra^3-un. See Mandragora.—**A'kraut.** See Mandragora *officinalis.*—**A'wurzel.** See *Radix* mandragoræ *officinalis.*—**Wilder A.** See Allium *victoriale.*

ALRAUNCHEN, ALRAUNEN, ALRAUNMÄNNCHEN (Ger.), n's pl. A^{3}l′ra^3-un-ch^{2}e^{2}n, -e^{2}n, -me^{2}n-ch^{2}e^{2}n. The roots of the *Mandragora vernalis.* [B, 180.]

ALRUM, n. See Alzum.

ALSADAR (Ar.), n. A common name for the *Celtis.* [B, 121.]

ALSAFAT, ALSAFATUM (Ar.), n's. See Safat.

ALSAMACH, ALSAMECH (Ar.), n's. The meatus auditorius internus. [L, 94.]

ALSAM-KUMBONG, n. An Indian name for the *Mangifera indica.* [B, 121.]

ALSANDERS, n. A^{2}l-sa^{2}nd′u^{5}rz. See Alexanders.

ALSAPHAT, ALSAPHATUM (Ar.), n's. See Safat.

ALSASUA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-sa′swa^3. Mineral springs in Spain, containing sodium chloride. [A, 385.]

ALSE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′se^2. See Alosa.

ALSEBEERE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′se^2-bar-e^2. See Elsebeere.

ALSEBRAN (Ar.), n. See Sempervivum *tectorum* and Euphorbia *cyparissias.*

ALSECH, n. See Alumen *plumosum.*

ALSEI (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′si. See Absinthium.

ALSELAT, n. An alchemical name for oxide of copper (æs ustum). [B, 50.]

ALSELEBETTI (Ar.), n. According to Avicenna, the best variety of ambergris; so called as coming from Selebet. [L, 94.]

ALSEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′se^{2}n. See Artemisia *absinthium.*

ALSENE, n. Fr., *alsène.* The common name at the Cape of Good Hope for the *Artemisia afra.* [A, 385; B, 121.]

ALSENECH (Ger.), n. A^{3}l′se^{2}n-e^{2}ch. See Selinum *palustre.*

ALSEODAPHNE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-se^2-o-da^{2}f(da^{3}f)′ne(na). Gen., *alseodaph′nes.* A genus of lauraceous plants separated by Nees von Esenbeck from the genus *Ocotea,* distinguished by the limb of its perianth being deciduous. [B, 180.]—**A. amara** [Kostel]. Syn.: *Ocotea amara.* A Brazilian species, the bark of which is aromatic and is used as a stomachic tonic. [B, 180.]—**A. cujumary** [Kostel]. Syn.: *Ocotea cujumary.* A species growing on the Rio Negro, the seeds of which are used in gastric debility. [B, 180.]—**A. cymbarum** [Kostel]. Syn.: *Ocotea cymbarum.* A large tree growing on the Orinoco, with bitter aromatic bark and wood. It is said that native laurel oil (oleum lauri nativum), which is much used in arthritic affections, is obtained from the bark of this tree. [B, 180.]—**A. opifera** [Kostel]. Syn.: *Ocotea opifera.* A species

growing on the Rio Negro, from the bark of which is distilled a balsam used as an embrocation in rheumatism, etc. [B, 180.]

ALSI (Hind.), n. See LINUM *usitatissimum.*

ALSIDENA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-si^{2}d-e(a)′na^3. A kind of onion mentioned by Pliny. [A, 318.]

ALSIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-si^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄλσος, a shady place, on account of the arboreous branching of its fronds. Fr., *alsidie.* 1. A genus of *Algæ*, established by Agardh, belonging to the order *Florideæ.* [B.] 2. See RHODOMELEÆ.—**A. Blodgettii.** A genus established by Haworth, growing on the coasts of North America, which has been used in consumption and scrofulous diseases. ["N. Y. Med. Times," 1856, p. 391 (B, 154).]—**A. corallinum.** A variety growing in the Mediterranean.—**A. helminthochorton** [Kützing], **A. helminthochortos** [Latour]. Ger., *Wurmmoss.* Syn.: *Fucus helminthochortos, Ceranium helminthochorton.* A species furnishing in part the helminthochorton, or Corsican moss. [B, 35.]

ALSIKE, n. See TRIFOLIUM *hybridum.*

ALSINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-si^{2}n-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). 1. According to Wahlenberg, a division of the *Caryophylleæ*, comprising *Alsine, Elatine, Stellaria*, etc. 2. According to Fries, a family of the *Columnifloræ*, comprising the divisions *Alsineæ, Stellarieæ*, and *Lepigoneæ.* [B, 170.]

ALSINE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′si^{2}n-e(a). Gen., *al′sines.* Gr., ἀλσίνη. Fr., *morgeline.* 1. A genus of caryophyllaceous plants established by Linnæus. 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Parietaria officinalis.* 3. In the middle ages, a term embracing a number of genera, such as *Alsine, Veronica*, and *Myosotis.* [B, 121, 170.]—**A. avicularum** [Lamarck]. See STELLARIA *media.*—**A. holostea glabra, folio gramineo, flore majore.** See STELLARIA *holostea.*—**A. media.** See STELLARIA *media.*—**A. pratensis, gramineo folio amplhore.** See STELLARIA *media.*—**A. umbellata.** See HOLOSTEUM *umbellatum.*—**A. vera glabra, floribus umbellatis albis.** See HOLOSTEUM *umbellatum.*—**A. vulgaris** [Mönch]. See STELLARIA *media.*—**Herba alsines.** See STELLARIA *media.*

ALSINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-si^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *alsinées.* 1. According to De Candolle, Reichenbach, and Gray, an order, suborder, section, family, or tribe of caryophyllaceous plants, comprising *Alsine, Stellaria*, and other genera. In Lindley's system it is an order of the alliance *Silenales*, in Koch's an order of *Thalamifloræ*, in Endlicher's it comprises the tribes *Sabulineæ, Stellarineæ*, and *Sperguleæ.* 2. According to Fries, a division of the *Alsinaceæ*, comprising *Alsine* and other genera. 3. By Spach it is regarded as a family of the *Caryophyllineæ*, comprising a great number of genera. [B, 120.]

ALSINEFORMIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-si^{2}n-e^2-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. See MONTIA *fontana.*

ALSINES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *alsine.* A family of plants, made by Adanson, comprising *Alsine* and many other genera. [B, 170.]

ALSIOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-si^2-o′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *alsius*, chilly. Gr., δύσριγος. 1. Easily affected by cold. 2. Chilly by nature. [A, 312; L, 58.]

ALSIRACOSTUM (Ar.), n. From *al-seraka*, an evacuation. An ancient compound medicine, mentioned by Mesne, used in high fevers. [L, 94.]

ALSITAS, n. See CERUSSA.

ALSIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′si^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ALSIOSUS.

ALSO-ALAP, ALSO-BISZTRA (Hung.), n's. See under ALAP and BISZTRA.

ALSODEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-so-de(da)′a^3. See ALSODEIA.

ALSODEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-so-de(da)′e(a^3-e^2). From *Alsodea*, or *Alsodeia*, one of the genera. A tribe of violaceous plants established by Lindley. [B, 170.]

ALSODEIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-so-di′(da′-i^2)-a^3. From ἀλσώδης, growing in woods. A genus of violaceous plants established by Aubert. Those growing in Africa have emetic properties. [L, 67, 87.]

ALSODINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-so-di(de)′ne(na^3-e^2). A section of violaceous plants, made by R. Brown, including 3 or 4 genera. [B, 170.]

ALSODINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-so-di^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe or division of violaceous plants, made by De Candolle and others. [B, 170.]

ALSO-ERZTERGALY, ALSO-KÉKEA (Hung.), n's. See under ERZTERGALY and KÉKEA.

ALSOPHILA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-so^{2}f′i^{2}l-a^3. From ἄλσος, a shady place, and φιλεῖν, to love. 1. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, made by R. Brown. 2. A genus of cyatheaceous ferns, made by Presl. This genus is distinguished by the absence of an indusium and by having only one sorus on each venule; some of its species attain the height of 80 feet. [B, 79, 170.]—**A. excelsa.** A variety growing on Norfolk Island, the white central portion of which is eaten by hogs. [B, 19.]—**A. lurida.** A species growing in China, furnishing paku-kedang, which is made up of the chaffy hairs, about 2 inches long, found at the bases of the fronds and stems. [B, 33.]

ALSOPHILACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-so^{2}f-i^{2}l-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). An order of ferns, made by Presl, including *Alsophila* and other genera. [B, 170.]

ALSOPHILEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-so^{2}f-i^{2}l′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A sub-tribe of cyatheaceous ferns, made by Fée, including *Alsophila.* [B, 170.]

ALSO-RONA, ALSO-SEBES, ALSO-TVAROSZCZA, ALSO-VACZA (Hung.), n's. See under RONA, SEBES, TVAROSZCZA, and VACZA.

ALSRÖSCHEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}lz′ru^{5}s-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See HELLEBORUS *niger.*

ALSTONAMINE, n. A^{4}l-sto^{2}n′a^{2}m-en. See ALSTONINE.

ALSTONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}l-sto′ni^2-a^3. From Alston, a professor of botany in Edinburgh. Fr., *alstonie.* 1. The genus *Symplocos* of Linnæus. [B, 170.] 2. A genus of apocynaceous shrubs or trees, established by R. Brown, distinguished by the presence of a tuft of silky hairs at each end of the seed and by the absence of nectary scales. [B, 19.]—**A. bark.** See *Cortex alstoniæ.*—**A.-bitter.** A dark-yellow, amorphous, non-nitrogenous substance obtained from *A. constricta.* [B, 180.]—**A. constricta.** The Australian fever-tree; a species growing in Australia, said to furnish the principles alstonine and alstonicine. The bark is used in Australia as an adjuvant to quinine. [B, 8, 49.]—**A. scholaris** [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Echites scholaris* [Linnæus]. The devil-tree; a large tree growing in the East Indies, the bark of which is used in medicine. See *Cortex alstoniæ.* [B, 33, 95.]—**A. spectabilis** [R. Brown]. A species furnishing the Poelé-bark of Java. [L, 65.]—**A. theæformis.** See SYMPLOCOS *a.*—**A. venenata** [R. Brown]. An East Indian species having an acrid and poisonous milky juice. [B, 180.]—**Cortex alstoniæ.** Fr., *écorce de dite* [Fr. Cod.]. Dita bark, the bark of *A. scholaris*; official in the Fr. Cod. and the Ind. Ph., 1868. It occurs in flattened pieces about 6 inches long, with a warty, fissured surface, brownish in color, breaks with a splintery fracture, and is almost odorless, but has a bitter taste. It is used as a tonic and antiperiodic. [B, 95; L, 65.]

ALSTONICINE, n. A^{4}l-sto^{2}n′i^2-sen. An uncrystallizable alkaloid obtained by Oberlin and Schlagdenhauffen from *Alstonia constricta.* [B, 8.]

ALSTONIDINE, n. A^{4}l-sto^{2}n′i^2-den. An alkaloid extracted by Hesse from *Alstonia constricta*, soluble in ether, in chloroform, in alcohol, and in hot petroleum naphtha. Its solutions show a blue fluorescence. [L, 65.]

ALSTONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}l-sto^{2}n-i(e)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *alstoniées.* A tribe of apocynaceous plants, according to G. Don, Endlicher, and De Candolle, comprising *Alstonia* and, according to the latter, *Adenium* also. [B, 170.]

ALSTONIN, n. A^{4}l′sto^{2}n-i^{2}n. A neutral bitter principle found by Palm in *Alstonia constricta.* [L, 65.]

ALSTONINE, n. A^{4}l′sto^{2}n-en. Syn.: *Chlorogenine.* A crystallizable alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_4$, obtained by Oberlin and Schlagdenhauffen from *Alstonia constricta.* [B, 8.]

ALSTROEMEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}l-stru^{5}m-e(a)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). An order of monocotyledonous plants, established by Salisbury, including the single genus *Vandesia.* [B, 170.]

ALSTROEMERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}l-stru^{5}m-e(a)′ri^2-a^3. From Claudius Alströmerius, a Swede. Fr., *alstrœmère.* Syn.: *Ligtu* [Adanson]. A genus of herbs, established by Linnæus, belonging to the *Amaryllidaceæ*, having erect, leafy stems surmounted by umbels of flowers, with a 6-parted subcampanulate perianth, 6 stamens, a trifid stigma, and a 3-celled ovary with numerous horizontally disposed ovules. [B, 19.]—**A. curtisiana** [Meyer]. A Chilian species, used for the same purposes as *A. ligtu.* [B, 180.]—**A. edulis** [Tussac]. Fr., *pélégrine, topinambour* (ou *pélégrine comestible*) *des Antilles.* An edible variety growing at the Cape of Good Hope and in the West Indies. [B, 173, 186.]—**A. hookeriana** [Schultz]. See *A. curtisiana.*—**A. ligtu** [Linnæus]. A South American variety, having linear or linear-lanceolate leaves and beautiful reddish flowers. It furnishes the Talcahuana arrow-root. [B, 19.]—**A. pelegrina** [Linnæus], **A. peregrina** [Ruíz and Pavón]. Fr., *fleur de Saint Martin.* It., *fiore di San Martino.* Sp., *peregrina de Lima.* A variety growing on the coasts of Chili and Peru, resembling *A. ligtu.* [B, 180, 186.]—**A. pulchella** [Willdenow], **A. pulchra** [Sims]. A Chilian species, used for the same purposes as *A. ligtu.*—**A. salsilla** [Linnæus]. A species growing in Peru and Colombia. An infusion of the root is used in cutaneous diseases and as an alterative. [B, 180; L, 87.]—**A. tomentosa** [Ruíz and Pavón]. A Peruvian species having the same properties as *A. ligtu.* [B, 173.]

ALSTROEMERIACEÆ, ALSTROEMERIEÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{3}l-stru^{5}m-e^2-ri^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -i(e)′e^3-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe, division, or suborder of amyllidaceous plants in various systems of classification, including *Alstroemeria* and other genera. [B, 170.]

ALSTRÖMERIA (Lat.), n. f. See ALSTROEMERIA.

ALSTRÖMERIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. See ALSTROEMERIACEÆ.

ALSTRÖMERIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. See ALSTROEMEREÆ.

ALSURENGIAM (Ar.), n. See HERMODACTYLUS.

ALSUSTREL (Port.), n. A^{3}l-sus-tre^{2}l′. Cold saline springs at Ourique, in Portugal. [L, 105.]

ALTACH (Ar.), n. Alum.

ALTAFOR, n. An alchemical name for camphor. [Johnson (L, 94).]

ALTAMBUS, n. See LAPIS *rubeus.*

ALTAMIRANIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ta^3-mi^2-ra(ra^3)′ni^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *Altamira*, a Mexican village; a botanical species-name (e. g., *Ternstroemia altamiriana*).

ALTARE (It.), n. A^{3}l-ta^3′ra. A cold sulphurous spring in Piedmont. [A, 385.]

ALTARIS, n. An alchemical term for quicksilver. [B, 50.]

ALTAVIVA-IRPINA (It.), n. A^{3}l-ta^3-ve′va^3-er-pe′na^3. A place in Italy where there are sulphurous springs. [A. 385.]

ALTBAUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}lt′ba^3-um. See PRUNUS *padus.*

ALTDORF (Ger.), n. A^{3}lt′do^{2}rf. A health resort in Switzerland. [A, 385.]

ALTEA (It.), n. A^{3}l-ta'a^3. See ALTHÆA.—**Pasta d'a.** [Sard. Ph., 1853; Camp. Ph., 1823]. A preparation made by boiling 4 grammes of marsh-mallow root in 96 of water to 48 grammes, and, when cool, adding 4 of gum arabic, 24 of white sugar, the well-beaten whites of 12 eggs, and ½ gramme of aromatic water of orange flowers.—**Unguento d'a.** [Sard. Ph., 1853; Camp. Ph., 1823]. Made by mixing 12 parts each of decorticated marsh-mallow root and flaxseed with sufficient water to make a mucilage, adding 72 parts of purified lard, boiling to expel moisture, and adding 8 parts of rosin, 3 of turpentine, and 12 of yellow wax. [L, 68.]

ALTER (Ger.), n. A^{3}lt'e^{2}r. 1. Age. 2. An old man.—**A'satrophie.** Senile atrophy.—**A'sblödsinn.** Senile dementia.—**A'sdegeneration, A'sdegenerescenz.** Senile degeneration.—**A'smarasmus.** Senile marasmus.—**A'spflege.** The nursing and care of aged persons.—**A'sring.** See ARCUS *senilis*.—**A'sschwach.** Weak from old age. [D, 77.]—**A'sschwäche.** The weakness of old age. [D, 8.]—**A'sschwund.** Senile atrophy. [D, 60.]—**A'sspital.** An asylum for aged persons.—**A'sstaar.** Senile cataract.—**A'sveränderung.** A change or degeneration due to senility. [L, 57.]—**A'swarze.** See VERRUCA *senilis*.—**A'swerden.** Senilization. [D, 60.]—**A'szittern.** The tremor of the aged. [D, 60.]—**Angehendes A.** Early life. [D, 129.]—**Aeusserstes A.** Extreme old age. [D, 129.]—**Blühendes A.** Early life, youth. [D, 129.]—**Gesetztes A.** Mature life. [D, 129.]—**Gleiches A.** See HELICIA.—**Greises A.** Old age. [D, 129.]—**Hinfalliges A., Höchstes A., Hohes A.** Decrepit old age. [D, 129.]—**Jugendliches A.** Youth. [D, 129.]—**Kindliches A.** Infancy, childhood. [D, 129.]—**Mannbares A.** The age of puberty. [D, 129.]—**Mittleres A.** Middle life. [D, 129.]—**Munteres A.** See AGERASIA.—**Reifes A.** Mature age. [D, 129.]—**Sehr hohes A.** Extreme old age. [D, 129.]

ALTER, v. tr. and intr. A^{4}l'tu^{5}r. 1. To change. 2. To castrate. 3. To menstruate for the first time.

ALTERANT, adj. A^{4}l'tu^{5}r-a^{2}nt. Lat., *alterans*. Fr., *altérant*. Ger., *alterirend*. It., Sp., *alterante*. 1. Changing. 2. Causing thirst. [L, 55, 56.] For the substantive meaning, see ALTERATIVE, n.

ALTERANTIA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *alterans*. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-tu^{5}r-(te^{2}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Alteratives. See ALTERATIVE.

ALTERATION, n. A^{4}l-tu^{5}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *alteratio*. Fr., *altération*. Ger., *Umwandelung*. It., *alterazione*. Sp., *alteración*. 1. Change. 2. Castration. [L, 56.]

ALTÉRATION (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ta-ra^3-shi^2-o^{2}n^2. 1. See ALTERATION. 2. Great thirst. 3. A change, more particularly an unfavorable one, which occurs in the expression of the countenance, in the structure of any organ, or in the nature of a fluid excreted. [A, 330.]

ALTERATIVE, adj. A^{4}l'tu^{5}r-a-ti^{2}v. Fr., *altératif*. See ALTERANT.

ALTERATIVE, n. A^{4}l'tu^{5}r-a-ti^{2}v. Lat., *alterans*. Fr., *altérant*. Ger., *alterirende* (oder *blutreinigende*) *Mittel*. It., Sp., *alterante*. A medicine which produces changes, especially favorable changes, in the system without appreciably changing the nature of its fluids or solids. [A, 257.]—**Renal a'.** Diuretics. [L.]

ALTERCUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)'ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). See HYOSCYAMUS.

ALTERIREND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}lt-e^{2}r-er'e^{2}nd. See ALTERANT.

ALTERNANCE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-te^{2}rn-a^{3}ns. The state of being alternate, as contra-distinguished from opposed. [A, 385.]

ALTERNANS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-tu^{5}rn(te^{2}rn)'a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). See ALTERNUS.

ALTERNANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-tu^{5}rn(te^{2}rn)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'ra. From *alternans*, alternate, and ἄνθος, an anther, having the anthers alternately fertile and sterile. A genus of amaranthaceous plants established by Forskål. [L, 64.]—**A. achyrantha** [De Candolle]. See ILLECEBRUM *achyrantha*.—**A. repens, A. sessilis, A. triandra.** See PARONYCHIA *sessilis*.

ALTERNARIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-tu^{5}rn(te^{2}rn)-a^3-ri(re)'-e^2-i(e). From *Alternaria*, one of the genera. A tribe of *Fungi* made by Léveillé. [B, 170.]

ALTERNATE, adj. A^{2}l-tu^{5}rn'at. Gr., ἀμοιβαῖος. Lat., *alternus* (from *alter*, another, a second one). Fr., *alterne*. Ger., *abwechselnd*. It., Sp., *alterno*. In botany, placed on opposite sides and at a different level (said of leaves, etc.). [B.]—**A. with.** Placed between the successive members of a series (said of stamens placed between the members of a row of petals). [B.]

ALTERNATING, adj. A^{2}l'tu^{5}rn-at-i^{2}ng. Fr., *alternant*. See *A. elective* AFFINITY.

ALTERNATI-PENNÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-te^{2}r-na^3-ti^2-pe^{2}n-na. See *Alternately* PINNATE.

ALTERNATIVE, adj. and n. A^{2}l-tu^{5}rn'a^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *alternativus*. Fr., *alternatif*. Ger., *alternativ*. It., *alternativo*. A botanical term used to describe the arrangement of the parts of a flower in which each of the members of the outer of two concentric rows overlaps half of two members in the inner row. [B.]—**Voltaic a., Volta'sche A.** (Ger.). The alternate elements of a voltaic pile. [L, 57.]

ALTERNIPENNÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-te^{2}r-ni^2-pe^{2}n-na. See *Alternately* PINNATE.

ALTERNIPÉTALE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-te^{2}r-ni^2-pa-ta^{2}l. In botany, alternate with the petals (said of the stamens). [B.]

ALTERNUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-tu^{5}rn(te^{2}rn)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ALTERNATE.

ALTHÄA (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ta'a^3. See ALTHÆA.

ALTHÆA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-the'(tha^3'e^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀλθαία (from ἀλθεῖν, to heal). Fr., *althée*. Ger., *Althee*, *Althäa*. It., *altea*. Sp., *malvavisco*, *altea*. Syn.: *Malvaviscus*. 1. A genus of malvaceous herbs established by Linnæus, distinguished by having the base of the calyx enveloped in an involucel of from 6 to 9 bractlets, and one-seeded carpels. [B, 34.] 2. The official title in the U. S. Ph. of the root of *A. officinalis*. [L, 65.]—**A. ægyptica.** See ABELMOSCHUS *esculentus*.—**A. cannabina** [Linnæus]. A species growing in southern Europe, the ἀλθαία of Dioscorides, and the κάνναβις ἀγρία of others. It was formerly official as *A. officinalis*. [B, 180.]—**A. ficifolia.** Syn.: *Malvea arborea* [Blackwell]. According to Linnæus a Siberian, but according to Cavanilles an Oriental, species. [B, 173, 180.]—**A. frutex.** The *Hibiscus syriacus*. [L, 67.]—**A. hirsuta** [Linnæus], **A. hispida** [Mönch]. A French species resembling in its properties the *A. officinalis*. [B, 173.]—**A. narbonensis** [Jacquin]. A variety growing in southern France and in Spain, used for the same purposes as *A. officinalis*. [B, 173, 180.]—**A. officinalis.** Fr., *guimauve*. Ger., *Eibisch*, *eibische Malve*. Marsh-mallow. 1. A species made by Linnæus, occurring as a perennial herb growing on the borders of salt marshes in the New England States and Europe, and also as a cultivated plant. It has a stalk about 3 feet high, and bears numerous axillary or terminal large purple flowers and cordate-ovate leaves covered, like the stalk, with soft downy hairs. [B, 5; L, 50, 74.] 2. The *A. cannabina*. [B, 180.]—**A. pallida.** An Austrian species allied to *A. rosea* and used for the same purposes. [B, 180.]—**A. rosea.** Fr., *rose tremière*. Ger., *Rosenmalve*. Syn.: *Alcea rosea*. Hollyhock. A species established by Cavanilles, bearing variously colored axillary, sessile flowers and cordate rugous leaves. The flowers were official in a large number of old pharmacopœias, and were used as a substitute for those of *A. officinalis*. [B, 34; L, 74, 85.]—**A. sinensis.** A variety of *A. rosea*.—**A. taurinensis** [De Candolle]. A variety growing in southern Europe, closely resembling *A. officinalis*, of which by some it is regarded as a variety. The root is used for the same purposes as that of *A. officinalis*. [B, 180; L, 65.]—**Ceratum de a.** See *Unguentum flavum de a.*—**Decoctum althææ.** Fr., *décoction de guimauve*. Ger., *Althäendecoct*. It., *decotto di altea*. Sp., *cocimiento de altea*. A preparation official in many old pharmacopœias, made by boiling varying proportions of marsh-mallow root and water. [L, 85.]—**Decoctum althææ foliorum** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of the leaves of *A. officinalis* with sufficient water to make 100 parts after filtration. [L, 123.]—**Decoctum althææ radicis** [Belg. Ph.]. One part of marsh-mallow root boiled with sufficient water to make 20 parts after filtration. The Finnish Ph. orders enough to make 24 parts, and the Spanish enough to make 48 parts. [L, 23.]—**Emplastrum de a.** Fr., *emplâtre de guimauve*. It., *empiastro d'altea* [Sard. Ph., 1773]. Made by mixing 8 parts each of oil of chamomile, oil of white lilies, white wax, and goats' fat, 3 each of fowls' fat and calves' marrow, 4 of powdered marsh-mallow root, and 18 of diachylon plaster. [L, 85.]—**Flores althææ.** Fr., *fleurs de guimauve*. Ger., *Althäenblumen*. It., *fiori de altea*. Sp., *flores de malvavisco*. Syn.: *flores malvæ*. The flowers of the *Malva silvestris*. [B; L, 29, 65.]—**Flores althææ roseæ.** See *A. rosea*.—**Folia althææ, Herba althææ.** Fr., *feuilles de guimauve*. Ger., *Eibischblätter*. The leaves of *A. officinalis*. [L, 65.]—**Infusum althææ.** Fr., *infusion de racine de guimauve*. It., *infuso d'altea*. A preparation official in many pharmacopœias, made by infusing 1 part of marsh-mallow root in hot water and reducing to about 8 parts. [L, 85.]—**Mucilago althææ.** Fr., *mucilage de*



ALTHÆA OFFICINALIS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)



ALTHÆA OFFICINALIS.
Longitudinal section of the flower.
(After de Lanessan.)

guimauve. Ger., *Althäenschleim.* It., *mucillagine d'altea.* A preparation made by boiling 1 part of marsh-mallow root in 8 parts of water, and reducing to the proper consistence. Official in a number of pharmacopœias. [L, 68, 85.]—**Oleum althææ** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Made by digesting for 3 or 4 days 1 part of marsh-mallow root in 3 parts of olive-oil, and boiling to expel moisture. [L. 85.]—**Onguent d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum flavum de a.*—**Pasta althææ.** See PASTA *gommosa* and *Pasta d'*ALTEA.—**Radix althææ.** Fr., *racine de guimauve.* Ger., *Althäenwurzel.* It., *radice di altea.* Sp., *raíz de malvavisco.* The root of *A. officinalis*, official in the U. S., Ger., and many other pharmacopœias. It occurs in cylindrical, somewhat tapering pieces, from 3 to 8 inches long and about ½ an inch in diameter, of a white color, with a faint aromatic odor and sweet mucilaginous taste. It is demulcent, and a decoction of it is used to allay irritation of the vagina and rectum. [L, 65, 78, 85.]—**Pulvis althææ.** See *Poudre de* GUIMAUVE.—**Species althææ** [Austr. Ph., 1869]. It., *specie d'altea.* A mixture of 20 parts of marsh-mallow leaves, 10 of the root, 2 of the flowers, and 5 of licorice root. [L, 68.]—**Syrupus althææ.** Fr., *sirop de guimauve.* Ger., *Eibischsyrup.* It., *siroppo d'altea.* Sp., *jarabe de malvavisco.* Syn.: *syrupus de radice althϾ* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made, according to the U. S. Ph., by infusing 4 parts of marsh-mallow root in water, adding 60 of sugar, and water sufficient to make 100. The formula of the Ger. Ph. is the same, with the addition of 1 part of alcohol. The Fr. Cod. orders 2 parts of the root to be extracted with 12 of water, 60 of syrup added, and the whole reduced by heat to a specific gravity of 1·26. The Gr. Ph., 1837, and the Hamburg Cod., 1835, order 18 parts of boiling water and 1 part of marsh-mallow root to be infused and filtered, 24 parts of sugar added, and the whole reduced to the proper consistence. The Polish Ph., 1817, and the Turin Ph., 1833, order 1 part of the root and 6 parts of cold water to be infused for 12 hours, and, after straining, 32 parts of syrup added. Used principally as a basis of pectoral remedies. [B; L, 65, 68, 85.]—**Syrupus althææ compositus.** Fr., *sirop de guimauve composé.* A preparation official in a large number of pharmacopœias. The Dan. Ph., 1805, and the Sp. Ph., 1798, order 9 parts of marsh-mallow root and 216 of water, to be reduced by boiling to one third, and, near the end of the boiling, 9 of licorice added, and, after filtration, 216 of sugar. The Amst. Ph., 1798, orders 37 parts of marsh-mallow root and 738 of water, to be reduced to one third by boiling, near the end of the boiling, 6 of licorice and 9 of the *herba capilli Veneris* added, and, after filtration, 443 parts of sugar. The Sard. Ph., 1773, orders 111 parts each of marsh-mallow and saxifrage roots, 130 of *Parietaria officinalis*, and 3,320 of water, to be reduced by one quarter by boiling, after filtration 1,328 of sugar added, and the whole evaporated to the proper consistence. The Würtem. Ph., 1798, orders 11 parts each of the roots of marsh-mallow, *Triticum repens*, asparagus, and licorice, and of the herbs of marsh-mallow, *Parietaria officinalis*, saxifrage, plantain, and black and white maidenhair, 15 of dry raisins, 30 of chick peas, and 1,440 of water, to be reduced by boiling to 840, and 1,440 of suga added. The Bruns. Dispensatorium, 1777, omits from this last formula the chick peas. The Palat. Dispen., 1764, orders the same ingredients, in slightly varying proportions, as the Würt. Ph., and adds 11 parts each of the greater and lesser cold seeds. [L, 85.]—**Syrupus de radice althææ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus althϾ.*—**Tabellæ althææ.** See *Trochisci althϾ.*—**Tabellæ cum radice althææ** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *tablettes de guimauve* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 2 parts of powdered marsh-mallow root, 20 of powdered sugar, and 1 part of gum-arabic mucilage. Each tablet should contain 1 gramme. See also *Trochisci althϾ.* [L, 79, 85.]—**Trochisci althææ.** Fr., *tablettes* (ou *pastilles*) *de guimauve.* Ger., *Althäentäfelchen.* It., *tavolette d'altea.* Sp., *pastillas de malvavisco.* The Austr. Ph., 1869, orders 10 parts of marsh-mallow root, 100 of white sugar, 1 part of orange flowers, and sufficient gum arabic to make into a mass. The Fr. Cod., 1837, the Sard. Ph., 1773, and the Turin Ph., 1833, order 1 part of powdered marsh-mallow root, 7 parts of white sugar, and sufficient gum-arabic mucilage to make a mass. The Parm. Ph., 1823, and the Russ. Ph., 1803, order 15 parts of marsh-mallow root, 4 of Florentine iris root, 240 of sugar, and sufficient gum-tragacanth mucilage to make a mass. See also *Tabellæ cum radice althϾ* [L. 29, 30, 68, 85].—**Trochisci althææ compositi.** See *Trochisci althϾ.*—**Unguentum althææ** [Dan. Ph., 1868]. Fr., *onguent de guimauve.* Ger., *Althäensalbe.* It., *unguento d'altea.* A preparation made by evaporating a mixture of 2 parts of marsh-mallow root, 1 part each of turmeric, flaxseed, and fenugreek, and 70 parts of water to the proper consistence, and adding 44 parts of lard and 6 of yellow wax. [L, 68.]—**Unguentum citrinum de a., Unguentum flavum de a.** Fr., *onguent d'a.* A preparation official in many old pharmacopœias, made by mixing marsh-mallow root and turmeric with a variety of fatty matters and wax. It is of little value. [L, 85.]

ALTHÆINE, n. A^{2}l-the'i^{2}n. Ger., *Althäin.* See ASPARAGINE.

ALTHÄENBLUMEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}l-ta'e^{2}n-blum-e^{2}n. See *Flores* ALTHÆÆ.

ALTHÄENDECOCT (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ta'e^{2}n-da-ko^{2}kt''. See *Decoctum* ALTHÆÆ.

ALTHÄENPASTA (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ta'e^{2}n-pa^{3}st-a^{3}. See *Pasta* ALTHÆÆ.

ALTHÄENSALBE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ta'e^{2}n-za^{3}lb-e^{2}. See *Unguentum* ALTHÆÆ.

ALTHÄENSCHLEIM (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ta'e^{2}n-sh'lim. See *Mucilago* ALTHÆÆ.

ALTHÄENSYRUP (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ta'e^{2}n-ze-rup''. See *Syrupus* ALTHÆÆ.

ALTHÄENTÄFELCHEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}l-ta'e^{2}n-ta-fe^{2}l-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See *Trochischi* ALTHÆÆ.

ALTHÄENWURZEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ta'e^{2}n-vurt-ze^{2}l. See *Radix* ALTHÆÆ.

ALTHÄENZUCKER (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-ta'e^{2}n-tzuk-e^{2}r. See *Pasta* ALTHÆÆ.

ALT-HAIDE (Ger.), n. A^{3}lt'ha^{3}-e-de^{2}. An alkaline-carbonated chalybeate spring, near Glatz, Prussia. [L, 57.]

ALTHANACA, ALTHANACHA, n's. Old terms for orpiment. [L, 85.]

ALTHEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-the(tha)'a^{3}. See ALTHÆA.

ALTHEBEGIUM (Ar.), n. Avicenna's term for a puffy swelling attributed to a morbid state of the liver and "an ill habit of the body." [L, 94.]

ALTHEBEN (Ar.), n. See PANNUS *oculi.*

ALTHEE (Ger.), **ALTHÉE** (Fr.), n's. A^{3}l-ta'. See ALTHÆA.

ALTHEINE, n. A^{2}l-the'i^{2}n. See ASPARAGINE.

ALTHESTERIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-the^{2}s-te(ta)'ri^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀλθηστήριος, healing, vulnerary. In the neut. pl., *althesteria*, vulneraries. [L, 50.]

ALTHEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'thu^{2}s. Gen., *al'theos.* Gr., ἀλθεύς. A physician or surgeon. [L, 50.]

ALTHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-the^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *althex'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἄλθεξις. Healing, cure. [L, 50.]

ALTHINGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-thi^{2}n(thi^{2}n^{2})'ji^{2}(gi^{2})-a^{3}. See ALTINGIA.

ALTHIONATE, n. A^{2}l-thi'o^{2}n-at. Fr., *althionate.* Ger., *Althionsalz.* A salt of althionic acid. [L, 46.]

ALTHIONIC ACID, n. A^{2}l-thi^{2}-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *alcohol*, and θεῖον, sulphur. Fr., *acide althionique.* Ger., *Althionsäure.* An acid isomeric with sulphovinic acid, of the formula $C_2H_6SO_4$, formed by distilling a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric acid until it becomes black and frothy. [B, 118.]

ALTHOS (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'tho^{2}s. Gen., *al'theos.* Gr., ἄλθος. A healing agent, a vulnerary. [L, 50.]

ALTIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ti^{2}-fo'li^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *altus*, high, and *folium*, a leaf. Having high leaves. Used as a botanical species-name (e. g., *Helleborus a.*).

ALTIGALEATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ti^{2}-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-e^{2}-a(a^{3})'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *altus*, high, and *galeatus*, covered with a helmet. Having a high hood. Used as a botanical species-name (e. g., *Aconitum altigaleatum*).

ALTIHIT, ALTIHT (Ar.), n's. 1. A name given by Avicenna to the *Laserpitium* of the ancients. [L, 94.] 2. Asafœtida. [L, 116.] 3. The white gentian. [L, 84.]

ALTILIBAT, n. See ALBOTIM.

ALTIMAR, n. An alchemical term for æs ustum. [B, 50.]

ALTIMIO, n. An alchemical term for the scoria of lead. [Ruland (L, 94).]

ALTINCAR, n. An old term used by Lebavius for a factitious salt employed in the purgation and separation of metals. [L, 94.]

ALTINGAR, ALTINGAT, n's. See *Flos* ÆRIS, under ÆS.

ALTINGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ti^{2}n(ti^{2}n^{2})'ji^{2}(gi^{2})-a^{3}. Fr., *althingie.* 1. A botanical genus, now referred to *Liquidambar.* [B.] 2. A genus of plants belonging to the *Eutassa* of Salisbury. [L, 30.]—**A. cærulea, A. excelsa.** See LIQUIDAMBAR *altingiana.*

ALTINGIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ti^{2}n(ti^{2}n^{2})-ji^{2}(gi^{2})-a-(a^{3})'se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). From *Altingia*, one of the genera. 1. A family of plants established by Hayne, including *Altingia* and *Liquidambar.* 2. A division of plants established by Reichenbach, comprising the single genus *Platanus.* 3. An order of the amental alliance established by Lindley, comprising *Liquidambar* only; trees nearly related to the plane-trees and willows, from which they differ in having seed-vessels with two distinct cells instead of one, and seeds with broad membranous wings. [B, 170; L, 67.]

ALTINGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ti^{2}n(ti^{2}n^{2})-ji(ge)'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). In Gardner's system, a tribe of the *Hamamelideæ*, comprising *Altingia* and other genera. [B, 170.]

ALTINURAUM, n. An alchemical term for vitriol. [Ruland (L, 94).]

ALTISSIMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ti^{2}s'si^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). As a botanical species name, highest (e. g., *Lactuca altissima*).

ALTMANNSKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}lt'ma^{3}ns-kra^{3}-ut. See SENECIO and ERIGERON.

ALTRIX (Lat.). n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'tri^{2}x. Gen., *altri'cis.* From *alere*, to nourish. A foster-mother, a wet-nurse. [A, 318.]

ALTSCHADENWASSER (Ger.), n. A^{3}lt'sha^{3}d-e^{2}n-va^{3}s-ze^{2}r. See *Lotio* HYDRARGYRI *flava.*

ALT-SOHL, ALT-TURA (Ger.), n's. A^{3}lt'zol, -tu-ra^{3}. See under SOHL and TURA.

ALTWASSER (Ger.), n. A^{3}lt'va^{3}s-ze^{2}r. A warm carbonated chalybeate spring in Silesia. [L, 49.]

ALTWURZEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}lt'vurtz-e^{2}l. See *Radix* INULÆ *helenii.*

ALUACH, n. An alchemical name for refined tin. [Ruland (L, 94).]

ALUBO (Ceylonese), n. See ALLUBO.

ALUCHI, n. Ger., *Alouchiharz.* A sweet-scented phosphorescent resin obtained from a tree called *fimbi* in Madagascar, and used for the same purposes as tacamahac. According to some this tree is the *Cannella alba*, according to others the *Wintera aromatica.* [B, 180; L, 105, 107.]

ALUCINATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{2}(u)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a(a^{3})'shi^{2}-(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *alucinatio'nis.* See HALLUCINATION.

ALUCO, n. A nocturnal bird of prey mentioned by Bellonius and others, the dried blood of which was formerly used in asthma. [L, 94.]

AL-UD (Ar.), n. See AGALLOCHUM.

ALUDEL, n. A²l'u²-de²l. Ger., *Sublimirgefäss.* A pear-shaped earthen vessel, open at each end, formerly used by chemists for subliming. [B, 2.]

ALUDIT, n. An alchemical term for mercury. [Ruland (L, 94).]

ALUECH, n. See ALUACH.

ALUFIR, n. An old term for redness. [Ruland (L, 94).]

ALUINE (Fr.), n. A³-lu⁶-en. See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum.*

ALULA (Lat.), n. f. A²l(a³l)'u²(u)-la³. Dim. of *ala,* a wing. Ger., *Afterflügel.* Syn.: *ala spuria.* A bastard wing; a bundle of feathers attached to the carpal joint in some birds. [B, 7.]

ALULET, n. A²l-u²-le²t'. A membranous structure found in some insects, not absolutely connected with the anterior wing, but to be regarded as an adjunct to it. [M'Lachlan (L, 121).]

ALUM, n. A²l'u³m. From *alumen,* perhaps akin to ἄλειμμα, an ointment. [B, 114.] Gr., *στυπτηρία.* Lat., *alumen.* Fr., *alun.* Ger., *Alaun.* It., *allume.* Sp., *alumbre.* A name given to a class of double sulphates, resembling each other in chemical structure and in crystalline form. (*a*) Originally it was applied to the double sulphate of aluminium and potassium, $Al_2(SO_4)_3.K_2SO_4+24H_2O$. This substance—known also as *potassa-a., potash-a.,* or *potassium-a.,* Lat., *alumen* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], *aluminii et potasii sulphas* [U. S. Ph. (1870)], *sulfas alumino-potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], *sulphas aluminico-kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph.] (seu *kalico-aluminicus* [Netherl. Ph.]), Fr., *alun de potasse* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Kali-Alaun* [Ger. Ph.], It., *solfato alluminico-potassico,* Sp., *sulfato aluminico-potásico* [Sp. Ph.]—forms colorless octahedral or cubical crystals, of a sweetish astringent taste, moderately soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water, and insoluble in alcohol. Sp. gr., 1·724. The name is also commonly applied to the double sulphate of aluminium and ammonium, $Al_2(SO_4)_3.(NH_4)_2SO_4+24H_2O$. Also called *ammonia-a.* or *ammonium-a.* (Lat., *alumen* [Br. Ph. and U. S. Ph. (1870)], *aluminii et ammonii sulphas.* Fr., *alun d'ammoniaque.* Ger., *Ammoniak-Alaun.* It., *solfato alluminico-ammonico.* Sp., *sulfato de alúmina y de amoniaco*). A substance of almost identical properties with potassium-a., but distinguished by the evolution of ammoniacal gas when heated with caustic soda, potassa, or lime. Both varieties of a., when heated above 100° C., melt in their water of crystallization, and, if the heating is continued, the water of crystallization is dissipated and the a. swells up, forming a white opaque mass. See ALUMEN *exsiccatum.* Commercial a. (*Alumen crudum* [Greek Ph.], *alumen venale* seu *crudum* [Belg. Ph.], *sulphas aluminico-kalicus crudus* [Finn. Ph.]) often consists of a mixture of potassium and ammonium a's, and also usually contains a small proportion of sulphate of iron. A. is employed in medicine as an astringent, both locally and internally, as a remedy for lead poisoning and remittent fever, and as an emetic. (*b*) As a generic term, a. denotes any double sulphate of aluminium and a univalent element or radicle, of the general formula $Al_2(SO_4)_3.R'_2(SO_4)+24H_2O$, the specific name of such a's being formed by prefixing the name of the radicle R; e. g., *silver-a., sodium-a.* Such a's are isomorphous with potassium-a. If, however, the double atom R'_2 of the univalent radicle R' in the foregoing formula is replaced by R'', a single atom or molecule of a bivalent radicle, such as manganese or iron, the compound is no longer isomorphous with potassium-a., and is hence often called a *pseudo-a.* See *Manganese-aluminium-a.* (*c*) *Basic a's* are double salts formed by the union of basic aluminium sulphate with the sulphate of another metal. See *Basic potassium-a.* (*d*) By an extension of this nomenclature, the term a. is applied to a class of compounds formed from the a's described under (*b*) by the substitution of another metal for aluminium. In this way are formed: *Iron-a's,* of the general formula $Fe_2(SO_4)_3.R'_2SO_4+24H_2O$; *manganese a's,* of the formula $Mn_2(SO_4)_3.R'_2SO_4+24H_2O$; and *chromium-a's,* or *chrome-a's,* of the formula $Cr_2(SO_4)_3.R'_2SO_4+H_2O$. The special variety of a. is indicated by prefixing the name of the radicle R, unless this is potassium, when no prefix is used. Thus, *chrome-a.* is $Cr_2(SO_4)_3.K_2SO_4+24H_2O$, but the compound $Cr_2(SO_4)_3.(NH_4)_2SO_4+24H_2O$ is *ammonium-chrome-a.* (*e*) Another class of a's is formed by the combination of the selenates of aluminium, iron, chromium, and manganese with the sulphate of another element or radicle. Such compounds are called *selenium-a's* and have the composition $M_2(SeO_4)_3.R'_2SO_4+24H_2O$, where M is either iron, manganese, chromium, or aluminium, and R' is a univalent radicle. [B, 3, 16, 159.]—**A. cake.** Ger., *Alaunkuchen.* An impure aluminium sulphate containing about 12 per cent. of alumina in a combination soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**A. cataplasm, A. curd.** See *Coagulum* ALUMINIS.—**A. earth.** Ger., *Alaunerde.* An aluminous schist, of a slaty structure. [A, 1.]—**A. earth of Nepal.** "Probably a more or less pure iron alum," used in India as a medicine. [A, 316.]—**A. hydrate.** See ALUMINIUM *hydrate.*—**Alumina a.** Ger., *Thonerdealaun.* A mixture of a. with aluminium sulphate. [B, 49.]—**Aluminium-a.** Fr., *alun d'aluminium.* Ger., *Aluminium-Alaun.* An a. consisting of a double sulphate of aluminium and another radicle. [B, 3.] See *A.* (*b*).—**A. meal.** Ger., *Alaunmehl.* A. in the form of a fine micro-crystalline powder. [B, 3.]—**A. ointment.** An ointment made of turpentine, lard, and powdered a. [L, 107.]—**A. poultice.** See *Coagulum* ALUMINIS.—**A.-root.** See the major list.—**A. springs.** Ger., *Alaunquellen.* Mineral waters containing in solution a. or the elements of which a. is formed, usually in the form of alumina, free sulphuric acid, and the sulphates of potassium and magnesium, and almost always in combination with iron. They are characterized by their astringent, styptic taste, and are considered very efficacious in scrofula, chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, and eczema. [B, 15.] See OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS, TUSCARORA SOUR SPRING, ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, PULASKI ALUM SPRINGS, BATH ALUM SPRINGS, STRIBLING SPRINGS, CHURCH HILL ALUM SPRINGS, BEDFORD ALUM SPRINGS, VARIETY SPRINGS, JORDAN ALUM SPRINGS, and SHENANDOAH ALUM SPRINGS.—**A. water.** See *Aqua* ALUMINIS *vitriolata.*—**A. whey.** See *Serum* LACTIS *aluminatum.*—**A. with dragon's blood.** See ALUMEN *draconisatum.*—**Ammonia-a., Ammoniacal a., Ammonic a.** Fr., *alun d'ammoniaque* (ou *ammoniacal*). Ger., *Ammoniak-Alaun.* It., *allume di ammoniaca* (o *ammoniacale*). Sp., *alumbre de amoniaco* (ó *amoniacal*). Any a. into the composition of which ammonium enters, particularly aluminium and ammonium sulphate. [B.] See *A.* (*a*).—**Ammonio-aluminic a.** Aluminium and ammonium sulphate. See *A.*—**Ammonio-chromic a.** Fr., *alun ammonio-chromique.* See CHROMIUM *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Ammonio-ferric a.** Fr., *alun ferri-ammoniacal.* See IRON *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Ammonio-manganesic a., Ammonio-manganic a.** Fr., *alun ammonio-manganésique.* See MANGANESE *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Ammonium a.** Fr., *alun d'ammonium.* Ger., *Ammonium-Alaun.* See *Ammonia-a.*—**Ammonium-aluminium-a.** Ammonia a. [B.] See *A.*—**Ammonium-chrome-a.** Fr., *alun de chrôme ammoniacal.* Ger., *Ammoniak-Chrom-Alaun.* See CHROMIUM *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Ammonium-iron-a.** Fr., *alun de fer ammoniacal.* Ger., *Ammoniak-Eisen-Alaun.* See IRON *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Ammonium-manganese a.** Fr., *alun de manganèse ammoniacal.* Ger., *Ammoniak-Mangan-Alaun.* See MANGANESE *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Basic a.** Fr., *alun basique.* Ger., *basischer Alaun.* It., *allume basico.* Sp., *alumbre básico.* See *A.* (*c*).—**Basic potassium-a.** A compound of potassium sulphate with basic aluminium sulphate; formed by evaporating a solution of neutral a. [B, 3.]—**Burnt a.** Lat., *alumen ustum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *alun calciné.* Ger., *gebrannter Alaun.* It., *allume calcinato* (o *usto*). Sp., *alumbre calcinado.* See ALUMEN *exsiccatum.*—**Cæsium a.** Fr., *alun de césium.* Ger., *Cäsium-Alaun.* See ALUMINIUM *and cæsium sulphate.*—**Calcined a.** See ALUMEN *exsiccatum.*—**Chrome a.** Fr., *alun de chrôme.* Ger., *Chrom-Alaun.* It., *allume di cromo.* An a. in which chromium replaces aluminium. See under *A.* (*d*). For ordinary chrome-a., or potassio-chromic a., see CHROMIUM *and potassium sulphate.*—**Chrome-ammonium a.** See CHROMIUM *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Chromic a., Chromium a.** See *Chrome a.*—**Compound powder of a.** See ALUMEN *kinosatum.*—**Concentrated a.** Fr., *alun concentré.* Ger., *koncentrirter Alaun.* It., *allume concentrato.* A commercial name for aluminium sulphate. [B, 3.]—**Cubic a.** Fr., *alun cubique.* Ger., *kubischer Alaun.* It., *allume cubico.* A. obtained in the form of cubical crystals. [B.]—**Dried a.** See ALUMEN *exsiccatum.*—**Egyptian a.** See STYPTERIA *ægyptia.*—**English a.** Ordinary alum. [L, 45.]—**Ethylamine a., Ethylammonium a.** Fr., *alun d'éthyl amine.* Ger., *Aethylamin-Alaun, Aethylammonium-Alaun.* See ALUMINIUM *and ethylamine sulphate.*—**Feather a., Feathered a.** Lat., *alumen plumosum.* Ger., *Federalaun.* It., *allume di piuma.* Sp., *alumbre de pluma.* 1. A feathery, fibrous form of alum. 2. Fibrous gypsum or asbestos. [L, 30, 37, 116.]—**Ferric a.** See *Iron a.*—**Flowers of a.** Ger., *Alaunblumen.* A. occurring as a white efflorescence upon minerals which are subjected to heat. [B, 48.]—**Hairy a.** See *Feather a.*—**Ice a.** Lat., *alumen glaciale.* Fr., *alun de glace.* See ALUMEN *de Rocca.*—**Indium a.** Fr., *alun d'indium.* Ger., *Indiumalaun.* An a. in which indium replaces aluminium. [B.] See INDIUM *and ammonium sulphate.*—**Iron a.** Fr., *alun de fer.* Ger., *Eisen-Alaun.* It., *allume di ferro.* Sp., *alumbre de hierro.* A double sulphate of iron and another element or a radicle; especially the double sulphate of iron and potassium. [B, 3.] See under *A.* (*d*).—**Iron-ammonium a., Iron-potassium a.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate* and IRON *and potassium sulphate.*—**Liquid a.** See ALUMEN *liquidum.*—**Magnesia-manganese a., Magnesio-manganese a., Magnesium-manganese a.** See MANGANESE *and magnesium sulphate.*—**Manganese a.** Fr., *alun de manganèse.* Ger., *Mangan-Alaun.* It., *allume di manganese.* A double sulphate of manganese and another element or a radicle; especially manganese and potassium sulphate. [B.] See *A.* (*d*).—**Manganese-aluminium a.** See MANGANESE *and aluminium sulphate.*—**Manganese-ammonium a., Manganese-potassium a.** See MANGANESE *and ammonium sulphate* and MANGANESE *and potassium sulphate.*—**Manganic a., Mangano-ammonic a., Mangano-potassic a.** See *Manganese a.,* MANGANESE *and ammonium sulphate,* and MANGANESE *and potassium sulphate.*—**Melian a.** See ALUMEN *melinum.*—**Methylamine a., Methylammonium a.** Fr., *alun de méthylamine* (ou *de méthyl-ammonium*). Ger., *Methylamin-Alaun, Methylammonium-Alaun.* It., *allume di metilamina.* See ALUMINIUM *and methylamine sulphate.*—**Muriated a.** Aluminium chloride. [B.]—**Neutral a.** Fr., *alun neutre.* Ger., *neutraler Alaun.* It., *allume neutro.* An aqueous solution of a. from which the latter has been precipitated by the addition of an alkali, and in which the a. has been redissolved by stirring. Such a solution is neutral in reaction, and is much used in dyeing. [B, 3.]—**Plumose a.** See *Feather a.*—**Porous a.** Ger., *poröser Alaun.* It., *allume poroso.* Aluminium sulphate which has been rendered porous by the addition of sodium bicarbonate to the solution from which the form crystallizes. [B, 49.]—**Potash-a., Potassa-a., Potassic a.** Fr., *alun de potasse.* Ger., *Kali-Alaun.* It., *allume di potassa.* Sp., *alumbre de potasa.* An a. containing potassium, especially ordinary a., or aluminium and potassium sulphate. [B.] See *A.*—**Potassio-aluminic a.** Aluminium and potassium sulphate. [B.] See *A.*—**Potassio-chromic a.** Fr., *alun potassio-chromique.* See CHROMIUM *and potassium sulphate.*—**Potassio-ferric a.** Fr., *alun ferri-potassique* (ou *potassio-ferrique*). See IRON *and potassium sulphate.*—**Potassio-manganic a.** Fr., *alun potassio-manganique.* See MANGANESE *and potassium sulphate.*—**Potassium a.** Fr., *alun de potassium.* Ger., *Kalium-Alaun.* It., *allume di potassio.* Sp., *alumbre de potasio.* See *Potash a.*—**Potassium-chrome a., Potassium-chromium a.** Fr., *alun de chrome potassique.* Ger., *Kali-Chrom-Alaun.* See CHROMIUM *and potassium sulphate.*—**Potassium-iron a.** Fr., *alun de fer potassique,* Ger., *Kali-Eisen-*

Alaun. It., *allume di ferro potassico.* See Iron *and potassium sulphate.*—**Potassium-manganese a.** Fr., *alun de manganèse potassique.* Ger., *Kali-Mangan-Alaun.* It., *allume de manganese potassico.* See Manganese *and potassium sulphate.*—**Pseudo-a.** Fr., *pseudo-alun.* Ger., *Pseudoalaun.* See *A.* (*d*).—**Roach a., Roche a., Rock a.** See Alumen *de Rocca.*—**Roman a.** Lat., *alumen romanum.* Fr., *alun romain.* Ger., *römischer Alaun.* It., *allume di Roma.* Sp., *alumbre de Roma.* A. derived from the works at Tolfa in Italy, made from the mineral alunite, which in the main consists of basic potassium-a. This a. forms crystals often cubical in shape and frequently having an orange-red tint, which has been attributed to the presence of iron [B, 3], but this is probably an error. [B, 5.]—**Round a.** See Alumen *rotundum.*—**Rubidium a.** Fr., *alun de rubidium.* Ger., *Rubidium-Alaun.* It., *allume di rubidio.* See Aluminium *and rubidium sulphate.*—**Saccharated a., Saccharine a.** See Alumen *saccharatum.*—**Scissile a.** See Alumen *scissile.*—**Scotch a.** A variety of ammonia a., usually containing potash-a., made near Paisley. [L, 61.]—**Selenic a's, Selenium a's.** Fr., *aluns de sélénium.* Ger., *Selen-Alaune.* It., *allumi selenici.* See *A.* (*e*).—**Silver a.** Fr., *alun d'argent.* Ger., *Silber-Alaun.* It., *allume di argento.* See Aluminium *and silver sulphate.*—**Soda a., Sodic a.** Fr., *alun de soude.* Ger., *Natron-Alaun.* It., *allume di soda.* Sp., *alumbre de soda.* An a. containing sodium ; especially aluminium and sodium sulphate. [B.]—**Sodio-aluminic a.** Aluminium and sodium sulphate. [B.]—**Sodio-chromic a.** Fr., *alun sodio-chromique.* See Chromium *and sodium sulphate.*—**Sodio-ferric a.** See Iron *and sodium sulphate.*—**Sodium a.** Fr., *alun de sodium.* Ger., *Natrium-Alaun.* It., *allume di sodio.* Sp., *alumbre de sodio.* See *Soda a.*—**Sodium-chromium a.** Fr., *alun de chrome sodique.* Ger., *Natrium-Chrom-Alaun.* It., *allume di cromo sodico.* See Chromium *and sodium sulphate.*—**Sodium-iron a.** See Iron *and sodium sulphate.*—**Soluble a.** Fr., *alun soluble.* Ger., *löslicher Alaun.* Sp., *alumbre soluble.* See *Concentrated a.*—**Thallic a., Thallium a.** Fr., *alun de thallium* (ou *thallique*). Ger., *Thallium-Alaun.* It., *allume di tallio.* See Aluminium *and thallium sulphate.*—**Trimethylamine a., Trimethylammonium a.** Fr., *alun de triméthylamine* (ou *de triméthyl-ammonium*). Ger., *Trimethylamin-Alaun. Trimethylammonium-Alaun.* It., *allume di trimetilamina.* See Aluminium *and trimethylamine sulphate.*

ALUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{2}l)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Alus.—**A. gallicum.** See Alus.

ALUM, v. tr. A^{2}l′u^{3}m. To treat with alum. [B, 86.]

ALUMBAIR, n. An alchemical name for butter ; "butyrum crudum." [B, 50.]

ALUMBIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}m(um)′bi^{2}s. From *α* priv., and *lumbus*, the loin. See Anixyus.

ALUMBOTI, n. An alchemical name for calcined lead. [Ruland (L, 53).]

ALUMEN (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)′me^{2}n. Gen., *alum′inis.* Alum. 1. Among the ancients, an astringent substance, the true nature of which is not certainly known, some considering it to be alum, others thinking it to be ferrous sulphate. Its properties and appearance, as given by Pliny and Dioscorides, agree more closely with those of alum. 2. In the U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Russ. Ph., potassium alum ; in the Br. Ph. of 1867 and the U. S. Ph. of 1870, ammonium alum ; and in the present Br. Ph. either ammonium or potassium alum. 3. Antimony ; "A., id est, antimonium" (Ruland). [B, 5, 45, 49, 50, 114, 115.]—**A. alafor, A. alafuri.** Alchemical names for potash or its carbonate. [B, 50.]—**A. albedane.** See *A. zacharinum.*—**A. album.** Ordinary alum. [L, 63.]—**A. alkali.** Nitre. [B, 50.]—**A. alkokar.** An alchemical name for a. exsiccatum. [B, 50.]—**A. alkori.** Nitre. [B, 50.]—**A. alsurint.** An alchemical name for a. exsiccatum. [B, 50.]—**A. ammoniatum.** Ammonia alum. [B, 199.]—**A. anhydratum.** See Alumen *exsiccatum.*—**A. bulganum.** A varnish resembling mastic, but red. [B, 50.]—**A. calcinatum.** Fr., *alun calciné.* It., *allume calcinato.* A. exsiccatum. [L, 57.]—**A. catenum, A. catini, A. catinum.** Potash. [B. 87, 200 ; L, 51.]—**A. chromatum.** Chrome alum. [L, 63.]—**A. coctum, A. combustum.** See *A. exsiccatum.*—**A. commune.** Common (potash) alum. [B, 200.]—**A. concretum.** Native solid alum. [B, 87.]—**A. crepum.** Tartar ; "tartarum vini boni." [B, 50.]—**A. crudum** [Belg. Ph., Greek Ph.]. Commercial, or crude, potassium-alum. [B, 95.]—**A. crystallinum.** Ordinary alum. [L, 104.]—**A. cupricum.** A name improperly given to copper and potassium sulphate. [L, 63.]—**A. deaquificatum.** See *A. exsiccatum.*—**A. de Babylonia.** See *A. zacharinum.*—**A. de crystallo.** Crystalline alum ; rock alum. [B, 50.]—**A. de pluma.** Feather alum (2d def.). [B, 50.]—**A. depuratum.** Purified alum [L, 63] ; the sulphas aluminico-kalicus depuratus of the Finnish Ph. [B. 95.]—**A. de Rocca, A. de Rochi.** Fr., *alun de Rocca.* Ger., *gediegener Alaun.* It., *allume di Rocca.* Sp., *alumbre de Roca.* A name given by the alchemists to a pure form of alum, having a slightly pink color, brought from Rocca, a city of Syria. Afterward corrupted by the French into *alun de roche* or rock-alum, and retranslated into Latin as *a. rupeum.* [B, 3 ; L.]—**A. draconisatum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *alun dragonisé.* Syn.: *A. tinctum.* A preparation made by melting 2 parts of alum in an iron spoon and adding 1 part of dragons'-blood. This preparation was formerly official in several pharmacopœias, and the *pilules alunées d'Helvétius* of the Fr. Codex differ only in the addition of sufficient honey to make a pilular mass, which is then divided into pills containing each 10 centigrammes (1½ gr.) of alum and 5 centigrammes of dragons'-blood. The *pilulæ de alumine*, or *pilulæ adstringentes*, of the Sard. Ph., 1773, contained each 7 centigrammes of alum, and catechu and dragons'-blood of each 3¼ centigrammes, made into a mass with syrup of white poppy. [B, 95, 113 ; L, 85.]—**A. dulce.** Fr., *alun dulcifié.* Alum purified by several crystallizations. [L, 105.]—**A. exsiccatum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *alun desséché* (ou *calciné*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gebrannter Alaun* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *allume essiccato* (o *usto*). Sp., *alumbre calcinado, sulfato alumínico-potásico anhidro* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *a. ustum* [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Greek Ph.], *sulphas aluminæ et potassæ exsiccatus* [Belg. Ph.], *sulphas alumino-potassicus desiccatus* [Fr. Cod.], *sulphas aluminico-kalicus siccatus* [Dan. Ph.] (seu *ustus* [Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *sulphas kalico-aluminicus exsiccatus* [Netherl. Ph.]. Dried alum ; burnt alum. Alum from which the water of crystallization (to the amount of 46 per cent. of the total weight [U. S. Ph.]) has been expelled by drying [Ger. Ph.], or by drying and subsequent heating [U. S. Ph.], or by heating alone, as directed in all the other pharmacopœias. A white, amorphous, spongy, readily pulverized substance, which dissolves in cold water more slowly than ordinary alum. It has a strong affinity for water, readily absorbing it from the atmosphere, and requires, therefore, to be kept in air-tight bottles. It is used as an astringent and mildly escharotic application to exuberant granulations, fungous growths, etc. [B, 5, 95.]—**A. factitium.** Common alum. [L, 94.]—**A. factitium ex præduro lapide subrubro confectum.** An old term for a. de Rocca. [B, 200.]—**A. factitium pellucidum.** Common alum. [B, 200.]—**A. fæcum.** Potash obtained by lixiviation of the ashes of wine-lees or of vine-twigs. [L, 63.]—**A. fascioli.** Potash. [B, 50.]—**A. ferricum.** Iron alum. [L, 63.]—**A. glaciale.** See *Ice* alum.—**A. humidum.** See *A. liquidum.*—**A. iamenum.** Feather alum (2d def.). [B, 200.]—**A. italicum.** Roman alum. [L, 63.]—**A. kinosatum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre d'alun et de kino.* Syn.: *pulvis aluminis kinosatus.* A mixture of 2 parts of crude alum and 1 part of kino. [B, 95 ; L, 85.]—**A. laniosum.** An old name for a. exsiccatum. [B, 50.]—**A. liquidum.** Liquid alum. An old term for rock-butter, consisting of alum with alumina and oxide of iron. [L. 53, 116.] Also an aluminous spring. [B.]—**A. lose.** Feather alum (2d def.).—**A. martiatum.** Iron alum. [L, 63.] See Iron *and potassium sulphate.*—**A. melinum.** Alum from Melos ; an astringent substance said by Celsus to be a good application for a sort of ulcerative affection (πτερύγιον) about the nails. [B, 45.]—**A. natronatum.** Sodium alum. [L, 63.] See Aluminium *and sodium sulphate.*—**A. odig.** An alchemical term for sal ammoniac. [B, 50.]—**A. philosophorum.** Lime made from egg-shells ; "*Eyerschalenkalck.*" [B, 50.]—**A. plumæ, quod scissile Latinis, A. plumarum, A. plumeum, A. plumosum.** Feather alum. [B, 200 ; L, 57.] Also corrosive sublimate and a sulphate of arsenic. [B, 87.]—**A. plumosum Basilii Valentini.** Boric acid. [L, 63.]—**A. plumosum officinarum.** Asbestos. [B, 87.]—**A. plumosum verum.** Feather alum. [B, 87.]—**A. præparatum.** See *A. dulce.*—**A. prussicum.** Ordinary alum. [L, 63.]—**A. purificatum.** See *A. dulce.*—**A. Rocca, A. Rochæ, A. Rochi Gallis, A. rochum.** See *A. de Rocca.*—**A. romanum.** Roman alum. [L, 104.]—**A. rosa.** An old name for a. exsiccatum. [B, 50.]—**A. rotundum.** Alum compressed by hand into round masses. [B, 45.]—**A. rubrum.** Roman alum. [L, 94.]—**A. rupei.** Rock alum. [L, 85.] See *A. de Rocca.*—**A. rupeum.** 1. Rock alum. [L, 85.] See *A. de Rocca.* 2. Common alum ; also Roman alum. [B, 200.]—**A. rupeum candidum et pellucidum.** Common alum. [B, 200.]—**A. rutilum.** Roman alum. [L, 104.]—**A. saccharinum, A. saccharium.** Fr., *alun saccharaté.* Ger., *Alaunzucker, Afteralaun.* It., *allume saccarino.* Sp., *alumbre sacarino* (ó *zucarino*). A preparation, official in several old formularies [Brunsw. Ph. (1777), Palatin. Ph. (1764), Würt. Ph. (1798)], made of powdered alum 180 parts, white lead 22 parts, zinc sulphate 11, and white sugar 45, mixed with equal parts of white of egg and distilled vinegar in quantity sufficient to make a mass of the consistence of liquid honey. This was afterward dried and used as an application to the eyes and as an astringent for exuberant granulations. [B, 57 ; L, 85.]—**A. saxatile.** See *A. scissum.*—**A. scariola, A. scarioli.** See *Feather* alum (2d def.).—**A. scarolum.** See *A. scissum.*—**A. scissile.** A form of native alum occurring as an efflorescence upon rocks [B, 45] ; or gypsum and asbestos. [L, 85.] See *Feather* alum.—**A. scissum.** A hard mineral. frequently mentioned in alchemical works ; probably an aluminous schist, or a calcareous mineral like gypsum. [B.]—**A. siccatum, A. spongiosum.** See *A. exsiccatum.*—**A. stiriacum.** Common alum. [L, 63.]—**A. syrach, A. sysarach.** Alchemical names for a. exsiccatum. [B, 50.]—**A. tinctum.** See *A. draconisatum.*—**A. trichites.** Feather alum. [L, 51.]—**A. urinæ.** Common alum, so called because formerly made by adding stale urine to aluminium sulphate prepared by the decomposition of a mixture of clay and iron pyrites. [B, 3.]—**A. ustum.** See *A. exsiccatum.*—**A. ustum cum zinco sulfurico.** A mixture of burnt alum and zinc sulphate ; used in otorrhœa. [L, 57.]—**A. venale** [Belg. Ph.]. See *A. crudum.*—**A. vulgare.** Common alum. [L, 63.]—**A. zacharinum.** A sort of *a. rotundum.* [B, 50.]—**A. zuccarinum.** See *A. saccharinum.*—**Aqua aluminis composita.** See *Liquor aluminis compositus.*—**Aqua aluminis vitriolata** [Würzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *julep astringent.* A concentrated aqueous solution of alum to which dilute sulphuric acid is added until the former has the agreeable acidity of lemon-juice. [L, 85.]—**Cataplasma aluminis.** Alum cataplasm (or curd). [L, 104.] See *Coagulum aluminis.*—**Coagulum aluminis.** White of egg coagulated by alum ; used as an application to the eyes. [L, 61.] Cf. *A. saccharatum.*—**Glycerinum aluminis** [Br. Ph.]. Glycerine of alum, made by dissolving 1 part of alum in 5 parts of glycerin, and decanting after it has been allowed to stand. [B.]—**Glycerolatum aluminis.** A mixture of 1 part of alum with 5 parts of glycerin ; formerly official in the Fr. Cod. [B, 108.]—**Liquor aluminis compositus.** Fr., *eau styptique, injection de Pringle.* Syn.: *solutio vitriolica, aqua aluminosa buteana, aqua* (seu *liquor*, seu *injectio*) *adstringens.* A solution of alum and zinc sulphate each 15 parts in 1,440 [Milit. Ph. of Copenh. (1808), Lond. Ph. (1837)], or in 900 of water [Ferrara Ph. (1832), Port. Ph. (1836)], or in 370 of rosewater [Sp. Ph. (1798)]. [L, 85.]—**Pilulæ de alumine.** See *A. draconisatum.*—**Pulvis aluminis kinosatus.** See *A. kinosatum.*—**Pulvis aluminis plumosi.** Powdered asbestos. [B, 57.]—**Spiritus aluminis.** Ger., *Alaun-*

geist. Fr., *esprit d'alun.* The dilute sulphuric acid set free when alum is decomposed by heat [A ; B, 101.]—**Terra aluminis.** See TERRA *argillacea pura.*

ALUMENIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}l-u^2-me^{2}n-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. See ALUMINIFEROUS.

ALUMENIZED, adj. A^{2}l-u^2′me^{2}n-izd. Mixed with alum. [L, 63.]

ALUMHAIR, n. See ALUMBAIR.

ALUMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)′mi^2-a^3. See ALUMINA.

ALUMIAT (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-u-mi^2-a^{3}t′. A mineral containing alum. [L, 30.]

ALUMIL, n. A^{2}l′u^2-mi^{2}l. Kastner's name for alumina when in a state of combination with acids. [B, 196.]

ALUMIN, n. A^{2}l-u^2′mi^{2}n. Alumina. [L, 102.]

ALUMINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)′mi^{2}n-a^3. Fr., *alumine.* Ger., *Thonerde.* It., *allumina.* Sp., *alúmina.* Aluminium oxide, Al_2O_3, a substance isomorphous with the higher oxides of iron and chromium. A. occurs native, and very nearly pure, in the form of hexagonal prismatic crystals of corundum, varieties of which, distinguished chiefly by their color, are the sapphire, ruby, oriental topaz, oriental amethyst, oriental emerald, etc. A colorless variety is called hyaline corundum. Emery is an opaque variety containing oxide of iron. Crystallized a., both in the form of the ruby and in that of the sapphire, has been prepared artificially, and a. may also be obtained as a white powder or a hard amorphous mass. Next to the diamond, crystalline a. is the hardest substance known. Sp. gr., 3·5–3·9. A. acts as a weak base, and in the presence of stronger bases as an acid-forming oxide. See ALUMINATE. In the older chemical nomenclature of salts, the compounds of aluminium with oxy-acids were described as salts of a. ; *e. g.*, aluminium sulphate was called sulphate of a. For these salts see ALUMINIUM. A. has been used in medicine as an absorbent and given in diarrhœa and dysentery in doses of 7 to 8 grains. [B, 2, 3, 46.]—**Acetas aluminæ, A. acetate.** See ALUMINIUM *acetate.*—**A. acetica.** See the major list.—**A. acidulo-sulphurica cum kali.** Potash alum. [L, 63.]—**A. ammoniato-sulphurica.** Ammonia alum. [L, 63.]—**A. depurata.** Pure a. obtained by the decomposition of aluminium sulphate at a red heat. [L, 63.]—**A. dihydrate.** See ALUMINIUM *oxytetrahydrate.*—**Aluminæ et ammoniæ sulphas.** Ammonia alum. [L, 45.]—**Aluminæ et potassæ sulphas.** Potash alum.—**Aluminæ et sodæ sulphas.** Sodium alum.—**Aluminæ sulphas.** See ALUMINIUM *sulphate.*—**Aluminæ sulphas acidulus cum potassa.** Potash alum. [L, 45.]—**Aluminæ sulphas fusus.** See ALUMEN *exsiccatum.*—**Aluminæ tannas.** The a. tannate of Harrison. [B.] See ALUMINIUM *tannate.*—**A. hydrata** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. Aluminium trihydrate. [B, 95.]—**A. hydrata silicica.** Kaolin. [B, 108.]—**A. hydrate.** See ALUMINIUM *hydrate.*—**A. hydrica** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Aluminium trihydrate. [B, 95.]—**A. hydrochlorica.** Aluminium chloride. [L, 57.]—**A. hypochlorosa.** See the major list.—**A. kalina sulphurica.** Potash alum. [L, 63.]—**A. monohydrate.** See ALUMINIUM *oxydihydrate.*—**A. muriatica.** Aluminium chloride. [L, 63.]—**A. natri sulphurica.** Soda alum. [L.]—**A. pura.** See *A. depurata.*—**A. sulfurica, A. sulphate, A. sulphurica.** See ALUMINIUM *sulphate* and A. SULFURICA.—**A. tannate** [Harrison]. See ALUMINIUM *tannate.*—**A. trihydrate.** See ALUMINIUM *trihydrate.*—**Colloidal a.** See ALUMINIUM *oxytetrahydrate.*—**Hydrated a.** See ALUMINIUM *hydrate.*—**Hypersulphas aluminæ et potassæ.** Potash alum. [L, 85.]—**Oxydum aluminæ hydratum.** Aluminium trihydrate. [B, 103.]—**Sulfas aluminæ.** Aluminium sulphate. [L, 57.]—**Sulfas aluminæ et lixiviæ anhydrata.** See ALUMEN *exsiccatum.*—**Sulfas aluminæ et lixiviæ cum aqua, Sulphas acidus aluminæ et potassæ.** Potash alum. [L, 57, 85.]—**Sulphas aluminæ acetatus.** Fr., *pierre médicamenteuse.* Syn.: *lapis medicamentosus.* A preparation made by macerating alum, litharge, and Armenian bole each 2 parts, red oxide of iron 1 part, potassium nitrate 4 parts, and ammonium chloride 1 part in vinegar, evaporating to dryness, and calcining [Sp. Ph. (1798), Würzb. Ph. (1795)]. The Brunswick Ph. (1777) and Würtemberg Ph. (1798) substituted lead ca bonate for litharge, and 8 parts of zinc sulphate for the potassium nitrate, and omitted the red oxide of iron. The Sardinian Ph. (1773) ordered 3 parts of the red oxide of iron and omitted the Armenian bole, the potassium nitrate, and the ammonium chloride. [L, 85.]—**Sulphas aluminæ acidulus cum potassa.** Potash alum. [L, 102.]—**Sulphas aluminæ et potassæ exsiccatus** [Belg. Ph.], **Sulphas aluminæ fusus.** See ALUMEN *exsiccatum.*—**Supersulphas aluminæ et potassæ.** Potash alum. [L, 85.]

ALUMINA ACETICA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}t′i^{2}k-a^3. Aluminium acetate. [B.]—**A. a. liquida, Liquor aluminæ aceticæ.** See *Liquor* ALUMINII ACETICI.

ALUMINADOU (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-u^{6}mi^{2}n-a^3-du. Ammoniacal horse-litter, employed in the preparation of litmus. [A, 385.]

ALUMINA HYPOCHLOROSA (Lat.), n. f. Hi(hu^6)-po-klo-(ch^{2}lo^2)-ro′sa^3. Aluminium hypochlorite. [B.]—**Liquor aluminæ hypochlorosæ.** A disinfectant solution made by decomposing alum with chlorinated lime. [L, 57.] Cf. CHLORALUM and ALUMINIUM *hypochlorite.*

ALUMINAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-u^6-mi^{2}n-a^{2}r. Aluminous. [L, 109.]

ALUMINARIS, ALUMINARIUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)-mi^{2}n-a(a^3)′ri^{2}s, -ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Aluminous. [L, 116.]

ALUMINAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)′mi^{2}n-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *aluminat′is.* An aluminate.

ALUMINA SULFURICA (Lat.), n. f. Su^{3}l(su^{4}l)-fu^2(fu)′ri^{2}k-a^3. Aluminium sulphate.—**Liquor aluminæ sulfuricæ bibasicæ.** See *Soluté de sulfate d'*ALUMINE *bibasique.*

ALUMINAT (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-u-mi^{2}n-a^{3}t′. 1. An aluminate. 2. Aluminium sulphate. [B, 49.]

ALUMINATE, n. A^{2}l-u^2′mi^{2}n-at. Lat., *aluminas.* Fr., *aluminate.* Ger., *Aluminat.* It., *alluminiato.* Sp., *aluminato, aluminiato.* A salt formed by the combination of alumina with a stronger base. The a's have in general the constitution $R'_2Al_2O_4$ or $R''Al_2O_4 = Al_2O_3 + R'_2O$ or $R'O$, and may be regarded as the salts of a supposititious aluminic acid. [B, 2, 3.]

ALUMINATED, adj. A^{2}l-u^2′mi^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *aluminatus.* Fr., *aluminé.* Ger., *aluminirt.* It., *alluminato.* Sp., *aluminado.* Containing or combined with alum, alumina, or aluminium. [B.]

ALUMINATUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)-mi^{2}n-a(a^3)′tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). Bates's name for a decoction of alum ½ oz. in 1 pint of lemon-juice ; recommended in "redness of the face and pustules." [B, 200.]

ALUMINATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)-mi^{2}n-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Aluminated.

ALUMINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-u^6-men. Alumina. For many compounds see under ALUMINIUM.—**Acétate d'a.** See ALUMINIUM *acetate.*—**A. en gelée.** See *A. gelatineuse.*—**A. factice.** Terra argillacea pura. [L, 85.]—**A. gélatineuse.** Freshly precipitated gelatinous aluminium trihydrate. [B, 38.]—**A. hydraté.** Aluminium hydrate.—**A. silicée ferrugineuse.** Armenian bole. [L, 85.]—**A. sulfatée.** Aluminium sulphate. [B.]—**A. sulfatée alcaline.** A double sulphate of aluminium and an alkaline metal ; an aluminium alum. [L, 72.]—**A. vitriolée.** Alum. [L, 55.]—**Azotate d'a.** See ALUMINIUM *nitrate.*—**Hydrate d'a.** See ALUMINIUM *hydrate.*—**Hydro-silicate d'a.** See KAOLIN.—**Poudre de sulfate d'a. et de potasse** [Fr. Cod.]. Potash alum pulverized and passed through a sieve. [B, 113.]—**Silicate d'a.** See ALUMINIUM *silicate.*—**Soluté de sulfate d'a. bibasique** [Fr. Cod. (1837)]. Lat., *liquor aluminæ sulfuricæ bibasicæ.* [L, 57.] A preparation made by decomposing aluminium sulphate 500 parts, dissolved in water 500 parts, with ammonia, and adding to the solution of aluminium trihydrate thus formed 500 parts of aluminium sulphate. [L, 77.]—**Soluté de sulfate d'a. et de zinc** [Fr. Cod. (1837)]. Lat., *liquor zinci et aluminæ sulfuricæ basicæ.* A preparation made by dissolving aluminium sulphate 70 parts and zinc oxide 6 in 40 of water and filtering. The solution contains aluminium and zinc sulphate which may be obtained by evaporating. [L, 77.]—**Sulfate acide d'alumine et de potasse.** Potash alum. [L, 85.]—**Sulfate d'a. et d'ammoniaque.** Ammonia alum. [B.]—**Sulfate d'a. et de fer.** See ALUMINIUM *and iron sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. et de potasse.** Potash alum.—**Sulfate d'a. et de potasse calciné, Sulfate d'a. et de potasse desséché.** See ALUMEN *exsiccatum.*—**Sulfate d'a. et de zinc.** See ALUMINIUM *and zinc sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. pur** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *sulfas aluminicus.* Aluminium sulphate freed from all traces of iron. [B, 113.]—**Sulfate d'a. tribasique.** Normal aluminium sulphate. [B ; L.]—**Vitriol d'a.** Alum. [L, 87.]

ALUMINÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-u^6-mi^{2}n-a. Aluminated.

ALUMINEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-u^6-mi^{2}n-u^5. Aluminous.

ALUMINIATE, n. A^{2}l-u^2-mi^{2}n′i^2-at. Fr., *aluminiate.* Sp., *aluminiato.* See ALUMINATE.

ALUMINIC, adj. A^{2}l-u^2-mi^{2}n′i^{2}k. Lat., *aluminicus.* Fr., *aluminique.* It., *alluminico.* Sp., *alumínico.* Of or pertaining to alum. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide aluminique.* Ger., *Aluminsäure.* It., *acido alluminico.* Sp., *ácido alumínico.* The supposititious dibasic acid, $H_2Al_2O_4 = Al_2O_3 + H_2O$, of which the aluminates may be regarded as salts. [B.]

ALUMINICO - AMMONIC, ALUMINICO - BARYTIC, ALUMINICO - CALCIC. ALUMINICO - HYDRIC, ALUMINICO-LITHIC, ALUMINICO-MAGNESIC, ALUMINICO-POTASSIC, ALUMINICO-SILICIC, ALUMINICO-SODIC, ALUMINICO-ZINCIC, adj's. A^{2}l-u^2-mi^{2}n′i^{2}k-o- (see also AMMONIC, BARYTIC, etc.). Lat., *aluminico-ammonicus, aluminico-baryticus, aluminico-calcicus, aluminico-hydricus, aluminico-lithicus, aluminico-magnesicus, aluminico-potassicus* (vel. *aluminico-kalicus*), *aluminico-silicicus, aluminico-sodicus* (vel. *aluminico-natricus*), *aluminico-zincicus.* Fr., *aluminico-ammonique, aluminico-barytique, aluminico-calcique, aluminico-hydrique, aluminico-lithique, aluminico-magnésique, aluminico-potassique, aluminico-silicique, aluminico-sodique, aluminico-zincique.* Compounded of aluminium and of ammonium, barium, calcium, hydrogen, lithium, magnesium, potassium, silicon, sodium, or zinc. [L, 109.]

ALUMINICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)-mi^{2}n′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Aluminic. In composition, agreeing with the name of a base, it denotes the aluminate of that base. [B ; L, 116.]

ALUMINIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}l-u^2′′mi^{2}n-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *alumen,* and *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *aluminifère.* Containing or producing alum. [L, 56.]

ALUMINIFORM, adj. A^{2}l-u^2-mi^{2}n′i^2-fo^{3}rm. From *alumen,* and *forma,* form. Fr., *aluminiforme.* Ger., *alaunähnlich.* Having the appearance or form of alum. [L, 56.]

ALUMINII ACETAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e(a)′ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Aluminium acetate. [B.]—**Liquor a. acetatis.** See *Liquor* ALUMINII ACETICI.

ALUMINIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-u^6-mi^{2}n-ek. Aluminic.

ALUMINIRT (Ger.), adj. A^{3}l-u-mi^{2}n-ert′. Aluminated. [L, 50.]

ALUMINITE, n. A^{2}l-u^2′mi^{2}n-it. A native sulphurated and hydrated alumina. [A, 385.]

ALUMINIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)-mi^{2}n′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *alum.* Fr., *aluminium.* Ger., *Aluminium.* It., *alluminio.* Sp., *aluminio.* Syn.: *aluminum, alumium.* A metallic element first isolated by Wöhler in 1827. It occurs in nature in a great variety of minerals, usually combined with silica, either alone or in connection with iron, magnesium, calcium, and sodium. It also occurs native as an oxide. See ALUMINA. A. is a white metal, with a faint tinge of

blue, capable of taking a fine polish. It is very malleable and ductile, its elasticity and tenacity being about equal to those of silver. It does not oxidize in the air, and resists the action of ordinary acids, except hydrochloric acid. Sp. gr. of cast a., 2·56 ; of wrought a., 2·67. It melts at 700° C., and, if allowed to solidify slowly, assumes a crystalline texture. It forms alloys with copper, silver, and mercury. In composition, it acts apparently as a triad, replacing 3 atoms of univalent elements ; but, in reality, it is probably a tetrad, its salts having the general constitution $R''' \equiv Al - Al \equiv R'''$, in which one of the 4 linking bonds of each a. atom serves to unite the latter to its neighbor. Atomic weight, 27·3 ; symbol, Al. [B, 2, 3, 6.]—**Acétate d'a., Acétate d'a. basique, Acétate d'a. normal** (Fr.). A. acetate, basic a. acetate, normal a. acetate. [B.] See *A. acetate.*—**Aluminii acetas.** See the major list.—**Aluminii chloridum.** A. chloride.—**Aluminii et ammonii sulphas.** Ammonia alum. —**Aluminii et ferri sulphas.** See *A. and iron sulphate.*—**Aluminii et potassii sulphas** [U. S. Ph. (1870)]. Potash alum.—**Aluminii et sodii sulphas.** See *A. and sodium sulphate.*—**Aluminii hydras** [U. S. Ph.]. See *A. trihydrate.*—**Aluminii oxidum.** Alumina.—[B.]—**Aluminii sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *A. sulphate.*—**Aluminii tannas.** See *A. tannate.*—**A. acetate.** Lat., *aluminii acetas, a. aceticum.* Fr., *acétate d'a.* Ger., *essigsaure Thonerde, essigsaures A., Aluminiumacetat.* It., *acetato d'alluminio.* Sp., *acetato de aluminio.* A compound of a. and acetic acid. Two such compounds are known : (1) *basic a. acetate, a. diacetate,* $Al_2O_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2+5H_2O$, which has an isomeric modification insoluble in water ; and (2) *a. triacetate, normal a. acetate,* $Al_2(C_2H_3O_2)_6$, which exists only in solution, being decomposed when the latter is evaporated. [B, 2.] See *Liquor* ALUMINII ACETICI.—**A'acetatlösung** (Ger.). See *Liquor* ALUMINII ACETICI.—**A. aceti-co-glycerinatum siccum.** A white powder, of a strong vinegar-like odor and sweet, astringent taste, not readily soluble in water, and of only one fifth the strength of a. aceto-tartrate. It is used in powder or in a 50-per-cent. solution as an application in cases of chronic pharyngitis, rhinitis, and otitis media, also, more diluted, as a gargle. [Von Lange, "Mntsschr. f. Ohrenh.," 1885, 10 ; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Mar. 4, 1886, p. 213.]—**A. aceto-tartrate.** Lat., *a. acetico-tartaricum.* Fr., *acéto-tartrate d'a.* Recommended by Schaeffer as an antiseptic application, in a 1- to 5-per-cent. solution, in catarrhal affections of the naso-pharynx with incrustation, in ozæna, and in laryngitis. ["Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," 1885, 23 ; "St. Petersb. med. Woch.," Apr. 26 (May 8), 1886, p. 155.]—**A. alum.** See under ALUM.—**A. amalgam.** A very brittle alloy of a. and mercury. [B, 3.]—**A. and ammonium sulphate.** Lat., *aluminii et ammonii sulphas.* Fr., *sulfate d'alumine et d'ammoniaque.* It., *solfato alluminico-ammonico.* Ammonia alum. [B.] See ALUM (*a*).—**A. and cæsium sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'a. et de césium.* Syn. : *cæsium alum.* A substance forming octahedral crystals of the composition $Al_2(SO_4)_3.Cs_2SO_4+24H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A. and ethylamine sulphate, A. and ethylammonium sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'a. et d'éthylamine.* Ger., *Aethylaminalaun.* It., *solfato d'alluminio e di etilamina.* Syn. : *ethylamine alum.* A substance forming octahedral crystals of the composition $Al_2(SO_4)_3.(NH_2C_2H_5)_2H_2.SO_4+24H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A. and iron sulphate.** Lat., *aluminii et ferri sulphas.* Fr., *sulfate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*) *et de fer.* It., *solfato d'alluminio e di ferro.* Sp., *sulfato de aluminio y de hierro.* Ferroso-aluminic sulphate ; a salt having the constitution $Al_2(So_4)_3.FeSO_4+24H_2O$, analogous to that of the alums. See *Pseudo*-ALUM. It is a crystalline, astringent, styptic substance, which has occasionally been used in medicine. [B, 5.]—**A. and methylamine sulphate, A. and methylammonium sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'a. et de méthylamine.* It., *solfato d'alluminio e di metilamina.* Syn. : *methylamine alum.* A substance forming large octahedral crystals of the composition $Al_2(SO_4)_3.(NH_2CH_3)_2H_2.SO_4+24H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A. and potassium fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure d'a. et de potassium.* Ger., *Aluminium-Kaliumfluorür.* A substance of the composition $(KF)_6.Al_2F_6$. [B, 2.]—**A. and potassium sulphate.** Lat., *aluminii et potassii sulphas* [U. S. Ph. (1870)], *sulfas alumino-potassicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sulfate d'alumine et de potasse* [Fr. Cod.], *sulfate d'a. et de potassium.* It., *solfato alluminico-potassico, solfato di alluminio e di potassio.* Sp., *sulfato aluminico potásico, sulfato de aluminio y de potasio.* Potash alum. [B.] See ALUM.—**A. and rubidium sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'a. et de rubidium.* Syn. : *rubidium alum.* A substance forming octahedral crystals of the constitution $Al_2(SO_4)_3.Rb_2SO_4+24H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A. and silver sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'a. et d'argent.* It., *solfato d'alluminio e di argento.* Syn. : *silver alum.* An unstable substance, forming octahedral crystals of the composition $Al_2(SO_4)_3.Ag_2SO_4+24H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A. and sodium chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'a. et de sodium.* Ger., *Aluminium-Natriumchlorür.* It., *cloruro d'alluminio e di sodio.* Sp., *cloruro de aluminio y de sodio.* A double salt of a. and sodium, used in the manufacture of metallic a., and formed by exposing a mixture of alumina and sodium chloride to the action of chlorine or of hydrochloric acid. A crystalline mass of the composition $Al_2Cl_6.2NaCl$. [B, 3.]—**A. and sodium fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure d'a. et de sodium.* Ger., *Aluminium-Natriumfluorür.* A substance of the composition $Al_2F_6.6NaF$, found native as cryolite. [B, 2.]—**A. and sodium sulphate.** Lat., *aluminii et sodii sulphas, sulphas aluminico-natricus* (seu *aluminico-sodicus*). Fr., *sulfate d'a. et de sodium, sulfate d'alumine et de soude.* It., *solfato d'alluminio e di sodio.* Sp., *sulfato de aluminio y de sodio.* Syn. : *sodium alum.* A substance of the composition $Al_2(SO_4)_3.Na_2SO_4+24H_2O$, first prepared by Zellner in 1816. It forms octahedral crystals, of a sp. gr. of 1·6, which effloresce in the air and lose the whole of their water of crystallization at 50° to 60° C. Sodium alum, both in the hydrated and in the anhydrous state, is much more soluble in water than potash alum or ammonia alum. [B, 3.]—**A. and thallium sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'a. et de thallium.* Syn. : *thallium alum.* A substance forming octahedral crystals of the composition $Al_2(SO_4)_3.Tl_2SO_4+24H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A. and trimethylamine sulphate, A. and trimethylammonium sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'a. et de triméthylamine.* It., *solfato d'alluminio e di trimetilamina.* Syn. : *trimethylamine alum.* A substance, $Al_2(SO_4)_3.(N[CH_3]_3)_2H_2.SO_4+24H_2O$, forming transparent octahedral crystals of astringent taste and having an odor of herring-brine. [B, 3.]—**A. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate d'a.* Ger., *arsensaures A.* It., *arseniato d'alluminio.* Sp., *arseniato de aluminio.* A compound of a. and arsenic acid, having the composition $Al_4As_6O_{21} = (Al_2O_3)_2.(As_2O_5)_3$. [B, 2.]—**A'äthyl** (Ger.). See *A'ethyl.*—**A'äthylat** (Ger.). A. ethylate. [B.]—**A'äthyljodid** (Ger.). A. ethyl-iodide.—**A. benzoate.** Fr., *benzoate d'a.* Ger., *benzoësaures A.* It., *benzoato d'alluminio.* A compound of a. and benzoic acid, a crystalline substance moderately soluble in water. [B, 2.]—**A. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumbromid, Aluminiumbromür.* It., *bromuro d'alluminio.* Sp., *bromuro de aluminio.* A substance, Al_2Br_6, obtainable as white, shining, laminar crystals. [B, 2.]—**A. bronze.** Fr., *bronze d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumbronze.* An alloy of 1 part of a. with 9 parts of copper. It has a golden-yellow color, is hard, malleable, and susceptible of a high polish. [B, 17.]—**A'butyl.** Fr., *aluminium-butyle.* Ger., *Aluminiumbutyl.* See *A'isobutyl.*—**A. chloride.** Lat., *aluminii chloridum, a. chloratum.* Fr., *chlorure d'a.* Ger., *Chloraluminium, Aluminiumchlorid.* It., *cloruro d'alluminio.* Sp., *cloruro de aluminio.* A compound of chlorine and a., Al_2Cl_6 ; a transparent waxy substance, having a crystalline structure like talc, very hygroscopic, and deliquescent. When deposited from an aqueous solution it contains 12 molecules of water of crystallization, $Al_2Cl_6+12H_2O$. If prepared by dissolving aluminium hydrate in hydrochloric acid, it has an odor of the latter. It is a marked astringent and antiseptic, and in an impure form (chloralum) is used as a disinfectant. [B, 2, 3, 46, 108.] See CHLORALUM.—**A. citrate.** Fr., *citrate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *citronensaures A.* It., *citrato d'alluminio.* Sp., *citrato de aluminio.* A salt formed by the action of citric acid upon a. If the latter is in excess, the product is a powder insoluble in water, but if the acid is in excess, a gummy substance soluble in water is formed. It is astringent and antiseptic in action. [B, 2, 46.]—**A. diacetate.** Fr., *diacétate d'a.* Ger., *Zweidrittelessigsaures A.* See *A. acetate.*—**A. dihydrate, A. dihydroxide.** Fr., *dihydrate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *Aluminium dihydrat.* See *A. oxytetrahydrate.*—**A. ethide, A'ethyl.** Fr., *éthylure d'a., aluminium-éthyle.* Ger., *Aluminiumäthyl.* It., *alluminio-etile.* A compound of a. and ethyl, $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ or $Al_2(C_2H_5)_6$, the former being probably the correct formula ; a volatile liquid, boiling at 194° C., and tending to take fire spontaneously on exposure to the air. [B, 3, 158.]—**A. ethylate.** Fr., *éthylate d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumäthylat.* It., *etilato d'alluminio.* A yellowish-white mass having the composition $Al_2(C_2H_5O)_6$. [B, 3.]—**A. ethyl-iodide.** Ger., *Aluminiumäthyljodid.* A compound of a. with ethyl and iodine, $Al_2(C_2H_5)_3I_3$; a colorless liquid of a disagreeable odor. [B, 3.]—**A. fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumfluorür, Aluminiumfluorid.* It., *fluoruro d'alluminio.* A substance, Al_2F_6, forming a mass of colorless crystals insoluble in water and in acids, [B, 2.] See also *A. and potassium fluoride* and *A. and sodium fluoride.*—**A. gold.** See *A. bronze.*—**A. hydrate, A. hydroxide.** Lat., *aluminii hydras, alumina hydrata.* Fr., *hydrate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *Aluminiumhydrat, Aluminiumhydroxyd, Thonerdehydrat.* It., *idrato d'alluminio* (o *d'allumina*). Sp., *hidrato de aluminio.* A compound of a. with hydroxyl. Several such compounds are known, both native and artificial. [B.] See *A. trihydrate, A. oxydihydrate,* and *A. oxytetrahydrate.*—**A. hypochlorite.** Fr., *hypochlorite d'a.* Ger., *unterchlorigsaures A., Aluminiumhypochlorit.* It., *ipoclorito d'alluminio.* Sp., *hipoclorito de aluminio.* A compound believed by some to be formed in the liquor aluminæ hypochlorosæ, although by others this formation is not thought to take place. The salt, if formed, is highly unstable, readily parting with its chlorine. [B, 46.]—**A. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumjodid, Aluminiumjodür.* It., *ioduro d'alluminio.* Sp., *ioduro de aluminio.* A substance, Al_2I_6, forming snow-white crystals. [B, 2.]—**A'isobutyl.** Fr., *aluminium-isobutyle.* Ger., *Aluminiumisobutyl.* A compound of a. with isobutyl, $Al[(CH_3)_2 = CH.CH_2]_3$. [L, 39.]—**A.-Kaliumfluorür** (Ger.). See *A. and potassium fluoride.*—**A. methide, A'methyl.** Fr., *aluminium-méthyle.* Ger., *Aluminiummethyl.* A colorless liquid of the composition $Al(CH_3)_3$, or perhaps $Al_2(CH_3)_6$, which takes fire spontaneously on exposure to the air. [B, 3.]—**A. monohydrate.** See *A. oxydihydrate.*—**A.-Natriumchlorür, A.-Natriumfluorür** (Ger.). See *A. and sodium chloride* and *A. and sodium fluoride.*—**A. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *salpetersaures A., salpetersaure Thonerde, Aluminiumnitrat.* It., *nitrato d'alluminio.* Sp., *nitrato de aluminio.* A substance forming deliquescent prismatic crystals of the composition $Al_2(NO_3)_6+18H_2O$, prepared by decomposing lead nitrate with a. sulphate. [B, 3.]—**A. nitride.** Fr., *azoture d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumnitrür.* A hard crystalline body having the composition Al_2N_2. [B, 2.]—**A. orthophosphate.** Fr., *orthophosphate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *Aluminiumorthophosphat.* It., *ortofosfato d'alluminio.* Sp., *ortofosfato de aluminio.* See *A. phosphate.*—**A. oxalate.** Fr., *oxalate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *oxalsaures A., Aluminiumoxalat.* It., *ossalato d'alluminio.* Sp., *oxalato de aluminio.* An amorphous, transparent, deliquescent substance of sweetish astringent taste, prepared by the action of oxalic acid upon a. trihydrate. [B, 2.]—**A. oxide.** Lat., *a. oxydatum, aluminii oxidum.* Fr., *oxyde d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumoxyd.* It., *ossido d'alluminio.* Sp., *óxido de aluminio.* Alumina. [B.]—**A. oxydatum.** See *A. oxide.*—**A. oxydatum hydratum.** See *A. trihydrate.*—**A'oxydhydrat** (Ger.). See *A. hydrate.*—**A. oxydihydrate.** Fr., *oxy-dihydrate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *Aluminiumoxydihydrat.* It., *ossidiidrato d'alluminio.* Syn. : *a. monohydrate, alumina monohydrate.* A substance occurring native as a mineral, diaspore, having the composition $Al_2O_2(OH)_2 = Al_2O_3+H_2O$. [B, 3, 159.]—**A. oxytetrahydrate.** Fr., *oxy-tétrahydrate d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumoxytetrahydrat.* It., *ossi-tetraidrato d'alluminio.* Syn. : *a.* (or *alumina*) *dihydrate.* A substance of the composition $Al_2O(OH)_4 = Al_2O_3+2H_2O$. This may be obtained in the form of a neutral, tasteless, aqueous solu-

tion (Crum's *colloidal alumina, meta-aluminium hydroxide*) by decomposing basic a. acetate with boiling water. [B, 3, 158, 159.]—**A. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *Aluminiumphosphat, phosphorsaures A., phosphorsaure Thonerde.* It., *fosfato d'alluminio.* Sp., *fosfato de aluminio.* A compound of a. with phosphoric acid. *Normal a. orthophosphate*, $Al_2(PO_4)_2$, occurs native as a mineral, and is also obtainable artificially by adding a solution of alumina to one of sodium phosphate. *Basic a. phosphates* (*orthophosphates*) are: $Al_2(OH)_6.3Al_2(OH)_3PO_4 + 9H_2O$, occurring native as a mineral, and also obtainable artificially; and $Al_2(PO_4)(OH)_3 + H_2O$, occurring in nature as the mineral turquoise. [B, 3, 16.]—**A'propyl.** Fr., *aluminium-propyle.* Ger., *Aluminiumpropyl.* A spontaneously inflammable fluid, of the composition $Al(C_3H_7)_3$, or perhaps $Al_2(C_3H_7)_6$, boiling at 250° C. [B; L, 39.]—**A. salts.** Fr., *sels d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *Aluminiumsalze, Thonerdesalze.* It., *sali d'alluminio.* Compounds of a. with acids, more especially with oxyacids. [B.] See *A. acetate, A. nitrate, A. sulphate*, etc.—**A. selenide.** Fr., *séléniure d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumselenid.* It., *seleniuro d'alluminio.* A compound, Al_2Se_3, of a. and selenium. [B, 2.]—**A. silicate.** Lat., *alumina hydrata silicata.* Fr., *silicate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *Aluminiumsilicat, kieselsaures A., kieselsaure Thonerde.* It., *silicato d'alluminio.* Sp., *silicato de aluminio.* A compound of a. and silicic acid. A great number of such compounds are known, occurring native as minerals (felspar, mica, garnet, etc.) and constituting a large part of the earth's crust. Lapis lazuli, the topaz, the beryl, and the emerald are compound a. silicates; kaolin, which is used in medicine, is another form produced by the weathering of felspar, and glass is an artificial silicate of a. [B, 3.] See KAOLIN and GLASS. —**A.-silver.** Ger., *Aluminiumsilber.* An alloy of a. and silver; a white, hard metallic substance, resisting the action of the atmosphere and capable of receiving a high polish. An alloy containing 33 per cent. of silver is called *tiers-argent.* [B, 17, 49.]—**A. subacetate.** Fr., *sous-acétate d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumsubacetat.* It., *sotto-acetato d'alluminio.* Basic a. acetate. [B.] See *A. acetate.* —**A. subsulphate.** Lat., *a. subsulfuricum.* Fr., *sous-sulfate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *Aluminiumsubsulfat.* It., *sotto-solfato d'alluminio.* Sp., *subsulfato de aluminio.* Basic a. sulphate. [B.] See *A. sulphate* and A. SUBSULFURICUM.—**A. sulphate.** Lat., *aluminii sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *A. sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.], *sulfas aluminicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sulfate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine pur* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Aluminiumsulfat* [Ger. Ph.], *schwefelsaures A., schwefelsaure Thonerde.* It., *solfato d'alluminio.* Sp., *sulfato de aluminio.* A compound of a. and sulphuric acid. 1. *Normal a. sulphate*, $Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 18H_2O$, the a. sulphate of the pharmacopœias (*sulphate of alumina, concentrated alum*), is formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon a. trihydrate, and also occurs native as a mineral. It forms six-sided tabular crystals of pearly lustre, having a sweet astringent taste, soluble in 2 parts (1·2 part, U. S. Ph.) of water, but nearly insoluble in alcohol. On heating, it melts in its water of crystallization, and, when the latter is given off, swells up, forming a porous mass, only slowly soluble in water. It has marked antiseptic and astringent properties, and is applied locally to foul ulcers, to the vagina in cases of offensive discharge, to the uterus, and, as a mild caustic, to vascular, polypoid, and other enlargements. 2. *Basic a. sulphates, a. subsulphates*, or compounds of a. sulphate and a. hydrate, are believed to be formed by partial precipitation by ammonia of a. sulphate in solution, and by boiling a solution of a. sulphate with freshly precipitated a. hydrate. [B, 3.] See *Liquor* ALUMINII SUBSULFURICI.—**A. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumsulfid.* It., *solfuro d'alluminio.* Sp., *sulfuro de aluminio.* A dark mass capable of assuming a metallic lustre, obtained by the direct union of a. and sulphur at a red heat. Formula: Al_2S_3. [B, 3.]—**A. tannate.** Lat., *aluminæ tannas.* Fr., *tannate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *Aluminiumtannat, gerbsaures A., gerbsaure Thonerde.* It., *tannato d'alluminio.* Sp., *tanato de aluminio.* A compound of a. and tannic acid, soluble with great difficulty in water. A so-called *tannate of alumina*, described by Hàrrison as forming dirty-yellowish crystals, readily soluble in hot water, and recommended by him as an injection in gonorrhœa, was probably a mixture and not a true chemical compound. [B, 5.]—**A. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *Aluminiumtartrat, weinsaures A.* It., *tartrato d'alluminio.* Sp., *tartrato de aluminio.* A gummy, non-deliquescent substance, produced by the action of tartaric acid upon a. hydrate, and also occurring native in the *Lycopodium clavatum.* [B, 2.]—**A. tersulphate.** Normal a. sulphate. [B.]—**A. triacetate.** See *A. acetate.*—**A. trihydrate.** Lat., *aluminii hydras* [U. S. Ph.], *alumina hydrata* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.], *alumina hydrica* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *a. oxydum hydratum* [Greek Ph.]. Fr., *trihydrate d'a.* (ou *d'alumine*). Ger., *Aluminiumtrihydrat, Thonerdehydrat.* It., *triidrato d'alluminio* (o *d'allumina*). Sp., *trihidrato de aluminio* (ó *de alúmina*). Syn.: *argilla pura* (seu *hydrata*), *trihydrate of alumina.* A substance, $Al_2(OH)_6 = Al_2O_3 + 3H_2O$, occurring native, and also prepared artificially by precipitating a soluble salt of a. (as alum) with ammonia or with sodium carbonate [U. S. Ph.]. As prepared by the latter process it is a light, amorphous powder, devoid of odor and taste, insoluble in water or in alcohol, but soluble in solutions of the acids and the alkalies. If dried at the ordinary temperature, it retains 2 molecules of water of crystallization, $Al_2(OH)_6 + 2H_2O$, and forms a hard, horn-like mass. A. trihydrate is a mild astringent and desiccant, and, when freshly precipitated, clarifies the liquid in which it is contained by withdrawing from it dissolved matter both organic and inorganic. If a. trihydrate is dissolved in a solution of a. chloride, and the resulting liquid is subjected to dialysis, a tasteless neutral solution of unstable colloidal hydrate of a. is formed. This soluble colloidal hydrate differs in properties from the colloidal alumina formed by decomposing a. acetate. See *A. oxytetrahydrate.* On heating to 300° C., a. trihydrate is converted into the oxydihydrate. [B, 3, 5, 158, 159.]—**A. trinitrate.** See *A. nitrate.*—**A. trioxide.** Fr., *trioxyde d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumtrioxyd.* It., *triossido d'alluminio.* Sp., *trióxido de aluminio.* See ALUMINA.—**A. trisulphide.** Fr., *trisulfure d'a.* Ger., *Aluminiumtrisulfid.* It., *trisolfuro d'alluminio.* Sp., *trisulfuro de aluminio.* See *A. sulphide.*—**Arséniate d'a.** (Fr.), **Arsensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. arsenate.*—**Azotate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. nitrate.*—**Azoture d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. nitride.*—**Basic a. acetate, Basic a. phosphate, Basic a. sulphate.** Fr., *acétate* (ou *phosphate*, ou *sulfate*) *d'a. basique.* Ger., *basisches Aluminiumacetat* (oder *Aluminiumphosphat*, oder *Aluminiumsulfat*). See *A. acetate, A. phosphate*, and *A. sulphate.*—**Benzoate d'a.** (Fr.), **Benzoësaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. benzoate.*—**Bihydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. dihydrate.*—**Bronze d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. bronze.*—**Chlor-A.** (Ger.), **Chlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. chloride.*—**Chlorure d'a. et de sodium, Chlorure double d'a. et de sodium** (Fr.). See *A. and sodium chloride.*—**Citrate d'a.** (Fr.), **Citronensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. citrate.*—**Colloidal a. hydrate.** See *A. oxytetrahydrate* and *A. trihydrate.*—**Double chloride of a. and sodium, Double fluoride of a. and sodium**, etc. See *A. and sodium chloride, A. and sodium fluoride*, etc.—**Essigsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. acetate.*—**Éthylate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. ethylate.*—**Éthylure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. ethide.*—**Fluorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. fluoride.*—**Fluorure d'a. et de potassium, Fluorure d'a. et de sodium, Fluorure double d'a. et de potassium, Fluorure double d'a. et de sodium.** See *A. and potassium fluoride* and *A. and sodium fluoride.*—**Gerbsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. tannate.*—**Hydrate d'a.** (Fr.), **Hydrated a. oxide, Hydroxyde d'a.** (Fr.), **Hydroxydum aluminii.** See *A. hydrate* and *A. trihydrate.*—**Hypochlorite d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hypochlorite.*—**Kieselsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. silicate.*—**Monohydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. oxydihydrate.*—**Meta-a. hydroxide.** Graham's name for Crum's colloidal alumina. [B, 3.] See *A. oxytetrahydrate.*—**Normal a. acetate, Normal a. phosphate** (orthophosphate), **Normal a. sulphate.** Fr., *acétate* (ou *phosphate*, ou *sulfate*) *d'a. normal.* Ger., *normales Aluminiumacetat* (oder *Aluminiumphosphat*, oder *Aluminiumsulfat*). See *A. acetate, A. phosphate*, and *A. sulphate.*—**Oxalate d'a.** (Fr.), **Oxalsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. oxalate.*—**Oxyde d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. oxide.*—**Oxyde d'a. hydraté** (Fr.). See *A. hydrate.*—**Phosphate d'a., Phosphate d'a. basique, Phosphate d'a. normal, Phosphate d'a. tribasique.** A. phosphate, basic a. phosphate, normal a. phosphate. [B.] See *A. phosphate.*—**Phosphorsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. phosphate.*—**Salpetersaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. nitrate.*—**Schwefelsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. sulphate.*—**Séléniure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. selenide.*—**Sels d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. salts.*—**Soluble a. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'a. soluble.* Ger., *lösliches Aluminiumhydrat.* See *A. oxytetrahydrate* and *A. trihydrate.*—**Sous-acétate d'a., Sous-sulfate d'a.** (Fr.). Basic a. acetate, basic a. sulphate. [B.] See *A. acetate* and *A. sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. basique** (Fr.). Basic a. sulphate. [B.] See *A. sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. et d'ammoniaque, Sulfate d'a. et d'ammonium.** Ammonia alum. [B.] See ALUM.—**Sulfate d'a. et d'argent** (Fr.). See *A. and silver sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. et de césium** (Fr.). See *A. and cæsium sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. et de fer** (Fr.). See *A. and iron sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. et de méthylamine, Sulfate d'a. et de méthylammonium** (Fr.). See *A. and methylamine sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. et de potasse, Sulfate d'a. et de potassium** (Fr.). Potash alum. [B.] See ALUM.—**Sulfate d'a. et de rubidium** (Fr.). See *A. and rubidium sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. et de sodium, Sulfate d'a. et de soude** (Fr.). See *A. and sodium sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. et de thallium** (Fr.). See *A. and thallium sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. et d'éthylamine, Sulfate d'a. et d'éthylammonium** (Fr.). See *A. and ethylamine sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. et de triméthylamine, Sulfate d'a. et de triméthylammonium** (Fr.). See *A. and trimethylamine sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. normal** (Fr.). Normal a. sulphate. [B.] See *A. sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'oxyde d'a. et de protoxyde de potassium** (Fr.). Potash alum. [L, 85.] See ALUM.—**Sulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. sulphide.*—**Tannate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. tannate.* —**Tartrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. tartrate.*—**Triacétate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. acetate.*—**Trihydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. trihydrate.*—**Trioxyde d'a.** (Fr.). See ALUMINA.—**Trisulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. sulphide.*—**Unterchlorigsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. hypochlorite.* **Weinsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. tartrate.*—**Zweidrittelessigsaures A.** (Ger.). A. diacetate. [B, 108.]

ALUMINIUM ACETICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Aluminium acetate. [B.]—**Liquor aluminii acetici** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Aluminiumacetat-Lösung* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made of aluminium sulphate 30 parts, strong acetic acid (the acidum aceticum dilutum of the Ger. Ph.) 36, precipitated calcium carbonate 13, and water 100, mixed and filtered. It is a clear, colorless solution of the sp. gr. of 1·044 to 1·046, having a faint odor of acetic acid and a sweetish astringent taste. It contains about 7¾ per cent. of aluminium diacetate, with traces of alumina and calcium sulphate. [B, 205; "Arch. d. Pharm.," Apr., 1882, p. 257 (B).]

ALUMINIUM SUBSULFURICUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-su^{3}l(su^{4}l)-fu^{2}(fu)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A basic sulphate of aluminium. [B.]—**Liquor aluminii subsulfurici.** A preparation made by dissolving alumina in a solution of aluminium sulphate; supposed to contain a basic sulphate of aluminium. [B, 108.] Cf. *Solute de sulfate d'*ALUMINE *bibasique.*

ALUMINO-POTASSICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{2}(u)''mi^{2}n-o-po^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'si^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Containing both aluminium and potassium. [B, 113.]

ALUMINÖS (Ger.), adj. A^{3}l-u-mi^{2}n-u^{3}s'. Aluminous. [L, 46.]

ALUMINOSÆ (Lat.), n., f. pl. of adj. *aluminosus* (*aquæ* understood). A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{2}(u)-mi^{2}n-o'se(sa^{3}-e^{2}). Mineral waters containing alum. [L, 104.] See ALUM *springs.*

ALUMINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{2}(u)-mi^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *alumino'seos(-sis).* From *aluminium* and *-osis.** A disease acquired by workers in aluminium and its compounds. [L, 57.]—**A. pulmonum.** A form of bronchitis terminating in pulmonary cirrhosis, produced by the inhalation of alumina dust. [L, 54.]

ALUMINOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^3)-u^2(u)-mi^{2}n-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Aluminous. See also ALUMINOSÆ and ULCERA *aluminosa.*

ALUMINOUS, adj. A^{2}l-u^2'mi^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *aluminosus.* Fr., *alumineux.* Ger., *aluminös, thonerdehaltig.* It., Sp., *aluminoso.* Pertaining to or containing alum, alumina, or aluminium. [B.]—**A.-chalybeate.** Of mineral springs, containing alum and iron. [B, 15.] See ALUM *springs.*

ALUMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-u-men'zoi-re^2. Aluminic acid. [B.]

ALUMINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)'mi^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ALUMINIUM.

ALUMISH, adj. A^{2}l'u^{3}m-i^{2}sh. Ger., *alaunicht.* Having the characteristics of alum. [L, 56.]

ALUMIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)'mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old name for aluminium. [B, 165.]

ALUM-ROOT, n. A^{2}l'u^{3}m-ru^{4}t. Ger., *Alaunwurzel.* A name given in England to the *Geranium maculatum,* and in America to the *Heuchera americana,* on account of the astringent taste of the root. [B.]

ALUMY, adj. A^{2}l'u^{3}m-i^2. See ALUMISH.

ALUN (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-u^{3}n^2. Alum. [B.]—**A. à base d'ammoniaque.** An ammonium alum. [L, 109.]—**A. à base de potasse.** A potassium alum. [L, 109.]—**A. aluminé.** An insoluble basic sulphate of potassium and aluminium obtained by boiling potash alum with freshly prepared aluminium trihydrate. [L, 41.] Cf. *Alumina* ALUM.—**A. ammoniacal.** Ammonia alum. [L, 61.] See ALUM.—**A. ammonio-chromique.** See CHROMIUM *and ammonium sulphate.*—**A. ammonio-ferrique.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate.*—**A. ammonio-manganésique, A. ammonio-manganique.** See MANGANESE *and ammonium sulphate.*—**A. ammonique.** Ammonia alum. [B.]—**A. argentique.** See ALUMINIUM *and silver sulphate.*—**A. blanc.** Alum ; alumen de Rocca. [L, 90, 103.]—**A. bleu.** Copper sulphate. [L, 105.]—**A. brûlé, A. calciné.** See ALUMEN *exsiccatum.*—**A. catin.** See ALUMEN *catenum.*—**A. chromi-potassique.** See CHROMIUM *and potassium sulphate.*—**A. chromique.** See *Chrome* ALUM.—**A. concentré.** See *Concentrated* ALUM.—**A. cubique.** See *Cubic* ALUM.—**A. d'aluminium.** See *Aluminium* ALUM.—**A. d'aluminium ammonique.** Ammonia alum.—**A. d'aluminium manganésique.** See MANGANESE *and aluminium sulphate.*—**A. d'aluminium potassique.** Potash alum. [B.]—**A. d'ammoniaque, A. d'ammonium.** See *Ammonia* ALUM.—**A. d'Angleterre.** Alum in large whitish pieces having a fatty-looking fracture. [L, 55.]—**A. d'argent.** See ALUMINIUM *and silver sulphate.*—**A. de césium.** See ALUMINIUM *and cæsium sulphate.*—**A. de chrome.** See *Chrome* ALUM.—**A. de chrome potassique.** See CHROMIUM *and potassium sulphate.*—**A. de chrome sodique.** See CHROMIUM *and sodium sulphate.*—**A. de fer.** See *Iron* ALUM.—**A. de fer ammoniacal.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate.*—**A. de fer potassique.** See IRON *and potassium sulphate.*—**A. de fer sodique.** See IRON *and sodium sulphate.*—**A. de glace.** See *Ice* ALUM.—**A. de Levant.** A variety distinguished by the reddish efflorescence which covers it. [L, 80.]—**A. de Liège.** An impure alum containing large quantities of iron sulphate. [L, 55.]—**A. de l'alunite.** See *Roman* ALUM.—**A. de manganèse.** See *Manganese* ALUM.—**A. de manganèse magnésique.** See MANGANESE *and magnesium sulphate.*—**A. de manganèse potassique.** See MANGANESE *and potassium sulphate.*—**A. de méthylamine, A. de méthylammonium.** See ALUMINIUM *and methylamine sulphate.*—**A. de Naples.** A variety of alum obtained near Naples by simple washing of the aluminous mineral found there. [L, 87.]—**A. de plume.** See *Feather* ALUM.—**A. de potasse** [Fr. Cod.], **A. de potasse et d'aluminium.** Potash alum. See ALUM.—**A. de potasse et de chrome.** See CHROMIUM *and potassium sulphate.*—**A. de potasse et de fer.** See IRON *and potassium sulphate.*—**A. de potasse et de manganèse.** See MANGANESE *and potassium sulphate.*—**A. de potassium.** See *Potash* ALUM.—**A. de roche.**—See ALUMEN *de Rocca.*—**A. de Rome.** See *Roman* ALUM.—**A. de rubidium.** See ALUMINIUM *and rubidium sulphate.*—**A. de Sicile.** See *Feather* ALUM.—**A. de sodium, A. de soude.** See ALUMINIUM *and sodium sulphate.*—**A. de soude et de fer.** See IRON *and sodium sulphate.*—**A. desséché** [Fr. Cod.]. See ALUMEN *exsiccatum.*—**A. de sucre.** See ALUMEN *saccharinum.*—**A. de thallium.** See ALUMINIUM *and thallium sulphate.*—**A. d'éthylamine, A. d'éthylammonium.** See ALUMINIUM *and ethylamine sulphate.*—**A. de triméthylamine, A. de triméthylammonium.** See ALUMINIUM *and trimethylamine sulphate.*—**A. d'indium.** See *Indium* ALUM.—**A. dragonisé.** See ALUMEN *draconisatum.*—**A. du commerce.** Crude alum. [A, 385.]—**A. dulcifié.** See ALUMEN *dulce.*—**A. du Levant.** See *A. de Levant.*—**A. en gelée.** See ALUMINE *gélatineuse.*—**A. ferri-ammonique.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate.*—**A. ferri-potassique.** See IRON *and potassium sulphate.*—**A. ferrique.** See *Iron* ALUM.—**A. ferri-sodique.** See IRON *and sodium sulphate.*—**A. fin de Paris.** A very pure form of alum obtained by treating kaolin with sulphuric acid and mixing with potassium sulphate. [L, 88.]—**A. jaune.** Rock-butter. [L, 105.] See ALUMEN *liquidum.*—**A. liquide.** See ALUMEN *liquidum.*—**A. magnésio-manganique.** See MANGANESE *and magnesium sulphate.*—**A. manganésique.** See *Manganese*-ALUM.—**A. mangani-potassique.** See MANGANESE *and potassium sulphate.*—**A. manganique.** See *Manganese* ALUM.—**A. naturel.** Alum found native. [L, 105.]—**A. neutre.** See *Neutral* ALUM.—**A. octaédrique.** Potash alum. [L, 109.]—**A. potassique.** See *Potash* ALUM.—**A. romain.** See *Roman* ALUM.—**A. rouge.** See ALUMEN *rubrum.*—**A. saccharaté, A. saccharin.** See ALUMEN *saccharinum.*—**A. sélénique.** See *Selenium* ALUM.—**A. sodique.** See ALUMINIUM *and sodium sulphate.*—**A. soluble.** See *Concentrated* ALUM.—**A. succarin, A. sucré.** See ALUMEN *saccharinum.*—**A. teint de Mynsicht.** Alumen tinctum. [L, 77.] See ALUMEN *draconisatum.*—**Ammon-a.** Ammonia alum. [B, 51.] See ALUM.—**Champignon d'a.** The efflorescent form which alum takes during the process of exsiccation. [L, 41.] —**Collutoire à l'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Collutory of alum : a preparation made by triturating 1 part of powdered alum with 4 parts of honey of rose. [B, 113.]—**Esprit d'a.** See *Spiritus* ALUMINIS.—**Étoupade d'a. et de blanc d'œuf.** See ÉTOUPADE *de Moschati.*—**Hydrate d'a.** See ALUMINIUM *hydrate.*—**Natron-a.** Sodium alum. [L, 72.] See ALUMINIUM *and sodium sulphate.*—**Poudre d'a.** See PULVIS *aluminosus.*—**Poudre d'a. et de kino.** See *Pulvis* ALUMINIS *kinosatus.*—**Pseudo-a.** See *Pseudo*-ALUM.—**Saccharure d'a.** See SACCHARUM *aluminatum.*—**Verre d'a.** Alumina. [L, 72.]

ALUNAGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-u^{3}n-a^{3}zh. The addition of alum to a liquid for medical or other purposes. [L, 55.]

ALUNATION (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-u^{3}n-a^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. The formation of an alum, natural or artificial. [L, 55.]

ALUNÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-u^{3}n-a. Made with or containing alum. [B.]

ALUNIBUR, n. From Ar., *al,* the, and Lat., *luna,* the moon. An alchemical name for silver. [Ruland (B ; L, 53).]

ALUNIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}l-u^{3}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. See ALUMINIFEROUS.

ALUNOGÈNE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-u^{6}n-o-zhe^{2}n. Normal aluminium sulphate. [L, 55.]

ALUNSAR, n. See ALUSAR.

ALUNSEL, n. From Ar., *al,* the, and Lat., *stilla,* a drop. A drop. [Ruland (B, 200).]

ALUS, ALUS GALLICA (Lat.), n's f. A(a^3)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Perhaps from ἀλᾶσθαι, to wander (from its spreading roots). 1. The comfrey. [L, 104.] See SYMPHYTUM *officinale.* 2. A kind of garlic. [B, 114.]

ALUSAR (Ar.), n. An alchemical name for manna. [Ruland (L, 94).]

ALUSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)'si^2-a^3. From α priv., and λούειν, to wash. Abstinence from bathing. [L, 53.]

ALUSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)'si^2-a^3. From ἀλύειν, to wander in mind. Hallucination, illusion. [L, 116.]—**A. elatio.** Morbid sentimentalism or mental extravagance. [L, 116.]—**A. hypochondriasis.** See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

ALUSIR (Ar.), n. An alchemical term for redness. [Ruland, Johnson (L, 53).]

ALUTA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *alutus* (*pellis* understood). A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^2(u)'ta^3. From *alumen,* alum, with which leather was often prepared. 1. Leather on which plasters were spread. 2. A cosmetic covering or patch for the face. [L, 58.]—**A. ægyptiaca.** Leather suitable for spreading plasters on. [L, 84.]

ALUTACEOUS, adj. A^{2}l-u^2-ta'shu^{3}s. Lat., *alutacius, alutaceus* (from *aluta* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *alutacé.* Ger., *ledergelb, weisslichgelb* (1st def.), *chagrinirt, chagrinartig* (2d def.). In botany : 1. Of the color of untanned leather. [B.] 2. Grained like leather. [L, 38, 53, 56.]

ALUTEL, n. See ALUDEL.

ALUYNE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-wen. See ALUINE.

ALVA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)'va^3(wa^3). The common sea-wrack-grass (*Zostera marina*). [L, 67.]

ALVAQUILLA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-va^3-kel'ya^3. See ALBACA.

ALVARAS (Ar.), n. See ALBARAS.

ALVEARIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ve(we^2)-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *alveus,* a hollow or cavity. The external auditory canal. [F.]

ALVEATED, adj. A^{2}l've-a-te^{2}d. Lat., *alveatus.* Channeled, honeycombed. [L, 56, 58.]

ALVECH, n. An alchemical name for tin. [L, 53.]

ALVELOZ (Port.), n. A^{3}l-ve^{2}l-oth'. A South American plant (thought to be *Euphorbia icterodoxa*), the milky juice of which (*leite d'a.*) has been recommended as an external application for the cure of cancer, lupus, etc. Profuse suppuration is said to follow its application to a granulating surface. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 31, 1885, p. 127 ; C. Ferreira, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Dec. 15, 1885 ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 56.]

ALVENEU (Fr.), n. A^{3}lv-nu^5. A cold sulphurous spring and bathing establishment in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, on the river Albula ; used in diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, in abdominal plethora, and especially as an adjunct in the treatment of syphilis. [A, 375 ; L, 57.]

ALVEOLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ve(wa)'o-la^3. Dim. of *alveus,* a cavity. Fr., *alvéole.* In botany, a little fossa, or depression, on the surface of a plant. [A, 345.]

ALVÉO-LABIAL (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-va-o-la^3-bi^2-a^{3}l. The buccinator muscle. [Chaussier (L, 43).] See ALVEOLO-LABIALIS.

ALVEOLAR, adj. A^{2}l-ve'o-la^{3}r. Lat., *alveolaris.* Fr., *alvéolaire.* Ger., *alveolar.* It., *alveolare.* Sp., *alveolar.* 1. Pertaining to an alveolus or to alveoli. 2. Containing alveoli, channeled, honeycombed. [C.] See under ABSCESS, ARTERY, ATROPHY, CANAL, CANCER, CELL, COLLOID, CYST, EMPHYSEMA, EPITHELIUM, PROCESS, PYORRHŒA, SARCOMA, SEPTUM, and TISSUE.—**A'ectasie** (Ger.). Vesicular pulmonary emphysema. [D, 4.]—**A'rand** (Ger.). The a. border of either the upper or the lower jaw. [L, 80.]

ALVÉOLARIFORME (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-va-o-la^3-ri^2-fo^{2}rm. See ALVEOLIFORM.

ALVEOLARIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ve(wa)-o-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. Alveolar.

ALVEOLARY, adj. A^{2}l've-o-la-ri^2. Alveolar. [A, 302.]

ALVEOLATE, ALVEOLATED, adj's. A^{2}l-ve'o-lat, -la-te^{2}d. Lat., *alveolatus.* Fr., *alvéolé.* Ger., *zahnfächrig.* It., *alveolato.*

Sp., *alveolado.* Provided with alveoli arranged symmetrically so as to resemble honeycomb. [B.]

ALVEOLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-fa′o-le^{2}. An alveolus. [J.]—**A′nblennorrhöe.** See *Alveolar* PYORRHŒA.—**A′ngewebe.** See *Alveolar* TISSUE.—**A′nlöcher.** See *Alveolar* FORAMINA.—**A′nluft.** The air of the alveoli of the lungs. [J, 54.]—**A′nsepta.** See *Alveolar* SEPTA.

ALVÉOLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-va-ol. See ALVEOLUS.

ALVÉOLÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-va-o-la. See ALVEOLATE.

ALVEOLIFORM, adj. A^{2}l-ve′o-li^{2}-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *alveoliformis.* Fr., *alvéoliforme.* Ger., *alveolenförmig.* Having the form of an alveolus. [L, 56.]

ALVÉOLIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}l-va-o-li^{2}f-e^{2}r Having alveoli. [L, 109.]

ALVEOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ve(wa)-o-li(le)′tis. Gen., *alveolit′idis.* Fr., *alvéolite.* Ger., *Alveolitis, Zahnhöhlenentzündung.* It., *alveolite.* Sp., *alveolitis.* Inflammation of a dental alveolus. [E.]

ALVEOLO-CONDYLEAN, adj. A^{2}l-ve″o-lo-ko^{2}n-di^{2}l′e-a^{2}n. For deriv., see ALVEOLUS and CONDYLE. Pertaining to the alveolar arch and to the condyles of the occipital bone. [L, 63.] See *A.-c.* PLANE.

ALVEOLO-DENTAL, adj. A^{2}l-ve″o-lo-de^{2}nt′a^{2}l. Fr., *alvéolo-dentaire.* Pertaining to a tooth and its socket. [L, 45, 55.]

ALVEOLO-LABIALIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ve(wa)″o-lo-la(la^{3})-bi^{2}-a(a^{3})′li^{2}s. Fr., *alvéolo-labial, alvéo-labial* [Chaussier]. Ger., *Backenmuskel, Backenzahnmuskel, Wangenmuskel.* It., *alveolo-labiale.* Sp., *alvéolo-labial.* 1. The buccinator muscle. [Percivall (L, 13).] 2. The molaris externus et internus (Fr., *molaire externe et interne*) ; a muscle of the solipeds, analogous to the buccinator in man. [Bourgelat (L, 13).]

ALVÉOLO-MAXILLAIRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-va-o-lo-ma^{3}x-i^{2}l-la^{2}r. The buccinator muscle. [L, 109.]

ALVÉOLO-NASAL (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-va-o-lo-na^{3}-sa^{3}l. See MYRTIFORMIS.

ALVEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ve(wa)′o-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *alveus,* a hollow. Fr., *alvéole* (1st and 2d def's). Ger., *Alveole, Zahnhöhle* (1st def.), *Endtasche* (2d def.). It., *alveolo.* Sp., *alvéolo.* 1. The bony socket of a tooth. [L.] 2. A pulmonary air-cell (a hemispherical saccule on the wall of an infundibulum or of a respiratory, or lobular, bronchial tube). [J, 30.] 3. A small communicating compartment in a lymphatic gland, formed by the trabecular framework and filled with adenoid tissue. [C ; J, 30.] 4. A shallow polygonal pit or recess, like those found especially on the mucous surface of the gall-bladder, the vesiculæ seminales, and the stomach, formed by the intersection of low ridges. [J, 30.] 5. The terminal lobule of a racemose gland. [J.] See also ACINUS. 6. In zoölogy, a sheath-like cavity, such as that in which, in the belemnite, the pro-ostracum was lodged. [A, 359.] 7. In botany, see ALVEOLA—**A. laryngeus.** See SACCULUS *laryngis.*—**A. pulmoneus.** A pulmonary air-cell. [J.]—**Bronchial a.** See *Parietal a.*—**Mucous alveoli of the salivary glands.** Those which secrete the ropy material of the saliva containing mucin. [C.]—**Parietal a.** An air-cell in the wall of an alveolar passage in the lung. [J.]—**Serous alveoli of the salivary glands.** Those which secrete the serum albumin of the saliva, which coagulates on being heated. [Langley (C).]—**Terminal a.** An air-cell connected with a pulmonary infundibulum. [J.]

ALVEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ve(we^{2})-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. A cavity, hollow, or excavation. 2. A channel. [A, 312.]—**A. ampullascens, A. ampullescens, A. ampullosus.** The receptaculum chyli. [Pecquet (L, 55, 63, 116).]—**A. communis, A. communis canalium semicircularium.** See UTRICLE and *Semicircular* CANALS.—**A. cornu Ammonis, A. hippocampi.** Ger., *Muldenblatt des Ammonshornes.* A prolongation of the medullary substance of the hippocampal gyrus, investing the convex surface of the hippocampus major. [Schwalbe (I, 17).]—**A. urogenitalis.** See UTRICULUS *prostaticus.*—**A. utriculosus.** See under *Semicircular* CANALS.

ALVIDUCA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *alviducus.* A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-vi^{2}(wi^{2})-du^{2}(du)′ka^{3}. From *alvus,* the belly, and *ducere,* to cause to move (*remedia* understood). Purgatives. [L, 50.]

ALVIEZ (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-ve-a. The *Pinus cembra* [Linnæus], *Pinus montana* [Lamarck]. [B.]

ALVIFLUXUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-vi^{2}(wi^{2})-flu^{3}x(flux)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *alvus,* the belly, and *fluxus,* a flux. Diarrhœa. [L, 104.]

ALVINE, adj. A^{2}l′vi^{2}n. Lat., *alvinus.* Fr., *alvin.* Ger., *zum Unterleibe* (oder *zu den Eingeweiden*) *gehörig.* It., Sp., *alvino.* Pertaining to the abdomen or to the intestines (said especially of evacuations from the latter). [C.]

ALVINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-vi(we)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). 1. Alvine. 2. Affected with intestinal derangement. [L, 58.]

ALVITHORAX (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-vi^{2}(wi^{2})-tho′ra^{2}x(ra^{3}x). Gen., *alvithora′cis.* For deriv., see ALVUS and THORAX. Ger., *Bauchbrust.* In entomology, a shell so formed as to cover the trunk. [L, 116.]

ALVOLON (Fr.), n. A^{3}l-vo-lo^{2}n^{2}. The *Mentha pulegium.* [B, 173.]

ALVUS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). From *alere,* to nourish, or from Sanscr., *ulvam,* the uterus. [L, 48.] Gr., κοιλία, γαστήρ. 1. The belly. 2. (Obs.) the womb. 3. (Obs.) excrement. [L, 50.] 4. Diarrhœa. [A, 318.]—**Alvi adstrictio.** See under ADSTRICTIO.—**Alvi excretio.** Defecation. [L, 63.]—**Alvi fluxus.** Diarrhœa. [L, 116.]—**Alvi fluxus aquosus.** Watery diarrhœa. [L, 63.]—**Alvi laxitas, Alvi profluvium.** Diarrhœa. [L, 119.]—**Alvum evacuans.** A cathartic. [L, 45.]—**A. adstricta, A. astricta.** A degree of constipation greater than *a. dura.* [L, 84.]—**A. cita.** Diarrhœa. [B, 48.]—**A. coacta.** Constipation. [L, 63.]—**A. compacta, A. compressa, A. constipata.** See *A. adstricta.*—**A. dura.** Constipation. [L, 84.]—**A. fluens, A. fluida, A. fusa, A. liquida, A. mollis.** Diarrhœa. [A, 318 ; L, 50, 116, 119.]—**A. renis.** The pelvis of the kidney. [L, 45.]—**A. segnis.** See *A. adstricta.*—**A. soluta.** Diarrhœa. [L, 119.]—**A. suppressa.** Constipation. [L, 119.]—**A. tarda.** Infrequent defecation. [L, 50.]—**A. tenax.** Constipation. [L, 119.]—**A. viridis.** An alvine dejection. [L, 45.]—**Excretio alvi.** Defecation. [L, 43.]—**Fluxus alvi, Laxitas alvi, Liquida a., Profluvium alvi.** Diarrhœa. [A, 318 ; L, 50.]

ALYCE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^{2}(u^{6})-se(ka). Gr., ἀλύκη. See ALYSMOS.

ALYMPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)′fi^{2}-a^{3}. From α priv., and *lympha* (= νύμφη), water. Fr., *alymphie.* Ger., *Lymphmangel.* A pathological absence or deficiency of lymph. [K, 4 ; L, 50.]

ALYPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(u^{6})′pi^{2}-a^{3}. Gr., ἀλυπία. 1. Freedom from pain or distress. [A, 311.] 2. Harmlessness. [L, 50.]

ALYPINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-i(e)′ne(na^{3}-e^{2}). See GLOBULARIACEÆ.

ALYPON, ALYPUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(u^{6})′po^{2}n, -pu^{3}m-(pu^{4}m). Gr., ἄλυπον (from ἄλυπος, without pain). Fr., *alype.* 1. The plant, *Globularia alypum,* so called from its anodyne properties. [Dioscorides (A, 311).] 2. A drastic purgative used by the Greeks. [L, 116.]

ALYPTA (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)′ta^{3}. See ALIPTA.

ALYSELMINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-e^{2}l-mi^{2}n′-thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Fr., *alyselminthe.* From ἅλυσις, a chain, and ἕλμινς (gen., ἕλμινθος), a worm. A genus of *Tæniadæ* [Zeder (L, 16).]—**A. cuniceps, A. ellipticus** [Zeder]. See TÆNIA *elliptica.*

ALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^{2}(u^{6})-si^{2}s. Gen., *alys′eos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἄλυσις. Mental distress, anguish. [Galen (A, 311).]

ALYSMATICUS, ALYSMODES (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z-(u^{6}s)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -mo′dez(de^{2}s). Uneasy, restless. [L, 50.]

ALYSMOS, ALYSMUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)′mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀλυσμός. 1. Bodily disquiet, the restlessness of sick persons [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. According to Swediaur, a genus of diseases. [L, 43.]

ALYSSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′se^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A section of Reichenbach's division *Amphischistæ,* comprising *Alyssum, Farsetia,* and other genera of plants. [B, 170.]

ALYSSEKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}-lu^{6}s′se^{2}-kra^{3}-ut. See ALYSSUM and MARRUBIUM *vulgare.*

ALYSSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′si^{2}d-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Lindley's term for the *Alyssineæ* of Endlicher. [B, 170.]

ALYSSINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-si^{2}n′e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). According to De Candolle, Endlicher, and others, a tribe of cruciferous plants, comprising *Alyssum, Farsetia, Clypeola, Cochlearia,* and other genera. Reichenbach divided it into three sections: *Alysseæ, Clypeoleæ,* and *Armoracieæ.* [B, 170.]

ALYSSOID, adj. A^{2}l-i^{2}s′soid. Lat., *alyssoideus, alyssoides.* Fr., *alyssoïde.* Resembling the *Alyssum.* [L, 116.]

ALYSSOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-so-i^{2}d′e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A section of cruciferous plants, including *Alyssum* and other genera. [B, 170.]

ALYSSON, ALYSSUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′so^{2}n, -su^{3}m(su^{4}m). Gr., ἄλυσσον (from α priv., and λύζειν, to have the hiccough, or from α priv., and λύσσα, madness). Fr., *alysse.* Ger., *Alyssekraut, Steinkraut.* 1. A plant used by the ancients to check hiccough [Dioscorides (A, 311)], supposed to have been a species of *Marrubium.* [L, 104.] 2. An ancient remedy for rabies (the herb mad-wort, also a well in Arcadia having that power). [A, 311 ; L, 58]. 3. A genus of cruciferous, herbaceous annual plants, many species of which are known as madwort. [L, 67.]—**A. alpestre** [Linnæus]. Said to be the a. of Dioscorides. [L, 64.]—**A. argenteum** [Willdenow]. The *Lunaria argentea.* [L, 37.]—**A. clypeatum.** See FARSETIA *clypeolata.*—**A. Galeni.** The *Marrubium a.* [L, 116.]—**A. maritimum.** See LOBULARIA *maritima.*—**A. montanum** [Brotero]. A species formerly used as an aperient and in the treatment of insanity. [L, 105.]—**A. Plinii.** The *Galium album* (seu *mollugo*). [L, 116.]—**A. saxatile.** Fr., *corbeille d'or.* Ger., *Felsensteinkraut.* A variety formerly used in the treatment of insanity. [L, 37, 49.]—**A. simplex** [Rudolphi]. *A. montanum.* [B, 173.]—**A. verticillatum.** The *Marrubium verticillatum.* [L, 104.]—**Sweet a.** The *Glyce* (seu *Königa*) *maritima.* [L, 67.]

ALYSSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Preventive or curative of rabies. [L, 45.]

ALYXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}x(u^{6}x)′i^{2}-a^{3}. From ἄλυξις, a shunning, avoiding. Fr., *alyxie.* A genus of apocynaceous evergreen shrubs, established by R. Brown, growing in Australia and tropical Asia. [L, 37, 64, 67.]—**A. aromatica** [Reinward]. See *A. stellata.*—**A. camphor.** A substance occurring in the form of white, hairy crystals, separating from the inner surface of a. bark, having the odor of tonka leaves and a slightly aromatic taste ; moderately soluble in hot water, remaining dissolved on cooling, and readily soluble in dilute alcohol and in ether. [B, 140.]—**A. laurina** [Gaudich]. A climbing shrub of the Moluccas, with a thick stem, the bark of which is aromatic and is used like that of *A. stellata.* [B, 180.]—**A. Reinwardii, A. stellata** [Roxburgh]. A climbing shrub of Java and the Indian Archipelago. The bark (cortex alyxiæ, cortex alyxiæ aromaticæ) is imported in the form of light, friable, quilled, ash-colored fragments, from 3 to 6 inches long, without epidermis, having an odor like that of tonka beans and a bitter, aromatic taste. It contains an essential oil, an acrid-aromatic resin, bitter extractive matter, gum, and starch ; used in Batavia as a remedy for pernicious fevers, and in Europe as a per-

fume. [A, 301 ; B, 180.]—**Cortex alyxiæ, Cortex alyxiæ aromaticæ.** See *A. stellata.*

ALYXIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}x(u^{6}x)-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of apocynaceous plants made by G. Don, comprising *Alyxia* and 4 or 5 other genera. [B, 170.]

ALYXIENRINDE (Ger.), n. A^{3}l-u^{6}x'en-ri^{2}nd-e^2. The bark of *Alyxia stellata.* [B, 180.]

ALYXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}x(u^{6}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *alyx'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἄλυξις. See ALYSMOS.

ALZBEERE (Ger.), n. A^{3}ltz'bar-e^2. The *Cratægus torminalis.* [L, 37.]

ALZEGI, n. An alchemical name for iron sulphate and for ink. [Ruland, Johnson (L, 116).]

ALZEMAFER, n. An alchemical name for cinnabar. [Ruland, Johnson (L, 105).]

ALZIMAR, n. An alchemical name for an amulet. [Ruland (L, 53).]

ALZIR, n. A name given by the Arabs to all bulbous plants. [Dalechamp (B, 121).]

ALZOFAR, n, Sp., *alzofal.* An alchemical name for *æs ustum* (oxide of copper). [Ruland, Johnson (L, 104), L, 70.]

ALZOLA (Port.), n. A^{3}l-zo'la^3. A weak alkaline spring in the province of Guipuzcoa, Brazil. [L, 57.]

ALZOLABEA (Sp.), n. A^{3}l-tho-la^3-ba'a^3. A ferruginous spring in Spain. [A, 385.]

ALZUM, n. A name applied by some ancient authors to a tree that produced gum bdellium. [L, 97.]

AM, n. An East Indian name for the *Mangifera indica.* [B, 172, 181.]

AMA, n. 1. A Syriac name for a small cake. Aretæus used the word to indicate the size of a dose of hellebore. [D, 100.] 2. A Nonkahiva name for the *Aleuritis triloba.* [B, 121.]

AMACHTSBOHNE (Ger.), n. A^{3}m'a^{3}ch^{2}ts-bo-ne^2. The *Pæonia officinalis.* [D, 12.]

ÁMÁDÁ, n. A Bengal name for the *Curcuma amada.* [B, 165, 172.]

AMADAM, n. A Teloogoo name for the castor-oil plant. [D, 90.]

AMADELPHOUS, adj. A^{2}m-a^{2}d-e^{2}lf'u^{3}s. From ἅμα, together, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *amadelphe.* Sp., *amadelfo.* In botany, growing in groups. [D, 10.]

AMADOU (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3-du. Lat., *igniarium.* Ger., *Zunder, Zunderschwamm, Feuerschwamm.* It., *esca, escafocaja.* Sp., *yesca.* Syn.: *agaric de chêne.* Punk, spunk, tinder, oak agaric; obtained from the *Polyporus igniarius* and other species of *Polyporus;* used as a hæmostatic application and occasionally for the protection of abraded surfaces. [B ; D, 11, 135.] The fungus is cut into slices, which are then made soft and pliable by pounding, and boiled in lye. [A, 321.] The term is also applied to a number of substances resembling ordinary a., and used for similar purposes, obtained from a variety of plants, including *Artemisia pyromacha, Atractylis gummifera, Onopordon acanthium, Echinops strigosus, Andromachia igniaria, Ferula communis, Hermas gigantea,* and *Artocarpus incisa.* [B, 173.]—**A. blanc.** White a., obtained from *Polyporus officinalis* and various byssoid *Fungi.* [B.]—**A. de Panamá.** A hæmostatic preparation made from the down on the lower surface of the leaves of the *Melastoma holosericea.* [B, 46, 173 ; D, 90, 92.]—**A. faux.** False a., made from the *Boletus suberosus.* [B, 173.]—**A. nitré.** Nitrated a. ; a. that has been made inflammable by soaking in a solution of nitre. Its use as a source of nitre fumes has been proposed in the treatment of asthma. [A, 321.]—**A. non-salpêtré, A. roux.** Red, or ordinary, a. ; prepared from the *Polyporus formentarius.* [B, 173.]—**A. salpêtré.** See *A. nitré.*—**False a., Faux a.** See *A. faux.*—**Nitrated a.** See *A. nitré.*—**Red a.** See *A. roux.*—**White a.** See *A. blanc.*

AMADOUVIER (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3-du-ve-a. A popular name for the fungi which furnish amadou. [A, 321.]

AMADUM, n. See AMADAM.

AMÆBOÏDE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ma-bo-ed. See AMŒBOID.

AMAERYTHRIN, n. A^{2}m-a^3-e^2'ri^{2}th-ri^{2}n. Fr., *amer d'érythrine.* See AMARYTHRIN.

AMAIGRIR (Fr.), v. tr. A^3-me^{2}g-rer. 1. To cause to grow thin (said of drugs and dietetic measures). 2. Refl., *s'a.*, to grow thin, to lose flesh. [A, 300.]

AMAIGRISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^3-me^{2}g-res-ma^{3}n^2. Loss of flesh. [A, 300.] See EMACIATION and ATROPHY.

AMALAGO, n. A kind of pepper found in the West Indies and the Moluccas. [D, 10.]

AMALAKA (Sanscr.), n. See AMALAKI.

ÁMALAKÁDYA LAUHA, n. A native name for a Hindu medicine consisting of 1 part each of the fruit of the *Emblica officinalis* and long pepper, 2 parts of sugar, and 4 of iron ; used in hæmoptysis, hæmaturia, etc. [B, 181.]

AMALAKI (Sanscr.), n. The *Emblica officinalis.* [B, 181.]

AMALFI (It.), n. A^3-ma^{3}l'fe. A bathing resort near Salerno. [D, 90.]

AMALGAM, n. A^{2}m-a^{2}l'ga^{2}m. Lat., *amalgama.* From μάλαγμα, an emollient (from μαλάσσειν, to make soft). Fr., *amalgame.* Ger., *Quecksilberlegirung.* It., Sp., *amalgama.* 1. A combination of mercury with some other metal. 2. Any soft alloy. 3. In general, any mixture or compound of dissimilar things. [B, 2.]—**Chase's new a.** A dental a. made by melting 40 parts of pure silver, adding 30 of pure tin, stirring, and adding 5 each of tears of zinc and of antimony and 10 of beeswax, rasping, and removing all traces of iron with a magnet, mercury being finally added at the time it is used. [L, 125.]—**Contour a.** A dental a. consisting of 58 parts of silver, 37 of tin, 5 of gold, and a sufficient quantity of mercury. [L, 125.]—**Dental a.** Fr., *amalgame des dentistes.* Ger., *Zahnamalgam.* A composition used for filling cavities in teeth, made of mercury and one or more other metals. Gold, silver, copper, tin, and zinc are most commonly used for this purpose. [L, 125.]—**Electrical a.** An a. made by adding 5 parts of mercury, heated to redness, to 2 parts of zinc and 1 part of tin melted together. It is applied to the cushions of frictional electrical machines. [B, 20.]—**Facing a.** A dental a. of 50 parts of tin, 30 of silver, 6 of gold, 4 of zinc, and a sufficient quantity of mercury. It resists discoloration, and is therefore used in localities exposed to view. [L, 125.]—**Front-tooth a.** A mixture of 1 part of contour a. and 2 parts of facing a. [L, 125.]—**Kienmayer's a.** See *Electrical a.*—**Submarine a.** A dental a. made of 60 parts of silver, 35 of tin, and 5 of copper, with a sufficient quantity of mercury. [L, 125.]—**Townsend's a.** A dental a. made of 4 parts of silver and 5 of tin melted together and rasped, after which it should be kept in close-stoppered bottles for several months, mercury being added when it is used. [L, 125.]

AMALGAM, v. tr. A^{2}m-a^{2}l'ga^{2}m. See AMALGAMATE.

AMALGAMATE, v. tr. A^{2}m-a^{2}l'ga^{2}m-at. Fr., *amalgamer.* Ger., *amalgamiren.* It., *amalgamare.* Sp., *amalgamar.* 1. To form an amalgam of mercury with another metal. 2. To form a compound of any two dissimilar substances. 3. To coat the zinc elements of a galvanic battery with mercury, in order to prevent too great action of the acid, and to secure a more uniform surface so as to prevent polarization and secondary currents. [B.]

AMALGAMATION, n. A^{2}m-a^{2}l-ga^{2}m-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *amalgamatio.* Fr., *almalgamation.* Ger., *Amalgamation.* It., *amalgamazione.* Sp., *amalgamación.* The act of amalgamating. [L.] See AMALGAMATE.

AMALGAMATIZE, AMALGAMIZE, v's tr. A^{2}m-a^{2}l'ga^{2}m-a^{2}t-iz, -ga^{2}m-iz. See AMALGAMATE.

AMALIC, adj. A^{2}m'a^{2}l-i^{2}k. From ἁμαλός, weak, because of the weak acid nature of amalic acid.—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide amalique.* Ger., *Amalsäure, Amalinsäure.* Syn.: *tetramethylalloxantin.* A crystalline acid of the composition $C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_7 + H_2O$, formed by the action of chlorine upon caffeine. [B, 3.]

AMALIENBAD (Ger.), n. A^3-ma^3'li^2-e^{2}n-ba^{3}d. The name of a number of springs at Moorsleben, near Helmstädt, at Königshütte, at Langenbrücke, and at Also-Sebes. [D, 12 ; L, 57.]

AMALINSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^3-ma^3-len'zoi-re^2. See AMALIC *acid.*

AMALOPS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'a^{3}l-o^{2}ps. Gen., *amalo'pos* (*-pis*). See HÆMALOPS.

AMALSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^3'ma^{3}l-zoi-re^2. See AMALIC *acid.*

AMALTAS (Hind.), n. See CATHARTOCARPUS *fistula.*

AMALTHEA, AMALTHEIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-the(tha)'a^3, -thi'(tha'i^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀμάλθεια. Fr., *amalthée.* The fruit of certain *Rosaceæ,* of which the calyx does not become fleshy after flowering. The type is the fruit of the *Agrimonia.* [Desvaux (D, 109).]

AMAMBAY-GUAVU, n. Sp., *helucho.* Ferns of the genus *Polypodium,* used in Paraguay for making astringent decoctions. [Waring (D, 90).]

AMAMBAY-MINI, n. Sp., *Culantrillo.* A species of *Adiantum,* used as an emmenagogue. [D, 90.]

AMAMELIDACEÆ, AMAMELIDEÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}l-i^{2}d-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See HAMAMELIDACEÆ and HAMAMELIDEÆ.

AMAMELIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-me(ma)'li^{2}s. Gen., *amamel'idos* (*-dis*). Gr., ἀμαμηλίς. A fruit recommended by Hippocrates as a galactagogue ; probably a variety of *Mespilus,* the common bastard-medlar. [L, 94.] Cf. HAMAMELIS.

AMANDBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-a^{3}nd'brun-ne^{2}n. A cold alkaline-chloride spring in Luchatschowitz, Moravia, containing a small amount of bromine and iodine. [D, 18.]

AMANDE (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^{3}nd. See AMYGDALA.—**A. amère.** 1. The bitter almond. 2. A species of mushroom having an odor resembling that of bitter almonds. [D, 92.]—**A's à la dame.** Almonds with a hard shell covered with small pits and marked with serpentine lines. [L, 109.]—**A's à la princesse.** See *Paper-shelled* ALMONDS.—**A's amères** [Fr. Cod.]. See AMYGDALA *amara.*—**A's à purger les perroquets.** The fruit of *Hura crepitans.* [B, 173.]—**A's d'Amérique.** See *A's de Rio Grande.*—**A's d'Andos.** The kernel of *Lecythis bracteata.* [B, 173.]—**A's de Rio Grande.** The fruit of *Bertholettia excelsa.* [B, 173.]—**A's de Chinon.** Shelled almonds of a yellowish-brown color. [L, 109.]—**A's de Malaga.** See *Malaga* ALMONDS.—**A's de milhaud.** A long, flat variety of shelled almonds. [L, 109.]—**A's de Provence.** A variety of sweet almonds. [L, 109.]—**A's d'Espagne.** See *Malaga* ALMONDS.—**A's des princesses.** See *Paper-shelled* ALMONDS.—**A. de terre.** The tuber of *Cyperus esculentus.* [L, 67.]—**A. douce** [Fr. Cod.] See AMYGDALA *dulcis.*—**A's du Brésil.** Brazil-nuts. [D, 126.]—**A's dures.** A variety with small kernels. [L, 109.]—**A's du Rio Negro.** See *A's de Rio Grande.*—**A's triées à la main.** Carefully selected almonds. [L, 109.]—**Beurre d'a's.** See *Butyrum* AMYGDALARUM.—**Confection d'a's.** See *Pulvis* AMYGDALÆ *compositus.*—**Eau d'a's amères, Eau distillée d'a's amères.** See *Aqua* AMYGDALARUM *amarum.*—**Émulsion d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 1 part each of sweet almonds and white sugar and 20 parts of distilled water. [L, 76.] See also *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**Émulsion d'a. amère** [Fr. Cod.]. Made like the preceding, bitter almonds being substituted for sweet. [L,

76.]—**Émulsion d'a. amère sucrée** [Hannover Ph., 1833]. Made by rubbing in a mortar 15 parts each of sweet almonds and white sugar, 1 part of bitter almonds, and 120 parts of water. The Ferrara Ph. of 1832 orders the same ingredients in slightly varying proportions. [L, 85.]—**Émulsion d'a's douces.** See EMULSIO *amygdalina*.—**Émulsion d'a's douces aromatisée** [Belg. Ph., 1823]. Made of 8 parts of sweet almonds, 4 of white sugar, 48 of boiling water, and 2 of orange-flower water. [L, 85.]—**Émulsion d'a's douces gommeuse.** See EMULSIO *arabica*.—**Émulsion d'a's douces sucrée.** Official in many pharmacopœias ; made by mixing sweet almonds, sugar, and water in varying proportions. [L, 85.]—**Émulsion d'huile d'a's simple** [Hamb. Cod., 1835]. An emulsion made of 2 parts each of oil of sweet almonds and gum-arabic mucilage, and 12 of water. [L, 85.]—**Émulsion d'huile d'a's sucrée** [Hamb. Cod., 1835]. An emulsion made of 2 parts each of oil of sweet almonds, gum-arabic mucilage, and syrup, and 10 of water. [L, 85.]—**Essence des a's amères.** See *Oleum* AMYGDALÆ *amaræ*.—**Huile d'a. douce** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oleum* AMYGDALÆ *expressum*.—**Huile essentielle d'a's amères, Huile volatile d'a. amère** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oleum* AMYGDALÆ *amaræ*.—**Lait d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—**Pâte d'a's.** See *Pasta* AMYGDALÆ.—**Poudre d'a's et d'iris composée.** See PULVIS *cosmeticus ad manus*.—**Sirop d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* AMYGDALÆ.

AMANDÉ (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^{3}n^2-da. See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.

AMANDIER (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^{3}n^2-di^2-a. The almond-tree. [L.] See AMYGDALUS.—**A. à fruit amer.** See AMYGDALUS *amara*.—**A. à fruit doux.** See AMYGDALUS *communis*, var. *mollis*.—**A. à gros fruit dur.**—See AMYGDALUS *communis*, var. *macrocarpa*.—**A. à grosse verte, A. à la dame.** See AMYGDALUS *communis*, var. *mollis*.—**A. à la main.** See AMYGDALUS *fragilis*.—**A. amer.** See AMYGDALUS *amara*.—**A. à petite verte.** See AMYGDALUS *communis*, var. *mollis*.—**A. à trochets.** See AMYGDALUS *communis*, var. *mollis*.—**A. cultivé.** See AMYGDALUS *communis*.—**A. d'Amérique.** See BERTHOLLETIA *excelsa*.—**A. d'Andos.** See LECYTHIS *bracteata*.—**A. de Buena Vista.** A tree of Cayenne described by Aublet under the name of *Pourouma*. [L, 109.]—**A. de Géorgie.** See AMYGDALUS *nana*.—**A. de montagne.** A tree growing in the Antilles, the bark of which is used in the treatment of gonorrhœa. [D, 108.]—**A. de Rio Grande, A. de Rio Negro.** See BERTHOLLETIA *excelsa*.—**A. des bois.** See HIPPOCRATEA *comosa*.—**A. des dames.** See AMYGDALUS *communis*, var. *mollis*.—**A. d'Espagne.** The *Prunus tauro-cerasus*. [A, 385.]—**A. du Levant.** See AMYGDALUS *orientalis*.—**A. matheron.** See AMYGDALUS *communis*, var. *mollis*.—**A. nain.** See AMYGDALUS *nana*.—**A. pêcher.** See AMYGDALUS *persica*.—**A. princesse.** See AMYGDALUS *communis*, var. *mollis*.—**A. satiné.** See AMYGDALUS *orientalis*.—**A. vulgaire.** See *A*.—**Eau distillée de feuilles d'a.** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by distilling off with moderate heat 2 parts of a mixture of 1 part of fresh almond leaves and 2 parts of water. [L, 35.]

AMANDIN, n. A^{2}m'a^{2}nd-i^{2}n. Fr., *amandine*. Ger., *Amandin*. An albuminous substance contained, according to Commaille, in sweet almonds. It is obtained by precipitating filtered almond milk with hydrochloric acid, dissolving the precipitate in alkaline water, and again precipitating with hydrochloric acid. According to Ritthausen, it is a modification of vegetable casein. [B, 2 ; L, 65.]

AMANDINE (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^{3}n^2-den. 1. Amandin. 2. Almost any cosmetic preparation of almonds.—**A. faguer.** A cosmetic almond soap. [D, 126.]

AMANITA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{3}n-i(e)'ta^3. From ἀμανῖται, mushrooms. Fr., *amanite*. Ger., *Hüllenpilz*, *Wulstblätterpilz*. It., Sp., *amanita*. A subgenus of *Agaricus*, raised to the rank of a separate genus by Persoon, and sometimes still so considered. See AGARICUS. [B, 19, 46, 176.]—**A. alba** [Persoon]. See AGARICUS *ovoideus*.—**A. amara** [Lamarck]. See AGARICUS *fascicularis*.—**A. ampla** [Persoon]. See AGARICUS *excelsus*.—**A. aspera.** 1. That of Vittadini corresponds in part to *Agaricus rubescens*. 2. That of Persoon corresponds to *Agaricus asper* and in part to *Agaricus phalloides*. [B, 176.]—**A. aurantica.** See AGARICUS *cæsareus*.—**A. bulbosa** [Lamarck, Secretan]. Fr., *amanite bulbeuse*. See AGARICUS *bulbosus*, *phalloides*, and *vernus*.—**A. bulbosa viridis.** See AGARICUS *phalloides*.—**A. cæsarea.** Fr., *amanite césarée*. Ger., *Kaiserling*. See AGARICUS *cæsareus*.—**A. campestris.** See AGARICUS *campestris*.—**A. candida.** See AGARICUS *vernus*.—**A. Ceciliæ.** See AGARICUS *Ceciliæ*.—**A. circinata** [Persoon]. In part, the same as *Agaricus rubescens*.—**A. citrina** [Persoon]. See AGARICUS *virosus* (1st def.).—**A. citrinoalba** [Vittadini]. See AGARICUS *mappa*.—**A. coccola.** See AGARICUS *coccola*.—**A. conica.** See AGARICUS *viperinus*.—**A. echinocephala.**—See AGARICUS *echinocephalus*.—**A. excelsa.** See AGARICUS *excelsus*.—**A. flandinia** [Plée]. See AGARICUS *echinocephalus*.—**A. flavida** [Lamarck]. A species corresponding in part to *Agaricus fascicularis*. [B, 176.]—**A. furcata** [Lamarck]. See RUSSULA *furcata*.—**A. gemmata.** See AGARICUS *gemmatus*.—**A. insidiosa.** See AGARICUS *insidiosus*.—**A. irrorata.** See AGARICUS *phalloides*.—**A. leiocephala.** See AGARICUS *leiocephalus*.—**A. lutea** [Dillwyn]. See CANTHARELLUS *cibarius*.—**A. maculata** [Secretan]. See AGARICUS *pantherinus*.—**A. malefica.** See AGARICUS *maleficus*.—**A. mappa.** See AGARICUS *mappa*.—**A. muscaria** [Persoon]. See AGARICUS *muscarius*.—**A. nitida.** See AGARICUS *nitidus*.—**A. nivalis** [Greville]. See AGARICUS *vaginatus*.—**A. nivea.** See AGARICUS *niveus* (3d def.).—**A. ovoidea.** See AGARICUS *ovoideus*.—**A. pantherina.** See AGARICUS *pantherinus*.—**A. perniciosa** [Lamarck]. See LACTARIUS *torminosus*.—**A. phalloides.** See AGARICUS *phalloides* and *virosus* (1st def.).—**A. piperata alba, lacteo succo turgens.** See LACTARIUS *piperatus*.—**A. procera** [Persoon]. See AGARICUS *solitarius*.—**A. pseudo-aurantiaca** [Orfila]. See AGARICUS *muscarius*.—**A. puella.** A variety of *Agaricus muscarius* having a red pileus without warts. [B, 180.]—**A. rubescens.** See *Agaricus rubescens* (1st def.).—**A. rubra** [Lamarck]. A species of *Russula* referred variously to *Russula emetica*, *R. rosea*, *R. rubra*, and *R. fragilis*. [B, 171.]—**A. sanguinea** [Lamarck]. A species apparently identical with *Lactarius deliciosus*. [B, 176.]—**A. solitaria.** See AGARICUS *solitarius*.—**A. spadicea** [Persoon]. See AGARICUS *vaginatus*.—**A. spissa.** See AGARICUS *spissus*.—**A. straminea** [Secretan]. A species probably identical with *Agaricus mappa*. [B, 176.]—**A. strobiliformis.** See AGARICUS *strobiliformis*.—**A. umbrina** [Persoon]. See AGARICUS *pantherinus*.—**A. urceola, A. vaginata** [Trattinik]. Fr., *amanite engainée*. See AGARICUS *vaginatus*.—**A. venenata** [Lamarck]. See LACTARIUS *torminosus*.—**A. venenosa** [Persoon, Lamarck]. That of Persoon is probably identical with *Agaricus vernus*, that of Lamarck with *Lactarius torminosus*.—**A. verna** [Secretan, Lamarck, Persoon]. Identical in part with *Agaricus vernus*. [B, 176.]—**A. verrucosa** [Lamarck]. Syn. : *Agaricus rubescens* (seu *verrucosa* [Lamarck]). In part equivalent to *Agaricus phalloides*. [B, 176.]—**A. virescens** [Persoon]. See AGARICUS *phalloides*.—**A. viridescens** [Schumacher], **A. viridis** [Persoon]. See AGARICUS *phalloides*.—**A. virosa** [Secretan]. In part equivalent to *Agaricus phalloides*. See also AGARICUS *virosus* and *vernus*. [B, 176.]—**A. Vittadinii** [Vittadini]. See AGARICUS *Vittadinii*.

AMANITÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{3}n-i(e)'te(ta^3-e^2). Gr., ἀμανῖται. An old term for the edible mushrooms. [D, 135.]

AMANITE (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^{3}n-et. See AMANITA.—**A. bulbeuse.** See AGARICUS *bulbosus* and *vernus*.—**A. césarée.** See AGARICUS *cæsareus*.—**A. engainée.** See AGARICUS *vaginatus*.—**A. phalloïde.** See AGARICUS *phalloides*.—**A. solitaire.** See AGARICUS *solitarius*.—**A. sulfurine.** See AGARICUS *virosus*.

AMANITIN, n. A^{2}m-a^{2}n'i^{2}t-i^{2}n. From *Amanita*. Fr., *amanitine*. Ger., *Amanitin*. It., Sp., *amanitina*. 1. A brownish, amorphous, tasteless substance, isolated by Letellier from the *Agaricus muscarius* and related species of *Agaricus* belonging to the subgenus *Amanita*, and regarded by him as constituting the poisonous principle of these *Fungi*. It is said to be a powerful narcotic poison. Originally it was regarded as an alkaloid, but is now believed to be a glucoside. 2. (Ger.), see AMANITINE. [B, 2, 5, 46, 81.]

AMANITINE, n. A^{2}m-a^{2}n'i^{2}t-en. Fr., *amanitine*. Ger., *Amanitin*. It., Sp., *amanitina*. 1. Amanitin (*q. v.*). 2. An alkaloid obtained by Harnack from *Agaricus muscarius* ; since shown to be identical with choline. By oxidation it is converted into muscarine. [B, 2, 81.]

AMANSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^3-ma^{3}n'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From St.-Amans, a French botanist. Fr., *amansie*. A genus of rose-spored *Algæ* established by Lamoroux, having a pinnate frond and involute tips. [D, 117.]

AMANSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-si(se)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A family of *Algæ* established by Kützing, including *Amansia*. [B, 170.]

AMANTHINE (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^{3}n-ten. See AMANITIN.

AMANTILLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-i^{2}l'la^3. A synonym of *Valeriana*, found in the "Alphita," a mediæval vocabulary of the school of Salernum. [S. de Renzi (D, 127).]

AMAPALATAUGH VARI, n. A large tree growing in Madagascar the leaves of which are astringent. [Flacourt (D, 90).]

AMAPOLA (Sp.), n. A^3-ma^3'po-la^3. See PAPAVER *rhœas*.

AMAQUAS, n. The juice of *Sophora capensis*. [D, 108.]

AMAR (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^{3}r. See LIQUIDAMBAR (1st def.).—**Résine d'a.** See LIQUIDAMBAR (2d def.).

AMARA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a(a^3)'ra^3. From ἀμάρα, a channel for water. Ger., *Wassergang* (1st def.). 1. A sewer. [D, 80.] 2. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants established by Rumphius, now referred to the *Momordica* of Linnæus or the *Tricasanthes* of Blum. [B, 180.]—**A. dulcis.** Bittersweet. See SOLANUM *dulcamara*.

AMARA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *amarus*. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a(a^3)'ra^3. Fr., *amers*, *amères*. Ger., *Bittermittel*. It., *amari*. Sp., *amargos*. 1. Bitters ; certain vegetable substances which have a bitter taste and are used to excite the appetite and aid digestion. 2. The bitter alkaloids. [D, 18 ; L.]—**A. adstringentia.** Fr., *amers astringents*. Ger., *adstringirende Bittermittel*. Bitter substances which exist in combination with tannin. [D, 18.]—**A. alkaloidea.** The bitter alkaloids. [D, 18.]—**A. aromatica.** Fr., *amers aromatiques*. Tonic bitter remedies having aromatic and astringent constituents. [L.]—**A. aromatica anthelmintica.** Aromatic bitters having anthelmintic properties (*e. g.*, santonin). [D, 18.]—**A. astringentia.** See *A. adstringentia*.—**A. calida.** See *A. aromatica*.—**A. excitantia.** See *A. aromatica*.—**A. frigida.** Bitters having no aromatic properties. [D, 105.]—**A. febrifuga.** Bitter febrifuges. [D, 18.]—**A. laxativa.** Laxative bitters. [L.]—**A. mera.** Fr., *amers purs*. Ger., *rein bittere Mittel*. Simple bitter substances (*e. g.*, quassia). [D, 18.]—**A. mucilaginosa.** Fr., *amers mucilagineux*. Bitter tonic substances containing mucilage. [D, 18.]—**A. pura.** See *A. mera*.—**A. purgantia.** Bitter vegetable cathartics. [D, 18.]—**A. resolventia.** See *A. laxativa*.—**A. resolventia salina.** Ger., *salzige Bittermittel*. Tonic bitters containing saline constituents. [D, 18.]—**A. simplicia.** See *A. mera*.—**A. stomachica.** See *A. aromatica*.—**A. tannica.** See *A. adstringentia*.—**A. tetanica.** Fr., *amers spastiques*. Bitters having a tetanizing action (*e. g.*, strychnine). [D, 18.]

AMARACINON, AMARACINUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra(ra^3)'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀμαράκινος, made of marjoram. Fr., *amaracin*. Sp., *amaracino*. An ointment described by Dioscorides, made of marjoram, oil, and various aromatics. [D, 10, 83.]

AMARACINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra(ra^3)'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀμαράκινος. Pertaining to or containing marjoram. [D, 78.]

AMARACUM, AMARACUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a(a^3)'ra^3-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m), -ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., ἀμάρακον, ἀμάρακος. Fr., *amaraque.* Sp., *amaraco.* 1. Old terms for *Origanum marjorana.* 2. A term formerly embracing several forms of aromatic labiates. 3. A genus separated from *Origanum* by Mönch and Bentham, but now generally referred to that genus, as it differs only in the form of the stamens and calyx. [B; D, 92.]—**A. dictamnus** [Bentham], **A. tomentosus** [Mönch]. See ORIGANUM *dictamnus.*—**A. Tournefortii** [Bentham]. See ORIGANUM *Tournefortii.*—**A. vulgatior.** See ORIGANUM *marjorana.*—**Flores amaraci.** The flowers of *Origanum marjorana.* [B, 180.]—**Herba amaraci.** The herb of *Origanum marjorana.* [B, 180.]

AMARÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a(a^3)'re(ra^3-e^2). Gr., ἀμάραι. The hollows of the external ear. [D, 80.]

AMARAHOLZ (Ger.), n. A^3-ma^3'ra^3-ho^{3}ltz. A hard, tough wood obtained from the *Lecythis amara.* [D, 12.]

ÁMARÁKSHASI (Hind.), n. A preparation used by the Hindoos, composed of equal parts of opium, nutmeg, cloves, cinnabar, and camphor, divided into four-grain pills. [B, 181.]

AMARANGA, AMARANGO (Sp.), n's. A^3-ma^3-ra^{3}n'ga^3, -go. A tree growing in Ceylon the bark of which is astringent. [A, 385.]

AMARANTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}nt(ra^{3}nt)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see AMARANTUS. Fr., *amarantacées, amarantées.* Ger., *Amarantaceen.* Sp., *amarantáceas.* Syn.: *Polycnemeæ.* A family (order) of dicotyledonous, apetalous plants in the systems of Jussieu and succeeding botanists, including *Amarantus, Celosia, Aerua, Achyranthes, Gomphrena,* and related genera. By C. Koch it is divided into the sections *Amaranteæ, Hablitzieæ, Polycnemeæ,* and *Gomphreneæ.* [B, 170.]

AMARANTACEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-a^3-ra^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}s. Fr., *amarantacé.* Sp., *amarantáceo.* Of or pertaining to the order *Amarantaceæ.* [B.]

AMARANTE (Port.), n. A^3-ma^3-ra^{3}n'ta. A district in Portugal containing mineral springs of considerable local reputation. [D, 108.]

AMARANTE (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3-ra^{3}nt. See AMARANTUS.—**A. à queue.** See AMARANTUS *caudatus.*—**A. crête de coq.** See CELOSIA *cristata.*—**A. gracieuse.** See AMARANTUS *speciosus.*—**A. mélancolique.** See AMARANTUS *melancholicus.* —**A. paniculée.** See AMARANTUS *paniculatus.*

AMARANTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)'te^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amarantées.* Ger., *Amaranteen.* Sp., *amarànteas.* 1. Of Sprengel, Reichenbach, and others, a division of the *Chenopodeæ* (*Aizoideæ*) corresponding nearly to the *Amarantaceæ,* divided by Reichenbach into *A. genuinæ* (or *Gomphreneæ*), *Achyrantheæ,* and *Petiverieæ.* 2. Of Endlicher, Koch, and others, a tribe or subtribe of the *Amarantaceæ,* comprising *Amarantus* and one or two other genera. [B, 170.]

AMARANTFARBE (Ger.), n. A^3-ma^3-ra^{3}nt'fa^{3}rb-e^2. See AMARANTH (2d def.).

AMARANTH, n. A^{2}m'a^3-ra^{2}nth. Lat., *amarantus.* Fr., *amarante.* Ger., *Amarant, Amaranth.* 1. See AMARANTUS. 2. A reddish-violet pigment having the constitution of monophenylrosaniline hydrochloride. [B, 4, 49.]—**Esculent a.** See AMARANTUS *oleraceus.*—**Globe a.** See GOMPHRENA *globosa.*—**Trauriger A.** (Ger.). See AMARANTUS *melancholicus.*—**Wilder A.** See AMARANTUS *blitum.*

AMARANTHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-tha(tha^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See AMARANTACEÆ.

AMARANTHARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}nth-(ra^{3}nth)-a^3-ri(re)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). An order of plants comprising the families *Amaranthideæ* and *Illecebrineæ.* [Dumort (B, 170).]

AMARANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)'the^2-e(a^3-e^2). See AMARANTEÆ.

AMARANTHI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}nth(ra^{3}nth)'l-(e). 1. Of Adanson, a family of plants including *Amarantus, Linum, Krameria,* and other genera, now placed in distinct orders. 2. Of Jussieu, the *Amarantaceæ.* [B, 170.]

AMARANTHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-thi^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A family of monochlamydeous plants, comprising the single genus *Amarantus.* [Gray (B, 170).]

AMARANTHINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-thi-(the)'ne(na^3-e^2). A family of plants comprising *Amarantus, Celosia, Achyranthes, Gomphrena, Plantago,* and other genera. [Batsch (B, 170).]

AMARANTHINE (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3-ra^{3}n-ten. The genus *Gomphrena.* [B, 173.]

AMARANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}nth(ra^{3}nth)'i^{2}s. Gen., *amaranth'idis.* An old name for the *Antirrhinum.* [Dioscorides (D, 108).]

AMARANTHOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-tho-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). An order of plants corresponding nearly to the *Amarantaceæ.* [Ventenat (B, 170).]

AMARANTHOIDES (Lat.), adj. and n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}n-(ra^{3}n)-tho-i(e)'dez(de^{2}s). Fr., *amarantoïde.* Sp., *amarantoídeo.* Resembling the amaranths. [D, 135.] As a n. pl., the *Amaranthoideæ.* [B, 21.] As a n. sing., the genus *Gomphrena.* [Tournefort (B, 170).]

AMARANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)'thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). See AMARANTUS.—**Flores amaranthi lutei.** The flowers of the *Helichrysum avenarium.* [B.]

AMARANTINE (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3-ra^{3}n-ten. See GOMPHRENA *globosa.*

AMARANTINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)-ti(te)'-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., ἀμαράντινος (from ἀμάραντος, unfading, not decaying). Fr., *amarantin.* Pertaining to the amaranth. [A, 311.]

AMARANTOIDES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}nt(ra^{3}nt)-o-i(e)'dez(de^{2}s). Fr., *amarantoïde.* See GOMPHRENA *globosa* and *coccinea.*

AMARANTOUS, adj. A^{2}m-a^3-ra^{2}nt'u^{3}s. See AMARANTINUS. Unfading. [D, 90.]

AMARANTROTH (Ger.), n. A^3-ma^3-ra^{3}nt'rot. See AMARANTH (2d def.).

AMARANTUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ra^{2}nt(ra^{3}nt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀμάραντος. Fr., *amarante.* Ger., *Amarant, Amaranth.* It., Sp., *amaranto.* 1. A genus of annual herbs belonging to the order *Amarantaceæ* [De Candolle], distinguished by the presence of alternate leaves and polygamous flowers, carrying two-celled anthers, an ovary containing one ovule and a solitary seed enveloped by a circumscissile utricle. [B, 19.] 2. Of Adanson, the genus *Celosia.* [B, 170.] 3. Of Vergil and Pliny, the CELOSIA *cristata.* [B, 121.]—**A. aculeatus.** See *A. spinosus.*—**A. ascendens** [Deslongchamps]. A European species resembling *A. blitum,* and by some referred to it. [B, 180.]—**A. albus.** See *A. silvestris.*—**A. amardanha.** An Indian species producing edible seeds. [L, 79.]—**A. atropurpureus** [Roxburgh]. An East Indian variety employed in medicine. Its herb contains 24·77 per cent. of potassium nitrate. [B, 81, 180.]—**A. blitum.** See the major list.—**A. campestris** [Willdenow]. A species growing in India, used as a demulcent and for the relief of strangury. [Ainslie (B, 172).]—**A. carara.** A variety growing in Brazil, used as an emollient. [D, 92.]—**A. caudatus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *amarante à queue.* Ger., *Fuchsschwanz.* Love-lies-bleeding; a native of Peru and the East Indies, having clusters of long red flowers, which retain their color when dried. It has astringent and antihæmorrhagic properties. [B, 180; D, 12, 77.]—**A. caudatus viridis.** A variety distinguished by its greenish flowers. [D, 8.]—**A. celosioides** [Kunth]. A species used in some parts of America as an article of food, and as the source of a cooling emollient drink. [B, 180; D, 92.]—**A. cernua.** An East Indian variety, the seeds of which are astringent and refrigerant. [D, 90.]—**A. cruentia.** [Linnæus]. An East Indian and Chinese species having blood-red flowers. [B, 180.]—**A. debilis.** A variety used in Madagascar as an antisyphilitic. [B, 122.]—**A. farinaceus** [Roxburgh]. A variety having edible leaves. [D, 79.]—**A. flavus** [Willdenow]. An East Indian species. [B, 180.]—**A. frumentaceus** [Buchanan]. Poong-kèrai; an herbaceous Indian species, with long petiolate, broad-lanceolate leaves and flowers borne on erect terminal panicles. A flour made from the seeds is eaten by the natives. [B, 172.]—**A. gangeticus** [Linnæus]. An East Indian species. [B, 180.]—**A. hypochondriacus** [Linnæus]. Prince's-feather; an herb from 3 to 6 feet high, bearing dark-purple flowers arranged in paniculate spikes. The leaves are astringent. [B, 34.]—**A. lanceolatus** [Roxburgh]. An East Indian species. [B, 180.]—**A. litoralis.** See *A. silvestris.*—**A. melancholicus.** Fr., *amarante mélancolique.* Ger., *trauriger Amaranth.* Prince's-feather; a Brazilian species with sombre greenish-red leaves. It is used for making emollient poultices. [D, 77, 121.]—**A. melancholicus ruber.** A variety of *A. melancholicus* the herb of which contains 16 per cent. of potassium nitrate. [L, 81.]—**A. obtusifolius.** A species having diuretic properties. [D, 92.]—**A. oleraceus** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Gemüseamarant.* An Indian species with several edible varieties, the succulent stems of which are used as a substitute for asparagus. According to Baillon, it belongs to *Euxolus.* [B, 172.]—**A. paniculatus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *amarante paniculée.* A West Indian and South American variety, used for the same purposes as *A. spinosus.* [D, 80.]—**A. polygamus** [Linnæus]. An Indian species which is a mild cholagogue cathartic. [B, 172.]—**A. polygonoides** [Roxburgh]. Goose-foot, sowbane; an edible Indian species recommended as a food for convalescents. It is also used for cataplasms and for the relief of strangury. [B, 172; D, 90.]—**A. polystachys** [Willdenow]. An East Indian species occasionally used. [B, 180.]—**A. prostratus** [Balbis]. A variety growing in southern Europe, having greenish-white flowers and allied in its properties to *A. blitum.* [B. 180.]—**A. retroflexus.** See *A. spicatus.*—**A. silvestris** [Desfontaines]. A European species with bright-green leaves. It has the same properties as *A. blitum,* and furnishes in part herba amaranti bliti. [B, 180.]—**A. speciosus** [Sims]. Fr., *amarante gracieuse.* A Nepal variety, having purplish-red flowers which appear in the late summer. [D, 121.]—**A. spicatus.** A species with spiked flowers, now referred to *Achyranthus* or *Aera.* [B, 49.]—**A. spinosus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *épinard malabare.* The *carara* of the Brazilians; a variety growing in the West Indies, South America, and the East Indies. It is from 1 to 3 feet high, with long petiolate-ovate or lanceolate-oblong leaves, furnished with a pair of spines in the axils, and bearing dark-green flowers in panicles. The leaves are used to make poultices, and, together with the root, are emollient and diuretic. [B, 172.]—**A. tenuifolius.** An Indian variety used as fodder. [D, 90.]—**A. tricolor.** An Eastern variety, distinguished by its green, yellow, and bright-red leaves. [D, 8.]—**A. tristis** [Linnæus]. An East Indian species. [B, 180.]—**A. viridis.** 1. Of some authors, *A. blitum.* 2. Of Linnæus, a West Indian species, from which an enema useful in colic is prepared. By Baillon it is referred to *Euxolus.* [B, 46; D, 92.]

AMARANTUS BLITUM (Lat.), n. m. Bli(ble)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Fr., *blette.* Ger., *wilder Amaranth.* A European variety of *Amarantus* furnishing the herba amaranti bliti. [B, 180.]—**Herba amaranti bliti.** Ger., *Tausendschönkraut.* Syn.: *herba bliti.* The βλίτον of Hippocrates and Dioscorides; a pot-herb formerly used as an emollient. [B, 180.]

AMARAQUE (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3-ra^{3}k. See AMARACUS.

AMARARIT, n. An Abyssinian plant having emetic properties. [D, 90.]

AMARATACA, n. See ÁMRÁTAKA.

AMARATUM, n. See under SPONDIAS.

AMARBELI (Hindûst.), n. The *Cassytha filiformis* of Linnæus. [B, 181.]

AMAREL (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3-re^{2}l. See CERASUS *mahaleb.*

AMARÈLA, n. See AMAROU.

AMARELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-re^{2}l′la^3. From *amarus,* bitter. Fr., *amarelle.* Ger., *Amarelle.* 1. The genus *Polygala.* 2. A section of the genus *Gentiana.* [B, 121.] 3. See GENTIANA *a.*

AMARELLBAUM (Ger.), n. A^3-ma^3-re^{2}l′ba^3-um. The apricot-tree. [D, 77.]

AMARELLE (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3-re^{2}l. 1. The genus *Amarella.* 2. The *Cerasus avium.* [B, 19; D, 10.] 3. The *Gentiana amarella.* [B, 121.]

AMARELLKIRSCHEN (Ger.), n. A^3-ma^3-re^{2}l′kersh-e^{2}n. Any cherry having an acid flavor. [D, 12.]

AMARELLKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^3-ma^3-re^{2}l′kra^3-ut. See GENTIANA *amarella.*

AMARELLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-re^{2}l′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Fr., *amarescent.* Slightly bitter. [D, 82, 90.]

AMARENUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-re(ra)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). The botanical genus *Trifolium.* [Presl (B, 121).]

AMARESCENT (Fr.), adj. A^3-ma^3-re^{2}s-sa^{3}n^2. See AMARELLUS.

AMARGOSAM, n. An Indian name for the *Momordica balsamina* [Linnæus]. [L, 105.]

AMARGOSCEIRA, AMARGOSCIRA, n′s. Indian names for the genus *Melia.* [B, 121.]

AMARIC ACID, n. A^{2}m-a^2′ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide amarique.* A white crystalline substance, insoluble in water, of the composition $C_{42}H_{40}O_6,H_2O$. [B, 2.]

AMARILLA DEL REY (Sp.), n. A^3-ma^3-rel′ya^3 de^{2}l ra′e. The bark of the *Cinchona bonplandiana.* [D, 90.]

AMARILLFIEBER (Ger.), n. A^3-ma^3-rel′fe-be^{2}r. Yellow fever. [L.]

AMARILSTEIN (Ger.), n. A^3-ma^3-rel′stin. Emery. [B, 180.]

AMARINE, n. A^{2}m′a^3-ren. Lat., *amarina, amarinum* (from *amarus,* bitter). Fr., *amarine.* Ger., *Amarin.* It., *amarina.* Sp., *amarino.* A monacid base, isomeric with hydrobenzamide, derived from the latter by heating it to 130° C., of the composition $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$. It is also isomeric with lophine, into which it is converted by distillation. [B, 4.]—**A. chloroplatinate.** See *A. platinochloride.*—**A. hydrochlorate.** Fr., *chlorhydrate d'a.* Ger., *salzsaures Amarin.* A combination of a. and hydrochloric acid, $C_{21}H_{18}N_2.HCl$, occurring in small shining needles. [B, 2.]—**A. platinochloride.** Fr., *platinochlorure d'a.* Ger., *Amarinplatinochlorür.* A compound of the composition $Q(C_{21}H_{18}N_2.HCl).Pt.Cl_4$. [B, 2.]—**A. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'a.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Amarin.* A compound of a. and sulphuric acid, occurring in small colorless crystals, resembling those of oxalic acid. [B, 2.]

AMARINÉ, AMARINIÉ, AMARINIER (Fr.), n′s. A^3-ma^3-ren, -re-ni^2-a. The *Salix vitellina, Salix alba,* and other species of *Salix.* [B, 121.]

AMARINITE (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3-ri^{2}n-et. A term proposed by Desvaux to include several primary bitter vegetable principles. [D, 11, 108.]

AMARINO (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3-re-no. See AMARINIER.

AMARITAS, AMARITIES, AMARITUDO (Lat.), n′s f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)′i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s), -a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2′shi^2(ti^2)-ez(e^{2}s), -a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}t-u^2(u)′do. Gen., *amarita'tis, -itie'i, -itud'inis.* Gr., πικρότης. Bitterness. [A, 312.]

AMARO (It., Sp.), n. A^3-ma^3′ro. 1. A bitter. 2. (Sp.) a species of *Salvia.* [D. 101.]—**A. di bue** (It.). Ox-gall. [D, 76.]—**A. di Welter** (It.). Welter's bitter, picric acid. [B.]

AMARON (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3-ro^{2}n^2. The *Matricaria chamomilla.* [B, 121.]

AMARONE, n. A^{2}m-a^3-ron′. From *amarus,* bitter. Fr., *amarone.* Ger., *Amaron.* A substance occurring in fine needle-shaped crystals, soluble in sulphuric acid, slightly soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water, of the composition $C_{16}H_{11}N$, produced by the dry distillation of azobenzoyl, benzoylazotide, or hydrobenzamide. [B, 2.]

AMAROU (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3-ru. A name given in the southeast of France to several plants distinguished by their bitterness, especially some species of *Lathyrus* and *Iberis.* [B, 121.]

AMARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{3}r-thri(thre)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *amarthrit'idis.* Gr., ἀμαρθρῖτις (from ἅμα, together, and ἀρθρῖτις, gout). Gout affecting all the limbs at once. [A, 311.]

AMARUCACHU, n. The *Polianthes tuberosa.* [D, 2.]

AMARULENCE, n. A^{2}m-a^{2}r′u^2-le^{2}ns. From *amarulentus,* bitter. Ger., *Amarulenz.* Bitterness. [D, 77.]

AMARULENT, adj. A^{2}m-a^{2}r′u^2-le^{2}nt. Lat., *amarulentus.* Ger., *amarulent.* It., Sp., *amarulento.* Bitter. [D, 77.]

AMARULENZ (Ger.), n. A^3-ma^3-ru-le^{2}ntz′. Bitterness. [D, 8.]

AMARUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *amarus.* A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a(a^3)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). 1. A bitter. 2. Magnesium sulphate. [Crabb (D, 90).]—**A. dulce.** *Solanum dulcamara.* [B, 121.]—**A. genuinum.** Magnesium sulphate. [D, 108.]—**A. purum.** A simple bitter.—**A. simplex.** See *Infusum* GENTIANÆ *compositum.*

AMARUS (Lat.), adj. and n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a(a^3)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). 1. Bitter. 2. (N.) see COSTUS.

AMARYGÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)′i^2(u^6)-je(ga^3-e^2). Gr., ἀμαρυγή (from ἀμαρύσσειν, to shine). 1. The eyes. 2. The eyebrows [Gorræus (D, 135).]

AMARYL, n. A^{2}m′a^{2}r-i^{2}l. From *amarus,* bitter. A name given by Laurent to what was afterward proved to be impure nitrate of lophine. [B, 2.]

AMARYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ri^{2}l(ru^{6}l)′le^2-e(a^3-e^2). A sub-order, tribe, or sub-tribe, of Reichenbach, Endlicher, Lindley, Römer, and Kunth, of the *Amaryllidaceæ,* comprising *Amaryllis, Sprekelia, Buphane, Nerine,* and numerous other genera. [B, 170.]

AMARYLLIDACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ri^{2}l(ru^{6}l)-li^{2}d-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amaryllidacées.* Ger., *Amaryllidaceen.* It., *amarillidacee.* Sp., *amarilidáceas.* The *Amaryllis* family; an order of monocotyledonous perennial herbs or woody shrubs, belonging to the narcissal alliance, including the tribes *Amarylleæ, Narcisseæ, Alstrœmerieæ,* and *Agaveæ.* The members of this order are usually bulbous and bear the flowers upon a scape. The leaves are linear and not lanuginous. The perianth is 6-parted, there are 6 stamens with anthers introrse, and there is a single compound style springing from the 3-celled ovary. The fruit is 3-celled. [B, 19, 34, 170.]

AMARYLLIDACEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-a^3-ri^{2}l-li^{2}d-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *amaryllidaceus.* Fr., *amaryllidacé.* It., *amarillidaceo.* Sp., *amarilidaceo.* Of or pertaining to the order *Amaryllidaceæ.* [B.]

AMARYLLIDE (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3-ri^{2}l-led. See AMARYLLIS.

AMARYLLIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ri^{2}l(ru^{6}l)-li^{2}d′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amaryllidées.* Ger., *Amaryllideen.* A family or order of monocotyledonous plants established by J. St. Hilaire and recognized by many succeeding botanists, corresponding in general to the *Amaryllidaceæ,* and variously subdivided in the systems of different botanists. [B, 170.]

AMARYLLIDEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-a^3-ri^{2}l-li^{2}d′e-u^{3}s. Lat., *amaryllideus.* Fr., *amaryllidé.* Belonging to or resembling the *Amaryllideæ.* [D, 135.]

AMARYLLIDIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ri^{2}l(ru^{6}l)-li^{2}d-i^2-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. Resembling the *Amaryllis* in form (said of a section of the *Amaryllideæ*). [B, 170.]

AMARYLLIDS, n. pl. A^{2}m-a^3-ri^{2}l′li^{2}ds. See *Amaryllidaceæ.*

AMARYLLINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ri^{2}l(ru^{6}l)-li^{2}n′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amaryllinées.* A tribe of the *Amaryllideæ* made by Kunth, comprising the sub-tribes *Hippeastreæ, Cyrtantheæ, Amarylleæ, Pancratieæ,* and *Sternbergieæ.* [B, 170.]

AMARYLLIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ri^{2}l(ru^{6}l)′li^{2}s. From Ἀμαρυλλίς, the name of a rustic maiden mentioned by Vergil. Fr., *amaryllide, amaryllis.* Ger., *Amaryllis.* A genus of plants of the *Amaryllidaceæ,* formerly including a large number of species, but now restricted to those which have a short-ribbed, narrow, infundibuliform perianth, 3 petals inserted at the base of the segments, 3 sepals adherent to the mouth of the tube, a declinate style, and an obovate capsule. [B, 19.]—**A. belladonna** [Linnæus]. Fr., *A. belladone.* The belladonna lily; a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, with large rose-colored flowers and ligulate leaves. The bulb in very small doses is emetic, but in slightly larger doses poisonous. [B, 19, 149.]—**A. brasiliensis** [Andrews]. See HÆMANTHUS *puniceus.*—**A. candélabre** (Fr.). See COBURGIA *multiflora.*—**A. Capensis.** See NERINE *venusta.*—**A. de Guernsey** (Fr.). The Guernsey lily. See NERINE *sarniensis.* [B. 51.]—**A. de Virginie** (Fr.). See ZEPHYRANTHUS *atamasco.*—**A. disticha** [Linnæus]. See HÆMANTHUS *toxicarius.*—**A. dubia** [Linnæus]. See HÆMANTHUS *puniceus.*—**A. du Japon** (Fr.). See NERINE *sarniensis.*—**A. écarlate** (Fr.). See HÆMANTHUS *puniceus.*—**A. equestris.** See HIPPEASTRUM *equestre.*—**A. family.** See AMARYLLIDACEÆ.—**A. flammea** [Ruíz and Pavón]. Syn.: *Pyrolirion flammeum* [Herbert]. A Peruvian species, the bulb of which is used as a vulnerary. [B, 180.]—**A. formosissima** [Linnæus]. See SPREKELIA *formosissima.*—**A'gewächse** (Ger.). See AMARYLLIDACEÆ.—**A. girandolle** (Fr.). See COBURGIA *multiflora.*—**A. jaune** (Fr.), **A. lutea** [Linnæus]. See OPORANTHUS *luteus.*—**A. magnifique** (Fr.). See SPREKELIA *formosissima.*—**A. princeps** [Salm-Dyck]. See HIPPEASTRUM *reticulatum.*—**A. punicea** [Lamarck]. Fr., *A. écarlate.* See HÆMANTHUS *puniceus.*—**A. reginæ.** See HIPPEASTRUM *reginæ.*—**A. reine de beauté** (Fr.). See SPREKELIA *formosissima.*—**A. royale** (Fr.). See HIPPEASTRUM *reginæ.*—**A. saltimbanque** (Fr.). See SPREKELIA *cybister.*—**A. sarniensis** [Linnæus]. See NERINE *sarniensis.*—**A. vénéneuse** (Fr.). See BUPHANE *toxicaria.*—**A. venusta.** See NERINE *venusta.*—**A. vittata.** See HIPPEASTRUM *vittatum.*—**A. zeylanica** [L'Heritier]. Syn.: *Crinum zeylanicum* [Linnæus]. A species growing in southern Asia. In China and Cochin-China its bulb, which is a powerful diuretic, is used in dropsies. In large doses it is poisonous. [B, 180.]

AMARYTHRIN, n. A^{2}m-a^{3}r-i^{2}th′ri^{2}n. From *amarus,* bitter, and *erythrin.* Fr., *amarythrine.* See PICROERYTHRIN.

AMAS (Fr.), n. A^3-ma^3. A heap, a collection. [L, 41.]—**A. blastématique.** In embryology, a collection of cells constituting the rudiment of an organ. [A, 385.]—**A. de cambium.** See PROCAMBIUM.—**A. mûriforme.** See *Muriform* BODY.—**A. proligère.** The discus proligerus. [A, 385.]

AMASATINE, n. A^{2}m-a^{2}s′a^{2}t-en. For derivation, see AMMONIA and ISATINE. See ISAMIDE.

AMASESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-se(sa)′si^{2}s. Gen., *Amase'seos (-sis).* From α priv., and μάσησις, mastication. Inability to chew. [D, 80.]

AMASISA (Sp.), n. A^3-ma^3-se′sa^3. A Peruvian name for the *Erythrina amasisa.* [B, 19.]

AMASPERMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)′a^3. Gen., *amasperm'atos (-tis).* From ἅμα, together with, and σπέρμα, a seed. A genus of *Algæ* made by Rafinesque. [B, 121.] See CERAMIUM.

AMASSI, n. See *Amboyna* WOOD.

AMASTESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te(ta)'si^{2}s. Gen., *Amaste'seos (-sis).* See Amasesis.

AMASTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'ti^2-a^3. See Amazia.

AMASTOZOARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)-o-zo-a-(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv., μάστος, the breast, and ζῶον, an animal. Fr., *amastozoaire.* Destitute of breasts (said of a sub-tribe of vertebrates). [De Blainville (L, 116).]

AMATHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-i^2-a^3. See Amazia.

AMATIFI (It.), n. A^3-ma^3-te'fe. An Italian sea-bathing resort. [A, 385.]

AMATIVENESS, n. A^{2}m'a^{2}t-i^{2}v-ne^{2}s. From *amare,* to love. Fr., *amativité.* Ger., *Sinnlichkeit.* It., *amatività.* Sp., *amatividad.* 1. The sexual appetite. 2. Philoprogenitiveness. [D, 135.]

AMATO (It.), n. A^3-ma^3'to. A sulphurous spring in Calabria. [A. 385.]

AMATORIUS (Lat.), adj. and n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-to'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἐρωτικός. Fr., *amoureux.* Amatory, amorous. As a n., see *Amatorii oculi.* [D, 135.]—**Amatoria febris.** See Chlorosis.—**Amatorii oculi.** The oblique muscles of the eye, so called because they are used in ogling. [L.]

AMATORKORO, n. A Japanese name for the plant *Polygonatum.* [B, 121.]

AMATRICE (It.), n. A^3-ma^3-tre'cha. An Italian town with saline and sulphurous springs. [A, 385.]

AMATRON, n. See Anatron.

AMA-TSJA, n. Tea of Heaven; a sort of tea made in Japan from the leaves of *Hydrangea Thunbergii.* [B, 19.]

AMATULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'u^2(u)-la^3. Perhaps from *amare,* to love, as the tomato is the love-apple. The botanical genus *Lycopersicum* of Medicus. [B, 170.]—**A. flava.** See Lycopersicum *cerasiforme.*

AMATUNGULA, n. A Natal name for the fruit of the *Carissa grandiflora.* [B, 19.]

AMATZQUILT, AMATZQUITL, n's. A tropical tree the bark of which is a febrifuge. [B, 130; L, 94.]

AMAUL (Ger.), n. A^3'ma^3-ul. The *Perca lucioperca.* [B, 180.]

AMAUROCHÆTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^4(a^3-u)-roke^{2}t'(ch^{2}a^3'e^{2}t)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἀμαυρός, obscure, and χαίτη, long, flowing hair. An order of low organisms, belonging, according to some, to the animal kingdom, but, according to others, having the characteristics of plants, belonging to the division *Myxomycetes.* They are distinguished by the absence of lime salts from the product of fructification, which is either a simple sporangium or an æthalium, and by the uniform dark color of the capillitium, the columella, and the spores. [B, 75.]

AMAUROSE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^3-mo-ros, a^3-ma^3-u-ro'ze^2. See Amaurosis.

AMAUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^4(a^3-u)-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *amauro'seos (-sis).* From ἀμαύρωσις, a darkening. Fr., *amaurose.* Ger., *Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi.* Sp., *amaurósis, gota serena.* Syn.: *gutta serena, cataracta nigra.* 1. A term formerly used to denote any dimness of vision with no discernible cause, but now properly restricted to total blindness where there are no lesions demonstrable with the ophthalmoscope. It is used generically with qualifying adjectives, traumatic, toxic, etc., in accordance with the supposed cause. The term is often used improperly as synonymous with amblyopia. 2. See Amblyopia. 3. The name used by Dioscorides for conium. [B, 121; F.]—**A. abdominalis.** Fr., *amaurose abdominale.* It., *amaurosi addominale.* Sp., *amaurósis abdominal.* An obsolete term for a reflex blindness due to grave disease of some of the abdominal organs. [F.]—**Albuminuric a.** Lat., *a. albuminurica.* Fr., *amaurose albuminurique.* An a. due to retinitis albuminurica. [L.]—**A. alcoholica.** Alcoholic a.; an a. due to the excessive use of alcohol. [L, 60.] See Amblyopia *ex abusu.*—**A. a myosi.** See Caligo *pupillæ.*—**A. narcotica.** A form of toxic amaurosis due to the use of narcotic drugs. [D, 140.]—**A. apoplectica.** Fr., *amaurose apoplectique.* Ger., *apoplektische Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi apoplettica.* Sp., *amaurósis apopléctica.* An obsolete term for a. due to hæmorrhage into the retina or vitreous. [F.]—**A. arthritica.** Fr., *amaurose arthritique.* Ger., *arthritische Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi artritica.* Sp., *amaurósis artrítica.* An obsolete term for blindness resulting from gout. [F.]—**A. a synchisi.** See Caligo *pupillæ.*—**A. atonica.** A. due to bodily weakness or anæmia. [D, 105.]—**A. centralis.** 1. As formerly used, partial blindness from loss of perceptive power of the centre of the retina or the region of the macula. 2. As now employed, blindness due to some abnormal condition of the central nervous system. [F.]—**A. cerebralis.** See *Cerebral a.*—**A. compressionis.** A form of cerebral a. due to pressure upon the optic nerve. [D, 105.]—**A. congenita.** See *Congenital a.*—**A. congestiva.** Fr., *amaurose congestive.* Ger., *congestive Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi congestiva.* Sp., *amaurósis congestiva.* An a. due to cerebral congestion. [F.]—**A. deuteropathica.** Fr., *amaurose deutéropathique.* Ger., *deuteropatische Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi deuteropatica.* Sp., *amaurósis deuteropática.* An obsolete term for an a. due to disease of the brain or spinal cord. [F.]—**A. dimidiata.** See Hemiopia.—**A. epileptica.** Fr., *amaurose épileptique.* Ger., *epileptische Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi epilettica.* Sp., *amaurósis epiléptica.* An obsolete term for a form of congestive a. occurring during an epileptic attack. [F.]—**A. epileptiformis, A. epileptoidea.** See *Epileptoid a.*—**A. erethica.** Fr., *amaurose éréthique.* Ger., *reizende Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi eretica.* Sp., *amaurósis erética.* An obsolete term for an anæsthesia of the retina supposed to be dependent upon hyperæsthesia of the genitals. [F.]—**A. exanthematica.** An a. which is an accompaniment of eruptive diseases. [D, 141.]—**A. ex hæmorrhagia, A. ex hyperopsia.** Obsolete terms for blindness caused by exposure to too great light or by long-continued work in too strong a light. [F.]—**A. gravidarum.** An a. due to retinitis gravidarum (*q. v.*).—**A. hysterica.** See *Hysterical a.*—**A. icterica.** Fr., *amaurose ictérique.* Ger., *ikterische Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi itterica.* Sp., *amaurósis ictérica.* An obsolete term for blindness supposed to be due to hepatic disease. [F.]—**A. inflammatoria.** Fr., *amaurose inflammatoire.* Ger., *entzündliche Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi infiammatoria.* Sp., *amaurósis inflamatoria.* An obsolete term for blindness due to retinitis. [F.]—**A. intermittens.** Fr., *amaurose intermittente.* Ger., *intermittirende Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi intermittente.* Sp., *amaurósis intermitente.* An a. sometimes accompanying intermittent fever of a severe type. It is always bilateral, and usually begins with the chill and continues until the sweating stage, rarely lasting more than a few hours. The ophthalmoscope reveals no changes in the fundus. [F.]—**A. intermittens larvata.** Fr., *amaurose intermittente larvée.* Ger., *verlarvte Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi larvata.* Sp., *amaurósis larvada.* An a. accompanying mild forms of intermittent fever. The blindness is not always complete, may be unilateral, and is subject to periodic typical exacerbations, which always leave the vision worse after they have passed off. There are no changes visible by the ophthalmoscope, but atrophy of the optic nerve frequently ensues. [F.]—**A. irritabilis.** See *A. erethica.*—**A. lactantium.** Fr., *amaurose des femmes nourrissantes.* An a. occurring during lactation, supposed to be due to congestion or inflammation of the optic nerve or retina, as the result of impaired bodily nutrition. [F.]—**A. mercurialis.** Fr., *amaurose mercuriale.* Ger., *Quecksilberamaurose.* It., *amaurosi mercuriale.* Sp., *amaurósis mercurial.* An obsolete term for blindness supposed to be due to the effects of mercury. [F.]—**A. neuralgica.** Fr., *amaurose névralgique.* Ger., *neuralgische Amaurose.* See *Reflex a.*—**A. paralytica.** Fr., *amaurose paralytique.* Ger., *paralytische Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi paralitica.* Sp., *amaurósis paralítica.* See *A. torpida.*—**A. partialis fugax.** Fr., *amaurose partielle fugace.* Ger., *flüchtige partielle Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi parziale fugace.* Sp., *amaurósis parcial fugaz.* A form of transient obscuration of vision, occurring alone or in connection with migraine, which may assume the form of a central scotoma, of a darkening of the whole field, or of hemianopsia. Both eyes are usually affected, and the duration of the attack varies from a few minutes to several hours. [F.]—**A. pellagrosa.** An a. accompanying pellagra. [D, 90.]—**A. plethorica.** An obsolete term for an a. supposed to be due to plethora. [D, 141.]—**A. progressiva.** Fr., *amaurose progressive.* An a. due to progressive atrophy of the optic nerve. [D, 18.]—**A. reflectoria, A. reflexa.** See *Reflex a.*—**A. rheumatica.** Fr., *amaurose rhumatique.* Ger., *rheumatische Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi reumatica.* Sp., *amaurósis reumática.* An obsolete term for blindness occurring during a rheumatic attack. [F.]—**A. saturnina.** See *Saturnine a.*—**A. scrofulosa.** Fr., *amaurose scrofuleuse.* Ger., *scrophulöse Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi scrofolosa.* Sp., *amaurósis escrofulosa.* An obsolete term for blindness resulting from the so-called scrofulous infiltrations in the optic nerve or the brain. [F.]—**A. spasmodica.** Blindness due to spasm. [D, 105.]—**A. spinalis.** See *Spinal a.*—**A. sympathica.** Fr., *amaurose sympathique.* Ger., *sympatische Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi simpatica.* Sp., *amaurósis simpática.* A term synonymous with sympathetic irritation, and characterized by functional disturbances in one eye, such as loss of accommodation, lacrymation, dimness of vision, hyperæsthesia of the retina, etc. It is due to reflex transmission, from chronic irritation of the fibres of the trifacial nerve, from plastic irido-cyclitis, or from cicatricial contraction of the other eye. [F.]—**A. torpida.** Fr., *amaurose torpide.* Ger., *Stumpfamaurose.* It., *amaurosi torpida.* Sp., *amaurósis eutorpecida.* Syn.: *a. paralytica.* An obsolete term for total blindness from some lesion of the central nervous system. [F.]—**A. traumatica.** See *Traumatic a.*—**A. uræmica.** Fr., *amaurose urémique.* Ger., *urämische Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi uremica.* Sp., *amaurósis urémica.* A sudden attack of blindness, rarely lasting more than a few hours, occurring as a symptom of acute or chronic renal disease. It may be preceded by retinitis albuminurica, or there may be no changes discernible in the fundus. [F.]—**A. venenata.** See *Toxic a.*—**A. venerea.** See *Syphilitic a.*—**Amblyopic a.** See Amblyopia.—**Cat's-eye a.** The a. due to glioma of the retina, so called because of the yellow reflex present in that disease. [L.]—**Cerebral a.** Lat., *a. cerebralis.* Fr., *amaurose cérébrale.* Ger., *cerebrale Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi cerebrale.* Sp., *amaurósis cerebral.* A. due to atrophy of the optic nerve not caused by any demonstrable inflammatory process. It may be caused by any pressure exerted upon the optic nerve or any of its fibres, either at the base of the skull or within the brain. [F.]—**Ciliary a.** Lat., *a. ciliaris.* Fr., *amaurose ciliaire.* Ger., *Ciliaramaurose.* See *Ciliary* amblyopia.—**Congenital a.** A blindness due to prenatal causes. [L.]—**Diabetic a.** A blindness due to retinitis diabetica (*q. v.*).—**Diurnal a.** Fr., *amaurose diurne.* Ger., *tägliche Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi diurna.* Sp., *amaurósis diurna.* See Nyctalopia.—**Epileptiform a., Epileptoid a.** Fr., *amaurose épileptiforme.* Ger., *epileptiforme Amaurose.* Syn.: *retinal epilepsy.* An attack of sudden blindness which Hughlings Jackson considers to be of the same nature as epilepsy; but of this there seems to be some doubt. No changes have been observed in the retinal arteries, but Horner has seen enormous dilatation of the retinal veins, which he regards as being due to the venous stasis produced by the convulsions. It may occur in epileptic or non-epileptic patients. [F.]—**Ganglionic a.** See *Abdominal a.*—**Glycosuric a.** Fr., *amaurose glycosurique.* See *Diabetic a.*—**Hæmorrhagic a.** See *A. apoplectica.*—**Hydrocephalic a.** Fr., *amaurose hydrocéphalique.* Ger., *hydrocephalische Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi idrocefalica.* Sp., *amaurósis hidrocefálica.* An obsolete term for a. due to pressure upon the optic chiasm or tracts by a distended third ventricle. [F.]—**Hysterical a.** Fr., *amaurose hystérique.* Ger., *hysterische Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi isterica.* Sp., *amaurósis histérica.* An a. which may be partial or complete, occurring almost exclusively in women, in connection with other functional nervous disturbances,

particularly ovarian neuralgia. The field of vision may be limited either concentrically or centrally. Examination with the ophthalmoscope reveals no changes. The duration is uncertain and recovery is usually sudden. [F.]—**Idiopathic a.** A. due to a lesion of the retina. [A, 385.]—**Intermittent a.** See *A. intermittens.* —**Mercurial a.** See *A. mercurialis.*—**Muscular a.** See *Accommodative* ASTHENOPIA.—**Neuralgic a.** See *Reflex a.*—**Nocturnal a.** See HEMERALOPIA.—**Paralytic a.** See *A. paralytica.* —**Progressive a.** See *A. progressiva.*—**Quinine a.** A form of toxic a. due to large doses of quinine. [L.]—**Reflex a.** Fr., *amaurose réflexe.* Ger., *Reflexamaurose.* It., *amaurosi riflessa.* Sp., *amaurósis refleja.* An a. described by Brown-Séquard in 1861. due to a reflex action upon the optic nerve from irritation of a sensory nerve, particularly the trigeminus. [F.]—**Rhachialgic a.** See *Spinal a.*—**Rheumatic a.** See *A. rheumatica.*—**Saburral a.** Fr., *amaurose saburrale.* Ger., *Saburralamaurose.* It., *amaurosi saburralle.* Sp., *amaurósis saburral.* A sudden blindness occurring during an attack of acute gastritis, which disappears after the operation of an emetic. [F.]—**Saturnine a.** An a. due to chronic lead poisoning. [D, 90.]—**Scrofulous a.** See *A. scrofulosa.*—**Simulated a.** Fr., *amaurose simulée.* Ger., *simulirte Amaurose.* It., *amaurosi simulata.* Sp., *amaurósis simulada.* Blindness feigned by hysterical persons or malingerers. It is usually assumed in but one eye. [F.]—**Spasmodic a.** See *A. spasmodica.* —**Spinal a.** Fr., *amaurose spinale.* Ger., *Spinalamaurose.* It., *amaurosi spinale.* Sp., *amaurósis espinal.* Blindness from atrophy of the optic nerve due to degenerative changes in the spinal cord, usually a posterior or lateral sclerosis, but sometimes a multiple sclerosis.—**Sympathetic a.** See *A. sympathica.*—**Symptomatic a.** Fr., *amaurose symptomatique.* A. due to disease elsewhere than in the eye. [A, 385.]—**Syphilitic a.** An a. due to syphilis. [D, 90.]—**Tobacco a.** See *Tobacco* AMBLYOPIA.—**Toxic a.** Blindness due to the ingestion or absorption of a poison. [L.]—**Traumatic a.** Blindness caused by direct injury to any portion of the visual apparatus. [D, 141.]—**Trifacial a.** A form of reflex a. due to irritation of the trigeminus. [L.]—**Uræmic a.** See *A. uræmica.*

AMAUROTIC, adj. A^{2}m-a^4-ro^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *amauroticus.* Fr., *amaurotique.* Ger., *amaurotisch.* It., *amaurotico.* Sp., *amaurótico.* Pertaining to or affected with amaurosis. [F.]

AMAUSUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^4′(a^3′u)-su^{3}m(su^{4}m). Smalt. [B, 78.]

AMAXITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i(e)′tis. Gen., *Amaxit′idis.* The a. of Theophastrus is the *Dactylis glomerata* of Linnæus. [B, 121.]

AMAZIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a(a^3)′zi^2-a^3. From α priv., and μαζός, the breast. Fr., *amazie.* It., *amazia.* Absence or atrophy of the breasts. [A, 385 ; D, 11.]

AMAZONIOS, AMAZONIUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-zo′ni^2-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Amazonian.—**Pastillus a., Trochiscus a.** See PASTILLUS *Amazonum.*

AMBA, n. The *Hippomene mancenilla* or its fruit. [A. 385.]

AMBADO, n. A Hindústani name for the *Spondias dulcis.* [B, 121.]

AMBAHALDI, n. A Hindústani name for the *Curcuma reclinata.* [B, 181.]

AMBAIBA, n. The native name for a Brazilian tree, probably the *Cecropia a.* The juice mixed with gruel is refrigerant, and has been used for fluxes of various kinds. [B, 173 ; L, 94.]

AMBAIIA, n. A Brazilian name for the *Cecropia peltata.* [B, 121.]

AMBAITINGA, n. See AMBAIBA.

AMBAK, n. See AMBASH.

AMBALAM, n. A Malay name for the *Spondias mangifera* or the *S. dulcis.* [B, 121, 172.]

AMBALAY (Malay), n. Sp., *ambale.* See CARICA *papaya.*

AMBA-PAIA, n. The Malabar name for the *Carica papaya.* [B. 121.]

AMBAR (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′ba^{3}r. Gen., *am′baris.* See AMBRA.

AMBARA (Hind.), n. See SPONDIAS *mangifera.*

AMBARODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ba^{3}r-o-de^{2}n′-dro^{2}n. From *ambarum*, amber, and δένδρον, a tree. See LIQUIDAMBAR.

AMBARUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ba(ba^3)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See AMBRA.—**A. cineraceum, A. cineritium, A. griseum.** See AMBRA *grisea.*

AMBARVALIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ba^{3}r-va(wa^3)′li^{2}s. Fr., *ambarvale.* The *Polygala vulgaris* or its fruit. [B, 97, 121.]—**Herba a.** The herb of the *Polygala vulgaris.* [B, 97.]—**Radix a.** The root of the *Polygala vulgaris.* [B, 97.]

AMBARVASTI, AMBARVATE (Fr.), n's. A^{3}m-ba^{3}r-va^{3}st-e, -va^{3}t. The fruit of the *Cajanus indicus.* [B, 121, 173.]

AMBASH, n. An Egyptian name for the *Herminiera elaphroxylon.* [B, 19.]

AMBASTHA (Sanscr.), n. See STEPHANIA *hernandiæfolia.*

AMBATCHA, n. See ARUM *abyssinicum.*

AMBATSCHA, AMBATSHA, n's. See AMBASH.

AMBAUBA, n. See AMBAIBA.

AMBAVILLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-ba^3-vel. A name given in the Isle of Bourbon to several composite plants of the tribe *Senecinidæ*, and to two species of *Campylosporus* or *Hypericum.* [B, 142.] See HYPERICUM *lanceolatum.*—**A. blanche.** The *Hubertia ambavilla.*—**A. des hauts.** A name given to several varieties of the *Hubertia* growing in the highlands of Guiana. [B, 121.]—**Résine d'a.** See HYPERICUM *lanceolatum.*

AMBE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′be(ba). Fr., *ambè.* Ger., *Hebstock.* It., *ambi.* 1. An old apparatus for reducing dislocations of the shoulder, said to have been invented by Hippocrates. It consisted of an upright piece of wood to which was hinged a guttered piece of board. The angle made by the two pieces was placed in the axilla with the arm secured by straps in the horizontal guttered piece, at right angles to the body. By depressing this the arm was extended and the upper end of the os brachii elevated so that it could slip into the socket. [L, 104.] 2. The edge of the orbit. [A, 385.]

AMBEL, n. An Indian and Malay name for the *Nymphæa pubescens.* [B, 121, 172.]

AMBELA, n. An Eastern name for the *Phyllanthus cicca*, used in the treatment of fevers and asthma. [B, 121 ; L, 94.]

AMBELANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-he^{2}l-a(a^3)′ni^2-a^3. From the native name of the plant. Fr., *ambelanier.* Sp., *ambelando.* A genus of apocynaceous plants established by Aublet. [B, 170.]—**A. acida** [Aublet]. Fr., *ambelanier acide.* Sp., *ambelando ácido.* Syn. : *Willoughbeia acida.* A species growing in French Guiana, the peeled fruit of which is eaten by the natives. Eaten with the skin, it is a mild purgative and is used in dysentery. [B, 173.]

AMBER, n. A^{2}m′bu^{5}r. For deriv.. see AMBRA. Ger., *Ambcr.* This term was formerly applied to ambra flava and ambergris, but should properly be restricted to ambra flava (*q. v.*). [L.]—**Acid of a.** See SUCCINIC ACID.—**A'baum** (Ger.). See the major list.—**A. eupion.** See under EUPION.—**A'fett** (Ger.). See AMBREIN.—**A'horn** (Ger.). See STYRAX *officinalis.*—**A'kraut** (Ger.). See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosiodes.*—**A'kügelchen.** Troches of a. [L, 43.]—**A'seed.** See *Semen* ABELMOSCHI.—**A'stoff** (Ger.). See AMBREIN.—**A'strauch** (Ger.). See ANTHOSPERMUM *æthiopicum.*—**A'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* AMBRÆ.—**A.-tree.** See ANTHOSPERMUM *æthiopicum.*—**A. varnish.** A solution of a. in turpentine and linseed oils. [B, 5.]—**Balsam of a.** Lat., *balsamum succini.* The substance left in the retort after the rectification of the oil of a. [L, 120.]—**Black a.** See AMBRA *nigra.*—**Colophony of a.** Lat., *colophonium succini.* See *Balsam of a.*—**Factitious a.** Various gums, as well as vulcanized rubber, fraudulently substituted for a. [L, 120.]—**Flüssiger A.** (Ger.). The liquidambar gum. [L, 43.]—**Fuchs-A.** (Ger.). A dark-colored variety of ambra grisea. [L, 46.]—**Gelber A.** (Ger.). See AMBRA *flava.*—**Grauer A.** (Ger.), **Gray a.** See AMBRA *grisea.*—**Liquid a.** The gum of the *Liquidambar styraciflua.* [D, 135.]—**Matrosena'.** (Ger.). See AMBRA *nigra.*—**Oil of a.** See *Oleum* SUCCINI.—**Powers of a.** See *Potestates* SUCCINI.—**Salt of a.** See SUCCINIC ACID.—**Schwarzer A.** (Ger.). Black amber. See AMBRA *nigra.*—**Soluble a.** A cement made of equal parts of linseed-oil and a. [L, 120.]—**Spirit of a.** The acid liquid, consisting chiefly of succinic acid, obtained in the distillation of ambra flava. [B.]—**Tincture of a.** See *Tinctura* AMBRÆ.—**Vogela'.** (Ger.). A light-colored variety of ambra grisea. [L, 46.]—**Volatile salt of a.** See SUCCINIC ACID.—**Weisser A.** (Ger.), **White a.** See AMBRA *alba.*

AMBERBAUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}m′be^{2}r-ba^3-um. See LIQUIDAMBAR. —**Altingischer A.** See LIQUIDAMBAR *altingiana.*—**Amerikanischer A., Mexikanischer A.** See LIQUIDAMBAR *styraciflua.*—**Orientalischer A.** See LIQUIDAMBAR *imberbe.*—**Virginischer A.** See LIQUIDAMBAR *styraciflua.*

AMBERBOA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)-bo′a^3. From *amberboè*, a Turkish name for the plant. 1. According to Persoon, a genus of composite plants nearly related to *Centaurea.* 2. According to Lessing, a genus of *Compositæ* different from the A. of Persoon. [B, 170.]—**A. odorata.** The yellow sweet-sultan : an annual species with a short pappus and long outer florets. [B, 19.]—**A. moschata.** An annual species of a fragrant odor, having no pappus and only moderately long outer florets. [B, 19.]

AMBERBOI (Turk.), n. See AMBERBOA.

AMBERGINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-be^{2}r-zhen. See SOLANUM *esculentum.*

AMBERGLOTTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)-glo^{2}t′ti^{2}s. Gen., *amberglot′tidis.* See CALANTHE.

AMBERGREASE, AMBERGREESE, n's. A^{2}m′bu^{5}r-gres. See AMBRA *grisea.*

AMBERGRIS, n. A^{2}m′bu^{5}r-gri^{2}s. Abbreviated from *ambra grisea* (*q. v.*).—**Factitious a.** A compound of 1 pound each of orris root, spermaceti, and gum benzoin, 3 to 4 ounces of asphalt, 6 ounces of ambra grisea. 3 drachms of musk, 1 drachm of oil of cloves, ½ drachm of oil of rhodium, and 1 fluidounce of ammonia-water. [L, 120.]

AMBER-HAPPI, n. A Turkish name for an electuary made of musk, catechu, and opium. [D, 11.]

AMBERIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-be^{2}r-en′. See AMBREIN.—**A'salz.** An ambreate. [L, 46.]—**A'säure.** See AMBREIC ACID.

AMBERT (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-be^{2}r. A town in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, near which there are several chalybeate springs. [L, 87.]

AMBETTI, n. A Hindústani name for several alimentary substances and vegetables. [B, 121.]

AMBETUWAY, n. A plant of Guinea. the boiled leaves of which are used to increase the appetite. [L, 105.]

AMBI (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′bi(be). See AMBE.

AMBI, n. A barbarous word for the *Artocarpus integrifolia.* [B, 121.]

AMBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′bi^2-a^3. 1. See BITUMEN. 2. See AMBIA MONARD.

AMBIA MONARD, n. Sp., *monardi.* A yellow liquid bitumen derived from a spring near the Indian Ocean, having the odor and properties of tacamahaca. [L, 70, 94.]

AMBICUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bi(be)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., *ἄμβιξ*, *ἄμβικος*. See AMBIC.

AMBIDEXIOUS, adj. A^{2}m-bi^2-de^{2}x′i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *ambidexius.* See AMBIDEXTROUS.

AMBIDEXTERITY, n. A^{2}m-bi^2-de^{2}x-te^{2}r′i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *ambidextérité.* Sp., *ambidexteridad.* Equal facility in the use of either hand. [D, 77.]

AMBIDEXTROUS, adj. A^{2}m-bi^2-de^{2}x′tru^{3}s. Lat., *ambidexter* (from *ambo*, both, and *dextera*, the right hand). Fr., *ambidextre.* Ger., *mit beiden Händen gleich geschickt.* It., *ambidestro.* Sp., *ambidextro.* Capable of using either hand with equal facility. [L, 46.]

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, n. A^{2}m-bi^2-de^{2}x′tru^{3}s-ne^{2}s. See AMBIDEXTERITY.

AMBIE-HULDIE (Hind.), n. See CURCUMA *zedoaria.*

AMBIENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′bi^2-e^{2}nz(e^{2}ns). From *ambigere*, to go around. Fr., *ambiant.* It., Sp., *ambiente.* Ambient, inclosing, surrounding. [B, 198.]

AMBIGENUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bi^{2}j(bi^{2}g)′e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ambo*, both, and *genus*, a kind. Fr., *ambigène.* Sp., *ambíjeno.* In botany, having its natural character on the outer aspect, but on the inner aspect resembling the corolla (said of the calyx). [B, 1.]

AMBIGUÆ (Lat.), n., f. pl. of adj. *ambiguus.* A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bi^{2}g′-u^2(u)-e(a^3-e^2). According to Reichenbach, a division (formatio) of plants (*Rigidifoliæ*), comprising the *Strobilaceæ* (*Coniferæ*), *Proteaceæ*, and *Thymelæaceæ.* [B, 170.]

AMBIGUIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bi^{2}g-u^2(u)-i^2-flo′-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *ambiguus*, doubtful, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *ambiguiflore.* Sp., *ambiguifloro.* Cassini's term for the flowerhead, disk, and crown of composite plants, the corolla of which is ambiguous. [B, 1.]

AMBIGUOUS, adj. A^{2}m-bi^{2}g′u^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *ambiguus.* Fr., *ambigu.* Sp., *ambígua.* In botany, of a doubtful or twofold nature or situation, as the stipules when they are inserted both into the stalk and into the petiole ; and the corolla when it is intermediate in structure between two recognized forms. [B, 1.]

AMBINUX (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′bi^2-nu^{3}x(nu^{4}x). Gen., *ambin′ucis.* Cammelin's name for the botanical genus *Aleuritis.*

AMBIOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bi^2-o′pi^2-a^3. From *ambi-*, round about, and *ὄψις*, sight. Fr., *ambiopie.* It., Sp., *ambiopia.* See DIPLOPIA.

AMBIPAROUS, adj. A^{2}m-bi^{2}p′a^3-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *ambo*, both, and *parire*, to bear. Fr., *ambipare.* Sp., *ambíparo.* Containing leaves and fruit at the same time (said of certain buds). [B, 1.]

AMBITUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′bi^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ambire*, to surround. Fr., *circonférence.* Ger., *Umfang.* Sp., *ambito.* In botany, a circumference. [B.]—**A. cerebelli.** A term used by Burdach to include the medulla oblongata, the cerebellum, and the pons Varolii. [I, 6.]

AMBIX (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′bi^{2}x. Gen., *ambi′cis.* Gr., *ἄμβιξ*. See ALEMBIC.

AMBJEGUA, n. A fragrant vegetable oil obtained by the Brazilians from a tree which is probably a species of *Cecropia.* [B, 121.]

AMBLATA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bla(bla^3)′ta^3. The root of the *Plumbago europæa.* [B, 180.]

AMBLATUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bla(bla^3)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Ger., *Amblatt.* See LATHRÆA.

AMBLAVILLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bla^3-vel. See AMBAVILLE.

AMBLEE (Hind.), n. The *Tamarindus indicus.* [B, 172.]

AMBLETEUSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-ble^{2}t-u^{5}z. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France. [A, 385.]

AMBLI (Hind.), n. See AMBLEE.

AMBLIOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli^2-o′pi^2-a^3. See AMBLYOPIA.

AMBLOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-blo′ma^3. Gen., *amblo′matos* (*-tis*). Gr., *ἄμβλωμα.* It., Sp., *ambloma.* See ABORTION.

AMBLOPS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′blo^{2}ps. Gr., *ἀμβλώψ.* See AMBLYOPUS.

AMBLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-blo′si^{2}s. Gen., *amblo′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., *ἄμβλωσις.* Fr., *amblose.* Sp., *amblosia.* See ABORTION.

AMBLOSMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-blo^{2}s′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., *ἀμβλωσμός.* See ABORTION.

AMBLOTHRIDION, AMBLOTHRIDIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-blo-thri^{2}d′i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *ἀμβλωθρίδιον.* 1. The product of an abortion. 2. An abortifacient. [L, 50.]

AMBLOTIC, adj. A^{2}m-blo^{2}t′ik. Gr., *ἀμβλώτικος.* Lat., *ambloticus.* Fr., *amblotique.* Sp., *amblótico.* See ABORTIFACIENT.

AMBLOTICA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *ambloticus.* A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-blo^{2}t′i^{2}k-a^3. Abortifacients. [L, 84.]

AMBLYAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli^2(blu^6)-a^2(a^3′)-fi^2-a^3. From *ἀμβλύς*, dull, and *ἀφή*, the touch. Diminution of the sense of touch. [G.]

AMBLYGONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ble^{2}g(blu^{6}g)-o′ne^2 e(a^3-e^2). From *ἀμβλυγώνιος*, obtuse-angled. A section of plants belonging to the *Polygoneæ*, made by Reichenbach. [B, 170.]

AMBLYOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli^2(blu^6)-o-ka^3-rp′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Amblyocarpum*, one of the genera. Schultz's name for a division of *Inuleæ.* [B, 170.]

AMBLYOGMOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli^2(blu^6)-o^{2}g′mo^{2}s. Gr., *ἀμβλυωγμός* (from *αμβλυώσσειν*, to be weak-sighted). An obsolete term for amblyopia (*q. v.*). [F.]

AMBLYOMMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli^2(blu^6)-o^{2}m′ma^3. Gen., *amblyom′matos* (*-tis*). From *ἀμβλύς*, dull, and *ὄμμα*, the eye. A genus of *Acarina* resembling *Argas* and *Ixodes.* [L.]—**A. americanum** [Koch]. See ARGAS *americanus.*

AMBLYOPE, n. A^{2}m′bli^2-op. Lat., *amblyopus.* One who has amblyopia. [L.]

AMBLYOPES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli^2(blu^6)-o′pez(pe^{2}s). Gr., *ἀμβλυωπής.* See AMBLYOPIC.

AMBLYOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli^2(blu^6)-o′pi^2-a^3. Gr., *ἀμβλυωπιά* (from *ἀμβλύς*, dim. and *ὄψις*, sight). Fr., *amblyopie.* Ger., *Amblyopie.* It., Sp., *ambliopia.* A partial loss or obscuration of sight, a dimness of vision. Now correctly applied to cases where there are no lesions demonstrable with the ophthalmoscope. This term and amaurosis (*q. v.*) have been used improperly as synonymous. [F ; L.]—**Alcoholic a.** Lat., *a. alcoholica.* Fr., *amblyopie alcoolique.* Ger., *Alkoholamblyopie.* It., *ambliopia alcoolica.* Sp., *ambliopia alcohólica.* An a. produced by the abuse of alcoholic liquors, beginning with functional or material disturbances of vision, followed by atrophic discoloration of the optic disc and eventual atrophy of the nerve, accompanied by thickening of its connective-tissue framework. [F.]—**A. amaurotica.** Fr., *amblyopie amaurotique.* Ger., *amaurotische Amblyopie.* It., *ambliopia amaurotica.* Sp., *ambliopia amaurótica.* Blindness, due to atrophy of the optic nerves or centres of vision, without even quantitative perception of light. [F.]—**A. anæmica.** See *Anæmic a.*—**A. asthenica.** Fr., *a. asthénique.* An a. due to local or general weakness. [D, 11.]—**A. centralis simplex.** Fr., *amblyopie centrale simple.* Ger., *einfache Centralamblyopie.* It., *ambliopia centrale semplice.* Sp., *ambliopia central simple.* The simplest form of a., without the occurrence of a distinct scotoma or of any disturbance in the color-perception, and with an absolutely normal peripheral field. The ophthalmoscope reveals slight hyperæmia of the disc and cloudiness of its margins. There is usually a slight diminution of the acuity of vision. [F.]—**A. cerebralis.** See *Cerebral a.*—**A. ciliaris.** Fr., *amblyopie ciliaire.* Ger., *Ciliaramblyopie.* An obsolete term for defective vision supposed to be associated with paralysis of the oculo-motorius. It is probably the same as the blurred vision due to paralysis of accommodation. [F.]—**A. congenitalis.** See *Congenital a.*—**A. congestiva.** See *Congestive a.*—**A. crapulosa.** See *Alcoholic a.*—**A. crepuscularis.** See HEMERALOPIA.—**A. diabetica.** Fr., *amblyopie diabétique.* Ger., *diabetische Amblyopie.* It., *ambliopia diabetica.* Sp., *ambliopia diabética.* An a. occurring in diabetics, ranging from slight impairment to a nearly complete loss of vision. In the early stages the ophthalmoscope reveals no changes except a slight hyperæmia. In pronounced cases hemianopsia has been observed. [F.]—**A. dimidiata.** See HEMIANOPSIA.—**A. dissitorum.** An obsolete term for MYOPIA. [F.]—**A. erethica.** Fr., *amblyopie éréthique.* Ger., *reizende Amblyopie.* It., *ambliopia eretica.* Sp., *ambliopia erética.* Weakness of vision sometimes associated with hyperæsthesia of the genital organs. [F.]—**A. ex abusu.** See *A. from abuse.*—**A. ex anopsia.** Ger., *Amblyopie aus Nichtgebrauch.* An a. resulting from non-use, where one eye is excluded for any length of time from the binocular visual act, as in cases of corneal or lenticular opacity or of strabismus. [F.]—**A. from abuse.** Lat., *a. ex abusu.* Fr., *amblyopie de l'abus.* A generic term including all cases of defective vision due to the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, or venery, or to onanism, etc.—**A. from non-use.** See *A. ex anopsia.*—**A. fugax.** See *Transient a.*—**A. hydrophthalmica.** An a. due to the increase in or disease of the humors of the eye. [D, 141.]—**A. hysterica.** See *Hysterical a.*—**A. irritabilis.** Fr., *amblyopie irritabile* (ou *irritante*). Ger., *reizbare* (oder *reizende*) *Amblyopie.* It., *ambliopia irritabile* (o *irritante*). See *A. erethica.*—**A. luminis.** See HEMERALOPIA.—**A. luscorum.** An a. where there is a central scotoma. [L, 119.]—**A. mercurialis.** Fr., *amblyopie mercurielle.* Ger., *Quecksilberamblyopie.* It., *ambliopia mercuriale.* Sp., *ambliopia mercurial.* A problematical form of a. supposed to be due to a degeneration of the optic-nerve fibres caused by the long-continued use of mercury. [F.]—**A. meridiana.** Fr., *amblyopie méridiane.* Ger., *Miltags-Amblyopie.* It., *ambliopia meridiana.* Sp., *ambliopia meridiána.* See NYCTALOPIA.—**A. nicotiana, A. of smokers.** See *Tobacco a.*—**A. potatorum.** Fr., *amblyopie des ivrognes.* Ger., *Amblyopie der Besoffenen.* It., *ambliopia degli ubriacconi.* Sp., *ambliopia de los borrachones.* See *Alcoholic a.*—**A. proximorum.** An obsolete term for presbyopia. [F.]—**A. saturnina.** See *Lead a.*—**A. sthenica.** See *A. erethica.*—**A. tenebrarum.** See NYCTALOPIA.—**A. torpida.** Ger., *torpide Amblyopie.* See AMAUROSIS *torpida.*—**A. toxica.** See *Toxic a.*—**A. transitoria.** See *Transient a.*—**Anæmic a.** Lat., *a. anæmica.* Fr., *amblyopie anémique.* Ger., *anämische Amblyopie.* It., *ambliopia anemica.* Sp., *ambliopia anémica.* A dimness of vision due to anæmia. [F.]—**Cerebral a.** Lat., *a. cerebralis.* Fr., *ambliopie cérébrale.* Ger., *cerebrale Amblyopie.* It., *ambliopia cerebrale.* Sp., *ambliopia cerebral.* A. due to disease within the cranium, especially in the substance of the brain. [F.]—**Congenital a.** Lat., *a. congenita.* Fr., *amblyopie congénitale.* Ger., *angeborene Amblyopie.* It., *ambliopia congenita.* Sp., *ambliopia congénita.* An a. due either to arrested development or to prenatal disease. [L.]—**Congestive a.** Lat., *a. congestiva.* Fr., *amblyopie congestive.* Ger., *congestive Amblyopie.* It., *ambliopia da congestione.* Sp., *ambliopia de congestión.* An a. due to congestion, not infrequently met with in connection with deficiency or suppression of the catamenia and insufficient action of the skin or kidneys. [F.]—**Diabetic a.** See *A. diabetica.*—**Diurnal a.** Lat., *a. diurna.* Ger., *tägliche Amblyopie.* See NYCTALOPIA.—**Glycosuric a.** Fr., *amblyopie glycosurique.* See *A. diabetica.*—**Hysterical a.** Lat., *a. hysterica.* Fr., *amblyopie hystérique.* Ger., *hysterische Amblyopie.* A dimness of vision occurring as a manifestation of hysteria. [L, 84.]—**Lead a.** Lat., *a. saturnina.* Fr., *amblyopie saturnine.* Ger., *Amblyopie*

durch Bleivergiftung. It., *ambliopia saturnina.* Sp., *ambliopia saturnia.* An a. produced by lead poisoning. It is usually bilateral, and may come on suddenly or gradually. When occurring rapidly, it may resemble uræmic amaurosis. There may be either a central scotoma or a peripheral limitation of the field of vision. The ophthalmoscope may reveal changes, varying from a simple hyperæmia of the disc to gray atrophy. [F.]—**Nocturnal a.** Lat., *a. nocturna.* Fr., *amblyopie nocturne.* Ger., *nächtliche Amblyopie.* It., *ambliopia notturna.* Sp., *ambliopia nocturna.* See HEMERALOPIA. —**Quinine a.** Fr., *amblyopie quinique.* Ger., *Chinin-Amblyopie.* It., *ambliopia da chinina.* Sp., *ambliopia de quinina.* See *Quinine* AMAUROSIS.—**Saturnine a.** See *Lead a.*—**Tobacco a.** Lat., *a. nicotiana.* Fr., *amblyopie de tabac.* Ger., *Tabaksamblyopie.* It., *ambliopia da tobacco.* Sp., *ambliopia de tabaco.* The a. caused by the excessive use of tobacco, which resembles that caused by alcohol. Many authors deny its existence, believing that in the cases reported the loss of vision, etc., were the effects of alcoholic abuse. [F.]—**Toxic a.** Lat., *a. toxica.* Fr., *amblyopie toxique.* Ger., *Intoxicationsamblyopie, toxische Amblyopie.* It., *ambliopia tossica.* Sp., *ambliopia venenosa* (ó *tóxica*). A generic term embracing all forms of a. due to systemic poisoning, *e. g.*, those due to lead, alcohol, quinine, etc. [F.]—**Transient a.** Lat., *a. transitoria.* Fr., *amblyopie passagère.* Ger., *vorübergehende Amblyopie.* It., *ambliopia fugace.* Sp., *ambliopia transitoria.* A temporary a. sometimes occurring with severe acute diseases accompanied by blood-poisoning or by great poverty of the blood.—**Uræmic a.** See *Uræmic* AMAUROSIS.

AMBLYOPIC, adj. A^{2}m-bli^2-o^{3}p'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀμβλυωπός. Lat., *amblyopus.* Fr., *amblyope.* Ger., *amblyopisch, schwachsichtig, stumpfsichtig.* It., *ambliopico.* Sp., *ambliópico.* Pertaining to or affected with amblyopia.

AMBLYOPIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}m-bli^2-o-pe, a^{3}m-blu^6-o-pe'. See AMBLYOPIA.—**Angeborene A.** (Ger.). See *Congenital* AMBLYOPIA.—**A. aus Nichtgebrauch** (Ger.). See AMBLYOPIA *ex anopsia.* —**A. der Besoffenen** (Ger.). See *Alcoholic* AMBLYOPIA.—**A. durch Bleivergiftung** (Ger.). See *Lead* AMBLYOPIA.—**A. durch Chiningebrauch** (Ger.). See *Quinine* AMBLYOPIA.—**Intoxicationsa'** (Ger.). See *Toxic* AMBLYOPIA.—**Reizbare A., reizende A.** (Ger.). See AMBLYOPIA *erethica.*—**Vorübergehende A.** (Ger.). See *Transient* AMBLYOPIA.

AMBLYOPSA, AMBLYOPSIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli^2-(blu^6)-op'sa^3, -si^2-a^3. See AMBLYOPIA.

AMBLYOPUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli^2(blu^6)-o'pu^{3}s-(pu^{4}s). 1. Amblyopic. 2. (N.) an amblyope.

AMBLYOPY, n. A^{2}m-bli^2-o'pi^2. See AMBLYOPIA.

AMBLYOSMOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli^2(blu^6)-o^{2}s'mo^{2}s. Gr., ἀμβλυωσμός. An obsolete term for amblyopia. [F.]

AMBLYOTIC, adj. A^{2}m-bli^2-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *amblyotique.* See ABORTIFACIENT.

AMBLYS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'bli^{2}s(blu^{6}s). Gr., ἀμβλύς. 1. Depressed, weak. [A, 311.] 2. Weak-sighted, amblyopic. [D, 80.]

AMBLYTES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli(blu^6)'tez(te^{2}s). Gen., *amblyte'tos (-tis).* Gr., ἀμβλύτης. Dullness, faintness, sluggishness. [Aretæus (A, 311).]

AMBLYURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bli^2(blu^6)-u^2(u)'ra^3. From ἀμβλύς, blunt, and οὐρά, the tail. Fr., *amblyure.* A genus of the *Anguillulidæ* established by Ehrenberg; closely allied to *Enoplieus* and *Oncholaimus.* [L, 16, 18.]

AMBO (Hind.), n. The *Mangifera indica.* [B, 121.]

AMBOINAHOLZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-bo'e-na^3-ho^{3}ltz. See *Amboyna* WOOD.

AMBOINAPOCKEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-bo'e-na^3-po^{2}k-en. See FRAMBŒSIA.

AMBOINENSIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bo-i^{2}n-e^{2}n'si^{2}s. Pertaining to *Amboyna.*—**Variola a.** See FRAMBŒSIA.

AMBOKELY, n. A parasitic plant growing on trees in Madagascar and India, where it is used to make poultices for hastening suppuration, and, in powder dissolved in vinegar, as an astringent. [B, 130.]

AMBOLAM, AMBOLAN, n's. See SPONDIAS *mangifera.*

AMBOLAZA, n. A tree growing in Madagascar, of uncertain botanical characteristics, used in cardiac diseases. [Bory (B, 121).]

AMBOLIC, adj. A^{2}m-bo^{2}l'i^{2}k. See ABORTIFACIENT.

AMBON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'bo^{2}n. From ἄμβων, an elevation. Fr., *ambon.* Sp., *ambon.* See AMBE.

AMBON, n. A tree of undetermined botanical characteristics growing in India, possibly a species of *Strychnos.* The fruit is edible, but contains a poisonous seed. [Bory (B, 121).]

AMBONAY (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bo-na. A village in France near Reims, where there are several cold chalybeate springs. [L, 105.]

AMBOR, n. See AMBRA GRISEA.

AMBORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'bo-ra^3. Fr., *ambore.* Sp., *ambora.* A genus of aromatic, evergreen, monimiaceous trees indigenous to Madagascar and the Mauritius. [B, 19.]

AMBOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bo're^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amborées.* A division of monimiaceous plants corresponding to the *Monimieæ* of R. Brown. [B, 170.]

AMBORN (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bo^{2}rn^2. The *Cytisus laburnum.* [B, 19.]

AMBOSS (Ger.), n. A^{3}m'bo^{2}s. See INCUS.—**A'orbicular.** See INCUDO-ORBICULAR.—**A'orbiculargelenk.** See *Incudo-orbicular* ARTICULATION.—**A'steigbügelgelenk.** See *Incudo-stapedial* ARTICULATION.

AMBOTAY, n. A Guiana name for the *Anona a.* [B, 121.]

AMBOUIA, n. A New Caledonian name for the *Casuarina equisetifolia.* [B, 121.]

AMBOUTON, n. A plant of Madagascar, of uncertain botanical characteristics, possibly the *Piper betel,* chewed by the natives. [Bory (B, 121).]

AMBRA (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'bra^3. Fr., *ambre.* Sp., *ambar.* A non-classical word of uncertain derivation. 1. Properly, a. flava (*q. v.*), but also sometimes used to denote a. grisea. 2. The official title in the Ger. Ph. of the a. grisea. 3. Spermaceti. [L, 50.]—**A. alba.** Fr., *ambre blanc.* Ger., *weisser Amber.* 1. Spermaceti. 2. A white or yellow variety of a. grisea formerly obtained from Brazil. [B, 180.]—**A. ambrosiaca.** See *A. grisea.*—**A'äpfel** (Ger.). Pastilles made of ambergris and other sweet-smelling substances. [L, 30.]—**A. Arabibus, A. arabica, A. Arabum.** See *A. grisea.*—**A. atrum.** See *A. nigra.*—**A'baum** (Ger.). See LIQUIDAMBAR.—**A. candida.** See *A. alba* (2d def.).—**A. cineracea, A. cineraceus, A. cinerea, A. cineritia.** See *A. grisea.* —**A. citrinum.** See *A. flava.*—**A'essenz** (Ger.). A tincture of ambergris. [L, 30.]—**A'fett** (Ger.). See AMBREIN.—**A'fettsäure** (Ger.). See AMBREIC *acid.*—**A. flava.** Fr., *ambre jaune, succin.* Ger., *gelber A., Bernstein.* It., *a. gialla, succino.* Sp., *ambar, sucino.* Syn.: *succinum, chryselectrum.* Amber; a fossil resin found in alluvial deposits and along the sea-coast of Sicily, on some parts of the Atlantic coast of the United States, and on the shores of the Baltic. It is believed to be the fossil resin of a number of extinct *Coniferæ,* especially the *Pinites succinifer.* It is a light or brownish yellow, translucent, amorphous, brittle substance, of a vitreous fracture. In the interior of some pieces are seen insects, leaves, or twigs. When rubbed it becomes electric and emits a peculiar odor. It is insoluble in all acids but sulphuric. When deprived of its soluble constituents with ether it has, according to Schroetter and Forchhammer, the same composition as camphor. It is used for the preparation of oleum succini. [B, 5; L.]—**A. fulvum.** See *A. flava.*—**A. grisea.** Fr., *ambre gris.* Ger., *grauer Amber.* It., *a. grigia.* Sp., *ambar gris.* Ambergris; a substance probably derived from the intestines of the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), found on the surface and shores of the ocean. By the ancients it was believed to be the semen or excrement of whales, birds' dung, honey acted upon by sea-water, or a kind of bitumen. It occurs in opaque, rounded fragments, usually grayish, but often variegated in color, having a peculiar aromatic odor, little or no taste, and a soft, waxy consistence. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether, and consists chiefly of ambrein (*q. v.*). It is official in a number of European pharmacopœias, but is chiefly used as a perfume. [B, 5.]—**A'harz** (Ger.). See AMBREIN.—**A'holz** (Ger.). Yellow sandal-wood. [L, 30.]—**A'kraut** (Ger.). See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosioides.*—**A'kügelchen** (Ger.). See *Semen* ABELMOSCHI.—**A. liquida.** See LIQUIDAMBAR and *A. nigra.*—**A. maritima.** See *A. grisea.*—**A. moschata.** A mixture of ambergris, musk, and sweet-smelling oils. [L, 30.]—**A. nigra.** Fr., *ambre noir.* Ger., *schwarzer Amber.* Black amber; a term formerly applied to any dark-colored amber or ambergris, to liquidambar, to almost any dark-colored resinous substance, to lignite, and to jet. Formerly, in the Fr. Cod., a black, shining, brittle mineral resembling jet was known by this name.—**A'öl** (Ger.). See *Oleum* SUCCINI.—**A'säure** (Ger.). See AMBREIC *acid.*—**A'staude** (Ger.). See ANTHOSPERMUM *æthiopicum.*—**A'stoff** (Ger.). See AMBREIN.—**A. subalbida.** See *A. alba* (1st def.).—**A'tinctur** (Ger.). Tincture of amber. [L, 30.]—**A. vera.** See *A. grisea.*—**A'zucker** (Ger.). A compound of sugar and ambergris. [L, 30.]—**Essentia ambræ.** See *Teinture d'*AMBRE *gris.*—**Essentia ambræ liquida.** Fr., *essence d'ambre liquide.* An old stimulant and aphrodisiac preparation containing ambergris and musk. [L, 85.]—**Essentia ambræ Mindereri.** Fr., *essence d'ambre de Mindererus.* A preparation made by combining 5 parts of ambergris, 1 part of musk, 120 parts of the rectified spirits of black cherries, and 240 parts of the elixir vitae of Matthiole, and filtering after 7 days' infusing. [Palatin. Dispen., 1764 (L, 85).]—**Essentia ambræ sicca.** Fr., *essence d'ambre sèche.* A preparation official in the Würt. Ph., 1798, made by mixing 60 grains of ambergris, 10 grains of musk, 5 drops of oil of cinnamon, and 2 ounces of sugar. [L, 85.]—**Flüssiger A.** (Ger.). See *A. liquida.*—**Gelber A.** (Ger.). See *A. flava.*—**Grauer A.** (Ger.). See *A. grisea.*—**Poma ambræ.** Syn.: *pomambra.* Apples of amber; an ancient aphrodisiac preparation mentioned by Paulus Ægínetus, said to have consisted of balls of wax containing a number of aromatic drugs. [L, 88, 94.]—**Tinctura ambræ.** See *Teinture alcoolique d'*AMBRE.—**Tinctura ambræ ætherea.** Fr., *teinture éthérée d'ambre.* It., *tintura eterea di ambra grigia.* A preparation official in the Fr. Cod., 1837, made by macerating 1 part of ambergris and 4 parts of sulphuric ether for 4 days and filtering. With slightly varying proportions, it was also official in a number of old continental pharmacopœias. [L, 85.]—**Tinctura ambræ composita.** Fr., *teinture d'ambre composée.* An old preparation, made by mixing 2 drachms each of ambergris and sugar candy, 12 grains of musk, 12 grains of castoreum, and 4 ounces of alcohol. [L, 112.]—**Vrai a. cinerea.** See *A. grisea.*

AMBRÁ, n. A Hindu name for the *Spondias mangifera.* [B.]

AMBRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bra(bra^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A subdivision of plants made by Reichenbach, comprising the single genus *Liquidambar.* [B, 170.]

AMBRAGRESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bra^3-gre(gra)'se^2-a^3. See AMBRA *grisea.*

AMBRAIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-bra^3-en'. See AMBREIN.

AMBRAM, n. See AMBRA.

AMBRARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bra(bra^3)'ri^2-a^3. Heist's name for the botanical genus *Anthospermum.* [B, 121.]

AMBRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}mbr. 1. See AMBRA. 2. The gum obtained from the *Hymenæa courbaril.* [L, 49.] See ANIMÉ.—**Alcoolature d'a., alcoolé d'a.** See *Teinture d'a. gris.*—**Alcoolé d'a. et de musc composée.** See *Teinture d'a. composée.*—**A.**

blanc. See AMBRA *alba.*—**A. blanc de Brésil, A. blanc de Cayenne.** See ANIMÉ.—**A. gris.** See AMBRA *grisea.*—**A. jaune.** See AMBRA *flava.*—**A. liquide.** See LIQUIDAMBAR and AMBRA *nigra.*—**A. noir, A. renardé.** See AMBRA *nigra.*—**A. succin.** See AMBRA *flava.*—**A. vrai.** See AMBRA *grisea.*—**Essence d'a.** See *Teinture d'a. gris.*—**Essence d'a. de Mindererus.** See *Essentia* AMBRÆ *Mindereri.*—**Essence d'a. liquide.** See *Essentia* AMBRÆ *liquida.* — **Essence d'a. sèche.** See *Essentia* AMBRÆ *sicca.* — **Pastilles d'a.** A preparation official in the Würt. Ph., 1798, containing 10 grains of ambergris, 6 drops of oil of cinnamon, 4 grains of musk, 16 ounces of white sugar, and sufficient tragacanth mucilage to make into a mass. [L, 85.]—**Teinture alcoolique d'a.** See *Teinture d'a. gris.*—**Teinture d'a. composée.** An old preparation containing ambergris, musk, alcohol, and a great number of sweet-smelling oils. See also *Tinctura* AMBRÆ *composita.* [L, 91.]—**Teinture d'a. éthérée.** See *Tinctura* AMBRÆ *ætherea.*—**Teinture d'a. gris** [Fr. Cod.]. It., *tintura d'ambra grigia.* A tincture made by macerating 1 part of powdered ambergris in 10 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol for ten days and filtering. [L, 76.]

AMBRÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-bra. 1. Combined or mixed with amber. [B, 92.] 2. Having the color of amber. [D, 11.]

AMBRÉADE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bra-a^{3}d. An artificial yellow amber. [L, 101.]

AMBREATE, n. A^{2}m'bre-at. Fr., *ambréate.* Ger., *ambreïnsaures Salz.* A salt of ambreic acid. [D, 135.]

AMBREIC, adj. A^{2}m-bre'i^{2}k. Lat., *ambreicus.* Fr., *ambréique.* It., *ambreico.* Sp., *ambréico.* Of or pertaining to ambrein. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide ambréique.* Ger., *Ambreïnsäure.* It., *acido ambreico.* Sp., *ácido ambréico.* An acid formed by heating ambrein with nitric acid. It has been thought to be identical with cholesteric acid. [A, 2.]

AMBREIN, n. A^{2}m'bre-i^{2}n. Lat., *ambreinum.* Fr., *ambréine.* Ger., *Ambreïn, Amberstoff.* It., *ambreina.* Sp., *ambreino.* A crystalline fat-like substance, resembling cholesterin, constituting the chief part of ambergris. [B, 5.]

AMBRER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}m-bra. To perfume with amber. [B, 38.]

AMBRÉSIAQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-bra-zi^2-a^{3}k. See AMBROSIACUS.

AMBRÉSIN (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-bra-za^{2}n^2. Composed of amber. [B, 38.]

AMBRETTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bre^{2}t. See HIBISCUS *abelmoschus* and *Semen* ABELMOSCHI.—**A. jaune.** See AMBERBOA *odorata.*—**A. musquée.** See ABELMOSCHUS *moschatus.*—**Graines d'a.** See *Semen* ABELMOSCHI.

AMBREVADE, AMBREVALES (Fr.), n's. A^{3}mbr-va^{3}d, -va^{3}l. The fruit of the *Cajanus indicus.* [B, 173.]

AMBRINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bri(bre)'na^3. Fr., *ambrin.* A genus of chenopodiaceous plants, established by Moquin, allied to *Chenopodium,* from which it is distinguished by the obovate form of its fruit, and the vertical disposition of the seed in its seed-vessel. [B, 19.]—**A. ambrosioides** [Linnæus]. See CHENOPODIUM *ambroisioides.*—**A. anthelmintica** [Spach]. See CHENOPODIUM *anthelminticum.*

AMBROISIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}mbr-wa^3-ze. See AMBROSIA.—**A. à feuilles d'ermoise.** See AMBROSIA *artemisiæfolia.*—**A. des anciens.** See SENEBIERA *coronopus.*—**A. du Mexique** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *thé du Mexique.* The flowering tops of the *Chenopodium ambrosioides* (*q. v.*). [L, 60.]—**A. maritime.** See AMBROSIA *maritima.*—**A. sauvage.** See SENEBIERA *coronopus.*—**Fausse a.** See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosioides.*

AMBROISINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}mbr-wa^3-zen. See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosioides.*

AMBROMA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bro'ma^3. See ABROMA.

AMBROSARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bro-za^3(sa^3)-ri-(re)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A botanical order made by Dumort, comprising the single family *Ambrosiaceæ.* [B, 170.]

AMBROSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bro'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀμβροσία, the food of the gods. Fr., *ambroisie, ambrosie.* Ger., *Traubenkraut* (2d def.). It., *ambrosia.* 1. A name applied by the ancients to several plants supposed to be efficacious in preserving life, including the *Sempervivum tectorum* and *Artemisia.* 2. A genus of herbaceous plants, established by Tournefort, of the natural order *Compositæ,* and belonging either to the sub-order *Tubulifloræ* or to the *Ambrosiaceæ,* distinguished by bearing opposite leaves and a heterocephalous discoid head of white flowers furnished with yellow anthers placed upon a chaffy receptacle. 3. An antidote to poisons. [B, 111, 200; L, 84.]—**A. absinthifolia** [Richard], **A. artemisiæfolia, A. artemisifolia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ambroisie à feuilles d'armoise.* 1. Bitter weed, hog weed, ragweed, Roman wormwood; an annual garden weed growing from 2 to 3 feet in height, having bipinnatifid leaves and both terminal and axillary flowers arranged in a raceme. It is used occasionally as an anthelmintic, as a febrifuge, and as a remedy for leucorrhœa. [B, 5, 34, 46.] A strong infusion, in tablespoonful doses every half-hour, has been recommended in cases of persistent epistaxis, the nostril being plugged with the leaves. [J. H. Hill, "N. C. Med. Jour."; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1886, p. 300.] Its pollen has been thought to be one of the chief excitants of "hay fever." 2. The *A. artemisiæfolia* of Besser is the *A. maritima* of Linnæus. [B, 180.]—**A. campestris, A. campestris repens.** Fr., *ambroisie sauvage* See SENEBIERA *coronopus.*—**A. elatior** [Pursh]. See *A. absinthifolia.*—**A. foliis odoratis, A. hortensis, A. hortensis lanuginosa.** See *A. maritima.*—**A'kraut** (Ger.). See CHENOPODIUM *botrys.*—**A'mandeln** (Ger.). A variety of Italian almonds. [L, 46.]—**A. maritima.** Fr., *ambroisie maritime.* A species growing in Italy and the East, having an aromatic agreeable odor and taste. It is used as a stomachic tonic and resolvent and in hysteria. The herb is the herba ambrosiæ of some of the old formularies. [B, 19, 46, 48.]—**A. tenuifolia.** A species growing near the city of Buenos Aires. [B, 19.]—**A. trifida.** The great ragweed: a tall annual herb growing in the United States and Canada, distinguished by its trilobate, serrated leaves. It is sometimes employed in medicine. [B, 5, 19, 34.]—**A. villosissima** [Forskål]. An Egyptian species, used to relieve pain in the eyes; probably identical with *A. maritima* [H. Baillon (B, 46)].—**Folia ambrosiæ.** The leaves of the *Chenopodium botrys.* [B, 80.]—**Herba ambrosiæ.** 1. The herb of the *Chenopodium botrys.* [B, 80.] 2. The herb of the *A. maritima.* [B, 48.]

AMBROSIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bro-zi^2(si^2)-a(a^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ambrosiacées.* Ger., *Ambrosiaceen.* It., *ambrosiacee.* 1. A tribe of the *Synantheræ* made by Cassini, comprising *Ambrosia, Xanthium,* and other genera. 2. A separate order of the *Calycifloræ.* [B, 170.]

AMBROSIACEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-bro-zi^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *ambrosiaceus.* Fr., *ambrosiacé, ambrosiaque.* 1. Ambrosial. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Ambrosiaceæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 1, 121.]

AMBROSIAL, adj. A^{2}m-bro'zha^{2}l. Having the odor of ambrosia.

AMBROSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bro-zi(se)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ambrosiées.* A sub-order of composite plants made by Adanson, equivalent to the *Ambrosiaceæ.* [B, 170.]

AMBROSIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bro-zi^{2}d(si^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. A sub-family of plants established by Rafinesque, belonging to the *Nucularìæ* and corresponding to the *Ambrosiaceæ.* [B, 170.]

AMBROSIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bro-ze. See AMBROSIA and AMBROISIE.

AMBROSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bro-zi(se)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe, sub-tribe, or division of synantherious (composite) plants made by Cassini and others, corresponding nearly to the *Ambrosiaceæ.* By Lessing they are divided into the *A.* proper (*Ambrosideæ*), the *Baltimoreæ,* and the *Partheniеæ.* [B, 170.]

AMBROSIENKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-bro'zen-kra^3-ut. See CHENOPODIUM *botrys.*

AMBROSINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-bro-zen. See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosioides.*

AMBROSINEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}m-bro-zen'e^{2}n. See AMBROSIA-*mandeln.*

AMBROSINIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bro-zi^{2}n(si^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *ambrosinie.* From Ambrosini, an Italian naturalist. A genus of araceous (according to Lindley, of histaceous) plants found in Sicily and Sardinia. [B, 19.]

AMBROSINIEÆ, AMBROSININÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-bro-zi^{2}n(si^{2}n)-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -zi^{2}n(si^{2}n)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *ambrosiniées.* A tribe or sub-tribe of araceous plants made by Schott, including *Ambrosinia.* [B, 170.]

AMBROSIOID, adj. A^{2}m-bro'zi^2-oid. Lat., *ambrosioides.* Fr., *ambrosioïde.* Having the odor of ambergris. [B, 121.]

AMBROSIOIDES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bro-zi^2(si^2)-o-i(e)'dez-(de^{2}s). The *Chenopodium ambrosioides.*—**Herba ambrosioidis, Herba ambrosioidis mexicanæ.** The herb of the *Chenopodium ambrosioides.* [B.]

AMBROSIUSBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-bro'si^2-us-brun-ne^{2}n. A cold chalybeate spring at Marienbad, Bohemia, [D, 18.]

AMBRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'bru^{3}m(bru^{4}m). See AMBRA.

AMBRUPRASÁDA (Sanscr.), n. See STRYCHNOS *potatorum.*

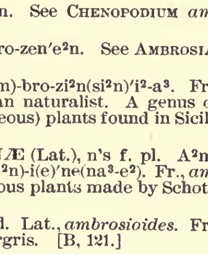
AMBUBAIA, AMBUBEIA, AMBUGIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)-ba'(ba^3'i^2)-a^3, -bi'(ba'i^2)-a^3, -ji(ge)'a^3. A plant mentioned by Celsus as a dietetic remedy for looseness of the bowels. According to different authorities it was the *Cichorium intybus,* the *Taraxacum dens leonis,* or the *Chondrilla juncea.* [B, 45, 121.]

AMBUJ (Hind.), n. See NELUMBIUM *speciosum.*

AMBULACRAL, adj. A^{2}m-bu^2-la^{2}k'ra^{2}l. Fr., *ambulacraire.* Pertaining to the function of locomotion, or to an ambulacrum. [B.]

AMBULACRIFORM, adj. A^{2}m-bu^2-la^{2}k'ri^2-fo^{2}rm'. Fr., *ambulacriforme.* Having the shape of an ambulacrum. [B, 38.]

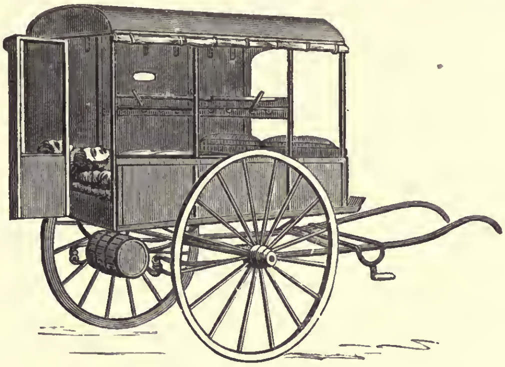
AMBULACRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)-la^{2}k(la^{3}k)'-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From *ambulare,* to walk about. Fr., *ambulacre.* Syn.: *ambulacral area.* One of the 5 longitudinal bands or areas along which the ambulacral feet of an echinoderm are disposed. [B, 28, 100.]



THE AMBULACRAL AREA OF AN ECHINODERM. (AFTER NICHOLSON.)
a, inter-ambulacra; *b,* ambulacra.

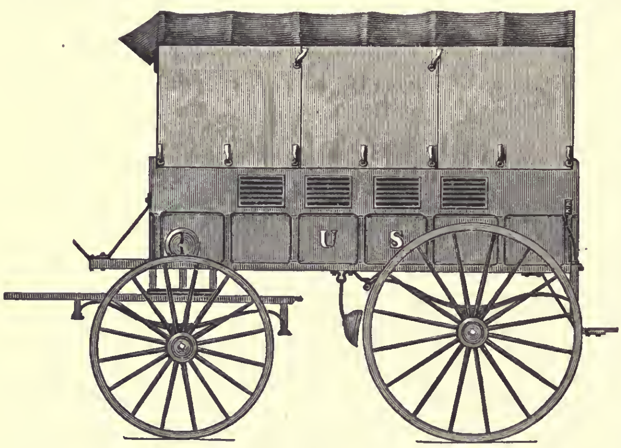
AMBULANCE, n. A^{2}m'bu^{3}la^{2}ns. From *ambulare,* to walk about. Fr., *ambulance.* Ger., *Ambulanz.* It., *ambulanza.* Sp., *ambulancia.* 1. As used by most European writers, a military hospital, together with all its appliances, so arranged as to be capable of accompanying an army in its movements. [A, 244.] See *Field* HOSPITAL. 2. As occasionally used by European writers, the corps of medical officers, nurses, and others attached to a field hospital. 3. As commonly used in Great Britain and the United States, and as recently employed to some extent on the continent of Europe, a conveyance, especially a wheeled vehicle, for transporting the sick or wounded to a hospital, either in military or in civil life. Cf. *Field* HOSPITAL, HOSPITAL *railway car,* HOSPITAL

Transport, Litter, Stretcher, Cacolet, Amoo, Bearing-seat, Apron *of succor*, Dandie, Dhooley, Hammock, and Pannier.—**A. bearers.** Fr., *brancardiers.* Men detailed for lifting the wounded and bearing them on stretchers to the ambulance. [Percy (A, 244).]



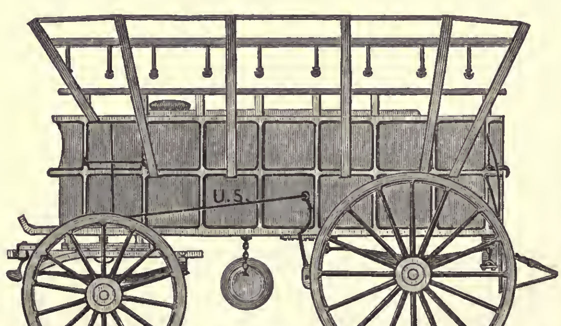
THE COOLIDGE AMBULANCE WAGON. [A, 386.]

—**A. volante** (Fr.). See *Flying a.*—**A. wagon.** Fr., *voiture* (ou *caisson*) *d'a.* It., *vettura d'ambulanza.* See *A.* (3d def.).—**Dépôt d'a.** (Fr.). A sheltered situation, with a supply of water near by, to which the wounded are carried in the flying a. wagons. [A, 301.]



U. S. ARMY AMBULANCE WAGON. [A, 386.]

—**Flying a.** Fr., *A. volante.* A name given by Baron Larrey to a movable field hospital devised by him, intended to be set up at the front on the battle-field, to which the wounded could be transported immediately in the a. wagons (also devised by him); so called to distinguish it from the old field hospital of the French army, which was required to be situated at the distance of a league from the army. [Larrey (A, 244).]—**Sac d'a.** (Fr.). A leather knap-



THE TRIPLER AMBULANCE WAGON [A, 386.]

sack divided into compartments for containing materials for dressings; carried by the orderlies in Larrey's flying a. organization. [A, 244.]—**Soldats d'a.** (Fr.). Enlisted men detailed for duty at a field hospital. [Percy (A, 244).]—**Voiture d'a.** (Fr.). See *A.* (3d def.).—**Voitures d'a volante** (Fr.). Larrey's name for the a. wagons devised by him for use in connection with his flying a. [A, 244.]

AMBULANT, adj. A^{2}m'bu^2-la^{2}nt. Lat., *ambulans.* Fr., *ambulant.* It., Sp., *ambulante.* 1. Moving from place to place (*e. g.*, a. erysipelas). 2. Walking (said of individual cases of diseases in which, although they ordinarily confine patients to their beds, the latter are able to walk about; *e. g.*, a. typhoid fever). 3. Moved about, flying (see *Flying* blister).

AMBULATION, n. A^{2}m-bu^3-la'shu^{3}n. Gr., *βάδισις.* Lat., *ambulatio.* Fr., *ambulation.* It., *ambulazione.* Syn.: *badisis, gressus.* 1. The exercise of walking. [Celsus (L, 94).] 2. An obsolete term for the spreading of gangrene. [D, 99.]

AMBULATOIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-bu^6-la-twa^{3}r. See Ambulatory.

AMBULATORIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)-la^3-tori(re)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ambulatoriées.* A family of microscopic aquatic organisms intermediate, according to Germain de Saint-Pierre, between the vegetable and animal kingdoms. It comprehends individuals usually ranked under the *Algæ*, distinguished by their filiform tubular shape and their capacity for spontaneous movement. [B, 105, 121.]

AMBULATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)-la^3-to'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). It., *ambulanza.* A dispensary.

AMBULATORY. A^{2}m'bu^2-la^{3}to-ri^2. Gr., *πορευτικός.* Lat., *ambulatorius.* Fr., *ambulatoire.* Ger., *Wandelbar.* It., *ambulatorio.* 1. Adapted to locomotion (said of a single limb or of an entire animal). [A, 359.] 2. See Ambulant.

AMBULI, n. See Limnophila.

AMBULIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)'li^2-a^3. Fr., *ambulie.* See Limnophila.—**A. aromatica.** A species referred by some to *Limnophila gratissima.* [B, 121.]

AMBULIPED, adj. A^{2}m-bu^2'li^2-pe^{2}d. From *ambulare*, to walk, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *ambulipède.* In zoölogy, having feet adapted to walking. [B, 28.]

AMBULO (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'bu^2(bu)-lo. Gen., *ambulo'nis.* Sp., *ambulon.* A painful distension of first one part of the abdomen and then another. [A, 301.]

AMBULON, n. The seed of a tree (perhaps a species of *Myrica*) growing in the island of Aruchit. [Bory (B, 121, 200).]

AMBURY, n. A^{2}m'bu^2-ri. In veterinary medicine, a soft swelling containing blood. [D, 99.]

AMBUSTA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *ambustum.* A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bu^{3}s-(bus)'ta^3. In Cullen's nosology, a variety of *phlogosis erythema.* [D, 100.]

AMBUSTIAL, adj. A^{2}m-bu^{3}st'shi^2-a^{2}l. Produced by a burn. [D, 90.]

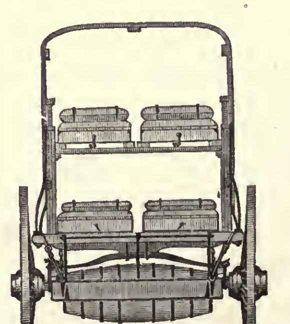
AMBUSTIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bu^{3}s(bus)'ti^2-o. From *amburere*, to burn. Gr., *ἐπίκαυσις.* Fr., *brûlure, ambustion.* Ger., *Verbrennung.* It., *ambustione, scottatura.* Sp., *quemadura.* A burn. [L.] Cf. Dermatitis *ambustionis.*—**A. bullosa.** A burn to the degree of vesication. [D, 90.]—**A. erythematosa.** A burn to the degree of rubefaction. [D, 90.]—**A. escharotica.** A burn which destroys the cutaneous tissues. [D, 90.]—**A. gangrænosa.** A burn resulting in gangrene. [D, 90.]—**A. vesiculosa.** See *A. bullosa.*

AMBUSTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bu^{3}s(bus)'tu^{3}m-(tu^{4}m). See Ambustio.—**A. ex frigore.** Ger., *Frostschaden.* Frost-bite.

AMBUTA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)'ta^3. See Abuta.—**Radix ambutæ.** The root of *Cissampelos pareira.* [B, 180.]

AMBUTUA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)'tu^2(tu)-a^3. See Abuta and *Cissampelos pareira.* [L, 84.]—**Radix ambutuæ.** See *Radix* ambutæ.

AMBUVETASA (Sanscr.), n. The *Calamus fasciculatus.* [Roxburgh (B, 181).]



AMBUXON, n. The *Clematis vitalba.* [Bory (B, 121).]

AMBUYA-EMBO, n. A Brazilian name for a species of *Aristolochia*, a decoction of which is used by the natives as a deobstruent and alexipharmac. According to Martius, it is the *Aristolochia brasiliensis.* [B, 121; D, 135.]

ÁMCHÚR, n. An East Indian name for the dried pulp of the mango (*Mangifera indica*), recommended as an antiscorbutic. [Ram Chandra Datta, "Indian Med. Gaz.," March, 1885, p. 67.]

AMCYLIA, n. A ferruginous spring in Switzerland. [A, 385.]

AMDHOUKA (Hind.), n. The *Vitis indica.* [B, 172.]

AMDRUM, n. A form of elephantiasis of the scrotum endemic in central Asia. [M, 25.]

AME (Syr.), n. See Ama.

ÂME (Fr.), n. A^{3}m. The core or centre of anything.—**Â. de la plume.** The soft, spongy tissue found in the interior of a fully developed quill. [A, 301.]

ÂME (Japanese), n. Syn.: *midzu â., mizu â.* Japanese maltine; a preparation made in Japan by mixing with the hands about 13 quarts of rice, 7 quarts of water, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. (av.) of native barley-malt until the mass becomes gelatinous. It is then allowed to stand for 12 hours, during which it is stirred three times. The liquid part is then pressed out and evaporated to the proper consistence. It is an amber-colored substance, of the consistence of strained honey, and of a sweet taste; used as a nutrient for infants and persons having a weak digestion. It is said to be more easily digested than other preparations of malt. [I. C. Berry, from Suppl. to "Trans. of the Sei-I-Kwai"; "Phila. Med. Times," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 295.]

AMEA, n. The Guinea name for a plant which, dried and powdered, is used to stop nose-bleed. [L, 105.]

AMÈBE (Fr.), n. A^{3}-me^{2}b. See AMŒBA.

AMÉBÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}-ma-ba. See AMŒBOID.

AMÉBÉES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}-ma-ba. See AMŒBEÆ.

AMEBIFORM, adj. A^{2}m-e^{2}b'i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. See AMŒBOID.

AMECARPUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A section of the botanical genus *Indigofera* made by Bentham. [B, 121.]

AMEDANUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}d'a^{3}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BETULA.

AMEISE (Ger.), n. A^{3}-mi'ze^{2}. The ant.—**Aetherisches A'nöl.** See *Ethereal oil of* ANTS.—**A'näther.** See the major list.—**A'nbad.** 1. A bath in the water of which ants have been soaked or which has been impregnated with formic acid. [D, 60; L.] 2. A vapor bath in which a person is exposed to the steam arising from a hot decoction of ants. [L, 30.]—**A'ngeist.** See *Spiritus* FORMICARUM.—**A'nkriechen, A'nlaufen.** See FORMICATION.—**A'nnaphtha.** Formic ether, ethyl formate. [B.]—**A'nöl.** See *Oleum* FORMICARUM.—**A'nsaft.** The fluid expressed from ants. [B, 48.]—**A'nsauer.** Containing formic acid.—**A'nsäure.** Formic acid. [B.]—**A'nsäure-Aethylester.** See ETHYL *formate.*—**A'nsäure-Allylester.** See ALLYL *formate.*—**A'nsäure-Isamylester.** Formate of isoamyl. [B.] See AMYL *formate.*—**A'nsäureäther.** See ETHYL *formate.*—**A'nsäure-Methylester.** See METHYL *formate.*—**A'nspiritus** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Spiritus* FORMICARUM.—**A'nwachs.** A white wax-like substance deposited in small quantities by a species of ant upon trees in Paraguay. It is often seen mixed with Paraguay tea. [B, 48.]—**A'nwarze.** See VERRUCA *formicaria.*—**Braune A.** See FORMICA *rufa.*—**Fettes A'nöl.** See *Fatty oil of* ANTS.—**Flüchtiges A'nöl.** See *Volatile oil of* ANTS.—**Grosse Holza'.** See FORMICA *rufa.*—**Holza'.** See FORMICA *fuliginosa.*—**Hügela', Klammer-A.** See FORMICA *rufa.*—**Rabenschwarze A.** See FORMICA *fuliginosa.*—**Rothbraune A., Rothe A.** See FORMICA *rufa.*—**Russschwarze A.** See FORMICA *fuliginosa.*—**Walda'.** See FORMICA *rufa.*

AMEISENÄTHER (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-i'ze^{2}n-a-te^{2}r. See ETHYL *formate.*—**Aethyl-A.** See ETHYL *formate.*—**Amyl-A.** See AMYL *formate.*—**Methyl-A.** See METHYL *formate.*

AMÉLANCHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}-ma-la^{3}nsh. The fruit of the *Amelanchier.* [B, 38.]

AMELANCHIER (Lat.), n. f., indecl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'-ki^{2}-u^{5}r(e^{2}r). From Fr., *amélanchier*, the *A. vulgaris.* Fr., *amélanchier, amélancher.* Ger., *Felsenbirne, Traubenbirne.* A genus of rosaceous trees belonging to the sub-order *Pomeæ*, established by Medicus, distinguished by the ovary being inferior and the petals smooth and oblong-ovate. [B, 34, 170.]—**A. botryapium.** The grape-pear; an American species with early-ripening edible fruit. [B, 19.]—**A. ovalis.** Fr., *bois de flèche.* An American species, regarded by some as a variety of *A. botryapium*, bearing edible berries. Its wood is used for making arrows. [B, 19.]—**A. vulgaris.** Fr., *amélanchier.* Ger., *englisches Mispel.* Syn.: *Aronia rotundifolia* [Persoon], *Mespilus a.* [Linnæus], *Cratægus a.* [De Candolle]. Common a.; a European species bearing numerous white flowers and an edible fruit containing amygdalin. [B, 5, 19.]

AMELCORN, n. A^{2}m'e^{2}l-ko^{2}rn. From *amylum*, starch, and *corn;* or from O.-E. *amell*, between, and *corn.* Ger., *Amelkorn.* See TRITICUM *dicoccum.*

AMELEIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}l-i'(a'i^{2})-a^{3}. See AMELIA (2d def.).

AMELI, n. Sp., *ameli.* Syn.: *karetta-ampepodi.* A shrub growing in Malabar. A decoction of the leaves is used in colic, and the leaves and root, boiled in oil, are used externally to dissipate tumors. [L, 105.]

AMELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e(a)'li^{2}-a^{3}. From α priv., and μέλος, a limb. It., *amelia.* That form of monstrosity which consists in the absence of one or more limbs. [Rasori, "Gazz. degli Ospit.," June 25, 1882, p. 403.]

AMELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}l-i(e)'a^{3}. Gr., ἀμέλεια. Apathy. [A, 387; M, 13.]

AMELIDE, n. A^{2}m'e^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *amélide.* Sp., *amelido.* See AMMELIDE.

AMÉLIE-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. A^{3}-ma-le-la-ba^{2}n^{2}. Syn.: *Arles-sur-Tech, Aire.* A winter resort in the eastern Pyrenees, France, having an average temperature during the winter months of 9·55° C. There are hot sulphur springs, the waters of which are used internally and as baths in skin diseases, catarrhs, rheumatism, and consumption. [A, 301; L, 49.]

AMELIN, n. A^{2}m'e^{2}l-i^{2}n. Lat., *amelina.* Fr., *améline.* Sp., *amelina.* See AMMELIN.

AMELIORATOR, n. A^{2}m-e'li^{2}-o-ra-to^{2}r. Fr., *améliorateur.* An animal selected as a propagator, for the purpose of improving the breed. [A, 385.]

AMELKORN (Ger.), n. A^{3}'me^{2}l-ko^{2}rn. See TRITICUM *dicoccum.*

AMELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}l'la^{3}. See ACMELLA.

AMELLAOU, AMELLAU (Fr.), n's. A^{3}-me^{2}l-la^{3}-u, -lo. A name used in the south of France for a species of olive. [B, 38, 121.]

AMELLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}-me^{2}l. See AMELLUS.—**A. œil-du-Christ.** See ASTER *amellus.*

AMELLÉ (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}-me^{2}l-la. See AMELLEOUS and AMELLIÉ.

AMELLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}(a^{3})-me^{2}l'le^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). From *Amellus*, one of the genera. Fr., *amellées.* A subdivision of the *Asteroideæ* made by De Candolle *et al.* [B, 170.]

AMELLEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-e^{2}l'le^{2}-u^{3}s. Lat., *amelleus.* Fr., *amellé.* Belonging to the *Amelleæ* (*q. v.*).

AMELLIÉ (Fr.), n. A^{3}-me^{2}l-li^{2}-a. A Languedoc name for the common almond. [B, 121.]

AMELLINGUE (Fr.), n. A^{3}-me^{2}l-la^{2}n^{2}g. A variety of olive. [B, 19.]

AMELLOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}(a^{3})-me^{2}l-lo-i^{2}d'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A section of composite plants belonging to the *Asteroideæ*, division *Bellideæ*, made by Reichenbach. [B, 170.]

AMELLOIDEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-e^{2}l-lo-i^{2}d'e^{2}-u^{3}s. Lat., *amelloideus.* Belonging to the *Amelloideæ* (*q. v.*).

AMELLON (Fr.), n. A^{3}-me^{2}l-lo^{2}n^{2}. A variety of olive. [B, 19.]

AMELLSTERNBLUME (Ger.), n. A^{3}'me^{2}l-ste^{2}rn-blu-me^{2}. See ASTER *amellus.*

AMELLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}(a^{3})-me^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From *Mella*, a river in Gaul where the plant grew abundantly. A name applied to several genera of composite plants, particularly to one in which is included the *Aster a.* [B, 19, 121.]

AMELMEHL (Ger.), n. A^{3}'me^{2}l-mal. Starch. [B, 131.]

AMELPO, AMELPODI, n's. Indian names for a tree of uncertain genus, the root of which is used as an antidote to snake-bites, and also worn as an amulet to prevent attacks by snakes. [B, 121; L, 105.]

AMELUNG, n. A sort of draught containing acetate of lead. [A, 385.]

AMELUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. A person deformed by the congenital absence of one or more limbs. 2. See AMELIA.

AMELXINE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}lx-i(e)'ne(na). The name given by Dioscorides to a plant now regarded as a species of *Parietaria.* [H. Baillon (B, 46).]

AMENDANUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}(a^{3})-me^{2}n-da(da^{3})'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See ALNUS *glutinosa.*

AMENE, n. An ancient chemical term for sodium chloride. [Ruland (B, 200).]

AMENENOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}(a^{3})-me^{2}n-e(a)'no^{2}s. Gr., ἀμενηνὸς. Weak, feeble. As a n., a feeble person. [Hippocrates (M, 51).]

AMENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}(a^{3})-me(ma)'ni^{2}-a^{3}. From α priv., and μὴν, a month. Fr., *aménie.* It., Sp., *amenia.* 1. Flamant's term for amenorrhœa. [A, 301.] 2. As used by some writers, that form of amenorrhœa which is supposed to depend upon the non-occurrence of ovulation. [A, 18.]

AMENION, AMENIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e(a)'ni^{2}-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀμήνιον. 1. An ancient name for cinnabar. [Dioscorides (D, 19).] 2. An incorrect name for a remedy against amenorrhœa. [D, 80.]

AMENOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}n-o^{2}-ma(ma^{3})'ni^{2}-a^{3}. From *amœnus*, pleasant, and *mania* (μάνια), madness. Fr., *aménomanie.* Ger., *Amenomanie.* It., *amenomania.* Syn.: *amenomonomania.* Monomania accompanied by a cheerful delirium, as distinguished from *tristimania* (*q. v.*). [Rush (A, 301; M, 2).]

AMENOMONOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}n''o-mo^{2}n-o-ma(ma^{3})'ni^{2}-a^{3}. See AMENOMANIA.

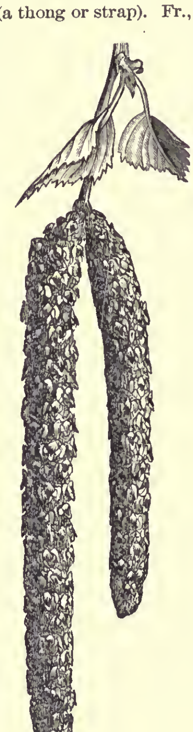
AMENORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}n-o^{2}r-re'(ro'e^{2})-a^{3}. From α priv., μήν, a month, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *aménorrhée.* Ger., *Amenorrhöe.* It., Sp., *amenorrea.* Syn.: *defectus mensium, sedation of the uterus* [Hodge]. A suspension or non-occurrence of menstruation in a woman who has reached the age of puberty and has not passed the menopause, not due to pregnancy or lactation. The term is improperly applied also to retention of the menses. [A, 201, 216, 301.]—**Accidental a.** Fr., *aménorrhée accidentelle.* See *Secondary a.*—**A. chlorotica.** The a. which accompanies chlorosis. [Kisch (D, 18).]—**A. destillatoria.** Fr., *aménorrhée distillante.* The discharge of menstrual blood drop by drop in cases of retention of the menses. [J. P. Frank (A, 209).]—**A. difficilis.** Dysmenorrhœa (*q. v.*). [B.]—**A. emansionis.** See *Primitive a.*—**A. hymenica.** An improper, although etymologically justifiable, term for menstrual retention due to an imperforate state of the hymen. [D, 90.]—**A. partialis.** 1. Scanty menstruation. 2. Dysmenorrhœa. [D, 90.]—**A. suppressa, A. suppressionis.** Suppression of the menses. [A, 199.]—**Congenital a.** Fr., *aménorrhée congénitale.* See *Primitive a.*—**Congestive a.** A. supposed to be due to morbid congestion of the endometrium. [A, 235.]—**Constitutional a.** A. due to some constitutional disease, such as pulmonary consumption.—**Functional a.** Fr., *aménorrhée fonctionelle.* A. not dependent on any ascertainable structural disease. [A, 216; T. Sanctuary, "Lancet," Jan. 10, 1885, p. 59.]—**Idiopathic a.** Fr., *aménorrhée idiopathique.* See *Functional a.*—**Organic a.** A. dependent on structural disease (such as atrophy) of the uterus or ovaries. [A, 210, 216.]—**Ovarian a.** Fr., *aménorrhée ovarique.* A. due to the non-occurrence of ovulation. [Raciborski (A, 181).]—**Primitive a.** Fr., *aménorrhée congénitale.* Syn.: *congenital a., emansio mensium.* Retarded menstruation; its failure to take place at the age of puberty. [A, 180.]

—**Radical a.** Fr., *aménorrhée radicale.* See *Ovarian a.*—**Secondary a.** A suspension of the menstrual function after it has once been established, from any other cause than pregnancy, lactation, or its natural termination at the menopause. [A, 180.]—**Simple a.** A. not due to defective development. [A, 199.]—**Symptomatic a.** Fr., *aménorrhée symptomatique.* A. due to a recognized local or general morbid condition. [A, 180, 181.]—**Uterine a.** Fr., *aménorrhée utérine.* A. due to defective uterine congestion. [A, 216.]

AMENORRHŒAL, adj. A^{2}m-e^{2}n-o^{2}r-re′a^{2}l. Lat., *amenorrhoicus.* Fr., *aménorrhéique.* Ger., *amenorrhöisch.* Pertaining to or dependent on amenorrhœa. [D.] See *A.* INSANITY.

AMENS (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)′me^{2}nz(me^{2}ns). Insane, distracted, delirious. [A, 318.]

AMENT, n. A^{2}m′en^{2}t. Lat., *amentum* (a thong or strap). Fr., *chaton.* Ger., *Kätzchen.* It., *amento.* Syn.: *catkin.* A form of inflorescence consisting of a deciduous pendent spike of apetalous sessile flowers, subtended by scaly bracts. [B, 19, 34.]



AN AMENT. (AFTER B. FRANK [A, 304].)

AMENTACÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-ma^{3}n-ta^3-sa. Amentaceous. As a n., *amentacée,* an amentaceous plant. [B, 1.]

AMENTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^2(a^3)-me^{2}n-ta(ta^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amentacées.* Ger., *Amentaceen, Kätzchenträger.* It., *amentacee.* Sp., *amentáceas.* A name originating with Gmelin in 1747 and applied by him, and subsequently by Linnæus, Jussieu, Link, and others to all apetalous plants bearing the inflorescence in aments. The a. were regarded as forming a single natural class (cohort, order), embracing the orders (families) *Cupuliferæ, Corylaceæ, Betulineæ, Juglandieæ, Myricaceæ, Balsamifluæ, Casuarineæ,* and *Salicineæ.* [B, 19, 35, 105, 170.]

AMENTACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-e^{2}n-ta(ta^3)′se^2(ke^2)-i(e). An order of plants in one of the classifications proposed by Linnæus, comprising *Pinus, Abies,* and similar genera. [B, 170.]

AMENTACEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-e^{2}n-ta′-shu^{3}s. Lat., *amentaceus.* Fr., *amentacé.* Ger., *kätzchenähnlich, kätzchenartig.* It., *amentaceo.* Bearing aments or catkins. More properly, it should signify like or having the character of an ament. [B.]

AMENTAL, adj. A^{2}m-e^{2}n′-ta^{2}l. Lat., *amentalis.* Amentaceous. [B.] See AMENTALES.

AMENTALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-e^{2}n-ta(ta^3)′lez(le^{2}s). In Lindley's classification, the amental alliance, an alliance of diclinous exogenous plants comprising the *Casuarinaceæ, Betulaceæ, Altingiaceæ, Salicaceæ, Myricaceæ,* and *Elæagnaceæ.* It corresponds to the *Amentaceæ* of other systems. [B, 170.]

AMENTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}n′-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. An old term denoting fatuity, mental alienation. [M, 60.]—**A. a quartana.** A. due to quartan ague. [M, 60.]—**A. a siccitate.** A. from a lack of moisture in the brain. [M, 60.]—**A. a temulentia.** A. from an excessive use of alcoholic liquors. [M, 60.]—**A. calculosa.** A. due to calcareous matter in the brain. [M, 60.]—**A. congenita.** A. dating from birth. [M, 60.]—**A. microcephalica.** A. due to insufficient size of the brain. [M, 60.]—**A. morosis.** Fatuity from loss of imagination. [M, 60.]—**A. occulta.** A form of melancholia which is in some cases the result of that which is known as raptus melancholicus. [Mendel (D, 18).]—**A. rhachiaigica.** Imbecility due to rickets. [M, 60.]—**A. serosa.** A. due to effusion of serum within the cranium. [M, 60.]—**A. traumatica.** A. from injuries of the head. [M, 60.]

AMENTIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}m-e^{2}n-ti^{2}f′e^2-ru^{3}s. Lat., *amentiferus.* Fr., *amentifère.* Ger., *kätzchentragend.* Bearing catkins. [B, 128.]

AMENTIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}n-ti^2-fo^{2}r′mi^{2}s. From *amentum,* and *forma.* Fr., *amentiforme.* Ger., *kätzchenförmig.* Having the shape of a catkin. [B, 128.]

AMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)e^{2}n′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). 1. See AMENT. 2. See ALUMEN *scissum.*

AMENYL, n. A^{2}m′e^{2}n-i^{2}l. A radicle, C_5H_9, having the constitution of amyl deprived of 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

AMENYLVALERIC ACID, n. A^{2}m″e^{2}n-i^{2}l-va^{2}l-e^{2}r′i^{2}k. For deriv., see AMYL, *-enyl,** and VALERIC. Fr., *acide aményl-valérique.* A thick oily liquid having the constitution $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$, being that of valeric acid less 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 3.]

AMER (Fr.), adj. and n. A^3-me^{2}r. 1. Bitter; as a n., anything bitter. See AMARA. 2. Bile.—**A's âcres.** A division of Greeve's *a's inodores* (comprising colchichum) and of the *A's odorants* (comprising copaiba). [B, 46.]—**A's antispasmodiques.** Antispasmodic bitters (*e. g.,* bitter almonds). [B, 105.]—**A's aromatiques.** See AMARA *aromatica.*—**A's astringents.** See AMARA *adstringentia.*—**A. au maximum.** See PICRIC ACID.—**A's austères.** A division of Greeve's *a's inodores,* comprising such bitters as oxbile, and of his *a's odorants,* comprising cinchona, etc. [B, 46.]—**A's cathartiques.** Bitter cathartic substances, *e. g.,* elaterium and scammony. [B, 46.]—**A. cinchonique.** Cinchona bitter. [B, 92.]—**A's contro-stimulants du cœur.** Bitters that lower the rapidity of the heart's action (*e. g.,* digitalis). [B, 105.]—**A's cyaniques.** Bitters containing hydrocyanic acid. [B, 105.]—**A. d'absinthe.** See ABSINTHIN.—**A. de bœuf.** Ox-gall. [L, 49.]—**A. des Allemands, A. des Hollandais.** See RATAFIA *des Hollandais.*—**A. de Welter.** See PICRIC ACID.—**A. duroti.** See ASSAMAR.—**A's épicés.** See AMARA *aromatica.*—**A's excitants.** Stimulating bitters; chamomile, rosemary, sage, etc. [Guillemin (B, 38).]—**A's fébrifuges.** Febrifuge bitters, such as cinchona, salix, etc. [B, 105.]—**A's francs.** See AMARA *mera.*—**A's hypercinétiques.** See AMARA *tetanica.*—**A's inodores.** A division made by Greeve, comprising the odorless bitters, and divided into *a's nauséabonds, a's astringents, a's austères, a's âcres, a'styptiques, a'salins âcres,* and *a's purs.* [A. Gubler (B, 46).]—**A's mordants.** Sharp bitters, *e. g.,* aloes. [B, 46.]—**A's mucilagineux.** See AMARA *mucilaginosa.*—**A's nauséabonds.** A division of Greeve's *a's inodores* (comprising bitters like elaterium) and of the *a's odorants* (comprising bitters like jalap). [A. Gubler (B, 46).]—**A's nauséeux.** Nauseous bitters, *e. g.,* rhubarb, aloes, and colocynth. [A. Gubler (B, 46).]—**A's odorants.** In Greeve's classification, the bitters possessed of odors, comprising the *a's nauséabonds, a's subastringents, a's épicés. a's mordants, a's austères, a's subâcres,* and *a's âcres.* [A. Gubler (B, 46).]—**A's proprement dits.** Simple bitters. [B, 105.] See AMARA *mera.*—**A's purgatifs.** Purgative bitters, such as aloes, rhubarb, colocynth, etc. [B, 5.]—**A. purs.** See AMARA *mera.*—**A. quinovique.** Quinova bitter. [B.]—**A's salins âcres.** Acrid and saline bitters.—**A's sédatifs.** Such bitters as opium, lactucarium, etc. [A. Gubler (B, 46).]—**A's spastiques.** See AMARA *tetanica.*—**A's strychniques.** Bitters containing strychnine (*e. g.,* nux vomica). [B, 105.]—**A's styptiques.** A division of Greeve's *a's inodores,* comprising such bitters as copper sulphate. [B, 46.]—**A's subâcres.** In Greeve's classification, a division of *a's odorants* comprising, *e. g.,* ipecac and musk. [B, 46.]—**A's subastringents.** A division of *a's odorants, e. g.,* rhubarb. [B, 46.]—**A's tanniques.** See AMARA *adstringentia.*—**A's tétaniques.** See AMARA *tetanica.*—**A's toniques.** A class of bitters such as gentian, hops, etc. [Guillemin (B, 38).]—**Purs a's.** See AMARA *mera.*

AMERA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′e^2-ra^3. The name of a species of *Spondias.* [B, 121.]

AMERBAUM (Ger.), n. A^3′mar-ba^{3}um. See AMBERBAUM.

AMERI (Malay), n. See INDOGOFERA *tinctoria.*

AMERIMNON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-i^{2}m′no^{2}n. Gr., ἀμέριμνον (good against melancholy). The plant heart's-ease. [Pliny (A, 318).]

AMERIMNUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)i^{2}m′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). For deriv., see AMERIMNON. Fr., *joubarbe.* A genus of plants made in 1777 by Scopoli. [B, 170.]—**A. ebenus** [Swartz]. See ASPALATHUS *ebenus.*—**A. Sieberi** [Reichenbach]. See HECASTAPHYLLUM *Brownii.*

AMERINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r-i(e)′na^3. A botanical genus including several plants referred to *Ehretia, Salix,* and *Elæagnus,* also the *Vitex agnus castus.* Pliny applied the name to a species of willow. [B, 121.]

AMERISTONEURON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-a^3-ri^{2}s-to-nu^3′-ro^{2}n. From α priv., μέριστος, divisible, and νεῦρον, a nerve. A fern in which the nervures are not divided. [B, 121.]

AMERON (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-e-ro^{2}n^2. A common name in France for several bitter plants. [B, 121.]

AMERTUME (Fr.), n. A^3-mar-tu^{6}m. Bitterness. [B.]

AMES (Syriac), n. See AMA.

AMESOPODES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^2(a^3)-me^{2}s-o^{2}p′o-dez(de^{2}s). From α priv., μέσος, intermediate, and πούς, a foot. A name given by Ehrenberg (1818) to those *Agarici* in which the stipes is eccentric or wanting. [B, 121.]

AMETABOLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}t-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′o-la^3. Insects which do not undergo a distinct metamorphosis in the course of their development. [B, 100.]

AMETABOLIC, adj. A^{2}m-e^{2}t-a^2-bo^{2}l′i^{2}k. From α priv., and μεταβόλος changeable. Lat., *ametabolus.* Fr., *amétabole.* Not undergoing a distinct metamorphosis. [B, 28.]

AMETABOLOUS, adj. A^{2}m-e^{2}t-a^{2}b′o-lu^{3}s. Belonging to the *Ametabola.* [B, 100.]

AMÉTALLIQUE, AMÉTALLITE (Fr.), adj's. A^3-ma-ta^{3}l-lek, -let. Not containing metal. [A, 385.]

AMETAMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-me^{2}t-a^3-mo^{2}r-fo′si^{2}s. Gen., *ametamorpho'seos (-sis).* From α priv., and μεταμόρφωσις, transformation. Fr., *amétamorphose.* In zoölogy, the absence of metamorphosis. [B, 38.]

AMETHANE, n. A^{2}m-e^{2}th-an′. From *amic* and *ether.* An ether of an amic acid. [B, 2.]

AMETHENIC ACID, n. A^{2}m-e^{2}th-e^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide améthénique.* A name given by Schneider to an oily liquid of the composition $C_7H_{14}O_2$, having the properties of a weak acid, obtained from the oxidation of diamylene. [B, 3.]

AMETHODICUS (Lat.), adj. A^2(a^3)-me^{2}th-o^{2}d′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀμέθοδος, without plan. Ger., *unmethodisch.* Unscientific, without method. [D, 80.]

AMETHODIST, n. A^{2}m-e^{2}th′o^{2}d-i^{2}st. An empiric. [L, 73.]

AMETHYST, n. A^{2}m′e^{2}th-i^{2}st. Gr., ἀμέθυστος. Lat., *amethystus.* Fr., *amethyste.* Ger., *Amethyst.* It., *amedista.* Sp., *amatista.* 1. A species of glassy quartz colored with oxide of manganese. It was regarded by the ancients as a preventive of drunkenness, being bound over the navel or made into wine-cups. It is also used

by the Chinese in ophthalmia. [L, 75.] 2. A species of herb. [Pliny (L, 47).]

AMETHYSTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}th-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)'ta^3. Remedies against drunkenness. [A, 301.]

AMETHYSTEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}th-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)'te^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *améthystin.* See AMETHYSTINE.

AMETHYSTIN, n. A^{2}m-e^2-thi^{2}s'ti^{2}n. Fr., *améthystine.* A violet coloring matter obtained by E. Baudrimont by the action of hydrogen sulphide upon cacotheline. [B, 92.]

AMETHYSTINE, adj. A^{2}m-e^2-thi^{2}s'ti^{2}n. Lat., *amethystinus.* Fr., *améthystin.* Ger., *Amethystenfarbig.* It., *ametistino.* Sp., *amatistado.* Having a purplish color like the amethyst. [B.]

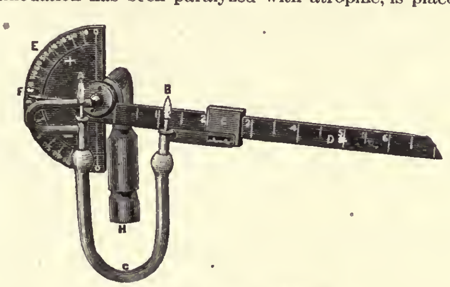
AMETHYSTUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^2-thi^{2}s(thu^{6}s)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). 1. See AMETHYST. 2. A vine the wine from which does not intoxicate. [Ovid (B, 121).]

AMETRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}t'ra^3. See AMETRIA (1st def.).

AMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}t'ri^2-a^3. From α priv., and μήτρα, the womb (1st def.); or from α priv., and μέτρον, a measure (2d def.). Fr., *amétrie.* Ger., *Ametrie.* 1. Absence of the uterus. [L, 50.] 2. A word used by Galen to denote immoderation or, according to some, asymmetry. [L, 53.]

AMETROHÆMIA, AMETROHEMIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-e^{2}t''ro-he'(ha^3'e^2)-mi^2-a, -he(ha)'mi^2-a^3. From α priv., μήτρα, the womb, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *amétrohémie.* Anæmia of the uterus. [Piorry (L, 50).]

AMETROMETER, n. A^{2}m-e^{2}t-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. For deriv., see AMETROPIA and *-meter.** Fr., *amétromètre.* Ger., *Ametrometer.* It., *ametrometro.* Sp., *ametrómetro.* An instrument for the rapid detection of the degree of ametropia. Thomson's a. consists of a small gas-jet, *A*, and a second one, *B*, the latter sliding on a bar, *D*, the two jets being connected by a piece of rubber tubing, *G*, and supplied with gas through a thimble, *H*, which fits upon an ordinary gas-burner. The bar, *D*, is 30 cm. long, and is pivoted to the thimble in such a manner that the angle at which it is inclined is indicated on the graduated semicircular plate, *E*. The burner *B* can be slid upon the bar so as to be directly behind *A* or at any distance from it, the distance being shown by the scale marked on the bar (divided on one side into spaces of 2·5 cm., and on the other into English inches and half-inches. In determining the degree of ametropia, the jets are lighted and turned down to show small points of flame, about 5 mm. in diameter, and the patient, whose accommodation has been paralyzed with atropine, is placed at a



THOMSON'S AMETROMETER.

distance of about 5 metres. An emmetrope should see each light clearly until one is placed directly behind the other—not as a diffused circle of light, as is the case with ametropes. The distance to which it is necessary to separate the lights for both to be seen clearly shows the degree of ametropia, each space of 2·5 cm. on the bar indicating an ametropia of 1 diopter. The form of ametropia is ascertained by placing a piece of red glass before the eye, so as to color one half of each circle, and noting on which side the colored half appears to be: if it is on the same side as the glass, there is myopia; if on the opposite side, hypermetropia. To detect astigmatism, the patient should be asked to observe if the flames, sufficiently separated not to coalesce, seem longer in one diameter than in another; if they do, the bar is to be raised or lowered until the two appear to be alike. The pointer, *F*, will indicate the angle at which they are placed, and the position of the meridian of greatest ametropia. [W. Thomson, "Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," 1878, p. 455 (F; L).]

AMETRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}t'ro^{2}n. A plant mentioned by Dioscorides, believed to be a *Rubus.* [Bory (B, 121).]

AMETROPE, n. A^{2}m'e^2-trop. Fr., *amétrope.* Ger., *Ametrop.* A person affected with ametropia (*q. v.*).

AMETROPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}t-ro'pi^2-a^3. From ἄμετρος, beyond the (normal) limit, and ὄψις, sight. Fr., *amétropie.* Ger., *Ametropie.* It., Sp., *ametropia.* Syn.: *ecmetropia.* A generic term including all defects of vision due to errors of refraction. [L.]

AMETROPIC, adj. A^{2}m-e^{2}t-ro^{2}p'i^{2}k. Fr., *amétrope.* Ger., *ametropisch.* Affected with ametropia (*q. v.*).

AMETROUS, adj. A^{2}m-e^{2}t'ru^{3}s. From α priv., and μήτρα, the uterus. Without a uterus. [D, 90.]

AMETZ (Basque), n. The oak. [B, 121.]

AMEZAGA (Sp.), n. A^3-ma-tha^3'ga^3. A Mexican spring containing hydrogen sulphide. [A, 385.]

AM-HALDI (Hind.), n. The *Curcuma amada.* [B, 121.]

AMHAT, n. A variety of date-tree bearing red fruit, growing near Cairo. [B, 121.]

AMHERST, n. A^{2}m'hu^{5}rst. A town in Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, having a mineral spring. [A, 363.]

AMHERSTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m-hu^{5}rst'i^2-a^3. From the Countess of Amherst. A genus of cæsalpineous leguminous trees established by Wallich. [B, 170.]—**A. nobilis.** Syn.: *Thoca.* A Malayan species, with large pinnate leaves, which are purplish when young, and large vermilion, yellow-spotted flowers. It attains a height of 40 feet. [B, 19.]

AMHERSTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m-hu^{5}rst-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amherstiées.* A tribe of plants of the sub-order *Cæsalpinieæ* made by Bentham, including *Amherstia*, *Afzelia*, and allied species. [B, 170.]

AMIANTACEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-i^2-a^{2}n-ta'shu^{3}s. Lat., *amiantaceus.* Fr., *amiantacé.* Sp., *amiantáceo.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling asbestos. [B, 78.]

AMIANTANTHIUM, AMIANTANTHIUS (Lat.), n's, n. and m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ta^{2}n(ta^{3}n)'thi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AMIANTHIUM.

AMIANTH, n. A^{2}m'i^2-a^{2}nth. From ἀμίαντος, unpolluted. Lat., *amiantus, amianthus.* Fr., *amiante, amianthe.* Ger., *Amiant.* See *Flexible* ASBESTOS.

AMIANTHINOPSY, n. A^{2}m-i^2-a^{2}n'thi^{2}n-o^{2}p-si^2. From *amiantinus* (*q. v.*), and ὄψις, sight. A form of color-blindness consisting in inability to distinguish the violet rays. [D, 90.]

AMIANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thi^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). More properly, *amiantanthium* (from ἀμίαντος, pure, and ἄνθος, a flower). A genus of melanthaceous plants established by Gray, closely allied to *Veratrum*, from which it is chiefly distinguished by its white flowers, arranged in racemes, and by the less marked union of the segments of its perianth. [B, 34.]—**A. angustifolium** [Gray]. A species with a slender stem and acute narrow linear leaves, found in the southeastern Atlantic States. [B, 34.]—**A. muscætoxicum** [Gray]. Syn.: *Helonias erythrosperma* [Michaux]. Fly-poison; a species found in swampy places in the middle and southern Atlantic States, distinguished by its bulbous stem, its flat, obtuse, broadly linear leaves, and its scarlet seeds. It contains a narcotic poison, which affects cattle feeding upon the plant, and the bulbs are employed as a fly-poison. [B, 19, 34.]

AMIANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s (thu^{4}s). See AMIANTH.

AMIANTINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti(te)'nu^{3}s-(nu^{4}s). Ger., *asbestweiss.* Greenish-white (a descriptive botanical term). [B.]

AMIANTODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-to'dez(de^{2}s). From ἀμίαντος, asbestos, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *amiantoïde.* See AMIANTACEOUS.

AMIANTUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). 1. Clean, unspotted. [L, 50.] 2. (N.) see *Flexible* ASBESTOS. —**A. plumosus.** See ASBESTOS *plumosus.*

AMIBE (Fr.), n. A^3-meb. See AMŒBA.

AMIBÉ, AMIBIEN (Fr.), adj's. A^3-me-ba, -bi^2-a^{3}n^2. See AMŒBOID.

AMIBIFORME, AMIBOÏDE (Fr.), adj's. A^3-me-be-fo^{2}rm, -bo-ed. See AMŒBOID.

AMIBOÏSME (Fr.), n. A^3-me-bo-ezm. The phenomenon or property of amœboid movement. [B, 93.]

AMIC, adj. A^{2}m'i^{2}k. Lat., *amidicus, aminicus* (from *ammonia*). Fr., *amique.* Pertaining to or derived from ammonia; having the nature of an amine. [B.] See *A.* BASES.

AMICA NOCTURNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(e)'ka^3 no^{2}k-tu^{5}rn(turn)'a^3. The *Polianthes tuberosa.* [B, 170.]

AMICINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^2-si(ke)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Lit., the neck of a wine-sack; the aperture of a tube. [A, 312; L, 63.]

AMICTOMIAGON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}k-to-mi(me)'a^3-go^{2}n. Perhaps from ἄμικτος, pure, and μειαγωγεῖν, to offer a sacrificial lamb. An ancient name for the *Vitex agnus castus.* [Dioscorides (L, 87).]

AMICTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}k-to'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AMICULUM.

AMICULUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}k'u^2(u)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Lit., a small outer garment; hence, the amnion. [A, 318; L, 97.]

AMID (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-ed'. An amide.—**A'wasserstoff.** Ammonia. [B, 196.]

AMIDACETIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-a^{2}s-et(e^{2}t)'i^{2}k. See AMIDO-ACETIC ACID.

AMIDALIQUES (Fr.), n. pl. A^3-mi^{2}d-a^3-lek. See AMIDOLICA.

AMIDATED, adj. A^{2}m'i^{2}d-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *amidatus.* Fr., *amidé.* It., *amidato.* Combined with amidogen; converted into an amide. [B.]

AMIDÄTHAN (Ger.), n. A^3-med-a-ta^{3}n'. See AMIDOETHANE.

AMIDÄTHYLSULFONSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^3-med-a-tu^{6}l-sulf-on'zoi-re^2. Amidoethylsulphonic acid. [B.]

AMIDATO-BICHLORATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}d-a-(a^3)''to-bi(be)-klo(ch^{2}lo)-ra(ra^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Containing amidogen and 2 atoms of chlorine. [B.]

AMIDAZOBENZENE, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}d-a^{2}z-o-be^{2}n-zen'. See AMIDOAZOBENZENE.

AMIDE, n. A^{2}m'i^{2}d(id). For deriv., see AMMONIA and *-ide.** Lat., *amidum.* Fr., *amide.* Ger., *Amid.* It., *amide, ammide.* Sp., *amido.* 1. A term formerly applied to amidogen. 2. A compound derived from ammonia by the substitution of an acid radicle

for one or more atoms of hydrogen. Formerly the term included also such compounds when the replacing radicle was a metal or other base. (See ALKALAMIDE and AMINE.) The a's are classed as *monamides, diamides, triamides*, etc., according as they derive from 1, 2, 3, or more molecules of ammonia; they are further designated as *primary, secondary*, or *tertiary* a's, according as 1, 2, or 3 hydrogen atoms are replaced in each ammonia molecule. The *primary a's* (to which the name a. was formerly restricted) may be regarded as compounds of acid radicles with amidogen (NH_2), and as having the formulæ $R'.NH_2$ (monamides), $H_2N-R''-NH_2$ (diamides), and $H_2N-R'''\langle^{NH_2}_{NH_2}$ (triamides). The *secondary a's* (formerly called *imides*) have the formulæ $R''NH,HN=R''''=NH$, etc., in which R'' denotes either 2 univalent radicles or a single bivalent radicle. The term *imide* is usually restricted to the latter class of compounds. The *tertiary a's* (also called *nitriles*) have the formulæ $R'''N,N\equiv R^{vi}\equiv N$, etc. The a's may also be regarded as compounds in which amidogen or any other ammonia residue replaces hydrogen or hydroxyl. [B, 2, 6.]—**Acid a.** Fr., *a. acide*. 1. An a. in the strict sense, as distinguished from an amine or an alkalamide. 2. A compound in which amidogen replaces hydroxyl in the acid radicle of a polyatomic acid; an amido-acid. [B.]—**Allophanic a.** Fr., *a. allophanique*. It., *a. allofanico*. See BIURET.—**A. acide** (Fr.). See *Acid a.*—**A. neutre** (Fr.). See *Neutral a.*—**A. phénique** (Fr.). Aniline. [B.]—**Hydrure d'a.** (Fr.). Ammonia. [B, 92.]—**Neutral a.** Fr., *a. neutre*. An a. derived from a monobasic diatomic acid by the replacement of the hydrogen of the acid characteristic by the ammonia residue. [B, 158.]

AMIDÉ (Fr.), adj. A³-mi²d-a. See AMIDATED.

AMIDETHANE, n. A²m''i²d-e²th-an'. Ger., *Amidäthan*. See AMIDOETHANE.

AMIDETHYLSULPHONIC ACID, n. A²m''i²d-e²th'''i²l-su³lf-o²n'i²k. See AMIDOETHYLSULPHONIC ACID.

AMIDETO-CHLORETUM (Lat.), n. n. A²m(a³m)-i²d-e(a)'to-klo(ch²lo)-re(ra)'tu³m(tu⁴m). An amidochloride. [B.] See *A.-c.* HYDRARGYRI.

AMIDIAQUE (Fr.), n. A³-mi²d-i²-a³k. A compound of starch and ammonia, having feeble basic properties. [C. Blondeau (A, 301).]

AMIDIC, adj. A²m-i²d'i²k. Lat., *amidicus*. See AMIC.

AMIDIDE (Fr.), n. A³-mi²d-ed. Sp., *amiduro*. A compound of amidogen with another radicle. [B.]—**A. d'hydrogène.** Sp., *amiduro de hidrógeno*. Ammonia. [L, 77.]

AMIDIN, n. A²m'i²d-i²n. From Fr., *amidon*, starch. Lat., *amidinum, amidina*. Fr., *amidine*. Ger., *Amidin*. It., *amidina*. Sp., *almidino, almidina, amidina*. Guérin-Vary gave the names expressed in the following sub-titles to the inner and outer portions of starch granules. [A, 301.] Used without qualification, the word means soluble a. [Saussure (B, 196).]—**Soluble a.** Fr., *amidine soluble*. The interior portion of a starch granule, which is soluble in water and is released from the insoluble tegumentary substance (*amylin*) by boiling. [B, 5.] See AMYLUM (2d def.).—**Tegumentary a.** Fr., *amidine tégumentaire*. See AMYLIN.

AMIDINE, n. A²m'i²d-en. Fr., *amidine*. Ger., *Amidin*. It., *amidina*. Syn.: *amimide*. A compound having the general formula $R.C\{^{NR'}_{NR'_2}$ (in which R or R' represents a univalent radicle), imagined to be derived from a corresponding acid amide by the substitution of NR' for an atom of oxygen. Thus from acetamide, $CH_3.C\{^{NH_2}_{O}$, is formed acediamine, $CH_3C\{^{NH_2}_{NH}$. Compounds of this class are designated by the termination -amidine, -amimide, or -diamine affixed to the name of the corresponding radicle. [B, 2.]

AMIDINUS (Lat.), n. m. A²m(a³m)-i²d-i(e)'nu³s(nu⁴s). Chevreul's term for amylin (*q. v.*). [L, 63.]

AMIDISETHIONIC ACID, n. A²m''i²d-is'''e²th-i²-o²n'i²k. For deriv., see AMIDE, *iso-**, and ETHIONIC. Fr., *acide amid-iséthionique*. Ger., *Amidisäthionsäure*. See TAURINE.

AMIDISOVALERIC ACID, n. A²m''i²d-is'''o-va²l-e²r'i²k. See AMIDOISOVALERIC ACID.

AMIDOACETIC ACID, n. A²m''i²d-o-a²s-et(e²t)'i²k. Fr., *acide amido-acétique*. Ger., *Amidoessigsäure*. It., *acido acetammico* (o *amido-acetico*). Glycocine, $C_2H_5NO_2$; so called because it may be regarded as acetic acid in which a molecule of hydroxyl (OH) in the acid radicle is replaced by a molecule of amidogen (NH_2). [B, 4.]

AMIDO-ACID, n. A²m''i²d-o-a²s'i²d. See under ACID.

AMIDOACRIDINE, n. A²m''i²d-o-a²k'ri²d-en. Fr., *amidoacridine*. Ger., *Amidoacridin*. A substance forming prismatic acicular crystals, produced by the reduction of nitroacridine, and having the constitution of acridine in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by amidogen; $C_{13}H_8(NH_2)N=C_{13}H_{10}N_2$. [B, 79.]

AMIDOAMEISENSÄURE (Ger.), n. A³m-i²d-o-a³-mi'ze²n-zoi-re². Amidoformic (carbamic) acid. [B.]

AMIDOANISIC ACID, n. A²m''i²d-o-an-i²s'i²k. Fr., *acide amido-anisique*. Ger., *Amidoanissäure*. An acid having the constitution $C_8H_7(NH_2).O_3$, being that of anisic acid in which amidogen replaces hydrogen in the acid radicle. [B, 2.]

AMIDOANTHRAQUINONE, n. A²m''i²d-o-a²n-thra³-kwi²n-on'. Fr., *amido-anthraquinone*. Ger., *Amidoanthrachinon*. It., *amido-antrachinone*. A brilliant red substance, having the constitution $C_{14}H_7(NH_2)O_2=C_{14}H_9NO_2$, being that of anthraquinone in which amidogen replaces hydrogen. [B, 4.]

AMIDOÄTHAN (Ger.), n. A³m-i²d-o-a-ta³n'. Amidoethane; ethylamine. [B.]

AMIDOÄTHYLBENZOL (Ger.), n. A³m-i²d-o-a-tu⁶l-be²n-tzo²l'. Amidoethylbenzene. [B.]

AMIDOÄTHYLSULFONSÄURE (Ger.), n. A³m-i²d-o-a-tu⁶l-sulf-on'zoi-re². Amidoethylsulphonic acid. [B.]

AMIDOAZOBENZENE, n. A²m''i²d-o-a²z-o-be²n-zen'. Fr., *amido-azobenzine*. Ger., *Amidoazobenzol*. It., *amidoazobenzina*. Aniline yellow; a substance having the composition $C_6H_5.N_2-C_6H_4(NH_2)=C_{12}N_{11}N_3$, isomeric with diazoamidobenzene. [B, 4.]

AMIDOAZONAPHTHALENE, n. A²m''i²d-o-a²z-o-na²p-tha²l-en'. A substance forming orange-red acicular crystals, of a greenish lustre, $C_{20}H_{15}N_3=C_{10}H_6\langle^{NH}_{N,N(C_{10}H_7)H}$. It acts as a diacid base. [B, 4.]

AMIDOAZOTOLUENE, n. A²m''i²d-o-a²z'''o-to²l'u²-en. Fr., *amido-azotoluène*. Ger., *Amidoazotoluol*. A substance, $C_7H_7-N=N-C_7H_6(NH_2)$, obtained from diazoamidotoluene, having several isomeric forms possible, one of which is known as a crystalline substance melting at 127° to 128° C., acting as a monacid base. [R. Nietzki, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," x, 1877, p. 662 (B).]

AMIDOBARBITURIC ACID, n. A²m''i²d-o-ba³r-bi²t-u²'-ri²k. Fr., *acide amido-barbiturique*. Ger., *Amidobarbitursäure*. See DIALURAMIDE.

AMIDOBASE (Ger.), n. A³m'i²d-o-ba³-ze². A primary amide or amine. [B.]

AMIDOBENZACETIC ACID, n. A²m''i²d-o-be²nz-a²s-et-(e²t)'i²k. See AMIDOBENZOYLACETIC ACID.

AMIDOBENZENE, n. A²m''i²d-o-be²nz-en'. Fr., *amido-benzine*. Ger., *Amidobenzol*. It., *amidobenzina*. Aniline; so called because it may be regarded as an amide derivative of benzene. [B.]

AMIDOBENZENESULPHONIC ACID, n. A²m'''i²d-o-be²nz-en''su³lf-o²n'i²k. Fr., *acide amido-benzine-sulfonique*. Ger., *Amidobenzolsulfonsäure*. An acid of the constitution $C_6H_4(NH_2).SO_2.OH$, being that of benzene in which 2 hydrogen atoms are replaced by amidogen and the sulphuric-acid residue ($SO_2.OH$). There are three isomeric varieties: 1. *Orthoamidobenzenesulphonic acid*, $C_6(H,NH_2,SO_2.OH,H,H,H,)$, a substance which, combined with half a molecule of water of crystallization, forms rhombohedral crystals. 2. *Metamidobenzenesulphonic acid*, $C_6(H,NH_2,H,SO_2.OH,H,H,)$, forming acicular crystals. 3. *Paramidobenzenesulphonic* (*sulphanilic*) *acid*, $C_6(H,NH_2,H,H,SO_2.OH,H,)$, forming rhombic crystals, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on aniline, and converted by oxidizing agents into quinone. [B, 4, 158.]

AMIDO-BENZINE (Fr.), n. A³m-i²d-o-ba³n²-zen. Amidobenzene. [B.] See ANILINE.

AMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. A²m-i²d-o-be²nz-o'i²k. Fr., *acide amido-benzoïque*. Ger., *Amidobenzoësäure*. It., *acido amido-benzoico*. A monobasic acid, $C_7H_7NO_2$, derived from benzoic acid by the substitution of a molecule of amidogen for an atom of hydrogen in the acid radicle. Three isomeric varieties, produced by the reduction of the corresponding nitrobenzoic acids, are known: 1. *Orthamidobenzoic* (*anthranilic*) *acid*, $C_6(H,NH_2,CO.OH,H,H,H,)$, produced by decomposing indigo with soda lye and manganese dioxide, forming thin, colorless prismatic or laminar crystals, readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol, and melting at 144° C. 2. *Metamidobenzoic acid*, $C_6(H,NH_2,H,CO.OH,H,H,)$, forming small, colorless, aggregated acicular crystals, melting at 173° or 174° C. 3. *Paramidobenzoic* (*amidodracylic*) *acid*, $C_6(H,NH_2,H,H,CO.OH,H,)$, forming long, lustrous acicular crystals, melting at 186° or 187° C. [B, 4.]

AMIDOBENZOL (Ger.), n. A³m-i²d-o-be²n-tzo²l'. Amidobenzene. [B.] See ANILINE.—**A'sulfonsäure.** Amidobenzenesulphonic acid. [B.]

AMIDOBENZOYLACETIC ACID, n. A²m'''i²d-o-be²nz-oil''-a²s-et(e²t)'i²k. Syn.: *amidobenzacetic acid*. A crystalline acid, $C_9H_9NO_3$, isomeric with hippuric and acetmetamidobenzoic acids. [B.]

AMIDOBERNSTEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. A³m-i²d-o-be²rn'-stin-zoi-re². Amidosuccinic acid. [B.]

AMIDOBRENZMEKONSÄURE (Ger.), n. A³m'''i²d-o-bre²ntz''me²k-on'zoi-re². Amidopyromeconic acid. [B.]

AMIDOBUTYRIC ACID, n. A²m''i²d-o-bu²-ti²r'i²k. Fr., *acide amido-butyrique*. Ger., *Amidobuttersäure*. It., *acido amido-butirrico*. A crystalline monobasic acid of the constitution $C_4H_9NO_2=CH_3.CH_2.CH(NH_2)-CO.OH$, being that of butyric acid in which a molecule of amidogen replaces an atom of hydrogen in the acid radicle. [B.]

AMIDOCAFFEINE, n. A²m''i²d-o-ka²f'fe²-en. Fr., *amido-caféine*. Ger., *Amidokoffein*. A substance forming fine acicular crystals of the composition $C_8H_9(NH_2)N_4O_2$, being that of caffeine with an atom of hydrogen replaced by a molecule of amidogen. [B, 3.]

AMIDOCAMPHOR, n. A²m''i²d-o-ka²m'fo²r. Ger., *Amidocampher*. A strongly basic body of the composition $C_{10}H_{14}.(NH_2)(OH)$, obtained by the reduction of nitrocamphor. [R. Schiff, "Jahresb., etc., der rein. Chem.," 1880, p. 400 (B).]

AMIDOCAMPHORIC ACID, n. A²m''i²d-o-ka²m-fo²r'i²k. Fr., *acide amido-camphorique*. Ger., *Amidocamphersäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{15}(NH_2)O_4+H_2O$, readily soluble in alcohol. [B, 196.]

AMIDOCAPROIC ACID, n. A²m''i²d-o-ka²p-ro'i²k. Fr., *acide amido-caproïque*. Ger., *Amidocapronsäure*. It., *acido capro-ammidico*. See LEUCINE.

AMIDOCAPRYLIC ACID, n. A²m''i²d-o-ka²p-ri²l'i²k. Fr., *acide amido-caprylique*. Ger., *Amidocaprylsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_8H_{17}NO_2=CH_3-(CH_2)_5-CH(NH)_2-CO.OH$, forming pearly laminar crystals. [B, 4.]

AMIDOCHINOLIN (Ger.), n. A³m''i²d-o-ch²i²n-o-len'. See AMIDOQUINOLINE.

AMIDOCHLORIDE, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-klo'ri^{2}d(rid). Lat., *amido-chloridum, amideto-chloretum.* Fr., *amido-chlorure, chloramidure.* Ger., *Amidochlorür.* A compound of amidogen and chlorine with one base. [B, 6.]

AMIDOCHROMATE, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-kro'mat. Fr., *amido-chromate.* A salt of amidochromic acid. [B.]

AMIDOCHROMIC, adj. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-kro'mi^{2}k. Fr., *amido-chromique.* Containing amidogen and chromium as a trivalent radicle. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide amido-chromique.* Ger., *Amidochromsäure.* It., *acido amido-cromico.* A monobasic acid, $H.CrO_3(NH)_2$, known by its salts, formed from chromic acid by replacing a molecule of hydroxyl with one of amidogen. [B, 3.]

AMIDOCHRYSOPHANIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-kri^{2}s-o-fa^{2}n'i^{2}k. Syn.: *chrysophanamide.* An acid, $C_{14}H_6(CH_3)(NH_2)O.OH$, obtained by heating chrysophanic acid with ammonia water. [B, 2.]

AMIDOCINNAMIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-si^{2}n-na^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-cinnamique.* Ger., *Amidozimmtsäure.* It., *acido amido-cinnamico.* An acid, $C_6H_4.(NH_2).C_2H_2.CO.OH = C_9H_9NO_2$, formed by the reduction of nitrocinnamic acid; being cinnamic acid with a hydrogen molecule of its acid radicle replaced by amidogen. [B, 4.]

AMIDOCOMENIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-ko-me^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-coménique.* Ger., *Amidokomensäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_5H_2(OH)O_2.(NH_2).CO.OH = C_7H_6NO_5$. [B, 3.] Cf. COMENAMIC ACID.

AMIDOCUMENE, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-ku^2-men'. Ger., *Amidocumol.* A substitution product of cumene in which amidogen replaces hydrogen. [B.] See CUMIDINE.

AMIDOCUMIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-ku^2'mi^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-cuminique.* Ger., *Amidocuminsäure.* An acid of the composition $C_{10}H_{11}(NH_2)O_2$, being that of cumic acid in which amidogen replaces hydrogen. Two isomeric varieties are known, both crystalline, but differing in their melting points. [B, 2.]

AMIDOCUMOL (Ger.), n. A^{3}m''i^{2}d-o-kum-o^{2}l'. See AMIDOCUMENE.

AMIDOCYANURATE, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-si-a^{2}n'u^2-rat. Fr., *amido-cyanurate.* Ger., *Amidocyanurat.* It., *amido-cianurato.* A cyanurate in which a molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by amidogen; *e. g.*, methyl a., $C_3N_3{<}\substack{O.CH_3\\O.CH_3\\NH_2}$. [B, 4.]

AMIDOCYANURSÄURE-AETHYLESTER (Ger.), n. A^{3}m''i^{2}d-o-tsu^6-a^{3}n-ur'zoi-re^2-a-tu^{6}l-e^{2}st'e^{2}r. Ethyl amidocyanurate. [B.]

AMIDOCYANURSÄURE-METHYLESTER (Ger.), n. A^{3}m''i^{2}d-o-tsu^6-a^{3}n-ur'zoi-re^2-ma-tu^{6}l-e^{2}st'e^{2}r. Methyl amidocyanurate. [B.]

AMIDOCYMENE, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-si-men'. Fr., *amido-cymène.* See CYMIDINE.

AMIDODICYANIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-di-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr. *acide amido-dicyanique.* Ger., *Amidodicyansäure.* See DICYANAMIC ACID.

AMIDODIMETHYLPROPIONIC ACID, n. A^{2}m'''i^{2}d-o-di-me^{2}th''i^{2}l-pro-pi^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-diméthylpropionique.* Ger., *Amidodimethylpropionsäure.* It., *acido amido-dimetil-propionico.* A name given to both alpha amidovaleric acid and beta amidovaleric acid, because they may be regarded as propionic acid in which 3 hydrogen atoms are replaced by 2 molecules of methyl and 1 molecule of amidogen. [B.]

AMIDODINITROPHENOL, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-di-ni'''tro-fe^{2}n-o^{2}l'. Fr., *amido-dinitro-phénol.* Ger., *Amidodinitrophenol.* Syn.: *dinitroamidophenol.* See PICRAMIC ACID.

AMIDODIPHENYLIMIDE, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-di'''fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). An imide (*q. v.*) produced by the substitution of a molecule of N_2H for an atom of hydrogen in diphenylamine; $C_{12}H_{11}N_3 = N(C_6H_5)_2.N_2H$. It is, therefore, isomeric with diazoamidobenzene, and, like the latter, is formed by the action of nitrous acid on aniline in alcoholic solution, but requires a higher temperature for its production. It is a yellow crystalline powder, which may be used for dyeing, but is so volatile that it evaporates from the tissues which it has tinged. [B, 2.]

AMIDODRACYLIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-dra^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Paramidobenzoic acid. [B, 2.] See AMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

AMIDOESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}m''i^{2}d-o-e^{2}s'zi^{2}g-zoi-re^2. Amidoacetic acid. [B.]

AMIDOETHANE, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-e^{2}th-an'. Fr., *amido-éthane.* Ger., *Amidoäthan.* Ethylamine; so called because it may be regarded as ethane in which amidogen replaces hydrogen. [B, 2.]

AMIDOETHYLBENZENE, n. A^{2}m'''i^{2}d-o-e^{2}th''i^{2}l-be^{2}nz-en'. Fr., *amido-éthylbenzine.* Ger., *Amidoäthylbenzol.* Syn.: *ethylamidobenzene.* A substitution compound of ethylbenzene in which a molecule of amidogen replaces an atom of hydrogen; $C_6H_4(NH_2).C_2H_5 = C_8H_{11}N$. Two isomeric bodies of this composition are known. [B, 4.]

AMIDOETHYLSULPHONIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-e^{2}th'''-i^{2}l-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-éthylsulfonique.* Ger., *Amidoäthylsulfonsäure.* Taurine. [B.]

AMIDOFORMIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-formique.* Ger., *Amidoameisensäure.* Carbamic acid; so called because it may be regarded as formic acid in which amidogen replaces the radical hydrogen; $CO.(NH_2).OH$. [B, 155.]

AMIDOGEN, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}d'o-je^{2}n. From *amide* (in its original sense), and *γεννᾶν*, to generate. Lat., *amidogenium.* Fr., *amidogène.* Ger., *Amidogen.* It., *amidogeno.* Sp., *amidógeno, amidógeno.* A hypothetical univalent radicle, NH_2; so called from its being supposed to be the essential constituent of the amides. [B, 2; L, 81.]—**A. base.** A monamine or a monamide. [B.] See AMINE and AMIDE.—**A'wasserstoff** (Ger.). Ammonia. [B, 196.]

AMIDOGLUTARIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-glu-ta^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-glutarique.* Syn.: *glutaminic* (or *glutamic*) *acid.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_5H_9NO_4 = C_3H_5(NH_2) \equiv (CO.OH)_2$, produced by the decomposition of proteid bodies. [B, 3, 4.]

AMIDOGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-gli^2(gli)-ko^{2}l'li^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-glycolique.* Ger., *Amidoglycolsäure.* Glycocine. [B.]

AMIDOHIPPURIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-hi^{2}p-pu^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-hippurique.* Ger., *Amidohippursäure.* An acid into which amidobenzoic acid is converted after ingestion into the organism; probably $C_9H_{10}N_2O_3$. [E. Salkowski, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vii, p. 93 (B).]

AMIDOHYDRAZOPHENOL, n. A^{2}m'''i^{2}d-o-hi-dra^{2}z''o-fe^{2}n-o^{2}l'. Fr., *amido-hydrazo-phénol.* Gr., *Amidohydrazophenol.* A monacid base. $C_6H_2(OH)NH_2{<}\substack{NH\\|\\NH} = C_6H_7N_3O$. [B, 4.]—**A. hydrochlorate, A. hydrochloride.** Fr., *chlorhydrate d'amido-hydrazo-phenol.* Ger., *Chlorwasserstoff-Amidohydrazophenol.* A substance forming yellowish-brown acicular crystals of the composition $C_6H_7N_3O.HCl = C_6H_2(OH)(NH_3Cl){<}\substack{NH\\|\\NH}$. [B, 4.]

AMIDOHYDROCINNAMIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-hi'''dro-si^{2}n-na^{2}m'i^{2}k. Amidophenylpropionic acid. [B.]

AMIDOISETHIONIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-is'''e^{2}th-i^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-iséthionique.* Ger., *Amidoïsäthionsäure.* Taurine. [B.]

AMIDOISOCAPROIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-i'''so-ka^{2}p-ro'-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-isocaproïque.* Ger., *Amidoisokapronsäure.* It., *acido amido-isocaproico.* Isoleucine. [B.]

AMIDOISOPHTHALIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-is'''o^{2}p-tha^{2}l'-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-isophtalique.* Ger., *Amidoisophtalsäure.* See AMIDOPHTHALIC ACID.

AMIDOISOVALERIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-i'''so-va^{2}l-e^{2}r'-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-isovalérique.* Ger., *Amidoisovaleriansäure.* It., *acido amido-isovalerico.* See AMIDOVALERIC ACID.

AMIDOKAPRONSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}m''i^{2}d-o-ka^{3}p-ron'zoi-re^2. Amidocaproic acid. [B, 49.] See LEUCINE.

AMIDOKOFFEÏN (Ger.), n. A^{3}m''i^{2}d-o-ko^{2}f-fa-en'. See AMIDOCAFFEINE.

AMIDOKOMENSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}m''i^{2}d-o-ko-man'zoi-re^2. Amidocomenic acid. [B.]

AMIDOLACTIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-la^{2}k'tik. Alanine. [B, 2.]

AMIDOLEPIDINE, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-le^{2}p'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *amido-lépidine.* Ger., *Amidolepidin.* A body of the constitution $C_9H_5(NH_2)(CH_3)N = C_{10}H_{10}N_2$, formed by the reduction of nitrolepidine. [B, 79.]

AMIDOLICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}d-o^{2}l'i^{2}k-a^3. Fr., *amidoliques.* Ger., *Stärkemehlverbindungen.* Béral's name for pharmaceutical preparations made with starch, including *pastœ, collœ, pultes*, etc. [B, 78.]

AMIDOMALONIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-ma^{2}l-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-malonique.* Ger., *Amidomalonsäure.* It., *acido amido-malonico.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_3H_5NO_4 = CH(NH_2):(CO.OH)_2$, formed by the action of reducing agents on nitrosomalonic acid. [B, 3.]

AMIDOMALONYLUREA, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-ma^{2}l'''o^{2}n-i^{2}l-u^2-re'a^3. Fr., *amido-malonyl-urée.* Ger., *Amidomalonylharnstoff.* Dialuramide; so called because it may be regarded as malonylurea (barbituric acid) in which a molecule of amidogen replaces an atom of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

AMIDOMESITYLENE, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-me^{2}s-i^{2}t'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *amido-mésitylène.* Ger., *Amidomesitylen.* Syn.: *amidotrimethylbenzene, mesidine.* A liquid of the constitution $C_9H_{13}N = C_6(H,CH_3,NH_2,CH_3,H,CH_3,)$. [B, 4.] See also DIAMIDOMESITYLENE.

AMIDOMESITYLENESULPHONIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-me^{2}s-i^{2}t'''i^{2}l-en-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-mésitylène-sulfonique.* Ger., *Amidomesitylensulfonsäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_9H_{12}NSO_3 + H_2O = C_6(H,CH_3,NH_2,CH_3,SO_2.OH,CH_3,) + H_2O$, prepared by the successive action of ammonia, hydrogen sulphide, and hydrochloric acid on nitromesitylenesulphonic acid. [B, 2.]

AMIDOMETAXYLENE, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-me^{2}t-a^3-zi'len. Fr., *amido-métaxylène.* Ger., *Amidometaxylol.* Metaxylidine. [B.] See XYLIDINE.

AMIDOMETHANE, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-me^{2}th-an'. Fr., *amido-méthane.* Ger., *Amidomethan.* Methylamine; so called because it may be regarded as methane in which amidogen replaces hydrogen. [B.]

AMIDON (Fr.), n. A^3-mi^{2}d-o^{2}n^2. Starch. [B.]—**A. amorphe.** Starch in a mucilaginous state. [Trécul (A, 385).]—**A. cellulaire.** See CELLULOSE.—**A. azotique.** Xyloidin. [B, 92.]—**A. de blé, A. de froment.** Wheat starch.—**A. de l'avoine.** Oat starch. [L, 88.] See AVENA *sativa.*—**A. de l'orge.** Barley starch. [L, 88.]—**A. de santé.** Potato starch. [B, 173.]—**A. du blé.** Wheat starch. [B, 105.]—**A. du maïs.** Maize starch. [L, 88.]—**A. du riz.** Rice starch. [L, 88.]—**A. du seigle.** Rye starch. [L, 88.]—**A. en aiguilles.** Starch that has become divided into irregular quadrangular prisms in the process of drying. [A, 301.]—**A. grillé.** Dextrin. [L.]—**A. nitrique.** Xyloidin. [B, 92.]—**A. soluble.** Soluble starch. [B, 105.] See AMYLUM.—**A. tégumentaire.** Guérin-

Vary's name for the external, insoluble portion of the starch grain. [O. Reveil (B, 46).]—**A. tungstaté.** Starch mixed with sodium tungstate; applied to fabrics to render them non-inflammable. [B, 92.]—**Cataplasme de poudre d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] A poultice made with 1 part of starch and 10 parts of water. [B.]—**Glycéré d'a.** [Fr. Cod.], **Glycérolé d'a.** Glycerite of starch. [B.] See *Glyceritum* AMYLI.—**Lavement à l'a.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *enema cum amylo.* It., *clistere con amido.* Sp., *enema de almidon.* A starch enema; made by infusing 15 grammes of starch in 100 of cold water and gradually adding 400 of boiling water. [B, 113.]—**Mucilage d'a.** See *Mucilago* AMYLI.—**Poudre d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *pulvis amyli.* Starch powdered and passed through a sieve of 140 meshes to the inch. [B, 113.]—**Sucre d'a.** Sugar obtained from potato starch. [B, 173.]—**Trochisques d'a.** See TROCHISCI *bechici albi.* —**Trochisques d'a. benzoïnés.** Benzoinated troches of starch, differing from the trochisci bechici albi in having benzoic acid added. [L, 85.]—**Trochisques d'a. et de l'iris.** Trochisci bechici albi with the addition of orris-root. [L, 85.]—**Trochisques d'a. et de l'iris glycyrrhizés.** Trochisci bechici albi with the addition of orris-root and licorice. [L, 85.]—**Trochisques d'a. safranés.** See TROCHISCI *bechici citrini.*

AMIDONAPHTHALENE, n. A2m''i2d-o-na2p'tha2l-en. Fr., *amido-naphtalène.* Ger., *Amidonaphthalen.* It., *amido-naftalene.* A derivative of naphthalene in which amidogen replaces hydrogen. Two isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Alpha a.* See NAPHTHALIDINE. 2. *Beta a.*, a solid substance melting at 112° C., and, like naphthalidine, acting as a base. [B, 4.] See also DIAMIDONAPHTHALENE, DIAZOAMIDONAPHTHALENE, NITRAMIDONAPHTHALENE, and AMIDOAZONAPHTHALENE.

AMIDONAPHTHALENETOLUQUINOXALINE, n. A2m'''i2d-o-na2p''tha2l-en-to2l'''u2-kwi2n-o2x'a2l-en. The representative base, $C_{17}H_{13}N_3$, of a series of coloring matters termed *eurhodines;* formed by the action of amidoazotoluene on alpha naphthylamine. Its ethereal solution is yellow, with a fine green fluorescence, and its crystals are orange-colored, while most of its salts are of a brilliant scarlet. [O. N. Witt, "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 8, 1886, p. 302.]

AMIDONAPHTHYLSULPHUROUS ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-na2p'''thi2l-su3lf'u2-ru3s. See NAPHTHIONIC ACID.

AMIDONE (Fr.), n. A3m-i2d-on. See AMIDIN (Fr.).

AMIDONGUMMI (Ger.), n. A3m-i2d-on'gum-me. Dextrin. [B, 196.]

AMIDONITE (Fr.), n. A3m-i2d-o-net. Starch. [B, 173.]

AMIDONITROPHENOL, n. A2m''i2d-o-ni'''tro-fe2n-o2l'. A substitution compound of phenol in which amidogen and nitryl replace two or more atoms of hydrogen. Bodies having the constitutions $C_6H_3(NO_2)(NH_2).OH$, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(NH_2).OH$ (picramic acid), and $C_6H_2(NO_2)(NH_2)_2.OH$ are known. [B, 4.]

AMIDONNAGE (Fr.), n. A3m-i2d-o2n-na3zh. The act or process of starching. [B, 92.]

AMIDONNE (Fr.), n. A3m-i2d-o2n. Sp., *amidona.* Amidin. [B, 52.]

AMIDONNÉ (Fr.), adj. A3m-i2d-o2n-na. Starched or containing starch (e. g., *bandage a.*). [A; B.]

AMIDONNIER (Fr.), n. A3m-i2d-o2n-ni2-a. The *Triticum amyleum.* [A, 385.]

AMIDONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. A3m-i2d-o2n-ni2-e2r. See ARUM *maculatum.*

AMIDONZUCKER (Ger.), n. A3m-i2d-on'tsuk-e2r. Glucose. [B, 196.]

AMIDOŒNANTHYLIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-e2n-a2n-thi2l'-i2k. Fr., *acide amido-œnanthylique.* Ger., *Amidooenanthsäure.* An acid of the composition $C_7H_{15}NO_2$, derived from œnanthylic acid by the substitution of a molecule of amidogen for an atom of hydrogen. [B.]

AMIDOORTHOXYLENE, n. A2m''i2d-o-o2r'''tho-zi'len. Fr., *amido-orthoxylène.* Ger., *Amidoörthoxylol.* Orthoxylidine. [B.] See XYLIDINE.

AMIDOPARAFFIN, n. A2m''i2d-o-pa2r'a2f-fi2n. A monalkylamine. [B.] See ALKYLAMINE.

AMIDOPARAXYLENE, n. A2m''i2d-o-pa2r'''a3-zi'len. Fr., *amido-paraxylène.* Ger., *Amidoparaxylol.* It., *amido-paraxilene.* Paraxylidine. [B.] See XYLIDINE.

AMIDOPENTOIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-pe2n-to'i2k. Fr., *acide amido-pentoïque.* See AMIDOVALERIC ACID.

AMIDOPHELLANDRENE, n. A2m''i2d-o-fe2l-la2n'dren. Fr., *amido-phellandrène.* Ger., *Amidophellandren.* It., *amido-fellandrene.* A base, of the composition $C_{10}H_{17}N$, produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on nitrophellandrene. ["Ann. di Chim. Med.-farm. e di Farm.," July, 1885, p. 26 (B).]

AMIDOPHENAS (Lat.), n. m. A2m(a3m)''i2d-o-fen(fan)'a2s-(a3s). Gen., *amidophena'tis.* Laurent's name for aniline. [B, 196.]

AMIDOPHENOL, n. A2m''i2d-o-fe2n-o2l'. Fr., *amido-phénol.* Ger., *Amidophenol.* A substitution compound of phenol in which amidogen replaces hydrogen: $C_6H_4(NH_2).OH$. Several isomeric varieties are known, all forming colorless crystalline solids. [B, 4.] See also DIAMIDOPHENOL and TRIAMIDOPHENOL.

AMIDOPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-fe2n-o2l'''su3lf-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide amido-phénolsulfonique.* Ger., *Amidophenolsulfonsäure.* A substitution compound of phenolsulphonic acid in which a molecule of amidogen replaces an atom of hydrogen: $C_6H_3(NH_2)(OH)SO_2.OH = C_6H_7SNO_4$. Two isomeric varieties, both crystalline, are known, having respectively the composition $C_6(OH,SO_2.OH,H,NH_2,H,H,)$ and $C_6(OH,NH_2,H,SO_2.OH,H,H,)$. [B, 2.]

AMIDOPHENYLPROPIONIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-fe2n'''-i2l-pro-pi2-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide amido-phénylpropionique.* Ger., *Amidophenylpropionsäure.* Syn.: *amidohydrocinnamic acid.* An acid having the constitution of phenylpropionic acid in which amidogen replaces hydrogen in the benzine residue: $C_6H_4(NH_2)(C_3H_5O_2) = C_9H_{11}NO$. It has been found among the products of proteïd decomposition. [B.]

AMIDOPHENYLSULPHUROUS ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-fe2n'''i2l-su3lf'u2-ru3s. See AMIDOBENZENESULPHONIC ACID.

AMIDOPHTHALIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o2p-tha2l'i2k. Fr., *acide amido-phtalique.* Ger., *Amidophtalsäure.* It., *acido amido-ftalico.* Phthalic acid in which amidogen replaces hydrogen. $C_6H_3(NH_2)(CO.OH)_2 = C_8H_7NO_4$. Three isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Ordinary a. a.* 2. *Amidoisophthalic acid.* 3. *Amidoterephthalic acid.* These are all crystalline bodies derived respectively from phthalic, isophthalic, and terephthalic acids. [B, 4.]

AMIDOPROPIONIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-pro-pi2-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide amido-propionique.* Ger., *Amidopropionsäure.* It., *acido amido-propionico.* See ALANINE.

AMIDOPSEUDOCUMENE, n. A2m''i2d-o-su2'''do-ku2'men. Fr., *amido-pseudocumène.* Ger., *Amidopseudocumol.* A derivative of pseudocumene in which a molecule of amidogen replaces an atom of hydrogen; a substance melting at 62° C. and having the formula $C_6H_2.NH_2(CH_3)_3 = C_9H_{13}N$; isomeric with amidomesitylene. [B, 4.]

AMIDOPYROMECONIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-pi'''ro-me2k-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide amido-pyroméconique.* Ger., *Amidobrenzmekonsäure.* A crystalline acid derived from pyromeconic acid, having the composition $C_5H_3(NH_2)O_3 = C_5H_5NO_3$. [B, 3.]

AMIDOPYROWEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. A3m'i2d-o-pu6-ro-vin''zoi-re2. Glutamic acid. [B.]

AMIDOQUINOLINE, n. A2m''i2d-o-kwi2n'o-len. Fr., *amido-quinoléine.* Ger., *Amidochinolin.* A substitution product of quinoline in which a molecule of amidogen replaces an atom of hydrogen: $C_9H_6(NH_2)N = C_9H_8N_2$. Three isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Orthoamidoquinoline,* forming minute lamellar crystals melting at 66° or 67° C. 2. *Paramidoquinoline,* forming flat acicular crystals melting at 114°. 3. *Metamidoquinoline,* forming yellow laminæ melting at 109° or 110°. The respective probable formulæ are: $C_6(H,H,H,NH_2,N.CH.CH.CH,\frown—,)$; $C_6(H,NH_2,H,H,N.CH.CH.CH,\frown—,)$; and $C_6(NH_2,H,H,H,N.CH.CH.CH,\frown—,)$. [B, 79.]

AMIDOSALICYLIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-sa2l-i2-si2l'i2k. Fr., *acide amido-salicylique.* Ger., *Amidosalicylsäure.* It., *acido amido-salicilico.* A monobasic acid, $C_7H_7NO_3$, being salicylic acid in which a molecule of amidogen replaces hydrogen. Two isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Orthamidosalicylic acid,* $C_6(H,CO.OH,OH,NH_2,H,H,)$. 2. *Paramidosalicylic acid,* $C_6(H,CO.OH,OH,H,H,NH_2,)$. [B, 2.]

AMIDOSÄURE (Ger.), n. A3m'i2d-o-zoi-re2. See *Amido-*ACID.

AMIDOSTEARIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-ste-a2r'i2k. Fr., *acide amido-stéarique.* Ger., *Amidostearinsäure.* An acid found among the products of albuminoid decomposition, being stearic acid with an atom of hydrogen replaced by a molecule of NH_2: $C_{18}H_{33}(NH_2)O_2$. [A. Gautier and A. Étard, "Compt. rend.," xcvii, pp. 263, 325 (B).]

AMIDOSUCCINAMIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-su3k-si2n-a2m'-i2k. Fr., *acide amido-succinamique.* Ger., *Amidosuccinaminsäure.* It., *acido amido-succinamico.* Asparagine; so called because it may be regarded as an amide derivative of succinamic acid; $C_2H_3(NH_2)\langle^{CO.NH_2}_{CO.OH}$. [B, 3.]

AMIDOSUCCINAMIDE, n. A2m''i2d-o-su3k-si2n'a2m-i2d(id). Fr., *amido-succinamide.* Ger., *Amidosuccinamid.* Asparagine; so called from its composition as an acid amide of asparmic or amidosuccinic acid. [B, 5.]

AMIDOSUCCINIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-su3k-si2n'i2k. Fr., *acide amido-succinique.* Ger., *Amidobernsteinsäure.* It., *acido amido-succinico.* Aspartic acid; so called because it may be regarded as an amide derivative of succinic acid: $C_2H_3(NH_2)\langle^{CO.OH}_{CO.OH}$. [B, 3.]

AMIDOSUCCINURIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-su3k-si2n-u2'ri2k. Fr., *acide amido-succinurique.* Ger., *Amidosuccinursäure.* It., *acido amido-succinurico.* A crystalline acid of the composition $C_5H_9N_3O_4 = C_3H_7(NH_2)N_2O_4$. [B, 3.]

AMIDOSULPHETHYLIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-su3lf'''e2th-i2l'i2k. See AMIDOETHYLSULPHONIC ACID.

AMIDOSULPHOBENZOIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-su3lf'''o-be2nz-o'i2k. Fr., *acide amido-sulfobenzoïque.* Ger., *Amidosulfobenzoësäure.* It., *acido amido-sulfobenzoico.* A derivative of sulphobenzoic acid in which amidogen replaces hydrogen: $C_7H_4(NH_2)O_2.SO_2.OH = C_7H_7NSO_5$. Two isomeric varieties are known, both crystalline, one readily soluble, and the other almost insoluble, in boiling water. [B, 2.]

AMIDOSULPHONATE, n. A2m''i2d-o-su3lf'o2n-at. Fr., *amido-sulfonate.* Ger., *Amidosulfonat.* A salt of amidosulphonic acid. [B.]

AMIDOSULPHONIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-su3lf-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide amido-sulfonique.* Ger., *Amidosulfonsäure.* It., *acido amido-solfonico.* A monobasic acid, $NH_2(SO_2.OH)$, having the form of large transparent crystals, readily soluble in water. [E. Berglund, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 330 (B).]

AMIDOTEREPHTHALIC ACID, n. A2m''i2d-o-te2r'''e2p-tha2l'i2k. See under AMIDOPHTHALIC ACID.

AMIDOTOLUENE, n. A2m''i2d-o-to2l'u2-en. Fr., *amido-toluène.* Ger., *Amidotoluol.* It., *amido-toluene.* A derivative of

toluene in which amidogen replaces hydrogen. [B.] See TOLUIDINE and DIAMIDOTOLUENE.

AMIDOTOLUENESULPHONIC ACID, n. A^{2}m″i^{2}d-o-to^{2}l‴u^2-en-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-toluènesulfonique.* Ger., *Amidotoluolsulfonsäure.* See TOLUIDINESULPHONIC ACID.

AMIDOTRIMETHYLBENZENE, n. A^{2}m″i^{2}d-o-tri-me^{2}th‴-i^{2}l-be^{2}nz-en′. Fr., *amido-triméthylbenzine.* Ger., *Amidotrimethylbenzol.* A term expressive of the composition both of amidomesitylene and of amidopseudocumene. [B.]

AMIDOVALERIC ACID, n. A^{2}m″i^{2}d-o-va^{2}l-e^{2}r′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amido-valérique.* Ger., *Amidovaleriansäure.* It., *acido amido-valerico.* An acid, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, having the constitution of valeric acid in which amidogen replaces hydrogen in the acid radicle, or that of hydroxyvaleric acid in which amidogen replaces the hydroxyl. Several isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Alpha a. a., amidoisovaleric acid* $(CH_3)_2:CH.CH(NH_2)-CO.OH$, a crystalline substance formerly supposed to be identical with butalanine (*q. v.*). 2. *Beta a. a.* $(CH_3)_2:C(NH_2).CH_2-CO.OH$, forming shining crystals readily soluble in water. 3. *Alpha amidopentoic acid*, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CH(NH_2)-CO.OH$, forming long acicular crystals. [B, 3.]

AMIDOXIME, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}d-o^{2}x′i^{2}m. From *amide* and *oximide.* A compound consisting of an amide united with a member of the oximide group (NOH)″. The a's have in general the formula $R'-C(NH_2)=NOH$. [F. Tiemann, "Ber. d. chem. Gesellsch."; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Apr., 1886, p. 75 (B).]

AMIDOXYANTHRAQUINONE, n. A^{2}m″i^{2}d-o^{2}x‴i^2-a^{2}n-thra^3-kwi^{2}n-on′. See ALIZARAMIDE.

AMIDOXYLENE, n. A^{2}m″i^{2}d-o-zi′len. Fr., *amido-xylène.* Ger., *Amidoxylol.* It., *amidoxilene.* See XYLIDINE.

AMIDOZIMMTSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}m″i^{2}d-o-tzi^{2}mt′zoi-re^2. Amidocinnamic acid. [B.]

AMIDSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-ed′zoi-re^2. See *Amido*-ACID.

AMIDULIN, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}d′u^2-li^{2}n. Lat., *amidulinum.* Fr., *amiduline.* It., Sp., *amidulina.* A name given by Schultze to a substance obtained by heating starch with sulphuric acid up to the point of complete solution, neutralizing the acid, and cooling, when the a. is deposited in white flocks. It is soluble in hot water, and is colored blue by iodine. [B, 92.] It is probably simply soluble starch (granulose) freed from the investing starch-cellulose. [B.]

AMIDUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′i^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Kraftmehl* (1st def.). Syn.: *amylum, pollen albissimus* (1st def.). 1. An old name for starch-flour. [B, 50.] 2. Amidogen. [L, 63.]

AMIDUM (Teloogoo), n. The castor-oil plant. [B, 172.] See RICINUS *communis.*

AMIDURE (Fr.), **AMIDÜR** (Ger.), n's. A^{3}m-i^{2}d-u^{6}r, -u^{6}r′. 1. A compound containing starch. [A, 385.] 2. See AMMONIURET.

AMIENS (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-i^2-a^{3}n^2. A town in France near which there are ferruginous springs. [L, 105.]

AMIL, n. A^{2}m′i^{2}l. See AMYL.

AMILAMIDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-i^{2}l-a^{3}m-ed. See AMYLAMINE.

AMILENE, n. A^{2}m′i^{2}l-en. Fr., *amilène.* An old form for *amylene* (*q. v.*). [B, 118.]

AMILIC, adj. A^{2}m-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. See AMYLIC.

AMILYL, n. A^{2}m′i^{2}l-i^{2}l. An old name for *amyl.* [B. 118.]

AMIMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}m′i^2-a^3. From ἀ priv., and μίμησις, imitation. Fr., *amimie.* Ger., *Amimie.* It., Sp., *amimia.* A form of aphasia consisting in an inability to express one's self by signs and gestures. [R. Arndt (A, 319); A, 390.]

AMIMIDE, n. A^{2}m′i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). From *amide* and *imide.* Fr., *amimide.* Ger., *Amimid.* See AMIDINE.

AMIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-en′. An amine. [B.]—**A'base.** See *Amic* BASE.—**A'säure.** See *Amic* ACID.

AMINÆA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}n-e′(a$^{3'}$-e^2)-a^3. From Aminæa, a town from which a. is obtained. Sp., *aminea.* Animé resin. [L, 97, 105.]

AMINCI (Fr.), adj. A^3-ma^{2}n^2-se. In botany, attenuate. [B, 1.]

AMINE, n. A^{2}m′i^{2}n. From *ammonia.* Lat., *amina.* Fr., *amine.* Ger., *Amin.* It., *amina, ammina.* A compound formed by the replacement of 1, 2, or 3 hydrogen atoms in ammonia by a basic radicle or radicles. The a's are divided into *monamines, diamines,* and *triamines* (with some more complex bodies termed *tetramines, pentamines,* etc., concerning which little is known), according as they derive from 1, 2, or 3 molecules of ammonia; also into *primary, secondary,* and *tertiary,* according as 1, 2, or all 3 of the hydrogen atoms in each ammonia molecule are replaced. [B, 2, 6.] Cf. AMIDE and ALKALAMIDE.—**Alkyl a., Allyl a.,** etc. See ALKYLAMINE, ALLYLAMINE, etc.—**A. amide.** Fr., *amine-amide.* An amide formed from a hydroxy-acid by the substitution of amidogen for hydroxyl or hydrogen both in the acid characteristic and in the hydroxyl of the acid radicle. [B, 93.]

AMINEUR (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-i^{2}n-u^{5}r. A salt-meter. [B.]

AMINICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}n′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Amic. [L.]

AMIOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^2-o-se^{2}l-i(e)′nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). A faulty spelling for *Ammioselinum.* [L, 105.]

AMIRBARIS, n. The *Berberis vulgaris.* [L, 105.]

AMISADU, n. See ALMISADIR.

AMISATINE, n. A^{2}m-i′sa^{2}t-i^{2}n. From *ammonia* and *isatine.* Fr., *amisatine.* Ger., *Amisatin.* One of the products of the decomposition of isatine by ammonia; a yellow pulverulent substance of the composition $C_{48}H_{39}N_{11}O_9$. [B, 93.]

AMITOTIC, adj. A^{2}m-i^{2}t-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. From ἀ priv., and μίτος, a thread. Ger., *Amitotisch.* Pertaining to direct or non-caryocinetic cell-division. ["Jour. of the Roy. Mic. Soc.," 1885; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1885 (J).]

AMIZADIR, n. See ALMISADIR.

AMKOOLANG (Tamil), n. The *Physalis somnifera.* [B, 172.]—**A. kalung.** The *Physalis flexuosa.* [L, 105.]

AMKUDU-VITHNU (Teloogoo), n. The *Holarrhena antidysenterica.* ["Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 8, 1886, p. 302.]

AMLA (Bengali and Hindústani), n. See AMLIKA.—**A'baum** (Ger.). See AMLIKA.

AMLAKI (Bengali), n. See AMALAKI.

AMLEE, n. See AMLI.

AMLEH, AMLEJ (Bengali and Hindústani), n's. See AMLIKA.

AMLI (Bengali), n. The *Tamarindus indica.* [L, 105.]

AMLIKA (Bengali and Hindústani), n. The *Emblica officinalis.* [B, 172.]

AMLIKÁ PÁNA (Sanscr.), n. A preparation made by macerating tamarind pulp in water, straining, and adding black pepper, sugar, cloves, camphor, and cardamom. Used as a cooling draught and as an appetizer in debilitated conditions. [B, 181.]

AMMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′ma^3. See HAMMA.

AMMANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}m-ma^{3}n′i^2-a^3. See AMMANNIA.

AMMANNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}m-ma^{3}n′ni^2-a^2. From P. Ammann, professor at Leipsic (1633) [B, 170]; or, according to others, from J. Amman, a Russian botanist and physician. Fr., *ammanie, ammannie.* A genus of aquatic herbaceous plants of the order *Lythrariaceæ,* established by "Houst." [Linnæus]. [B, 93, 170.]—**A. vesicatoria** [Roxburgh]. A species growing in damp places in the East Indies. All parts of the plant and particularly the leaves are acrid, and are used for blistering. [B, 180.]

AMMANNIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-ni(ne)′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ammanniées.* A tribe of *Lythrariaceæ,* made by Bentham and Hooker, comprising *Ammannia* and some other genera. [B, 121.]

AMMAR (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-ma^{3}r. Dammar resin. [L, 65.]

AMME (Ger.), n. A^{3}m′me^2. 1. A nurse; a wet-nurse. [M.] 2. The asexual stage of development of a tænia; the scolex. [B, 27.]

AMMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′me^2 e(a^3-e^2). From *ammi.* A tribe of umbelliferous plants established by C. Koch, comprising *Pimpinella, Bunium,* and other genera. [B, 170.]

AMMEI (Ger.), n. A^{3}m′mi. Ammi. [B.]—**Aechter A'samen.** See *Semen* AMMEOS *veri.*—**Aegyptischer A.** The *Ptychotis coptica.* [B.]—**Aegyptischer A'samen, Alexandrischer A'samen.** See *Semen* AMMEOS *veri.*—**A'samen.** The seeds of *Ammi majus* and *Helosciadium lateriflorum.* [B.]—**Cretischer A.** See *Kretischer A.*—**Gemeiner A.** The *Ammi majus.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeiner A'samen.** Semen ammeos vulgaris; the seeds of *Ammi majus.* [B, 180.]—**Grosser A., Grosser A'samen.** See *Gemeiner A.* and *Gemeiner A'samen.*—**Kleiner A'samen.** See *Semen* AMMEOS *veri.*—**Koptischer A.** See *Aegyptischer A.*—**Kretischer A.** The *Helosciadium lateriflorum.* [B, 180.]—**Kretischer A'samen.** See *Semen* AMMEOS *veri.*—**Wahrer A.** The *Helosciadium lateriflorum.* [B, 48.]

AMMELID (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-me^{2}l-ed′. Ammelide. [B, 4.]—**A.-Aethylester.** Ethyl-ammelide. [B, 4.] See ETHYL *amidocyanurate.*—**A.-Methylester.** Methyl-ammelide. [B, 4.] See METHYL *amidocyanurate.*

AMMELIDE, n. A^{2}m′me^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). From *ammonia* and *melamide.* Lat., *ammelidum.* Fr., *ammélide.* Ger., *Ammelid.* Syn.: *tricyanoamide dihydrate, cyanurmonamic* (*melanuric*) *acid.* A base of the constitution $C_3N_4H_4O=C_3N_3(OH)_2(NH_2)$, formed from ammeline or its salts by the action of acids and alkalies, and from urea by heating. According to some authorities, a. is a compound of melanuric acid, or the body here designated as a., and ammeline, and has the formula $C_6H_9N_9O_3$. [B, 3, 4.]—**Ethyl-a.** Fr., *éthyl-ammélide.* Ger., *Ammelid-Aethylester.* See ETHYL *amidocyanurate.*—**Methyl-a.** Fr., *méthyl-ammélide.* Ger., *Ammelid-Methylester.* See METHYL *amidocyanurate.*

AMMELIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-me^{2}l-en′. Ammeline. [B, 4.]—**Salpetersaures a.** Ammeline nitrate. [B, 4.]

AMMELINE, n. A^{2}m′me^{2}l-en. Perhaps from *ammonia* and *melam.* Lat., *ammelina, ammelinum.* Fr., *amméline.* Ger., *Ammelin.* It., *ammelina.* Syn.: *tricyanodiamide hydrate, cyanurdiamic acid.* A white crystalline body of the composition $C_3H_5N_5O=C_3N_3(NH_2)_2(OH)$, derived from melamine by the action of acids and alkalies. It acts both as an acid and as a base, and forms salts with the acids. [B, 4.]—**A. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate d'amméline.* Ger., *salpetersaures Ammelin.* It., *nitrato di ammelina.* A substance forming quadrilateral prismatic crystals of the constitution $C_3N_5H_5O.HNO_3=C_3N_3(OH)(NH_2)(NH_3.O.NO_2)$. [B, 4.]

AMMELMEHL (Ger.), n. A^{3}m′me^{2}l-mal. See AMYLUM.

AMMERBAUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}m′me^{2}r-ba^3-um. The *Cerasus acida.* [B, 180.]

AMMETER, n. A^{2}m′me^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *Ampère* (*q. v.*), and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *am-mètre.* "An instrument for estimating the force of electric currents." [B, 39.] See AMPÈREMETER and MILLIAMPÈREMETER.

AMMEY (Ger.), n. See AMMEI.

AMMI (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′mi(mi^2). Gen., *am′meos* (*-ios*), or indecl. From ἄμμι [Dioscorides], the *Ptychotis coptica;* according to some, from ἀμίς, a urinal, because acting as a diuretic, but this is probably erroneous. Fr., *ammi.* Ger., *Ammei.* It., *ammi.* 1. Of the ancients, the *Ptychotis coptica.* 2. A genus of umbelliferous plants established by Tournefort, bearing 4-parted white

flowers in 4-rayed umbels. [B, 78, 180.]—**A. Bœberi** [Hœg.], **A. cicutæfolium** [Willdenow]. The *A. majus.* [B, 46.]—**A. copticum.** See PTYCHOTIS *copticum* and PTYCHOTIS *ajowan.*—**A. creticum aromaticum** [Bauhin]. The *A. Matthioli.* [B, 46.]—**A. de Candie, A. de Crête, A. des boutiques** (Fr.). The *Helosciadium lateriflorum.* [B, 173 ; L, 85, 105.]—**A. diversifolium** [Noul.]. The *A. majus.* [B, 46.]—**A. glaucifolium** [Linnæus]. A species growing in the Mediterranean countries of Europe, regarded as a variety of *A. majus*, from which it differs chiefly in the form of its leaves. [H. Baillon (B, 46).]—**A. majus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ammi officinal.* Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *grosser*) *Ammei.* Syn. : *Ammios muricata* [Mönch], *Apium ammi* [Crantz]. A species growing in Europe, North America, and western Asia, having a smooth stem and pinnatisect leaves with serrulated lobes, cartilaginous at the border. It is allied in appearance to dill. Its seeds (*semen ammeos* [seu *ammios* seu *a.*] *majoris* ; Ger., *grosser* [oder *gemeiner*] *Ammeisamen*) have an aromatic pericarp, and have been used as a carminative and stimulant. They formed one of the 4 "lesser warm seeds." [B, 46, 180 ; L, 85.]—**A. Matthioli.** See under PTYCHOTIS.—**A. odore origani** [Bauhin]. The *A. copticum.* [B, 46.]—**A. officinal** (Fr.). 1. The *A. majus.* [B, 121.] 2. The ajowan. [B, 113.] See PTYCHOTIS *ajowan.*—**A. parvum foliis fœniculi.** The *Ptychotis fœniculifolia.* [L.] See HELOSCIADIUM *lateriflorum.*—**A. perpusillum** [Lobel]. A species of *Ptychotis* with very small fruit, probably the *P. ajowan.* [B, 18, 46.]—**A'samen** (Ger.). See AMMEI*samen.*—**A. semine apii** [Bauhin]. The *A. Matthioli.* [B, 46.]—**A. verum.** See *Semen ammeos veri.*—**A. visnaga** [Lamarck]. Fr., *herbe au cure-dents, cure-dents d'Espagne.* Syn. : *Daucus visnaga* (et *D. gingidium*) [Linnæus], *Visnaga daucoides* [Gärtner], *Gohoria* [Necker]. A species with a striate smooth stem, growing in southern Europe, northern Africa, and the East. It is the *kellah* of the Arabians and furnishes *kellin* (*q. v.*). The plant is used in Spain for making tooth-picks ; hence its French names. A tonic and astringent wash is made from the fruit ; a decoction of the seeds is a feeble antipyretic, used in rheumatism, together with the local application of an ointment of the same, and in uric-acid lithiasis ; and poultices are made from the leaves. [Moustapha, "Gaz. hebd. des sci. méd. de Montpellier," Jan., 1886, p. 30 ; "Union méd.," Apr. 8, 1886, p. 569 ; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 1, 1886, p. 508 (A) ; H. Baillon (B, 46) ; B, 173.]—**A. vulgare** [Dodon]. The *A. majus.* [B, 46.]—**Gemeiner A., Gemeiner A'samen,** etc. (Ger.). See under AMMEI.—**Semen ammeos cretici.** See *Semen ammeos veri.*—**Semen ammeos majoris.** Ger., *Ammeisamen.* The seed of *A. majus.* [B, 180.]—**Semen ammeos veri.** Ger., *ächter Ammeisamen, wahrer A.* A name often given to the seed of *Sison ammi* (*Helosciadium lateriflorum*), but also, and more properly, applied to the seed of *Ptychotis coptica.* [B, 180.]—**Semen a. cretici.** See *Semen ammeos veri.*—**Semen a. majoris.** The seed of *A. majus.* [B, 180.]—**Semen a. minoris.** See *Semen ammeos veri.*—**Semen ammios.** The seed of *Helosciadium lateriflorum.* [B, 180.]—**Semen ammios majoris, Semen a. vulgaris.** The seed of *A. majus.* [B, 180.]—**Wahrer A.** See *Semen ammeos veri.*

AMMIC, adj. A^{2}m′mi^{2}k. A rare form of *ammoniac* (*e. g.*. *sal a.* = sal ammoniac). [B, 39.]

AMMINÆ (Lat.). n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mi(me)′ne(na^{3}-e^{2}). Sprengel's name for an order of umbelliferous plants comprising *Ammi, Sium, Conium, Ligusticum, Cuminum*, etc. [B, 170.]

AMMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mi^{2}n′e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *amminées.* A tribe of umbelliferous plants established by Koch (1824) and adopted by Reichenbach, Link, De Candolle, and others, comprising *Apium, Cicuta, Petroselinum, Helosciadium, Ptychotis, Sison, Ammi, Pimpinella, Sium, Carum*, and several other genera. In Bentham and Hooker's classification it includes umbellifers with hermaphrodite or polygamous flowers and a laterally compressed didymous fruit, and is divided into the sub-tribes *Smyrnieæ, Euammineæ*, and *Scandicinæ.* [B, 104, 121, 170.]

AMMINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mi^{2}n′i^{2}d-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A tribe of apiaceous (umbelliferous) plants, made by Lindley, corresponding nearly to *Ammineæ.* [B, 170.]

AMMION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′mi^{2}-o^{2}n. Gr., ἄμμιον (from ἄμμος, sand). Cinnabar in a sand-like condition ; minium. [Dioscorides (B).]

AMMIOS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′mi^{2}-o^{2}s. A genus of umbelliferous plants, established by Mönch, corresponding in part to *Ammi* or *Ptychotis.* [B. 170.]—**A. muricata.** See AMMI *majus.*

AMMIOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mi^{2}-o-se^{2}l-i(e)′nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m). An old synonym for *Ammi.* [B, 170.]

AMMISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mi^{2}z(mi^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἄμμος. sand. Treatment by means of sand baths [L, 63.]

AMMIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′mi^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AMMI.

AMMO, n. An Ashantee plant, the juice of which is used as a vulnerary. [Bowditch (L, 63).]

AMMOBIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-bi(be)′e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). From *Ammobium*, one of the genera. A subdivision of plants belonging to the *Relhanieæ*, made by Fenzl. [B, 170.]

AMMOBROMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-bro′ma^{3}. Gen., *ammobro′matos* (*-tis*). From ἄμμος, sand, and βρῶμα, food. A genus of lennoaceous plants. [B, 121.]—**A. Sonoræ** [Torrey]. An American species, parasitic upon the roots of an undetermined plant. It is eaten by the Papigos Indians. [B, 121 ; L.]

AMMOCHOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ko(ch^{2}o)′zi^{2}(si^{2})-a^{3}. Fr., *ammochosie.* From ἄμμος, sand, and χεῖν, to pour. A bath of hot sand or salt, used for covering the body in order to induce diaphoresis, or in order to dry the body after death. [B ; L, 97, 105.]

AMMODYTES (Lat.). n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo^{2}d′i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *ammod′ytum.* From ἄμμος. sand, and δύειν, to sink into. Fr., *ammodytes.* Plants which grow in sand. [B, 1.]

AMMOLICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo^{2}l′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *ammolique.* Of or pertaining to ammoline ; combined with the name of a radicle, it denotes a compound of ammoline with that radicle. [B ; Berzelius (L, 116).]

AMMOLINE, n. A^{2}m′mo^{2}l-en. From *ammonia* and *oleum*, oil. Lat., *ammolina, ammotinum.* Fr., *ammoline.* Ger., *Ammolin.* It., *ammolina.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from bone-oil ; probably a mixture of lutidine and collidine. [B, 2.]

AMMON, n. A^{2}m′mo^{2}n. Ger.. *Ammon.* Rose's name for a compound of anhydrous ammonia with an anhydride (*e. g.*, carbamic acid). [B, 196.]

AMMON (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-mon′. 1. Ammonium. 2. See the preceding article. [B.]—**Ameisensaures A.** For this and similar compounds see under AMMONIUM.—**A'chelidonsäure.** Ammoniochelidonic acid. [B.]—**A'disulfonsäure.** Ammondisulphonic acid. [B.]—**A'formlat, A'fulminurat,** etc. See AMMONIUM*formiat*, AMMONIUM*fulminurat*, etc.

AMMONÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo^{2}n-e′(a^{3}′e^{2})-mi^{2}-a^{3}. See AMMONIÆMIA.

AMMONDISULPHONATE, n. A^{2}m″mo^{2}n-di-su^{3}l′fo^{2}n-at. Fr., *ammonio-disulfonate.* Ger., *Ammondisulfonat.* A salt of ammondisulphonic acid. [B.]

AMMONDISULPHONIC ACID, n. A^{2}m″mo^{2}n-di-su^{3}l-fo^{2}n′-i^{2}k. For deriv., see AMMONIUM, *di-** and SULPHONIC. Fr., *acide ammonio-disulfonique.* Ger., *Ammondisulfonsäure.* A substance of the composition $H_5S_2NO_6 = NH^3 : (SO_2.OH)_2$, formed by the combination of ammonia with 2 molecules of the acid residue $SO_2.OH$. It acts as a dibasic acid, but is known only through its salts, the *ammondisulphonates.* [B, 3.]

AMMONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo′ni^{2}-a^{3}. From *sal ammoniacus*, which, according to some, was so named from the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Lybia, near which it used to be prepared from camel's dung. Fr., *ammoniaque.* Ger., *Ammoniak.* It., *ammoniaca.* Sp., *amoniaco.* Syn. : *ammoniacum, ammoniaca, alcali volatile, alkaline air.* A colorless gas, NH_3, of an extremely pungent, suffocative odor, and of strong alkaline taste and reaction, having a sp. gr. of 0·5893. It has been obtained in a liquid and solid state by the action of cold and pressure. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol, one volume of the former solvent taking up 700 volumes of a. at the ordinary temperature and pressure. (See *Aqua ammoniæ, Aqueous a.*, and *Spiritus ammoniæ.*) In composition it is found widely diffused in nature, and the gas is formed artificially in a variety of ways, the primitive method having been to extract it from decomposing urine. Aqueous a. has been known since the time of Raymond Lully, in the thirteenth century, but Priestley first isolated the gas in 1774. The name a. was given to it by Bergman in 1782. In ordinary parlance, the word a. means a solution of a. in water (aqueous a.). In composition, a. acts as a monacid base, neutralizing acids and forming crystalline salts, known as ammoniacal or ammonium salts. For the constitution of these salts as well as for the names of the individual salts, see under AMMONIUM. [B, 2.]—**Acetas ammoniæ.** Ammonium acetate. [B, 97.]—**Acetas ammoniæ aquosus** (seu **dilutus,** seu **liquidus,** seu **solutus**). See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.* [L, 85.]—**Acetas ammoniæ solutus concentratus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetici concentratus.*—**Acetas ammoniæ solutus dilutus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**Albuminoid a.** The a. derivable from the albuminoid constituents of water, after the free a. existing in the latter has been removed in the process of chemical analysis. [B, 156.]—**Alcohol ammoniæ anisatum.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ anisatus.*—**Alcohol ammoniæ et guiaici.** See *Tinctura* GUAIACI *ammoniata.*—**Alcoholic a.** Lat., *alcali ammoniacum vinosum.* Ger., *alkoholisches Ammoniak.* A solution of a. in alcohol.—**Aldehyde a.** See ALDEHYDAMMONIA.—**A. acetate.** For this and other a. salts, see under AMMONIUM.—**A. alum.** See under ALUM.—**A. and mercury muriate.** Mercury and ammonium chloride.—**A. aqua soluta.** See *Aqua ammoniæ.*—**A. bihydrosulphate.** An old term for ammonium hydrosulphide, so called because, in the old notation, represented by a molecule of ammonia united with 2 molecules of hydrosulphuric acid, $NH_3.2HS$. [B.]—**A. carmin.** See under CARMIN.—**A. caustica.** See *Caustic a.*—**A. caustica liquida.** See *Aqua ammoniæ.*—**Ammoniæ acetas.** Ammonium acetate.—**Ammoniæ aqua, Ammoniæ aqua fortior.** See *Aqua ammoniæ* and *Aqua ammoniæ fortior.*—**Ammoniæ arsenias, Ammoniæ arsenis.** For these and similar Latin titles see AMMONII *arsenias*, AMMONII *arsenis*, etc.—**Ammoniæ benzoas** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. Ammonium benzoate. [B.]—**Ammoniæ bromhydras.** See *Bromhydras ammoniæ.*—**Ammoniæ carbonas.** Ammonium carbonate (usually the sesquicarbonate, but in the Dubl. Ph. [1850] the normal carbonate). [B.] See also *Carbonas ammoniæ.*—**Ammoniæ carbonatis aqua.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici.*—**Ammoniæ chlorhydras.** See *Chlorhydras ammoniæ.*—**Ammoniæ ferrico-citras.** Iron and ammonium citrate. [B, 98.]—**Ammoniæ ferrico-tartras, Ammoniæ ferro-tartras.** Iron and ammonium tartrate. [B, 98.]—**Ammoniæ hydriodas, Ammoniæ hydrobromas, Ammoniæ hydrochloras, Ammoniæ hydrosulphas.** See *Hydriodas ammoniæ*, etc.—**Ammoniæ hydrosulphuretum** [Dubl. Ph. (1850)]. Ammonium hydrosulphide. [B, 98.]—**Ammoniæ hypocarbonas.** See *Hypocarbonas ammoniæ.*—**Ammoniæ monocarbonas.** Normal ammonium carbonate. [B, 98.]—**Ammoniæ murias.** See *Murias ammoniæ.*—**Ammoniæ nitras, Ammoniæ phosphas** [Br. Ph. (1867)]. See AMMONIUM *nitrate* and AMMONIUM *phosphate.*—**Ammoniæ sesquicarbonas.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B, 98.] See AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**Ammoniæ sesquicarbonas pyro-oleosus.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**Ammoniæ sesquicarbonas rafinatus.** Refined ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B, 98.]—**A. ferro-citrate, A. ferro-tartrate.** See under AMMONIUM.—**A. hydriodate.** Lat., *ammoniæ hydriodas, iodhydras ammoniæ.* Fr., *iodhydrate d'ammoniaque* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Jodwasserstoff-Ammoniak.* It., *iodidrato* (o *idriodato*) *d'am-*

moniaca. Sp., *hidriodato* (*ó iodhidrato*) *de amoniaco.* Ammonium iodide; so called because regarded as a direct compound of a. with hydriodic acid, $NH_3.HI$. [B.]—**A. hydrobromate, A. hydrobromide.** Lat., *hydrobromas* (seu *bromhydras*) *ammoniæ.* Fr., *bromhydrate d'ammoniaque* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bromwasserstoff-Ammoniak.* It., *bromidrato* (o *idrobromato*) *d'ammoniaca.* Sp., *hidrobromato* (*ó bromhidrato*) *de amoniaco.* Ammonium bromide; so called because regarded as a direct compound of a. with hydrobromic acid; $NH_3.HBr$. [B.]—**A. hydrochlorate, A. hydrochlorica, A. hydrochloride.** Lat., *ammoniæ hydrochloras, hydrochloras* (seu *chlorhydras*) *ammoniæ.* Fr., *chlorhydrate d'ammoniaque* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoff-Ammoniak.* It., *cloridrato* (o *idroclorato*) *d'ammoniaca.* Sp., *hidroclorato* (*ó clorhidrato*) *de amoniaco.* Ammonium chloride; so called because regarded as a direct compound of a. and hydrochloric acid; $NH_3.HBr$. [B.]—**A. hydrosulphate.** Lat., *hydrosulphas* (seu *hydrosulphuretum*) *ammoniæ.* Fr., *sulfhydrate* (ou *hydrosulfate*) *d'ammoniaque.* It., *solfidrato* (o *idrosolfato*) *d'ammoniaca.* Sp., *hidrosulfato* (*ó sulfhidrato*) *de amoniaco.* An old name for ammonium sulphide; so called because in the old system of notation it was represented by the formula $NH_3.HS$, or that of a. combined with hydrosulphuric acid. [B, 98.] The ordinary a. hydrosulphate of the pharmacopœias is, however, ammonium hydrosulphide. [B.]—**A. liquida.** See *Aqua ammoniæ.*—**A. muriata, A. muriate, A. muriatica.** Ammonium chloride.—**A. præparata.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [L, 85.]—**A. pura, A. pura fluida, A. pura liquida.** Aqua ammoniæ. [L, 85.]—**A. soap.** Ger., *Ammoniakseife.* A compound of a. with a fatty acid. [B.] See *Linimentum ammoniæ* and *A.* SOAP.—**A. subcarbonica.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B.]—**A. water.** See *Aqua ammoniæ* and *Solution of a.*—**Anhydrous a.** Gaseous a. [B.]—**Aqua acetatis ammoniæ** [Ed. Ph. (1826).] See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**Aqua ammoniæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *ammoniaque liquide officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]), *eau* (ou *hydrolé*, ou *liqueur*, ou *solution*) *d'ammoniaque.* Ger., *Ammoniakflüssigkeit, Aetzammoniak, Salmiakgeist.* It., *ammoniaca liquida.* Sp., *amoniaco liquido.* Syn.: *liquor ammoniæ* [Br. Ph.], *liquor ammonii caustici* [Ger. Ph.], *a. liquida* [Belg. Ph.], *solutio ammoniaci* [Dan. Ph.], *a. aqua soluta* [Fr. Cod. (1866)], *ammonium causticum solutum* [Russ. Ph.], *lixivium ammoniacale* (seu *causticum*), *spiritus salis ammoniaci aquosus, spirit of hartshorn, a. water.* A solution of 10 parts by weight (about 13,100 parts by volume) [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or of 20 parts by weight [Fr. Cod.], or of 17 parts [Belg. Ph.], in 100 parts of water. It is a clear, colorless liquid, of pungent irritating odor, acrid taste, and marked alkaline reaction, having a sp. gr. of 0·959 [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], or of 0·925 [Fr. Cod.]. In other pharmacopœias the percentage by weight of a. varies from 8 to 23, and the sp. gr. from 0·9160 to 0·966. Aqua ammoniæ, whether administered by inhalation of the ammoniacal fumes emitted from it, by the mouth, or by intravenous or hypodermic injection, acts as an energetic cardiac stimulant, and causes marked, although transitory, increase in the blood-pressure and rate of respiration. It is hence used in syncope and in depressed conditions of the system from any cause. It is also used internally as an antacid. Locally, it acts as a rubefacient, vesicant, or caustic, according to the degree of concentration of the preparation, and when taken internally, undiluted, acts as a corrosive poison. In very large doses it causes cardiac paralysis. [B, 5, 10, 113; L.]—**Aqua ammoniæ acetatis.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**Aqua ammoniæ causticæ.** Pure aqua ammoniæ. [B, 98.]—**Aqua ammoniæ diluta** [Ed. Ph. (1813)]. Fr., *eau d'ammoniaque affaiblie.* A solution made by mixing aqua ammoniæ of a sp. gr. of 0·959 with 2 parts of water. [L, 95.]—**Aqua ammoniæ fortior** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *eau d'ammoniaque forte.* Ger., *starker Salmiakgeist.* It., *ammoniaca liquida concentrata.* Syn.: *liquor ammoniæ fortior* [Br. Ph.]. Stronger water of a., strong solution of a. An aqueous solution of a. containing 28 per cent. by weight of a. and having a sp. gr. of 0·900 [U. S. Ph.], or containing 32·5 per cent. of a. and having a sp. gr. of 0·891 [Br. Ph.]. It has the same properties as aqua ammoniæ, but is more irritant and is used as a local application or as a means of making the weaker solution and other ammoniacal preparations. [B.]—**Aqua ammoniæ puræ.** Pure aqua ammoniæ. [B, 98.]—**Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici.*—**Aqua sulphureti ammoniæ.** See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii.*—**Aqueous a.** Lat., *a. liquida, alcali ammoniacum aquosum.* Fr., *ammoniaque liquide.* Ger., *Salmiakgeist, Hirschhorngeist.* It., *ammoniaca liquida.* Sp., *amoniaco liquido.* Solution of a., spirit of hartshorn. A solution of a. in water. Such a solution has the physical properties given under aqua ammoniæ, these properties varying with the amount of gas dissolved. The saturated solution contains about 36 per cent. by weight of the gas, has a sp. gr. of 0·875 at 10° C. and 0·884 at 14° C., freezes at −40° C. and boils at 54° C. Aqueous a. gives off ammoniacal gas at ordinary temperatures, and still more readily on heating. The a. contained in it is thought to be present in the form of ammonium hydroxide. [B.]—**Aromatic spirit of a.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus.*—**Benzoas ammoniæ.** Ammonium benzoate.—**Berthollet's neutral a. carbonate.** Ammonium bicarbonate. [B, 98.]—**Bromhydras ammoniæ.** A. hydrobromate; ammonium bromide. [B.]—**Carbonas ammoniæ** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], **Carbonas ammoniæ alcalinus, Carbonas ammoniæ crystallisatus, Carbonas ammoniæ incompletus.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B, 95, 113; L, 85.]—**Carbonas ammoniæ pyro-animalis.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**Carbonas ammoniæ pyro-animalis liquidus.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Carbonas ammoniæ pyro-oleosus** [Belg. Ph.]. See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**Carbonas ammoniæ pyro-oleosus solutus.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Carbonas ammoniæ solidus.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [L, 85.]—**Carbonas ammoniæ solutus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici.*—**Carbonas ammoniæ superammonicus.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B, 119.]—**Caustic a.** Lat., *a. caustica, alcali ammoniacum causticum.* Ger., *Aetzammoniak.* A watery solution of a. strong enough to produce vesication. See *Aqua ammoniæ fortior.*—**Chlorhydras ammoniæ** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]. A. hydrochlorate; ammonium chloride. [B, 95, 113.]—**Chlorhydras ammoniæ depuratus** [Belg. Ph.]. Purified ammonium chloride. [B, 95.]—**Citras ammoniæ.** Ammonium citrate. [L, 85.]—**Compound a.** Fr., *ammoniaque composée.* Ger., *zusammengesetzte Ammoniak.* It., *ammoniaca composta.* Sp., *amoniaco compuesto.* Ammonia in which part of the hydrogen is replaced by one or more radicles. [B.] See AMIDE and AMINE.—**Compound liniment of a.** See *Linimentum ammoniæ compositum.*—**Double sulphuret of a. and hydrogen.** Ammonium hydrosulphide. [B, 98.]—**Emplastrum ammoniæ cum camphora** [Batav. Ph. (1805–1811)]. Fr., *emplâtre ammoniacal camphré.* A plaster made up of ammonium carbonate 4 parts, camphor 2 parts, and conium plaster and soap each 15 parts. [L, 85.]—**Emplastrum ammoniæ hydrochloratis.** Sal ammoniac plaster; a preparation made of lead plaster 2 parts and ammonium chloride and soap each 1 part. [L, 130.]—**Empyreumatic sesquicarbonate of a.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**Ferric citrate of a.** Iron and ammonium citrate. [B, 98.]—**Ferric tartrate of a.** Iron and ammonium tartrate. [B, 98.]—**Ferri et ammoniæ citras, Ferri et ammoniæ tartras.** See IRON *and ammonium citrate* and IRON *and ammonium tartrate.*—**Fœtid spirit of a.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus.*—**Free a.** A. existing uncombined. In water-analysis, the a. existing uncombined in the water as distinguished from the a. which is derivable from the nitrogenous ingredients of the latter (*albuminoid a.*) [B, 156.]—**Hepatized a.** Ammonium hydrosulphide. [B, 98.]—**Hydriodas ammoniæ.** A. hydriodate; ammonium iodide. [B.]—**Hydrobromas ammoniæ.** A. hydrobromate; ammonium bromide. [B.]—**Hydrochloras ammoniæ.** A. hydrochlorate; ammonium chloride. [L, 85.]—**Hydrosulphas ammoniæ, Hydrosulphuretum ammoniæ.** A. hydrosulphate; ammonium sulphide. [B; L, 85.] See also LIQUOR *fumans Boylii* and *Ammoniæ hydrosulphuretum.*—**Hypocarbonas ammoniæ.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [L, 85.]—**Hypocarbonas ammoniæ liquidus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici.*—**Hypocarbonas ammoniæ pyro-animalis.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**Hypocarbonas ammoniæ pyro-animalis liquidus.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Iodhydras ammoniæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A. hydriodate; ammonium iodide. [B, 95.]—**Linimentum ammoniæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *liniment ammoniacal* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *volatil*), *savon ammoniacal.* Ger., *flüchtiges Liniment, flüchtige Salbe.* It., *linimento d'ammoniaca.* Sp., *linimento amoniacal.* Syn.: *linimentum ammoniatum* [Ger. Ph.], *linimentum ammoniacale* (seu *volatile*), *oleum ammoniatum, sapo ammoniæ, unguentum album resolvens.* Liniment of a., volatile liniment, a. soap. An emulsionized soap, made of a. water 3 parts and cotton-seed oil 7 parts [U. S. Ph.], or of a. water 1 fluidounce, and olive-oil 3 fluidounces [Br. Ph.], or of a. water 1 part, poppy-oil 1 part, and olive-oil 3 parts [Ger. Ph.], or of commercial a. water of a sp. gr. of 0·925 (a preparation of double the strength of the aqua ammoniæ of the U. S. Ph.), mixed with 9 parts of sweet-almond oil [Fr. Cod.]. Other formularies order chamomile-oil mixed with the a. water. A. liniment contains from 2 to 3 per cent. by weight of a., and is used topically as a rubefacient, stimulant, and resolvent application. [B; L.] See also *Linimentum a. fortius.*—**Linimentum ammoniæ carbonatis.** Fr., *liniment de carbonate d'ammoniaque.* Syn.: *linimentum ammoniacatum mixtum.* A preparation made by mixing liquor ammonii carbonici [Lond. Ph. (1837)], or spiritus cornu cervi [Würzb. Ph. (1796)] 1 part with olive-oil 3 parts. [L, 85.]—**Linimentum ammoniæ compositum.** Compound liniment of a. A preparation made of stronger water of a. 5 parts, tincture of camphor 2 parts, and spirit of rosemary 1 part. [L, 130.]—**Linimentum ammoniæ fortius** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing a. water (containing 17 per cent. by weight of a.) with 4 parts of olive-oil. It is of double the strength of the linimentum ammoniæ of the Belg. Ph., which is somewhat weaker than the similar preparation of the Fr. Cod. [B, 10.]—**Linimentum ammoniæ opiatum.** See *Linimentum* AMMONII *opiatum.*—**Linimentum ammoniæ sesquicarbonatis.** A mixture of the liquor ammoniæ sesquicarbonatis of the Lond. Ph. (1851) 1 part, with olive-oil 111 parts. [L, 130.]—**Liquid a.** 1. A. reduced to the liquid state by the application of cold and pressure. [B.] 2. Aqueous a. [L, 63.]—**Liquor ammoniæ.** See *Aqua ammoniæ.*—**Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**Liquor ammoniæ anisatus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *anisatus.*—**Liquor ammoniæ carbonatis.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici.*—**Liquor ammoniæ citratis.** [Br. Ph. (1867).] See *Liquor* AMMONII *citratis.*—**Liquor ammoniæ fortior.** See *Aqua ammoniæ fortior.*—**Liquor ammoniæ sesquicarbonatis.** [Lond. Ph. (1851)], **Liquor ammoniæ subcarbonicæ.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici.*—**Lotio ammoniæ hydrochloratis.** Muriate-of-a. wash. A solution of ammonium chloride in water or vinegar, with or without the addition of alcohol, designed as a topical refrigerant application. [L, 130.]—**Mild a. carbonate.** Hydrated ammonium bicarbonate produced by exposure of the sesquicarbonate to the air. [B, 98.]—**Murias ammoniæ.** Ammonium chloride. [L, 85.]—**Murias ammoniæ et ferri.** [Ed. Ph. (1826), Dubl. Ph. (1830)]. Iron and ammonium chloride prepared by mixing equal parts of red oxide of iron and ammonium chloride and subliming. [B; L, 102.]—**Muriate-of-a. wash.** See *Lotio ammoniæ hydrochloratis.*—**Mustard-oil a.** See ALLYL*thiourea.*—**Neutral a. hydrosulphuret.** Ammonium sulphide. [B, 98.]—**Nitras ammoniæ.** Ammonium nitrate. [B.]—**Nitrosulphas ammoniæ.** Ammonium nitrosulphate. [B.]—**Oxalas ammoniæ.** Ammonium oxalate. [L, 85.]—**Oxy-a.** See *Hydroxylamine.*—**Phosphas ammoniæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Ammonium phosphate. [B, 95; L, 85.]—**Sapo ammoniæ, Sapo ammoniæ oleosus.** See *Linimentum ammoniæ.*—**Sesquicarbonas ammoniæ.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B.]—**Solutio ammoniæ spirituosa.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ.*—**Solution of acetate of a.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**Solution of a.** The liquor ammoniæ of the Br. Ph. [B.] See *Aqua ammoniæ.*—**Solution of carbonate of a.** See

Solution of carbonate of AMMONIUM.—**Solution of citrate of a.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *citratis.*—**Solution of oxalate of a.** See *Solution of oxalate of* AMMONIUM.—**Spirit of a.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ.*—**Spirit of carbonate of a.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ carbonatis.*—**Spiritus ammoniæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *esprit*) *d'ammoniaque, liqueur d'ammoniaque vineuse.* Ger., *Ammoniakweingeist.* It., *spirito di ammoniaca.* Syn.: *liquor ammonii vinosus* (seu *dulcis,* seu *dulcificatus*), *alcohol ammoniatum.* Spirit of a. 1. An alcoholic solution of a. containing 10 per cent. by weight of the latter [U. S. Ph.]. A similar preparation containing variable amounts of a. is official in a number of formularies. 2. In the Lond. Ph. (1851) and Dubl. Ph. (1850), the spiritus ammoniæ carbonatis. [B; L.]—**Spiritus ammoniæ anisatus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *anisatus.*—**Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *esprit de Sylvius* (ou *volatil huileux et aromatique de Sylvius*), *esprit aromatique ammoniacal.* Ger., *aromatischer Ammoniakgeist.* It., *spirito di ammoniaca aromatica.* Syn.: *spiritus aromaticus ammoniacalis* (seu *volatilis aromaticus,* seu *salinus aromaticus,* seu *oleosus aromaticus Sylvii*), *tinctura ammoniata aromatica, liquor oleosus Sylvii, lixivium ammoniacale aromaticum.* Aromatic spirit of a. A preparation made by dissolving oil of lavender flowers and oil of pimenta each 1 part, and oil of lemon 12 parts, in alcohol 700 parts, adding a solution of ammonium carbonate 40 parts in 100 parts of a. water and 140 parts of water, and bringing the whole by the addition of water up to 1,000 parts [U. S. Ph.]. The preparation of the Br. Ph. contains in 140 fluidounces the products of distillation of ammonium carbonate 8 oz., liquor ammoniæ fortior 4 fluidounces, oil of nutmeg 4 fluidrachms, oil of lemon 6 fluidrachms, rectified spirit 120 fluidounces, and water 60 fluidounces. Similar preparations were formerly official in many pharmacopœias. Aromatic spirit of a. is a liquid, nearly colorless when first prepared, but gradually changing to a darker hue, having a pungent, aromatic, ammoniacal odor and aromatic taste. Sp. gr., 0·885 [U. S. Ph.], 0·870 [Br. Ph.]. It is frequently used as an antacid and stimulant. [B, 5.]—**Spiritus ammoniæ carbonatis.** An aqueous solution of ammonium carbonate containing 30 grains to the pint (? imperial). [L, 130.] Cf. *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici.*—**Spiritus ammoniæ compositus.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus.*—**Spiritus ammoniæ cum succino.** Fr., *ammoniaque alcoolique succinée, eau de Luce.* Ger., *bernsteinhaltiger Ammoniakgeist.* Syn.: *aqua Luciæ, liquor excitans, liquor ex ammonio et oleo succini.* A preparation official in many pharmacopœias, made by adding oil of amber to spirit of a. The *spiritus ammoniæ succinatus* (*tinctura ammoniæ composita*) [Lond. Ph. (1851)] contained in a pint (? imperial) 4 minims of oil of amber, 14 minims of oil of lavender, and 2 drachms of mastic. Some formularies also direct the addition of soap. [B, 98; L, 85.] Cf. *Liquor* AMMONII *succinici.*—**Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat ammoniacal fétide.* Ger., *ammoniakalischer Stinkasantgeist.* It., *spirito di ammoniaca fetida.* Syn.: *alcohol ammoniatum fœtidum.* Fœtid spirit of a. A preparation made by mixing 2 fluidounces of stronger water of a. with the distillate from a mixture of 1½ ounce (avoird.) of asafœtida and 15 fluidounces of rectified spirit, and bringing the whole up to 20 fluidounces by the addition of rectified spirit. A preparation differing but slightly from this was formerly official in many pharmacopœias. [B; L, 85.]—**Spiritus ammoniæ lactescens, Spiritus ammoniæ lacteus, Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ cum succino.*—**Spiritus ammoniæ volatilis fœtidus.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus.*—**Stronger water of a., Strong solution of a.** See *Aqua ammoniæ fortior.*—**Subcarbonas ammoniæ.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [L, 85.]—**Subcarbonas ammoniæ animalis.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**Subcarbonas ammoniæ pyro-animalis liquidus.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Subcarbonas ammoniæ pyro-oleosus.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**Succinas ammoniæ.** Ammonium succinate. [L, 85.]—**Succinas ammoniæ pyro-animalis liquidus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *succinici.*—**Succinas ammoniæ pyro-oleosus.** Fr., *succinate d'ammoniaque huileux.* The product obtained by neutralizing the spiritus cornu cervi with succinic acid, filtering, and crystallizing; an impure ammonium succinate. [Bav. Ph., 1822, Greek Ph., 1837 (L).]—**Succinas ammoniæ pyro-oleosus aquosus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *succinici.*—**Sulphas ammoniæ.** Ammonium sulphate. [L, 85.]—**Sulphas ammoniæ et potassæ.** See AMMONIUM *and potassium sulphate.*—**Sulphuretum ammoniæ.** See AMMONIUM *sulphide.*—**Sulphuretum hydrogenatum ammoniæ.** See *A. hydrosulphate* and LIQUOR *fumans Boylii.*—**Tartras ammoniæ.** See AMMONIUM *tartrate.*—**Tartras ammoniæ pyrooleoso-aquosus.** Fr., *tartrate d'ammoniaque huileux.* A preparation made by neutralizing 45 parts of liquor ammonii carbonici with tartaric acid and adding empyreumatic oil of amber 1 part [Finn. Ph. (1819), Disp. fuldens. (1791)]; or by neutralizing spiritus cornu cervi with tartaric acid [Pruss. Ph. (1829)]. [L, 85.]—**Tinctura ammoniæ composita.** See *Spiritus ammoniæ cum succino.*—**Unguentum ammoniæ.** See POMMADE *de Gondret.*—**Volcanic a.** Ammonium carbonate produced in the process of manufacture of borax from sodium carbonate and boric acid. [B, 199.]

AMMONIAC, n. A^{2}m-mo'ni^2-a^{2}k. For deriv., see AMMONIA and AMMONIACUM. Lat., *ammoniacum.* Fr., *a., ammoniaque.* Ger., *Ammoniak.* It., *ammoniaca* (1st def.), *ammoniaco* (2d def.). Sp., *amoniaco.* 1. Ammonia (*rare*). 2. Ammoniacum, or gum a. [B.] See AMMONIACUM.—**African a.** See *African* AMMONIACUM.—**A. mixture.** See *Mistura* AMMONIACI.—**A. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI.—**A. plaster with mercury.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI *cum hydrargyro.*—**Cake a.** See *Lump* AMMONIACUM.—**Milk of a.** See *Mistura* AMMONIACI.

AMMONIAC, adj. Lat., *ammoniacus.* Fr., *a., ammoniaque.* Ger., *ammoniakalisch.* It., *ammoniaco.* Sp., *amoniaco.* 1. Of or pertaining to the temple of Jupiter Ammon or to ammonia. 2. Of or pertaining to the gum-resin ammoniacum. 3. A corruption for Armeniac. See *Bole a.* [B, 39.]—**Bole a.** See *Armenian* BOLE.—**Gaz a.** (Fr.). See AMMONIA.—**Gum a.** See AMMONIACUM.—**Sal a.** See the major list.

AMMONIACA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *ammoniacus.* A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-moni-(ne)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^3. 1. Ammonia. 2. Gum ammoniac. [B.]—**A. alcoholisata.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**Carbonas ammoniacæ.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [L, 65.]—**Nitras ammoniacæ.** See AMMONIUM *nitrate.*—**Suprasuccinas ammoniacæ hydrooleosus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *succinici.*

AMMONIACAL, adj. A^{2}m-mo-ni'a^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *ammoniacus, ammoniacalis.* Fr., *ammoniacal.* Ger., *ammonikalisch.* It., *ammoniaco.* Sp., *amoniacal.* Of or pertaining to ammonia, containing ammonia. [B.] For special uses of the term see *A.* CERATE, *A.* COPPER, *A.* FERMENTATION, *A.* GAS, *A.* LIQUOR, *A.* SALT, *A.* SOAP, *A.* TARTAR, and *A.* TURBITH.

AMMONIACALIA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *ammoniacalis.* A^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-mo-ni^2-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a(a^3)'li^2-a^3. Preparations containing ammonia or any of the salts of ammonium. [B, 98.]

AMMONIACALIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni^2-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. 1. Ammoniacal. 2. Of or pertaining to gum ammoniac. [B, 48.]

AMMONIACATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni^2-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Ammoniated. [B.]

AMMONIACÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-a^3-sa. Ammoniated. [B, 38.]

AMMONIACO-ALCOOLIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-a^3-ko-a^{3}l-ko-o^{2}l-ek. Containing both ammonia and alcohol. [B.]

AMMONIACO-CUIVREUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-a^3-ko-kwe-vru^5. Containing both ammonia and copper. [B, 38.]

AMMONIACO-GALBANICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni(ne)''a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-ba^{2}n(ba^{3}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ammoniacum* and *galbanum.* Containing both ammoniacum and galbanum. [B, 119.]

AMMONIACO-MAGNESIAN, adj. A^{2}m-mo-ni''a^{2}k-o-ma^{2}g-ne'zhi^2-a^{2}n. From *ammonica* and *magnesium.* Fr., *ammoniaco-magnésien.* Containing both ammonia and magnesia. [B, 38, 39.]

AMMONIACO-MERCURIAL, adj. A^{2}m-mo-ni''a^{2}k-o-mu^{3}r-ku^2'ri^2-a^{2}l. From *ammoniac* and *mercury.* Lat., *ammoniaco-mercurialis.* Fr., *ammoniaco-mercuriel.* 1. Containing ammonia and mercury. Cf. LIQUOR *ammoniaco-mercurialis.* 2. Containing gum ammoniac and mercury. Cf. EMPLÂTRE *ammoniaco-mercuriel.* [B, 38, 119, 199.]

AMMONIACO-MURIATE, n. A^{2}m-mo^{2}n-i''a^{2}k-o-mu^2'ri^2-at. From *ammoniac* and *muriate.* Lat., *ammoniaco-murias.* Fr., *ammoniaco-muriate.* An ammonio-chloride. [Wollaston (B, 39).]

AMMONIACON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni(ne)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o^{2}n. From ἀμμωνιακόν. 1. Rock salt. 2. Gum ammoniac. See AMMONIACUM. [B, 115.]

AMMONIACO-SAVONNEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-a^{3}k-o-sa^{3}v-o^{2}n-nu^5. Containing both ammonia and soap; or of a soapy nature and containing ammonia. [B, 38.]

AMMONIACO-SCILLITICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni-(ne)''a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-o-si^{2}l(ski^{2}l)-li^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ammoniacum* and *scilla.* Containing ammoniacum and squill. [B.] See EMPLASTRUM *ammoniaco-scilliticum.*

AMMONIACO-STIBIÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-a^{3}k-o-sti^{2}b-i^2-a. Containing ammonia and antimony. [B, 119.]

AMMONIACUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni(ne)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). According to Dioscorides, the gum was so named from the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya, near which it was obtained. Cf. AMMONIA. Fr., *ammoniaque, gomme ammoniaque* (1st def.). Ger., *Ammoniak, Ammoniakgummi* (1st def.). It., *ammoniaco* (1st def.), *ammoniaca* (2d def.). Sp., *amoniaco.* 1. In the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Greek Ph., a gum-resinous exudation—the *A. gummi* [Belg. Ph.], *gummi-resina a.* [Dan. Ph., Fenn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *gomme ammoniaque* [Fr. Cod.], *goma amoniaco* [Sp. Ph.]—obtained, according to most authorities, from the *Dorema a.* (*armeniacum*) [Don], but, according to others, from species of *Heracleum, Ferula,* or other related genera. [See DOREMA *a.*] It occurs in the form of tears or of masses composed of the aggregated tears imbedded in a homogeneous mass (*lump a.*). The tears are rounded, varying in size from that of a small pea to that of a cherry, yellowish without, opaque and milky white within, compact and brittle, but softening easily with warmth. A. has a bitter, nauseous taste and a peculiar aromatic odor. It is only partially soluble in water, forming a white emulsion when triturated with the latter. It consists of gum, resin, bassorin, and a volatile oil in varying proportions It is used internally in doses of 10 to 30 grains in chronic bronchitis attended with excessive secretion, and externally as a counter-irritant. The a. of Dioscorides, Pliny, and Celsus was probably the same as the drug known by us under this name. See also GUMMI AMMONIACUM. 2. Ammonia (*q. v.* for many compounds). [B, 5, 18, 45; L, 65, 78.]—**African a.** Fr., *gomme ammoniaque d'Afrique.* Ger., *afrikanisches Ammoniakgummi.* It., *ammoniaco africano.* A variety of a. brought into the London markets in the years 1857 and 1871 from Africa. It was said to be derived from the *Ferula tingitana,* and formed large, compact, dark masses differing from ordinary a. in odor and the greater proportion of bassorin which it contained. [B, 5; L, 78.]—**Ammoniaci thymiana.** Pure gum ammoniac such as was used by the ancients for incense. [Celsus (B, 45).]—**A. aceticum solutum.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**A. amygdaloide.** See *A. in granis.*—**A. carbonicum.** Ammonium carbonate. [B.]—**A. carbonicum pyro-oleosum** [Pruss. Ph. (1849)]. See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**A. causticum, A. causticum solutum.** Aqua ammoniæ. [B, 108; L, 85.]—**A. cuprico-sulfuricum.** See AMMONIUM *cuprico-sulfuricum.*—**A. depuratum.** Fr., *gomme am-*

moniaque purifiée [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *gummi a. expurgatum* [Fr. Cod.]. Purified gum ammoniac. [B.]—**A. electum.** Choice a.; a. in tears. [B, 112.]—**A. expurgatum.** See *A. depuratum.*—**A. formicinum.** Ammonium formate. [B, 48.]—**A. gummi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *A.* (1st def.).—**A. hydrochloratum.** See AMMONIA *hydrochlorate.*—**A. hydrochloratum crudum.** Commercial, or crude, ammonium chloride. [L, 129.]—**A. hydrochloratum ferratum.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**A. hydrochloricum, A. hydroiodicum.** See AMMONIA *hydrochlorate* and AMMONIA *hydriodate.*—**A. in granis, A. in lacrimis.** Fr., *gomme ammoniaque en larmes.* Ger., *Körner-Ammoniak, Ammoniak in Thränen, Ammoniakgummi in Körnern.* It., *ammoniaco* (o *gomma ammoniaco*) *in lagrime.* Gum ammoniac in tears or grains. [B.] See *A.* (1st def.).—**A. in massis, A. in panibus, A. in placentibus, A. in placentis.** Fr., *gomme ammoniaque en masses.* Ger., *Ammoniakgummi in Kuchen.* It., *gomma ammoniaca in placente* (o *in masse*). Lump a. [B, 180.]—**A. in tears.** See *A. in granis.*—**A. mixture.** See *Mistura ammoniaci.*—**A. muriaticum ferratum, A. muriaticum martiatum.** Iron and ammonium chloride. [L.]—**A. of Tanger.** Fr., *gomme ammoniaque de Tanger.* Ger., *Ammoniakgummi von Tanger.* A variety said by Sprengel to be furnished by the *Ferula orientalis*, but, according to Guibourt, really derived from *Ferula tingitana.* See *African a.* [O. Reveil (B, 46).]—**A. præparatum.** Purified gum ammoniac dried and powdered. [B, 98.]—**A. sesquicarbonicum.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B, 108.] See AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**A. solutum.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**A. solutum anisatum.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *anisatus.*—**A. succinatum.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *cum succino.*—**A. succinicum.** See AMMONIUM *succinate.*—**A. succinicum solutum.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *succinici.*—**A. suffimen.** A variety of undetermined origin mentioned by ancient authors. [L, 78.]—**A. thymiana.** See *Ammoniaci thymiana.*—**A. volatile mite.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [L, 85.] See AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**Carbonas ammoniaci cornu cervi cristallisatus, Carbonas ammoniaci lumbricorum cristallisatus, Carbonas ammoniaci viperarum cristallisatus.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**Emplastrum ammoniaci** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de gomme ammoniaque* (ou *fondant*, ou *résolutif*). Ger., *Ammoniakpflaster.* It., *empiastro di gomma ammoniaco.* Sp., *emplasto di goma amoniaco.* Syn.: *emplastrum de ammoniaco.* Ammoniac plaster. A plaster made by emulsionizing 100 parts of gum ammoniac with 140 parts of dilute acetic acid, straining, and evaporating on a water-bath to a suitable consistence [U. S. Ph.]. The *emplastrum ammoniaci scilliticum* [Swed. Ph.] and *emplastrum ammoniaco-scilliticum* [Finn. Ph.] are made in like manner with 1 part each of gum ammoniac and vinegar of squills. The Ger. Ph. orders purified gum ammoniac 30 parts, yellow wax 20 parts, purified galbanum 10 parts, purified pine-resin and common turpentine each 20 parts. The Swiss Ph. directs the same with the substitution of Venice turpentine for ordinary turpentine. The Belg. Ph. orders gum ammoniac 40 parts, and yellow wax, resin, and Venice turpentine each 20 parts. A similar preparation was official in several of the older formularies, either resembling the plaster of the U. S. Ph. and composed of a mixture of gum ammoniac and vinegar [Batav. Ph. (1805-1811), Ed. Ph. (1813), Lond. Ph. (1837), Dan. Ph. (1805)], or of gum ammoniac and vinegar of squill [Dubl. Ph. (1826), Swed. Ph. (1817)]; or resembling that of other modern pharmacopœias, and made up of gum ammoniac 8 parts, yellow wax 12 parts, beef suet 6 parts, olive-oil 3 parts, and turpentine 1 part. [B, 5; L, 85, 123.] See also *Emplastrum de ammoniaco compositum.*—**Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Emplastrum ammoniaci cum mercurio.** Fr., *emplâtre mercuriel gommé.* It., *empiastro di gomma ammoniaco con mercurio.* A preparation made by emulsionizing gum ammoniac 720 parts with acetic acid 1,000 parts, straining, evaporating on a water-bath, and adding the product to a mixture of mercury 180 parts, olive-oil 80 parts, and sublimed sulphur 1 part, previously triturated until the mercury is extinguished. Enough lead plaster is now added to make the whole weigh 1,000 parts [U. S. Ph.]. In the Br. Ph., 3 ounces (198 parts) of mercury are mixed with olive-oil 1 fluidrachm (8 parts) and sulphur 8 grains (1 part), and, after extinguishment of the metal, 12 ounces (793 parts) of melted gum ammoniac are added. Similar preparations, in which gum ammoniac and mercury were mixed in various proportions with different fatty and resinous excipients (lard, linseed-oil, wax, turpentine, storax, olibanum, myrrh, etc.), were formerly official in a number of formularies. [B, 5, 119.]—**Emplastrum ammoniaci scilliticum, Emplastrum de ammoniaco.** See *Emplastrum ammoniaci.*—**Emplastrum de ammoniaco compositum.** Fr., *emplâtre de gomme ammoniaque composé.* Ger., *zusammengesetztes Ammoniakpflaster.* It., *empiastro di gomma ammoniaco composto.* Sp., *emplasto de goma amoniaco compuesto.* A preparation made of wax plaster 6 parts and yellow wax 1 part melted together and mixed with 1 part each of gum ammoniac and galbanum [Swed. Ph. (1817)]; or of gum ammoniac 3 parts, galbanum 1 part, yellow wax, rosin, and turpentine each 2 parts [Aust. Ph. (1820), Hamb. Ph. (1835), Hannover Ph. (1833), Oldenb. Ph. (1801), Polish Ph. (1817), Pruss. Ph. (1829), Slav. Ph. (1831)]. The latter preparation closely resembles the a. plaster of the Ger. Ph. See *Emplastrum ammoniaci.* [L, 85.]—**Emplastrum de ammoniaco cum mercurio, Emplastrum ex ammoniaco cum mercurio.** See *Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro.*—**Emulsio ammoniaci.** See *Mistura ammoniaci.*—**Essentia ammoniaci, Essentia gummi ammoniaci.** See *Tinctura gummi ammoniaci.*—**Flores ammoniaci.** See *Flores* SALIS AMMONIACI.—**Gum a., Gummi a.** See *A.* (1st def.).—**Gummi a. amygdaloide, Gummi a. electum,** etc. See *A. amygdaloide, A. electum*, etc.—**Gummi-resina a.** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *A.* (1st def.).—**Lac ammoniaci.** See *Mistura ammoniaci.*—**Liquor ammoniaci vegetabilis.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis.*—**Lump a.** Lat., *a. in panibus.* Fr., *gomme ammoniaque en masses.* Ger., *Ammoniakgummi in Kuchen.* It., *gomma ammoniaco in masse.* Syn.: *cake ammoniac.* An inferior variety of gum ammoniac consisting of the tears mixed with a brownish resin obtained from the bottom of the stalk of the plant. [L, 65, 78.] See *A.* (1st def.).—**Mistura ammoniaci** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *mixture* (ou *émulsion*) *de gomme ammoniaque.* Ger., *Ammoniakmilch.* It., *mistura di ammoniaco.* Ammoniac mixture; milk of ammoniac. A preparation made by rubbing up gum ammoniac with water until a milky emulsion is formed, and then straining. The U. S. Ph. directs 4 per cent. and the Br. Ph. 3 per cent. by weight of a. A similar preparation, containing slightly different proportions of a. and made with medicated waters, has been official in a number of pharmacopœias. [B, 5; L, 85.]—**Murias ammoniaci ferratus.** Iron and ammonium chloride. [L, 85.]—**Pilulæ de ammoniaco Quercetani.** Fr., *pilules de Duchesne.* Pills so called after the Latinized name of their inventor (Duchesne = Quercetanus). Those of the Palat. Disp. (1764) were made of gum ammoniac 36 parts, aloes 192 parts, yellow, red, or white saunders and ashes of wormwood each 9 parts, saffron 8 parts, and syrup of roses a sufficiency; those of the Sard. Ph. (1773), with aloes 48 parts, a. 36 parts, myrrh, mastic, and benzoin each 6 parts, ashes of wormwood 3 parts, saffron 2 parts, and syrup of roses a sufficiency; those of the Brunsw. Disp. (1777) and Würtemb. Ph. (1798), the same ingredients with the addition of 6 parts of rhubarb and the omission of the syrup of roses; those of the Ferrara Ph. (1832) and Turin Ph. (1833) resembled those of the Brunsw. Disp., differing only in the substitution of aqueous extract of aloes for aloes and in the further addition of potassium carbonate 3 parts and clarified honey a sufficiency. [L, 85.]—**Sal a.** See the major list.—**Sal volatile ammoniaci volatilis.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [L, 85.]—**Sapo ammoniaci, Sapo gummi ammoniaci.** Fr., *savon de gomme ammoniaque.* Ger., *Ammoniakgummiseife.* A preparation made up of a mixture of gum ammoniac 60 parts, caustic potash 7 parts, and water 130 parts, evaporated to dryness. [Lipp. Ph. (1792–1794) (L, 85).]—**Solutio ammoniaci** [Dan. Ph.]. Aqua ammoniæ. [B, 10.]—**Spiritus ammoniaci caustici Dzondii.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**Spiritus gummi ammoniaci.** See *Tinctura gummi ammoniaci.*—**Thymiana ammoniaci.** See *Ammoniaci thymiana.*—**Tinctura gummi ammoniaci.** Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture alcoolique*) *de gomme ammoniaque.* Syn.: *essentia* (seu *spiritus*) *gummi ammoniaci.* A filtered solution of gum ammoniac, 1 part, in dilute alcohol (34 per cent. by volume), 4 parts. [L, 85.]—**Tinctura florum ammoniaci martialium.** See *Tinctura* FERRI *ammoniati.*

AMMONIACUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni(ne)'a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). 1. Of or pertaining to ammonia. 2. Of or pertaining to ammoniac. [B.] See AMMONIAC, adj. Cf. AMMONIACA and AMMONIACUM.—**Gummi ammoniacum.** See AMMONIACUM (1st def.) and the major list.—**Sal ammoniacum, Sal a.** Sal ammoniac. [B.] See the major list.

AMMONIÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni^{2}-e'(a^{3}'e^{2}) mi^{2}-a^{3}. From *ammonia*, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *ammoniémie, intoxication ammoniacale.* Ger., *Ammoniämie.* It., *ammonioemia.* A condition, consequent upon extravasation or retention of urine, in which the blood is supposed to be poisoned by ammonium carbonate set free by decomposition of the retained urea. Its chief symptoms are anorexia, nausea, and vomiting; a coated tongue, which in severe cases becomes dry and of a dark-red color; sometimes obstinate constipation, more usually diarrhœa with frequent and copious watery stools; a cold, clammy surface with normal or subnormal body temperature and small, frequent pulse; ammoniacal exhalations from the lungs and skin; and grave cerebral symptoms, soon terminating in fatal cases in coma. The affection is sometimes associated with uræmia, from which, however, it is totally different in pathology, and was thought by Frerichs to be the cause of puerperal eclampsia. [D; M.]

AMMONIAK (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-mo'ni^{2}-a^{3}k. 1. Ammonia. For many compounds see AMMONIUM. 2. Gum ammoniac. [B.]—**Afrikanisches A.** See *African* AMMONIACUM.—**Alkoholisches A.** Alcoholic ammonia. [B.]—**A'alaun.** Ammonia alum. [B.] See ALUM.—**A'base.** See the major list.—**A.-Chrom-Alaun.** Ammonio-chromic alum. [B.] See CHROMIUM *and ammonium sulphate.*—**A'dampf.** Ammoniacal vapor. [B.]—**A.-Eisen-Alaun.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate.*—**A'emulsion.** See *Mistura* AMMONIACI.—**A'ferment.** See *Ammoniacal* FERMENT.—**A'flüssigkeit.** See *A'liquor.*—**A'gas.** Gaseous ammonia. [B.]—**A'geist.** 1. Spiritus ammoniæ. 2. See *A'öl.*—**A'glycyrrhizin.** Ammonium glycyrrhizate. [B, 81.]—**A'gummi, A'harz.** See the major list.—**A. in Körnern, A. in Thränen.** See AMMONIACUM *in granis.*—**A'karmin.** See *Ammonia* CARMIN.—**A'liniment.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**A'liquor.** Any liquid containing ammonia, especially the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works, from which ammonia is obtained. Also aqua ammoniæ. [B.]—**A'lösung.** A solution of ammonia. See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**A'milch.** See *Mistura* AMMONIACI.—**A'öl.** The volatile oil obtained by distillation of gum ammoniac. [B, 48.]—**A'pflanze.** The *Dorema ammoniacum.* [B, 49.]—**A'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI.—**A'räucherung.** Ammoniacal fumigation (in the sense of the remedial application of the fumes of ammonia). [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**A'salbe.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**A'salze.** The salts of ammonium. [B, 49.]—**A'schleimharz.** Gum ammoniac. [B, 48.]—**A'seife.** 1. A compound of a fatty acid with ammonium; an ammonia soap. [B, 196.] 2. ? Aqua ammoniæ. [B, 48.]—**A'wasser.** Aqua ammoniæ. [B.]—**Anderthalbkohlensaures A.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B.] See AMMONIUM *carbonate.*—**Anishaltiger A'liquor, Anisölhaltige A'flüssigkeit** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor* AMMONII *anisatus.*—**Aromatischer A'geist.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**Bernsteinsaure A'flüssigkeit.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *succinici.*—**Biett's arsensaure A'solution.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *arsenici.*—**Brenzlig-kohlensaures A.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**Brenzlig-öliges bernsteinsaures A.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *succinici.*—**Citronensaures A.** See AMMONIUM *citrate.*—**Citronensaures A.-Wismuth, Citronensaures A.-Wismuthoxyd.**

See BISMUTH *and ammonium citrate*.—**Doppeltkohlensaures A.** Ammonium bicarbonate. [B.] See AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**Essigsaures A.** See AMMONIUM *acetate*.—**Kaustisches A.** See *Caustic* AMMONIA.—**Kohlensaure A'flüssigkeit.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici*. — **Kohlensaure A'lösung.** See AMMONIUM *carbonatum depuratum solutum*.—**Kohlensaures A.** See AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**Körner-A.** See AMMONIACUM *in granis*.—**Persisches A.** Gum ammoniac obtained from Persia.—**Phosphorsaure A.-Bittererde, Phosphorsaure A.-Magnesia.** See MAGNESIUM *and ammonium phosphate*. — **Phosphorsaures A.** See AMMONIUM *phosphate*.—**Phosphorsaures A.-Natron.** See AMMONIUM *and sodium phosphate*.—**Reine A'flüssigkeit.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**Salpetersaures A.** See AMMONIUM *nitrate*.—**Salpetrigsaures A.** See AMMONIUM *nitrite*.—**Salzsaures A.** See AMMONIUM *chloride*.—**Schwefelsaures A.** See AMMONIUM *sulphate*.—**Schwefelsaures A.-Eisenoxyd.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate*.—**Schwefelsaures A.-Kali.** See AMMONIUM *and potassium sulphate*.—**Schwefelsaures A.-Natron.** See AMMONIUM *and sodium sulphate*.—**Schwefelwasserstoff-A.** Ammonia hydrosulphate. [B.] See AMMONIUM *sulphide*.—**Wässeriges A.** See *Aqueous* AMMONIA.—**Weinsaures A.** See AMMONIUM *tartrate*.—**Weinsaures A.-Eisenoxyd.** See IRON *and ammonium tartrate*.—**Zusammengesetztes A.** See *Compound* AMMONIA.—**Zusammengesetztes A'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI *compositum*.

AMMONIAKALISCH (Ger.), adj. A³m-mo-ni²-a³k-a³l'i²sh. Ammoniacal. [B.]

AMMONIAKALKUPFER (Ger.), n. A³m-mo-ni²-a³k-a³l'kup-fe²r. Ammoniated copper. [B, 48.]

AMMONIAKBASE (Ger.), n. A³m-mo'ni²-a³k-ba³-ze². An ammonium base ; an amine. [B.]—**Primäre A., Sekundäre A., Tertiäre A.** A primary, secondary, or tertiary amine. [B.]

AMMONIAKGUMMI (Ger.), n. A³m-mo'ni²-a³k-gum-mi². Gum ammoniac. [B.]—**A. in Körnern, A. in Kuchen.** See AMMONIACUM *in granis* and AMMONIACUM *in panibus*.—**A'seife.** See *Sapo* AMMONIACI.—**Gereinigtes A.** Purified gum ammoniac. [B.] See AMMONIACUM *depuratum*.—**Persisches A.** See *Persisches* AMMONIAK.

AMMONIAKHARZ (Ger.), n. A³m-mo'ni²-a³k-ha³rtz. Gum ammoniak. [L.]—**A'bitter.** A bitter resinous substance, soluble in water, obtained from gum ammoniac. [B, 48.]—**Persisches A.** See *Persisches* AMMONIAK.

AMMONIAL, adj. A²m-mo'ni²-a²l. An obsolete form of ammoniacal. [B, 39.]

AMMONIALDÉHYDE (Fr.), n. A³m-mo-ni²-a³l-da-hed. Aldehydammonia. [B.]—**A. mésitique.** See NITROMESITYLENE.

AMMONIAMETER, n. A²m-mo-ni²-a²m'e²t-u³r. From *ammonia* and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *ammonimètre*. An instrument for determining the strength of a solution of ammonia, either by ascertaining the density of the solution or the amount of an acid solution of standard strength required for its neutralization. [B.] Bobierre's a. for estimating the amount of nitrogen present in a mixture of organic compounds is based upon the latter principle, the nitrogen being first converted into ammonia and the latter then estimated in this way. [B, 93.]

AMMONIÄMIE (Ger.), n. A³m-mo-ni²-a-me'. Ammoniæmia. [D, 66.]

AMMONIAQUE (Fr.), n. A³m-mo-ni²-a³k. 1. Ammonia. A. is still much employed in French chemical works, like the term ammonia in less recent English works, in compound expressions to designate the salts of ammonium. Cf. AMMONIA and AMMONIUM. For most of these salts see the corresponding expressions under AMMONIUM. 2. Gum ammoniac. See AMMONIACUM. [B.]—**Acétate d'a.** Ammonium acetate. [B.]—**Acétate d'a. liquide** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* AMMONII *acetatis*.—**Aleoolat d'a. fétide.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *fœtidus*.—**Alcool de carbonate d'a.** A preparation, official in several of the older formularies, made by distilling 1 part of a mixture of ammonium chloride 1 part and ammonium sesquicarbonate 2 parts with alcohol 4 parts. [L, 85.] Cf. *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici*.—**Alcoolé d'a.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**Alcoolé d'a. ambré.** Syn.: *alcool ammoniacal ambré*. A mixture of spirit of ammonia 28 parts and tincture of ambergris 1 part. [L, 77.]—**Alcoolé d'a. anisé.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *anisatus*.—**Alcoolé d'a. gaïaciné.** See *Tinctura* GUAIACI *ammoniata*. —**Alcoolé d'a. lavandulé.** Syn.: *alcool ammoniacal lavandulé*. A mixture of spirit of ammonia 23 parts and oil of lavender 1 part. [L, 77.]—**Alcoolé d'a. romariné.** Syn.: *alcool ammoniacal romariné*. A mixture of spirit of ammonia 23 parts and oil of rosemary 1 part. [L, 77.]—**Alcoolé d'a. succiné.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *cum succino*.—**Alcoolé de carbonate d'a.** See *Alcool de carbonate d'a*.—**Alcoolé de gomme a.** See *Spiritus* GUMMI AMMONIACI.—**Aldéhydate d'a.** See ALDEHYDAMMONIA.—**Alun d'a.** Ammonia alum. [B.] See ALUM.—**A. alcoolique.** See *Alcoholic* AMMONIA.—**A. alcoolique succinée.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *cum succino*.—**A. alcoolisée.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**A. anisée.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *anisatus*.—**A. composée.** A compound ammonia ; an amine or amide. [B, 93.] —**A. gazeuse.** Gaseous ammonia. [B, 46.]—**A. liquide** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**A. liquide du commerce** [Fr. Cod.]. Commercial ammonia ; an impure aqueous solution of ammonia containing 20 per cent. by weight of the gas. [B, 113.]—**A. liquide officinale** [Fr. Cod.]. Ammonia water purified by distilling the gas and passing it through a solution of caustic soda. It contains 20 per cent. by weight of ammonia, and has a sp. gr. of 0·925. [B, 113.] Cf. *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**A. modifiée.** A name sometimes applied to the ammonides (ammoniurets). [B, 46.]—**A. ordinaire.** See *A. liquide du commerce*.—**A. pure.** See *A. liquide officinale*.—**A. succinée.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *cum succino*.—**A. uratée.** A name proposed for guano because of the large amount of ammoniacal salts which it contains. [L, 77.]—**Arséniate d'a.** See AMMONIUM *arsenate*.—**Azotate d'a.** See AMMONIUM *nitrate*.—**Benzoate d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *benzoas ammonicus*. See AMMONIUM *benzoate*.—**Bicarbonate d'a.** Ammonium bicarbonate. [B.] See AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**Bichromate d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *bichromas ammonicus*. See AMMONIUM *dichromate*. — **Bihydrosulfate d'a.** Ammonium hydrosulphide. [B, 46.] See AMMONIA *bihydrosulphate*.—**Bromhydrate d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *bromurctum ammonicum*. See AMMONIUM *bromide*. —**Carbonate alcalin d'a.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [L, 85.] See AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**Carbonate d'a.** See AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**Carbonate d'a. des pharmaciens.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B, 38.]—**Carbonate d'a. huileux concret.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.—**Carbonate d'a. liquide.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *carbonici*.—**Carbonate d'a. liquide huileux.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Carbonate d'a. pyrohuileux.** See AMMONIUM *carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.—**Carbonate d'a. pyrohuileux liquide.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Carbonate d'a. sesquibasique.** Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [L, 85.]—**Chlorhydrate d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *chlorhydras ammoniæ*. See AMMONIUM *chloride*.—**Chlorure de fer et d'a.** Iron and ammonium chloride. [L, 85.]—**Citrate d'a.** See AMMONIUM *citrate*.—**Citrate d'a. liquide.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *citratis*.—**Citrate de fer et d'a.** See IRON *and ammonium citrate*.—**Cyanhydrate d'a.** See AMMONIUM *cyanide*.—**Cyanite d'a., Cyanite d'a. hydraté.** Urea. [L, 85.]—**Dissolution d'a., Eau d'a.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**Eau d'a. affaiblie.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ *diluta*.—**Eau d'a. forte.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ *fortior*.—**Emplâtre de gomme a., Emplâtre de gomme a. camphré, Emulsion de gomme a.** See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI, *Emplastrum de* AMMONIACO *compositum*, and *Mistura* AMMONIACI. — **Esprit d'a., Esprit d'a. aromatique.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ and *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus*.—**Gomme a.** [Fr. Cod.], **Gomme résine a.** Gum ammoniac. [B, 113.] See AMMONIACUM (1st def.), and GOMME A.—**Huile de gomme a.** The volatile oil obtained from gum ammoniac by distillation and rectification. [L, 85.]—**Hydrobromate d'a.** Ammonia hydrobromate. [B.] See AMMONIUM *chloride*. — **Hydrochlorate d'a.** Ammonia hydrochlorate. See AMMONIUM *chloride*. —**Hydrochlorate de fer et d'a.** Iron and ammonium chloride. [L, 85.]—**Hydriodate d'a.** Ammonia hydriodate. See AMMONIUM *iodide*.—**Hydrolé d'a.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**Hydrosulfate d'a.** Ammonia hydrosulphate ; ammonium hydrosulphide. [B ; L, 85.] — **Hydrosulfate d'a. sulfuré.** See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii*.—**Hydrosulfuré d'a.** See *Hydrosulfate d'a*. — **Hydrosulfurosulfure hydrogéné d'a.** See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii*.—**Iodhydrate d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *ioduretum ammonicum*. Ammonia hydriodate ; ammonium iodide. [B, 113.]—**Lait de gomme a.** See *Mistura* AMMONIACI.—**Liniment d'a.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ.—**Liniment de carbonate d'a.** See *Linimentum* AMMONIÆ *carbonatis*.—**Liniment de gomme a.** A mixture of gum ammoniac and vinegar of squill. [L, 85.] See *Emplastrum* AMMONIACI.—**Liparolé d'a.** See POMMADE *de Gondret*.—**Liqueur d'a.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**Liqueur d'a. benzoïque.** See AMMONIUM *benzoicum solutum*.—**Liqueur d'a. étendue.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ *diluta*. — **Liqueur d'a. vineuse.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ. — **Mixture d'a. et d'huile de succin.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *cum succino*. — **Monohydrosulfate d'a.** Ammonia monohydrosulphate ; ammonium sulphide. [B, 46.] — **Monohydrosulfate d'a. monosulfuré, Monohydrosulfate d'a. quadrisulfuré, Monohydrosulfate d'a. septisulfuré, Monohydrosulfate d'a. trisulfuré.** Names applied respectively to ammonium disulphide, pentasulphide, heptasulphide, and tetrasulphide, from the formulæ $NH_3.HS.S$, $NH_3.HS.S_4$, $NH_3.HS.S_6$, and $NH_3.HS.S_3$, assigned to them in the old notation. [B, 46.]—**Muriate d'a.** Ammonium chloride. [B.]—**Muriate d'a. ferrugineux.** Iron and ammonium chloride. [B.]—**Nitrate d'a.** See AMMONIUM *nitrate*. — **Oxalate d'a.** See AMMONIUM *oxalate*. — **Permanganate d'a.** See AMMONIUM *permanganate*. — **Phosphate d'a.** See AMMONIUM *phosphate*.—**Phosphate double d'a. et de magnésie, Phosphate double d'a. et de soude.** See MAGNESIUM *and ammonium phosphate* and AMMONIUM *and sodium phosphate*.—**Pilules d'aloes et de gomme a.** See under ALOES.—**Pilules de gomme a., Pilules de gomme a. antimoniées, Pilules de gomme a. savonneuses.** See PILULÆ *pectorales*.—**Purpurate d'a.** See AMMONIUM *purpurate*.—**Quintisulfure hydrogéné d'a.** See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii*.—**Savon de gomme a.** See *Sapo* AMMONIACI.—**Sesquicarbonate d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *carbonas ammoniæ*. Ammonium sesquicarbonate, having, according to the Fr. Codex, the formula $(NH_4)_4.H_2(CO_3)_3 = (NH_4)_2CO_3 + 2NH_4.HCO_3$. [B, 113.] See AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**Sirop vineux de gomme a.** See *Vinous syrup of* GUM AMMONIAC.—**Solution aqueuse d'a., Solution d'a.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**Solution d'a. étendue.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ *diluta*. —**Solution d'arséniate d'a.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *arsenici*.—**Solution d'oxalate d'a.** See *Solution of* AMMONIUM *oxalate*.—**Sous-carbonate d'a.** Ammonium subcarbonate (sesquicarbonate). [B, 46.] See AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**Succinate d'a.** See AMMONIUM *succinate*.—**Succinate d'a. huileux.** See *Succinas* AMMONIÆ *pyro-oleosus*.—**Sucrate d'a.** See AMMONIUM *sucrate*.—**Sulfate d'a.** See AMMONIUM *sulphate*. — **Sulfate d'a. et de potasse, Sulfate d'a. et de potassium.** See AMMONIUM *and potassium sulphate*.—**Sulfate de fer et d'a.** See IRON *and ammonium sulphate*. — **Sulfhydrate d'a.** See AMMONIA *hydrosulphate*. — **Sulfhydrate persulfuré d'a.** See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii*.—**Tartrate d'a. huileux.** See *Tartras* AMMONIÆ *pyro-oleosus*. — **Tartrate de fer et d'a.** See IRON *and ammonium tartrate*.—**Teinture alcoolique de gomme a., Teinture de gomme a.** See *Tinctura gummi* AMMONIACI.—**Valérate d'a., Valérianate d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *valeras ammonicus*. See AMMONIUM *valerianate*.—**Valérianate d'a. de Pierlot.** A neutral aqueous solution of ammonium valerianate, made by dissolving valerianic acid 5 parts in water 95 parts, adding ammonium carbonate to the point of neutralization and alcoholic extract of valerian 2 parts. It is given in teaspoonful doses. [B, 46 ; L, 85.]

AMMONIARET, n. A^{2}m-mo'ni^2-a^2-re^{2}t. Lat., *ammoniaretum.* An ammoniuret. [B.]

AMMONIATE, n. A^{2}m-mo'ni^2-at. Fr., *ammoniate.* See AMMONIURET.

AMMONIATED, adj. A^{2}m-mo'ni^2-a-te^{2}d. Lat., *ammoniatus.* Fr., *ammonié, ammoniacé.* It., *ammoniato.* Combined or mixed with ammonia or ammonium. [B.] See *A.* COPPER, *A.* IRON, and *A.* MERCURY.

AMMONIATO-ÆTHEREUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni^2-a(a^3)''to-e(a^3-e^2)-the(tha)'re^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ammoniatus* and *œthereus.* Containing ether and ammonia. [B, 119.]

AMMONIATO-CAMPHORATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni^2-a(a^3)''to-ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)-fo-ra(ra^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *ammonia* and *camphora.* Containing ammonia and camphor. [B.] See LINIMENTUM *ammoniato-camphoratum.*

AMMONIATO-OPIATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni^2-a-(a^3)''to-o-pi^2-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *ammonia* and *opium.* Containing ammonia and opium. [B, 48.] Cf. ELIXIR *ammoniato-opiatum.*

AMMONIATO-STIBIATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni^2-a-(a^3)''to-sti^{2}b-i-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *ammonia* and *stibium.* Fr., *ammoniaco-stibié.* Containing ammonia and antimony. [B, 119.]

AMMONIATO-SULPHURICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni^2-a(a^3)''to-su^{3}l(su^{4}l)-fu^2(fu)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ammoniatus* and *sulphuricus.* Containing ammonia and sulphur. [B.]

AMMONIATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni^2-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Ammoniated. [B.]

AMMONIC, adj. A^{2}m-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *ammonicus.* Fr., *ammonique.* Ger., *ammonikalisch, ammonisch.* It., *ammonico.* Of or belonging to ammonia or ammonium; ammoniacal. [B.]

AMMONICAL, adj. A^{2}m-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. A rare form for *ammonic.* [B, 39.]

AMMONICO-ARGENTIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-ko-a^{3}r-zha^{3}n^2-tek. From *ammonique* and *argent.* Containing ammonium and silver. [B, 38.]

AMMONICO-CALCIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-ko-ka^{3}l-sek. From *ammonique* and *calcium.* Containing ammonium and calcium. [B, 38.]

AMMONICO-FERRICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo^{2}n''i^2-ko-fe^{2}r'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ammonicus* and *ferrum.* Fr., *ammonico-ferrique.* Containing ammonium and iron. [B, 113.]

AMMONICO-HYDRIQUE, AMMONICO-LITHIQUE, AMMONICO-MAGNÉSIQUE, AMMONICO-MERCURIQUE, AMMONICO-POTASSIQUE, AMMONICO-SODIQUE, AMMONICO-URANIQUE (Fr.), adj's. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-ko-e-drek, -li^{2}t-ek, -ma^{3}g-na-zek, -mar-ku^6-rek, -po-ta^{3}s-sek, -so-dek, -u^6-ra^{3}n-ek. From *ammonique* and *hydrogène, lithium, magnésium, mercure, potassium, sodium,* and *urane.* Containing ammonium and hydrogen, lithium, magnesium, mercury, potassium, sodium, or uranium. [B, 38.]

AMMONICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ammonic. [B.] See BENZOAS *a.*, CHLORURETUM *ammonicum,* etc.

AMMONIDE, n. A^{2}m'mo^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). From *ammonia* (see also *-ide**). See AMMONIURET.—**Carbonic a.** See AMMONIUM *carbonate.*

AMMONIÉMIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-a-me. See AMMONIÆMIA.

AMMONIFELLIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-fe^{2}l-lek. From *ammonia* and *fel.* Of or pertaining to ammonia and bile; applied to an acid, *acide a.*, said to be found in bile when exposed to the air. [B, 38.]

AMMONIFERUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ammoniacum* and *ferre,* to bear. Producing ammoniacum. [B.] See FERULA *ammonifera.*

AMMONIKALISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-ka^{3}l'i^{2}sh. Ammonic. [B.]

AMMONIMETER, n. A^{2}m-mo-ni^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{3}r. Lat., *ammonimetrum.* Fr., *ammonimetre.* It., *ammonimetro.* An ammoniameter. [B, 38, 199.]

AMMONIO-ALUMINIC, adj. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-a^{2}l-u^2-mi^{2}n'i^{2}k. Containing ammonium and aluminium (*e. g.*, a.-a. alum). [B.]

AMMONIO-ANISATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo''ni^2-o-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-i^2-sa(sa^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *ammonium* and *anisum.* Containing both ammonium and anise (*e. g.*, spiritus a.-a.). [B, 119.]

AMMONIO-AZOTURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-o-a^{3}z-o-tu^{6}r. From *ammonium* and *azote.* A compound of ammonium and nitrogen with an element or radicle. [B, 38.]

AMMONIO-CHELIDONIC ACID, n. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-ke^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *ammonium* and *chelidonic.* Fr., *acide ammonio-chélidonique.* Ger., *Ammoniochelidonsäure.* An acid of the constitution $C_5H_2(OH)N(CO.OH)_2$, isomeric with oxyquinolinic acid, formed by the action of ammonia on chelidonic acid. [B, 79.]

AMMONIO-CHLORIDE, n. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-klo^{3}r'i^{2}d(id). From *ammonium* and *chloride.* Lat., *ammonio-chloridum.* Fr., *ammonio-chlorure.* Ger., *Ammoniochlorür.* It., *ammonio-cloruro.* Sp., *amonio-cloruro.* Syn.: *Ammoniaco-muriate* [Wollaston]. A compound of chlorine with ammonium and another base. [B, 38, 93.]

AMMONIO-CHROMIC, adj. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-kro'mi^{2}k. From *ammonium* and *chromic.* Lat., *ammonio-chromicus.* Fr., *ammonio-chromique.* It., *ammonio-cromico.* Sp., *amonio-crómico.* Containing both ammonium and chromium (acting as a trivalent or quadrivalent radicle). [B.] Cf. *A.-c.* ALUM.

AMMONIO-CITRATE, n. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-si^{2}t'rat. From *ammonium* and *citrate.* Lat., *ammonio-citras.* Fr., *ammonio-citrate.* It., *ammonio-citrato.* Sp., *amonio-citrato.* A compound of citric acid with ammonium and another base. [B.] Cf. IRON *a.-c.*

AMMONIO-CUPRIC, adj. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-ku^2'pri^{2}k. From *ammonium* and *cupric.* Lat., *ammonio-cupricus.* Fr., *ammonio-cuprique, ammonio-cuivrique.* Containing ammonium and copper (acting as a bivalent radicle). [B, 107.]

AMMONIO-DISULFONIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-o-de-su^{6}l-fo^{2}n-ek. See AMMONDISULPHONIC ACID.

AMMONIO-FERRIC, adj. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-fe^{2}r'ri^{2}k. From *ammonium* and *ferric.* Lat., *ammonio-ferricus.* Fr., *ammonio-ferrique.* It., *ammonio-ferrico.* Containing ammonium and iron (acting as a trivalent or quadrivalent—ferric—radicle). [B.]—**A.-f. chloride, A.-f. citrate,** etc. See IRON *and ammonium chloride,* IRON *and ammonium citrate,* etc.

AMMONIO-FERROUS, adj. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-fe^{2}r'ru^{3}s. From *ammonium* and *ferrous.* Lat., *ammonio-ferrosus.* Fr., *ammonio-ferreux.* It., *ammonio-ferroso.* Containing ammonium and iron (acting as a bivalent radicle). [B.]

AMMONIO-KALICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo''ni-o-ka^{2}l-(ka^{3}l)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ammonium* and *kalium.* See AMMONIO-POTASSIC.

AMMONIO-MAGNESIAN, AMMONIO-MAGNESIC, adj's. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-ma^{2}g-ne'zi^2-a^{2}n, -ne'zi^{2}k. From *ammonium* and *magnesium.* Lat., *ammonio-magnesiacus.* Fr., *ammonio-magnésien, ammonio-magnésique.* It., *ammonio-magnesico.* Containing both ammonium and magnesium. [B.] Cf. *A.-m.* PHOSPHATE.

AMMONIO-MANGANESIC, AMMONIO-MANGANIC, adj's. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-ma^{2}n-ga^{2}n-ez'i^{2}k, -ga^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *ammonium* and *manganic.* Lat., *ammonio-manganicus.* Fr., *ammonio-manganique, ammonio-manganésique.* It., *ammonio-manganico.* Containing ammonium and manganese (acting as a trivalent or quadrivalent—manganic—radicle). [B.]

AMMONIO-MERCURIC, adj. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-mu^{5}r-ku^2'ri^{2}k. From *ammonium* and *mercury.* Lat., *ammonio-mercuricus.* Fr., *ammonio-mercurique.* It., *ammonio-mercurico.* Containing ammonium and mercury (acting as a bivalent radicle). [B.]

AMMONIOMETER, n. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *ammoniometrum.* See AMMONIAMETER.

AMMONIOMETRY, n. A^{2}m-mo-ni^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. The quantitative estimation of ammonia by means of the ammoniameter. [Griffin (B, 199).]

AMMONION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo'ni^2-o^{2}n. A collyrium mentioned by Aetius. [L.]

AMMONIO-NATRICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo''ni^2-o-nat-(na^{3}t)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ammonium* and *natrium.* See AMMONIO-SODIC.

AMMONIO-NITRATE, n. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-ni'trat. From *ammonium* and *nitrate.* Lat., *ammonio-nitras.* Fr., *ammonio-nitrate.* It., *ammonio-nitrato.* A compound of nitric acid with ammonium and another base. [A, 316; B.]

AMMONIO-NITROMETRY, n. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-ni-tro^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. From *ammonia, nitrogen,* and μέτρον, a measure. A method of analysis for determining separately the amount of ammonia, organic nitrogen, and nitric acid contained in a mixture of substances. [B, 2.]

AMMONIO-PALLADIC, adj. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-pa^{2}l-la^{2}d'i^{2}k. From *ammonium* and *palladic.* Lat., *ammonio-palladicus.* Fr., *ammonio-palladique.* It., *ammonio-palladico.* Containing ammonium and palladium (acting as a quadrivalent radicle). [B.]

AMMONIO-PALLADIOUS, adj. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-pa^{2}l-la'di^2-u^{3}s. From *ammonium* and *palladious.* Lat., *ammonio-palladiosus.* Fr., *ammonio-palladieux.* It., *ammonio-palladioso.* Containing ammonium and palladium (acting as a bivalent radicle). [B.]

AMMONIO-PLATINIC, adj. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-pla^{2}t-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *ammonium* and *platinic.* Lat., *ammonio-platinicus.* Fr., *ammonio-platinique.* It., *ammonio-platinico.* Containing ammonium and platinum (acting as a quadrivalent radicle). [B.]—**A.-p. chloride.** See AMMONIUM *platinichloride.*

AMMONIO-PLATINOUS, adj. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-pla^{2}t'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *ammonium* and *platinous.* Lat., *ammonio-platinosus.* Fr., *ammonio-platineux.* It., *ammonio-platinoso.* Containing ammonium and platinum (acting as a bivalent radicle). [B.]—**A.-p. chloride.** See AMMONIUM *platinochloride.*

AMMONIO-POTASSIC, adj. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-po^{2}t-a^{2}s'si^{2}k. From *ammonium* and *potassic.* Lat., *ammonio-potassicus, ammonio-kalicus.* Fr., *ammonio-potassique.* It., *ammonio-potassico.* Sp., *amonio-potásico.* Containing ammonium and potassium. [B.]

AMMONIORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo''ni^2-o^{2}r-re'-(ro'e^2)-a^3. From *ammonium,* and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *ammoniorrhée.* Ger., *Ammoniorrhöe.* It., *ammoniorrea.* The excretion of ammonia or of an ammoniacal salt either by the urine or by the sweat. [A, 322.]

AMMONIO-SODIC, adj. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-so'di^{2}k. From *ammonium* and *sodic.* Lat., *ammonio-sodicus, ammonio-natricus.* Fr., *ammonio-sodique.* It., *ammonio-sodico.* Sp., *amonio-sódico.* Containing ammonium and sodium. [B.]

AMMONIO-SULPHATE, n. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-su^{3}l'fat. From *ammonium* and *sulphate.* Lat., *ammonio-sulphas.* Fr., *ammonio-sulfate.* It., *ammonio-solfato.* Sp., *amonio-sulfato.* A compound of sulphuric acid with ammonium and another base. [B.] See IRON *a.-s.*, CHROMIUM *a.-s.*, etc.

AMMONIO-SULPHITE, n. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-su^{3}l'fit. From *ammonium* and *sulphite.* Lat., *ammonio-sulphis.* Fr., *ammonio-*

sulfite. It., *ammonio-solfito.* A compound of sulphurous acid with ammonium and another base. [B.]

AMMONIO-TARTRATE, n. A^{2}m-mo''ni^2-o-ta^{3}r'trat. From *ammonium* and *tartrate.* Lat., *ammonio-tartras.* Fr., *ammonio-tartrate.* It., *ammonio-tartrato.* Sp., *amonio-tartrato.* A compound of tartaric acid with ammonium and another base. [B.]

AMMONIO-TÉTRASULFONIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-o-tat-ra^3-su^{6}l-fo^{2}n-ek. See AMMONTETRASULPHONIC ACID.

AMMONIO-TRISULFONIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-mo-ni^2-o-tre-su^{6}l-fo^{2}n-ek. See AMMONTRISULPHONIC ACID.

AMMONIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-mo-nek. Ammonic. [B, 38.]

AMMONISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}m-mo'ni^{2}sh. Ammonic. [B, 48.]

AMMONITE, n. A^{2}m'mo^{2}n-it. From ἄμμος, sand. A calcareous stone (of which a number of species are described) formed of rounded granules agglutinated together. Formerly used as a sudorific, cordial, and alexeteric. [L, 105.]

AMMONITRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo-ni(ne)'tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). Gr., ἀμμόνιτρον (from ἄμμος, sand, and νίτρον, carbonate of sodium). "A mass composed of a sand and a fixed alkaline salt, used for making glass," mentioned by Pliny. [B, 200.]

AMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *ammonium.* Ger., *Ammonium.* It., *ammonio.* Sp., *amonio.* 1. A hypothetical univalent radicle, NH_4, supposed to be contained in ammoniacal salts. Compounds of ammonia with acids, which were formerly believed to be constituted by the direct union of the former and the latter, and to have, accordingly, the general formula $(NH_3)_nH_nR_N$ (where H_nR_N is a *n*-basic acid and R_N is an acid radicle of the quantivalence *n*), are now considered to be formed from the acid by the substitution of the radicle a. for the acid hydrogen, and to have consequently the general formula $(NH_4)_n.R_N$. From this point of view, ammoniacal salts are constructed precisely like the metallic salts, the radicle a. acting like a metal such as potassium. These salts are, in fact, isomorphous with those of potassium. It has even been thought that a. actually existed by itself in the metallic state, especially in the form of its amalgam with mercury; but this belief is now generally held to be erroneous. The same theory of constitution holds for the salts of the compound ammonias (amines and alkaloids). Thus, the so-called hydrochlorate of ethylamine, $NH_2(C_2H_5).HCl$, is also regarded as the chloride of ethylammonium, $NH_3(C_2H_5).Cl$. In abbreviated chemical nomenclature, a. is often denoted by the symbol Am. Molecular weight, 18; density, 9. [B.] 2. Ammonion (*q. v.*).—**Acétate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. acetate.*—**Acetyl-a., Acétylure d'a.** (Fr.). See ALDEHYDAMMONIA.—**Acid a. acetate, Acid a. arsenate, etc.** See *A. acetate, A. arsenate,* etc.—**Acid a. chromate.** Ger., *saures chromsaures A.* See *A. dichromate.*—**Acid a. fluoride.** See under *A. fluoride.*—**Aconitate d'a.** (Fr.), **Aconitsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. aconitate.*—**Adipate d'a.** (Fr.), **Adipinsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. adipate.*—**Aetzendes A.** (Ger.). See *Caustic* AMMONIA.—**Aldéhydate d'a.** (Fr.). See ALDEHYDAMMONIA.—**Alun d'a.** (Fr.). See *A.* ALUM.—**Amalgame d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. amalgam.*—**Ameisensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. formate.*—**Amido-sulfonate d'a.** (Fr.), **Amidosulfonsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. amidosulphonate.*—**Ammonii acetas.** See *A. acetate.*—**Ammonii arsenias.** See *A. arsenate.*—**Ammonii arsenis.** See *A. arsenite.*—**Ammonii benzoas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *A. benzoate.*—**Ammonii bicarbonas.** A. bicarbonate. [B, 81.] See *A. carbonate.*—**Ammonii bichromas.** See *A. dichromate.*—**Ammonii bitartras.** A. bitartrate. [B.] See *A. tartrate.*—**Ammonii boras.** See *A. borate.*—**Ammonii brometum, Ammonii bromidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Ammonii bromuretum.** See *A. bromide.*—**Ammonii carbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A. sesquicarbonate. [B.] See *A. carbonate.*—**Ammonii carbonas pyro-oleosus.** See *A. carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**Ammonii caustici liquor.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**Ammonii chloretum, Ammonii chloridum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A. chloride; in the U. S. Ph. of 1870, crude a. chloride; in the U. S. Ph. of 1880, purified a. chloride. [B, 5.]—**Ammonii chloridum purificatum** [U. S. Ph. (1870)]. Fr., *chlorure d'a. pur.* Ger., *reiner* (oder *gereinigter*) *Salmiak.* It., *cloruro d'ammonio depurato.* Syn.: *A. muriaticum depuratum, sal ammoniacum depuratum.* A. chloride purified for medicinal use; the ammonii chloridum of the present U. S. Ph. [B, 5.] See *A. chloride.*—**Ammonii chloruretum.** See *A. chloride.*—**Ammonii chromas.** See *A. chromate.*—**Ammonii citras.** Normal a. citrate. [B.]—**Ammonii collyrium.** See *Collyrium ammonii.*—**Ammonii cyanidum.** See *A. cyanide.*—**Ammonii et aluminii sulphas.** Ammonia alum. See ALUM.—**Ammonii et bismuthi citras.** See BISMUTH *and a. citrate.*—**Ammonii et cupri sulphas.** Copper and a. sulphate. [B.]—**Ammonii et ferri chloridum.** Iron and a. chloride. [B, 81.]—**Ammonii et ferri citras.** Iron and a. citrate. [B.]—**Ammonii et ferri sulphas.** Iron and a. sulphate. [B.]—**Ammonii et ferri tartras.** Iron and a. tartrate. [B.]—**Ammonii et magnesii sulphas.** See MAGNESIUM *and a. sulphate.*—**Ammonii et potassii sulphas.** See *A. and potassium sulphate.*—**Ammonii et potassii tartras.** Potassium and a. tartrate. [B.]—**Ammonii et sodii phosphas.** A. and sodium phosphate. [B.]—**Ammonii et sodii sulphas.** A. and sodium sulphate. [B.]—**Ammonii ferrocyanidum.** See *A. ferrocyanide.*—**Ammonii formias.** See *A. formate.*—**Ammonii hydras.** See *A. hydrate.*—**Ammonii hydriodas, Ammonii hydrobromas, Ammonii hydrochloras, Ammonii hydrosulphuretum.** See *A. hydriodate, A. hydrobromate, A. hydrochlorate,* and *A. hydrosulphide.*—**Ammonii hyposulphis.** See *A. thiosulphate.*—**Ammonii iodas.** See *A. iodate.*—**Ammonii iodetum, Ammonii iodidum** [U. S. Ph.], **Ammonii ioduretum.** See *A. iodide.*—**Ammonii lactas.** See *A. lactate.*—**Ammonii molybdas.** See *A. molybdate.*—**Ammonii murias.** See *A. chloride.*—**Ammonii nitras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *A. nitrate.*—**Ammonii nitris.** See *A. nitrite.*—**Ammonii nitro-sulphas.** See *A. nitro-sulphate.*—**Ammonii oxalas.** See *A. oxalate.*—**Ammonii oxidum, Ammonii oxydum.** See *A. oxide.*—**Ammonii permanganas.** See *A. permanganate.*—**Ammonii phosphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *A. phosphate.*—**Ammonii phosphomolybdas.** See *A. phospho-molybdate.*—**Ammonii picras.** See *A. picrate.*—**Ammonii præparata.** Preparations of the compounds of a. [A, 316.]—**Ammonii sesquicarbonas.** A. sesquicarbonate. [B.] See *A. carbonate.*—**Ammonii succinas.** See *A. succinate.*—**Ammonii sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *A. sulphate.*—**Ammonii sulphidum.** See *A. sulphide.*—**Ammonii sulphis.** See *A. sulphite.*—**Ammonii sulphocarbolas.** See *A. sulphocarbolate.*—**Ammonii sulphuretum.** See *A. sulphide.*—**Ammonii tartras.** See *A. tartrate.*—**Ammonii tungstas.** See *A. tungstate.*—**Ammonii uras.** See *A. urate.*—**Ammonii valerianas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *A. valerianate.*—**A. acetate.** Lat., *ammonii acetas, a. aceticum* (seu *acetatum*). Fr., *acétate d'ammoniaque* (ou *d'a.*). Ger., *essigsaures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*). It., *acetato d'ammonio.* Sp., *acetato de amonio.* A compound of a. with acetic acid. *Normal* or *neutral a. acetate,* $C_2H_3O_2.NH_4$, is a white odorless substance obtained by saturating glacial acetic acid with dry ammonia. It is contained in the liquor ammonii acetatis. *Acid a. acetate, a. diacetate,* $C_2H_3O_2.NH_4.C_2H_4O_2$, is a white crystalline substance obtained by heating a. chloride with potassium acetate, or a radiated crystalline mass obtained by evaporating an aqueous solution of the normal acetate. Its crystals are acid in reaction and deliquesce rapidly in the air. *A. sesquiacetate,* $2C_2H_3O_2.NH_4.3C_2H_4O_2 + H_2O$, occurs under the form of acicular crystals. [B, 2, 3.]—**A'acetatlösung** (Ger.), **A. aceticum liquidum, A. aceticum solutum.** See *Liquor ammonii acetatis.*—**A. aceticum solutum concentratum.** See *Liquor ammonii acetici concentratus.*—**A. aceticum solutum dilutum.** See *Liquor ammonii acetatis.*—**A'acetylein** (Ger.). Aldehydammonia. [B, 48.]—**A. aconitate.** Fr., *aconitate d'a.* Ger., *aconitsaures A.* It., *aconitato d'ammonio.* A salt formed by the combination of aconitic acid with a. Three different aconitates of a., corresponding to the three formulæ given under ACONITATE, are known. [B, 2.]—**A. adipate.** Fr., *adipate d'ammoniaque* (ou *d'a*). Ger., *adipinsaures A.* A salt of a. and adipic acid forming large crystals of the constitution $C_6H_8O_2.O_2(NH_4)_2 = C_6H_{16}N_2O_4$. [B, 2.]—**A. aeratum.** A. carbonate. [B, 165.]—**A. aldehydate.** A compound of a. and aldehyde; aldehydammonia. [B, 2.]—**A'aldol.** A substitution compound of a. and aldol of the constitution $C_4H_7(NH_4)O_2 = C_4H_{11}NO_2$. [B, 2.]—**A. alum.** See under ALUM.—**A. aluminium alum.** Ammonia-alum. [B.] See ALUM.—**A. aluminoso-sulfuricum.** It., *ammonio alluminoso-solforico.* Aluminium and a. sulphate; ammonia-alum. [B, 125.] See ALUM.—**A. amalgam.** Fr., *amalgame d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumamalgam.* An alloy of the hypothetical metal a. with mercury. It is produced by the action of a galvanic current upon metallic mercury and a salt of a., and forms a frothy mass, which, however, is usually regarded as a mere shell of mercury puffed up by ammoniacal gas. [B.]—**A. amidosulphonate.** Fr., *amido-sulfonate d'a.* Ger., *amidosulfonsaures A.* A compound, $NH_2.(SO_2.ONH_4)$, forming deliquescent tabular crystals. [E. Beylund, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 331 (B).]—**A. amylxanthate.** A salt of the composition $CS_2O.C_5H_{11}.NH_4$. [B, 2.]—**A. and aluminium sulphate.** Ammonia-alum. [B.] See ALUM.—**A. and barium arsenate.** See under BARIUM.—**A. and bismuth citrate.** See under BISMUTH.—**A. and calcium arsenate.** See under CALCIUM.—**A. and chromium sulphate.** See under CHROMIUM.—**A. and copper sulphate.** See under COPPER.—**A. and gold chloride.** See *A. chloraurate.*—**A. and gold cyanide.** See *A. aurocyanide* and *A. auricyanide.*—**A. and hydrogen fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure d'a. et d'hydrogène.* Ger., *Fluorwasserstoff-A.* See *A. fluoride.*—**A. and hydrogen sulphide, A. and hydrogen sulphuret.** A. hydrosulphide. [B, 98.]—**A. and indium sulphate.** See under INDIUM.—**A. and iridium bromide, A. and iridium chloride.** See *A. iridiobromide, A. iridichloride,* and *A. iridiochloride.*—**A. and iron arsenate, A. and iron chloride, A. and iron citrate, A. and iron sulphate, A. and iron tartrate.** See under IRON.—**A. and magnesium arsenate, A. and magnesium chloride, A. and magnesium phosphate, A. and magnesium sulpharsenate** (thio-arsenate), **A. and magnesium sulphate.** See under MAGNESIUM.—**A. and manganese arsenate.** See under MANGANESE.—**A. and mercury chloride.** See under MERCURY.—**A. and nickel sulphate.** See under NICKEL.—**A. and osmium chloride.** See *A. osmichloride* and *A. osmiochloride.*—**A. and palladium chloride.** See *A. palladiochloride* and *A. palladichloride.*—**A. and platinum chloride.** See *A. platinochloride* and *A. platinichloride.*—**A. and platinum sulphocyanide, A. and platinum thiocyanate.** Fr., *sulfocyanure* (ou *sulfocyanate,* ou *thiocyanate*) *d'a. et de platine.* Ger., *Ammoniumplatinsulfocyanür.* It., *solfocianuro* (o *solfocianato*) *d'ammonio.* A compound of a. and platinum with thiocyanic acid, formed by decomposing a. platinochloride with an alkaline thiocyanate. It occurs either as octahedral and prismatic crystals and scaly masses, of a scarlet color and bitter taste, or as tasteless, brownish-red cubical crystals. ["Chem. News," July 17, 1874, p. 25; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1875, p. 267 (B).]—**A. and potassium ferrocyanide.** Fr., *ferrocyanure d'a. et de potassium.* Ger., *Ammoniumkaliumferrocyanür.* A substance forming yellow prismatic crystals of the composition $(NH_4)_2K_6(C_2N_3)_4Fe_2$, produced by the action of reducing agents upon a solution of potassium ferricyanide in ammonia. [B, 3.]—**A. and potassium sulphate.** Lat., *ammonii et potassii sulphas.* Fr., *sulfate d'a. et de potassium* (ou *d'ammoniaque et de potasse*). Ger., *schwefelsaures Ammoniak-Kali, Kaliumammoniumsulfat.* It., *solfato d'ammonio e di potassio.* Sp., *sulfato de amonio y de potasio.* A substance forming shining scales of the composition NH_4KSO_4. [B, 159.]—**A. and potassium tartrate.** See under POTASSIUM.—**A. and sodium arsenate.** See under SODIUM.—**A. and sodium phosphate.** Lat., *ammonii et sodii phosphas, phosphas ammonico-sodicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *phosphate d'a. et de sodium* (ou *de soude et d'ammoniaque*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *phosphorsaures Ammoniak-Natron, Natriumammoniumphosphat.* It., *fosfato d'ammonio e di sodio.* Sp., *fosfato de amonio y de sodio.* A compound of a. and sodium with

phosphoric acid. *Hydric ammonic sodic phosphate* (*microcosmic salt*), $PO.(OH)(O.NH_4)(O.Na)+4H_2O.=H_5NPO_4Na+4H_2O$, occurs in decomposed urine and in guano, and is also prepared artificially. It forms large colorless prismatic crystals, readily soluble in water, which are used as a flux in blow-pipe analysis. It is the compound official in the Fr. Cod. *Diammonic sodic phosphate*, $PO.(O.NH_4)(O.NH_4)(O.Na)+4H_2O=H_8N_2PO_4Na+4H_2O$, occurs as nacreous laminar crystals, when strong ammonia is added to a solution of microcosmic salt. [B, 159.]—**A. and sodium sulphate.** Lat., *ammonii et sodii sulphas.* Fr., *sulfate d'a. et de sodium* (ou *d'ammoniaque et de soude*). Ger., *schwefelsaures Ammoniak-Natron, Natriumammoniumsulfat.* It., *solfato d'ammonio e di sodio.* Sp., *sulfato de amonio y de sodio.* A crystalline substance of the composition $NH_4NA.SO_4+2H_2O$. [B, 159.]—**A. and sodium sulpharsenate** (thioarsenate). See under SODIUM.—**A. and strontium arsenate.** See under STRONTIUM.—**A. and vinyl oxide.** See ALDEHYDAMMONIA.—**A. anisate.** Fr., *anisate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *anissaures A.* It., *anisato d'ammonio.* A salt of a. and anisic acid of the composition $C_8H_7(NH_4)O_3$. [B, 2.]—**A. antimonate.** Fr., *antimoniate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *antimonsaures A.* It., *antimoniato d'ammonio.* A salt of a. and antimonic acid of the formula $Sb_2O_5.(NH_4)_2O+2H_2O$ or $NH_4SbO_3+H_2O$. [B, 2.] Cf. *A. pyrantimonate.*—**A. aquosum.** Aqua ammoniæ. [B, 48.]—**A. arsenate.** Lat., *ammonii arsenias, a. arsenicum, a. arsenicicum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *arséniate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *arsensaures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*). It., *arseniato d'ammonio.* Sp., *arseniato de amonio.* A compound of a. and arsenic acid. *Normal a. arsenate. triammonic arsenate*, $(NH_4)_3AsO_4$, obtained by supersaturating a strong solution of arsenic acid with ammonia, is a heavy powder, readily converted into diammonic arsenate by heating. *Diammonic arsenate, monohydric a. arsenate*, $(NH_4)_2HAsO_4$, a substance forming efflorescent prismatic crystals of alkaline reaction, is prepared from the normal arsenate by heating or by treating a solution of arsenic acid with ammonia till a precipitate just begins to form. It has been used in medicine. See *Liquor ammonii arsenici. Monammonic arsenate, acid a. arsenate, dihydric a. arsenate*, $NH_4.H_2AsO_4$, form deliquescent, strongly acid, octahedral crystals, readily soluble in water. [B, 2, 5.]—**A. arsenicicum.** See *A. arsenate.*—**A. arsenicicum solutum.** See *Liquor ammonii arsenici.*—**A. arsenicum.** A. arsenate. [B, 165.]—**A. arsenicum solutum.** See *Liquor ammonii arsenici.*—**A. arsenite.** Lat., *ammonii arsenis, a. arseniosum.* Fr., *arsénite d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *arsenigsaures A.* It., *arsenito d'ammonio.* A salt of a. and arsenious acid, NH_4AsO_2 or $(NH_4)_2O.As_2O_3$ [Pasteur], $(NH_4)_4As_2O_5$ or $2(NH_4)_2O.As_2O_3$ [Stein], produced by pouring very strong aqueous ammonia upon arsenious oxide, and forming six-sided, microscopic, tabular crystals, which on exposure to the air decompose with the evolution of ammonia. [B, 2.]—**A. arseno-molybdate.** Fr., *arsénio-molybdate d'a.* A yellow precipitate formed by adding arsenic acid to a solution of a. molybdate and heating to 100° C. It contains 7 per cent. of arsenic. [B, 2.]—**A. aspartate.** Fr., *aspartate d'a.* Ger.. *asparaginsaures A.* A compound of a. and aspartic acid, $C_4H_{13}N_3O_4=C_2H_3(NH_2)(CO.ONH_4)_2$, a very soluble, difficultly crystallizable substance, existing in two isomeric modifications, one of which is dextrorotary, the other optically inactive. [B, 2.] Cf. ASPARTIC ACID.—**A. auricyanide.** Fr., *auricyanure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumgoldcyanid.* A crystalline substance of the composition $NH_4.Au(CN)_4+2H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A. aurocyanide.** Fr., *aurocyanure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumgoldcyanür.* A crystalline substance of the composition $NH_4.Au(CN)_2$. [B, 3.]—**A. base.** Ger., *Ammoniumbase, Ammoniakbase.* A base imagined to be derived from a. by the substitution of radicles for the hydrogen of the latter, and forming compounds of a structure similar to that of the a. compounds. [B.] See *A.* —**A. benzoate.** Lat., *ammonii benzoas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *ammoniæ benzoas* [Br. Ph. (1867)], *benzoas ammonicus* [Fr. Cod.], *a. benzoicum.* Fr., *benzoate d'ammoniaque* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *d'a.*). Ger., *benzoësaures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*), *Ammoniumbenzoat.* It., *benzoato d'ammonio.* Sp., *benzoato de amonio.* A subst nce. $NH_4.C_7H_5O_2$, forming thin, white, laminar crystals, of an odor resembling that of benzoic acid and a bitter saline taste, readily soluble in water and in alcohol. It is used in medicine for the same purposes as benzoic acid. On boiling its aqueous solution, a. benzoate is converted into *acid a. benzoate*, forming feathery acicular crystals only moderately soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 2, 5.]—**A. benzoicum solutum** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving benzoic acid 2 oz. and a. carbonate 1 oz. in a pint of distilled water. [B.]—**A. biborate.** See *A. pyroborate.*—**A. bicarbonate.** Lat., *ammonii bicarbonas, a. bicarbonicum, ammoniæ bicarbonas.* Fr., *bicarbonate d'ammoniaque* (ou *d'a.*). Ger., *doppeltkohlensaures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*), *Ammoniumbicarbonat.* It., *bicarbonato d'ammonio.* Sp., *bicarbonato de amonio.* See *A. carbonate.*—**A. bichromate, A. bichromicum.** See *A. dichromate.*—**A. binacetate.** Acid a. acetate. [B.] See *A. acetate.*—**A. binarseniate.** Diammonic arsenate. [B, 199.] See *A. arsenate.*—**A. binoxalate.** See *A. oxalate.*—**A. bisulphide.** See *A. disulphide.* —**A. bitartrate.** Lat., *ammonii bitartras, a. bitartaricum.* Fr., *bitartrate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *doppeltweinsaures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*). It., *bitartrato d'ammonio.* Sp., *bitartrato de amonio.* Acid a. tartrate. [B.] See *A. tartrate.*—**A. biwolframicum.** A. tungstate. [L, 63.]—**A. borate.** Lat., *ammonii boras, a. boricum* (seu *boracicum*). Fr., *borate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *borsaures A., Ammoniumborat.* It., *borato d'ammonio.* Sp., *borato de amonio.* A compound of a. and boric acid. The salt ordinarily so called is the diammonic pyroborate of a. [B.] See *A. pyroborate.*—**A. borocitrate.** Fr., *borocitrate d'a.* The *monoborocitrate of a.* is a substance of the composition $NH_4.C_6H_7O_7.HBO_2$. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," June, 1881, p. 3 (B).] See also *A. diborocitrate* and *A. triborocitrate.*—**A. borodisalicylate.** Fr., *boro-disalicylate d'a.* A compound of a. with boric and salicylic acids, closely resembling sodium borodisalicylate. [Jahns, "Arch. d. Pharm.," Mar., 1878, p. 212; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1878, p. 538 (B).]—**A. bromate.** Fr., *bromate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *bromsaures A., Ammoniumbromat.* It., *bromato d'ammonio.* Sp.. *bromato de amonio.* A substance, $NH_4.BrO_3$, forming white acicular or granular crystals, which tend to explode spontaneously when dry. [B, 159.]—**A. bromatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *A. bromide.*—**A. bromide.** Lat., *ammonii bromidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *brometum*, seu *bromuretum*), *a. bromatum* [Ger. Ph.], *a. bromuretum* [Greek Ph.], *bromuretum ammonicum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bromure d'a., bromhydrate d'ammoniaque* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bromammonium, Ammoniumbromid* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *bromuro d'ammonio.* Sp., *bromuro de amonio.* Syn.: *hydrobromate of ammonia.* A substance, NH_4Br, forming colorless crystals, or a white granular powder, having a sharp saline taste, very soluble in water, soluble with difficulty in alcohol and in ether. On prolonged exposure to the air it undergoes partial decomposition with the evolution of free hydrobromic acid. It has the same therapeutic uses as the bromides in general, being employed as an anodyne and hypnotic and used in the treatment of epilepsy. [B, 3, 5.] See also *A. tribromide.*—**A. camphorate.** Fr., *camphorate d'a.* Ger., *camphersaures A.* A crystalline compound of a. and camphoric acid, obtained by neutralizing the latter with stronger water of ammonia. It is freely soluble in water, and has been used as a sedative in doses of from 5 to 10 grains. [Fairthorne, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Aug., 1880, p. 408; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1881, p. 287 (B).]—**A. cantharidate.** Fr., *cantharidate d'a.* Ger., *cantharidinsaures A.* It., *cantaridato d'ammonio.* Syn.: *cantharidin-ammonia.* A compound of a. and cantharidin; a crystalline substance generated spontaneously in cantharides on exposure to moisture, soluble in chloroform and in acetic ether. By combining with ammonia it forms another a. cantharidate, almost insoluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, but soluble in acetic ether and in sulphuric acid. It has vesicating properties. [R. Wolff, "Arch. d. Pharm.," Jan., 1877; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1877, p. 237 (B).]—**A. carbamate.** Fr., *carbamate d'a.* Ger., *carbaminsaures A.* A salt of a. and carbamic acid of the constitution $CN_2H_6O_2=CO.NH_2.ONH_4$. [B.]—**A. carbazotate.** See *A. picrate.*—**A. carbonate.** Lat., *ammonii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *ammoniæ carbonas* [Br. Ph. (1867)], *a. carbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], *carbonas ammonicus, carbonas ammoniæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *carbonate d'ammoniaque.* Ger., *kohlensaures Ammoniak* (oder *A.*), *Ammoniumcarbonat, flüchtiges Laugensalz.* It., *carbonato d'ammonio.* Sp., *carbonato de amonio.* Syn.: *volatile salt, aerated volatile alkali.* A compound of a. and carbonic acid. *Normal*, or *neutral, a. carbonate*, $(NH_4)_2CO_3$, a very unstable substance, occurring either as a crystalline powder or tabular crystals, is formed by saturating a solution of a. sesquicarbonate with ammonia. It is readily soluble in water. It was the ammoniæ carbonas of some of the older pharmacopœias. *Acid a. carbonate, hydric ammonic carbonate, a. bicarbonate*, $NH_4.HCO_3$, occurs native in beds of guano, and is formed from the other carbonates of a. by exposing them to the air. It forms hard prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. In aqueous solution it undergoes slow spontaneous decomposition with evolution of carbon dioxide. *A. sesquicarbonate*—Lat., *ammonii* (seu *ammoniæ*) *sesquicarbonas, a. subcarbonicum* [Greek Ph.], *sesquicarbonas ammonicus* [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *supercarbonas ammonicus* [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; Fr., *sesquicarbonate d'ammoniaque* (ou *d'a.*); Ger., *anderthalbkohlensaures A.*; It., *sesquicarbonato d'ammonio*; Sp., *sesquicarbonato de amonio* (ó *amónico* [Sp. Ph.])—also called *salt of hartshorn, concrete volatile alkali*, and *sal volatile*, is the a. carbonate of the pharmacopœias. It is prepared by heating a. chloride or sulphate with calcium carbonate. It forms a white, translucent, fibrous mass, usually covered with an opaque white layer of acid a. carbonate, and having a strong ammoniacal odor and pungent caustic taste. Its composition varies somewhat, approximating usually to that of a mixture of 1 molecule of the normal carbonate and 2 molecules of the acid carbonate, $(NH_4)_2CO_3+2(NH_4.HCO_3)$ [Fr. Cod.], or to a mixture of 1 or 2 molecules of the acid carbonate with 1 molecule of a. carbonate, $2(NH_4.HCO_3)+CO.NH_2.ONH_4$, or $NH_4.HCO_3+CO.NH_2.ONH_4$. The latter is the formula adopted by the U. S. Ph. A. sesquicarbonate is soluble in 4 parts of water and partially soluble in alcohol, the acid carbonate remaining undissolved. It is much used in depressed states of the system, as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant, either by inhalation of the ammoniacal fumes (see *smelling* SALTS) or internally administered. It is particularly used as an expectorant in pulmonary and bronchial disease when the bronchial muscles act feebly and the bronchial secretion is viscid. [B, 2, 3, 5, 159.] See also *A. carbonicum pyro-oleosum* and *Liquor ammonii carbonici.*—**A. carbonicum** [Ger. Ph.]. 1. A. sesquicarbonate. [B.] See *A. carbonate.* 2. A test solution consisting of 1 part of a. sesquicarbonate dissolved in ammonia-water 1 part and water 3 parts. [B, 205.] Cf. *Solution of carbonate of a.*—**A. carbonicum purum.** Purified a. sesquicarbonate. [B.]—**A. carbonicum pyro-oleosum.** Fr., *carbonate d'ammoniaque huileux concret* (ou *pyro-huileux*), *sel de corne de cerf.* Ger., *brenzlich-kohlensaures A.* It., *carbonato d'ammonio piro-oleoso* (o *empireumatico*), *sal volatile di corno di cervo.* Sp., *carbonato amónico-amoniacal* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *supercarbonas ammonicus pyro-oleosus* [Dan. Ph.. Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *a. subcarbonicum pyro-oleosum* [Greek Ph.], *carbonas ammoniæ pyro-oleosus* [Belg. Ph.], *sesquicarbonas ammonicus pyro-animalis* [Netherl. Ph.] (seu *pyro-oleosus*) [Finn. Ph.], *sal cornu cervi volatile, carbonas ammonicus admixto oleo empyreumatico.* A preparation official in several European pharmacopœias, consisting of a. sesquicarbonate mixed with animal oil, formed either as a raw product by the dry distillation of animal matter (horns. hides, hoofs, urine, vipers, earthworms, etc.), or prepared by the direct addition of an ethereal solution of Dippel's animal oil to the sesquicarbonate. [B, 10; L, 85.]—**A. carbonicum pyro-oleosum liquidum.** It., *carbonato d'ammoniaca empireumatico liquido.* Syn.: *volatile spirit of hartshorn.* A solution of a. carbonicum pyro-oleosum in 4·5 to 6 parts of distilled water.

[B, 10, 95.]—**A. carbonicum siccum.** A. sesquicarbonate. [L, 129.] See *A. carbonate.*—**A. carbonicum solutum.** See *Liquor ammonii carbonici.*—**A. causticum, A. causticum solutum.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**A. causticum solutum fortius.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ *fortior.*—**A. causticum spiritu solutum.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**A. chlorate.** Fr., *chlorate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *chlorsaures A.* It., *clorato d'ammonio.* Sp., *clorato de amonio.* A substance, $NH_4.ClO_3$, forming colorless prismatic or acicular crystals, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, which frequently explode spontaneously when dry, and also explode on heating. [B, 159.]—**A. chloratum.** 1. A. chloride. 2. In the Ger. Ph., also a test solution of a. chloride, consisting of 1 part of the latter dissolved in 9 parts of water. [B, 205.] Cf. *Solution of chloride of a.*—**A. chloratum crudum.** Crude or commercial a. chloride. [B, 125.]—**A. chloratum depuratum.** Purified a. chloride. [B, 108.]—**A. chloratum depuratum solutum** [Aust. Ph.]. Ger., *reine Chlorammoniumlösung.* A test solution consisting of 1 part of a. chloride dissolved in 4 parts of distilled water. [L, 129.] Cf. *Solution of chloride af a.*—**A. chloratum ferratum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **A. chloratum martiale, A. chloratum martiatum.** Iron and a. chloride. [B.]—**A. chloroaurate.** Fr., *chloro-aurate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *chlorgoldsaures A.* A compound of a. chloride with auric chloride or of a. with chlorauric acid. It has the composition $2NH_4AuCl_4 + 5H_2O$, and forms light-yellow rhombic, tabular crystals, when crystallized from a neutral solution ; and, when crystallized from an acid solution, forms monoclinic lamellar crystals of the composition $4NH_4AuCl_4 + 5H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A. chloricum.** See *A. chlorate.*—**A. chloride.** Lat., *ammonii chloridum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *A. chloratum* [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], *A. muriaticum* [Greek Ph.], *chloruretum* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *chloretum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]) *ammonicum, chlorhydras ammoniæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorhydrate d'ammoniaque* [Fr. Cod.], *chlorure d'a.* Ger., *Chlorammonium, Ammoniumchlarid, Salmiak.* It., *cloruro d'ammonio* (o *ammonico*). Sp., *cloruro amónico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *sal ammoniac.* A substance, NH_4Cl, found native in many volcanic regions and in small quantities in sea water ; and formed artificially by the direct combination of ammonia and hydrochloric-acid gas, or by distilling a mixture of sodium chloride and a. sulphate. The raw product, crude or commercial a. chloride, or simply sal ammoniac, is official in several pharmacopœias as *ammonii chloridum* [U. S. Ph. (1870)], *a. muriaticum crudum* [Greek Ph.], *chloretum ammonicum venale* [Finn. Ph.], *chlorhydras ammoniæ* [Belg. Ph.] ; Sp., *sal amoniaco* (*impuro*) [Sp. Ph.]. It usually occurs under the form of white translucent cakes, slightly stained from contact with iron, and tough and fibrous in texture. By re-sublimation or solution and crystallization it is converted into the purified chloride, the a. chloride of most pharmacopœias, the *ammonii chloridum purificatum* [U. S. Ph. (1870)], *a. muriaticum depuratum* [Greek Ph.], *chloretum ammonicum depuratum* [Finn. Ph.], *chlorhydras ammoniæ depuratus* [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *cloruro amónico* (*puro*) [Sp. Ph.]. This occurs either in the form of cakes (the form employed exclusively in the Fr. Codex) or in the form of a white crystalline powder, as is required by all the other pharmacopœias. In the Br. Ph., Ger. Ph , and Norweg. Ph., both forms are official. A. chloride is made up of aggregations of crystals of octahedral and other forms ; is odorless, and has a sharp saline taste and a moderately acid reaction. It is soluble in 3 parts of cold, and in 1·4 parts of boiling, water ; and in 8 parts of cold, and 3 parts of boiling, alcohol. It is used in medicine like the other a. salts, and is particularly used in bronchitis, hepatic affections, neuralgiæ of various sorts, and muscular rheumatism. [B, 3, 5, 95.]—**A. chloroplatinate.** Fr., *chloro-platinate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *chlorplatinsaures A.* See *A. platinichloride.*—**A. chloroplatinite.** See *A. platinochloride.*—**A. chlorostannate.** Fr., *chloro-stannate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *chlorzinnsaures A.* It., *cloro-stannato d'ammonio.* Syn.: *a. stannic chloride.* A substance forming octahedral crystals of the composition $2NH_4Cl.SnCl_4$. It is the "pink-salt" used as a mordant for red colors in calico-dyeing. [B, 3.]—**A. chromate.** Lat., *ammonii chromas, a. chromicum.* Fr., *chromate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoñiaque*). Ger., *chromsaures A.* It., *cromato d'ammonio.* Sp., *cromato de amonio.* A body forming lemon-colored acicular crystals, readily soluble in water, and having the composition $(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_4$. [B, 3.]—**A.-chrome-alum.** See CHROMIUM *and a. sulphate.*—**A. chromicum.** See *A. chromate.*—**A. citrate.** Lat., *ammonii* (seu *ammoniæ*) *citras, a. citricum.* Fr., *citrate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *citronensaures A., Ammoniumcitrat.* It., *citrato d'ammonio.* Sp., *citrato de amonio.* A salt of a. and citric acid. Normal or neutral a. citrate, $(NH_4)_3C_6H_5O_7$, is formed extemporaneously in the liquor ammonii citratis of the Br. Ph. [B.]—**A'citratlösung** (Ger.). See *Liquor ammonii citratis.*—**A. citricum.** See *A. citrate.*—**A. citricum solutum.** See *Liquor ammonii citratis.*—**A. cuprico-sulfuricum, A. cupro-sulphate.** It., *ammonio cupro-solforico.* Copper and a. sulphate. [B, 98, 125.]—**A. cyanate.** Fr., *cyanate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *cyansaures A.* It., *cianato d'ammonio.* Sp., *cianato de amonio.* A snow-white, micro-crystalline substance, $CN_2OH_4 = NH_4{-}O{-}C{\equiv}N$, produced by heating perfectly dry ammoniacal gas and gaseous cyanic acid in a balloon. It is isomeric with urea, into which it is converted by evaporating the aqueous solution. [B, 4.]—**A. cyanatum.** See *A. cyanide.*—**A. cyanaurate.** Fr., *cyanaurate d'a.* Ger., *cyangoldsaures A.* See *A. auricyanide.*—**A. cyanide.** Lat., *ammonii cyanidum, A. cyanatum.* Fr., *cyanure d'a.* Ger., *Cyanammonium, Ammoniumcyanid.* It., *cianuro d'ammonio.* Sp., *cianuro de amonio.* A substance, $CN_2H_2 = NH_4{-}C{\equiv}N$, formed by the action of potassium cyanide upon a. chloride, by the passage of ammoniacal gas over heated charcoal, and by the destructive distillation of nitrogenous organic compounds as occurs in the processes of gas manufacture. It forms colorless cubical crystals, readily soluble in alcohol, which decompose at 36° C. into ammonia and hydrocyanic acid, and on keeping are changed into a blackish mass called azulmin. A. cyanide is very poisonous. [B, 4.]—**A. diacetate.** Fr., *diacétate* (ou *biacétate*) *d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *doppeltessigsaures A., Ammoniumdiacetat.* It., *diacetato d'ammonio.* Sp., *diacetato de amonio.* See *A. acetate.*—**A. diborocitrate.** Fr., *diborocitrate d'a.* A substance of the composition $(NH_4)_2.C_6H_6O_7.2HBO_2$. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Jan., 1881, p. 3 (B).]—**A. dichromate.** Lat., *ammonii bichromas, bichromas ammonicus* [Fr. Cod.], *a. bichromicum.* Fr., *bichromate d'ammoniaque* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *d'a.*). Ger., *doppeltchromsaures A., Ammoniumbichromat.* It., *bicromato* (o *dicromato*) *d'ammonio.* Sp., *bicromato de amonio.* A. bichromate ; a substance forming orange-colored crystals of the composition $(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7$. [B.]—**A. dimolybdate.** Fr., *dimolybdate d'a.* A white micro-crystalline powder of the composition $(NH_4)_2Mo_2O^7$. [B, 3.]—**A. diphosphate.** Fr., *diphosphate d'a.* See *A. pyrophosphate.*—**A. disulpharsenate.** Fr., *disulfarséniate d'a.* See *A. pyrothioarsenate.*—**A. disulphide.** Fr., *bisulfure* (ou *disulfure*) *d'a., monohydrosulfate d'ammoniaque monosulfuré.* Ger., *Ammoniumdisulfid.* It., *disolfuro* (o *bisolfuro*) *d'ammonio.* Sp., *bisulfuro de amonio.* A substance of the composition $(NH_4)_2S_2$. [B, 2, 46.]—**A. dithioarsenate.** See *A. pyrothioarsenate.*—**A. dithionate.** Fr., *dithionate d'a.* Ger., *dithionsaures A.* A substance forming colorless crystals, of the composition $(NH_4)_2S_2O_6 + H_2O$, soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. [B, 153.]—**A'eisenchlorid** (Ger.). Iron and ammonium chloride. [B.]—**A'eisencyanür** (Ger.). See *A. ferrocyanide.*—**A. empyreumaticum succinicum.** Ger., *bernsteinhaltiges Hirschhornsalz.* See *Succinas* AMMONIÆ *pyro-oleosus.*—**A. euchroate.** Fr., *euchroate d'a.* Ger., *euchronsaures A.* A substance of the composition $C_{12}N_4H_{10}O_8 = (NH_4)_2C_{12}H_2N_2O_8$. [B. 4.]—**A. ferratum, A. ferrico-muriatosum.** Iron and ammonium chloride. [B, 48 ; L, 85.]—**A. ferrocyanide.** Lat., *ammonii ferro-cyanidum, a. ferrocyanatum.* Fr., *ferrocyanure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumeisencyanür, Ferrocyanammonium.* It., *ferrocianuro d'ammonio.* A substance, $(NH_4)_4Fe(C_3N_3)_2 + 3H_2O$, isomorphous with potassium ferrocyanide. [B, 4.]—**A. ferro-muriaticum.** Iron and a. chloride. [B, 119.]—**A. fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure d'a.* Ger., *Fluorammonium, Ammoniumfluorid.* It., *fluoruro d'ammonio.* Sp., *fluoruro de amonio.* An unstable substance, NH_4F, forming colorless crystals, of a sharp saline taste, readily soluble in water, moderately soluble in alcohol, and corroding glass like hydrofluoric acid. *Acid a. fluoride, a. and hydrogen fluoride,* $NH_4F.HF$, produced by evaporating an aqueous solution of a. fluoride, forms rhombic prismatic crystals. [B, 3, 159.]—**A. fluosilicate.** A salt of a. and hydrofluosilicic acid. [Stolba, "Pharm. Ctrlhalle," No. 31, p. 258 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1876, p. 221 (B).]—**A'flüssigkeit** (Ger.). Aqua ammoniæ. [B, 48.]—**A. formate, A. formiate.** Lat., *ammonii formias, a. formicicum.* Fr., *formiate d'a.* Ger., *ameisensaures A.* It., *formiato d'ammonio.* Sp., *formiato de amonio.* A compound, $NH_4.CHO_2$, of a. and formic acid, occasionally used in medicine, forming prismatic crystals readily soluble in water. [B, 4, 5.]—**A. fulminurate.** Fr., *fulminurate d'a.* Ger., *fulminursaures A., Ammanfulminurat.* A compound of a. and fulminuric acid, of the composition $C_3N_3(NH_4)H_2O_3$. [B, 4.]—**A. gambogiate.** A gelatinous compound of a. and gambogic acid. [D. Costelo, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1879, p. 174 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 211 (B).]—**A. glycyrrhizate.** Fr., *glycyrrhizate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumglycyrrhizin.* It., *glicirrizato d'ammonio.* A substance of the composition $NH_4(C_{44}H_{62}NO_{18})$, produced by the action of aqueous ammonia upon licorice root. [B, 5.] It has been used in bronchial catarrh, and is said to be a valuable expectorant. [E. L. Shurly, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 11, 1886, p. 284.]—**A'goldchlorid** (Ger.). See *A. chloroaurate.*—**A'goldcyanid** (Ger.). See *A. auricyanide.*—**A'goldcyanür** (Ger.). See *A. aurocyanide.*—**A. heptasulphide.** Fr., *heptasulfure* (ou *septisulfure*) *d'a., monohydrosulfate d'a. sextisulfuré.* Ger., *Ammoniumheptasulfür.* A substance forming ruby-colored crystals of the composition $(NH_4)_2S_7$. It is produced by the decomposition of a. pentasulphide. [B, 3.]—**A. hexachromate.** Fr., *hexachromate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumhexachromat.* It., *essacromato d'ammonio.* A salt of the composition $(NH_4)_2Cr_6O_{19}$. [B, 3.]—**A. hexvanadate.** Fr., *hexavanadate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumhexavanadat.* It., *essavanadato d'ammonio.* A substance forming red crystals of the constitution $(NH_4)_2V_6O_{12} + 6H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A. hydrate.** Lat., *ammonii hydras, a. hydratum.* Fr., *hydrate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *Ammoniumhydrat.* It., *idrato d'ammonio.* Sp., *hidrato de amonio.* A compound, $NH_4.OH$, supposed to exist in aqueous ammonia, but never yet isolated. [B, 2.]—**A. hydriodate, A. hydriodatum, A. hydriodicum, A. hydriodide.** Erroneous terms for ammonia hydriodate. [B.] See *A. iodide.*—**A. hydrobromate, A. hydrobromatum, A. hydrobromicum, A. hydrobromide.** Erroneous expressions for ammonia hydrobromate. [B.] See *A. bromide.*—**A. hydrochlorate, A. hydrochloratum.** Erroneous expressions for ammonia hydrochlorate. [B.] See *A. chloride.*—**A. hydrochloratum ferratum.** Iron and a. chloride. [B.]—**A. hydrochloricum, A. hydrochloride.** See *A. hydrochlarate.*—**A. hydrofluoricum, A. hydrofluoride.** See *A. fluoride.*—**A. hydrogenato - sulphuratum.** A. hydrosulphide. [B, 48.]—**A. hydroiodatum, A. hydroiodicum.** See *A. hydriodate.*—**A. hydrosulphate, A. hydrosulphide, A. hydrosulphuratum, A. hydrosulphuret, A. hydrothionicum.** Fr., *sulfhydrate* (ou *hydrosulfate*) *d'a., bihydrosulfate d'ammoniaque.* Ger., *Schwefelwasserstoffammonium, Ammoniumhydrosulfid.* It., *idrosolfuro d'ammonio.* Sp., *hidrosulfuro* (ó *hidrosulfato*) *de amonio.* A substance, $NH_4.SH$, formed by the direct combination of ammonia and hydrogen sulphide. At the freezing-point of water it forms colorless acicular or tabular crystals ; at ordinary temperatures it volatilizes with dissociation into ammonia and hydrogen sulphide. It is readily soluble in water. This aqueous solution, prepared by passing hydrogen sulphide into a solution of ammonia, is used as a reagent in the chemical laboratory, and such a solution, containing also some of the sulphides of a., was formerly official in a number of pharmacopœias as liquor fumans Boylii (*q. v.*) and under other titles. The salt itself, prepared from such a solution, was

formerly designated as ammonia hydrosulphate, although this term properly applies to a. monosulphide (see AMMONIA *hydrosulphate*), and was employed in diabetes in doses of 5 to 6 grains. [B, 3, 119, 159.] Basic hydrosulphides of a. have also been obtained. [B.] —**A. hydroxide.** Fr., *hydroxyde d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumhydroxyd.* It., *idrossido d'ammonio.* Sp., *hidróxido de amonio.* See *A. hydrate.*—**A. hyposulpharsenite.** Fr., *hyposulfarsénite d'a.* See *A. hypothioarsenite.*—**A. hyposulphite.** Lat., *ammonii hyposulphis, a. subsulfurosum.* Fr., *hyposulfite d'a.* Ger., *unterschwefligsaures A., Ammoniumhyposulfit.* It., *iposolfito d'ammonio.* Sp., *hiposulfito de amonio.* See *A. thiosulphate.*—**A. hypothioarsenite.** Fr., *hypothioarsénite d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumhypothioarsenit.* A compound of a. and hypothioarsenious acid, deposited as small dark-brown granules on the sides of a closed vessel in which a. thioarsenite is kept for a long time. [A, 1.]—**A. hypovanadate.** Fr., *hypovanadate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumhypovanadat.* It., *ipovanadato d'ammonio.* A substance forming dark-brown crystals of the composition $(NH_4)_2V_4O_9+3H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A. ichthyolsulphonate.** Lat., *a. sulpho-ichthyolicum.* Fr., *ichthyol-sulfonate d'a.* Ger., *ichthyolsulfonsaures A.* Syn.: *a. sulphichthyolate.* A compound of a. with ichthyolsulphonic acid; a reddish-brown syrupy liquid, of bituminous odor, soluble in water and in a mixture of alcohol and ether, but only incompletely soluble in either of the two latter menstrua separately. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," April 17, 1886; "Therap. Gaz.," May, 1886, p. 342 (B).] It has been recommended as an application for sycosis. [Unna, "Ctrlbl. f. d. ges. Therap."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 25, 1886, p. 364.]—**A. iodate.** Lat., *ammonii iodas, a. iodicum.* Fr., *iodate d'a.* Ger., *jodsaures A., Ammoniumjodat.* It., *iodato d'ammonio.* Sp., *iodato de amonio.* A substance, $NH_4.IO_3$, forming shining quadratic crystals, moderately soluble in water. [B, 159.] —**A. iodatum.** See *A. iodide.*—**A. iodicum.** See *A. iodate.*—**A. iodide.** Lat., *ammonii iodidum* [U. S. Ph.], *a. iodatum* (seu *jodatum*) [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], *a. ioduretum* [Greek Ph.], *iodhydras ammoniæ* [Belg. Ph.], *ioduretum ammonicum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *iodhydrate d'ammoniaque* [Fr. Cod.], *iodure d'a.* Ger., *Jodammonium, Ammoniumjodid.* It., *ioduro d'ammonio.* Sp., *ioduro amónico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, of the composition NH_4I, forming white granules or minute cubical crystals, which soon become yellowish on exposure to the air. It is deliquescent in the air and readily soluble in water and in alcohol. It is used for the same purposes as the other iodides. [B, 3, 5, 95.] See also *A. triiodide.*—**A. ioduretum.** See *A. iodide.*—**A. iridichloride.** Fr., *iridichlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumiridiumchlorid.* A compound of a. chloride with iridic chloride, of the composition $(NH_4)_2IrCl_6$; a dark-red powder made up of octahedral crystals. [B, 3.]—**A. iridiobromide.** Fr., *iridiobromure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumiridiumbromür.* A compound of a. bromide with iridious bromide, of the composition $(NH_4)_6Ir_2Br_{12}+3H_2O$; a substance forming dark olive-colored prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**A. iridiochloride.** Fr., *iridiochlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumiridiumchlorür.* A compound of a. chloride and iridious chloride, of the composition $(NH_4)_6Ir_2Cl_{12}+3H_2O$; a substance forming dark olive green prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**A. iron-alum.** See IRON *and a. sulphate.*—**A. isamate.** Fr., *isamate d'a.* Ger., *isaminsaures A.* A substance of the constitution $C_{16}H_{12}(NH_4)N_3O_4$, forming small acicular or rhombic crystals. [B, 2.]—**A. isovalerate.** Lat., *a. isovalericum.* Fr., *isovalérate d'a.* Ger., *isovaleriansaures A., Ammoniumisovalerat.* It., *isovalerianato d'ammonio.* See *A. valerianate.*—**A. jodatum, A'jodid** (Ger.). See *A. iodide.*—**A'kaliumferrocyanür** (Ger.), **A'kaliumsulfat** (Ger.), **A'kaliumtartrat** (Ger.). See *A. and potassium ferrocyanide, A. and potassium sulphate,* and POTASSIUM *and a. tartrate.*—**A. lactate.** Lat., *ammonii lactas, a. lacticum.* Fr., *lactate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *milchsaures A., Ammoniumlactat.* It., *lattato d'ammonio.* Sp., *lactato de amonio.* An uncrystallizable compound of a. and lactic acid, formed by the action of the latter upon a. carbonate or upon ammonia; occasionally used in dyspepsia and disorders of nutrition, especially rickets. [B, 199.]—**A. liquidum.** Aqua ammoniæ. [B, 48.]—**A. lithate.** Fr., *lithiate d'a.* See *A. urate.*—**A'lokaetin.** A substance of violet color produced by the action of a. carbonate upon lokaetin. It can be used as a violet or blue dye for cotton, silk, and wool. [B, 2.]—**A'lokain.** A blue coloring matter obtained by heating lokao with a. carbonate, and having the composition $C_{66}H_{74}N_2O_{34} = C_{66}H_{66}(NH_4)_2O_{34}$, of an a. salt of lokain considered as a dibasic acid. [B, 2.]—**A.-manganese-alum, A. manganic alum.** See MANGANESE *and ammonium sulphate.*—**A. martiatum.** Iron and a. chloride. [B, 48.]—**A. mellitate.** Fr., *mellitate d'a.* Ger., *mellithsaures A.* It., *mellitato d'ammonio.* A substance forming rhombic crystals of the constitution $C_{12}H_{24}N_6O_{12} + 9H_2O = C_6(CO.ONH_4)_6 + 9H_2O$. [B, 4.]—**A. metantimonate.** Fr., *métantimoniate d'a.* Ger., *metantimonsaures A.* It., *metantimoniato d'ammonio.* See *A. pyrantimonate.*—**A. metasulpharsenate, A. metathioarsenate.** Fr., *méta-thioarséniate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniummetathioarseniat.* Monammonic a. thioarsenate (sulpharsenate); a substance of the composition $NH_4.AsS_3$. [B, 2.]—**A. metatungstate.** Fr., *métatungstate d'a.* Ger., *metawolframsaures A.* It., *metatungstato d'ammonio.* A substance forming efflorescent prismatic crystals, very soluble in water, of the constitution $(NH_4)_2W_4O_{13} + 8H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A. metavanadate.** Fr., *métavanadate d'a.* Ger., *metavanadinsaures A.* It., *metavanadato d'ammonio.* A substance forming transparent colorless crystals of the constitution $NH_4.VO_3$. [B, 3.] —**A. molybdate.** Lat., *ammonii molybdas, a. molybdicum, a. molybdenatum.* Fr., *molybdate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *molybdänsaures A., Ammoniummolybdat.* It., *molibdato d'ammonio.* A substance forming prismatic crystals, of the composition $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$, used in the laboratory as a test for phosphoric acid. The so-called *ordinary a. molybdate* is a substance of the constitution $(NH_4)_6Mo_7O_{24} + 4H_2O$, occurring under the form of colorless prismatic crystals. [B, 3.] See also *A. dimolybdate, A. trimolybdate, A. arseno-molybdate, A. thiomolybdate,* and *A. phospho-molybdate.*—**A. monoarsenate, A. monoborocitrate,** etc. See *A. arsenate, A. borocitrate,* etc.—**A. muriate, A. muriaticum.** See *A. chloride.*—**A. muriaticum crudum** [Greek Ph.], **A. muriaticum depuratum** [Greek Ph.]. Crude and purified a. chloride. [B, 95.] See *A. chloride.*—**A. muriaticum ferratum, A. muriaticum ferruginosum** [Greek Ph.], **A. muriaticum martiatum.** Iron and ammonium chloride. [B, 95; L, 85.]—**A'natriumphosphat** (Ger.). See *A. and sodium phosphate.*—**A'natriumsulfat** (Ger.). See *A. and sodium sulphate.*—**A'nickelsulfat** (Ger.). See NICKEL *and a. sulphate.*—**A. nitrate.** Lat., *ammonii nitras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *ammoniæ nitras* [Br. Ph. (1867)], *a. nitricum* [Russ. Ph.], *a. nitratum.* Fr., *azotate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*), *nitre ammoniacal.* Ger., *salpetersaures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*), *Ammoniumnitrat.* It., *nitrato d'ammonio.* Sp., *nitrato de amonio.* Syn.: *nitrum flammans.* A compound, $NH_4.NO_3$, of a. and nitric acid, occurring, according to the mode of preparation, in long colorless prismatic crystals [U. S. Ph.], or compact crystalline masses [Br. Ph.], or as a white crystalline powder [Russ. Ph.], or in fibrous masses. It is deliquescent, readily soluble in water, and soluble in 20 parts of alcohol. Its principal use is for the manufacture of nitrogen monoxide. [B, 2, 5, 95, 98; L, 65.]—**A. nitricum.** See *A. nitrate.*—**A. nitrite.** Lat., *ammonii nitris, a. nitrosum.* Fr., *azotite* (ou *nitrite*) *d'a.* Ger., *salpetrigsaures A., Ammoniumnitrit.* It., *nitrito d'ammonio.* Sp., *nitrito de amonio.* A substance, $NH_4.NO_2$, forming tenacious, elastic white crystals, which detonate upon percussion or moderate heating. [B, 16.]—**A. nitro-sulphate.** Lat., *ammonii nitro-sulphas, a. nitro-sulfuricum.* Fr., *nitro-sulfate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumnitrosulfat.* It., *nitro-solfato d'ammonio.* Sp., *nitro-sulfato de amonio.* A crystalline substance precipitated from a solution of a. sulphate 1 part in ammonia-water 5 parts on impregnating the solution with gaseous nitric oxide. It has been given in 15-grain doses in typhoid conditions. [B, 46, 199.]—**A. nitrosum.** See *A. nitrite.*—**A. opianate.** Fr., *opianate d'a., opiammone.* Ger., *opiansaures A.* It., *opianato d'ammonio.* Properly a salt of a. and opianic acid, but applied to opiammon (*q. v.*). [B, 107.]—**A. orthoantimonate, A. orthoarsenate, A. orthophosphate, A. orthothioarsenate.** See *A. antimonate, A. arsenate, A. phosphate,* and *A. thioarsenate.*—**A. osmichloride.** Fr., *osmichlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumosmiumchlorid.* A compound of a. chloride and osmic chloride, of the composition $(NH_4)_2OsCl_6$; occurring as a red crystalline powder or as brownish octahedral crystals. [B, 3.]—**A. osmiochloride.** Fr., *osmiochlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumosmiumchlorür.* A compound of a. chloride and osmious chloride, of the composition $(NH_4)_6Os_2Cl_{12} + 3H_2O$; a substance occurring under the form of red crystals. [B, 3.]—**A. oxalate.** Lat., *ammonii oxalas, a. oxalicum.* Fr., *oxalate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *oxalsaures A., Ammoniumoxalat.* It., *ossalato d'ammonio.* Sp., *oxalato de amonio.* A salt of a. and oxalic acid. *Normal a. oxalate,* $(NH_4)_2.C_2O_4 + H_2O$, *acid a. oxalate,* $NH_4.HC_2O_4 + H_2O$, and a substance called *a. quadroxalate* (*hyper-acid a. oxalate*), $NH_4.HC_2O_4 + H_2C_2O_4 + 2H_2O$, are known. [B, 2.]—**A. oxalicum.** 1. A. oxalate. 2. In the Ger. Ph., a test solution made by dissolving 1 part of neutral a. oxalate in 19 parts of water. [B, 205.] Cf. *Test-solution of a. oxalate.*—**A. oxalurate.** Fr., *oxalurate d'a.* Gr., *oxalursaures A.* A body, occurring in small quantities in the urine, having the composition $C_3O_4N_3H_7 = NH_2.CO - NH.CO.[CO.ONH_4]$. [B, 4.]—**A. oxide.** Lat., *ammonii oxidum* (seu *oxydum*), *a. oxydatum.* Fr., *oxyde d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumoxyd.* It., *ossido d'ammonio.* Sp., *óxido de amonio.* A compound of a. with oxygen, supposed by Berzelius to exist in ammonia and in the salts of a. [B.]—**A. oxydatum valerianicum** [Greek Ph.]. See *A. valerianate.*—**A'oxydsalz** (Ger.). An oxysalt of a.—**A. oxysulphion.** An old name for a. sulphate. [B, 98.]—**A. palladichloride.** Fr., *palladichlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumpalladiumchlorid.* It., *palladicloruro d'ammonio.* A substance, $(NH_4)_2PdCl_6$, forming bright-red, microscopic, octahedral crystals. [B, 3.]—**A. palladiochloride.** Fr., *palladiochlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumpalladiumchlorür.* It., *palladiocloruro d'ammonio.* A substance, $(NH_4)_2PdCl_4$, forming acicular crystals, or iridescent, bronze-yellow, prismatic crystals, which form a red solution in water. [B, 3.]—**A. parantimonate.** See *A. pyrantimonate.*—**A. pentasulphide.** Fr., *pentasulfure* (ou *quintisulfure*) *d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumpentasulfür.* It., *quintisolfuro d'ammonio.* An unstable substance, $(NH_4)_2S_6$, forming orange-colored prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**A. perchlorate.** Fr., *perchlorate d'a.* Ger., *perchlorsaures* (oder *überchlorsaures*) *A., Ammoniumperchlorat.* It., *perclorato d'ammonio.* Sp., *perclorato de amonio.* A compound, $NH_4.ClO_4$, of a. and perchloric acid, forming rhombic crystals soluble in water. [B, 159.]—**A. permanganate.** Lat., *ammonii permanganas, a. permanganicum.* Fr., *permanganate d'a.* Ger., *übermangansaures A., Ammoniumpermanganat.* It., *permanganato d'ammonio.* Sp., *permanganato de amonio.* A compound, $NH_4.MnO_4$, of a. and permanganic acid, isomorphous with potassium permanganate. [B, 3.]—**A. phenolsulphonate.** See *A. sulphocarbolate.*—**A. phosphate.** Lat., *ammonii phosphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *ammoniæ phosphas* [Br. Ph. (1867)], *a. phosphoricum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.], *phosphas ammoniæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *phosphate d'ammoniaque* (ou *d'a.*). Ger., *phosphorsaures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*), *Ammoniumphosphat.* It., *fosfato d'ammonio.* Sp., *fosfato de amonio.* A compound of a. and phosphoric acid. *Normal a. phosphate,* $(NH_4)_3PO_4$, occurs as a semi-solid crystalline mass or, combined with 3 molecules of water of crystallization, as short acicular crystals. It is soluble in water, and the solution gives up ammonia on boiling. *Diammonic phosphate, hydrogen diammonium phosphate,* formerly called *neutral a. phosphate,* $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$, is the a. phosphate of the pharmacopœias. It occurs native in guano, and is formed artificially by adding ammonia in excess to an aqueous solution of phosphoric acid and evaporating. It forms transparent, monoclinic, prismatic crystals, having a cooling sharp, saline taste, soluble in 4 parts of water and insoluble in alcohol. Its solution is at first alkaline but becomes neutral through loss of ammonia. It is used in the treatment of gout and diabetes. *Monammonic phosphate, dihydrogen* (or *dihydric*) *a. phosphate,* or *acid a. phosphate,* $NH_4.H_2PO_4$, is formed by the addition of phosphoric acid in excess to ammonia,

and occurs as four-sided prismatic crystals. [B, 2, 3, 81.] See also *A. pyrophosphate*, *A. phospho-molybdate*, *A. and sodium phosphate*, and MAGNESIUM *and a. phosphate.*—**A. phospho-molybdate.** Lat., *ammonii phospho-molybdas*, *a. phospho-molybdicum.* Fr., *phospho-molybdate d'a.* Ger., *phosphormolybdänsaures A.*, *Ammoniumphosphomolybdat.* It., *fosfo-molibdato d'ammonio.* A substance forming either a canary-yellow powder or shining yellow crystals, of the composition $2(NH_4)_3PO_4.22MoO_3+12H_2O$. By solution in aqueous ammonia it is converted into a body of the constitution $2(NH_4)_3PO_4.5MoO_3+7H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A. phosphoricum.** See *A. phosphate.*—**A. picrate.** Lat., *ammonii picras*, *a. picrinicum*, *a. picro-nitricum.* Fr., *picrate d'a.* Ger., *pikrinsaures A.*, *Ammoniumpikrat.* It., *picrate d'ammonio.* A compound, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3.ONH_4$, of a. and picric acid ; occasionally used in medicine. [B, 5.]—**A. platinichloride.** Fr., *platinichlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumplatinchlorid.* It., *platinicloruro d'ammonio.* Syn. : *a. chloroplatinate.* A compound of a. chloride and platinic chloride or of a. and chlorplatinic acid $(NH_4)_2PtCl_6 = 2NH_4Cl.PtCl_4$; a yellow crystalline substance, soluble with difficulty in water. [B, 3, 8.]—**A. platinochloride.** Fr., *platinochlorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumplatinchlorür.* It., *platinocloruro d'ammonio.* A compound of a. chloride and platinous chloride $(NH_4)_2PtCl_4 = 2NH_4Cl.PtCl_2$; a substance forming red prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**A. platinonitrite.** Fr., *platino-nitrite d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumplatinnitrit.* It., *platino-nitrito d'ammonio.* A substance forming prismatic crystals of the constitution $(NH_4)_2Pt(NO_2)_4 + 2H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A. platinosulphite.** Fr., *platino-sulfite d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumplatinsulfit.* A white crystalline body of the composition $(NH_4)_6Pt(SO_3)_4$. [B, 3.]—**A. polysulphides.** See *A. disulphide*, *A. trisulphide*, *A. tetrasulphide*, *A. pentasulphide*, and *A. heptasulphide.*—**A. polytungstates.** See *A. tungstate.*—**A. potassio-tartrate.** See POTASSIUM *and a. tartrate.*—**A. purpurate.** Fr., *purpurate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *purpursaures A.* It., *purpurato d'ammonio.* See MUREXIDE.—**A. pyrantimonate.** Fr., *pyroantimoniate d'a.* Ger., *pyroantimonsaures A.* It., *piroantimoniato d'ammonio.* A substance (formerly called *a. metantimonate*) compounded of a. and pyrantimonic acid. *Normal a. pyrantimonate*, $(NH_4)_4Sb_2O_7$, is known only in solution. *Acid a. pyrantimonate* is an unstable crystalline substance precipitated from the aqueous solution of the normal salt by the addition of alcohol, and having the constitution $(NH_4)_2O.Sb_2O_5 + 6H_2O$ [B, 2], or $(NH_4)_2H_2Sb_2O_7 + 5H_2O$ [B, 3, 159].—**A. pyroborate.** Fr., *pyroborate d'a.* Ger., *pyroborsaures A.* It., *piroborato d'ammonio.* A compound of a. and pyroboric acid. *Normal a. pyroborate*, *diammonic pyroborate* (*tetraborate*), $(NH_4)_2B_4O_7 + 4H_2O$, forms quadratic crystals which give off ammonia upon exposure to the air. *Hydric* (or *acid*) *ammonic pyroborate* (*tetraborate*), $NH_4HB_4O_7 + 3H_2O$, forms colorless transparent rhombic crystals. [B, 159.]—**A. pyrophosphate.** Fr., *pyrophosphate d'a.* Ger., *pyrophosphorsaures A.*, *Ammoniumpyrophosphat.* It., *pirofosfato d'ammonio.* Sp., *pirofosfato de amonio.* A compound of a. and pyrophosphoric acid. *Normal a. pyrophosphate*, $(NH_4)_4P_2O_7$, forms small acicular or laminar crystals. *Acid a. pyrophosphate*, *diammonic dihydric pyrophosphate*, $(NH_4)_2H_2P_2O_7$. is a crystalline substance formed by boiling the solution of the normal salt. [B, 159.]—**A. pyrosulpharsenate.** See *A. pyrothioarsenate.*—**A. pyrosulphite.** Fr., *pyrosulfite d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumpyrosulfit.* It., *pirosolfito d'ammonio.* Sp., *pirosulfito de amonio.* A compound of a. and pyrosulphurous acid, of the composition $(NH_4)_2S_2O_5$; a crystalline substance which disengages sulphurous anhydride on exposure to the air. [B, 159.]—**A. pyrothioarsenate.** Fr., *pyrothioarséniate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumpyrothioarseniat.* Syn. : *dibasic a. sulpharseniate.* A viscid reddish-yellow substance formed by the action of arsenic pentasulphide upon a. sulphide, and having the composition $(NH_4)_4As_2S_7$. [B, 2.]—**A. quadroxalate.** See *A. oxalate.*—**A'rhodanid** (Ger.). See *A. thiocyanate.*—**A. saccharate.** See *A. sucrate.*—**A. saccharicum.** See *A. oxalate.*—**A. saccharose.** See *A. sucrate.*—**A. salicylate.** Lat., *ammonii salicylas*, *a. salicylicum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *salicylate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniuque*). Ger., *salicylsaures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*), *Ammoniumsalicylat.* It., *salicilato d'ammonio.* Sp., *salicilato de amonio.* A compound, $2NH_4.C_7H_5O_3 + H_2O$, of a. and salicylic acid ; a substance forming scales or acicular crystals soluble in water. [B, 5, 95.] *Acid a. salicylate*, containing twice the amount of the salicylic radicle found in the normal salt, forms acicular moss-like crystals which readily decompose into the normal salicylate and salicylic acid. [E. Hoffmann, "Arch. d. Pharm.," Mar., 1878 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1878, p. 540 (B).]—**A. salts.** Lat., *salia ammoniacalia.* Fr., *sels d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *Ammoniumoxydsalze*, *Ammoniaksalze.* It., *sali d'ammonio* (o *d'ammoniaca*). Compounds of a. with acids, especially oxy-acids. [B.]—**A. scheelicum.** See *A. tungstate.*—**A. sesquiacetate.** Fr., *sesqui-acétate d'a.* Ger., *anderthalbessigsaures A.* It., *sesquiacetato d'ammonio.* Sp., *sesqui-acetato de amonio.* See *A. acetate.*—**A. sesquicarbonate.** See *A. carbonate.*—**A. silico-fluoride.** Fr., *silicio-fluorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumsiliciumfluorid.* A double fluoride of a. and silicon of the composition $SiF_6(NH_4)_2 = 2NH_4F.SiF_4$. [B, 159.]—**A. sodio-tartrate.** See SODIUM *and a. tartrate.*—**A., sodium, and hydrogen phosphate.** See *Hydric ammonic sodic phosphate* under *A. and sodium phosphate.*—**A. stannic chloride.** See *A. chlorostannate.*—**A. stannofluoride.** Fr., *stanno-fluorure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumzinnfluorid.* A substance forming rhombohedral crystals of the composition $(NH_4)_2SnF_6$. [B, 3.]—**A. subcarboneum, A. subcarbonicum** [Greek Ph.]. A. sesquicarbonate. [B, 48, 95, 165.] See *A. carbonate.*—**A. subcarbonicum pyro-oleosum** [Greek Ph.]. See *A. carbonicum pyro-oleosum.*—**A. subsulfurosum.** A. hyposulphite. [B.] See *A. thiosulphate.*—**A. succinate.** Lat., *ammonii* (seu *ammoniæ*) *succinas*, *a. succinicum.* Fr., *succinate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *bernsteinsaures A.*, *Ammoniumsuccinat.* It., *succinato d'ammonio.* Sp., *sucinato de amonio.* A compound, $C_4H_{12}N_2O_4 = C_4H_4O_4(NH_4)_2$, of a. and succinic acid, formed by neutralizing an aqueous solution of the latter with ammonia and crystallizing. It has been used in medicine. [B, 5 ; L, 85.]—**A. succinicum.** See *A. succinate.*—**A. succinicum liquidum.** See *A. succinicum solutum.*—**A. succinicum pyro-oleosum.** See *Liquor ammonii succinici.*—**A. succinicum solutum.** See *Liquor ammonii succinici* and *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *cum succino.*—**A. sucrate.** Fr., *sucrate d'a.* Ger., *zuckersaures A.* Syn. : *a. saccharose.* A viscous substance, often improperly called a. saccharate, having the composition of saccharose in which a. replaces hydrogen, $C_{12}H_{21}(NH_4)O_{11}$. [B, 3.]—**A'sulfhydrat** (Ger.). See *A. hydrosulphide.*—**A. sulfocarbolicum.** See *A. sulphocarbolate.*—**A'sulfocyanat** (Ger.). See *A. thiocyanate.*—**A. sulfo-ichthyolicum.** See *A. ichthyolsulphonate.*—**A. sulfuratum.** See *A. sulphide.*—**A. sulfuratum hydrothionicum.** See *A. hydrosulphide.*—**A. sulfuricum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *A. sulphate.*—**A. sulphamate.** Fr., *sulfamate d'a.* Ger., *sulfaminsaures A.* A salt of a. and sulphamic acid, of the constitution $SO_2(NH_2)(NH_4)$; a white micro-crystalline powder. [B, 3.]—**A. sulphantimonate.** See *A. thioantimonate.*—**A. sulpharsenate.** Fr., *sulfarséniate d'a.* See *A. thioarsenate.*—**A. sulpharsenite.** Fr., *sulfarsénite d'a.* See *A. thioarsenite.*—**A. sulphate.** Lat., *ammonii sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *ammoniæ sulphas*, *a. sulfuricum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *schwefelsaures A.* (oder *Ammoniak*), *Ammoniumsulfat.* It., *solfato d'ammonio.* Sp., *sulfato de amonio.* A compound of a. and sulphuric acid. *Normal a. sulphate*, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, formerly known as *sal secretum Glauberi*, is found native as a mineral, muscagnine, and is also prepared artificially. It forms colorless, transparent, prismatic crystals or a white crystalline powder, of a sharp salty taste, soluble in 1·3 to 2 parts of cold water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. *Acid a. sulphate*, *hydric ammonic sulphate*, $NH_4.HSO_4$, is also known. [B, 2, 5, 95.]—**A. sulphichthyolate.** See *A. ichthyolsulphonate.*—**A. sulphide.** Lat., *ammonii sulphidum* (seu *sulphuretum*), *a. sulfuratum.* Fr., *sulfure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumsulfür*, *Ammoniumsulfid*, *Schwefelammonium.* It., *solfuro d'ammonio.* Sp., *sulfuro de amonio.* A compound of a. and sulphur. A. monosulphide, $(NH_4)_2S$, occurs as colorless shining crystals, soluble in water. It is converted into a. hydrosulphide on exposure to the air. [B, 3.] See also *A. disulphide*, *A. trisulphide*, *A. tetrasulphide*, *A. pentasulphide*, *A. heptasulphide*, and *A. hydrosulphide.*—**A. sulphite.** Lat., *ammonii sulphis*, *a. sulfurosum.* Fr., *sulfite d'a.* Ger., *schwefeligsaures A.*, *Ammoniumsulfit.* It., *solfito d'ammonio.* Sp., *sulfito de amonio.* A compound, $(NH_4)_2SO_3 + H_2O$, of a. and sulphurous acid, forming monoclinic crystals readily soluble in water. [B, 159.]—**A. sulphocarbolate.** Lat., *a. sulfo-carbolicum*, *ammonii sulphocarbolas.* Fr., *sulfophénate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumsulfocarbolat.* It., *solfo-fenato d'ammonio.* A compound of a. and sulphocarbolic (orthophenolsulphonic) acid. [B.]—**A. sulphocyanate, A. sulphocyanide.** Fr., *sulfocyanate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumsulfocyanat.* It., *solfo-cianato d'ammonio.* Sp., *sulfo-cianuro de amonio.* See *A. thiocyanate.*—**A. sulpho-hydrate.** See *A. hydrosulphide.*—**A. sulpho-ichthyolicum.** See *A. ichthyolsulphonate.*—**A. sulphuratum.** See *A. sulphide.*—**A. sulphuratum hydrogenatum.** See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii.*—**A. sulphuret.** See *A. sulphide.*—**A. sulphuret-hydrosulphuret.** See *A. hydrosulphide.*—**A. sulphuricum.** See *A. sulphate.*—**A. sulphydrate.** Fr., *sulfhydrate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumsulfhydrat.* It., *solfidrato d'ammonio.* Sp., *sulfhidrato de amonio.* See *A. hydrosulphide.*—**A. tartaricum.** See *A. tartrate.*—**A. tartaricum acidulum.** Acid a. tartrate. [L, 63.] See *A. tartrate.*—**A. tartrate.** Lat., *ammonii tartras*, *a. tartaricum.* Fr., *tartrate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *weinsaures A.*, *Ammoniumtartrat.* It., *tartrato d'ammonio.* Sp., *tartrato de amonio.* A compound of a. and tartaric acid. *Normal a. tartrate*, $(NH_4)_2C_4H_4O_6$, is obtained by neutralizing a solution of tartaric acid with ammonia, and forms efflorescent prismatic crystals, very soluble in water. *Acid a. tartrate*, *a. bitartrate*, $NH_4.HC_4H_4O_6$, is a micro-crystalline powder, isomorphous with potassium bitartrate, soluble with difficulty in cold water, very soluble in hot water. [B, 2.]—**A. tetraborate.** See *A. pyroborate.*—**A. tetrasulphide.** Fr., *tétrasulfure d'a.*, *monosulfhydrate d'ammoniaque trisulfuré.* Ger., *Ammoniumtetrasulfid.* It., *tetrasolfuro d'ammonio.* Sp., *tetrasulfuro de amonio.* A substance, $(NH_4)_2S_4$, forming transparent sulphur-colored crystals, readily soluble in water and alcohol. [B, 3.]—**A. tetravanadate.** Fr., *tétravanadate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumtetravanadat.* It., *tetravanadato d'ammonio.* A salt of the constitution $(NH_4)_2V_4O_{11} + 4H_2O$, forming transparent orange-red crystals. [B, 3.]—**A. thioantimonate.** Fr., *thioantimoniate d'a.* Ger., *schwefelantimonsaures A.* A compound of a. sulphide and antimony pentasulphide, of the composition $(NH_4)_3SbS_4 = 3(NH_4)_2S + Sb_2S_5$. [B, 2.]—**A. thioarsenate.** Fr., *thioarséniate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumthioarseniat*, *schwefelarsensaures A.* Syn. : *a. sulpharsenate.* An a. arsenate in which sulphur replaces oxygen ; or a compound of a. sulphide with arsenic pentasulphide. *Normal a. thioarsenate*, *a. orthothioarsenate*, *tribasic a. sulpharsenate*, *triammonic sulpharsenate*, $(NH_4)_3AsS_4$, is a substance forming prismatic crystals. [B, 2.] For *dibasic* and *monobasic* (or *acid*) *a. sulpharsenate*, see *A. pyrothioarsenate* and *A. metathioarsenate.*—**A. thioarsenite.** Fr., *thioarsénite d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumthioarsenit.* Syn. : *a. sulpharsenite.* An arsenite of a. in which sulphur replaces oxygen ; a compound of a. sulphide with arsenious sulphide. Two such compounds are known having respectively the composition $(NH_4)_4As_2S_5$ and $NH_4.AsS_2$. [B, 2.] See also *A. hypothioarsenite.*—**A. thiocyanate.** Fr., *thiocyanate d'a.* Ger., *thiocyansaures A.*, *Schwefelcyanammonium*, *Rhodanammonium.* A substance of the composition $N_2H_4CS = NH_4.S - C\equiv N$, prepared by the action of sulphur upon a solution of a. cyanide. It forms laminar crystals soluble in water. [B, 4.]—**A. thiomolybdate.** Fr., *thiomolybdate d'a.* Ger., *thiomolybdänsaures A.* A substance having the composition $(NH_4)_2MoS_4$, of a. molybdate in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 3.]—**A. thiosulphate.** Fr., *thiosulfate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumthiosulfat.* Syn. : *a. hyposulphite.* A compound, $3(NH_4)_2S_2O_3 + H_2O$, of a. and thiosulphuric acid ; a substance forming acicular or laminar crystals,

very soluble in water. [B, 159.]—**A. triarsenate.** See *A. arsenate.*—**A. triborocitrate.** Fr., *triborocitrate d'a.* A substance of the composition $(NH_4)_3.C_6H_5O_7.3HBO_2$. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Jan., 1881, p. 3 (B).]—**A. tribromide.** Fr., *tribromure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumtribromid.* It., *tribromuro d'ammonio.* Sp., *tribromuro de amonio.* Prismatic crystals, NH_4Br_3, of the color of potassium dichromate, giving off bromine on exposure to the air. [H. W. B. Roozeboom, "Ber. d. chem. Gesellsch."; "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," Feb., 1882, p. 139; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1882, p. 276 (B).]—**A. trichloracetate.** Fr., *trichloroacétate d'a.* Ger., *trichloressigsaures A.* It., *tricloro-acetato d'ammonio.* Sp., *tricloro-acetato de amonio.* A body of the constitution $C_2Cl_3O_2.NH_4$, occurring under the form of prismatic or scaly crystals. [B, 3.]—**A. trichromate.** Fr., *trichromate d'a.* Ger., *trichromsaures A., Ammoniumtrichromat.* It., *tricromato d'ammonio.* A substance having the constitution $(NH_4)_2Cr_3O_{10}$. [B, 3.]—**A. triiodide.** Fr., *triiodure d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumtrijodid.* It., *triioduro d'ammonio.* Dark-blue prisms, NH_4I_3, which decompose in dilute aqueous solution, giving off iodine. [G. S. Johnson, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," June 15, 1878, p. 1013 (B).]—**A. trimolybdate.** Fr., *trimolybdate d'a.* Ger., *Ammoniumtrimolybdat.* It., *trimolibdato d'ammonio.* A substance forming acicular crystals of the constitution $(NH_4)_2Mo_3O_{10}+H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**A'trinitrophenol.** See *A. picrate.*—**A. trisulpharsenate.** Normal a. thioarsenate. [B.]—**A. trisulphide.** Fr., *trisulfure d'a., monosulfhydrate d'ammoniaque bisulfuré.* Ger., *Ammoniumtrisulfid.* It., *trisolfuro d'ammonio.* Sp., *trisulfuro de amonio.* A substance of the composition $(NH_4)_2S_3$. [B, 2.]—**A. tungstate.** Lat., *ammonii tungstas, a. tungsticum* (seu *scheelicum*). Fr., *tungstate d'a.* Ger., *wolframsaures A., Ammoniumtungstat.* It., *tungstato d'ammonio.* A compound of a. and tungstic acid. Various *polytungstates* of a. are known; crystalline bodies of the composition $(NH_4)_8W_3O_{13} + 3H_2O$, $(NH_4)_6W_7O_{24} + 6H_2O$, and $(NH_4)_4W_5O_{17} + 5H_2O$. [B, 3.] See also *A. metatungstate.*—**A. uranate.** Fr., *uranate d'a.* Ger., *Uranoxydammoniak.* Syn.: *uranium yellow.* A yellow substance having the composition $(NH_4)_2U_2O_7$. [B, 3.]—**A. urate.** Lat., *ammonii uras, a. uricum* (seu *lithicum*). Fr., *urate d'a.* (ou *d'ammoniaque*). Ger., *harnsaures A., Ammoniumurat, Ammonurat.* It., *urato d'ammonio.* A compound of a. and uric acid. Several such compounds exist, the most important being *acid a. urate*, $C_5H_3N_4O_3(NH_4)$, a substance occurring in alkaline urine and in certain urinary calculi, and constituting the chief part of the solid urine of serpents and birds. It forms microscopic acicular crystals, often disposed in tufts or in globular or stellate shapes, soluble with great difficulty in water. It has been employed in medicine, particularly as an external application in skin diseases and in pulmonary tuberculosis. [B, 3, 4, 92.]—**A. valerianate.** Lat., *ammonii valerianas* [U. S. Ph.], *a. valerianicum, a. oxydatum valerianicum* [Greek Ph.], *valerianas ammonicus.* Fr., *valérianate d'ammoniaque* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *d'a.*). Ger., *baldriansaures A., Ammoniumvalerianat.* It., *valerianato d'ammonio.* Sp., *valerianato de amonio.* Syn.: *a. isovalerate.* A compound, $NH_4.C_5H_9O_2$, of a. and valerianic acid; a substance forming hygroscopic, snow-white, tabular crystals, which have a strong odor of valerianic acid and are very soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 5, 95.]—**A. vanadate.** Lat., *a. vanadinicum.* Fr., *vanadate d'a.* Ger., *vanadinsaures A.* It., *vanadato d'ammonio.* A compound of a. and vanadic acid. See *A. metavanadate, A. tetravanadate*, and *A. hexvanadate.*—**A'vinyloxyd** (Ger.). See ALDEHYDAMMONIA.—**A'weingeist** (Ger.). See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**A. wolframicum.** See *A. tungstate.*—**A'zinnchlorid** (Ger.). See *A. chlorostannate.*—**A'zinnfluorid** (Ger.). See *A. stannochloride.*—**Amyl-xanthate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. amylxanthate.*—**Anderthalbessigsaures A.** (Ger.). A. sesquiacetate. [B.] See *A. acetate.*—**Anderthalbkohlensaures A.** (Ger.). A. sesquicarbonate. [B.] See *A. carbonate.*—**Anisate d'a.** (Fr.), **Anissaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. anisate.*—**Antimoniate d'a.** (Fr.), **Antimonsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. antimonate.*—**Aqua ammonii caustici, Aqua ammonii puri.** See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**Aromatic a. carbonate.** It., *sal volatile aromatico, carbonato di ammoniaca aromatico.* A preparation described in the Ph. of the Campagna (1823), consisting of a. sesquicarbonate 32 parts mixed with fresh citron and orange-peel each 12 parts, vanilla and mace each 4 parts, powdered cinnamon 2 parts, and powdered cloves 1 part, and sublimed in a retort. [B, 10.]—**Arséniate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. arsenate.*—**Arséniate d'a. acide** (Fr.). Monammonic arsenate. [B.] See *A. arsenate.*—**Arséniate d'a. basique** (Fr.). Normal a. arsenate. [B.]—**Arséniate d'a. et baryum** (Fr.), **Arséniate d'a. et de calcium** (Fr.), **Arséniate d'a. et de fer** (Fr.), **Arséniate d'a. et de magnésium** (Fr.), **Arséniate d'a. et de manganèse** (Fr.), **Arséniate d'a, et de sodium** (Fr.), **Arséniate d'a. et de strontium** (Fr.). See BARIUM *and a. arsenate*, CALCIUM *and a. arsenate*, IRON *and a. arsenate*, MAGNESIUM *and a. arsenate*, SODIUM *and a. arsenate*, and STRONTIUM *and a. arsenate.*—**Arséniate d'a. neutre** (Fr.). Diammonic arsenate. [B.] See *A. arsenate.*—**Arséniate d'a. tribasique** (Fr.). Tribasic a. arsenate. [B.] See *triammonic arsenate* under *A. arsenate.*—**Arsenigsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. arsenite.*—**Arsénio-molybdate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. arseno-molybdate.*—**Arsénite d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. arsenite.*—**Arsensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. arsenate.*—**Asparaginsaures A.** (Ger.), **Aspartate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. aspartate.*—**Auricyanure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. auricyanide.*—**Aurocyanure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. aurocyanide.*—**Azotate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. nitrate.*—**Azotite d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. nitrite.*—**Baldriansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. valerianaté.*—**Benzoate d'a.** (Fr.), **Benzoësaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. benzoate.*—**Bernsteinsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. succinate.*—**Biacétate d'a.** (Fr.). A. diacetate. [B.] See *A. acetate.*—**Biborate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. pyroborate.*—**Bicarbonate d'a.** (Fr.). A. bicarbonate. [B.] See *A. carbonate.*—**Bichromate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. dichromate.*—**Binoxalate d'a.** (Fr.). Acid a. oxalate. [B.] See *A. oxalate.*—**Bisulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. disulphide.*—**Bitartrate d'a.** (Fr.). Acid a. tartrate. [B.] See *A. tartrate*—**Borate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. borate.*—**Boro-citrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. borocitrate.*—**Boro-disalicylate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. borodisalicylate.*—**Borsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. borate.*—**Brenzlich-kohlensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. carbonicum pyrooleosum.*—**Broma'.** (Ger.). See *A. bromide.*—**Bromate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. bromate.*—**Brometum ammonii.** See *A. bromide.*—**Bromhydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See AMMONIA *hydrobromate.*—**Bromsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. bromate.*—**Bromure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. bromide.*—**Bromure d'a. et d'iridium.** See *A. iridiobromide.*—**Bromuretum ammonii.** See *A. bromide.*—**Bromwasserstoff-A.** (Ger.). See AMMONIA *hydrobromate.*—**Camphersaures A.** (Ger.), **Camphorate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. camphorate.*—**Cantharidate d'a.** (Fr.), **Cantharidinsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. cantharidate.*—**Carbamate d'a.** (Fr.), **Carbaminsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. carbamate.*—**Carbazotate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. picrate.*—**Carbonate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. carbonate.*—**Carminsaures A.** (Ger.). See *Ammonia* CARMIN.—**Chlora'.** (Ger.). See *A. chloride.*—**Chlorate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. chlorate.*—**Chloraurate d'a.** (Fr.), **Chlorgoldsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. chloraurate.*—**Chlorhydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See AMMONIA *hydrochlorate.*—**Chloroplatinate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. platinichloride.*—**Chloroplatinite d'a.** (Fr.). See. *A. platinochloride.*—**Chlorostannate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. chlorostannate.*—**Chlorplatinsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. platinichloride.*—**Chlorsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. chlorate.*—**Chlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. chloride.*—**Chlorure d'a. et de magnésium** (Fr.). See MAGNESIUM *and a. chloride.*—**Chlorure d'a. et de palladium** (Fr.). See *A. palladichloride* and *A. palladiochloride.*—**Chlorure d'a. et de platine** (Fr.). See *A. platinichloride* and *A. platinochloride.*—**Clorure d'a. et d'iridium** (Fr.). See *A. iridiochloride* and *A. iridichloride.*—**Clorure d'a. et d'or** (Fr.). See *A. chloroaurate.*—**Chlorure d'a. et d'osmium** (Fr.). See *A. osmichloride* and *A. osmiochloride.*—**Chlorure d'a. pur** (Fr.). Purified a. chloride. See *A. chloride.*—**Chlorwasserstoff-A.** (Ger.). See AMMONIA *hydrochlorate.*—**Chlorzinnsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. chlorostannate.*—**Chromate d'a.** (Fr.), **Chromsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. chromate.*—**Citrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. citrate.*—**Citrate d'a. et de bismuth** (Fr.). See BISMUTH *and a. citrate.*—**Citrate d'a. et de fer** (Fr.). See IRON *and a. citrate.*—**Citronensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. citrate.*—**Collyrium ammonii.** A collyrium to remove sand from the eyes (from ἄμμος, sand). [L, 104.]—**Cyana'.** (Ger.). See *A. cyanide.*—**Cyanate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. cyanate.*—**Cyanaurate d'a.** (Fr.), **Cyangoldsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. auricyanide.*—**Cyansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. cyanate.*—**Cyanure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. cyanide.*—**Cyanure d'a. et de fer** (Fr.). See *A. ferrocyanide.*—**Cyanure d'a. et d'or** (Fr.). See *A. auricyanide* and *A. aurocyanide.*—**Diacétate d'a.** (Fr.). A. diacetate. [B.] See *A. acetate.*—**Dibasic a. sulpharsenate.** Fr., *sulfarséniate d'a. bibasique.* See *A. pyrothioarsenate.*—**Dichromate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. dichromate.*—**Dihydric a. arsenate, Dihydric a. phosphate, Dihydrogen a. arsenate, Dihydrogen a. phosphate.** See under *A. arsenate* and *A. phosphate.*—**Dimolybdate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. dimolybdate.*—**Diphosphate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. pyrophosphate.*—**Disulfarséniate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. pyrothioarsenate.*—**Disulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. disulphide.*—**Dithionate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. dithionate.*—**Doppeltchromsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. dichromate.*—**Doppeltessigsaures A.** (Ger.). A. diacetate. [B.] See *A. acetate.*—**Doppeltkohlensaures A.** (Ger.). A. bicarbonate. [B.] See *A. carbonate.*—**Doppeltweinsaures A.** (Ger.). A. bitartrate. [B.] See *A. tartrate.*—**Dreibasisches arsensaures A.** (Ger.), **Dreibasisches phosphorsaures A.** (Ger.). A. orthoarsenate, acid orthophosphate. [B.] See *A. arsenate* and *A. phosphate.*—**Einbasisches schwefelarsensaures A.** (Ger.). Monobasic a. sulpharsenate. [B.] See *A. metathioarsenate.*—**Eisenhaltiges A'chlorür** (Ger.). See IRON *and a. chloride.*—**Essigsaure A'flüssigkeit** (Ger.), **Essigsaure A'lösung** (Ger.). See *Liquor ammonii acetatis.*—**Essigsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. acetate.*—**Euchroate d'a.** (Fr.), **Euchronsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. euchroate.*—**Ferrocyana'** (Ger.), **Ferrocyanure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. ferrocyanide.*—**Ferrocyanure d'a. et de potassium** (Fr.). See *A. and potassium ferrocyanide.*—**Fluora'** (Ger.), **Fluorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. fluoride.*—**Fluorure d'a. et d'hydrogène** (Fr.), **Fluorwasserstoff-A.** (Ger.). A. and hydrogen fluoride. [B.] See A. *fluoride.*—**Formiate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. formate.*—**Fulminurate d'a.** (Fr.), **Fulminursaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. fulminurate.*—**Gelöstes kohlensaures A.** (Ger.). See *Liquor ammonii carbonici.*—**Gereinigtes A'chlorür** (Ger.). Purified a. chloride. [B.] See *A. chloride.*—**Glycyrrhizate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. glycyrrhizate.*—**Harnsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. urate.*—**Heptasulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. heptasulphide.*—**Hexachromate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hexachromate.*—**Hexavanadate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hexvanadate.*—**Hydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hydrate.*—**Hydrated a. oxide bicarbonate.** A. bicarbonate. [B, 98.] See *A. carbonate.*—**Hydric a. acetate, Hydric a. arsenate,** etc. Acid a. acetate, acid a. arsenate, etc. [B.] See *A. acetate, A. arsenate*, etc.—**Hydric a. fluoride.** Acid a. fluoride. [B.] See *A. fluoride.*—**Hydric sodium a. phosphate.** See under *A. and sodium phosphate.*—**Hydriodate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hydriodate.*—**Hydrobromate d'a.** (Fr.). See AMMONIA *hydrobromate.*—**Hydrochlorate d'a.** (Fr.), **Hydrochloretum ammonii.** See AMMONIA *hydrochlorate.*—**Hydrosulfate d'a.** (Fr.), **Hydrosulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hydrosulphide.*—**Hydroxyde d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hydrate.*—**Hyper-acid a. oxalate.** See *A. oxalate.*—**Hyposulfarsénite d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hypothioarsenite.*—**Hyposulfite d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thiosulphate.*—**Hypothioarsénite d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hypothioarsenite.*—**Hypovanadate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hypovanadate.*—**Ichthyol-sulfonate d'a.** (Fr.), **Ichthyolsulfonsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. ichthyolsulphonate.*—**Iodate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. iodate.*—**Iodhydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See AMMONIA *hydriodate.*—**Iodure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. iodide.*—**Iridichlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. iridichloride.*—**Iridiobromure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. iridiobromide.*—**Iridiochlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. iridiochloride.*—**Iron and a. chloride, Iron and a. citrate, Iron and a. sulphate.** See under IRON.—**Isamate d'a.** (Fr.), **Isaminsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. isamate.*—**Isovalérate d'a.** (Fr.), **Isovaleriansaures A.** (Ger.). A. isovalerate. [B.] See *A. valerian-*

ate.—**Joda'** (Ger.). See *A. iodide.*—**Jodsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. iodate.*—**Jodwasserstoff-A.** (Ger.). See AMMONIA *hydriodate.*—**Kleesaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. oxalate.*—**Kohlensaure brenzölige A'oxydlösung** (Ger.). See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Kohlensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. carbonate.*—**Koncentrirte essigsaure A'oxydlösung** (Ger.). See *Liquor ammonii acetici concentratus.*—**Lactate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. lactate.*—**Linimentum ammonii opiatum.** Fr., *liniment ammoniacal opiacé.* A liniment made up of ammonia and some oily substance, and containing 11 to 12 per cent. of opium. [Paris Hosp. Formul. (1839), Strassburg Hosp. Ph. (1830) (L, 85).]—**Liquor ammonii acetatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *acétate d'ammoniaque liquide* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *essigsaure Ammoniakflüssigkeit, Ammoniumacetatlösung* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *liquore d'acetato d'ammonio* (o *d'ammoniaca*). Sp., *licor* (ó *solución*) *de acetato de amonio.* Syn.: *liquor ammonii acetici* [Ger. Ph.], *liquor ammonii acetici dilutus* [Aust. Ph.], *liquor ammoniæ acetatis* [Br. Ph. (1867)], *spiritus* (seu *spiritus ophthalmicus*, seu *liquor*) *Mindereri.* An extemporaneously prepared aqueous solution of a. acetate devised by Raymond Minderer, a physician of Augsburg (1570–1621). It was originally made by mixing strong vinegar and impure a. carbonate (spiritus cornu cervi), and contained besides the a. acetate an ammoniacal soap formed from the animal oil of the second ingredient. It is now made by neutralizing acetic acid, more or less diluted, with a. carbonate [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod.], or with ammonia water [Ger. Ph.], or by diluting the stronger solution of a. acetate (liquor ammonii acetatis fortior [Br. Ph.], liquor ammonii acetici concentratus [Aust. Ph.]). It is a clear colorless liquid of a cooling, saline, sweetish taste, containing 7·6 per cent. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], or 15 per cent. [Ger. Ph.], or 18·5 per cent. [Fr. Cod.] of a. acetate, and having a sp. gr. of 1·022 [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], 1·032–1·034 [Ger. Ph.], or 1·036 [Fr. Cod.]. It is much employed as a diaphoretic and stimulant, especially in acute catarrhs of the respiratory tract and in febrile conditions, also as a remedy in sick-headache and alcoholism, and externally is employed as a refrigerant and discutient application to bruises and swellings of various sorts. [B, 5, 81, 113, 205.]—**Liquor ammonii acetatis fortior** [Br. Ph.]. Stronger solution of a. acetate. A preparation, used for making the liquor ammonii acetatis, prepared by neutralizing 17¾ oz. (avoird.) of a. carbonate with acetic acid and adding water up to 60 fluidounces. It is of 6 times the strength of the liquor ammonii acetatis. [B.]—**Liquor ammonii acetici** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor ammonii acetatis.*—**Liquor ammonii acetici concentratus** [Aust. Ph.]. Ger., *koncentrirte essigsaure Ammoniumoxydlösung.* An aqueous solution of a. acetate used for making the liquor ammonii acetici dilutus (corresponding to the liquor ammonii acetatis of the U. S. Ph.).—**Liquor ammonii acetici dilutus** [Aust. Ph.]. See *Liquor ammonii acetatis.*—**Liquor ammonii anisatus** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *anisölhaltige Ammoniakflüssigkeit.* A preparation made up of oil of anise 1 part dissolved in alcohol 24 parts and ammonia water 5 parts. [B, 205.]—**Liquor ammonii aromaticus.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *aromaticus.*—**Liquor ammonii arsenici.** Fr., *solution d'arséniate d'ammoniaque, eau arsénicale de Biett.* Ger., *Biett's arsenikalische Tropfen, Biett's arsensaure Ammoniaksolution.* It., *soluzione arsenicale del Biett.* Syn.: *a. arsenicum solutum, aqua arsenicalis Biettii.* A solution of crystalline diammonic arsenate in 450 parts of water. [B, 165.]—**Liquor ammonii carbonici.** Fr., *carbonate d'ammoniaque liquide.* Ger., *kohlensaure Ammoniakflüssigkeit.* It., *soluzione di carbonato d'ammonio.* Syn.: *spiritus salis ammoniaci aquosus.* A solution of a. sesquicarbonate 1 part in 5 parts [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.] or 4 parts [Belg. Ph., Aust. Ph.] of distilled water. In the U. S. Ph. of 1820, a similar preparation was made by distilling a. sesquicarbonate and potassium carbonate each 1 part with water 2 parts, and collecting the distillate. With slight modifications, a similar process was followed in many of the older formularies. [B, 10; L, 85, 129.]—**Liquor ammonii carbonici pyro-oleosi** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. A solution of the a. carbonicum pyro-oleosum 1 part in water 5 parts [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.], 6 parts [Dan. Ph.], or 4 parts [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 10.] Cf. *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Liquor ammonii caustici** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Aqua* AMMONIÆ.—**Liquor ammonii caustici lavandulatus.** See *Spiritus* SALIS AMMONIACI *lavandulatus.*—**Liquor ammonii caustici spirituosus, Liquor ammonii dulcificatus, Liquor ammonii dulcis.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**Liquor ammonii citratis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate d'ammoniaque liquide.* Ger., *citronensaure Ammoniakflüssigkeit.* Syn.: *liquor ammoniæ citratis* [Br. Ph. (1867)]. Solution of citrate of a. An aqueous solution of a. citrate, of a sp. gr. of 1·006 made by diluting 1 part of the liquor ammonii citratis fortior with 4 parts of water. [B.]—**Liquor ammonii citratis fortior** [Br. Ph.]. Strong solution of citrate of a. An aqueous solution of a. citrate made by neutralizing 12 oz. (avoird.) of citric acid in aqueous solution with strong solution of ammonia and adding distilled water up to 20 fluidounces (imperial). [B.]—**Liquor ammonii hydrothionici.** See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii.*—**Liquor ammonii pyro-oleosi.** See *Spiritus* CORNU CERVI.—**Liquor ammonii pyro-oleosi succinici, Liquor ammonii succinici.** Fr., *solution de succinate d'ammoniaque.* Ger., *bernsteinsaure Ammoniakflüssigkeit.* It., *liquore di ammoniaca* (o *di corno di cervo*) *succinato.* Syn.: *liquor* (seu *spiritus*) *cornu cervi succinatus, succinas ammoniæ pyroanimalis liquidus, succinas ammoniæ pyro-oleoso-aquosus.* A preparation consisting essentially of an aqueous solution of a. succinate and various empyreumatic principles, made by neutralizing a. carbonicum pyro-oleosum [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph.], or spiritus cornu cervi [Fr. Cod. (1866)] with succinic acid, oil of amber being sometimes added. A similar preparation was official in a great number of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 10; L, 85.]—**Liquor ammonii succinici æthereus.** Fr., *liqueur anti-arthritique d'Eller.* Syn.: *guttæ ad arthrodyniam.* A mixture of equal parts of liquor ammonii succinici and ether, official in several of the older pharmacopœias. [L, 85.]—**Liquor ammonii succinici pyro-oleosi.** See *Liquor ammonii succinici.*—**Liquor ammonii sulfurati.** An aqueous solution of a. sulphide, used in the Ger. Ph. as a test-solution. [B, 205.] See also LIQUOR *fumans Boylii.*—**Liquor ammonii sulphurati.** See LIQUOR *fumans Boylii.*—**Liquor ammonii vinosus.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ.—**Liquor arseniatis ammonii.** See *Liquor ammonii arsenici.*—**Liquor ex ammonio et oleo succino.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *cum succino.*—**Lithiate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. urate.*—**Mellitate d'a.** (Fr.), **Mellithsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. mellitate.*—**Métantimoniate d'a.** (Fr.), **Metantimonsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. pyrantimonate.*—**Métasulfarséniate d'a.** (Fr.), **Métathioarséniate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. metathioarsenate.*—**Métatungstate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. metatungstate.*—**Métavanadate d'a.** (Fr.), **Metavanadinsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. metavanadate.*—**Metawolframsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. metatungstate.*—**Milchsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. lactate.*—**Mixtura ammonii acetici.** Fr., *potion* (ou *mixture*, ou *julep*) *sudorifique.* Syn.: *haustus incitans* (seu *diaphoreticus*). A preparation made of liquor ammonii acetatis 2 parts, oxymel 4 parts, elder-flower water 3 parts, and water 32 parts. A preparation slightly varying from this was official in many old pharmacopœias. [L, 85.]—**Mixtura ammonii carbonici pyro-oleosa camphorata.** See EMULSIO *oleoso-volatilis.*—**Mixtura ex ammonio muriatico.** Fr., *potion pectorale.* Syn.: *Mixtura pectoralis.* A preparation of the Würzb. Ph. (1796) made of a. chloride 1 part, decoction of marsh-mallow root 48 parts, and infusion of licorice 16 parts. [L, 85.]—**Molybdänsaures A.** (Ger.), **Molybdate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. molybdate.*—**Monoarséniate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. arsenate.*—**Monobasic a. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate d'a. monobasique.* Ger., *einbasisches phosphorsaures A.* Monammonic phosphate. [B.] See *A. phosphate.*—**Monobasic a. sulpharsenate.** Fr., *sulfarsénate d'a. monobasique.* Ger., *einbasisches schwefelarsensaures A.* See *A. metathioarsenate.*—**Monoborocitrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. monoborocitrate.*—**Monohydric a. arsenate.** See *A. arsenate.*—**Monophosphate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. phosphate.*—**Murias ammonii.** See *A. chloride.*—**Murias ammonii ferricus, Murias ammonii martiati.** See IRON *and a. chloride.*—**Muriate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. chloride.* **Neutral a. acetate, Neutral a. arsenate,** etc. Fr., *acétate d'a. neutre, arséniate d'a. neutre,* etc. Ger., *neutrales essigsaures A., neutrales arsensaures A.,* etc. See under *A. acetate, A. arsenate,* etc.—**Neutral a. sulphuret.** A. sulphide. [B, 98.]—**Nitrate d'a.** (Fr.), See *A. nitrate.*—**Nitrite d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. nitrite.*—**Nitrosulfate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. nitrosulphate.*—**Normal a. acetate, Normal a. arsenate,** etc. Fr., *acétate d'a. normal, arséniate d'a. normal,* etc. Ger., *normales essigsaures A., normales arsensaures A.,* etc. See *A. acetate., A. arsenate,* etc.—**Opianate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. opianate.*—**Ordinary a. molybdate.** See *A. molybdate.*—**Ortho-arséniate d'a.** (Fr.), **Ortho-phosphate d'a.** (Fr.), etc. See *A. arsenate, A. phosphate,* etc.—**Osmichlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. osmichloride.*—**Osmiochlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. osmiochloride.*—**Oxalate d'a.** (Fr.), **Oxalsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. oxalate.*—**Oxalurate d'a.** (Fr.), **Oxalursaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. oxalurate.*—**Oxyde d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. oxide.*—**Oxyde d'a. et de vinyle** (Fr.). Aldehydammonia. [B.]—**Palladichlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. palladichloride.*—**Palladiochlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. palladiochloride.*—**Parantimoniate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. pyrantimonate.*—**Pentasulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. pentasulphide.*—**Perchlorate d'a.** (Fr.), **Perchlorsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. perchlorate.*—**Permanganate d'a.** (Fr.), **Permangansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. permanganate.*—**Phénolsulfonate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. sulphocarbolate.*—**Phosphate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. phosphate.*—**Phosphate d'a. bibasique** (Fr.). Diammonic phosphate. [B.] See *A. phosphate.*—**Phosphate d'a., de sodium et d'hydrogène** (Fr.). Hydric sodium a. phosphate. [B.] See *A. and sodium phosphate.*—**Phosphate d'a. et de magnésium** (Fr.). See MAGNESIUM *and a. phosphate.*—**Phosphate d'a. et de sodium** (Fr.). See *A. and sodium phosphate.*—**Phosphate d'a. monobasique** (Fr.), **Phosphate d'a. tribasique** (Fr.). Monammonic and triammonic a. phosphate. [B.] See *A. phosphate.*—**Phospho-molybdate d'a.** (Fr.), **Phosphormolybdänsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. phosphomolybdate.*—**Phosphorsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. phosphate.*—**Picrate d'a.** (Fr.), **Picronitrate d'a.** (Fr.), **Pikrinsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. picrate.*—**Platinichlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. platinichloride.*—**Platinochlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. platinochloride.*—**Platino-nitrite d'a.** See *A. platinonitrite.*—**Platino-sulfite d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. platinosulphite.*—**Polysulfures d'a.** See *A. polysulphides.*—**Polytungstates d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. polytungstates.*—**Purpurate d'a.** (Fr.), **Purpursaures A.** (Ger.). See MUREXIDE.—**Pyroantimoniate d'a.** (Fr.), **Pyroantimonsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. pyrantimonate.*—**Pyroborate d'a.** (Fr.), **Pyroborsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. pyroborate.*—**Pyrophosphate d'a.** (Fr.), **Pyrophosphorsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. pyrophosphate.*—**Pyroschwefligsaures A.** (Ger.), **Pyrosulfite d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. pyrosulphite.*—**Pyrothioarséniate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. pyrothioarsenate.*—**Quadrisulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. tetrasulphide.*—**Quadroxalate d'a.** (Fr.). A. quadroxalate. [B.] See *A. oxalate.*—**Quintisulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. pentasulphide.*—**Rhodana'** (Ger.), **Rhodansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. thiocyanate.*—**Rohes A'chlorür** (Ger.). Crude a. chloride. [B.] See *A. chloride.*—**Saccharate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. sucrate.*—**Salicylate d'a.** (Fr.), **Salicylsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. salicylate.*—**Salpetersaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. nitrate.*—**Salpetrigsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. nitrite.*—**Salzsaures A.** (Ger). A. muriate. [B.] See *A. chloride.*—**Saures A'fluorid** (Ger.), **Saures arsensaures A.** (Ger.), etc. Acid a. fluoride, acid a. arsenate, etc. [B.] See *A. fluoride, a. arsenate,* etc.—**Schwefela'** (Ger.). See *A. sulphide.*—**Schwefelantimonsaures A.** (Ger.), **Schwefelarsensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. thioantimonate* and *A. thioarsenate.*—**Schwefelcyan-A.** (Ger.). See *A. thiocyanate.*—**Schwefelmolybdänsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. thiomolybdate.*—**Schwefelsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. sulphate.*—**Schwefligsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. sulphite.*—**Sels d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. salts.*—**Septisulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. heptasulphide.*—**Sesquiacétate d'a.** (Fr.), **Sesquicarbonate d'a.** (Fr.). A. sesquiacetate, a. sesquicarbonate. [B.] See *A. acetate* and *A. carbonate.*—**Silicio-fluorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. silicofluoride.*—**Solutio ammonii arsenici.**

See *Liquor ammonii arsenici.*—**Solution of acetate of a.** See *Liquor ammonii acetatis.*—**Solution of carbonate of a.** 1. See *Liquor ammonii carbonici.* 2. A test-solution of the Br. Ph. [B.] See *Test-solution of a. carbonate.*—**Solution of chloride of a.** [Br. Ph.] See *Test-solution of chloride of a.*—**Solution of citrate of a.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Liquor ammonii citratis.*—**Solution of oxalate of a.** See *Test-solution of oxalate of a.*—**Solution of sulphide of a.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Test-solution of sulphide of a.*—**Sous-carbonate d'a.** (Fr.). A. subcarbonate (sesquicarbonate). [B.] See *A. carbonate.*—**Spiritus ammonii caustici Dzondii.** See *Spiritus* Ammoniæ.—**Stanno-fluorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. stanno-fluoride.*—**Stronger solution of citrate of a.** See *Liquor ammonii citratis fortior.*—**Succinate d'a.** (Fr.), **Succinsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. succinate.*—**Sucrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. sucrate.*—**Sulfamate d'a.** (Fr.), **Sulfaminsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. sulphamate.*—**Sulfantimoniate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thioantimoniate.*—**Sulfarséniate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thioarsenate.*—**Sulfarséniate d'a. bibasique** (Fr.). See *A. pyrothioarsenate.*—**Sulfarséniate d'a. et de magnésium** (Fr.). See Magnesium *and a. thioarsenate.*—**Sulfarséniate d'a. et de sodium** (Fr.). See Sodium *and a. thioarsenate.*—**Sulfarsénite d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thioarsenite.*—**Sulfate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. et d'aluminium** (Fr.). Ammonia-alum. [B.] See Alum.—**Sulfate d'a. et de chrome** (Fr.), **Sulfate d'a. et de cuivre** (Fr.), **Sulfate d'a. et de fer** (Fr.), **Sulfate d'a. et de nickel** (Fr.). See Chromium *and a. sulphate*, Copper *and a. sulphate*, Iron *and a. sulphate*, and Nickel *and a. sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. et de potassium** (Fr.), **Sulfate d'a. et de sodium** (Fr.). See *A. and potassium sulphate* and *A. and sodium sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a et d'indium** (Fr.). See Indium *and a. sulphate.*—**Sulfhydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hydrosulphide.*—**Sulfite d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. sulphite.*—**Sulfocarbolate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. sulphocarbolate.*—**Sulfocyanate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thiocyanate.*—**Sulfocyanate d'a. et de platine** (Fr.). See *A. and platinum thiocyanate.*—**Sulfocyanure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thiocyanate.*—**Sulfocyanure d'a. et de platine** (Fr.). See *A. and platinum thiocyanate.*—**Sulfophénate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. sulphocarbolate.*—**Sulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. sulphide.*—**Sulfure d'a. et d'hydrogène** (Fr.). See *A. hydrosulphide.*—**Sulphate of a. oxide.** See *A. sulphate.*—**Tartrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. tartrate.*—**Tartrate d'a. et de fer** (Fr.), **Tartrate d'a. et de potassium** (Fr.). See Iron *and a. tartrate* and Potassium *and a. tartrate.*—**Test-solution of carbonate of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of a. carbonate (sesquicarbonate) in 10 parts of distilled water. It is of double the strength of the British *solution of carbonate of a.* [B, 5.] Cf. *A. carbonicum* (2d def.).—**Test-solution of chloride of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of a. chloride in 10 parts of distilled water. The *solution of chloride of a.* of the Br. Ph. is of the same strength. [B, 5.] Cf. *A. chloratum* (2d def.).—**Test-solution of oxalate of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of normal a. oxalate 1 part in 20 parts of distilled water. The British *solution of oxalate of a.* is of the same strength. [B, 5.] Cf. *A. oxalicum* (2d def.).—**Test-solution of phosphate of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of hydric diammonic phosphate 1 part in distilled water 10 parts. [B, 5.]—**Test-solution of sulphide of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. An aqueous solution of a. sulphide made by passing gaseous hydrogen sulphide into 3 parts of ammonia water up to the point of saturation and then adding ammonia water 2 parts. The British *solution of sulphide of a.* and the German *liquor ammonii sulfurati* are of the same strength. [B, 5, 205.]—**Tétraborate d'a.** (Fr.) See *A. pyroborate.*—**Tétrasulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. tetrasulphide.*—**Tétravanadate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. tetravanadate.*—**Thioantimoniate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thioantimonate.*—**Thioarséniate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thioarsenate.*—**Thioarsénite d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thioarsenite.*—**Thiocyanate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thiocyanate.*—**Thiocyanate d'a. et de platine** (Fr.). See *A. and platinum thiocyanate.*—**Thiocyansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. thiocyanate.*—**Thiomolybdänsaures A.** (Ger.), **Thiomolybdate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thiomolybdate.*—**Thiosulfate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thiosulphate.*—**Triarséniate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. arsenate.*—**Tribasic a. arsenate, Tribasic a. phosphate.** Fr., *arséniate d'a. tribasique, phosphate d'a. tribasique.* Ger., *dreibasisches arsensaures A., dreibasisches phosphorsaures A.* A. orthoarsenate, a. orthophosphate. [B.] See *A. arsenate* and *A. phosphate.*—**Tribasic a. sulpharsenate.** Fr., *sulfarséniate d'a. tribasique.* Ger., *dreibasisches schwefelarsensaures A.* See *A. thioarsenate.*—**Triborocitrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. triborocitrate.*—**Tribromure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. tribromide.*—**Trichloressigsaures A.** (Ger.), **Trichloro-acétate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. trichloracetate.*—**Trichromate d'a.** (Fr.) See *A. trichromate.*—**Triiodure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. triiodide.*—**Trimolybdate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. trimolybdate.*—**Trisulfarséniate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thioarsenate.*—**Trisulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. trisulphide.*—**Troches of chloride of a., Trochischi ammonii chloridi** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of troches each containing a. chloride 2 grains, sugar 10 grains, powdered tragacanth ¼ grain, and a little balsam of Tolu. [B.]—**Trockenes kohlensaures A.** (Ger.). A. sesquicarbonate. [L, 129.] See *A. carbonate.*—**Tungstate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. tungstate.*—**Ueberchlorsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. perchlorate.*—**Uebermangansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. permanganate.*—**Unterschwefligsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. thiosulphate.*—**Uranate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. uranate.*—**Urate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. urate.*—**Valérianate d'a.** (Fr.), **Valeriansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. valerianate.*—**Vanadate d'a.** (Fr.), **Vanadinsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. vanadate.*—**Verdünnte essigsaure A'oxydlösung** (Ger.). The liquor ammonii acetici dilutus of the Aust. Ph. [L, 129.] See *Liquor ammonii acetatis.*—**Weinsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. tartrate.*—**Wolframsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. tungstate.*—**Zuckersaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. saccharate* and *A. sucrate.*—**Zweibasisches schwefelarsensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. pyrothioarsenate.*

AMMONIURET, n. A^{2}m-mo'ni^2-u^2-re^{2}t. Lat., *ammoniuretum, ammoniaretum.* Fr., *ammoniure.* Ger., *Ammoniür.* It., *ammoniuro.* Sp., *amoniuro.* Syn.: *ammoniate, ammonide.* A name given to a class of compounds supposed to be made up of ammonia united to a metallic oxide. It is applied, however, to any compound of ammonia or an ammonium salt with the salt of another base. [B.] See Copper *A.*, etc.

AMMONOXYL, n. A^{2}m-mon-o^{2}x'i^{2}l. From *ammonium, oxygen*, and *-yl**. Fr., *ammonoxyle.* Ger., *Ammonoxyl.* A univalent radicle of the composition $NH_4 - O'$. [B, 159.]

AMMONSFALTE (Ger.), n. A^{3}m'ons-fa^{3}lt-e^2. See Gyrus *hippocampi.*

AMMONSFORMATION (Ger.), n. A^{3}m'mons-fo^{2}rm-a^3-tse-on''. See Hippocampus *major.*

AMMONSFURCHE (Ger.), n. A^{3}m'mons-furch^2-e^2. Mihalkovics's term for the fissura hippocampi. [I, 17.]

AMMONSHORN (Ger.), n. A^{3}m'mons-ho^{2}rn. See Hippocampus *major.*—**Muldenblatt des A'es.** See Alveus.

AMMONSHORNFORMATION (Ger.), n. A^{3}m'mons-ho^{2}rn-fo^{2}rm-a^3-tse-on''. See Hippocampus *major.*

AMMONSHORNMARK (Ger.), n. A^{3}m'mons-ho^{2}rn-ma^{3}rk. The medullary substance of the hippocampus major. ["Stzgsb. d. kaiserl. Acad. d. Wissnsch.," lxvi, 1872 (I).]

AMMONSHORNSWINDUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}m'mons-ho^{2}rns-vi^{2}nd-ung. See *Hippocampal* convolution.

AMMONSHORNSWULST (Ger.), n. A^{3}m'mons-ho^{2}rns-vulst. See Hippocampus *major.*

AMMONSWULST (Ger.), n. A^{3}m'mons-vulst. See Hippocampus *major.*

AMMONTETRASULPHONATE. A^{2}m''o^{2}n-te^{2}t-ra^3-su^{3}l'fo^{2}n at. A salt of ammontetrasulphonic acid. [B.]

AMMONTETRASULPHONIC ACID, n. A^{2}m'o^{2}n-te^{2}t-ra^3-su^{3}l-fo^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *ammonium, tetra*-*, and *sulphonic.* Fr., *acide ammonio-tétra-sulfonique.* Ger., *Ammontetrasulfonsäure.* A substance acting as a tetrabasic acid, known only through its salts. It may be regarded as ammonium deprived of 3 atoms of hydrogen and replacing 4 molecules of hydroxyl (OH) in a quadruple molecule of sulphuric acid, and as having the composition $NH(HSO_3)_4$. [B.]

AMMONTRISULPHONATE, n. A^{2}m''mo^{2}n-tri-su^{3}l'fo^{2}n-at. A salt of ammontrisulphonic acid. [B.]

AMMONTRISULPHONIC ACID, n. A^{2}m''mo^{2}n-tri-su^{3}l-fo^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *ammonium, tri-**, and *sulphonic.* Fr., *acide ammonio-trisulfonique.* Ger., *Ammontrisulfonsäure.* A substance acting as a tribasic acid, but known only through its salts. It has the composition $NH_2(HSO_3)_3$, that of ammonium deprived of 2 atoms of hydrogen and replacing 3 molecules of hydroxyl (OH) in a triple molecule of sulphuric acid. [B, 3.]

AMMOPHILA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo^{2}f'i^{2}l-a^3. From ἄμμος, sand, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *ammophile.* A genus of arundinaceous plants established by Host. [B, 170.]—**A. arundinea.** See Psamma *arenaria.*

AMMORLYS (Celtic), n. See Amarantus.

AMMOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'mo^{2}s. See Psammos.

AMMOTHERAPY, n. A^{2}m'mo-the^{2}r''a^{2}p-i^2. From ἄμμος, sand, and θεραπεία, therapeutics. Fr., *ammothérapie.* The treatment of disease by the external application of sand. [A, 385.] See *Sand*-bath.

AMMOXALON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo^{2}x'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}n. From *ammonia* and *oxalic.* See Oxamide.

AMMOXYLON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo^{2}x'i^2(u^6)-lo^{2}n. From ἄμμος, sand, and ξύλον, wood. A name given by De Candolle to a species of *Bremontiera* growing in the island of Mauritius, the wood of which is known as *bois de sable.* [B, 121.]

AMNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'na^3. See Amnis.—**A. alcalisata.** See Amnis *alcalisatus.*

AMNACUM, AMNACUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'na^2-(na^3)-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m), -ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). The plant *Parthenium.* [Pliny (B, 121).]

AMNEMONIC, adj. A^{2}m-ne-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. From α priv., and μνημονικός, belonging to the memory. Affecting the memory (said of diseases). [L, 63.]

AMNEMOSYNE (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ne^2-mo^{2}s'i^2(u^6)-ne(na). From α priv., and μνημοσύνη, memory. See Amnesia.

AMNESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ne(na)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr. ἀμνησία (from α priv., and μνησίς, memory). Fr., *amnésie.* Ger., *Amnesie.* It., Sp., *amnesia.* 1. Forgetfulness, morbid or senile loss of memory. [A, 385.] 2. Amnesic aphasia.—**A. acustica.** See *Psychical* deafness.—**A. a lochiis suppressis.** An a. following a sudden cessation of the lochia. [L, 132.]—**A. a pathemate.** A. caused by emotional excitement. [L, 132; M, 60.]—**A. a suppressis hæmorrhoidibus.** A. due to the sudden disappearance of hæmorrhoids. [L, 132.]—**A. a venere.** A. from sexual excesses, or venereal disease. [L, 132.]—**A. cephalalgica.** A. due to headache. [L, 132.]—**A. febrisequa.** An a. following febrile diseases. [L, 132.]—**A. optica.** See *Psychical* blindness. [L, 132.]—**A. plethorica.** A. due to plethora. [L, 132.]—**A. senilis.** The a. of old age. [L, 132.]—**A. temulentia.** A. due to drunkenness. [L, 132.]—**A. traumatica.** An a. which is the result of injuries. [L, 132.]—**Auditory verbal a.** Fr., *amnésie verbale auditive.* Impairment of memory of the meaning of spoken words. [A, 390.]—**Periodic a.** See *Double* consciousness.—**Verbal a.** Fr., *amnésie verbale.* Loss of memory as regards words. It may exist as an element of aphasia (*q. v.*). [D.]

AMNESIC, adj. A^{2}m-ne'zi^{2}k. Gr., ἄμνηστος. Lat., *amnesticus.* Ger., *amnestisch.* Pertaining to or affected with amnesia. [D.] Cf. Ataxi-amnesic.—**A. aphasia.** See *Sensory* aphasia.

AMNESTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ne^{2}s'ti^2-a^3. Gr., ἀμνηστία. See Amnesia (1st def.).

AMNESTIC, adj. A^{2}m-ne^{2}s'ti^{2}k. Gr., ἄμνηστος. Lat., *amnesticus.* Fr., *amnestique.* Ger., *amnestisch.* 1. Causing amnesia. 2. See AMNESIC. [L.]

AMNESTOTHALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ne^{2}s-to^2-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From α priv., μνηστός, betrothed, and θάλειος, flowering. Fr., *amnestothalées.* Plants having the male and female organs on separate flowers. [B, 38.]

AMNIC, adj. A^{2}m'ni^{2}k. See AMNIOTIC.

AMNICOLOUS, adj. A^{2}m-ni^{2}k'o-lu^{3}s. Lat., *amnicolus* (from *amnis*, a stream, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *amnicole.* Growing or living upon the borders of rivers (said of plants and animals). [B, 38.]

AMNIITIS (Lat.), n. See AMNITIS.

AMNIO-CHORIAL (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-ne-o-ko-re-a^{3}l. Belonging to the amnion and chorion. [B.]

AMNIOCLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ni^2-o-kle^{2}p'si^{2}s. From ἀμνίον, the amnion, and κλέπτειν, to do a thing secretly. An ancient term for the unperceived escape of the liquor amnii. [L, 50.]

AMNIOCLEPTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ni^2-o-kle^{2}p'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to amnioclepsis. [L, 50.]

AMNIOMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)''ni^2-o-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-ti-(te)'a. From ἀμνίον, the amnion, and μαντεία, divination. Fr., *amniomancie.* Ger., *Amniomantie.* It., Sp., *amniomancia.* Divination by inspection of the amnion and its relation to the new-born child. [D, 10.]

AMNION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'ni^2 o^{2}n. Gr., ἀμνίον (from ἀμνίς, a young lamb, from its having been first observed as a fœtal envelope in that animal). Cf. AMNIYOS. Fr., *amnios.* Ger., *Amnion, Schafhaut, Wasserhaut.* It., *amnio.* Sp., *amnios, zurron.* 1. A thin double membrane, forming an ovoid bag, the immediate investment of the embryo in reptiles, birds, and mammals, and containing the liquor amnii. According to Rufus of Ephesus, it was first observed by Empedocles. See *Amniotic* FOLD and figure under *Fœtal* ENVELOPES. [A, 17, 45.] 2. See SACCULUS *embryonalis.* 3. An old name for the red sulphide of mercury. [L, 116.]—**Amnii liquor.** See *Liquor amnii.*—**A'blase** (Ger.). The amniotic sac.—**A'carunkel** (Ger.). A term applied by H. Müller to certain villous formations found scattered upon the amniotic epithelium in ruminants and man. They are epithelial proliferations the uppermost cells of which have become horny. [A, 8; H.]—**A'clepsis.** See AMNIOCLEPSIS.—**A'sfalte** (Ger.). See the major list.—**A'flüssigkeit** (Ger.). See *Liquor amnii.*—**A'höhle** (Ger.). The cavity inclosed by the amnion.—**A'naht** (Ger.). A linear ridge on the amnion at an early stage of development, marking the line where it has closed over the embryo from either side. [A, 8.]—**A'säure.** See AMNIOTIC *acid.*—**A'scheide** (Ger.). 1. The amniotic sheath of the umbilical cord. 2. See *Amniotic* FOLDS.—**A'wasser** (Ger.). See *Liquor amnii.*—**Dropsy of the a.** Fr., *hydropisie de l'amnios.* Syn.: *hydramnion.* An abnormal amount of amniotic fluid. It may arise suddenly or gradually, and gives rise to excessive distension of the uterus and abdomen. [A, 22.]—**False a.** Fr., *gaines des capuchons* [Wolff]. Ger., *falsches A.* [Wolff], *allgemeine Kappe* [von Baer]. The reflected amnion; "the outer disassociated division" of the double amniotic membrane "passing out into the peripheral part of the blastoderm, and constituting for a time an external covering of the ovum, which in birds and reptiles appears to be lost afterward by thinning or absorption, but which in mammals is probably connected with the development of the permanent chorion." [A. Thomson (A, 5).]—**Liquor amnii.** Fr., *liquide amniotique.* Ger., *Fruchtwasser.* It., *liquido amniotico.* The liquid (commonly termed "the waters") which occupies that portion of the amniotic sac which is not taken up by the fœtus. Early in gestation it is clear and transparent, but it afterward becomes whitish like soapy water, greenish, or reddish, has a somewhat unpleasant odor, which has been compared to that of semen, and is slightly alkaline. It increases in quantity as gestation progresses. According to Robin, it contains epidermal cells, lanugo, portions of the vernix caseosa, cells from the fœtal kidneys and bladder, and a few leucocytes. Liégeois gives the following as its composition:

Water	975·00 to 991·00
Sodium and potassium chlorides	2·40 " 5·95
Calcium chloride	traces.
Sodium carbonate	traces.
Sodium and potassium sulphates	traces.
Calcium and magnesium phosphates and sulphates	0·14 to 1·72
Sodium lactate	2·00 " 3·50
Fat	0·13 " 1·25
Urea	traces.
Creatine, creatinine, and glucose	quantities not ascertained.
Albumin and mucosin	0·82 to 10·17

Prochownik considers that this fluid is exclusively of fœtal origin, being the product of the nutritive changes which take place in the fœtus, furnished by the skin and the kidneys. Other authorities have looked upon it as a product of the maternal organism, and still others as produced partly by the mother and partly by the fœtus. Its office is to protect the fœtus and the umbilical cord from pressure, and, when labor sets in, to bear the immediate action of the uterine efforts and dilate the cervix uteri. [A, 15.]—**Liquor amnii spurius.** Ger., *falsches Fruchtwasser.* It., *liquido amniotico falso.* See ALLANTOIC *fluid.*—**Reflected a.** See *False a.*—**Seitenfalten des Amnions** (Ger.). See *Lateral amniotic* FOLDS.

AMNIONSFALTE (Ger.), n. A^{3}m'ni^2-on^{2}s-fa^{3}lt-e^2. See *Amniotic* FOLDS.—**Hintere A.** See *Posterior amniotic* FOLD and CAPUCHON *caudal.*—**Seitliche A.** See *Lateral amniotic* FOLDS.—**Vordere A.** See *Anterior amniotic* FOLDS and CAPUCHON *céphalique de l'amnios.*

AMNIONIC, adj. A^{2}m-ni^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. See AMNIOTIC.

AMNIONTOME, n. A^{2}m'ni^2-o^{2}n-tom. See AMNIOTOME.

AMNIORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ni^2-o^{2}r-re'(ro'e^2)-a^3. From ἀμνιόν, the amnion, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *amniorrhée.* It., *amniorrea.* The escape (more particularly the premature escape) of the liquor amnii. [L, 50.]

AMNIOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'ni^2-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀμνίος (ὑμήν, a membrane, understood). Cf. AMNIYOS. Fr., *amnios.* 1. The amniotic fluid; in botany, the fluid surrounding the embryo, serving for the nutrition of the latter. It is said to be sometimes inclosed in a distinct sac called the amniotic sac. [B, 1, 19.] 2. The amnion (*q. v.*)—**Eau de l'a.** (Fr.). See *Liquor* AMNII, under AMNION.

AMNIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ni^2-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *amnio'seos.* See AMNITIS.

AMNIOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ni^2-o'ta^3. See ALLANTOIDEA.

AMNIOTATE, n. A^{2}m'ni^2-o-tat. Fr., *amniotate.* An allantoate. [B, 38.]

AMNIOTIC, adj. A^{2}m-ni^2-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *amnioticus.* Fr., *amniotique.* Ger., *amniotisch.* It., *amniotico.* 1. Pertaining to the amnion. 2. Possessing an amnion (said of animals in which the embryo is covered by an amnion). [A, 23.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide amniotique.* Ger., *Amnionsäure.* It., *acido amniotico.* A name formerly given to allantoin under the supposition that it was an acid and derived from the amnion. [B, 3.]—**A. sac.** See AMNION.

AMNIOTOME, n. A^{2}m'ni^2-o^2-tom. From ἀμνίον, the amnion, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Amniotom.* An instrument devised by G. F. E. Wenck for puncturing the membranes in cases of labor. It consists of a small metallic point attached to the finger by a ring-shaped spring or clasp in the same way as a similar instrument used for scarifying the glottis in cases of œdema. ["Med. News," Dec. 8, 1883, p. 640.]

AMNIOTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ni^2-o'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *amniote.* Provided with an amnion. See AMNIOTA.

AMNIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-nek. See AMNIOTIC.

AMNIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'ni^{2}s. A stream. [B.]—**A. alcalisatus.** Water impregnated with earthy salts by lixiviation of calcined matters. [B, 50.]

AMNISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}m'ni^{2}sh. See AMNIOTIC.—**A'e Säure.** See AMNIOTIC *acid.*

AMNITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ni(ne)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *amnit'idis.* For deriv., see AMNION and *-itis*.* Fr., *amnite.* Ger., *Entzündung des Schafhäutchens.* An inflammation of the amnion, supposed to be limited to its external layer. [D, 130; L, 133.]

AMNIYOS (Ar.), n. According to F. Müller and J. Hyrtl, the original of *amnion* (*q. v.*). [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

AMÖBA (Ger.), n. A^3-mu^{5}b'a^3. See AMŒBA.

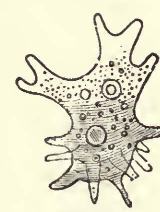
AMÖBÄISCH (Ger.), adj. A^3-mu^{5}b-a'i^{2}sh. See AMŒBOID.

AMÖBE (Ger.), n. A^3-mu^{5}b'e^2. See AMŒBA.—**A'nbewegung.** Amœboid movement. [B.]

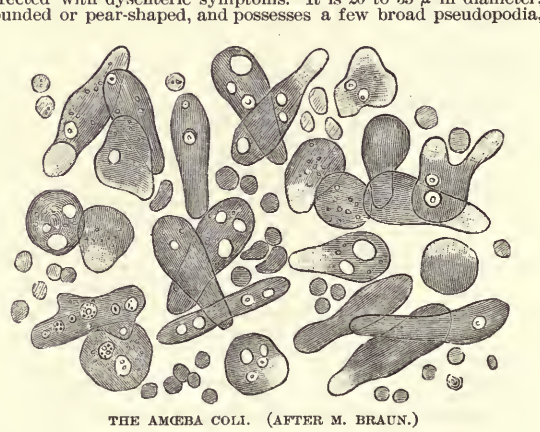
AMÖBEEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^3-mu^{5}b-a'en. The *Amœbea.* [B.]

AMÖBOID (Ger.), adj. A^3-mu^{5}b'o-ed. See AMŒBOID.

AMŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e'(o'e^2)-a^3. See AMENTIA.


AN AMŒBA (*A. radiosa*). (AFTER CARTER [A, 359].)

AMŒBA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e'(o'e^2)-ba^3. From ἀμοιβή, alternation. Fr., *amèbe.* Ger., *Amöbe.* It., *ameba.* Sp., *amiba.* Syn.: *proteus-animalcule.* A genus of *Protozoa* belonging to the order *Amœbœa*, class *Rhizopoda*, the members of which consist of but slightly differentiated masses of protoplasm characterized by a constant change in form (amœboid movement). [B, 28.]—**A. buccalis** [Sternberg]. A species found by G. M. Sternberg in a deposit upon human teeth. [B, 27.]—**A. coli** [Lösch]. A species discovered by Lösch in great numbers in the dejections and on the mucous membrane of the large intestine of a man affected with dysenteric symptoms. It is 20 to 35 μ in diameter, rounded or pear-shaped, and possesses a few broad pseudopodia,


THE AMŒBA COLI. (AFTER M. BRAUN.)

a nucleus, and a few vacuoles. It, or a similar species, has been observed under like circumstances by other investigators. [B, 27; Lösch, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," lxv, 1875, p. 196 (B, 70).]—**A. dentalis** [Grassi]. A variety observed by Grassi in the buccal cavity of man. [B, 27.]—**A. uro-genitalis.** A name given by Baelz to a round parasite, 0·05 mm. in diameter, found by him in great numbers in the urine and the vaginal secretion of a tuberculous woman in Japan. They consisted of a granular substance with a vesicular nucleus, and continually changed their shape, although always returning to the round or oval form. ["Berlin. klin. Woch.," 1883, 16 (M).]

AMŒBÆA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e(o-e^2)-be′(ba^3′e^2)-a^3. Fr., *amibées, amébées.* Ger., *Amöbeen.* An order of the *Rhizopoda*, "which are, with one or two exceptions, naked," have usually short, blunt, lobose pseudopodia, which do not anastomose with one another, and contain a "nucleus" and one or more "contractile vesicles." "They multiply by fission, by the detachment of a pseudopodium, or by the production of spherical masses of sarcode from the nucleus or the endosarc." The amœba is usually taken as the type of this order. It has been doubted whether the "so-called amœbæ are distinct species of animals, or whether they are not rather transitory stages in the life-history of other organisms." The body is either naked (*Amœbinæ*) or protected by a carapace (*Arcellinæ*). The pseudopodia may be projected from all parts of the body or from one point only. [B, 28.]

AMŒBAL, adj. A^2-me′ba^{2}l. See Amœboid.

AMŒBEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e(o-e^2)-be(ba)′a^3. See Amœbæa.

AMŒBIFORM, adj. A^{2}m-e^{2}b′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Fr., *amibiforme.* It., *amebiforme.* Having the shape of or resembling an amœba. [B; L.] See Amœboid.

AMŒBINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}b(o-e^{2}b)-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). A suborder of *Amœbœa* having the body unprotected by a carapace. [B, 28.]

AMŒBOID, adj. A^{2}m-e′boid. From ἀμοιβή, change (hence the *Amœba*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *amiboïde, amœboïde.* Ger., *amöboid.* It., *ameboideo.* Sp., *amebeo.* Syn.: *amœba-like, karyokinetic.* 1. Resembling an *Amœba* in form, structure, or especially behavior. [J.] 2. Relating to the changes which take place in karyokinesis, or indirect cell-division. Schleicher used the term in this sense in 1878, but with doubtful propriety. [Flemming, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1880, p. 155 (J).]

AMŒBOUS, adj. A^{2}m-e′bu^{3}s. See Amœboid.

AMŒNOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e^{2}n(o-e^{2}n)-o-ma(ma^3)′-ni^2-a^3. See Amenomania.

AMŒNUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e′(o′e^2)-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Agreeable. [D. 80.]

AMOGABRIEL (Ar.), n. See Amongabriel.

AMOLA, n. See Amole.

AMOLAGO, n. See *Amalago* pepper.

AMOLE, n. A Mexican name for the subterranean trunk and other parts of certain plants of the genera *Agave* and *Yucca*, or, according to some, of the *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*, when used for purposes of washing. [B, 66, 121.]

AMOLLISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^3-mol-les-ma^{3}n^2. See Ramollissement.

AMOLYNTON (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *amolyntos.* A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o-li^{2}n(lu^{6}n)′to^{2}n. An old name for a topical application which did not soil the fingers. [C. Aurelianus (L, 94).]

AMOLYNTOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o-li^{2}n(lu^{6}n)′to^{2}s. Gr., ἀμόλυντος (from α priv., and μολύνειν, to stain). 1. Undefiled. 2. Not leaving a mark or stain. [Galen (A, 311).]

AMOMA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *amomum* (*q. v.*). A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o′ma^3. In Endlicher's classification, the *Amomæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 170.]

AMOMACEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-o-ma′shu^{3}s. Fr., *amomacé.* In botany, resembling or allied to the genus *Amomum.* [A, 385.]

AMOMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o′me(ma^3-e^2). From *amomum.* 1. See Amomeæ (1st def.). 2. A division of scitamineous plants comprising *Amomum, Elettaria*, and other genera. [Blume (B).]

AMOMAL, adj. A^{2}m-o′ma^{2}l. Lat., *amomalis.* Of or allied to the genus *Amomum* (*e. g.*, the a. alliance). [B.] See Amomales.

AMOMALES (Lat.), n., f. pl. of adj. *amomalis.* A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o-ma(ma^3)′lez(le^{2}s). 1. Of Lindley, the amomal alliance of plants, comprising the orders *Scitamineæ* (*Zingiberaceæ*), *Marantaceæ*, and *Musaceæ.* [B, 170.] 2. A cohort of monocotyledonous plants, consisting of herbs bearing flowers with a 6-parted, usually zygomorphic perianth, and 6 stamens, one or more of which are usually sterile. It comprises the orders *Bromeliaceæ* and *Scitamineæ* (the latter, in its more extended meaning, comprising the whole of the *A.* of Lindley). [B, 75.]

AMOME (Fr. and Ger.), n. A^3-mom, -mo′me^2. 1. The genus *Amomum.* [B, 46, 48.] 2. The *Sison amomum.* [L, 85.]—**A. à feuilles étroites** (Fr.). The *Amomum angustifolium.* [B.]—**A. à grandes fleurs** (Fr.). The *Amomum grandiflorum.* [B. 46.]—**A. à grappes** (Fr.). The *Amomum racemosum.* [B, 173.]—**A. aromatique** (Fr.). The *Amomum aromaticum.* [B.]—**A. cardamome** (Fr.). The *Amomum cardamomum.* [B.]—**A. en épi** (Fr.). The *Amomum petiolatum.* [B, 173.]—**A. en grappe** (Fr.). [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of the *Amomum cardamomum*, obtained in grape-like clusters; round cardamom. [B.] See Cardamomum *racemosum.*—**A. faux** (Fr.). The fruit of *Sison amomum.* [B, 46.]—**A. graine de Paradis** (Fr.). The *Amomum grana Paradisi.* [B.]—**A. sauvage** (Fr.). The *Amomum zerumbet.* [B, 121, 173.]—**A. vrai** (Fr.). The *Amomum* (or *Elettaria*) *cardamomum.* [B, 173.]—**Cardamom-A.** (Ger.). The *Amomum cardamomum.* [B, 48.]—**Faux a.** (Fr.). The *Sison amomum.* [L, 85.]—**Gewürzhafte A.** (Ger.). The *Amomum aromaticum.* [B, 48.]—**Pfefferartige A.** (Ger.). The *Amomum grana Paradisi.* [B, 48.]—**Schmalblätterige A.** (Ger.). The *Amomum angustifolium.* [B, 48.]

AMOMÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-mo-ma. Amomaceous. [A, 385.]

AMOMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o′me^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr. *amomées.* Ger., *Amomeen.* It., *amomee.* Sp., *amómeas.* 1. Of Jussieu, Kunth, Reichenbach, and Spach, a family (order) of monocotyledonous plants, corresponding to the order *Scitamineæ* of other systems. It is divided into the tribes *Cannaceæ* (*Cannæ*) and *Scitamineæ* (*Zingiberaceæ*) [Richard. Kunth], or into the subdivisions *Globbeæ. Amomeæ genuinæ, Alpinieæ*, and *Costeæ.* [Reichenbach (B).] 2. Of A. Richard, a section of the tribe *Zingiberaceæ*, corresponding to the *Amomæ* of Blume. [B, 170.]—**A. genuinæ** [Reichenbach]. A subdivision of the *A.* (1st def.) corresponding to the *Amomæ* of Blume. [B, 170.]

AMOMEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-o′me-u^{3}s. Lat., *amomeus.* Fr., *amomé.* Resembling or allied to the genus *Amomum.* [L, 116.]

AMOMIE (Fr.), n. A^3-mo-me. The *Morus alba.* [B, 121.]

AMOMILLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o-mi^{2}l′la^3. See Berrya *a.*

AMOMIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o′mi^{2}s. Gen., *amom′idos* (*-dis*). Gr., ἀμωμίς. 1. A plant resembling the *Amomum.* [Dioscorides (B, 115).] 2. A genus of pimentoideous plants separated from *Pimenta* by Berg. [B, 121, 170.]—**A. acris** [Berg]. See Myrcia *acris.*

AMOMITES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o-mi(me)′tez(te^{2}s). Gr., ἀμωμίτης. A plant like *amomum*, a sort of λίβανος. [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

AMÖMLEIN (Ger.), n. A^3-mu^{5}m′lin. Pimenta. [B, 180.]

AMOMON (Fr.), n. A^3-mo-mo^{2}n^2. The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum.* [B, 121.] Cf. Amomum (Fr.).

AMOMSAMEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^3-mom′za^{3}m-e^{2}n. Pimenta. [B, 180.]

AMOMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o′mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). Gr., ἄμωμον (a word of uncertain origin, to which various derivations have been assigned). Ar., *'hamâmâ.* Fr., *amome.* Ger., *Amome.* It., Sp., *amomo.* 1. A drug resembling cardamom, mentioned by Celsus; perhaps the *A. racemosum.* [B, 45.] 2. According to Sprengel, the *Cissus vitiginea.* [B, 121.] 3. A Linnæan genus of herbs of the suborder *Zingibereæ*, order *Scitamineæ*, bearing a spike or cluster of bractate flowers provided with only a single stamen, the filament of which forms a crest-like projection above the anther. The fruit is a 3-celled capsule containing numerous aromatic seeds. [B, 19.]—**Amomi uva** [Pliny]. The fruit of *A. cardamomum.* [B, 5.]—**Amomi vulgaris semen.** The seed of *Sison a.* [B, 180.]—**A. Afzelii** [Roscoe]. See *A. grana Paradisi.*—**A. alpinia** [Rottboed]. See Alpinia *racemosa.*—**A. amarum.** Bitter-seed cardamom; a Chinese species, employed by the Chinese as a stomachic and given by them to produce increase of knowledge by strengthening the stomach. ["Proc. of the Am. Phar. Assoc.," 1876, p. 744 (B).]—**A. angustifolium** [Hanbury]. Fr., *amome à feuilles étroites.* Ger., *schmalblätterige Amome.* 1. Of Sonnerat, a species indigenous to Madagascar, but cultivated in India, the Isle of Bourbon, and the Mauritius. It grows from 6 to 10 feet high, and is distinguished by its long-lanceolate leaves, its blood-red flowers arranged in spikes, and the numerous fleshy adventitious roots which spring from its rhizome. The fruit and seeds form the greater cardamom of commerce. [B, 46, 180.] See Cardamomum *majus.* 2. Of Hanbury, the *A. Daniellii.* [B, 192.]—**A. aromaticum** [Roxburgh]. Fr., *amome aromatique.* Ger., *gewürzhafte Amome.* A species growing in the East Indies, especially Bengal. It is an annual or biennial plant from 2 to 3 feet high, with acuminate-lanceolate leaves nearly a foot in length, and pale-yellow flowers. Its seed is sold in India as cardamom (Bengal cardamom), and resembles round cardamom in properties and appearance, although some have asserted that both the long cardamom and the greater cardamum are derived from this species. [B, 33, 46, 180.]—**A. cardamomum** [Willdenow]. Fr., *amome cardamome.* Ger., *Cardamom-Amome.* A species indigenous to Java and Sumatra, and cultivated in India. It is an annual plant, from 2 to 4 feet in height, having a white rhizome provided with many fleshy adventitious roots; petiolate, rather broad leaves; and flowers of which the middle portion is yellowish with red streaks. It probably furnishes the round cardamom. The *A. cardamomum* of De Candolle and other authors is the *Elettaria cardamomum*, which produces the genuine Malabar cardamom, and the *A. cardamomum* of Linnæus comprised both these species. [B, 5, 46, 180.]—**A. cardamomum medium** [Roxburgh]. The *Elettaria cardamomum medium.* [B, 180.]—**A. citratum** [Pereira]. A species with a tufted capsule and oblong, angular, brownish-yellow seeds, which have an aromatic taste, and, when crushed, emit the odor of lemon-grass oil. [B, 98.]—**A. Clusii** [Smith]. A species indigenous to Fernando Po, bearing yellow flowers. According to Pereira, it has an ovate, striated, smooth, yellowish-brown capsule and dark-brown polished oblong seeds, which constitute an inferior variety of Meleguetta pepper, being almost devoid of flavor. According to Baker, it is the same as the *A. Daniellii.* [B, 45, 98, 192.]—**A. compactum** [Römer and Schultes]. The *Elettaria cardamomum.* [B, 46, 173.]—**A. curcuma** [Murray]. The *Curcuma longa.* [B, 46, 173.]—**A. Daniellii** [Hooker]. A species indigenous to western Africa, with yellow and red-and-white flowers, furnishing a variety of the grana Paradisi. [J. D. Hooker "Phar. Jour. and Trans.," 1852–1853, p. 72 (B.); B, 43, 197.]—**A. Dioscoridis.** The true cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*). [B, 109.]—**A. exscapum** [Sims]. See *A. grana Paradisi.*—**A. galanga** [Loureiro]. The *Alpinia galanga.* [B, 46.]—**A. genuinum.** See *A. cardamomum.*—**A. globosum** [Loureiro]. A species found in China and Cochin-China, said to furnish the

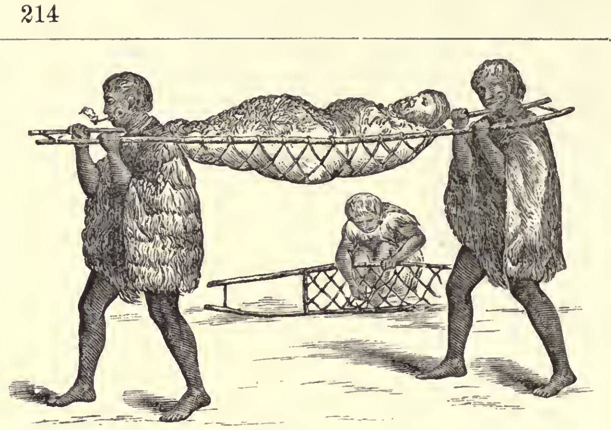
large round China cardamom. The seeds, which are aggregated into globular masses, are used in China as a remedy for abdominal pain, nausea, and diarrhœa. [B, 81, 98, 180.] —**A. grana Paradisi** [Afzelius]. Fr., *amome graine de Paradis.* Ger., *pfefferartige Amome.* A species growing in western Africa. It has a woody rhizome from which branches spring to the height of 3 feet, covered with long-lanceolate acuminate leaves. Its unripe fruit constitutes the true Meleguetta pepper, or grains of Paradise, and the ripe fruit the Madagascar cardamom. According to some, however, the species of this name described by Afzelius is not the one that furnishes the grains of Paradise, the latter being supplied by a somewhat different variety, the *A. granum Paradisi* of Linnæus. [B, 46, 180.] See GRANA *Paradisi.*—**A. grana Paradisi montanum.** The variety of *A. grana Paradisi* furnishing the smaller sort of Meleguetta pepper; so called because growing in the mountain districts of the West African coast. ["Phar. Jour. and Trans.," 1854–1855, p. 358 (B).]—**A. grandiflorum** [Smith]. Fr., *amome à grandes fleurs.* A species growing in Sierra Leone, the fruit of which has been confounded with that of *A. grana Paradisi*, from which it differs in its leaden-gray color and its taste, the latter resembling that of Japan camphor. [B, 46.]—**A. granum Paradisi.** 1. Of Afzelius, see *A. grana Paradisi.* 2. Of Linnæus, a species differing from that of Afzelius, believed by some to be the source of the grana Paradisi. [B, 46, 121, 180.]—**A. granum Paradisi guineense.** [Afzelius]. See *A. grana Paradisi.*—**A. guineense** [Kunze]. See *A. grana Paradisi.*—**A. hirsutum** [Lamarck]. The *Costus speciosus* [Smith]. [B, 46.]—**A. korarima** [Pereira]. Korarimara cardamom; a West African species, formerly identified with the *A. angustifolium* of Sonnerat, but probably differing from the latter. The fruit, called GURÁGIE *spice*, and by the natives *korarima*, has a pointed, ovate striated capsule and rounded olive-brown seeds, having a mild aromatic taste. These seeds are used as a condiment and medicine in Abyssinia. [B, 198.]—**A. latifolium.** 1. Of Afzelius, an annual plant of Sierra Leone, used there as a medicine. [B, 180.] 2. Of Lamarck, the *Zingiber zerumbet* or the *Curcuma zedoaria* [Roxburgh]. [B, 46, 180.]—**A. macrospermum** [Sloan]. Probably the *A. grandiflorum.* [B, 46.]—**A. madagascariense** [Lamarck]. See *A. angustifolium* (1st def.).—**A. maximum** [Roxburgh]. An East Indian species furnishing Java cardamom (Fr., *cardamome ailé de Java*). [B, 5, 46.]—**A. medium** [Loureiro]. The *Alpinia alba.* [B, 46.]—**A. Melegueta** [Roscoe], **A. Meleguetta.** A species which, as well as *A. grana Paradisi*, with which it is sometimes identified, is believed to furnish grains of Paradise, or Melegueta pepper. [B, 33, 46; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 117.]—**A. mioga** [Banks]. The *Zingiber mioga* [Roscoe]. [B, 46, 173.]—**A. montanum.** See ZINGIBER *cassumunar.*—**A. nemorosum** [Bojer]. See *A. Daniellii.*—**A. palustre.** Swamp a. A species with aromatic seeds indigenous to western Africa; said to be employed locally in neuralgia. [L, 63.]—**A. petiolatum** [Lamarck]. Fr., *canne Congo* (ou *de Rivière*, ou *d'Inde*). Syn.: *Costus arabicus* [Aublet], *Alpinia spicata* [Jacquin]. The *Costus spicatus.* [B, 46, 173.]—**A. pimenta.** See PIMENTA.—**A. Plinii.** A species of *Solanum.* [B, 200.]—**A. pyramidale** [Lamarck]. Probably the *Alpinia racemosa.* [B, 46, 173.]—**A. racemosum.** 1. Of Lamarck, the *Elettaria cardamomum.* [B, 180.] 2. As a commercial title, the round cardamom (*cardamomum racemosum*). [B, 5.]—**A. racemosum majus, A. racemosum medium, A. racemosum minus.** Varieties of *Elettaria cardamomum.* [B, 173.]—**A. renealmia** [Lamarck]. Fr., *amome élevé.* Syn.: *Renealmia exaltata* [Linnæus], *Alpinia trubulata* ["Bot. Mag."]. The *Alpinia exaltata* or the *Elettaria cardamomum* (also known as *Renealmia cardamomum* [Roscoe]). [B, 46, 173.]—**A. repens** [Sonnerat]. The *Elettaria cardamomum.* [B, 5, 180.]—**A. silvestre** [Swartz]. A Jamaica species the leaves, stalk, and unripe fruit of which smell like ginger when rubbed, and are used in baths. [B, 180.]—**A. spurium.** The *Sison a.* [B.]—**A. subulatum** [Roxburgh]. A species producing the winged Bengal cardamom. [B, 5.]—**A. verum.** The *Elettaria cardamomum.* [B, 109.]—**A. villosum** [Loureiro]. A species growing in Cochin-China and the East Indies, furnishing the hairy round China cardamom; much used in China as a stomachic medicine. [B, 98, 180.]—**A. vulgare.** The *Sison a.* [B.]—**A. xanthioides.** A species furnishing the xanthioid cardamom (the wild cardamom of Siam). The pericarp is thickly covered with fleshy spines. [B, 18.]—**A. zedoaria.** 1. Of Willdenow, the *Curcuma zedoaria* [Roscoe]. [B, 81, 180.] 2. Of Bergius, the *Alpinia galanga.* [H. Baillon (B, 461).]—**A. zerumbet.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Zingiber zerumbet.* 2. Of König, the *Curcuma zedoaria* [Roscoe]. [B, 46, 81, 180.]—**A. zingiber** [Linnæus]. See ZINGIBER *officinale.*—**Baccæ amomi.** Pimenta. [B, 180.]—**Deutsches A.** (Ger.). The *Sison a.* [B, 180.]—**Great winged a.** The *A. maximum* of Roxburgh. [B, 98.]—**Long-seeded a.** The *A. Clusii.* [B, 98.]—**Semen amomi.** Pimenta. [B, 48.]—**Semen amomi vulgaris.** The seed of *Sison a.* [B, 180.]—**Sison a.** See under SISON.

AMOMUM (Fr.), n. A^3-mo-mu^{3}n^2. The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum.* [B, 38.]—**A. élevé.** The *A. renealmia* (*Renealmia exaltata*). [B, 173.]

AMONGABRIEL, n. An alchemical name for cinnabar. [Ruland (L, 94).]

AMONGEABA, n. The Brazilian name of a gramineous plant (apparently related to *Panicum spicatum* [Linnæus] used as an emollient and as a remedy for tenesmus. [Pison (B, 88).]

AMOO, n. A litter used by the natives of New Zealand, consisting of a netted hammock slung to side-poles, the latter, which are connected with short cross-pieces near their ends, being somewhat yielding. It is intermediate between the ordinary hammock and the stretcher, and is highly spoken of by Tufnell as a conveyance for the sick and wounded. [A, 244.]



THE NEW ZEALAND AMOO. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

AMOORA (Lat.), n. f. A^3-mu'ra^3. From the Bengali name *amoor.* A genus of meliaceous plants established by Roxburgh. [B, 170.]—**A. Rohituka** [Wight and Arnott]. The *Andersonia Rohituka* [Roxburgh]. [B, 181.]

AMOR (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)'mo^{2}r. Gen., *amo'ris.* Fr., *amour.* Ger., *Liebe.* It., *amore.* Sp., *amor.* Love.—**A. insanus.** Erotomania. [L, 84.]—**A. sui.** In Darwin's classification, vanity, a disease of volition with increased action of the organs of sense. [L.]—**A. Veneris.** Columbus's term for the clitoris. [A, 44.]—**Pomum amoris.** The love-apple (*Solanum lycopersicum*). [L, 94.]

AMORACUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o-ra(ra^3)'ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). The *Origanum marjorana.* [B, 88.]

AMORA DE ARVORE, n. See AMOREIRA (1st def.).

AMORAVEN, n. A Philippine Island tree of unknown botanical characters. [Bory (B, 121).]

AMOR DE HORTELANO (Sp.), n. A^3-mor' da or-te^{2}l-a^3'no. The *Galium aparine.* [B, 88.]

AMORDICA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}r'di^{2}k-a^3. Fr., *amordique.* Sp., *amórdica.* A botanical genus established by Necker, corresponding in part to *Momordica.* [B, 38, 170.]

AMOREIRA (Port.), n. A^3-mo-ra'e-ra^3. 1. A variety (*xanthoxylon*) of the *Maclura tinctoria* [D. Don]. [B, 121.] 2. The *Morus nigra.* [B, 88.]—**A. frambeeza.** The *Rubus idæus.* [B, 88.]

AMORGE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}r'je(ga). Gr., ἀμόργη. 1. Amurca (*q. v.*). [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. See AMORGIS.

AMORGES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}r'jez(ge^{2}s). See AMURCA.

AMORGINE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}r'ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)-e(a). The *Parietaria officinalis.* [Dioscorides (B, 121).]

AMORGIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}r'ji^{2}s(gi^{2}s). Gen., *amor'gidos* (*-dis*). Gr., ἀμοργις. An ancient name for fine flax from the island of Amorgos. [A, 311.]

AMORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o'ri^2-a^3. The botanical genus *Trifolium.* [Presl (B, 121).]

AMOR PERFETTO (Port.), n. A^3-mor' pe^{2}r-fe^{2}t'to. The *Viola tricolor.* [B, 88.]

AMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}rf'a^3. For deriv., see AMORPHOUS. 1. A cutaneous eruption which has no definite form. [D, 80.] See BREPHAMORPHA and TELEAMORPHA. 2. A macula. [M.] 3. An obsolete term for intertrigo. [G.] 4. Bastard indigo. [Quincy (L, 116).] See *A. fruticosa.* 5. A genus of papilionaceous plants established by Linnæus, so called from the defective formation of the corolla. [B, 34, 49.]—**A. adultorum.** See ACMÆAMORPHA.—**A. ani.** Intertrigo of the anus. [G, 10.]—**A. canescens.** Lead-plant; a species growing in the prairie-land of the western United States. ["Proc. of the Am. Phar. Assoc.," 1881, p. 446 (B).] —**A. fruticosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *a. frutiqueux, indigo bâtard.* Ger., *Bastardindigo.* Bastard indigo; a plant growing in the southeastern Atlantic States. Its flowers grow in long spikes, and its leaves furnish the so-called bastard indigo. The bruised root is used as a remedy for toothache. [B, 48; L.] —**A. infantilis, A. lactantium.** The intertrigo of infants. [G, 10.]—**A. vulgaris.** Intertrigo. [G.]

AMORPHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}rf'-a^3. Diseases or apparent diseases in which no positive lesions can be found. [D, 80.]

AMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}rf'-e(a^3-e^2). A subdivision of *Fungi* made by Albertini and Schweinitz, comprising varieties of indeterminate tuberculous shape. [B, 121.]

AMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}rf'-i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀμορφία (from α priv., and μορφή, shape). Fr., *amorphie, amorphisme.* Ger., *Amorphie, Formlosigkeit.* It., *amorfia.* Sp., *amorfia.* 1. The state of being amorphous (*q. v.*). [B.] 2. A deformity. [M.]



THE FLOWER OF AMORPHA FRUTICOSA. (AFTER PRIVAT-DESCHANEL AND FOCILLON.)

AMORPHINISM, n. A^{2}m-o^{2}rf'en-i^{2}zm. From *a* priv., and *morphine.* Fr., *amorphinisme.* The morbid mental and physical condition which takes place when a person addicted to the use of morphine is deprived of the drug. [A, 385.]

AMORPHIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^3-mo^{2}rf-ek. Pertaining to amorphosis (*q. v.*). [A, 385.]

AMORPHISM, n. A^{2}m-o^{2}rf'i^{2}zm Lat., *amorphismus.* Fr., *amorphisme.* See AMORPHIA.

AMORPHO-GRANULAR, adj. A^{2}m-o^{2}rf''o-gra^{2}n'u^2-la^{3}r. "Consisting of amorphous granules." [L, 63.]

AMORPHOPHALLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}rf''o-fa^{2}l-(fa^{3}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Fr., *amorphophalle.* Sp., *amorfofalo.* Syn.: *Candarum* [Reichenbach], *Pythion* [Martius]. A genus of araceous plants established by Blume, having a tuberous rhizome which develops only a single large 3-parted leaf. [B, 49.]—**A. campanulatus** [Blume], Sanscr., *surana, olla.* Syn.: *Arum campanulatum* [Roxburgh] (seu *Rumphii* [Gaudich]), *Tacca phallifera* [Rumphius]. The Teloogoo potato; eaten in India, and used in the form of a confection for the relief of hæmorrhoids. The tuber contains an acrid juice, which is dissipated by cooking. When in flower, the plant exhales a very fœtid odor like that of carrion. [B, 19, 181.]—**A. giganteus** [Blume]. Syn.: *Dracontium pœonifolium* (seu *polyphyllum*). A species growing on the Malabar coast and in Ceylon and Java. It resembles *A. campanulatus*, but has a sessile stigma and the spathe has a longer peduncle than in the latter species. It contains a volatile acrid principle which, according to Agardh, is a powerful stimulant; and, after removal of this principle, the plant is employed internally as an antispasmodic, especially in asthma, as an emmenagogue, and as a food. [B, 188, 197.]—**A. macrorrhizon** [Ainslie]. See *A. montanum.*—**A. montanum** [Roxburgh]. A species used like *A. orixensis.* [B, 197.]—**A. orixensis.** An Indian species the roots of which contain an acrid principle and, when fresh, are used by the natives of India in the form of a poultice to excite suppuration. [B, 197.]—**A. Rivieri** [Dur.]. An East Indian species. [B, 49.]—**A. silvaticus.** Iangli soorum; an East Indian species. The root, *madan murt, kummer kas*, is cut into segments and sold in the shops in India, where it is used as a restorative. It has a mucilaginous, slightly bitter, and acrid taste, and consists almost entirely of starch. [Dymock, "Phar. Jour. and Trans.," Aug. 26, 1876, p. 172; "Proc. of the Am. Phar. Assoc.," 1877, p. 122 (B).]—**A. Titanum** [Beccari]. Syn.: *Conophallus Titanum* [Beccari]. A Sumatra species having a leaf the segments of which are 10 feet long, and a flower-stalk 3 feet high bearing a spadix 4 feet long. [B, 49.]

AMORPHOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}rf-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3. From ἄμορφος, irregular, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *amorphophytes.* Sp., *amorfófitos.* 1. Plants having irregular or anomalous flowers. [B, 38.] 2. A section of plants made by Necker, comprising *Fumaria, Polygala, Viola*, and other genera. [B, 170.]

AMORPHOPYGAGRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}rf''o-pi^{2}g-(pu^{6}g)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ra^3. From ἄμορφος, irregular, πυγή, the rump, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *amorphopygagre.* Irregular attacks of pain in the anus. [L, 116.]

AMORPHOSE, adj. A^{2}m-o^{2}rf'os. See AMORPHOUS.

AMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}rf-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *amorpho'seos (-is).* Fr., *amorphose.* See ANAMORPHOSIS.

AMORPHOSTEOPHYTE, n. A^{2}m-o^{2}rf-o^{2}s'te-o-fit. Lat., *amorphosteophyton* (from ἄμορφος, shapeless, ὀστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, a growth). Fr., *amorphostéophyte.* Ger., *Amorphosteophyt.* An osteophyte of irregular or anomalous shape. [D, 80.]

AMORPHOUS, adj. A^{2}m-o^{2}rf'u^{3}s. Gr., ἄμορφος (from *a* priv., and μορφή, shape). Lat., *amorphus*, Fr., *amorphe.* Ger., *amorphisch, formlos.* It., Sp., *amorfo.* Syn.: *anhistous.* 1. Having no regular or definite shape or structure—no axes of cleavage, permeability, elasticity, conducting power, or the like. [A, 1.] 2. Non-crystalline. 3. The word was also used by Henle to designate what is now called areolar tissue. [J.]

AMORPHOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}rf''o-zo'a^3. From *a* priv., μορφή, shape, and ζῶον, an animal. Fr., *amorphozoaires.* Sp., *amorfozoarios.* The amorphozoaries, or sponges; so called because of the shapeless character of the aggregation of zooids forming a sponge. Formerly the *Gregarindæ* and also certain organisms now regarded as vegetables (the *Desmidiaceæ* and *Diatomaceæ*) were referred to the same division. [B, 7, 28.]

AMORPHOZOARIES, n. pl. A^{2}m-o^{2}rf''o-zo'a^{2}r-i^{2}z. See AMORPHOZOA.

AMORPHUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}rf'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. (Adj.) amorphous. 2. (N.) an acardiac monster (see ACARDIACUS) without head or limbs, consisting of a globular mass. The limbs are sometimes represented by little tubercles, and in the interior there are rudimentary vertebræ, a few muscles, rudiments of the intestine, and cystic cavities. [A, 15.]

AMORPHY, n. A^{2}m-o^{2}rf'i^2. See AMORPHIA.

AMOR TRAS DE LA PUERTA (Sp.), n. A^3-mor' tra^{3}s da la^3 pwe^{2}r'ta^3. The *Bryophyllum calycinum.* [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," March, 1886, p. 122.]

AMOSTEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}st'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See OSTEOCOLLA.

AMOTIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *amotio'nis.* From *amovere*, to remove or withdraw. A detachment. [F.]—**A. retinæ.** Detachment of the retina. [F.]

AMOTTA, n. The *Bixa orellana.* [Bory (B, 121).]

AMOUILLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-u-el-y'. The colostrum of quadrupeds. [A, 385.]

AMOUKOUNAN-KIJANGOU (Tamil), n. See AMKOOLANG.

AMOUR (Fr.), n. A^3-mur. 1. Love, the sexual instinct. 2. In animals, the season of heat, or rut. [A, 385.]—**A. en cage.** The *Physalis alkekengi.* [B, 121.]

AMOURÉLÉTA (Fr.), n. A^3-mur-a-la-ta^3. A Languedoc name for the *Solanum nigrum.* [B, 121.]

AMOURETTE (Fr.), n. A^3-mur-e^{2}t. 1. A popular name for the ovary of domestic animals. [L, 43.] 2. A name given to a number of field-plants, especially to species of *Briza, Lychnis*, and *Saxifraga.* [B, 19, 38, 173.]—**A. bâtarde.** The *Solanum mammosum.* [B, 173.]—**A. de Saint-Christophe.** The *Volkameria aculeata.* [B, 121.]—**A. des prés.** The *Lychnis flos cuculi.* [B, 121.]—**A. franche.** A species of *Solanum.* [B, 121.]—**A. jaune.** The *Medicago arborea.* [B, 121.]—**A. moussue.** The *Saxifraga hypnoides.* [B, 121.]—**A. tremblante.** The *Briza media.* [B, 121.]—**Bois d'a.** The wood of *Mimosa tenuifolia.* [B, 121.]—**Grande a.** The *Briza maxima.* [B, 121.]—**Petite a.** The *Poa eragrostis.* [B, 121.]

AMOURETTENGRAS (Ger.), n. A^3-mur-e^{2}t'te^{2}n-gra^{3}s. The genus *Briza.* [B, 49.]

AMOURETTENHOLZ (Ger.), n. A^3-mur-e^{2}t'te^{2}n-ho^{3}ltz. The wood of *Mimosa tenuifolia* and *Mimosa tamarindifolia.* [B, 49.]

AMOUREUX (Fr.), n. A^3-mur-u^5. See AMATORIUS.

AMOURIÉ (Fr.), n. A^3-mur-e-a. 1. A Languedoc name for the mulberry, especially the *Morus alba* and *Morus nigra.* [B, 121.] 2. The *Rubus fruticosus.* [B, 88.]

AMOUROCHE (Fr.), n. A^3-mur-osh. The *Anthemis cotula.* [B, 173.]

AMOVIBLE (Fr.), adj. A^3-mo-vebl. See IMMOVABLE.

AMOVO-INAMOVIBLE (Fr.), adj. A^3-mo-vo-a^{2}n^2-a^3-mo-vebl. Immovable (in the sense of not likely to be disarranged) and at the same time admitting of removal and replacement (said of a starch or plaster-of-Paris bandage that has been split after its application). [A, 321.]

AMPA, n. A Madagascar name for several arborescent plants. [B, 121.]

AMPAC (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-pa^{3}k. The genus *Ampacus;* also an odoriferous gum derived from one or more of the species. [B, 121; L, 41.]

AMPACUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'pa^{2}k(pa^{3}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Rumphius's name for a genus of plants corresponding in part to the genus *Xanthoxylon.* [B, 121.]

AMPALATANGH VARI, n. The native name (signifying "monkey's foot") for a Madagascar tree having digitate astringent leaves. [Flacourt (B, 121); L, 105.]

AMPALI, n. A Madagascar name for a plant used in scouring iron; according to Bory, an *Equisetum.* [B, 121.]

AMPALIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-i^{2}s. From *ampalis*, the native name of *A. madagascariensis.* A genus of ulmaceous plants, belonging to the tribe *Moreæ*, established by Bojer. [B, 121, 170.]—**A. madagascariensis** [Bojer]. Syn.: *a., ampelas, ampelos.* A species growing in Madagascar, bearing a fleshy edible fruit. [B, 121.]

AMPALT, n. A Madagascar name for a tree-like variety of nettle found in that country. [Bory (B, 121).]

AMPANA (Malay), n. Rheede's name for the male individual of the *Borassus flabelliformis.* [B, 121, 172.]

AMPAR, n. See AMBRA *flava.*

AMPARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pa^{3}r-thro'si^{2}s. See AMPHIARTHROSIS.

AMPASSER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}n^2-pa^{3}s-sa. To cause to suppurate (obs.). [A, 306.]

AMPA-THROUT, n. A name given in Madagascar to a tree of unknown botanical character and also to a species of *Grewia.* [Bory (B, 121).]

AMPÉ, n. See AMPA.

AMPÈBE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-pe^{3}b. A sort of millet cultivated in Madagascar, regarded by Bory as the *Holcus sorghum.* [B, 121.]

AMPELAS, n. See AMPALIS *madagascariensis.*

AMPELIC ACID, n. A^{2}m-pe^{2}l'i^{2}k. From *ampelite*, a species of schist (from ἄμπελος, a vine, because with some such mineral the ancients were accustomed to kill insects infesting vines). Fr., *acide ampélique.* Ger., *Ampelinsäure.* An acid, $C_7H_5O_3$, isomeric with salicylic acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on certain schist-oils. [B, 2.]

AMPELIDACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pe^{2}l-i^{2}d-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ampelidacées.* Ampelidaceous plants. See AMPELIDEÆ.

AMPELIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pe^{2}l-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἄμπελος, a vine. Fr., *ampélidées, ampélidées.* Ger., *Ampelideen, Weinrebengewächse.* It., *ampelidee.* Syn.: *Vitaceæ* [Lindley], *Vites* [Jussieu], *Sarmentaceæ* [Ventenat]. The vine family; an order of thalamifloral dicotyledons, established by Kunth. According to Bentham and Hooker, who assign it to the cohort *Celastrales*, it comprises the 3 genera *Vitis, Pterisanthes*, and *Leea*, to which usually *Ampelopsis* is added. It is often subdivided into the tribes or suborders *Viteæ* (*Viniferæ, Sarmentaceæ*) and *Leeaceæ;* and Bartling and others make the further subdivisions of *Meliaceæ* and *Cedreleæ*, which are, however, usually regarded as distinct orders. The *A.* are climbing woody plants with nodose stems bearing alternate simple or palmately and digitately compound leaves and frequently tendrils, which with the flower-clusters are placed opposite the leaves. [B, 49, 75, 121, 170.]

AMPELIDEOUS, adj. A^{2}m''pe^{2}l-i^{2}d'e-u^{3}s. Of or belonging to the *Ampelideæ.* [B.]

AMPELIN, n. A^{2}m'pe^{2}l-i^{2}n. For deriv., see AMPELIC ACID. Fr., *ampéline*. Ger., *Ampelin*. A liquid resembling creasote, being a mixture of several oils, found in coal-tar. [B, 2, 7.]—**A'säure** (Ger.). Ampelic acid. [B, 48.]

AMPELION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pe^{2}l'i^2-o^{2}n. From ἀμπέλιον, a little vine. A pessary of vine leaves or tendrils and honey, recommended by Hippocrates as a means of bringing on the menstrual flow. [L, 94, 105.]

AMPELITE, n. A^{2}m'pe^{2}l-it. From ἀμπελῖτις, pertaining to a vine, because put upon vines to destroy insects. Lat., *ampelitis* [Pliny]. Fr., *ampélite*. A sort of bituminous earth; by some said to be cannel-coal. [B, 39, 134.]

AMPELOCARPON (Lat.), n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pe^{2}l-o-ka^{3}rp'o^{2}n. Gr., ἀμπελόκαρπον [Dioscorides]. 1. According to Bory, madder, or *Rubia tinctoria*. [B, 121.] 2. The *Galium aparine*. [B, 115.]

AMPELOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pe^{2}l-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See AMPELOCARPON (2d def.).

AMPELODESMOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)''pe^{2}l-o-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'-mo^{2}s. From ἄμπελος, a vine, and δεσμός, a bond, or fetter. 1. In Pliny, a plant used for tying vines together. [B, 134.] 2. Of Link, a genus of *Gramineæ*, nearly related to *Arundo*; from which it differs chiefly in the character of its glumes. [B, 121.]—**A. tenax** [Link]. It., *saracchi*. Syn.: *Arundo a.* [Cyr. Neap.] (seu *festucoides* [Desfontaines], seu *mauritanica* [Poiret], seu *tenax* [Vahl], seu *biflora* [Lamarck]), *Donax tenax* [P. de Beauveais] (seu *ampelodesmos* [Presl]). The *diss* of the Arabs; a reed from 6 to 10 feet high. The rhizome has been used as a drug by the homœopathists. The plant, which is common in the littoral region of Algeria, and found also in Corsica, Sicily, and Italy, furnishes a variety of ergot which has been proposed as a substitute for ergot of rye. [E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 684; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 203.] See ERGOT *of diss*.

AMPELOGRAPHER, n. A^{2}m-pe^{2}l-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-u^{5}r. From ἄμπελος, a vine, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *ampélographe*. A writer on vines. [L.]

AMPELOGRAPHIC, adj. A^{2}m-pe^{2}l-o-gra^{2}f'i^{2}k. Fr., *ampélographique*. Pertaining to ampelography. [L.]

AMPELOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}m-pe^{2}l-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Fr., *ampélographie*. A treatise on, or the science of, vines and their cultivation. [L.]

AMPELOLEUCE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pe^{2}l-o-lu^2'se(ka). Gr., ἀμπελολευκή, λευκὴ ἄμπελος. Fr., *ampéloleuce*. Ger., *Zaunrübe*, *Gichtrübe*. The white bryony. [A, 311; L, 50.] See BRYONIA *alba*.

AMPELOLOGICAL, adj. A^{2}m-pe^{2}l-o-lo^{2}j'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *ampélologique*. See AMPELOGRAPHIC.

AMPELOLOGIST, n. A^{2}m-pe^{2}l-o^{2}l'o-ji^{2}st. See AMPELOGRAPHER.

AMPELOLOGY, n. A^{2}m-pe^{2}l-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Fr., *ampélologie*. See AMPELOGRAPHY

AMPELOMYCES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pe^{2}l-o^{2}m'i^{2}s(u^{6}k)-ez-(e^{2}s). Gen., *ampelomyce'tis*. From ἄμπελος, a vine, and μύκης, a fungus, from the grape-like conidia. Cesati's name for a genus of *Fungi* now regarded as forming one of the stages in the development of *Erysiphe*. [B, 121.]

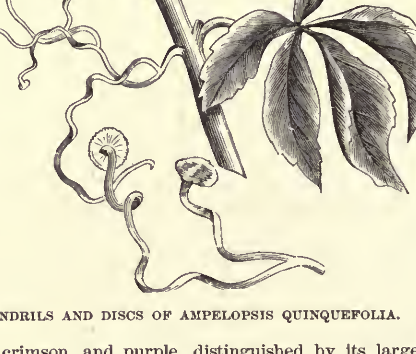
AMPELOPRASON, AMPELOPRASSUM, AMPELOPRASUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pe^{2}l-o^{2}p'ra(ra^3)-so^{2}n, -ra^{2}s-(ra^{3}s)'su^{3}m(su^{4}m), -ra(ra^3)-su^{3}m(su^{4}m). Gr., ἀμπελόπρασον. [Dioscorides (A, 311).] The leek, or *Allium porrum*. [B, 121.] According to some authors, the *Allium a.* [B.]

AMPELOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pe^{2}l-o^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *ampelops'eos* (*-is*). From ἄμπελος, a vine, and ὄψις, an appearance. A genus of ampelideous plants having the calyx entire, 5 petals, and



THE AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. [A, 327.]

an ovary containing 2 cells, and 2 ovules in each cell, developing into a 2-celled berry containing 1 or 2 seeds in each cell. [B.]—**A. aconitifolia** [Bunge]. A variety of *A. serianæfolia*. [B, 192.]—**A. botrya** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Botrya africana* [Loureiro]. A species growing in western and southeastern Africa, bearing edible berries. The root, called *pareira brava* by the Portuguese of Zanzibar, is said to be diuretic. [B, 81, 180.]—**A. hederacea** [Willdenow]. See *A. quinquefolia*.—**A. indica** [Kostel]. Syn.: *Vitis indica* [Linnæus]. An East Indian climbing shrub with black acid berries. The juice of the root is resolutive and mildly cathartic, and is used externally as an application to eruptions and swellings. [B, 180.]—**A. quinquefolia** [Michaux]. Fr., *vigne vierge*. Ger., *wilder Wein*, *amerikanischer Epheu*, *Jungfernrebe*. Syn.: *Cissus quinquefolia* [Persoon] (seu *hederacea* [Barton]), *Vitis quinquefolia* [Mönch] (seu *hederacea* [Willdenow]), *Hedera quinquefolia* [Linnæus]. The Virginia creeper, woodbine, American (or five-leaved) ivy; a species found wild in the United States, often cultivated for its beauty, the leaves assuming in autumn the richest shades of



THE TENDRILS AND DISCS OF AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. [A, 327.]

scarlet, crimson, and purple, distinguished by its large digitate leaves arranged in groups of five. It is to be distinguished from the poisonous three-leaved ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*), with which some of its popular names have caused it to be confounded. The young branches and the bark are said to be useful in dropsy, rather by stimulating absorption than by causing diuresis. [A, 327; B, 19, 34, 49; L, 65.]—**A. serianæfolia** [Bunge]. Syn.: *Vitis serianæfolia* [Maxim]. A species with blue fruit, growing in Mongolia. A variety (*Vitis serianæfolia*, var. *aconitifolia*) is regarded by Bunge as a distinct species, the *A. aconitifolia*. The roots of *A. serianæfolia* are used as an astringent by the Chinese. [B, 192; L, 75.]

AMPELOS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'pe^{2}l-o^{2}s. Gr., ἄμπελος. 1. A vine. [B, 78.] 2. The *Clematis maritima*. [Theophrastus (A, 311).] 3. Bryony. [Oribasius (L, 94).]—**A. agria.** Gr., ἄμπελος ἄγρια. The wild vine; or, according to others, white bryony, the *Bryonia alba*. [B, 115, 121.]—**A. idæa.** Gr., ἄμπελος ἰδαία [Theophrastus]. The *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. [B, 121.]—**A. melæna.** Gr., ἄμπελος μέλαινα [Dioscorides]. *Tamus communis*. [B, 197.]

AMPELOS, n. A Madagascar name for the *Ampalis madagascariensis*. [B, 121.]—**A. idæa.** The *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. [B, 121.]

AMPELOTHERAPY, n. A^{2}m''pe^{2}l-o-the^{2}r'a^{2}p-i^2. From ἄμπελος, the vine, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., *ampélothérapie*. Ger., *Traubenkur*. It., *ampeloterapia*. See *Grape*-CURE.

AMPELYNKIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pe^{2}l-i^{2}n^2(u^{6}n^2)'ki^2 a^3. Gr., ἀμπέλυκκια [Dioscorides]. The *Atriplex halimus*. [Bory (B, 121).]

AMPER, n. A^{2}m'pur. An obsolete and provincial term for a phlegmon, swelling, or blemish. [B, 39.]

AMPÈRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}m-pe^{2}r. From *Ampère*, the name of a French physicist. In electro-physics, a unit of electrical current, formerly called a *Weber*, representing the current furnished by a potential of 1 volt (the unit of electro-motive force) through 1 ohm (the unit of resistance). [B, 80.] See also MILLIAMPÈRE.

AMPEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}m-par'e^2(a^3-e^2). From *Amperea*, one of the genera, named after Ampère. Fr., *ampéreées*. A tribe of euphorbiaceous plants established by De Candolle. [B, 121.]

AMPÈREMETER, n. A^{3}m-pe^{2}r'me-tu^{5}r. Fr., *ampère-mètre*. An apparatus for measuring the intensity of a galvanic current in amperes. [A, 385.] See MILLIAMPÈREMETER.

AMPEROMETER, n. A^{2}m''pe^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *Ampère* and μέτρον, a measure. Syn.: *ammeter*. An instrument for measuring the force of an electric current. [B, 39.] See MILLIAMPÈREMETER.

AMPETOCUS, AMPETOKOS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pe^{2}t'-o-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s), -ko^{2}s. Gr., ἀμπέτοκος [Dioscorides]. A plant with a white flower believed to be either a species of *Gnaphalium* or the *Athanasia maritima*. [Bory (B, 121).]

AMPEUTRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-pu^{5}tr. See ÉPEAUTRE.

AMPFER (Ger.), n. A^{3}mp'fe^{2}r. Sorrel; the genus *Rumex*. [B.]—**A'kraut.** The common sorrel. [B.]

AMPHALODIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)''fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-o'di^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). A faulty term for omphalodium used by Nees von Esenbeck. [B, 198.]

AMPHAMPHOTERODIOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fa^{2}m-(fa^{3}m)-fo^{2}t''e^{2}r-o-di(de)-o^{2}p'si^2-a^3. From ἀμφί, around, ἀμφότερος,

both ways, and δίοψις, a seeing through. An obsolete term for diplopia. [F.]

AMPHAMPHOTERODIPLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fa^{2}m(fa^{3}m)-fo^{2}t''e^{2}r-o-di^{2}p-lo'pi^2-a^3. For deriv., see AMPHAMPHOTERODIOPSIA and DIPLOPIA. Fr., *amphamphotérodiplopie.* See AMPHODIPLOPIA.

AMPHANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fa(fa^3)'ni^2-a^3. See TERNSTROEMIA.

AMPHANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)'thi^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ἀμφί, around, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *amphanthe.* Ger., *Blüthenfrucht.* In botany, Link's name for a receptacle, formed by a dilatation of the axes which support or contain the flowers ; as in the genera *Ficus* and *Dorstenia.* [B, 121, 198.]

AMPHARISTEROS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fa^{3}r-i^{2}st'e^{2}r-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀμφαρίστερος. Fr., *ampharistère.* Ger., *linkisch, ungeschickt.* It., *amferistero.* Sp., *anferistero.* Left-handed, awkward. [L, 94.]

AMPHAUXESIS, AMPHAUXIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fa^{4}x(fa^3-u^{4}x)-e(a)'si^{2}s, -fa^{4}x'(fa^3'u^{4}x)-i^{2}s. Gen., *amphauxe'seos (-sis), amphaux'eos (-is).* Gr., ἄμφαυξις (from ἀμφί, around, and αὔξησις, growth, increase). See AMPHIPHYA.

AMPHEMERA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fe^{2}m'e^{2}r-a^3. From ἀμφήμερος, daily. A quotidian fever. [D, 130.]

AMPHEMERINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fe^{2}m-e^{2}r'i^{2}n-a^3. From ἀμφημερινός, quotidian. Fr., *amphémérine.* Sp., *anfemerina.* A term applied by Sauvages and Sagar to hectic fever that recurs every day, and to quotidian intermittent fever. [L, 132.]—**A. anginosa.** Remittent fever with sore throat. [L, 132.]—**A. arthritica.** Remittent fever with slight articular pains. [L, 132.]—**A. biliosa.** Intermittent fever with bilious vomiting. [L, 132.]—**A. cardiaca.** Syn. : *febris syncopalis humorosa* [Avicenna]. Intermittent fever with attacks of fainting. [L, 132.]—**A. catarrhalis.** Intermittent fever with cough and other symptoms of catarrhal bronchitis. [L, 132.]—**A. dysenterica.** Malarial dysentery. [L, 132.]—**A. epiala.** Intermittent fever with the temperature sense unequally affected in different parts. [Galen (L, 132).]—**A. hemitritæus.** A tertian intermittent or remittent fever. [L, 132.]—**A. humorosa.** Intermittent fever with vomiting and pyrosis. [Avicenna (L, 132).]—**A. hungarica.** Syn. : *febris hungarica, morbus hungaricus.* A malignant form of intermittent fever observed in Hungary, thought by Sauvages to differ but little from typhus. [L, 132.]—**A. infantilis.** A form of periodical fever in infants, included in Crichton's classification. [L.]—**A. latica.** Syn. : *febris lymphatica continua.* Intermittent fever in which the paroxysms are of long duration. [L, 132.]—**A. lithica.** A. due to renal calculi. [L, 132.]—**A. miliaris.** Intermittent fever with a miliary eruption. [L, 132.]—**A. mimosa.** Intermittent fever with typhoid symptoms. [L, 132.]—**A. paludosa.** Swamp-fever. [L, 132.]—**A. peripneumonica.** Intermittent fever with pneumonia. [L, 132.]—**A. petechialis.** A petechial variety of a. paludosa. [Crichton (L, 134).]—**A. phrenitica.** Intermittent fever with vomiting, delirium, and coma-vigil. [L, 132.]—**A. phricodes.** Syn. : *febris algida* (seu *horrida,* seu *horrifica,* seu *querquera*). Intermittent fever with a protracted cold stage. [Galen (L, 132).]—**A. pseudohemitritæus.** Syn. : *hemitritæus nothus* [Galen] (seu *minor*), *lipyria* [Avicenna], *tertiana continua duplex.* A double tertian intermittent fever. [L, 132.]—**A. scorbutica.** Bartholin's term for a. paludosa (*q. v.*). [L, 132.]—**A. semiquartana.** Intermittent fever with a paroxysm every fourth day. [L, 132.]—**A. semiquintana.** One with a paroxysm every fifth day. [L, 132.]—**A. singultuosa.** Intermittent fever with hiccough and nausea. [L, 132.]—**A. spasmodica.** Intermittent fever with convulsions. [L, 132.]—**A. syncopalis.** Syn. : *febris syncopalis* [Avicenna]. Intermittent fever with fainting, stupor, and slowness of the pulse. [L, 132.]—**A. syphilitica.** The fever accompanying the inflammatory complications of gonorrhœa or the early stage of syphilis. [L, 132.]—**A. tussiculosa.** Whooping-cough. [L, 132.]—**A. variolosa.** Syn. : *febris recidiva de variolis, secunda febris variolarum confluentium.* The secondary fever of small-pox. [L, 132.]—**A. verminosa.** See *A. tussiculosa.*

AMPHEMERINON (Lat.), m. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fe^{2}m-e^{2}r'i^{2}n-o^{2}n. See AMPHEMERINA.

AMPHEMERINOS, AMPHEMERINUS, AMPHEMERUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fe^{2}m-e^{2}r'i^{2}n-o^{2}s, -nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s), -me(ma)'-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., ἀμφημερινός, ἀμφήμερος. Fr., *amphémérin.* Sp., *anfemerino.* Quotidian (said of fevers). [L, 43, 50.]

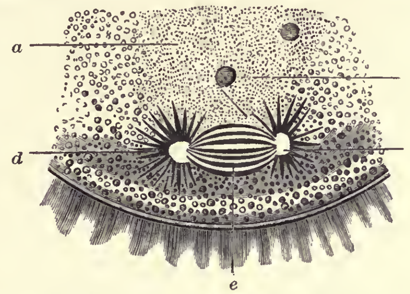
AMPHIAM, n. A Turkish name for opium. [Bory (B, 121).]

AMPHIARTHRODIAL, adj. A^{2}m''fi^2-a^{3}r-thro'di^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *amphiarthrodial.* Sp., *anfiartrodial.* Pertaining to or resembling amphiarthrosis. [L, 41.]

AMPHIARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-a^{3}r-thro'si^{2}s. Gen., *amphiarthro'seos (-sis).* For deriv., see *Amphi-** and ARTHROSIS. Fr., *amphiarthrose.* Ger., *Amphiarthrose, Halbgelenk.* It., *anfiartrosi.* Sp., *anfiartrosis.* Syn. : *diarthrosis synarthrodica, symphysis.* A form of articulation intermediate between diarthrosis and synarthrosis (*q. v.*), in which the articulating bony surfaces are separated by an elastic substance to which both are attached, so that the mobility is slight, but may be exerted in all directions. The articulations of the bodies of the vertebræ are examples. [Winslow (C) ; L, 91.] The term has also been applied to the carpal articulations, and Soemmerring made it include symphysis and synchondrosis. [A, 301.]

AMPHIASTER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)''fi^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tu^{5}r(te^{2}r). Gen., *amphiast'eros (-ast'ris).* From ἀμφί, on both sides, and ἀστήρ, a star. Fr., *amphiaster.* Ger., *Kernspindel.* Syn. : *nuclear spindle.* 1. The double-stellate body of a maturing ovum, being the figure formed by the two stars (one near the surface of the ovum, and the other nearer its center) and the faint lines (intranuclear, or bipolar, filaments) which connect them. [A, 38 ; H. Fiol, "Comptes rendus," 1877, p. 357 (J.)] Cf. *Auerbach's* VACUOLE. 2. See ARCHIAMPHIASTER.—**A. de rebut** (Fr.). See *Nuclear* SPINDLE.

AMPHIASTRAL, adj. A^{2}m''fi^2-a^{2}s'tra^{2}l. Pertaining to an amphiaster. (J.)



AN AMPHIASTER. (AFTER CHARPENTIER.)

a, the germinal vesicle ; *b,* fragments detached from the germinal spot ; *c,* an aster ; *d,* unipolar filaments ; *e,* bipolar filaments.

AMPHIBIA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *amphibius* (*q. v.*). Fr., *amphibies, amphibes.* Ger., *Amphibien, doppellebige* (oder *kriechende*) *Thiere.* It., *anfibi.* Sp., *anfibios.* A class of vertebrate animals distinguished by their existing in two separate stages of development—that of the larva, in which they are aquatic and breathe with gills, and that of the adult, in which they breathe with lungs. It includes frogs, toads, and newts. [B, 28.]

AMPHIBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}b'i^2-a^3. Stackhouse's name for a genus of *Algæ,* now identified with *Alsidium.* [B, 170.]

AMPHIBIAL, adj. A^{2}m-fi^{2}b'i^2-a^{2}l. See AMPHIBIOUS.

AMPHIBIAN, adj. and n. A^{2}m-fi^{2}b'i^2-a^{2}n. 1. (Adj.) amphibious. 2. (N.) an amphibious animal. [B.]

AMPHIBIE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m^2-fe-be. Amphibious. [B.]

AMPHIBIEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}m-fe'ben. See AMPHIBIA.—**A'haft.** Amphibious. [L, 43.]—**A'hafte.** Amphibiousness. [L, 46.]

AMPHIBIOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}m-fi^{2}b-i^2-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *amphibiographia.* Fr., *amphibiographie.* Ger., *Amphibiographie.* It., *anfibiografia.* Sp., *anfibiografia.* See AMPHIBIOLOGY.

AMPHIBIOLOGY, n. A^{2}m-fi^{2}b-i^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. For deriv., see AMPHIBIOUS and *-logy.** Lat., *amphibiologia.* Fr., *amphibiologie.* Ger., *Amphibiologie.* It., Sp., *anfibiologia.* That department of zoology which pertains to the *Amphibia.*

AMPHIBION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}b'i^2-o^{2}n. An amphibious animal. [L, 50.] See AMPHIBIA.

AMPHIBIOUS, adj. A^{2}m-fi^{2}b'i^2-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀμφίβιος (from ἀμφί, double, and βιοῦν, to live). Lat., *amphibius.* Fr., *amphibie, amphibien.* Ger., *amphibisch, doppellebig.* It., Sp., *anfibio.* 1. In zoölogy, leading a double life, partly aquatic and partly terrestrial. See AMPHIBIA. 2. In botany, aquatic or terrestrial indifferently. [A, 385.]

AMPHIBIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}b'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AMPHIBION.

AMPHIBLASTULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-bla^{2}s(bla^{3}s)'-tu^2(tu)-la^3. A roundish vesicle the wall of which consists of small cells at the animal pole and of larger cells at the vegetative pole. [L, 146.] See Plate I, Fig. 10.

AMPHIBLESTROCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s''tro-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o'ma^3. Gen., *amphiblestrocarcinom'atos (-tis).* From ἀμφίβληστρον, a net, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. Carcinoma of the retina. [L, 50.]

AMPHIBLESTRODAPOPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}ble^{2}s''trod-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ple^{2}x'i^2-a^3. From ἀμφίβληστρον, a net, and ἀποπληξία, apoplexy. See *Retinal* HÆMORRHAGE.

AMPHIBLESTRODATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s''trod-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro'fi^2-a^3. From ἀμφίβληστρον, a net, and ἀτροφια, atrophy. Atrophy of the retina. [D, 80.]

AMPHIBLESTRODEOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s-trod''e^2-o-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ἀμφιβληστροειδής, net-like, and μαλακία, softness. Softening or degeneration of the retina. [F.]

AMPHIBLESTRODEOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s-trod''e^2-o-ti(te)'si^{2}s. Gen., *amphiblestrodeophthis'eos (-is).* From ἀμφιβληστροειδής, net-like, and φθίσις, atrophy. Atrophy of the retina. [D, 80.]

AMPHIBLESTRODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s-tro'-dez(de^{2}s). Gr., ἀμφιβληστροειδής. Fr., *amphiblestroïde.* Sp., *anfiblestroide.* Net-like, retiform ; as a n., the retina. [A, 311 ; D, 130 ; L, 94.]

AMPHIBLESTRODITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s-trod-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *amphiblestrodit'idis.* Fr., *amphiblestroïdite.* Inflammation of the retina. [D, 80.]

AMPHIBLESTRODOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s-trod''o-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ki^2)-a^3. See AMPHIBLESTRODEOMALACIA.

AMPHIBLESTROID, adj. A^{2}m-fi^2-ble^{2}s'troid. Gr., ἀμφιβληστροειδής. Lat., *amphiblestroides, amphiblestrodes.* Fr., *amphiblestroïde.* Net-like, reticular ; as a n., the retina. [L.]

AMPHIBLESTROIDEAPOPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s-tro-i^{2}d''e^2-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ple^{2}x'i^2-a^3. See AMPHIBLESTRODAPOPLEXIA.

AMPHIBLESTROIDEATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s-tro-i^{2}d″e^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro′fi^2-a^3. See AMPHIBLESTRODATROPHIA.

AMPHIBLESTROIDEOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s-tro-i^{2}d″e^2-o-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ki^2)-a^3. See AMPHIBLESTRODEOMALACIA.

AMPHIBLESTROIDEOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s-tro-i^{2}d″e^2-o-ti(te)′si^{2}s. Gen., *amphiblestroideophthis′eos* (*-is*). See AMPHIBLESTRODEOPHTHISIS.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s-tro-i(e)′dez(de^{2}s). Amphiblestroid (*q. v.*); as a n., the retina. [L, 84.]

AMPHIBLESTROIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s-tro-i^{2}d-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *amphiblestroidit′idis*. See AMPHIBLESTRODITIS.

AMPHIBLESTROMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s″tro-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)′shi^2(ki^2)-a^3. See AMPHIBLESTRODEOMALACIA.

AMPHIBLESTROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ble^{2}s″tro-ti(te)′si^{2}s. Gen., *amphiblestrophthis′eos* (*-is*). See AMPHIBLESTRODEOPHTHISIS.

AMPHIBOLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}b′o^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2). A family of *Algæ*, made by Sprengel, including the genera *Fragilaria* and *Diatoma*. [B, 170.]

AMPHIBOLE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-fi^2-bol. Amphibolic (*q. v.*); as a n., a name applied to a number of minerals. [B.]—**A. asbestoïde.** Asbestos. [B, 93.]

AMPHIBOLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}b′o^{2}l-i(e). From ἀμφίβολος, equivocal. A family of birds belonging to the order *Scansores*, comprising such as have a versatile external posterior toe. [B, 7.]

AMPHIBOLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-bo′li^2-a^3. Gr., ἀμφιβολία. Fr., *amphibolie*. Ger., *Amphibolie*. 1. A state of hesitation, uncertainty (as in the amphibolic period of a disease). [M, 66.] 2. (Obs.) irritability. [M, 13.]

AMPHIBOLIC, adj. A^{2}m-fi^{2}b-o^{2}l′i^{2}k. For deriv., see AMPHIBOLIA. Fr., *amphibole*. Uncertain, hesitating (an old term applied to that period of a febrile disease in which the stationary period has been passed, but that of defervescence has not yet begun; usually characterized by a more or less irregular course of the temperature). [A, 385; M, 66.]

AMPHIBOLIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}b′o^{2}l-i^{2}s. 1. Of Agardh, a genus of fossil *Algæ*, corresponding to the *Zosterites* of Lamarck. 2. Of Suhr, a genus of *Algæ*, corresponding to the *Caulerpa* of Lamoureux. [B, 121, 170.]

AMPHIBOLOCARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}b″o^{2}l-o-ka^{3}r′pe(pa^3-e^2). From ἀμφίβολος, doubtful, and κάρπος, fruit. A division of polypodiaceous ferns made by Reichenbach, comprising the subdivisions *Cyatheæ*, *Gleicheniaceæ*, and *Parkerieæ*. [B, 170.]

AMPHIBOLOSTYLOUS, adj. A^{2}m-fi^{2}b″o-lo-sti′lu^{3}s. From ἀμφίβολος, doubtful, and στῦλος, a pillar. In botany, having no style apparent. [Wachendorf (L, 116).]

AMPHIBOLOUS, adj. A^{2}m-fi^{2}b′o^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and βάλλειν, to cast. Directed toward both sides at once (said of fistulæ). [Legg (B, 39).]

AMPHIBOTHRIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-bo^{2}th′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀμφί, around, and βοθρίον (dim. of βόθρος, a hole or hollow). A genus of trematode flukes of the family *Tristomidæ*. [Frey and Leuckart (L, 16).]

AMPHIBPFLANZEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}m′fi^{2}b-pfla^{3}n-tze^{2}n. Amphibious plants. [B, 198.]

AMPHIBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′′fi^2-bra^{2}n^2-(bra^{3}n^2)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀμφιβράγχια. Fr., *amphibranchies*. Ger., *Amphibranchien*. Sp., *anfibranquias*. The parts about the tonsils; the pharynx. [Hippocrates (A, 311); M.]

AMPHIBRYA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2′bri^2(bru^6)-a^3. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and βρύειν, to swell (as a plant with sap). Fr., *amphibryés*. In Endlicher's classification a grand division of plants corresponding to the *Monocotyledones* of other systems. [B, 170.]

AMPHIBRYOUS, adj. A^{2}m-fi^{2}b′ri^2-u^{3}s. Pertaining to or resembling the *Amphibrya*; growing like the *Amphibrya*. [A. Gray (B, 39).]

AMPHICARPANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)″fi^2-ka^{3}r-pa^{2}n(pa^{3}n)′the^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἀμφί, on both sides, κάρπος, fruit, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *amphicarpanthées*. Ger., *Amphicarpantheen*. A tribe of *Compositæ* made by Reichenbach, including the subdivisions *Millerieæ*, *Calendulaceæ*, *Calycereæ*, and *Ambrosiaceæ*. [B, 170.]

AMPHICARPIC, adj. A^{2}m″fi^2-ka^{3}r′pi^{2}k. From ἀμφί, on both sides of, and κάρπος, fruit. Fr., *amphicarpe*. Ger., *amphikarpisch*. Producing fruit of two kinds, or maturing at two different seasons. [A. Gray (B, 39).]

AMPHICARPIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)″fi^2-ka^{3}r′pi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀμφί, about, and κάρπος, fruit. Fr., *amphicarpide*. See PERICARP.

AMPHICARPOUS, adj. A^{2}m″fi^2-ka^{3}r′pu^{3}s. See AMPHICARPIC.

AMPHICAUSTIS, AMPHICAUTIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)″-fi^2-ca^{4}s′(ka^3′u^{4}s)-ti^{2}s, -ka^4′(ka^3′u^6)-ti^{2}s. Gr., ἀμφίκαυστις, ἀμφίκαυτις. 1. A sort of wild barley. 2. The genitals of the female. [L, 94.]

AMPHICENIANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A tribe of *Compositæ* made by Reichenbach, comprising the *Heliantheæ*, *Centaureeæ*, *Cinceæ*, *Atractylideæ*, *Carlineæ*, *Arctieæ*, *Zoegeeæ*, *Ursinieæ*, and *Bidenteæ*. [B, 170.]

AMPHICENTRICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)″fi^2-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)′-tri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *amphicentrisch*. A term applied by J. Müller to the rete mirabile. [D, 130.]

AMPHICEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)″fi^2-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AMPHISBÆNA.

AMPHICŒLIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-se′(ko′e^2)′li^2-a^3. A suborder of *Crocodilia*, having amphicœlous vertebræ. [Owen (B, 28).]

AMPHICŒLIAN, adj. A^{2}m″fi^2-se′li^2-a^{2}n. 1. Amphicœlous. 2. Having amphicœlous vertebræ. [B, 7, 39.]

AMPHICŒLOUS, adj. A^{2}m″fi^2-se′lu^{3}s. From ἀμφίκοιλος, hollowed on both sides. Fr., *amphicœle*. Concave both before and behind (said of the body of a vertebra). [L, 12.] Cf. PROCŒLOUS and OPISTHOCŒLOUS.

AMPHICOMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)″fi^2-ko′me^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Amphicoma*, one of the genera. A subtribe of bignoniaceous plants, made by De Candolle, belonging to the *Didymocarpeæ*. [B, 170.]

AMPHICROIC, adj. A^{2}m″fi^2-kro′i^{2}k. The more correct form for *amphicroitic*. [B, 39.]

AMPHICROITIC, adj. A^{2}m″fi^2-kro-i^{2}t′i^{2}k. Perhaps from ἀμφί, in both directions, and κρούειν, to test. Ger., *amphikroitisch*. Capable of coloring blue litmus-paper red and red litmus-paper blue. [B, 12.] See *Amphoterous* REACTION.

AMPHICYTULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)′u^2(u)-la^3. A parent-cell (see CYTULA) which has arisen out of the amphimonerula (*q. v.*) by the formation of the parent-kernel. [L, 146.] See Plate I, Fig. 7.

AMPHID, adj. and n. A^{2}m′fi^{2}d. From ἀμφί, on both sides. Fr., *amphide*. Ger., *amphid*. 1. (Adj.) having a double character. [B.] See *A.* SALTS. 2. (N.) See AMPHIGEN (2d def.).

AMPHIDEA, AMPHIDEÆ, AMPHIDEON (Lat.), n's n. pl., f. pl., and n. s. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}d′e^2-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2), -o^{2}n. Gr., ἀμφιδέα, ἀμφίδεα, ἀμφιδεᾶ, ἀμφιδεαῖ (perhaps from ἀμφιδεῖν, to bind around). Ger., *Amphidäum*. The edges of the os uteri. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

AMPHIDERM, n. A^{2}m′fi^2-du^{5}rm. Lat., *amphidermis* (from ἀμφί, around, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *amphiderme*. Ger., *Hüllhaut*. In botany, the structureless enveloping membrane of an *Alga*. [B, 198.]

AMPHIDESMOUS, adj. A^{2}m-fi^2-de^{2}z′mu^{3}s. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and δεσμός, a ligament. Fr., *amphidesme*. Having a double ligament. [A, 385.]

AMPHIDEUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}d′e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AMPHIDEA.

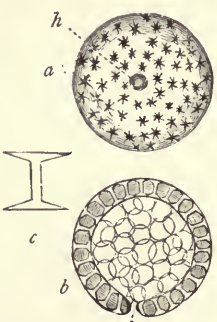
AMPHIDEXIOUS, adj. A^{2}m″fi^2-de^{2}x′i^2-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀμφιδέξιος. Lat., *amphidexius*. Ambidextrous. [D, 130.]

AMPHIDIARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)″fi^2-di(de)-a^{3}r-thro′si^{2}s. Gen., *amphidiarthro′seos* (*-sis*). For deriv., see *Amphi-** and DIARTHROSIS. Fr., *amphidiarthrose*. Ger., *Amphidiarthrose*. It., *anfidiartrosi*. Sp., *anfidiartrosis*. An articulation partaking of the nature of both amphiarthrosis and of diarthrosis, *i. e.*, having an interarticular fibro-cartilage, but having also free mobility. The only example is the articulation of the inferior maxilla with the temporal bone. [L.]

AMPHIDION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}d′i^2-o^{2}n. See AMPHIDEA.

AMPHIDIPLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-di^{2}p-lop′i^2-a^3. See AMPHODIPLOPIA.

AMPHIDISC, n. A^{2}m′fi^2-di^{2}sk. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and δίσκος, a round plate. Fr., *amphidisque*. In zoology, one of the spicula borne on the gemmule of the common freshwater sponge (*Spongilla*). It is shaped like two toothed wheels, one at each end of an axle. [A, 359.]



AMPHIDISCS. (AFTER NICHOLSON.)

a, a gemmule of *Spongilla*; *h*, the hilum; *b*, a diagrammatic section showing the outer layer of amphidiscs and the inner mass of cells; *c*, an amphidisc seen in profile.

AMPHIDONAX (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2′do^{2}n-a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *amphidon′acos*(*-is*). From ἀμφί, on both sides, and δόναξ, a reed. A genus of arundinaceous grasses established by Nees von Esenbeck. [B. 121.]—**A. karka** [Lindley], **A. Roxburghii** [Kunth]. Naga sara, maitantos [Teloogo], nar nul [Bengali]. A species growing in India, used for making mats and ropes and for other purposes. [B, 172.]

AMPHIESMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-fi^2-e^{2}z(e^{2}s)′ma^3. Gen., *amphies′matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀμφίεσμα. A covering. [A, 311.]—**A. cordis.** The pericardium. [A, 322.]

AMPHIDSALZE (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}m′fi^{2}d-za^{3}l-tze^2. See *Amphoterous* SALTS.

AMPHIGAM, n. A^{2}m′fi^2-ga^{2}m. From ἀμφίς, on both sides, and γάμος, marriage. Fr., *amphigame*. A term introduced by De Candolle to designate the lowest forms of plants, which were believed not to have any sexual organs. [B, 7, 39.] Cf. AGAMIA and CRYPTOGAM.

AMPHIGAMOUS, adj. A^{2}m-fi^{2}g′a^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *amphigamus*. Fr., *amphigame*. Sp., *anfigamo*. Of or pertaining to the Amphigams; having the characters of an amphigam. [B, 7, 93.]

AMPHIGASTRIÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-fi^2-ga^{3}s-tri-a. Furnished with amphigastria. [B, 38.]

AMPHIGASTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)′tri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AMPHIGASTRUM.

AMPHIGASTRULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)′tru-la^3. Syn.: *hood-gastrula.* A cytode in which the primitive intestine is partly filled with segmented nutritive yolk. [L, 146.] See Plate I, Fig. 17.

AMPHIGASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)″fi^2-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)′tru^{3}m-(tru^{4}m). From ἀμφί, on both sides, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *amphigastre.* Ger., *Amphigastrie, Unterblatt.* Syn.: *hypogastrium* [Sprengel], *phyllarium* [Dumort], *folium accessorium* [Swartz]. A sort of stipule found upon the liverworts; one of a series of leaves disposed in a longitudinal row along the inferior surface of the stem in certain liverworts (*Hepaticæ*), especially those of the order *Jungermanniaceæ.* [B, 1, 75, 198.]

AMPHIGEN, n. A^{2}m′fi^2-je^{2}n. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and γενής, born (1st def.), or from ἀμφί and γεννᾶν, to beget (2d def.). Lat., *amphigena* (1st def.), *amphigenium* (2d def.). Fr., *amphigène.* Ger., *Amphigen.* It., *amfigeno.* Sp., *anfígeno.* 1. In botany, Brongniart's term for a plant growing equally in every direction from a central point. Usually in the pl., *a's.* See AMPHIGENÆ. 2. In chemistry, Berzelius's name for an element, such as oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium, which in combination with a metal can form either an acid or a base. Cf. AMPHOTEROUS. [B, 19, 39, 93.]—**A'stoff** (Ger.). See *A.* (2d def.).

AMPHIGENÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. of adj. *amphigenus.* A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2′je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amphigènes.* Of Brongniart, the amphigens; a ramification of the cryptogams, comprising the classes *Algæ, Fungi,* and *Lichenoideæ.* It corresponds to the *Thallogenæ* of Lindley. [B, 93, 170.]

AMPHIGENOUS, adj. A^{2}m-fi^2′je^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *amphigenus* (1st and 2d def's), *amphigenius* (3d def.). Fr., *amphigène.* Ger., *amphigen.* It., *amfigeno.* Sp., *anfígeno.* 1. In botany, of double origin. 2. In botany, also, of or pertaining to the amphigens; having the character of an amphigen. 3. In chemistry, of or resembling an amphigen; amphoterous. [B, 39, 93, 121.]—**A. reaction.** See *Amphoterous* REACTION.

AMPHIGENS, n. pl. A^{2}m′fi^2-je^{2}nz. Lat., *amphigenæ.* Fr., *amphigènes.* See AMPHIGENÆ.

AMPHIGONIC, AMPHIGONOUS, adj's. A^{2}m″fi^2-go^{2}n′i^{2}k, -fi^{2}g′o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Of or pertaining to amphigony, or bisexual reproduction. [Haeckel (B, 39).]

AMPHIGONY, n. A^{2}m-fi^{2}g′o^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *amphigonia* (from ἀμφί, on both sides, and γόνος, a begetting). Reproduction by the union of two distinct cells; *i. e.,* bisexual reproduction. [L, 146.]

AMPHIGYNANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)″fi^2-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′the(tha^3-e^2). From ἀμφί, on both sides, γυνή, a female, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *amphigynanthées.* A tribe of composite plants made by Reichenbach, comprising the subdivisions *Tageteæ, Anthemideæ, Inuleæ* (or *Gnaphalinæ*), and *Astereæ,* and afterward subdivided into the *Radiatæ, Labiatifloræ,* and *Tubulifloræ.* [B, 170.]

AMPHIKARPISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}m-fi^2-ka^{3}r′pi^{2}sh. See AMPHICARPIC.

AMPHILINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-li^{2}n′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). In zoology, a division of the *Bothriadæ.* They have an oval, compressed body with an anteriorly disposed suctorial disc, and are found as parasites in fishes. [B, 27.]

AMPHIMERINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)″fi^2-me^{2}r′i^{2}n-a^3. See AMPHEMERINA.

AMPHIMERINOS, AMPHIMERINUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-fi^2-me^{2}r′i^{2}n-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AMPHEMERINOS and AMPHEMERINA.

AMPHIMETRION, AMPHIMETRIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-fi^2-me^{2}t′ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀμφί, around, and μήτρα, the womb. Lit., the parts about the uterus; an ancient term relating to the condition of that organ. [L, 94.] Cf. PARAMETRIUM.

AMPHIMICROBIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-mi^{2}k-ro′-bi^2-a^3. For deriv., see *Amphi-** and MICROBE. Ger., *Amphimikrobien.* A. Lustig's name for those microbes which are capable of development either in a medium that contains oxygen or in one that does not contain it. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," June 6, 1885, p. 403 (B).]

AMPHIMONERULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-mo^{2}n-e^{2}r′u^2(u)-la^3. A cytode which includes formative yolk at the animal pole and nutritive yolk at the vegetative pole, the two not being very distinct. [L, 146.]

AMPHIMORULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{2}m)-fi^2-mo^{2}r′u^2(u)-la^3. A roundish heap formed of two kinds of cells, the animal cells being at one pole and the vegetative at the other. [L, 146.]

AMPHION (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-fi^2-o^{2}n^2. See ÉVIAN and AFFION.

AMPHIOXUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-o^{2}x′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀμφί, at both ends, and ὀξύς, sharp. A genus of fishes differing in many important respects from all other vertebrate animals and constituting a distinct order, the *Pharyngobranchii.* [B, 28.]—**A. lanceolatus** [Yarrel]. Ger., *Lanzettfisch.* Syn.: *Branchiostoma lubricum* [Costa]. The lancelot; a small fish found on the shores of the Mediterranean. [B, 28, 49.] See PHARYNGOBRANCHII.

AMPHIPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-fa^2(fa^3)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *amphiphagie.* Capability for eating all sorts of food. [B, 38.]

AMPHIPHRACTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-fra^{2}k(fra^{3}k)′-te(ta^3-e^2). A division of diatoms established by Trevisan. [B, 170.]

AMPHIPHYA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}f′i^2(u^6)-a^3. Gr., ἀμφίφυα. In botany, growth by concentric rings. [M, 13.]

AMPHIPLEURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-plu^2′ra^3. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and πλευρόν, a rib, from the symmetrically disposed rhaphe on each valve. A genus of diatoms belonging to the family *Naviculeæ* established by Kützing. [B, 75, 170.]—**A. pellucida.** A species distinguished by the extreme minuteness of the markings upon its valves. These markings measure, according to Carpenter, only 0·2 μ, and are used as tests for the definition and magnifying power of microscopes. [B, 75.]

AMPHIPLEURÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-plu^{2}r′e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amphipleurées.* Rabenhorst's name for a family of diatoms including *Amphipleura.* [B, 121.]

AMPHIPLEX (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′fi^2-ple^{2}x. Gen., *amphiple′gos (-gis).* Perhaps from ἀμφιπλήξ, striking with both sides. The perinæum. [Rufus Ephesius (L, 94).]

AMPHIPNEUMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-nu^2′ma^3. Gen., *amphipneu′matos (-tis).* From ἀμφί, around, on both sides, and πνεῦμα, breath. Sp., *anfineumia.* Urgent dyspnœa. [J; Hippocrates (L, 94).]

AMPHIPNEUSTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-nu^{2}s′ta^3. From ἀμφί, double, and πνεῖν, to breathe. Fr., *amphipneustes.* A division of amphibious animals, embracing those which in the adult state retain the gills characteristic of the larva, so that, having acquired lungs, they possess two distinct kinds of respiratory organs. [B, 28.]

AMPHIPNEUSTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-nu^{2}s′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See DYSPNŒIC.

AMPHIPOD, n. A^{2}m′fi^2-po^{2}d. One of the *Amphipoda;* in the pl., *a's,* the *Amphipoda.* [B, 28.]

AMPHIPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2′po^{2}d-a^3. For deriv., see AMPHIPODOUS. Fr., *amphipodes.* Ger., *Amphipoden, Ringelkrebse.* Sp., *anfípedos.* An order of crustaceans characterized by having seven amphipodous pairs of legs attached to the thoracic segment. [B, 28.]

AMPHIPODAN, adj. A^{2}m-fi^{2}p′o^{2}d-a^{2}n. Of or pertaining to the *Amphipoda;* amphipodous. [B, 39.]

AMPHIPODIFORM, adj. A^{2}m-fi^{2}p-o^{2}d′i^2-fo^{3}rm. From AMPHIPODA and Lat., *forma,* shape. Fr., *amphipodiforme.* Ger., *amphipodenähnlich.* Resembling the *Amphipoda.* [B, 39.]

AMPHIPODOUS, adj. A^{2}m-fi^{2}p′o^{2}d-u^{3}s. From ἀμφί, directed both ways, and πούς, a foot. Lat., *amphipodus.* Fr., *amphipode.* In zoology, having some of the limbs directed forward and others backward. [A, 359.] See AMPHIPODA.

AMPHIPODS, n. pl. A^{2}m′fi^2-po^{2}dz. See AMPHIPODA.

AMPHIPOLOS, AMPHIPOLUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}p′o-lo^{2}s, -lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ἀμφίπολος. An attendant or companion of a sick person. [D, 141.]

AMPHIPTYCHES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}p′ti^2(tu^6)-kez-(ch^{2}as). From ἀμφιπτυχή, a folding around. A genus of flukes of the family *Distomidæ.* [Grube (L, 16).]

AMPHIRRHAPIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}r′ra^{2}p(ra^{3}p)-i^{2}s. Gen., *amphirrha′pidos (-is).* From ἀμφί, on both sides of, and ῥαπίς, a rod. De Candolle's name for a genus of plants allied to or identical with *Solidago.* [B, 121, 170.]

AMPHIRRHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}r′ri^{2}n-a^3. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and ῥίς, the nose. A class of the *Craniota,* so called on account of their having two nostrils. [L, 146.] Cf. MONORRHINA.

AMPHIRRHOGE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}r-ro′je(ga). See AMPHIRRHOX.

AMPHIRRHOGEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}r-ro′je^2(ge^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A section of violaceous plants made by Reichenbach, comprising the single genus *Amphirrhox.* [B, 170.]

AMPHIRRHOX (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}r′ro^{2}x. Gen., *amphirrho′gos* (-gis). From ἀμφιῤῥώξ, a split on both sides. A genus of violaceous shrubs established by Sprengel. [B, 121.]

AMPHISARCA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-sa^{3}r′ka. From ἀμφί, around, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *amphisarque.* Sp., *anfisarca.* In botany, an indehiscent multilocular fruit containing many seeds, woody on the outside and pulpy within. [B, 19.]

AMPHISARCOUS, adj. A^{2}m-fi^2-sa^{3}r′ku^{3}s. Lat., *amphisarcus.* Pertaining to or having the character of an amphisarca. [D, 80.]

AMPHISBÆNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}s-be′(ba^3′e^2)-na^3. Gr., ἀμφίσβαινα. Fr., *amphisbène.* The ancient name of a serpent capable of going either forward or backward, and alleged to be double-headed, found on the island of Lemnos. Its flesh, liver, and heart were used to produce sweating, as an antidote to poisons, and to promote the repair of broken bones. [A, 301; L, 94, 105.]

AMPHISBÆNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}s-be^{2}n′-(ba^3′e^{2}n)-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amphisbéniens.* A family of *Ophidia* said to have the amphisbæna (*q. v.*) as its type. [A, 380.]

AMPHISBÆNIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}s-be′(ba^3′e^2)-ni^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *amphisbène.* Belonging to the *Amphisbœnidæ* (*q. v.*). [A, 380.]

AMPHISBÆNOIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}s-be^{2}n(ba^3-e^{2}n)-o-i(e)′de(da^3-e^2). See AMPHISBÆNIDÆ.

AMPHISBÆNUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}s-be′(ba^3′e^2)-nu^{3}s-(nu^{4}s). For deriv., see AMPHISBÆNA. In zoology, capable of progression with equal facility in opposite directions. [A, 380.] See also VENÆ *amphisbœnæ.*

AMPHISCELOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^{2}s′se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-o^{2}s. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and σκέλος, the lower limb, capable of using one foot equally as well as the other. [L, 53.]

AMPHISCHISTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-fi^2-ski^{2}s(sch^{2}i^{2}s)′-te(ta^3-e^2). From ἀμφί, on both sides, and σχιστός, split. A division

of cruciferous plants (*Tetradynamæ*) made by Reichenbach, comprising the *Thlaspidieæ*, *Lepidieæ*, *Psychinieæ*, *Alysseæ*, *Camelineæ*, *Velleæ*, *Arabideæ*, *Sisymbreæ*, and *Brassiceæ*. [B, 170.]

AMPHISMILA, AMPHISMILE (Lat.), n's f. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fi[2]s'-mi[2]l-a[3], -e(a). From ἀμφί, on both sides, and σμίλη, a knife. Fr., *amphismile*. Ger., *zweischneidiges Messer*. It., *anfismila*. Sp., *anfismilo*, *anfismera*. A double-edged knife. [D, 100.]

AMPHISPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fi[2]-spu[5]r(spe[2]r)'-me(ma[3]-e[2]). From ἀμφί, on both sides, and σπέρμα, a seed. A series of plants belonging to the *Phylacocarpicæ* made by Reichenbach, comprising the families *Cruciferæ*, *Papaveraceæ*, and *Capparideæ*. [B, 170.]

AMPHISPERMIUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fi[2]-spu[5]r(spe[2]r)'-mi[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From ἀμφί, about, and σπέρμα, a seed. See EPISPERM.

AMPHISPHALSIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fi[2]s-fa[2]l(fa[3]l)'si[2]s. Gen., *amphisphal'seos* (-*sis*). Gr., ἀμφίσφαλσις. The circumduction of a limb in the reduction of a dislocation. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

AMPHISTOMA (Lat.), n. n. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fi[2]s'to-ma[3]. Gen., *amphistom'atos* (-*tis*). From ἀμφίστομος, having a double mouth or opening. Fr., *amphistome*. Ger., *Zapfenwurm*, *Endloch*. It., Sp., *anfistoma*. A genus of parasitic animals of the class *Scolecida*, order *Trematoda*, established by Rudolphi; distinguished by having a suctorial disc at the posterior as well as at the anterior extremity. They infest the *Mammalia* chiefly. [A, 321; B; D, 76; L, 16, 18, 27.]—**A. aquaticum.** See GORDIUS *aquaticus*.—**A. conicum** [Rudolphi]. Ger., *kegelförmiges Endloch*. Syn.: *Festucaria* [Zeder] (seu *Fasciola* [Schranck]) *cervi*, *Fasciola* [Gmelin] (seu *Monostoma* [Zeder]) *elaphi*. A species found in great numbers in the paunch and psalterium of ruminants; a reddish-white worm, 10 to 15 mm. long, 2 to 3 mm. thick, having a small mouth and a posterior suctorial disc 2 to 3 mm. broad. [A, 321; Rudolphi (L, 17).]—**A. crumeniferum** [Creplin]. A species found in the ox. [L, 17.]—**A. explanatum** [Creplin]. A species found in the bile-ducts and gall-bladder of the ox. [L, 16.]—**A. hominis** [Küchenmeister]. A species found in great numbers in the large intestine and the appendix vermiformis of two East Indians who had died of cholera; a worm 5 to 8 mm. long and 3 to 4 mm. broad. [A, 321; B, 27.]—**A. subclavatum.** A species found in the frog, made the subject of investigation in the study of the *Trematoda*. [L, 87.]—**A. truncatum** [Rudolphi]. Ger., *abgestutztes Endloch*. A species found in the gall-bladder and bile-ducts of the cat. [A, 314.]

AMPHISTOMOUS, adj. A[2]m-phi[2]s'to[2]m-u[3]s. In zoology, having a suctorial disc at each end. [L, 56.] See AMPHISTOMA.

AMPHISTOMUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fi[2]s'to-mu[3]m(mu[4]m). See AMPHISTOMA.

AMPHITETRASEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fi[2]-te[2]t-raz-(ra[3]s)'e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). A division of *Algæ* made by Trevisan. [B, 121, 170.]

AMPHITHEATRE, n. A[2]m-fi[2]-the'a[2]tr. Gr., ἀμφιθέατρον (from ἀμφί, around, and θεᾶσθαι, to look). Lat., *amphitheatrum*. Fr., *amphithéâtre*. Ger., *Amphitheater*. It., Sp., *anfiteatro*. A room arranged with ascending tiers of seats, for performing surgical operations or giving instruction by demonstration. [A, 385; D.]

AMPHITROPAL, AMPHITROPOUS, adj's. A[2]m-fi[2]t'ropa[2]l, -pu[3]s. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and τρόπος, a turning. Lat., *amphitropus*. Fr., *amphitrope*. Sp., *anfítropo*. In botany, attached by its middle and with its axis lying parallel with the placenta (said of the ovule). [B, 19.]

AMPHIVORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fi[2]'vo[2]r-a[3]. From ἀμφί, in both ways, and *vorare*, to devour. Omnivorous animals. [B, 39.]

AMPHODIPLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]m-(a[4]m)-fo-di[2]p-lo'pi[2]-a[3]. From ἄμφω, both, διπλόος, double, and ὄψις, sight. Fr., *amphodiplopie*. Ger., *Amphodiplopie*. It., Sp., *anfodiplopia*. A morbid affection of vision in which objects are seen double with each eye separately. [A, 385.] See DIPLOPIA.

AMPHODONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fo-do[2]n'ta[3]. From ἀμφί, on both sides, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Animals that have teeth in both jaws. [Hippocrates (L, 94).]

AMPHOGEN, n. A[2]m'fo-je[2]n. Fr., *amphogène*. Ger., *Amphogen*. It., *amfogeno*. Sp., *anfógeno*. See AMPHIGEN (2d def.). —**A'stoff** (Ger.). See AMPHIGEN (2d def.).

AMPHOGENOUS, adj. A[2]m-fo[2]j'e[2]n-u[3]s. Lat., *amphogenius*. Fr., *amphogène*. Ger., *amphogen*. Amphigenous (3d def.). [Berzelius (B, 196).]

AMPHORA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]m(a[3]m)'fo-ra[3]. Gr., ἀμφορεύς. Fr., *amphore*. Sp., *ánfora*. 1. A bottle, jar, or other vessel. [A, 312.] 2. A Roman measure of 9 imperial gallons (40 litres) and a Greek measure of 6¾ gallons (26½ litres). [B.] 3. In botany, the lower part of the pyxidium (*q. v.*). [A, 385.] 4. A genus of diatoms made by Ehrenberg. [B, 121.]

AMPHORIC, adj. A[2]m-fo[2]r'i[2]k. From *amphora* (ἀμφορεύς [=ἀμφιφορεύς]), a two-handled narrow-necked jug. Fr., *amphorique*. Ger., *amphorisch*. It., Sp., *anforico*. 1. Resembling the sound produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle (said of auscultatory sounds). 2. Tympanitic and of a metallic character (said of percussion sounds). [A, 311, 314.] See under BUBBLE, COUGH, RESONANCE, RESPIRATION, and VOICE.

AMPHORICITY, n. A[2]m-fo[2]r-i[2]s'i[2]t-i[2]. Fr., *amphoricité*. A condition in which an amphoric sound is given forth on auscultation or percussion. [Trousseau (A, 385).]

AMPHOTERIC, adj. A[2]m-fo-te[2]r'i[2]k. See AMPHOTEROUS.

AMPHOTEROAMPHODIPLOPIA, AMPHOTERODIOPSIA, AMPHOTERODIPLOPIA (Lat.), n's f. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fo[2]t''e[2]r-o-a[2]m(a[3]m)-fo-di[2]p-lo'pi[2]-a[3], -di(de)-o[2]p'si[2]-a[3], -fo[2]t''e[2]r-o-di[2]p-lo'pi[2]-a[3]. See AMPHODIPLOPIA and DIPLOPIA.

AMPHOTEROMORPHUS (Lat.), n. m. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fo[2]t''e[2]r-o-mo[2]rf'u[3]s(u[4]s). From ἀμφότερος, double, and μορφή, shape. A genus of *Tæniadæ* in the larval state. [Diesing (L, 16).]

AMPHOTEROUS, adj. A[2]m-fo[2]t'e[2]r-u[3]s. From ἀμφότερος, pertaining to both sides. Fr., *amphotère*. Ger., *amphoter*. Double, twofold, belonging simultaneously to two opposites; in chemistry, combining with oxygen in different proportions to form either acid-forming or basic oxides, also possessed of properties which differ from those of either an acid or a base. [B, 9; Berzelius (B, 93).] See also *A.* REACTION and *A.* SALTS.

AMPHRODIPLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fro-di[2]p-lo'pi[2]-a[3]. See AMPHODIPLOPIA.

AMPHYBIUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fi[2]b(fu[6]b)'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). See AMPHIBION.

AMPHYMENIUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]m(a[3]m)-fi(fu[6])-me(ma)'ni[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From ἀμφί, on both sides, and ὑμένιον, a membrane. Fr., *amphymène*. A genus of plants made by Kunth and by De Candolle, identical with a part or the whole of the genus *Pterocarpus*. [B, 121, 170.]

AMPLECTIVE, adj. A[2]m-ple[2]k'ti[2]v. Lat., *amplectans*, *amplectivus* (from *amplectare* [ἀμφιπλέκειν], to twine around). Fr., *amplectif*. It., Sp., *amplectivo*. In botany, embracing (said of leaves in which the lateral edges of one are folded in and embraced by another leaf, which itself is folded and embraced in like manner). [A, 385; B, 1.]

AMPLEXANS (Lat.), adj. A[2]m(a[3]m)-ple[2]x'a[2]nz(a[3]ns). See AMPLECTIVE.

AMPLEXATILE, adj. A[2]m-ple[2]x'a[2]t-i[2]l. Lat., *amplexatilis*. Fr., *amplexatile*. It., *amplessatilo*. Sp., *amplexatil*. In botany, enveloping (said of the radicle of a seed when it enlarges and envelops the rest of the embryo, also of leaves that embrace the stalk by their base). [A, 385; B.]

AMPLEXATIO (Lat.), n. f. A[2]m(a[3]m)-ple[2]x-a(a[3])'shi[2](ti[2])-o. Gen., *amplexatio'nis*. From *amplexare*, to embrace. An alchemical term for a form of union between regulus of antimony and gold. [L, 94.]

AMPLEXICAUL, adj. A[2]m-ple[2]x'i[2]ka[4]l. Lat., *amplexicaulis* (from *amplexus*, an embrace, and *caulis*, a stem). Fr., *amplexicaule*. Ger., *stengelumfassend*. It., *amplessicaulo*. In botany, embracing the stem (said of a leaf when it surrounds the stem with its base). [B.]

AMPLEXIFLORE, adj. A[2]m-ple[2]x'i[2]-flor. Lat., *amplexiflorus* (from *amplexus*, an embrace, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *amplexiflore*. In botany, embracing the flower; a term applied by Cassini to the scales upon the receptacle of the *Compositæ*. [B, 121.]

AMPLEXIFOLIATE, adj. A[2]m-ple[2]x-i[2]-fo'li[2]-at. From *amplexus*, an embrace, and *folium*, a leaf. Lat., *amplexifoliatus*. Fr., *amplexifolié*. Having amplexicaul leaves. [B, 38.]

AMPLEXUS (Lat.), n. m. A[2]m(a[3]m)-ple[2]x'u[3]s(u[4]s). Gen., *amplex'us*. 1. In botany, an embracing. [B.] 2. Coitus. [K.]

AMPLEXUS (Lat.), adj. A[2]m(a[3]m)-ple[2]x'u[3]s(u[4]s). In botany, embraced or surrounded. [B, 121.]

AMPLIATIFLORE (Fr.), adj. A[3]n[2]-pli[2]-a[3]-ti[2]-flor. Having flowers with dilated corollæ. [B, 38.]

AMPLIATIFORME (Fr.), adj. A[3]n[2]-pli[2]-a[3]t-i[2]-fo[2]rm. From *ampliatus*, amplified, and *forma*, form. In botany, having large dimensions; serving to cover in something else. [B, 121.]

AMPLIATION, n. A[2]m-pli[2]-a'shu[3]n. Lat., *ampliatio* (from *ampliare*, to increase). Fr., *ampliation*. Ger., *Erweiterung*. It., *ampliazione*. Sp., *ampliación*. 1. Distension of a cavity (like that of the thorax or abdomen, from emphysema, effusion, or a tumor). [D, 79.] 2. Dilatation (as of the soft parts during parturition). [Auvard, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," May 21, 1886, p. 339.]

AMPLIATUS (Lat.), adj. A[2]m(a[3]m)-pli[2]-a(a[3])'tu[3]s(tu[4]s). Fr., *amplifié*. In botany, dilated, distended. [B, 198.]

AMPLICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. A[2]m(a[3]m)-pli[2]-ko[2]l'li[2]s. From *amplus*, large, and *collum*, a neck. In botany, a term applied to the neck or constricted portion of any part, when it is less contracted than usual. [B, 121.]

AMPLIFICATION, n. A[2]m-pli[2]-fi[2]-ka'shu[3]n. Lat., *amplificatio*. Fr., *amplification*. Ger., *Vergrösserung*. It., *amplificazione*. Sp., *amplificación*, *aumento*. 1. The apparent enlargement of an object when viewed through a microscope or telescope. [B.] 2. The magnifying power of a microscope. [B.] 3. As formerly used, morbid enlargement of an organ. [M, 66.]

AMPLIFIÉ (Fr.), adj. A[3]n[2]-pli[2]-fi[2]-a. See AMPLIATUS.

AMPLIFIER, n. A[2]m'pli[2]-fi-u[3]r. A lens for increasing the visual field of a microscope. [B, 39.]

AMPLIOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]m(a[3]m)-pli[2]-o'pi[2]-a[3]. See AMBLYOPIA.

AMPLITUDE, n. A[2]m'pli[2]-tu[2]d. Lat., *amplitudo*. Fr., *amplitude*, *étendue*. Ger., *Amplitüde*, *Grösse*, *Breite*, *Weite*. It., *amplitudine*, *ampiezza*. Sp., *amplitud*, *extensión*. 1. In physics, the distance between the extreme limits of an oscillation or vibration. Thus, the a. of vibration of a pendulum is the chord of the arc through which it oscillates; the a. of vibration of a wave is the distance from the crest to the trough of the wave. 2. Of the pulse, its fullness, *i. e.*, the extent of dilatation of the artery at each impulse of the heart. [A, 385.]—**A. du bassin** (Fr.). Syn.: *partie large du bassin*. The most extensive plane of the pelvic cavity, touching the middle of the symphysis pubis, a point opposite the top of each acetabulum, and the junction of the second and third sacral vertebræ. [A, 24.] For other uses of the word, see *A. of* ABERRATION and *A. of* ACCOMMODATION.

AMPOMBE, n. A Malay name for a number of gramineous plants and for the straw produced from them. [B, 121.]

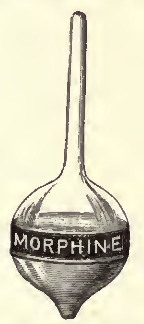
AMPONDRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}-po^{2}n^{2}dr. From a Madagascar name. A term sometimes applied to the sheaths of the leaves and to the spathes of palm-trees in Madagascar. [B, 38, 121.]

AMPOSIS, AMPOTIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-po'si^{2}s, -ti^{2}s. Gen., *ampo'seos* (*-sis*), *ampo'teos* (*-ios*, *-pot'idos*, *-pot'idis*). Gr., ἄμπωσις, ἄμπωτις (= ἀνάπωσις, ἀνάπωτις), a drying up. 1. An absorption of fluid, normal or morbid, in any part of the body. [M, 13.] 2. A recession of the humors inward from the surface of the body. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

AMPOUFOUTCHI, n. See AFOUTH.

AMPOULAOU (Fr.). n. A^{3}n^{2}-pu-la^{3}-u. A variety of olive growing in the south of France. [B, 121.]

AMPOULE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}-pul. 1. An ampulla (*q. v.*). [B.] 2. A bulla (*q. v.*), more particularly one that forms on the foot or the hand from chafing. [F, 301; M, 77.] 3. Any flask-shaped bag or pouch. See *A. hypodermique*. 4. An apparatus devised by Bert for registering the respiratory movements, especially of fishes. It consists of a rubber bag, slightly inflated, connected by a tube with a registering *tambour*. When the bag is placed in the pharynx, or in any other cavity the size of which varies, the variation is indicated by the *tambour*. The a. may be a single or a double rubber bag (*a. plate* ou *a. double*); in the double a., one bag is placed within the other, and the outer one is connected with the *tambour*. Bert's a. is similar in principle to the heart-sound of Marey and Chauveau. [J, 3, 5.]—**A. bulbaire.** The bulbous portion of the male urethra. [A, 385.]—**A. cartilagineux.** Milne-Edwards's name for the pyloric portion of the stomach of the craw-fish, which is provided with a peculiar arrangement of ridges beset with hairs, adapted for the thorough comminution of the food. [B, 100.]—**A. de Vater.** See AMPULLA *of Vater*.—**A. double.** See *A.* (4th def.).—**A. du canal déferent.** See AMPULLA *of the vas deferens*.—**A. du canal démi-circulaire horizontal.** See AMPULLA *ossea anterior*.—**A. du canal vertical antérieur.** See AMPULLA *ossea superior*.—**A. du canal vertical postérieur.** See AMPULLA *ossea inferior*.—**A. d'un canal galactifère.** See AMPULLA *ductus lactiferi*.—**A. hypodermique.** A glass bulb, holding a little more than 1 c. c., provided with a tubular stem, invented by Limousin for the purpose of preserving solutions intended for hypodermic use. The interior is sterilized by means of heat, and the hot solution is then sucked into the bulb by the end of the stem being thrust into it, or it is thrown in by means of a syringe, and the end of the stem is then sealed with the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. When the contents are to be used, a notch is cut around the base of the stem with a small saw or file, and the stem is then broken off. The point of the hypodermic-syringe needle is now plunged into the solution, and the required quantity drawn into the barrel with the piston. [Limousin, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Apr. 15, 1886, p. 316.]—**A. olivaire.** See AMPULLA *Vateri*.—**A. plate.** See *A.* (4th def.).—**A. rectale.** See AMPULLA *of the rectum*.



LIMOUSIN'S AMPOULE HYPODERMIQUE.

AMPOULETTE (Fr.), n. f. A^{3}n^{2}-pu-let. The *Valerianella*. [B, 38.]

AMPULLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pu^{3}l(pul)'la^{3}. Gr., ἀμφορείδιον, ἀμφορίδιον. Fr., *ampoule*. Ger., *Ampulle*. It., Sp., *ampolla*. 1. In chemistry and physics, a glass flask with long neck and dilated body or a small hollow glass globe. [B, 38.] 2. In botany, a flask-shaped dilatation of the leaves found in certain aquatic plants. [B, 19.] 3. In anatomy, a flask-like expanded portion of a canal. 4. Hildanus's term for the heart, liver, and brain at an early period of embryonic life. [L, 94.] 5. In pathology (rarely used), a bleb or blister. [G.]—**A. canaliculi lacrymalis.** A dilatation at the curvature of the lacrymal canal. [L.]—**A. chyli, A. chylifera.** See RECEPTACULUM *chyli*.—**A. ductus lactiferi.** Fr., *ampoule d'un canal galactifère*. A sinus of the mammary gland, being the expanded portion of a milk-duct near the nipple, serving as a kind of temporary reservoir for the milk. [C; L.]—**A. Fallopii tubæ.** The outer, sinuous dilated portion of the oviduct. [A, 46.]—**A. membranacea labyrinthi.** That portion of the membranous labyrinth of the ear which is inclosed in the a. of a semicircular canal. [F.]—**A. nervi optici.** The dilatation of the subvaginal space of the optic nerve at its anterior extremity. [L, 63.]—**Ampullæ of the mammary gland.** See *A. ductus lactiferi*.—**Ampullæ of the membranous semicircular canals.** See *A. membranacea labyrinthi*.—**A. of the oviduct.** See *A. Fallopii tubæ*.—**A. of the rectum.** Fr., *ampoule rectale*. That portion which is situated between the muscular floor of the pelvis below and the "third sphincter" above; closed in the normal condition by the collapse of the gut from the sides, but capable of great distension as the result of fæcal accumulation.—**Ampullæ of the semicircular canals.** See *A. membranacea labyrinthi* and *A. ossea*.—**A. of the vagina.** The dilatable upper portion of the vagina. [L, 44.]—**A. of the vas deferens.** Fr., *ampoule du canal déferent*. Ger., *Ampulle des Samenleiters*. A name given by Henle to a saccular enlargement near the termination of the canal beneath the bladder. [C. L.]—**A. of Vater.** Lat., *a.* (seu *diverticulum*) *Vateri*. Fr., *ampoule de Vater*. Ger., *Vater'sches Divertikel*. It., *ampolla di Vater*. A small cavity in the wall of the duodenum, between the muscular and mucous layers, into which the ductus choledochus and the pancreatic duct empty independently; described by Vater, a Dutch anatomist. It appears in the lumen of the intestine as a low, rounded eminence with the opening near the summit. It is present in man and in those of the lower animals in which the bile-duct and the pancreatic duct penetrate the muscular coat of the duodenum independently, but finally open into the intestine by a single orifice. [J, 28; 62; "Am. Quart. Micr. Jour.," i (J).]—**A. ossea.** Syn.: *sinus* (seu *recessus*) *ampullaceus*, *sinus ellipticus*. The dilated portion of an osseous semicircular canal of the ear at its union with the vestibule, serving for the lodgment of the a. membranacea. [L, 31.]—**A. ossea anterior, A. ossea externa.** Fr., *ampoule du canal démi-circulaire horizontal*. Ger., *Ampulle des äusseren Bogenganges*. A dilatation at the anterior extremity of the horizontal semicircular canal of the ear. [L, 31.]—**A. ossea inferior.** Fr., *ampoule du canal vertical postérieur*. Ger., *Ampulle des hinteren vertikalen Bogenganges*. The dilatation of the outer portion of the posterior vertical semicircular canal of the ear. [L, 31.]—**A. ossea labyrinthi.** See *A. ossea*.—**A. ossea superior.** Fr., *ampoule du canal vertical antérieur*. Ger., *Ampulle des vorderen vertikalen Bogenganges*. The dilatation at the interior extremity of the superior vertical semicircular canal of the ear. [L, 31.]—**A. vasis deferentis.** See *A. of the vas deferens*.—**Lieberkühn's A.** The cæcal end of a lacteal in an intestinal villus. [J, 24.]

AMPULLACEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-pu^{3}l-la'shu^{3}s. Lat., *ampullaceus*. Fr., *ampullacé*. See AMPULLACEUS and AMPULLATE.

AMPULLACEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)-la(la^{3})'se^{2}-(ke^{2})-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Big-bellied. [A, 312.] 2. In botany, applied to the corolla when it is dilated at the base or has a gibbous tube. [B, 38.] 3. Ampullate (*q. v.*). [J.] 4. Accompanied with the formation of bullæ (*e. g.*, *febris ampullacea* = acute pemphigus). [G.]

AMPULLAR, adj. A^{2}m-pu^{3}l'la^{3}r. Lat., *ampullaris*. Fr., *ampullaire*. See AMPULLATE.

AMPULLATE, adj. A^{2}m-pu^{3}l'lat. Lat., *ampullaceus, ampullaris, ampullosus*. Fr., *ampullacé, ampullaire*. Ger., *flaschenförmig, blasenförmig*. Flask-shaped; pertaining to or shaped like an ampulla (*e. g.*, a goblet-cell). [J, 6.]

AMPULLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}m-pul'le^{2}. See AMPULLA.—**A. des äusseren Bogenganges.** See AMPULLA *ossea anterior*.—**A. des hinteren vertikalen Bogenganges.** See AMPULLA *ossea inferior*.—**A. des Samenleiters.** See AMPULLA *of the vas deferens*.—**A. des vorderen vertikalen Bogenganges.** See AMPULLA *ossea superior*.

AMPULLOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pu^{3}l(pu^{4}l)-lo'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See AMPULLACEUS.

AMPUTARE (Lat.), v. tr. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pu^{2}(pu)-ta(ta^{3})'re^{2}. To cut off, to amputate, to mutilate.—**A. nervos, A. vires.** To deprive of strength. [D, 107; M, 60.]

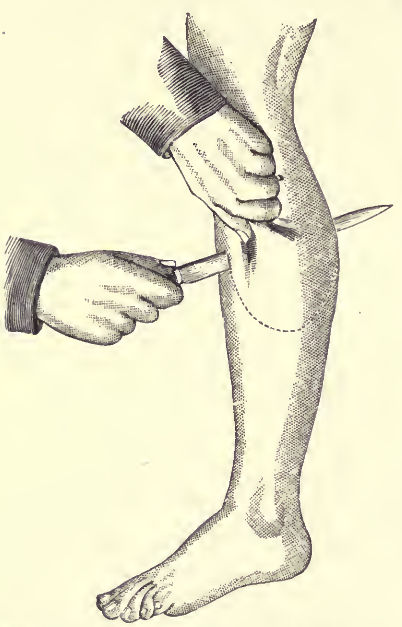
AMPUTATE, v. tr. A^{2}m'pu^{2}-tat. Gr., ἀποκόπτειν. Lat., *amputare* (from *ambi-* [= ἀμφί], around, and *putare*, to trim, to prune. Fr., *amputer*. Ger., *amputiren*. It., *amputare*. Sp., *amputar*. To cut away from the body the whole or a portion of a limb or any salient part, such as the breast or the penis; also, as occasionally used, a portion of an internal structure (*e. g.*, the uterus, the uvula, etc.).

AMPUTATING KNIFE, n. A^{2}m'pu^{2}-tat-i^{2}ng. See under KNIFE and CATLIN.

AMPUTATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pu^{2}(pu)-ta(ta^{3})'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *amputatio'nis*. See AMPUTATION.—**A. carpo-radialis.** Amputation at the wrist joint.—**A. ex articulo.** Amputation at a joint. [D, 129.]—**A. femoris trans-condylica.** Amputation at the knee joint with the removal of a slice from the lower end of the femur, including its articular surface. [Syme, "Lond. and Edinb. Med. Jour.," May, 1845 (L).]—**A. incruenta.** See *Bloodless* AMPUTATION.—**A. panniculata.** A flap amputation. [D, 129.]—**A. spontanea.** See *Spontaneous* AMPUTATION.—**A. subtalica.** Amputation of the foot at the articulation of the astragalus with the calcaneum; first practised by Lignerolles, Velpeau, and Malgaigne, and afterward recommended by Langenbeck, in cases in which the ankle joint is healthy, while the calcaneum is diseased. [R. Volkmann, "Arch. f. klin. Chir.," xiv, p. 636 (D).]—**A. talo-calcanea.** Amputation of the foot immediately in front of the ankle joint, the neck of the astragalus and the anterior process of the os calcis being sawn through; an operation considered as intermediate between Chopart's on the one hand, and Syme's and Pirogoff's on the other. The plantar flap should be ample, with little or no dorsal flap. [E. Blasius, *ibid.*, ii, p. 521 (D).]—**A. tarso-metatarsalis.** See *Tarso-metatarsal* AMPUTATION.—**A. tibio-tarsea.** Amputation at the ankle joint. [A, 389.]—**A. vocis.** Loss of voice; hoarseness. [Cælius Aurelianus (L, 87).]—**Humeri a. ex articulo.** Amputation at the shoulder joint.

AMPUTATION. A^{2}m-pu^{2}ta'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀποτομή, ἀποτομία. Lat., *amputatio*. Fr., *amputation*. Ger., *Amputation*. It., *amputazione*. Sp., *amputación*. The operation or process (generally a cutting operation) by which the whole or a part of a limb or of any salient structure (such as the breast, the penis, the uvula, the uterus, etc.), is removed from the body. [A; D, 96; E.] Some exsections were formerly termed a's of the heads of bones. [A, 298.] Cf. DISARTICULATION.—**Accidental a.** The violent separation of a limb by its being torn, cut, or crushed off. [A, 393.]—**Alouette's a.** A. at the hip joint by making a semicircular external flap extending to the great trochanter, disarticulating the head of the femur, and then making a large internal flap by cutting from within outward. [D, 90.]—**A. à deux lambeaux** (Fr.). See *Double-flap a.*—**A. à deux lambeaux rectangulaires inégaux** (Fr.). See *Teale's a.*—**A. à lambeau périostique** (Fr.). See *Subperiosteal a.*—**A. at the point of election.** Fr., *a. au lieu d'élection*. A. done at a point chosen on account of its being most advantageous (usually said of the leg, the point being about a hand's breadth below the tuberosity of the tibia). [A, 278.]—**A. by transfixion.** Fr., *a. par transfixion*. Ger., *A. mit Durchstechung*. A method of performing a flap a. by thrusting a long knife completely through the limb, from one side to the other or from before backward, close to the bone, and making the flap with a single stroke of the knife from within outward. In some cases, as in the

leg, the first flap is made by cutting from without inward, and the other by transfixion. [A, 278.]—**A. calcanéo-astragalienne** (Fr.). See *Subastragalar a.*—**A. carpo-métacarpienne** (Fr.), See *Carpo-metacarpal a.*—**A. centrale** (Fr.). See *Central a.*—**A. circulaire** (Fr.). See *Circular a.*—**A. congénitale** (Fr.). A congenital a. See *Intra-uterine a.*—**A. consécutive** (Fr.). See *Consecutive a.*—**A. coxo-fémorale** (Fr.). A. at the hip joint. [A, 389.]—**A. cuboïdo-métatarsienne** (Fr.). See *Tarso-metatarsal a.*—**A. dans la contiguité** (Fr.). A. at a joint.—**A. dans la continuité** (Fr.). See *A. in the continuity.*—**A. dans l'article** (Fr.). A. at a joint.—**A. de complaisance** (Fr.). See *A. of expediency.*—**A. de la jambe dans l'article** (Fr.). A. at the knee joint.—**A. diaclastique** (Fr.). See *Diaclastic a.*—**A. du bras dans l'article** (Fr.). A. at the shoulder joint.—**A. durch Cirkelschnitt, A. durch Kreisschnitt, A. durch Zirkelschnitt** (Ger.). See *Circular a.*—**A. excentrique** (Fr.). See *Eccentric a.*—**A. elliptique** (Fr.). See *Elliptical a.*—**A. en raquette** (Fr.). A variety of the oval a. devised by Malgaigne in which the spiral incisions are continuous above with a single longitudinal incision, so that the gaping wound has the form of a racket. [J. Ashhurst, Jr. (A. 277).]—**A. fémoro-condylienne** (Fr.). A. at the knee joint with the removal of a portion of the condyles of the femur. [Vaslin, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Mar. 27, 1885, p. 204.]—**A. fémoro-rotulienne de Gritti** (Fr.). See *Gritti's a.*—**A. in the contiguity.** Fr., *a. dans la contiguité.* A. at a joint.—**A. in the continuity.** Fr., *a. dans la continuité.* Ger., *A. in der Continuität.* Sp., *amputación por la continuidad.* A. of a limb at any other point than at a joint.—**A. intra-utérine** (Fr.). See *Intra-uterine a.*—**A. losangique** (Fr.). A modification of the oval a. described by Soupart, the outline of the wound being more or less lozenge-shaped; used in a's of the hand and foot. [A, 278.]—**A. métatarso-phalangienne** (Fr.). See *Metatarso-phalangeal a.*—**A. mit Durchstechung** (Ger.). See *A. by transfixion.*—**A. mit Erhaltung des Periostes, A. mit Periostlappenbildung** (Ger.). See *Subperiosteal a.*—**A. oblique** (Fr.). See *Oval a.*—**A. of expediency.** Fr., *a. de complaisance.* One done on account of a deformity or disease that simply affects the appearance or usefulness of a part, as in the case of a supernumerary finger, an atrophied leg, etc., but does not threaten life. [A, 393; D, 18.]—**A. ostéoplastique** (Fr.). See *Osteoplastic a.*—**A. ostéoplastique suscondylienne de la cuisse** (Fr.). See *Gritti's a.*—**A. ostéoplastique tibio-calcanéenne** (Fr.). See *Le Fort's a.*—**A. ovalaire** (Fr.). See *Oval a.*—**A. par résection** (Fr.). It., *amputazione per resezione.* An a. in which a preliminary step consists in a resection of bone, made necessary by the character of the injury. [Chassaignac (D, 76).]—**A. par rupture** (Fr.). See *Diaclastic a.*—**A. par transfixion** (Fr.). See *A. by transfixion.*—**A. primitive** (Fr.). See *Primary a.*—**A. répétée** (Fr.). See REAMPUTATION.—**A'sbinde** (Ger.). A capeline bandage for a stump after a. See CAPELINA.—**A. scaphoïdo-cunéenne** (Fr.). See *Scaphoido-cuneiform a.*—**A. sèche** (Fr.). See *Bloodless a.*—**A. secondaire** (Fr.). 1. A secondary a. (*q. v.*). A re-a. or one that is done after a resection. [A, 278.]—**A'smesser** (Ger.). An amputating knife.—**A'sneurom** (Ger.). See under NEUROMA.—**A. sous-astragalienne** (Fr.). See *Subastragalar a.*—**A. sous-malléolaire** (Fr.). A. at the ankle joint.—**A. sous-périostée** (Fr.). See *Subperiosteal a.*—**A. sous-trochantérienne** (Fr.). See *Subtrochanteric a.*—**A. spontanée** (Fr.). See *Spontaneous a.*—**A. sus-condylienne** (Fr.). See *Supracondylar a.*—**A. sus-malléolaire** (Fr.). See *Supramalleolar a.*—**A. sus-trochantérienne du fémur** (Fr.). See *Supratrochanteric* EXCISION *of the hip.*—**A. tardive** (Fr.). See *A. ultérieure.*—**A. tarso-métatarsienne** (Fr.). See *Tarso-metatarsal a.*—**A. tarso-tarsienne** (Fr.). See *Chopart's a.*—**A. tibio-fémorale** (Fr.). A. at the knee joint. [A, 389.]—**A. tibio-tarsienne** (Fr.). A. at the ankle joint. [A, 389.]—**A. ultérieure** (Fr.). 1. A secondary a. (*q. v.*). 2. One that is deferred for a long time after the subsidence of inflammatory phenomena. [Legouest (A, 278).]—**A. utéro-ovarienne** (Fr.). See HYSTERO-OOPHORECTOMY.—**A. utéro-ovarienne avec taille césarienne** (Fr.). See *Cæsarean* HYSTERECTOMY.—**A. utéro-ovarique** (Fr.). See HYSTERO-OOPHORECTOMY.—**Angeborene spontane A.** (Ger.). See



AMPUTATION BY TRANSFIXION. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGOUEST.)

Intra-uterine a.—**Baudens's a.** An a. at the knee joint by oval anterior and posterior flaps. [E.]—**Béclard's a.** An a. by transfixion at the hip joint in which the posterior flap is cut first. [E.]—**Bloodless a.** Lat., *amputatio incruenta.* Fr., *a. sèche.* Ger., *unblutige A.* One in which no considerable loss of blood occurs, either because a knife is not used, but an écraseur, a galvanic-cautery loop, or the like, or else on account of the use of some such device as Esmarch's bandage.—**Calcaneo-astragalar a.** Fr., *a. calcanéo-astragalienne.* See *Subastragalar a.*—**Carden's a.** An a. devised by Carden, of Worcester, England, being a form of mixed a. (*q. v.*) with a single skin flap. [E.]—**Carpal a.** A partial a. of the hand through the carpus.—**Carpo-metacarpal a.** Fr., *a. carpo-métacarpienne.* An a. at the carpo-metacarpal joint.—**Carpo-radial a.** See *Radio-carpal a.*—**Central a.** Fr., *a. centrale.* Michel's term for an a. done in such manner that the scar will be situated at or near the centre of the face of the stump, as in the circular method. [A, 278.]—**Chopart's a.** Fr., *a. tarso-tarsienne* (ou *médio-tarsienne*). Syn.: *tarso-tarsal* (or *medio-tarsal*) *a.* A partial a. of the foot in which the bony structure is divided at the articulation between the astragalus and calcaneum behind and the scaphoid and cuboid bones anteriorly. [A, 278; Sédillot, "Gaz. méd. de Paris," viii, 1840, p. 241.]—**Circular a.** Fr., *a. circulaire.* Ger., *A. durch Cirkelschnitt* (oder *Kreisschnitt*, oder *Zirkelschnitt*). It., *amputazione circolare.* A method in which the soft parts are divided by a circular sweep of the knife completely around the limb, and in which, therefore, there are no separate flaps. There are two chief varieties of the method: 1. The first incision divides all the tissues down to the bone, and muscular action causes those on the proximal side to be drawn up; a second incision like the first, also reaching to the bone, is then made through the muscles at the level of the retracted skin; if necessary, a third incision is made in like manner. 2. The first incision extends only to the muscles; the second about half-way through them, and the third to the bone. In either case the bone is sawn through at the level of the uppermost cut in the soft parts, and the latter are then brought down so as to form the face of the stump.—**Circular skin-flap a.** One in which the skin is first divided by a circular incision and dissected back as far as the level at which the bone is to be divided, and the division of the soft parts completed by a circular cut at that level.—**Coat-sleeve a.** A modification of the circular a. in which the cutaneous covering for the stump is made very long, so as to be puckered together with a piece of tape encircling skin alone, instead of having its edges brought together with sutures. [Davy, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 17, 1882, p. 900.]—**Congenital a.** Fr., *a. congénitale.* Ger., *angeborene spontane A.* See *Intra-uterine a.*—**Consecutive a.** Fr., *a. consécutive.* Some French authors apply this term to an a. done during the period of suppuration, or even later (*i. e.*, later than a secondary a.). [D, 79.]—**Couteau à a.** (Fr.). An amputating knife.—**Coxo-femoral a.** Fr., *a. coxo-fémorale, désarticulation de la cuisse.* Ger., *A. im Hüftgelenke, Exarticulation des*



CHOPART'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGOUEST.)

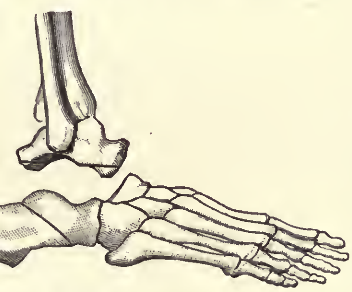


CIRCULAR AMPUTATION. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGOUEST.)

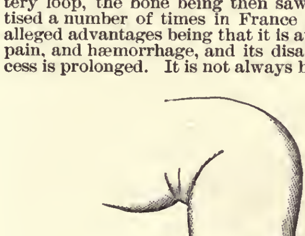


CIRCULAR SKIN-FLAP AMPUTATION. (AFTER ESMARCH.)

Oberschenkels. Sp., *amputación coxo-femoral.* A. at the hip joint. [A, 389.]—**Cuboido-metatarsal a.** Fr., *a. cuboïdo-métatarsienne.* See *Tarso-metatarsal a.*—**Cutaneous a.** See *Skin-flap a.*—**Diaclastic a.** Fr., *a. diaclastique* (ou *par rupture*). A method devised by Maisonneuve for the purpose of avoiding hæmorrhage, purulent infection, and other traumatic accidents. The bone is first broken with an osteoclast, and the soft parts are then divided below by means of an écraseur. The stump is dressed like a contused wound. [Maisonneuve, "Gaz. méd. de Paris," 1858, p. 290.]—**Double-flap a.** Fr., *a. à deux lambeaux.* One in which two flaps are formed of the soft parts. [D.]—**Dry a.** Fr., *a. sèche.* See *Bloodless a.*—**Dupuytren's a.** An a. at the shoulder joint in which two rounded flaps are taken from the outer and inner aspects of the arm. The outer flap is first made by transfixion, a narrow-bladed knife being entered posteriorly at a point two inches behind the acromion; the bone is then disarticulated, and the inner flap is cut from within outward. [E, 2.]—**Eccentric a.** Fr., *a. excentrique.* Michel's term for an a. so performed that the scar will be situated away from the centre of the face of the stump, as in single-flap a's. [A, 278.]—**Elliptical a.** Fr., *a. elliptique.* It., *amputazione ellittica.* Soupart's modification of the oval a., in which the flap is rounded at the end, and is received into a wound rounded to correspond, the entire wound surface having the form of an ellipse; the integuments can thus be divided with one sweep of the knife, as in the circular a. [A, 278; D, 93.] Cf. *A. losangique.*—**Femoro-tibial a.** A. at the knee joint. [A, 391.]—**Fergusson's a.** The same as Pirogoff's, except that the malleoli are not interfered with unless they are diseased, but the retained portion of the os calcis is thrust up between them. [E.]—**Flap a.** Fr., *a. à lambeaux.* Ger., *Lappenamputation.* It., *amputazione a lembi.* That form of a. in which definite flaps, embracing either the entire thickness of the soft parts or the integument only, are fashioned, in contradistinction to the circular a. (*q. v.*). In some cases only one flap is made.—**Flapless a.** An a. in which, for lack of tissue, a perfect covering for the bone is not made, but the stump is expected to heal by granulation. [H. R. Hills, "Michigan Univ. Med. Jour.," 1871–'72, p. 587 (D).]—**Forbes's a.** A modification of Chopart's a., the three cuneiform bones being disarticulated from the scaphoid, and the cuboid bone sawn through in the same line. [S. F. Forbes, "Trans. of the Ohio Med. Soc.," xxix, 1874, p. 293; C. T. Hunter (A, 279).]—**Freiwillige A.** (Ger.). A spontaneous a. See *Intra-uterine a.*—**Früh-A.** (Ger.). See *Primary a.*—**Galvanocaustic a.** Ger., *galvanokaustische A.* A method in which the soft parts are slowly divided with a galvanic-cautery loop, the bone being then sawn through. It has been practised a number of times in France and Germany with success, its alleged advantages being that it is attended with diminished shock, pain, and hæmorrhage, and its disadvantage that the healing process is prolonged. It is not always bloodless unless the main artery of the limb is compressed, and it has been followed by pyæmia, the prevention of which was one of its objects. [P. Bruns, "Arch. f. klin. Chir.," xvi, 1874, p. 114 (D).]—**Grande a.** (Fr.). See *Major a.*—**Gritti's a.** Fr., *a. fémoro-rotulienne de Gritti.* Sp., *amputación del muslo á colgajo rotuliano de Gritti.* Syn.: *supracondylar osteoplastic a. of the thigh.* An osteoplastic a. at the knee-joint, in which the patella is preserved in a long anterior flap and, having had a thin slice removed from its deep surface, secured in apposition with the femur, the latter having likewise been deprived of its articular surface by being sawn through just above the condyles. [E.] Cf. *Stokes's a.*—**Grössere A.** (Ger.). See *Major a.*—**Guthrie's a.** An a. at the hip joint, like Béclard's, except that the flaps are made by cutting from without inward. [J. Ashhurst, Jr. (A, 277).]—**Hancock's a.** A modification of Pirogoff's a. in which the sawn surface of the os calcis is brought in contact with a transverse section of the astragalus. [A, 393.]—**Hey's a.** A tarso-metatarsal a. differing from Lisfranc's in the fact that the internal cuneiform bone is sawn through in a line with the articulation of the second metatarsal, instead of being disarticulated. [A, 392.]—**Humero-cubital a.** Fr., *a. huméro-cubitale.* Ger., *Abnahme des Vorderarms im Gelenke.* A. at the elbow joint. [A, 389.]—**Humero-scapular a.** A. at the shoulder joint.—**Humero-ulnar a.** A. at the elbow joint. [A, 391.]—**Immediate a.** Fr., *a. immédiate.* One done within the first few (from six to twelve) hours after the injury, *i. e.*, before the reaction from shock is established [A, 391]; according to most French authors, one done within twenty-four hours after an injury [A, 278].—**Intermediary a., Intermediate a.** Fr., *a. intermédiaire.* Syn.: *mediate a.* An a. done during the period of traumatic fever, after inflammation has begun and before the occurrence of healthy suppuration. [A, 391; E.]—**Interphalangeal a.** See *Phalango-phalangeal a.*—**Intra-uterine a.** Fr., *a. intra-utérine* (ou *spontanée*, ou *congénitale*). Ger., *angeborene* (oder *spontane*) *A.*, *Selbstamputation.* Syn.: *spontaneous* (or *congenital*) *a.* A. occurring in the fœtus as the result of constriction by a coil of the umbilical cord or by amniotic bands of lymph. It may be complete or partial, or there may be simply arrest of development. In some cases rudiments of the separated part are reproduced on the stump. [A, 69; Montgomery, "Dublin Quart. Jour. of Med. Sci.," i, 1839 (E).]—**Lappena'** (Ger.). A flap a.—**Larrey's a.** An oval a. at the shoulder joint devised by Baron Larrey. An incision is made from the acromion to a point 2½ inches below, from which point an anterior and a posterior spiral incision are carried down the arm, meeting on its inner aspect. After the disarticulation of the bone, the flap is brought up and secured in the space made by the gaping of the first incision. [E, 2.] Cf. *Spence's a.*—**Lee's a.** A modification of Teale's a. in which the long flap is taken from the posterior aspect of the limb. [H. Lee, "Trans. of the Roy. Med. and Chir. Soc.," 1865 (E).]—**Le Fort's a.** Fr., *a. ostéoplastique tibio-calcanéenne.* Syn.: *osteoplastic tibio-calcanear a.* A modification of Pirogoff's a., characterized mainly by the section of the os calcis being more nearly horizontal (all the upper part of the bone being removed, beginning at the insertion of the tendo Achillis), so that the face of the stump is covered with the original thick tissue of the plantar part of the heel, which is better suited to bear the weight of the body in walking. [J. Ashhurst, Jr. (A, 277).]—**Lisfranc's a.** 1. A partial a. of the foot through the tarso-metatarsal joints. 2. An a. at the shoulder joint by external and internal flaps made by transfixion. In operating on the left shoulder, the transfixion is accomplished by entering the knife near the posterior fold of the axilla, and making it pass close to the outer aspect of the joint and emerge between the coracoid process and the clavicle. On the right side, the direction of the transfixion is reversed. After disarticulation of the head of the bone, the inner flap is cut from within outward. [E, 2.]—**Lister's a.** A double rectangular flap a., in which the difference in the length of the flaps is not so great as in Teale's, but only sufficient to make the cicatrix come just beyond the edge of the bone. The angles of the flaps are somewhat rounded off, and the posterior one consists of skin and fascia only. In the thigh and leg, the long flap should equal in length one third of the circumference of the limb, and the other should be of half that length. [J. Ashhurst, Jr. (A, 277).]—**Long and short rectangular flap a.** Fr., *a. à deux lambeaux rectangulaires inégaux.* See *Teale's a.*—**Major a.** Fr., *grande a.* Ger., *grössere A.* An a. of the thigh, leg, arm, or forearm, or at the hip, shoulder, knee, or elbow joint.—**Malgaigne's a.** See *A. en raquette* and *Subastragalar a.*—**Mediate a.** Fr., *a. médiate.* See *Intermediary a.*—**Medio-tarsal a.** Lat., *exarticulatio in medio tarsi.* Fr., *a. médio-tarsienne.* It., *amputazione medio-tarsica.* 1.

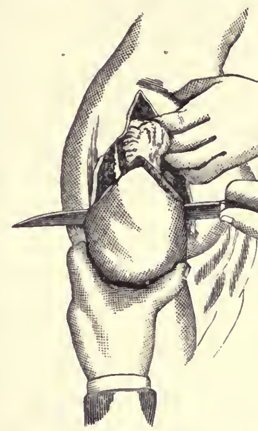


SECTION OF THE OS CALCIS AND ASTRAGALUS IN HANCOCK'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER WYETH.)

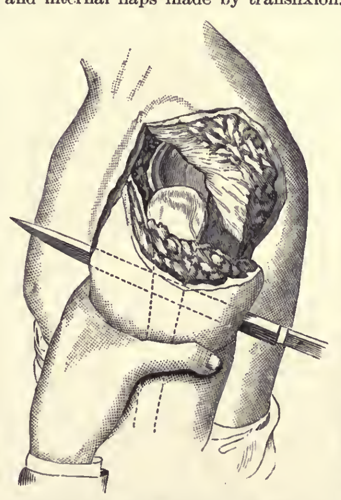


INTRA-UTERINE AMPUTATION. (AFTER SIMPSON.)

a, an amniotic band; *b*, the uncicatrized central portion of the face of a stump; *c*, a dense fibrous cord leading to *d*, the foot arrested in its development.

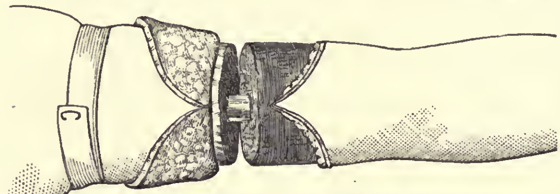


LARREY'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGOUEST.)



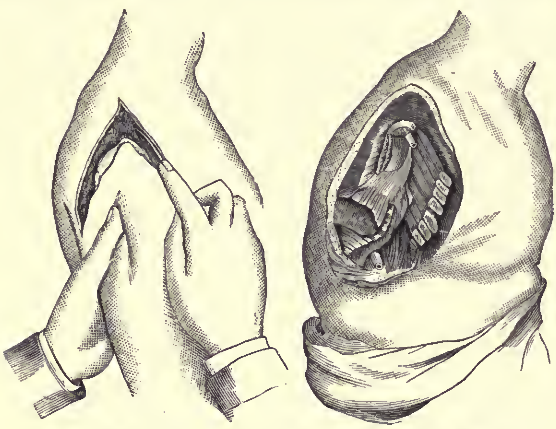
LISFRANC'S AMPUTATION AT THE SHOULDER JOINT. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGOUEST.)

Chopart's a. (*q. v.*). 2. An a. through the tarsus differing from Chopart's in that the scaphoid bone is preserved. [A, 278.]—**Metacarpal a.** An a. in the continuity of the metacarpal bones.—**Meta-**



MIXED AMPUTATION. (AFTER ESMARCH.)

carpo-phalangeal a. Fr., *a. métacarpo-phalangienne.* An a. at one or more of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulations.—**Metatarsal a.** An a. in the continuity of the metatarsal bones.—**Metatarso-phalangeal a.** Fr., *a. métatarso-phalangienne.* An a. at one or more of the metatarso-phalangeal articulations.—**Minor a.** An a. of the terminal part of a limb, espe-



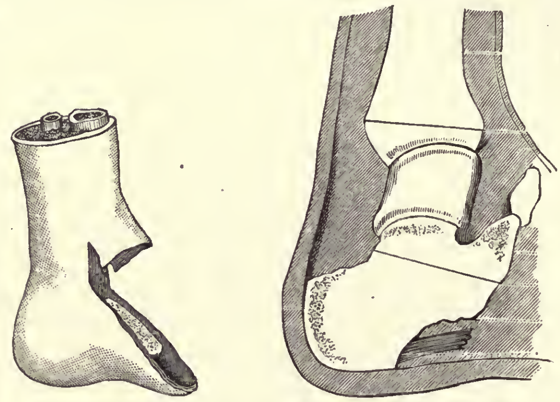
OVAL AMPUTATION. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGOUEST.)

cially of the fingers or toes.—**Mixed a.** Fr., *a. mixte.* An a. done partly by the circular and partly by the flap method. Skin-flaps are cut from without inward, and reflected by dissection to the point at which the bone is to be sawn through; at that point the muscles are divided by a circular cut. [A, 278.]—**Mixed flap a.** A double-flap a. in which one flap consists of integument only, and the other of both skin and muscle. [A, 393.]—**Modified circular a.** See *Mixed a.*—**Multiple a.** Syn.: *synchronous a.* The performance of more than one a. on the same patient at one sitting.—**Musculo-cutaneous a., Musculo-tegumentary a.** An a. in which flaps are made consisting of both skin and muscle.—**Natural a.** Fr., *a. naturelle.* See *Spontaneous a.*—**Non-Cæsarean utero-abdominal a.** See *Abdominal* HYSTERECTOMY.—**Oblique a.** Fr., *a. oblique.* Ger., *Schrägamputation.* See *Oval a.*—**Osteoplastic a.** Fr., *a. ostéoplastique.* Ger., *osteoplastische A.* One in which a portion of a bone (like the patella or the os calcis) is retained and secured in apposition with another bony surface, the intention being that the two shall unite. See *Gritti's a.* and *Pirogoff's a.*—**Osteoplastic tibio-calcanear a.** Fr., *a. ostéoplastique tibio-calcanéenne.* See *Le Fort's a.*—**Oval a.** Fr., *a. ovalaire* [Scoutetten] (ou *oblique*, ou *en raquette*). Ger., *Schrägschnitt.* It., *amputazione ovalare.* An a. in which a single flap is made on one side of a limb, to be received into a corresponding space on the opposite side, the two incisions being reversed spirals, and the entire wound



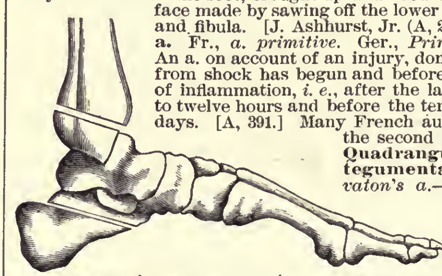
THE CHIEF PARTIAL AMPUTATIONS OF THE FOOT. (AFTER WYETH.)

surface of an oval shape, as in Guthrie's a. at the shoulder. In some situations, instead of a flap being turned over the stump and inserted into the opposite part of the wound, the opposing edges are brought directly together, so that the scar is a single longitudinal line. [J. Ashhurst, Jr. (A, 277).] —**Oval tegumentary flap a.** Syme's modification of the mixed a., in which the skin-flaps are semilunar in shape. [E.]—**Pancoast's a.** An a. at the knee joint with the formation of three flaps: a short, oval anterior flap, including the patella, and two latero-posterior flaps which join in the middle of the popliteal region. [E.]—**Partial a.** 1. An intra-uterine a. in which the strangulated part is not en-

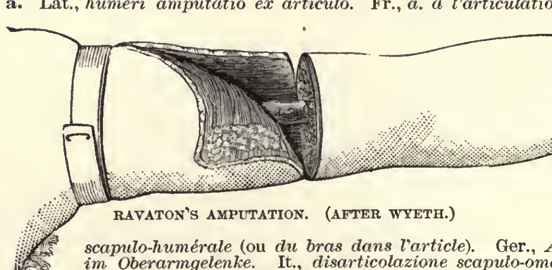


PIROGOFF'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGOUEST.)

tirely separated from the body. 2. An a. of a portion of the hand or foot. The chief partial a's of the foot are Chopart's, Forbes's, Hancock's, Hey's, Lisfranc's, Malgaigne's, Pirogoff's, and Tripier's.—**Pathological a.** One done for disease, as distinguished from *traumatic a.* (*q. v.*). [D, 91.]—**Phalango-phalangeal a.** Fr., *a. phalango-phalangienne.* An a. at one of the joints of a finger or toe.—**Pirogoff's a.** A partial osteoplastic a. of the foot in which the os calcis is sawn through obliquely from above downward and forward, and the posterior portion, which is all that is preserved of the bony structure of the foot, brought up and secured against a surface made by sawing off the lower ends of the tibia and fibula. [J. Ashhurst, Jr. (A, 277).]—**Primary a.** Fr., *a. primitive.* Ger., *Primäramputation.* An a. on account of an injury, done after reaction from shock has begun and before the occurrence of inflammation, *i. e.*, after the lapse of from six to twelve hours and before the termination of two days. [A, 391.] Many French authors limit it to the second day. [A, 278.]—**Quadrangular musculo-tegumentary a.** See *Ravaton's a.*—**Radio-carpal a.** Lat., *amputatio carpo-radialis.* Fr., *a. radio-carpienne.* Ger., *Abnahme der Hand im Gelenke.* A. at the wrist joint. [A, 389.]—**Ravaton's a.** A. by a circular incision through all the soft parts down to the bone, with two longitudinal cuts (one in front and the other behind) extending from the circular incision upward to the level at which the bone is to be sawn through. [Sir J. Lister (A, 279).]—**Re-a.** See the major list.—**Rectangular flap a.** See *Teale's a.*—**Roux's a.** A modification of Syme's a., in which the flap is made chiefly from the inner side of the foot. [E.]—**Scaphoido-cuneiform a.** Fr., *a. scaphoïdo-cunéenne.* See *Chopart's a.* and *Forbes's a.*—**Scapulo-humeral a.** Lat., *humeri amputatio ex articulo.* Fr., *a. à l'articulation*



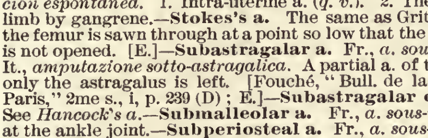
PIROGOFF'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER WYETH.)

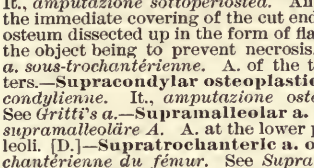


RAVATON'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER WYETH.)

scapulo-humérale (ou *du bras dans l'article*). Ger., *A. im Oberarmgelenke.* It., *disarticolazione scapulo-omerale.* Sp., *amputación escapulo-humeral.* A. at the shoulder joint. [A, 389.]—**Schräga'** (Ger.). See *Oval a.*—**Secondary a.** Fr., *a. secondaire.* Ger., *secundäre A.* Sp., *amputación secundaria.* An a. done on account of an injury, after the first local effects of traumatism have subsided and suppuration has begun. [E.]—**Sédillot's a.** An a. at the ankle joint resembling Syme's, but with the flap made from the inner and plantar surfaces of the foot and ankle. [E.]—**Selbsta'**

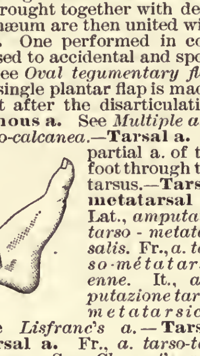
(Ger.). Spontaneous a. See *Intra-uterine a.*—**Skin-flap a.** One in which the flaps are made of tegumentary tissue alone. [E.] —**Smith's a.** An a. at the knee joint by lateral skin-flaps. [E.] —**Solid-flap a.** See *Musculo-tegumentary a.*—**Spät-A.** (Ger.). See *Secondary a.*—**Spence's a.** An a. at the shoulder joint resembling Larrey's, except that the longitudinal incision is made on the inner aspect of the arm. [E, 2.]—**Spontaneous a.** Lat., *amputatio spontanea.* Fr., *a. spontanée.* Ger., *spontane A.* Sp., *amputación espontánea.* 1. Intra-uterine a. (*q. v.*). 2. The separation of a limb by gangrene.—**Stokes's a.** The same as Gritti's, except that the femur is sawn through at a point so low that the medullary canal is not opened. [E.]—**Subastragalar a.** Fr., *a. sous-astragalienne.* It., *amputazione sotto-astragalica.* A partial a. of the foot in which only the astragalus is left. [Fouché, "Bull. de la soc. de chir. de Paris," 2me s., i, p. 239 (D); E.]—**Subastragalar osteoplastic a.** See *Hancock's a.*—**Submalleolar a.** Fr., *a. sous-malléolaire.* A. at the ankle joint.—**Subperiosteal a.** Fr., *a. sous-périostée.* Ger., *A. mit Periostlappenbildung* (oder *mit Erhaltung des Periostes*). It., *amputazione sottoperiostea.* An a. in the continuity in which the immediate covering of the cut end of the bone consists of periosteum dissected up in the form of flaps before the section is made, the object being to prevent necrosis.—**Subtrochanteric a.** Fr., *a. sous-trochantérienne.* A. of the thigh just below the trochanters.—**Supracondylar osteoplastic a.** Fr., *a. ostéoplastique sus-condylienne.* It., *amputazione osteoplastica sopra-condiloidea.* See *Gritti's a.*—**Supramalleolar a.** Fr., *a. sus-malléolaire.* Ger., *supramalleoläre A.* A. at the lower part of the leg, above the malleoli. [D.]—**Supratrochanteric a. of the femur.** Fr., *a. sus-trochantérienne du fémur.* See *Supratrochanteric* EXCISION *of the hip.*—**Supravaginal a. of the cervix uteri.** Ger., *supravaginale A. des Cervix.* Removal of the entire body of the uterus through an abdominal incision. According to C. Schroeder's method, the broad ligaments are cut through near the uterus, the large arteries having been previously tied, either separately or in bundles, and the separation of the body of the uterus is effected by oblique incisions, anterior and posterior flaps being formed. These flaps (exclusive of their peritoneal coat) are brought together with deep sutures, and the cut edges of the peritonæum are then united with fine sutures. [A, 21, 229.]—**Surgical a.** One performed in conformity to the rules of surgery, as opposed to accidental and spontaneous a's. [A, 393.]—**Syme's a.** 1. See *Oval tegumentary flap a.* 2. An a. at the ankle joint in which a single plantar flap is made, from which the os calcis is dissected out after the disarticulation has been accomplished. [E.]—**Synchronous a.** See *Multiple a.*—**Talo-calcanear a.** See AMPUTATIO *talo-calcanea.*—**Tarsal a.** A partial a. of the foot through the tarsus.—**Tarso-metatarsal a.** Lat., *amputatio tarso-metatarsalis.* Fr., *a. tarso-métatarsienne.* It., *amputazione tarsometatarsica.* See *Lisfranc's a.*—**Tarso-tarsal a.** Fr., *a. tarso-tarsienne.* See *Chopart's a.*—**Teale's a.** Syn.: *rectangular flap a.* A method in which a very long anterior and a short posterior rectangular flap are made, each consisting of both integument and muscle. The former is of a length equal to half the circumference of the limb, and the latter of one quarter that length. [E.]





TEALE'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER BRYANT [A, 279].)

—**Tegumentary a.** See *Skin-flap a.*—**Tibio-femoral a.** Fr., *a. tibio-fémorale.* Ger., *A.* (oder *Exarticulation des Unterschenkels*) *im Kniegelenke.* It., *disarticolazione del ginocchio.* A. at the knee joint. [A, 389.] —**Tibio-tarsal a.** Lat., *amputatio tibio-tarsea.* Fr., *a. tibio-tarsienne.* Ger., *A. im Tibiotarsalgelenke.* A. at the ankle joint. [A, 389.]—**Traumatic a.** One performed on account of an injury. [D, 90.]—**Tripier's a., Tripier's mediotarsal a.** A modification of Chopart's a., in which (to prevent the deformity of "lark-heel" that often follows that operation, *i. e.*, retraction of the heel, whereby the tender face of the stump is thrown downward and has to bear the weight of the body) the os calcis is sawn through horizontally at the level of the sustentaculum tali, and its lower portion removed. [T. M. Markoe, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 24, 1883, p. 216 (E).]—**Ulterior a.** See *A. ultérieure* and *Secondary a.*—**Unblutige A.** (Ger.). See *Bloodless a.*—**Utero-ovarian a.** See HYSTERO-OOPHORECTOMY.—**Vermale's a.** The ordinary double-flap a. [J. Ashhurst, Jr. (A, 277).]—**Wharton's a.** A modification of Teale's a., in which only one flap is made, and the bone sawn off at the level to which a short flap made according to Teale's method would reach. [E.]



TRIPIER'S AMPUTATION. (AFTER MARKOE.)

AMPUTATURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pu^2(pu)-ta^3-tu^2(tu)′ra^3. 1. A solution of continuity of the tissues, the separation of any portion of the body; hence, an amputation. 2. A genus in the Linnæan classification of plants. [L, 132.]

AMPUTATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-pu^2(pu)-ta(ta^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *amputaté.* Ger., *amputirt.* It., *amputato.* Sp., *amputado.* Amputated; as a noun, a person who has undergone an amputation. [D, 141.]

AMRA (Sanscr.), n. The *Mangifera indica.* [B, 181.]

ÁMRÁ (Beng.), n. The *Spondias mangifera.* [B, 181.]

AMRAMATICO, n. A Madagascar name for the *Nepenthes.* [B, 121.]

ÁMRÁTAKA (Sanscr.), n. The *Spondias mangifera.* [B, 181.]

AMRET, n. The Guernsey name for a cider-apple. [B, 121.]

AMRITÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Tinospora cordifolia.* [B, 181.]—**A. bhallátaka** (Sanscr.), n. A confection made up of marking-tree nuts (fruit of *Semecarpus anacardium*), boiled with water and mixed with milk, butter, and sugar. It has been used in India as a stomachic tonic and in rectal disease. A similar preparation made with many aromatic ingredients is used in skin diseases. [B, 181.]—**A. haritaki** (Sanscr.), n. A preparation containing chebulic myrobolans (nuts of *Terminalia chebula*), ajowan, and a great variety of aromatic ingredients; used in India in dyspeptic conditions. [B, 181.]

AMRITAKALPA RASA (Sanscr.), n. A preparation, employed in India for the relief of indigestion and anorexia, composed of mercury, sulphur, and aconite each 1 part, and borax 3 parts, soaked in the juice of *Weddelia calendulacea* and made into two-grain pills. [B, 181.]

AMRITAPHALA (Sanscr.), n. The pear-tree. [B.]

AMROOL (Hind.), **ÁMRUL SÁK** (Sanscr.), n's. The *Oxalis cerniculata.* [B, 172, 181.]

AMRUT (Hind.), n. The white guava, *Psidium pyriferum.* [B, 172.]

AMSALEIRA, n. The *Cicca disticha.* [Bory (B, 121).]

AMSELBEEREN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}m′ze^{2}l-ba-re^{2}n. Buckthorn-berries; the fruit of *Rhamnus frangula.* [B, 180.]

AMSELKIRSCHE (Ger.), n. A^{3}m′ze^{2}l-kersh-e^2. The *Rhamnus frangula.* [B.]

AMSOOI, n. The *Garcinia indica.* [A, 385.]

AMSORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-so′ra^3. See AMOORA.

AMSTERDAM, n. A^{2}m′stu^{5}r-da^{2}m. An island of western Australia having warm chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [L, 105.]

AMTSARZT, AMTSCHIRURG, AMTSCHIRURGUS, AMTSPHYSIKUS (Ger.), n's. A^{3}mts′a^{3}rtzt, -ch^{2}e-rurg, -ch^{2}e-rurg-us, -fu^{6}s-i^{2}k-us. A district physician or surgeon. [D, 60; E.]

AMUCTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}k(uk)′ti^{2}k-a^3. See AMYCTICS.

AMUK-KARA, AMUKURAM, AMUKURANKIZHUNG, n's. East Indian names for the *Withania somnifera.* [Verghese, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Dec., 1885, p. 403 (A); L.]

AMUL CHANGERIE (Hind.), n. An acid fruit, probably of a species of *Solanum*, used in India as a stomachic and for diarrhœa. [Waring (L, 63).]

AMULBEDH (Hind.), n. A very acid fruit, probably of a species of *Citrus*, said to be aperient, promotive of digestion, and of service in rheumatism. [L, 63.]

AMULEH (Pers.), n. See ÁMALAKI.

AMULET, n. A^{2}m′u^2-le^{2}t. Ar., *hamaleth.* Gr., περιαπτόν, φυλακτήριον. Lat., *amuletum.* Fr., *amulette.* Ger., *Amulet, Anhängsel, Zaubergehenk.* It., Sp., *amuleto.* Any object worn about the person in the belief that it averts disease. A's were formerly much in use; and a relic of the practice is to be seen in the little bags of camphor, etc., occasionally worn at the present day to secure immunity from infectious diseases. [M.]

AMULI (Hind.), n. The *Gratiola chamædrifolia* and *Hottonia indica.* [B, 121.]

AMULKI (Sanscr.), n. See ÁMALAKI.

AMULLA, n. A North Queensland name for the *Myoporum diffusum.* [B. 121.]

AMULUNG KALUNG (Tamil), n. See AMKOOLANG.

AMULTÁS (Hind.), n. The *Cathartocarpus fistula.* [B, 172, 181.]

AMULUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′u^2(u)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See AMYLUM.

AMURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^2(u)′ra^3. A genus of plants made by Schultes. [B, 121.] See AMOORA.

AMURCA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{5}r(ur)′ka^3. Gr., ἀμόργη. Fr., *marc d'huile.* The lees, or marc, of oil, especially olive-oil; formerly used as an application to ulcers. [A, 301, 318; L, 105.]

AMURCARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{5}r(ur)-ka(ka^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or containing amurca (*q. v.*). [A, 318.]

AMURGA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{5}r(ur)′ga^3. See AMURCA.

AMUS (Ar.), n. The *Sison ammi.* [L, 105.]

AMUSA, n. The *Musa paradisiaca.* [Serapion (L, 105).]

AMUSSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}s(us)′si^{2}s. Lit., an artisan's rule or level; one of two irregular masses into which the posterior commissure of the brain is divided by a median fissure. [I, 61; K.]

AMUTHOO (Malay), n. The *Cocculus cordifolius.* [B, 172.]

AMUYONG, n. A seed of undetermined origin, but regarded as a sort of cardamomum, found in the Philippines. [Bory (B, 121).]

AMUZA, n. See AMUSA.

AMVALLIS (Hind.), n. The *Cicca disticha.* [B, 121.]

AMVELTI, n. A native name for a Malabar tree the root of which is used in decoction as a laxative and deobstruent. [L, 105.]

AMWAGHAHA, AMWAGHARA, n's. Ceylonese names for the *Mangifera indica.* [B, 121 ; L, 105.]

AMYCETOSEPTIN, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}-se″to-se^{2}p′ti^{2}n. See AMYKOSASEPTIN.

AMYCHA, AMYCHE (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(u^{6})′ka^{3}(ch^{2}a^{3}), -ke(ch^{2}a). Gr., ἀμυχή (from ἀμύσσειν, to scratch, scarify). Fr., *amyche.* A superficial scratch or excoriation of the skin. [D, 98, 100.]

AMYCTICS, n. pl. A^{2}m-i^{2}k′ti^{2}ks. Gr., ἀμυκτικά (n. pl. of adj. ἀμυκτικός, irritant, from ἀμύσσειν, to sting, irritate). Lat., *amyctica.* Fr., *amyctiques.* Irritants, corrosives, caustics. [B, 128.] The word *amuctica* was applied by Cælius Aurelianus to irritating vapors and gases. [L, 105.]

AMYDOLÉ (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}-mi^{2}d-o-la. Prepared by extraction and containing starch ; as a n., a drug answering to that description. [Chéreau (A, 301).]

AMYDRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-ri^{2}-a(a^{3})′si^{2}s. Gen., *amydria′seos.* From α intensive, and μυδρίασις, undue enlargement of the pupil. An old synonym of mydriasis (*q. v.*) [F.]

AMYDROS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)′ro^{2}s. Gr., ἀμυδρός. Obscure, seen with difficulty. [Hippocrates (D, 140).]

AMYDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-ro′si^{2}s. Gen., *amydro′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀμύδρωσις. Weakness of vision. [Galen (D, 19).] See AMBLYOPIA.

AMYDRUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See AMYDROS.

AMYDUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AMYLUM.

AMYELENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(u^{6})″e^{2}l-e^{2}n-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a(a^{3})′li^{2}-a^{3}. From α priv., μυελός, marrow, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *amyélencéphalie.* Ger., *Amyelencephalie.* It., *amielencefalia.* A monstrosity characterized by absence of the brain and spinal cord. [L, 44.]

AMYELENCEPHALOUS, adj. A^{2}m-i″e^{2}l-e^{2}n-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Pertaining to or characterized by amyelencephalia (*q. v.*). [D, 110.]

AMYELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(u^{6})-e(a)′li^{2}-a^{3}. From α priv., and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *amyélie.* Ger., *Amyelie.* It., *amielia.* A monstrosity characterized by absence of the spinal cord. [D. 35.]

AMYELINIC, adj. A^{2}m-i-e^{2}l-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. Lat., *amyelinus.* 1. Affected with amyelia. [D, 80.] 2. Non-medullated. [J.]

AMYELONERVIA, AMYELONEURIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(u^{6})″e^{2}l-o-nu^{5}r(ne^{2}r)′vi^{2}(wi^{2})-a^{3}, -nu^{2}′ri^{2}-a^{3}. From α priv., μυελός, marrow, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *amyélonévrie.* Paralysis or deficient action of the spinal marrow. [M, 3.]

AMYELOTROPHY, n. A^{2}m-i″e^{2}l-o^{2}t′ro-fi^{2}. Lat., *amyelotrophia* (from α priv., μυελός, marrow, and τροφή, nourishment). Fr., *amyélotrophie.* It., *amielotrofia.* Atrophy of the spinal cord. [A, 385.]

AMYELOUS, adj. A^{2}m-i′e^{2}l-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀμύελος. Pertaining to amyelia. [D, 110.]

AMYGDALA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)′da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-a^{3}. Gr., ἀμυγδάλη. Fr., *amygdale, amande.* Ger., *Mandel.* It., *amigdola, mandorla.* Sp., *amigdala, almendra.* 1. The almond (*q. v.*). 2. Any almond-shaped body, especially the tonsil.—**A. amara** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Amygdalæ amaræ** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *amandes amères.* Ger., *bittere Mandeln.* It., *mandorla amara.* Sp., *almendra amarga.* See *Bitter* ALMOND.—**Amygdalæ cerasorum.** Fr., *noix* (ou *noyeaux*) *des cerises.* Ger., *Kirschenkerne, Kirschenmandeln.* The kernels of cherry-stones. [B, 180.]—**Amygdalæ cerebelli.** Fr., *amygdales du cervelet* (ou *du bulbe rhachidien*). Ger., *Mandeln des Kleinhirns, Lappen des verlängerten Marks.* Syn. : *cerebellar tonsils, lobuli cerebelli spinales.* A pair of cerebellar lobules, one on either side of the uvula, projecting from the inferior surface of the cerebellum and partly covered by the medulla oblongata. [I, 17, 4 ; J ; L.]—**Amygdalæ cum putamine.** Almonds in the shell. [L, 130.]—**Amygdalæ decorticatæ.** Blanched almonds. [L, 130.]—**A. dulcis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Amygdalæ dulces** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *amandes douces.* Ger., *süsse Mandeln.* It., *mandorle dolci.* Sp., *almendras dulces.* The seed of *Amygdalus communis,* var. *dulcis.* It resembles the bitter almond in appearance, but is larger and has a sweet taste, and its emulsion with water does not give the odor of hydrocyanic acid. It is nutritive and demulcent. [B.]—**Amygdalæ excorticatæ.** Blanched almonds. [L, 85.]—**Amygdalæ faucium.** The tonsils. —**Amygdalæ jordanicæ.** See *Jordan* ALMONDS.—**Amygdalæ pasta.** See *Pasta amygdalæ.*—**Amygdalæ pecuniariæ.** The fruit of *Theobroma cacao,* the chocolate-bean. [B, 180.]—**Amygdalæ persicorum.** Fr., *noix des pêches.* Ger., *Pfirsichkerne, Pfirsichmandeln.* The kernels of peach-stones. [B, 180.]—**Amygdalæ pineæ.** Fr., *noix* (ou *amandes*) *de pignier, pignons.* Ger., *Pinienmandeln, Harzmandeln, Pignolen.* Pine-nuts from the *Pinus pinea.* [L, 63.]—**Amygdalæ placenta.** See ALMOND *cake.*—**Amygdalæ sativæ.** Sweet almonds. [L, 104.]—**Amygdalæ terræ.** The tubers of *Cyperus esculentus.* [L, 67.]—**Aqua amygdalæ amaræ** [U. S. Ph.], **Aqua amygdalarum amararum** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Greek Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. Fr., *eau d'amandes amères.* Ger., *Bittermandelwasser.* It., *acqua di mandorle amare.* Sp., *agua de almendras amargas.* Bitter-almond water ; containing 1 per cent. of oil of bitter almonds. [U. S. Ph. (B).] The German preparation is made by pulverizing 12 parts of bitter almonds with 80 parts of water and a little alcohol, and distilling until a distillate is obtained which contains 1 part of hydrocyanic acid in 1,000 parts. [B.]—**Aqua amygdalarum amararum concentrata** [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Ger., *concentrirtes Bittermandelwasser.* One lb. of bitter almonds is expressed without heat, 5 lbs. of water are added, and 1 lb. is distilled from the mixture. [L, 129.]—**Aqua amygdalarum diluta** [Ger. Ph., 1872, Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Ger., *verdünntes Bittermandelwasser.* It., *acqua di mandorle amare diluta.* A dilute preparation containing, according to the various pharmacopœias, from 2 to 9 per cent. of the stronger water of bitter almonds. [B, 95 ; L, 123.]—**Butyrum amygdalarum.** Fr., *beurre d'amandes.*—According to the Sardinian Pharmacopœia of 1773, 14 parts of sweet almonds and 3·4 of bitter almonds are mixed with 10 of candied sugar, 55 of oil of sweet almonds are added gradually, and then 14 of orange-flower water. [D.]—**Confectio amygdalæ, Confectio amygdalarum** [Lond. Ph., 1837], **Conserva amygdalarum.** See *Pulvis amygdalæ compositus.*—**Emulsio amygdalæ.** See *Mistura amygdalæ.*—**Emulsio amygdalæ cum amygdalino.** An emulsion of sweet almonds to each ounce of which 17 gr. of amygdalin are added. Used as a substitute for aqua amygdalæ amaræ. [L, 130.]—**Emulsio amygdalarum.** See *Mistura amygdalæ.*—**Emulsio amygdalarum composita** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Mandelemulsion.* It., *emulsione di mandorle composta.* An emulsion made with 4 parts of sweet almonds, 1 part of hyoscyamus-seeds, 64 parts of dilute bitter-almond water, 6 parts of powdered sugar, and 1 part of calcined magnesia. [L, 123.]—**Emulsio olei amygdalarum** [Austr. Ph., 1855]. Ger., *Mandelölemulsion.* Syn. : *emulsio* (seu *mixtura*) *oleosa.* An emulsion of 2 parts of oil of sweet almonds, 1 part of gum-arabic, 2 parts of syrup, and 8 parts of water. [L, 129.]—**Farina amygdalæ.** Ger., *Mandelmehl.* See ALMOND *powder.*—**Farina amygdalæ amaræ.** Powdered bitter-almond cake. [L, 130.]—**Furfur amygdalarum.** Ger., *Mandelkleie.* Almond bran. [L, 57.]—**Lac amygdalæ.** See *Mistura amygdalæ.*—**Mistura amygdalæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *émulsion d'amande* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *simple*). Ger., *Mandelemulsion, Mandelmilch.* It., *emulsione* (o *mistura*) *di mandorle dolci* (o *semplice*). Sp., *jarabe de almendras.* Syn. : *emulsio simplex* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *amygdalina* [Austr. Ph.], seu *amygdalæ,* seu *amygdalarum*), *emulsion* (or *mixture,* or *milk*) *of almonds.* An emulsion made with 6 parts of sweet almonds, 1 part of gum-arabic, 3 parts of sugar, and 100 parts of distilled water [U. S. Ph.] ; or with 12½ parts of compound powder of almonds (containing nearly 8 parts of almonds, about 4 parts of sugar, and 1 part of gum-arabic) and 100 parts of water [Br. Ph.] ; or with 5 parts each of almonds and sugar and 100 parts of water [Fr. Cod.]. [B.]—**Oleum æthereum amygdalarum amararum.** See *Oleum amygdalæ amaræ.*—**Oleum amygdalæ** [Br. Ph.]. See *Oleum amygdalæ expressum.*—**Oleum amygdalæ amaræ** [U. S. Ph.], **Oleum amygdalæ amaræ destillatum.** Fr., *huile volatile d'amande amère* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bittermandelöl.* It., *olio di mandorle amare.* Sp., *esencia de almendras amargas.* Syn. : *oleum volatile amygdalæ amaræ* [Fr. Cod.]. A volatile oil obtained from bitter almonds by maceration in water and distillation. It consists of a mixture of hydrocyanic acid, HCN (from 8 to 12·5 per cent.), glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and benzoic aldehyde, C_6H_7O, produced by the decomposition of amygdalin consequent upon the fermentative action of the emulsin present in the almonds. Variable amounts of benzoin and benzoic acid are also formed by subsequent changes in a part of the benzoic aldehyde. The oil is a thin liquid, of yellowish color, having a peculiar aromatic odor, a burning, acrid taste, and a sp. gr. of from 1·052 to 1·082. [B, 5, 8.]—**Oleum amygdalæ dulcis** [U. S. Ph., 1860], **Oleum amygdalæ expressum** [U. S. Ph.], **Oleum amygdalarum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *huile d'amande douce* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *süsses Mandelöl.* It., *olio espresso di mandorle dolci.* Sp., *aceite de almendras dulces.* Syn. : *oleum amygdalæ* [Br. Ph.], *oleum e semine amygdali* [Fr. Cod.]. A fixed oil obtained by expression from almonds. That of the U. S. Ph. and the Br. Ph. is obtained indifferently from sweet and from bitter almonds, that of the Ger. Ph. from bitter almonds only, and that of the Fr. Cod. from sweet almonds only. It consists mainly of olein with a minute quantity of palmitin. It is a bland oil, and is used as a demulcent and as an ingredient in ointments and liniments. [B, 5.]—**Oleum amygdalarum æthereum.** See *Oleum amygdalæ amaræ.*—**Oleum amygdalarum dulcium** [Austr. Ph., 1855]. See *Oleum amygdalæ expressum.*—**Oleum volatile amygdalæ amaræ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oleum amygdalæ amaræ.*—**Pasta amygdalæ.** Fr., *pâte d'amandes.* Sp., *pasta de almendras.* Almond paste ; made of blanched bitter almonds 4 oz., the white of 1 egg, and enough of equal parts of rose-water and alcohol to make a paste. Used as a cosmetic. [L, 130.]—**Placenta amygdalæ.** See ALMOND *cake.*—**Pulvis amygdalæ compositus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *conserve d'amandes.* Ger., *Mandelconserve.* It., *polvere di mandorle composta.* Compound powder of almonds, confection of almonds ; made of 8 parts of blanched sweet almonds, 4 parts of sugar, and 1 part of gum-arabic, triturated together. [B, 5.]—**Semen amygdalæ amarum.** See *A. amara.*—**Semen amygdalæ dulce.** See *A. dulcis.*—**Syrupus amygdalæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Syrupus amygdalarum** [Ger. Ph.], **Syrupus de amygdalis** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop d'amande* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mandelsyrup.* It., *siroppo di mandorle.* Sp., *jarabe de almendras.* Syn. : *syrupus emulsivus.* Syrup of almonds ; made of 10 parts of sweet almonds, 3 of bitter almonds, 50 of sugar, 5 of orange-flower water, and enough water to bring the whole up to 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]. The French preparation contains 60 parts of sugar, but is otherwise the same. The German preparation is made by adding 38 parts of an aqueous emulsion (made from 15 of sweet almonds and 3 of bitter almonds) to 59 of sugar and 3 of orange-flower water. [B.]

AMYGDALACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-a(a^{3})′se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *amygdalacées.* Ger., *Amygdalaceen.* It., *amigdalacee.* 1. Of Reichenbach, a family of plants belonging to the *Myrtifloræ,* and comprising the divisions *Chrysobalaneæ, Homalineæ,* and *Ceraseæ.* 2. Of G. Don and of Römer, an order (family) of calycifiorous plants, corresponding nearly to the *Amygdaleæ.* [B, 170.]

AMYGDALANILIDE, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}g″da^{2}l-a^{2}n′i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). From *amygdalin* and *anilide.* A substitution compound of amygdalin and anilide, $C_{12}H_{14}O_3(NC_7H_6).\left\{\begin{matrix}(OH)_7\\ C_7H_6.CN\end{matrix}\right.$, obtained by heating the two together. It forms a series of substitution derivatives with acetyl (acetylamygdalanilides) by replacing one or more molecules of hydroxyl with a corresponding number of molecules of acetyl. [B, 2.]

AMYGDALATE, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}g′da^{2}l-at. Lat., *amygdalatum* (2d def.). Fr., *amygdalate.* 1. In chemistry, a salt of amygdalic acid. 2. In pharmacy, an emulsion made with almonds. [B ; L, 50.]

AMYGDALATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-a-(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Containing almonds ; as a n. n. *amygdalatum*, see AMYGDALATE (2d def.). [L, 50.]

AMYGDALE (Fr.), n. A^3-mi^{2}g-da^{3}l. See AMYGDALA.—**A's du bulbe rhachidien, A's du cervelet.** See AMYGDALÆ *cerebelli.* —**A's enchâtonnées.** Tonsils which have undergone chronic inflammation, and are nearly concealed by the pillars of the fauces and the velum palati, which are also inflamed and hypertrophied. [D, 93.]—**Phlogose des a's.** See AMYGDALITIS.—**Sécateur des a's.** See AMYGDALOTOME.

AMYGDALÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}m-i^{2}g-da^{3}l-a. Resembling an almond. [B, 38.]

AMYGDALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-a(a^3)′le^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amygdalées.* Ger., *Amygdaleen.* Syn.: *Drupaceæ, Drupiferæ.* The almondworts ; a suborder of rosaceous plants, comprising trees bearing flowers with 5 petals, 1 carpel, and the style terminal in disposition. It includes the peach, plum, cherry, and almond trees. [B, 34.] By Lindley the *A.* (*Drupaceæ*) were regarded as a distinct order, belonging to the rosal alliance. [B, 19.]

AMYGDALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-da(da^3)′li^2-a^3. The tonsils. [L, 104.]

AMYGDALIC ACID, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}g-da^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide amygdalique.* Ger., *Amygdalinsäure.* A deliquescent crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{28}O_{13} = C_{12}H_{14}O_4\left\{\begin{matrix}(OH)_7\\ C_7H_6.CO.OH\end{matrix}\right.$, formed by the action of alkalies on amygdalin. [B, 2.]

AMYGDALIEN (Fr.), adj. A^3-mi^{2}g-da^3-li^2-a^{3}n^2. 1. Pertaining to the tonsils ; tonsillar. [C.] 2. Altered by enlargement of the tonsils (said of the voice). [Peter (L, 87).]

AMYGDALIN, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}g′da^{2}l-i^{2}n. Lat., *amygdalinum* [Finn. Ph., Greek Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Austr. Ph. (1855)], *amygdalina* [Belg. Ph. (1853)]. Fr., *amygdaline.* Ger., *Amygdalin, Bittermandelstoff.* It., *amigdalina.* A crystallizable glucoside (the first body of this class discovered) derived from bitter almonds, peach-kernels, etc., having a sweetish-bitter taste and dissolving readily in water. It has the constitution $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$, and by the action of acids or of fermentation is decomposed into glucose, hydrocyanic acid, benzoic aldehyde, and water. The same decomposition takes place by the action of the emulsin existing in almonds in the presence of water. [B, 2, 5.]—**Amorphous a.** Fr., *amygdaline amorphe.* Ger., *amorphes A.* It., *amigdalina amorfa.* Syn.: *laurocerasin.* An amorphous variety of a. obtained from buckthorn bark and cherry-laurel leaves, forming a brittle, light-yellow, transparent, resinous mass, having a peculiar very bitter taste and no odor ; soluble in water and ether, soluble with difficulty in cold alcohol ; and very hygroscopic, so as always to retain a certain amount of water which can not be expelled. [E. Lehmann, "Neues Rep. f. Pharm.," Nos. 8 and 9, 1874, pp. 449–481 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1875, p. 438 (B).]—**A'säure** (Ger.). Amygdalic acid. [B.]

AMYGDALIN (Fr.), adj. A^3-mi^{2}g-da^{3}l-a^{2}n^2. Made with almonds. [A, 301.]

AMYGDALINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-i(e)′-na^3. Amygdalin. [Belg. Ph. (B, 95).]

AMYGDALINACEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-i^{2}g-da^{2}l-i^{2}n-a′shu^{3}s. See AMYGDALINEOUS.

AMYGDALINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{2}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-i(ə)′ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *amygdalinées.* An order of plants established by G. Don, comprising the genera *Prunus* and *Padus.* [B, 170.]

AMYGDALINE, adj. A^{2}m-i^{2}g′da^{2}l-i^{2}n. Lat., *amygdalinus.* Fr., *amygdalin.* Pertaining to or made of almonds. [A, 318.]

AMYGDALINE (Fr.), n. A^3-mi^{2}g-da^{3}l-en. Amygdalin. [A, 301.]

AMYGDALINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Webb and Berth, a suborder of rosaceous plants including the genus *Prunus.* [B, 170.]

AMYGDALINEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-i^{2}g-da^{2}l-i^{2}n-e-u^{3}s. Belonging to or resembling the *Amygdaleæ* (*q. v.*).

AMYGDALINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-i(e)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Amygdalin. [B, 95 ; Finn. Ph., Greek Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Austr. Ph., 1855 (L).]

AMYGDALINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-i(e)′-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Pertaining to or resembling an almond. [B.]

AMYGDALIQUE (Fr.], adj. A^3-mi^{2}g-da^{3}l-ek. Pertaining to the tonsils, to almonds, or to amygdalin. [A, 385.] See AMYGDALIC ACID.

AMYGDALITES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-i(e)′-te^{2}z(te^{2}s). Gen., *amygdali′tæ.* A large-leaved species of *Euphorbia* mentioned by Pliny. [B, 121.]

AMYGDALITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-i(e)′-ti^{2}s. Gen., *amygdalit′idis.* For deriv., see AMYGDALA and *-itis.** Fr., *amygdalite, angine tonsillaire, esquinancie* (2d def.). Ger., *Mandelentzündung.* It., *amigdalite.* Sp., *amigdalitis.* Syn.: *tonsillitis.* 1. Any inflammation of the tonsil. 2. Quinsy. See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris.*—**A. abscedens.** A. accompanied with the formation of an abscess. [D, 18.]—**A. lacunaris.** See *Follicular a.*—**Bilious a.** Fr., *amygdalite bilieuse.* A. associated with disease of the liver. [D, 93.]—**Catarrhal a.** Fr., *amygdalite catarrhale.* Catarrhal inflammation of the tonsil. [D, 93.]—**Chronic a.** Fr., *inflammation chronique* (ou *engorgement persistant*, ou *hypertrophie*, ou *squirrhe*) *des amygdales.* Syn.: *hypertrophied tonsils.* Chronic catarrhal inflammation of the tonsil with enlargement.—**Croupous a.** Under the name of *croupous tonsillitis*, L. E. Holt ("N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 8, 1886, p. 517) describes an affection which he thinks is often confounded with diphtheria. He contrasts the two as follows :

Croupous Amygdalitis.	*Diphtheria.*
1. Invasion abrupt.	1. Much more often it is insidious.
2. Most marked general disturbance during the first two days ; no tendency to asthenia.	2. Generally not much general disturbance before the third day, but after that a marked tendency to asthenia.
3. Starts with a temperature of from 103° to 104·5°.	3. Rarely high in the beginning, 100° to 101°, gradually rising till the fourth or fifth day.
4. Pulse full and rapid.	4. When rapid it is feeble.
5. Membrane of a yellowish color ; edges sharply defined ; limited to the tonsils ; does not bleed when detached ; superficial ; not very adherent ; no tendency to form again after removal ; appears early ; does not spread.	5. Color, gray, sometimes greenish ; shades off gradually ; on the uvula, soft palate, and pharynx as well as the tonsils ; bleeds readily even without being detached ; infiltrates the deeper tissues ; is adherent ; has a strong tendency to form again after removal ; may not be seen the first or even the second day ; spreads steadily.
6. Albuminuria rarely if ever present.	6. Albuminuria rarely absent.
7. Reaches its height by the second day ; by the fourth, the patient is generally convalescing.	7. Most commonly does not reach its height before the fourth day.
8. Paralysis never follows as a sequela.	8. Paralytic sequelæ quite common.
9. It is doubtful if it is ever contagious.	9. Frequently spreads by contagion.

—**Erythematous a.** Fr., *amygdalite érythémateuse.* Catarrhal a.—**Follicular a.** Fr., *amygdalite folliculeuse.* A catarrhal a. affecting particularly the follicles and interfering with the free escape of their secretion, which remains in the form of whitish patches often mistaken for diphtheritic membrane, but readily distinguished by its not spreading and by its being easily detached. The term is also applied to the same appearances in chronic cases of thickening of the interstitial tissue of the gland. [C. Muirhead (A, 364).]—**Gastric a.** Fr., *amygdalite gastrique.* A. associated with gastric disorder. [D, 93.]—**Gouty a.** Fr., *amygdalite goutteuse.* A. supposed to be a manifestation of gout. [D, 93.]—**Interstitial a.** Fr., *amygdalite interstitielle.* See *Parenchymatous a.* —**Lacunar a.** Lat., *a. lacunaris.* See *Follicular a.*—**Mucous a.** Fr., *amygdalite muqueuse.* Catarrhal a.—**Parenchymatous a.** Ger., *parenchymatöse A.* Deep-seated inflammation of the tonsil. It may be acute or chronic, and may terminate in resolution, suppuration, or chronic enlargement. [B. Fraenkel (D, 18).]—**Phlegmonous a.** Fr., *amygdalite phlegmoneuse.* Syn.: *tonsillar pharyngitis* [Valleix]. Deep-seated inflammation of the tonsil with a tendency to suppuration. [D, 93.]—**Rheumatic a.** Fr., *amygdalite rhumatismale.* A. of rheumatic origin. [D, 93.] Quinsy (cynanche tonsillaris) has been supposed to be of this character.—**Scarlatinal a.** Fr., *amygdalite scarlatineuse.* A. occurring as a part of the throat affection of scarlet fever. [D, 93.]—**Simple a., Superficial a.** Fr., *amygdalite simple* (ou *superficielle*). Catarrhal a. [D, 93.]—**Variolous a.** Fr., *amygdalite varioleuse.* A. associated with small-pox. [D, 93.]

AMYGDALO-GLOSSE (Fr.), adj. A^3-mi^{2}g-da^{3}l-o-glo^{2}s. Pertaining to the tonsil and to the tongue. [A, 385.] For its use as a n., see AMYGDALO-GLOSSUS.

AMYGDALO-GLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)″da^{2}l-(da^{3}l)-o-glo^{2}s′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Really an adj. (*musculus* understood), from ἀμυγδάλη, the tonsil, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *amygdalo-glosse.* It., *amigdalo-glosso.* A name given by Broca to a small muscle, continuous with the fibres of the palato-glossus, which arises from the superficial portion of the tonsil or its investing aponeurosis and is inserted into the mucous membrane of the base of the tongue, where it meets its fellow of the opposite side. The action of the two muscles is to raise the base of the tongue, thus taking part in the act of swallowing. [L, 142.] The muscle has also been regarded as a portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx. [L, 35.]

AMYGDALOID, adj. and n. A^{2}m-i^{2}g′da^{2}l-oid. For deriv., see AMYGDALA and *-oid.** Lat., *amygdaloides.* Fr., *amygdaloïde.* 1. Resembling or having the odor of an almond. 2. As a n., rock or other material pervaded with almond-shaped bodies ; also the white variety of gum-benzoin. [L, 73, 104, 133.]

AMYGDALOIDES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-o-i(e)′dez(de^{2}s). See AMYGDALITES.

AMYGDALONCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-o^{2}n^2′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From ἀμυγδάλη, the tonsil, and ὄγκος, a swelling. Ger., *Mandelanschwellung.* Enlargement of the tonsil. [L, 50.]

AMYGDALOPATHY, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}g-da^{2}l-o^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *amygdalopathia* (from ἀμυγδάλη, the tonsil, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *amygdalopathie.* Ger., *Amygdalopathie.* Disease of the tonsil. [L, 50.]

AMYGDALO-PERSICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)″-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-o-pu^{6}r(pe^{2}r)′si^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Mandelpfirsiche.* The almond-peach. [L, 104.]

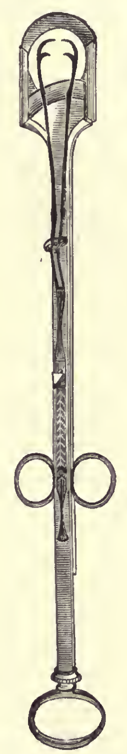
AMYGDALOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)″da^{2}l-(da^{3}l)-o^{2}f′o^{2}r-a^3. From *amygdalus*, and φορεῖν, to bear. Of Necker, a genus of plants corresponding to the *Amygdalus* of Linnæus. [B.]

AMYGDALOPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)″-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-o-ple^{2}th-o′ra^3. From ἀμυγδάλη, the tonsil, and πληθώρη, fullness. Fr., *amygdalo-pléthore*. Ger., *Blutüberfüllung der Mandeln*. Congestion of the tonsils. [L, 50, 116.]

AMYGDALOTOME, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}g′da^{2}l-o-tom. From ἀμυγδάλη, the tonsil, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *amygdalotome*, *sécateur des amygdales*. Ger., *Amygdalotom*. It., *amigdalotomo*. Syn.: *tonsil guillotine*, *tonsillotome*. An instrument for seizing and cutting off the tonsil or a portion of it. There are two types of this instrument, of which numerous varieties have been devised. 1. *Fahnestock's a.* consists of three rings of proper size to encircle the tonsil, each attached to its own shaft, the three shafts being so arranged that the middle one slides between the others. The middle ring has a cutting edge directed toward its centre. The three shafts are so connected with a mechanism in the handle that, after the loop of the instrument (consisting of the three rings) has been passed over the tonsil, a simple movement with the hand draws the middle (cutting) ring quickly toward the handle, severing the tonsil. 2. The *tonsil guillotine* proper has a loop within which an oblique-edged knife slides *from* the handle. Both forms of the instrument are usually provided with an automatic device for piercing the prominent portion of the tonsil and making slight traction on the organ at the moment the section is effected.



FAHNESTOCK'S AMYGDALOTOME.



BILLINGS'S AMYGDALOTOME.

AMYGDALOTOMY, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}g-da^{2}l-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat., *amygdalotomia*. Fr., *amygdalotomie*. Ger., *Amygdalotomie*. It., Sp., *amigdalotomia*. Syn.: *tonsillotomy*. Excision of the whole or a part of the tonsil.

AMYGDALUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)′da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The same as amygdala. [B, 114.]

AMYGDALUS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)′da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἀμύγδαλος, the almond-tree. Fr., *amandier*. Ger., *Mandelbaum*. A genus of trees and shrubs of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, suborder *Amygdaleæ*, established by Tournefort, having the stone of the fruit pitted and furrowed, and differing from the similar genus *Persica* (peaches) only in having a dry fruit, on which account the two genera were united by Linnæus under the single head *A*. [B, 19, 34, 170.]—**A. brigantiaca** [Persoon]. The *Prunus brigantiaca*. [B, 173.]—**A. communis** [Willdenow]. Fr., *amandier commun*. Ger., *echter Mandelbaum*. Syn.: *Prunus a*. [H. Baillon]. The common almond-tree, indigenous to Barbary and cultivated in southern Europe, distinguished by its lanceolate serrated leaves. Two varieties are commonly described, *A. c.*, var. *dulcis*, and *A. c.*, var. *amara*, furnishing respectively the sweet and the bitter almond; but De Candolle recognized three additional varieties, *A. communis*, var. *fragilis*, furnishing the paper-shelled almonds, the *A. communis*, var. *macrocarpa*, and the *A. communis*, var. *persicoides*, or peach-almond. [B, 5, 98.]—**A. fragilis** [Fl.]. Ger., *Krachmandel*, *Knackmandel*. See *A. communis*, var. *fragilis*.



AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS. (AFTER B. FRANK [A, 304].)

—**A. nana** [Linnæus]. Fr., *amandier nain*, *pêcher-nain*. Ger., *Zwergmandel*. Syn.: *Prunus mume* [Siebold and Zuccarini], *Persica nana* [Mill.]. A species found in Russia and Japan, having a fruit like prunes, but very hard and dry as usually found, and with very acid sarcocarp. The fruit yields a bitter oil which is used in salads, and, when unripe, an acid juice which is used as a cooling drink in fevers. The leaves are purgative. [B, 173; "Phar. Jour. and Trans.," Oct. 4, 1879, p. 261 (B).] See PERSICA *nana*.—**A. persica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *pêcher*. Ger., *Pfirsichbaum*. The peach-tree. In China the kernels are used for "coughs, blood diseases, amenorrhœa, and worms." ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Oct. 4, 1879; "Trans. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., 1880, p. 179 (B).] [B, 5.] See PERSICA *vulgaris*.—**A. pumila.** See PRUNUS *pumila*.—**Oleum e semine amygdali** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oleum* AMYGDALÆ *expressum*.—**Semen amygdali amarum** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Bitter* ALMOND.—**Semen amygdali dulce** [Dan. Ph.]. See AMYGDALA *dulcis*.—**Semina amygdali amara** [Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Bitter* ALMOND.—**Semina amygdali dulcia** [Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See AMYGDALA *dulcis*.

AMYGDALYPERTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)″-da^{2}l(da^{3}l)-i(u^6)-pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-tro′fi^2-a^3. For deriv., see AMYGDALA and HYPERTROPHY. Fr., *amygdalypertrophie*. Ger., *Mandelgeschwulst*. Hypertrophy of the tonsil. [D, 80.]

AMYGMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀμυγμός (from ἀμύσσειν, to scratch). Scarification. [E.]

AMYKOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(u^6)′ko^{2}s. Probably from α priv., and μῦκος, anything defiled, impure. [A, 311.] An antiseptic cosmetic and tooth-wash made by boiling 420 grammes of cloves in a gallon of water and adding 420 grammes of glycerin and 210 grammes of borax. [Hager (L, 120).]

AMYKOSASEPTIN, n. A^{2}m-i″ko^{2}s-a^{2}s-e^{2}p′ti^{2}n. Probably a redundant combination of *amykos* and *aseptin* (from α priv., and σῆψις, putrefaction). Linen saturated with a hot solution of borax. [Nyström (L, 120).]

AMYL, n. A^{2}m′i^{2}l. Formerly written *amyle*. Lat., *amyl* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], indecl., *amylium* [Ger. Ph.] (from ἄμυλον [from α priv., and μύλη, a mill], not ground at a mill, and hence fine starch), because a. alcohol is one of the products of the fermentation of starch. Fr., *amyle*. Ger., *Amyl*. It., *amile*, *amilo*. Sp., *amilo*. Syn.: *pentyl*. A monatomic alcohol radicle, or univalent hydrocarbon, C_5H_{11}. When occurring in the free state, the molecule is doubled, and the resulting body, $C_{10}H_{22}$, is called diamyl (*q. v.*). The isomeric forms of a. are: 1. Derivatives of normal pentane (*normal a's*, *normal pentyls*), of which there are three: (*a*) $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH'_2$, (*b*) $CH_3 - CH' - CH_2 - CH^2 - CH^3$, and (*c*) $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH' - CH_2 - CH_3$. 2. Derivatives of isopentane (*isoamyls*, *isopentyls*), of which there are four varieties: (*d*) $(CH^3)^2 \equiv CH - CH_2 - CH'_2$ *α-amyl* (that found in optically inactive a. alcohol), (*e*) *β-amyl*, $\left.\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_2'\end{matrix}\right\} \equiv CH - CH_2 - CH_3$ (that found in optically active a. alcohol, (*f*) $(CH_3)_2 \equiv CH - CH' - CH_3$, and (*g*) $(CH_3)_2 \equiv C' - CH_2 - CH_3$. 3. A derivative of tetramethylmethane, (*h*) $(CH_3)_2 \equiv C \equiv \left\{\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_2'\end{matrix}\right.$. The alcohols corresponding to all these radicles except the last are known. See A. ALCOHOL. The ordinary a. compounds are derived from the a. alcohol obtained by fermentation, which is a mixture of several of the simple a. alcohols; and hence these compounds (called compounds of *fermentation a.*, or simply of a.) are also mixtures of the compounds of the corresponding isomeric a's, especially of *d* and *e*. By some the name a. is restricted to fermentation a. The symbol Ayl is sometimes given to it. [B, 3, 4, 118.]—**Acid a. citrate, Acid a. oxalate, Acid a. phosphate, Acid a. phosphite, Acid a. sulphate, Acid a. tartrate, Amylcitric acid, Amyloxalic acid,** etc. [B.] See AMYL *citrate*, *Amyloxalate*, etc.—**Allophansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. allophanate*.—**Alpha-a.** See under *A*.—**Ameisensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. formate*.—**A. acetate.** Fr., *acétate d'amyle*. Ger., *Amylessigester*, *Essigsäure-Amylester*. It., *acetato di amilo*. Sp., *acetato de amilo*. A body having the constitution $C_5H_{11}.O.C_2H_3O = C_7H_{14}O_2$, and so isomeric with œnanthylic acid. Several bodies of this formula are known, all liquids boiling between 125° and 150° C. [B, 4.]—**A'acetic ether.** Fr., *éther amyl-acétique*. See *A. acetate*.—**A'æther** (Lat.). See *A. ether*.—**A. alcohol.** See the major list.—**A'aldehyd** (Ger.). Valeric aldehyde. [B.]—**A. allophanate.** Fr., *allophanate d'amyle*. Ger., *Allophansäure-Amylester*. A substance of the composition $C_7H_{14}N_2O_3 = NH_2 - CO - NH - CO.O(C_5H_{11})$, forming nacreous scales, devoid of taste and odor, and unctuous to the touch. [B, 2.]—**A. amine.** See AMYLAMINE.—**A'ammonia.** Fr., *amylammoniaque*. Ger., *Amylammoniak*. Ammonia in which a. replaces hydrogen. [B.] See AMYLAMINE.—**A. and ethyl oxide.** See ETHYLAMYL *ether*.—**A. and hydrogen oxalate, A. and hydrogen phosphate, A. and hydrogen phosphite, A. and hydrogen sulphate.** Amyloxalic acid, amylphosphoric acid, etc. [B.] See *A. oxalate*, *A. phosphate*, etc.—**A. and hydrogen sulphide.** See *A. mercaptan*.—**A. and hydrogen sulphite, A. and hydrogen tartrate.** Amylsulphurous acid, amyltartaric acid. [B.] See AMYLSULPHONIC ACID and *A. tartrate*.—**A. and methyl oxide.** See METHYL *amyl ether*.—**A. and phenyl oxide.** See *Amylphenyl ether*.—**A. angelate.** Fr., *angélate d'amyle*. Ger., *Angelikasäure-Amylester*. A liquid of the constitution $C_5H_7O_2(C_5H_{11})$ obtained by the fractional distillation of the oil of the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 3.]—**A'aniline.** Fr., *amyl-aniline*. Ger., *Amylanilin*. It., Sp., *amilanilina*. See AMYLPHENYLAMINE.—**A. antimonide.** A compound of a. and antimony. [A, 1.] See ANTIMONY-*diamyl* and ANTIMONY-*triamyl*.—**A'äther** (Ger.). A. ether. [B.]—**A'ätherschwefelsäure** (Ger.). Amylsulphuric acid. [B.] See *A. sulphate*.—**A'azoteux** (Fr.). Amylnitrous. [B.]—**A'biboric ether.** Fr., *éther amyl-biborique*. See *A. borate*.—**A. borate.** Fr., *borate d'amyle*. Ger., *Amylborat*. It., *borato diamile*. A liquid, $(C_5H_{11})_3BO_3$, boiling at 254° C. [B, 3.]—**A. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'amyle*. Ger *Amylbromür*. It., *bromuro di amile*. Sp., *bromuro de amilo*.

A compound, $C_5H_{11}Br$, of a. and bromine. Several isomeric forms are known, all of which are liquids, $C_5H_{11}Br$, the boiling-points of which vary, according to their constitution, from 113° to 129° C. [B, 4.]—**A.-camphor.** A compound, $C_{10}H_{15}(C_5H_{11})O$, of a. and camphor, prepared by the action of a. iodide upon a mixture of sodium-camphor and sodium-borneol. It boils at 277·5° C. and has a specific dextrogyre power of 59·4°. [B, 2.]—**A. capronyl.** See DIAMYL *ketone.*—**A. carbamate.** Ger., *Carbaminsäure-Amylester.* A body of the formula $CO\left\{\begin{matrix}NH_2\\O.C_5H_{11}\end{matrix}\right. = C_6O_2NH_{13}$. The carbamate of fermentation a. is known under the form of acicular crystals melting at 66° C. [B.]—**A. carbamide.** See *Amylurea.*—**A. carbamine, A. carbammonium.** Ger., *Amylcarbamin.* See *A. isocyanide.*—**A. carbimide.** See *A. pseudocyanate.* — **A. carbonate.** A body of the formula $(C_5H_{11})_2.CO_3$. The carbonate of fermentation a. is a liquid boiling at 226° C. [B.]—**A'carbonic acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-carbonique.* Ger., *Amylcarbonsäure.* It., *acido amil-carbonico.* An acid derived from carbonic acid by the substitution of a molecule of a. for one of hydroxyl, $C_5H_{11}.CO.OH = C_6H_{12}O_2$. [B, 4.] See CAPROIC ACID. — **A'carboxylamine.** Fr., *amyl-carboxylamine.* Ger., *Amylcarboxylamin.* It., *amil-carbossilamina.* See *A. pseudocyanate.*—**A'chinolin** (Ger.). Amylquinoline. [B.]—**A. chloracetate.** Fr., *chloro-acétate d'amyle.* Ger., *chloressigsaures A.* A colorless liquid, $CH_2ClCO.OC_5H_{11}$, of a fruity odor and a sp. gr. of 1·063. [L. Hugounenq, "Bull. de la soc. chim.," 45, p. 328; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Apr., 1886, p. 74 (B).]—**A'chlorhydrique** (Fr.). Amylhydrochloric.—**A. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylchlorür.* It., *cloruro di amile.* Sp., *cloruro de amilo.* Syn.: *pentyl chloride.* Several isomeric bodies of the formula $C_5H_{11}Cl$ are known, all liquids differing chiefly in their boiling-points (ranging from 86° to 107° C.). In structure, these bodies differ according as they are primary, secondary, or tertiary, and according as they are derived from the radicle of normal, optically active, or optically inactive a. alcohol or of the a. alcohol of fermentation. [B, 3.] Cf. AMYL ALCOHOL.—**A. citrate.** Fr., *citrate d'amyle.* Ger., *Citronensäure-Amylester.* It., *citrato di amile.* Sp., *citrato de amilo.* A compound of a. and citric acid. An acid citrate of a., having acid properties and hence called *amylcitric acid,* is formed by the action of citric acid upon a. alcohol. [B, 38.] —**A'citrate.** Fr., *amyl-citrate.* Ger., *Amylcitrat, amylcitronensaures Salz.* A salt of amylcitric acid. [B.]—**A'citric acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-citrique.* Ger., *Amylcitronensäure.* See *A. citrate.*—**A. colloid.** Syn.: *anodyne colloid.* A mixture of a. hydride (pentane) 1 oz., aconitine 1 gr., veratrine 6 grs., and collodion enough to make 2 oz.; used as an anodyne application. [L, 131.]—**A'cyanamide.** Fr., *amyl-cyanamide.* Ger., *Amylcyanamid.* It., *amilcianamide.* An artificially prepared base consisting of cyanamide in which a. replaces hydrogen, $NH(C_5H_{11})CN$. [B, 2.]—**A. cyanate.** Fr., *cyanate d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylcyanat.* It., *cianato di amile.* A salt of a. and cyanic acid. [B.] See *A. pseudocyanate.*—**A.-cyanhydrique** (Fr.). Amylhydrocyanic.—**A'cyanic ether.** Fr., *éther amyl-cyanique.* Ger., *Cyansäure-Amylester.* It., *etere amil-cianico.* See *A. cyanate.*—**A. cyanide.** See CAPRONITRILE.—**A'decatoic acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-décatoïque.* An oily liquid of the constitution $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$, isomeric with amenylvaleric acid, formed by the oxidation of amyldecatoic aldehyde. It was formerly believed to be isomeric with capric acid and was hence called *isocapric acid.* [B, 3.]—**A'decatoic aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde amyl-décatoïque.* An oily liquid, of the composition $C_{10}H_{18}O$, having the constitution of an aldehyde and produced by heating valeric aldehyde. [B, 3.]—**A'dimethylbenzene.** Fr., *amyl-dimethyl-benzine.* Ger., *Amyldimethylbenzol.* It., *amil-dimetil-benzina.* Benzene in which 1 molecule of a. and 2 molecules of methyl replace 3 atoms of hydrogen, $C_6H_3(C_5H_{11})(CH_3)_2 = C_{13}H_{20}$. *Isoamyldimethylbenzene,* $C_6(H,CH_3,H,CH_3,CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_8(CH_3)_2,H,)$, a liquid boiling at 282° C. is known. [B, 4.]—**A'dithiocarbonic acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-dithiocarbonique.* Ger., *Amyldithiocarbonsäure.* See *Amylthiocarbonic acid.*—**A'dithionic acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-dithionique.* Ger., *Amyldithionsäure.* See *Amylsulphonic acid.*—**A'essigester** (Ger.). See *A. acetate.*—**A'ester** (Ger.). See *A. ether* (2d def.) and the major list.—**A. ether.** Lat., *amylæther, amyl oxidum* (1st def.), *amylium oxydatum* (1st def.). Fr., *éther amylique.* Ger., *Amyläther* (1st def.), *Amylester* (2d def.). It., *etere amilico.* Sp., *éter amílico.* 1. A liquid, $(C_5H_{11})_2O$, of disagreeable odor, of a sp. gr. of 0·799, boiling at 176° C. Also called *amylic* (or *diamyl*) *ether, diamyl* (or *diamyl*) *oxide.* 2. A salt (usually an oxy-salt) of a.; a compound of a. and an acid. [B.]—**A'eugenol.** Fr., *amyleugénol.* Ger., *Amyleugenol.* It., *amil-eugenolo.* A liquid of peculiar aromatic odor, having the composition $C_{15}H_{22}O_2 = C_6H_3(O.C_5H_{11})(O.CH_3)(C_3H_5)$. [B, 2.]—**A. formate.** Fr., *formiate d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylformiat, Ameisensäure-Isamylester.* It., *formiato di amile.* A liquid, $C_5H_{11}.OCHO = C_6H_{12}O_2$, isomeric with caproic acid, of agreeable odor, boiling at 112° C. [B, 4.]—**A. glycerin.** See PENTENYL *alcohol* and GLYCERIN.—**A. glyceryl alcohol.** See PENTENYL *alcohol.*—**A'guanamine.** Fr., *amylguanamine.* Ger., *Amylguanamin.* A substance of the composition $C_8H_{15}N_5 = (CH_3)_2 \overline{=} CH - CH_2 \mid CH_2 \mid C_2H_4N_5$, forming microscopic pyramidal crystals melting at 177° C. [B, 3.]—**A'harnstoff** (Ger.) Amylurea. [B.]—**A. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylhydrat.* It., *idrato di amile.* Sp., *hidrato de amilo.* See A. ALCOHOL.—**A. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylhydrür.* It., *idruro di amile.* See PENTANE.—**A'hydriodic ether.** Fr., *éther amyl-iodhydrique.* Ger., *Iodwasserstoffsäure-Amylester.* It., *etere amil-iodidrico.* See *A. iodide.*—**A'hydrochloric ether.** Fr., *éther amyl-chlorhydrique.* Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffsäure-Amylester.* It., *etere amil-cloridrico.* See *A. chloride.*—**A'hydrocyanic ether.** Fr., *éther amyl-cyanhydrique.* Ger., *Cyanwasserstoffsäure-Amylester.* See *A. cyanide.*—**A. hydrosulphide.** Fr., *hydrosulfure d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylhydrosulfid.* It., *idro-solfuro di amile.* Sp., *hidro-sulfuro de amilo.* See *A. mercaptan.*—**A. hydrosulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-sulfhydrique.* Ger., *Amylschwefelwasserstoffsäure.* See *A. mercaptan.*—**A'hydrosulphuric ether.** Fr., *éther amyl-sulfhydrique.* Ger., *Schwefelwasserstoffsäure-Amylester.* It., *etere amil-solfidrico.* See *A. sulphide.*—**A'hydroxalic acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-hydroxalique.* Ger., *Amylhydroxalsäure.* It., *acido amil-idrossalico.* An acid isomeric with hydroxyœnanthoic acid (*q. v.*). [B, 3.]—**A'iodhydrique** (Fr.). Amylhydriodic. [B.].—**A. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'amyle.* Ger., *Amyljodür.* It., *ioduro di amile.* Sp., *ioduro de amilo.* A compound, $C_5H_{11}I$, of a. and iodine. Several bodies of this formula are known corresponding in structure to the different varieties of a. alcohol, all liquids the boiling-points of which range from 128° to 155° C. [B, 3.]—**A. isocyanate.** Fr., *isocyanate d'amyle.* Ger., *isocyansaures A., Amylisocyanat.* It., *isocianato di amile.* See *A. pseudocyanate.*—**A. isocyanide.** Fr., *isocyanure d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylisocyanür.* It., *isocianuro di amile.* Sp., *isocianuro de amilo.* Syn.: *A. carbamine.* A liquid, $(C_5H_{11}) - N \equiv C$, boiling at 37° C. [B, 4.]—**A. isosulphocyanate, A. isothiocyanate.** Fr., *isosulfocyanate* (ou *isothiocyanate*) *d'amyle.* Ger., *isothiocyansaures A., Amylisosulfocyanat, Amylisothiocyanat.* It., *isosolfocianato di amile.* See *A. pseudothiocyanate.*—**A. isovalerate.** Fr., *isovalérate d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylisovalerat.* See *A. valerianate.*—**A'jodür** (Ger.). See *A. iodide.*—**A. mercaptan.** Fr., *amyl-mercaptan.* Ger., *Amylmercaptan.* Syn.: *a. thioalcohol, a. hydrosulphide, a. and hydrogen sulphide.* A liquid, of the constitution $C_5H_{11}..SH$, boiling at 119·5° C. [B, 3, 4.]—**A'mercaptide.** Fr., *amyl-mercaptide.* Ger., *Amylmercaptid.* Syn.: *thioamylate.* A compound of a. mercaptan with a metal. The amylmercaptides have in general the formula $(C_5H_{11}S)_nR$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence of *n.* [B, 4.]—**A'methylbenzene.** Fr., *amyl-méthyl-benzine.* Ger., *Amylmethylbenzol.* It., *amil-metil-benzina.* Benzene in which a. and methyl replace hydrogen, $C_6H_4(C_5H_{11})(CH_3) = C_{12}H_{18}$. *Paramethylisoamylbenzene* $C_6(H,CH_3,H,H, \mid CH_2 \mid CH_2 \mid CH \overline{=} (CH_3)_2,H,)$, a liquid boiling at 213° C., is known. [B, 4.]—**A. monochloracetate.** Fr., *monochloro-acétate d'amyle.* Ger., *Monochloressigsäure-Amylester, Amylmonochloracetat.* It., *monocloro-acetato di amile.* See *A. chloracetate.*—**A. mustard-oil.** Ger., *Amylsenföl.* See *A. pseudothiocyanate.*—**A. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylnitrat.* It., *nitrato di amile.* Sp., *nitrato de amilo.* The only nitrate of a., $C_5H_{11}.ONO_2$, is that of fermentation a., probably a mixture of the nitrates of optically active and optically inactive a. It is a liquid boiling at 148° C. [B.]—**A'nitreux** (Fr.). See AMYLONITROUS.—**A. nitris** (Lat.). See *A. nitrite.*—**A. nitrite.** Lat., *a. nitris* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *Amylium nitrosum* [Ger. Ph.], *æther amylonitrosus* [Fr. Cod.], *amyli nitris, amylæther nitrosus, amyloxydum nitrosum, æther amylicus nitrosus.* Fr., *azotite d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylnitrit.* It., *nitrito* (o *azotito*) *di amile.* Sp., *nitrito de amilo.* Syn.: *nitrous ether of a.* A light-yellow liquid, $C_5H_{11}.O.NO = (CH_3)_2 \overline{=} CH \mid CH_2 \overline{=} CH_2 = O.NO$, of an aromatic taste and a peculiar disagreeable, pungent odor, inflammable and exceedingly volatile, boiling at about 96° C., when it gives off orange-colored fumes that are highly explosive. It has a sp. gr. of from 0·872 to 0·874, and decomposes on exposure to the air. It is obtained from fermentation a. alcohol by the action of sulphuric acid and potassium nitrite, or by the action of nitrous fumes generated by a combination of starch or arsenic trioxide with nitric acid. [B.] Inhaled in small quantities (from 3 to 5 drops), it dilates the capillaries and reduces arterial pressure. It has been used to prevent attacks of epilepsy, angina pectoris, and other spasmodic affections, to cut short the paroxysm of intermittent fever, to mitigate the pain of dysmenorrhœa, and as an antidote to chloroform and chloral. [A; L, 65.]—**A'nitrosus** (Lat.). Amylonitrous.—**A.-nitrous ether.** Lat., *æther amylnitrosus.* Fr., *éther amylnitreux.* Ger., *Salpetrigsäure-Amylester.* See *A. nitrite.*—**A. orthoborate, A. orthophosphate.** See *A. borate* and *A. phosphate.*—**A. oxalate.** Fr., *oxalate d'amyle.* Ger., *Oxalsäure-Amylester, Amyloxalat.* It., *ossalato di amile.* Sp., *oxalato de amilo.* A compound of a. and oxalic acid. *Normal a. oxalate,* $C_2O_4(C_5H_{11})_2$, is a liquid boiling at 265° C. *Acid a. oxalate, amyloxalic acid,* $C_2O_4(C_5H_{11})H$, acts as a monobasic acid, the acid hydrogen admitting of replacement by other bases. [B.]—**A'oxalate.** Fr., *amyl-oxalate.* Ger., *Amyloxalat, amyloxalsaures Salz.* A salt of amyloxalic acid; a substance of the general composition $[C_2O_4(C_5H_{11})]_nR$, where R is a radicle whose quantivalence is *n.* [B.]—**A'oxalic acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-oxalique.* Ger., *Amyloxalsäure.* It., *acido amil-ossalico.* See *A. oxalate.*—**A'oxalic ether.** Fr., *éther amyl-oxalique.* Ger., *Oxalsäure-Amylester.* It., *etere amil-ossalico.* See *A. oxalate.*—**A. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde d'amyle.* Ger., *Amyloxyd.* It., *ossido di amile.* Sp., *óxido de amilo.* See *A. ether.*—**A'oxyd** (Ger.). A. ether. In composition with an adjective derived from the name of an acid it denotes the a. salt of that acid; *e. g., kohlensaures A'oxyd* is A. carbonate. [B.]—**A'oxydithiocarbonic acid.** See *Amylthiocarbonic acid.*—**A'oxydschwefelsäure** (Ger.). Amylsulphuric acid. [B.] See *A. sulphate.* —**A'oxydsulfokohlensäure** (Ger.). See *Amylthiocarbonic acid.* —**A'oxydum** (Lat.). See *A. ether.*—**A'oxydum nitrosum** [Russ. Ph.]. A. nitrite. [B.]—**A'phenyl.** Fr., *amyl-phényle.* Ger., *Amylphenyl.* It., *amile-fenile.* A univalent radicle having the constitution of phenyl in which a molecule of a. replaces hydrogen, $C_6H_4(C_5H_{11}) = C_{11}H_{15}$. [B.]—**A'phenylamine.** Fr., *amyl-phénylamine.* Ger., *Amylphenylamin.* It., *amil-fenilamina.* Syn.: *amylaniline.* An artificial base, having the constitution of a secondary monamine $NH(C_5H_{11})(C_6H_5)$ produced by substituting a. for hydrogen in phenylamine (aniline). [B, 2.]—**A'phenyl ether, A'phenyl oxide.** Fr., *éther* (ou *oxyde*) *amylphénylique.* Ger., *Amylphenyläther, Amylphenyloxyd.* It., *etere* (o *ossido*) *amil-fenilico.* A liquid of the constitution $C_6H_5 \mid O \mid C_5H_{11} = C_{11}H_{16}O$, boiling at 225° C. [B, 4.]—**A. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate d'amyle.* Ger., *Phosphorsäure-Amylester, Amylphosphat.* It., *fosfato di amile.* Sp., *fosfato de amilo.* A compound of a. and phosphoric acid. Three such compounds are possible: 1. The *Normal a. phosphate, triamylic phosphate,* $(C_5H_{11})_3PO_4$; 2. *Diamylic phosphate,* $(C_5H_{11})_2HPO_4$; and 3. *Monamylic phosphate, dihydric a. phosphate,* $(C_5H_{11})H_2PO_4$. The last two salts have been isolated. They act re-

spectively as monobasic and dibasic acids, the residue of the acid hydrogen admitting of further replacement by other bases. These salts are therefore termed *amylphosphoric acids* and their compounds with other bases are called *amylphosphates.* [B, 3.]—**A'phosphate.** Fr., *amyl-phosphate.* Ger., *Amylphosphat, amylphosphorsaures Salz.* A salt of an amylphosphoric acid. [B.] See *A. phosphate.*—**A. phosphide.** Fr., *phosphure d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylphosphür.* It., *fosfuro di amile.* Triamylphosphine. [B.]—**A'phosphine.** See the major list.—**A. phosphite.** Fr., *phosphite d'amyle.* Ger., *Phosphorigsäure-Amylester, Amylphosphit.* It., *fosfito di amile.* Sp., *fosfito de amilo.* A compound of a. and phosphorous acid. *Normal a. phosphite, triamylic phosphite,* $(C_5H_{11})_3PO_3$ and *diamylic phosphite,* $(C_5H_{11})_2HPO_3$, are known. The latter acts as a monobasic acid, called hence *amylphosphorous acid,* and forms salts by the replacement of the remaining acid hydrogen atom. [B.]—**A'phosphite.** Fr., *amyl-phosphite.* Ger., *Amylphosphit, amylphosphorigsaures Salz.* A salt of amylphosphorous acid; a compound of diamylic phosphite with a base. [B.]—**A'phosphoric acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-phosphorique.* Ger., *Amylphosphorsäure.* It., *acido amil-fosforico.* See *A. phosphate.*—**A'phosphorous acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-phosphoreux.* Ger., *Amylphosphorigsäure.* It., *acido amil-fosforoso.* See *A. phosphite.*—**A'piperidine.** Fr., *amyl-pipéridine.* Ger., *Amylpiperidin.* It., Sp., *amil-piperidina.* An artificial alkaloid of the composition $C_5H_{10}N.C_5H_{11} = C_{10}H_{21}N$; a colorless liquid boiling in the neighborhood of 186° C. [B, 2, 79.]—**A. pseudocyanate.** Fr., *pseudocyanate d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylpseudocyanat, Pseudocyansäure-Amylester.* Syn.: *a. isocyanate.* A liquid of the constitution $O=C=N-C_5H_{11}$ boiling at 100° C. [B, 4.]—**A. pseudothiocyanate.** Fr., *pseudo-thiocyanate d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylpseudothiocyanat.* Syn.: *a. isosulphocyanate, a. isothiocyanate, a. mustard-oil.* An oily liquid of the constitution of a. pseudocyanate in which sulphur replaces oxygen, $S=C=N-CH_2.CH_2.CH=(CH_3)_2$. [B, 4.]—**A'quinoline.** Fr., *amyl-quinoléine.* Ger., *Amylchinolin.* It., *amil-chinolina.* A substitution compound of a. and quinoline, $C_9H_6(C_5H_{11})N = C_{14}H_{17}N$. [B, 2, 79.]—**A'säure** (Ger.). Amylic (valeric) acid. [B.]—**A'schwefelsäure** (Ger.). Amylsulphuric acid. [B.] See *A. sulphate.*—**A'schwefelwasserstoffsäure** (Ger.). See *A. mercaptan.*—**A'schwefligsäure** (Ger.). See *Amylsulphurous acid.*—**A'senföl** (Ger.). A. mustard-oil. [B.] See *A. pseudothiocyanate.*—**A. silicate.** Fr., *silicate d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylsilicat.* The orthosilicate of isoamyl (tetraisoamyl silicate), $(C_5H_{11})_4SiO_4$, is a liquid boiling at about 325° C. [B.]—**A'strychnium** (Lat.). A substitution product of a. and strychnium (*q. v.*), having the composition $C_{26}H_{33}N_2O_2 = C_{21}H_{22}(C_5H_{11})N_2O_2$, and acting as a univalent radicle. [B, 2.]—**A'strychnium hydrate.** A compound of amylstrychnium and hydroxyl, $C_{26}H_{34}N_2O_3 = C_{21}H_{22}(C_5H_{11})N_2O_2.OH$. [B, 2.]—**A'sulfat** (Ger.). See *A. sulphate.*—**A.-sulfhydrique** (Fr.). Amylhydrosulphuric.—**A'sulfocarbaminsäure** (Ger.). See *Amylthiocarbamic acid.*—**A'sulfocarbonsäure** (Ger.). See *Amylthiocarbonic acid.*—**A.-sulfonique** (Fr.). Amylsulphonic.—**A'sulfonsäure** (Ger.). Amylsulphonic acid.—**A.-sulfureux** (Fr.). Amylsulphurous.—**A'sulphacetic acid.** Fr., *acide sulfamyl-acétique.* Syn.: *sulphamylacetic acid.* A thick liquid of the constitution $C_5H_{11}S.CH_2.CO.OH$. [B, 2.]—**A. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylsulfat.* It., *solfato di amile.* A compound of a. and sulphuric acid. The only such compound now known is the *acid sulphate* of fermentation a., *amylsulphuric acid,* $C_5H_{12}SO_4 = (CH_3)_2 = -CH-CH_2-CH_2=H.SO_4$, a substance acting as a monobasic acid forming salts called *amylsulphates.* [B.]—**A. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure d'amyle.* Ger., *Diamylsulfid, Diisamylsulfid.* It., *solfur o di amile* (*o di diamile*). Syn.: *diamyl sulphide, thioether of a.* (or *of diamyl*). A liquid, $(C_5H_{11})_2.S$, boiling above 200° C., derived from fermentation a.—**A. sulphite.** Fr., *sulfite d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylsulfit, Schwefligsäure-Amylester.* It., *solfito di amile.* Sp., *sulfito de amilo.* A compound of a. and sulphurous acid. Normal a. sulphite, $(C_5H_{11})_2SO_3$, is known. [B, 3.]—**A'sulphocarbamate.** See *Amylthiocarbamate.*—**A'sulphocarbamic acid.** See *Amylthiocarbamic acid.*—**A'sulphocarbonate.** See *Amylthiocarbonate.*—**A. sulphocarbonic acid.** See *Amylthiocarbonic acid.*—**A. sulphocyanate.** See *A. thiocyanate.*—**A'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide amylsulfonique.* Ger., *Amylsulfonsäure.* It., *acido amil-solfonico.* A substance, acting as a monobasic acid, having the constitution $C_5H_{11}-SO_2.OH$. [B.]—**A. sulphoxide.** Syn.: *diamyl thionyl, sulphurous oxide of diamyl.* A body forming stellate acicular crystals, $C_{10}H_{22}SO = (C_5H_{11})_2.SO$. produced by the action of nitric acid on a. sulphide. It melts at 37°, and is soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in strong acids, but insoluble in water. [B, 2.]—**A'sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-sulfurique.* Ger., *Amylschwefelsäure.* It., *acido amil-solforico.* Sp., *ácido amil-sulfúrico.* See *A. sulphate.*—**A'sulphurous acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-sulfureux* (ou *amyldithionique,* ou *sulfamylsulfurique*). Ger., *Amylschwefligsäure.* It., *acido amil-solforoso.* Names sometimes given to amylsulphonic acid. [B.]—**A'tartaric acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-tartrique.* Ger., *Amylweinsäure.* It., *acido amil-tartarico.* See *A. tartrate.*—**A. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate d'amyle.* Ger., *Weinsäure-Amylester, Amyltartrat.* It., *tartrato di amile.* Sp., *tartrato de amilo.* A salt of a. and tartaric acid. *Acid a. tartrate,* $C_9H_{16}O_6 = C_2H_2(OH)_2\langle\begin{smallmatrix}CO.OC_5H_{11}\\CO.OH\end{smallmatrix}$, occurs as a syrupy liquid which on cooling forms unctuous crystals of a very bitter taste. This substance acts as a monobasic acid, the residual atom of acid hydrogen being replaceable by metals or other bases. It is hence called *amyltartaric acid.* [B, 38.]—**A'tartrate.** Fr., *amyl-tartrate.* Ger., *Amyltartrat, amylweinsaures Salz.* It., *amil-tartrato.* A salt of amyltartaric acid. [B.]—**A. telluride.** Ger., *Amyltellurid, Diamyltellurid.* Syn.: *diamyl telluride, telluramyl.* A yellowish-red liquid, $(C_5H_{11})_2.Te$, of a very disagreeable odor. [B, 3.]—**A. thioalcohol.** See *A. mercaptan.*—**A'thiocarbamate.** Fr., *amyl-thiocarbamate.* Ger., *Amylthiocarbamat, amylthiocarbaminsaures Salz.* Syn.: *amylsulphocarbamate.* A salt of amylthiocarbamic acid. [B.]—**A'thiocarbamic acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-thiocarbamique.* Ger., *Amylthiocarbaminsäure.* A monobasic acid of the constitution $C_6H_{13}NS_2 = CS\begin{cases}NH(C_5H_{11})\\SH\end{cases}$ of thiocarbamic acid in which a. replaces hydrogen in the amidogen radicle. It is an oily body soluble in ether, aqueous ammonia, and in liquor potassæ. [B, 2.]—**A. thiocarbimide.** See *A. pseudothiocyanate.*—**A'thiocarbonate.** Fr., *amyl-thiocarbonate.* Ger., *Amylthiocarbonat, amylthiocarbonsaures Salz.* Syn.: *amylsulphocarbonate.* A salt of amylthiocarbonic acid. [B.]—**A'thiocarbonic acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-thiocarbonique.* Ger., *Amylthiocarbonsäure.* Syn.: *amylsulphocarbonic acid, amyldithiocarbonic acid, amylxanthic acid.* A substance, acting as a monobasic acid, having the composition $S=C(O.C_5H_{11})-SH$, or that of carbonic acid in which 2 atoms of oxygen are replaced by sulphur and 1 atom of hydrogen is replaced by a. [B.]—**A. thioether.** Fr., *thio-éther d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylthioäther.* See *A. sulphide.*—**A. thiocyanate.** Fr., *thiocyanate d'amyle.* Ger., *Amylthiocyanat.* Syn.: *a. sulphocyanate.* A liquid, $C_5H_{11}-S-C\equiv N$, boiling at 197° C., derived from fermentation a. There is an isomeric form, *a. pseudothiocyanate.* [B.]—**A. tiglate.** Fr., *tiglinate d'amyle.* Ger., *Tiglinsäure-Amylester.* A compound, $C_5H_7O_2(C_5H_{11})$, of a. and tiglic acid found among the products of distillation of the oil of chamomile (*Anthemis nobilis*). [B, 3.]—**A'toluene.** Fr., *amyl-toluène.* Ger., *Amyltoluol.* It., *amil-toluene.* Toluene in which a. replaces hydrogen, $C_6H_4(CH_3)(C_5H_{11})$; amylmethylbenzene (*q. v.*). [B.]—**A'trimethylammonium.** Fr., *amyl-triméthyl-ammonium.* Ger., *Amyltrimethylammonium.* It., *amil-trimetil-ammonio.* A univalent radicle, $N(C_5H_{11})(CH_3)_3$, having the constitution of ammonium in which 1 molecule of a. and 3 molecules of methyl replace 4 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]—**A'trimethylammonium hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'amyl-triméthyl-ammonium.* Ger., *Amyltrimethylammoniumhydrat.* It., *idrato di amil-trimetil-ammonio.* A substance of the constitution $N(C_5H_{11})(CH_3)_3.OH$, having a physiological and toxic action like that of muscarine. [A. Glause, cited in "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Feb. 14, 1885, p. 101 (B).]—**A'urea.** Fr., *amyl-urée.* Ger., *Amylharnstoff.* It., *amil-urea.* Syn.: *amylcarbamide.* A substance of the composition $C_6H_{14}N_2O = NH_2-CO-NH.C_5H_{11}$, or that of urea in which a. replaces an atom of hydrogen. [B, 2.]—**A. valerianate.** Fr., *valérianate d'amyle.* Ger., *baldriansaures Amyl, Isovaleriansäure-Isamylester.* It., *valerianato di amile.* Sp., *valerianato de amilo.* A body having the composition $C_5H_{11}.O.C_5H_9O = C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, a liquid of an agreeable, apple-like odor, isomeric with capric acid. [B, 4.] It has been suggested as a substitute for valerian for medicinal use. [B.]—**A'weinsäure** (Ger.). Amyltartaric acid. [B.] See *A. tartrate.*—**A'xanthate.** Fr., *amyl-xanthate.* See *Amylthiocarbonate.*—**A'xanthic acid.** Fr., *acide amyl-zanthique.* See *Amylthiocarbonic acid.*—**A'xylene.** Fr., *amyl-xylène.* Ger., *Amylxylol.* It., *amil-xilene.* Xylene (dimethylbenzene) in which a. replaces hydrogen. [B.] See *Amyldimethylbenzene.*—**Angelikasaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. angelate.*—**Baldriansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. valerianate.*—**Beta a.** See under *A.*—**Borsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. borate.*—**Carbonsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. carbonate.*—**Carbonyl, a., and hydrogen sulphide.** See *Amylthiocarbonic acid.*—**Citronensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. citrate.*—**Cyansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. cyanate.*—**Dihydric a. phosphate.** See *A. phosphate.*—**Essigsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. acetate.*—**Ether of a.** See AMYL *ether.*—**Fermentation a.** Fr., *amyle de fermentation.* Ger., *Gährungsamyl.* The variety of a. contained in the a. alcohol of fermentation and in its derivatives. [B.] See *A.*—**Gährungsa'** (Ger.). See *Fermentation a.*—**Hydrated oxide of a.** See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**Hydrogen a. oxalate, Hydrogen a. phosphate,** etc. Amyloxalic acid, amylphosphoric acid, etc. See *A. oxalate, A. phosphate,* etc.—**Isoa'.** Fr., *isoamyle.* Ger., *Isoamyl.* It., *iso-amile.* See *A.*—**Isocyansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. pseudocyanate.*—**Isothiocyansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. pseudothiocyanate.*—**Kieselsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. silicate.*—**Kohlensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. carbonate.*—**Monochloressigsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. monochloracetate.*—**Monohydric a. phosphate.** Diamylic phosphate. [B.] See *A. phosphate.*—**Nitrous ether of a.** See *A. nitrite.*—**Normal a.** See *A.*—**Normal a. oxalate, Normal a. sulphite,** etc. See *A. oxalate, A. sulphite,* etc.—**Orthoborsaures A.** (Ger.), **Orthophosphorsaures. A.** (Ger.). A. orthoborate, a. orthophosphate. [B.] See *A. borate* and *A. phosphate.*—**Oxalsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. oxalate.*—**Phosphorigsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. phosphite.*—**Phosphorsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. phosphate.*—**Pseudocyansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. pseudocyanate.*—**Pseudothiocyansaures A.** (Ger.)., **Rhodansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. pseudothiocyanate.*—**Salpetersaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. nitrate.*—**Salpetrigsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. nitrite.*—**Salzsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. chloride.*—**Saures oxalsaures A.** (Ger.), **Saures phosphorsaures A.** (Ger.), etc. Acid a. oxalate, acid a. phosphate, etc. [B.] See *A. oxalate, A. phosphate,* etc.—**Schwefelsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. sulphate.*—**Schwefligsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. sulphite.*—**Sulfocyansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. thiocyanate.*—**Sulfokohlensaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. thiocarbonate.*—**Thiocarbonsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. thiocarbonate.*—**Thiocyansaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. thiocyanate.*—**Thioether of a.** See *A. sulphide.*—**Tiglinsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. tiglate.*—**Valeriansaures A.** (Ger.). A valerate, a. valerianate. [B.]—**Weinsaures A.** (Ger.). See *A. tartrate.*

AMYLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-a^3. The starches.

AMYLACÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-mi^{2}l-a^3-sa. Amylaceous. [B.]

AMYLACEA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *amylaceus.* A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. Starchy articles of food. [B.]

AMYLACEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-i^{2}l-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *amylaceus* (from *amylum,* starch). Fr., *amylacé.* Ger., *stärkemehlartig.* It., *amidolico.* Sp., *amiláceo.* Syn.: *amyloid.* Resembling or containing starch. [B; C.] See also *A.* CORPUSCLES.

AMYL ALCOHOL, n. Lat., *alcohol amylicum* [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *alcool amylique, amylalcool.* Ger., *Amylalkohol.* It., *alcool amilico.* Sp., *alcohol amílico.* Syn.: *amylic* (or *pentylic*) *alco-*

hol, *hydrate* (or *hydrated oxide*) of *amyl* (or *of pentyl*), *amylate* (or *pentylate*) *of hydrogen*. A monatomic alcohol consisting of amyl compounded with hydroxyl, $C_5H_{11}.OH = C_5H_{12}O$. Seven isomeric varieties of this formula are known in addition to ordinary a. a., or fermentation a. a., which is a mixture of at least two simple a. a's. The *normal a. a's* derived from normal amyl, include: (1) *Normal primary a. a.*, *pentyl alcohol*, *butylcarbinol*, $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2.OH$, a mobile liquid having an odor of fusel-oil, boiling at 137° C., and having a sp. gr. of 0·8296 at 0° C. It occurs in fermentation a. a. and has been prepared synthetically. (2) *First* (or α) *secondary normal a. a.*, *methylpropylcarbinol*, $CH_3 - CH.OH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3 = CH_3(C_3H_7)CH.OH$, a thick liquid having the odor of fusel-oil, boiling at 118·5° to 119·5° C. and having a sp. gr. of 0·8293 at 0° C. (3) *Second* (or β) *secondary normal a. a.*, *diethylcarbinol*, $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH.OH - CH_2 - CH_3 = (C_2H_5)_2CH.OH$, a liquid of peculiar odor, boiling at 116·5° C., and having a sp. gr. of 0·8315 at 0° C. The *isoaa's*, derived from isoamyl comprise: (4) *First primary isoa'. a.*, *inactive a. a.*, *isopentyl alcohol*, *isobutylcarbinol*, $(CH_3)_2 \equiv CH - CH_2 - CH_2.OH$, a liquid constituting the greater part of fermentation a. a. and except for the absence of any action upon the plane of polarization, having identical physical properties. According to some, this variety was regarded as having lævogyre powers, and others have supposed inactive a. a. to be made up of a mixture of active a. a. (No. 5) and a dextrogyre variety described by Bakhoven. Its derivatives have been termed α-amyl compounds. (5) *Second primary isoa' alcohol*, *active a. a.*, $\begin{matrix}CH_3\\OH.CH_2\end{matrix}\rangle CH \equiv CH_2 - CH_3$, a liquid boiling in the neighborhood of 128° C. and having an odor resembling that of fusel-oil but of a fruity character. It is believed to occur in fermentation a. a., but has not yet been satisfactorily isolated. It rotates the plane of polarization to the left, but its derivatives (called β-amyl compounds) rotate it to the right. (6) *Secondary isoa' alcohol methylisopropylcarbinol* $(CH_3)_2 \equiv CH - CH.OH - CH_3$, a liquid of sweetish odor, boiling at 111° to 113° C., and having a sp. gr. of 0·819 at 0° C. (7) *Tertiary isoa. a.*, *dimethylethylcarbinol*, $(CH_3) \equiv C.OH - CH_2 - CH_3$, a liquid of peculiar aromatic odor, boiling at 102·5° C., and on treatment with a freezing mixture solidifying into white acicular crystals, melting at 12° C. *Ordinary a. a.*, the *a. a. of fermentation*, *fusel-oil*, *potato-spirit*, is produced in the fermentation of starch, and is hence present in the spirit distilled from potatoes. It is a colorless, inflammable liquid, of burning taste and giving off a vapor of penetrating odor, which when inhaled produces coughing, a sense of suffocation, vertigo, and headache. It boils at 131° to 132° C. and freezes at —21° C. Sp. gr. at 0° C., about 0·823 to 0·824. It deviates the plane of polarization to the left, the degree of deviation varying with the specimen examined. In composition it is a variable mixture of the other a. a's, consisting especially of first and second primary isoamyl alcohol with a certain amount of normal primary a. a. Fermentation a. a. is a powerful poison, producing an intoxication similar to that of ethyl alcohol (see ALCOHOLISM), but the symptoms, more particularly those of cerebral involvement, are more marked. [B, 2, 3, 4.]—**Alpha a. a.** First primary isoamyl alcohol. [B, 3.] See *A. a.*—**Alpha secondary normal a. a.** First secondary normal a. a. [B, 4.] See *A. a.*—**Beta a. a.** Second primary isoamyl alcohol. [B, 3.] See *A. a.*—**Beta secondary normal a. a.** Second secondary normal a. a. [B, 4.] See *A. a.*—**Fermentation a. a.** Fr., *alcool amylique de fermentation*. Ger., *Gährungsamylalkohol*. See *A. a.*—**First primary isoa' alcohol.** Ger., *erster primärer Isamylalkohol*. See *A. a.*—**First secondary normal a. a.** Ger., *erster sekundärer normaler Amylalkohol*. See *A. a.*—**Inactive a. a.** Fr., *alcool amylique inactif*. Ger., *inactiver Amylalkohol*. See *Optically inactive a. a.*—**Isoa' alcohol.** Fr., *alcool isoamylique*. Ger., *Isamylalkohol*. It., *alcool isoamilico*. See *A. a.*—**Normal a. a.** Fr., *alcool amylique normal*. Ger., *normaler Amylalkohol*. See *A. a.*—**Optically active a. a.** Fr., *alcool amylique actif*. Ger., *optisch activer Amylalkohol*. That variety which rotates the plane of polarized light. [B.] See *A. a.*—**Optically inactive a. a.** Fr., *alcool amylique inactif*. Ger., *optisch inactiver Amylalkohol*. That variety which has no effect upon the plane of polarized light. [B.] See *A. a.*—**Primary a. a.** Fr., *alcool amylique primaire*. Ger., *primärer Amylalkohol*. It., *alcool amilico primario*. A variety of a. a. in the constitutional formula of which the alcoholic hydroxyl is connected with a terminal carbon-atom (*i. e.*, with one which is not itself in direct connection with more than one other carbon-atom). The primary a. a's are *normal primary a. a.* and *first* and *second primary isoa' alcohol*. [B.]—**Secondary a. a.** Fr., *alcool amylique secondaire*. Ger., *sekundärer Amylalkohol*. It., *alcool amilico secondario*. A variety of a. a. in which the alcoholic hydroxyl is connected with a carbon-atom which itself is in direct connection with two other carbon-atoms. The secondary a. a's are *first normal secondary a. a.*, *second normal secondary a. a.*, and *secondary isoa'. a.* [B.]—**Second primary isoa' alcohol.** Ger., *zweiter primärer Isamylalkohol*. See *A. a.*—**Second secondary normal a. a.** Ger., *zweiter sekundärer normaler Amylalkohol*. See *A. a.*—**Tertiary a. a.** Fr., *alcool amylique tertiaire*. Ger., *tertiärer Amylalkohol*. It., *alcool amilico tertiario*. A variety of a. a. in which the alcoholic hydroxyl is connected with a carbon-atom which itself is in direct connection with three other carbon-atoms. See *Tertiary isoa'. a.* under *A. A.*

AMYLAMIDE, n. A[2]m-i[2]l′a[2]m-i[2]d. From AMYL and *amide* Fr., *amylamide*. Ger., *Amylamid*. See AMYLAMINE.

AMYLAMIN (Ger.), n. A[3]m-u[6]l-a[3]m-en′. Amylamine. [B.]—**A'hydrobromat.** See AMYLAMINE *hydrobromide*.—**A'hydrochlorat.** See AMYLAMINE *hydrochloride*.—**Bromwasserstoff-A., bromwasserstoffsaures A.** See AMYLAMINE *hydrobromide*.—**Chlorwasserstoff-A., Chlorwasserstoffsäure-A.** See AMYLAMINE *hydrochloride*.—**Primäres A.** See AMYLAMINE.—**Salzsaures A.** See AMYLAMINE *hydrochloride*.—**Sekundäres A.** See DIALLYAMINE.—**Tertiäres A.** See TRIALLYLAMINE.

AMYLAMINE, n. A[2]m-i[2]l′a[2]m-en. Lat., *amylamina*. Fr., *amylamine*. Ger., *Amylamin*. It., Sp., *amilamina*. A primary amine of amyl, $N.(C_5H_{11}).H_2 = NC_5H_{13}$. Four isomeric bodies of this composition are known: 1. *Alpha a.* $(CH_3)_2 = CH - CH_2 - CH_2.NH_2$, derived from the amyl of inactive amyl alcohol. 2. *Isoamylamine*, derived from fermentation amyl. 3. According to Strecker, an a., $(CH_3)_2 = CH - CH.NH_2 - CH_3$. derived from secondary isoamyl. 4. The a. $(CH_3)_2 = C(C_2H_5) - C.NH_2$, derived from *dimethylethylcarbyl*. They are all liquids boiling at from 78° to 96° C. A. acts as a monacid base, combining directly with acids to form addition compounds (see *A. hydrochloride*). Such compounds may, however, be also regarded as substitution products of acids in which the univalent radicle $NH_3(C_5H_{11})'$ (amylium) replaces an atom of hydrogen. [B.] See also *A. hydrochloride*, AMINE. DIAMYLAMINE, and TRIAMYLAMINE.—**A. hydrobromate, A. hydrobromide.** Fr., *bromhydrate d'a.* Ger., *Bromwasserstoff-Amylamin*, *Amylaminhydrobromat*. It., *idrobromuro* (o *bromidrato*) *di amilamina*. Syn.: *bromide of amylium*. A substance of the composition $N(C_5H_{11})H_2.HBr = N(C_5H_{11})H_3.Br$. [B, 2.]—**A. hydrochlorate, A. hydrochloride.** Fr., *chlorhydrate d'a.* Ger., *Amylaminhydrochlorat*, *salzsaures Amylamin*. It., *idrocloruro* (o *cloridrato*) *di amilamina*. Syn.: *chloride of amylium*. A body occurring under the form of scales or that of octahedral crystals of the composition $N(C_5H_{11})H_2.HCl = NH_3(C_5H_{11})'.Cl$. [B, 5.] It has been recommended as an antipyretic in doses of 7 or 8 grains. [L.]—**Primary a.** Fr., *amylamine primaire*. Ger., *primäres Amylamin*. It., *amilamina primaria*. See *A.*—**Secondary a.** Fr., *amylamine secondaire*. Ger., *sekundäres Amylamin*. It., *amilamina secondaria*. See DIAMYLAMINE.—**Tertiary a.** Fr., *amylamine tertiaire*. Ger., *tertiäres Amylamin*. It., *amilamina tertiaria*. 1. See TRIAMYLAMINE. 2. A name also given to the a. derived from tertiary amyl. [B, 3.] See *A.* (No. 4).

AMYLATE, n. A[2]m′i[2]l-at. Fr., *amylate*. Ger., *Amylat*. It., Sp., *amilato*. Syn.: *pentylate*. A compound formed by the substitution of a metal or a basic radicle for the hydrogen of the hydroxyl molecule in amyl alcohol; formerly applied to a compound of starch with an element or radicle. [B, 118.]

AMYLE (Eng. and Fr.), n. A[2]m′i[2]l, A[3]-mi[2]l. See AMYL.—**Azotate d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL *nitrate*.—**Azotite d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL *nitre*.—**Cyanure d'a.** (Fr.). See CAPRONITRILE.—**Formiate d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL *formate*.—**Hydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**Hydrosulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL *mercaptan*.—**Hydrure d'a.** (Fr.). See PENTANE.—**Iodure d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL *iodide*.—**Isocyanate d'a.** (Fr.), **Isocyanure d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL *pseudocyanate*.—**Isosulphocyanate d'a.** (Fr.), **Isothiocyanate d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL *pseudothiocyanate*.—**Isovalérate d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL *valerianate*.—**Oxalate d'a acide** (Fr.), **Oxalate d'a. et d'hydrogène** (Fr.). Amyloxalic acid. [B.] See AMYL *oxalate*.—**Oxyde d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL *ether* (1st def.).—**Oxyde d'a. hydraté** (Fr.). See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**Phosphate d'a. acide** (Fr.), **Phosphate d'a. et d'hydrogène** (Fr.). Amylphosphoric acid. [B.] See AMYL *phosphate*.—**Phosphite d'a. acide** (Fr.), **Phosphite d'a. et d'hydrogène** (Fr.). Amylphosphorous acid. [B.] See AMYL *phosphite*.—**Phosphure d'a.** (Fr.). Amyl phosphide; triamylphosphine. [B.]—**Sulfate d'a. acide** (Fr.), **Sulfate d'a. et d'hydrogène** (Fr.). Amylsulphuric acid. [B.] See AMYL *sulphate*.—**Sulphydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL *mercaptan*.—**Sulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL *sulphide*.—**Sulfure d'a. et d'hydrogène** (Fr.). See AMYL *mercaptan*.—**Tartrate d'a. acide** (Fr.), **Tartrate d'a. et d'hydrogène** (Fr.). Amyltartaric acid. [B.] See AMYL *tartrate*.—**Thio-éther d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL *sulphide*.—**Tiglinate d'a.** (Fr.). See AMYL *tiglate*.

AMYLENE, n. A[2]m′i[2]l-en. From AMYL (see also *-ene**). Lat., *amylenum*. Fr., *amylène*. Ger., *Amylen*. It., *amilene*. Syn.: *pentylene*. A hydrocarbon of the olefine series, of the constitution C_5H_{10}, and so isomeric with amylidene, but differing from the latter in that two of the adjacent carbon-atoms are united by double bonds. In composition a. acts as a bivalent radicle, one of the bonds of each of the doubly united carbon-atoms being set free and entering into a new combination, while in amylidene the 2 free bonds are connected with the same carbon-atom. Cf. ETHYLENE and ETHYLIDENE. Several varieties of a. are known: 1. *Normal a.*, *allylethyl*, *ethylallyl*, *propylethylene*, $CH_3 - CH_3 - CH_2 - CH \equiv CH_2$, is a colorless mobile liquid boiling at about 39° C. 2. *Isopropylethylene*, *alpha isoamylene* $(CH_3)_2 \equiv CH - CH \equiv CH_2$, is a liquid boiling at 21°. 3. *Alpha ethylmethylethylene* (*methylethylethylene*), *alpha pseudoamylene*, $C_2H_5 - CH \equiv CH. \equiv CH_3$, is a liquid boiling at 36° C. 4. *Beta ethylmethylethylene* (*methylethylethylene*), *beta pseudoamylene*, $C_2H_5 - C(CH_3) \equiv CH_2$, found among the products of distillation of Alsatian petroleum, is a liquid boiling at 31° t 32° C. 5. *Trimethylethylene*, *beta isoamylene* $(CH_3)_2 \equiv C \equiv CH - CH_3$, is a mobile, colorless, oily liquid of sp. gr. 0·663 to 0·6783, boiling at 35° to 38° C. This variety is readily converted into the polymeric forms, diamylene, triamylene, and tetramylene, by contact with sulphuric acid or by heating with zinc chloride. *Commercial a.*, prepared by the action of zinc chloride upon amyl alcohol, consists of a mixture of simple a's, and the compounds derived from it (ordinary a. compounds) also consist of a mixture of the corresponding compounds of the different simple a's. [B, 2, 3, 4.] A. was proposed as an anæsthetic by Snow. [A, 385.]—**A. acetate.** Fr., *acétate d'amylène*. Ger., *Amylenacetat*, *Essigsäure-Amylenester*. It., *acetato di amilene*. A compound of a. and acetic acid; a colorless, neutral liquid of the composition $C_9H_{16}O_4 = C_5H_{10}(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. [B, 2.]—**A. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool amylénique*. Ger., *Amylenalkohol*. See *A. glycol*.—**A. bisulphide.** Fr., *bisulfure d'amylène*. Ger., *Amylenbisulfid*. It., *bisolfuro di amiline*. See *A. disulphide*.—**A. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'amylène*. Ger., *Amylenbromid*. It., *bromuro di amilene*. See *A. dibromide*.—**A. chlorhydrate, A. chlorhydrin.** Fr., *chlorhydrine amylénique*. Ger., *Amylenchlorhydrin*. A colorless liquid, $C_5ClH_{11}O = C_5H_{10}Cl.OH$, of strong odor like that of valeric acid, boiling at 155° C. [B, 2, 3.]—**A. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'amylène*. Ger., *Amylenchlorid*. It., *cloruro di amilene*. See *A. dichloride*.—**A. dibromide.** Fr.,

dibromure (ou *bibromure*) *d'amylène*. Ger., *Amylendibromid*. It., *dibromuro di amilene*. A substance of the composition $C_5H_{10}Br_2$. Two isomeric forms are known, both liquids boiling at or below 175° C. [B, 4.]—**A. dichloride.** Fr., *dichlorure* (ou *bichlorure*) *d'amylène*. Ger., *Amylendichlorid*. It., *dicloruro di amilene*. Syn.: *isoamylene dichloride*. An oily liquid, $C_5H_{10}Cl_2$, boiling at 145°, isomeric with isoamylidene dichloride. [B, 4.]—**A. dichlorosulphide.** A non-volatile liquid, $C_6H_{10}SCl_2$, of a pungent odor. [B, 2.]—**A. dinitryl.** Ger., *Amylendinitryl*. Syn.: *isoamylene dinitryl*. See *A. nitrite*.—**A. disulphide.** Fr., *disulfure* (ou *bisulfure*) *d'amylène*. Ger., *Amylendisulfid*. It., *disolfuro* (o *bisolfuro*) *di amilene*. A colorless, oily liquid, of the constitution $C_5H_{10}S_2$, boiling at 200° C. [B, 2.]—**A. disulphochloride.** A transparent, yellow, non-volatile liquid, $C_6H_{10}SCl$, of a faint nauseous odor. [B, 2.]—**A. disulphoxide.** A non-volatile, yellow or almost colorless liquid, $(C_5H_{10})_2S_2O$. Its hydrate $(C_5H_{10})_2S_2O.H_2O$, is a yellow, non-volatile liquid, of a meaty odor. [B, 2.]—**A. glycol.** Fr., *glycol amylénique*. Ger., *Amylenglycol*. A glycol or diatomic alcohol derived from a., $C_5H_{10}(OH)_2 = C_5H_{12}O_2$. *Ordinary a. glycol*, derived from commercial a., is a colorless, syrupy liquid of aromatic bitter taste, boiling at 177° C., and having a sp. gr. of 0·987 at 0° C. *Trimethylethylene glycol, beta isoamylene glycol*, $(CH_3)_2 = C.OH - CH\text{-}OH - CH_3$, is a liquid boiling at 177° C. *Alpha ethylmethylethylene glycol, alpha pseudoamylene glycol*, $C_2H_5 - CH.OH - CH.\text{-}OH\text{-}CH_3$, is a syrupy liquid boiling at 187·5°, and having a sp. gr. of 0·9945 at 0° C. *Isopropylethylene glycol, alpha isoamylene glycol*, $(CH_3)_2 \equiv CH - CH.OH - CH_2.OH$, is a thick liquid boiling at 206° C. [B, 2, 3.]—**A. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'amylène*. Ger., *Amylenhydrat*. It., *idrato di amilene*. See *A. glycol*.—**A. iodocyanide.** A compound of a. with iodine and cyanogen, $C_5H_{10}.I(CN)$. [B, 2.]—**A. iodohydrate, A. iodohydrin.** A compound of a. with iodine and hydroxyl, $C_5H_{10}(OH)I$. [B, 2.]—**A. nitrite.** Fr., *azotite d'amylène*. Ger., *Amylennitrit, Salpetrigsäure-Amylenester*. It., *nitrito di amilene*. A compound, $C_5H_{10}(NO_2)_2$, of a. and nitrous acid forming prismatic or tubular crystals. [B, 3.]—**A. nitroxide, A. nitrylide.** See *A. nitrite*.—**A. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde d'amylène*. Ger., *Amylenoxyd*. A volatile liquid, $C_5H_{10}.O$, isomeric with valeric aldehyde, of a pleasant, ethereal odor, boiling at 95° C. [B, 2, 4.]—**Hydrated a. disulphoxide.** See *A. disulphoxide*.

AMYLENIC, adj. A^{2}m-i^{2}l-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *amylénique*. Containing amylene.—**A. alcohol.** See AMYLENE *glycol*.—**A. chlorhydrin.** See AMYLENE *chlorhydrin*.

AMYLENIZATION, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}l-e^{2}n-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *amylénisation*. Ger., *Amylenisirung*. The practice (now abandoned) of producing anæsthesia with amylene. [A, 385.]

AMYLEON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'e^2-o^{2}n. See AMYLUM.

AMYLESTER (Ger.), n. A^{3}m'u^{6}l-e^{2}s-te^{2}r. An ether of amyl; a compound of amyl with an acid, especially an oxy-acid. [B.]—**Angelikasäure-A., Baldriansäure-A., Borsäure-A.**, etc. See *Angelikasaures* AMYL, *Baldriansaures* AMYL, *Borsaures* AMYL, etc.

AMYLEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Amylaceous.—**Amylea farina.** See FARINA.

AMYLIAQUE (Fr.), n. A^3-mi^{2}l-i^2-a^{3}k. Amylamine. [A, 385.]

AMYLIC, adj. A^{2}m-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *amylicus*. Fr., *amylique*. Ger., *amylisch*. It., *amilico*. Containing amyl. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide amylique*. Ger., *Amylsäure*. It., *acido amilico*. Valeric acid (*q. v.*), so called because derived from amyl alcohol by oxidation. [B, 5.]—**A. alcohol.** See AMYL ALCOHOL.—**A. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde amylique*. Ger., *Amylaldehyd*. It., *aldeide amilica*. See VALERIC ALDEHYDE.—**A. ether.** See AMYL *ether*.

AMYLICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Amylic. See also DIABETES *a*.

AMYLIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Starch-secreting cells found in certain *Algæ*. [B, 19.]

AMYLIDENE, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}l'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *amylidène*. Ger., *Amyliden*. Syn.: *pentylidene*. A bivalent radicle $C_5H_{10} = C_4H_9 - CH\equiv$, isomeric with amylene; the radicle found in valeric aldehyde and valeric acid. *Isoamylidene*, the ordinary form, is $(CH_3)_2 \equiv CH - CH_2 - CH\equiv$, *normal a.* is $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH\equiv$. [B, 4.]—**A. hydramine, A. hydrate amide.** Fr., *hydramine* (ou *amide hydraté*) *d'amylidène*. Ger., *Amylidenhydramid, Amylidenhydratamid*. Syn.: *isovaleric aldehydammonia, valeralammonia*. A compound of a. with amidogen and hydroxyl, having a structure analogous to that of aldehydammonia. Isoamylidene hydramine $(CH_3)_2 \equiv CH - CH_2 - CH\langle^{OH}_{NH_2} + 7H_2O$, is a crystalline substance almost insoluble in water. [B, 4.]—**A. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde d'amylidène*. Ger., *Amylidenoxyd*. Valeric aldehyde, $C_5H_{10}O$. Two isomeric forms are known: 1. *Oxide of normal a.*, $CH_3 - CH_2 CH_2 - CH_2 - CH\equiv O$. 2. *Oxide of isoamylidene*, isovaleric aldehyde, valeral, $(CH_3)_2 \equiv CH - CH_2 - CH\equiv O$. [B.] See VALERIC *aldehyde*.

AMYLIN, n. A^{2}m'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Lat., *amylinum, amylina*. Fr., *amyline*. Ger., *Amylin*. Syn.: *starch cellulose, farinose*. The insoluble substance forming the cell-walls and interstitial striæ of starch-granules; probably a form of cellulose. It does not differ in chemical composition from the soluble starch (*amylum*), and various transition-forms intermediate in properties between the two are known. [B, 3, 5.] See AMYLUM.

AMYLION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'i^2-o^{2}n. See AMYLUM.

AMYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. A univalent radicle behaving like the compound radicle ammonium, and having the constitution of the latter with the substitution of a molecule of amyl for an atom of hydrogen, $N(C_5H_{11})H'_3$. The addition compounds of amylamine with acids may be regarded as the salts of a. 2. Amyl. [B].—**A. amylsulphocarbamate, A. amylthiocarbamate.** A compound occurring in the form of white, shining scales, $C_{11}H_{26}N_2S_2 = S \equiv C\langle^{NH(C_5H_{11})}_{S.NH_3(C_5H_{11})}$, formed by the union of 2 molecules of amylamine with 1 molecule of carbon disulphide. [B, 2.]—**A. bromide.** See AMYLAMINE *hydrobromide*.—**A. chloride.** See AMYLAMINE *hydrochloride*.—**A. nitrosum** [Ger. Ph.]. Amyl nitrite. [B.]

AMYLOBACTER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)''i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o-ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)'tu^{6}r(te^{2}r). From ἄμυλον, starch, and βακτήριον, a little rod or staff. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, made by Trécul, distinguished by containing starch in its interior at certain periods of its development. [B.]—**A. clostridium** [Trécul]. See BACTERIUM *a*.

AMYLO-CELLULOSE, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}l-o-se^{2}l'lu^2 los. See AMYLIN.

AMYLODEXTRIN, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}l-o-de^{2}x'tri^{2}n. For deriv., see AMYLUM and DEXTRIN. A carbohydrate, $C_{36}H_{62}O_{31} + H_2O$, formed by boiling with water that variety of starch which is colored yellow by iodine. It forms granules like those of starch, but consisting of fine acicular forms. [B, 9.] According to T. Pfeiffer and B. Vollens, its formula approximates more nearly to that of cane-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. ["Ann. d. Chem.," 210, 2 and 3; "Proc. Am. Phar. Ass.," 1882, p. 366 (B).]

AMYLOGEN, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}l'o-je^{2}n. From ἄμυλον, starch, and γεννᾶν, to generate. Fr., *amylogène*. Ger., *Amylogen*. 1. A peculiar variety of soluble starch obtained by Delffs by triturating starch with sand and cold water. It is, however, not really soluble in water. 2. Soluble starch of any variety. [B, 2.]

AMYLOID, adj. A^{2}m'i^{2}l-oid. Lat., *amyloides*. Fr., *amyloïde*. Ger., *amyloid, stärkemehlartig*. It., *amiloide*. Sp., *amiloideo*. Amylaceous, starchy, starch-like; pertaining to or of the nature of starch. [D.] See *A.* CORPUSCLES, *A.* DEGENERATION, and GLYCOGEN. —**A'entartung** (Ger.). See *A.* DEGENERATION.—**A'milium** (Ger). A name given to molluscum contagiosum by Auspitz, who regarded the disease as consisting in a. degeneration of the contents of obstructed sebaceous glands. [G, 4.]—**Laminated a. bodies.** See CORPORA *amylacea*.

AMYLOID, n. Fr., *amyloïde*. Ger., *Amyloid*. 1. Starchy matter. [B.] 2. Glycogen. [K.] 3. A substance derived from cellulose by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid. It is a carbohydrate having for its formula some multiple of $C_6H_{10}O_5$, and, like starch, it is colored blue by iodine. In making parchment paper from unsized paper, the surface of the latter is covered with a. [B, 4.] 4. Virchow used this term to designate a waxy material found in the animal tissues as the result of disease (see *A.* DEGENERATION), because, like starch, it was stained with iodine, but that substance is a proteid and does not resemble starch in its other properties. It differs from egg albumin only in the iodine reaction, its very slight tendency to putrefaction, and its resistance to solutions of pepsin, although the latter property has recently been denied. [B; M.]—**Animal a.** See *A.* (4th def.)—**Geschichtete A'e** (Ger.). See CORPORA *amylacea*.

AMYLOLYTIC, adj. A^{2}m-i^{2}l-o-li^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *amylolyticus* (from ἄμυλον, starch, and λυτικός [from λύειν], capable of resolving into parts). Fr., *amylolytique*. Ger., *amylolytisch*. It., *amilolitico*. Sp., *amilolítico*. Having the property of converting starch into sugar (said of the saliva and of certain ferments). [K.]

AMYLON, n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}n. 1. Starch. [K.] 2. Glycogen. [L.] 3. A non-nitrogenous principle found in grape-juice. [Maumené (A, 385).]—**A'körperchen** (Ger.). See *Amylaceous* CORPUSCLES.—**A'säure** (Ger.). Valeric acid. [B.]

AMYLONIN, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}l'o^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *amylonine*. Ger., *Amylonin*. A peculiar substance obtained by the combined action of nitric and sulphuric acids upon starch. [B, 38.] Cf. XYLOIDIN.

AMYLONITROUS ETHER, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}l-o-ni'tru^{3}s. Lat., *æther amylonitrosus*. Amyl nitrite. [B.]

AMYLOPSIN, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}l-o^{2}p'si^{2}n. Fr., *amylopsine*. Ger., *Amylopsin*. One of the ferments which, according to Defresne, enter into the composition of pancreatin as prepared by him. It digests starch, having the power of converting 25 times its own weight of this substance into glucose. As isolated by Defresne, it forms shining, lemon-yellow scales soluble in water. ["Rép. de phar.," Jan., 1878; "Am. Jour. of Phar.," Aug., 1878, p. 386; "Proc. of the Am. Phar. Assoc.," 1879, p. 545 (B).]

AMYLOSCLEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)''i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o-skle(skla)'ma^3. Gen., *amylosclem'atos* (*-tis*). From ἄμυλον, starch, and σκλῆμα, dryness, hardness. Fr., *amyloscléme*. Ger., *Stärkemehlkleien*. The bran of starch. [L, 50.]

AMYLOSE, n. A^{2}m'i^{2}l-os. Fr., *amylose*. Ger., *Amylose*. It., *amilosio, amiloside*. A substance resembling starch; one of a group of carbohydrates comprising starch, dextrin, inulin, glycogen, gums, and cellulose. [B, 3.]—**Cerebral a.** It., *amiloside cerebrale*. A proximate principle of the cerebral tissue; a cerebroside. [Thudichum, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 15, 1883, p. 524 (B).]

AMYLPHOSPHINE, n. A^{2}m''i^{2}l-fo^{2}s'fen. Fr., *amylphosphine*. Ger., *Amylphosphin*. A phosphine (*q. v.*) in which amyl replaces hydrogen. Primary a., or simply a., is a liquid, $P(C_5H_{11})H_2$, boiling at 106° to 107° C. [B, 3.]—**Primary a.** Fr., *amylphosphine primaire*. Ger., *primäres Amylphosphin*. See *A*.—**Secondary a.** Fr., *amylphosphine secondaire*. Ger., *sekundäres Amylphosphin*. See DIAMYLPHOSPHINE.—**Tertiary a.** Fr., *amylphosphine tertiaire*. Ger., *tertiäres Amylphosphin*. See TRIAMYLPHOSPHINE.

AMYLUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἄμυλον. Fr., *amidon* (1st def.), *fécule blanche* (ou *amylacée*) (1st def.). Ger., *Stärke, Stärkemehl* (1st def.), *Amylum* (2d def.). It., *amido* (1st def.). Sp., *almidon* (1st def.). 1. Starch (*q. v.*). 2. In chemistry, the soluble starch (granulose) which forms the inner portion of the starch-granules. It is an amorphous, tasteless, and odorless white substance, soluble in water and in dilute alcohol, the concentrated aqueous solution becoming gelatinous on standing. On drying a. forms a concrete mass insoluble in water. A. is colored a deep blue by iodine. It has the chemical constitution $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n = C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$ [B, 3] or $C_{24}H_{40}O_{20}$ [Th. Pfeiffer and B. Vollens, "Ann. d.

Chem.," 210, 2 and 3; "Proc. of the Am. Phar. Assoc.," 1882, p. 366 (B).] 3. Amyl. [B.]—**Amyli iodidum.** See *A. iodatum.*—**Amyli nitris.** See AMYL *nitrite.*—**A. arrow** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Arrow-root. [B.]—**A'artig** (Ger.). Amylaceous. [M.]—**A. brasiliense** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *A. manihot.*—**A. cannæ.** Fr., *amidon de canne, fécule de Tolomane, tous-les-mois.* Ger., *Cannastärke, Manihotstärkemehl.* Canna-starch, touiema, tolomane. See *Canna* STARCH.—**A. cassavæ.** See *A. manihot.*—**A. dinitrate.** Dinitroxyamylum. [B.] See XYLOIDIN.—**A.-Hülsen** (Ger.). See AMYLOSCLEMA.—**A. indicum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Bombay* ARROW-ROOT.—**A. iodatum** [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ger., *Jodstärke.* Iodized starch. The U. S. preparation is made by triturating 5 parts of iodine with a little distilled water, then gradually adding starch to the amount of 95 parts, and drying at a temperature below 40° C. It forms a fine, dark-colored powder soluble in water. [B, 9.] The Russian preparation is made with 1 part of iodine, 10 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol, and 29 parts of starch. [L, 123.] Iodized starch is probably not a definite chemical compound (iodide of starch). [B, 3, 5.] It is administered internally in cases where other preparations of iodine are not well borne, and has been used locally in various ulcerative and cutaneous affections. — **A. ioduretum** [Greek Ph.], **A. jodatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *A. iodatum.*—**A. maidis.** Fr., *amidon* (ou *fécule*) *de maïs.* Ger., *Maisstärke.* See *Corn* STARCH.—**A. mandiocæ, A. manihot.** See TAPIOCA.—**A. marantæ.** Fr., *salep des Indes orientales.* Ger., *Marantastärke.* See ARROW-ROOT.—**A. maydis.** See *A. maidis.*—**A. mononitrate.** See MONONITROXYAMYLUM.—**A. nitrosum** [Swiss Ph.]. See AMYL *nitrite.*—**A. oryzæ.** Fr., *amidon* (ou *farine*) *du riz.* Ger., *Reisstärke.* See *Rice* STARCH.—**A. saggitariæ.** Arrow-root. [B, 180.]—**A. solani, A. solani tuberosi** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *fécule de pommes de terre.* Ger., *Kartoffelstärke.* Syn.: *amylum* [Finn. Ph.], *fæcula solani tuberosi.* See *Potato* STARCH.—**A. tetranitrate.** Tetranitroxyamylum. [B.] See NITROXYLOIDIN.—**A. tritici.** Fr., *amidon du blé.* Ger., *Weizenstärke.* Wheat starch; the a. of the Belgian, Danish, German, Swiss, Netherlandish, Norwegian, Russian, and Swedish pharmacopœias. See *Wheat* STARCH.—**Cataplasma amyli.** A starch poultice. [B.] See *Cataplasme de* FÉCULE, *Cataplasme de poudre d'*AMIDON, and *Cataplasme de poudre de* RIZ.—**Decoctum amyli.** See *Mucilago amyli.*—**Enema amyli, Enema cum amylo** [Fr. Cod.], **Enema ex amylo.** Fr., *lavement à l'amidon.* Ger., *Stärkeklystier.* It., *clistere con amido.* Sp., *enema de almidon.* See *Lavement à l'*AMIDON.—**Furfur amyli.** See AMYLOSCLEMA.—**Glycerinum amyli** [Br. Ph.], **Glyceritum amyli** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *glycéré d'amidon, glycérat simple.* Ger., *Stärkeglycerit.* It., *glicerato* (o *glicerite*) *di amido.* Syn.: *glycamyl, plasma.* Glycerite, glycerolate, or glycerine, of starch; a jelly-like mixture of starch and glycerin. The U. S. preparation is composed of 1 part of starch rubbed up with 9 parts of glycerin. The British preparation consists of 1 avoirdupois ounce of starch and 8 fluidounces of glycerin. The French preparation is made with 1 part of starch and 14 parts of glycerin. [B.]—**Ioduretum amyli** [Belg. Ph.]. See *A. iodatum.*—**Lerp a.** See under LERP.—**Liquor amyli volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Jodzinkstärkelösung.* A test-solution made by boiling together 4 parts of starch, 20 of chloride of zinc, and 100 of water till the starch is almost completely dissolved, then adding 2 parts of iodide of zinc and enough water to bring the whole up to 1,000 parts by volume. [B.]—**Mucilago amyli** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage d'amidon.* Ger., *Stärkeschleim.* It., *mucilaggine* (o *decotto*) *d'amido.* Decoction of starch; a viscid, mucilaginous liquid obtained by triturating 120 grains of starch with 10 fluidounces of distilled water and boiling. Used as the basis of enemata. A similar preparation, known as *decoction of starch* (starch 4 parts to water 1,000 parts), is found in some continental formularies. [B, 5, 10.]—**Pulvis amyli** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poudre d'amidon.* Wheat starch pulverized and passed through a fine sieve. [B, 113.]—**Solutio amyli** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Stärkelösung.* A filtered solution of starch in hot water, prepared as a test-solution at the time of using. [B.]—**Trochisci amyli.** See TROCHISCI *bechici.*

AMYLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AMYLUM.

AMYOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(u^6)-o-ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. From α priv., μῦς, a muscle, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *amyocardie.* Syn.: *cardioplegic asystole* [Gubler]. A permanent paralytic weakness of the heart's contraction, as opposed to cardiataxic asystole. [H. Huchard, "Union méd.," June 22, 1886, p. 1013.]

AMYON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^2(u^6)-o^{2}n. From ἄμυος, wanting in muscle. A limb so emaciated as scarcely to show the muscles. [M, 60.]

AMYOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^2(u^6)-o^{2}s. See AMYOUS.

AMYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(u^6)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *amyo'seos* (-*sis*). From α intens., and μύειν, to close. An obsolete term synonymous with myosis or synezisis of the pupil. [F.]

AMYOSTASIE (Fr.), n. A^3-me-o-sta^3-ze. From α priv., μῦς, a muscle, and στάσις, a steady posture. A morbid trembling of the muscles when they are brought into use, as in tabes dorsalis, chorea, etc. [A, 385; M, 3.]

AMYOSTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(u^6)-o-sthe^{2}n-i(e)'a^3. From α priv., μῦς, a muscle, and σθένος, strength. Fr., *amyosthénie.* Ger., *Amyosthenie.* It., *amiostenia.* Want of muscular power. [A, 385.]

AMYOSTHENICS, n. pl. A^{2}m-i-o-sthe^{2}n'i^{2}kz. Fr., *amyosthéniques.* Agents that depress muscular action. [L, 63.]

AMYOSTHÉNIE (Fr.), n. A^3-me-o^{2}s-ta-ne, See AMYOSTHENIA.—**A. cysturique** [Piorry]. Paralysis of the urinary bladder. [L, 82.]

AMYOTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i(u^6)-o-tro'fi^2-a^3. From α priv., μῦς, a muscle, and τροφή, nutrition. Fr., *amyotrophie.* Ger., *Amyotrophie.* It., *amiotrofia.* Muscular atrophy.—**Primary spinal a.** Fr., *amyotrophie spinale protopathique, poliomyélite antérieure chronique* [Charcot]. Muscular atrophy occurring as the direct result of disease of the spinal cord, as distinguished from the same atrophy dependent on the disuse of paralyzed muscles. [a, 8.]—**Progressive spinal a.** See *Progressive muscular* ATROPHY.

AMYOTROPHIC, adj. A^{2}m-i-o-tro^{2}f'i^{2}k. Fr., *amyotrophique.* Ger., *amyotrophisch.* Pertaining to or dependent on amyotrophia (*q. v.*). [D.]

AMYOTROPHIE (Fr.), n. A^3-me-o-tro-fe. See AMYOTROPHIA.—**A. spinale protopathique.** See *Primary spinal* AMYOTROPHIA.

AMYOTROPHY, n. A^{2}m-i-o^{2}t'ro-fi^2. See AMYOTROPHIA.

AMYOUS, adj. A^{2}m'i^2-u^{3}s. Gr., ἄμυος. Lat., *amyos, amyus.* Wanting in muscle. [M, 29.]

AMYRIC ACID, n. A^{2}m-i^{2}r'i^{2}k. An acid, $(C_5H_8)_7O_4$, obtained from elemi resin. [B, 8.]

AMYRIDACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-i^{2}d-a(a^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amyridacées.* Ger., *Amyridaceen.* It., *amiridacee.* Sp., *amiridaceas.* Syn.: *Burseraceæ* (2d def.) 1. An order of dicotyledonous plants established by Torrey and Gray, comprising only the genus *Amyris.* 2. By Lindley it was extended to include genera usually grouped under a distinct order, *Burseraceæ*, and divided into the *Amyridæ* with a unicellular ovary, and the *Burseridæ* with a multicellular ovary. By others, the whole order is made a tribe of the *Rutaceæ* [Baillon], or of the *Terebinthaceæ* [Jussieu], under the name *Amyrideæ.* The *A.* are trees and shrubs with compound leaves and regular, 4- or 5-parted, hermaphrodite or diœcious flowers, having free, valvate or imbricate petals, an isostemonous or diplostemonous andrœcium, a one-carpeled gynœcium, and fleshy fruit with exalbuminous seed. [B, 121, 197.]

AMYRIDACEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-i^{2}r-i^{2}d-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *amyridaceus.* Fr., *amyridacé.* It., *amiridaceo.* Pertaining to or resembling *Amyris*; of or pertaining to the *Amyridaceæ.* [B.]

AMYRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amyridées.* Of Lindley, a tribe of the order *Amyridaceæ*, distinguished by having a one-celled ovary. It comprises only one genus, *Amyris* [B, 197], and corresponds to the *Amyridaceæ* of Torrey and Gray. [B, 170.]

AMYRIDE (Fr.), n. A^3-me-red. See AMYRIS.

AMYRIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^2(u^6)-ri^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *amyridées.* Ger., *Amyrideen.* It., *amiridee.* Sp., *amirideas.* 1. Of Kunth, a family of plants, corresponding to the *Amyridaceæ* of Torrey and Gray, and the *Amyridæ* of Lindley; according to some classifications regarded as a tribe of the *Rutaceæ* or *Terebinthaceæ.* 2. Of R. Brown, the same as the *Amyridaceæ* of Lindley. [B, 170.]

AMYRIDEOUS, adj. A^{2}m-i^2-ri^{2}d'e-u^{3}s. Lat., *amyrideus.* Fr., *amyridé.* Of or pertaining to the *Amyrideæ.* [B.]

AMYRIDS, n. pl. A^{2}m'i^2-ri^{2}dz. See AMYRIDEÆ.

AMYRIN, n. A^{2}m'i^2-ri^{2}n. Fr., *amyrine.* Ger., *Amyrin.* It., *amirina.* A white crystallizable resin derived from Manila elemi. According to Buri, it has the composition $(C_5H_8)_5.2H_2O$. [B, 5, 10.]

AMYRIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^2(u^6)-ri^{2}s. Fr., *amyride.* Syn.: *Elemi* [Adanson], *Elemifera* [Plumier], *Lucinium* [Plukenet]. A genus of plants of the natural order *Amyridaceæ* (*Burseraceæ*), established by R. Brown. It is characterized by its gamosepalous, 4-tooth, persistent calyx, 4-parted corolla with imbricate petals, diplostemonous andrœcium consisting of 8 hypogynous stamens with introrse anthers, unilocular ovary, surrounded by a fleshy disc and surmounted by a single short style, and containing 2 anatropous ovules, and the globular or ovoid drupaceous fruit with chartaceous kernel inclosing a single seed. [B, 121.]—**A. altissima** [Willdenow]. The *Icica altissima.* [B, 180.]—**A. ambrosiaca** [Linnæus]. The *Icica heptaphylla.* [B, 173, 180.]—**A. balsamifera.** Fr., *bois de Rhodes de la Jamaique, bois de roses* (1st def.). Ger., *jamaikanisches* (oder *amerikanisches*) *Rosenholz* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a lofty tree growing in Jamaica, called there *rose-wood, shrubby sweet-wood, sweet a., white candle-wood.* It is very fragrant, and from its trunk a resinous balsam exudes, resembling in properties Mecca balsam. An infusion of the leaves is used to strengthen the sight. 2. Of Rodschied, the *Icica heptaphylla.* [W. Hamilton, "Phar. Jour. and Trans.," Dec. 9, 1846, p. 322 (B); B, 173, 180.]—**A. carana, A. caranna** [Humboldt]. Fr., *arbre de la folie.* A Mexican species, said to furnish *carana.* It is usually referred to *Icica.* [B, 5, 19.] See CARANA and ICICA *carana.*—**A. commiphora** [Roxburgh]. The *Balsamodendron agallocha.* [B, 172.]—**A. elemifera** [Linnæus]. Fr., *arbre au mastic, bois-chandelle.* A species in part identical with *A. Plumieri* (*q. v.*). [B, 173, 180.]—**A. foliis ternatis pinnatis, pedicullis emarginatis, racemosis, alaribus** [A. Robinson]. A small tree 14 to 15 feet high, growing in the West Indies. [W. Hamilton, *l. c.* (B).]—**A. gileadensis** [Linnæus]. See BALSAMODENDRON *gileadense.*—**A. guianensis** [Willdenow]. See ICICA *guianensis.*—**A. heptaphylla** [Roxburgh]. See ICICA *heptaphylla.*—**A. heterophylla** [Willdenow]. See ICICA *heterophylla.*—**A. hexandra** [Hamilton]. Gum-elemi tree; gum-elim tree. A species growing on the island of Nevis in the West Indies, with hexandrous tripetalous flowers. It is said to furnish a variety of gum-elemi. Its botanical characters are insufficiently known, and some botanists have proposed placing it in a separate genus. [W. Hamilton, "Phar. Jour. and Trans.," Dec. 4, 1846, p. 322 (B); B, 81, 173, 180.]—**A. hypelate** [A. Robinson]. A West Indian species separated from *A. balsamifera.* [W. Hamilton, *l. c.* (B).]—**A. kafal** [Forskål]. See BALSAMODENDRON *kafal.*—**A. kataf** [Forskål]. See BALSAMODENDRON *kataf.*—**A lignaloes, A. linaloe** [La Llave]. Sp., *linaloe de México.* A Mexican species producing a sort of aromatic resin called *xochicopal*, which is used for purposes of fumigation and in the preparation of aromatic extracts. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1876, p. 768 (B).]—**A. maritima.** Sea-side balsam, rose-wood, yellow candle-wood, yellow sanders. A shrub growing in the West Indies furnishing an aromatic wood, useful for various pur-

poses. [W. Hamilton, *l. c.* (B).]—**A. myrrha** [Nees]. See Balsamodendron *myrrha.*—**A. nioutout** [Adanson]. An Arabian species resembling the myrrh-tree and said to produce Indian bdellium ; probably to be referred to Balsamodendron. [B, 180.]—**A. oleosa** [Lamarck]. Syn. : *Pimela oleosa* [Loureiro]. A Cochin-China species, called in that country *nanaris.* It furnishes an oil, having an odor of ambergris, which is used as a vulnerary and resolvent and also as a cosmetic. [B, 173.]—**A. opobalsamum.** See Balsamodendron *opobalsamum.*—**A. papyrifera** [Delile]. An Abyssinian species now identified with *Boswellia papyrifera.* [B, 173, 197.]—**A. Plumieri** [De Candolle]. A West Indian shrub or tree producing a portion of that variety of elemi-resin which comes from the West Indies. Formerly nearly the whole of this variety of elemi was derived from this source. [B, 121, 180, 197.]—**A. polygama** [Cavanilles]. See Duvaua *dependens.*—**A. protium** [Linnæus]. See Protium *javanicum.*—**A. silvatica** [Jacquin]. A West Indian species producing the wood called *bois de citron.* The *A. Plumieri* has been regarded as a variety of this species. [B, 121.]—**A. tomentosa** [Sprengel]. See Elaphrium *tomentosum.*—**A. toxicaria** [Willdenow], **A. toxifera** [Linnæus]. Syn. : *Toxicodendrum pinnatum* [Miller]. An American species with poisonous juice and fruit. By some it has been identified with the *A. balsamifera.* [B, 43, 173, 180, 197.]—**A. zeylanica.** See Balsamodendron *zeylanicum.*—**Sweet A.** See *A. balsamifera.*

AMYUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)′i^2(u^6)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Amyous.

AMYXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}x(u^{6}x)′i^2-a^3. From *α* priv., and μύξα, mucus. Fr., *amyxie.* Ger., *Amyxie, Schleimmangel.* An absence or deficiency of the normal secretion of mucus. [K.]

AMYXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}x(u^{6}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *amyx′eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἄμυξις (from ἀμύσσειν, to scarify). See Scarification.

AMYXODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}m(a^{3}m)-i^{2}x(u^{6}x)-o′dez(de^{2}s). From *α* priv., μύξα, mucus (1st def.), or ἄμυξις, a scarification (2d def.), and εἶδος, appearance. 1. Pertaining to amyxia (*q. v.*). 2. Scarified, abraded. [A, 322.]

ANA (Lat.), prep. A(a^3)′na^3. Gr., ἀνά. Of each ; in equal parts by measure or weight (used in prescriptions). [A, 318, 387.]

ANABÆNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-be′(ba^3′e^2)-na^3. From ἀναβαίνειν, to go up. Fr., *anabœne.* 1. Of Jussieu, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants. 2. Of Reichenbach, see Anabaina. [B, 170.]

ANABÆNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-be′(ba^3′e^2)-ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Trevisan, a subtribe of *Nostoceæ*, including *Anabaina.* [B, 170.]

ANABÆNODACTYLOUS, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-be-na^3-da^{2}c′ti^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ἀναβαίνειν, to go up, and δάκτυλος, a finger. Fr., *anabénodactyle.* In zoology, having feet adapted to climbing. [L, 41.]

ANABAINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ba^3′i^2-na^3. Syn. : *Monormia* [Berkeley], *Trichormus* [Allm.], *Anabainella* [Gaillon]. A genus of *Nostochineæ* established by Bory, consisting of chlorophyllaceous cells arranged in unbranched filaments disposed in the form of chaplets. In Cohn's parallel classification of the *Schizophytes* it is placed in the same group with *Streptococcus*, from which it is distinguished by the presence of chlorophyll. [B, 19, 29.]—**A. lichenlformis** [Bory]. A species found upon moist earth. [B, 93.]—**A. marina** [Bory]. A species found on sea-sand. [B, 93.]—**A. spiralis.** Syn. : *Sphœrozyga spiralis.* A species which gives a green color to water. [B, 197.]—**A. thermalis** [Bory]. Syn. : *Tremella thermalis* [Thore]. A species forming mucous and gelatinous masses on the surface of hot water. [B, 93.]

ANABAINELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ba^3-i^2-ne^{2}l′la^3. See Anabaina.

ANABASEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ba(ba^3)′se^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anabasées.* A tribe of chenopodiaceous plants (*Spirolobeæ* [C. A. Meyer], *Salsoleæ* [Endlicher]) including *Anabasis, Halogeton, Brachylepis*, and other genera. [B, 170.]

ANABASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′a^2(a^3)-si^{2}s. Gen., *anaba′seos* (*-sis*). For deriv., see Anabæna. Fr., *anabase.* Ger., *Aufsteigen* (1st def.). It., *anabasi.* Sp., *anabasis.* 1. A term used by Galen for the increase of a disease or of its paroxysms. In the pl., *anabases*, fevers which increase steadily up to their point of decline. [L, 94 ; M, 13, 60.] 2. In Pliny and Dioscorides, a climbing parasitic plant. [B, 121.] 3. A genus of chenopodiaceous plants (*Salsoleæ*) made by Linnæus. [B, 170 ; L, 67.]—**A. aphylla** [Linnæus]. Ger., *blattlose Salztraube.* Syn. : *Salsola articulata* [Cavanilles]. A species growing in Siberia and Persia. It is used in that country for bleaching linen, and a decoction made from it is used in the treatment of leprosy and other skin-diseases. [B, 121, 173, 180 ; L, 105.]—**A. cretacea.** A variety growing in Siberia. [L, 63.]—**A. foliosa.** An annual variety growing in Europe. [L, 63.]—**A. tamariscifolia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *anabase à feuilles de tamarisque.* Ger., *tamariskenblätteriges Salzkraut.* Syn. : *Salsola tamariscifolia* [Koeler], *Halogeton tamariscifolium* [Meyer]. A species found in southern Europe, having greenish-yellow tops which contain much soda and have a salty taste. It is used as a vermifuge, especially in Spain, and furnishes the drug called *chouan.* [B, 93, 173, 180.]—**A. tartarica** [Pallas]. See *A. aphylla.*

ANABATIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-ba^{2}t′i^{2}ck. Gr., ἀναβατικός. Lat., *anabaticus.* Fr., *anabatique.* Ger., *anabatisch.* It., *anabatico.* Sp., *anabático.* A term used by Galen to describe the period of a fever when it is increasing, until it reaches its climax ; also applied to a fever which gradually reaches its climax and declines in the same manner. [M, 3, 22.]

ANABENIC ACID, n. A^{2}n-a^3-be^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide anabénique.* See Oxaluric acid.

ANABEXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-be^{2}x′i^{2}s. From ἀνά, upward, and βήσσειν, to cough. 1. Expectoration. [M, 60.] 2. Ptyalism. [Galen (L, 132).]

ANABI, n. 1. The Brazilian name for the *Potalia resinifera* [Martius]. 2. A Persian name for a sort of date-tree. [B, 121.]

ANABICE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′i^2-se(ka). From ἀναβιοῦν, to live again. Fr., *anabice.* A term applied by Necker to any extra-terrestrial portion, not belonging to the fructification, of a cryptogam. [B, 38, 121, 198.] See Thallus.

ANABIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-bi(be)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *anabio′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀναβίωσις (from ἀναβιοῦν, to come to life again). Ger., *Anabiose.* A term applied to the "coming to life" of certain bodies, when subjected to the proper conditions, which apparently were lifeless or incapable of development (*e. g.*, the unfertilized ovum). [M, 11.]

ANABIOTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-bi^2-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. Pertaining to anabiosis ; coming to life again.

ANABIZE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i(e)′ze(za). A term employed by Necker to denote the stem of the liver-worts (*Hepaticæ*). [B, 198.]

ANABLASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-bla^{2}s(bla^{3}s)-te(ta)′-ma^3. Gen., *anablastem′atos* (*-tis*). From ἀναβλάστημα, that which shoots up again. A sucker. Fr., *anablastème.* Ger., *Lagersprosse, Seitensprosse.* Syn. : *Propago bracteolata* [Gärtner], *furfur* [Fries]. Wallroth's name for a sort of prominence upon the surface of certain lichens (*Peltigera, Cladonia*, etc.). It consists either of a thickening of the cortical stratum or of a protrusion of the medullary portion into the latter. [B, 54, 198.]—**A. glomerulosum.** Syn. : *pulvinulus* [Achard], *arbuscula* [Hall.], *gemmula racemosa* [Sprengel]. Wallroth's name for a peculiar branching outgrowth on the surface of certain lichens, as *Umbilicaria pustulata* and *Sticta fuliginosa.* It consists of a mass of densely-plaited hyphæ covered by a brown membranous layer. [B, 54, 198.]

ANABLASTEMATIC, adj. A^{2}n″a^3-bla^{2}s-te^{2}m-a^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *anablastematicus.* Fr., *anablastématique.* Ger., *anablastematisch.* Consisting of or pertaining to anablastemata. [B, 198.] See Anablastema.

ANABLASTESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-bla^{2}s(bla^{3}s)-te(ta)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anablaste′seos* (*-sis*). Fr., *anablastèse.* Ger., *Lagersprossenbildung.* The production of anablastemata. [L, 41.]

ANABLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ble^{2}p′si^{2}s. Gen., *anablep′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάβλεψις. An obsolete term for the restoration of vision. [F.]

ANABLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′li^2(lu^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *anablys′eos* (*-sis*). From ἀνάβλυσις, a spouting up. Effervescence. [L, 119.]

ANABOAMA, ANABOESIS (Lat.), n's n. and f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-bo-a(a^3)′ma^3, -e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anaboam′atos* (*-tis*), *-e′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀναβόαμα, ἀναβόησις (from ἀναβοᾶν, to cry aloud). A crying out. [L, 50.]

ANABOETIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-bo-e^2′it^{2}k. Lat., *anaboeticus.* Causing loud cries. [M, 13.]

ANABOLÆON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-bo-le′(la^3′e^2)o^{2}n. Gr., ἀναβόλαιον (from ἀναβάλλειν, to lift up). 1. See Acanthobolus (1st def.). 2. An ointment for extracting foreign bodies. [L, 45.]

ANABOLE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′o-le(la). Gen., *anab′olis.* From ἀναβάλλειν, to throw up. Fr., *anabole.* A general term embracing expectoration and vomiting ; it properly should be applied to vomiting. [L, 50.]

ANABOLEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′o-lu^{2}s. Gen., *anabo′leos* (*-eis*). Gr., ἀναβολεύς. An ancient lever or forceps for extracting darts. [A, 387.]

ANABOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-bo′li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Acanthobolus (1st def.).

ANABRASIS, ANABRASMOS, ANABRASMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}b(a^{2}b)′ra^3-si^{2}s, a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-bra^{2}z(bra^{3}s)′mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *anabras′eos* (*-is*), *anabras′mi.* Gr., ἀνάβρασις, ἀναβρασμός (from ἀναβράζειν, to boil or foam up). Effervescence. [A, 311.]

ANABROCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-bro-ke(ka)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anabroche′seos* (*-sis*). Probably from ἀναβρόχειν, to absorb. Fr., *anabrochèse.* Ger., *Aufsaugung.* Absorption, resorption. [A, 387 ; L, 50.]

ANABROCHISMOS, ANABROCHISMUS, ANABRONCHISMUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-bro-ki^{2}z(ch^{2}i^{2}s)′mo^{2}s, -mu^{2}s-(mu^{4}s), bro^{2}n^2-ki^{2}z(ch^{2}i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀναβροχισμός (from ἀναβροχίζειν, to draw up by a loop). Fr., *anabrochisme.* It., *anabrochismo.* Sp., *anabroquismo.* 1. An operation for trichiasis mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, consisting either in pulling out the offending lashes by means of a loop, or in passing a needle, threaded with a double hair, through the cutaneous layer of the lid. engaging the misdirected lash in the loop, then withdrawing the loop, lash and all, through the opening made with the needle, and finally fixing the lash with sticking-plaster. [A, 301 ; L, 94.] 2. The removal of a tumor or a limb by means of a ligature. [L, 50.]

ANABROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-bro′si^{2}s. Gen., *anabro′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάβρωσις (from ἀναβρύχειν, to eat up greedily). Fr., *anabrose.* It., *anabrosi.* Sp., *anabrosis.* Superficial ulceration or corrosion. [Galen (L, 50, 94).]

ANABROTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-bro^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *anabroticus.* Fr., *anabrotique.* It., *anabrotico.* Sp., *anabrótico.* Pertaining to anabrosis, corrosive. [L, 50.]

ANACAB, n. Sal ammoniac. [L, 50.] Cf. Alacap.

ANACAHUITE (Sp.), n. A^3-na^3-ka^3-we′ta. Ger., *Anacahuiteholz.* See *A.* wood and Cordia *Boissieri.*—**A.-tannic acid.** Fr., *acide anacahuite-tannique.* Ger., *Anacahuitegerbsäure.* A variety of tannic acid, of the formula, $C_8H_{12}O_5$, found in a. wood. [B, 207.]

ANACALMITE, n. A Brazilian name for a wood of which an infusion is used as a medicine. [A, 385.]

ANACAMPSEROS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)′-se^2-ro^{2}s. Gen., *anacampsero′tos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀνακαμψέρως (from ἀνακάμπτειν, to make to turn, and ἔρως, love, because the *A. vulgaris* was believed to bring back estranged love). [L.] 1. Of Tournefort, a genus of plants, usually referred to *Sedum*. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of portulacaceous plants. [B, 170.]—**A. cepæa** [Haworth]. See SEDUM *cepœa*.—**A. sempervirens** [Haworth]. See SEDUM *a.* —**A. vulgaris** [Haworth]. See SEDUM *telephium*.—**Anacampserotis herba recens.** The fresh herb of *Sedum a.* [B, 180.]

ANACAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anacamp′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάκαμψις (from ἀνακάμπτειν, to bend back). A flexure. [Hippocrates (L, 47).]

ANACAMPTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-ka^{2}mp′ti^{2}k. For deriv., see ANACAMPSIS. Lat., *anacampticus*. Fr., *anacamptique*. Ger., *anakamptisch*. Reflecting, reflected; reflecting light or sound.—**A's.** See CATOPTRICS.

ANACAMPTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{2}mp(ka^{3}mp)′ti^{2}s. A genus of orchidaceous plants made by Richard. [L, 67.]—**A. pyramidalis** [Richard]. Fr., *orchis pyramidal*. Syn.: *Orchis pyramidalis*. A variety furnishing in part the salep of the Ger. Ph. [B, 180; L, 65.]

ANACAMPTODONTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{2}mp-(ka^{3}mp)-to-do^{2}n′te^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Anacamptodon*, the typical genus. A division of mosses made by Spruce. [B, 170.]

ANACAMPYLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{2}m(ka^{3}m)′pi^2-(pu^6)-la^3. From ἀνά, up, and καμπύλος, bent. Hedwig's name for certain scales, curved superiorly, found upon various acotyledonous plants: *e. g.*, upon the pileus of some *Agarici*. [B, 121; L, 106.]

ANACAPRI (It.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-ka^3′pre. A sea-bathing resort on the island of Capri, renowned for its climate and much resorted to by sufferers from chronic bronchitis. [M, 1, 27.]

ANACANTHINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)-thi-(the)′ni(ne). From α priv., and ἄκανθα, a spine. Fr., *acanthins*, *acanthiniens*. A suborder of teleostean fishes, including the cod, distinguished by the following characters: the fins have no spiny rays, and the ventral fins, when present, are beneath or in front of the pectorals; there is no duct between the swimming-bladder and the œsophagus. [B, 28.]

ANACAOU, n. See ANACAU.

ANACAR (Lat.), adv. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′a^3-ka^{3}r. Gr., ἀνάκαρ. Upward, toward the upper part of the head. [L, 47; M, 59.]

ANACARDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-ka^{3}rd. The fruit of several species of *Anacardium;* also the *Anacardium* itself. [B, 121; L, 41.] —**A. des boutiques.** See *A. d'Orient*.—**A. d'Occident.** The cashew-nut, or fruit of *Anacardium occidentale;* also the tree itself. [B, 121; L, 77.]—**A. d'Orient.** The fruit of *Semecarpus anacardium*. [B.]—**A. occidentale.** See *A. d'Occident*.—**A. orientale.** See *A. d'Orient*.

ANACARDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{3}r′di^2-a^3. A division of plants belonging to the *Ringentes* made by Rüling. [B, 170.]

ANACARDIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{3}r-di^2-as-(a^{3}k)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anacardiacées*. Ger., *Anakardiaceen*. It., *anacardiacee*. Sp., *anacardiáceas*. The sumacs; an order of calycifloral trees and shrubs, belonging to the balsamal alliance, established by Lindley; by Endlicher and others regarded as an order or family of the *Terebinthaceæ*. The plants of this order contain a resinous, often milky juice, frequently endowed with acrid, caustic properties. The leaves are alternate and dotless; the flowers are small with 3 to 5 persistent sepals, usually 3 to 5 petals, the same number of stamens alternate with the petals, and 3 stigmas with a one-celled ovary containing one suspended ovule. The fruit is a drupe or berry containing one seed destitute of albumen. Among the genera are *Anacardium*, *Semecarpus*, *Mangifera*, *Rhus*, and *Pistacia*. Brongniart divided the order into the tribes *Pistacieæ* and *Spondiaceæ*, and Marchand into the tribes *Spondieæ*, *Thyrsodieæ*, *Tapirieæ*, *Semecarpeæ*, *Astronieæ*, *Rhoideæ*, *Pistaceæ*, *Mangiferæ*, and *Buchanieæ*. [B, 19, 34, 121, 170.]

ANACARDIACEOUS, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-ka^{3}r-de-a^2′shu^{3}s. Fr., *anacardiacé*. Resembling or belonging to the *Anacardiaceæ*. [B.]

ANACARDIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{3}r′di^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anacardiées*. Ger., *Anakardien*. A tribe of terebinthaceous (anacardiaceous) plants, established by A. Richard, including *Anacardium*, *Mangifera*, and 2 other genera. [B, 170.]

ANACARDIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-ka^{3}r′di^{2}k. Fr., *anacardique*. It., *anacardico*. Derived from the genus *Anacardium*.—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide anacardique*. Ger., *Anacardsäure*. It., *acido anacardico*. A tetratomic acid of the composition $C_{44}H_{64}O_7$, or, according to others, $C_{44}H_{60}O_5 + 2H_2O$, obtained by Staedler from the juice of the cashew-nut (fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*). It is a coherent crystalline inflammable mass, of burning aromatic taste; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 2, 5, 93.]

ANACARDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{3}r-di(de)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anacardiées*. Syn.: *Cassuvieæ*. A family or tribe of terebinthaceous (anacardiaceous) plants, according to R. Brown, De Candolle, and others, comprising *Anacardium*, *Semecarpus*, *Mangifera*, etc. (B, 170.] Cf. ANACARDIÆ.

ANACARDIENÖL (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-ka^{3}r′den-u^{6}l. Cardol. [B, 207.]

ANACARDIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-ka^{3}r-di^2-a. The *Anacardium*. [B, 121.]—**A. d'Occident.** See ANACARDIUM *occidentale*.—**A. d'Orient.** See SEMECARPUS *anacardium*.

ANACARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{3}r′di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀνακάρδιον (from ἀνά, up, and καρδία, the heart, on account of the heart-shaped seeds). Fr., *anacarde* (1st def.), *anacardier* (2d def.). Ger., *Nierenbaum*. It., *anacardio*. Sp., *anacardos*. 1. The cashew-nut. See *A. occidentale*. 2. A genus of anacardiaceous plants, established by Rottböd, distinguished by their reniform fruit placed at the end of a fleshy pyriform receptacle. The genus *A.* of Lamarck is the *Semecarpus* of Linnæus. [B, 19, 170.]—**Anacardii occidentalis fructus.** The cashew-nut. [B, 180.] See *A. occidentale*.—**Anacardii orientalis fructus.** The marking-nut. [B, 180.] See SEMECARPUS *a.*—**A. curatellæfolium** [A. de St. Hilaire]. **A. humile** [A. de St. Hilaire]. Two Eastern species having the same properties and employed for the same purposes as *A. occidentale*, being more particularly employed as vesicants. ["Ann. de sci. nat.," July, 1831, p. 274 (B, 180); B, 121.]—**A. indicum, A. latifolium** [Lamarck]. See SEMECARPUS *A.*—**A. longifolium** [Lamarck]. The *Semecarpus a.*, or, according to others, the *Semecarpus cassuvium*. [B, 93, 173, 180.]—**A. nanum** [A. de St. Hilaire]. A dwarf species having properties and uses like those of *A. occidentale*, being employed particularly as a vesicant. ["Ann. de sci. nat.," July, 1831, p. 274 (B, 180): B, 121.]—**A. occidentale** [Linnæus]. Fr., *acajou à pommes*. Ger., *Acajoubaum*. It., *acajù*. Sp., *marañon*. Syn.: *Cassuvium pomiferum* [Lamarck]. The cashew-nut tree (*kaju* of the Hindoos), a tree indigenous to tropical America and naturalized in Africa and India. It produces an ash-brown, reniform fruit—the *cashew-nut* (Fr., *pomme* [ou *noix*] *d'acajou;* Ger., *Acajounuss*, *westindische Elephantenläuse*). The cashew-nut contains an edible kernel from which an edible oil is obtained; it is a subacid and astringent, and is used in India as an application in chronic ophthalmias. The juice of the nut is made into wine, and has been given as a remedy in dropsy. The pericarp of the nut contains a black acrid oil (*cardol*) which is a powerful vesicant, and is applied to "warts, corns, and ulcers." The bark of the tree is administered internally in syphilis, and a gum obtained from the trunk is used as a substitute for gum-arabic, being particularly useful when the attacks of insects are to be guarded against. [B, 172, 180.]—**A. officinarum** [Gärtner], **A. orientale** [Joust]. See SEMECARPUS *a.*—**A. rhinocarpus** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Rhinocarpus excelsa* [Bert.]. The wild-cashew tree, called *espave* in Panama and *caracoll* in New Granada. A lofty tree growing in Colombia and British Guiana, furnishing good timber and an edible fruit like that of *A. occidentale*. In Panama, its bark is said to be used for poisoning fish in the streams. [B, 19, 210].—**Fructus anacardii occidentalis, Fructus anacardii orientalis, Semen anacardii occidentalis, Semen anacardii orientalis.** See *Anacardii occidentalis fructus* and *Anacardii orientalis fructus*.

ANACARDS, n. pl. A^{2}n′a^3-ka^{3}rdz. The *Anacardiaceæ*. [B, 19.]

ANACARDSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-ka^{3}rd′zoi-re^2. See ANACARDIC *acid*.

ANACATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}r′-si^{2}s. Gen., *anacathar′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνακάθαρσις (from ἀνά, upward, and κάθαρσις, a cleansing). Fr., *anacatharsie*. Ger., *Anacatharse*. It., *anacatarsi*. Sp., *anacatarsis*. 1. Vomiting. 2. Sauvages's term for expectoration. [L, 50, 132.]—**A. asthmatica.** The expectoration of humid asthma. [L, 132.]—**A. a vomica.** See *A. puriformis*.—**A. biliosa.** Yellow expectoration. [M, 60.]—**A. phthisica.** The expectoration of phthisis sicca. [L, 132.]—**A. puriformis.** Purulent expectoration.

ANACATHARTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-ka^2-tha^{3}r′ti^{2}k. Gr., ἀνακαθαρτικός. Lat., *anacatharticus*. Fr., *anacathartique*. Ger., *anacathartisch*. It., *anacatartico*. Sp., *anacatártico*. Pertaining to anacatharsis, causing vomiting or expectoration. As a n., in the pl., expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, and masticatories. [D, 20; L, 119.]

ANACAU, n. Also written *anacou* and *anaco*. The Madagascar name for a species of *Casuarina* with very hard wood. [B, 121.]

ANACEPHALÆOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-e(a^3-e^2)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *anacephalæo′seos* (*-sis*). From ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, a summary. Fr., *anacéphaléose*. A term applied by J. Fienus (1592) to man, as the microcosm of the whole animal world. [L, 50.]

ANACESTOS, ANACESTUS (Lat.), adjs. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-se^{2}s-(ke^{2}s)′to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀνακεστος (from α priv., and ἀκεστός, curable). Incurable, unhealthy. [L, 50, 94.]

ANACHARIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anacharidées*. Ger., *Anacharideen*. A tribe of plants belonging to the *Hydrocharideæ*, comprising *Anacharis*, *Hydrilla*, and other genera. [B, 121, 170.]

ANACHARIS (Lat.), n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^2(a^3)′ka^{2}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-i^{2}s. A genus of plants belonging to the *Hydrocharideæ*, established by Linnæus. [B, 121.]—**A. alsinastrum.** Syn.: *Elodea*. A species indigenous to America, but naturalized in Europe, having long ramifying stems which choke up channels of fresh water such as canals, mill-races, etc. [B, 49.] It has been suggested that it be planted in streams in malarious regions. ["Brit. and Colon. Drug.," Aug. 28, 1886, p. 224 (L).]

ANACHEILIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ki′(ch^{2}e^2′i^2)-li^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). A genus of plants made by Hoffmannsegg, corresponding to the *Epidendrum* of Linnæus. [B, 121.]

ANACHITES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ki(ch^{2}e)′tez(tas). Gr., ἀναχίτης. An old name for the diamond, from its being thought a remedy for mental depression. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ANACHMUS (Ar.), n. An incorporeal spirit. [Dorneus (L, 94).]

ANACHONCHYLISM, n. A^{2}n-a^3-ko^{2}n^2′ki^{2}l-i^{2}zm. Lat., *anachonchylismus*. Fr., *anachonchylisme*. See ANACONCHYLIASMUS.

ANACHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ko(ch^{2}o)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anacho′seos* (*-sis*). See ANOCOCHE.

ANACHOVADI, n. See ANA-SCHOVADI.

ANACHREMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-kre^{2}mp(ch^{2}re^{2}mp)′-si^{2}s. Gen., *anachremp′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάχρεμψις. Fr., *anachrempsie*. Ger., *Aufräuspern*. Sp., *anacrempsia*. Expectoration; the matter expectorated. [Hippocrates (L, 47, 50).]

ANACHREMPTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-kre^{2}mp-(ch^{2}re^{2}mp)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to anachrempsis. [L.]

ANACHREMPTUM, ANACHREPSIS (Lat.), n's n. and f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-kre^{2}mp(ch^{2}re^{2}mp)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m), -si^{2}s. Gen., *anachremp'-ti, -chremp'seos (-sis)*. See ANACHREMPSIS.

ANACHRON, n. An old name for soda. [L, 104.]

ANACHUL (Ar.) n. Ammi. [L, 105.]

ANACINEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *anacinem'atos (-tis)*. Gr., ἀνακίνημα (from ἀνακινεῖν, to exercise the arms). Fr., *anacinème*. Exercise consisting in movements of the arms upward (especially in the pl., *anacinemata*). [L, 47; M, 60.]

ANACINESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(a)'si^{2}s Gen., *anacine'seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀνακίνησις. Fr., *anacinèse*. Ger., *Anakinesis*. 1. A swinging of the arms to and fro as an exercise. 2. Mental excitement, agitation. [L, 47.]

ANACINETICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to anacinesis. [D, 80.]

ANACLASIS, ANACLASMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'la^3-si^{2}s, -a^{3}k-la^{2}z(la^{3}s)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *anacla'seos (-sis), anaclas'mi*. Gr., ἀνάκλασις (from ἀνακλᾶν, to bend back or break short off). Fr., *anaclase*. Ger., *Anaklase, Anaklasis*. 1. A reflection or refraction of light or sound. 2. A flexure or a fracture. [L, 46; M, 60.]

ANACLASTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-kla^{2}s'-ti^{2}k. For deriv., see ANACLASIS. Lat., *anaclasticus*. Fr., *anaclastique*. Ger., *anaclastisch*. Sp., *anaclástico*. Refracting or reflecting light or sound.—A's, n. See DIOPTRICS and CATOPTRICS.

ANACLASTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-kla^{2}s(kla^{3}s)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀνάκλαστος. Bent back, reflected. [D, 80.]

ANACLINTERIUM, ANACLINTRON, ANACLINTRUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-kli^{2}n-te(ta)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -kli^{2}nt'ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., ἀνακλιντήριον, ἀνάκλιντρον (from ἀνακλίνειν, to recline). Fr., *anaclintère*. Ger., *Ruhebett*. A reclining-chair for invalids. [M, 13.]

ANACLISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'li^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *anaclis'eos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀνάκλισις. Fr., *anaclisie*. Sp., *anáclisis*. Recumbency. See DECUBITUS.

ANACLISMOS, ANACLISMUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-kli^{2}z(kli^{2}s)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀνακλισμός. The back of a chair or couch. [Hippocrates (L, 47).] Cf. ANACLINTERIUM.

ANACNESMUS, ANACNETHMUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ne^{2}z(ne^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), -ne^{2}th'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἀνά intens., and κνησμός, itching. Fr., *anacnesme*. The itching of a part. [M, 13.]

ANACO, n. See ANACAU.

ANACOCHE, ANACOCHESIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ko'-ke(ch^{2}a), -ke(ch^{2}a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *anaco'chis, anacoche'seos (-sis)*. See ANOCOCHE.

ANACŒLIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-se(ko-e^2)-li^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Sp., *anacoeliasmo*. A mild purgative remedy for phthisis mentioned by Diocles. [L, 94.]

ANACOLLEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ko^{2}l-le(la)'ma^3. Gen., *anacollem'atos (-tis)*. Gr., ἀνακόλλημα (from ἀνακολλᾶν, to glue on). Fr., *anacollème*. Sp., *anacolema*. 1. A remedy causing rapid healing; an agglutinant. 2. A remedy recommended by Galen as an application to the forehead for diseases of the eyes and bleeding from the nose. [A, 301; L, 94.]

ANACOLUPPA, n. Fr., *anacoluppe*. Sp., *anacolupa*. According to Rheede, a climbing plant of Malabar, possibly the *Zapania nodiflora* of Lamarck, the juice of which is regarded as a cure for the bite of the cobra, and, mixed with pepper, is used in the treatment of epilepsy. [L, 94, 105.]

ANACOLUTHIA, ANACOLUTHON (Lat.). n's f. and n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ko^{2}l-u^2(u)'thi^2-a^3, -tho^{2}n. Gr., ἀνακολουθία, ἀνακόλουθον (from α priv., and ἀκολουθία, a regular sequence). Fr., *anacoluthe*. Ger., *Unfolgerichtigkeit*. It., *anacoluzia*. Incoherence, incoherent delirium. [Guislain (M, 13).]

ANACOMIDE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ko^{2}m'i^{2}d-e(a). Gr., ἀνακομιδή (from ἀνακομίζειν, to restore to health). Sp., *anacomida*. A recovery from sickness, or anything which aids it. [L, 94; M, 60.]

ANACOMPTIS, n. A tree of Madagascar, the juice of which curdles milk. [L, 105.]

ANACONCHYLIASMUS, ANACONCHYLISMOS, ANACONCHYLISMUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ko^{2}n^2-ki^{2}l(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-i^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), -i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀνακογχυλιασμός. Fr., *anaconchylisme*. A gargling. [Galen (L, 50).]

ANACOPE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'o-pe(pa). Gr., ἀνακοπή. Nausea. [M, 13.]

ANACOUPHISMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ko-u-fi^{2}z(fi^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *anacouphismatos (-tis)*. See ANACUPHISMA.

ANACROTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-kro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *anacrotique*. Ger., *anakrotisch*. It., *anacrotico*. Sp., *anacrótico*. Relating to or affected with anacrotism (said of the pulse). [D, 18.]

ANACROTISM, n. A^{2}n-a^{2}k'ro^2-ti^{2}zm. From ἀνά, up, and κρότος, a stroke. Lat., *anacrotismus*. Ger., *Anakrotie, Anakrotismus*. It., *anacrotismo*. An irregularity of the ascending curve of a sphygmographic pulse tracing. [D, 18.]

ANACROTOUS, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}k'ro-tu^{3}s. See ANACROTIC.

ANACTERION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-te(ta)'ri^2-o^{2}n. See ANACTIRION.

ANACTERIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a^{3}k-ta-rek. Restoring strength.

ANACTESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-te(ta)'sis. Gen., *anacte'seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀνάκτησις (from ἀνακτᾶσθαι, to recover). Fr., *anactésie*. Sp., *anectesia*. Restoration to health. [Hippocrates (M, 16).]

ANACTIRION (Lat.). n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}r'i^2-o^{2}n. A name given by Dioscorides to the *Artemisia vulgaris*. [L, 105.]—**A. aureus, A. officinarum, A. valentinus.** See ANACYCLUS *aureus*, ANACYCLUS *officinarum*, and ANACYCLUS *valentinus*.

ANACTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ti^{2}s. Cassini's name for the genus *Atractylis*. [B, 170.]

ANACTORION, ANACTORIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-to'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀνακτόριον [Dioscorides] (from ἀνακτόριος, royal, on account of its resemblance to a sword which only royal persons could use). An ancient name for several plants, especially the *Gladiolus communis* and the mugwort. [Apuleius (B, 134); L, 50.]

ANACUPHISMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ku^2(ku)-fi^{2}z(fi^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *anacuphis'matos (-tis)*. Gr., ἀνακούφισμα (from ἀνακουφίζειν, to raise up, also to alleviate). 1. The lifting, carrying, or suspension of a sick person, or a form of passive exercise, perhaps by swinging. [Hippocrates (A, 387; L, 94).] 2. An alleviation of disease. [M, 16.]

ANACYCESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si(ku^6)-se(ka)'si^{2}s. Gen., *anacyce'seos (-sis)*. From ἀνακυκᾶν, to mingle. A mixture made by pouring one thing upon another. [L, 118.]

ANACYCLEON (Lat.), n. n A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)'le^2-o^{2}n. From ἀνακυκλεῖν, to move around. A charlatan. [L, 94.]

ANACYCLESIS, ANACYCLISMUS, ANACYCLOSIS (Lat.), n's f., m., and f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si^2(ku^6)-kle(kla)'si^{2}s, -kli^{2}z(kli^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s), -klo'si^{2}s. Gen., *anacycle'seos (-sis), -clis'mi, -clo'seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀνακύκλησις, ἀνακυκλισμός, ἀνακύκλωσις (from ἀνακυκλεῖν, to revolve). See CYCLOSIS.

ANACYCLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From ἀνακυκλεῖν, to revolve. Fr., *anacycle*. Ger., *Ringblume*. It., *anaciclo*. A genus of composite herbaceous plants, established by Linnæus, having alternate, pinnate, multifid leaves, and terminal heads of flowers with white rays. The *A.* of Persoon comprehended species of *A.* together with some referred to *Anthemis*. [B, 19, 170.]—**A. aureus** [Link]. Syn.: *Cotula aurea* [Linnæus]. A European species employed in Spain for the same purposes as chamomile. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. officinarum** [Hayne]. Lat., *pyrethrum germanicum*. Fr., *pyrèthre commun* (ou *de Germanie*). Ger., *deutscher Bertram, gebräuchliche Ringblume*. Syn.: *A. pyrethrum* [Schrader], *Anthemis pyrethrum* [Willdenow]. German pellitory; a species cultivated in central Europe. It is an erect annual plant resembling *A. pyrethrum* in appearance, of which some regard it as a variety. Its root, *radix pyrethri germanici* (seu *communis*, seu *officinarum*), *radix salivalis* (Ger., *gewöhnliche* [oder *deutsche*] *Bertramwurzel*), is 3 to 6 inches long, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, brownish-gray externally, whitish within, and has a thick bark, containing a single circle of resin-cells. It has a burning, acrid taste, and contains resinous and bitter principles, a fixed oil, and *inulin*. It is used for the same purposes as *A. pyrethrum*. [B, 33, 81, 121, 180.]—**A. pyrethrum** [De Candolle]. Lat., *pyrethrum romanum* (seu *verum*). Fr., *pyrèthre romain* (ou *vrai*, ou *officinal* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Bertram-Ringblume, Bertram-Kamille*. Syn.: *Anthemis pyrethrum* [Linnæus]. Roman pellitory, pellitory of Spain, Alexander's-foot; a perennial species indigenous to northwestern Africa and in Arabia and Syria, with procumbent or ascending stem, and radical, petiolate, smooth, pinnatifid leaves. Its root —*pyrethrum* [U. S. Ph.], *radix pyrethri veri* (seu *romani*); Fr., *racine de pyrèthre vrai* (ou *officinal*); Ger., *ächte* (oder *römische*) *Bertramwurzel, St. Johanniswurz*; It., *piretro romano* (o *vero*) —is simple or nearly so, cylindrical or tapering, 2 to 4 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with rough brown wrinkled surface and very thin bark, which with the wood contains 5 or 6 circles of resin-cells. Pyrethrum has a slight aromatic odor and a pungent aromatic taste, and, when applied to the lips or tongue, gives rise to a sensation of coolness, followed by one of heat and tingling, and causes a profuse flow of saliva. It contains a brown acrid resin, a dark-brown and a yellow fixed oil, soluble and insoluble, respectively, in a solution of caustic potash, considerable *inulin*, some mucilage, and, according to Buchheim, an alkaloid, *pyrethrine*. It has been used as a sialogogue and sternutatory, being especially employed for the relief of toothache and of other pains about the face, and in paretic conditions of the tongue and uvula. [B, 18, 33, 81.] The *A. pyrethrum* of Schrader is the *A. officinarum*. [B, 121.] —**A. radiatus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *anthemis purpurin*. A species with flowers the rays of which are yellow above and red beneath, and with yellow disc. It is cultivated in France. [B, 121.]—**A. valentinus** [Linnæus]. A species, said to be the βούφθαλμον of Dioscorides, growing in southern Europe and employed in Spain for the same purposes as *A. pyrethrum*. [B, 121, 180.]

ANACYPTESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si^{2}p(ku^{6}p)-te(ta)'si^{2}s. Gen., *anacyptes'eos (-sis)*, From ἀνακύπτειν, to lift up the head. A lifting of one part toward another as a means of exercise. [L, 119.]

ANACYRIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si^{2}r(ku^{6}r)-i^2-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *anacyrio'seos (-sis)*. From ἀνακυρίωσις. Authoritative confirmation. A term employed by Hippocrates to denote the authority and gravity which a physician should maintain in the sick-room. [M, 59.]

ANACYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)'ti^{2}s. A genus of low vegetable organisms (*Protophyta*) belonging to the *Palmelleæ*, established by Menegh, and consisting of unicellular isolated gelatinous individuals containing colored gonidia. [B, 121.]—**A. Grevillei.** A species found upon dead asparagus. [B, 121.]—**A. marginata.** A species living in hot water. [B, 121.]—**A. parasitica.** A species parasitic upon certain lichens (*Cladophora*). [B, 121.]

ANADENDROMALACHE, ANADENDROMALACHIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-de^{2}n-dro-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)'a^3-ke(ch^{2}a), -ma^{2}l-(ma^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀναδενδρομαλάχη (from ἀνά, upon, δένδρον, a tree, and μαλάχη, the mallow). Fr., *anadendromalachie.* The tree-mallow. The a. of Galen was probably the *Althœa rosea*, and that of Oribasius the *Lavatera arborea.* [L, 47, 50, 105.]

ANADENDRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-de^{2}n'dro^{2}n. See ALTHÆA.

ANADESMA, ANADESMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3 de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'ma^3, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἀναδέσμη, a band for women's hair. Fr., *anadèsme.* A bandage or a fascia. [L, 41, 50.]

ANADICROTIC, ANADICROTOUS, adj's. A^{2}n''a^3-di-kro^{2}t'-i^{2}k, -di^{2}k'ro^{2}t-u^{3}s. See ANACROTIC.

ANADIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-di^{2}d'i(u^6)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἀνά intens., and δίδυμος, double. A double monstrosity developed from one germinal vesicle. [M, 1.]

ANADIPLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-di^{2}p-lo'si^{2}s. Gen., *anadiplo'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀναδίπλωσις. Fr., *anadiplose.* Sp., *anadiplosis.* The reduplication of a paroxysm of fever. [M, 59.]

ANADIPLOTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-di^{2}p-lo^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *anadiploticus.* Relating to or of the nature of anadiplosis. [L.]

ANADIPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-di^{2}p'si^2-a^3. From ἀνά intens., and δίψα, thirst. Fr., *anadipsie.* Great thirst. [M, 66.]

ANADIPSIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-di^{2}p'si^{2}k. Fr., *anadipsique.* Causing thirst. [L.]

ANADOLI, n. An Oriental tooth-powder made of 42 parts of powdered soap, 44 of powdered starch, 12 of Levantine soap-wort, and sufficient of the oils of lemon and bergamot to flavor. [L, 120.]

ANADORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'o-ra^3. Gr., ἀναδορά. Ulceration. [L, 47.] See also ECDORA.

ANADOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'o-si^{2}s. Gen., *anado'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάδοσις (from ἀναδιδόναι, to give forth, distribute, nourish). Fr., *anadose.* It., *anadosi.* 1. Vomiting. 2. A determination of the blood or humors toward the upper part of the body. 3. Chylification. [D, 106; L, 50.] 4. The distribution of nutrient juices in the vessels. [A, 301.]

ANADROME (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'ro-me(ma). Gr., ἀναδρομή (from ἀναδραμεῖν, to run up). Fr., *anadrome.* It., *anadrome.* Sp., *anadroma.* 1. See ANADOSIS (2d def.). 2. A pain which passes from the lower to the upper part of the body. [Hippocrates (M, 29).] 3. Globus hystericus. [L, 50.] 4. The ascent of sap in plants. [A, 387.]

ANADROMOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'ro-mo^{2}s. From ἀνάδρομος, ascending. Fr., *anadrome.* The name of a fish which was formerly used in the treatment of epilepsy. [L, 105.]

ANADROMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'ro-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀνάδρομος. Fr., *anadrome.* Ascending (said of fish which ascend rivers).

ANADYOMENE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-di(du^6)-o^{2}m'e^{2}ne(a). From Ἀναδυομένη, the one rising (from the sea), an epithet of Aphrodite. A genus of *Algœ*, found in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, established by Lamoreux. [B, 121.]

ANADYOMENEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-di(du^6)-o^{2}m-e^{2}n'e^2-e(a^2-e^2). A subtribe of *Algœ*, made by Endlicher, belonging to the *Halymedeœ*, and comprising *Anadyomene.* The *A.* are composed of articulated and anastomosing branched tubes united by a structureless membrane into a flat frond. [B, 121.]

ANÆDŒUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a^3-e^2)-de'(do'e)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv., and αἰδοῖα, the genitals. Fr., *anœdé, anœdoé.* Without genital organs. [L, 50.]

ANÆMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e'(a^3'e^2)-ma^3. From α priv., and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *anèmes.* Ger., *blutlose Thiere.* Animals which have no circulatory apparatus nor blood, *e. g.*, intestinal worms. [L, 41.]

ANÆMASIA, ANÆMASIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-a(a^3)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3, -e^{2}m'(a^3'e^{2}m)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *anœma'seos* (*-sis*). Fr., *anémasie, anémase.* See ANÆMIA.—**Anæmasia epizootica.** Fr., *anhémase épizoötique.* A disease prevalent among very young mules, characterized by prostration, a small and accelerated pulse, frequent respiration, and hardness of the abdomen. It is usually fatal in from 6 to 24 hours. The blood is found thin and deficient in fibrin, and the lungs are pale. [M, 40.]

ANÆMATOPOESIS, ANÆMATOPOIESIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m''(a^3''e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o-po-e(a)'si^{2}s, -po-i^2-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *anœmatopoe'seos* (*-sis*), *-poie'seos* (*-sis*). From α priv., αἷμα, blood, and ποίησις, a making. Defective formation of blood. [M, 13.]

ANÆMATOPOIETIC, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}m''a^{2}t-o-po-i^2-e^{2}t'e^{2}k. Lat., *anœmatopoieticus.* Preventing the formation of blood. [L, 50.]

ANÆMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'-si^{2}s. Gen., *anœmato'seos* (*-sis*). From α priv., and αἱμάτωσις (see HÆMATOSIS). Fr., *anématose.* Ger., *Anämatose.* Defective hæmatosis; anæmia. [M, 13.]

ANÆMATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m'(a^3'e^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀναίματος. See ANÆMIC.

ANÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀναιμία (from α priv., and αἷμα, blood). Fr., *anémie.* Ger., *Anämie, Blutmangel, Blutlosigkeit.* It., Sp., *anemia.* 1. A diminution of the amount of blood in the body, either from hæmorrhage or from a defective formation of blood. 2. A special morbid state in which the blood is not only diminished in amount, but differs from the standard composition of normal blood, the red corpuscles, the albumin, and the urine pigment being deficient, and the salts present in excess. [Andral, Vogel, Parkes (A, 2).] It gives rise to debility, a waxy pallor of the skin, functional cardiac murmurs, etc. Cf. CHLOROSIS.—**Acute a.** Ger., *acute Anämie.* An a. due to the sudden loss of a large quantity of blood from any cause. [L.] —**Acute pernicious a.** Ger., *acute perniciöse Anämie.* See *Progressive pernicious a.*—**Acute universal cerebral a.** An a. of the whole brain. Its typical form is caused by the sudden loss of a large quantity of blood. [D, 35.]—**A. chlorosis.** See CHLOROSIS.—**Anæmiæ cutaneæ.** Morbid appearances of the skin due to local a. [M, 66.]—**A. essentialis febrilis.** See *Progressive pernicious a.*—**A. gravidarum.** Fr., *anémie pernicieuse* (ou *grave*) *des femmes enceintes et accouchées, chlorose puerpérale.* Ger., *Anämie der Schwangerer.* Sp., *anemia del embarazo.* Syn.: *puerperal chlorosis* [Virchow]. A grave and insidious form of a. that attacks pregnant and lying-in women, characterized specially by a diminution of the hæmoglobulin in the blood. [Gusserow.]—**A. intertropicalis.** An a. due to dirt-eating. [Wernich (D, 18).]—**A. lymphatica.** See PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHÆMIA and *Hodgkin's* DISEASE. —**A. progressiva perniciosa.** See *Progressive pernicious a.*— **A. saturnina.** Syn.: *icterus saturninus.* The a. associated with lead poisoning. [D, 18.]—**A. splenica.** See PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**A. tropica.** See TROPICAL A.—**A. universalis.** General a. [D, 67.]—**Ankylostomo-a.** See *Miners'* A.—**Cerebral a.** Fr., *anémie cérébrale.* Ger., *cerebrale Anämie.* It., *anemia cerebrale.* Sp., *anemia cerebral* (*ó encefálica*). A deficiency of blood in the brain. Also see SYNCOPE and *Hydrocephaloid* DISEASE.—**Chronic a.** Ger., *chronische Anämie.* A persistent long-standing a. [D, 3.]—**Collateral a., Compensatory a.** An a. connected with hyperæmia of another part.—**Engorgement a.** Ger., *Stauungsanämie.* A. of a part caused by engorgement of another part traversed by the blood-vessels distributed to the former (*e. g.*, the a. of an urticarial wheal, due to compression of the vessels that pass through the engorged subjacent tissue).—**Essential a.** Ger., *essentielle Anämie.* See *Progressive pernicious a.*—**Essential febrile a., Essential malignant a., Essential pernicious a., Fatal a.** Fr., *anémie essentielle pernicieuse.* Ger., *essentielle perniciöse Anämie.* See *Progressive pernicious a.*—**General a.** An a. affecting the whole body, as opposed to one which is local. [L.]— **Globular a.** Fr., *anémie globulaire.* A. characterized by a deficiency of red blood-corpuscles. [G. A. Moracche (D).]—**Idiopathic a.** Fr., *anémie idiopathique.* See *Progressive pernicious a.*—**Inanition a.** Ger., *Inanitionsanämie.* An a. due to lack of nutrition. [D.]—**Infantile splenic a.** An a. of early infancy due to hypertrophic alteration of the spleen. It is progressive and of a grave nature. [Somma (D, 50).]—**Local a.** An a. limited to one portion of the body. [D, 3.]—**Lymphatic a., Lymphatico-splenic a.** See PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**Mechanical a.** See *Passive* A.— **Miners' a.** Fr., *anémie des mineurs.* Ger., *Anämie der Bergarbeiter.* It., *anemia dei minatori* (o *dei contadini*, o *dei fornaciai*), *anchilostomiasi, anchilostomoanemia.* Syn.: *ankylostomiasis, Egyptian chlorosis* [Griesinger], *intertropical hypohœmia. African cachexia, ankylostomo-anœmia.* The disease, resulting from the presence of the intestinal parasite *Ankylostoma duodenale*, observed in miners and workers in tunnels. [Barregi, "Gazz. degli ospit.," April 30, 1882, p. 276.] See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS. —**Paludal a.** The a. due to malarial influences. [M.]—**Paralytic a.** Ger., *paralytische Anämie.* 1. The a. that takes place in a paralyzed part in consequence of disuse. 2. A. of a portion of the central nervous system giving rise to paralysis of the parts that derive their nervous supply from the affected portion (*e. g.*, a. of the portion of the spinal cord supplied by the lumbar arteries after ligation of the abdominal aorta, resulting in paralysis of the lower limbs). [Stenson, Weil (D, 4).]—**Passive a.** Syn.: *mechanical a.*. An a. due to pressure exerted upon a part, either within or without the body. [D, 3.]—**Pernicious a.** Fr., *anémie pernicieuse.* Ger., *perniciöse Anämie.* See *Progressive pernicious a.*—**Progressive cachectic a.** Fr., *anémie cachectique progressive.* A variety of progressive pernicious a. distinguished by a decided cachexia without any discernible cause. [Potain, "Union méd.," 1879, xxviii, p. 37.]—**Progressive pernicious a.** Fr., *anémie pernicieuse progressive.* Ger., *progressive perniciöse Anämie.* It., *anemia progressiva perniciosa.* Sp., *anemia progresiva perniciosa.* A form of a. without any apparent cause which tends toward a fatal issue. It commences insidiously and is unattended by any bronzing of the skin, enlargement of the spleen and lymphatics, or any great disproportion in number between the red and white blood-corpuscles. Febrile symptoms of an irregular character are usually present, except toward the end of the disease. Its prominent symptoms are those of a. or chlorosis of a high degree. Its duration varies from a few weeks to several months. [M.]— **Puerperal a.** An anæmic condition sometimes seen during gestation and lactation. [Bennet, "N. Y. Jour. of Med.," 1847, ix, p. 45.]—**Puerperal pernicious a.** Fr., *anémie pernicieuse puerpérale.* The a. resulting from a slow, progressive pyæmic form of puerperal septicæmia. [A, 15.]—**Pulmonary a.** Fr., *anémie pulmonaire.* It., *anemia polmonale.* An a. of the lungs; it may be general, as in emphysema, or local and due to pulmonary embolism. [L.]—**Retinal a.** Fr., *anémie de la rétine.* Ger., *Anämie der Netzhaut.* It., *anemia della retina.* Sp., *anemia de la retina.* A condition sometimes observed in marked general a., in which the retinal arteries are somewhat diminished in calibre. Usually the veins are not affected and there is little if any interference with vision. [F.]—**Secondary a.** Ger., *sekundäre Anämie.* See *Progressive pernicious a.*—**Senile a.** Sp., *anemia senil.* The a. of old age, in which the blood not only is diminished in quantity but lacks a portion of its albumin and corpuscles, the relative quantity of its fibrin being increased. [D, 3.]—**Spasmodic a.** An a. caused by vaso-motor spasm, produced either by some external agency acting upon the arterial muscles, or by irritation or excitation of the sympathetic nerves. [D, 3.]—**Spinal a.** A deficiency in the supply of blood to the spinal cord. It may affect the motor or sensory tracts of the cord, giving rise to disturbances of motion or sensation in different parts of the body. The sensory symptoms caused by this condition are those of irritation. It is believed to be the pathological state which is the cause of the many symptoms of "spinal irritation" and neurasthenia. [L.]—**Splenic**

a. Fr., *anémie splénique.* It., *anemia splenica.* See PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.—**Tropical a.** Lat., *a. tropica.* Fr., *anémie tropicale.* A form met with in unacclimatized persons living in the tropics.

ANÆMIAC, n. A^{2}n-e'mi^2-a^{2}k. An anæmic person. [" Pop. Sci. Month.," May, 1880, p. 62 (B).]

ANÆMIAL, ANÆMIATED, adj's. A^{2}n-e^{2}m'i^2-a^{2}l, -mi^{2}ate^{2}d. Lat., *anœmialis.* Anæmic, bloodless.

ANÆMIC, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}m'i^{2}k. Gr., ἄναιμος. Lat., *anœmicus.* Fr., *anémique.* Ger., *anämisch.* It., *anemico.* Sp., *anémico.* Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, anæmia.

ANÆMOCHROUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}k-(o^{2}ch^2)'ro-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἄναιμος, bloodless, and χρο-α, the complexion. Lacking in color ; pallid. [L, 45.]

ANÆMON (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e'(a^3'e^2)-mo^{2}n. Gr., ἀναίμων. Anæmic. [L, 50.]

ANÆMOSARCUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m''(a^3''e^{2}m)-o-sa^{3}rk'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἄναιμος, bloodless, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *anémosarque.* Without red flesh (said of animals with white blood). [L, 47, 50.]

ANÆMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *anœmo'seos* (*-sis*). A defective formation of blood. See ANÆMIA.

ANÆMOTROPHY, n. A^{2}n-e^{2}m-o^{2}t'ro-fi^2. Lat., *anœmotrophia* (from α priv., αἷμα, blood, and τροφή, nourishment). Impoverishment (defective formation) of the blood. [M, 29.]

ANÆMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e'(a^3'e^2)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ANÆMON.

ANÆMYDRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m(a^3-e^{2}m)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)'ri^2-a^3. From α priv., αἷμα, blood, and ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *anémydrie.* A deficiency of the watery element of the blood, as in cholera. [A, 250.]

ANÆNOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n(a^3-e^{2}n)-o'ma^3. Gen., *anœnom'atos* (*-tis*). " Inability of some members." [M, 60.]

ANÆRETIC, adj. A^{2}n-e^2-re^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀναιρετικός. Fr., *anérésique.* Destructive ; as a n. in the pl., agents that destroy the tissues. [Fonssagrives (L, 63).]

ANAÉROBE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}n-a^3-a-rob. See ANAEROBIC and ANAEROBION.

ANAEROBIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a(a^3)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-o'bi^2-a^3. Pl. of *anaerobion* (*q. v.*).

ANAEROBIC, adj. A^{2}n-a-u^{5}r-o^{2}b'i^{2}k. Fr., *anaérobe.* Ger., *anaërobisch.* It., Sp., *anaerobio.* Pertaining to anaerobiosis, having the characters of an anaerobion. [L.]

ANAEROBION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a(a^3)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-o'bi^2-o^{2}n. From α priv., ἀήρ, air, and βίος, life. Fr., *anaérobe, anaérobie.* Ger., *Anaërobie.* It., Sp., *anaerobia.* Pasteur's term for an organism existing in a medium destitute of free oxygen. The anaerobia obtain the oxygen necessary for their existence by the butyric, putrefactive, alcoholic, or other fermentation which they excite. [J, 4, 49.] Cf. AEROBION.

ANAEROBIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a(a^3)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-o-bi(be)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *anaerobio'seos* (*-sis*). Fr., *anaérobiose.* Ger., *Anaërobiose.* Existence in a medium destitute of free oxygen. [B ; " Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1878 (J).]

ANAËROBISIREN (Ger.), v. intr. A^{3}n-a^3-e^{2}r-o-be-ze're^{2}n. To live in a medium destitute of free oxygen. [B.]

ANAÉROÏDE (Fr.). adj. A^{3}n-a^3-a-ro-ed. See ANEROID.

ANAEROMICROBION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a(a^3)''u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-o-mi^{2}k-ro'bi^2-o^{2}n. For deriv., see ANAEROBION and MICROBION. Fr., *anaéromicrobe.* Ger., *Anaëromikrobie.* Lustig's term for an anaerobic microbe. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," June 5, 1885, p. 403 (B).] See ANAEROBION.

ANAEROPLASTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a''u^{5}r-o-pla^{2}s'ti^{2}k. Fr., *anaéroplastique.* Ger., *anaëroplastisch.* It., *anaeroplastico.* Pertaining to anaeroplasty. [L.]

ANAEROPLASTY, n. A^{2}n-a'u^{5}r-o-pla^{2}s-ti^2. From α priv., ἀήρ, air, and πλάσσειν, to form. Fr., *anaéroplastique.* Ger., *Anaëroplastik.* It., *anaeroplastia.* Valette's term for the method of treating open wounds by immersion in warm water to prevent the contact of air, so that they heal by the " modelling process." [A, 385 ; L.]

ANÆSTHECINESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}s''(a^3''e^{2}s)-the-(tha)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *anœsthecine'seos* (*-sis*). From α priv., αἴσθησις, sensibility, and κίνησις, movement. Fr., *anesthécinésie.* Absence of both sensibility and the power of motion. [A, 385.]

ANÆSTHESEOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'ze^2(se^2)-o-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ANÆSTHETOSPASMUS.

ANÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'zi^2-(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀναισθησία (from α priv., and αἴσθησις, perception by the senses). Fr., *anesthésie.* Ger., *Anästhesie.* It., Sp., *anestesia.* 1. Complete or nearly complete loss, temporary or permanent, of the power of sensation, either in the whole body or in any part of it, involving either common tactile sensibility, the special sensibility of an individual organ, or any sort of perceptive faculty, whether due to disease, to the action of a drug, or to injury. 2. In Cullen's classification, a genus of diseases of the order dysæsthesiæ. [L, 132 ; M.]—**A. acustica.** See ANAKUSIA.—**A. angeiospastica.** A. due to spasmodic contraction of the blood-vessels (as in writers' cramp). [Berger (L, 57).]—**A. a spina bifida.** A. due to pressure on the spinal cord in a case of spina bifida. [M, 60.]—**A. by rapid respiration.** A form of anæsthetization devised by W. G. A. Bonwill. The patient is directed to breathe rapidly for at least three minutes. [Hewson, "Phila. Med. Times," vi, 1876, p. 265 (L).]—**A. by suggestion.** Fr., *anesthésie par suggestion.* See HYPNOTISM.—**A. cutanea.** Fr., *anesthésie cutanée* (ou *de la peau*). Ger., *cutane Anästhesie, Hautanästhesie.* It., *anestesia cutanea.* Loss or impairment of the tactile sensibility of a part. [G.]—**A. dolorosa.** Fr., *anesthésie douloureuse.* Sp., *anestesia dolorosa.* Painful a. ; a condition in which the affected part is painful, although it has lost its tactile sensibility. [M, 35, 84.]—**A. faciei.** Facial a. ; a. of the parts supplied by the sensory branches of the fifth cranial nerve. [D, 63.]—**A. gustatoria.** See AGEUSIA.—**A. ischæmica.** A. of a part from ischæmia, whether from contraction of the blood-vessels or from compression. [Steinauer (A, 319).]—**A. lavatricum.** Washerwomen's a. ; produced by habitual exposure of the hands to cold water. [L, 139.]—**A. linguæ.** See AGEUSIA.—**A. melancholica.** A. due to melancholia. [M, 60.]—**A. muscularis.** See *Muscular a.*—**A. nascentium.** See ASPHYXIA *neonatorum.*—**A. of return.** Fr., *anesthésie de retour.* In metallo-therapy, the return of an a. to its former situation after having been transferred to the opposite side of the body by the application of a metal. [Burq (D, 71).]—**A. olfactatoria, A. olfactoria.** See ANOSMIA.—**A. optica.** See AMAUROSIS.—**A. plethorica.** A. due to plethora. [M, 60.]—**A. unilateralis.** See HEMIANÆSTHESIA.—**A. universalis peripherica.** A term applied by Rinz to a case of general cutaneous a., loss of taste and smell, and abolition of sensation in the mucous membrane of the mouth, nose, and eyes. [" Dtsch. Klinik," x, 1858, p. 117 (L).]—**Artificial a.** See *Surgical a.*—**Bulbar a.** A. due to lesion of the pons Varolii or the medulla oblongata. [M.]—**Central a.** A. due to disease of the central nervous system. [D, 18.]—**Cerebral a.** A. due to disease or injury of the cerebrum. [Steinauer (A, 319).]—**Crossed a.** Fr., *anesthésie croisée.* A. on one side of the body due to a lesion of the opposite half of the spinal cord. [D, 35.]—**Cutaneous a.** See *A. cutanea.*—**Efferent a.** Ger., *Leitungsanästhesie.* A. due to disease of the central terminations of the nerves, affecting their conducting power. [M, 1.]—**Electrical a.** Fr., *anesthésie électrique.* Ger., *elektrische Anästhesie.* It., *anestesia eleitrica.* A. caused by passing an electrical current through a part. [L, 44.]—**Electro-chemical a.** Syn. : *voltaic narcotism.* A plan first suggested by Sir H. Davy, and afterward by B. W. Richardson, for producing local anæsthesia by placing some anodyne, such as aconite or morphine, on the part to be operated on, and then applying to the same part one of the poles of a galvanic battery, the other pole being also applied to the body. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Feb. 12, 1859, p. 156 (L).] Cf. DIELECTROLYLIS.—**General a.** Fr., *anesthésie générale.* Ger., *allgemeine Anästhesie.* It., *anestesia generale.* Sp., *anestesia general.* A. of the whole body, including the abolition of all perceptive power and therefore loss of consciousness. [L, 44.]—**Girdle a.** A. extending around the trunk in a zone of greater or less width, due to disease of the spinal cord or its membranes of very limited extent. [D, 35.]—**Hemiplegic a.** See HEMIANÆSTHESIA.—**Hysterical a.** Fr., *anesthésie hystérique.* Ger., *hysterische Anästhesie.* A. due to hysteria. [D, 70.]—**Hysterical cutaneous a.** Fr., *anesthésie cutanée hystérique.* Cutaneous a. of hysterical origin. [Voisin, " Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," v, 1858, p. 818.]—**Lead a.** Fr., *anesthésie saturnine.* Ger., *Bleianästhesie.* A. due to chronic lead poisoning ; either cutaneous, muscular, or optical. [D, 34.]—**Local a.** Fr., *anesthésie locale.* Ger., *locale Anästhesie.* It., *anestesia locale* (o *localizzata*). Sp., *anestesia local.* 1. A. of limited extent. 2. A. of a part produced by the application of an anæsthetizing agent (*e. g.*, refrigeration by means of a spray of ether or rhigolene or the use of a freezing mixture, also the application or injection of a solution of cocaine or other anæsthetic. [L.]—**Mixed a.** Surgical a. partly produced and decidedly prolonged by the administration of morphine before the anæsthetic is given, the object being to reduce the quantity of the latter to be used.—**Muscular a.** Fr., *anesthésie musculaire.* Ger., *musculäre Anästhesie.* A. of the muscles, loss of the " muscular sense " (as in locomotor ataxia). [J. R. Reynolds (D, 18).]—**Natural a.** A. due to " natural causes," as opposed to that induced with drugs. [L, 44.]—**Neural a.** A. from causes acting on the peripheral nerves. [D, 34.]—**Obstetrical a.** Fr., *anesthésie obstétricale, demi-anesthésie* [Houzelot and Laborie], *demi-sommeil* [Blandin], *demi-éthérisation* [Buisson], *demi-ivresse, demi-résolution* [Dangan]. Campbell's term for a degree of a. sufficiently profound to allay the pain of natural labor, but not so profound as to produce stertor, muscular relaxation, or necessarily unconsciousness, and not continuous. It is effected by administering a small amount of an anæsthetic as each pain begins to be felt. [A, 38.]—**Olfactory a.** Fr., *anesthésie olfactive.* See ANOSMIA.—**Optical a.** See AMAUROSIS.—**Painful a.** See *A. dolorosa.*—**Partial a.** Fr., *anesthésie partielle.* Ger., *partielle Anästhesie.* 1. A term used by Erb to denote complete or partial abolition of the function of a single one of the nerves of special sensation (*e. g.*, ageusia and anosmia). [D, 84.] 2. A. limited to a portion of the body.—**Peripheral a.** Fr., *anesthésie périphérique.* Ger., *peripherische Anästhesie.* It., *anestesia periferica.* Sp., *anestesia periférica.* A. due to disease of the peripheral terminations of the sensory nerves, as opposed to central a. (*q. v.*). [D, 18.]—**Primary a.** Fr., *anesthésie primaire.* Ger., *primäre Anästhesie.* A state of insensibility lasting but a few seconds, but admitting of the performance of slight cutting operations without pain, produced by the inhalation of a small quantity of ether. [E.]—**Psychic a.** Fr., *anesthésie psychique.* Ger., *psychische Anästhesie.* Loss of consciousness or of the perceptive faculties. [Arndt (L, 57).]—**Rectal a.** See *Rectal* ETHERIZATION.—**Rheumatic a.** A. associated with rheumatism. [D, 70.]—**Supplementary a.** Fr., *anesthésie supplémentaire.* Surgical a. prolonged by giving morphine before the effect of the anæsthetic has passed off. [" Union méd.," xxi, 1864, p. 359 (L).]—**Surgical a.** Fr., *anesthésie chirurgicale.* Ger., *chirurgische Anästhesie.* It., *anestesia chirurgica.* Sp., *anestesia quirúrgica.* Profound general a., with muscular relaxation and abolition of reflex action, produced by the free inhalation of ether, chloroform, or some like agent. [L.]—**Systemic a.** See *General a.*—**Tactile a.** See *A. cutanea.*—**Thermic a.** See THERMO-ANÆSTHESIA.—**Total a.** Fr., *anesthésie totale.* Ger., *totale Anästhesie.* A term used by Erb to denote the partial or complete abolition of the function of all the nerves of

special sensation, as opposed to partial a. (*q. v.*). [D, 84.]—**Unilateral a.** See HEMIANÆSTHESIA.—**Vesical a.** A. of the bladder. [D, 70.]—**Visceral a.** Ger., *viscerale Anästhesie.* Loss or impairment of the special sensibility of an organ (*e. g.*, the sense of repletion in the bladder or rectum, or that of hunger or thirst in the stomach).

ANÆSTHESIANT, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}s-the′zi^2-a^{2}nt. Fr., *anesthésiant.* See ANÆSTHETIC.

ANÆSTHESIATE, v. tr. A^{2}n-e^{2}s-the′zi^2-at. See ANÆSTHETIZE.

ANÆSTHESIMETER, n. A^{2}n-e^{2}s-thez-i^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. For deriv., see ANÆSTHESIA and *-meter.** Fr., *anesthésimètre.* It., *anestesimetro.* An instrument or apparatus for ascertaining the degree of anæsthesia of a part (see ÆSTHESIOMETER), or the amount of an anæsthetic used in a given instance. [L, 44.]

ANÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anœsthe′seos* (*-sis*). See ANÆSTHESIA.

ANÆSTHETIC, adj. and n. A^{2}n″e^{2}s-the^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *anœstheticus* (adj.), *anœstheticum* (n.). Fr., *anesthésique.* Ger., *anästhetisch, empfindungslähmend* (adj.), *anästhetisches Mittel* (n.). It., *anestetico.* Sp., *anestésico.* 1. (Adj.) pertaining to, accompanied by, or producing anæsthesia. 2. (N.) any agent capable of producing anæsthesia, either general or local.

ANÆSTHETIZATION, n. A^{2}n-e^{2}s″the^{2}t-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. Fr., *anesthétisation.* Ger., *Anästhesirung.* It., *anestetisazione.* Sp., *anestetisación.* The production of anæsthesia, general or local.

ANÆSTHETIZE, v. tr. A^{2}n-e^{2}s′the^{2}t-iz. Fr., *anesthésier.* Ger., *anästhesiren.* It., *anestetisare.* Sp., *anestetisar.* To render anæsthetic.

ANÆSTHETIZER, n. A^{2}n-e^{2}s′the^{2}t-iz-u^{5}r. A person charged with the administration of an anæsthetic.

ANÆSTHETOLEPRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)″to-le^{2}p′ra^3. From **ἀναίσθητος**, without feeling, and **λέπρα**, leprosy. See LEPRA *anœsthetica.*

ANÆSTHETOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)′to^{2}s. Gr., **ἀναίσθητος.** See ANÆSTHETIC.

ANÆSTHETOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)″to-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From **ἀναίσθητος**, without feeling, and **σπασμός**, spasm. Fr., *anesthétospasme.* A convulsion with unconsciousness. [M, 13.]

ANÆSTHETUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)′tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). See ANÆSTHETIC.

ANÆTHÈNE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-te^{2}n. See ANETHENE.

ANAFALIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s. See ANAPHALIS.

ANAFOLIS (Ar.), n. A remedy for denuded gums ("cura gingivæ denudatæ") mentioned by Haly Abbas. [J. G. Walther (L,53).]

ANAFUSTOS, n. See VERATRUM *album.*

ANAGALLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)′le^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Anagallis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *anagallées.* A section of plants belonging to the *Anagallideœ*, made by Reichenbach, cor.esponding nearly to the *Anagallidœ* of Lindley. [B, 170.]

ANAGALLEIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-li′(la′i^2)-de(da^3-e^2). From *Anagallis* and **εἶδος**, likeness. A family of plants, made by Baudo, divided into the types *Anagalloides, Lysimachoides, Bernadinoides, Samoloides*, and *Astrolinoides.* [B, 170.]

ANAGALLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)′li^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anagallidées.* Ger., *Anagalliden.* A tribe of primulaceous plants, made by Lindley, comprising *Anagallis, Centunculus*, and two other genera. [B, 170.] Cf. ANAGALLIDEÆ (4th def.).

ANAGALLIDASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-li^{2}d-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). Micheli's name for the genus *Centunculus.* [B, 170.]

ANAGALLIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-li^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anagallidées.* Ger., *Anagallideen.* It., *anagallidee.* 1. An order of plants, established by Necker. 2. A family of plants belonging to the *Cyathinœ*, established by Batsch. 3. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Lysimachieœ* (*Lysimachaceœ*), corresponding in part to the *Primulaceœ* of other systems, and comprising the subdivisions *A. genuinœ* (*Anagalleœ* and *Trientaleœ*). *Lysimachinœ* (*Lysimachieœ genuinœ*), and *Coridiœ.* 4. Of Endlicher a tribe of the order *Primulaceœ*, comprising the genera *Anagallis* and *Centunculus*, in which the capsule is superior and opens by a lid and the seed is amphitropal. [B, 34, 48, 170.]

ANAGALLIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)′li^{2}d-ez-(e^{2}s). A family of plants, made by Adanson, comprising *Anagallis, Primula, Cyclamen, Hottonia*, and other genera now generally referred to the *Primulaceœ.* [B, 170.]

ANAGALLIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)′li^{2}s. Gen., *anagal′lidos* (*-is*). Gr., **ἀναγαλλίς** [Dioscorides], derived, according to some, from **ἀναγελᾶν**, to laugh, because alleged to be a remedy for hypochondriasis; according to others, meaning growing among the flags, from **ἀνά.** and **ἀγαλλίς**, flag, iris. Fr., *anagallide, mouron.* Ger., *Gauchheil.* 1. Among the ancients, the pimpernel or *A.* of modern times; in the middle ages, applied to a number of plants, belonging to the genera *A., Veronica, Lysimachia*, etc. 2. Of Linnæus, the pimpernel, or poor-man's-weatherglass, a genus of primulaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Anagallideœ* [Endlicher], and distinguished by the quinquepartite flowers. [B, 34, 121.]—**Anagallidis aquaticæ herba.** The herb of *Veronica a.* [B, 180.]—**Anagallidis feminæ herba.** The herb of *A. cœrulea.* [B, 180.]—**Anagallidis flore phœniceo herba, Anagallidis herba.** The herb of *A. arvensis.* [B, 180.]—**Anagallidis luteæ herba.** The herb of *Lysimachia nemorum.* [B, 180.]—**Anagallidis maris herba.** The herb of *A. arvensis.* [B, 180.]—**A. alternifolia** [Cavanilles]. A Chilian species, used in the treatment of venereal affections and especially of gonorrhœa. [B, 173, 180.]—**A. aquatica.** See VERONICA *a.*—**A. arvensis** [Linnæus]. Gr., **ἀναγαλλὶς ἄῤῥεν** [Dioscorides]. Fr., *mouron rouge* (ou *mâle*, ou *des champs*), *menuchon, menuet, miroir des temps.* Ger., *rothe Miere, Ackergauchheil.* Sp., *coralilla, saponaria de país.* Syn.: *A. mas.* Scarlet pimpernel; poor-man's-weatherglass. A species found throughout Europe and the United States; an annual trailing plant, 6 to 20 inches in length, with scarlet flowers. It is said to contain *saponin* or *cyclamin* (*arthanitin*), and by some is regarded as poisonous. It has been used as a vulnerary and astringent, and as a remedy against the bites of rabid animals and of serpents. By some this species is made to include the blue pimpernel, which is then called *A. arvensis*, var. *cœrulea*, the ordinary scarlet pimpernel being designated as the *A. arvensis*, var. *phœnicea* (*A. phœnicea* [Lamarck)]. [B, 34, 51, 173, 180.]—**A. carnea** [Schrank]. A variety of *A. arvensis* with pale-red flowers. [B, 180.]—**A. cœrulea** [Schreber], **A. cœruleus.** Gr., **ἀναγαλλὶς θήλεια** [Dioscorides]. Fr., *mouron bleu* (ou *femelle*). Ger., *blaues Gauchheil, blaue Miere.* Syn.: *A. arvensis*, var. *cœrulea, A. femina.* Blue pimpernel. A species with blue flowers, resembling *A. arvensis* in properties and uses, and said to contain *cyclamin* or *saponin.* [B, 51, 81.]—**A. collina** [Schousb.] Fr., *anagallide des collines.* A species with blue or lilac-colored flowers. [B, 51.]—**A. femina** [Villars]. See *A. cœrulea.*—**A. lutea.** See LYSIMACHIA *nemorum.*—**A. mas** [Villars]. See *A. arvensis.*—**A. phœnicea** [Lamarck]. See *A. arvensis.*—**A. tenella** [Linnæus]. Fr., *anagallide délicate.* A European species growing in moist places.—**A. terrestris.** See *A. arvensis.*

ANAGALLOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-lo-i-(e)′dez(de^{2}s). From *Anagallis*, and **εἶδος**, likeness. A type of the *Anagalleidœ*, made by Baudo, corresponding to the tribe *Anagallidœ* of Lindley. [B, 170.]

ANAGARGALICTION, n. A^{2}n-a^3-ga^{3}r-ga^{2}l-i^{2}k′shu^{3}n. From **ἀναγαργαλίζειν**, to gargle. The act of gargling. (Obs.) [D, 100.]

ANAGARGALICTON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ga^{3}r-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-i^{2}k′to^{2}n. See ANAGARGARISTON.

ANAGARGALICTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ga^{3}r-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-i^{2}k′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Ger., *anagargaliktisch.* Pertaining to gargles or to gargling. [L, 50.]

ANAGARGARISTON, ANAGARGARISTUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ga^{3}r-ga^{3}r-i^{2}st′o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., **ἀναγαργάριστον** (from **ἀναγαργαρίζειν**, to gargle). A gargle. [L, 50.]

ANAGARGARISTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ga^{3}r-ga^{3}r-i^{2}st′-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANAGARGALICTUS.

ANAGENESIS, ANAGENNESIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s, -je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-ne(na)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anagene′seos* (*-sis*), *anagenne′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., **ἀναγέννησις.** Fr., *anagénese.* Ger., *Wiedererzeugung.* It., *anagenesi.* The process of regeneration of parts that have been destroyed. [A, 301.]

ANAGLYPHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)′li^2(lu^6)-fe(fa). From **ἀναγλυφή**, work in low-relief. An old name for the calamus scriptorius. [M, 60.]

ANAGNI (It.), n. A^{3}n-a^{3}n′ye. A town 46 miles from Rome, having mineral springs. [L, 128.]

ANAGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-no′si^{2}s. Gen., *anagno′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., **ἀνάγνωσις.** 1. Thorough medical knowledge. 2. The frequent visiting of a patient to reassure one's self. [M, 59, 60.]

ANAGOGE, ANAGOGIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-go′je(ga), -ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., **ἀναγωγή, ἀναγωγία.** A bringing up; vomiting. [M, 60.]—**A. hæmatis, A. sanguinis.** Determination of blood to the head. [M, 13.]

ANAGRAPH, n. A^{2}n′a^3-gra^{3}f. Lat., *anagrapha* (from **ἀναγραφή** [Hippocrates]). Fr., *anagraphe.* Sp., *anagraf.* A physician's prescription. [M, 56.]

ANAGYRINE, n. A^{2}n-a^3-gi′ren. Fr., *anagyrine.* Ger., *Anagyrin.* An alkaloid obtained by Hardy and Gallois from *Anagyris fœtida* and *A. indica.*

ANAGYRIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ji(gu^6)′ri^{2}s. Gen., *anagy′rios.* From the Gr. name **ἀνάγυρις, ἀνάγυρος**; according to some, from **ἀνά**, backward, and **γῦρος**, a circle, on account of the recurved pods. Lat., *anagyros* [Pliny]. Fr., *anagyre.* It., *anagiride.* Sp., *anagiris.* 1. A genus of papilionaceous leguminous plants, established by Linnæus. 2. A genus of papilionaceous leguminous plants, made by Tournefort, comprising species now classed under *Baptisia* and *Thermopsis.* [B, 19, 170.]—**A. fœtida** [Linnæus]. Fr., *anagyre fétide, bois* (ou *arbre*) *puant.* Ger., *Stinkbaum, Stinkstrauch.* A shrub frequently reaching the height of 10 feet, growing upon rocky and mountainous places in the Mediterranean countries of Europe. It has pale-yellow flowers and trifoliate leaves with acutely lanceolate leaflets which when rubbed emit a fœtid odor. It contains a fixed oil, gum, resin, a yellow coloring matter, and cytisin. The narrow, compressed, recurved pods contain violet-colored unciform seeds which are emetic in action; and the leaves produce catharsis. [B, 19, 51, 173, 180; L.]—**A. indica** [Lindley], **A. nepalensis** [Graham]. The *Piptanthus nepalensis.* [B, 212.]—**A. non-fœtens minor** [Bauhin], **A. non fœtida major** [Bauhin]. The *Cytisus laburnum.* [B, 211.]

ANAGYROS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ji(gu^6)′ro^{2}s. The *Anagyris fœtida.* [Pliny (B, 114).]

ANAHAMEN (Ar.), n. An undetermined species of *Adonis* or, according to Bory, the *Anemone.* [B, 121; L, 105.]

ANAIMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a′(a^3′e)-ma^3. See ANÆMA.

ANAISTHÆSIA, ANAISTHESIA, ANAISTHESIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-i^{2}s-the′(tha^3′e^2)-zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -the(tha)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -si^{2}s. See ANÆSTHESIA.

ANAIXESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-i^{2}x-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *anaixe'seos (-sis)*. From ἀναισσειν, to start up afresh. The recurrence of a disease. [D, 141.]

ANAJA-MERIM, n. The *Attalea humilis*. [B, 121.]

ANAKROASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-kro-a(a^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From α priv., and ἀκρόασις, hearing. Ger., *Anakroasie*. Inability to understand spoken language, a variety of asemia perceptiva (*q. v.*). [D, 18.]

ANAKROTIA, ANAKROTISMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-a^3-kro'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -kro^{2}t-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Ger., *Anakrotie*. See ANACROTISM.

ANAKTORION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-to'ri^2-o^{2}n. See ANACTORIUM.

ANA-KUEY, n. A Madagascar name for a species of *Mimosa*, perhaps one related to the sensitive plant (*M. pudica*). [Bory (B, 121).]

ANAKUSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ku^2(ku)'si^2-a^3. From α priv., and ἀκούειν, to hear. Ger., *Anakusie*. Deafness, particularly that form due to disease of any part of the acoustic nerve. [D, 84; M, 1.]

ANAL, adj. A'na^{2}l. Lat., *analis* (from *anus* [*q. v.*]). Fr., Ger., *anal*. It., *anale*. Sp., *anal*. Pertaining to or situated near the anus. [L.]

ANALCES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'sez(ke^{2}s). Gr., ἀναλκής [Hippocrates], ἄναλκις. Weak, impotent, effeminate (applied by Hippocrates to the Oriental races). [D, 19, 107.]

ANALDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'dez(de^{2}s). Gr., ἀναλδής. 1. Weak, not thriving. 2. Checking growth. [Hippocrates (A, 311); L, 50, 53.]

ANALDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'di^2-a^3. From α priv., and ἀλδαίνειν, to strengthen, to make to grow. Fr., *analdie*. Sp., *analdia*. Defective nutrition, marasmus. [L, 50.]

ANALECTIS, ANALECTRIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-le^{2}k'-ti^{2}s, -tri^{2}s. Gen., *analec'tidis, -tridis*. Gr., ἀνάλεκτις. A cushion or pad for concealing deformity or improving the shape. [A, 318; L, 50.]

ANALECTROTONOUS, adj. A^{2}n''a^3-le^{2}k-tro^{2}t'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. See ANELECTROTONOUS.

ANALEIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-li'(la'i^2)-a^3. See ANALDIA.

ANALEMSIA, ANALEMTIA, ANALENTIA, ANALEPSIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-le^{2}m'si^2-a^3, -shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -le^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -le^{2}p'si^2-a^3. Fr., *analepsie*. Ger., *Analepsie*. 1. Epilepsy, particularly that form in which there is a gastric aura. 2. Analepsis (*q. v.*). [D, 80.]

ANALEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-le^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *analep'seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀνάληψις, ἀνάλημψις. Fr., *analepsie*. Ger., *Analepsie*. It., *analessia*. Sp., *analepsia*. 1. Recovery, especially from a particular paroxysm. [A, 322.] 2. Suspension (as in a sling). [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ANALEPTIC, adj. and n. A^{2}n-a^3-le^{2}p'ti^{2}k. Gr., ἀναληπτικός (from ἀναλαμβάνειν, to restore). Lat., *analepticus* (adj.), *analepticum* (n.). Fr., *analeptique*. Ger., *analeptisch, erquickend* (adj.), *Erquickungsmittel* (n.). It., *analettico*. Sp., *analéptico* 1. (Adj.) supporting, restorative (said of foods and drugs). 2. (N.) agents that restore strength. [L.]

ANALGES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'jez(ge^{2}s). Gr., ἀναλγής. Insensible to pain (said of mortified parts). [Hippocrates (A, 311); L, 50.]

ANALGESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-je(ga)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀναλγησία. Fr., *analgésie*. Ger., *Analgesie*. It., *analgesia*. Sp., *analgesia*. 1. As formerly used, apathy, stupor, insensibility. 2. Freedom from pain. [A, 387.] 3. As now most commonly employed, loss of sensitiveness to painful impressions without loss of the sense of touch, in which respect it differs from anæsthesia (*q. v.*). [L.]—**Paretic a.** Fr., *paréso-analgésie* [Morvan], *panaris analgésique* (ou *anesthésique*). A peculiar state of a. of the upper limb, more or less complete, usually accompanied with partial paralysis and connected with some inflammation or injury of the hand, especially whitlow. [Morvan, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 6, 13, 1886, pp. 521, 537.]

ANALGESIC, ANALGETIC, adj's. A^{2}n-a^{2}l-je'zi^{2}k, -je^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀνάλγητος. Lat., *analgeticus*. Fr., *analgésique*. Ger., *analgetisch*. It., *analgesico*. Sp., *analgésico*. 1. Pertaining to or affected with analgesia. 2. Anodyne. [L.]

ANALGÉSIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^{3}l-zha-ze. See ANALGESIA.—**A. syphilitique secondaire.** A form attributed to syphilis. [A. Fournier, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," 1869, p. 486 (D).]—**A. thérapeutique croisée.** The relief of pain by hypodermic injections of water into the corresponding part on the opposite side of the body. [Dumontpallier, "Gaz. des hôp.," lii, 1879, p. 718 (L).]—**Paréso-a.** See *Paretic* ANALGESIA.

ANALGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From α priv., and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *analgie*. Ger., *Analgie*. It., *analgia*. Freedom from pain.

ANALGIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}l'ji^{2}k. Lat., *analgicus*. Fr., *analgique*. 1. Free from pain. 2. Analgesic (*q. v.*).

ANALIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See ANAL.

ANALLANTOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}n-(la^{3}n)-to-i^{2}d'e^2-a^3. From α priv., and ἀλλαντοειδής (see ALLANTOIS). Fr., *anallantoïdiens*. See ANAMNIOTA.

ANALMYRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'mi^2(mu^6)-ro^{2}n. Gr., ἀνάλμυρον [Dioscorides]. Anything not salted. [L, 47, 53.]

ANALOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See ANALOGY.

ANALOGICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}j(o^{2}g)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANALOGOUS.

ANALOGIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^{3}l-o-zhe. Analogy.—**A. d'ensemble.** See AFFINITY (2d def.). [B.]

ANALOGIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a^{3}l-o-zhek. See ANALOGOUS.

ANALOGISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n-a^3-lo^{2}g'i^{2}sh. See ANALOGOUS.

ANALOGISM, n. A^{2}n-a^{2}l'o-ji^{2}zm. Gr., ἀναλόγισμα. Lat., *analogisma, analogismus*. Fr., *analogisme*. 1. The process of reaching a conclusion by analogy (*e. g.*, the conclusion that where sweat is found there are sudoriparous glands). [Galen (A, 322).] 2. Anciently, rational as opposed to empirical medicine. [D, 135, 142.] 3. Empiricism by imitation. [A, 385.]

ANALOGOUS, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}l'o-gu^{3}s. Gr., ἀνάλογος. Lat., *analogus*. Fr., *analogue, analogique*. Ger., *analogisch*. It., *analogo*. Sp., *análogo*. Closely resembling or of like origin or purpose with another thing (said of organs and tissues [*e. g.*, cartilage is a. to bone]). [A, 301. 385; B, 28; L, 56.] "When organs in different animals agree with one another in fundamental *structure*, they are said to be 'homologous'; when they perform the same functions, they are said to be 'analogous.' Thus, the wing of a bird and the arm of a man are constructed upon the same fundamental plan, and they are therefore homologous organs. They are not analogous, however, since they do not perform the same function, the one being adapted for aerial locomotion, the other being an organ of prehension. On the other hand, the wings of a bird and the wings of an insect both serve for flight, and they are therefore analogous, since they perform the same function. They are not homologous, however, as they are constructed upon wholly dissimilar plans." [A, 359.]

ANALOGUE, n. A^{2}n'a^{2}l-o^{2}g. Gr., ἀνάλογον. Lat., *analogum*. Fr., *analogue*. Ger., *Analog*. It., *analogo*. Sp., *análogo*. An organ or structure that is analogous to, but not identical with, another, *i. e.*, resembles it in appearance, in origin, or in function, taking the place in one organism that the other takes in another (*e. g.*, the clitoris as an a. of the penis, the prostate as an a. of the uterus, gills as a's of lungs, etc.). [L.] See HOMOLOGUE and ANALOGOUS.

ANALOGUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'o-gu^{3}m(gu^{4}m). An analogue (*q. v.*).—**Analoga seminis.** Necker's term for the soredia of lichens. [B, 198.]

ANALOGY, n. A^{2}n-a^{2}l'o-ji^2. Gr., ἀναλογία. Lat., *analogia*. Fr., *analogie*. Ger., *Analogie, Uebereinstimmung*. It., *analogia*. Sp., *analogía*. A similarity of structure, origin, or function between different organs or parts, without identity, or a similarity of processes. [G. Saint-Hilaire (A, 301).] See HOMOLOGY and ANALOGOUS.

ANALOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-lo'si^{2}s. Gen., *analo'seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀνάλωσις (see ANALYSIS). Fr., *analose*. Ger., *Analose*. It., *analosi*. Sp., *analósis*. A wasting away, destruction (said by Hippocrates of atrophy of the brain). [M, 56.]

ANALTHES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'thez(the^{2}s). Gr., ἀναλθής. Fr., *analthe*. 1. Incurable. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. Incapable of effecting a cure. [L, 50.]

ANALTHETIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}l-the^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀνάλθητος. Incurable. [L.]

ANALTOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'to^{2}s. Gr., ἄναλτος (from α priv., and ἅλς, salt). Unsalted. [Hippocrates (L, 47, 53).]

ANALYSATEUR (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-le-za^3-tu^{5}r. See ANALYSER.—**A. chromatique.** The spectrum considered as a means of analysis. [Zantedeschi (L, 77).]

ANALYSE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-lez, a^{3}n-a^3-lu^6'ze^2. See ANALYSIS.—**A. auf nassem Weg** (Ger.). See ANALYSIS *in the wet way*.—**A. auf trockenem Weg** (Ger.). See ANALYSIS *in the dry way*.—**A. des corps organisés** (Fr.). See *Anatomical* and *Organic* ANALYSIS.—**A. élémentaire** (Fr.). See *Ultimate* ANALYSIS.—**A. eudiométrique** (Fr.). See *Gasometric* ANALYSIS.—**A. immédiate** (Fr.). See *Proximate* ANALYSIS.—**A. minérale** (Fr.). See *Inorganic* ANALYSIS.—**A. mit der Löthröhre** (Ger.). See *Blowpipe* ANALYSIS.—**A. par voie humide** (Fr.). See ANALYSIS *in the wet way*.—**A. par voie sèche** (Fr.). See ANALYSIS *in the dry way*.—**Elementar-A.** (Ger.). See *Ultimate* ANALYSIS.—**Eudiometrische A., Gasometrische A., Gasvolumetrische A.** (Ger.). See *Gasometric* ANALYSIS.—**Gewichts-A.** (Ger.). See *Gravimetric* ANALYSIS.—**Mass-A.** (Ger.). See *Volumetric* ANALYSIS.—**Titrir-A., Titrirmetrische A., Volumetrische A.** (Ger.). See *Volumetric* ANALYSIS.

ANALYSEUR (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-le-zu^{5}r. See ANALYSER.—**A. polariscopique.** See POLARISCOPE.

ANALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}s(u^{5}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *analys'eos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀνάλυσις (from ἀναλύειν, to resolve matter into its elements). Fr., *analyse*. Ger., *Analyse, Zerlegung*. It., *analisi*. Sp., *análisis*. 1. In chemistry, the resolution of a compound into simpler bodies or into its ultimate elements, for the purpose of ascertaining its composition and properties. [B.] Cf. ACIDIMETRY, ALKALIMETRY, AMMONIMETRY, AMMONIO-NITROMETRY, ALBUMINIMETER, SACCHARIMETER, CHLORIMETRY, etc. 2. In botany and zoology, the systematic examination of the individual parts of a plant or an animal, with a view to its identification or classification. 3. In pathology, a like examination of symptoms, of a clinical history, of lesions, etc., to determine the nature or cause of a disease. 4. A formal statement of the results arrived at in any of these processes. [L.]—**Absorptiometric a.** A method of determining the composition of gaseous bodies by noting the amount of absorption which takes place on exposure to a liquid, the coefficient of absorption of different gases in that liquid being known. [L, 63.]—**A. by titration.** See *Volumetric a.*—**A. by weight.** See *Gravimetric a.*—**A. in the dry way.** Fr., *analyse par voie sèche*. Ger., *An-*

alyse auf trockenem Weg. It., *analisi per via sicca.* A. by means of heat, using the blowpipe, crucible, fluxes, etc., and including spectral a. (*q. v.*). [B.]—**A. in the humid way, A. in the wet way.** Fr., *analyse par voie humide.* Ger., *Analyse auf nassem Weg.* It., *analisi per via liquida.* A. by means of solution, precipitation, etc.—**A. per menstrua.** An a. conducted by subjecting a body successively to the action of various solvents. [L, 104.]—**Anatomical a.** Fr., *analyse anatomique.* The resolution of an organism into its ultimate elements. [L. 41.]—**Blowpipe a.** Ger., *Analyse mit der Löthröhre.* A., particularly of minerals, by means of the blowpipe. [B.]—**Botanical a.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**Centesimal a.** See *Quantitative a.*—**Chemical a.** Fr., *analyse chimique.* Ger., *chemische Analyse.* See *A.* (1st def.).—**Clinical a.** Fr., *analyse clinique.* See *A.* (3d def.).—**Colorimetric a.** Ger., *kolorimetrische Analyse.* A. conducted by comparing the colors of solutions with those of standard test-solutions. [B.]—**Densimetric a.** Fr., *analyse densimétrique.* Ger., *densimetrische Analyse.* A. by ascertaining the specific gravity of a solution, thus determining the proportion of dissolved matter.—**Dry a.** See *A. in the dry way.*—**Elementary a.** Fr., *analyse élémentaire.* It., *analisi elementare.* See *Ultimate a.*—**Eudiometric a.** See *Gasometric a.*—**Forensic a.** An a. conducted for medico-legal purposes.—**Gasometric a.** Fr., *analyse eudiométrique.* Ger., *eudiometrische* (oder *gasométrische*) *Analyse.* Syn.: *eudiometry, gasometry.* An a. conducted by estimating the volume of the gases evolved in the decomposition of a compound. [B.]—**Gravimetric a., Gravometric a., Gravometrical a.** Fr., *analyse gravimétrique.* Ger., *Gewichtsanalyse.* A quantitative a. conducted by weighing the bodies analyzed or the products derived from them. [B.]—**Immediate a.** Fr., *analyse immédiate.* See *Proximate a.*—**Indirect a.** Ger., *indirekte Analyse.* A quantitative a. in which the individual constituents of a compound are not isolated before their estimation, but are made to form new combinations the relation of the molecular weight of which to that of the original compound furnishes a key to the constitution of the latter. [B, 49.]—**Inorganic a.** Fr., *analyse inorganique.* Ger., *anorganische Analyse.* The a. of inorganic substances. [B.]—**Microchemical a.** Ger., *mikrochemische Analyse.* Chemical a. of a body conducted with the aid of the microscope. [B.]—**Organic a.** Fr., *analyse organique.* Ger.. *organische Analyse.* The a. of organic substances. [B.]—**Polariscopic a.** Fr., *analyse polariscopique.* Ger., *polariskopische Analyse.* It., *analisi polariscopica.* A. by means of the polariscope. [B.] See SACCHARIMETER.—**Prismatic a.** See *Spectral a.*—**Proximate a.** Fr., *analyse immédiate.* An a. to determine in what proximate principles the elements of a body are grouped. [B, 2.]—**Qualitative a.** Fr., *analyse qualitative.* Ger., *qualitative Analyse.* It., *analisi qualitativa.* An a. undertaken simply to determine and isolate the elements of which a body is composed, without trying to ascertain the proportions in which they are combined. [B, 2.]—**Quantitative a.** Fr., *analyse quantitative.* Ger., *quantitative Analyse.* It., *analisi quantitativa.* Sp., *análisis cuantitativa.* An a. undertaken to determine the proportions, either by weight or by volume, of the component elements of a body. The chief varieties are gasometric, gravimetric, and volumetric a. (*q. v.*). [B, 2.]—**Spectral a., Spectrometric a., Spectroscopic a., Spectrum a.** Fr., *analyse spectrale.* Ger., *Spektral-Analyse.* It., *analisi spettrale.* The determination of the chemical or physical constitution of a body by means of the spectroscope (*q. v.*). [B.] See also SPECTRUM.—**Thermometric a.** Fr., *analyse thermométrique.* Ger., *thermometrische Analyse.* An a. conducted by estimating the alteration of temperature produced by the interaction of two or more substances mixed or compounded together. [B. 49.]—**Titration a.** See *Volumetric a.*—**Toxicological a.** Fr., *analyse toxicologique.* Ger., *toxicologische Analyse.* It., *analisi tossicologica.* An a. undertaken to determine the presence or absence of poisons. [B.] Cf. *Forensic a.*—**Ultimate a.** Fr., *analyse élémentaire* (ou *ultime*). Ger., *Elementaranalyse.* An a. to ascertain the ultimate elements of which a body is composed. [B, 2.]—**Volumetric a., Volumetrical a.** Fr., *analyse volumétrique.* Ger., *volumetrische Analyse.* It., *analisi volumetrica.* Sp., *análisis volumétrica.* A quantitative a. by estimating the constituents by volumes. Especially applied to quantitative a. conducted by determining the exact volume of a standard solution required to produce, in a given quantity of a solution under examination, certain definite changes in color, solubility, reaction, etc. [B.].—**Weight a.** See *Gravimetric a.*—**Wet a.** See *A. in the wet way.*—**Zoochemical a.** Ger., *zoöchemische Analyse.* The a. of animal substances. [B.]

ANALYST, n. A^{2}n'a^{2}l-i^{2}st. One who conducts an analysis, especially a chemist employed to make analyses for public purposes.

ANALYTIC, ANALYTICAL, adj's. A^{2}n-a^{2}l-i^{2}t'i^{2}k, -i^{2}t'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *analytique.* Ger., *analytisch.* It., *analitico.* Sp., *analítico.* Pertaining to or having the power of analysis. [L.] See *A.* CHEMISTRY.

ANALYZE, v. tr. A^{2}n'a^{2}l-iz. Fr., *analyser.* Ger., *analysiren.* It., *analizzare.* Sp., *analizar.* To make an analysis of anything. [L.]

ANALYZER, n. A^{2}n'a^{2}l-i-zu^{5}r. Fr., *analyseur, analysateur.* 1. An analyst. 2. In a polarizing instrument, the polariscope, or that part of the apparatus which distinguishes polarized from ordinary light, as opposed to the polarizer, which converts ordinary into polarized light. [B.]

ANAMALLU, n. A Brazilian shrub having carminative properties. [L, 105.]

ANÄMATOSE (Ger.). n. A^{3}n-a-ma^3-to'ze^2. See ANÆMATOSIS.

ANAMENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-me(ma)'ni^2-a^3. A genus of ranunculaceous plants belonging to the *Anemonideæ*, established by Ventenat, related to *Adonis*, but now referred to *Knowltonia.* [B, 121.]—**A. coriacea** [Ventenat]. Fr., *a. caustique.* A species often described as *Adonis capensis* (*q. v.*), but more properly referred to *Knowltonia.* [B, 173.] See KNOWLTONIA *rigida.*—**A. gracilis** [Ventenat]. A species described as *Adonis gracilis* (*q. v.*), but more properly referred to *Knowltonia gracilis.* [B, 180.]—**A. laserpitifolia** [Ventenat]. Syn.: *Adonis laserpitifolia* [Poiret] (seu *vesicatoria* [Linnæus fil.]). A species wrongly identified with *Adonis capensis* (*Knowltonia rigida*), which, however, it resembles in properties and uses. Properly referred to *Knowltonia vesicatoria.* [B, 173.]

ANAMIDE, n. A^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). From α priv., and AMMONIA. Fr., *anamide.* Ger., *Anamid.* Baeyer's name for a compound formed from an amide by the abstraction of ammonia, as an anhydride is formed from an acid by the abstraction of water. [B, 2.]

ANÄMIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-a-me'. See ANÆMIA.—**A. der Schwangerer.** See ANÆMIA *gravidarum.*—**Stauungs-A.** See *Engorgement* ANÆMIA.

ANAMIRTA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-mu^{5}r(mer)'ta^3. Fr., *anamirte.* Ger., *Fischkörnerstrauch.* It., Sp., *anamirta.* A genus of menispermaceous plants, established by Colebrook, having drupaceous fruit and 6-sepaled flowers which are diœcious, the male having numerous stamens fused into one parcel, and the female flowers 3 ovaries attached to a hemispherical receptacle. [B, 19.]—**A. cocculus** [Wight and Arnott], **A. paniculata** [Colebrook], **A. racemosa** [Colebrook]. Syn.: *Menispermum cocculus* [Linnæus] (seu *lacunosum* [Lamarck], seu *heteroclitum* [Roxburgh], seu *monadelphum* [Roxburgh]), *Cocculus lacunosus* [De Candolle] (seu *suberosus* [De Candolle]), *Tuba baccifera* [Rumphius]. A species growing in the East Indies. It is a climbing shrub, with light-gray bark resembling cork in structure, thick, coriaceous, cordate leaves having hairy tufts growing from the junctures of the nerves, and paniculate flowers. The reniform drupaceous fruit is the *cocculus indicus* (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 172, 212.]

ANAMIRTATE, n. A^{2}n-a^3-mu^{5}r'tat. A salt of anamirtic acid.

ANAMIRTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-mu^{5}r'ti^{2}k. Fr., *anamirtique.* It., *anamirtico.* Of or pertaining to *Anamirta.* [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide anamirtique.* Ger., *Anamirtinsäure.* It., *acido anamirtico.* An acid, forming acicular crystals of nacreous lustre, obtained by saponifying anamirtin with caustic potash and decomposing the soap with hydrochloric acid. It is considered by Heintz to be identical with stearic acid. [B, 2.]

ANAMIRTIN, n. A^{2}n-a^3-mu^{5}r'ti^{2}n. Fr., *anamirtine.* Ger., *Anamirtin.* It., Sp., *anamirtina.* 1. A glyceride of the composition $C_{19}H_{35}O_2 = C_{16}H_{31}(C_3H_5)O_2$, found in the fatty matter extracted from the cocculus indicus (seed of *Anamirta cocculus*). It forms arborescent crystals which after melting solidify with a waxy mass. It is also called *stearophanin.* [B, 2.] 2. A neutral substance, $C_{19}H_{24}O_{10}$, obtained by the fractional distillation of commercial picrotoxin. [B, 207.]

ANAMNESIA, ANAMNESIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-ne(na)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *anamne'siæ, anamne'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάμνησις (from ἀναμιμνήσκειν, to call to mind). Fr., *anamnèse, anamnésie.* Ger., *Anamnese, Rückerinnerung.* It., *anamnesi.* Sp., *anamnesía.* The past history of a case of disease according to the remembrance of the patient or his friends; any information bearing upon the case that they are able to furnish from memory.

ANAMNESTIC, ANAMNESTICAL, adj's. A^{2}n-a^{2}m-ne^{2}st'-i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *anamnesticus* (from ἀναμνηστικός, capable of remembering). Fr., *anamnestique.* Ger., *anamnestisch.* It., *anamnestico.* Sp., *anamnéstico.* 1. Pertaining to the anamnesis (*q. v.*). [M.] 2. Restoring the memory (formerly said of drugs supposed to act in that way). [L, 51.]

ANAMNESTICS, n. sing. A^{2}n-a^{2}m-ne^{2}st'i^{2}ks. Fr., *anamnestique.* Ger., *Anamnestik.* The investigation of a patient's previous history and of its bearing upon his present condition. [L. 43.]

ANAMNIÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a^{3}m-ne-a. In zoölogy, belonging to the *Anamniota* (*q. v.*). [A, 385.]

ANAMNINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-ni(ne)'na^3. From α priv., and ἀμνίον, the amnion. See ANAMNIOTA.

ANAMNIOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}m)-ni^2-o'ta^3. Fr., *anamniotes, anamniés.* A subdivision of vertebrate animals, including the classes *Pisces* and *Amphibia*, which are not provided with an amnion in the fœtal state. [B, 28.]

ANAMORPHISM, n. A^{2}n-a^3-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}zm. See ANAMORPHOSIS.

ANAMORPHOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-mo^{2}r-fo'sez-(se^{2}s). A section of lichens, made by Bayrhoffer, including several genera. [B, 170.]

ANAMORPHOSIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n-a-morf-o-zek. Anamorphotic. [L, 109.]

ANAMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-mo^{2}rf-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *anamorpho'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀναμόρφωσις (from ἀναμορφοῦν, to transform). Fr., *anamorphose.* Ger., *Anamorphose, Umbildung.* It., *anamorfosi.* Sp., *anamorfosis.* 1. In botany and zoölogy, an irregular or retrograde development; especially, a development giving rise to characters which, being transmitted, lead to an assignment of the modified organisms to different genera from those to which they originally belonged. [B, 121, 198.] 2. In optics, the process by which a distorted image is restored to its proper form by means of a reflecting surface. [L. 108.]—**Catoptric a.** Ger., *katoptrische Anamorphose.* A. (in the optical sense), a cylindrical or conical mirror being used. [L, 30.]—**Dioptric a.** Ger., *dioptrische Anamorphose.* The same as catoptric a., except that a pyramidal glass is used. [L, 30.]—**Optic a.** Ger., *optische Anamorphose.* See *A.* (2d def.).

ANAMORPHOTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-mo^{2}rf-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *anamorphosique.* Ger., *anamorphotisch.* Pertaining to or dependent on anamorphosis (*q. v.*). [L, 30.]

ANA-MULLU (Malay), n. A Malabar tree (perhaps a *Gleditschia*) the leaves of which, according to Rheede, boiled in rice-water or whey, are used in the form of baths for ascites and tympanites. [L, 105.]

ANANACHICARI, n. The Brazilian name for a species of palm with fan-like leaves. [B, 121.]

ANANAIE (Fr.), n. A^3-na^3-na. The *Bixa orellana.* [L, 105.]

ANANAPALA, n. See Ananpala.

ANANAS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a(a^3)′na^{2}s(na^{3}s). From the Malay, *nânas* or *anânas ;* Hindustáni, *ananas.* Fr., *ananas.* Ger., *Ananas.* It., *ananasse, ananasso.* 1. A genus of bromeliaceous plants, established by Tournefort, although the name a. was first applied to the plants of this genus by Pison (1648). It is distinguished by its stiff leaves with spines along the edges, and by the consolidation of its berries with their bracts into a syncarpous fruit. 2. Of Gärtner, a genus of plants, corresponding to *Bromelia.* [B, 19, 170.]—**A'äther** (Ger.). Oil of a. [B.]—**A. cultivé** (Fr.). See *A. sativus.*—**A. des bois** (Fr.). A name in the French West Indies for different species of *Bromelia* and *Tillandsia.* [B, 121.]—**A'erdbeere** (Ger.). The *Fragaria ananassa* (seu *grandiflora*). [B, 180.]—**A'essenz** (Ger.). An alcoholic solution of oil of a. [B, 49.]—**A'gewächse** (Ger.). See Ananasinæ.—**A'hanf** (Ger.). The fibre obtained from the leaves of *A. sativus.* [B, 49.]—**A. karatas** (Fr.). See Bromelia *karatas.*—**A'kirsche** (Ger.). See under Physalis.—**A. mai-pourri** (Fr.). See Bromelia *mai-pourri.*—**A'öl** (Ger.). Oil of a. [B.]—**A. pigna** (Fr.). See Bromelia *pigna.*—**A. pinguin** (Fr.). See Bromelia *pinguin.*—**A. sativus** [Schultes]. Fr., *a. cultivé.* It., *ananas pianta.* Syn. : *Bromelia a.* [Linnæus], *ananassa sativa* [Lindley] (et *vulgaris* [Lindley]). The pineapple ; a species indigenous to South America, and naturalized in the East and West Indies, in tropical Asia, and in Africa. It is a biennial plant with stiff spinous leaves from which is obtained a fibre used in making cords and ropes. The compound conical fruit, or pineapple, is borne on a short stalk rising from the centre of the plant. It is very juicy, and when ripe forms a delicious table-fruit ; unripe, it is acid and styptic, and is said to be a powerful diüretic and anthelmintic, and to be abortifacient. [B, 19, 180.]—**A. sauvage** (Fr.). See Bromelia *pinguin.*—**A'schildlaus** (Ger.). See Coccus *bromeliæ.*—**A'seide** (Ger.). See *Ananashanf.*—**A'wein** (Ger.). Pineapple wine. [L, 46.]—**Essbare A.** (Ger.). See *A. sativus.*—**Oil of a.** Ger., *A'äther, A'öl.* A solution of ethyl butyrate in 8 or 10 times its weight of alcohol. It has the odor of the pineapple, and is used by confectioners and perfumers, also to give the flavor of rum. [B, 2.]—**Pomme d'a.** (Fr.). The pineapple. [B, 121.]

ANANASINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *ananasinées.* Ger., *Ananasinen.* An order of monocotyledonous plants established by Braun, comprising the single family, *Bromeliaceæ.* It is distinguished from the *Liliflorœ,* by the disposition of the perianth which consists of 6 leaflets, 3 external, green and calyx-like, and 3 internal, colored and corolliform. [B, 49.]

ANANASSA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′sa^3. Lindley's name for the genus *Ananas.* [B, 19.]—**A. lucida** [Lindley]. A variety, with edible fruit, indigenous to South America. [B, 180.]—**A. sativa** [Lindley]. See Ananas *sativus.*—**A. semiserrata** [Lindley]. A South American species, with edible fruit ; probably a variety of *A. sativa.* [B, 180.]—**A. vulgaris** [Lindley]. See Ananas *sativus.*

ANANASSÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-se′-(sa^3′e^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of bromeliaceous plants, made by Beer, including the genus *Ananas.* [B, 170.]

ANANASSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ananassées.* Ger., *Ananasseen.* A subdivision of the *Bromelieœ,* established by Reichenbach, including *Ananas, Bromelia,* and other genera with inferior ovary and fleshy, bacciform fruit. [B, 121, 170.]

ANANCE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)′se(ka). Gr., ἀνάγκη. A severe but unavoidable surgical procedure ; especially in the treatment of a fracture. [Hippocrates (D, 107 ; M, 13).]

ANANCOPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko-fa(fa^3)′-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀναγκοφαγία (from ἀνάγκη. constraint, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Ger., *Anankophagie.* A strictly enforced diet, especially that of the ancient athletes. [L, 30.]

ANANDER (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′du^{5}r(de^{2}r). From α priv., and ἀνήρ, a man. Unmanly, impotent ; an impotent man. [M, 56.] See Anandrous.

ANANDRÆ (Lat.), n., f. pl. of adj. *anandrus* (*plantœ* understood). A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dre(dra^3-e^2). Plants without male organs ; a name given by Link to a class of plants equivalent to the *Thallophyta* of other classifications, and comprising the orders *Epiphytœ, Mucedines, Gastromyci,* and *Fungi.* [B, 170.]

ANANDRAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n-a^{3}n^2-dra^{2}r. See Anandrous.

ANANDRARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dra(dra^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Anandrous.

ANANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dri^2-a^3. Fr., *anandrie.* Ger., *Anandrie.* 1. Unmanliness, impotence, anaphrodisia, eunuchism. [A, 385 ; L, 49 ; M, 10.] 2. The state of being unmarried (said of women). [A. 311.] 3. A genus of composite plants belonging to the tribe *Mutisiaceœ.* [B, 19.]—**A. bellidiastrum** [De Candolle], **A. discoidea** [Less.], **A. radiata** [Less.]. See Gerbera *anandria.*

ANANDRICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Anandrous.

ANANDRIOUS, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}n′dri^2-u^{3}s. See Anandrous.

ANANDRISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n-a^{3}n′dri^{2}sh. See Anandrous.

ANANDROUS, adj. A^{2}n-an^2′dru^{3}s. Gr., ἄνανδρος Lat., *anandrus.* Fr., *anandraire.* Ger., *anandrisch.* 1. Unmarried (said of women). [A, 311.] 2. Impotent (said of men). [L, 63.] 3. In botany, having no stamens. [L.]

ANANEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^2-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *ananeo'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνανέωσις, ἀνάνευσις (from ἀνανοῦσθαι, to renew). The process of the renewal of wasted tissues. [K.]

ANANERINGIE (Tamil), n. The *Pedalium murex.* [B, 172.]

ANANGELOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)′je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀνάγγελος [Dioscorides]. The *Ruscus aculeatus.* [L, 105.]

ANANI, n. In the Marquesas Islands and Tahiti, the name for *Citrus aurantium.* [B, 121.]

ANANPALA, n. A plant of the Philippine Islands, thought to be the *Rhus Luzonis,* but by Bory regarded as related to *Acacia,* the bark of which is astringent. [B, 121 ; L, 105.]

ANANTÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Hemidesmus indicus.* [B, 181.]

ANANTALI, ANANTALY-MARAVARA, n's. A Malabar plant, thought to be the *Epidendron ovatum,* the fresh juice of which is used by the natives as a cathartic and to relieve colic. [L, 70, 105.]

ANANTAMUL, ANANTAMULA (Bengal), n's. See Anantá.

ANANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′the(tha^3-e^2). From α priv., and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *ananthées.* Ger., *Ananthen.* A name given by Martius to the cryptogams. [B, 121.]

ANANTHE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a^{3}nt. Ananthous. [L.]

ANANTHERATE, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}n′thu^{5}r-at. See Antherous.

ANANTHERIX (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{5}r(the^{2}r)-i^{2}x. Gen., *ananther'icis.* From α priv., and ἀνθέριξ, the beard of an ear of corn, a culm. A genus of asclepiadaceous plants established by Nuttall, often referred to other genera. [B, 121, 170.]—**A. connivens** [Gray]. Syn. : *Asclepias connivens* [Baldwin]. A species growing in Georgia and Florida. The leaves have been used as an application to rattlesnake bites. [B, 215, "Drug. Circular," 1875, p. 77 (L).]—**A. decumbens** [Nuttall], **A. nuttallianus** [Don]. A species described by Decaisne as *Acerates decumbens* (*q. v.*), but by Gray referred to *Asclepiodora.* [B, 215.]—**A. paniculatus** [Nuttall], **A. torreyanus** [Don]. See Asclepiodora *viridis.*—**A. viridis** [Nuttall]. See *A. connivens.*

ANANTHEROUS, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}n′thu^{5}r-u^{3}s. From α priv., and ἀνθηρός, blooming. Lat., *anantheratus.* Fr., *ananthère.* Ger., *antherenlos.* In botany, having no anthers ; abortive. [B, 198 ; L, 56.]

ANANTHOCYCLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}s-(tho^{2}k)′i^{2}k(u^{6}k)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From α priv., ἄνθος, a flower, and κύκλος, a ring or disc. Fr., *ananthocycle.* 1. A plant the flower of which has a naked disc. [L, 51.] 2. A genus of plants made by Vaillant, corresponding to the *Cotula* of Gärtner. [B, 170.]

ANANTHOPUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′tho-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Perhaps, from α priv., ἄνθος, a flower, and πούς, a foot. A genus of plants made by Rafinesque, identical with *Commelyna.* [B, 121.]

ANANTHOUS, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}n′thu^{3}s. From α priv., and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *ananthe.* Ger., *blüthenlos, ananthisch.* In botany, having no flowers. [B, 198 ; L, 56.]

ANANTIOPATHISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n-a^{3}n-ti^2-o-pa^{3}t′i^{2}sh. See Antipathic.

ANANTO-MUL, ANANTO-MOOL, ANANTO-M'UL, n's. See Anantamul.

ANAPAIMA, n. A tree of British Guiana, the bark of which is aromatic, and is used by the natives in fevers and dysentery. [Waring (L, 63).]

ANAPALA, n. See Ananpala.

ANAPALINDROMESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-i^{2}n-dro-me(ma)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anapalindrome'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀνάπαλιν, contrariwise, and δρόμημα (= δράμημα, from δραμεῖν, to run), a course. An old term for the return of a disease on the side opposite the one at first affected. [M, 60.] Hippocrates used the verb ἀναπαλινδρομεῖν to express the act of bringing a bandage back to a given point in the process of applying it. [A, 311.]

ANAPALLUS, n. A name given by Camelli to the *Cactus opuntia.* [B, 121.]

ANAPALSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anapal'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάπαλσις. A violent trembling. [M, 13.]

ANAPARUA, n. A Malabar plant (according to Bory, the *Pothos scandens*), of a bitter taste, used in baths and poultices to relieve pain. [B, 121 ; L, 105.]

ANAPAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a-pa^4′(pa^3′u)-si^{2}s. Gen., *anapau'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάπαυσις. 1. Rest, relaxation, recreation. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. A remission (as of a fever). [M, 16.]

ANAPEIRATIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-pi-ra^{2}t′i^{2}k. From ἀναπειρᾶσθαι, to continue or repeat an exercise. Fr., *anapéiratique.* Caused by the frequent repetition of some particular muscular action (applied by W. A. Hammond to a class of paralyses including writers' paralysis, telegraphers' paralysis, hammer paralysis, etc.). [A, 394.]

ANAPERIA (Lat.). n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-pe(pa)′ri^2-a. Gr., ἀναπηρία. Fr., *anapérie.* An old term for lameness, mutilation, or other physical disability. [M, 13.]

ANAPEROS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-pe(pa)′ro^{2}s. Gr., ἀνάπηρος. Crippled, maimed, mangled, affected with a bodily infirmity. [M, 13.]

ANAPETES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)′e^{2}t-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., ἀναπετής. Expanded, distended, dilated. [Aretæus (A, 311) ; M, 13.]

ANAPETIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-pe^{2}t-i(e)′a^3. Gr., ἀναπέτεια. Fr., *anapétie.* A state of dilatation, as of the blood-vessels in angeiectasis. [Galen (A, 311) ; K ; L, 119 ; M, 13.]

ANAPETUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)′e^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Anapetes.

ANAPHALACROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{3}kro′-si^{2}s. Gen., *anaphalacro′seos (-sis)*. From ἀναφάλακρος, bald-headed. Baldness extending from the forehead toward the vertex. [G, 34.]

ANAPHALANTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-ti(te)′a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *anaphalantias′eos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀναφαλαντίασις. 1. Baldness, especially of the forehead. [A, 311, 322.] 2. Falling out of the eyebrows. [G.]

ANAPHALANTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)′ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀναφάλαντος. Pertaining to, dependent on, or affected with anaphalantiasis; as a n., one so affected. [A, 322.]

ANAPHALANTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′-ti^{2}s. Gr., ἀναφαλαντίς (fem. of ἀναφαλαντίας [νόσος understood]). See Anaphalantiasis.

ANAPHALANTOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-to′ma^3. Gen., *anaphalantom′atos (-tis)*. Gr., ἀναφαλάντωμα. 1. Anaphalantiasis. 2. The part so affected. [M, 13.]

ANAPHALANTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See Anaphalanticus.

ANAPHALIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^2(a^3)′fa^2(fa^3)-li^{2}s. Gen., *anaphal′eos (-eis)*. According to some, a word formed anagrammatically from *Gnaphalium* 1. Among the ancients an herb akin to *Gnaphalium*, probably the *Diotis candidissima*. 2. A genus of composite plants established by De Candolle, differing from the nearly related genus *Gnaphalium* chiefly in the presence of a pappus upon the achænia. [B, 121, 170; L, 105.]—**A. margaritacea** [Bentham and Hooker]. Fr., *immortelle*. Ger., *perlweisses Katzenpfötchen*. Syn.: *Antennaria margaritacea* [R. Brown], *Gnaphalium margaritaceum* [Linnæus] (seu *americanum* [Clusius]), *Helichrysum margaritaceum* [De Candolle]. Pearly everlasting; a North American species, naturalized in Europe, distinguished by its pearly white unfading flowers (the *immortelles* of the French). The herb, *herba gnaphalii margaritacei*, is sometimes used as a remedy in diarrhœa and dysentery, and externally as an application to bruises and swellings. [B, 19, 180.]

ANAPHASE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-fa^3′ze^2. A generic term for all the changes which the nucleus of a cell undergoes in indirect cell-division from the time the daughter nuclei have separated until they have assumed the characters of resting nuclei. [Strasburger, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1884, p. 246 (J).]

ANAPHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′a^3-fe(fa). From ἀναφής, not to be touched, impalpable. 1. A state of exaggerated sensitiveness to the touch (*noli-me-tangere*). [Hippocrates (A, 322).] 2. That state of a part in which nothing can be learned concerning it by palpation. [C. G. Kühn (A, 322).] 3. Loss or impairment of the sense of touch. [L, 44.]

ANAPHE, n. A^{3}n-a^{3}f′a. A town on one of the Cyclades, of the same name, having a warm sulphurous spring, the waters of which are used for arthritic affections, paralyses, and catarrhs. [A, 321.]

ANAPHES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., ἀναφής. Impalpable or yielding to the touch. [A, 322.]

ANAPHI, n. A^{3}n-a^{3}f′e. See Anaphe (the town).

ANAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)′i^2-a^3. See Anaphe (Lat.).

ANAPHLASIS, ANAPHLASMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)′la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^{2}s, a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fla^{2}z(fla^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *anaphla′seos (-sis), anaphlas′mi*. Gr., ἀναφλασμός. Fr., *anaphlase, anaphlasme*. Masturbation. [M, 13.]

ANAPHONESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fo-ne(na)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anaphone′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀναφώνησις. Fr., *anaphonèse*. Ger., *Schreicur*. It., *anafonesi*. Sp., *anafonesia, anafonesis*. Exercise of the voice for the purpose of strengthening the vocal organs. [M, 13.]

ANAPHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)′o-ra^3. Gen., *anaph′oras*. Gr., ἀναφορά (from ἀναφέρειν, to bring up). Fr., *anaphore*. 1. A raising, as by coughing or vomiting. [M, 13.] 2. Determination of blood to the head. [M, 13.] 3. A violent inspiration or expiration. [L, 58.] 4. A restoration of health. [L, 58.]

ANAPHORICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fo^{2}r′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀναφορικός. Fr., *anaphorique*. Expectorating copiously. [M, 13.]

ANAPHORISCUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fo^{2}r-i^{2}sk′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Anaphoricus.

ANAPHRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)′ra^3. Gr., ἄναφρα (n. pl. of ἄναφρος [διαχωρήματα understood]). Stools that are not frothy. [L, 104.]

ANAPHRODISIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro-di^{2}z(di^{2}s)′i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀναφροδισία (from α priv., and ἀφροδίσια, venery). Fr., *anaphrodisie*. Ger., *Mangel des Zeugungstriebes*. It., *anafrodisia*. Sp., *anafrodisia*. Lack or impairment of sexual desire (not impotence). [A, 322.]

ANAPHRODISIAC, adj A^{2}n-a^{2}f-ro-di^{2}z′i^2-a^{2}k. Lat., *anaphrodisiacus*. Fr., *anaphrodisiaque*. Ger., *anaphrodisch, anaphroditisch*. It., Sp., *anafrodisiaco*. Pertaining to or producing anaphrodisia. [L.]

ANAPHRODISISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n-a^{3}f-ro-de′zi^{2}sh. Anaphrodisiac. [L.]

ANAPHRODITE, n. A^{2}n-a^{2}f′ro-dit. Gr., ἀναφρόδιτος. Lat., *anaphroditus*. Fr., *anaphrodite*. Ger., *Anaphroditischer*. It., Sp., *anafrodito*. A person affected with anaphrodisia. [L, 43.]

ANAPHRODITIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}f-ro-di^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *anaphroditique*. Ger., *anaphroditisch*. Reproducing without sexual congress. [A, 385.]

ANAPHRODITISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro^{2}d-i^{2}t-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See Anaphrodisia.

ANAPHRODITOUS, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}f-ro^{2}d′i^{2}t-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀναφρόδιτος. Lat., *anaphroditus*. Fr., *anaphrodite*. Ger., *anaphroditisch*. Affected with anaphrodisia. [M, 13.]

ANAPHROMELE (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fro^{2}m′e^{2}l-e(a). See Anaphromeli.

ANAPHROMELI (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fro^{2}m′e^{2}l-i(e). Gen., *anaphromel′itos (-tis)*. From ἄναφρος, free from froth, and μέλι, honey. Honey freed from froth. [L, 50.] See Mel *despumatum*.

ANAPHROS, ANAPHRUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)′-ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., ἄναφρος (from α priv., and ἀφρός, foam). Ger., *schaumlos*. Free from froth. [A, 322.]

ANAPHTHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)′thi^2-a^3. See Anaudia.

ANAPHYRESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fi(fu^6)-re(ra)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anaphyre′seos (-sis)*. From ἀναφυρᾶν, to mix thoroughly. A mixture. [A, 379.]

ANAPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)′i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *anaphys′eos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀνάφυσις (from ἀνά, again, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *anaphyse*. Ger., *Anaphyse, Wiederwachsen*. Reintegration; the process of repair or regeneration of tissues or parts. [A, 322, 385; D, 130; K.]

ANAPHYTOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)-o^{2}p′i^2(u^6)-ra^3. From ἀνάφυσις, a renewal of growth, and πῦρ, fever. Fr., *anaphytopyre*. Ger., *Wachsefieber, Entwickelungsfieber*. Growing-fever; a feverish state supposed to be connected with unusual rapidity of growth (as at puberty) or with a hypothetical renewal of the body at stated periods. [M, 13.]

ANAPINOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-pi^{2}n-o′mi^2-a^3. From ἀναπίνειν, to suck up like a sponge. Resorption (as of inflammatory exudates). [Hippocrates (A, 311); M, 60.]

ANAPIRATIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a^3-pe-ra^{3}t-ek. See Anapeiratic.

ANAPLASE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′a^3-pla^3-ze^2. Haeckel's term for that period of life during which growth and development continue, *i. e.*, until full maturity is reached. [Preyer (M, 1).]

ANAPLASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)′la^{2}s(la^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *anapla′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀνάπλασις. Fr., *anaplasie*. See Anaplasty.

ANAPLASMATIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-pla^{2}z-ma^{2}t′i^{2}k. See Anaplastic.

ANAPLASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-pla^{2}z(pla^{3}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀναπλασμός. See Anaplasty.

ANAPLASTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-pla^{2}s′ti^{2}k. Gr., ἀνάπλαστος. Lat., *anaplasticus*. Fr., *anaplastique*. Ger., *anaplastisch*. It., *anaplastico*. Sp., *anaplástico*. Lit., capable of being molded, plastic. 1. Having for its object the restoration of a part that has been lost or injured (said of operations). [E.] As a n., an agent that increases the plastic elements of the blood. [L.] 2. Taken from a sound part to fill a vacuity elsewhere (said of flaps). [A, 301.]

ANAPLASTICE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-pla^{2}s(pla^{3}s)′ti^2-se(ka). See Anaplasty.

ANAPLASTY, n. A^{2}n′a^3-pla^{2}s-ti^2. Lat., *anaplasis, anaplastice, anaplasmus* (from ἀναπλάσσειν, to rebuild). Fr., *anaplastie*. Ger., *Anaplastik, Wiederbildung*. It., *anaplastia*. Sp., *anaplasia*. That portion of operative surgery which has for its object the restoration of lost or injured parts. See *Plastic* operation.

ANAPLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ple^2-ro′si^{2}s. Gen., *anaplero′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀναπλήρωσις (from ἀναπληροῦν, to fill up a void). Fr., *anaplérose*. Ger., *Anaplerose*. It., *anaplerosi*. Sp., *anaplerosis*. 1. The process of repair in wounds attended with loss of substance, or the art of facilitating that process. [A, 385.] 2. See Prothesis.

ANAPLEROTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-ple^2-ro^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *anapleroticus*. Fr., *anaplérotique*. Ger., *anaplerotisch*. It., *anaplerotico*. Sp., *anaplerótico*. Promotive of the granulating process; as a n., a remedy supposed to favor the repair of wounds. [L, 56.]

ANAPLEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-plu^2′si^{2}s. Gen., *anapleu′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀνάπλευσις (from ἀναπλεῖν, to fall out [said of the teeth]). Exfoliation of bone; the scaling, decay, or falling out of teeth. [Paulus Ægineta, Hippocrates (L, 53); M, 60.]

ANAPLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-plo′si^{2}s. Gen., *anaplo′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀνάπλωσις (from ἀναπλοῦν, to unfold, open). Developmental evolution. [K; L, 63.]

ANAPNÉOGRAPHE, ANAPNÉOMÈTRE (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n-a^{3}p-na-o-gra^{3}f, -me^{2}tr. See Anapnograph.

ANAPNEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-nu^2′si^{2}s. Gen., *anapneu′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀνάπνευσις. Fr., *anapneuse*. Ger., *Anapneuse*. It., *anapneusi*. Sp., *anapneusis*. 1. Respiration. [J.] 2. Recovery of the breath after violent exertion. [M, 13.] 3. Perspiration. [L, 109.] 4. A cessation of pain. [M, 60.]

ANAPNEUSTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}p-nu^{2}s′ti^{2}k. Gr., ἀναπνευστικός. Lat., *anapneusticus*. Respiratory. [A, 311.]

ANAPNOE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)′no-e(a). Gr., ἀναπνοή (from ἀναπνεῖν, to take breath). Ger., *Anapnoë*. Respiration. [J.]

ANAPNOENUSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)″no-e^2-nu^2-(nu)′si(se). See Anapnoonusi.

ANAPNOGRAPH, n. A^{2}n-a^{2}p′no-gra^{3}f. From ἀναπνοή, respiration, and γράφειν, to register. Fr., *anapnéographe, spiromètre écrivant*. Ger., *Anapnograph*. It., *anapnografo*. Syn.: *anapnometer*. An apparatus devised by Bergeon and Kastus for indicating the speed and pressure of the respiratory current of air. The breath is made to pass through an instrument containing a valve;

the latter, being set in motion, presses against the spring of a sphygmograph, by which a tracing is made. [J, 3, 16, 33.]

ANAPNOIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}p-no'i^{2}k. Lat., *anapnoicus.* Fr., *anapnoïque.* Ger., *anapnoisch.* It., *anapnoico.* Pertaining to or favoring respiration. [A, 385 ; D, 90.]

ANAPNOMETER, n. A^{2}n-a^{2}p-no^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See ANAPNOGRAPH and SPIROMETER.

ANAPNOOMECHANE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)''no-o-me^{2}k(mach^2)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a). From ἀναπνοή, respiration, and μηχανή, a machine. A mechanical apparatus devised by Dalziel for assisting respiration. [L, 116.]

ANAPNOONUSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)''no-o-nu^2-(nu)'si(se). From ἀναπνοή, respiration, and νοῦσος (= νόσος), a disease. Respiratory diseases. [M, 13.]

ANAPODISIS, ANAPODISMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-a^3-po^{2}d'i^2-si^{2}s, -po^{2}d-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *anapodis'eos (-sis), anapodismi.* Gr., ἀναπόδισις, ἀναποδισμός. A falling back. [M, 13.]—**A. uteri.** Retroversion of the uterus. [L, 50.]

ANAPODOPHYLLON, ANAPODOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-po^{2}d-o-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lo^{2}n, -lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See PODOPHYLLUM.

ANAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-po^{2}f'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *anapophys'eos (-sis).* From ἀνά, backward, and ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot. Fr., *anapophyse.* Ger., *Anapophyse.* Owen's name for the accessory process of a lumbar vertebra, a small process, pointing downward, situated behind the base of the transverse process and corresponding to the inferior tubercle of the transverse process of a dorsal vertebra. [A, 5 ; L, 14.]

ANAPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-po're^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anaporées.* A tribe of aroideous plants established by Schott, distinguished by the contiguity and intermingling of the stamens and pistils, the almost invariable presence of a spathe, and the very thick, peltate connectile ; divided into the subtribes *Spathicarpeæ* and *Richardieæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

ANAPORINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-po-ri(re)'ne(na^3-e^2). A section of araceous plants belonging to the *Philodendreæ,* established by Schott. [B, 121, 170.]

ANAPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-po'si^{2}s. Gen., *anapo'seos (-sis).* See AMPOSIS.

ANAPOTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-po-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. From α priv., and ἀποθύμιος, averse. Fr., *anapothymie.* Ger., *Abscheulosigkeit.* A defective resisting power of the will. [M, 13.]

ANAPOTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-po'ti^{2}s. Gr., ἀνάπωτις. See AMPOSIS.

ANAPSECTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}p-se^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Lat., *anapsecticus* (from ἀναψᾶν, to wipe up). Abstergent. [A, 322.]

ANAPSYCHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'si^{2}k(su^{6}k)-e(a). Gr., ἀναψυχή (from ἀναψύχειν, to revive by fresh air). See ANAPSYXIS.

ANAPSYCTER (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-si^{2}k(su^{6}k)'tu^{5}r-(te^{2}r). Gen., *anapsyc'teros (-ris).* Gr., ἀναψυκτήρ. A cooling, refreshing agent. [M, 13.]

ANAPSYCTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-si^{2}k(su^{6}k)-te(ta)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. A cooling, refreshing room or place. 2. Any refreshing or restorative agency. [M, 13.]

ANAPSYCTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}p-si^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Gr., ἀναψυκτικός. Lat., *anapsycticus.* Ger., *erfrischend, erquickend, belebend.* Restorative, refreshing, reviving. [M, 13.]

ANAPSYCTICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-si^{2}k(su^{6}k)'-ti^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANAPSYCTERIUM (2d def.).

ANAPSYXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-si^{2}x(su^{6}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *anapsyx'eos (-is).* Gr., ἀνάψυξις. A refreshing by refrigeration. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ANAPTHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'thi^2-a^3. See ANAUDIA.

ANAPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *anapto'seos (-sis).* Gr., ἀνάπτωσις. A falling back, a relapse. [M, 60.]

ANAPTYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ti^{2}k(tu^{6}k)'i^2-a. A genus of parmeliaceous lichens separated by Körber from the genus *Parmelia.* [B, 121, 170.]

ANAPTYCHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ti^{2}k(tu^{6}k)-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of lichens belonging to the *Parmeliaceæ,* established by Arnold. [B, 170.]

ANAPTYSIS, ANAPTYSMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)'ti^{2}s(tu^{6}s)-i^{2}s, -a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ti^{2}z(tu^{6}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *anaptys'eos (-sis), anaptysmi.* Gr., ἀνάπτυσις, ἀναπτυσμός (from ἀναπτύειν, to expectorate). Fr., *anaptysie.* Sp., *anaptisia.* Expectoration. [Galen (L, 47).]

ANAPTYSSOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ti^{2}s(tu^{6}s)-so'-mi^2-a^3. From ἀναπτύσσειν, to unfold. Extension. [M, 60.]

ANAPTYXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ti^{2}x(tu^{6}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *anaptyx'eos (-is).* Gr., ἀνάπτυξις (from ἀναπτύσσειν, to unfold). Syn. : *explicatio partium morbosa, obliteratio plicarum.* An obliteration of normal folds as the result of disease. [Grossi (M, 13).]

ÁNÁR (Hind.), n. The pomegranate-tree (*Punica granatum*). [B, 172, 181.]

ANARANJADA, n. See QUINA *a.*

ANARCHAPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-ka(ka^3)'pi^2-a. Perhaps from ἀναρχία, disorder, and ἁφή, a lighting up. A morbid puffing up of the juices ("die krankhafte Auftreibung der Säfte"). [M, 13.]

ANARCHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From ἀναρχία, anarchy. Ger., *Wahnsinn mit Ueberspannung.* A term applied by B. Rush to a form of insanity with exaltation observed in some of the enthusiastic supporters of the French Revolution. [M, 13.]

ANARCOTINE, n. A^{2}n-a^{3}r'ko^{2}t-en. Lat., *anarcotina* (from α priv., and νάρκωσις, narcotism). A name proposed for narcotine (*q. v.*), on account of its lack of narcotic properties. [B, 5.]

ANARGASI, n. A tree found on the Philippine Islands, the seeds of which are made into bracelets and worn as a charm against poisons, and the fibre of the liber of which is made into textile fabrics. [Bory (B, 121) ; L.]

ANARGYRI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r'ji^2(gu^6)-ri(re). From ἀνάργυρος, without money. Ger., *Anargyren.* An old name for certain practitioners of medicine who, like St. Cosmus, St. Damianus, and Count Karl von Harrach, accepted no remuneration for their services to the sick. [M, 13.]

ANARISTESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ri^{2}s-te(ta)'si^{2}s. Gen., *anariste'seos (-sis).* Gr., ἀναρίστησις, ἀναριστία (from α priv., and ἄριστον, breakfast). Abstinence from breakfast. [Hippocrates (A, 311 ; M, 13).]

ANARISTETICUS, ANARISTETUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ri^{2}st-e^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -e(a)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀναρίστητος. Fasting, caused by fasting. [M, 13.]

ANARISTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ri^{2}st'i^2-a^3. See ANARISTESIS.

ANARISTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ri^{2}st'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANARISTETUS.

ANARMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r'ma^3. Gr., ἄναρμα. Atoms. [Galen (M, 16).]

ANÄROBIOSE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'e^{2}r-o-be-o''ze^2. See ANAEROBIOSIS.

ANARRHAPHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'ra^{2}f(ra^{3}f)-e(a). Gr., ἀναρραφή. 1. A sewing up. [Paulus Ægineta (L, 47).] 2. An operation for entropion or for relaxation of the eyelid by drawing it back and securing it with sutures, with or without excision of a portion. [D, 100 ; L, 63.]

ANARRHÉE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^{3}r-ra. See ANARRHŒA.

ANARRHEGNUMINUS, ANARRHEGNYMUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-re^{2}g-nu^2(nu)'mi^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -re^{2}g'ni^{2}m(nu^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀναρρήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Fr., *anarrhégnyme.* Ger., *wiederaufreissend.* Sp., *anarégnimo.* Breaking open afresh (said of wounds and ulcer that have healed, also of fractures that have united). [Hippocrates (D, 135) ; G, 15 ; L, 119.]

ANARRHÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a^{3}r-ra-ek. Pertaining to anarrhœa (*q. v.*). [L, 109.]

ANARRHESIS, ANARRHEXIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-re(ra)'si^{2}s, -re^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *anarrhe'seos (-sis), anarrhex'eos (-is).* Gr., ἀνάρρηξις. Ger., *Wiederaufreissung.* 1. A breaking out (as of hæmorrhage). [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. The refracture of a bone. [M, 13.]

ANARRHICHAS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). From ἀναρριχᾶσθαι, to go up. Fr., *anarrhique.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes. [B.]—**A. lupus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *loup de mer, chat marin.* The wolf-fish ; a species from 6 to 8 feet long, found in the seas of northern Europe. The oil made from its liver has been used in medicine for the same purposes as cod-liver oil. [A, 301.]

ANARRHINON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-ri(re)'no^{2}n. Gr., ἀνάρρινον. An ancient name for an herb the juice of which caused sneezing ; supposed to have been a *Nasturtium.* [A, 311, 322.]

ANARRHINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-ri(re)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). From ἀνάρρινον (see ANARRHINON). Desfontaines's name for a genus of scrophulariaceous plants belonging to the *Antirrhineæ.* [B, 121, 170.]—**A. bellidifolium** [Desfontaines]. A species growing in the south of France. [B, 121.]

ANARRHIZÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-ri(re)'ze(za^3-e^2). A subdivision of the *Exembryonatæ* of Richard, comprising the whole of that section and embracing all cryptogamous plants. [B, 170.]

ANARRHIZEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-ri^{2}z'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anarrhizées.* See ANARRHIZÆ.

ANARRHOE, ANARRHŒA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r'ro-e(a), -a^{3}r-re'(ro'e^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀναρρόη, ἀνάρροια. Fr., *anorrhée.* Ger., *Hinauffliessen.* Sp., *anarrea.* 1. A reflux, regurgitation, inverted peristaltic action. [M, 60.] 2. A determination of blood to the head. 3. A recession of the humors to the internal organs. [M, 13.]

ANARRHOICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-ro'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to anarrhœa (*q. v.*). [M, 13.]

ANARRHOPHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'ro-fe(fa). See ANARRHOPHESIS.

ANARRHOPHENUSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-ro-fe^{2}n-u^2(u)'si(se). See ANARRHOPHONUSI.

ANARRHOPHESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-ro-fe(fa)'si^{2}s. Gen., *anarrhophe'seos (-sis).* Gr., ἀναρρόφησις. Absorption. [M, 13.]

ANARRHOPHICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-ro^{2}f'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Due to absorption (of deleterious matter). [M, 13.]

ANARRHOPHONUSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)''ro-fo^{2}n-u^2(u)'si(se). From ἀναρρόφησις (see ANARROPHESIS), and νοῦσος, a disease. Diseases arising from absorption of deleterious matter. [M, 13.]

ANARRHOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-ro'pi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀναρροπία. Fr., *anarrhopie.* Sp., *anarropia.* See ANARRHŒA.—**A. sanguinis.** See ANARRHŒA (2d def.).

ANARRHOPICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-ro^{2}p'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *anarrhopique.* Sp., *anarrópico.* Due to determination of blood to the head. [L, 43 ; M, 13.]

ANARRHOPUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'ro-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Gr., *ἀνάῤῥοπος*. 1. Tilted like one end of a balance. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. Recoiling. [Galen (A, 311).]

ANARTHRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a^{3}rtr. See ANARTHROUS.

ANARTHRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r'thri^2-a^3. Gr., *ἀναρθρία*. Fr., *anarthrie*. Ger., *Anarthrie*. 1. Want of vigor. [A, 311.] 2. An absence of limbs or of joints. [D, 132 ; M, 13.] 3. An impairment of speech, especially from difficulty in moving the tongue, owing to paralysis of the hypoglossus. [M, 3.]—**A. centralis.** A. (3d def.) of cerebral origin. [D, 18.]—**A. literalis.** Stammering ; inability to pronounce letters properly. [M, 56.]—**A. syllabaris spasmodica.** A temporary spasmodic inability to utter certain sounds, especially those of the explosive consonants. [M, 66.]

ANARTHRITIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^{3}r-thri^{2}t'i^{2}k. See ANTARTHRITIC.

ANARTHROCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r''thro-ka^{3}rp'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). In botany, a subtribe of the *Brassiceæ*, including *Sinapis* and other genera. [Webb and Berth. (B, 170).]

ANARTHROPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{3}r-thro^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^3. From *α* priv., *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *πούς*, a foot. In zoology, one of the two primary divisions of the subkingdom *Annulosa*, comprising those members which do not possess jointed locomotor appendages, including the classes *Gephyrea*, *Annelida*, and *Chætognatha*. [B, 28.]

ANARTHROUS, adj. A^{2}n-a^{3}r'thru^{3}s. Gr., *ἄναρθρος*. Lat., *anarthrus*. Fr., *anarthre*. Sp., *anartro*. 1. Weak. [A, 311.] 2. Having no visible joints (said of persons in whom corpulence or a thickening of the skin conceals the joints). [M, 13.] 3. Inarticulate (said of sounds). [A, 311.]

ANARUSH (Bengalee), n. See ANANAS *sativus*.

ANAS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)'na^{2}s(na^{3}s). Gen., *an'atis*. Gr., *νῆττα*. Fr., *canard*. Ger., *Ente*. The duck ; a genus of birds belonging to the order *Natatores*, formerly comprising a number of species now referred to distinct genera. [B.]—**A. anser** [Linnæus]. See ANSER *cinereus*.—**A. boschas** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Stockente*. The wild duck or mallard ; believed to be the origin of *A. domestica*. [B, 180.] It is now referred to a separate genus, *Boschas*. [B, 28.]—**A. domestica.** Ger., *Hausente*. The common domestic duck, furnishing axungia anatis. [B, 180.]—**A. fluviatilis.** See *A. boschas*.—**Axungia anatis.** See under AXUNGIA.

ANASARCA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-sa^{3}rk'a^3. A contraction of *ὕδρωψ ἀνὰ σάρκα*, dropsy of the flesh. Fr., *anasarque* (in the horse, *charbon blanc*, *mal de tête* [ou *de contagion*], *diastashémie*). Ger., *Hautwassersucht*, *Anasarka*. It., Sp., *anasarca*. Syn. : *catasarca*, *episarcidium*, *hydrops cellularis* (seu *hypodermaticus* [Ploucquet], seu *intercus* [Ploucquet], seu *cellulosus* [P. Frank], seu *subcutaneus*, seu *universalis*), *hydroderma* [Swediaur], general dropsy. 1. A puffy swelling, or bloating, extending over the whole body or the greater part of it, due to serous infiltration of the subcutaneous cellular tissue ; general œdema. [A, 301, 322, 385.] 2. As occasionally used, any interstitial serous effusion, especially in an internal organ. [D.] 3. In plants, a condition analogous to dropsy in the animal organism, *i. e.*, a state in which the tissues are gorged with fluid. Such a condition is very apt to cause decay of the plant. [B, 19.]—**Acute a.** Fr., *anasarque aiguë*. A. in which the skin preserves its natural color, and pitting under the finger disappears rapidly. [A, 385.]—**A. a febribus.** A. occurring as the result of fevers. [Cullen (L, 132).]—**A. a fluxu.** A. due to long-continued diarrhœa, diabetes, or other losses of fluid. [Cullen (L. 132).]—**A. americana.** The sleeping-sickness ; a disease said to be produced in South America by eating sea-crabs ; characterized by a., with great weakness, headache, sleepiness, and swelling of the abdomen. [L, 132.]—**A. anæmia, A. analimia** [Cullen]. A. dependent on hæmorrhage. [M, 56, 60.]—**A. debilium.** A. from debility due to long-continued illness. [Cullen (L) ; M, 60.]—**A. essentialis.** See *Essential a.*—**A. exanthematica.** A. attributed to the suppression of cutaneous affections, especially erysipelas. [Cullen (L) ; M, 60.]—**A. gravidarum.** Fr., *œdème des femmes enceintes*. Ger., *Wassersucht der Schwangern*. Œdema due to pregnancy ; generally limited to the feet and legs or the vulva, but sometimes ascending the thighs, distending the labia majora, and forming a sort of ring around the hips, or even affecting the whole body. [Imbert (A, 116).]—**A. hysterica.** Fr., *leucophlegmasie hystérique*. A variety seen in hysterical women, particularly those who have passed the menopause. [Cullen (L, 132).]—**A. hydropotatorum.** A. attributed to excessive water drinking. [Meserue (L, 132).]—**A. metastatica.** A. attributed to the sudden suppression of any normal or abnormal discharge from the body. [L, 132.]—**A. oppilata.** A. from pressure on the blood-vessels, as in pregnancy. [Cullen (L) ; M, 60.]—**A. periodica.** A periodical a. which takes the place of the menstrual flow. [L, 132.]—**A. primitiva.** See *Essential a.*—**A. pulmonum.** Œdema of the lungs. [M, 66.]—**A. purulenta.** A diffuse purulent infiltration beneath the skin. [Haller (L, 132).]—**A. renalis acuta.** Fr., *anasarque aiguë d'origine rénale*. Acute a. due to kidney disease.—**A. rhachialgica.** A. due to gout or rheumatism. [L, 132.]—**A. scarlatinosa.** See *Scarlatinal a.*—**A. serosa.** A. imputed to the suppression of a serous discharge. [Cullen (M, 60).]—**A. symptomatica.** See *Symptomatic a.*—**A. urinosa.** Fr., *leucophlegmasie urineuse*. A. due to suppression of urine. [L, 128, 132.]—**Essential a.** Lat., *a. essentialis*. Fr., *anasarque essentielle*. A. due to disordered nutrition. [A, 385.]—**General a.** A. (1st def.).—**Primitive a.** Lat., *a. primitiva*. Fr., *anasarque primitive*. See *Essential a.*—**Scarlatinal a.** Lat., *a. scarlatinosa*. Fr., *anasarque scarlatineuse*. A. due to disease of the kidney occurring in the course of scarlet fever.—**Symptomatic a.** Lat., *a. symptomatica*. Fr., *anasarque symptomatique*. A form which often depends on disease of the heart, usually appearing only toward the close of a disease. [A, 385.]

ANASARCHA (Lat.), n. f. See ANASARCA.

ANASARCOUS, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-sa^{3}rk'u^{3}s. Pertaining to or affected with anasarca. [D.]

ANASARKA, ANASARKIE (Ger.), n's. A^{3}n-a^3-za^{3}rk'a^3, -za^{3}rk-e'. Anasarca. [D, 4 ; L, 40.]

ANASARQUE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-sa^{3}rk. Anasarca.—**A. aiguë.** See *Acute* ANASARCA.—**A. aiguë d'origine rénale.** See ANASARCA *renalis acuta*.—**A. essentielle.** See *Essential* ANASARCA.—**A. hyperleucomatique.** Anasarca due to an excess of albumin in the blood or the tissues. [A. Gubler (B, 46).]—**A. primitive.** See *Essential* ANASARCA.—**A. scarlatineuse.** See *Scarlatinal* ANASARCA.—**A. symptomatique.** See *Symptomatic* ANASARCA.

ANASA-TAMAREI, ANASA-TAMAREL, n's. Names applied on the Coromandel coast to the *Pistia stratiotes*. [Bory (B, 121) ; L. 105.]

ANA-SCHORIGANAM, ANA-SCHORIGENAM (Malay), n's. The *Urtica heterophylla*. [B, 172.]

ANA-SCHOVADI (Malay), n. 1. The *Elephantopus scaber*. [B, 172.] 2. The genus *Elephantopus*. [Adanson (B, 121).]

ANA-SCHUNDA (Malay), n. The *Solanum ferox*. [B, 172.]

ANASECACHU, n. A Peruvian name for the *Salvia punctata*. [B, 121.]

ANASECOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-se^{2}k-o'ma. Gen., *anasecom'atos* (*-tis*). From *ἀνασηκοῦν*, to compensate by adding weight. The restoration cf flesh after an illness. [M, 60.]

ANASEE-POO, n. See ANAS-PUL.

ANASEISIS, ANASEISMA (Lat.), n's f. and n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si'(sa'i^2)-si^{2}s, -sis'(sa'i^{2}s)-ma^3. Gen., *anaseis'eos* (*-sis*), *anaseis'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., *ἀνάσεισμα* (from *ἀνασεῖν*, to shake up). Shock, commotion, concussion. [M, 10, 13.]

ANASFORON, n. An old name for the *Polypodium filix femina*. [Bory (B, 121).]

ANASIE, ANASIE-PULLUM (Tamil), n's. The *Ananas sativus*. [B, 172 ; L, 105.]

ANASIPOU, ANASIPU (Tamil), n's. The *Illicium cnisatum*. [B, 121.]

ANASISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si^{2}z(si^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ANASEISMA.

ANASISTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si^{2}s'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or caused by anaseisma (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

ANASOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-so'mi^2-a^3. From *ἀνά*, upon, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *anasomie*. An adhesion of the limbs to the body. [M, 13.]

ANASPADIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-spa(spa^3)'di^2-a^3. See ANASPADIAS.

ANASPADIAC, n. A^{2}n-a^3-spa'di^2-a^{2}k. Lat., *anaspadiacus*, *anaspadiæus*. Fr., *anaspadiac*. A person affected with anaspadias. [A, 322.]

ANASPADIAS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-spa(spa^3)'di^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). From *ἀνά*, upward, and *σπᾶν*, to draw aside. Fr., *anaspadie*. Ger., *Anaspadie*, *Harnröhrenspaltung nach oben*. It., *anaspadia*. Syn. : *epispadias*. A deformity in which the urethra opens on the upper surface of the penis. [A, 385.]

ANASPADISIS, ANASPADISMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-spa^{2}d(spa^{3}d)'i^2-si^{2}s, -spa^{2}d(spa^{3}d)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ANASPADIAS.

ANASPASIS, ANASPASMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'pa^3-si^{2}s, -a^3-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *anaspa'seos* (*-sis*), *-spas'mi*. Gr., *ἀνάσπασις*. Fr., *anaspase*. Ger., *Anaspasie*. It., *anaspasi*. Sp., *anáspasis*. 1. A drawing up, especially as the result of disease (*e. g.*, of the upper eyelid). [A, 322.] 2. A violent, cramp-like contraction. [M, 13.] 3. Violent contraction of the stomach. [Bégin (A, 322).] 4. Revulsion. [A, 301.]

ANASPONGISATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-spo^{2}n(spo^{2}n^2)-ji^2-(gi^2)-za(sa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *anaspongisatio'nis*. From *ἀνασπογγίζειν*, to sponge clean. Cleansing with a sponge. [Hippocrates, Galen (L, 119).]

ANAS-PUL, n. The fruit of the *Illicium anisatum*. [L, 105.] Cf. ANASIPOU.

ANASSA, n. See ANASIE.

ANASSER, n. See ANASSERA.

ANASSERA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'se^2-ra^3. Syn. : *Anasser* [Jussieu]. 1. Of Persoon, a genus of trees including, according to Lamarck, the tree described by Rumphius as *cortex fœtidus*. R. Brown, however, refers the latter to *Pittosporum*, and the genus *Anasser* of Jussieu to *Geniostoma*. 2. Of Zippel, the *Pittosporum timorense*. [B, 121, 170.] 3. A genus of loganiaceous plants. [B, 180.]—**A. febrifuga** [Martius]. A loganiaceous shrub growing in Brazil, where it is used as an antiperiodic. [B, 180.]

ANASSUTOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'su^2(su)-to^{2}s. See ANASSYTUS.

ANASSYTUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'si^2(su^6)-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., *ἀνάσσυτος*. 1. Rushing back, driven back. [Hippocrates (A. 311).] 2. Expectoration. [M, 16.] 3. Hysterical dyspnœa. [M, 60.]

ANASTALTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}s-ta^{2}l'ti^{2}k. Lat., *anastalticus* (from *ἀνασταλτικός*, fitted for checking). Fr., *anastaltique*. Ger., *anastaltisch*. It., *anastaltico*. Sp., *anastáltico*. 1. Producing powerful contraction, highly astringent or styptic. [M, 13.] 2. Ascending (said of a nervous current). [L, 154.]

ANASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *anastas'eos* (*-sis*). Gr., *ἀνάστασις* (from *ἀνιστάναι*, to set up, raise up, cause to stand up). Fr., *anastase*. Ger., *Aufstehen*, *Genesung*. It., *anastasi*. Sp., *anástasis*. 1. A getting up, convalescence, re-

covery from sickness. [M, 13.] 2. The resuscitation of a person apparently dead. [A, 322.] 3. The rising of a sick person from bed, or his sitting up in bed, also the evil consequences of such a course. [A, 322; L, 51.] 4. An upward migration of the humors. [M, 60.]

ANASTATIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-sta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀνάστατος. Lat., *anastaticus.* Fr., *anastatique.* Ger., *anastatisch.* It., *anastatico.* Sp., *anastático.* Pertaining to, dependent on, or producing anastasis (*q. v.*). [L, 116.]

ANASTATICA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)'i^{2}k-a^3. For deriv., see ANASTASIS. Syn.: *Hierochontis* [Adanson]. A genus of cruciferous plants of the tribe *Arabideæ.* [B.]—**A. hierochuntica, A. hierochuntica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *jérose hygrométrique, rose de Marie* (ou *de Jéricho*). Ger., *Jerichorose. Rose von Jericho.* Syn.: *Rosa hierochuntica* [Camer.]. The rose-of-Jericho, or resurrection-plant; a branching herbaceous plant growing in the Syrian deserts. After the falling of the leaves, the branches and fruit collect into dry, ball-like masses which are carried a great distance by the wind. On being put into water, these bodies take on a new growth (whence the genus-name), and advantage is taken of this fact by charlatans, who place the masses in water at the bedside of parturient women, pretending that the faster the growth of the plant the speedier and easier will the labor be. [B, 121, 180; L, 105.] It is used for the same purposes as *Cochlearia officinalis.* [L, 65.]

ANASTATICA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *anastaticus* (*remedia* understood). A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)'i^{2}k-a^3. Anastatic (restorative) remedies.

ANASTATICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)-i^{2}s-(i^{2}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). According to De Candolle and others, a tribe of cruciferous plants including *Anastatica;* now referred to *Arabideæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

ANASTATICEOUS, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-sta^{2}t-i^{2}sh'u^{3}s. Belonging to the *Anastaticeæ.*

ANASTATICIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)-i^{2}s-(i^{2}k)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Lindley's name for the *Anastaticeæ.* [B, 170.]

ANASTÉCHÉVISE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-sta-ka-vez. See ANASTŒCHEIOSIS.

ANASTEMONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ste^{2}m'o^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *anastémones.* A subclass of exogens established by Link, comprising the orders *Pteleaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Kiggelariaceæ, Pittosporeæ, Rutaceæ, Zygophylleæ, Frankeniaceæ, Linoideæ, Caryophylleæ, Staticinæ,* and *Droseraceæ.* [B, 170.]

ANASTHMATICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}sth(a^{3}sth)-ma^{2}t-(ma^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A remedy for asthma. [L, 37.]

ANÄSTHESIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-e^{2}s-ta-ze'. Anæsthesia.—**Halbseitige A.** See HEMIANÆSTHESIA.—**Leitungs-A.** See *Efferent* ANÆSTHESIA.

ANÄSTHESIRUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-e^{2}s-ta-ze'rung. Anæsthetization.

ANÄSTHETICUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-e^{2}s-tat'i^{2}k-u^{4}m. An anæsthetic.

ANÄSTHETISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n-e^{2}s-tat'i^{2}sh. Anæsthetic.

ANASTŒCHEIOSIS, ANASTŒCHIOSIS, ANASTOICHEIOSIS, ANASTOICHIOSIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ste^{2}k(sto^2-e^{2}ch^2)-i(e^2-i^2)-o'si^{2}s, -i^2-o'si^{2}s, -sto-i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)-i(e^2-i^2)-o-si^{2}s, -i^2-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *anastœcheio'seos* (*-sis*), etc. Gr., ἀναστοιχείωσις (from ἀναστοιχειοῦν, to resolve matter into its elements). Fr., *anastœchiose.* Ger., *Anastöchiose.* It., *anastechiosi.* Sp., *anastequeiosis.* The reduction of a compound into its elements. [A, 385.] See *Ultimate* ANALYSIS.

ANASTOLE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'to-le(la). Gr., ἀναστολή (from ἀναστέλλειν, to draw back). Fr., *anastole.* Ger., *Zurückbeugen, Zurückschlagen.* Retraction (as of the lips of a wound, etc., or of the surrounding parts, so as to expose a particular portion). [A, 322.]

ANASTOMOSANT, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}s'to-mo-za^{2}nt. Lat., *anastomosans.* Fr., *anastomosant.* Ger., *anastomosirend.* Anastomosing. [B, 121.]

ANASTOMOSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^{3}s-to-mos. See ANASTOMOSIS.—**A. de Jacobson.** See *Tympanic* PLEXUS.—**A. en angle.** See ANASTOMOSIS *by convergence.*—**A. en arcade.** See ANASTOMOSIS *by inosculation.*—**A. intestinale.** An operation proposed by Maisonneuve for intestinal obstruction, by which the parts of the intestine above and below the seat of the obstruction are opened and united to each other. [L, 41.]—**A. par convergence.** See ANASTOMOSIS *by convergence.*—**A. par inosculation.** See ANASTOMOSIS *by inosculation.*—**A. transversale.** See ANASTOMOSIS *by transverse communication.*

ANASTOMOSE, v. intr. A^{2}n-a^{2}s'to-moz. Gr., ἀναστομοῦν. Lat., *anastomosare.* Fr., *anastomoser.* Ger., *anastomosiren, zusammenmünden.* It., *anastomosare.* Sp., *anastomosar.* To communicate with or join each other by anastomosis (*q. v.*).

ANASTOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)''to-mo'si^{2}s. Gen., *anastomo'seos* (*-sis*). Acc., *anastomo'sin.* Gr., ἀναστόμωσις (from ἀναστομοῦν, to bring or be brought to a mouth or outlet, also to open wide). Fr., *anastomose.* Ger., *Erweiterung* (1st def.), *Zusammenmündung, Ineinandermündung* (2d def.), *Schärfen* (4th def.), *Verengerung* (5th def.). It., *anastomosi.* Sp., *anastomósis.* Syn.: *inosculation* (*q. v.*, also remarks under ABOUCHEMENT). 1. A dilatation of blood-vessels. [A, 322.] 2. The communication of an artery or vein with another artery or vein; less properly, that of one nerve with another; also the vascular or nervous branch by which such communication is established. [A, 322, 385; C; D, 92.] 3. A system of canals supposed by the ancients to serve for communication between the arteries and veins. Harvey disproved their existence. [H, 12.] 4. Stimulation, or whetting, of the appetite. [A, 322.] 5. The constriction of an opening. [A, 322.]—**A. aneurysmatica.** See *A.* (1st def.), also TELEANGIECTASIS.—**A. by convergence.** Fr., *anastomose par convergence.* A union of two arteries running in the same general direction, to form a common trunk. [L, 87.]—**A. by inosculation.** Fr., *anastomose par inosculation* (ou *par arcade*). The union of two vessels coming from opposite directions (like that of the intestinal arteries in the mesentery). [L, 87.]—**A. by transverse communication.** Lat., *a. per ramum intermedium.* Fr., *anastomose par communication transverse* (ou *transversale*). A communication between two parallel vessels by means of a communicating (anastomotic) branch. [L, 87.]—**A. Jacobsonii.** Fr., *anastomose* (ou *rameau anastomotique*) *de Jacobson.* Ger., *Jacobson'sche A.* See *Tympanic* PLEXUS.—**A. mutua.** Fr., *anastomose réciproque.* A mutual interchange of fibres between two or more nerve trunks. [L, 7.]—**A. per coalitum.** Syn.: *coalitus arteriarum.* The simple coalescence of two arteries so as to form one trunk of a calibre equal to the sum of the calibres of the two. [A, 19.]—**A. per dehiscentiam.** A communication between two adjacent arteries for a small portion of their course, so that the entering and emergent branches together form a figure something like a cross. [A, 19.] In the case of the umbilical arteries Hyrtl distinguishes two varieties, *dehiscentia juxtapositarum* and *dehiscentia decussantium.* See under DEHISCENTIA.—**A. per ramum intermedium.** See *A. by transverse communication.*—**Aneurysm by a.** See under ANEURYSM.

ANASTOMOTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}s''to-mo^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀναστομωτικός. Lat., *anastomoticus.* Fr., *anastomotique.* Ger., *anastomotisch.* It., *anastomotico.* Sp., *anastomótico.* 1. Anastomosing, pertaining to or constituting an anastomosis. [C.] See under ARCH, ARTERY, and BRANCH. 2. Causing dilatation of the peripheral blood-vessels, thus favoring the secretions; deobstruent. [A, 322.] 3. Stimulating to the appetite. [A, 322.] 4. Aperient. [L, 104.]

ANASTOMOTICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *anastomoticus* (*arteria* or *vena* understood). A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)''to-mo^{2}t'i^{2}k-a^3. An arterial or venous branch which serves to establish an anastomosis by transverse communication; a communicating artery or vein. For the individual vessels, see under ARTERIA, ARTERY, VENA, and VEIN.—**A. magna.** See ARTERIA *collateralis ulnaris inferior* and ARTERIA *a. magna femoris.*

ANASTOMOTICA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *anastomoticus* (*remedia* understood). Medicines which have an anastomotic effect. [A, 322.] See ANASTOMOTIC (2d, 3d, and 4th def's).

ANASTOMOTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)''to-mo^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Anastomotic; as a n., a communicating branch of an artery, vein, or nerve. See also ANASTOMOTICA, n. f., and n. n. pl.—**A. magnus** (*ramus* understood). See ARTERIA *collateralis ulnaris inferior.*

ANASTOMOTIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a^{3}s-to-mo-tek. Anastomotic; as a n., the same as *anastomotica* and *anastomoticus* (*q. v.*).—**A. cérébrale antérieure.** A vein of the pia mater which, receiving a number of others, passes upward to the superior longitudinal sinus and downward to the superior petrosal or cavernous sinus. [Trolard (A, 385).]—**A. cérébrale postérieure.** A vein running parallel with the foregoing, emptying into the superior longitudinal sinus above and into the lateral sinus below. [C. Labbé (A, 385).]—**Grande a.** See ARTERIA *collateralis ulnaris inferior* and ARTERIA *anastomotica magna femoris.*

ANASTOMOTRIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-to-mo'tri^{2}s. Gen., *anastomot'ridis.* See DIASTOMOTRIS.

ANASTOMIZE, v. intr. A^{2}n-a^{2}s'to-miz. See ANASTOMOSE, v.

ANASTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tro-fe(fa). Gr., ἀναστροφή (from ἀναστρέφειν, to turn upside down). Fr., *anastrophie.* Ger., *Umkehrung.* It., *anastrofia.* Sp., *anastrofía.* Inversion, especially of the viscera (those that should be on the right side being on the left). [A, 301.]

ANASTROPHIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-stro^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *anastrophicus.* Fr., *anastrophe.* Pertaining to, produced by, or affected with, anastrophe. [M, 13.]

ANASYLLIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-si^{2}l(su^{6}l)'li^{2}s. Gen., *anasyl'lidis.* E. Meyer's name for the *Loxostylis* of Sprengel. [B, 121, 170.]

ANATASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *anata'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάτασις (from ἀνατείνειν, to stretch up, lift up). Fr., *anatase.* Ger., *Anatase, Ausdehnen, Ausstrecken.* A stretching or extending movement of the body. [Hippocrates (L, 47); M, 60.]

ANATAXIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-ta^{3}x-e. A term proposed by Verneuil as the opposite of *hétérotaxie,* to denote that one of his five methods of anaplasty which has for its object the restoration of displaced parts to their normal position. [D, 92.]

ANATCOPE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ko-pe(pa). See ANACOPE.

ANATE, n. 1. The *Bixa orellana.* 2. The *Anona asiatica.* [B, 121.]

ANATECHNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-te^{2}k(tach^2)'ni^2-a^3. See ATECHNIA.

ANATETAMENON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-te^{2}t-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'-e^{2}n-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀνατεταμένον (from ἀνατείνειν, to stretch or strain). Dioscorides's name for *Parietaria.* [Bory (B, 121).]

ANATHERAPEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)''a^3-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^2'-si^{2}s. From ἀνά, in a progressive manner, and θεραπευσις, medical treatment. Fr., *anathérapie.* Ger., *fortschreitende Curmethode.* Syn.: *cura progrediens.* Medication by progressively increased doses. [A, 385; L, 50.]

ANATHERMON, ANATHERMUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀναθερμαίνειν, to warm up. A warming remedy. [L, 50.]

ANATHERUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-the(tha)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *anathère*. Ger., *Heilgras*. A section of the genus *Andropogon*, sometimes considered a distinct genus. [B, 121.]—**A. bicorne.** See ANDROPOGON *bicorne*.—**A. muricatum** [P. de Beauvais]. Ger., *weichstacheliches Heilgras*. See ANDROPOGON *muricatum*.

ANATHLASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)′la^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *anathla′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάθλασις. A squeezing out, expression. [L, 53 ; M, 60.]

ANATHOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-tho′mi^2-a. See ANATOMIA.

ANATHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-tho^{2}l-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *anatholo′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀναθόλωσις (from ἀναθολοῦν, to make muddy). 1. A thick, turbid mixture. [A, 311.] 2. A confusion of symptoms. [M, 60.]

ANATHREPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-thre^{2}p′si^{2}s. Gen., *anathrep′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάθρεψις. Ger., *Wiederernährung*. The restoration of lost flesh. [K.]

ANATHREPTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-thre^{2}p′ti^{2}k. Lat., *anathrepticus*. Ger., *anathreptisch*. Promotive of anathrepsis (*q. v.*).

ANATHRON, n. A variety of nitre found as a moss-like deposit on rocks. [L, 104.] Cf. ANATRON.

ANATHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)′i^2-a^3. See ANATHYMIASIS.

ANATHYMIAMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)-i^2-a(a^3)′ma^3. 1. Anathymiasis (*q. v.*). 2. Vapor, gas belched up from the stomach. [A, 322.]

ANATHYMIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)-i^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anathymia′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀναθυμίασις (from ἀναθυμιᾶν, to cause to fume, or ἀναθυμιάσθαι, to rise in vapor). Fr., *anathymiase*. Ger., *Anathymiase*. 1. Fumigation. [A, 385.] 2. The "vapors"; hysterical flatulence or eructation. [A. 322, 385.] 3. A phantom tumor. [A, 322.] 4. A vapor bath. [L.]

ANATHYMION (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)′i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀναθυμιῶν (pres. part. of ἀναθυμιᾶν, to vaporize). Exhalent ; as a n., anathymiasis. [M, 13.]—**Morbi a'tes.** See ANATHYMIONUSI.

ANATHYMIONUSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)-i^2-o^{2}n-u^2(u)′si(se). From ἀναθυμιῶν (see ANATHYMION), and νοῦσος (= νόσος), a disease. Perspiratory diseases. [A, 322.]

ANATICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANA.—**Partes anaticæ.** Equal parts by weight. [A, 322.]

ANATINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. . A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ti^{2}n′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the subdivision *Sinupallialia* of the section *Siphonida* of lamellibranchiate molluscs, including the genera *Anatina*, *Pholadomya*, and *Myochama* ; characterized by the shell being often inequivalve, with an external ligament, the mantle-lobes more or less united, the siphons long and more or less united, and the foot small. [A, 359.]

ANATIPES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′i^2-pez(pe^{2}s). From *anas*, a duck, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *anatipède*. Ger., *Entefüssig*. Having feet resembling those of a duck. [L.]

ANATOLE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′o-le(la). Gr., ἀνατολή (from ἀνατέλλειν, to cause to rise). Growth (as of the teeth or of the lunula of the nail). [A, 311.]

ANATOM (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-tom′. An anatomist. [A, 315.]

ANATOME (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′o^{2}m-e(a). Gr., ἀνατομή. 1. Dissection. [Aristotle, Theophrastus (A, 311).] 2. Anatomy. [Noorthwyk (A, 45).]—**A. animata.** Physiology. [L. 45.]

ANATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-to′mi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀνατομή. Anatomy.—**A. animalis.** See *Animal* ANATOMY.—**A. artificialis.** See *Artificial* ANATOMY.—**A. brutorum.** See *Animal* ANATOMY.—**A. chirurgica.** See *Surgical* ANATOMY.—**A. comparativa.** See *Comparative* ANATOMY.—**A. corporis humani.** See *Human* ANATOMY.—**A. descriptiva.** See *Descriptive* ANATOMY.—**A. generalis.** See *General* ANATOMY.—**A. humana.** See *Human* ANATOMY.—**A. juriduca.** See *Forensic* ANATOMY.—**A. medica.** See *Medical* ANATOMY.—**A. microscopica.** See *Microscopical* ANATOMY.—**A. pathologica.** See *Pathological* ANATOMY.—**A. philosophica.** See *Transcendental* ANATOMY.—**A. physiologica.** See *Physiological* ANATOMY.—**A. pictorica, A. pictorum, A. sculptorum.** See *Artistic* ANATOMY.—**A. spagirica.** Chemical analysis. [L, 97.]—**A. specialis.** See *Special* ANATOMY.—**A. topographica.** See *Topographical* ANATOMY.—**A. transcendentalis.** See *Transcendental* ANATOMY.—**A. vegetalis.** See *Vegetable* ANATOMY.—**A. veterinaria.** See *Veterinary* ANATOMY.—**A. viva.** See PHYSIOLOGY.

ANATOMIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-to^{2}m′i^{2}k. See ANATOMICAL.

ANATOMICA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-to^{2}m′i^{2}k-a^3. See ANATOMY.

ANATOMICAL, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}t-o^{2}m′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Gr., ἀνατομικός. Lat., *anatomicus*. Fr., *anatomique*. Ger., *anatomisch*. It., *anatomico*. Sp., *anatómico*. 1. Pertaining to anatomy or to the ultimate parts into which an organism may be resolved by dissection. [C ; J.] 2. Structural, as opposed to functional. 3. Due to dissection (*e. g.*, a dissection wound). [A, 301.]

ANATOMICALLY, adv. A^{2}n-a^{2}t-o^{2}m′i^{2}k-a^{2}l-li^2. Fr., *anatomiquement*. Ger., *anatomisch*. It., *anatomicamente*. Sp., *anatómicamente*. In a way pertaining to anatomy ; considered from an anatomical standpoint ; structurally.

ANATOMICE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-to^{2}m′i^2-se(ka). See ANATOMY.

ANATOMICO-CHIRURGICO-MEDICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-a^3-to^{2}m′i^{2}k-o-ki(ke)-ru^{6}r(rur)′ji^2(gi^2)-ko-me^{2}d′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to medical and surgical anatomy, or to anatomy, surgery, and medicine. [L.]

ANATOMICO-CHIRURGICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-to^{2}m′-i^{2}k-o-ki(ke)-ru^{6}r(rur)′ji^2(gi^2)-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Pertaining to surgical anatomy, or to anatomy and surgery. [L.]

ANATOMICO-MEDICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-to^{2}m′i^{2}k-o-me^{2}d′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to medical anatomy, or to medicine and anatomy. [L.]

ANATOMICO-PATHOLOGICAL, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-to^{2}m′i^{2}k-o-pa^{2}th-o^{2}l-o^{2}j′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *anatomico-pathologique*. Ger., *anatomopathologisch*. It., *anatomico-patologico*. Sp., *anatómico-patológico*. Pertaining to pathological anatomy. [L, 41.]

ANATOMICO-PHYSIOLOGICAL, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-to^{2}m′i^{2}k-o-fi^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}l-o^{2}j′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *anatomico-physiologicus*. Fr., *anatomico-physiologique*. Ger., *anatomisch-physiologisch*. It., *anatomico-fisiologico*. Sp., *anatómico-fisiológico*. Pertaining to anatomy and physiology. [L.]

ANATOMICO-SURGICAL, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-to^{2}m′i^{2}k-o-su^{6}r′ji^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *anatomico-chirurgical*. Ger., *anatomisch-chirurgisch*. Pertaining to anatomy and surgery. [L, 41.]

ANATOMICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-to^{2}m′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Anatomical ; as a n., an anatomist.

ANATOMIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}n-a^{3}t-o-me, -me′. Anatomy.—**Allgemeine A.** (Ger.). See *General* ANATOMY.—**A. abstraite** (Fr.). The study of anatomy without reference to practical purposes. [Cruveilhier (L, 92).]—**A. animale** (Fr.). See *Animal* ANATOMY.—**A. appliquée** (Fr.). See *Applied* ANATOMY.—**A. artificielle** (Fr.). See *Artificial* ANATOMY.—**A. artistique** (Fr.). See *Artistic* ANATOMY.—**A. cellulaire** (Fr.). That part of histology which pertains to the structure of cells. [J, 15, 33.]—**A. chirurgicale** (Fr.). See *Surgical* ANATOMY.—**A. classique** (Fr.). The anatomy of animals with reference to their classification. [L, 109.]—**A. clastique.** See *Clastic* ANATOMY.—**A. comparative, A. comparée** (Fr.). See *Comparative* ANATOMY.—**A. comparée des animaux domestiques** (Fr.). See *Veterinary* ANATOMY.—**A. de développement** (Fr.). See EMBRYOLOGY.—**A. de l'homme** (Fr.). See *Human* ANATOMY.—**A. der Hausthiere** (Ger.). See *Veterinary* ANATOMY.—**A. der Pflanzen** (Ger.). See *Vegetable* ANATOMY.—**A. der Thiere** (Ger.). See *Comparative* ANATOMY.—**A. des âges** (Fr.). See EMBRYOLOGY.—**A. des beaux arts** (Fr.). See *Artistic* ANATOMY (1st def.).—**A. descriptive** (Fr.). See *Descriptive* ANATOMY.—**A. des formes** (Fr.). See *Artistic* ANATOMY (1st def.).—**A. des Menschen, A. des menschlichen Körpers** (Ger.). See *Human* ANATOMY.—**A. des peintres** (Fr.). See *Artistic* ANATOMY (1st def.).—**A. des régions** (Fr.). See *Topographical* ANATOMY.—**A. des sculpteurs** (Fr.). See *Artistic* ANATOMY (1st def.).—**A. de texture** (Fr.). See HISTOLOGY.—**A. d'évolution** (Fr.). See EMBRYOLOGY.—**A. du corps humain** (Fr.). See *Human* ANATOMY.—**A. du fœtus** (Fr.). See EMBRYOLOGY.—**A. fine** (Fr.). See *Microscopical* ANATOMY.—**A. florentine** (Fr.). See *Artificial* ANATOMY.—**A. générale** (Fr.). See *General* ANATOMY.—**A. géologique** (Fr.). See *Palæontological* ANATOMY.—**A. humaine** (Fr.). See *Human* ANATOMY.—**A. iconoclastique** (Fr.). See *Clastic* ANATOMY.—**A. imitative** (Fr.). See *Artificial* ANATOMY.—**A. médicale** (Fr.). See *Medical* ANATOMY.—**A. médico-chirurgicale** (Fr.). See *Medico-chirurgical* ANATOMY.—**A. microscopique** (Fr.). See *Microscopical* ANATOMY.—**A. morbide** (Fr.). See *Pathological* ANATOMY.—**A. palæontologique** (Fr.). See *Palæontological* ANATOMY.—**A. pathologique** (Fr.). See *Pathological* ANATOMY.—**A. philosophique** (Fr.). See *Transcendental* ANATOMY.—**A. physiologique** (Fr.). See *Physiological* ANATOMY.—**A. pittoresque, A. plastique** (Fr.). See *Artistic* ANATOMY (2d def.).—**A. raisonnée** (Fr.). See *Transcendental* ANATOMY.—**A. systématique** (Fr.). See *A. classique* and *Descriptive* ANATOMY.—**A. textulaire** (Fr.). De Blainville's term for histology (*q. v.*). [A, 385.]—**A. théorique** (Fr.). See *Theoretical* ANATOMY.—**A. topographique** (Fr.). See *Topographical* ANATOMY.—**A. transcendante** (Fr.). See *Transcendental* ANATOMY.—**A. végétale** (Fr.). See *Vegetable* ANATOMY.—**A. vétérinaire** (Fr.). See *Veterinary* ANATOMY.—**Beschreibende A.** (Ger.). See *Descriptive* ANATOMY.—**Chirurgische A.** (Ger.). See *Surgical* ANATOMY.—**Corrosionsa'** (Ger.). See *Corrosion* ANATOMY.—**Höhere A.** (Ger.). See *Transcendental* ANATOMY.—**Künstliche A.** (Ger.). See *Artificial* ANATOMY.—**Malerische A.** (Ger.). See *Artistic* ANATOMY (1st def.).—**Medicinische A.** (Ger.). See *Medical* ANATOMY.—**Mikroskopische A.** (Ger.). See *Microscopical* ANATOMY.—**Pathologische A.** (Ger.). See *Pathological* ANATOMY.—**Pflanzena'** (Ger.). See *Vegetable* ANATOMY.—**Philosophische A.** (Ger.). See *Transcendental* ANATOMY.—**Physiologische A.** (Ger.). See *Physiological* ANATOMY.—**Plastische A.** (Ger.). See *Artistic* ANATOMY (2d def.).—**Praktische A.** (Ger.). See *Practical* ANATOMY.—**Systematische A.** (Ger.). See *A. classique* and *Descriptive* ANATOMY.—**Theoretische A.** (Ger.). See *Theoretical* ANATOMY.—**Thierärztliche A.** (Ger.). See *Veterinary* ANATOMY.—**Thierische A.** (Ger.). See *Animal* ANATOMY.—**Topographische A.** (Ger.). See *Topographical* ANATOMY.—**Transcendentalische A.** (Ger.). See *Transcendental* ANATOMY.—**Vergleichende A.** (Ger.). See *Comparative* ANATOMY.—**Veterinär-A.** (Ger.). See *Veterinary* ANATOMY.

ANATOMIKER (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-to^{2}m′i^{2}k-e^{2}r. An anatomist.

ANATOMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a^3-to^{2}m-ek. 1. Anatomical (*q. v.*). 2. Organic (*e. g.*, *rigidité a. du col utérin* = rigidity of the cervix uteri from organic disease, as opposed to spasmodic rigidity).

ANATOMIQUEMENT (Fr.), adv. A^{3}n-a^3-to^{2}m-ek-ma^{3}n^2. Anatomically.

ANATOMISCH (Ger.), adj. and adv. A^{3}n-a^3-to^{2}m′i^{2}sh. Anatomical, anatomically.—**A.-chirurgisch.** Pertaining to surgical anatomy, or to surgery and anatomy.—**A.-physiologisch.** Anatomico-physiological.

ANATOMISM. n. A^{2}n-a^{2}t′o^{2}m-i^{2}zm. Fr., *anatomisme*. The doctrine that all the phenomena of life, whether in health or in dis-

ease, are accounted for by mere anatomical conditions. [A, 385 ; M, 3.]

ANATOMISER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}n-a^3-to-me-za. See ANATOMIZE.

ANATOMISIREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n-a^3-to-me-ze′re^{2}n. See ANATOMIZE.

ANATOMIST, n. A^{2}n-a^{2}t′o^{2}m-i^{2}st. Lat., *anatomicus.* Fr., *anatomiste.* Ger., *Anatomiker.* It., *anatomico.* Sp., *anatomista.* 1. One who is versed in anatomy. [C.] 2. One who practises dissection. 3. An adherent of the doctrine of anatomism (*q. v.*). 4. One who prepares or deals in anatomical specimens.—**Pathological a.** One who is versed in pathological anatomy, or who gives his attention to making post-mortem examinations.

ANATOMIZATION, n. A^{2}n-a^{2}t″o^{2}m-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. Fr., *anatomisation.* Ger., *Anatomisirung.* 1. Dissection. 2. Analysis. [L, 56.]

ANATOMIZE, v. tr. A^{2}n-a^{2}t′o^{2}m-iz. Fr., *anatomiser.* Ger., *anatomisiren.* It., *anatomizzare.* Sp., *anatomizar.* To dissect, to analyze. [L, 56.]

ANATOMOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}n-a^{2}t″o^{2}m-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. From ἀνατομή, anatomy, and γράφειν, to write. Anatomy or a treatise on anatomy. [W. Darling (α, 9).]

ANATOMOPHILUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)″o^{2}m-o^{2}f′-i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀνατομή, anatomy, and φιλεῖν, to love. One who is fond of anatomy. [M, 6.]

ANATOMO-PHYSIOLOGICO-PATHOLOGIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a^3-to-mo-fi^{2}z-i^2-o-lo-zhe-ko-pa^3-to-lo-zhek. Pertaining to anatomy, physiology, and pathology.

ANATOMY, n. A^{2}n-a^{2}t′o^{2}m-i^2. Gr., ἀνατομή (from ἀνά distributive, and τομή, a cutting). Lat., *anatomia.* Fr., *anatomie.* Ger., *Anatomie, Zergliederungskunde* (4th def.), *Zergliederungskunst* (1st def.). It., *anatomia.* Sp., *anatomía.* 1. Dissection. 2. Analysis. 3. The structure of an organism. 4. The science of such structure ; of the examination and appreciation of its several parts and of their relations to each other and to the functions of the organism. 5. A skeleton, especially one prepared for scientific purposes.—**Analogical a.** See *Comparative a.*—**Animal a.** Lat., *anatomia animalis.* Fr., *anatomie animale.* Ger., *thierische Anatomie.* It., *anatomia animale.* Sp., *anatomía animal.* The a. of animal organisms ; in a more restricted sense, that of other animals than man.—**Anomalous a.** The science of anatomical anomalies ; also teratology. ["Lancet," 1877, ii, p. 242 (L).]—**Applied a.** Fr., *anatomie appliquée.* A. in its relations to the diagnosis and treatment of disease. [Cruveilhier (L, 92).]—**Artificial a.** Lat., *anatomia artificialis.* Fr., *anatomie artificielle.* Ger., *künstliche Anatomie.* It., *anatomia artificiale.* Sp., *anatomía artificial.* The art of making models in wax or other material to illustrate a., normal or pathological. [L, 44.]—**Artistic a.** Lat., *anatomia pictorum* (seu *sculptorum* [1st def.], seu *pictorica* [2d def.]). Fr., *anatomie pittoresque* (ou *artistique*, ou *des beaux arts*, ou *des peintres*, ou *des sculpteurs*, ou *des formes* [1st def.]). Ger., *malerische* (1st def.—oder *plastische* [2d def.]) *Anatomie.* It., *anatomia artistica* (o *delle forme esterne*). Sp., *anatomía artistica.* Syn. : *pictorial a.* 1. That branch of a. which deals with the external form of the human body, or that of the other mammalia, in its various attitudes, as an aid to painters and sculptors. It refers particularly to the osseous and muscular systems and to the relative size of different parts of the body. [A, 385.] 2. Instruction in a. by means of pictures or models. [L, 44.]—**Chirurgical a.** See *Surgical a.*—**Clastic a.** Fr., *anatomie clastique* (ou *iconoclastique*). A. studied with the aid of models which can be taken apart so as to show the relations of different parts to each other. [Auzoux (M, 22).]—**Comparative a.** Lat., *anatomia comparativa.* Fr., *anatomie comparée.* Ger., *vergleichende Anatomie.* It., *anatomia comparata.* Sp., *anatomía comparada.* A. considered in its variations and analogies according to the position of a given animal in zoological classifications ; the science of the structural differences and resemblances between different animals, and of their relations to the functions and mode of life proper to such animals. Cf. *Animal a.*—**Corrosion a.** Ger., *Corrosionsanatomie.* The study of a. by destroying obscuring parts by corrosion, the elements which it is desired to observe (such as vessels and ducts) having previously been injected with some substance that, resisting the action of the corrosive agent, represents at the completion of the process the exact form of those elements.—**Descriptive a.** Lat., *anatomia descriptiva.* Fr., *anatomie descriptive.* Ger., *beschreibende Anatomie.* It., *anatomia descrittiva.* Sp., *anatomía descriptiva.* A. studied by a separate consideration of the osseous, ligamentous, muscular, and other systems represented in an organism, without particular attention to their relations to other systems (further than is useful to aid the memory) and without reference to the design or practical significance of the structural features so studied. [A, 385.]—**Developmental a.** Fr., *anatomie de développement.* See EMBRYOLOGY.—**Electro-physiological a., Electro-therapeutical a.** Terms used by Beard and Rockwell to denote that branch of a. which treats of the regions or points to which electricity may be applied with advantage for purposes of physiological study or in the treatment of disease. [B, 26.]—**Florentine a.** Fr., *anatomie florentine.* Artificial a. (*q. v.*), so called from its having originated in Florence. [L, 41.]—**Forensic a.** Lat., *anatomia juriduca.* A. in its relations to medico-legal investigations. [L, 45, 63.]—**General a.** Lat., *anatomia generalis.* Fr., *anatomie générale.* Ger., *allgemeine Anatomie.* It., *anatomia generale.* Sp., *anatomía general.* 1. A consideration of the tissues, with the distinguishing characters by which they may be recognized in different regions of the same animal or in the corresponding parts of different animals. It also includes a study of the liquids of the body, of the properties of the tissues, and of their arrangement into systems (nervous, muscular, etc.) which together form living beings. [Bichat (J).] 2. General histology; also, according to some writers, embryology. [J, 43.] 3. A term used by Carnoy to denote the comparative a. of animals and plants. [J, 15.]—**Gross a.** A. without reference to the minute structure of parts.—**Histological a.** See HISTOLOGY.—**Homological a.** That branch of a. which treats of the structural and functional identity of different parts (regarding, for example, a cervical vertebra and a lumbar vertebra as essentially identical, although modified in accordance with their respective surroundings). [A.] It has also been defined as the study of the relations which the different parts of the same individual bear to each other. [L, 45.]—**Human a.** Lat., *anatomia humana* (seu *corporis humani*). Fr., *anatomie humaine* (ou *du corps humain*, ou *de l'homme*). Ger., *menschliche Anatomie, Anatomie des Menschen* (oder *des menschlichen Körpers*). Syn. : *andranatomy.* The a. of man, of the human body.—**Macroscopic a., Macroscopical a.** See *Gross a.*—**Medical a.** Lat., *anatomia medica.* Fr., *anatomie médicale.* Ger., *medicinische Anatomie.* The application of anatomical knowledge to the study of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of non-surgical diseases. [Cruveilhier (L, 92).] It deals promineutly with the situation and contour of the various internal organs as standards of comparison with the facts ascertained by means of physical examination in cases of disease, and with the nervous and vascular connections of different organs and parts as explanatory of symptoms and of the effects of remedial agents. [M, 66.]—**Medico-chirurgical a., Medico-surgical a.** Fr., *anatomie médico-chirurgicale.* See *Medical a.* and *Surgical a.*, both of which are included in this term.—**Microscopic a., Microscopical a.** Lat., *anatomia microscopica.* Fr., *anatomie microscopique.* Ger., *mikroskopische Anatomie.* It., *anatomia microscopica.* Sp., *anatomía microscópica.* This term is used by most writers synonymously with histology (*q. v.*), but some give it a wider application, including, besides the minute a. of the tissues, those parts of embryology and physiology that require the microscope for their investigation, also the study of minute organisms. [J, 13.]—**Minute a.** Fr., *anatomie fine.* See HISTOLOGY and *Microscopical a.*—**Morbid a.** Fr., *anatomie morbide.* See *Pathological a.*—**Palæontological a.** Fr., *anatomie palæontologique* (ou *géologique*). It., *anatomia paleontologica.* The study of fossil remains with a view to their classification. [L, 109.]—**Pathological a.** Lat., *anatomia pathologica.* Fr., *anatomie pathologique.* Ger., *pathologische Anatomie.* It., *anatomia patologica.* Sp., *anatomía patológica.* Syn. : *morbid a.* The science of the anatomical alterations of the solids and fluids of an organism which result from or give rise to disease, and of the relations between those changes and the phenomena of disease. [C.] The assemblage of changes usually found in connection with any given disease is spoken of as the p. a. of that disease.—**Philosophical a.** Lat., *anatomia philosophica.* Fr., *anatomie philosophique.* Ger., *philosophische Anatomie.* It., *anatomia filosofica.* Sp., *anatomía filosófica.* See *Transcendental a.*—**Physiological a.** Lat., *anatomia physiologica.* Fr., *anatomie physiologique.* Ger., *physiologische Anatomie.* It., *anatomia fisiologica.* Sp., *anatomía fisiológica.* Anatomical study of the tissues for the purpose of ascertaining their functions. [L.]—**Pictorial a.** Lat., *anatomia pictorica.* Fr., *anatomie pittoresque.* Ger., *plastische Anatomie.* It., *anatomia pittoria.* Sp., *anatomía pictórica.* See *Artistic a.* (2d def.).—**Practical a.** Ger., *praktische Anatomie.* 1. Dissection. 2. Applied a. (*q. v.*).—**Preservative a.** The preparation of anatomical specimens. [J. W. Francis, "Am. Med. Month.," ix, 1858, p. 315 (L).]—**Regional a.** Fr., *anatomie des régions.* See *Topographical a.*—**Special a.** Lat., *anatomia specialis* The a. of a single species, or of a single system, apparatus, or organ. [L.]—**Surgical a.** Lat., *anatomia chirurgica.* Fr., *anatomie chirurgicale.* Ger., *chirurgische Anatomie.* It., *anatomia chirurgica.* Sp., *anatomía quirúrgica.* The application of a. to the elucidation of surgical diseases and to the performance of surgical operations. [Cruveilhier (L, 92).]—**Textural a.** See HISTOLOGY.—**Theoretical a.** Fr., *anatomie théorique.* Ger., *theoretische Anatomie.* 1. The science of a., as opposed to the practice of dissection. 2. Transcendental a. (*q. v.*).—**Topographical a.** Lat., *anatomia topographica.* Fr., *anatomie topographique.* Ger., *topographische Anatomie.* It., *anatomia topografica.* Sp., *anatomía topográfica.* Syn. : *regional a.* A study of all the structures met with in any particular part of the body, with regard to their relations to each other, those to other parts of the body being disregarded. [L.]—**Transcendental a.** Fr., *anatomie transcendante.* Ger., *transcendentalische Anatomie.* A. in its bearings upon theories of type, evolution, developmental changes, the adaptation of means to ends, etc. [A, 385 ; M, 56.]—**Vegetable a.** Lat., *anatomia vegetalis.* Fr., *anatomie végétale.* Ger., *Pflanzenanatomie.* The a. of plants. [C.]—**Veterinary a.** Lat., *anatomia veterinaria.* Fr., *anatomie vétérinaire.* Ger., *Veterinär-* (oder *thierärztliche*) *Anatomie, Anatomie der Hausthiere.* It., *anatomia veterinaria.* Sp., *anatomía veterinaria.* The a. of domesticated animals. [L, 44.]

ANATON, n. See ANATRON.

ANATRESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-tre(tra)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anatre′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάτρησις (from ἀνατιτρᾶν, to bore through). Fr., *anatrèse, anatrésie.* Ger., *Anatrese.* It., *anatresi.* Sp., *anatresis, anatresía.* Perforation ; transfixion ; trephining. [A, 385 ; E ; L, 41.]

ANATRIBE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^2-be(ba). See ANATRIPSIS.

ANATRIPSIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-tri^{2}p″si^2-o^{2}l-o′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἀνάτριψις, friction, and λόγος (see *-logy* *). Fr., *anatripsiologie.* Ger., *Anatripsiologie, Einreibungsheilart.* The science or art of the application of friction or chafing in the treatment of disease. [A, 322, 385.]

ANATRIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-tri^{2}p′si^{2}s. Gen., *anatrip′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάτριψις. Fr., *anatripsie.* Ger., *Anreiben.* Sp., *anatripsía.* 1. Simple friction or chafing, or a rubbing in of some medicinal preparation ; inunction. [M, 13.] 2. The removal of a growth (such as a spot on the cornea) by friction. [M, 13.] 3. Scratching to allay itching ; also the itching itself. [M, 13.] 4. A crushing or comminution (as of a calculus or a bone). [D, 81.]

ANATRIPSOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-tri^{2}p″so^{2}l-o′ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. See ANATRIPSIOLOGIA.

ANATRIPSOLOGIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a^3-tri^{2}p-so-lo-zhek. Pertaining to anatripsiologia. [D, 10.]

ANATRIPSOLOGY, n. A^{2}n-a^3-tri^{2}p-so^{2}l′o-ji^2. See ANATRIPSIOLOGIA.

ANATRIPTIC, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-tri^{2}p′ti^{2}k. For deriv., see ANATRIPSIS. Lat., *anatripticus.* Fr., *anatriptique.* Sp., *anatríptico.* Pertaining to anatripsis (*q. v.*); as a n., a medicament suitable for inunction. [L, 50.]

ANATRIPTICA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *anatripticus* (*remedia* understood). A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-tri^{2}p′ti^{2}k-a^3. Anatriptic medicinal preparations. [L, 50.]

ANATRIPTICA, ANATRIPTICE (Lat.), n's, f. of adj. *anatripticus* (*cura*, or *doctrina*, or *ars* understood). Ger., *Anatriptik, Einreibungscurmethode.* 1. The treatment of disease by inunction. 2. Anatripsiologia (*q. v.*). [L, 50.]

ANATRIPTOLOGY, n. A^{2}n-a^3-tri^{2}p-to^{2}l′o-ji^2. See ANATRIPSIOLOGIA.

ANATRIS, n. An alchemical name for mercury. [L, 119.]

ANATRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ro^{2}n. From *Natron*, a lake in Egypt from which it was procured. Fr., *fiel* (ou *sel*) *de verre.* Syn.: *sal* (seu *fæx*, seu *sagimen*, seu *recrementa*) *vitri, baurac.* A mixture of sodium and potassium chlorides or sulphates separated during the fusion of glass; official in the Brunsw. Disp. of 1777 and the Würtemb. Ph. of 1798, and formerly used as a laxative. [B, 50; L, 77.]—**A. factitium.** An artificial a., made of 10 parts of nitre, 4 of quick lime, 2 of rock alum, and 2 of vitriol. [Lemery (L, 94).]

ANATROPAL, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}t′ro-pa^{2}l. From ἀνατρέπειν, to turn upside down. Fr., *anatrope, réfléchi.* Ger., *gegenläufig, umgewendet.* Turned upside down (in botany, said of an ovule which in the course of its development becomes completely inverted). [B.]

ANATROPE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ro-pe(pa). Gr., ἀνατροπή. Fr., *renversement.* Ger., *Umkehrung des Magens.* Lit., an upsetting; disorder of the stomach with loss of appetite, nausea, and often vomiting. [M, 13.]

ANATROPE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a^3-trop. See ANATROPAL.

ANATROPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-tro′pe^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anatropées.* A suborder of crassulaceous plants established by Bunge. [B, 121, 170.]

ANATROPEOUS, adj. A^{2}n-a^3-tro′pe-u^{3}s. Belonging to the ANATROPEÆ.

ANATROPHA, ANATROPHIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)′-ro-fa^3, -a^3-tro′fi^2-a^3. See ANATROPE (Lat.).

ANATROPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-trop′i^2-a^3. Fr., *anatropie.* In botany, the state of being anatropal (*q. v.*). [B, 121.]

ANATROPOOÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)″ro-po′o-e(a^3-e^2). A division of aroideous plants established by Schott, comprising the tribes *Zamiocarpeæ* and *Pythonieæ.* [B, 121.]

ANATROPOUS, adj. A^{2}n-a^{2}t′ro-pu^{3}s. See ANATROPAL.

ANATRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See ANATRON.

ANATTA, ANATTO, n's. A^{2}n-a^{2}t′ta^3, -to. See ANNOTTO.

ANAUDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^4′(a^3′u)-di^2-a^3. Gr., ἀναυδία. Fr., *anaudie.* Ger., *Anaudie, Sprachlosigkeit.* See APHONIA.

ANAVINGA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-vi^{2}n^2(wi^{2}n^2)′ga^3. An adopted Malay word. 1. Of Rheede, the botanical genus *Casearia.* 2. Of Endlicher, a section of the same genus. 3. Of Lamarck, the genus *Pitumba* of Aublet. [B, 121, 170.]—**A. ovata** [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Casearia a.* [Persoon] (seu *ovata* [Willdenow]). A species used in the East Indies as a sudorific. [B, 173; L, 94, 97.]

ANAXYRIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)′i^2(u^6)-ri^{2}s. Gen., *anaxy′ridis.* An old name for the common broad-leaved dock (*Lapathum vulgare*). [L. 104.]

ANAYCAL (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^3-e-ka^{3}l. See PÉRICAL.

ANAZÉ, n. A Madagascar name for the acidulous pulp surrounding the seeds of the fruit of *Adansonia digitata.* [B, 121; H. Baillon (L, 87).]

ANAZESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}z(a^{3}z)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *anaze′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνάζεσις (from ἀναζεῖν, to cause to boil up). A boiling (in the sense of causing to boil). [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ANAZOTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}z(a^{3}z)-o^{2}t′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see *A-** and AZOTE. Fr., *anazotique.*

ANAZOTURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}z(a^{3}z)-ot-u^2(u)′ri^2-a^3. For deriv., see *A-**, AZOTE, and URINE. Fr., *anazoturie.* Ger., *Anazoturie.* It., *anazoturia.* A deficiency or absence of nitrogenous matter (urea) in the urine, also a morbid condition characterized thereby. [Willis (B, 11; D, 63); K.]

ANAZUE, ANAZUR (Ar.), n's. See ANACHUE.

ANBAR (Ar.), n. See AMBRA *grisea.*

ANBAUM, ANBINNE (Ger.), n's. A^{3}n′ba^3-um, -bi^{2}n-ne^2. The botanical genus *Acer* (*q. v.*). [L, 30.]

ANBISSKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′bi^{2}s-kra^3-ut. 1. The *Scabiosa arvensis.* 2. The *Scabiosa succisa.* [B, 180.]

ANBLASEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′bla^3-ze^{2}n. See AFFLATUS.

ANBLATT (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′bla^{3}t. The *Lathræa squamaria.* [L, 30.]

ANBLATUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-bla(bla^3)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). From *a* priv., and Ger., *Blatt*, a leaf. Written also *Amblatum.* The *Lathræ a*, a genus of orobanchaceous plants. [B, 121, 170.] Cf. OHNBLATUM [Tournefort].

ANBOHREN, ANBOHRUNG (Ger.), n's. A^{3}n′bo-re^{2}n, -rung. Perforation, paracentesis, trephining. [A, 309; M, 7.]

ANBRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′bra^3. See AMBRA.

ANBRENNEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′bre^{2}n-ne^{2}n. Cauterization. [E.]

ANBRUCH (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′bruch^2. Garget (the disease). [M, 6.]

ANBRÜCHIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n′bru^{6}ch^2-i^{2}g. 1. Decayed, unsound, tainted. [A, 315.] 2. In veterinary medicine, affected with the rot or with garget. [A, 315; D, 60.]

ANCA, ANCALE, ANCE (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ka^3, -ka^3-le(la), a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)′se(ka). Gr., ἀγκή. ἀλκάλη. See ANCON.

ANCEPS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{2}n)′se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). Gen., *ancip′itis.* Gr., ἀμφικάρηνος. Lit., double-headed; doubtful, dangerous; in botany, ancipital (*q. v*). [B.]

ANCHA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ka^3(ch^{2}a^3). See ANCON.

ANCHÆLOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ke′(ch^{2}a^3′e^2)-lo^{2}s. The thigh bone. [L, 84.]

ANCHAPHTHA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ka^{2}f(ch^{2}a^{2}f)′tha^3. See APHTHA *anginosa.*

ANCHE, ANCHIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ke(ch^{2}a), -ki^2-(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. The hip bone. [L, 5.]

ANCHIC, n. The *Arachis hypogæa.* [B, 173.]

ANCHIETA, ANCHIETEA, ANCHIETES (Lat.), n's f. A^{3}n-che-a′ta^3, -a-ta′a^3, -a′tas. From *Anchietea*, a Brazilian botanist. Syn.: *Noisettia* [Martius and Zuccarini], *Lucinæa* [Leared]. A genus of violaceous plants established by St. Hilaire. [B.]—**A. salutaris.** A Brazilian shrub. The root, which is of about the thickness of a finger, with hard, brownish wood and a yellowish, bitter bark, is used as an emeto-cathartic, sialagogue, and anti-syphilitic, and in the treatment of skin diseases. [L, 57, 65.]—**Radix anchieteæ.** The root of *A. salutaris.* [L, 57.]

ANCHIETINE, n. A^{2}n-che′e^{2}t-en. Fr., *anchiétine.* An alkaloid obtained from the *Anchietea salutaris* and thought to be its active principle; straw-colored acicular crystals, of a nauseous taste, soluble in alcohol. [B, 2.]

ANCHILOPS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ki^{2}l(ch^{2}i^{2}l)-o^{2}ps. Gen., *anchilo′pos* (*-pis*). Gr., ἀγχίλωψ (from ἄγχι, near, and ὤψ, the eye). Fr., *anchilops.* Ger., *Augenwinkelgeschwulst.* Sp., *anquilops.* Written also (incorrectly) *ankilops, ankylops*, and *anchylops.* An abscess at the inner angle of the eye, near the lacrymal sac, the result of acute phlegmonous inflammation of the eyelid. [F.] Cf. ÆGILOPS.—**Encysted a.** Fr., *a. enkysté.* A hard, cystic variety, containing a glairy but sometimes purulent fluid, usually following an indolent course lasting several years. It may finally end in rupture and ulceration. [J. Cloquet (D, 95).]—**Inflammatory a.** Fr., *a. inflammatoire.* See *A.*

ANCHILOSTOMA, ANCHILOSTOMIASIS (Lat.), n's n. and f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ch^{2}i^{2}l)-o^{2}s′to^{2}m-a^3, -i^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. See ANKYLOSTOMA and ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

ANCHINOPS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ki^{2}n(ch^{2}i^{2}n)-o^{2}ps. The *Lolium.* [Bory (B, 121).]

ANCHIONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). See ANCHONIEÆ.

ANCHISTRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}st(ch^{2}i^{2}st)′ru^{3}m-(ru^{4}m). See ANCISTRUM.

ANCHOACHA, n. See ABUTILON.

ANCHOAS, n. A Mexican name for male ginger. [L, 119.]

ANCHOATE, n. A^{2}n^2′ko-at. A salt of anchoic acid. The general formula of the neutral a's is $C_9H_{14}O_4M''$, M″ being a bivalent element or radicle or its equivalent. [B, 2.]

ANCHOIC ACID, n. A^{2}n^2-ko′i^{2}k. From ἄγχειν, to strangle, from the pungency of its fumes. Fr., *acide anchoïque* (ou *anchoïnique*). Syn.: *azelaic* (or *lepargylic*) *acid.* A dibasic crystalline acid, obtained by the oxidation of castor-oil and other fatty substances, $C_9H_{16}O_4=C_7H_{14}<^{CO.OH}_{CO.OH}$. [B, 4.]

ANCHOIS (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-shwa^3. See ANCHOVY.

ANCHOLIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ko-le. See ANCOLIE.

ANCHONE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-e(a). Gr., ἀγχόνη (from ἄγχειν, to strangle). Ger., *Halsverschnürung.* A sudden sensation of constriction of the throat, as in hysterical spasmodic attacks. [M, 13.]

ANCHONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). See ANCHONIEÆ.

ANCHONIDROA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-i^{2}d-ro′a^3. From ἀγχόνη, strangulation, and ἵδρωα (see HIDROA). See MILIARIA *anginosa.*

ANCHONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-i(e)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). From *Anchonium*, one of the genera. Fr., *anchoniées.* Syn.: *Anchonidæ* [Lindley], *Anchioneæ* [Reichenbach]. A tribe of plants belonging to the *Notorrhizeæ*, established by De Candolle, including three or four genera. [B, 170.]

ANCHONOPORPHYROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)″-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-o-po^{2}r‴fi^2(fu^6)-ro-ti(tu^6)′fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From ἀγχόνη, suffocation, πορφύρα (see PURPURA), and τῦφος (see TYPHUS). Syn.: *porphyrotyphus anginosus.* A typhoid form of scarlet fever manifested chiefly or solely by the throat affection. [M, 13.]

ANCHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ko(ch^{2}o)-ra^3. See ANCYRA.

ANCHORAGE, n. A^{2}n^2′ko^{2}r-aj. Fixation (as of the uterus by inflammatory exudate, of a floating kidney by suture, etc.).

ANCHORALIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. The coronoid process of the ulna. [A, 301.]

ANCHOVY, n. A^{2}n-cho′vi^2. Fr., *anchois.* Ger., *Anschove.* It.,

accinga. Sp., *anchoa.* The *Clupea encrasichola* [Linnæus], or *Engraulis encrasicholus* [Cuvier]; a fish about 3 inches long found in the Mediterranean. Preserved with salt, it is stimulating to the appetite, and has been considered aphrodisiac. [A, 301.]

ANCHUSA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ku^2(ch^{2}u)′sa^3. Gr., ἄγχουσα. Fr., *anchuse, buglosse.* Ger., *Ochsenzunge.* Syn.: *Buglossum* [Tournefort]. A genus of boraginaceous plants, established by Linnæus, bearing racemes of purple, blue, or yellow flowers, with funnel-shaped or hypocrateriform corollæ closed at the throat by five scales. The fruit is a nut hollowed out at the base. By Jussieu and Endlicher it was divided into the sections *Baphorrhiza* (including *Alkanna*), *Anchusa*, *Buglossum*, and *Buglossoides;* and by Griesbach into *Lycopsis*, *Euanchusa*, and *Buglossum.* By Tausch the genus was restricted to the species embraced under the section *Euanchusa* of Griesbach. [B, 19, 170.]—**A. amœna** [Gmelin]. See *A. officinalis.*—**A. amplexicaulis.** See *A. sempervirens.*—**A. angustifolia.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *A. spicata* of Lamarck, the *Buglossum angustifolium* of Mönch; a European species resembling *A. officinalis* in its properties. 2. Of Flor., the *A. arvalis.* [B, 173, 180.]—**A. arvalis** [Reichenbach]. Syn.: *A. arvensis* [Tausch]. A European species resembling *A. officinalis*, having sky-blue flowers. [B, 180.]—**A. arvensis.** Fr., *petite buglosse* (2d def.). Ger., *blassblaue Ochsenzunge* (2d def.). 1. Of Tausch, the *A. arvalis.* 2. Of Lehmann, a species also called *Lycopsis arvensis*, or small bugloss, distinguished by its bent corolla-tube. Its root and herb (*radix* et *herba buglossi arvensis* [seu *silvestris*]) are mucilaginous, and were formerly used in medicine. [B, 19, 180.]—**A. azurea** [Mill.]. Probably only a variety of *A. paniculata.* [B, 180.]—**A. capensis.** A species found at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 19.]—**A. italica.** Fr., *buglosse* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). 1. Of Retzius, the *A. officinalis.* 2. Of Treu., the *A. paniculata* of Aiton. [B, 180.]—**A. lucida** [Vittmann]. The *A. officinalis.* [B, 173.]—**A. lutea.** The root of *Onosma echioides.* [L, 116.]—**A. officinalis.** Fr., *buglosse* [Fr. Cod.], *buglosse officinale.* Ger., *gebräuchliche Ochsenzunge, Ackermannkraut.* The bugloss or common alkanet; a species having narrow, oblong leaves and deep-purple flowers, the latter arranged in racemes. It furnishes *radix*, *herba*, and *flores buglossi* (seu *buglossæ*, seu *anchusæ*, seu *linguæ bovis*, seu *linguæ bovinæ*); of a sweetish mucilaginous taste, emollient, expectorant, diuretic, and diaphoretic. The flower is one of the four "cordial flowers." [B, 19, 173, 180.]—**A. paniculata** [Aiton]. Syn.: *Buglossum officinale* [Lamarck], *A. italica.* A biennial species growing in the south of Europe, bearing bright-blue flowers; used for the same purposes as *A. officinalis.* [B, 19, 180.]—**A'säure** (Ger.). See ANCHUSIC ACID.—**A. sempervirens** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Buglossum sempervirens* [Gärtner]. The evergreen-alkanet, a species bearing blue flowers in short twin racemes. Its herb (*herba buglossi boraginis folio*) was formerly used in medicine. [B, 19, 180.]—**A. spicata** [Lamarck]. See *A. angustifolia* (1st def.).—**A. strigosa.** See *A. officinalis.*—**A. tinctoria** [Linnæus]. Fr., *orcanette, orcanette* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *rothe Ochsenzunge, Alkannawurzel.* It., *arganetta ancusa.* Sp., *orcaneta.* Syn.: *Alkanna tinctoria* [Tausch], *Buglossum tinctorium* [Lamarck], *Lithospermum tinctorium* [De Candolle]. Dyers' alkanet; a perennial herb growing in southern Europe and the neighboring Mediterranean islands. Its root (*radix anchusæ*, seu *anchusæ rubræ*, seu *anchusæ tinctoriæ*, seu *alkannæ*, seu *alkannæ spuriæ*, seu *buglossi arvensis annui*), which is imported under the name of alkanet, occurs in commerce in the form of fragments from 3 to 4 inches long and 2 to 6 lines thick, having a yellowish wood cleft by purple medullary rays, and a dark-red or purplish bark. It contains a coloring principle called anchusic acid, anchusin, or alkannin, and possessing astringent properties. It is used as a dyeing agent, for adulterating wine, etc., and is occasionally employed in medicine. [B, 5, 33, 173.]—**A. tomentosa.** See *A. tinctoria.*—**A. virginica** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Batschia sericea* [Römer and Schultes], *Lithospermum sericeum* [Lehmann]. A North American species the root of which is used as a pigment and has been substituted for that of *A. tinctoria.* [B; L, 77.]—**Aqua anchusæ** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de buglosse.* A preparation made by distilling 1 part from a mixture of 1 part of the herb of *A. officinalis* and 3 parts of water. [L, 85.]—**Conserva anchusæ** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *conserve de buglosse.* A preparation made with 1 part of the flowers of *A. officinalis* and 2 parts of sugar. [L, 85.]—**Flores anchusæ.** The flowers of *A. officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Herba anchusæ.** The herb of *A. officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Radix anchusæ.** The root of *A. officinalis* and of *A. tinctoria.* [B, 2; L, 85.]—**Radix anchusæ rubræ, Radix anchusæ tinctoriæ.** The root of *A. tinctoria.* [B, 2; L, 85.]

ANCHUSATE, n. A^{2}n^2′ku^2-sat. A salt of anchusic acid. [L, 41.]

ANCHUSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ku^2(ch^{2}u)′se^2-e(a^3-e^2). According to Koch, a tribe of boraginaceous plants comprising five genera, including *Anchusa*, *Borago*, and *Symphytum*, to which Endlicher added *Echium*, *Pulmononaria*, *Lithospermum*, *Myosotis*, and several other genera. [B, 170.]

ANCHUSIC ACID, n. A^{2}n^2-ku^2′si^{2}k. Fr., *acide anchusique.* Ger., *Anchusasäure, Alkannaroth.* Syn.: *anchusin, alkannin.* An acid coloring principle, $C_{35}H_{40}O_8$ [Bolley and Wydler], obtained from the root of *Anchusa tinctoria;* amorphous, insoluble in water, soluble in ether, in alcohol, and in volatile and fatty oils. [B, 2; D, 8.]

ANCHUSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ku^2(ch^{2}u)′si^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of boraginaceous plants comprising, according to Lindley, those ranked by Endlicher under *Anchuseæ*, with five or six other genera. [B, 170.]

ANCHUSIN, n. A^{2}n^2′ku^2-si^{2}n. Fr., *anchusine.* Ger., *Anchusin.* See ANCHUSIC ACID.

ANCHYLE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ki^{2}l(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-e(a). For this and other words in *Anchyl-* not given here, see the corresponding words in *Ankyl-*.

ANCHYLOPS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ki^{2}l(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-o^{2}ps. See ANCHILOPS.

ANCHYROIDES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-ro-i(e)′-dez(de^{2}s). See ANCHORALIS.

ANCI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)′si(ke). From ἄγκος, a bend or hollow. Lit., bending or crouching; persons affected with some deformity that gives them a crouching look, as when the head of the os brachii is dislocated into the axilla. [L, 84.]

ANCILLADE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-si^{2}l-la^{3}d. In chemistry, serving to prepare a substance for analysis. [B, 38.]

ANCINAR, n. Borax. [L, 119.]

ANCIPITAL, ANCIPITOUS, adj's. A^{2}n-si^{2}p′i^{2}t-a^{2}l, -u^{3}s. Lat., *anceps* (*q. v.*). Fr., *ancipité.* Ger., *ancipitirt, zweischneidig.* In botany, compressed laterally so as to present two opposite sharp edges. [B.]

ANCISTRIDION, ANCISTRIDIUM, ANCISTRION, ANCISTRIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}s(ki^{2}s)-tri^{2}d′i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m (u^{4}m), -si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)′ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀγκιστρίον (dim. of ἄγκιστρον). A small hook for anatomical or surgical purposes. [D, 80; L.] Cf. ANCISTRUM.

ANCISTROCLADEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-ro-kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Ancistrocladus*, the typical genus. A family of plants established by Planelon for the single genus *Ancistrocladus.* [B, 170.]

ANCISTROCLADUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}s(ki^{2}s)-tro^{2}k′-la^3-du^{3}s(du^{4}s). A genus of malpighiaceous (dipterocarpous) plants established by Wallich, found in the tropical regions of Asia, Africa, and Oceanica. [B, 121, 170.]

ANCISTROIDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)-ro-i(e)′dez-(de^{2}s). For deriv., see ANCISTRUM. Fr., *ancistroïde.* Hooked, hook-shaped. [B, 38; L, 43.]

ANCISTRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)′ro^{2}n. See ANCISTRUM.

ANCISTROPODOUS, adj. A^{2}n-si^{2}st-ro^{2}p′o^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *ancistropodus* (from ἄγκιστρον, a hook, and πούς, a foot). Fr., *ancistropode.* Ger., *hakenfüssig.* Having hooked feet or claws. [B, 38; L, 41, 109.]

ANCISTRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}st(ki^{2}st)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., ἄγκιστρον. 1. An anatomical or surgical hook. [L, 50.] 2. A genus of plants belonging to the *Sanguisorbeæ.* [B, 180.]—**A. argenteum** [Kunth]. Ger., *Angelborste.* Syn.: *Acæna argentea* [Vahl, Ruíz and Pavón]. A Chilian species, the herb of which is used in decoction as a diuretic and purgative in gonorrhœa, and for poultices. [B, 180; L, 105.]

ANCLAM, n. A Pomeranian town, on the Baltic, the seat of a mineral spring. [L, 41, 63.]

ANCLE, n. A^{2}n^{2}kl. See ANKLE.

ANCOACHA (Sp.), n. A^{3}n-ko-a^3′cha^3. A Peruvian malvaceous plant resembling the *Sida alba*, used as a demulcent. [L, 105.]

ANCŒUR (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ku^{5}r. See ANTICOR.

ANCOLIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ko-le. See AQUILEGIA.—**A. des jardins, A. vulgaire.** See AQUILEGIA *vulgaris.*

ANCOME, n. A^{2}n′ku^{3}m. From A.-S. *an-cuman*, to come. A small boil, or abscess. [Boucher (L, 56), Kersey (L, 73).]

ANCON (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ko^{2}n. Gen., *anco′nis.* Gr., ἀγκών. 1. The bend of the elbow. [A, 311, 312.] 2. The olecranon. [M, 60.]

ANCONA (It.), n. A^{3}n-ko′na^3. A bathing station on the eastern coast of Italy. [L.]

ANCONAD, adv. A^{2}n^2-ko′na^{2}d. From ἀγκών, the elbow. Toward the anconal (*q. v.*) aspect of the arm. [L, 141.]

ANCONÆUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko^{2}n-e′(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀγκών, the elbow. Fr., *anconé* (adj. and n.), *petit anconé* (ou *extenseur de l'avant-bras*) (3d def.). Ger., *anconäus* (adj.), *Knorrenmuskel* (3d def.). It., *anconeo.* Sp., *anconéo.* 1. (Adj.) pertaining to the elbow or to the olecranon. 2. (N.) as formerly used, without qualifying terms, any muscle arising from or inserted into or near the olecranon. 3. As now commonly employed, a small, triangular subcutaneous muscle (the *épicondylo-cubital* of Chaussier) of the forearm intimately connected with the triceps extensor cubiti. It arises by a narrow tendon from the posterior surface of the outer condyle of the os brachii, and, spreading out into a triangular shape, is inserted into the outer border of the olecranon and the upper quarter or third of the shaft of the ulna. It acts as an extensor of the forearm. [A, 5, 314, 385; C.]—**A. brevis.** A term variously applied to the outer or the inner head of the triceps extensor cubiti. [Theile (L, 31); L, 34.]—**A. epitrochlearis.** See EPITROCHLEO-ANCONÆUS.—**A. externus.** Fr., *anconé externe.* It., *anconeo esterno.* The outer head of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L.]—**A. internus.** Fr., *anconé interne.* 1. The inner head of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L.] 2. As used by some anatomists, a portion of the vastus externus. [L, 31.]—**A. longus, A. magnus, A. major.** Fr., *grand anconé.* It., *anconeo maggiore* (o *longo*). Sp., *anconéo grande* (ó *lungo*). Syn.: *biceps externus* [Douglas]. The middle, or scapular, head of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**A. minimus.** See EPITROCHLEO-ANCONÆUS.—**A. minor, A. parvus.** See *A.*—**A. profundus.** See *A. internus.*—**A. quartus.** See *A.*—**A. quintus, A. sextus, A. tertius, Epitrochleo-a., Suba'.** See EPITROCHLEO-ANCONÆUS.

ANCONAGRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko^{2}n′a^3-gra^3. From ἀγκών, the elbow, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *anconagre.* Ger., *Ellenbogengicht.* It., *anconagra.* Gout in the elbow. [E.]

ANCONAL, adj. A^{2}n^2-ko′na^{2}l. Lat., *anconæus* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to the elbow or to the olecranon (applied by Barclay to the posterior aspect of the arm). [L, 141.]

ANCONÄUS (Ger.), adj. and n. A^{3}n^2-ko^{2}n-a′u^{4}s. See ANCONÆUS.

ANCONÉ (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}n^2-ko^{2}n-a. See ANCONÆUS and HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *minor*.—**A. externe, A. interne, grand a.** See ANCONÆUS *externus*, *internus*, and *magnus*.—**Petit a.** See ANCONÆUS (3d def.).

ANCONEAL, ANCONEAN, adj's. A^{2}n^2-ko^{2}n-e′a^{2}l, -a^{2}n. Pertaining to the elbow. [L, 141, 153.]

ANCONEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko^{2}n-e(a)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANCONÆUS.

ANCONI-RADIALIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko″ni(ni^2)-ra-(ra^3)-di^2-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. For deriv., see ANCON and RADIUS. Situated on the radial border of the forearm.—**A.-r. digiti medii.** The first dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand. [L, 23.]

ANCONI-ULNARIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko″ni(ni^2)-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)-na(na^3)′ri^{2}s. For deriv., see ANCON and ULNA. Situated on the ulnar border of the forearm.—**A.-u. digiti annularis.** The third dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand. [L, 23.]—**A.-u. digiti medii.** The second dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand. [L, 23.]

ANCONOCACE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko^{2}n-o^{2}k′a^3-se(ka). From ἀγκών, the elbow, and κακός, diseased. J. F. Lobstein's term for anconagra (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

ANCONOID, adj. A^{2}n^2-ko′noid. For deriv., see ANCON and *-oid**. Resembling the elbow. [L, 63.]

ANCORA, n. See ANNORA.

ANCORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ko-ra^3. See ANCYRA.

ANCORAL, adj. A^{2}n^2′ko^{2}r-a^{2}l. For deriv., see ANCYRA. Anchor-like (said of the feet of certain crustaceans). [Dana (B, 39).]

ANCORALIS (Lat.), n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko-ra(ra^3)′li^{2}s. See ANCHORALIS.

ANCORNUTTAY (Tamil), n. The *Trichosanthes palmata*. [B, 172.]

ANCOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ko^{2}s. See ANCUS.

ANCOS (Lat.), n. n. Gen., *an′ceos*. Gr., ἄγκος. A hook or angle; the elbow. [A, 322.]

ANCOSA (Ar.), n. Gum lac. [L, 119.]

ANCREUR (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-kru^{5}r. A term applied to the palpi of certain of the *Arachnida*. [B, 38.]

ANCTER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^{2}k(a^{3}n^{2}k)′tu^{5}r(te^{2}r). Gen., *ancte′ros* (*-ris*). Gr., ἀγκτήρ (from ἄγχειν, to press tight). A bandage, plaster, pin, or clasp for holding the lips of a wound together. [A, 322; L, 119.]

ANCTERAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^{2}k(a^{3}n^{2}k)-te(ta)′ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s). See ANCTER.

ANCTERES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *ancter* (*q. v.*). A^{2}n^{2}k(a^{3}n^{2}k)-te(ta)′rez(re^{2}s).

ANCTERIASMOS, ANCTERIASMUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}n^{2}k-(a^{3}n^{2}k)-te(ta)-ri^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)′mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀγκτηριασμός. Fr., *anctériasme*. 1. The process of closing a wound with an ancter (*q. v.*). [A, 322.] 2. The practice of piercing the opposite sides of the prepuce or the two labia pudendi and fastening them together with a clasp, to prevent sexual intercourse. [A, 322; E.] Cf. INFIBULATION.

ANCTOVILLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}k-to-vel. A town near Villers, France, in the neighborhood of which there is a cold mineral spring. [L, 105.]

ANCUBITUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ku^2(ku)′bi^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Sp., *ancúbito*. An obsolete word, of uncertain derivation, formerly denoting a condition of the eye characterized by a feeling of irritation as from the presence of sand. [F; L, 119.]

ANCULE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ku^2(ku)-le(la). See ANKYLE.

ANCUNULENTA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ku^2(ku)-nu^2(nu)-le^{2}nt′-a^3. From ἀνά, thoroughly, and κονιᾶν, to bedaub. An old term for a menstruating woman. [James, Turton (D, 135).]

ANCUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From ἀγκών, the elbow. 1. Crooked, hooked. [A, 322.] 2. Deformed in a joint, as from a dislocation. [M, 60.] Cf. ANCI.

ANCYCLANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}k(ku^{6}k)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)′the^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ARISTOLOCHIA.

ANCYLAUCHEN (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-a^4′(a^3′u)-ke^{2}n. For this and other words in *Anc-* not given here, see the corresponding words in *Ank-*.

ANCYLISTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-i^{2}st′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From the genus-name *Ancylistes*. Fr., *ancylistées*. Ger., *Ancylisteen*. Pfitzer's name for a group of *Fungi* (*Oosporeæ*) related to the *Peronosporeæ*. The individuals consist of a sacciform thallus, which at first is unicellular, but by the formation of transverse partitions is subsequently divided into several cells, some of which develop into oogonia and others into antheridia. These organs, whether on the same or on a different thallus, come into contact, the membranes separating them at the point of contact are perforated, and the entire protoplasm of the antheridium passes into that of the oogonium, the result of the union being a globular, thick-walled oospore. The oogonia of the *A.* differ from those of the *Peronosporeæ* in presenting no distinct differentiation into periplasm and ovum (oosphere) before impregnation. [B, 54.]

ANCYLISTES (Lat.), n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-i^{2}st′ez(e^{2}s). A genus of the *Ancylisteæ* established by Pfitzer. Its species are parasitic on certain fresh-water *Algæ*. [B, 54.]

ANCYLOPS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)′si^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o^{2}ps. See ANCHILOPS.

AND, n. A^{2}nd. See AANDE.

ANDA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}n′da^3. From the Brazilian name *anda-açu*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, more properly referred to *Johannesia*. [B.]—**A.-açu, A. brasiliensis** [Sprengel]. See JOHANNESIA *princeps*.—**A. colha.** A species of *Lotos*. [A, 385.]—**A. de Pison, A. Gomesii** [A. Jussieu], **A. joannesia** [Velloz]. See JOHANNESIA *princeps*.—**Oil of a.** Lat., *oleum andæ*. It., *olio di anda*. A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Johannesia princeps*; yellowish and transparent, with but little odor or taste. It has been recommended as a substitute for castor-oil, being more limpid. In doses of 2½ drachms it is an active purgative; applied to the skin it acts as an irritant. [B, 5; L.]—**Semina andæ.** The seeds of *Johannesia princeps*. [L, 44, 57.]

ANDA-AÇU, n. See under ANDA.

ANDA-ASSU, n. See ANDA-*açu*.

ANDABRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-da^{3}br. A village in the department of Aveyron, France, having cold springs containing sodium bicarbonate. [A, 385.]

ANDACHOCA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-da^3-ko′ka^3. The *Nenuphar lotus* of the ancients. [Matthiole (B, 121).]

ANDA COLHA, n. See under ANDA.

ANDAKOKKA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-da^3-ko^{2}k′ka^3. See ANDACHOCA.

ANDALUSITE, n. A^{2}n-da^{2}l-u^2′sit. Ger., *Andalusit*. A native silicate of aluminium; so called from its having been first found in Andalusia, Spain.

ANDANAHYRIA, n. A Ceylon name for the *Crotalaria retusa*. [B, 121.]

ANDAQUIES WAX, n. Ger., *Andaqui-Wachs*. A variety of beeswax brought from the valleys of the Amazon and the Orinoco. [Bernatzik (L, 57).]

ANDARA, n. A Ceylon name for the *Mimosa cinerea*. [Bory (B, 121).]

ANDARAC, n. Said to be a corruption of *sandarac*. An alchemical name for realgar. [B, 50; L, 56.]

ANDAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′da^{2}s(da^{3}s). A solution of salt ("resolutio salis vel sal resolutum"). [Paracelsus (L, 53).]

ANDASSU, n. See ANDA-*açu*.

ANDE, n. A^{2}nd. See AANDE.

ANDEER, n. A^{3}n′dar. A Swiss village having sulphurous springs, baths, and a whey-cure establishment. [L. 41.]

ANDELY (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-d′le. The name of two towns (*Les Andelys*) in the department of the Eure, France, having weak chalybeate springs, the waters of which are used in chlorosis and abdominal obstructions. [A, 385; M, 20.]

ANDERFA, n. An Ethiopian euphorbiaceous plant, the berries of which are a drastic cathartic. [Harris, Waring (L, 63).]

ANDERFARBIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n′de^{2}r-fa^{3}rb-i^{2}g. See ALLOCHROIC.

ANDERJOA, ANDERJOU (Hind.), n's. The seeds of the *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (*q. v.*). [B, 121; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," May 14, 1886, pp. 321, 333.]

ANDERMATT (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′de^{2}r-ma^{3}t. A health resort in Switzerland. [A, 385.]

ANDERNACH (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′de^{2}r-na^{3}ch^2. A Prussian village, near Coblentz, having mineral springs. [L, 105.]

ANDERS (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-de^{2}r. A name applied in Auvergne to a mild cutaneous disease of calves, thought to be due to insufficient food. [A, 301.]

ANDERSDORF (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′de^{2}rs-do^{2}rf. A Moravian village, near Sternberg, having a spring containing iron and lime. [A, 385; L, 135.]

ANDERSGESTALTET (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n′de^{2}rs-ge^2-sta^{3}lt″e^{2}t. See HETEROIDEUS.

ANDERSONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n-du^{5}r-so′ni^2-a^3. 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of epacrideous plants of the tribe *Epacreæ*. 2. Of Roxburgh, the *Amoora*. 3. Of Roxburgh, the *Anogeissus*. 4. Of Willdenow, the *Gärtnera*. [B, 121, 170.]—**A. Paushoum** [R. Hamilton]. A Mysore species yielding a variety of gum arabic. [L, 105.]—**A. rohituka** [Roxburgh]. Sanscr., *rohitaka*. Syn.: *Amoora rohituka*. A small meliaceous tree of Bengal and Travancore. An oil expressed from the seeds is used by the natives for many purposes. [B, 172, 181.]

ANDERTHALBCHLORKOHLENSTOFF (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′-de^{2}rt-ha^{3}lb-klor-ko″le^{2}n-sto^{2}f. Sesquichloride of carbon. [B.]

ANDERTHALBKOHLENSAUER (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n′de^{2}rt-ha^{3}lb-ko″le^{2}n-za-u-e^{2}r. Used with the name of a base, the sesquicarbonate of that base.

ANDEUTUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′doit-ung. See INDICATION.

ANDEX, n. An alchemical name for sal ammoniac. [B, 50.] See AMMONIUM *chloride*.

ANDICOLA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *andicolus* (*q. v.*). A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-di^{2}k′o-la^3. A section of the genus *Gentiana* established by Griesbach. [B, 121.]

ANDICOLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-di^{2}k′o-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From *Andes*, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *andicole*. Sp., *andícolo*. Inhabiting the Andes (used as a botanical species-name [e. g., *Verruca andicola*]). [B.]

ANDI-MALLERI, n. A Malabar name for the *Mirabilis jalapa*. [L, 105.]

ANDINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-di(de)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See ANDICOLUS.

ANDIRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-di(de)'ra^3. Fr., *andire.* Ger., *Kohlbaum, Wurmrindenbaum.* It., *andira.* A genus of tropical leguminous trees bearing large, alternate imparipinnate leaves with five to ten pairs of leaflets, flowers arranged in axillary or terminal panicles, and a one-seeded drupaceous pod. By Bentham and Hooker, it is divided into two sections, *Aristobulia* and *Lumbricidia*, the former having the claw of the vexillum shorter than the calyx, monadelphous stamens, and a nearly sessile ovary ; the latter having the claw of the vexillum as long as, or longer than, the calyx, didelphous stamens, and a stipitate ovary. [B, 19, 121.]—**A. anthelminthica** [Bentham]. Syn. : *Lumbricidia anthelminthica* [Velloz]. A Brazilian species, the fruit of which is used in Brazil as an anthelminthic, under the name of *angelin amargozo.* [B, 5.]—**A. araroba** [Aguiar]. A Brazilian species furnishing araroba, or Goa-powder ; a large tree growing in the province of Bahia. The araroba is found in longitudinal clefts or cavities in the wood. ["Brit. and Colon. Druggist," April 10, 1886, p. 199 ; B.] See CHRYSAROBIN.—**A. bark.** Lat., *cortex andiræ* (seu *geoffrææ*). Fr., *écorce d'andire* (ou *de geoffrée*). Ger., *Kohlbaumrinde, Wurmrinde.* Syn. : *cabbage-tree bark.* Two varieties are met with in commerce : the *Jamaica* and the *Surinam* cabbage-tree bark. The former occurs in long pieces, about ½ inch thick, gray or whitish and fissured externally, brown or brownish internally, radially striate, of a laminated, fibrous transverse fracture, and having a feeble but disagreeable odor. The latter is dark-red internally, checkered, of a glossy transverse fracture, inodorous, and having a bitter, acrid taste. The bark is used in the West Indies as a remedy for lumbricoid worms, in doses of from 5 to 30 grains. In medium doses it occasions nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, fever, and delirium. It is probably derived chiefly from *A. inermis* and *A. retusa.* [B ; L, 65.]—**A. excelsa** [Kunth]. Sp., *macallo* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species which seems to have energetic properties, according to Rosado, since the emanations from the wood, like those from *A. araroba*, produce inflammation of the eye. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**A. Horsfieldii** [Leschenault]. See EUCHRESTA *Horsfieldii.*—**A. ibai, A. ibai-ariba.** See *A. inermis.*—**A. inermis** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. Fr., *andire* (ou *geoffrée*) *des Antilles* (ou *de la Jamaïque*), *bois palmiste sauvage des Antilles.* Ger., *westindischer Kohlbaum, jamaika'scher Wurmrindenbaum.* Syn. : *Geoffræa inermis* [Linnæus]. The wild cabbage-tree ; a species growing in tropical America and western Africa, the bark of which (*bastard-cabbage bark, worm-bark* ; Lat., *cortex geoffrææ jamaicensis* [seu *inermis*], *cortex cabbage* [seu *cabbagii*] ; Fr., *écorce de geoffrée des Antilles* [ou *de la Jamaïque*] ; Ger., *westindische* [oder *jamaika'sche*] *Wurmrinde* [oder *Kohlbaumrinde*]) is a powerful purgative and narcotic, and is used as an anthelminthic. [B, 19, 95, 121, 180.]—**A. ipariariba** [Pison]. See *A. inermis.*—**A. racemosa** [Lamarck]. Fr., *angelin à grappes.* Syn. : *Geoffræa racemosa* [Poiret] (seu *pisonia* [Räusch]), *Vouacapoua americana* [Aublet]. A South American tree, 40 to 50 feet high, the bark and nut of which are anthelminthic. [B, 173.]—**A. retusa** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. Fr., *geoffrée de Surinam.* Ger., *stumpfblättriger* (oder *surinamischer*) *Kohlbaum* (oder *Wurmrindenbaum*). Syn. : *Geoffræa retusa* [Lamarck] (seu *surinamensis* [Kunth]). A species growing in Brazil, distinguished by the agreeable odor of its fruit and of its flowers, which latter are purplish. Its bark (*cortex geoffrææ surinamensis*) has the same properties as that of *A. inermis.* A variety, *A. retusa*, var. *surinamensis* [De Candolle], is regarded by Kunth as a distinct species. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180.]—**A. rosea** [Barth], **A. stipulacea** [Barth]. A Brazilian species, the seeds of which are used as an anthelminthic. [B, 106.]—**A. surinamensis** [Kunth]. A variety of *A. retusa* (*q. v.*). [B, 180.]—**A. vermifuga** [Martius]. Syn. : *Geoffræa vermifuga* [Martius]. A Brazilian species, the seeds of which are used as an anthelminthic. [B, 121.]

ANDIREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-di(di^2)'re-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *andirées.* A section of papilionaceous plants established by Bentham and Hooker, comprising the genus *Andira.* [B.]

ANDIRIAN (Ar.), n. The *Zygophyllum fabago.* [Rhazès (B, 121).]

ANDIRIN, n. A^{3}n-di'ri^{2}n. Fr., *andirine.* Ger., *Andirin.* It., *andirina.* A yellowish-brown coloring principle obtained from the wood of the *Andira anthelminthica* ; soluble in water and in the fixed and volatile oils. [B, 5, 10.]

ANDIROBA, n. A Brazilian name for the *Carapa guianensis* [Aublet], the oil of which is used for illumination and as a medicine. [B, 121.]

ANDISCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-di^{2}s'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). The *Johannesia Velloz.* [B, 121.]

ANDIVIENKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-de-fen'kra^3-ut. See ENDIVE.

ANDJANC, ANDJANC-ANJANC, ANDJANC-ANNJANC, ANDJANG-ANDJANG, n's. Indian names for the *Elæocarpus*, the seed of which is very oily. [B, 121.]

ANDOL-ANDOL, n. A Chinese fly, a tincture of which is used as a vesicant. [L, 45, 63.]

ANDORN (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'do^{2}rn. The genus *Marrubium.* [B.]—**A'kraut.** See MARRUBIUM *album.*—**Fremder A.** See MARRUBIUM *peregrinum.*—**Gemeiner A.** See MARRUBIUM *vulgare.*—**Grosser A.** See STACHYS *germanica.*—**Schwarzer A.** See MARRUBIUM *nigrum.*—**Weisser A.** See MARRUBIUM *album.*

ANDORRA (Sp.), n. A^{3}n-dor'ra^3. A village in Saragossa, Spain, in the vicinity of which there are hot ferruginous springs. [A, 385.]

ANDOUILLER (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-du-e-ya. An antler. [A, 385.]

ANDOZ, n. The *Perennia abyssinica.* [A, 385.]

ANDRACHAHARA (Ar.), n. The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [L, 105.]—**A. Cadishaw.** See ANDRACHNE *Cadishaw.*

ANDRACHNE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dra^{2}k(dra^{3}ch^2)'ne(na). Gen., *andrach'nes.* Gr., ἀνδράχνη. Fr., *andrachné.* 1. The purslane. [L, 119.] See *A. Theophrasti.* 2. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, related to *Phyllanthus*, growing in Oriental and Mediterranean countries. [B, 121.]—**A. Cadishaw** [Roxburgh]. Syn. : *A. trifoliata* [Roxburgh]. A large tree growing in the East Indies, where it is used for cleansing ill-conditioned ulcers. Its fruit is very poisonous. [B, 121, 180.]—**A. frutescens** [Ehr.]. See ARBUTUS *a.*—**A. telephioides** [Linnæus]. A species growing in Oriental and Mediterranean countries, used as a diuretic and depurative. [B, 121.]—**A. Theophrasti** [Clusius]. A species of *Arbutus.* [B, 121.]—**A. trifoliata** [Roxburgh]. See *A. Cadishaw.*

ANDRACHNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dra^{2}k(dra^{3}ch^2)'ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of euphorbiaceous plants including *Andrachne.* [B, 121.]

ANDRÆACEA, ANDRÆACEÆ (Lat.), n's n. and f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dre(dra^3-e^2)-a(a^3)'she^2(ke^2)-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2). See ANDREÆACEÆ.

ANDRÆCIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dre'(dra^3'e^2)-shi^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANDRŒCIUM.

ANDRÆDŒA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dre(dra^3-e^2)-de'(do'e^2)-a^3. From ἀνδρεῖος, masculine, and αἰδοῖα, the genitals. The male genital organs. [L, 50.]

ANDRÆDŒOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dre-(dra^3-e^2)-de''(do''e^2)-o-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'(ro'e^2)-a^3. For deriv., see ANDRÆDŒA and BLENNORRHŒA. A mucous discharge from the male genitals. [M, 13.]

ANDRÆEÆ, ANDRÆOIDEÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dre'(dra^3'e^2)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -o-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^{3}e^2). See ANDREÆACEÆ.

ANDRAIDA, n. A plant found on the island of Lemnos, an infusion of which is used for pains in the chest and abdomen. [Belon (L, 105).]

ANDRALOGOMELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dra^3-lo^{2}g-o-me-(ma)'li^2-a^3. From ἀνήρ, a man, ἄλογον, a brute, and μέλος, a limb. Fr., *andralogomélie.* Malacarne's name for a supposed monstrosity characterized by the body of a man and the limbs of a brute. [L, 32.]

ANDRANATOMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-dra^{3}n-a^3-to^{2}m-ek. Pertaining to human anatomy. [L, 41.]

ANDRANATOMY, n. A^{2}n-dra^{2}n-a^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *andranatome, andranatomia* (from ἀνήρ, a man, and ἀνατομή, anatomy). Fr., *andranatomie.* Ger., *Andranatomie.* It., *andranatomia.* Sp., *andranatomia.* The anatomy (or dissection) of the human subject. [A, 322 ; C.]

ANDRANG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'dra^{3}ng. A determination (as of blood) to a part ; congestion. [L, 80.]—**Bluta'.** A determination of blood.

ANDRAPHAXIS, ANDRAPHRAXIS (Lat.), n's f. Gen., *andraphax'eos* (*-is*), *andraphrax'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀνδράφαξις, ἀνδράφραξις. See ATRIPLEX.

ANDRAPODOCAPELUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dra^{2}p(dra^{3}p)''-o^{2}d-o-ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-e(a)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ἀνδραποδοκάπηλος. Lit., a slave-dealer ; applied by Galen to an anointer. [L, 53.]

ANDRAS, n. A place in Königreich, Hungary, where there are carbonated springs. [L, 135.]

ANDRASPIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dra^{2}s(dra^{3}s)'pi^{2}s. See ANDROSACE.

ANDRATOME (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dra^{2}t(dra^{3}t)'o^{2}m-e(a). See ANDRANATOMY.

ANDRAZOTHIONSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-dra^{3}t-zo-te-on'zoi-re^2. Grotthus's name for pseudothiocyanic acid. [B, 2.] See THIOCYANIC ACID.

ANDREA JAPOI, n. See ANDREJAPOL.

ANDREACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}n-dre(dre^2)-a(a^3)'she^2-(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). See ANDREÆACEÆ.

ANDREÆA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}n-dre^2-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. From *Andreä*, the name of a druggist. A genus of mosses, constituting the order *Andreæaceæ.* [B, 170.]

ANDREÆACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}n-dre^2-e(a^3-e^2)-a(a^3)'-she^2-(ke^2)-a^3. See ANDREÆACEÆ.

ANDREÆACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}n-dre^2-e(a^3-e^2)-a(a^3)'-she^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *andréæacées.* Syn. : *Andræacea* [Reichenbach], *Andreæacea* [Reichenbach], *Andræaceæ* [Bruch], *Andræeæ* [Montague], *Andræoideæ* [Arnott], *Andreaceæ* [Brogniart], *Andreæeæ* [Nees], *Andreoidei* [Brid.]. An order of mosses established by Lindley, comprising the single genus *Andreæa*, to which another related genus is sometimes added. The *A.* resemble the *Sphagnaceæ* in the disposition and internal structure of the sporogonium, which is short-stalked but elevated on a pseudopodium, and contains, lying parallel with the surface of its upper portion, a layer of cells destined to form the mother-cells of the spores ; they differ from the *Sphagnaceæ* in the dehiscence of the capsule when ripe into four longitudinal valves. [B, 75, 170.]

ANDREÆEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}n-dre^2-e'(a^3'e^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See ANDREÆACEÆ.

ANDREASBAD (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-dra'a^{3}s-ba^{3}d. A mineral spring in Germany, between Stuttgart and Canstatt. [L, 30.]

ANDREASBERG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-dra'a^{3}s-be^{2}rg. A place in the Upper Harz Mountains, where there are establishments for the pine-needle cure, the whey cure, and the herb cure. [L, 57.]

ANDREASKRAUT, ANDREASKREUZ (Ger.), n's. A^{3}n-dra'a^{3}s-kra^3-ut, -kroitz. The plant St. Andrew's cross (*Ascyrum crux Andreæ*). [L, 46.]

ANDREIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dri'(dra'i^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀνδρεία (from ἀνήρ, a man). 1. Manhood, manliness, the age of manhood.

2. A masculine woman, a virago. 3. An hermaphrodite woman. [M, 13.]

ANDREOIDEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{3}n-dre^2-o-i^{2}d′e^2-i(e). See ANDREÆACEÆ.

ANDREZE, n. A Madagascar name for the *Celtis australis*. [Bory (B, 121).]

ANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dri^2-a. Gr., ἀνδρία. See ANDREIA.

ANDRIALE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dri^2-a(a^3)′le(la). A genus of composite plants belonging to the *Cichoraceæ*. [B, 38.]

ANDROARION, ANDROARIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-a(a^3)′ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀνδρεῖος, masculine, and ᾠάριον (dim. of ᾠόν), a little egg. Ger., *männlicher Eierstock*. Syn.: *ovarium virile*. The ovary of the male, *i. e.*, the testicle. [M, 13.]

ANDROCÆUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-se′(ka^3′e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANDRŒCIUM.

ANDROCÉE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-dro-sa. See ANDRŒCIUM.

ANDROCERA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}s(dro^{2}k)′e^2-ra^3. Fr., *androcère*. Nuttall's name for the genus *Solanum*. [B, 121.]

ANDROCLINIUM (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-kli^{2}n′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀνήρ, a man (hence an anther), and κλίνη, a bed. Fr., *androcline*. Ger., *Antherengrube*. Syn.: *clinandrium* [Richard]. Blume's name for the extremity of the gynostemi of orchids, on which the loculi of the anthers rest. [B, 121, 198.]

ANDROCTONIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}k-to^{2}n′i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). From *Androctonus*, one of the genera. A family of *Scorpiones* (true scorpions) established by Koch, distinguished by having twelve eyes. [Cambridge (B, 77).]

ANDRODAMAS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}d′a^3-ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s). Gen., *androdamant′os* (*-tis*). From ἀνδροδάμας, man-slaying. An ancient name for white iron pyrites (marcasite) containing arsenic, also for a precious stone. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ANDRODIŒCIOUS, adj. A^{2}n″dro-di-e′shu^{3}s. From ἀνδρεῖος, masculine, δίς, twice, doubly, and οἰκία, a house. In botany, bearing hermaphrodite flowers on one individual and male flowers on another. [L, 63.]

ANDRODYNAMOUS, adj. A^{2}n-dro-di^{2}n′a^3-mu^{3}s. From ἀνήρ, a man (hence a stamen), and δύναμις, power, predominance. Fr., *androdyname*. A term applied by Fries to flowers in which the stamens are unusually developed. [Craig (B, 39); L, 41.]

ANDRŒCEUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dre′(dro′e^2)-she^2(ke^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANDRŒCIUM.

ANDRŒCIOUS, adj. A^{2}n-dre′shu^{3}s. Fr., *andrœcien*. Pertaining to the andrœcium. [A, 385.]

ANDRŒCIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dre′(dro′e^2)-shi^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀνήρ, a man (hence an anther), and οἰκία, a house. Fr., *andrœcie*. A collective term for all those parts of a flower to which the male organs belong. [B, 1.]

ANDROGALACTOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)‴dro-ga^{2}l-(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)″to-ze(za)′mi^2-a^3. From ἀνήρ, a man, γάλα (gen., γάλακτος), milk, and ζημία, loss. Fr., *androgalactozémie*. Syn.: *galactozemia virorum*. The formation of milk in the breast of the male. [M, 13.]

ANDROGAMETANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)″dro-ga^{2}m-(ga^{3}m)-e^{2}t-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)′ji(ge^2-i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀνήρ, a man, γαμετή, a wife, and ἀγγεῖον, a receptacle. A general term proposed by W. R. M'Nab for the embryonic male reproductive organs of plants. ["Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.," July, 1885, p. 451.]

ANDROGAMETE, n. A^{2}n-dro^{2}g′a^{2}m-et. A name proposed by W. R. M'Nab for the male sexual cells of plants. ["Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.," July, 1885, p. 451.]

ANDROGAMETOPHORE, n. A^{2}n-dro^{2}g-a^3-me^{2}t′a^3-for. A term proposed by W. R. M'Nab for a plant that bears the androgametangeia. ["Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.," July, Oct., 1885, pp. 451, 466.] See ANDROGAMETANGEIUM.

ANDROGENEIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-i′(a′i^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀνδρογένεια. Fr., *androgénie*. 1. The development and birth of man. [A, 385.] 2. The reproduction of males, descent by the father's side. [Hippocrates (A, 311), A, 322.]

ANDROGÉNÉSIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-dro-zha-na-zek. See ANDROGENETIC.

ANDROGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)″dro-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *androgene′seos* (*-sis*). From ἀνήρ, a man, and γένεσις, a production. Fr., *androgénésie*. The science of the physical and moral development of man. [L, 41.]

ANDROGENETIC, adj. A^{2}n-dro-je^{2}n-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *androgénésique*. Pertaining to androgenesis. [L, 41.]

ANDROGENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. See ANDROGENEIA.

ANDROGENOUS, adj. A^{2}n-dro^{2}j′e^{2}n-u^{3}s. See ANDROGYNOUS.

ANDROGONIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-go^{2}n-i^{2}d′i^2-a^3. From ἀνήρ, a man, and γονᾶν (= γεννᾶν), to produce. The male reproductive cells of *Volvox globator*. [L, 63.]

ANDROGRAPHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-gra^{2}f-(gra^{3}f)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Syn.: *Andrographideæ* [Nees]. According to Lindley, a tribe or subtribe of acanthaceous plants belonging to the *Ecmatacanthæ*, including *Andrographis* and one or two other genera. They are distinguished by a regular 5-parted calyx; a corolla with 2 lips, the upper of which is bidentate, the lower trifid; 2 stamens with bilocular anthers; a small, lightly capitate style; and a linear-oblong capsule adherent by a narrow dissepiment to the valves. [B, 121, 170.]

ANDROGRAPHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-gra^{2}f-(gra^{3}f)-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See ANDROGRAPHIDÆ.

ANDROGRAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}g′ra^3-fi^{2}s. Fr., *andrographe*. A genus of annual herbs or shrubby plants belonging to the *Acanthaceæ*, separated by Nees from the Linnæan genus *Justicia*. [B, 171.]—**A. caules** [Ind. Ph.]. The stems of *A. paniculata*. [B, 8.]—**A. echioides** [Nees]. Syn.: *Justicia echioides* [Linnæus]. A species growing in waste spots and upon ruins in the East Indies; a bitter, used as a remedy for malarial fever and much esteemed as a cure for hydrophobia. [B, 180.]—**A. paniculata** [Wallich]. Syn.: *Justicia paniculata* [Roxburgh]. An annual, 1 to 2 feet high, having rose-colored or white flowers streaked with purple, and opposite lanceolate leaves. The stalk and root are official in the Ph. of India; they are bitter, stomachic, and tonic, especially the root, which enters into the composition of the French *drogue amère*. It is used as a substitute for and adulterant of chiretta, which it resembles somewhat in its properties. It is used in cholera, in dysentery, and as an alexipharmac. [B, 8, 172; L, 78.]—**A. radix** [Ind. Ph.] The root of *A. paniculata*. [B, 8.]

ANDROGYNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}j(dro^{2}g)′i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-a^3. From ἀνήρ, a man, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *androgyne*. Ger., *Mannweib*. It., *androgina*. Sp., *andrógina*. 1. An androgynous plant. [B.] See ANDROGYNOUS. 2. A female hermaphrodite (having genitals resembling those of the male). [A, 322.] 3. As occasionally used, a eunuch. [A, 322.] 4. A person addicted to pæderasty. [A, 322.]

ANDROGYNAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-dro-zhi^{2}n-a^{2}r. See ANDROGYNARY.

ANDROGYNAL, adj. A^{2}n-dro^{2}j′i^{2}n-a^{2}l. See ANDROGYNOUS.

ANDROGYNANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}j(dro^{2}g)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′the(tha^3-e^2). A suborder of araceous plants established by Schott, comprising the tribes *Ambrosinieæ*, *Dracunculinæ*, *Caladieæ*, and *Anaporeæ*. [B, 170.]

ANDROGYNARY, adj. A^{2}n-dro^{2}j′i^{2}n-a-ri^2. Lat., *androgynaris*, *androgynarius*. Fr., *androgynaire*. A term applied by De Candolle to flowers which become double by a transformation of the male or female organs into petals. [B, 121.]

ANDROGYNE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}n^2-dro-zhen. See ANDROGYNOUS and ANDROGYNUS.

ANDROGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *androgynie*. Ger., *Androgynie*. It., *androginia*. Sp., *androginía*. 1. Hermaphroditism. [L.] 2. In botany, the occurrence of male and female flowers in the same inflorescence. [B, 38.]

ANDROGYNIC, adj. A^{2}n-dro-ji^{2}n′i^{2}k. Lat., *androgynicus*. Fr., *androgynique*. Ger., *androgynisch*. It., *androginico*. Sp., *androgínico*. Belonging to or contained in an hermaphrodite flower. [B, 1.]

ANDROGYNIFLOROUS, adj. A^{2}n-dro-ji^{2}n-i^2-flo′ru^{3}s. Lat., *androgyniflorus*. Fr., *androgyniflore*. A term applied by Cassini to the calathidium and discus when all the flowers are hermaphrodite. [L, 106.]

ANDROGYNI-MASCULINIFLOROUS, adj. A^{2}n-dro-ji^{2}n-i^2-ma^{2}s-ku^2-li^{2}n-i^2-flo′ru^{3}s. Lat., *androgyni-masculiniflorus*. Fr., *androgyni-masculiniflore*. In botany, having both male and androgynous flowers. [L, 51.]

ANDROGYNIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-dro-zhi^{2}n-ek. 1. Androgynic (*q. v.*). 2. Pertaining to androgynism. [L, 41.]

ANDROGYNISM, n. A^{2}n-dro^{2}j′i^{2}n-i^{2}zm. Fr., *androgynisme*. 1. Hermaphroditism. [L.] 2. The transformation of a diœcious into a monœcious flower by metamorphosis of the male or female organs into petals. [Masters (B, 39).] See ANDROGYNARY.

ANDROGYNIUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)′i^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See ANDROGYNUS.

ANDROGYNOARION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)-o-a(a^3)′ri^2-o^{2}n. From ἀνήρ, a man, γυνή, a woman, and ᾠάριον (dim. of ᾠόν), a little egg. Ger., *Zwittereierstock*. The sexual gland of the embryo before it has taken on the characters of either a testicle or an ovary. [A. A. Berthold (L, 50).]

ANDROGYNOUS, adj. A^{2}n-dro^{2}j′i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *androgynus* (from ἀνδρόγυνος, common to both men and women). Fr., *androgyne*. Ger., *androgynisch*. It., *androgino*. Sp., *andrógino*. 1. Hermaphrodite. [C.] 2. Adapted to the use of both sexes. [A, 322.] 3. In botany, having the male and female organs on the same plant and either on the same flower (hermaphrodite) or on different flowers (monœcious); in a flower, having the anthers coming to maturity before the stigmas. [B, 1, 48.] Cf. GYNANDROUS. 4. In zoology, hermaphrodite (restricted, however, by some to those hermaphrodite animals which, although each individual is of both sexes, can not be impregnated without copulation, the leech being an example). [B, 38.]

ANDROGYNUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}j(dro^{2}g)′-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Androgynous. 2. An hermaphrodite. 3. A passive pæderast. [E.]

ANDROGYNY, n. A^{2}n-dro^{2}j′i^{2}n-i^2. See ANDROGYNIA.

ANDROIDUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-i(e)′du^{3}m(du^{4}m). From ἀνδροειδής, like a man. An automaton made to resemble a man. [M, 13.]

ANDROLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-le^{2}p′si^2-a^3. From ἀνδροληψία (from ἀνήρ, a man, and λαμβάνειν, to seize), a seizure of men. The process of conception in the female. [L, 50.]

ANDROMA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dro-ma^3. See ANDROME.

ANDROMACHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-ma^{2}k(ma^{3}ch^2)′-i^2-a^3. From ἀνδρομάχος, contending with men. A genus of veroniaceous plants.—**A. igniaria** [Humboldt, Bonpland]. A Peruvian species, furnishing a down which is used as a styptic in place of amadou. [L, 105.]

ANDROMACHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-ma^{2}k-(ma^{3}ch^2)-i(e)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Andromachia*, the typical genus. A subtribe of veroniaceous plants established by Lessing. [B, 170.]

ANDROMANE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-dro-ma^{3}n. Pertaining to or affected with nymphomania. [L, 41.]

ANDROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-ma(ma^3)′ni^2-a^3. Gr., ἀνδρομανία (from ἀνήρ, a man, and μανία, frenzy). Fr., *andromanie*. Ger., *Andromanie*. It., *andromania*. Sp., *andromania*. An old term for nymphomania. [A, 42.]

ANDROME (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′dro-me(ma). Mod. Gr., ἄνδρομη. Fr., *androme, hydrocèle endémique de Malabar*. Syn.: *andrum* [Kaempfer], *pseudo-sarcocele* [Severin], *œdemosarcoma scroti*. An endemic affection of the scrotum observed in Egypt, the Greek Archipelago, Malabar, and other Oriental regions. It has an erysipelatous character at first, and ends in an œdematous thickening of the scrotum constituting a form of elephantiasis Arabum. [Jak (A, 322); D, 94; G.]

ANDROMEDA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}m′e^{2}d-a^3. Fr., *andromède*. Ger., *Andromede*. A genus of ericaceous shrubs or trees established by Linnæus, of the suborder *Ericineæ*; so called because the *A. polifolia* is found half immersed in the water, like the ancient maid Andromeda (Ἀνδρομέδη), and is rescued by the approach of spring. [Linnæus.] It is distinguished by having a five-parted calyx, a monopetalous, urceolate corolla with small lobes, a dry capsular fruit, which opens into the cells, and broad, alternate leaves. By A. Gray it is divided into five sections, often referred to other genera or made distinct genera: *Euandromede* (the *A.* of Bentham and Hooker), *Zenobia* (the genus *Zenobia* of Bentham and Hooker), *Portuna* (by some made a distinct genus, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Pieris*), *Pieris* (made a distinct genus by Bentham and Hooker), and *Lyonia* (the genus *Lyonia* of De Candolle). [B.]—**A. arborea** [Linnæus]. Fr., *andromède en arbre*. See Oxydendron *arboreum*.—**A. baccata** [Wang.]. See Gaylussacia *resinosa*.—**A. coriacea** [Aiton]. See *A. nitida* (1st def.).—**A. elliptica** [Siebold and Zuccari]. See *A. ovalifolia*.—**A. flexuosa** [Moon], **A. kotagherrensis** [Hooker], **A. Leschenaultii** [De Candolle]. See Gaultheria *fragrantissima*.—**A. lucida** [Lamarck], **A. marginata** [Durham]. See *A. nitida* (1st def.).—**A. mariana.** 1. Of Jacquin, the *A. nitida*. 2. Of Linnæus (the *A. pulchella* of Salisbury), the stagger-bush, belonging to the section *Pieris*; a shrub 2 to 3 feet high, growing in sandy soils in the southern and central Atlantic States. It contains an acrid and narcotic principle which acts on sheep as a poison; it is used by the negroes as a lotion for "toe-itch." [B, 5, 19, 34, 215.]—**A. myrtifolia** [Salisbury]. See *A. nitida* (1st def.).—**A. nardus.** A Molucca species, the oil of which is used to adulterate oil of rose-leaf geranium. [L, 63.]—**A. nitida.** 1. Of Bartram (the *Leucothoe coriacea* of De Candolle), the fetter-bush; a United States species belonging to the section *Pieris*. [B, 215.] 2. Of Sims, the *A. speciosa*. [B, 215.]—**A. obovata** [Rafinesque]. See *A. nitida* (1st def.).—**A. ovalifolia** [Wallich]. Syn.: *Pieris ovalifolia* [D. Don], *A. elliptica*. A species found in Nepal, belonging to the section *Pieris*. Like the *A. mariana*, it contains principles dangerous to cattle. [B, 127.]—**A. polifolia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *andromède à feuilles de pouliot*. Ger., *poleiblättrige Andromede, falscher Porst*. A species belonging to the *Euandromede* (*A.* in the strict sense), growing in northern Europe, Asia, and America, particularly in boggy localities. Like *A. mariana*, it contains an acrid and narcotic principle poisonous to sheep, and poisonous effects sometimes follow the use of it by mistake for *Ledum palustre*. [B, 19, 180.]—**A. pulchella** [Salisbury]. See *A. mariana* (2d def.).—**A. racemosa** [Linnæus]. See Leucothoe *racemosa*.—**A. recurva** [Buckley]. See Leucothoe *recurva*.—**A. speciosa** [Michaux]. Syn.: *Zenobia speciosa* [Don]. A shrub of the section *Zenobia*; 3 to 4 feet high, with leafless flowering branches, the flowers arranged in racemes, and the corolla campanulate, growing in marshy places in the Southern States. A powder found on its leaves and buds is used as an errhine. [B, 5, 34.]—**A. spicata** [Watson]. See Leucothoe *racemosa*.

ANDROMEDÆ [Endlicher], **ANDROMEDEÆ** [D. Don, De Candolle, Endlicher, *et al.*], **ANDROMEDIDÆ** [Lindley] (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}m′e^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -me^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -me^{2}d′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *andromédées, andromédidées*. A tribe of ericaceous plants, comprising *Andromeda, Leucothoe, Gaultheria, Arbutus, Arctostaphylos*, and related genera. [B, 170.]

ANDROMONŒCIOUS, adj. A^{2}n-dro-mo^{2}n-e′shu^{3}s. From ἀνήρ, a man, μόνος, single, and οἰκία, a house. Bearing male and hermaphrodite flowers on the same individual. [L, 63.]

ANDRONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro′ni^2-a^3. From ἀνήρ, a man. In Winterl's chemical doctrine, the male, or stronger, principle of a compound, like an acid (as opposed to the *thelyca*, or female principle, a base). [A, 322.]

ANDRONION, ANDRONIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro′ni^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀνδρώνιον (from ἀνδρῷος [= ἀνδρεῖος], masculine, strong; or, according to some, from *Andron*, the name of the inventor of one of the preparations). Names anciently applied to a number of strong medicinal preparations (*e. g.*, the *pastilli ab Androne*, said to have contained sal ammoniac, alum, verdigris, and frankincense, used for carbuncles and herpes). [Paulus Ægineta (L, 53), L, 119.]

ANDROPETAL, n. A^{2}n-dro^{2}p′e^{2}t-a^{2}l. See Andropetalum.

ANDROPETALAR, ANDROPETALOUS, adj's. A^{2}n-dro-pe^{2}t′a^{2}l-a^{3}r, -u^{3}s. Lat., *andropetalaris, andropetalus* (from ἀνήρ, a man, and πέταλον [see Petal]). Fr., *andropétalaire*. In botany, having the stamens metamorphosed into petals. [De Candolle (A, 385); Craig (B, 39), B, 121.]

ANDROPETALUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-pe^{2}t′a^3-lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). Fr., *andropétale*. In botany, a petal formed by the metamorphosis of a stamen. [De Candolle (A, 322).]

ANDROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-fo′bi^2-a^3. From ἀνήρ, a man, and φόβος, dread. Fr., *androphobie*. Ger., *Androphobie, Männerscheu*. It., *androfobia*. Sp., *androfobía*. An insane dislike for or dread of men. [L, 98; M, 13.]

ANDROPHONICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-fo^{2}n′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀνδροφόνος (from ἀνήρ, a man, and φονεύειν, to murder). Homicidal (said of forms of insanity). [L, 63; M, 10.]

ANDROPHONOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)″dro-fo^{2}n-o-ma-(ma^3)′ni^2-a^3. From ἀνδροφόνος, homicidal, and μανία, frenzy. Homicidal insanity. [L, 63; M, 10.]

ANDROPHORE, n. A^{2}n′dro-for. Lat., *androphorum* (from ἀνήρ, a man, and φέρειν, to bear). Fr., *androphore*. Ger., *Staubbeutelträger*. 1. In botany, the tube which carries the stamens, formed by the union of the filaments in monadelphous flowers. [Mirbel (B, 121, 198).] 2. In zoology, a special process, or receptacle, carrying spermatozooids, especially in the *Hydrozoa*. [B, 28.]

ANDROPHYLAX (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}f′i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *androphyl′acis*. Wendel's name for the Linnæan botanical genus *Cocculus*. [B, 121.]

ANDROPOGINEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-po-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)′-e^2-a^3. A tribe of gramineous plants established by Trinius, including *Andropogon, Sorghum*, and many other genera. [B, 170.]

ANDROPOGINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-po-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of gramineous plants established by Kunth, including *Andropogon, Saccharum*, and other genera. [B, 170.] See Andropogoneæ (1st def.).

ANDROPOGON (Lat.), n. m. and n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-po′go^{2}n. Gen., *andropogo′nis* (or, irreg., *andropo′gi*). From ἀνήρ, a man, and πώγων, the beard. Fr., *barbon*. Ger., *Bartgras*. Sp., *andrópogon*. A genus of perennial grasses of the tribe *Sacchariеæ*, distinguished by bearing a pair of spikelets at each joint of the rhachis—one mounted on a pedicel, the other sessile and containing two flowers, of which the upper one only is fertile. Both rhachis and flowers are hairy. [B, 34.]—**A. acicularis** [Retzius], **A. aciculatum** [Roxburgh]. See Chrysopogon *aciculatus*.—**A. à odeur de citron** (Fr.). See *A. citriodorus*.—**A. aromaticus** [Roxburgh]. See *A. muricatus*.—**A. à sucre** (Fr.). See Sorghum *saccharatum*.—**A. bicornis** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Anatherum bicorne* [P. de Beauvais]. A species growing in the West Indies and in South America, where its root is employed in medicine. [B, 180.]—**A. calamus aromaticus.** A species yielding the grass-oil of Namur. [B. 7.] See, however, *A. Martini*.—**A. citratum, A. citratus** [De Candolle]. Sp., *té limon* [Mex. Ph.]. Lemon-grass; a species indigenous to Bengal and Travancore, and cultivated in Coromandel. The leaves are fragrant, aromatic, and bitter, and furnish an essential oil. That of the first distillation, which is high-colored, is called lemon-grass oil, or Indian melissa oil; redistilled with charcoal, it is clear, and is called essence of verbena or citronelle. A tea made from the leaves is used as a cooling drink, a stomachic tonic, and a diuretic. The oil is used externally in rheumatism and internally in cholera. [B, 8, 17, 121, 172.] The cultivated *té limon* of the Mex. Ph. is supposed to be the same plant. An infusion of the leaves (1 to 250) is used as a digestive stimulant and antispasmodic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," March, 1886, p. 122.]—**A. citriodorus.** Fr., *a. à odeur de limon*. 1. Of De Candolle, the *A. schœnanthus*. 2. Of the Paris Bot. Gard. Catal., the *A. nardus*. [B, 188.]—**A. eriophorus** [Willdenow]. See *A. laniger*.—**A. filiforme** [Persoon]. See *A. serratus*.—**A. insularis** [Linnæus]. The *Panicum insulare* of Meyer. [B.]—**A. iwarancusa** [Roxburgh]. From the Bengali name *iwaran-kussa*. Ger., *Iwarankusa-Bartgras*. A species growing in the mountains of northern India, where its roots are used as a remedy for intermittent fever. In appearance and taste it resembles the *A. citratus*, but is said to yield no oil. By Nees von Esenbeck it is assigned to *A. schœnanthus*. Its root is a variety of the vetiveria root (*radix iwarancusæ*, seu *vetiveriæ*). [B, 172, 180.]—**A. javanicus** [Nees]. See Chrysopogon *aciculatus*.—**A. laniger, A. lanigerum** [Desfontaines]. An Arabian species, furnishing the *schœnanthus* of the ancients, employed by Hippocrates and mentioned by Dioscorides. [B, 121, 188.]—**A. Martini** [Roxburgh]. Roussa-grass, ginger-grass; a species found in the highlands of India. It furnishes a highly rubefacient, aromatic, straw-colored volatile oil (the grass-oil of Nemaur) closely resembling lemon-grass oil and used for the same purposes, also as a tonic for the hair and to prevent it from falling out after acute diseases. The grass also furnishes a fibre used for making paper. [B, 172.] By Bentham this species is identified with *A. schœnanthus*. [B.]—**A. micranthus, A. montanus** [Kunth]. See Chrysopogon *parviflorus*.—**A. muricatum, A. muricatus** [Retzius]. Fr., *a. muriqué, vétiver, chien-dent des Indes*. Syn.: *A. squarrosus* [Linnæus], *Phalaris zizanioides* [Linnæus], *Agrostis verticillata* [Lamarck], *Vetiveria odorata* [Virrey], *Anatherum muricatum* [P. de Beauvais]. The cuscus-grass (Tamil, *vetti-vea*; Malay, *vettiver*; Bengal. and Hind., *veti-veria*); a species growing in the East Indies and cultivated in the Isle of France. An infusion of the root is used as a stimulating and cooling drink. The root is also used in bilious affections, as a cooling application to the skin, and to prevent the ravages of insects. It is said to be antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue. [B, 121, 180, 188.]—**A. nardus.** The broad-leaved lavender, considered by some to be identical with *A. Martini*, and said to furnish lemon-grass (citronella) oil. It is official in the Ind. Ph. [B, 5, 72.] Cf. *A. citratus*.—**A. pachnodes.** An Indian species; it furnishes a volatile oil resembling that of *A. citratus*, used as a counter-irritant in rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. It is official in the Ind. Ph. [B, 172.]—**A. parancusa** [Llave]. A species used in India for like purposes as the *A. citratus*. [B 121.]—**A. saccharatus** [Roxburgh]. See Sorghum *saccharatum*.—**A. schœnanthus** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Cymbopogon schœnanthus* [Sprengel]. The sweet rush, by some identified with *A. citratus*; an Oriental species, furnishing ginger-grass oil (roshé oil), used for adulterating attar of rose. The root is used by the Chinese for eruptions on the scalp. [B, 172; L, 75, 119.]—**A. serratus** [Retzius]. Syn.: *A. filiforme* [Persoon], *Lepeocercis serrata* [Trinius].

An East Indian species. [B, 188.]—**A. sorghum** [Brot.]. Fr., *a.* (ou *barbon*) *sorgho.* See SORGHUM *vulgare.*—**A. spicatus** [Linnæus]. The *Perotis latifolia* of Aiton. [B, 180.]—**A. squarrosus.** See *A. muricatus.*—**Oleum andropogi citrati** [Ind. Ph.], **Oleum andropogonis.** Syn.: *oleum graminis indici.* Indian-grass oil; a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of several species of *A.* (different varieties being known as lemon-grass oil, citronella oil, ginger-grass oil, etc.), used internally as a carminative and externally as a stimulating application in rheumatism, also in making perfumes and soaps. Ginger-grass oil is said to stimulate the growth of the hair. [B, 8; L, 78.]

ANDROPOGONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-po-go'ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *andropogonées.* 1. Of Presl, Kunth, Koch, Reichenbach (1841), and others, a tribe (subtribe) of gramineous plants (*Saccharinæ*) comprising *Andropogon*, *Saccharum*, and other genera. 2. Of Reichenbach (1837), a division of gramineous plants comprising the subdivisions *Oryzeæ*, *Phalarideæ*, *Paniceæ*, and *Saccharinæ.* [B, 170.]

ANDROSACE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}s'a^3-se(ka). From ἀνδρόσακες, a plant mentioned by Dioscorides. Fr., *androselle* (3d def.). Ger., *Nabelkraut*, *Mannsharnisch* (1st def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, a plant of uncertain botanical characters, used in gout and dropsy. 2. Of other ancients and some moderns, a species of *Acetabularia.* 3. Of Tournefort, a genus of primulaceous plants akin to *Primula.* [B, 121.] 4. The *Umbilicus marinus.* [L, 63.]—**A. lactea** [Linnæus]. A species used in Siberia in retention of urine and other vesical disorders. [L, 105.]—**A. maxima** [Linnæus]. Ger., *grösster Mannschild.* A small annual European herb, used as a diuretic. [B, 121, 180.]—**A. septentrionalis.** A species used in Siberia in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. [L, 105.]

ANDROSACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-sa(sa^3)'she^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). According to Reichenbach and Endlicher, a division, or subtribe, of primulaceous plants of the tribe *Primuleæ*, comprising *Androsace*, *Primula*, *Cyclamen*, and other genera, which are acaulescent or nearly so. [B, 121, 170.]

ANDROSACES (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}s'a^3-sez(ke^{2}s). See ANDROSACE (1st def.).

ANDROSACEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-sa(sa^3)'she^2(ke^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A species of agaric. [L, 119.]

ANDROSÆMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-se^{2}m'(sa^3'e^{2}m)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Syn.: *Androsæmineæ* [Spach]. According to Reichenbach, a section of hypericaceous plants comprising *Androsæmum*, *Campylosporus*, and other genera. [B, 170.]

ANDROSÆMIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-se^{2}m(sa^3-e^{2}m)-i^2-fo'li^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *androsémifolié.* Having leaves resembling those of the genus *Androsæmum*; a botanical species name. [B.]

ANDROSÆMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-se^{2}m(sa^3-e^{2}m)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See ANDROSÆMEÆ.

ANDROSÆMON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-se'(sa^3'e^2)-mo^{2}n. See ANDROSÆMUM.

ANDROSÆMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-se'(sa^3'e^2)-mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). Gr., ἀνδρόσαιμον (from ἀνήρ, a man, and αἷμα, blood [Pliny]). Fr., *androsème.* Ger., *Blutheil.* Syn.: *Androsemum* [Necker]. A genus of hypericineous plants separated by Tournefort from the Linnæn genus *Hypericum*, from which it is distinguished by the five bundles of stamens superimposed upon the petals; restored by Bentham and Hooker to *Hypericum* (*q. v.*). [B, 121, 170.]

ANDROSELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-se^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *androselle.* See ANDROSACE (3d def.).

ANDROSÈME (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-dro-se^{2}m. See HYPERICUM *androsæmum.*

ANDROSEMUM, ANDROSŒMUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-se(sa)'mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m), -se'(so'e^2)-mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). See HYPERICUM *androsæmum.*

ANDROSPORE, n. A^{2}n'dro-spor. Lat., *androspora* (from ἀνήρ, a man, and σπορά, a seed). Fr., *androspore.* Pringsheim's name for a free ciliated spore, produced by *Œdogonieæ* of the gynandrous type, which attaches itself to a part of the plant bearing the female organs (oogonia), and is developed into a dwarf plant the upper cells of which produce spermatozoids and fertilize the oogonia. [B, 75, 121.]

ANDROSTYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-sti(stu^6)'li^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ἀνήρ, a man, and στῦλος, a style. Fr., *colonne*, *gynostème* (2d def.). 1. The genus *Clusia* of Linnæus. 2. An organ formed by the union of the stamens and style in orchidaceous and asclepiadaceous plants. [B, 121.]

ANDROSYMPHYSIA, ANDROSYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)'i^2-a^3, -si^{2}m(su^{6}m)'fi^2(fu^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *androsymphys'iæ*, *-phys'eos* (*-sis*). From ἀνήρ, a man, and σύμφυσις (see SYMPHYSIS). Fr., *androsymphysie.* 1. A monstrosity characterized by the fusion of two male fœtuses. [A, 385.] 2. A fusion of the male genital organs. [A, 385.] 3. See ANTHEROSYMPHYSIS.

ANDROSYMPHYTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro-si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to androsymphysis (*q. v.*). [L, 50.]

ANDROTOMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dro^{2}t'o^{2}m-e(a^3-e^2). From ἀνήρ, a man, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *androtomes.* A name proposed by Cassini for composite plants, on account of the supposed articulation of the filaments of their stamens. [B, 121.]

ANDROTOMOUS, adj. A^{2}n-dro^{2}t'o^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *androtomus.* Fr., *androtome.* In botany, having the stamens divided into two parts by a kind of articulation. [L, 41.] Cf. ANDROTOMÆ.

ANDROTOMY, n. A^{2}n-dro^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *androtome*, *androtomia* (from ἀνήρ, a man, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *androtomie.* Ger., *Androtomie.* It., *androtomia.* Sp., *androtomia.* See ANDRANATOMY.

ANDROUS, adj. A^{2}n'dru^{3}s. From ἀνήρ, a man. In botany, relating to the stamens. [B.]

ANDRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dru^{3}m(dru^{4}m). Latinized by Kaempfer from an East Indian word. [G.] See ANDROME.

ANDRYALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dri^2(dru^6)-a(a^3)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subdivision of lactuceous plants, made by Reichenbach, including *Andryala* (*Andriala*) and other genera. [B, 170.]

ANDSJUDAEN (Ar.), n. Asafœtida. [L, 119.]

ANDUJAR (Sp.), n. A^{3}n-du-ha^{3}r'. A town in Andalusia, Spain, having a sulphureted-hydrogen spring. [A, 385.]

ANDUR MANGAN, n. The *Casuarina sumatrana.* [B, 121.]

ANÉANTISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^3-na-a^{3}n^2-tes-ma^{3}n^2. See ABATTEMENT.

ANÈBE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-e^{2}b. See ANEBOUS.

ANEBION, ANEBIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a)'bi^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The root of *Anchusa tinctoria.* [L. 79.]

ANEBOUS, adj. A^{2}n-e'bu^{3}s. Gr., ἄνηβος. Lat., *anebus.* Fr., *anèbe.* Ger., *jugendlich.* Immature, not yet come to man's estate. [A, 311; L, 43, 50, 84.]

ANECCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}k'kri^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *aneccris'eos* (*-sis*). From α priv., and ἔκκρισις, a secretion or excretion. Fr., *aneccrise.* Ger., *Anekkrise.* The non-occurrence or suppression of a critical discharge. [L, 50.]

ANECCRITICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}k-kri^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to aneccrisis (*q. v.*). [L, 50.]

ANECESTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^2-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ANACESTUS.

ANECIO (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a)'si^2(ki^2)-o. Gen., *anecio'nis.* Necker's name for the botanical genus *Senecio.* [B, 121.]

ANECMATACANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}k''ma^{2}t-(ma^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-a^{2}nth(a^{3}nth)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A suborder of plants of the natural order *Acanthaceæ*, including those genera in which the processes of the placenta which support the seeds are not hook-like in shape. [B, 34.]

ANECPYETOUS, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}k-pi-e'tu^{3}s. Gr., ἀνεκπύητος. Lat., *anecpyetus.* Sp., *anecpieto.* Not suppurating. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ANECSON, n. An aromatic umbelliferous plant of India, belonging to the genus *Ptychotis.* [B, 121.]

ANECTASIA, ANECTASIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}k-ta-(ta^3)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3, -e^{2}k'ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *anecta'siæ*, *-a'seos* (*-sis*). From α priv., and ἔκτασις, extension. Fr., *anectasie.* A lack of the usual size of an organ. [Grossi (A, 385).]

ANÉDOÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a-do-a. See ANÆDŒUS.

ANÉE (Fr.), n. A^3-na. The common alder. [B.] See ALNUS *glutinosa.*

ANEGEM, ANEGEN (Ar.), n's. A plant supposed to be Cretan dittany (*Origanum dictamnus*). [B, 121.]

ANEGERTICE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^2-ju^{3}r(ge^{2}r)'ti^2-se(ka). Gr., ἀνεγερτική (fem. of adj. ἀνεγερτικός, rousing). Fr., *anégertique.* Ger., *Anegertik*, *Wiederbelebungskunst.* The art of resuscitation. [M, 13.]

ANEIGNENBAR (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ig-ne^{2}n-ba^{3}r. Assimilable.

ANEIGNEND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ig-ne^{2}nd. Assimilative, approximating. [M, 7.]

ANEIGNUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'ig-nung. 1. Assimilation. 2. Intussusception. [A, 301.]

ANEILEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i(a-i^2)-le(la)'ma^3. Gen., *aneilem'atos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀνείλημα (from ἀνειλεῖν, to roll or crowd together). 1. The movement of gas in the intestines. [K.] 2. Volvulus, spasmodic colic. [M. 60.] 3. In the pl., *aneilemata*, tormina. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 4. A section of the genus *Commelyna*, made by R. Brown, characterized by the absence of an involucre and by the inflorescence being in a divaricate panicle. [B, 121, 170.]—**A. medica** [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Commelyna medica* [Loureiro]. A species with aromatic tubers which are used as a demulcent and resolvent in thoracic and hepatic disorders. [B, 180.]—**A. tuberosum** [Hamilton]. Syn.: *Commelyna scapiflora* [Roxburgh], *Murdania scapiflora* [Royle]. A species growing in India; an acaulescent herbaceous plant, with perennial root consisting of several elongated tubers, ovate ensiform leaves, and erect radical racemes of pedicelled blue flowers. The tubers are used as a remedy in headache, vertigo, deafness, jaundice, and fevers, and as an antidote to animal poisons, especially snake-bites. [B, 172.]

ANEILEMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-il(a-i^{2}l)-e^{2}m'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of commelynaceous plants, made by Wight. [B, 170.]

ANEILESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i(a-i^2)-le(la)'si^{2}s. Gen., *aneile'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνείλησις. Fr., *aneilèse*, *anilèse.* 1. Aneilema (*q. v.*). [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. A twisting of the body in gymnastic exercises. [Aretæus (A, 311).] 3. Flatulence, colic. [A, 385.] 4. Evolution. [A, 385.]

ANEILETIC, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}l-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *aneileticus.* Fr., *anilétique.* Pertaining to aneilesis (*q. v.*). [A, 385.]

ANEIMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i'(e^2'i^2)-mi^2-a^2. From ἀνείμων, naked. Syn.: *Anemia* [Swartz]. A genus of schizæaceous ferns, established by Kaulfuss. [B.]—**A. tomentosa.** A species having the odor of myrrh; used as an excitant and stimulant. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]

ANEIMIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i(a-i^2)-mi^2-a(a^3)'she^2-ke-e(a^3-e^2). An order of schizæaceous ferns, established by Presl, comprising *Aneimia* and two other genera. [B, 170.]

ANEINANDERFÜGUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-in-a^{3}n'de^{2}r-fu^{6}g-ung. Coaptation. [M, 62.]

ANEINANDERGEKETTET (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n-in-a^{3}n'de^{2}r-ge^2-ke^{2}t-te^{2}t. In botany, concatenate. [B, 198.]

ANEINANDERGELEHNT (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n-in-a^{3}n'de^{2}r-ge^2-lant. See APPLICATUS.

ANEINANDERREIBEN, ANEINANDERREIBUNG (Ger.), n's. A^{3}n-in-a^{3}n'de^{2}r-ri-be^{2}n, -bung. Attrition. [A, 309.]

ANEINANDERREIHUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-in-a^{3}n'de^{2}r-ri-hung. Epigenesis. [M, 6.]

ANEINANDERSCHLIESSEND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n-i^{2}n-a^{3}n'-de^{2}r-shles-se^{2}nd. In botany, contiguous (like the caryopsides of corn). [B, 198.]

ANEINANDERSTOSSEND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n-in-a^{3}n'de^{2}r-stos-se^{2}nd. In botany, contiguous (like the sori of ferns). [B, 198.]

ANEI-NERINGIE [Tamil], n. See ANANERINGIE.

ANEKELN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'e^{2}k-e^{2}ln. To nauseate. [A, 309.]

ANELECTRIC, n. and adj. A^{2}n-e-le^{2}k'tri^{2}k. Lat., *anelectricus* (from α priv., and ἤλεκτρον, amber). Fr., *anélectrique*. Ger., *anelektrisch* (2d def.). It., *anelettrico*. Sp., *anelectrico*. 1. (N.) a body which can not be electrified by friction (opposed to *idioelectric*). In this sense the term is obsolete, as, in reality, no such bodies exist. Now applied to a body which, being a good conductor, readily parts with electricity (opposed to *dielectric*). 2. (Adj.) incapable of being electrified by friction; readily parting with electricity. [B, 21.]

ANELECTRODE, n. A^{2}n-e-le^{2}k'trod. From ἀνά, upward, ἤλεκτρον, amber, and ὁδός, a path. Fr., *anélectrode*. Ger., *Anelektrode*. The positive pole of a galvanic battery. [Faraday (M, 18).]

ANELECTROTONIC, adj. A^{2}n-e-le^{2}k-tro-to^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *anélectrotonique*. Ger., *anelektrotonisch*. Characteristic of or dependent on anelectrotonus (*q. v.*). [B.]

ANELECTROTONIZE, v. tr. A^{2}n-e-le^{2}k-tro^{2}t'o-niz. To render anelectrotonous. [B.]

ANELECTROTONOUS, adj. A^{2}n-e-le^{2}k-tro^{2}t'o-nu^{3}s. In a state of anelectrotonus (*q. v.*).

ANELECTROTONUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}l-e^{2}k-tro^{2}t'o^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀνά, upward, ἤλεκτρον, amber, and τόνος, tone. The state of diminished electrotonus (*q. v.*) produced at the anode when an ascending polarizing current of electricity is passed through a nerve. [K, 3.]

ANELLATA, ANELLIDA (Lat.), n's n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}l-la(la^3)'ta^3, -e^{2}l'li^{2}d-a^3. See ANNELIDA.

ANELYTROUS, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}l'i^{2}t-ru^{3}s. From α priv., and ἔλυτρον, a covering or husk. Without elytra. [Craig (B, 39).]

ANÉMAGROSTIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-ma^3-gro^{2}s-te. See AGROSTIS.

ANEMANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). From ἄνεμος, wind, and ἄνθος, a flower. A genus of plants made by Endlicher out of those species of *Anemone* in which the involucre is not close to the flower and the carpels do not end in a feathery tail. [B, 19.] See *Euanemone*, under ANEMONE.

ANEMARRHENA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-a^{3}r-re(ra)'na^3. Fr., *anemarrhénée*. A genus of liliaceous plants established by Bunge. [B, 121.]—**A. asphodeloides** [Bunge]. A Chinese species, the rhizome of which, called *chee-moo*, is used as a refrigerant, laxative, and diuretic, particularly in abdominal inflammations and in puerperal fever. [B, 195; L, 75.]

ANÉMASE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-ma^{3}s. See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

ANÉMASIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-ma^3-se. See ANÆMIA.

ANÈME (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-e^{2}m. See ANÆMIC.

ANEMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). An order of low organisms, placed by some in the animal and by others in the vegetable kingdom, belonging to the *Myxomycetes*. The product of their fructification is a sporangeium or an æthalium having no capillitium, no distinct columella, and no reticulate thickening of the sporangeium-wall, and not impregnated with lime salts. [B, 75.]

ANEMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀνεμία (from ἄνεμος, wind). 1. Flatulence. [Hippocrates (D, 19).] 2. A genus of plants. That of Swartz is the *Aneimia* of Kaulfuss; that of Nuttall is the *Anemiopsis*. [B, 170.] *Anæmia* is sometimes written *A.*—**A. californica** [Nuttall]. See ANEMIOPSIS *californica*.

ANEMIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m'i^2-a(a^3)'she^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anémiacées*. An order of schizæaceous ferns, made by Link, comprising *Anemia* (*Aneimia*) and 2 other genera. [B, 170.] Cf. ANEIMIACEÆ.

ANÉMIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-me. See ANÆMIA.—**A. des altitudes.** A train of symptoms due to ascending to a great height. They resemble those of anæmia, and are caused by defective oxygenation of the blood. [M, 69.]—**A. des mineurs, A. épidémique.** Miners' anæmia. See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.—**A. globulaire.** An affection characterized by a diminution in the number of the red corpuscles of the blood, so that they may be present in not more than one or two fifths of the normal proportion. [A, 385.]—**A. grave des femmes enceintes et accouchées.** See ANÆMIA *gravidarum*.—**A. lymphatique.** See *Lymphatic* ANÆMIA.—**A. parasitaire.** See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.—**A. pernicieuse.** See *Pernicious* ANÆMIA and ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.—**A. pernicieuse des femmes enceintes et accouchées.** See ANÆMIA *gravidarum*.—**A. pernicieuse progressive.** See *Progressive pernicious* ANÆMIA.—**A. pernicieuse puerpérale.** See *Puerperal pernicious* ANÆMIA.—**A. plasmatique.** A form of anæmia in which the plasma of the blood is defective in quality or insufficient in quantity. [A, 385.]—**A. rhumatismale.** Anæmia arising in the course of an attack of rheumatism. [D, 72.]—**A. splénique.** See *Splenic* ANÆMIA.—**A. tropicale.** See *Tropical* ANÆMIA.

ANÉMIER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}n-a-me-a. To render anæmic, to exsanguinate.

ANEMIOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-i^2-o^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *anemiop'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀνείμων (see ANEIMIA), and ὄψις, appearance. Syn.: *Anemopsis* [Hooker, Arnott, De Candolle, Endlicher]. A genus of saururaceous perennial herbs, with perfect bracteate flowers collected upon a conical involucrate spadix; 6 to 8 epigynous stamens with 2-celled adnate anthers; a single unilocular ovary, imbedded in the rhachis, with 3 or 4 parietal placentæ, each bearing 6 to 8 orthotropous ovules. Dehiscence valvular. [B, 19, 66.]—**A. californica** [Hooker]. Sp., *yerba de mansa*. A species, from 3 to 15 inches in height, growing in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California; said to be useful as a diuretic and in rheumatic affections. [B, 66.]

ANEMIOUS, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}m'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *anemius* (from ἄνεμος, wind). Growing in windy places (said of plants). [L, 63.]

ANÉMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a-mek. Anæmic.

ANEMONANTHEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-o^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'-the^2-a^3. In De Candolle's classification of plants, a section of the genus *Anemone*, corresponding to the *Euanemone* of other authors. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]

ANEMONE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-o'ne(na). [In English, a^{2}n-e^{2}m'o^{2}n-e.] Gen., *anemo'nes*. Gr., ἀνεμώνη, the *A. coronaria* [Hippocrates] (from ἄνεμος, wind, because the plants of this genus grow in windy places). Fr., *anémone*. Ger., *Windblume*, *Windröschen*. It., *anemone*, *anemolo*. Sp., *anemona*. A genus of perennial ranunculaceous herbs, of the tribe *Anemoneæ*, established by Tournefort and Linnæus, bearing apetalous flowers with a calyx composed of 5 to 15 colored sepals, which are deciduous with the stamens, and having both radical and cauline leaves, the latter being opposite or whorled in their arrangement. The genus is divided into three sections, often regarded as distinct genera: 1. *Anemanthus*, or *Euanemone* (the A. proper). 2. *Hepatica*. 3. *Pulsatilla*. Baillon, furthermore, assigns to this genus the sections *Adonis*, *Knowltonia*, and *Consiligo*. By Bentham and Hooker, and by most other botanists, these sections are put into distinct genera, *Knowltonia* and *Adonis* (including the *Adonis* and the *Consiligo* of Baillon). In the section *Euanemone*, to which the genus as originally made by Linnæus was restricted, the involucre is remote from the perianth; in *Hepatica*, the involucre is calyciform and close to the perianth, which is composed of two whorls with alternate leaflets, those of the internal row often being doubled; in *Pulsatilla*, the perianth and involucre are like those of *Hepatica*, but this section differs from both the others in that the exterior stamens are sterile and the carpels are surmounted by a long feathery style which persists after the flower fades. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121.]—**A. agria.** Gr., ἀνεμώνη ἀγρία [Dioscorides]. The *A. hortensis*. [B, 180.]—**A. alba** [Jussieu]. An Asiatic species very similar to *A. silvestris* and used in Siberia for the same purposes. [B, 180.]—**A. apennina** [Linnæus]. A species growing in shady places in southern Europe and in the East. It is an herb, from 6 to 20 inches in height, resembling *A. nemorosa* in appearance, and bearing sky-blue flowers. In Italy it is used like the *A. nemorosa*, and furnishes with the latter the *herba ranunculi albi*. [B, 180.]—**A. brand.** The *Puccinia anemones* [Persoon]. [B, 76.]—**A. cernua** [Thunberg]. A species growing in China, where the root (known as *hak-too-woo*) is highly esteemed as a bitter. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]—**A. cluster-cups.** A species of *Æcidium* attacking the leaves of *A. nemorosa*. [B, 76.]—**A. collina.** See *A. pulsatilla*.—**A. coronaria** [Linnæus]. Gr., ἀνεμώνη [Hippocrates], ἀνεμώνη ἥμερος [Dioscorides]. Fr., *anémone couronne*. Ger., *Kronen-Anemone*. A European species belonging to the section *Euanemone*; an erect herb, about 1 foot in height, with flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter and varying in color from white to yellow, blue, violet, and red. The tuberous root is used as a purgative and in ophthalmic diseases, the herb in the treatment of ulcers and cutaneous affections. [B, 180.]—**A. cylindrica.** Indian a.; a species growing in Kansas; used medicinally. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 449.]—**A. fumariæfolia** [Jussieu]. See *A. triternata*.—**A. grœnlandica** [Oeder.]. The *Coptis trifolia* [Salisbury]. [B, 180.]—**A. helleborifolia** [De Candolle]. A species growing in Peru and Chili. The leaves have acrid properties and are used in Chili as a vesicant. [B, 180.]—**A. hemeros.** Gr., ἀνεμώνη ἥμερος [Dioscorides]. See *A. coronaria*.—**A. hepatica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *anémone hépatique*, *trinitaire*, *herbe de la Trinité*. Ger., *dreilappiges Leberkraut*, *Leberblume*, *Guldenklee*. It., *erba trinità*. Syn.: *Hepatica triloba* [Chaix] (seu *nobilis* [Mönch]). Liverwort. A species common throughout continental Europe, belonging to the section *Hepatica*, distinguished by its cordate three-lobed leaves, which, from their fancied resemblance in shape to the lobate liver, have given the plant its name. The leaves have a slight astringent taste and constitute the *herba hepaticæ* (seu *hepaticæ nobilis*), *herba anemones hepaticæ*, *herba trifolii hepatici* (seu *aurei*), formerly much employed in chronic disease of the thoracic and abdominal viscera. [B, 5, 121, 180.]—**A. hortensis** [Linnæus]. Gr., ἀνεμώνη ἀγρία [Dioscorides]. Ger., *Sternanemone*. It., *fiore stella*. Star a. A species, belonging to the section *Euanemone*, bearing star-shaped flowers. It is used for the same purposes as *A. coronaria*. The *A. stellata* of Lamarck and *A. pavonina* of De Candolle are only varieties of this species. [B, 121, 180.]—**A. intermedia.** See *A. pulsatilla*.—**A. japonica** [Siebold]. Japan a. A large species, belonging to the section *Euanemone*, with purplish-red flowers, indigenous to Asia and cultivated in Europe. Its root is used by the Chinese to arrest vomiting. [B, 19; L, 75.]—**A. ludoviciana.** An American species growing west of the Mississippi, said to have been used with success in chronic ocular disease and in cutaneous and syphilitic affections. [B, 5.]—**A. lutea** [Lamarck]. See *A. ranunculoides*.—**A. narcissiflora** [Linnæus]. Ger., *narzissenblütige A.* A species, with white flowers, growing in Europe upon the Alps, and in the western United States.—**A'ncampher** (Ger.). See ANEMONIN.—**A. nemorosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *anémône des bois* [Fr. Cod.], *anémone sylvie*, *bassinet blanc* (ou *purpurin*). Ger., *Waldröschen*,

Aprilblume, weisse Osterblume. It., *silvia.* Wood a. A species, belonging to the section *Euanemone*, 6 to 9 inches in height, bearing a single white or pale rose-tinted flower, with an involucre of 3 petiolate bracts. The whole plant possesses acrid properties, due probably to the presence of *anemonin* (*q. v.*). The leaves and flowers constitute the *herba ranunculi albi* (seu *nemorosi*), *herba anemones nemorosæ*, *herba jaceæ nemorensis*, and the root is the *radix ranunculi albi*, *radix anemones nemorosæ*, etc. Both have been used externally as antiparasitics, counter-irritants, and vesicants; internally in large doses they act as corrosive poisons, producing gastro-intestinal inflammation and ulceration. Cattle feeding upon *A. nemorosa* are said to have convulsions and bloody urine; hence the term *herba sanguinaria* applied to the plant. [A, 260; B, 34, 49, 180.]—**A'nkraut** (Ger.), **A'nwurzel** (Ger.). The herb and root of a species of a., especially of the *A. nemorosa.* [B, 180.]—**A'nsubstanz** (Ger.). See Anemonin.—**A. nuttalliana** [Gray]. An American species, belonging to the section *Pulsatilla*, with purplish flowers, regarded by Gray as distinct from *A. patens*, to which it is often referred. It is one of the species furnishing the drug *pulsatilla* of the U. S. Ph. [B, 5.] Cf. *A. patens.*—**A. ochotensis** [Fisch.]. See *A. alba.*—**A. patens** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Pulsatilla patens* [Mill.]. A species growing in central and eastern Europe, and in Siberia. It belongs to the section *Pulsatilla* and closely resembles *A. pulsatilla*, from which it is chiefly distinguished by the mode of division of its leaves and by its large purplish, reddish, or yellowish-white flower. It resembles *A. pulsatilla* in properties, and like it furnishes the drug *pulsatilla* of the U. S. Phar. It has been much employed medicinally in Siberia, where a decoction is employed in infantile convulsions. The fresh herb contains anemonin, and is very irritating and acrid, but drying deprives it of these qualities to a great extent. The *A. patens*, var. *nuttalliana*, is the *A. nuttalliana* of Gray. [A, 260; B, 5, 180.]—**A. pavonina** [De Candolle]. Ger., *Pfauenanemone.* A variety of *A. hortensis* found in France, with large bright-red flowers. [B, 49, 134.] Used like *A. hortensis*. [L.]—**A. pratensis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *pulsatille noire.* Ger., *kleine Küchenschelle, Wiesen-Küchenschelle, Beisswurz.* Syn.: *Pulsatilla pratensis* [Mill.]. Meadow-a.: a species, belonging to the section *Pulsatilla*, growing in central and northern Europe. It is a plant 2 to 6 inches high, having dark-violet flowers with comparatively short revolute sepals and very long stamens. The herb, *herba pulsatillæ nigricantis* (seu *minoris*), *herba anemones pratensis*, *pulsatilla* [U. S. Ph.], has a slight pungent odor, and a burning acrid taste, which it loses to a great extent upon drying. It contains *anemonin*, *anemonol*, and tannin. It is used for the same purposes as *A. pulsatilla*, and has been particularly recommended in amaurosis and other ocular disorders, in syphilis, and in diseases of the skin. [B, 5, 180.]—**A. pulsatilla** [Linnæus]. Fr., *coquelourde* [Fr. Cod.], *coquerelle, passe-fleur, fleur de Pâques.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *grosse*) *Küchenschelle, Schlottenblume, grosse Osterblume.* Syn.: *Pulsatilla vulgaris* [Mill.]. Pasque-flower; a species, belonging to the section *Pulsatilla*, growing in northern Europe. It is a plant, 5 to 8 inches high, with large, solitary, purple flowers, having long, straight sepals and short stamens, and with repeatedly bipinnatisect, almost tripinnatisect, leaves. Its herb is official as *pulsatilla* (U. S. Ph.), and was formerly known as the *herba pulsatillæ vulgaris* (seu *cæruleæ*), *herba ventis*, *herba nolæ culinariæ*. The root has also been used medicinally under the names of *radix pulsatillæ vulgaris* (seu *cæruleæ*). It is said to be somewhat less acrid than *A. pratensis*, but contains the same constituents. It is used in acute catarrhal affections of the respiratory, aural, gastro-intestinal, and urinary tracts, particularly in children, and as an emmenagogue and remedy for dysmenorrhœa. [B, 5, 121, 180.]—**A. ranunculoides** [Linnæus]. Fr., *anémone fausse renoncule, coqueret jaune.* Ger., *gelbe Wald-A.* A species allied to *A. nemorosa*, but with pale-yellow flowers, growing in northern and central Europe and northern Asia. It has acrid properties and is said to be used in Kamtchatka to furnish an arrow-poison. [B, 180.]



ANEMONE NEMOROSA. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)



ANEMONE PATENS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

—**A. rubra.** See *A. pratensis.*—**A'säure** (Ger.). See Anemonic *acid.*—**A. siberica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *anémone de Siberie.* A Siberian species, the leaves of which, according to Pallas, are used for drawing blisters. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]—**A. silvestris** [Linnæus]. Fr., *renoncule des bois.* Ger., *Waldanemone.* A species belonging to the section *Euanemone*, growing in woods and the elevated districts of Europe and northern Asia. It is an herb, 6 to 20 inches high, with white flowers. In Siberia it is used as a remedy for inveterate dyscrasiæ, syphilis, and chronic skin diseases. [B, 49, 180.]—**A. stellata** [Lamarck]. See *A. hortensis.*—**A. thalictroides** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Thalictrum anemonoides* [Michaux]. Rue a.; a species, growing in Europe and America; having characters intermediate between *A.* and *Thalictrum.* By Spach it was considered as belonging to a separate genus, *Anemonella.* [B, 42.]—**A. trilobata** [Linnæus]. An American species, poisonous to cattle. [De Candolle (L, 105).]—**A. triternata** [Vahl]. A South American species, said by De Candolle to be poisonous. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]—**A. virginiana** [Linnæus]. An American species, belonging to the section *Euanemone*, the seeds of which dipped in alcohol are used as an application to painful tooth-cavities. [B, 180.]—**A. water.** Lat., *aqua anemones* [Würt. Ph., 1796; Leips. Disp., 1794; Swed. Ph., 1817]. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *d'anémone, esprit masyrique.* Syn.: *aqua ranunculi* (seu *pulsatillæ nigræ*). A preparation made by distilling the fresh herb of *A. pratensis* with water. [L.]—**Aqua a's.** See *A. water.*—**Buscha'** (Ger.). See *A. nemorosa.*—**Dreilappige A.** (Ger.). See *A. hepatica.*—**Flores a's.** The flowers of *A. nemorosa.* [B, 95.]—**Folia a's.** The leaves of *A. nemorosa.*—**Gelbe Wald-A.** (Ger.). See *A. ranunculoides.*—**Herba a's hepaticæ, Herba a's nemorosæ, Herba a's pratensis.** See under *A. hepatica, A. nemorosa*, and *A. pratensis.*—**Indian a.** See *A. cylindrica.*—**Japan a.** See *A. japonica.*—**Kleine Wald-A.** (Ger.). See *A. nemorosa.*—**Kronena'** (Ger.). See *A. coronaria.*—**Meadow a.** See *A. pratensis.*—**Narzissenblütige A.** (Ger.). See *A. narcissiflora.*—**Oil of a.** See Anemonol.—**Pfauena'** (Ger.). See *A. pavonina.*—**Poppy a.** See *A. coronaria.*—**Radix a's nemorosæ.** See under *A. nemorosa.*—**Rue a., Rue-leaved a.** See *A. thalictroides.*—**Sea a.** One of the family *Actinidæ* of marine animals; so called from their resemblance in color and shape to a flower. [B, 28.]—**Star a., Sterna'** (Ger.). See *A. hortensis.*—**Walda'.** (Ger.). See *A. silvestris.*—**Wood a.** See *A. nemorosa.*

ANÉMONE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-am-on. Anemone.—**Alcoolature d'a. pulsatille** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made from pulsatilla (leaves and flowers of *Anemone pulsatilla*) by macerating for ten days in an equal weight of alcohol and filtering. [B.]—**A. à petite-renoncule.** See Anemone *ranunculoides.*—**A. de mer.** See *Sea* anemone.—**A. des bois** [Fr. Cod.]. See Anemone *nemorosa.*—**A. de Sibérie.** See Anemone *siberica.*—**A. des prés, A. de Störk.** See Anemone *pratensis.*—**A. fausse renoncule.** See Anemone *ranunculoides.*—**A. hépatique.** See Anemone *hepatica.*—**A. pulsatille** [Fr. Cod.]. See Anemone *pulsatilla.*—**A. sylvie.** See Anemone *nemorosa.*—**Camphre d'a.** See Anemonin.—**Eau d'a.** See Anemone *water.*—**Fausse-a.** See Anemone *nemorosa.*—**Griffe d'a.** See *Patte d'a.*—**Hydrolat d'a.** See Anemone *water.*—**Infusion d'a.** See *Infusum* pulsatillæ.—**Patte d'a.** Anemone root. [L, 41.]

ANEMONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-o'ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anémonées.* Ger., *Anemoneen.* It., *anemonee.* A tribe of ranunculaceous plants, established by De Candolle and adopted in other systems, including *Anemone* (*Pulsatilla, Hepatica*), *Thalictrum, Adonis, Hydrastis, Knowltonia*, and other genera in which the corolla is absent or is inseparable from the calyx. By Reichenbach (1832) it was subdivided into the *A. genuinæ* (comprising *Adonis, Thalictrum, Hepatica*, and *Pulsatilla*) and the *Clematideæ*, and (1841) into the *A. genuinæ* (including the subsections *Pulsatilleæ, Knowltonieæ*, and *Clematideæ*), the *Adonideæ*, and the *Thalictreæ.* [B, 34, 170.]

ANEMONELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-o^{2}n-e^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *Anemone.* A genus made by Spach for the anomalous species *Anemone thalictroides.* [B, 42, 121.]

ANEMONEOUS, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}m-o'ne-u^{3}s. Lat., *anemoneus.* Fr., *anémoné.* Belonging to the *Anemoneæ.*

ANEMONIC, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}m-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *anémonique.* Belonging to the genus *Anemone*, or derived from a plant of that genus. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide anémonique.* Ger., *Anemonsäure, Anemonsäure.* It., *acido anemonico.* An amorphous body, $C_{16}H_{14}O_7$, formed from anemonin in the distillation of fresh plants containing the latter. [J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, "Drugs and Med. of N. America," Oct., 1884; B, 5.]

ANEMONIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-o^{2}n-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anémonidées.* Ger., *Anemonideen.* It., *anemonidee.* A section of ranunculaceous plants, established by Link, comprising *Adonis, Anemone, Thalictrum, Hepatica, Clematis*, and other genera. [B, 170.] Cf. Anemoneæ.

ANÉMONIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a-mo-ne-fo-le-a. Having leaves resembling those of an *Anemone.* [L, 41.]

ANEMONIN, n. A^{2}n-e^{2}m-o'ni^{2}n. Lat., *anemoninum, anemonina.* Fr., *anemonine.* Ger., *Anemonin.* It., *anemonina.* Sp., *anemonino.* A poisonous crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{12}O_6$, obtained from the leaves and flowers of several species of *Anemone.* It is volatile and has a burning, aromatic taste like that of pepper. [B, 2, 49.]

ANEMONINATE, n. A^{2}n-e^{2}m-o^{2}n'i^{2}n-at. A salt of anemoninic acid. Such a salt of barium was obtained by Löwig and Weidmann by boiling anemonin with an excess of baryta water. [J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, "Drugs and Med. of N. America," Oct., 1884.]

ANEMONINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-o^{2}n-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anémoninées.* Ger., *Anemonineen.* It., *anemoninee.* A section of ranunculaceous plants, established by Spach, comprising

Anemone, *Pulsatilla*, *Hepatica*, *Thalictrum*, and other genera. [B, 170.] Cf. ANEMONEÆ.

ANEMONINIC ACID, n. A^{2}n-e^{2}m-o^{2}n-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. A name given by Löwig and Weidmann to the acid of a salt that they termed anemoninate of barium. [J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, "Drugs and Med. of N. America," Oct., 1884.] See ANEMONINATE.

ANEMONOIDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-o^{2}n-o-i(e)'dez(de^{2}s). From ANEMONE and εἶδος, likeness. Fr., *anémonoïde*. Resembling the *Anemone*, as the *Thalictrum a.* [B.] As a n., the *Anemone nemorosa*. [L, 51.]

ANEMONOL, n. A^{2}n-e^{2}m'o^{2}n-o^{2}l. Oil of anemone; an exceedingly pungent and irritating volatile oil obtained by the distillation of *Anemone nuttalliana*, *Anemone nemorosa*, *Ranunculus flammula*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, or *Ranunculus sceleratus*. Its vapor is stifling and inflames the eyes. Dropped on the skin, it produces deep inflammation; diluted and sprinkled on the skin, it causes vesication. Another variety, less volatile and obtained in smaller amount, being apparently formed during the distillation, has a pleasant odor and a sharp taste. Some recent investigators regard a. as the acrid principle of *Anemone*, and state that anemonin is not acrid. [J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, "Drugs and Med. of N. America," Oct., 1884.]

ANEMONOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-o^{2}n-o^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *anemonop'seos* (*-sis*). A genus of ranunculaceous plants, made by Siebold and Zuccarini, nearly related to *Cimicifuga*. [B, 121.]—**A. macrophylla** [Siebold and Zuccarini]. An herbaceous species indigenous to Japan. [B, 121.]

ANEMONOSPERMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-o^{2}n-o-spu^{5}r-(spe^{2}r)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s.) From ἀνεμώνη (see ANEMONE), and σπέρμα, a seed. A section of the genus *Anemone*, made by De Candolle. [B, 121.]

ANEMONOSPHORON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-o^{2}n-o^{2}s'fo^{2}r-o^{2}n. A plant mentioned by Dioscorides; according to Bory, the *Bunium bulbocastanum*. [B, 121.]

ANEMONSÄURE (Ger.). A^{3}n-e^{2}m-on'zoi-re^2. See ANEMONIC *acid*.

ANEMONY, n. A^{2}n-e^{2}m'o^{2}n-i^2. An obs. form of *Anemone* (*q. v.*).

ANEMOPATHY, n. A^{2}n-e^{2}m-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From ἄνεμος, wind, and πάθος, disease. Ger., *Anemopathie*. The treatment of disease by inhalations. [L, 30.]

ANEMOPHILOUS, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}m-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ἄνεμος, wind, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *anémophile*. Literally, wind-favored. In botany, fertilized by the aid of the wind (said of flowers). [Lubbock and Darwin (B, 39).]

ANEMOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-o^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *anemop'seos* (*-sis*). See ANEMIOPSIS.

ANÉMOSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-mos. Anæmia. [L, 43.]

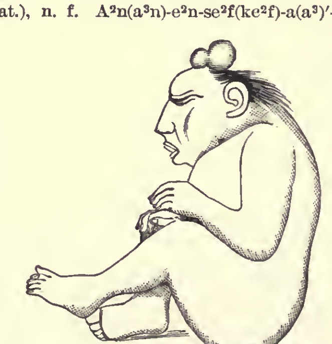
ANEMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{2}n)-e^{2}m-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *anemo'seos* (*-sis*). From ἄνεμος, wind. A diseased condition of trees, ascribed, probably erroneously, to the action of violent winds. It is characterized by a separation of the concentric layers of which the trunk is composed. [B, 19.]

ANEMOSPERMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}m-o-spu^{5}r(spe^{2}r)'-ma^3. Gen., *anemosper'matos* (*-tis*). A genus of plants, made by Commelin, corresponding to the *Arctotis* of Linnæus. [B, 121.]

ANEMY, n. A^{2}n-e'mi^2. See ANÆMIA.

ANENCEPHALÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-en-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From α priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *anencéphalohémie*. It., *anencefaloemia*. Anæmia of the brain; syncope. [M, 9.]

ANENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a(a^3)'-li^2-a^3. From α priv., and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *anencéphalie*. Ger., *Hirnlosigkeit*. It., *anencefalia*. Sp., *anencefália*. A monstrosity characterized by absence of the brain and spinal cord, the cranium being open throughout its whole extent and the vertebral canal converted into a groove. [G. St.-Hilaire (A, 335).]



ANENCEPHALIA. (AFTER CHARPENTIER.)

ANENCEPHALIC, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *anencephalicus*. Fr., *anencéphalique*. Ger., *anencephalisch*. Pertaining to anencephalia. [A, 385.]

ANENCÉPHALIEN (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}n-a^{3}n^2-sa-fa^{3}l-i^2-a^{3}n^2. Anencephalous; an anencephalous monster.

ANENCEPHALISM, n. A^{2}n-e^{2}n-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-i^{2}zm. See ANENCEPHALIA.

ANENCÉPHALOHÉMIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^{3}n^2-sa-fa^{3}l-o-a-me. See ANENCEPHALÆMIA.

ANENCEPHALOID, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}n-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-oid. Resembling an anencephalus. [L, 63.]

ANENCEPHALONEURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-nu^2'ri^2-a^3. From α priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *anencéphaloneurie*, *anencéphalonévrie*. It., *anencefalonevria*. Impaired nervous action of the brain. [M, 58.]

ANENCEPHALOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}s. See ANENCEPHALUS.

ANENCEPHALOTROPHY, n. A^{2}n-e^{2}n-se^{2}f-a^{2}l-o^{2}t'ro-fi^2. Lat., *anencephalotrophia* (from α priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and τροφή, nutrition). Fr., *anencéphalotrophie*. Ger., *Anencephalotrophie*. It., *anencefalotrofia*. Atrophy of the brain. [M, 29, 58.]

ANENCEPHALOUS, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}n-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *anencephalus*. Fr., *anencéphale*. Ger., *anencephalisch*. Affected with anencephalia.

ANENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *anencéphale*, *hémicéphale*. Ger., *Halbkopf*. Syn.: *hemicephalus*. An anencephalous fœtus.

ANENERGES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n'u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-jez(ge^{2}s). Gr., ἀνενεργής. Ger., *anenergisch*. Inefficient, powerless. [M, 13.]

ANENERGESIA, ANENERGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-je(ga)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3, -u^{5}r(e^{2}r)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀνενεργησία. Ger., *Anenergie*, *Kraftmangel*, *Kraftlosigkeit*. Debility. [M, 13.]

ANENIOS, ANENIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a)'ni^2-o^{2}s, u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀνήνιος (= ἀνάνιος). Without pain. [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 311).]

ANENTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n'te^2-ra^3. For deriv., see ANENTERATA. A collective name for those *Infusoria* (*Polygastrica* [Ehrenberg]) that are destitute of an intestinal canal. [Ehrenberg (A, 359; L, 63).]

ANENTERÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From α priv., ἔντερον, an intestine, and αἷμα, blood. Sp., *anenteremia*. Intestinal anæmia. [L, 70.]

ANENTERATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-a(a^3)'ta^3. From α priv., and ἔντερον, an intestine. A term employed by Leuckart to denote collectively the *Acanthocephala* and the *Cestoda*; anenterate worms. [B, 84.] Cf. ANENTERELMINTHA.

ANENTERATE, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}n'te^{2}r-at. Fr., *anentéré*. Having no intestinal canal. [L, 16.]

ANENTERELMINTHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}l-mi^{2}n'tha^3. From α priv., ἔντερον, an intestine, and ἕλμινς (gen., ἕλμινθος), a worm. Syn.: *Anenterata* [Leuckart]. A subclass of Cobbold's class *Helmintha*, including the orders *Acanthocephala* and *Cestoda*. [B, 84; L, 16.]

ANENTERELMINTHOUS, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-e^{2}l-mi^{2}n'thu^{3}s. Belonging to the *Anenterelmintha* (*q. v.*).

ANENTÉRONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a^{3}n^2-ta-ro-ne^{2}r-ve. Intestinal atony. [A, 250.]—**A. saturnine** [Piorry]. A. due to lead poisoning. [A, 250.]

ANENTERONEURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r-o-nu^2'-ri^2-a^3. From α priv., ἔντερον, an intestine, and νεῦρον, a nerve. See ANENTÉRONERVIE.

ANENTEROTROPHY, n. A^{2}n-e^{2}n''te^{2}r-o^{2}t'ro^{2}f-i^2. From α priv., ἔντερον, an intestine, and τροφή, nutrition. Fr., *anentérotrophie*. Sp., *anenterotrofia*. Impaired nutrition of the intestines. [L, 41.]

ANEOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'e^2-o^{2}s. Gr., ἐνεός. Dumb, speechless, stupid. [L, 97.]

ANENTEROUS, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}n'te^{2}r-u^{3}s. See ANENTERATE.

ANEPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}p'i^2-a^3. From ἀνεπής, speechless. Ger., *Anepie*. Loss of the power of speech. [L, 40.]

ANEPICRITUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}p-i^{2}k'ri^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀνεπίκριτος. Undecided, weak-minded. [A, 311; M, 60.]

ANEPIPLOIC, adj. A^{2}n-e^{2}p-i^2-plo'i^{2}k. Lat., *anepiploicus* (from α priv., and ἐπίπλοον, the omentum). Fr., *anépiploïque*. Destitute of omentum (said of monsters). [A, 301, 385.]

ANEPISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}p-i^{2}s'ke^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *anepische'seos* (*-sis*). From α priv., and ἐπίσχεσις, a checking, stoppage. Incontinence, as of urine. [M, 13.]

ANEPITHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}p-i^2-thi(thu^6)'mi^2-a^3. From α priv., and ἐπιθυμία, desire. Fr., *anépithymie*. Ger., *Anepithymie*. An old term for diminution or loss of the natural appetites. [K.]

ANEPITHYMICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}p-i^2-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Affected with anepithymia. [M, 13.]

ANEPSIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-e^{2}p-se. See AGASTRONERVIA.

ANERECTOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^2-re^{2}k'to^{2}s. Gr., ἀνέρεικτος. Unground, not bruised. [Hippocrates (L, 47, 53).]

ANERETHISIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^{2}r-e^{2}th-i^{2}s'i^2-a^3. From α priv., and ἐρεθίζειν, to excite, provoke. Fr., *anérethisie*, *anéréthisme*. Ger., *Reizlosigkeit*. Impaired irritability of a muscle or nerve. [K.]

ANERGETICE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-je^{2}t(ge^{2}t)'i^2-se-(ka). An incorrect form of *anegertice* (*q. v.*). [M, 13.]

ANERGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From α priv., and ἔργειν, to work. Ger., *Unthätigkeit*. Inactivity. [M, 13.]

ANERGIC, adj. A^{2}n-u^{5}r'ji^{2}k. Lat., *anergicus*. Due to or suffering from inactivity. [M, 13.] See *A.* STUPOR.

ANERIC, ANERIT, n's. Old names for native sulphur. [L, 119.] See SULPHUR *vivum*.

ANERLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'e^{2}r-le^2. The maple. [L, 30.] See ACER.

ANEROBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^2-ro'bi^2-a^3. See ANAEROBIA.

ANEROID, adj. and n. A^{2}n'e^{2}r-oid. From α priv., νηρός, moist, and εἶδος, appearance. Fr., *anéroïde*. Not containing liquid; as a n., an a. barometer. [B.] See under BAROMETER.

ANEROTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^2-ro-to'mi^2-a^3. From ἀνήρ, a man, and τέμνειν, to cut. An old term for dissection of the human body. [M, 60.]

ANEROTOMY, n. A[2]n-u[5]r-o[2]t′o[2]m-i[2]. See ANEROTOMIA.

ANERVIE (Fr.), n. A[3]-ne[2]r-ve. Piorry's term for *aneuria* (*q. v.*). [L, 82.]—**A. cardiogastrique.** Paralysis of the cardial portion of the stomach, causing vomiting soon after eating. [L, 82.]—**A. œsophagienne.** Paralysis of the œsophagus. [L, 82.]—**A. pharyngienne.** Paralysis of the pharynx. [L, 82.]—**A. priapique.** Impotence. [L, 82.]—**A. pylorique.** Paralysis of the pylorus, causing a movement of the bowels soon after eating. [L, 82.]—**A. sphinctérique.** Paralysis of a sphincter. [A, 250.]

ANERVISMIE (Fr.), n. A[3]-ne[2]r-vi[2]z-me. See ANEURIA.

ANERYTHROBLEPSIA, ANERYTHROPSIA (Lat.), n's f. From α priv., ἐρυθρός, red, and βλέπειν, to see, or ὄψις, sight. Fr., *anérythroblepsie*, *anérythropsie*, *cécite pour rouge*. Ger., *Anerythroblepsie*, *Anerythropsie*, *Rothblindheit*. It., *aneritroblepsia*, *cecità per rosso*. Sp., *ceguedad por colorado* (o *rojo*). Red-blindness (or, more properly, red-green-blindness), anerythroblepsy ; a form of color-blindness consisting in an inability to recognize either the red of the spectrum or its complementary color, bluish-green, the red appearing blackish-gray and the green appearing whitish-gray. [F.]

ANERYTHROPSY, n. A[2]n-e[2]′ri[2]-thro[2]p-si[2]. See ANERYTHROBLEPSIA.

ANESIA, ANESIS (Lat.), n's f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-e(a)′zhi[2](si[2])-a[3], a[2]n(a[3]n)′e[2]s-i[2]s. Gen., *ane′siæ*, *-e′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀνεσία, ἄνεσις. Fr., *anésie*, *anésis*. Ger., *Anesie*. A remission (said of fevers). [Galen (A, 311).]

ANESLEA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-e[2]s′le[2]-a[3]. See EURYALE, and Cf. ANNESLEA.

ANESLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]n(a[3]n)-e[2]s′le[3]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *aneslées*. A subdivision of nymphæaceous plants, made by Reichenbach, comprising the *A. genuinæ* (including the genera *Aneslea*, *Euryale*, and *Victoria*), and the *Barclayeæ*. [B, 170.]

ANESON (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-e(a)′so[2]n. Gr., ἄνησον (= ἄνηθον). An old name for dill. [A, 311.] See ANETHUM.

ANESORHIZA, ANESORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-e[2]so[2]-ri(re)′za[3]. From *anys* and ῥίζα, a root. A translation of the Boer name *anys-wortel*, or *anys-root*. Syn. : *Annesorhiza*. A genus of umbelliferous plants, belonging to the tribe *Seselineæ*, established by Chamisso and Schlechtendahl. [B, 121.]—**A. capensis** [Chamisso and Schlechtendahl]. The *vlackte Anyswortel* of the Boers, a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, and used for the same purposes as fennel. [B, 121.]

ANESTHÉCINÉSIE (Fr.), n. A[3]n-e[2]s-ta-si[2]n-a-ze. See ANÆSTHECINESIS.

ANESTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-e[2]s-the(tha)′zi[2](si[2])-a[3]. See ANÆSTHESIA.

ANESTHÉSIE (Fr.), n. A[3]n-e[2]s-ta-ze. Anæsthesia.—**A. à la reine.** A humorous expression sometimes applied to the pretended anæsthetization of a woman in labor, a very small amount of ether or chloroform being given, merely as a placebo. [A, 104.]—**A. asphyxique.** Anæsthesia due to asphyxia. [Faure (A, 385).]—**A. chirurgicale.** See *Surgical* ANÆSTHESIA.—**A. chloralique.** Anæsthesia produced with chloral hydrate. [L.]—**A. chloroformique.** Anæsthesia produced with chloroform. [L.]—**A. croisée.** See *Crossed* ANÆSTHESIA.—**A. cutanée.** Cutaneous anæsthesia.—**A. cysturique.** Paralysis of sensibility of the bladder. [L, 82.]—**A. de retour.** See ANÆSTHESIA *of return*.—**A. des nerfs musculaires.** See *Muscular* ANÆSTHESIA.—**A. douloureuse.** See ANÆSTHESIA *dolorosa*.—**A. électrique.** See *Electrical* ANÆSTHESIA.—**A. extatique.** Anæsthesia due to ecstasy (*q. v.*).—**A. éthérée.** Anæsthesia produced with ether. [L.]—**A. générale.** See *General* ANÆSTHESIA.—**A. génitale.** See *Genital* ANÆSTHESIA.—**A. hystérique.** Anæsthesia due to hysteria.—**A. incomplète.** See *Obstetrical* ANÆSTHESIA.—**A. locale, A. localisée.** See *Local* ANÆSTHESIA.—**A. médicale.** Anæsthesia from disease, as opposed to the effects of an anæsthetic. [A. Laboulbène (L, 87).]—**A. musculaire.** See *Muscular* ANÆSTHESIA.—**A. naturelle.** See *Natural* ANÆSTHESIA.—**A. obstétricale.** See *Obstetrical* ANÆSTHESIA.—**A. olfactive.** Olfactory anæsthesia. See ANOSMIA.—**A. organique.** The stage of anæsthesia from ether, or the like, in which the respirations are very shallow, the action of the heart is weak, and there is a perceptible lowering of the surface temperature [Perrin (L, 87).]—**A. périphérique.** Peripheral anæsthesia. [L.]—**A. prolongée.** Anæsthesia prolonged by the use of narcotics. ["Gaz. des hôp.," Dec. 10, 1863 (D).]—**A. provoquée.** Anæsthesia induced purposely, as opposed to that which is the result of disease. [A, 385.]—**A. sans sommeil.** Insensibility to pain without sleep or loss of consciousness. The expression was used by Taule in describing a case in which a man's scrotum was removed for elephantiasis, the operation lasting fifteen minutes. No pain was felt, and no unusual sleepiness followed. Opium pills had been given freely for ten days, and on the tenth day the patient took 7 or 8 grains of opium in excess of what was ordered. ["Gaz. des hôp.," xxxvii, 1864, p. 306 (D).]—**A. saturnine.** See *Lead* ANÆSTHESIA.—**Demi-a.** See *Obstetrical* ANÆSTHESIA.—**Hémia'.** See *Hemi*-ANÆSTHESIA.

ANESTHÉSIÉ (Fr.), adj. A[3]n-e[2]s-ta-zi[2]-a. Anæsthetized.

ANESTHÉSIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. A[3]n-e[2]s-ta-zi[2]-me[2]tr. See ANÆSTHESIOMETER.

ANESTHÉSIQUE (Fr.), adj. A[3]n-e[2]s-ta-zek. Anæsthetic ; as a n., an anæsthetic. [A, 385.]

ANESTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-e[2]s-the(tha)′si[2]s. See ANÆSTHESIA.

ANESTRAMMENA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-e[2]s-tra[2]m(tra[3]m)′me[2]n-a[3]. Probably from ἀνεστραμμένος, perverse. Urine which is turbid and thick, but does not deposit on standing. [Galen (M, 59).]

ANESUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-e(a)′su[3]m(su[4]m). Gr., ἄνησον. See ANETHUM.

ANET (Fr.), n. A[3]n-e[2]. See ANETH.

ANETH (Fr.), n. A[3]n-e[2]. Dill ; *Anethum* (*Peucedanum*) *graveolens* ; official in the Fr. Cod. [B.]—**A. doux.** Fennel ; *Fœniculum vulgare*. [B, 121.]—**A. odorant, A. puant.** See *A*.—**Eau d'a.** See *Aqua* ANETHI.—**Essence d'a.** See *Oleum* ANETHI.—**Huile d'a. par coction.** See *Oleum* ANETHI *coctum*.—**Huile essentielle d'a., Huile volatile d'a., Oléule d'a.** See *Oleum* ANETHI.

ANETHATED, adj. A[2]n′e[2]th-at-e[2]d. Containing dill (*Anethum*). [L, 63.]

ANETHENE, n. A[2]n′e[2]th-en. From *anethum*. Fr., *anéthène*, *anœthène*. Ger., *Anethen*. It., *anetene*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in oil of dill. [B, 5.]

ANETHINE, n. A[2]n′e[2]th-en. An old name for anise. [B, 39.]

ANETHOL, n. A[2]n′e[2]th-o[2]l. From *anethum*. Fr., *anéthol*. Ger., *Anethol*. It., *anetolo*. A substance occurring both as a solid (solid a., anise-camphor) and as a liquid (liquid a.), having the composition $C_{10}H_{12}O$. It forms the chief part of the oils of anise, fennel, and tarragon. There are two isomeric forms, *metanethol* and *isanethol*, the former being a liquid, boiling at 232·5° C., which passes over with the distillate in the process of distillation, while the latter, which is a light-yellow solid of viscid consistence, remains behind. [B, 2, 5.] For substitution compounds, see under CHLORANETHOL.—**A. bromide.** An addition compound, $C_{10}H_{12}Br_2O$. [B, 2.]—**A. hydride.** See ANISE-CAMPHOR.—**Liquid a.** See *A*.—**Solid a.** See *A*. and ANISE-CAMPHOR.

ANETHOXYLON (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-e[2]th-o[2]x′i[2]l(u[6]l)-o[2]n. From ἄνηθον (see ANETHUM), and ξύλον, wood. The root of dill. [L, 84.]

ANETHUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-e(a)′thu[3]m(thu[4]m). Gr., ἄνηθον (from ἀνά, up, and αἴθειν, to burn, from the pungency of the seeds). Fr., *aneth*. Ger., *Dill*. It., *aneto*. A genus of umbelliferous herbs bearing yellow flowers in regularly compound umbels, without involucre or involucel, and having ovate or oblong, laterally compressed fruit, with 5 smooth, obtuse ribs on each mericarp. [B, 34.] By Bentham and Hooker this genus is now referred to *Peucedanum*. Used without qualification, it denotes dill (*A. graveolens*). [B.]—**Ætheroleum anethi.** See *Oleum anethi*.—**Anethi fructus.** See *Fructus anethi*.—**A. capense** [Thunberg]. See FŒNICULUM *capense*.—**A. fœniculum** [Linnæus]. See FŒNICULUM *vulgare*.—**A. fructibus ovalibus.** See FŒNICULUM *ovale*.—**A. graveolens** [Linnæus], **A. graveolens fructibus compressis.** Stinking fennel. [L, 119.] See PEUCEDANUM *graveolens*.—**A. panmorium** [Roxburgh]. See FŒNICULUM *vulgare*.—**A. pastinaca.** See PASTINACA *sativa*.—**A. piperitum.** See FŒNICULUM *dulce*.—**A. pusillum** [Hort.], **A. segetum** [Linnæus]. See CARUM *ridolphia*.—**A. sowa** [Roxburgh]. See PEUCEDANUM *graveolens*.—**A. trifoliatum** [Roxburgh]. A species to be referred either to *Pimpinella trifoliata* [Wallich] (*P. diversifolia* [De Candolle]), or more probably to *Pimpinella heyneana*. [B, 212.]—**Aqua anethi** [Br. Ph.]. Dill-water ; made by adding 1 lb. (av.) of dill fruit to 2 gallons (imp.) of water, and distilling a gallon of the mixture. [B.]—**Flores anethi hortensis.** See *Herba anethi hortensis*.—**Fructus anethi.** The fruit of *Peucedanum graveolens* (*q. v.*), official in the Br. Ph. [L, 65.]—**Herba anethi hortensis.** The herb of *Anethum* (*Peucedanum*) *graveolens*. [B, 180.]—**Oleum anethi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *essence* (ou *huile*) *d'aneth*. Ger., *Dillöl*. It., *olio* (o *essenza*) *di aneto*. Oil of dill ; obtained by distilling the fruit of *Peucedanum graveolens* with water ; used internally as a carminative and externally as an anodyne. [L, 65.]—**Oleum anethi æthereum.** See *Oleum anethi*.—**Oleum anethi coctum.** Fr., *huile d'aneth par coction*. An oil of dill made by digesting 1 part of the fresh herb with 2 parts of olive-oil for three days, expelling the moisture by heat, and expressing. [Fuld. Disp., 1791 ; Sard. Ph., 1773 ; Turin Ph., 1833 ; Würt. Ph., 1796 (L, 85).] The Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Palat. Disp., 1764, and Würt. Ph., 1798, ordered equal parts of the herb and olive-oil. [L, 85.]—**Radix anethi ursini.** The root of *Meum athamanticum*. [B, 180.]—**Semen anethi, Semen anethi hortensis.** Dill fruit. See *Fructus anethi*.

ANETIC, adj. A[2]n-e[2]t′i[2]k. Gr., ἀνετικός. Lat., *aneticus*. Fr., *anétique*. Ger., *anetisch*. Relaxing, remitting, dissolving, soothing, calmative. [Galen (A, 311) ; A, 385 ; L, 107 ; M, 58.]

ANETLINAN, n. A native name for a variety of *Amyris* found in Brazil which, according to Marcgraff, furnishes a resin resembling gum elemi. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]

ANETKRAUT (Ger.), n. A[3]n-e[2]t′kra[3]-ut. Dill. [L, 43.] See PEUCEDANUM *graveolens*.

ANETON (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-e(a)′to[2]n. See ANETHUM.

ANETTE (Fr.), n. A[3]n-e[2]t. See LATHYRUS *tuberosus*.

ANETUS (Lat.), n. m. A[2]n(a[3]n)′e[2]t-u[3]s(u[4]s). From ἄνετος, relaxed. In Good's nosology, a generic name for intermittent fevers. [L, 83.]—**A. complicatus.** An intermittent fever with the paroxysms intricate, multiplicate, or both. [L, 83.]—**A. erraticus.** One in which the paroxysms are irregular. [L, 83.]—**A. erraticus vagus.** One that is irregular in the violence of the paroxysms, the duration of its stages, and the period of return. [L, 83.]—**A. quartanus.** A quartan ague. [L, 83.]—**A. quotidianus.** A quotidian ague. [L, 83.]—**A. tertianus.** A tertian ague. [L, 83.]

ANEURALGICON, n. A[2]n-u[2]-ra[2]l′ji[2]k-o[2]n. From α priv., νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἄλγος, pain. An apparatus for applying warmth and sedative vapors to a part for the relief of neuralgia. [Downing (L, 116).]

ANEUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]n(a[3]n)-u[2]′re[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *aneurées*. Syn. : *Aneurideæ* [Lindley]. A section of plants belonging to the *Jungermanniaceæ*, made by Nees von Esenbeck. [B, 170.]

ANEURIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-u[2]′ri[2]-a[3]. From α priv., and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *aneurie*, *anévrie*. Ger., *Aneurie*. It., *aneuria*. Lack of nervous power, paralysis. [A, 385.]

ANEURIC, adj. A^{2}n-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *aneurique.* Pertaining to aneuria. Cf. FORCE *neurique rayonnante.*

ANEURIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2-ri^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See ANEUREÆ.

ANEURISM, n. A^{2}n'u^2-ri^{2}zm. See ANEURYSM.

ANEURISMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2-ri^{2}z(ri^{2}s)'ma^3. See ANEURYSMA.

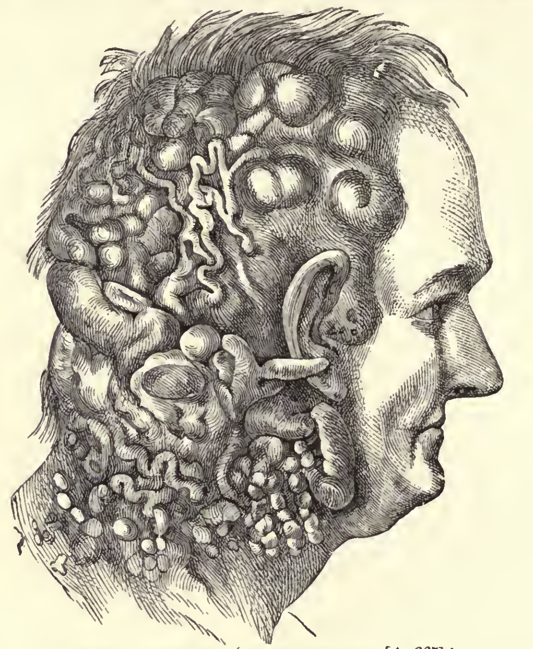
ANEURISMAL, ANEURISMATIC, adj's. A^{2}n-u^2-ri^{2}z'ma^{2}l, -ri^{2}z-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. See ANEURYSMAL.

ANEURISME (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-yu^5-rezm. See ANÉVRYSME.

ANEUROS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2'ro^{2}s. Gr., ἄνευρος. Relaxed, feeble. [A, 311.]

ANEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *aneuro'seos* (*-sis*). Fr., *anévrose.* From α priv., and νεῦρον, a nerve or tendon. A lack of nerves; formerly, a lack of tendons. [A, 385.]

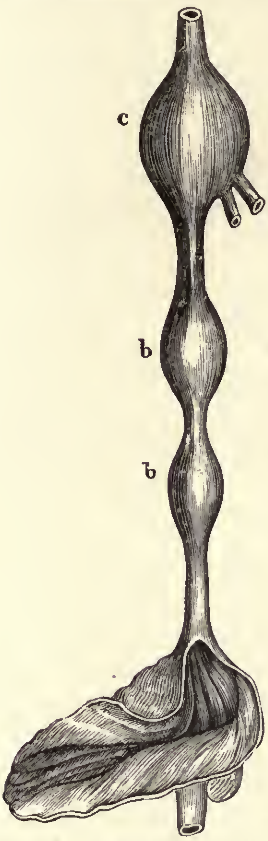
ANEURYSM, n. A^{2}n'u^2-ri^{2}zm. Gr., ἀνεύρυσμα (from ἀνευρύνειν, to dilate). Lat., *aneurysma.* Fr., *anévrysme.* Ger., *Aneurysma, Arterienerweiterung, Pulsadergeschwulst.* It., Sp., *aneurisma.* Properly, a tumor formed by localized dilatation of an artery through which blood circulates. Such tumors are distinguished by their expansive pulsation with each systole of the heart, by a thrill to be felt in them on palpation, and by a *bruit* heard on auscultation. As they increase in size they produce absorption of adjacent structures and give rise to distressing symptoms by their pressure on nerves, and their final tendency is to burst and, if a large artery is the seat of the tumor, to cause death. The term is also applied to teleangeiectasis, blood-collections resulting from injury or rupture of arteries, and dilatation or hypertrophy of the heart. [P. Vogt (A, 319), A, 322, T. Holmes (A, 364), A, 365, 385.]—**Abdominal a.** Lat., *aneurysma abdominale.* Fr., *anévrysme abdominal.* Ger., *abdominales Aneurysma.* An a. situated within the abdomen, especially one of the abdominal aorta. [M'Dowel, "Irish Hosp. Gaz.," 1875, p. 29 (D).]—**Active a.** Fr., *anévrysme actif* [Corvisart]. Dilatation of the heart with hypertrophy. [D, 96.]—**Acute a.** Lat., *aneurysma acutum.* Fr., *anévrysme aigu.* Ger., *acutes Aneurysma.* It., *aneurisma acuto.* Sp., *aneurisma agudo.* A condition in which (as the result of acute endocarditis or myocarditis) ulceration, softening, or the formation of pus takes place in the wall of the heart, and the cavity thus formed communicates with one of the chambers of the heart and becomes converted into an aneurysmal pouch. [R. Quain (A, 364).]—**Acute valvular a.** See *A. of the valves of the heart.*—**Anastomotic a., A. by anastomosis.** Lat., *aneurysma per anastomosin.* Fr., *anévrysme par anastomose.* Ger., *ästiges Aneurysma, Rankenaneurysma.* It., *aneurisma per anastomosi.* Sp., *aneurisma por anastomósis.* 1. J. Bell's term for a vascular tumor made up of enlarged and proliferated capillaries. [A, 298.] 2. See *Arterio-venous a.*—**A. by dilatation.** See *Fusiform a.*—**A. by transfusion.** Lat., *aneurysma per transfusionem.* It., *aneurisma per trasfusione.* See *False varicose a.*—**A. needle.** See under NEEDLE.—**A. of the heart.** Lat., *aneurysma cordis.* Fr., *anévrysme du cœur.* Ger., *Herzaneurysma.* It., *aneurisma del cuore.* Sp., *aneurisma del corazon.* 1. A depression or pouch-like cavity formed in the substance of the heart and communicating with one or more of its chambers, in consequence of acute inflammation or chronic degenerative disease. See *Acute a.* 2. As used by Lancisi and some subsequent writers, any dilatation of the heart from whatever cause. [R. Quain (A, 364).] See *Active a.* and *Passive a.*—**A. of the internal coat.** See *Mixed internal a.*—**A. of the orbit.** Lat., *aneurysma orbitæ.* Fr., *anévrysme de l'orbite.* Ger., *Pulsadergeschwulst der Augenhöhle, Orbitalaneurysma.* It., *aneurisma dell' orbita.* Sp., *aneurisma de la órbita.* An a. or any pulsating tumor within the orbit or so situated as to press upon the contents of the orbit. [P. Vogt (A, 319).]—**A. of the outer coat.** See *Mixed external a.*—**A. of the valves of the heart.** A circumscribed sacculation of one of the segments of a cardiac valve. There are two forms: 1. Dilatation of the whole thickness of the valve. 2. Acute valvular a.; a form due to ulceration through one lamella, in consequence of which the force of the blood current distends the other lamella in the form of a sac. These lesions are most common in the mitral valves and, next to those, in the aortic. They usually end in perforation with consequent insufficiency. [B. Foster (A, 364).]—**Aortic a.** Lat., *aneurysma aorticum.* Fr., *anévrysme aortique.* Ger., *Aortenaneurysma.* An a. of any portion of the aorta. [Richet (D, 93).]—**Arterial a.** Lat., *aneurysma arteriale.* Fr., *anévrysme artériel.* An a. of an artery as distinguished from one of the heart or one involving a vein also. [T. Holmes (A, 364); Richet (D, 93).]—**Arterio-venous a.** Lat., *aneurysma arterio-venosum.* Fr., *anévrysme artérioso-veineux.* It., *aneurisma arterio-venoso.* A general term for varicose a. and aneurysmal varix (*q. v.*). [T. Holmes (A, 364).]—**Axillary a.** Lat., *aneurysma axillare.* Fr., *anévrysme axillaire.* Ger., *Achselaneurysma.* An a. of the axillary artery. [Bégin (D, 96).]—**Bérard's a.** See ANÉVRYSME *variqueux enkysté veineux.*—**Bone a.** Fr., *anévrysme des os.* Syn.: *osteo-a., osteoid a.* A pulsating tumor of a bone in which the vascular element predominates. It is usually malignant. [Le Fort (D, 92).]—**Branching a.** See *Cirsoid a.*—**Capillary a.** See *Miliary a.*—**Cardiac a.** See *A. of the heart.*—**Circumscribed a.** Lat., *aneurysma circumscriptum.* Fr., *anévrysme circonscrit.* An a. (either true or false) in which the contents are still within the artery, although one or two of its coats may have ruptured. [Le Fort (D, 92).]—**Circumscribed false a.** Fr., *anévrysme faux circonscrit* (ou *consécutif*). See *Consecutive a.*—**Circumscribed false primitive a.** Fr., *anévrysme circonscrit faux primitif.* See *Circumscribed a.*—**Circumscribed traumatic a.** Fr., *anévrysme traumatique circonscrit.* A traumatic a. in which the blood that has escaped from the artery has become circumscribed by an exudation of lymph. [W. R. Beaumont, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1867, ii, p. 87 (D).]—**Cirsoid a.** Lat., *aneurysma cirsoideum* (seu *spongiosum*). Fr., *anévrysme cirsoïde* (ou *à bosselures*). Ger., *ästiges Aneurysma, Rankenaneurysma.* It., Sp., *aneurisma cirsoideo.* Syn.: *racemose* (or *racemose arterial*) *a., arterial varix.* A tumor-like collection of dilated and elongated



CIRSOID ANEURYSM. (AFTER BRESCHET [A, 365].)

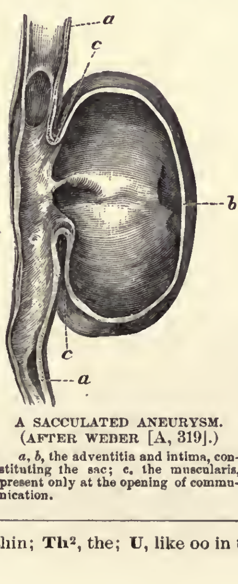
arteries. [A, 365.]—**Compound a.** See *Mixed a.*—**Consecutive a.** Fr., *anévrysme consécutif.* A collection of blood that has been extravasated in consequence of the rupture of an a. or a wound of an artery. [Le Fort (D, 92).]—**Consecutive diffused a.** Fr., *anévrysme diffus consécutif.* A consecutive a. in which the effused blood has not become circumscribed. [Moquin, "Gaz. méd. de Lyon," xviii, 1866, p. 184 (D).]—**Crateriform a.** Fr., *anévrysme cratériforme.* A lateral a. so shaped that it is largest where it springs from the artery. [L, 145.]—**Cupuliform a.** See *Cystogenic a.*—**Cylindriform a., Cylindroid a.** Lat., *aneurysma cylindroideum.* Fr., *anévrysme cylindroïde.* Ger., *cylindroides Aneurysma.* It., *aneurisma cilindriforme* (o *cilindroide*). One in which the dilatation is uniform for a considerable extent. [A, 314.]—**Cystic a.** Fr., *anévrysme kysteux.* Corvisart and Cruveilhier's term for a sacculated a. (*q. v.*). [Richet (D, 93).]—**Cystogenic a.** Fr., *anévrysme kystogénique.* It., *aneurisma cistogenico.* An a. arising from the rupture of a cyst into the lumen of an artery. [Broca (L, 44).]—**Diffuse a., Diffused a.** Lat., *aneurysma diffusum* (seu *illimitatum*). Fr., *anévrysme diffus* (ou *non-circonscrit,* ou *par infiltration*). Ger., *unbegrenztes Aneurysma.* See *Consecutive diffuse a.*—**Diffused false a.** See *Consecutive diffuse a.*—**Diffused traumatic a.** Lat., *aneurysma traumaticum diffusum.* A consecutive diffuse a. due to traumatism.—**Direct arterio-venous a.** See *Aneurysmal* VARIX.—**Dissecting a.** Lat., *aneurysma dissecans.* Fr., *anévrysme disséquant.* Ger., *dissecirendes Aneurysma.* It., *aneurisma dissecante.* One formed in consequence of rupture of the inner coat of an artery, or of the inner and middle coats, the blood forcing its way into the substance of the middle coat or between the middle and outer coats. [T. Holmes (A, 364).]—**Dissecting a. of capillaries, Embolic a.** Ger., *embolisches Aneurysma.* A dilatation of a minute artery, especially of the brain or the mesentery, due to an accumulation of particles (such as parasites, portions of neoplasms, etc.). It may take the form of a dissecting a., the intima being torn. [D, 4.]—**Encysted a.** Fr., *anévrysme enkysté.* A circumscribed consecutive a.—**Endogenous a.** Ger., *endogenes Aneurysma.* See *Spontaneous a.*—**Exogenous a.** See *Traumatic a.*—**External a.** Lat., *aneurysma externum.* Fr., *anévrysme externe.* Ger., *äusseres Aneurysma.* It., *aneurisma esterno.* Sp., *aneurisma externo.* 1. One so situated as to be accessible to surgical treatment, away from the great cavities of the body. [Richet (D, 93).] 2. One in which the cavity of the tumor is wholly or mainly external to the inner coat of the artery.—**False a.** Lat., *aneurysma spurium* (seu *nothum*). Fr., *anévrysme faux.* Ger., *falsches Aneurysma.* It., Sp., *aneurisma falso.* One in which the walls of the tumor do not consist of all the coats of the artery. T. Holmes thinks it best to restrict the term to consecutive a.'s. [A, 364.]—**False arterial a.** A false a. affecting only an artery. [D, 7.]—**False circumscribed a., False circumscribed consecutive a.** Fr., *anévrysme enkysté.* A consecutive a. which has become walled in by lymphy exudation. [D, 12, 139.]—**False consecutive a.** See *Consecutive a.*—**False consecutive arterio-venous a.** Fr., *anévrysme artérioso-veineux faux consécutif.* A consecutive a. communicating with both an artery and a vein. [Richet (D, 93).]—**False consecutive cardiac a.** See *A. of the heart* (1st def.).—**False diffuse a., False diffuse primitive a., False primitive a.** See *Traumatic a.*—**False sacculated a.** A sacculated a. the sac of which is not composed of all the coats of

the artery. [Ashhurst (D).]—**False spontaneous a.** Fr., *anévrysme faux spontané.* A false a. which is not traumatic. [Monod, "Gaz. des hôp.," 1840, ii, p. 137 (D).]—**False varicose a.** Lat., *aneurysma spurium varicosum.* Fr., *anévrysme faux variqueux.* See *A. by anastomosis.*—**Fusiform a.** Lat., *aneurysma fusiforme.* Fr., *anévrysme fusiforme.* Ger., *spindelförmiges Aneurysma.* It., Sp., *aneurisma fusiforme.* One in which the tumor projects about equally on all sides of the artery and tapers at either end. [E.]—**Hernial a., Hernial false a.** Fr., *anévrysme hernieux.* One in which the sac is formed of the internal coat of the artery, with or without the middle coat, and has pushed its way through an opening in the outer coat. [T. Holmes (A, 364).]—**Idiopathic a.** One not traceable to any of the usual causes. [H. Walton, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1865, ii, p. 164 (D).]—**Internal a.** Lat., *aneurysma internum.* Fr., *anévrysme interne.* Ger., *inneres Aneurysma.* It., Sp., *aneurisma interno.* One situated within one of the great splanchnic cavities. [Richet (D, 93).]—**Intra-orbital a.** See *A. of the orbit.*—**Intra-thoracic a.** See *Thoracic a.*—**Lateral a.** Fr., *anévrysme latéral.* One that projects on one side of the artery, the remainder of its circumference being unimpaired. [Richet (D, 93).] Cf. *Sacculated a.*—**Lateral a. of the heart.** See *A. of the heart* (1st def.).—**Lateral arterio-venous a.** Fr., *anévrysme artério-veineux latéral.* A term applied by Vidal to a varicose a. in which the sac was situated at one side of the canal leading from the artery to the vein. [Richet (D, 93).]—**Miliary a.** Lat., *aneurysma miliare.* Fr., *anévrysme miliaire.* Ger., *miliares Aneurysma.* A pouch-like dilatation of an arteriole, often no larger than a pin's head (seen in the vessels of the brain and of the pia mater). [A, 385; E.]—**Mixed a.** Lat., *aneurysma mixtum.* Fr., *anévrysme mixte.* Ger., *vermischtes* (oder *zusammengesetztes*) *Aneurysma.* It., *aneurisma misto.* Sp., *aneurisma mixto.* One formed by dilatation of one or two of the coats of an artery with rupture of the others or the other. [E.]—**Mixed external a.** Lat., *aneurysma mixtum externum.* Fr., *anévrysme mixte externe.* One in which the internal and middle coats are ruptured and the external is dilated. [E.]—**Mixed external false consecutive a.** Fr., *anévrysme faux consécutif mixte externe.* A traumatic mixed external a. It may form in consequence of injury to an artery in attempts to reduce a dislocation. [Richet (D, 93).]—**Mixed internal a.** Lat., *aneurysma mixtum internum.* Fr., *anévrysme mixte interne.* It., *aneurisma misto interno.* Sp., *aneurisma mixto interno.* See *Hernial a.*—**Non-traumatic a.** See *Spontaneous a.*—**Orbital a.** See *A. of the orbit.*—**Osteo-a., Osteoid a.** See *Bone a.*—**Park's a.** A rare form of arterio-venous a. in which arterial blood passes into two contiguous veins, thus forming two aneurysmal sacs dependent upon the same source of supply. [Richet (D, 93).]—**Partial a.** Lat., *aneurysma partiale.* Fr., *anévrysme partiel.* Ger., *partielles Aneurysma.* 1. See *Lateral a.* 2. As applied to the heart, an aneurysmal dilatation of a portion of the heart, *i.e.*, of one of its cavities. [Richet (D, 93).]—**Passive a., Passive cardiac a.** Fr., *anévrysme passif.* Dilatation of the heart with thinning of its wall. [Corvisart (A, 306).]—**Peripheral a., Peripheric a.** Lat., *aneurysma periphericum* (seu *verum totale* [v. Graefe]). Fr., *anévrysme circonférentiel.* One in which the dilatation affects the entire circumference of the artery. [D, 12.]—**Plantar a.** An a. of the external plantar artery. [D.]—**Popliteal a.** Fr., *anévrysme poplité.* An a. of the popliteal artery. [D.]—**Pott's a.** See *Aneurysmal* VARIX.—**Racemose a., Racemose arterial a.** See *Cirsoid a.*—**Rodrigues's a.** See ANÉVRYSME *variqueux enkysté artériel.*—**Sacciform a., Saccular a., Sacculated a.** Lat., *aneurysma sacciforme* (seu *saccatum*). Fr., *anévrysme sacciforme.* Ger., *sackförmiges Aneurysma.* It., Sp., *aneurisma sacciforme.* A form in which the tumor is distinctly pouch-shaped, abruptly defined, and involving only a portion of the circumference of the artery. [Le Fort (D, 92).]—**Sacculated cylindrical a.** A sacculated a. with something of the cylindrical shape. [J. S. Hughson, "Trans. of the S. Carolina Med. Assoc.," viii, 1876, p. 1 (D).]—**Sacculated varicose a.** Fr., *anévrysme variqueux sacciforme.* A varicose a. of a distinct saccular form. [Le Fort (D, 92).]—**Secondary a.** One that has apparently been cured, but, after the lapse of some months, shows recurrent pulsation: considered to be due to unusual freedom of the collateral circulation. [A, 419.] Cf. ANÉVRYSME *de transition.*—**Spherical a.** See *Sacculated a.*—**Spontaneous a.** Lat., *aneurysma spontaneum.* Fr., *anévrysme spontané.* Ger., *spontanes Aneurysma.* It., *aneurisma spontaneo.* Sp., *aneurisma espontáneo.* Any a. not of traumatic origin. [Richet (D, 93).]—**Spurious a.** See *False a.*—**Subclavicular a.** Fr., *anévrysme sous-claviculaire.* An a. of the axillary artery situated too high to admit of ligation of the vessel below the clavicle. [Bégin (D, 96).]—**Surgical a.** See *External a.* (1st def.).—**Thoracic a.** An a. of the thoracic aorta. [A, 411.]—**Transition a.** See ANÉVRYSME *de transition.*—**Traumatic a.** Lat., *aneurysma traumaticum.* Fr., *anévrysme traumatique.* Ger., *traumatisches Aneurysma.* It., *aneurisma traumatico.* Sp., *aneurisma traumático.* An a. due to mechanical injury to an artery. As generally used, the term does not include cases in which an a. forms as the ultimate result of partial tearing or weakening of the artery, but only those in which it is the immediate consequence of a manifest wound or rupture. Such a's are of the consecutive variety. [T. Holmes (A, 364).]—**True a.** Lat., *aneurysma verum.* Fr., *anévrysme vrai.* Ger., *wahres* (oder *echtes*) *Aneurysma.* It., *aneurisma vero.* Sp., *aneurisma verdadero.* 1. One in which the sac is formed by all the coats of the artery. [E.] 2. As used by recent writers, one in which the sac is formed of one, two, or all three of the arterial coats, as distinguished from a consecutive a. [T. Holmes (A, 364); A, 411.]—**Tubular a.** See *Cylindroid a.*—**Valvular a.** See *A. of the valves of the heart.*—**Varicose a.** Lat., *aneurysma varicosum.* Fr., *anévrysme variqueux.* Ger., *varicöses Aneurysma.* It., Sp., *aneurisma varicoso.* An a., either traumatic or spontaneous, consisting in the communication of an artery with a vein through the medium of a distinct sac formed between the two. [D, 12; E.]—**Venous a.** Lat., *aneurysma venosum.* See *Varicose a.*—**Verminous a.** Lat., *aneurysma verminosum.* Fr., *anévrysme vermineux.* It., Sp., *aneurisma verminoso.* An a. containing parasites. It has been observed in the mesenteric artery of the horse, the parasites being hæmatozoa of the genus *Sclerostoma.* [L, 87.]



FOUR FUSIFORM ANEURYSMS. (AFTER MONRO [A, 319].)

a, a popliteal aneurysm laid open; *b*, *b*, femoral aneurysms; *c*, an inguinal aneurysm.



A SACCULATED ANEURYSM. (AFTER WEBER [A, 319].)

a, *b*, the adventitia and intima, constituting the sac; *c*, the muscularis, present only at the opening of communication.



A VARICOSE ANEURYSM. (AFTER WYETH.)

ANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2-ri^{2}z(ru^{6}s)′ma^3. Gen., *aneurys'matos* (*-tis*). See ANEURYSM.—**Aestiges A.** (Ger.). See *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM.—**A. acutum.** See *Acute* ANEURYSM.—**A. anastomoseon, A. anastomoslum, A. anastomoticum.** See *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM and ANEURYSM *by anastomosis.*—**A. aortæ.** See *Aortic* ANEURYSM.—**A. arteriam inter venamque.** See *Varicose* ANEURYSM.—**A. arterio-venosum.** See *Arterio-venous* ANEURYSM.—**A. circumscriptum.** See *Circumscribed* ANEURYSM.—**A. cirsoides, A. cirsoideum.** See *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM.—**A. cordis.** See ANEURYSM *of the heart.*—**A. cordis activum.** See *Active* ANEURYSM.—**A. cylindraceum, A. cylindriforme, A. cylindroides, A. cylindroideum.** See *Cylindroid* ANEURYSM.—**A. dissecans.** See *Dissecting* ANEURYSM.—**A. ex anastomosi.** See ANEURYSM *by anastomosis.*—**A. externum.** See *External* ANEURYSM.—**A. ex vulnere.** See *Traumatic* ANEURYSM.—**A. fusiforme.** See *Fusiform* ANEURYSM.—**A. genuinum.** See *True* ANEURYSM.—**A. herniam arteriæ sistens, A. herniosum.** See *Hernial* ANEURYSM.—**A. illimitatum.** See *Diffused* ANEURYSM.—**A. internum.** See *Internal* ANEURYSM.—**A. mistum.** See *Mixed* ANEURYSM.—**A. mistum dissecans.** See *Dissecting* ANEURYSM.—**A. mistum externum.** See *Mixed external* ANEURYSM.—**A. mistum internum.** See *Mixed internal* ANEURYSM.—**A. mixtum.** See *Mixed* ANEURYSM.—**A. mixtum dissecans.** See *Dissecting* ANEURYSM.—**A. mixtum externum.** See *Mixed external* ANEURYSM.—**A. mixtum internum.** See *Mixed internal* ANEURYSM.—**A'nadel** (Ger.). See *Aneurysm* NEEDLE.—**A. nothum.** See *False* ANEURYSM.—**A. nothum circumscriptum** [W. Hunter]. See *False circumscribed* ANEURYSM.—**A. nothum diffusum** [W. Hunter]. See *Diffused* ANEURYSM.—**A. partiale, A. partiale cordis.** See *Partial* ANEURYSM.—**A. per anastomosin.** See ANEURYSM *by anastomosis.*—**A. periphericum.** See *Peripheral* ANEURYSM.—**A. per transfusionem.** See *False varicose* ANEURYSM.—**A. præcordiorum.** An aneurysm of the heart, or of the aorta close to the heart. [L, 132.]—**A'presser** (Ger.). A compressor for the treatment of aneurysm. [L.]—**A. racemosum, A. racemosum arteriale.** See *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM.—**A. saccatum, A. sacciforme, A. sacculatum.** See *Sacculated* ANEURYSM.—**A'sack** (Ger.). The sac of an aneurysm. [L, 37.]—**A. sine ruptura, A. sphæroideum.** See *True* ANEURYSM.—**A. spongiosum.** See NÆVUS *vascularis tuberosus* and *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM.—**A. spontaneum.** See *Spontaneous* ANEURYSM.—**A. spurium.** See *False* ANEURYSM.—**A. spurium circumscriptum consecutivum.** See *False circumscribed* ANEURYSM.—**A. spurium diffusum, A. spurium primitivum, A. spurium secundarium.** See *Traumatic* ANEURYSM.—**A. spurium varicosum.** See ANEU-

RYSM *by anastomosis.*—**A. traumaticum.** See *Traumatic* ANEURYSM. —**A. traumaticum diffusum.** See *Diffused traumatic* ANEURYSM.—**A. varicosum, A. venoso-arteriosum, A. venosum.** See *Varicose* ANEURYSM and ANEURYSM *by anastomosis.*—**A. verminosum.** See *Verminous* ANEURYSM.—**A. verum.** See *True* ANEURYSM. —**A. verum circumscriptum.** See *Circumscribed* ANEURYSM.—**A. verum cylindroides** [Morgagni]. See *Cylindroid* ANEURYSM.—**A. verum laterale** [Sauvages], **A. verum partiale** [Morgagni]. See *Lateral* ANEURYSM.—**A. verum totale** [v. Graefe]. See *Peripheral* ANEURYSM.—**Aortena'** (Ger.). An aortic aneurysm. —**Ausgebreitetes A.** (Ger.). See *Diffused* ANEURYSM.—**Aeusseres A.** (Ger.). See *External* ANEURYSM.—**Berufsa'** (Ger.). Any aneurysm which is supposed to be due to the person's particular vocation. [Hirt (A, 319).]—**Dissecirendes A.** (Ger.). See *Dissecting* ANEURYSM. —**Echtes A.** (Ger.). See *True* ANEURYSM.—**Embolisches A.** (Ger.). See *Embolic* ANEURYSM.—**Gemischtes A.** (Ger.). See *Mixed* ANEURYSM.—**Inneres A.** (Ger.). See *Internal* ANEURYSM. —**Miliares A.** (Ger.). See *Miliary* ANEURYSM.—**Krampfaderiges A.** (Ger.). See *Varicose* ANEURYSM.—**Rankena'** (Ger.). See *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM.—**Sackförmiges A.** (Ger.). See *Sacculated* ANEURYSM.—**Umgegrenztes A., Umgeschränktes A., Umgeschriebenes A.** (Ger.). See *Circumscribed* ANEURYSM.—**Unbegrenztes A.** (Ger.). See *Diffused* ANEURYSM.—**Unechtes A.** (Ger.). See *False* ANEURYSM.—**Wahres A.** (Ger.). See *True* ANEURYSM.—**Zusammengesetztes A.** (Ger.). See *Mixed* ANEURYSM.

ANEURYSMAL, ANEURYSMATIC, adj's. A^{2}n-u^2-ri^{2}z'ma^{2}l, -ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *aneurysmaticus.* Fr., *anévrysmal, anévrysmatique.* Ger., *aneurysmatisch.* It., *aneurismale, aneurismatico.* Sp., *aneurismal, aneurismático.* Pertaining to an aneurysm. See *A.* BRONCHOCELE, *A.* BRUIT, *A.* CANCER, *A.* SAC, and *A.* VARIX.

ANEURYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2-ri^{2}z(ru^{6}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀνευρυσμός. 1. A dilatation; the process of formation of an aneurysm. [A, 322.] 2. An aneurysm. [A, 322.]

ANEUTHANASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2-tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)-a(a^3)'-zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. From α priv., and εὐθανασία, an easy death. A painful death. [M, 13.]

ANÉVRAXÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-vra^{3}x-a-me. From α priv., νεῦρον, a nerve, ἄξων, an axis, and αἷμα, blood. Anæmia of the cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 82.]

ANÉVRAXOGÉNÉSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-vra^{3}x-o-zha-na-ze. From α priv., νεῦρον, a nerve, ἄξων, an axis, and γένεσις, a formation. A congenital defect of the cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 82.]

ANÉVRAXOTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-vra^{3}x-o-tro-fe. From α priv., νεῦρον, a nerve, ἄξων, an axis, and τροφή, nutrition. Atrophy of the cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 82.]

ANÉVRIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-vre. See ANEURIA.

ANÉVRISME (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-vri^{2}zm. See ANÉVRYSME.

ANÉVROHÉMIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-vro-a-me. From α priv., νεῦρον, a nerve, and αἷμα, blood. Anæmia of the nerves. [L, 32.]

ANÉVROMMESTHÉSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-vro^{2}m-e^{2}s-ta-ze. From α priv., νεῦρον, a nerve, ὄμμα, the eye, and αἴσθησις, perception. See AMAUROSIS.

ANÉVROSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-vros. See ANEUROSIS.

ANÉVRYSMAL, ANÉVRYSMATIQUE (Fr.), adj's. A^{3}n-a-vri^{2}z-ma^{3}l, -ma^{3}t-ek. See ANEURYSMAL.

ANÉVRYSME (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-vri^{2}zm. See ANEURYSM.—**A. à bosselures.** See *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM.—**A. actif.** See *Active* ANEURYSM.—**A. aigu.** See *Acute* ANEURYSM.—**A. aortique.** See *Aortic* ANEURYSM.—**A. artériel.**—See *Arterial* ANEURYSM.—**A. artérioso-veineux, A. artério-veineux.** See *Arterio-venous* ANEURYSM.—**A. circonférentiel.** See *Peripheral* ANEURYSM.—**A. circonscrit.** See *Circumscribed* ANEURYSM.—**A. circonscrit faux primitif.** A circumscribed traumatic aneurysm [Le Fort (D, 92)].—**A. cirsoïde.** See *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM.—**A. consécutif.** See *Consecutive* ANEURYSM.—**A. cratériforme.** See *Crateriform* ANEURYSM.—**A. cylindroïde.** See *Cylindroid* ANEURYSM.—**A. de Bérard.** See *A. variqueux enkysté artériel.*—**A. de cause interne.** Any aneurysm that is not traumatic.—**A. de l'orbite.** See ANEURYSM *of the orbit.* —**A. dentaire.** See *Bone* ANEURYSM.—**A. de Pott.** See *Aneurysmal* VARIX.—**A. de Rodrigues.** See *A. variqueux enkysté artériel.*—**A. des os.** See *Bone* ANEURYSM.—**A. des plus petites artères.** See TELEANGIECTASIS and ANGEIOMA.—**A. de transition.** Cruveilhier's term for a true aneurysm on which secondary bulgings have formed in consequence of weakening or partial destruction of the wall of the original tumor. [Richet (L, 88).]—**A. diffus.** See *Diffused* ANEURYSM.—**A. diffus consécutif.** See *Consecutive diffused* ANEURYSM.—**A. disséquant.** See *Dissecting* ANEURYSM.—**A. du cœur.** See ANEURYSM *of the heart.*—**A. enkysté.** See *False circumscribed consecutive* ANEURYSM.—**A. externe.** See *External* ANEURYSM.—**A. faux.** See *False* ANEURYSM.—**A. faux circonscrit, A. faux consécutif.** See *False circumscribed consecutive* ANEURYSM.—**A. faux consécutif mixte externe.** See *Mixed external false consecutive* ANEURYSM.—**A. faux diffus.** See *Traumatic* ANEURYSM.—**A. faux enkysté.** See *Circumscribed* ANEURYSM.—**A. faux non-circonscrit.** See *Consecutive diffused* ANEURYSM.—**A. faux primitif, A. faux sacciforme.** See *Traumatic* ANEURYSM.—**A. faux spontané.** See *False spontaneous* ANEURYSM.—**A. fusiforme.** See *Fusiform* ANEURYSM.—**A. herniеux.** See *Hernial* ANEURYSM.—**A. interne.** See *Internal* ANEURYSM.—**A. intra-thoracique.** See *Thoracic* ANEURYSM.—**A. kysteux.** See *Cystic* ANEURYSM. —**A. kystogénique.** See *Cystogenic* ANEURYSM.—**A. latéral.** See *Lateral* ANEURYSM.—**A. miliaire.** See *Miliary* ANEURYSM.—**A. mixte.** See *Mixed* ANEURYSM. —**A. mixte externe.** See *Mixed external* ANEURYSM.—**A. mixte interne.** See *Mixed internal* ANEURYSM.—**A. non-circonscrit.** See *Diffused* ANEURYSM.—**A. par anastomose.** See ANEURYSM *by anastomosis.*—**A. par dilatation, A. par dilatation périphérique** [Cruveilhier]. See *Peripheral* ANEURYSM.—**A. par épanchement.** See *Diffused* ANEURYSM.—**A. par érosion.** See *Aneurysmal* VARIX.—**A. par infiltration.** See *Diffused* ANEURYSM.—**A. par rupture** [Cruveilhier]. See *Mixed external* ANEURYSM.—**A. partiel.** See *Partial* ANEURYSM.—**A. par transfusion.** See *Arterio-venous* ANEURYSM.—**A. passif.** See *Passive* ANEURYSM.—**A. primitif.** See *Traumatic* ANEURYSM.—**A. rameux.** See *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM.—**A. sacciforme.** See *Sacculated* ANEURYSM and *False circumscribed consecutive* ANEURYSM.—**A. simulé.** Laennec's term for a condition in which there are throbbing movements along the course of the abdominal aorta which may be mistaken for an indication of aneurysm. [Bouillaud (D, 96).]—**A. sous-claviculaire.** See *Subclavicular* ANEURYSM.—**A. spontané.** See *Spontaneous* ANEURYSM. —**A. stéatomateux** [Corvisart]. See *Cystogenic* ANEURYSM.—**A. traumatique.** See *Traumatic* ANEURYSM.—**A. valvulaire.** See ANEURYSM *of the valves of the heart.* —**A. variqueux.** See *Varicose* ANEURYSM.—**A. variqueux enkysté.** A varicose aneurysm in which the sac is formed of adventitious tissue. [L, 145.]—**A. variqueux enkysté artériel.** Rodrigues's aneurysm; a varicose aneurysm in which the sac forms in the tissue immediately contiguous to the artery. [Le Fort (D, 92).]—**A. variqueux enkysté intermédiaire.** A varicose aneurysm in which the sac forms between the artery and the vein. [Le Fort (D, 92).]—**A. variqueux enkysté veineux.** Bérard's aneurysm; a varicose aneurysm in which the sac forms in the tissue contiguous to the vein. [Le Fort (D, 92); L, 145.]—**A. variqueux faux consécutif.** See *A. variqueux enkysté.*—**A. variqueux par dilatation.** A form intermediate between aneurysmal varix and encysted varicose aneurysm; the sac is formed by a circumscribed dilatation of the vein. [Le Fort (D, 92); L, 145.]—**A. variqueux sacciforme.** An encysted varicose aneurysm. [Le Fort (D, 92).]—**A. vermineux.** See *Verminous* ANEURYSM.—**A. vrai.** See *True* ANEURYSM.—**Pseudo-a.** See *False* ANEURYSM.

ANÉVRYSMÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a-vri^{2}z-ma. Affected with or suffering from aneurysm. [D, 10.]

ANEYS, n. A^{2}n'e^{2}s. See ANISE.

ANFÄCHELN (Ger.), v. tr. and n. A^{3}n'fe^{2}ch^2-e^{2}ln. To fan; a fanning. [A, 315.] See FLABELLATION.

ANFAKA, n. An alchemical name for a coagulum. [B, 50.]

ANFALL (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'fa^{3}l. An attack; the onset of a disease or of a paroxysm. [A, 315.]

ANFÄLSCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'fe^{2}lsh-e^{2}n. To adulterate. [L, 46.]

ANFANG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'fa^{3}ng. A beginning; in compos., initial or rudimentary. [A, 315; M, 6.]—**A'end.** Incipient. [L, 80.] —**A'sästchen.** A radicle (as of a vein). [M, 62.]—**A'sdarm.** The first rudiment of the alimentary canal in the embryo. [A, 8.]—**A'sgründe.** Rudiments, elements. [A, 315.]—**A'sklappen der Aorta.** The aortic valves. [M, 6.]—**A'sstadium.** The initial stage (as of a disease).—**A'sthier.** A protozoon. [M, 6.]—**A'szuckung.** An initial contraction; the beginning of a muscular contraction on the application of a stimulus. [Gruenhagen (K).]

ANFAS (Ar.), n. See AMNIYOS.

ANFAULEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'fa^3-u-le^{2}n. Putrescence, incipient putrefaction. [A, 309.]

ANFEUCHTEND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'foich^{2}t-e^{2}nd. Diluent. [A, 315.]

ANFEUCHTUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'foich^{2}t-ung. Irrigation, humectation. [E; L, 46.]

ANFIAN, ANFION (Ar.), n's. See AFFION.

ANFLUSS (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'flus. A flowing toward; a swelling, a rising. [A, 315.] See AFFLUX.

ANFRACTUOSE, adj. A^{2}n-fra^{2}k'tu^2-os. See ANFRACTUOUS.

ANFRACTUOSITY, n. A^{2}n-fra^{2}k-tu^2-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Gr., σκολίωμα. Lat., *anfractus.* Fr., *anfractuosité.* Ger., *Anfractuosität, Krümmung, Windung.* It., *anfrattuosità.* Sp., *anfractuosidad.* Lit., an interruption, a winding, a breaking, a detour (as of a path). 1. Any one of a number of spiral turns. [B, 1.] 2. In anatomy, a cerebral gyrus or sulcus. [A, 314.]—**Ethmoidal anfractuosities.** Fr., *anfractuosités ethmoïdales.* The ethmoidal cells. [A, 385; L, 45; M, 66.]

ANFRACTUOUS, adj. A^{2}n-fra^{2}k'tu^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *anfractuosus.* Fr., *anfractueux.* Ger., *anfractuös.* It., *anfrattuoso.* Sp., *anfractuoso.* Tortuous, sinuous. [B.]

ANFRACTUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-fra^{2}k(fra^{3}k)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *anfractus.* See ANFRACTUOSITY.—**A. cerebri.** The cerebral fissures. [L, 30.]

ANFRESSEN, ANFRESSEND, ANFRESSUNG (Ger.), v. tr., adj., and n. A^{3}n'fre^{2}s-ze^{2}n, -ze^{2}nd, -zung. To gnaw, corrode, erode; corrosive, caustic; erosion, corrosion, gangrene. [E; L, 46.]

ANFRISCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'fri^{2}sh-e^{2}n. To refresh, quicken, stimulate; in chemistry, to reduce. [A, 315.]

ANFRISCHSCHLACKEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}n'fri^{2}sh-shla^{3}k-e^{2}n. Slag from a refining furnace. [A, 315.]

ANFRISCHUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'fri^{2}sh-ung. A refreshing (including that of a surface by denudation), enlivening, stimulation; in chemistry, reduction. [L, 46.]

ANFÜGUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'fu^{6}g-ung. An application, contact. [M, 6.]

ANFÜHLEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'fu^{6}l-e^{2}n. To examine by the touch, to palpate. [A, 315.]

ANFÜLLEN, ANFÜLLUNG (Ger.), v. tr. and n. A^{3}n'fu^{6}l-le^{2}n, -lung. To fill, to gorge; repletion. [A, 315; M, 6.]

ANGA, n. A name applied in the West Indies to various potherbs that are used for poultices. [A, 321; L, 87.]

ANGAKARA (Teloogoo). The *Momordica dioica.* [B, 177.]

ANGAN, n. See ANGA.

ANGARIARIA, n. An undetermined tree found on the Congo, the root and wood of which are used in the treatment of urinary disorders. [Zucchelli (B, 121; L. 105).]

ANGATRA, n. A native name for a disease observed in Madagascar, characterized by pain extending around the head and the abdomen in the form of a ring, not accompanied by fever or any apparent organic change, but ending in marasmus. [Lacaze, "Jour. de méd. de Paris," June 17, 1882, p. 725.]

ANGEBOREN (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ge^2-bor-e^{2}n. Congenital. [M.]—**A'e Art.** Instinct. [A, 315.]—**A'e Wärme.** Animal heat. [A, 315.]

ANGEBRANNT (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ge^2-bra^{3}nt. 1. Cauterized. [M, 6.] 2. In botany, see PRÆUSTUS. [B, 198.]

ANGEBURT (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'ge^2-burt. An inherited quality or peculiarity. [A, 315.]

ANGECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-je^{2}k(ge^{2}k)-ta(ta^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. For this and other words in *Ange-* not given here, see the corresponding words in *Angei-*.

ANGEDRUCKT (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ge^2-drukt. See APPRESSED.

ANGEFLOGEN KOMMEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^{3}n'ge^2-flog-e^{2}n ko^{2}m'me^{2}n. In botany, to grow spontaneously. [L, 46.]

ANGEGANGEN (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ge^2-ga^{3}ng-e^{2}n. Unsound, tainted, addled. [A, 315.]

ANGEGRIFFEN (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ge^2-gri^{2}f-fe^{2}n. Seized, attacked. [A, 315.]—**A'heit.** The state of being affected, weakened, fatigued, exhausted. [A, 315.]—**A. werden.** See AFFECTION.

ANGEHÄNGE, ANGEHÄNGSEL (Ger.), n's. A^{3}n'ge^2-hang-e^2, -ze^{2}l. See AMULET.

ANGEHÄUFT (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ge^2-hoift. In botany, aggregated. [B, 198.]

ANGEHEFTET (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ge^2-he^{2}ft-e^{2}t. In botany, inserted, also affixed, annexed. [B, 198.]

ANGEHENKE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'ge^2-he^{2}n^2-ke^2. See AMULET.

ANGEIÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *angiohémie* [Piorry]. Ger., *Angiämie*. Repletion of the blood-vessels, plethora. [D, 80; M, 48.]

ANGÉIAL (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zha-e-a^{3}l. Vascular. [M, 8.]

ANGEIDIECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-di(de)-e^{2}k-ta(ta^3)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ἀγγείδιον (dim. of ἀγγεῖον), a little vessel, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. Fr., *angidiectasie*. Syn.: *trichangiectasia* [Ritgen]. A dilatation of capillary blood-vessels. [A, 322.]

ANGEIDION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2-i^2')-di^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀγγείδιον (dim. of ἀγγεῖον). A capillary blood-vessel. [A, 322.]

ANGEIDIOSPONGUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-di^2-o-spo^{2}n^2'gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). From ἀγγείδιον, a little vessel, and σπόγγος, a sponge. A sponge-like overgrowth or dilatation of capillary blood-vessels. [A, 322, 385.] Cf. TELEANGEIECTASIS.

ANGEIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ge^2-i^2')-di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANGEIDION.

ANGEIECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-e^{2}k-ta(ta^3)'-zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. Fr., *angiectasie*. Ger., *Angiektasie*, *Gefässausdehnung*. Dilatation of the blood-vessels, also, according to some authors, of the heart. [A, 322, 385.]

ANGEIECTATIC, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-e^{2}k-ta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *angeiectaticus*. Pertaining to angeiectasia (*q. v.*).

ANGEIECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-e^{2}k-to'pi^2-a^3. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ἔκτοπος, out of place. Fr., *angiectopie*. Ger., *Gefässdislokation*. A displacement of a vessel or its existence away from its natural situation. [A, 385.]

ANGEIECTOPIC, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-e^{2}k-to^{2}p'i^{2}k. Lat., *angeiectopicus*. Pertaining to or affected with angeiectopia. [L.]

ANGEIELCOS, ANGEIELCOSIS, ANGEIELCUS (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-e^{2}l'ko^{2}s, -e^{2}l-ko'si^{2}s, -e^{2}l'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gen., *angeiel'ceos* (-*cis*), -*elco'seos* (-*sis*), -*el'ceos* (-*cis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ἕλκος, an ulcer, or ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *angielcose*. Ger., *Gefässverschwärung*. An ulcer or ulceration of a blood-vessel. [L, 50.]

ANGEIEMPHRACTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-e^{2}m-fra^{2}k(fra^{3}k)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with angeiemphraxis. [M, 13.]

ANGEIEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-e^{2}m-fra^{2}x(fra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *angeiemphrax'eos* (-*is*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *angiemphraxie*. Engorgement or obstruction of blood-vessels. [D, 80.]

ANGEIENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-e^{2}n^2'ki^{2}m-(ku^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *angeienchym'atos* (-*tis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. C. Morren's term for a tissue composed entirely of vessels. [M, 66.]

ANGEIEÚRYSMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-u^2-ri^{2}z-(ru^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *angeieurys'matos* (-*tis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and εὔρυσμα (from εὐρύνειν, to dilate), dilatation. See ANGEIECTASIA.

ANGEIEURYSMATICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-u^2-ri^{2}z(ru^{6}s)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with angeieurysma. [A, 322.]

ANGEIICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ga'i^2)-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to vessels, vascular. [D, 80.]

ANGEIITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji^2(ge^2-i^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *angeiit'idis*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also -*itis**). Fr., *angiïte*. Ger., *Gefässentzündung* (2d def.). 1. As used by Piorry, true inflammation (on the theory of an original and special involvement of the capillary blood-vessels). [A, 322.] 2. As now commonly employed, inflammation of a blood-vessel. [A, 322.]

ANGEIOASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n'i^2-a^3. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ἀσθενίη (= ἀσθένεια), weakness. Fr., *angio-asthénie*. Atony of the vessels. [M, 8.]

ANGEIOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ka^{3}rd-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *angeiocardit'idis*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and καρδία, the heart (see also -*itis**). Fr., *angiocardite*. Inflammation of the heart and blood-vessels (according to Bouillaud, the fundamental element of fever). [D, 3.]

ANGEIOCARP, n. A^{2}n'jei^2-o-ka^{3}rp. Lat., *angeiocarpus* (from ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, a receptacle, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *angiocarpe*. In botany, a fruit so covered by other organs as not to be recognizable as such at first sight. [Mirbel (A, 322); B.]

ANGEIOCARPA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ka^{3}rp'a^3. A class of cryptogamous plants established by Lühnemann, corresponding to the *Angeiocarpi* of Fries. [B, 170.]

ANGEIOCARPEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ka^{3}rp'-e^2-i(e). See ANGEIOCARPI.

ANGEIOCARPEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ka^{3}rp'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANGEIOCARPOUS.

ANGEIOCARPI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ka^{3}rp'i(e). 1. A class of *Fungi*, made by Persoon, divided into the orders *Sclerocarpi*, *Sarcocarpi*, and *Dermatocarpi*. De Candolle, who made it an order, included under it *Puccinia*, *Æcidium*, *Mucor*, *Lycoperdon*, *Erysiphe*, *Sclerotium*. *Tuber*, and other genera in which the organs of fructification are inclosed in a common envelope. Leman divided this order into the sections *Dermatocarpi*, *Epiphyti*, *Trichospermi*, and *Sarcocarpi*. 2. Of Fries (citing "Schrad."), an order of lichens, corresponding to the *Gasterothalami* of the first author and to the *Pyrenocarpei* of Nylander, including those in which the apothecium is shut in above by an epithecium, so that the ostiole is reduced to a punctiform opening or a narrow passage. It comprises the tribes *Sphærophoreæ*, *Endocarpeæ*, *Verrucarieæ*, and *Limborieæ*. [B, 121, 170, 213.]

ANGEIOCARPIAN, n. A^{2}n-ji^2-o-ka^{3}rp'i^2-a^{2}n. An angeiocarpous plant, one of the *Angeiocarpi*. [Lindley (B, 39).]

ANGEIOCARPIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ka^{3}rp-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of labiate plants established by Reichenbach, comprising the *Verbeneæ*, *Platuneæ*, and *Acantheæ*. [B, 170.]

ANGEIOCARPOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. Lat., *angeiocarpeus*. Fr., *angiocarpien*. In botany, bearing fruits having the form of an angeiocarp. [B.]

ANGEIOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ka^{3}rp'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANGEIOCARP.

ANGEIOCERATODEITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^3-to-de^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See ANGEIOKERATODEITIS.

ANGEIOCHALASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ka^{2}l-(ch^{2}a^{3}l)'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *angeiochalas'eos* (-*chal'asis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and χάλασις, relaxation. Fr., *angiochalase*. Ger., *Gefässerweiterung*. A dilatation of blood-vessels. [M, 13.]

ANGEIOCHOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^{2}i^2)-o-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-li(le)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *angeiocholit'idis*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and χολή, bile (see also -*itis**). Fr., *angiocholite*, *angicholite* [Piorry]. Inflammation of the bile-ducts. [D, 142.]

ANGEIOCINESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(a)'si^{2}s. See ANGEIOKINESIS.

ANGEIODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o'dez(de^{2}s). Fr., *angioïde*. Ger., *gefässförmig*. Having the shape of a vessel. [L, 30.]

ANGEIODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-di(de)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'ta^3-si^{3}s. Gen., *angeiodiasta'seos* (-*sis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and διάστασις, a separation, a distension. Fr., *angiodiastase*. 1. Retraction of the two portions of a divided blood-vessel. [M, 13.] 2. A condition in which vessels that normally lie close together are situated at a distance from each other. [A, 322.] 3. Displacement of a vessel. [Ludwig (A, 322).] 4. Dilatation of a vessel. [A, 385.]

ANGEIOELEPHANTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-e^{2}l-e^2-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)-ti^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *angeioelephantias'eos* (-*sis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ἐλεφαντίασις (see ELEPHANTIASIS). See ELEPHANTIASIS *teleangeiectodes*.

ANGEIOGASTERES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-ez(e^{2}s). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and γαστήρ, the belly. 1. Of Nees, Sprengel, Endlicher, and others, a series or suborder of *Fungi*, including those genera in which the reproductive organs are contained in special closed conceptacles, which are themselves inclosed by a common envelope. It was divided by Endlicher into the tribes *Carpobolei*, *Nidulariacei*, *Tuberacei*, and *Phalloidei*. 2. Of Wallroth, a division of the *Myxomycetes*, comprising *Physarum*, *Didymium*, and other genera. [B, 121, 170.]

ANGEIOGASTRES [Fries], **ANGEIOGASTRI** [Nees] (Lat.), n's m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'trez(tre^{2}s), -tri(tre). An order (suborder, subdivision, subfamily, tribe) of *Fungi* (*Gasteromycetes*), in the systems of Fries, Brongniart, Wahlenberg, Reichenbach, and others, corresponding to the *Angeiogasteres* of Nees. [B, 170.]

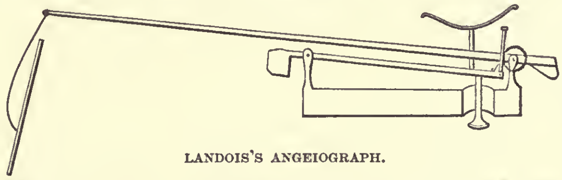
ANGEIOGASTROUS, adj. A^{2}n-jei^2-o-ga^{2}s'tru^{3}s. Lat., *angeiogastris*. Belonging to or resembling the *Angeiogasteres* or *Angeiogastres*.

ANGEIOGENIA, ANGEIOGENESIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'i^2-a^3, -e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *angeiogen'iæ*, *-genes'eos* (-*sis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *angio-*

génie. Ger., *Angiogenese, Gefässbildung.* The formation or development of vessels. [C.]

ANGEIOGENY, n. A^{2}n-ji^2-o^{2}j′e^{2}n-i^2. See ANGEIOGENESIS.

ANGEIOGRAPH, n. A^{2}n′ji^2-o-gra^{3}f. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and γράφειν, to write. A modified sphygmograph devised by Landois. The writing-lever moves vertically and not in a curve as in



LANDOIS'S ANGEIOGRAPH.

Marey's apparatus. Weights may be placed in the shallow plate shown above the pad, so as to weight the pulse. [K, 19.]

ANGEIOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}n′ji^2-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. For deriv., see ANGEIOGRAPH. Lat., *angeiographia.* Fr., *angiographie.* Ger., *Angiographie, Aderbeschreibung.* It., *angiografia.* Sp., *angiografia.* 1. Angeiology (*q. v.*). 2. The use of the angeiograph.

ANGEIOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-he′(ha^3′e^3)-mi^2-a^3. See ANGELÆMIA.

ANGEIOHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-he^{2}l-ko′si^{2}s. See ANGEIELCOSIS.

ANGEIOHYDROGRAPHIA, ANGEIOHYDROLOGIA, ANGEIOHYDROTOMIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-hi-(hu^6)-dro-gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)′i^2-a^3, -lo′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3, -to′mi^2-a^3. See HYDRANGEIOGRAPHY, HYDRANGEIOLOGY, and HYDRANGEIOTOMY.

ANGEIOITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-i(e)′ti^{2}s. See ANGEIITIS.

ANGEIOKERATODEITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ke^{2}r-a^3-to-de^2-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *angeiokeratodeit′idis.* From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and κερατοειδής (ὑμήν understood), the cornea (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Hornhautgefässentzündung.* An old name for keratitis vasculosa (*q. v.*). [D, 130.]

ANGEIOKINESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ki^{2}n-e(a)′-si^{2}s. Gen., *angeiokines′eos* (*-sis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and κίνησις, movement. It., *angiocinesi.* Excited motion or action of the blood-vessels, a term proposed by Bufalini as a substitute for irritation. [A, 314.]

ANGEIOLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji′(ga′i^2)-o-la^3. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. Ger., *Zellenperidien.* A name given by Nees von Esenbeck to the special peridia which in certain *Fungi* are distinct from the common peridia, and appear as excavations or pits among the latter, as in *Tuber, Hyperrhiza,* etc. [B, 198.]

ANGEIOLANGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-la^{2}n(la^{3}n^2)′-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. An erroneous form of *angeiologia.* [L, 50.] See ANGEIOLOGY.

ANGEIOLEUCITIC, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o-lu^2-si^{2}t′i^{2}k. For deriv., see ANGEIOLEUCITIS. Pertaining to lymphangeiitis (as in the expression *a. exometritis*).

ANGEIOLEUCITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-lu^2-si-(ke)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *angeioleucit′idis.* From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and λευκός, white (see also *-itis**). Fr., *angioleucite* [Piorry]. See LYMPHANGEIITIS.

ANGEIOLEUCOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}n-jei^2-o-lu^2-ko^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *angeioleucographia* (from ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λευκός, white, and γράφειν, to write). See LYMPHANGEIOLOGY.

ANGEIOLEUCOLOGY, n. A^{2}n-ji^2-o-lu^2-ko^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *angeioleucologia* (from ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and λευκός, white [see also *-logy**]). Fr., *angioleucologie.* See LYMPHANGEIOLOGY.

ANGEIOLOGICAL, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o^{2}l-o^{2}j′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *angeiologicus.* Fr., *angiologique.* Ger., *angiologisch.* It., *angiologico.* Sp., *angiológico.* Pertaining to angeiology. [A, 322.]

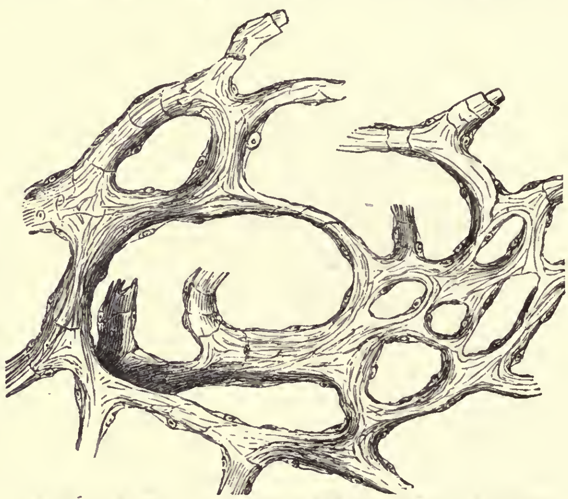
ANGEIOLOGIST, n. A^{2}n-ji^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^{2}st. Lat., *angeiologus.* Fr., *angiologiste.* Ger., *Angiolog.* One who makes a study of angeiology. [A, 322.]

ANGEIOLOGY, n. A^{2}n-ji^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *angeiologia* (from ἀγγεῖον, a vessel [see also *-logy**]). Fr., *angiologie.* Ger., *Angiologie, Gefässlehre.* It., *angiologia.* Sp., *angiologia.* That department of anatomy which deals with the vessels, including arteriology, phlebology, and lymphangeiology. [C.]

ANGEIOLYMPHITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-li^{2}m-(lu^{6}m)-fi(fe)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *angeiolymphit′idis.* Fr., *angiolymphite.* See LYMPHANGEIITIS.

ANGEIOLYMPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-li^{2}m-(lu^{6}m)-fo′ma^3. Gen., *angeiolymphom′atos* (*-tis*). See LYMPHANGEIOMA.

ANGEIOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o′ma^3. Gen., *angeiom′atos* (*-tis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also *-oma**). Fr., *angiome.* Ger., *Angiom, Gefässgeschwulst.* It., Sp., *angioma.* A pathological formation (not necessarily a tumor) made up almost entirely of vessels (generally blood-vessels). It is usually congenital, and the vessels of which it is composed may be either normal capillaries increased in number or those that have been altered by dilatation. It is to be distinguished from mere dilatation of venous or arterial vessels (varix and cirsoid aneurysm). [Hofmokl (A, 319).]—**A. arteriale.** See ANEURYSM *by anastomosis.*—**A. arteriale racemosum.** See *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM.—**A. capillare.** See NÆVUS.—**A. cavernosum, A. circumscriptum.** See *Cavernous a.*—**A. congenitum.** See NÆVUS.—**A. conjunctivæ.** Fr., *angiome de la conjonctive.* Ger., *Blutgefässgeschwulst der Bindehaut.* It., *angioma della congiuntiva.* Sp., *angioma de la conjuntiva.* A. of the conjunctiva; usually an extension from a palpebral a., but more rarely developed primarily in the conjunctiva. It closely resembles a. in other parts of the body. Very rarely it is congenital, and sometimes it is partly cavernous, though usually teleangeiectatic. [F.]—**A. fissurale.** See *Fissural a.*—**A. lymphaticum.** See LYMPHANGEIOMA.—**A. mucosum proliferum.** See CYLINDROMA.—**A. pigmentosum et atrophicum.** A name proposed by R. W. Taylor for the xeroderma of Kaposi (*q. v.*). ["Trans. of the Am. Dermat. Assoc.," 1878 (G).]—**A. plexiforme.** See *Plexiform a.*—**A. proliferum mucosum.** See CYLINDROMA.—**A. prominens.** See NÆVUS *vascularis tuberosus.*—**A. simplex.** See *Simple a.*—**A. simplex lipomatodes.** See *Tuberose a.*—**A. varicosum.** See *Varicose a.*—**A. venosum.** See *Cavernous a.*—**Arterial a.** See ANEURYSM *by anastomosis.*—**Capillary a.** Lat., *a. capillare.* Fr., *angiome capillaire.* Ger., *capilläres Angiom.* See NÆVUS.—**Cavernous a.** Lat., *a. cavernosum.* Fr.,



THE NETWORK OF A CAVERNOUS ANGEIOMA OF THE LIP, MAGNIFIED 350 DIAMETERS. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

angiome caverneux. Ger., *cavernöses Angiom.* It., Sp., *angioma cavernoso.* Syn.: *erectile tumor* [Dupuytren], *nævus vascularis tuberosus, pulsating nævus, cavernous venous tumor.* An a. made up of large blood-vessels and containing cavernous spaces separated from each other by trabeculæ and communicating by means of vessels of various sizes. They are more dusky in color than a simple a., and often present a distinct thrill or bruit. They may be encapsuled or diffuse; if diffuse, they have a great tendency to involve neighboring structures. [R. J. Godlee (A, 364).] Their structure closely resembles that of the corpus cavernosum of the penis, originating chiefly from distended veins. [A, 365.]—**Circumscribed a.** Lat., *a. circumscriptum.* See *Cavernous a.*—**Congenital a.**



THE VESSELS OF A PLEXIFORM ANGEIOMA, MAGNIFIED 60 DIAMETERS. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

a, proliferating vascular network around a sweat-gland (the latter not shown); *b*, a like network in the papillæ of the oral mucous membrane.

Lat., *a. congenitum*. See NÆVUS.—**Fissural a.** Lat., *a. fissurale*. Ger., *fissurales Angiom*. A term employed by Virchow to denote a nævus which, as he conjectures, may, from its corresponding in situation to that of a fœtal fissure, be due to a disposition to the development of anomalies in the parts adjacent to the fissures. [O. Simon (A, 319).]—**Flat a.** Ger., *flächenhaftes Angiom*. It., *angioma piano*. Syn.: *nævus teleangeiectodes simplex*, *wine-mark*. See NÆVUS.—**Lipogenous a.** See *Tuberose a.*—**Lymphatic a.** Lat., *a. lymphaticum*. Fr., *angiome lymphatique*. Ger., *lymphatisches Angiom*. It., *angioma linfatico*. See LYMPHANGEIOMA.—**Plexiform a.** Lat., *a. plexiforme*. The most common form, consisting entirely of dilated and tortuous capillaries, generally situated in the skin. If there is an extensive formation of new vessels the neoplasm presents the characters of a tumor; otherwise it constitutes little more than a spot or patch of discolored skin, the color varying from that of claret to a dark cherry or steel-blue. In rare instances there is only a diffuse redness. Large angeiomata of this variety are lobular in structure, the lobules being formed by the vessels of the sweat-glands, hair-follicles, fat-glands, and fat-lobuli. [A, 365.]—**Racemose arterial a.** Lat., *a. arteriale racemosum*. Ger., *Rankenangiom*. See *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM.—**Simple a.** Lat., *a. simplex*. Fr., *angiome simple*. Ger., *einfaches Angiom*. It., *angioma semplice*. See *Plexiform a.*—**Tuberose a., Tuberous a.** Lat., *a. simplex lipomatodes*. Ger., *geschwulstförmiges Angiom*. It., *angioma tuberoso*. A subcutaneous variety which, as it gradually replaces the adipose lobes, acquires a certain resemblance to a lipoma; it may also be accompanied by a true lipomatous growth. [A, 314.]—**Varicose a., Venous a.** Lat., *a. varicosum* (seu *venosum*). See *Cavernous a.*

ANGEIOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ma^{2}l-(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'shi^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *angiomalacie*. Ger., *Gefässerweichung*. Softening of the vessels. [D, 130.]

ANGEIOMONOSPERMOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o-mo^{2}n-o-spu^{5}rm'-u^{3}s. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, μόνος, single, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *angiomonosperme*. In botany, bearing solitary seeds each in a vessel of its own. [B, 39.]

ANGEIOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-sez(ke^{2}s). Gen., *angeiomyce'tos (-tis)*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and μύκης, an excrescence. Fr., *angiomycès*. See ANGEIDIOSPONGUS.

ANGEION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji'(ga'i^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀγγεῖον. 1. A vessel (such as a pail). [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. A blood-vessel (not, as Kraus says, a *little* vessel). [Galen (A, 311).] 3. A capsule (of a plant). [Theophrastus (A, 311).]

ANGEIONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-nu^2-ro'-si^{2}s. Gen., *angeioneuro'seos (-sis)*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and νεῦρον, a nerve (see also *-osis**). Fr., *angionévrose*. Ger., *Angioneurose*. Any neurotic condition characterized by deranged vaso-motor action. Cf. *Vascular* KINESEO-NEUROSIS and *Angeioneurotic* DERMATOSES.—**Cerebral a.** One produced by a lesion of the vaso-motor centres of the cerebral cortex or of the conducting paths which connect them with the vaso-motor centres in the medulla oblongata. [D, 35.]—**Cutaneous a.** 1. One characterized by pallor or redness of certain cutaneous surfaces, according as the innervation of the superficial arteries is increased or diminished. [D, 35.] 2. See *Angeioneurotic* DERMATOSES.—**Peripheral a.** An a. of the peripheral nervous system and its ganglia, whether of direct or reflex origin. It may produce spasm or paralysis of the vessels. [D, 35.]—**Spinal a.** One dependent on a lesion of the spinal cord or the medulla oblongata. The vascular affection is a hypertony or atony, and not a true spasm or paralysis. [D, 35.]

ANGEIONEUROTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o-nu^2-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *angeioneuroticus*. Fr., *angionévrotique*. Ger., *angioneurotisch*. It., *angionevrotico*. Pertaining to or dependent on an angeioneurosis; connected with deranged action of the motor nerves of blood-vessels (as in a form of acute œdema said to depend on increased irritability of the vaso-dilators). [Strubing, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," ix, 5; "Vtljsschr. f. Dermat. u. Syph.," xiii, 1886, p. 89.]

ANGEIONEUROTICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-nu^2-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See RUBOR *angeioneuroticus*.

ANGEIONITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *angeionit'idis*. See ANGEIITIS.

ANGEIONOMA (Lat.), n. n. and f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-no'-ma^3 [1st def.], -o^{2}n'o-ma^3 [2d def.]. Gen., *angeionom'atos (-tis), -æ*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also *-oma** [1st def.]), or ἀγγεῖον, and νομή, an ulcer (2d def.). Fr., *angionome*. Ger., *Angionom*. 1. J. H. Bennett's term for angeioma (*q. v.*). [A, 314.] 2. Ulceration of a vessel. [A, 385.]

ANGEIONOSIS, ANGEIONOSOS, ANGEIONOSUS, ANGEIONUSOS, ANGEIONUSUS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-no'si^{2}s, -o^{2}n'o^{2}s-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -nu^2(nu)'so^{2}s, -su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gen., *angeiono'seos (-sis)*, *-on'osi*, *-nu'si*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also *-osis**), and νόσος (Ion., νοῦσος), a disease. Fr., *angionose*, *angiose* [Alibert]. Ger., *Angionose*, *Gefässkrankheit*. General terms for diseases of the vessels; in Alibert's nosology, for all diseases having their origin in the vascular system. [A, 385.]

ANGEIOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-pa^2-(pa^3)-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *angeioparalys'eos (-sis)*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Vaso-motor paralysis. [D, 35.]

ANGEIOPARESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-pa^{2}r-(pa^{3}r)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *angeiopare'seos (-sis)*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and πάρεσις, a weakening. Partial vaso-motor paralysis. [D, 35.]

ANGEIOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-pa^{2}th-(pa^{3}th)'i^2-a^3. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *angiopathie*. Ger., *Angiopathie*. See ANGEIONOSIS.

ANGEIOPATHICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-pa^{2}th-(pa^{3}th)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *angiopathique*. Ger., *angiopathisch*. Affected with or dependent on angeiopathia. [M, 13.]

ANGEIOPHOROUS, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and φορός (from φέρειν), bearing. Fr., *angiophore*. Accompanying and sustaining the vessels in the passage from one organ or structure to another (said of tissue). [A, 385.]

ANGEIOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-pla(pla^3)'-ni^2-a^3. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and πλάνη, a wandering. Fr., *angioplanie*. Ger., *Angioplanie*. An abnormity in the course of a vessel. [A, 385.]

ANGEIOPLANICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-pla^{2}n-(pla^{3}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to *angeioplania*. [M, 13.]

ANGEIOPLASTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o-pla^{2}s'ti^{2}k. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and πλάσσειν, to form. Fr., *angioplastique*. Syn.: *vasifactive*. Pertaining to a tissue which forms blood-vessels. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1880, p. 307 (J).]

ANGEIOPLEGMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ple^{2}g'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and πλέγμα (from πλέκειν, to twine or twist), an entangling. See ANGEIOPLOCE.

ANGEIOPLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ple(pla)-ro'sis. Gen., *angeioplero'seos (-sis)*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and πλήρωσις, repletion. Fr., *angioplérose*. Ger., *Gefässüberfüllung*. It., *angioplerosi*. Vascular engorgement. [M, 13.]

ANGEIOPLEROTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ple^{2}r-o^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to angeioplerosis. [M, 13.]

ANGEIOPLOCE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}p'lo-se(ka). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and πλοκή, a twining or plaiting. Fr., *angioploce*. Ger., *Angioploke*, *Gefässdurchschlingung*. Syn.: *perplication*. A process devised by B. Stilling for arresting hæmorrhage from divided arteries. The vessel having been carefully isolated, it was pierced with a small knife at a distance of at least twice its diameter from its cut end, and the latter was then pushed through the hole with a forceps. The method proved to be tedious and difficult, as well as somewhat insecure, and was soon given up. [Wolzendorff (A, 319).]

ANGEIOPTERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}p-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *angioptéridées*. Ger., *Angiopterideen*. A suborder of marattiaceous ferns, made by Presl, comprising *Angeiopteris* and other genera. [B, 170.]

ANGEIOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *angeiopter'idos (-dis)*, *-ter'eos (-ris)*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and πτερίς (or πτέρις), a feathery-leaved kind of fern. Fr., *angioptère*. 1. Of Mitchell, the Linnæan genus *Onoclea*. 2. Of Hoffmann, a genus of ferns (the *Clementea* of Cavanilles) belonging to the *Marattiaceæ*. [B, 170.] A plant of this genus, indigenous to Tahiti, is said to have a feculent rhizome. [A, 385.]—**A. erecta** [Hoffmann]. Syn.: *Clementea palmiformis* [Cav.], *Polypodium erectum* [Forster]. A species the leaves of which, termed *nehai*, are used by the natives of Tahiti to perfume cocoanut-oil. [L, 105.]

ANGEIOPYRA, ANGEIOPYRETOS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}p'i^2(u^6)-ra^3, -pi(pu^6)'re^{2}t-o^{2}s. Gen., *angeiopy'ratos (-tis)*, *-ti*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and πῦρ (or πυρετός), fever. Fr., *angiopyrie* [Alibert]. Ger., *Gefässfieber*. It., Sp., *angiopiria*. Alibert's term for inflammatory fever. [L, 133.]

ANGEIORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}r-ra-(ra^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Fr., *angiorrhagie*. Ger., *Angiorrhagie*. It., Sp., *angiorragia*. 1. Rupture of a blood-vessel. [M, 13.] 2. Active hæmorrhage. [Bégin *et al.* (A, 322).] 3. Capillary hæmorrhage. [Piorry (A, 322).]

ANGEIORRHAGICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}r-ra^{2}j(ra^{3}g)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to angeiorrhagia. [M, 13.]

ANGEIORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}r-re^{2}x'-i^{2}s. Gen., *angeiorrhex'eos (-is)*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ῥῆξις (from ῥήγνυσθαι), a bursting. Ger., *Gefässzerreissung*. Rupture of a blood-vessel. [D, 130.]

ANGEIORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}r-re'(ro'-e^2)-a^3. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *angiorrhée*. Ger., *Angiorrhöe*. 1. A discharge proceeding from blood-vessels. [M, 13.] 2. Passive hæmorrhage. [Bégin *et al.* (A, 322).] 3. A flow of liquor sanguinis from capillary vessels. [Piorry (A, 322), A, 385.]

ANGEIOSARCI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-sa^{2}r'si-(ke). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *angiosarques*. In Léveillé's classification of *Fungi*, a tribe of the *Endotheci*, including those genera that have a fleshy receptacle, usually indehiscent. It comprises the *Tuberacei*, the *Onygenei*, and the *Erysiphei*. [B, 121, 170.]

ANGEIOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-sa^{3}r-ko'ma^3. Gen., *angeiosarcom'atos (-tis)*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and σάρξ, flesh (see also *-oma**). Fr., *angiosarcome*. Ger., *Angiosarcom*. A sarcoma (*q. v.*) in which a proliferation of blood-vessels is the predominant element; sometimes developed from a diffuse cavernous angeioma. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319), R. J. Godlee (A, 364).]

ANGEIOSCOPE, n. A^{2}n'ji^2-o^{2}s-kop. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and σκοπεῖν, to look at. Fr., *angioscope*. An instrument for the visual examination of the capillary vessels. [B, 39; M, 18.]

ANGEIOSCOPY, n. A^{2}n-ji^2-o^{2}s'ko-pi^2. Fr., *angioscopie*. The use of the angeioscope. [L. 41.]

ANGEIOSIALITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-si(se)-a^3-li(le)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *angeiosialit'idis*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and σίαλον, saliva (see also *-itis**). Fr., *angiosialite*. Inflammation of the salivary ducts. [E.]

ANGEIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *angeio'seos (-sis)*. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (see also *-osis**). Fr., *angiose* [Alibert]. See ANGEIONOSIS.

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

ANGEIOSPASM, n. A^{2}n'ji^2-o-spa^{2}zm. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and σπασμός, a spasm. A spasmodic contraction of blood-vessels. [D, 35.]

ANGEIOSPERM, n. A^{2}n'ji^2-o-spu^{5}rm. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and σπέρμα, seed. Fr., *angiosperme* [Piorry]. 1. The male genital apparatus. [L, 82.] 2. In botany, see ANGEIOSPERMÆ.

ANGEIOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *angiospermes.* Ger., *Angiospermen.* 1. Of Crantz, an order of plants belonging to the *Ringentes*, corresponding to the *Angeiospermia* of Linnæus. 2. Of Lindley, a tribe of exogenous plants, including all dicotyledonous plants in which the seed is surrounded by a pericarp (*i. e.*, all the *Dicotyledones* except the *Coniferæ*). They are further distinguished by the endosperm not being formed until after fertilization, and by the absence of division of the contents of the pollen grain at any time before the completion of the growth of the pollen tube. [B, 34, 35, 75.] The a. were formerly considered as a class (subclass) of the province (class) *Dicotyledones.* [B, 34, 42.] They are now regarded as a class or grand subdivision of the phanerogams, comprising both monocotyledons and dicotyledons as subclasses or types. [B, 35, 75.] Cf. GYMNOSPERMS. The *Metaspermæ* of Strasburger are equivalent to a. in the second sense. [B.] The *A.* include the divisions *Polypetalæ*, *Apetalæ*, *Achlamydeæ*, and *Monopetalæ*, or, as divided by Brogniart, the series *Gamopetalæ* and *Dialypetalæ* (*q. v.*). 3. Of Tausch, a tribe of the *Monocarpi*, comprising a single subtribe, *Echinophoreæ*, which includes three or four genera. [B, 170.]

ANGEIOSPERMAL, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o-spu^{5}rm'a^{2}l. See ANGEIOSPERMATOUS.

ANGEIOSPERMATOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o-spu^{5}rm'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *angeiospermus.* Fr., *angiosperme.* Ger., *angiospermatisch.* In botany, having the seed inclosed in a seed-vessel. [B.]

ANGEIOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A suborder of *Algæ* belonging to the old order *Malacophyceæ*, comprising genera (*Fucus*, *Sargassum*, etc.) now ranked among the *Fucoideæ.* [B, 41.]

ANGEIOSPERMIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. and f. sing. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji-(ge^2-i^2)-o-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *angiospermie* (2d def.). 1. In Linnæus's artificial classification of plants, the second order of the class *Didynamiæ* (corresponding to the *Angeiospermæ* of Crantz and the *Atomogynia* of Bluff and Fing.), comprising all those in which the pericarp is very apparent and forms a capsule when the fruit is ripe. [B, 121.] 2. One of Piorry's general names for diseases of the male genital organs. [A, 250.]

ANGEIOSPERMOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o-spu^{5}rm'u^{3}s. See ANGEIOSPERMATOUS.

ANGEIOSPERMS, n. pl. A^{2}n'ji^2-o-spu^{5}rmz. See ANGEIOSPERMIA (1st def.) and ANGEIOSPERMÆ.

ANGEIOSPERMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANGEIOSPERMATOUS, ANGEIOSPERMI, and ANGEIOSPERMÆ.

ANGEIOSPONGUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-spo^{2}n^2'-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and σπόγγος, a sponge. See ANGEIDIOSPONGUS.

ANGEIOSPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}s'po^{2}r-e(a^3-e^2). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and σπόρος, a seed. Fr., *angiospores.* Sp., *angiospóreas.* 1. Of Schleiden, a class of plants comprising all the phanerogams (sub-class *Gamicæ*) and the vascular cryptogams (subclass *Agamæ*). It is opposed to the *Gymnosporæ*, which comprise the *Algæ*, *Lichenes*, and *Fungi.* 2. Of Hasskarl, a division of cryptogamous plants (*Agamæ*) comprising the *Algæ*, *Fungi*, and *Lichenes;* so called because they are reproduced by spores contained in special vessels (sporangeia). They are opposed to the *Gymnosporæ*, which comprise the vascular cryptogams. [B, 34, 170.]

ANGEIOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}s-po're^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Zanardini, a series of *Algæ* belonging to the order *Ascophyceæ*, comprising the sections *Endoangeiosporeæ*, *Ectoangeiosporeæ*, *Sphærospermeæ*, and *Sphærospermosporeæ.* 2. Of Jussieu, a division of acotyledonous plants comprising the *Algæ*, *Characeæ*, *Fungi*, and *Lichenes.* [B, 170.] Cf. ANGEIOSPORÆ (2d def.).

ANGEIOSPORES, n. pl. A^{2}n'ji^2-o-sporz. Fr., *angiospores.* See ANGEIOSPORÆ and ANGEIOSPOREÆ.

ANGEIOSPORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}s'po^{2}r-i(e). A division of lichens established by Sprengel, comprising the subdivisions *Myelocarpi* and *Hymenocarpi.* [B, 170.]

ANGEIOSPOROUS, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o^{2}s'po^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *angeiosporus.* Fr., *angiospore.* In botany, having the spore concealed in a capsule; of or pertaining to the *Angeiosporæ*, *Angeiosporeæ*, or *Angeiospori.* [B.]

ANGEIOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ste^{2}g-no'si^{2}s. Gen., *angeiostegno'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and στέγνωσις, constriction. See ANGEIOSTENOSIS.

ANGEIOSTEGNOTIC, adj. A^{2}n-je^2-o-ste^{2}g-no^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *angeiostegnoticus.* Fr., *angiostégnotique.* Ger., *gefässverengernd.* Producing angeiostenosis. [M, 13.]

ANGEIOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ste^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *angeiosteno'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. and στένωσις, a constriction. Fr., *angiosténose.* Ger., *Angiostenose*, *Gefässverengerung.* It., *angiostenosi.* Sp., *angiostenósis.* Constriction or contraction of the vessels. [A, 385.]

ANGEIOSTENOTIC, adj. A^{2}n-je^2-o-ste^{2}n-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *angeiostenoticus.* Fr., *angiosténotique.* Ger., *angiostenotisch*, *gefässverengernd.* Causing angeiostenosis. [A, 322.]

ANGEIOSTEOGENOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o^{2}s-te^2-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *angeiosteogenes*, *angeiosteogenicus*, *angeiosteogenius.* Pertaining to, causing, or caused by, angeiosteosis. [A, 322.]

ANGEIOSTEOGENY, n. A^{2}n-ji^2-o^{2}s-te^2-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *angeiosteogenia* (from ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ὀστέον, a bone, and γίγνεσθαι, to be produced). Fr., *angiostéogénie.* Ger., *Gefässverknöcherung.* See ANGEIOSTEOSIS.

ANGEIOSTEOSIS (Lat.). n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}s-te^2-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *angeiosteo'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ὀστέον, a bone (see also *-osis**). Fr., *angiostéose.* Ger., *Angiosteose*, *Gefässverknöcherung.* Calcification of the vessels. [A, 385; M, 13.]

ANGEIOSTOMOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o^{2}s'to^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *angeiostomus* (from ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and στόμα, a mouth). Fr., *angiostome.* Ger., *gefässmundig.* In zoology, having the opening of the shell narrow, of uniform width throughout, and extending the whole length of the shell (said of univalve shells). [A, 380.]

ANGEIOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}s-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *angeiosto'seos* (*-sis*). See ANGEIOSTEOSIS.

ANGEIOSTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}s'tro^{2}f-e(a). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and στροφή (from στρέφειν), a twisting. Fr., *angiostrophe.* Ger., *Gefässumdrehung.* Torsion of an artery to stop hæmórrhage. [A, 385.] See TORSION.

ANGEIOSTROPHEUM, ANGEIOSTROPHEUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}s-tro^{2}f-e(a)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -o^{2}s'tro^{2}f-u^{2}s. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and στροφεῖον (or στροφεύς), an instrument for turning anything. An instrument used in the torsion of arteries. [A, 322.] See TORSION.

ANGEIOSYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-si^{2}m-(su^{6}m)'fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *angeiosymphys'eos* (*-sis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and σύμφυσις, a growing together. Fr., *angiosymphyse.* Ger., *Angiosymphyse*, *Gefässverwachsung.* An adhesion of vessels, or of the walls of a vessel, to each other. [M, 13.]

ANGEIOSYNIZESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-si^{2}n-(su^{6}n)-i^{2}z-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *angeiosynize'sios* (*-sis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and συνίζησις (from συνιζάνειν), collapse. Fr., *angiosynizèse.* The collapse and cohesion of the walls of a vessel. [M, 13.]

ANGEIOTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o^{2}t'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *angeiota'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and τάσις (from τείνειν), tension. Fr., *angiotase.* Ger., *Angiotase*, *Gefässdehnung*, *Gefässspannung.* Tension or distension of the vessels. [M, 13.]

ANGEIOTATICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *angiotatique.* Ger., *angiotatisch.* Pertaining to angeiotasis. [M, 13.]

ANGEIOTELECTASIA, ANGEIOTELECTASIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-te(ta)-le^{2}k-ta(ta^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -le^{2}k'ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *angeiotelecta'siæ*, *-seos* (*-sis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, τῆλε, far away, and ἔκτασις, distension. Fr., *angiotélectasie.* Ger., *Angiotelectasie*, *Gefässendenausdehnung.* See TELEANGEIECTASIS.

ANGEIOTENIC, adj. A^{2}n-ji^2-o-te^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *angeiotenicus* (from ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and τείνειν, to stretch). Fr., *angioténique.* Ger., *angiotenisch.* Caused or characterized by tension or distension of the blood-vessels (used by Pinel to describe continued fever). [A, 322.] See FEBRIS *angeiotenica.*

ANGEIOTERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-te(ta)'ri^2-a^3. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and τέρας, a monstrosity. Fr., *angiotérie.* A malformation of the vascular system. [A, 301.]—**A. monocardiaca.** Fr., *angiotérie monocardiaque* [Leblond]. An abnormity characterized by a heart with a double cavity in birds, etc. [A, 301.]

ANGEIOTHALAMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'a^3-mi(me). Fr., *angiothalames.* A suborder of *Algæ* belonging to the *Fucaceæ*, established by Trevisan, comprising the single tribe *Polyspermeæ.* [B, 170.]

ANGEIOTHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-the-(tha)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A class of *Fungi* established by Persoon, comprising the orders *Sclerocarpum*, *Dermatocarpum*, and *Sarcocarpum*, and corresponding to the *Angeiocarpi* of the same author. [B, 170.]

ANGEIOTHLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-thli^{2}p'-si^{2}s. Gen., *angeiothlip'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. and θλῖψις (from θλίβειν), a galling. Fr., *angiothlipsie.* Ger., *Gefässreibung.* Iujury of a vessel by abrasion. [M, 13.]

ANGEIOTHLIPTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-thli^{2}p'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with angeiothlipsis. [M, 13.]

ANGEIOTITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge^2-i^2)-o-ti(te)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *angeiotit'idis.* From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and οὖς, the ear (see also *-itis**). Fr., *angiotite.* Ger., *Ohrengefässentzündung.* 1. Inflammation of the vessels of the ear. [M, 13.] 2. Angeitis. [Paganini (A, 322).]

ANGEIOTOMIST, n. A^{2}n-ji^2-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^{2}st. Lat., *angeiotomus.* Fr., *angiotomiste.* Ger., *Angiotom.* One who makes a study of angeiotomy. [A, 322.]

ANGEIOTOMY, n. A^{2}n-ji^2-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *angeiotomia* (from ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *angiotomie.* Ger., *Angiotomie*, *Gefässzergliederung.* It., *angiotomia.* Sp., *angiotomia.* 1. That part of anatomy which relates to the vascular system. [A, 322.] 2. Dissection of the vessels. [C; D, 137.]

ANGEL, n. A^{2}ng'ge^{2}l. See ANGLE.

ANGELATE, n. A^{2}n'je^{2}l-at. For deriv., see ANGELIC. Fr., *angélate.* It., Sp., *angelato.* A salt of angelic acid.

ANGELBORSTE (Ger.), n. A^{3}ng'e^{2}l-bors-te^2. 1. The *Ancistrum argenteum.* 2. In structural botany, a glochis; used generally in the pl., A'n. [B, 198.]

ANGELBORSTIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}ng'e^{2}l-bors-ti^{2}g. Glochideus. [L, 30.]

ANGELEIMT (Ger.), adj. A³n′ge²-limt. In botany, agglutinated. [B, 198.]

ANGELES (Sp.), n. A³n′he²l-e²s. One of two villages of the same name in the province of Coruña, Spain, having a cold sulphurous spring. [A, 375, 385.]

ANGELGELENK (Ger.), n. A³n²g′e²l-ge²-le²n²k. See GINGLYMUS.

ANGELHAAR (Ger.), n. A³n²g′e²l-ha³r. See ANGELBORSTE.

ANGELI (Fr.), n. A³n²-zhe²l-e. A parasitic orchid, the *Epidendrum retusum.* [A, 385.]

ANGELIC, adj. A²n-je²l′i²k. Lat., *angelicus.* Fr., *angélique, angélicique.* It., *angelico.*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Angelica.* [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide angélique* (ou *angélicique*). Ger., *Angelicasäure.* It., *acido angelico.* Syn.: *angelicic acid.* A monobasic acid, $C_5H_8O_2 = CH_2\langle{}^{CH - CH_3}_{CH - CO.OH}$, isomeric with tiglic acid, into which it is converted on standing, obtained under the form of prismatic crystals from various umbelliferous plants, especially from the *Angelica archangelica* (*Archangelica officinalis*), from the *Euryangium sumbul*, and from chamomile oil. [B, 2, 4.]—**A. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde angélicique.* Ger., *Angelicasäurealdehyd.* The aldehyde of a. acid; a body thought by Gerhardt to be present in the oil of the *Anthemis nobilis*, but never isolated. [B, 3.]—**A. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride angélique* (ou *angélicique*). Ger., *Angelicasäureanhydrid.* It., *anidride angelica.* A neutral, limpid, oily liquid of the constitution $C_{10}H_{14}O_3 = (C_5H_7O)_2O$, produced by the action of phosphorous oxychloride upon potassium angelate. [B, 2.]—**A. ether.** Fr., *éther angélique* (ou *angélicique*). Ger., *Angelicasäure-Aether, Angelicasäure-Ester.* It., *etere angelico.* A compound of a. acid and an organic radicle; when used without qualification, it usually denotes ethyl angelate. [B.]—**Anhydrous a. acid.** See *A. anhydride.*

ANGELICA (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a³n²)-je²l(ge²l)′i²k-a³. From Lat., *angelicus*, angelic, on account of the marvelous medicinal properties ascribed to some species. Fr., *angélique.* Ger., *Angelica, Angelika, Engelwurzel.* It., Sp., *angelica.* Lungwort. [A, 301.] 1. A genus of umbelliferous plants established by Tournefort. It is distinguished by bearing regularly compound umbels of flowers with obsolete calyx-teeth and acuminate lanceolate petals, and by the dorsally compressed fruit with 5 ribs on each mericarp, 3 dorsally disposed and filiform, and 2 marginal, the latter being provided with alate prolongations. It differs from the allied genus *Archangelica* in that the seed is attached to the pericarp and the latter contains only 6 to 8 oil-tubes (vittæ). [B, 34.] 2. The root of the *Archangelica officinalis* (*q. v.*). [A, 1.]—**Ætheroleum angelicæ.** See *Oleum angelicæ æthereum.*—**Alcohol angelicæ compositum.** See *Spiritus angelicæ compositum.*—**A. aquatica.** See *A. silvestris.*—**A. archangelica** [Linnæus]. See ARCHANGELICA *officinalis.*—**A. atropurpurea** [Linnæus]. See ARCHANGELICA *atropurpurea.*—**A. balsam.** Fr., *baume d'angélique.* Ger., *Angelicabalsam.* A dark-brown, thick, resinous substance, soluble in alcohol and ether, but insoluble in water, obtained by the evaporation of an alcoholic tincture made from a. root. [A, 1; L.]—**A'baum** (Ger.). See *A. tree.*—**A. brustwurzel** (Ger.). See *Radix angelicæ.*—**A. canadensis trifolium.** A species of *Myrrhis.* [L, 119.]—**A. Candollii** [Wallich]. See SELINUM *Candollii.*—**A. decursiva.** An Asiatic species, the root of which is used as a sialagogue, carminative, and stomachic among the Chinese. [L, 75.]—**A'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum angelicæ.*—**A. levisticum.** See LEVISTICUM *officinale.*—**A. lucida** [Linnæus]. See LIGUSTICUM *actæifolium.*—**A. montana** [Schleich.]. A species growing in the mountain districts of France, Switzerland, and southern Germany, resembling closely the *Archangelica officinalis* and employed for the same purposes. [B, 180.]—**A. moschata.** A name given to the plant from which sumbul was believed to be obtained. [L, 63.]—**A. nendo.** See LIGUSTICUM *actæifolium.*—**A. officinalis** [Mönch]. See ARCHANGELICA *officinalis.*—**A. officinarum.** See IMPERATORIA *ostruthium.*—**A. oil.** See *Oleum angelicæ æthereum.*—**A. paludapifolia.** See LEVISTICUM *officinale.*—**A. palustris** [Rivinius]. See *A. silvestris.*—**A. podagraria dicta.** The *Ægopodium podagraria.* [B, 200.]—**A. pratensis apii folio.** Oreoselinum. [L.]—**A. prima.** See *A. scandiaca.*—**A. Razonlii** [Alt.]. See *A. montana.*—**A'rinde** [Ger.]. See *Cortex* ANGELINÆ.—**A. root.** See *Radix angelicæ.*—**A. sativa** [Miller]. See ARCHANGELICA *officinalis.*—**A'säure** (Ger.). Angelic acid. [B.]—**A'säure-Æthylester** (Ger.). Ethyl angelate. [B.]—**A'säure-Aldehyd** (Ger.). See ANGELIC *aldehyde.*—**A'säure-Isoamylester** (Ger.). Isoamyl angelate. [B.] See AMYL *angelate.*—**A'säure-Isobutylester** (Ger.). Isobutyl angelate. [B.] See BUTYL *angelate.*—**A. scandiaca.** The great wild A.; a plant probably to be referred to *Archangelica*, with yellow flowers; having the same properties as *Archangelica officinalis.* [B, 200.]—**A. silvestris** [Linnæus]. Fr., *angélique sauvage.* Ger., *wilde Angelike, Wald-Angelik.* Syn.: *Imperatoria silvestris* [De Candolle], *Selinum angelica* [Roth], *princeps alexipharmacorum.* A species growing in woods and in damp spots throughout Europe. Its root (*radix angelicæ silvestris*) has properties similar to those of the *Archangelica officinalis* and was formerly employed as a substitute for the latter, chiefly in veterinary practice. The bruised seeds were used to kill head-lice. [B, 180; L.]—**A. silvestris magna, A. silvestris major.** See *A. silvestris.*—**A. silvestris minor, A. silvestris repens.** The *Ægopodium podagraria.* [B, 200.]—**A. silvestris vulgatior.** See *A. silvestris.*—**A. Tabernæmontani.** See *A. scandiaca.*—**A. tree.** Ger., *Angelikbaum.* 1. The *Aralia spinosa.* 2. The *Xanthoxylum fraxineum* and *carolinianum.* [B.]—**A. triquinata** [Michaux]. See ARCHANGELICA *atropurpurea.*—**A. wax.** A waxy substance obtained from a. balsam. [B, 2.]—**A'wurzel** (Ger.). See *Radix angelicæ.*—**Aqua angelicæ.** Fr., *eau d'angélique.* A preparation made by distilling 3 parts of a mixture of a. root 1 part and water 6 parts [Sard. Ph. (1773)]. The Fr. Cod. of 1837 directed the seeds of *Archangelica officinalis* to be used instead of the root. [L, 85.]—**Berry-bearing a.** Ger., *beerentragender Angelicabaum.* See ARALIA *spinosa.*—**Compound vinegar of a.** Fr., *vinaigre d'angélique composé.* A preparation, official in a number of old formularies, made by digesting a. root and various aromatic roots and herbs in vinegar. It constituted one of the varieties of the *acetum aromaticum* (seu *bezoardicum*). See under ACETUM. The ingredients and their proportions varied greatly in the different pharmacopœias; those most commonly employed were rue, rosemary, sage, lavender, juniper, *Mentha crispa*, lemon-peel, elecampane, zedoary, scordium, etc. [L, 85.]—**Conserva angelicæ.** Fr., *conserve d'angélique.* A preparation made by macerating a. root 2 parts in water 16 parts, boiling, adding sugar 3 parts, and boiling again. The syrupy liquid thus formed may be increased in consistence by drying [Sard. Ph. (1773) (L, 85)].—**Essentia angelicæ.** See *Tinctura angelicæ.*—**Extractum angelicæ.** Fr., *extrait d'angélique.* Ger., *Angelicaextrakt, Angelikwurzelextrakt.* It., *estratto di angelica.* An extract, formerly official, made by digesting a. root with alcohol, more or less dilute, or with wine, filtering, and evaporating. In some formularies a vinous or aqueous decoction of a. root was added to the alcoholic or vinous tincture before evaporating. [L, 85.]—**Garden A.** Fr., *angélique des jardins.* The *Archangelica officinalis.* [B.]—**Great wild A.** See *A. scandiaca.*—**Herba angelicæ.** The herb of *Archangelica officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Infusion of a.** Fr., *infusion d'angélique.* A preparation, official in the Wurt. Ph. (1796) and the Pharm. castrens. borussica (1823), made by infusing a. root 1 part in boiling water 12 parts and filtering. [B; L, 85.]—**Oleum angelicæ æthereum.** Fr., *oléule d'angélique.* An essential oil prepared from a. root by distilling the latter with water. Official in several old pharmacopœias. [L, 85.]—**Radix angelicæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *racine d'angélique officinale.* Ger., *Angelicawurzel* [Ger. Ph.], *Engelwurzel.* A. root; the root of *Archangelica officinalis*, official in the Fr. Codex and Ger. Ph. It consists of a root-stock, 2 to 4 inches in length and 1 to 2 inches in thickness, closely annulated above, and divided below into numerous nearly simple branches which are about ¼ inch thick and 6 inches long. It is longitudinally wrinkled, of a grayish-brown color externally, yellowish internally, has a strong, aromatic, bitter odor, and breaks with a smooth somewhat waxy fracture. The root of *Archangelica atropurpurea*, used in America for the same purposes, is smaller and longer, has fewer branches, and is of a lighter color and less aromatic. It is sometimes found mixed with the root of *Archangelica hirsuta.* A. root is used as a tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic, and, in warm infusion, as an emetic. [B, 33; L, 65.]—**Radix angelicæ amargosæ.** An aromatic root of unknown botanical origin, obtained from Brazil [B, 180]; perhaps the root of *Andira anthelminthica.* [B.]—**Radix angelicæ archangelicæ.** See *Radix angelicæ.*—**Radix angelicæ brasiliensis.** See *Radix angelicæ amargosæ.*—**Radix angelicæ hortensis, Radix angelicæ sativæ.** See *Radix angelicæ.*—**Radix angelicæ silvestris.** The root of *A. silvestris.*—**Rami conditi angelicæ.** The branches of *Archangelica officinalis* made into a confection with sugar. [B, 180.] Cf. *Conserva angelicæ.*—**Sal volatile oleosum angelicæ Boerhaavii.** Fr., *essence d'angélique ammoniacale.* A preparation of the Wurtemburg Phar. (1798) made by distilling fresh a. root 60 parts, sal ammoniac 30 parts, potassium carbonate 11 parts, and alcohol 720 parts, adding 30 parts of a. root to the product and re-distilling. Used as a stomachic and sudorific. [L, 85.]—**Semen angelicæ.** The seed of *Archangelica officinalis.* [B, 180.] It is official in the Fr. Codex. [B.]—**Spiritus angelicæ.** Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*, ou *essence*) *d'angélique.* Ger., *Angelikwurzelgeist.* A preparation formerly official, made by distilling a. root with a mixture of alcohol and water, 6 parts of the distillate representing 1 part of the root. [L, 85.]—**Spiritus angelicæ compositus** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *essence d'angélique composée.* Ger., *zusammengesetzter Angelicaspiritus* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating a. root 16 parts, valerian 4 parts, and juniper berries 4 parts, in 75 parts of alcohol and 125 parts of water, distilling off 100 parts, and adding 2 parts of camphor to the distillate. [B, 205.] In some of the older formularies, the herb of scordium was added before distilling, while, in others, imperatoria root, Virginia snake-root, zedoary, lemon-peel, and saffron were digested with a. root and the infusion was distilled. [L, 85.]—**Tinctura angelicæ.** Fr., *essence* (ou *alcoolé*, ou *teinture alcoolique*) *d'angélique.* A preparation official in a number of old pharmacopœias, made by macerating 1 part of a. root in 4, 5, or 6 parts of alcohol, and filtering. [L, 85.]—**Water a.** See *A. silvestris.*—**Zusammengesetzter A'spiritus** [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See *Spiritus angelicæ compositus.*

ANGELICATE, n. A²n-je²l′i²k-at. Fr., *angélicate.* It., Sp., *angelicato.* A salt of angelic acid. [B.]

ANGELICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A²n(a³n²)-je²l(ge²l)-i²′se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *angélicées.* Ger., *Angeliceen.* Syn.: *Angelicidæ* [Lindley]. A tribe of umbelliferous plants, established by Koch, comprising *Angelica, Archangelica, Selinum, Levisticum*, and one or two other genera in which the fruit is dorsally compressed and the dorsal and intermediate ribs of the mericarp are prominent and either wingless or but slightly alate, while the lateral ribs are distinctly winged. [B, 121, 170.]

ANGELICIC, adj. A²n-je²l-i²s′i²k. Fr., *angélicique.* See ANGELIC.—**A. acid.** See ANGELIC *acid.*

ANGELICIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A²n(a³n²)-je²l(ge²l)-i²′si²d(ki²d)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *angélicidées.* Ger., *Angelicideen.* See ANGELICEÆ.

ANGELICIN, n. A²n-je²l′i²s-i²n. Fr., *angélicine.* Ger., *Angelicin.* It., Sp., *angelicina.* A crystalline substance obtained, according to Buchner, by treating angelica balsam with potash. [B, 2.]

ANGELIK (Ger.), n. A³n-ge²l-ek′. See ANGELICA.—**A'baum.** The *Aralia.* [B.]—**A'wurzel.** See *Radix* ANGELICÆ.—**A'wurzelextract.** See *Extractum* ANGELICÆ.—**A'wurzelgeist.** See *Spiritus* ANGELICÆ.—**Kahler A'baum.** The *Aralia nudicaulis.* [B, 180.]—**Walda', Wassera'.** See ANGELICA *silvestris.*—Zusam-

mengesetzter A'wurzelgeist. See *Spiritus* ANGELICÆ *compositus.*

ANGELIKA (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-ge^{2}l'i^{2}k-a^3. *Angelica.* [B.]—**A'wurzel.** See *Radix* ANGELICÆ.

ANGELIKE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-ge^{2}l'i^{2}k-e^2. Angelica.—**A'nöl.** See *Oleum* ANGELICÆ.—**A'nsamen.** See *Semen* ANGELICÆ.—**A'nwurzel.** See *Radix* ANGELICÆ.—**Wilde A.** See ANGELICA *silvestris.*

ANGÉLIM (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhal-a^{2}n^2. See ANGELIN.

ANGELIM (Port.), n. A name given in Brazil to various species of *Andira.* [B.]—**A. amargozo.** The *Andira amargozo* (*anthelminthica*); also an anthelminthic preparation made from the seeds of the latter. [L, 49, 65.]—**A. doce.** The *Andira vermifuga.* [L, 65.]—**A. coco.** See ANGELIN *coco.*—**A. pedra.** The *Ferreirea spectabilis.* [B, 121.]

ANGELI-MARAVARA (Malay), n. The *Epidendrum retusum.* [B, 121.]

ANGELIN (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhe^{2}l-a^{2}n^2, a^{3}n-ge^{2}l-en'. The *Andira,* especially the *Andira inermis.* [B, 121.]—**Amande d'a.** See *Pomme d'a.*—**A. à grappes** (Fr.). See ANDIRA *racemosa.*—**A. coco.** The fruit of the *Andira stipulacea.* [A, 301.]—**A. de la Guyane.** See *Bois d'a.*—**A. resin.** The name given by Peckholt to a body found by him in the alburnum of the *Ferreirea spectabilis.* It forms colorless crystals of neutral reaction, and combines with both acids and bases to form compounds. It has been used in intermittent fever. [L, 78.]—**A'rinde** (Ger.). See *Cortex* ANGELINÆ.—**A. semen.** The seed of *Andira anthelminthica.* [B, 180.]—**Bois d'a.** (Fr.). The wood of some species of *Andira.* [B, 121.]—**Écorce d'a.** (Fr.). The bark of *Andira inermis.* [B.]—**Pomme d'a.** (Fr.). The fruit of a species of *Andira.* [B, 121.]

ANGELINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-i(e)'na^3. The tree furnishing the cortex angelinæ.—**A'rinde** (Ger.). See *Cortex* ANGELINÆ.—**A. Zanoni Acostæ.** Syn.: *Castanea malabarica angelina dicta ansjeli.* See ARTOCARPUS *hirsuta.*—**Cortex angelinæ.** Fr., *angéline.* Ger., *Angelicarinde, Angelinarinde.* A bark formerly imported from Granada and used in decoction as an anthelminthic. Its botanical origin is unknown, but it is conjectured that it was derived from the *Andira inermis* or from other species of *Andira* or *Geoffræa.* It is not now met with in commerce. [B, 180; Link (L. 135).]

ANGÉLINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zha-len. See ANGELIN.

ANGÉLIQUE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zha-lek. 1. Angelica. 2. A name given in French Guiana to the *Dicorynia paraensis.* [B, 121.]—**Alcoolat d'a.** See *Spiritus* ANGELICÆ.—**Alcoolat d'a. composé.** See *Spiritus* ANGELICÆ *compositus.*—**Alcoolé d'a.** See *Tinctura* ANGELICÆ.—**A. de Bohème, A. des jardins.** The *Archangelica officinalis.* [L, 85, 105.]—**A. épineuse.** The *Aralia spinosa.* [B.]—**A. officinale** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Archangelica officinalis.* The root and fruit are official in the Fr. Codex. [B.]—**A. sauvage.** The *Angelica silvestris.* [L, 85.]—**Baume d'a.** See ANGELICA *balsam.*—**Conserve d'a.** See *Conserva* ANGELICÆ.—**Eau d'a.** See *Aqua* ANGELICÆ.—**Esprit d'a.** See *Spiritus* ANGELICÆ.—**Esprit d'a. composé.** See *Spiritus* ANGELICÆ *compositus.*—**Essence d'a.** See *Spiritus* ANGELICÆ and *Tinctura* ANGELICÆ.—**Essence d'a. ammoniacale.** See *Sal volatile oleosum* ANGELICÆ *Boerhaavii.*—**Essence d'a. composée.** See *Spiritus* ANGELICÆ *compositus.*—**Extrait d'a.** See *Extractum* ANGELICÆ.—**Gomme-résine d'a.** The resinous exudation obtained from incisions made in angelica root. [L, 77.]—**Hydrolat d'a.** See *Aqua* ANGELICÆ.—**Huile essentielle d'a.** See *Oleum* ANGELICÆ *æthereum.*—**Infusion d'a.** See *Infusion of* ANGELICA.—**Oléule d'a.** See *Oleum* ANGELICÆ *æthereum.*—**Petite a.** The *Ægopodium podagraria.* [L, 105.]—**Racine d'a.** See *Radix* ANGELICÆ.—**Teinture alcoolique d'a.** See *Tinctura* ANGELICÆ.—**Vinaigre d'a. composé.** See *Compound vinegar of* ANGELICA.

ANGELLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *angulus,* an angle. A little angle. [L, 63.]

ANGELMUND (Ger.), n. A^{3}n^{2}g'e^{2}l-mund. The *Rhus coriaria.* [L, 46.]

ANGELOCACOS, ANGELOCALOS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-o^{2}k'a^2(a^3)-ko^{2}s, -lo^{2}s. From ἄγγελος, a messenger, and καλός, good. See ALCANCALI.

ANGELONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-o'ni^2-a^3. Fr., *angélonie, angelon.* A genus of scrophulariaceous plants established by Humboldt and Bonpland. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]—**A. salicariæfolia** [Humboldt and Bonpland]. A species growing in Caraccas, having emollient properties. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]

ANGEL'S-EYES, n. An'je^{2}lz-iz. The *Veronica chamædrys.* [B, 19.]

ANGEL'S-HAIR, n. An'je^{2}lz-ha^{2}r. A South American name for the *Cuscuta odorata* and other species of *Cuscuta.* [B, 19.]

ANGEL'S-TRUMPETS, n. An'je^{2}lz-tru^{3}mp''e^{2}ts. The flowers of *Brugmansia suaveolens.* [B, 19.]

ANGELUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἄγγελος, a messenger. A confection. [Johnson (L, 94).]

ANGEL-WATER, n. An'je^{2}l-wa^4''tu^{5}r. A cosmetic preparation made in Portugal of rose-water, orange-flower water, myrtle water, musk, and ambergris. [L, 73.]

ANGELYL, n. A^{2}n'je^{2}l-i^{2}l. For deriv., see ANGELIC *acid* and *-yl**. Fr., *angélyle.* Ger., *Angelyl.* It., *angelile.* A hypothetical radicle existing in angelic acid. [L, 41.]—**A. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure d'angélyle.* Ger., *Angelylhydrür.* Angelic aldehyde. [L, 30.]

ANGELYN, n. A^{2}n'je^{2}l-i^{2}n. See ANGELIN.

ANGERA (It.), n. A^{3}n-ja'ra^3. An Italian village on the Lago Maggiore, having a cold sulphurous spring. [A, 375, 385.]

ANGERBLUME (Ger.), n. A^{3}ng'e^{2}r-blu-me^2. The daisy. [B.] See BELLUS.—**Weisse A.** The *Bellus minor.* [L, 80.]

ANGEREIHT (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ge^2-rit. In botany, seriatus. [B, 198.]

ANGERGÜNSEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}n^{2}g'e^{2}r-gu^{6}n-ze^{2}l. The *Ajuga chamæpitys.* [L, 80.]

ANGERKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}n^{2}g'e^{2}r-kra^3-ut. The *Polygonum aviculare.* [B.]

ANGERS (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhar. A town of France in the department of Maine-et-Loire, near which there is a cold mineral spring containing iron and manganese. [L, 49, 105.]

ANGERWEIDE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n^{2}g'e^{2}r-vi-de^2. The *Salix repens.* [L, 49.]

ANGESCHWOLLEN (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ge^{2}shwol-le^{2}n. Tumid or turgid. [B, 198.]

ANGESENKT (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ge^2-ze^{2}n^{2}kt. In botany, adustus or præustus. [B, 198.]

ANGESICHT (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'ge^2-zi^{2}ch^{2}t. The countenance, facies. [M, 6.]

ANGEWACHSEN (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ge^2-va^{3}ch^{2}s-e^{2}n. Grown to, adherent; in botany, adnate. [B, 198.]

ANGEZEIGTES (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'ge^2-tzig-te^{2}s. That which is indicated; an indication. [M, 6.]

ANGHAR, n. A plant growing in Scinde, the root of which is astringent and is used in dysentery. [L, 63.]

ANGHIARI (It.), n. A^{3}n-gi^2-a^3'ri^2. A village in Tuscany where there are cold ferruginous springs. [A, 385.]

ANGHIVE, n. An undetermined plant of Madagascar, the root of which furnishes a decoction used in strangury. [Flacourt (L, 105).]

ANGHUZEH-I-LARI, n. See ANGUZEH-I-LARI.

ANGI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'ji(ge). Inguinal buboes; the venereal disease. [D, 107; M, 60.]

ANGIAIRAPHROSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-ra^3-fro-ze. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀήρ, air, and ἀφρός, foam. An accumulation of frothy secretion in the bronchial tubes. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIRASIE, ANGIAIRECTASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-ra^3-ze, -re^{2}k-ta^3-ze. See BRONCHIECTASIS.

ANGIAIREMPHRAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-ra^{3}n^2-fra^{3}x-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀήρ, air, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Obstruction of the air-passages. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIRHYDRIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^{2}r-he-dre. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀήρ, air, and ὕδωρ, water. Asphyxia from submersion. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIRIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-re. A general term for diseases of the air-passages. [L, 82.]—**A. épilaryngienne.** One situated above the larynx. [L, 82.]—**A. hypolaryngienne.** One situated below the glottis. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIRITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-ret. Inflammation of the air-passages. [L, 82.]—**A. blenplastique.** One attended with the formation of false membrane. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIROCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-ro-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀήρ, air, and καρκίνος, a cancer. Cancer of the air-passages. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIROCLASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-ro-kla^3-ze. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀήρ, air, and κλάσις, a breaking. Rupture of the air-passages. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIROPATHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-ro-pa^3-te. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀήρ, air, and πάθος, disease. See ANGIAIRIE.

ANGIAIROPHYMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-ro-fe-me. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀήρ, air, and φῦμα, a growth. Tuberculosis of the air-passages. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIROSTÉIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-ro^{2}s-ta-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀήρ, air, and ὀστέον, a bone. Ossification of the trachea. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIROSTÉNIE, ANGIAIROSTÉNOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-ro-sta-ne, -ste-no-ze. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀήρ, air, and στένωσις, constriction. A constriction in the air-passages. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIROSYPHILIDIE, ANGIAIROSYPHIOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-ro-si^{2}f-i^{2}l-e-de, -si^{2}f-i^2-o-ze. Syphilitic disease of the air-passages. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIROTOMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-ro-to-me. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀήρ, air, and τέμνειν, to cut. A general term for laryngotomy and tracheotomy. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIROTRAUMATIE, ANGIAIROTRAUMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^2-ro-tro-ma^3-te, -tro-me. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀήρ, air, and τραῦμα, injury. An injury (wound) of the air-passages. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIRRHAGIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^{2}r-ra^3-zhe. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀήρ, air, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Hæmorrhage from the air-passages. [L, 82.]

ANGIAIRRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^{2}r-ra. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀήρ, air, and ῥοία (from ῥεῖν, to flow), a flux. See BRONCHORRHŒA.—**A. pyodique.** Purulent bronchorrhœa. [L, 82].

ANGIAIRRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^{2}r-ra-me. See ANGIAIRRHAGIE.

ANGIANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Angianthus,* the typical genus. Fr., *angianthées.* A division of plants belonging to the *Gnaphalieæ,* made by De Candolle, including about a dozen genera. [B, 170.]

ANGIARA (Ar.), n. The *Urtica urens*. [L, 105.]

ANGIBROMASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-ma^3-ze. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and βρῶμη, food. Ger., *Angibromektasie*. Dilatation of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMELCIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-me^{2}l-se. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and ἕλκος, a sore. Ulceration of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMELMINTHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-me^{2}l-ma^{2}n^2-te. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and ἕλμινς, a worm. Helminthiasis of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-ma-me. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and αἷμα, blood. Congestion of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMEMPHRAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-ma^{3}n^2-fra^{3}x-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. An obstruction of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-me. See ANGIBROMOPATHIE.

ANGIBROMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-brom-ek. Of or pertaining to the alimentary canal. See ADÉNIES *a's*.

ANGIBROMITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-met. Inflammation of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]—**A. blenplastique.** Inflammation of the alimentary canal attended with the formation of false membrane. [L, 82.]—**A. toxémique.** Inflammation of the alimentary canal due to the presence of poisonous matters in the blood. [L, 82.]—**A. toxique.** Inflammation of the alimentary canal due to the presence of poisonous matters in it. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMOCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-mo-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and καρκίνος, a cancer. Cancer of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMOCLASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-mo-kla^3-ze. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and κλάσις, a breaking. Rupture of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMOHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-mo-a-me. See ANGIBROMÉMIE.

ANGIBROMOMALAXIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-mo-ma^3-la^{3}x-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and μαλακία, softness. Softening of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMONÉCROSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-mo-na-kro-ze. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and νέκρωσις, a state of death. Gangrene of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMOPATHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-mo-pa^3-te. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and πάθος, disease. A general term for diseases of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMORRHAGIE, ANGIBROMORRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-mo^{2}r-ra^3-zhe, -ra-me. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Hæmorrhage from the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMOSCLÉROSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-mo-skla-ro-ze. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and σκληροῦν, to harden. Induration of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMOSTÉNIE, ANGIBROMOSTÉNOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-mo-sta-ne, -sta-no-ze. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and στένωσις, constriction. Stenosis of the alimentary canal. [L. 82.]

ANGIBROMOTRAUMATIE, ANGIBROMOTRAUMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-mo-tro-ma^3-te, -tro-me. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and τραῦμα, injury. Traumatism of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGIBROMOZOOTIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-bro-mo-zo-o-te. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, βρῶμη, food, and ζῷον, an animal. A general term for conditions produced by animal parasites in the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

ANGICA, n. See ANGICO.

ANGICHOLASIE, ANGICHOLECTASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-ko-la^3-ze, -ko-le^{2}k-ta^3-ze. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, χολή, bile, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. Dilatation of the biliary passages. [L, 82.]

ANGICHOLIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-ko-le. See ANGICHOLOPATHIE.

ANGICHOLITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-ko-let. See ANGEIOCHOLITIS.

ANGICHOLOLITHE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-ko-lo-let. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, χολή, bile, and λίθος, a stone. A biliary concrement. [L, 82.]

ANGICHOLOPATHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-ko-lo-pa^3-te. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, χολή, bile, and πάθος, disease. A general term for diseases of the biliary passages. [L, 82.]

ANGICHOLORRHAGIE, ANGICHOLORRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-ko-lo^{2}r-ra^3-zhe, -ra-me. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, χολή, bile, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Hæmorrhage from the biliary passages. [L, 82.]

ANGICHOLOSTÉNIE, ANGICHOLOSTÉNOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-ko-lo-sta-ne, -sta-no-ze. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, χολή, bile, and στένωσις, constriction. Constriction of the biliary passages. [L, 82.]

ANGICO, n. Also written *angica* (B, 180). The Brazilian name for the *Stryphnodendron polyphyllum*, the pale reddish-brown bark of which is used as an astringent and tonic. [B, 180; L, 49.]

ANGIDIEKTASIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-gi^2-di^2-e^{2}k-ta^3-ze'. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, διά, through, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. See TELEANGEIECTASIS.

ANGIECTASIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-e^{2}k-ta^3-ze. See ANGEIECTASIS.

ANGIECTASIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-e^{2}k-ta^2-zek. Of or pertaining to dilatation of the blood-vessels. [M, 4.]

ANGIECTOPIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-e^{2}k-to-pe. See ANGEIECTOPIA.

ANGIEKTASIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-gi^2-e^{2}k-ta^3-ze'. See ANGEIECTASIS.

ANGIEKTOPIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-gi^2-e^{2}k-to-pe'. See ANGEIECTOPIA.

ANGIELCOSE (Fr.), **ANGIELKOSE** (Ger.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-e^{2}l-kos, a^{3}n-gi^2-e^{2}l-ko'ze^2. See ANGEIELCOSIS.

ANGIEMPHRASIE, ANGIEMPHRAXIE (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^{3}n^2-fra^3-ze, -fra^{3}x-e. See ANGEIEMPHRAXIS.

ANGIGLOSSI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-glo^{2}s'si(se). From ἀγκύλη, a hook, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Stammerers. [D, 107.]

ANGINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-na^3. Lewis and Short adduce evidence that this is the correct pronunciation, although the usual practice is to accent the second syllable. From *angere*, to strangle. Gr., ἀγχόνη (from ἄγχειν, to strangle). Fr., *angine*. Ger., *Bräune*. It., Sp., *angina*. Syn.: *cynanche*. Lit., a sense of suffocation, a difficulty in breathing or swallowing; a general term for any inflammatory disease of the throat or the trachea, or of the adjacent structures, characterized by pain or difficulty in breathing or swallowing. The old writers used this term and cynanche indifferently. [A, 312; D; E; L.] Cf. *A.* PECTORIS.—**A. ab hydrargyrosi.** Mercurial stomatitis. [Astruc. (L, 132).]—**A. accessoria.** See *Retro-pharyngeal* ABSCESS.—**A. acuta.** An ordinary sore throat of an acute character with pronounced fever. [L, 135.]—**A. anginosa.** See SCARLATINA *anginosa*.—**A. aphthosa.** See *Aphthous a.*—**A. aquosa, A. aquosa œdematosa.** See ŒDEMA *of the glottis*.—**A. arthritica.** Syn.: *cynanche dysarthritica*. A sore throat occurring during the course of an arthritic attack, sometimes resulting in abscess. [Musgraus (L, 132).]—**A. biliosa.** Fr., *angine bilieuse*. An a. accompanied by symptoms of what was formerly known as "bilious fever." [Dezeimeris (L, 91).]—**A. bronchialis, A. bronchiorum.** Fr., *angine bronchiale* (ou *bronchique*). Chronic bronchitis. [Stoll (L, 128).]—**A. canina.** Inflammation of the larynx or trachea. [Zacutus Lusitanus (L, 132).] Cf. ANGINE *du chien*.—**A. cantatorum.** See *Follicular a.*—**A. carbuncularis, A. carbunculosa.** Fr., *angine charbonneuse*. Ger., *Anthraxbräune*, *Halsanthrax*, *brandige Halsgeschwulst*, *Kehlbrand*. It., *a. carbonchiosa*. 1. A form of anthrax affecting the throat, often accompanied with erysipelas; observed in swine. [A, 314.] 2. An a. complicated with carbuncle. [D, 129.]—**A. cardiaca.** See *A.* PECTORIS.—**A. catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. chronica, A. clericorum.** See *Follicular a.*—**A. cordis.** See *A.* PECTORIS.—**A. crouposa, A. cruposa.** Fr., *angine croupale*. Ger., *croupöse Bräune*. Croup. [L, 63.]—**A. cum tumore.** Quinsy. [Van Swieten (D, 95).] See AMYGDALITIS and CYNANCHE *tonsillaris*.—**A. diphtherica, A. diphtheritica.** See *Diphtheritic a.*—**A. ductus aerei, A. ductus aerii.** Fr., *angine du conduit aérien* (ou *aérifère*). A. characterized by painful respiration. [L, 43.]—**A. epidemica.** Any malignant sore throat, especially that of scarlet fever. [B, 59.]—**A. epiglottidea.** See *Epiglottidean a.*—**A. erysipelatosa.** See *Erysipelatous a.*—**A. erythematosa.** See *Erythematous a.*—**A. exanthematica.** The a. of an eruptive fever (*e. g.*, scarlet fever). [B, 59.]—**A. exsudativa.** Croup. [L, 128.]—**A. externa.** Fr., *angine externe*. Mumps. [A, 380.] See CYNANCHE *parotidea*.—**A. faucium.** Inflammation of the pharynx. [E.]—**A. faucium exsudativa.** Pharyngeal diphtheria. [L, 63.]—**A. faucium maligna.** Malignant pharyngitis. [M.]—**A. febrilis.** See *Febrile a.*—**A. fibrinosa.** See *Fibrinous a.*—**A. follicularis, A. folliculosa, A. folliculosa pharyngea.** See *Follicular a.*—**A. gangrænosa, A. garotilla.** See *Gangrenous a.*—**A. glandulosa, A. granulosa.** See *Follicular a.*—**A. gutturalis.** See *Guttural a.*—**A. habitualis.** Habitual difficulty in breathing, due to enlarged tonsils. [L, 135.]—**A. hæmorrhoidalis.** Shortness of breath accompanying hæmorrhoids. [L, 135.]—**A. herpetica.** See *Herpetic a.*—**A. Hippocratis.** An old term for scrofulous disease of the cervical vertebræ, because, when situated at a high level, it often causes marked difficulty in swallowing, speaking, and breathing. [A, 293.]—**A. humida.** Croup. [L, 63.]—**A. infantilis contagiosa.** Wedel's term for diphtheria. [D, 72.]—**A. infantum.** Croup. [Wilcke (L, 128).]—**A. infantum strangulatoria.** Croup. [Russell (L, 136).]—**A. inflammatoria** [Boerhaave], **A. inflammatoria infantum.** Croup. [L, 132; M, 60.]—**A. interna.** Croup. [L, 119.]—**A. lacunaris.** An infectious form of amygdalitis characterized by the presence of *Staphylococcus albus* and *Staphylococcus aureus* in the follicles. [B. Fraenkel, "Berlin. klin. Woch.," 1886, 17, 18, pp. 265, 287; "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Oct. 9, 1886, p. 717.]—**A. laryngea.** Fr., *angine laryngée*. Laryngitis. [A, 385.]—**A. laryngea exsudatoria** [Hufeland]. Croup. [A, 293; D.]—**A. laryngea infiltrata, A. laryngea œdematosa** [Bayle]. Fr., *angine laryngée œdémateuse*. Œdema of the glottis. [A. 385; L, 57.]—**A. latens difficilis.** Croup. [L, 119.]—**A. linguaria.** See GLOSSITIS.—**A. lini.** See CUSCUTA.—**A. loweriana.** Œdema of the glottis. [B. 59.]—**A. Ludovici, A. Ludwigii.** Fr., *angine de Ludwig* (ou *sous-maxillaire*). Ger., *Ludwig'sche Bräune*. It., *a. di Ludwig*. Sp., *a. de Ludwig*. Syn.: *gangrenous inflammation of the neck*. A diffuse phlegmonous inflammation of the floor of the mouth and of the intermuscular and subcutaneous tissue of the submaxillary region, which may end in gangrene, abscess, or resolution, and sometimes prevails as an epidemic; so called because it was first fully described by Ludwig, of Stuttgart. [A, 287.]—**A. lymphatica.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. maligna.** See *Malignant a.*—**A. maxillaris.** Mumps. [L, 63.] See CYNANCHE *parotidea*.—**A. membranacea.** See *Membranous a.*—**A. membra-**

nacea chronica. Laryngeal phthisis. [L, 128.]—**A. menstrualis.** An a. attributed to amenorrhœa. [L, 135.]—**A. mercurialis.** Mercurial stomatitis. [L, 135.]—**A. mitis.** An ordinary catarrhal sore throat. [E.]—**A. morbillosa.** Fr., *angine morbilleuse.* The a. which accompanies measles, being but a part of the extensive catarrh of the pharynx, nose, eyes, larynx, etc. [A, 412.]—**A. mucosa** [Huxham]. An a. due to exposure to cold, with swelling of the tonsils and maxillary glands, cough, a free secretion of mucus, etc. [L, 132.]—**A. nasalis.** See CORYZA.—**A. notha.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. œdematosa.** Œdema of the glottis. [E.]—**A. of the larynx.** Fr., *angine laryngée.* Ger., *Rachenbräune.* Laryngitis. [A, 385.]—**A. palatina.** A. of the palate. [E.]—**A. paralytica.** Dysphagia from paralysis. [L, 63.]—**A. parenchymatosa.** A deep-seated inflammation about the throat (*e. g.*, of the tonsil). [L, 54.]—**A. parotidæa, A. parotidæa externa.** Mumps. [L, 135.] See CYNANCHE *parotidæa.*—**A. pectoris.** See the major list, also *Acute* BRONCHITIS.—**A. pellicularis.** See *Membranous a.*—**A. pemphigosa.** Fr., *pemphigus guttural.* An affection of the throat in which bullæ form resembling those of pemphigus. [A, 412.]—**A. periodica** [Franck]. Fr., *angine périodique.* A periodically recurring a. due to malarial poisoning. [Peter (L, 87).] —**A. perniciosa.** Croup. [L, 119.]—**A. pestilans, A. pestilentialis.** See *Malignant a.*—**A. pharyngæa.** See *Pharyngeal a.*—**A. phlegmonosa.** See *Phlegmonous a.*—**A. pituitosa.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. plastica.** Diphtheria. [L, 136.]—**A. polyposa.** It., *a. poliposa.* 1. Difficulty in breathing due to nasal polypi. [Albucasis (L, 132).] 2. Membranous croup. [Michaelis (L, 136).]—**A. potatorum.** See *Follicular a.*—**A. pseudomembranacea.** See *Membranous a.*—**A. pulposa.** See *Pultaceous a.*—**A. putrida, A. putris.** See *Malignant a.*—**A. rheumatica.** See *Rheumatic a.*—**A. sanguinea.** Quinsy. [E.] See AMYGDALITIS and CYNANCHE *tonsillaris.*—**A. scarlatinosa.** See *Scarlatinal a.*—**A. scarlatinosa diphtheritica.** Diphtheria occurring as a complication of scarlet fever. [M.]—**A. scarlatinosa maligna.** A malignant a. occurring in the course of scarlet fever. [M.]—**A. scarlatinosa sine exanthemate.** A form of scarlet fever in which the throat manifestations are present, but in which there is no rash. [M.]—**A. scirrhosa.** Fr., *angine squirrheuse.* Difficulty in swallowing arising from a scirrhus or any hard tumor. [L, 135; M, 56.]—**A. scorbutica.** See *Scorbutic a.*—**A. scrofulosa.** See *Scrofulous a.*—**A. serosa.** 1. Catarrhal a. 2. Œdema of the glottis. [L, 135.] —**A. sicca.** Fr., *angine sèche.* 1. A chronic dry catarrh of the throat. [Fayseler, "Thèse de Paris," July, 1883; "Bull. gén. de thérap.," March 15, 1884, p. 238 (D).] 2. As used by Hippocrates, malignant a. [L, 132.]—**A. simplex.** See *Simple a.*—**A. sine dolore.** An indescribable feeling of anxiety or cardiac oppression (but not of localized pain), often accompanied by suspirious respiration, observed as an accompaniment of almost any form of serious heart disease, especially aortic insufficiency. [W. T. Gairdner (A, 438).]—**A. spasmodica, A. spastica.** 1. Laryngismus stridulus. 2. Asthma. [B, 59.]—**A. spuria** [Ettmüller]. Pain or difficulty in swallowing. [L. 132.] See DYSPHAGIA.—**A. squirrosa.** See *A. scirrhosa.*—**A. strangulatoria.** Croup. [L, 128.]—**A. strepitosa** [Ghisi], **A. strepitosa perfida mortalis.** Membranous croup. [D, 40.]—**A. stridula.** Fr., *angine striduleuse* [Bretonneau]. 1. Laryngismus stridulus (*q. v.*). [A, 413.] 2. Membranous croup. [B, 59.]—**A. stridulosa.** Laryngismus stridulus (*q. v.*). [L. Elsberg, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 20, 1884, p. 685 (D).]—**A. suffocativa.** 1. Croup. [L, 129.] 2. A name under which, together with that of *sore-throat distemper*, S. Bard, of New York, described an epidemic of diphtheria in 1789. ["Trans. of the Am. Philosoph. Soc.," i, 1789, p. 388 (A, 415).]—**A. superficialis.** Fr., *angine superficielle.* Simple a. (*q. v.*). [L, 63.]—**A. synochalis.** See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris.*—**A. syphilitica.** Fr., *angine syphilitique.* Ger., *syphilitische Bräune.* It., *a. sifilitica.* Any affection of the throat due to syphilis. [A, 412.] As an early symptom of that disease, it begins with an erythematous redness and swelling extending over the pillars of the fauces and the vault of the palate, and is often followed by mucous patches or ulceration. [G.]—**A. thymica.** 1. Laryngismus stridulus (*q. v.*). 2. Bronchial asthma. [L, 135.]—**A. thyreoidea.** See THYREOIDITIS.—**A. tonsillaris.** See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris.*—**A. toxica.** See *Toxic a.*—**A. trachealis.** Fr., *angine trachéale.* Croup. [Cullen *et al.* (L).]—**A. trachealis adultorum** [Pinel]. Laryngitis and tracheitis. [L, 136.] —**A. ulcerosa** [Fothergill], **A. ulcusculosa.** Inflammation of the throat with ulceration. [L, 135.]—**A. uvularis.** See STAPHYLITIS.—**A. varicosa.** Shortness of breath due to enlarged vessels in the tonsils. [L, 135.]—**A. variolosa** [Sydenham]. Fr., *angine varioleuse.* The a. of small-pox; either the pharyngitis that appears during the decline of the disease, as a complication, or the development of lesions in the throat resembling those on the skin, but running a more rapid course, not reaching a typical formation, and healing without the production of scars. [A, 412; L, 132.]—**A. vaso-motoria.** See ANGINA PECTORIS *vaso-motoria.*—**A. venenis orta.** See *Toxic a.*—**A. venerea.** See *A. syphilitica.*—**A. vera, A. vera et legitima.** Quinsy. [L, 63.] See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris.*—**A. vesiculosa.** See *Herpetic a.* (2d def.).—**A. with pellicular exudation.** Diphtheria. [L, 136.]—**Aphthous a.** Lat., *a. aphthosa.* Ger., *aphthöse A.* One accompanied with the formation of aphthæ on the tonsils or in some other part of the throat. [B. Fraenkel (D, 18).]—**Cachectic a.** Ger., *kachektische A.* A form occurring in cachectic persons, characterized chiefly by a whitish discoloration of the upper layers of the epithelium of the pharynx. [B. Fraenkel (D, 18).]—**Cardiac a.** See ANGINA PECTORIS.—**Catarrhal a.** Lat., *a. catarrhalis.* Fr., *angine catarrhale.* Ger., *katarrhalische A.* A pharyngitis characterized by increased secretion from the pharynx and tonsils, at first mucous, then muco-purulent, and finally purulent. [B. Fraenkel (D, 18).]—**Croupous a.** See *Membranous a.*—**Diphtheritic a.** Lat., *a. diphtherica* (seu *diphtheritica*). Fr., *angine diphthérique* (ou *diphthéritique*). Ger., *diphtheritische A.* It., *a. difterica.* Sp., *a. diftérica.* Diphtheria. [A. Jacobi (A, 416).]—**Dry a.** See *A. sicca.*—**Epiglottidean a.** Lat., *a. epiglottidea.* Œdema of the glottis. [A, 380.]—**Eruptive a.** Fr., *angine éruptive.* Any a. which, being limited to certain anatomical elements of the mucous membrane, gives rise to such lesions as vesicles, pustules, bullæ, etc. [A, 412.] Cf. *A. exanthematica.*—**Erysipelatous a.** Lat., *a. erysipelatosa.* Fr., *angine érysipélateuse.* Erysipelas, or an affection resembling it, of the throat. [A, 385, 412.]—**Erythematous a.** Lat., *a. erythematosa.* Fr., *angine érythémateuse.* A simple hyperæmia of the throat with pain in swallowing; ordinary sore throat. [Peter (L, 87).]—**Febrile a.** Lat., *a. febrilis.* Fr., *angine fébrile.* The a. that accompanies inflammatory fevers. [A, 385.]—**Fibrinous a.** Lat., *a. fibrinosa.* Fr., *angine fibrineuse.* Ger., *fibrinöse A.* Diphtheritic sore throat; a simple a. in which a layer of fibrinous exudation is formed, of greater or lesser extent, mostly on the tonsils, but occasionally creeping on to the velum palati. Although closely adherent in places, the exudation is readily detached, but usually forms again. It consists of fibrin inclosing pus corpuscles, altered epithelial cells, and certain forms of *Leptothrix.* The affection is not of a true diphtheritic nature, and is not infectious, but it simulates diphtheria so closely as regards the appearance of the throat that the distinction between the two rests chiefly on the absence of an epidemic, the trifling character of the constitutional symptoms, and the favorable course pursued by the disease. [B. Fraenkel (A, 319).] Cf. *Croupous* AMYGDALITIS and ANGINE *diphthéroïde.*—**Follicular a.** Lat., *a. follicularis.* Fr., *angine glanduleuse* [Gueneau de Mussy] (ou *granuleuse* [Chomel], ou *papillaire*, ou *des orateurs*, ou *des buveurs*). Syn.: *follicular disease of the pharyngo-laryngeal membrane* [H. Green], *chronic bronchitis, clergymen's sore throat, drunkards' sore throat.* A chronic diffused catarrh of the pharynx and larynx, with prominence of the glands of the mucous membrane, common in persons who are much employed in public speaking or singing and in those who drink alcoholic liquors to excess. [A, 385.]—**Gangrenous a.** Lat., *a. gangrœnosa.* Fr., *angine gangréneuse.* Ger., *brandige Bräune.* It., Sp., *a. gangrenosa.* Putrid sore throat (the *cynanche maligna* of Sauvages); any affection of the throat that produces gangrene. [Peter (L, 87).]—**Glandular a., Granular a.** See *Follicular a.*—**Guttural a.** Fr., *angine gutturale.* An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the isthmus faucium. [Peter (L, 87).]—**Herpetic a.** Lat., *a. herpetica.* Fr., *angine herpétique.* Ger., *herpetische A.* 1. An a. attended with the formation of vesicles like those of herpes in the throat, which may be accompanied by patches of exudation and give rise to little erosions. It is seen in connection with small-pox and herpes labialis. [A, 385, 412; B. Fraenkel (D, 18); D, 48.] 2. As used by some French writers, any a. attributed to the dartrous diathesis. [A, 412.]—**Hogskin a.** Diphtheria. [L, 63.]—**Lymphatic a.** Lat., *a. lymphatica.* See *Catarrhal a.*—**Malignant a.** Lat., *a. maligna* [Huxham]. Fr., *angine maligne.* See *Gangrenous a.*—**Membranous a.** Lat., *a. membranacea.* Fr., *angine membraneuse* (ou *couenneuse*). Ger., *häutige Bräune.* It., *a. membranacea* (o *membranosa*). A general term for any a. of the throat or the trachea accompanied by the formation of a false membrane, and especially for diphtheria and croup. [D, 47.]—**Morbillous a.** See *A. morbillosa.*—**Œdematous a.** See ŒDEMA *of the glottis.*—**Œsophageal a.** Fr., *angine œsophagienne.* Acute inflammation of the œsophagus. [Mondière, "Arch. gén. de méd.," 1re série, xxiv, p. 543 (A, 272).]—**Pellicular a.** Lat., *a. pellicularis.* See *Membranous a.*—**Pharyngeal a.** Lat., *a. pharyngea.* Fr., *angine pharyngée.* One that is limited to the walls of the pharynx. [A, 385.]—**Pharyngo-scrofulous a.** An ulcerative foll cular pharyngitis, sometimes attended with acuminated pustules. [L, 63.]—**Phlegmonous a.** Lat., *a. phlegmonosa.* Fr., *angine phlegmoneuse.* Ger., *phlegmonöse A.* It., *a. flemmonosa.* An acute inflammation tending to the formation of pus in the deep-seated structures of the throat; but the term is limited by some writers to such an affection of the substance of the tonsil or the tissue surrounding it. It seldom occurs, except in the tonsil, as a primary affection, but is met with as the result of taking very hot liquids or chemical irritants into the mouth and in connection with scarlet fever and small-pox. [B. Fraenkel (A, 319); A, 385, 412.]—**Polypous a.** See *A. polyposa.*—**Pseudo-membranous a.** See *Membranous a.* —**Pultaceous a.** Fr., *angine pultacée.* Any a. in which soft, whitish or grayish patches are present, and, not being true exudations, are readily detached. Some French writers apply the term (or *angine scarlatineuse pultacée*) especially to such a condition in cases of scarlet fever. [A, 385, 414; D, 74; Peter (L, 87).]—**Putrid a.** Lat., *a. putrida* (seu *putris*). Fr., *angine putride.* See *Gangrenous a.*—**Rheumatic a.** Lat., *a. rheumatica.* Fr., *angine rhumatismale.* Ger., *rheumatische A.* It., *a. reumatica.* A form assumed by catarrhal a. in rheumatic persons. It comes on suddenly with intense pain in swallowing, but is of brief duration. It is often followed by some other manifestation of rheumatism. [A, 273, 418.] —**Scarlatinal a.** Lat., *a. scarlatinosa.* Fr., *angine scarlatineuse.* A general term for the various throat affections incidental to scarlet fever (simple erythematous hyperæmia, passive congestion, a miliary eruption, ulceration, membranous exudation, implication of the neighboring lymphatic glands, gangrene, etc.). [A, 412.]—**Scirrhous a.** See *A. scirrhosa.*—**Scorbutic a.** Lat., *a. scorbutica.* Fr., *angine scorbutique.* One that occurs as a manifestation of scurvy. [A, 385.]—**Scrofulous a.** Lat., *a. scrofulosa.* Fr., *angine scrofuleuse.* Ger., *scrophulöse A.* A. due to scrofula. [A, 385.]—**Simple a.** Lat., *a. simplex.* Fr., *angine simple.* It., *a. semplice.* Ordinary sore throat; hyperæmia of the fauces with more or less pain in swallowing, often accompanied with a swollen state of the uvula, coryza, and fever. [D, 25.]—**Spasmodic a., Stridulous a.** See LARYNGISMUS *stridulus.*—**Suffocative a.** Lat., *a. suffocativa* (seu *suffocatoria*). Croup. [L. 128.] See also *A. suffocativa.*—**Syphilitic a.** See *A. syphilitica.*—**Thymic a.** See *A. thymica.*—**Tonsillar a.** Lat., *a. tonsillaris.* Fr., *angine tonsillaire.* It., *a. tonsillare.* Sp., *a. tonsilar.* Quinsy. See CYNANCHE *tonsillaris.*—**Toxic a.** Lat., *a. toxica.* Fr., *angine toxique.* Ger., *toxische A.* It., *a. eccitata da droghe velenosi.* 1. Any a. due to the systemic (not the topical) action of a poison. [A, 418.] 2. One which causes or is accompanied by blood-poisoning. [L, 87.]—

Ulcerated a., Ulcerative a. See *A. ulcerosa.*—**Ulcero-membranous a.** Fr., *angine ulcéro-membraneuse.* An inflammatory condition of the throat, limited chiefly to the tonsils and especially characterized by the formation of false membrane on them. When the membrane is removed, there is evident loss of tissue, but this ulceration is usually only superficial. There is also swelling of the glands of the neck, with moderate fever. Relapses are apt to occur, but the disease is never fatal. [D, 25.]—**Ulcerous a.** See *A. ulcerosa.*—**Variolous a.** See *A. variolosa.*

ANGINAL, adj. A^{2}n'ji^{2}n-a^{2}l. See Anginose.

ANGINA PECTORIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)-a^3 pe^{2}k'-to-ri^{2}s. For deriv., see Angina and Pectus. Fr., *angine de poitrine.* Ger., *Herzbräune, Stenocardie.* It., *angina di petto.* Sp., *angina del pecho.* Syn.: *angor pectoris* [Frank], *syncope angens* (seu *anginosa*) [Parry] (seu *cardiaca anginosa* [Darwin]), *asthma arthriticum* [Schmidt] (seu *spastico-arthriticum inconstans* [Stöller], seu *dolorificum* [Darwin], *asthenia pectoralis* [Young], *cardiogmus* [Sauvages], *sternodynia syncopalis* [Sluis], *stenocardia* [Brera], *pnigophobia* [Swediaur]. Breast-pang, dyspnœa of the heart, neuralgia of the heart, diaphragmatic gout; a term applied by Heberden to a disease first described by Rougnon, in 1768. It is characterized by sudden attacks of terrible pain in the region of the heart, often radiating to the shoulders and down the left arm, with intense difficulty in breathing, a feeling of constriction of the chest, an overpowering apprehension of impending death (so that all movements are avoided, lest they should precipitate that event), deadly pallor, cold sweat, and great weakening of the heart's action, while the pulse is diminished in volume. The attack usually lasts only a few seconds or minutes, and then the circulation becomes active, the surface grows warm, and in many cases eructation (occasionally vomiting) occurs, and a quantity of pale, watery urine is passed. Some writers recognize two forms, true and false a. p., the former occurring by far the most frequently in men, and the latter in women. True a. p. is associated with serious disease of the heart (either valvular disease, degeneration of the muscular tissue, or embolism of the coronary arteries), and it is not uncommon for the paroxysm to prove fatal. The false form has been referred to some pathological condition of the nervous apparatus of the heart (hyperæsthesia of the cardiac plexus, according to Romberg) induced by the abuse of tobacco, tea, coffee, etc., or, in a reflex way, by indigestion or uterine disease. In the treatment of the paroxysm, the skin should be stimulated by friction and hot applications. Among the drugs that have proved most efficient are amyl nitrite (2 to 5 drops by inhalation), nitro-glycerin, and morphine (to be used cautiously, the latter hypodermically). [A, 289, 385; D, 1; L, 128, 134; B. Fraenkel (M, 1).]—**A. p. reflectoria** [Landois]. See *Vagus a. p.*—**A. p. vaso-motoria.** See *Vaso-motor a. p.*—**Cardio-centric a. p.** Ger., *cardiocentrische A. p.* See *Ganglionic a. p.*—**Essential a. p.** A form not assignable to any cardiac or other disease as a cause. [L, 144.]—**Excito-motor cardiac a. p.** Ger., *excitomotorische cardiale A. p.* See *Ganglionic a. p.*—**Excito-motor sympathetic a. p.** Ger., *excitomotorische sympathische A. p.* A form due to an affection of the accelerator nerves of the heart, the lesion being presumably in the cardiac plexus. [D, 35.]—**Ganglionic a. p.** Ger., *gangliöse* (oder *cardiocentrische*, oder *excitomotorische cardiale*) *A. p.* A form due to lesion of the automatic excito-motor ganglia of the heart. [A, 326.]—**Reflex a. p.** Lat., *a. p. reflectoria.* See *Vagus a. p.*—**Regulatorische A. p.** (Ger.). See *Vagus a. p.*—**Symptomatic a. p.** One that occurs as a symptom or accompaniment of some other diseased state. [L, 144.]—**Vagus a. p.** Ger., *regulatorische A. p.* One caused through the medium of the pneumogastric nerve, either by agencies that directly produce irritation or paralysis, or by those that operate in a reflex way, especially in connection with diseases of the abdominal organs. [D, 35.]—**Vaso-motor a. p.** Lat., *a. p. vaso-motoria.* 1. One which is due to irritation of the vaso-motor nerves of the heart, with consequent contraction of the arterioles and obstruction of the circulation in the organ. [D, 35.] 2. A condition in which, together with the usual symptoms of a. p., there are numbness, pain, and difficulty of movement in all the limbs, which became pale and decidedly cyanotic. The pulse remains unaffected and no abnormal sounds are heard over the heart. The attacks are brought on by exposure to cold, and at times placing the hands or feet in cold water is sufficient to induce a paroxysm. The attacks last from a quarter to half an hour, and usually they can be cut short by frictions, hot applications, and hot drinks. According to Landois and Nothnagel, the condition is due to a widely distributed spasm of the blood-vessels. [B. Fraenkel (M, 1).]

ANGINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhen. See Angina.—**A. acnéique.** Syn.: *acné gutturale* (ou *de la gorge*). A form of follicular angina in which lesions are formed resembling those of acne. [A, 412.]—**A. amygdalite.** Quinsy. [L, 41.] See Cynanche *tonsillaris.*—**A. atrophique.** An atrophic form of angina sicca (*q. v.*). [E. J. Moure, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 11, 1883, p. 627 (D).]—**A. buccale.** See Angina *Ludovici.*—**A. charbonneuse.** See Angina *carbuncularis.*—**A. contagieuse.** See Diphtheria.—**A. couenneuse.** Any membranous angina, especially diphtheria. [D, 72; L, 32, 87, 136; M, 3.]—**A. couenneuse commune.** See *Herpetic* angina.—**A. couenneuse mercurielle.** A membranous angina produced by mercury. [D, 72.]—**A. couenneuse scarlatineuse.** Scarlatinal angina of a membranous character. [D, 72.]—**A. de Ludwig.** See Angina *Ludovici.*—**A. de poitrine.** See Angina pectoris.—**A. des buveurs, A. des orateurs.** See *Follicular* angina.—**A. diphthérique, A. diphthéritique.** Diphtheria. [L, 136.]—**A. diphthéroïde.** Diphtheritic sore throat; a mild form of diphtheria, considered by C. Lasègue to bear the same relation to typical diphtheria that varioloid bears to variola. [A, 412] Cf. *Croupous* amygdalitis.—**A. du chien.** The angina of dogs; an angina of the pharynx or, more commonly, of the larynx, producing a dry, paroxysmal, persistent cough. It is present in greater or lesser degree at the outset of rabies. [A, 385.] Cf. Angina *canina.*—**A. du conduit aérien, A. du conduit aérifère.** See Angina *ductus aerii.*—**A. du conduit alimentaire.** An angina characterized by pain in deglutition. [L, 43.]—**A. du muguet.** Aphthous stomatitis. [Peter (L, 87).] Cf. *Aphthous* angina.—**A. externe.** Mumps. [L, 43.] See Cynanche *parotidea.*—**A. fibrineuse.** 1. Fibrinous angina (*q. v.*). 2. Diphtheria. [L, 87.]—**A. gastrique.** An angina with gastric disturbance. [L, 88.]—**A. glanduleuse.** See *Follicular* angina.—**A. goutteuse.** See Angina *arthritica.*—**A. granuleuse.** See *Follicular* angina.—**A. hypertoxique.** Diphtheria of the severest and most rapid form. [Peter (L, 87).]—**A. inflammatoire.** Croup. [Peter (L, 87).]—**A. lacunaire.** An infectious angina of the crypts of the tonsils, accompanied by fever, enlargement of the spleen, and subsequent debility; supposed by some to be a form of diphtheria. [B. Fraenkel, "Berlin. klin. Woch.," 1886, 17, 18; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," May 21, 1886, p. 349.]—**A. laryngée.** See Laryngitis.—**A. laryngée œdémateuse.** See Œdema *of the glottis.*—**A. laryngite.** See Laryngitis.—**A. maligne.** See *Gangrenous* angina.—**A. maligne diphthéritique.** Diphtheria. [A, 385.]—**A. maligne gangréneuse.** See *Gangrenous* angina.—**A. membraneuse diphthéritique.** See Diphtheria.—**A. membraneuse polypeuse, A. membraneuse striduleuse.** See Croup.—**A. morbilleuse.** See Angina *morbillosa.*—**A. œdémateuse.** See Œdema *of the glottis.*—**A. papillaire.** See *Follicular* angina.—**A. par absorption.** See *Toxic* angina.—**A. par imbibition.** Angina due to the contact of irritating or corrosive substances. [Peter (L, 87).]—**A. pestilentielle.** Diphtheria. [L, 92.]—**A. plastique.** Diphtheria. [Peter (L, 87).]—**A. profonde.** An inflammation of the whole thickness of the mucous membrane of the throat. [A, 385.]—**A. pseudo-membraneuse.** See *Membranous* angina.—**A. pultacée.** See *Pultaceous* angina.—**A. rhumatismale sans rhumatisme.** An angina supposed to be of rheumatic origin, but not accompanied by articular manifestations of rheumatism. [A, 412.]—**A. scarlatineuse pultacée.** See *Pultaceous* angina.—**A. sèche.** See Angina *sicca.*—**A. sous-maxillaire.** See Angina *Ludovici.*—**A. sphacélo-diphthérique.** Diphtheria with sloughing. [Peter (L, 87).]—**A. squirreuse.** See Angina *scirrhosa.*—**A. striduleuse.** See Laryngismus *stridulus.*—**A. suffocante.** See Angina *suffocativa,* Croup, and Diphtheria.—**A. superficielle.** See *Simple, Catarrhal,* and *Pultaceous* angina.—**A. syphilitique érythémateuse.** Syn.: *roséole gutturale.* A syphilitic angina resembling the roseola of the skin, which it accompanies. [A, 412.]—**A. tertiaire.** Any angina occurring as a manifestation of so-called tertiary syphilis. [A, 412.]—**A. tonsillaire.** See Cynanche *tonsillaris.*

ANGINEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zhi^{2}n-u^5. See Anginose.

ANGINON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)-o^{2}n. From ἄγχειν, to strangle. Fr., *anginon.* It., *anginone.* The equivalent of a name said to have been given by Dioscorides to hemlock, one of its poisonous effects being a sense of suffocation. [A, 314; H. Baillon (L, 87).]

ANGINOSA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *anginosus.* A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)-o'sa^3. An anginose disease.—**A. epidemica.** See Amphemerina *a.*

ANGINOSE, ANGINOUS, adj's. A^{2}n'ji^{2}n-os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *anginosus.* Fr., *angineux.* Ger., *bräuneartig.* It., Sp., *anginoso.* Of the nature of or characterized by angina (*q. v.*). [A, 385.]

ANGIO-ASTHÉNIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-a^{3}s-ta-ne. See Angeioasthenia. For other words in *Angi-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Angei-*.

ANGIO-CARDIOPATHIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-ka^{3}rd-i^2-o^{2}p-a^3-te. A morbid condition of the heart and of the blood-vessels. [Huchard, "Union méd.," Aug. 4, 1883, p. 197 (D).]

ANGIO-CARDITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-ka^{3}rd-et. See Angeiocarditis.

ANGIOCARPE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-ka^{3}rp. See Angeiocarp.

ANGIOCARPIEN (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-ka^{3}rp-i^2-a^{3}n^2. See Angeiocarpous.

ANGIOCHALASE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-ka^{3}l-a^{3}s. See Angeiochalasis.

ANGIOCHOLITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-kol-et. See Angeiocholitis.

ANGIODÉSIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-da-se. See Angeiology.

ANGIODIASTASE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-de-a^{3}st-a^{3}s. See Angeiodiastasis.

ANGIODYCRE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-dekr. The lacrymal apparatus. [L, 82.]

ANGIOGALIE, ANGIOGALOPATHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-ga^{3}l-e, -o-pa^3-te. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, γάλα, milk, and πάθος, disease. A general term for diseases of the milk-secreting apparatus. [L, 82.]

ANGIOGENESE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n^2-gi^2-o-ge^{2}n-a'ze^2. See Angeiogenesis.

ANGIOGÉNIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-zha-ne. See Angeiogenesis.

ANGIOGÉNIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-zha-nek. Pertaining to angeiogenesis (*q. v.*). [L, 41.]

ANGIOGRAPHIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-gra^{3}f-e, -gi^2-o-gra^{3}f-e'. See Angeiography.

ANGIOHÉMIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-a-me. See Angeiæmia.

ANGIOHYDROGRAPHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-he-dro-gra^{3}f. A writer upon hydrangeiology (*q. v.*). [L, 41.]

ANGIOHYDROGRAPHIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-he-dro^{2}g-ra^{3}f-e. See Hydrangeiography.

ANGIOHYDROGRAPHIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-he-dro-gra^{3}f-ek. Pertaining to hydrangeiography. [L, 41.]

ANGIOHYDROLOGIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-he-dro^{2}l-o-zhe. See HYDRANGEIOLOGY.

ANGIOHYDROLOGIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-he-dro^{2}l-o-zhek. Pertaining to hydrangeiology. [L, 41.]

ANGIOHYDROTOMIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-he-dro^{2}t-o-me. See HYDRANGEIOTOMY.

ANGIOHYDROTOMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-he-dro^{2}t-o-mek. Pertaining to hydrangeiotomy. [L, 41.]

ANGIOITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji^2(gi^2)-o-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *angioit'idis.* See ANGEITIS.

ANGIOLEUCASIE, ANGIOLEUCECTASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-lu^6-ka^3-ze, -se^{2}k-ta^3-ze. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λευκός, white, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. Dilatation of the lymphatic vessels. [L, 82.]

ANGIOLEUCEMPHRAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-lu^6-sa^{3}n^2-fra^{3}x-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λευκός, white, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Obstruction of the lymphatic vessels. [L, 82.]

ANGIOLEUCIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-lu^6-se. See ANGIOLEUCOPATHIE.

ANGIOLEUCITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-lu^6-set. See LYMPHANGEITIS.

ANGIOLEUCOCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-lu^6-ko-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λευκός, white, and καρκίνος, a cancer. Cancer of the lymphatic vessels. [L, 82.]

ANGIOLEUCOLITHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-lu^6-ko-le-te. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λευκός, white, and λίθος, a stone. A concrement in a lymphatic vessel. [L, 82.]

ANGIOLEUCOLOGIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-lu^6-ko-lo-zhe. See LYMPHANGEIOLOGY.

ANGIOLEUCOPATHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-lu^6-ko-pa^3-te. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λευκός, white, and πάθος, disease. A general term for diseases of the lymphatic vessels. [L, 82.]

ANGIOLEUCOPHYMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-lu^6-ko-fe-me. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λευκός, white, and φῦμα, a growth. Tuberculosis of the lymphatic vessels. [L, 82.]

ANGIOLEUCOSCLÉROSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-lu^6-ko-skla-ro-ze. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λευκός, white, and σκληροῦν, to harden. Induration of the lymphatic vessels. [L, 82.]

ANGIOLEUCOSTÉIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-lu^6-ko-sta-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λευκός, white, and ὀστέον, a bone. Ossification of the lymphatics. [L, 82.]

ANGIOLEUCOSTÉNIE [Piorry], **ANGIOLEUCOSTÉNOSE, ANGIOLEUCOSTÉNOSIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-lu^6-ko-sta-ne, -sta-nos, -no-ze. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λευκός, white, and στένωσις, constriction. Constriction of the lymphatics. [L, 82.]

ANGIOLEUCOTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-lu^6-ko-tro-fe. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λευκός, white, and τροφή, nourishment. The nutrition of the lymphatics. [A, 250.]—**A's anomales.** Abnormal formations in the lymphatics. [A, 250.]

ANGIOLOG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n^2-gi^2-o^{2}l-o^{2}g'. See ANGEIOLOGIST.

ANGIOLOGIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-ol-o-zhe, -gi^2-ol-o-ge'. See ANGEIOLOGY.

ANGIOLOGIQUE (Fr.), **ANGIOLOGISCH** (Ger.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o^{2}l-o-zhek, -gi^2-o^{2}l-o^{2}g'i^{2}sh. See ANGEIOLOGICAL.

ANGIOLOGUE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o^{2}l-og. See ANGEIOLOGIST.

ANGIOLYMPHITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-li^{2}m-fet. See LYMPHANGEITIS.

ANGIOM (Ger.), n. A^{3}n^2-gi^2-om'. See ANGEIOMA.—**Capillāres A.** See NÆVUS.—**Einfaches A.** See *Plexiform* ANGEIOMA.—**Flächenhaftes A.** See NÆVUS.—**Geschwulstförmiges A.** See *Tuberose* ANGEIOMA.—**Lympha', Lymphatisches A.** See LYMPHANGEIOMA.—**Rankena'.** See *Cirsoid* ANEURYSM.

ANGIOME (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-om. See ANGEIOMA.—**A. capillaire.** See NÆVUS.—**A. lymphatique.** See LYMPHANGEIOMA.—**A. simple.** See *Plexiform* ANGEIOMA.

ANGIOPYRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-pe-rek. Pertaining to angeiopyra (*q. v.*). [L, 41.]

ANGIORRHÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o^{2}r-ra-ek. Pertaining to angeiorrhœa (*q. v.*). [L, 41.]

ANGIOSCOPIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o^{2}s-ko^{2}p-ek. Pertaining to angeioscopy (*q. v.*). [L, 41.]

ANGIOSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-os. See ANGEIONOSIS.

ANGIOSPERME (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-spe^{2}rm. See ANGEIOSPERMATOUS and ANGEIOSPERM.

ANGIOSPERMEMPHRAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-spe^{2}rm-a^{3}n^2-fra^{3}x-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, σπέρμα, a seed, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Obstruction of the seminal ducts. [L, 82.]

ANGIOSPERMIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-spe^{2}rm-e. See ANGEIOSPERMIA and ANGIOSPERMOPATHIE.

ANGIOSPERMISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n^2'gi^2-o-spe^{2}rm-i^{2}sh. See ANGEIOSPERMATOUS.

ANGIOSPERMITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-spe^{2}rm-et. Inflammation of the spermatic ducts. [L, 82.]

ANGIOSPERMOCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-spe^{2}rm-o-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, σπέρμα, a seed, and καρκίνος, a cancer. Cancer of the male genital apparatus. [L, 82.]

ANGIOSPERMOCÉLIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-spe^{2}rm-o-sa-le. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, σπέρμα, a seed, and κήλη, a tumor. A general term for tumors of the male genital apparatus. [A, 250.]

ANGIOSPERMOPATHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-spe^{2}rm-o-pa^3-te. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, σπέρμα, a seed, and πάθος, disease. A general term for diseases of the male genital apparatus. [L, 82.]

ANGIOSPERMOPHYMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-spe^{2}rm-o-fe-me. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, σπέρμα, a seed, and φῦμα, a growth. A general term for tumors of the male genital apparatus. [L, 82.]

ANGIOSPERMOSTÉNIE, ANGIOSPERMOSTÉNOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-spe^{2}rm-o-sta-ne, -stan-o-se. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, σπέρμα, a seed, and στένωσις, constriction. Stenosis of the spermatic ducts. [L, 82.]

ANGIOSPORE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o^{2}s-por. See ANGEIOSPOROUS, ANGEIOSPORÆ, and ANGEIOSPOREÆ.

ANGIOTELECTASIE (Ger.), **ANGIOTÉLECTASIE** (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-gi^2-o-ta-le^{2}k-ta^3-ze', -ta-le^{2}k-ta^3-se. See TELEANGEIECTASIS.

ANGIOTÉNIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-ta-ne. See FEBRIS *angeiotenica.*

ANGIOTÉRIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-ta-re. An embryonic monster found in a hen's egg, being a reddish body consisting only of a heart having two cavities. [C. Leblond (L, 87).]

ANGIOTOM (Ger.), n. A^{3}n^2'gi^2-o-tom. See ANGEIOTOMIST.

ANGIOTOMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-to-mek. Pertaining to angeiotomy (*q. v.*). [L, 41.]

ANGIOVE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-ov. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and ᾠόν, an egg. The genital apparatus of the female. [L, 82.]

ANGIOVELCIE, ANGIOVELCOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-ve^{2}l-se, -ve^{2}l-ko-se. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ᾠόν, an egg, and ἕλκος, an ulcer (or ἕλκωσις, ulceration). Ulceration of the genital apparatus in women. [L, 82.]

ANGIOVÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-ve^{2}m-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ᾠόν, an egg, and αἷμα, blood. Congestion of the genital apparatus in women. [L, 82.]

ANGIOVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-ve. See ANGIOVOPATHIE.

ANGIOVITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-vet. Inflammation of the genital apparatus in women. [L, 82.]

ANGIOVOCARCINIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-vo-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ᾠόν, an egg, and καρκίνος, a cancer. Cancers of the genital apparatus in women. [L, 82.]

ANGIOVOCÉLIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-vo-sa-le. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ᾠόν, an egg, and κήλη, a tumor. Tumors of the genital apparatus in women. [L, 82.]

ANGIOVONÉCROSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-vo-na-kro-se. For deriv., see ANGIOVE and NECROSIS. Gangrene of the genital apparatus in women. [L, 82.]

ANGIOVOPATHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-vo-pa^3-te. For deriv., see ANGIOVE and *-pathy**. Any disease of the genital apparatus in women. [L, 82.]

ANGIOVOPHYMIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-vo-fe-me. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ᾠόν, an egg, and φῦμα, a growth. Tubercles of the genital apparatus in women. [L, 82.]

ANGIOVOPYIE, ANGIOVOPYITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-vo-pe-e, -pe-et. For deriv., see ANGIOVE and PUS. Suppuration or purulent inflammation of the genital apparatus in women. [L, 82.]

ANGIOVORRHAGIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-vo-ra^3-zhe. For deriv., see ANGIOVORRHAGISME. Hæmorrhage from the genital apparatus in women. [A, 250.]

ANGIOVORRHAGISME [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-vo-ra-zhi^{2}zm. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ᾠόν, an egg, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Normal menstruation. [L, 82.]

ANGIOVORRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-vo-ra. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ᾠόν, an egg, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Leucorrhœa. [L, 82.]

ANGIOVORRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-vo-re^{2}m-e. See ANGIOVORRHAGIE.

ANGIOVORRHÉMISME [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-vo-re^{2}m-i^{2}zm. See ANGIOVORRHAGISME.

ANGIOVOZOÖTIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-o-vo-zo-o-te. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ᾠόν, an egg, and ζῷον, an animal. Entozoa of the genital apparatus in women. [L, 82.]

ANGITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhet. See ANGEITIS.

ANGIURASIE, ANGIURECTASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^6-ra^3-se, -re^{2}k-ta^3-se. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, οὖρον, urine, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. Any morbid dilatation of the urinary tract. [L, 82.]

ANGIURÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^6-re^{2}m-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, οὖρον, urine, and αἷμα, blood. Congestion of the urinary tract. [L, 82.]

ANGIUREMPHRAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^6-ra^{3}n^2-fra^{3}x-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, οὖρον, urine, and ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. Obstruction of the urinary passages. [L, 82.]

ANGIURIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^6-re. See ANGIUROPATHIE.

ANGIURIQUE [Piorry] (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zhi-u^6-rek. Pertaining to the urinary tract. [B.]

ANGIURITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^6-ret. Any inflammation of the urinary tract. [L, 82.]

ANGIURITOPYITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^6-re-to-pe-et. Suppuration of the urinary tract. [L, 82.]

ANGIUROMALAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^6-ro-ma^{3}l-a^{3}x-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, οὖρον, urine, and μαλακία, softness. Softening of the urinary tract. [L, 82.]

ANGIURONÉCROSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^6-ro-na-kro-se. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, οὖρον, urine, and νέκρωσις, death. Gangrene of the urinary tract. [L, 82.]

ANGIUROPATHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^6-ro-pa^3-te. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, οὖρον, urine, and πάθος, a disease. Any disease of the urinary tract. [L, 82.]

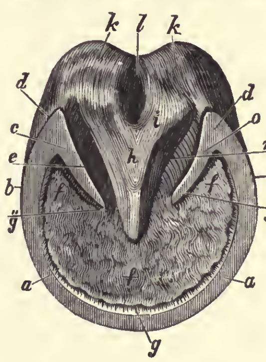
ANGIUROSTÉNIE, ANGIUROSTÉNOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^6-ro-sta-ne, -sta-no-se. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, οὖρον, urine, and στένωσις, a contraction. Constriction of the urinary passages. [L, 82.]

ANGIUROTRAUMATIE, ANGIUROTRAUMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^6-ro-tro-ma^3-te, -tro-me. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, οὖρον, urine, and τραῦμα, an injury. Any injury (wound) of the urinary tract. [L, 82.]

ANGIUROTRYPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^6-ro-tre-pe. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, οὖρον, urine, and τρυπᾶν, to pierce. Perforation of the urinary tract. [L, 82.]

ANGIURRHAGIE, ANGIURRHÊMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^6-ra^3-zhe, -u^6-re^{2}m-e. From ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, οὖρον, urine, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth, or αἷμα, blood. Hæmorrhage from the urinary tract. [L, 82.]

ANGLE, n. A^{2}n$^{2\prime}$gl. Gr., γωνία, ἀγκύλη. Lat., *angulus.* Fr., *angle.* Ger., *Winkel.* It., *angolo.* Sp., *ángulo.* 1. The degree of divergence of two straight lines or two planes which meet each other or would meet if sufficiently projected. 2. A corner, a point at which two or more edges or sides of an object or the walls or boundaries of a cavity or opening meet; an abrupt bend.—**Acromial a.** A so-called a. formed by the clavicle and the head of the os brachii. The term was used by Walshe simply for convenience in description. [L, 151.]—**Alveolar a.** Fr., *a. alvéolaire.* Ranke's term for the a. formed by the intersection of the cephalic horizontal line (of the Germans) and a line extending from a point just beneath the nasal spine to the most prominent point of the lower edge of the alveolar processes of the upper jaw. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1884 (L).]—**Alveolo-condylar a.** See *Orbito-alveolo-condylar a.* —**A. α, A. alpha.** Fr., *a. α.* Ger., *Winkel α.* It., *angolo α.* Sp., *ángulo α.* The a. (of 5°) formed by the visual line and the axis of the cornea. [F.]—**A. α′.** Fr., *a. α′.* Ger., *Winkel α′.* It., *angolo α′.* Sp., *ángulo α′.* The a. formed with the visual line, and on the other side of it, by a perpendicular let fall upon the centre of the cornea. [F.]—**A. antérieur de l'os iliaque** (Fr.). See *External a. of the ilium.*—**A. basilaire de la mâchoire** (Fr.). The a. formed at the symphysis menti by two lines running one from each gonion. [L, 143.]—**A. costal** (Fr.). See *A. of a rib.*—**A's craniens** (Fr.). See *Cephalic a's.*—**A. cranioscopique de Walther** (Fr.). See *Internal a. of Walther.*—**A. de Camper** (Fr.). See *Facial a. of Camper.*—**A. d'Ecker** (Fr.). See *Sphenoidal a.*—**A. de Fick** (Fr.). An a. having its apex at the basion, formed by the plane of the basilar groove and a line running from the lower border of the symphysis menti to the basion. [L, 150.]—**A. de flexion cranienne** (Fr.). Syn.: *a. pariétal.* An a. in the embryo at the point of junction of the mesencephalon and the diencephalon. [I, 28.]—**A. de la fosse olfactive** (Fr.). An a. formed in the lower animals by the jugum sphenoidale and the inclination of the olfactory fossa. [L, 150.]—**A. de la lame criblée** (Fr.). The a. made by the cribriform plate of the ethmoid and the olfactory fossa. [L, 150.]—**A. de la nuque** (Fr.). 1. A flexure of the cerebro-spinal axis of the fœtus at a point near the fourth ventricle. [I. 28.] 2. The a. of the nucha (*q. v.*). [A, 385.]—**A. de la protubérance** (Fr.). Syn.: *a. du pont de Varole.* An a. of flexion in the embryo at a point corresponding to the site of the pons Varolii. [I, 28.]—**A. de la selle turque** (Fr.). See *Sphenoidal a.*—**A. de l'œil** (Fr.). See ANGULUS *oculi.*—**A. de Louis** (Fr.). See ANGULUS *Ludovici.*—**A. d'éphippion** (Fr.). See *Sphenoidal a.*—**A. des condyles** (Fr.). See *Sphenoidal a.*—**A. des lèvres** (Fr.). See ANGULUS *oris.*—**A. d'une côte** (Fr.). See *A. of a rib.*—**A. du pont de Varole** (Fr.). See *A. de la protubérance.*—**A. du profil** (Fr.). Ger., *Profilwinkel.* The facial a. of the Germans; an a. formed by the union of a line extending between the superior border of the external auditory meatus and the lower border of the orbit, and a line running from the naso-frontal suture to the most prominent point of the lower edge of the superior alveolar processes. [L, 150.] Cf. *A. of Lavater.*—**A. du pubis** (Fr.). See *A. of the pubic bone.*—**A. externe de l'œil** (Fr.). See ANGULUS *oculi externus.*—**A. facial alvéolaire, A. facial alvéolaire zoologique** (Fr.). A facial a. with its apex at the alveolar point. [Broca, "Rev. d'anthropol.," 1875 (L).] See diagram.—**A. facial dentaire** (Fr.). A facial a. with its apex at the point of contact of the cutting edges of the upper central incisor teeth. [Broca, "Rev. d'anthropol.," 1873 (L).] Cf. *Facial a. of Camper.*—**A. facial maximum** (Fr.). A facial a. with its apex at the subnasal point. [L, 143.]—**A. facial minimum** (Fr.). See *A. facial dentaire.*—**A. facial moyen** (Fr.). A facial a. with its apex at the alveolar point. [Topinard, "Rev. d'anthropol.," 1873 (L).]—**A. facial zoologique** (Fr.). The facial a. of Cloquet. [L, 149.]—**A. γ, A. gamma.** Fr., *a. γ.* Ger., *Winkel γ.* It., *angolo γ.* Sp., *ángulo γ.* The a. formed at the centre of rotation of the eye by the optic axis and a line drawn from this centre to the object looked at. [F.]—**A. goniaque** (Fr.). The a. of the lower jaw. [L.]—**A. interne de l'œil** (Fr.). See ANGULUS *oculi internus.*—**A. limite** (Fr.). See *Limiting a.*—**A. louchant** (Fr.). See *Squinting a.*—**A. occipital sous-iniaque** (Fr.). See *Suboccipital a.*—**A. occipital sus-iniaque** (Fr.). See *Supra-occipital a.*—**A. oculaire** (Fr.).—See *Optic a.*, ANGULUS *oculi*, and CANTHUS. —**A. of aberration.** See *A. of deviation.*—**A. of aperture.** The a. included between two lines running from opposite points of the periphery of a lens to the focus. [A, 432.]—**A. of a rib.** Lat., *angulus costæ.* Fr., *a. d'une côte.* Ger., *Winkel einer Rippe.* The sharp turn taken by a rib in its posterior portion at a point corresponding to the outer edge of the erector spinæ muscle. [C; L, 142.] To be distinguished from the subcostal a. (*q. v.*).—**A. of Daubenton.** An a. formed by the intersection at the opisthion of two lines running one from the basion and the other from the inferior border of the orbit. [Bertillon (L, 87), L, 143.]—**A. of deviation.** Fr., *a. de déviation.* Ger., *Abweichungswinkel.* It., *angolo di deviazione.* Syn.: *a. of aberration.* 1. In optics, the a. between a refracted ray and the prolongation of the incident ray beyond the point of incidence; *i. e.*, the a. between the path which the ray would take if not refracted and that which it actually does take. [B.] 2. The a. through which a galvanometer-needle or the needle of a compass is made to move by the action of some disturbing force. [B.]—**A. of divergence.** Fr., *a. de divergence.* In botany, the a. between two successive leaves in a spiral or a whorl. [A, 385.]—**A. of elevation.** Fr., *a. d'élévation.* Ger., *Erhebungswinkel.* It., *angolo d'elevazione.* Sp., *ángulo de elevación.* The a. made by the visual plane, in movements of this plane upward or downward, with the primary position of the same plane. [F.]—**A. of incidence.** Fr., *a. d'incidence.* Ger., *Einfallswinkel.* The a. which a ray of light or a sound-wave makes with the perpendicular to a surface at which it undergoes reflection or refraction. [B.]—**A. of inclination of the pelvic canal.** Ger., *Neigungswinkel des Beckenkanals.* Kiwisch's term for the a. formed by the anterior wall of the pelvis with the conjugate diameter. [A, 20.] To be distinguished from the a. of inclination of the pelvis (*q. v.*). —**A. of inclination of the pelvis.** Ger., *Neigungswinkel des Beckens.* The a. formed by the pelvis with the general line of the trunk; usually reckoned as the a. formed by the plane of the outlet with the horizon. To be distinguished from the a. of inclination of the pelvic canal (*q. v.*).—**A. of inflexion.** Fr., *a. d'inflexion.* Ger., *Eckstrebenwinkel.* It., *angolo d'inflessione.* In veterinary anatomy, the a. formed by the quarter of the hoof of a soliped with the commencement of the bar; the so-called "buttress," or "heel," of the foot. [L, 13, 44.]—**A. of Landzert.** An a. included between the plane of the basilar groove and the horizontal line of the jugum sphenoidale. [L, 150.]—**A. of Lavater.** It., *angolo di profilo.* The a. included between a line drawn from the point of the nose to the outer a. of the eye and a line running from the point of beginning to the a. of the mouth, opposite the first molar tooth. According to Lavater, the greater the a. the more intelligent the individual. [L, 44.]—**A. of obliquity of the femur.** The a. formed by the shaft of the femur with a vertical line. [L, 149.]—**A. of polarization.** Fr., *a. de polarisation.* Ger., *Polarisationswinkel.* That a. of reflection (varying with the nature of the reflecting substance) at which light is most completely polarized. The following table shows the a's of polarization of various media:

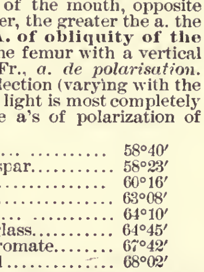


THE PLANTAR SURFACE OF A HOOF, SHOWING THE ANGLE OF INFLEXION. (AFTER CHAUVEAU.)

a, a, the toe; *a, b*, the quarter; *c, o*, the beginning of the bars; *d, d*, the inflexions of the wall at the heels, or "buttresses"; *e*, the lateral lacuna; *f, f, f*, the sole; *g*, the white line; *g′, g′*, the same between the sole and the bar; *h*, the body of the frog; *i*, the branch of the frog; *k, k*, the glomes, or heels of the frog; *l*, the median lacuna.

Fluor spar	54°40′	Topaz	58°40′
Water	52°45′	Iceland spar	58°23′
Glass	54°35′	Ruby	60°16′
Obsidian	56°03′	Zircon	63°08′
Selenite	56°28′	Sulphur	64°10′
Amber	56°35′	Antim. glass	64°45′
Quartz	57°22′	Lead chromate	67°42′
Heavy spar	58°00′	Diamond	68°02′

[A, 327.]—**A. of prognathism.** Fr., *a. du prognathisme.* A term which has been applied to the different facial a's, to the naso basal a. of Welcker, to the a. of Vogt, etc.; indicating the degree of forward projection of the face. [L.]—**A. of reflection.** Fr., *a. de réflexion.* Ger., *Zurückwerfungswinkel.* The a. which a reflected ray of light or sound-wave makes with a perpendicular let fall upon the reflecting surface at the point of reflection. It is always equal to the a. of incidence. [B.]—**A. of refraction.** Fr., *a. de réfraction.* Ger., *Brechungswinkel.* The a. which a refracted ray of light makes with the prolongation of a perpendicular let fall upon the surface at which the refraction takes place. The sine of this a. is to the sine of the a. of incidence in a constant ratio (called the index of refraction), the value of which depends on the nature of the refracting medium. See INDEX *of refraction.* In general, the a. of refraction is less than the a. of incidence when the ray passes from a rarer to a denser medium, and greater under the reverse condition. In the latter case, there is a certain value of the a. of incidence for which the a. of refraction becomes 90°. The a. of incidence is then called the *limiting*, or *critical*, *a.*, because for greater values no refraction can take

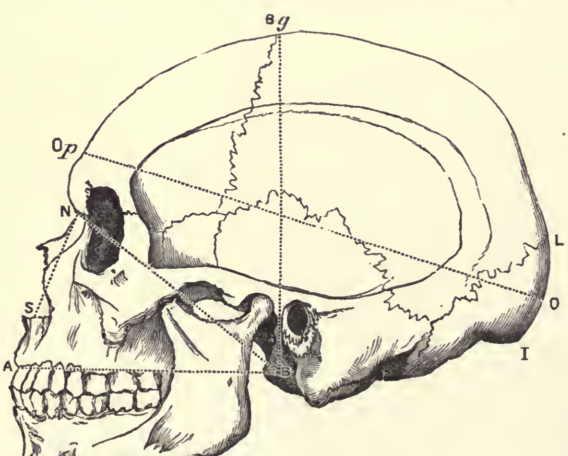


ANGLE OF REFRACTION.

GO, an incident ray passing from a rarer to a denser medium; *OH*, the refracted ray; *AOG*, the a. of incidence; *HOB*, the a. of refraction; *EO*, an incident ray passing from a denser to a rarer medium and making with the perpendicular to the surface of contact of the media an a., *EOB*, greater than the limiting a., when it undergoes total reflection at *O*, taking the direction *OD*.

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

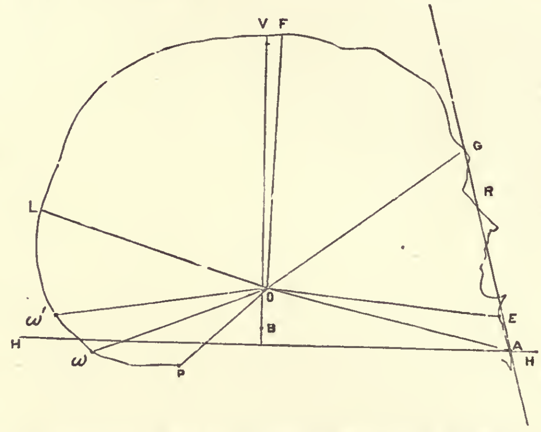
place, but the light-ray will undergo total reflection at the surface of contact of the two media. [B, 21, 22, 166.] Cf. *Refracting a.*—**A's of Segond.** Two a's proposed by Segond, having their apices at the basion: 1, the *facial*, included between a line running to the supra-orbital point and another running to the lower border of the upper jaw; 2, the *cerebral*, included between the plane of the occipital foramen and a line running to the supra-orbital point. [L, 149.]—**A. of supination of the hand, A. of supination of the radius.** The extent (about 180°) to which the hand can be supinated. [L, 149.]—**A. of the clivus.** See *Condylar a.*—**A. of the croup.** See *Internal a. of the ilium.*—**A. of the eye.** See Angulus *oculi.*—**A. of the haunch.** See *External a. of the ilium.*—**A. of the ilium.** The crest of the ilium in the domestic animals. [L, 13.]—**A. of the ischio-pubic arch.** The a. at which the ischio-pubic rami tend toward each other. [J. Wood (L, 133).]—**A. of the jaw.** See *A. of the lower jaw.*—**A. of the lips.** See Angulus *oris.*—**A. of the lower jaw, A. of the mandible.** Fr., *a. de la mâchoire inférieure.* Ger., *Unterkieferwinkel.* It., *angolo dell' osso mascellare inferiore.* Sp., *ángulo de la mandíbula.* The a. formed by the lower margin of the body of the bone with the posterior margin of the ramus. [L, 44.]—**A. of the mouth.** See Angulus *oris.*—**A. of the neck.** See *A. of the nucha.*—**A. of the neck of the femur.** The a. formed by the neck of the bone with the shaft; obtuse in infancy, diminishing with age, and less in women than in men, averaging in adults between 125° and 130°. [A, 5.]—**A. of the nose.** Fr., *a. du nez.* The a. at which the nose joins the cheek. [L, 133.]—**A. of the nucha.** Fr., *a. de la nuque.* The reentrant a. formed by the junction of the nucha with the neck. [A. 385.]—**A. of the pubes.** Fr., *a. du pubis.* Ger., *Schamwinkel.* It., *angolo del pube.* The a. formed by the junction of the two pubic bones. [A, 301.]—**A's of the uterus.** Fr., *a's tubaires.* It., *angoli dell' utero.* Sp., *ángulos tubáricos del útero.* The sharp lateral terminations of the two cornua, corresponding on either side to the locality at which the oviduct enters the uterus. [A, 385.]—**A. of torsion.** Fr., *a. de torsion.* The degree to which the shaft or body of a bone is twisted. [L, 143, 149, 150.]—**A. of vision.** See *Optic a.*—**A. of Vogt.** An a. having its apex at the nasion, formed by a line running to the basion and another running to the alveolar point. [L, 149.]—**A. orbito-alvéolo-condylien** (Fr.). See *Orbito-alveolo-condylar a.*—**A. pariétal** (Fr.). See *Parietal a.* and *A. de flexion cranienne.*—**A. principal** (Fr.). See *Principal a.*—**A.-rapporteur** (Fr.). See Protractor.—**A. sacro-vertébral** (Fr.). See *Sacro-vertebral a.*—**A. saillant** (Fr.). See Acies (1st def.).—**A. sphénoïdal** (Fr.). See *Sphenoidal a.*—**A. symphysien** (Fr.). See *Symphyseal a.*—**A's tubaires** (Fr.). See *A's of the uterus.*—**A. visuel** (Fr.). See *Optic a.*—**A. xiphoïdien** (Fr.). See *Xiphoid a.*—**Anterior a. of the ilium.** See *External a. of the ilium.*—**Anterior a. of the scapula.** See *Cervical a. of the scapula.*—**Anterior parietal a.** See *Parietal a.* (1st def.).—**Antero-external a. of the ischium.** In the domesticated animals, the posterior extremity of the supracotyloid crest, limited by a small transverse fissure which separates it from the external border of the bone and an excavated diarthrodial facet which makes a part of the cotyloid cavity. [L, 13.]—**Antero-internal a. of the ischium.** That portion of the ischium which, in the domesticated animals, together with the posterior a. of the pubes, closes in the obturator foramen inwardly. [L, 13.]—**Auricular a's.** Fr., *a's auriculaires* [Broca]. Those cephalic a's that have their apices at Broca's auricular point (the centre of the external auditory meatus). [L.]—**Auriculo-cranial a's.** Fr., *a's auriculo-craniens* [Broca]. Those auricular a's the sides of which pass through the cranium. [L.]—**Auriculo-facial a's.** Fr., *a's auriculo-faciaux* [Broca]. Those auricular a's the sides of which



THE PRINCIPAL CEPHALIC POINTS. (AFTER FLOWER [L, 142].)

A, the alveolar point; *S*, the subnasal point; *N*, the nasion; *Op*, the ophryon; *Bg*, the bregma; *L*, the lambda; *O*, the occipital point; *I*, the inion; *B*, the basion.

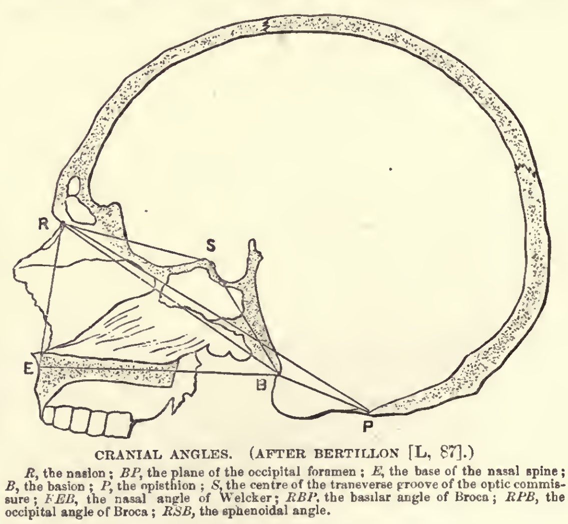
pass through the face. [L.]—**Auriculo-frontal a.** Fr., *a. auriculaire frontal.* See *Frontal a.*—**Auriculo-occipital a.** Fr., *a. auriculo-occipital.* The suboccipital and supra-occipital a's combined. [Bertillon (L, 87).]—**Auriculo-parietal a.** Fr., *a. auriculo-pariétal.* The parietal a. of Broca. [L.]—**Basifacial a.** The a. formed by the basicranial axis (a line drawn from the basion to the middle of the anterior border of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone) and the basifacial axis (a line drawn from the same point of the sphenoid bone to the alveolar point). [L, 142.]—**Basilar a.** Fr., *a. basilaire* [Broca]. An a. included between two lines



THE PRINCIPAL CEPHALIC ANGLES. (AFTER BROCA [L, 87].)

A, the alveolar point; *E*, the base of the subnasal spine; *R*, the naso-frontal sutnre; *G*, the median point of the plane of the roofs of the orbits, or glabella, separating the face from the cranium; *F*, the bregma; *V*, the vertex; *R*, the basion; *L*, the lambda; *O*, the auricular point of Broca; *P*, the opisthion; *w*, *w'*, the inion, found above or below the horizontal line *H*, *H*; *AOG*, the orbito-facial angle; *GOF*, the frontal angle; *FOL*, the parietal angle; *LOP*, the occipital angle; *LOw'*, the supra-occipital angle; *wOP*, the sub-occipital angle; *OEG*, the facial angle of G. Cuvier; *OAG*, the facial angle of Cloquet; *GOw'*, the cerebral angle.

meeting at the basion, one being drawn from the nasion and the other from the opisthion. [L, 143.]—**Bi-orbital a.** Fr., *a. bi-orbitaire* [Broca]. The a. formed by the intersection of the axes of the orbits. [L, 143.]—**Cephalic a's.** Fr., *a's céphaliques.* Ger., *Kopfwinkeln.* A general term for the cranial and facial a's; employed as standards of comparison between different races of men and between man and other animals. [L.]—**Cerebellar a.** Fr., *a. cérébelleux.* See *Suboccipital a.*—**Cerebral a.** Fr., *a. cérébral.* One made up of the frontal, parietal (of Broca), and supra-occipital a's. [L, 143.]—**Cervical a. of the scapula.** In the domesticated animals, the point of union of the anterior and superior borders of the scapula. [L, 13.]—**Condylar a.** An a. formed by the plane of the occipital foramen with that of the basilar groove.

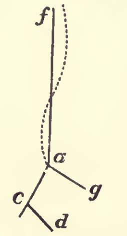


CRANIAL ANGLES. (AFTER BERTILLON [L, 87].)

R, the nasion; *BP*, the plane of the occipital foramen; *E*, the base of the nasal spine; *B*, the basion; *P*, the opisthion; *S*, the centre of the traneverse groove of the optic commissure; *FEB*, the nasal angle of Welcker; *RBP*, the basilar angle of Broca; *RPB*, the occipital angle of Broca; *RSB*, the sphenoidal angle.

lar groove. [Ecker (L, 149).]—**Co-orbital a.** Fr., *a. co-orbitaire.* An a. formed by the intersection of the anatomical plane of the head and the bi-orbital plane. [Broca, "Bull. de la Soc. d'anthropol.," Oct. 10, 1878 (L).]—**Corono-facial a.** Fr., *a. corono-facial* [Gratiolet]. It., *angolo corono-facciale.* An a. formed between the facial line of Camper and a plane passing through the coronal suture. ["Bull. de la Soc. d'anthropol.," ii, p. 255 (L).]—**Costal a.** See *Subcostal a.*—**Cotyloid a.** In domesticated animals, that portion of the ilium situated between the supracotyloid crest and the cotyloid foramen. [L, 13.] See also *External a. of the pubes.*—**Cotyloidean a. of the ischium.** See *Antero-external a. of the ischium.*—**Cranial a's.** Fr., *a's craniens.* Cephalic a's corresponding to the auricular a's, but having their apices at the anterior

border of the occipital foramen. [Bertillon (L, 87).]—**Cranio-facial a.** Fr., *a. cranio-facial.* 1. Of Ecker. See *Metafacial a.* 2. Of Huxley, the a. formed at the middle of the anterior border of the jugum sphenoidale by a line drawn from the basion and another from the nasal spine. [L, 150.]—**Critical a.** Syn.: *limiting a.* The greatest a. which a ray of light passing from a denser to a rarer medium can make with the perpendicular to their surfaces of contact without undergoing total reflection. The sine of this a. is the reciprocal of the index of refraction of the denser medium. [B, 21.] Cf. *A. of refraction.*—**Dorsal a. of the scapula.** In the domesticated quadrupeds, the union of the posterior and the superior borders of the scapula. [L, 13.]—**Ephippial a.** [Welcker]. See *Sphenoidal a.*—**Ethmo-cranial a.** See *Olfactory a.*—**External a. of Mulder.** An a. formed by the intersection of Camper's facial line and a line running from the basi-occipital bone to the nasion. [L, 108.]—**External a. of the ilium.** Fr., *a. antérieur de l'os iliaque.* In the domesticated quadrupeds, the anterior superior spine of the ilium. [L, 13.]—**External a. of the pubes.** In the domesticated quadrupeds, that portion of the pubic bone which forms the chief part of the cotyloid cavity. [L, 13.]—**Facial a.** Fr., *a. facial.* Ger., *Gesichtswinkel.* It., *angolo facciale.* Sp., *ángulo facial.* 1. Of Camper, an a. formed by the intersection of Camper's facial line (a line tangent to the most prominent part of the forehead and the point of intersection) and a line running from the auricular point to the point of intersection. There is some uncertainty as to Camper's point of intersection, but it was probably at the subnasal spine. [Bertillon (L, 87).] 2. Of Albrecht Dürer (although doubt has been expressed as to whether he suggested it), an a. formed by a line tangent to the brow and the lobule of the nose and a line running from the lobe of the ear to the lower part of the nasal septum. [Topinard, "Bull. de la Soc. d'anthropol.," Dec. 7, 1876 (L).] 3. Of G. Cuvier and Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, an a. formed by a line running from the glabella to the lower edge of the nasal septum in the living subject (to the subnasal spine of a skull) and a line running from the auricular point to the latter. [Bertillon (L, 87).] 4. Of Cloquet (Fr., *a. facial alvéolaire*), an a. formed by a line tangent to the glabella and the alveolar border of the superior maxilla and a line running from the auricular point to the latter. [P. Broca, "Bull. de la Soc. d'anthropol.," May 7, 1874 (L).] 5. Of Jacquart, the same as that of Cuvier and Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, but having its apex at the nasal spine. [P. Broca, "Bull. de la Soc. d'anthropol.," May 7, 1874 (L).] 6. Of Broca and of Topinard, the ophryo-spinal facial a. (*q. v.*). 7. Of the Germans (the Munich-Frankfort, or Virchow and Holder's, facial a.), see *A. du profil.* [L.]—**Frontal a.** Fr., *a. frontal.* 1. The a. formed by a line running from the auricular point to the bregma and one running from the auricular point to the glabella. [L, 143.] 2. In birds, the a. formed by the upper line of the beak with the forehead. [A, 347.]—**Fronto-glabellar a.** Fr., *a. frontal glabellaire.* The slope of the forehead. [L, 149, 150.]—**Great a. of the eye.** Fr., *grand a. de l'œil.* See ANGULUS *oculi internus.*—**Humeral a. of the scapula.** In the dome ticated animals, the head of the bone. [L, 13.]—**Ilio-ischial a.** The a. formed by the ischium with the cotylo-sacral rib of the ilium (corresponding to the mean direction of the ilium). [J. Wood (L, 133).]—**Ilio-pubic a.** The a. formed in the lower animals between the ilium and the pubic bone. [J. Wood (L, 133).]—**Ilio-vertebral a.** The a. formed by the ilia and the vertebral column. [L, 133.]—**Inferior a. of inclination of the pelvis.** See *A. of inclination of the pelvis.*—**Inferior a. of the scapula.** See *Humeral a. of the scapula.*—**Inio-facial a.** Fr., *a. inio-facial.* It., *angolo inio-facciale.* A modification of Camper's facial a. proposed by Deschamps; formed by a line drawn from the inion to the glabella and another drawn from the inion to the symphysis menti. Grenet speaks of several further modifications, the points taken being the line of the hair on the forehead, the naso-frontal suture, the tip of the nose, the point of the subnasal spine, the border of the superior alveolar processes, the edges of the incisors (the jaws being closed), and the bottom of the depression below the mouth. [Bertillon (L, 87).]—**Internal a. of the ilium.** In the domesticated animals, the posterior superior spine of the ilium. [L, 13.]—**Internal a. of the pubes.** In the domesticated animals, the a. of the pubes (*q. v.*).—**Internal a. of Walther.** The a. formed by a line running from the occipital protuberance to the crista galli and one running from the glabella to the nasion. [L, 108.]—**Interradial a.** The a. formed at the junction of the lateral walls of two adjacent ambulacral grooves in the star-fish. [B, 100.]—**Limiting a.** Fr., *a. limite.* Ger., *Grenzwinkel.* See *Critical a.*—**Louis's a.** See ANGULUS *Ludovici.*—**Lumbo-iliac a.** The a. formed in some of the lower animals by the sacrum and the iliac wings. [J. Wood (L, 133).]—**Mandibular a.** Fr., *a. mandibulaire* [Broca]. See *A. of the lower jaw.*—**Maxillary a. of Camper.** An a. having its apex at the point of contact of the upper and lower central incisor teeth, formed by a line running to the ophryon and another running to the most prominent part of the inferior maxilla. [L, 150.]—**Metafacial a.** Fr., *a. méta-facial* [Serre]. It., *angolo meta-facciale.* The a. formed by the pterygoid processes with the plane of the lower surface of the base of the skull. [Bertillon (L, 87).]—**Metre-a.** The a. of convergence of the two eyes when both are fixed on an object situated at a distance of 1 metre from each. [Nagel (F).]—**Nasal a.** Fr., *a. nasal.* 1. Of Ranke, the a. formed by the horizontal line of the skull (of the Germans) and a line running from the middle of the naso-frontal suture to the middle of the alveolar border just beneath the nasal spine. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1884 (L).] 2. Of Welcker and Virchow, the a. formed by a line running from the subnasal spine to the naso-frontal suture and one running from the subnasal spine to the basion. [Bertillon (L, 87).]—**Nasal a. of the eye.** The inner a. of the eye. [A, 314.]—**Naso-basal a.** See *Nasal a.* (2d def.).—**Naso-malar a.** [Flower.] An a. formed at the base of the nose by the intersection of two lines coming from the outer margins of the orbits; from 130° to 135° in Europeans, and from 140° to 145° in Mongolians. [L, 142.]—**Negative a.** A term applied to the parietal a. of Quatrefages when it is turned downward. [Bertillon (L, 87).]—**Occipital a.** Fr., *a. occipital.* 1. Of Broca, the a. formed by the plane of the occipital foramen with a line running from the opisthion to the root of the nose. [Bertillon (L, 88).] 2. Of Daubenton, see *A. of Daubenton.* 3. An a. formed at the basion by the basicranial axis and the plane of the occipital foramen. [L, 148.]—**Olfactory a.** Syn.: *ethmo-cranial a.* The a. formed by the basicranial axis with the plane of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. [L, 148.]—**Ophryo-alveolo-auricular a.** See *Facial a.* (4th def.).—**Ophryo-spinal facial a.** Fr., *a. facial ophryo-spinal* [Broca]. The facial a. of Broca and of Topinard; formed by a line running from the ophryon to the nasal spine and one running from the auricular point to the nasal spine. [L, 143.]—**Optic a.** Fr., *a. optique* (ou *visuel*). Ger., *optische Winkel, Sehwinkel.* It., *angolo ottico* (*o visuale*). Sp., *ángulo óptico* (*ó visual*). Syn.: *visual a.* The a. included between the lines which join the extremities of an object looked at with the posterior nodal point of the eye, or the a. made by the decussation of lines running from the extremities of any object through the posterior nodal point. [F, 27.]—**Orbito-alveolo-condylar a.** Fr., *a. orbito-alvéolo-condylien, a. alvéolo-condylien* [Broca]. The a. formed by the intersection of the horizontal visual plane and a plane tangent to the condyles of the occipital bone and the alveolar processes of the superior maxilla. [L, 143.]—**Orbito-basilar a.** Fr., *a. orbito-basilaire.* An a. formed by the intersection of the basifacial plane of Barclay and the plane of the orbital axes. [L, 150.]—**Orbito-facial a., Orbito maxillary a.** Fr., *a. orbito-maxillaire.* An a. formed by a line running from the glabella to the auricular point and one running from the alveolar border to the auricular point. [L, 143.]—**Orbito-occipital a.** Fr., *a. orbito-occipital* [Broca]. The a. formed by the intersection of the bi-orbital plane and the plane of the occipital foramen. [L, 143.]—**Orifacial a's of Barclay.** 1. An a. formed by the intersection of Camper's facial line and the plane of mastication. 2. One formed by the intersection of the median antero-posterior line of the palatine arch and the median antero-posterior line of the plane of the lower border of the lower jaw. [L, 150.]—**Palatine a.** Fr., *a. palatin.* It., *angolo palatino.* A term applied by S. Cuvier and Geoffroy St.-Hillaire to an a. formed by Camper's horizontal facial line (running from the external auditory meatus to just below the nasal spine) and a line on the plane of the alveolar arch. As these lines are generally parallel, no a. is formed. [E. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire and G. Cuvier, "Mag. encyclopéd.," iv, 1795, p. 459 (L).]—**Parietal a.** Fr., *a. pariétal.* It., *angolo parietale.* 1. Of Quatrefages, an a. formed by the intersection of two lines drawn one on either side of the head tangent to the most prominent points of the zygomatic arch and the fronto-parietal suture. When the bilateral diameters of the head at these two points are equal, no angle is formed. [Bertillon (L, 87).] See *Positive a.* and *Negative a.* 2. Of Broca, an auricular a. formed by two lines running from Broca's auricular point to the bregma and to the lambda. [L, 143.] See also *A. de flexion cranienne.*—**Pelvic a's.** See *A. of inclination of the pelvic canal, A. of inclination of the pelvis, A. of the ischio-pubic arch, A. of the pubes, Antero-external a. of the ischium, Antero-internal a. of the ischium, Cotyloid a., External a. of the ilium, External a. of the pubes, Ilio-ischial a., Ilio-pubic a., Ilio-vertebral a., Internal a. of the ilium, Internal a. of the pubes, Lumbo-iliac a., Posterior a. of the pubes, Postero-internal a. of the ischium, Sacro-vertebral a.*, and *Vertebro-iliac a.*—**Pelvi-vertebral a.** See *A. of inclination of the pelvis.*—**Polarizing a.** See *A. of polarization.*—**Positive a.** A name given to the parietal a. of Quatrefages when it is formed above the vertex. [Bertillon (L, 87).]—**Posterior a. of the ilium.** See *Cotyloid a.*—**Posterior a. of the pubes.** That portion of the pubic bone which, in the horse, uniting with the antero-internal a. of the ischium, closes in the obturator foramen internally. [L, 13.]—**Posterior a. of the scapula.** See *Dorsal a. of the scapula.*—**Posterior parietal a.** The a. formed by two lines, one on each side of the head, tangent to the most prominent points of the zygomatic arch and the parietal eminence. [L, 152.]—**Postero-external a. of the ischium.** The tuberosity of the ischium in the horse. [L, 13.]—**Postero-internal a. of the ischium.** The apex of the triangular space constituting the ischiadic arch in the horse. [L, 13.]—**Premaxillary a.** [Huxley]. See *Basifacial a.*—**Principal a.** Fr., *a. principal.* Ger., *Hauptwinkel.* It., *angolo principale.* Sp., *ángulo principal.* The a. included between that side of a prism which the incident ray strikes and the side from which the refracted ray emerges. [B.]—**Pubic a.** See *A. of the pubes.*—**Pyramidal a.** [Prichard]. See *Positive a.*—**Refracting a.** The edge of a prism away from which light is refracted. [A, 376.]—**Sacro-vertebral a.** Fr., *a. sacro-vertébral.* Ger., *Sacrovertebralwinkel.* It., *angolo sacro-vertebrale.* The a. formed by the anterior surfaces of the last lumbar and the first sacral vertebræ. [C.]—**Second occipital a.** A cephalic a. formed at the opisthion by two lines running one to the nasion and the other to the base of the nasal spine. [L, 143.]—**Sincipital a. of Mulder.** See *External a. of Mulder.*—**Sphenoidal a.** Fr., *a. sphénoïdal.* Ger., *Sattelwinkel.* It., *angolo sfenoidale.* Virchow and Welcker's term for an a. formed by two lines meeting in the median line, at the centre of the transverse groove of the op ic commissure, one of which is drawn from the nasion and the other from the basion. [Bertillon (L, 87).]—**Squinting a.** Fr., *a. louchant.* Ger., *Schielwinkel.* It., *ángolo stralunato.* Sp., *ángulo bizqueado.* The a. formed by the visual axis of a squinting eye with the normal visual axis. [F.]—**Sterno-clavicular a.** Walshe's term for the a. formed by the clavicle with the sternum. [L, 151.]—**Subcostal a.** Lat., *angulus subcostalis.* The a. formed by the median line of the body and the plane of the outward sweep of the false ribs. [L, 142.]—**Sub-**



PROFILE ANGLES OF THE PELVIC BONES. (AFTER J. WOOD [L, 133].)

fac, the vertebro-iliac angle; *fag*, the sacro-vertebral angle; *acd*, the ilio-ischial angle.

occipital a. Fr., *a. sous-occipital.* The a. formed at Broca's auricular point by a line running from the external occipital protuberance and another running from the posterior border of the occipital foramen. [L, 143.]—**Subpubic a.** Lat., *angulus subpubicus.* See *Pubic* ARCH.—**Supra-occipital a.** Fr., *a. sus-occipital.* The a. formed at Broca's auricular point by a line running from the lambda and another running from the external occipital protuberance. [L, 143.]—**Symphyseal a.** Fr., *a. symphysien.* The a. formed by the long axis of the symphysis menti with the plane of the lower part of the body of the lower jaw. [L, 143.]—**Tentorial a.** An a. formed by the intersection of the basicranial axis with the plane of the tentorium, the apex being directed upward. [L, 148.]—**Tubal a's.** See *A's of the uterus.*—**Vertebro-iliac a.** The a. formed by the iliac portion of the plane of the pelvic inlet with the vertebral column; one of the elements into which, in the lower animals, the pelvi-vertebral a. is resolved by the deviation of the pubic from the iliac portion of the brim. [J. Wood (L, 133).]—**Vestibular a.** Lat., *angulus vestibularis.* Fr., *a. vestibulaire.* Ger., *Vorhofwinkel.* It., *angolo vestibolare.* Sp., *ángulo vestibular.* The angle formed by the posterior and middle walls of the vestibule, containing the opening of the ampulla common to the two vertical semicircular canals. [F.]—**Visual a.** See *Optic a.*—**Xiphoid a.** Fr., *a. xiphoïdien.* The space between the two borders of the xiphoid notch. [Charpy, "Rev. d'anthropol."; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 11.]

ANGLEBERRY, n. A^{2}n^2'gl-be^{2}r''ri^2. A fleshy growth, resembling a berry, on sheep and cattle. [B, 39.]

ANGLEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-glu^5. Having the kernel inclosed in such compartments or recesses that it is extracted with difficulty (said of fruits). [L, 41.]

ANGNAIL, ANGNEYLE, n's. A^{2}ng'nal. See HANGNAIL.

ANGOGO, n. Written also *ingogo, ingoggo,* and *inqoqqo.* An Abyssinian name for an undetermined plant the fruit of which is used as a tæniacide. [A, 385; B, 121.]

ANGOISSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-gwa^{3}s. See ANGOR.

ANGOLAM, n. A Malay name for the *Alangium decapetalum,* adopted by Adanson as the name of the genus. [B, 170, 172.]

ANGOLAMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-go-la(la^3)'mi^2-a^3. From *angolam* (*q. v.*). Fr., *angolamie.* Scopoli's name for the genus *Alangium.* [B, 170.]

ANGOLAN, n. See ANGOLAM.

ANGOLA SEEDS, n. pl. A^{3}n^2-go'la^3. Jequirity beans. See ABRUS *precatorius.*

ANGOLA WEED, n. A^{3}n^2-go'la^3. A plant of the genus *Roccella,* brought from Angola. [B.]

ANGONÆUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-go^{2}n-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANCONÆUS.

ANGONE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'go^{2}n-e(a). See ANGINA.

ANGOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-go^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. A genus of myrtaceous trees indigenous to New Holland, several species of which furnish an astringent gum. [B, 19.]

ANGOPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-go-fo're^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Angophora,* one of the genera. Reichenbach's name for a section of myrtaceous plants. [B, 170.]

ANGOPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-go-fra(fra^3)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ἄγχειν, to strangle, and φράσις, enunciation. Fr., *anonnement.* Ger., *Gaxen, Gatzen.* Kussmaul's term for a form of defective enunciation, as if from agitation, consisting in the reiteration or drawling of certain vowels, diphthongs, and nasal sounds; observed in dementia paralytica. [A, 326, 385; D, 18.]

ANGOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'go^{2}r. Gen., *ango'ris.* Fr., *angoisse.* Ger., *Angst, Beängstigung.* It., *angoscia.* Sp., *congoja.* A feeling of constriction at the epigastrium with great difficulty in breathing. [A, 385.] Cf. ANGINA.—**A. pectoris.** See ANGINA PECTORIS.

ANGORA, n. A^{3}n^2-go'ra^3. A city in Gallatia, in or near which there are cold chalybeate and warm sulphurous springs. [L, 63.]

ANGORCHIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-go^{2}r'ki^{2}s. See ANGRÆCUM.

ANGOS (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'go^{2}s. Gen., *an'geos (-eis).* Gr., ἄγγος. 1. A vessel or basin of any kind. 2. A blood-vessel. 3. As used once by Hippocrates, the uterus. [A, 311.]

ANGOSTURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-go^{2}s-tu^2(tu)'ra^3. See ANGUSTURA.—**A'baum** (Ger.). See GALIPÆA *officinalis.*

ANGOURION, n. A^{2}n^2-gu'ri^2-o^{2}n. See ANGURIA.

ANGRÆCUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gre'(gra^3'e^2)-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). From the Malay, *angrek,* or *angurek.* Fr., *angrec.* Syn.: *Angurek* [Kämpf.], *Angorchis* [Nees], *Aerobium* [Sprengel] (in part). A genus of orchids established by Petit-Thouars, found in Africa, Madagascar, the Mauritius, and the West Indies. [B, 19, 170.]—**A. carinatum** [Kostel]. Syn.: *Limodorum carinatum* [Willdenow], *Aerobium carinatum* [Sprengel]. A species found on trees and on the ground in the East Indies. The juice of the tuber is bitter, purgative, and anthelminthic; together with that of the leaves, it is applied to burns, and the whole plant is used to promote the resolution of inflammatory swellings. [B, 180.]—**A. fragrans** [Petit-Thouars]. Fr., *faham* [Fr. Cod.], *angrec odorant.* Syn.: *Aerobium fragrans* [Sprengel]. An East Indian species distinguished by the great fragrance of its leaves (called *faam* or *fahon* on the Isle of Bourbon, *Bourbon tea* in commerce, and *folia* [seu *herba*] *angræci* [seu *angræci fragrantis*] in the formularies), which taste like bitter almonds and have similar medicinal properties. The plant contains coumarin. [B, 19, 180.]

ANGREC (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-gre^{2}k. See ANGRÆCUM.—**A. odorant.** See ANGRÆCUM *fragrans.*

ANGRIFF (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'gri^{2}f. An attack, a seizure (as of a disease). [B.]—**A'spunkt.** The point of application of a force. [B.]

ANGRY, adj. A^{2}n^2'gri^2. A popular term for severely inflamed.

ANGSANA, n. An East Indian tree, the juice of which is astringent, and is sold as dragon's-blood. [L, 104.]

ANGST (Ger.), n. A^{3}ngst. Anxiety. See ANGOR.—**A'gefühl.** See ANGOR.—**A'schweiss.** The cold sweat incident to angor (*q. v.*). [L, 30.]—**A'voll.** Anxious. [M, 6.]

ANGSTRÖMIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}ng-stru^{5}m-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of mosses including the genus *Angströmia.* [B, 170.]

ANGU, n. 1. A West Indian name for bread made from the *Cassava.* [L, 73, 94.] 2. A Malay name for asafœtida. [L, 105.]

ANGUICIDUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gwi^2-si(ke)'du^{3}s(du^{4}s). From *anguis,* a snake, and *cædere,* to kill. Fr., *anguicide.* Having the power of killing snakes (used as a botanical species-name). [L, 109.]

ANGUIFORME (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-gwi^2-fo^{2}rm. Serpent-shaped (*e. g., circonvolution a.*). [A, 385.]

ANGUILLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gwi^{2}l'la^3. Dim. of *anguis,* a snake. Fr., *anguille.* Ger., *Aal.* It., *anguilla.* Sp., *anguila.* The eel. [L.] See *A. fluviatilis.*—**Adeps anguillæ.** Eel's fat; formerly official and used especially in diseases of the ear. [B, 180; L.]—**A. fluviatilis** [Oken]. Syn.: *Muræna a.* [Linnæus]. The common fresh-water eel, which furnishes adeps anguillæ. [B, 180.]—**A. pekensis.** A species found in China, the swimming bladder of which is one of the sources of Chinese isinglass. [A, 385; L, 77.]—**Axungia anguillæ.** See *Adeps anguillæ.*

ANGUILLARA (It.), n. A^{3}n-gwel-la^3'ra^3. An Italian town, near lake Sabatino, having springs containing alkaline chlorides, sulphates, and carbonates. [L, 63.]

ANGUILLARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gwi^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. 1. Of Gärtner, the genus *Ardisia.* 2. Of R. Brown, a genus of melanthaceous plants. [B, 170.]

ANGUILLARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gwi^{2}l-la^3-ri(re)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of melanthaceous plants made by D. Don. [B, 170.]

ANGUILLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-gel. See ANGUILLA and ANGUILLULA.—**A. du blé rhachitique.** See RHABDITIS *tritici.*—**A. du vinaigre.** See RHABDITIS *aceti.*

ANGUILLIFORM, adj. A^{2}n^2-gwi^{2}l'li^2-fo^{2}rm. Fr., *anguilliforme.* Eel-shaped. [A, 385.]

ANGUILLULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gwi^{2}l'lu^2(lu)-la^3. Dim. of *anguilla,* an eel. Fr., *anguillule, anguille.* Ger., *Aalthierchen.* It., *anguillula.* A genus of round worms occurring as parasites in vegetable growths or solutions. [B.]—**A. aceti.** See RHABDITIS *aceti.*—**A. glutinis.** See RHABDITIS *glutinis.*—**A. intestinalis** [Baray]. See RHABDITIS *intestinalis.*—**A. stercoralis.** See RHABDITIS *stercoralis.*—**A. tritici.** See RHABDITIS *tritici.*

ANGUILLULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gwi^{2}l-lu^2(lu)'-li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anguillulidées.* A family of nematode worms established by Ehrenberg, including species in which the mouth is destitute of papillæ, the œsophagus is provided with a double dilatation (muscular stomach), and there are two spicula adjoining the anus. [B, 27.] *Rhabditis, Tyleuchus,* and other genera having been separated from it, the order is now regarded as non-parasitic. [L, 147.]

ANGUILLULIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gwi^{2}l-lu^2(lu)-li^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. Fr., *anguilluliforme.* Ger., *aalthierchenförmig.* Resembling an anguillula. [L, 109.]

ANGUILLULUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gwi^{2}l'lu^2(lu)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See ANGUILLULA.

ANGUINEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gwi^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *anguiné.* Ger., *schlangenförmig, schlangenartig.* Anguineous, anguinous, anguinine; snake-like, resembling or pertaining to a snake. [L, 109.]

ANGUININE, adj. A^{2}n^2'gwi^{2}n-i^{2}n. See ANGUINEUS.

ANGUINUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *anguinus.* A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gwi-(gwe)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). 1. A snake's egg (*ovum* understood). [Pliny (A, 312).] 2. A section of the botanical genus *Allium,* including *Allium victoriale.* [B. 170.]

ANGUIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'gwi^{2}s. Gr., ὄφις. Fr., *serpent.* Ger., *Schlange.* It., *serpe, colubro.* Sp., *colebra.* A snake.—**Anguium senectæ.** The sloughs, or cast-off skins, of snakes; formerly used in vinous decoction for pains in the ears and deafness. [L, 94.]—**Axungia anguium.** Ger., *Schlangenfett.* The fat of the water-adder (*Tropidonotus natrix*), formerly employed in pharmacy. It is of liquid consistence, resembling fish-fat. [B, 180.]

ANGUISH, n. A^{2}n^2'gwi^{2}sh. See ANGOR.

ANGULAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}n^2-gu^6-la^{2}r. Angular; as a n., see ANGULARIS.—**A. de l'omoplate.** See ANGULARIS *scapulæ* and LEVATOR *anguli scapulæ.*

ANGULAR, adj. and n. A^{2}n^2'gu^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *angularis.* Fr., *angulaire, angulé, anguleux.* Ger., *kantig, winkelig, eckig, angular.* It., *angolare.* Sp., *angular.* 1. Shaped like or having an angle. [C.] 2. Pertaining to a part termed an angle (*e. g.,* the a. artery). 3. In botany, presenting an angle; having a line formed by the meeting of two surfaces not continuous with each other. [B.] 4. As a n., a bone of the mandible in some vertebrates. [L, 66.]—**A'arterie** (Ger.). See *A.* ARTERY.

ANGULARIS (Lat.), adj. and n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^2(gu)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. See ANGULAR and LEVATOR *anguli scapulæ.*—**A. oris inferior.**

See DEPRESSOR *anguli oris.*—**A. scapulæ.** Fr., *angulaire* (ou *releveur* [Cuvier]) *de l'omoplate, trachélo-scapulaire* [Chaussier], *trachélo-sous-scapulaire* [Girard]. Ger., *Winkelmuskel, oberer* (oder *kleiner*) *Heber des Schulterblatts* [Gurlt], *unterer Nackenband-Schultermuskel.* It., *angolare dell' omoplata* (o *della scapola*). 1. See LEVATOR *anguli scapulæ.* 2. In the solipeds, a muscle analogous to the levator anguli scapulæ of man. [L, 44.]

ANGULATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^2(gu)-la(la^3)'te(ta^3-e^2). A family of diatomaceous plants made by Kutzing, including two genera. [B, 170.]

ANGULATE, ANGULATED, adj's A^{2}n^2'gu^2-lat, -lat-e^{2}d. Lat., *angulatus.* Fr., *angulé.* Ger., *winkelig.* It., *angolato.* Sp., *angulado.* In botany, having a definite known number of angles, as opposed to *angulous* (*q. v.*). [B, 121.]

ANGULATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^2(gu)-la(la^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ANGULATE.

ANGULÉ, ANGULEUX (Fr.), adj's. A^{3}n^2-gu^6-la, -lu^5. See ANGULATE and ANGULAR.

ANGULICOLLINE, adj. A^{2}n^2-gu^2-li^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}n. See ANGULICOLLIS.

ANGULICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^2(gu)-li^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *angulus*, an angle, and *collum*, a neck. Fr., *angulicolle.* Ger., *winkelhalsig.* Sp., *angulicolo.* In entomology, angulicolline; having the neck or corselet angulous. [L, 109, 116.]

ANGULIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^2(gu)-li^{2}f'u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of diatomaceous plants made by Kützing, comprising three genera. [B, 170.]

ANGULIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}n^2-gu^2-li^{2}f'u^{6}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *anguliferus* (from *angulus*, an angle, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *angulifère.* Ger., *winkeltragend.* It., *angolifero.* Sp., *angulifero.* Bearing or presenting angles. [L, 109, 116.]

ANGULINERVIOUS, adj. A^{2}n^2''gu^2-li^2-nu^{6}rv'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *angulinervius* (from *angulus*, an angle, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *angulinervé.* Ger., *winkelnervig.* Sp., *angulinervado.* A term applied by De Candolle to leaves in which the fibres that were joined together in the pedicle separate and form an angle with the base or with its prolongation. [L, 109, 116.]

ANGULIROSTRATE, adj. A^{2}n^2''gu^2-li^2-ro^{2}s'trat. Lat., *angulirostris* (from *angulus*, an angle, and *rostrum*, a beak). Fr., *angulirostre.* Ger., *winkelschnabelig.* Sp., *angulirostro.* In ornithology, having the beak angular. [L, 109, 116.]

ANGULI-SCAPULO-HUMÉRAL (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-gu^6-le-ska^{3}p-u^6-lo-u^6-ma-ra^{3}l. See TERES *major.*

ANGULO-DENTATE, adj. A^{2}n^2''gu^2-lo-de^{2}n'tat. From *angulus*, an angle, and *dens*, a tooth. In botany, angularly toothed, or angular and toothed. [A, 248.]

ANGULOSE, adj. A^{2}n^2'gu^2-los. See ANGULOUS.

ANGULO-SPLENIAL, n. A^{2}n^2''gu^2-lo-sple^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}l. From *angulus*, an angle, and *splenium*, a splint. One of the bones of the mandible in some vertebrates. [L, 66.]

ANGULOUS, adj. A^{2}n^2'gu^2-lu^{3}s. Lat., *angulosus.* Fr., *anguleux.* Ger., *kantig, vielwinkelig, vieleckig.* It., *angoloso.* Full of angles or corners. [L, 52, 56, 116.] In botany, having an indefinite or undetermined number of angles. [B, 121.] Cf. ANGULATE.

ANGULUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'gu^2(gu)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). An angle; in botany, a solid angle as distinguished from a plane angle (Lat., *acies*). [B, 198.]—**A. acutus tibiæ.** The shin, or anterior edge of the tibia. [M, 74.]—**A. costæ.** See ANGLE *of a rib.*—**A. ethmo-lacrymalis.** The angle of the orbital plate of the superior maxilla at its junction with the ethmoid bone. [L, 31, 115.]—**A. femoris medius.** The prominent ridge or line which extends from the upper to the lower end of the shaft of the femur, separating the anterior and median surfaces. [L, 31.]—**A. frontalis.** Fr., *angle frontal.* The superior anterior angle of the parietal bone. [L, 31.]—**Angulus humeri anterior.** The prominent line or ridge on the anterior surface of the os brachii, which runs from about the middle of the bone down toward the condyles. [L, 31.]—**Angulus humeri lateralis.** The prominent line or ridge which begins behind the roughened point for the insertion of the deltoid muscle and runs down the shaft of the bone, forming the edge of the "gutter of torsion" (*q. v.*). [L, 31.]—**A. humeri medius.** The prominent line or ridge which begins near the insertion of the coraco-brachialis muscle and runs down toward the inner condyle. [L, 31.]—**A. Ludovici.** Fr., *angle de Louis.* Ger., *Louis'scher Winkel.* Louis's angle; an angle or recession first described by Louis as occurring between the manubrium and the body of the sternum in consequence of shrinking or retraction in the upper part of the thorax, especially in phthisis. [M, 2.]—**A. mandibulæ.** See ANGLE *of the lower jaw.*—**A. mastoideus.** Fr., *angle mastoïdien.* The posterior inferior angle of the parietal bone. [L, 31.]—**A. maxillæ inferioris.** See ANGLE *of the lower jaw.*—**A. occipitalis.** Fr., *angle occipital.* The superior posterior angle of the parietal bone. [L, 31.]—**A. ocularis, A. oculi.** Fr., *angle de l'œil.* Ger., *Augenwinkel.* It., *angolo* (o *coda*) *dell' occhio.* Sp., *ángulo* (*ó canto*) *del ojo.* Syn.: *canthus.* The angle formed either at the inner or the outer side of the eye by the union of the upper and lower lids.—**A. oculi externus.** Fr., *angle externe de l'œil.* Ger., *äusserer Augenwinkel.* It., *angolo esterno dell' occhio.* Sp., *ángulo externo del ojo.* Syn.: *canthus oculi externus* (seu *temporalis*). The outer angle of the eye.—**A. oculi internus.** Fr., *angle interne de l'œil.* Ger., *innerer Augenwinkel.* It., *angolo interno dell' occhio.* Sp., *ángulo interno del ojo.* Syn.: *canthus oculi internus* (seu *nasalis*). The inner angle of the eye.—**A. oculi major.** See *A. oculi internus.*—**A. oculi minor.** See *A. oculi externus.*—**A. oculi nasalis.** See *A. oculi internus.*—**A. oculi temporalis.** See *A. oculi externus.*—**A. opticus.** See *Optic* ANGLE.—**A. oris.** Fr., *angle des lèvres.* Ger., *Mundwinkel.* It., *angolo della bocca.* Sp., *ángulo de los labios.* The angle formed at either side of the mouth by the meeting of the upper and lower lips.—**A. præpubicus.** The sharp bend made by the urethra of the male in front of the pubes when the penis is in a flaccid state. [L, 34.]—**A. pubis.** See ANGLE *of the pubes.*—**A. sphenoidalis.** Fr., *angle sphénoïdal.* The inferior anterior angle of the parietal bone. [L, 31.]—**A. subcostalis.** See *Subcostal* ANGLE.—**A. subpubicus.** See *Subpubic* ANGLE.—**A. venosus.** The angle formed between the right and left brachiocephalic veins. [L, 31.]—**A. vestibularis.** See *Vestibular* ANGLE.—**A. visorius, A. visualis.** See *Optic* ANGLE.

ANGUR (Hind.), n. See VITIS *vinifera.*

ANGUREK, n. See ANGRÆCUM.

ANGURI, n. A Java plant, the seeds of which are soporific and in large doses poisonous. [L, 41.]

ANGURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^2(gu)'ri^2-a^3. From ἀγγούριον, the watermelon. Fr., *angourie, angurie, angurier.* 1. Of Tournefort, a genus equivalent in part to *Citrullus* and in part to *Cucumis.* 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of cucurbitaceous plants. [B, 170.]—**A. pedata** [Linnæus]. A species having an edible fruit, the seeds of which make an emulsion, and are used for poultices. [B, 121.]—**A. pedatisecta** [Nees and Martius]. A Peruvian species. [B, 180.]—**A. trifoliata** [Linnæus]. A San Domingo species bearing a sweet, edible fruit. [B, 121, 180.]—**A. trilobata** [Linnæus]. A West Indian species bearing an edible fruit. [B, 121; L, 105.]—**Semen anguriæ.** The seed of the *Cucumis citrullus.* [B, 180.]

ANGURPHAL (Hind.), n. See VITIS *vinifera.*

ANGUS (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). See ANGOS.

ANGUSTATE, adj. A^{2}n^2-gu^{3}s'tat. Lat., *angustatus.* Fr., *rétréci.* Ger., *verengert.* In botany, narrowed (said chiefly of plane surfaces). [A, 345; B, 39.]

ANGUSTATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s)-ta(ta^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *angustatio'nis.* From *angustare*, to make narrow. Fr., *rétrécissement.* Ger., *Verengerung.* It., *angustazione, stringimento.* Sp., *acortamiento.* See STRICTURE, STENOSIS, and ANGUSTIA.—**A. cordis.** The systole of the heart. [L, 63.]—**A. intestini recti.** Stricture of the rectum. [E.]

ANGUSTATION, n. A^{2}n^2-gu^{3}s-ta'shu^{3}n. See ANGUSTATIO.

ANGUSTATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s)-ta(ta^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). See ANGUSTATE.

ANGUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s)'ti^2-a^3. Gr., στενοχωρία. Fr., *angustie.* Ger., *Verengerung* (1st def.), *Beängstigung* (2d def.). It., Sp., *angustia.* 1. A narrowing, a constriction. [E.] 2. Distress. [A, 312.] Cf. ANGOR.—**A. abdominalis pelvis.** The superior strait of the pelvis. [L, 45.]—**A. perinæalis pelvis.** The inferior strait of the pelvis. [L, 45.]—**A. præcordiorum.** Asthma. [A, 316.]—**A. spiritus.** Shortness of breath. [Cicero (A, 312).]—**A. urinæ.** Strangury. [Pliny (A, 312).]

ANGUSTICOLLINE, adj. A^{2}n^2-gu^{3}s-ti^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}n. See ANGUSTICOLLIS.

ANGUSTICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s)-ti^2-ko^{2}l'-li^{2}s. From *angustus*, narrow, and *collum*, a neck. Fr., *angusticolle.* Ger., *engehalsig.* Sp., *angusticolo.* Having a narrow neck. [B, 121; L, 109, 116.]

ANGUSTIDENTATE, adj. A^{2}n^2-gu^{3}s-ti^2-de^{2}n'tat. Lat., *angustidentatus, angustidens* (from *angustus*, narrow, and *dens*, a tooth). Fr., *angustidenté.* Having narrow teeth. [L, 109, 116.]

ANGUSTIFOLIATE, adj. A^{2}n^2-gu^{3}s-ti^2-fo'li^2-at. Lat., *angustifolius* (from *angustus*, narrow, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *angustifolié.* Having narrow leaves. [B, 121.]

ANGUSTIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s)-ti^2-fo'li^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Angustifoliate (*q. v.*); used as a botanical species-name (e. g., *Acalypha angustifolia*).

ANGUSTIFRONS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s)'tl^2-fro^{2}nz-(fro^{2}ns). From *angustus*, narrow, and *frons*, a frond. Having a narrow frond (said of ferns). [B, 121.]

ANGUSTIMANOUS, adj. A^{2}n^2-gu^{3}s-ti^{2}m'a^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *angustimanus* (from *angustus*, narrow, and *manus*, the hand). Fr., *angustimane.* Ger., *engehändig.* Sp., *angustimano.* Having narrow hands (used in the Lat. as a species-name). [L, 109, 116.]

ANGUSTIPENNATE, adj. A^{2}n^2-gu^{3}s-ti^2-pe^{2}n'nat. Lat., *angustipennis* (from *angustus*, narrow, and *penna*, a wing). Fr., *angustipenné.* Ger., *engeflügelicht.* Having the wings narrowed at the point (applied by Duméril to a family of the *Coleoptera*). [L, 109, 116.]

ANGUSTIREMATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s)-ti^2-re^{2}m-a(a)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *angustus*, narrow, and *remus*, an oar. Fr., *angustirème.* Ger., *engeflossfederig.* Having the hind limbs terminating in narrow fins (applied by A. H. Harvorth to certain natatory crustaceans). [L, 109, 116.]

ANGUSTIROSTRATE, adj. A^{2}n^2-gu^{3}s-ti^2-ro^{2}s'trat. Lat., *angustirostris* (from *angustus*, narrow, and *rostrum*, a beak). Fr., *angustirostre.* Ger., *engeschnabelig.* In ornithology, having the beak narrow. [L, 116.]

ANGUSTISEPTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s)-ti^2-se^{2}p'te(ta^3-e^2). For deriv., see ANGUSTISEPTATUS. A suborder of cruciferous plants established by Koch, comprising the tribes *Thlaspideæ, Lepidineæ*, and *Brachycarpeæ.* [B, 170.]

ANGUSTISEPTATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s)-ti^2-se^{2}p-ta(ta^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *angustus*, narrow, and *sæptum*, a partition. Fr., *angustisepté.* Sp., *angustiseptado.* Having narrow compartments (said of a fruit or of the ovary of a plant). [B, 121.]

ANGUSTISILIQUUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s)-ti^2-si^{2}l'i^2-kwu^{3}s(kwu^{4}s). From *angustus*, narrow, and *siliqua*, a pod

or husk. Fr., *angustisiliqué.* Ger., *engehülsig.* Having the pod narrow (said of leguminous plants). [L, 109, 116.]

ANGUSTURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s)-tu^2(tu)'ra^3. Said to be derived from *Angostura*, the name of a South American town. Fr., *angusture.* Ger., *Angustura.* It., *angustura.* Sp., *angostura, angustura.* 1. Cusparia bark. [U. S. Ph., 1870 (B).] See CUSPARIÆ *cortex.* 2. A genus of plants, usually referred to *Galipea.* [B.]—**A. bark.** See CUSPARIÆ *cortex.*—**A. cuspare** [Römer and Schultes]. See GALIPEA *officinalis.*—**A'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum angusturæ.*—**A. falsa, A. ferruginea, A. ferruginosa, A. spuria.** See *False a.*—**A'rinde** (Ger.). See CUSPARIÆ *cortex.*—**A'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura angusturæ.*—**A. trifoliata** [Römer and Schultes]. See GALIPEA *officinalis.*—**A. vera.** See *True a. bark.*—**A. virosa.** False a. bark. [L, 105.]—**Brazilian a. bark.** The bark of the *Esenbeckia febrifuga.* It occurs in commerce in fragments 8 to 10 inches long and $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch thick, reddish within and grayish on the outside with black or red spots. [B, 5.]—**Cortex angusturæ.** Fr., *écorce d'angusture.* Ger., *Angusturarinde.* See CUSPARIÆ *cortex.* — **Cortex angusturæ falsæ, Cortex angusturæ spurius.** See *False a. bark.* — **Cortex angusturæ veræ.** See CUSPARIÆ *cortex.* — **Cortex pseudo-angusturæ.** See *Cortex angusturæ falsæ.* — **Echte A'rinde** (Ger.). See *True a. bark.*—**Essentia angusturæ.** See *Tinctura angusturæ.* — **Extractum angusturæ.** Fr., *extrait d'angusture.* Ger., *Angusturaextract.* Extract of a., official in several old formularies; made by boiling 1 part of a. bark in 8 parts of water, filtering, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract. [L, 85.]—**False a. bark.** Lat., *cortex angusturæ spuriæ.* Fr., *écorce d'angusture fausse.* Ger., *unechte* (oder *falsche*) *Angusturarinde.* The bark of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, often mixed with true a. bark. [B, 5.] It is irregular in shape, thick, and hard; gray externally, with rust-colored patches of cork and white warts; smooth and brown on the inner surface, with no white striæ. [L, 65.]—**Infusum angusturæ.** Fr., *infusion d'angusture.* Ger., *Angusturainfusion.* Infusion of a., official in several old pharmacopœias; made by macerating 19 parts of a. bark in 473 of hot water for 24 hours, and filtering. [L, 85.] See also *Infusum* CUSPARIÆ. — **Oestindische A'rinde** (Ger.). See *False a. bark.* — **Pseudo-a., Rothfarbige A.** (Ger.). See *False a. bark.*—**Tinctura angusturæ.** Fr., *essence* (ou *alcoolé*) *d'angusture.* Ger., *Angusturatinctur.* Syn.: *essentia angusturæ.* Tincture of a., official in several old pharmacopœias; made by digesting 1 part of a. bark in 8 parts of alcohol for 8 days, with a gentle heat, and filtering. [L, 85.]—**True a. bark.** Fr., *angusture vraie* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *wahre Angusturarinde.* The bark of *Galipea officinalis.* See CUSPARIÆ *cortex.*—**Unechte A'rinde** (Ger.). See *False a. bark.*—**Wahre A'rinde** (Ger.). See *True a. bark.*

ANGUSTURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-gu^{6}s-tu^{6}r. See ANGUSTURA.—**Alcoolé d'a.** See *Tinctura* ANGUSTURÆ.—**A. des Indes orientales, A. fausse, A. ferrugineuse.** See *False* ANGUSTURA *bark.* —**A. vraie** [Fr. Cod.]. See *True* ANGUSTURA *bark.*—**Essence d'a.** See *Tinctura* ANGUSTURÆ.—**Extrait d'a.** See *Extractum* ANGUSTURÆ.—**Infusion d'a.** See *Infusum* ANGUSTURÆ.—**Poudre d'a. vraie** [Fr. Cod.]. True angustura bark dried and powdered. [B.]

ANGUSTURIN, n. A^{2}n^2-gu^{3}s-tu^2'ri^{2}n. See CUSPARIN.

ANGUSTURINE, n. A^{2}n^2-gu^{3}s-tu^2'ren. Fr., *angusturine.* Ger., *Angusturin.* An alkaloid said by Brande to exist in true angustura bark. [A, 1.]

ANGUSTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-gu^{3}s(gus)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *étroit.* Ger., *schmal, eng.* In botany, narrow, slender. [B, 198.]

ANGUZA, n. An Afghan name for asafœtida. [B, 18.]

ANGUZEH-I-LARI, n. A native name for a variety of asafœtida produced in Laristan. [L, 78.]

ANGYOMICES (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji^2(gu^6)-o^{2}m'i^2-sez(ke^{2}s). See ANGEIOMYCES.

ANHÆMASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a(a^3)'si^{2}a^3. See ANÆMASIA.

ANHÆMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-a^3-to'-si^{2}s. Gen., *anhæmato'seos (-sis).* See ANÆMATOSIS.

ANHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-he'(ha^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. See ANÆMIA.

ANHALDINUM, n. A term applied by Hartmann to a certain corrosive described by him. [L, 53.]

ANHALTEND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'ha^{3}lt-e^{2}nd. 1. Continuous. 2. Checking (hence astringent). 3. Adhesive (said of plasters). [A, 315.]—**A'es Geräusch.** A continuous murmur (as in the jugular vein). [M, 19.]

ANHALTINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}n-ha^{3}lt-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *anhaltin.* Sp., *anhaltino.* An epithet applied to certain old pharmaceutical preparations, because they were prepared in the German principality of Anhalt. [A, 306; M, 59, 60.] See AQUA *anhaltina.*

ANHANG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'ha^{3}ng. An appendage, appendix, accessory structure. [A, 315.]—**A'bauchig.** See APPENDIGASTER. —**A'förmig.** See APPENDICIFORM.—**A'sgebilde.** See EPIPHYSIS. —**Birnförmige Anhänge der Harnhaut.** See DIVERTICULA *allantoidis.*—**Hirn'a.** See EPIPHYSIS *cerebri.* **Wurmförmiger A. des Blinddarms.** The vermiform appendix of the cæcum. [L.]

ANHÄNGEMITTEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'he^{2}ng-e^2-mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. An amulet. [A, 315.]

ANHÄNGEMUSKEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'he^{2}ng-e^2-mus-ke^{2}l. A suspensory muscle. [A, 315.]

ANHÄNGEND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'he^{2}ng-e^{2}nd. In botany, adherent. [B, 198.]

ANHÄNGLICHKEITSSINN (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'he^{2}ng-li^{2}ch^2-kits-zi^{2}n. See ADHESIVENESS (2d def.).

ANHÄNGSEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'he^{2}ng-ze^{2}l. 1. An amulet. [A, 315.] 2. In botany, an appendix. [B, 198.]

ANHÄNGSELIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'he^{2}ng-ze^{2}l-i^{2}g. In botany, appendiculate. [B, 198.]

ANHÄNGUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'he^{2}ng-ung. Adhesion. [L, 80.]

ANHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ha^{2}f(ha^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. See ANAPHE (Lat.).

ANHÄUFUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'hoif-ung. An accumulation, accretion, aggregation, congestion, infiltration. [A, 315; M, 6.]

ANHEFTUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'he^{2}ft-ung. Attachment, adhesion, insertion, agglutination. [A, 315; B, 198; L. 30.]—**A'spunkt.** A point of attachment. [M, 62.]—**Mittelbare A.** See INSERTIO *mediata.*—**Unmittelbare A.** See INSERTIO *immediata.*

ANHEILEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^{3}n'hil-e^{2}n. To become united to another part in the process of healing; as a n., agglutination, adhesion. [A, 315; L, 43.]

ANHELANS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-he(ha)'la^{2}nz(la^{3}ns). Pres. part. of *anhelare*, to pant. Fr., *anhélant.* A name applied to a species of *Spongia* because the movements of its tubes resemble those of respiration. [L, 116.]

ANHÉLANT (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-a-la^{3}n^2. See ANHELOUS.

ANHELATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-he^{2}l-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *anhelatio'nis.* See ANHELATION. In the pl., *anhelationes*, a class of diseases in Sauvages's classification, characterized by difficult respiration. [L, 132.]—**A'nes oppressivæ.** Diseases characterized by constant difficulty in breathing. [L, 132.]—**A'nes spasmodicæ.** Diseases characterized by paroxysms of difficult breathing. [L, 132.]—**A. suppressiva.** A. with a sense of suffocation. [M, 60.]

ANHELATION, n. A^{2}n-he^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *anhelatio.* Fr., *anhélation.* Ger., *Keuchen.* It., *anelazione.* Sp., *anhelación.* 1. Panting, gasping, short and rapid breathing, dyspnœa. [J.] 2. As used by some authors, asthma. [A, 301.]

ANHELATOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-he^{2}l-a(a^3)'to^{2}r. Gen., *anhelato'ris.* A person affected with anhelation. [A, 318.]

ANHÉLER (Fr.), v. intr. A^{3}n-a-la. To pant. [A, 385.]

ANHÉLEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a-lu^5. See ANHELOUS.

ANHELIREN (Ger.), v. intr. A^{3}n-he^{2}l-e're^{2}n. To pant; as a n., anhelation. [M, 20.]

ANHELITUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-he^{2}l'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *anhel'itus.* 1. Respiration. [J.] 2. Difficult respiration. [Lancisius (H, 13).] 3. Asthma. [Aretæus (L, 128).]—**Difficultas a.** See ANHELATIONES *oppressivæ.*

ANHELOSE, ANHELOUS, adj's. A^{2}n'he^{2}l-os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *anhelans, anhelosus, anhelus.* Fr., *anhéleux.* Ger., *keuchend.* It., *anelante, affannoso.* Sp., *anheloso.* Out of breath, panting, affected with dyspnœa. [L, 41.]

ANHÉMASE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-ma^{3}s. See ANÆMASIA.

ANHEMASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-he^{2}m-a(a^3)'shi^2(si^2)-a^3. See ANÆMASIA.

ANHÉMATOSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-ma^3-tos. See ANÆMATOSIS.

ANHEMATOSIA (Lat.), n. f., **ANHÉMATOSIE** (Fr.), n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-he^{2}m-a^3-to'si^2-a^3, A^{3}n-a-ma^3-to-se. See ANÆMATOSIS.

ANHÉMIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-a-me. See ANÆMIA.

ANHÉMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-a-mek. See ANÆMIC.

ANHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-hi^{2}d-ro'si^{2}s. See ANIDROSIS.

ANHISTE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-i^{2}st. Anhistous; as a n., Velpeau's term for the decidua. [A, 45.]

ANHISTOUS, adj. A^{2}n-hi^{2}st'u^{3}s. Lat., *anhistus* (or, more properly, *anistus*, from α priv., and ἱστός, a texture). Fr., *anhiste.* It., *anisto.* Sp., *anhisto.* 1. Amorphous, destitute of any special structure. [A, 385; C; J.] 2. Non-vascular. [A, 385.]

ANHOMOMEROUS, adj. A^{2}n-ho-mo^{2}m'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *anhomomerus* (from α priv., ὁμός, the same, and μέρος, a part. Fr., *anhomoméré.* Formed of dissimilar articulations (said of an order of chætopodous animals). [De Blainville (A, 380).]

ANHÖREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'hu^{5}r-e^{2}n. To listen to; as a n., auscultation. [A, 315; M, 6.]

ANHUIBA, n. A Brazilian name for sassafras. [B, 121.]

ANHYDRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'hi(hu^6)-dre'(dra^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. Fr., *anhydrêmie* [Piorry]. Ger., *Anhydrämie.* It., *anidroemia.* Sp., *anhidroemia.* See ANÆMYDRIA.

ANHYDRATATION, n. A^{2}n-hi-dra-ta'shu^{3}n. From α priv., and ὕδωρ, water. In chemistry, the state of not being hydrated. [A, 385.]

ANHYDRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-edr. Anhydrous; as a n., an anhydrous body. [A, 385.]

ANHYDRÊMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-e-dre^{2}m-e. See ANÆMYDRIA.

ANHYDRIC, adj. A^{2}n-hi'dri^{2}k. See ANHYDROUS.

ANHYDRID (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-hu^{6}d-red'. See ANHYDRIDE.—**Einfaches A.** See *Simple* ANHYDRIDE.—**Estera'.** See *Ethereal* ANHYDRIDE.—**Gemischtes A.** See *Mixed* ANHYDRIDE.

ANHYDRIDE, n. A^{2}n-hi'dri^{2}d(drid). From α priv., and ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *anhydride.* Ger., *Anhydrid.* It., *anidride.* Sp., *anhidrido.* Syn.: *acid* (or *acid-forming*) *oxide.* An oxide derived from an oxy-acid or other oxy-compound (such as an alcohol) by the loss of the elements of one or more molecules of water; *e. g.*, carbonic acid, H_2CO_3, deprived of the elements of a molecule of water, H_2O, becomes carbonic a. (carbon dioxide), CO_2. The a's are often erroneously called anhydrous acids. They have the same relation to acids that anhydrous (secondary) oxides have to hydrates (primary oxides); they represent one or more molecules of

water in which the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by one or more negative radicles, while the corresponding acids represent one or more molecules of water in which such radicles replace one half of the hydrogen. The a's are more or less quickly converted into acids by the action of water or of hydrates. They are of three classes: 1. Those deriving from one molecule of water by the replacement of H_2 by two molecules of a monatomic acid radicle. 2. Those deriving from one molecule of water by the replacement of H_2 by one atom of a diatomic acid radicle. 3. Those deriving from three molecules of water by the replacement of H_6 by two molecules of a triatomic acid radicle. [B, 2.] For the particular a's, see under the corresponding acids.—**A. of an alcohol.** See under *Hexatomic* ALCOHOL.—**A. saligénique** (Fr.). Saliretin (the a. of saligenin). [B.]—**A. santonique** (Fr.). Santonin. [B.]—**Antimonic a.** See ANTIMONY *pentoxide*.—**Arsenious a.** See ARSENIC *trioxide*.—**Carbonic a.** See CARBON *dioxide*.—**Ethereal a.** Ger., *Esteranhydrid*. The a. of a fatty acid, formed by the deduction of the elements of water from a double molecule of the acid. The removal of one molecule of water produces the *first e. a.*, and that of two molecules the *second e. a.* Thus, from lactic acid, $C_3H_6O_3$, are formed successively the first e. a., $C_6H_{10}O_6$, and the second e. a., $C_6H_8O_4$. [B, 4.]—**First ethereal a.** Ger., *erstes Esteranhydrid*. See under *Ethereal a.*—**Mixed a.** Ger., *gemischtes Anhydrid*. An a. made up of the acid radicles of two dissimilar fatty acids united by an atom of oxygen; general formula, $C_nH_{2n-1}O-O-C_mH_{2m-1}O$. [B, 4.]—**Second ethereal a.** Ger., *zweites Esteranhydrid*. See under *Ethereal a.*—**Simple a.** Ger., *einfaches Anhydrid*. An ethereal a. made up of two similar fatty-acid radicles united by an atom of oxygen; general formula, $(C_nH_{2n-1}O)_2 = O$. [B, 4.]

ANHYDRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A³n-e-drek. Water-tight. [B, 38.]

ANHYDRISATION (Fr.), n. A³n-e-dre-za³-si²-o²n². See DEHYDRATATION.

ANHYDRITE, n. A²n-hi′drit. Fr., *anhydrite*. Ger., *Anhydrit*. A native anhydrous calcium sulphate. [A, 385.]

ANHYDRO-ATROPINE, n. A²n-hi″dro-a²t′ro-pen. See ATROPYLTROPEINE.

ANHYDROCHLORIDE, n. A²n-hi″dro-klo′ri²d(rid). Ger., *Anhydrochlorür*. A derivative of a polybasic acid formed by depriving the latter of the elements of a molecule of water and replacing the acid hydroxyl with chlorine. [B, 4.]

ANHYDROHÉMIE (Fr.), n. A³n-e-dro-a-me. See ANÆMYDRIA.

ANHYDROMYELIA (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a³n)-hid(hu⁶d)-ro-mi(mu⁶)-e(a)′li²-a³. From α priv., ὕδωρ, water, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *anhydromyélie*. It., *anidromielia*. A deficiency of the cerebro-spinal fluid. [A, 301.]

ANHYDROPREHNITIC ACID, n. A²n-hi″dro-pra-ni²t′i²k. For deriv., see PREHNITIC ACID. Ger., *Anhydroprehnitinsäure*. An acid having the composition of prehnitic acid less the elements of a molecule of water: $C_{10}H_4O_7 = C_6H_2 \cdot \langle{}^{CO}_{CO}\rangle O.(CO.OH)_2$. [B.]

ANHYDROS (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a³n)-hi(hu⁶)′dro²s. See ANYDROS.

ANHYDROSULPHAMINEBENZOIC ACID, n. A²n-hi″-dro-su³lf-a²m‴i²n-be²n-zo′i²k. See SACCHARIN.

ANHYDROSULPHATE, n. A²n-hi″dro-su³lf′at. A pyrosulphate; so called because it may be regarded as a compound of a normal sulphate with sulphuric anhydride. Thus, sodium pyrosulphate, $Na_2S_2O_7$, may be regarded as made up of $Na_2SO_4 + SO_3$. [B.]

ANHYDROSULPHURIC ACID, n. A²n-hi″dro-su³lf-u²′ri²k. From *Anhydrous* and *Sulphuric*. See PYROSULPHURIC ACID.

ANHYDROTIC, adj. A²n-hi-dro²t′i²k. See ANIDROTIC.

ANHYDROTRIMELLITIC ACID, n. A²n-hi″dro-tri-me²l-li²t′i²k. Ger., *Anhydrotrimellithsäure*. An acid produced by heating trimellitic acid, having the constitution of that body less the elements of a molecule of water: $C_6H_3 \langle{}^{CO}_{CO}\rangle O.CO.OH = C_9H_4O_6$. [B, 4.]

ANHYDROUS, adj. A²n-hi′dru³s. Lat., *anhydrus* (or, more properly, *anydrus*, from α priv., and ὕδωρ, water). Fr., *anhydre*. Ger., *wasserfrei*. It., *anidro*. Sp., *anhidro*. In chemistry, entirely free from water, either admixed or in combination. [B.]

ANHYDRURE (Fr.), n. A³n-ed-ru⁶r. See ANHYDRIDE.

ANHYSTERIA (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a³n)-hi²s(hu⁶s)-te(ta)′ri²-a³. More properly written *anysteria* (from α priv., and ὑστέρα, the womb). See AMETRIA (1st def.).

ANIATROLOGETOS, ANIATROLOGICUS (Lat.), adj's. A²n(a³n)-i²-a²t(a³t)″ro-lo-je(ga)′to²s, -lo²j(lo²g)′i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., ἀνιατρολογητός, ἀνιατρολογικός (from α priv., and ἰατρολογία, the study of medicine). Ignorant of medicine. [M; 13.]

ANIBA (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a³n)-i(e)′ba³. Fr., *anibe*. Syn.: *Cedrota*. A genus of lauraceous plants established by Aublet. [B, 170.]—**A. guianensis.** Fr., *anibe de la Guiane, bois de cèdre*. Syn.: *Cedrota longifolia* [Willdenow]. A tree formerly supposed to furnish carana. [B, 180, 187.]

ANICETON, ANICETUM (Lat.), n's n. A²n(a³n)-i²-se(ka)′-to²n, -tu³m(tu⁴m). From ἀνίκητος, unconquerable. Fr., *aniceton*. Sp., *aniceto*. 1. A plaster made of litharge, cerussa, frankincense, feather alum, turpentine, white pepper, and oil; formerly used for eczema of the scalp. [L, 53, 109, 116.] 2. (Gr., ἀνίκητον) aniseed. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ANICILLO (Sp.), n. A³n-i²-thel′yo. 1. A South American name for the *Piper anisatum*. [L, 105.] 2. A black balsam extracted from the *Myrospermum Pereiræ*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 777 (L).]

ANIDEUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A²n(a³n)-i²d′e²-u³s(u⁴s). From α priv., and εἶδος, shape. Fr., *anide, anidien*. It., *anideo*. Sp., *anidio*. See AMORPHUS (2d def.).

ANIDROS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a³n)-i²d′ro²s. See ANIDRUS.

ANIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a³n)-i²d-ro′si²s. Gen., *anidro′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀνίδρωσις (from α priv. [or α intensive (1st def.)], and ἱδρώς, perspiration). Fr., *anidrose*. Ger., *Anidrose*. It., *anidrosi*. Sp., *anidrosis*. 1. Perspiration. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. As now used, a condition in which the function of perspiration is suspended or greatly diminished; in the pl., *anidroses* (Ger., *Anidrosen*), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a family of the *idroses* (see *idrosis*) comprising a. idiopathica and dysidrosis (cheiropompholyx). [G, 4; M, 1.]—**A. crystallina.** See URIDROSIS *crystallina*.—**A. idiopathica.** A. occurring as an independent affection, not symptomatic of any other disease. [G.]—**A. localis.** Ger., *regionäre Anidrose*. A. limited to one or more regions of the body. It may be associated with various cutaneous diseases, such as eczema, prurigo, and ichthyosis, or with certain neuroses affecting the skin. [G.]—**A. universalis.** A. affecting the entire cutaneous surface; commonly an accompaniment of certain cachectic diseases, such as diabetes, tuberculosis, and cancer. [G.]

ANIDROTIC, adj. A²n-i²d-ro²t′i²k. 1. Pertaining to anidrosis (*q. v.* for derivation). 2. Checking perspiration; as a n., a means of checking perspiration. [L, 63.]

ANIDROTUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a³n)-i²d-ro′tu³s(tu⁴s). Gr., ἀνίδρωτος. Without having perspired. [M, 13.]

ANIDRUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a³n)-i²d′ru³s(ru⁴s). Gr., ἀνίδρως. Without perspiration. [M, 13.]

ANIELA (Fr.), n. A³n-e-a-la³. A Provence name for the corn-cockle. [L, 105.] See AGROSTEMMA *githago*.

ANIER (Fr.), n. A³n-i²-a. The *Cratægus torminalis*. [B, 173.]

ANIESWASSER (Ger.), n. A³n-es′va³s-se²r. See *Aqua* ANISI.

ANIGOSANTHUS, ANIGOZANTHOS, ANIGOZANTHUS (Lat.), n's m., f., and n. A²n(a³n)″i²g-o-za²n(sa³n)-thu³s(thu⁴s), -za²n-(za³n)′tho²s, -za²n(za³n)′thu³s(thu⁴s). From ἄνισος, unequal, and ἄνθος, a flower, because of the oblique or unsymmetrical disposition of the flowers. [Labillardière (B, 219).] Fr., *anigozanthe*. A genus of herbs indigenous to Australia and New Holland, referred by Lindley to the *Hæmodoraceæ*, but by Bentham placed among the *Amaryllidaceæ*. [A, 248; B, 197, 219.]—**A. angustifolia** [Lindley].—**A. coccinea** [Paxton]. See *A. flavida*.—**A. flavida** [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Schwægrichenia flavida* [Sprengel]. A species distinguished by having the stem glabrous at the base and tomentose above, and by bearing red, green, or greenish-red flowers with appendiculate anthers and numerous ovules. Its rhizome, as well as that of other species of *A.*, is roasted and eaten by the aborigines in Australia. [B, 197, 219.]—**A. fuliginosus** [Hooker]. See MACROPODIA *fumosa*.—**A. grandiflora** [Salisbury]. See *A. flavida*.—**A. humilis** [Lindley]. A species with low stem and almost sessile, red or yellowish flowers, borne in a single (sometimes in a double) spike. [B, 219.]—**A. Manglesii.** 1. Of Maunder, the *A. flavida*. 2. Of D. Don, a species bearing simple terminal racemes of large green flowers with reddish or yellow base, having inappendiculate anthers much longer than the filaments and numerous ovules. [B, 219.]—**A. pulcherrima, A. pulcherrimus** [Hooker]. A species resembling *A. rufa* but with tomentose leaves and bright yellow flowers. [B, 219.]—**A. rufa** [Labillardière], **A. tyrianthina** [Hooker]. Syn.: *Schwægrichenia rufa* [Sprengel]. A species distinguished by its stem being tomentose throughout, and its large flat glabrous leaves and red or purplish, rarely brown or yellow, flowers. The anthers are inappendiculate and there are two to four ovules in each cell. [B, 219.]

ANIIMUM, n. A resin brought by the Portuguese from Guinea in the 16th century. The name is supposed to have been the origin of the word anime (*q. v.*). [O. Reveil (B, 46).]

ANIKETON (Lat.), n. n. A²n(a³n)-i²k-e(a)′to²n. See ANICETON.

ANIL, n. A²n′i²l. Ar., *al-nîl* (from Sanscr., *nili*, indigo). Ger., *Anilpflanze* (1st def.). 1. A variety of indigo indigenous to America but cultivated in the East Indies; as a Malay word, the *Indigofera tinctoria*. [B, 7, 172.] 2. Phenylamide. [B, 2.]

ANILAMIC ACID, n. A²n-i²l-a²m′i²k. See PHENYLAMIC ACID.

ANILEINE, n. A²n-i²l′e²-en. Fr., *aniléine*. Aniline purple or mauve. [B, 2.]

ANILEIRA, n. See INDIGO.

ANILEMA (Lat.), n. n. A²n(a³n)-i²l-e(a)′ma³. Gen., *anile′matos (-is)*. 1. See ANEILESIS. 2. See ANEILEMA.

ANILEN, n. A²n′i²l-e³n. See ANILINE.

ANILESIS (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a³n)-i²l-e(a)′si²s. See ANEILESIS.

ANILETIC, adj. A²n-i²l-e²t′i²k. See ANEILETIC.

ANILIA (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a³n)-i²l′i²-a³. See ANILINA.

ANILIC ACID, n. A²n-i²l′i²k. Fr., *acide anilique*. Ger., *Anilsäure*. See INDIGOTIC ACID.

ANILIDE, n. A²n′i²l-i²d(id). Fr., *anilide*. Ger., *Anilid*. Syn.: *phenylamide*. A derivative of aniline in which the hydrogen of the ammonia residue, NH_2, in the latter is replaced by a radicle. Thus, acetanilide, $C_6H_5.N.(C_2H_3O.)H$, is derived from aniline by replacing one atom of hydrogen with the acid radicle of acetic acid. [B, 4.] See also DIANILIDE.—**Benzoic a.** Fr., *a. benzoïque*. See BENZANILIDE.—**Formic a.** Fr., *a. formique*. See FORMANILIDE.

ANILIDÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n-i²l-i²d-a. Combined with aniline. [B, 46.]

ANILIN (Ger.), n. A³n-i²l-en′. See ANILINE.—**A'blau.** See ANILINE *blue*.—**A'gelb.** See ANILINE *yellow*.—**A'öl.** See ANILINE *oil*.—**A'roth.** See ANILINE *red*.—**A'schwarz.** See ANILINE *black*.—**Chlorwasserstoffa'.** See ANILINE *hydrochloride*.—**Oxalsaures**

A. See ANILINE *oxalate*.—**Salpetersaures A.** See ANILINE *nitrate*.

ANILINA (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a³n)-i²l-i(e)′na³. Aniline.

ANILINE, n. A²n′i²l-en. For deriv., see ANIL. Lat., *anilina*. Fr., *aniline*. Ger., *Anilin*. It., Sp., *anilina*. Syn.: *amidobenzene, phenylamine, benzidam, crystalline, cyanol*. An artificial alkaloid, $C_6H_5.NH_2 = C_6NH_7$, prepared from coal-tar oil in a variety of ways; a colorless liquid of a faint spirituous odor and a burning taste, of a sp. gr. of 1·036, inflammable, boiling at 184° C., soluble in 31 parts of water, and readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It acts as a strong base, combining directly with acids and with hydrocarbons to form addition compounds. It also gives rise to a great number of substitution compounds by the replacement of one or both of the hydrogen atoms of its ammonia residue, NH_2. [B, 4.] Administered internally or by inhalation, it produces a state of muscular excitability, and in toxic doses gives rise to anilismus (*q. v.*). A. has been given in various nervous diseases, especially chorea. [B, 46.]—**A. black.** Fr., *noir d'a.* Ger., *Anilinschwarz*. Syn.: *nigrosine, emeraldine*. A black pigment produced by the oxidation of a., and prepared extemporaneously in dyeing by the action of a salt of copper, vanadium, or cerium on the fibres of fabrics impregnated with a solution of a. hydrochloride, ammonium chloride, or potassium chlorate. Nietzki assigned to it the formula $C_{18}H_{16}N_3$, but more recent investigators have given the formula as $C_{18}H_{14}ClN_3$. [L. Lietchi and W. Suida, "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Feb., 1885, p. 63 (B).] Others have assigned to nigrosine the formula $C_{30}H_{30}NCl$. [B, 81.] See also JETOLINE.—**A. blue.** Fr., *bleu d'a.* Ger., *Anilinblau*. It., *bleu di anilina*. Any blue pigment consisting of an a. derivative. The principal dye of this kind is the *bleu de Lyon* or triphenylrosaniline (*q. v.*), also called *insoluble a. blue*, because insoluble in water. Various *soluble a. blues* are also known. See *Nicholson's* BLUE and BLEU *de Paris*. [B, 2.] For other a. blues, see TOLUIDINE *blue* and DIPHENYLAMINE *blue*.—**A. brown.** Fr., *brun d'a.* Any brown pigment containing an a. derivative. [B, 2.]—**A. color, A. dye.** Fr., *couleur d'a.* Ger., *Anilinfarbe*. A pigment consisting of a derivative of a. or of a mixture of such derivatives. Such pigments are used extensively in the arts, and in microscopy are employed in staining the different tissues. [B.]—**A. green.** Fr., *vert d'a.* Any green pigment consisting of an a. derivative, especially aldehyde green (*q. v.* under GREEN). [B, 2.] See also IODINE *green* and *Perkin's* GREEN.—**A. hydrochlorate, A. hydrochloride.** Fr., *chlorhydrate d'a.* Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffanilin*. It., *cloridrato d'anilina*. Sp., *clorhidrato de anilina*. An addition compound of a. and hydrochloric acid, $C_6H_5.NH_2.HCl$, forming colorless acicular crystals. [B, 4.]—**A. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate d'a.* Ger., *salpetersaures Anilin*. It., *nitrato d'anilina*. Sp., *nitrato de anilina*. An addition compound of a. and nitric acid, $C_6H_5.NH_2.HNO_3$, forming tabular or prismatic crystals. [B, 4.]—**A. oil.** Fr., *huile d'a.* Ger., *Anilinöl*. It., *olio d'anilina*. Sp., *aceite de anilina*. Crude a. prepared from nitrobenzene by the action of reducing agents. It consists of a mixture of a., toluidine, and other homologous bodies. The a. is separated by fractional distillation. [B.]—**A. oxalate.** Fr., *oxalate d'a.* Ger., *oxalsaures Anilin*. It., *ossalato d'anilina*. Sp., *oxalato de anilina*. A salt of a. and oxalic acid, $(C_6H_5.NH_2)_2.H_2C_2O_4$, forming prismatic crystals. [B, 4.]—**A. pentaméthylée** (Fr.). See PENTAMETHYLANILINE.—**A. pink.** See SAFRANINE.—**A. platinichloride.** Fr., *platinichlorure d'a.* A compound of a. hydrochloride and platinic chloride, $(C_6H_5.NH_2.HCl)_2PtCl_4$. [B, 4.]—**A. purple.** Fr., *pourpre d'a.* See MAUVEINE.—**A. red.** Fr., *rouge d'a.* Ger., *Anilinroth*. It., *rosso d'anilina*. Sp., *rojo de anilina*. See FUCHSINE.—**A. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'a.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Anilin*. It., *solfato d'anilina*. Sp., *sulfato de anilina*. A compound of a. and sulphuric acid forming silvery-white crystals of the composition $(C_6H_5.NH_2)_2.H_2SO_4$. It is the salt of a. usually employed in medicine, being administered in doses of 1 to 2 grains. [B, 46.]—**A. violet.** A violet pigment consisting of an a. derivative. [B, 2.] See MAUVEINE, METHYLANILINE *violet*, MAUVANILINE, VIOLANILINE, VIOLET *impérial*, DAHLIA *impérial*, *Brittania* VIOLET, and *Hoffmann's* VIOLET.—**A. yellow.** Fr., *jaune d'a.* Ger., *Anilingelb*. See AMIDOAZOBENZENE, AURINE, and CHRYSANILINE.—**Azotate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. nitrate*.—**Bleu d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. blue*.—**Brun d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. brown*.—**Chlorhydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hydrochloride*.—**Huile d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. oil*.—**Insoluble a. blue.** See *A. blue*.—**Jaune d'a.** (Fr.). A. yellow. See AMIDOAZOBENZENE and AURINE.—**Noir d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. black*.—**Pentamethylated a.** Fr., *a. pentaméthylée*. It., *anilina pentametilata*. See PENTAMETHYLANILINE.—**Platinichlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. platinichloride*.—**Pourpre d'a.** (Fr.). A. purple. See MAUVEINE.—**Rouge d'a.** (Fr.). A. red. See FUCHSINE.—**Vert d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. green*.

ANILIQUE (Fr.), adj. A³n-i²l-ek. Pertaining to aniline. [A, 385.] See ANILIC ACID and INTOXICATION *a*.

ANILISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A²n(a³n)-i²l-i²z(i²s)′mu³s(mu⁴s). A morbid condition produced by the action of aniline vapor. In acute cases, the chief symptoms are a cyanotic hue of the skin, giddiness, dyspnœa, uncertainty of the gait, nausea, choking, and, in severe cases, loss of consciousness followed by vomiting and headache. In chronic cases, there is a cyanotic hue of the skin, with muscular feebleness, symptoms of gastric catarrh, and, in aggravated cases, nervous disturbances. [B, 49.]

ANILITY, n. A²n-i²l′i²-ti². Lat., *anilitas* (from *anus*, an old woman). Senility (lit., the old age of a woman). [A, 312; M, 60.]

ANILOCYANIC ACID, n. A²n″i²l-o-si-a²n′i²k. See PHENYLCYANIC ACID.

ANILPFLANZE (Ger.), n. A³n-el′pfla³nt-se². See ANIL (1st def.).

ANILSÄURE (Ger.), n. A³n-el′zoi-re². Anilic (indigotic) acid. [B.]

ANILUVITONIC ACID, n. A²n″i²l-u²-vi²-to²n′i²k. From *aniline* and *uvitic*. Fr., *acide aniluvitonique*. Ger., *Aniluvitoninsäure*. A monobasic acid of the composition $C_{11}H_9NO_2 = C_9H_5(CH_3)(CO.OH)N$, isomeric with quinaldine-carbonic acid. [B, 79.]

ANIMA (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a³n)′i²m-a³. 1. Anciently, air (considered as one of the elements). [A, 312.] 2. A current of air, hence the breath. [B.] 3. The so-called "unintelligent soul." [Plato (M, 13).] 4. The mind. [A, 312.] 5. Consciousness. [A, 312.] 6. The vital principle of animals or plants. [Stahl (A, 103).] 7. An essence; the subtle active principle of a drug. [A, 322; L, 53.] 8. A supposed specific property of a drug by virtue of which it was efficacious in the diseases of a particular part or organ, being, so to speak, the ruling spirit of that part or organ. [L, 116.] 9. The aqua mercurialis philosophica of the alchemists. [Ruland (A, 325).] 10. In the pl., *animæ*, the swimming bladders of herrings, formerly used as a diuretic. [L, 104.]—**A. aloes.** An old name for refined aloes. [A, 379.]—**A. amphoræ.** The fumes (either the odor or the effects) of wine. [A, 312, 318.]—**A. articulorum.** An old name for the *Hermodactylus*, from its repute as a remedy for diseases of the joints. [A, 379; L, 130.]—**A. brutalis.** An old name for the blood. [A, 325.]—**A. catholica mundi.** The "universal spirit" of the ancients. [A, 325.]—**A. hepatis.** An old name for green vitriol (sulphate of iron), from its supposed efficacy in diseases of the liver. [A, 323, 379.]—**A. mundi.** See *A. catholica mundi*.—**A. pulmonum.** An old name for saffron, from its supposed efficacy in asthma. [A, 316, 379.]—**A. rhabarbari, A. rhei.** An old alkaline infusion of rhubarb. [A, 323.]—**A. Saturni.** An alchemical name for acetate of lead. [Ruland (A, 325).]—**A. stahliana.** See *A.* (6th def.).—**A. uvæ.** The juice of the grape. [Pliny (A, 318).]—**A. vegetativa.** The vegetative force. [A, 318.]—**A. Veneris.** An old name for a preparation of copper. [A, 379.]—**A. vini.** See *A. amphoræ*.—**Animæ deliquium.** Fainting. [L, 119.]—**Animæ gravitas.** A foul odor of the breath. [Pliny (A, 312).]—**Animæ pathemata.** Affections of the mind. [L, 119.]—**Animam agere.** To die. [Cicero (A, 312).]—**Animam recipere.** To take breath. [Terence (A, 312).]

ANIMAL, adj. A²n′i²m-a²l. Lat., *animalis*. Fr., *animal*. Ger., *thierisch, animalisch*. It., *animale*. Sp., *animal*. Pertaining to animals, having the nature of an animal, pertaining to the life of an animal. [J.] See *A.* CHEMISTRY, *A.* KINGDOM, *A.* LIFE, *A.* MAGNETISM, etc.

ANIMAL, n. A²n′i²m-a²l. Gr., ζῷον. Lat., *animal*. Fr., *animal*. Ger., *Thier*. It., *animale*. Sp., *animal*. 1. As generally accepted, a living organism endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion and characterized by taking its food into an internal cavity (stomach) for digestion. This definition holds good for all but the lowest forms of a's, but to distinguish the latter from plants by any general rule has been found practically impossible. On this account Haeckel has proposed a kingdom, the *regnum protisticum*, intermediate between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Thus far, the nearest approach to an absolute distinction between a's and plants lies in the fact (almost if not quite invariable) that no animal organism has the power of converting inorganic into organic matter, but has to draw its food in great part from other organisms. Practically, however, this test can not always be applied, and the question of the animal or vegetable nature of some of the lower organisms can not be positively settled. [C; L.] 2. In a conventional sense, any other a. than man. [L.]—**Abranchiate a's.** See ABRANCHIATA.—**Acalephous a's.** An old term for the jelly-fishes and other stinging *Radiata*. The old subclass *Acalephæ* contained the gymnophthalmate and steganophthalmate *Medusæ* (the former corresponding to the *Discophora* and the latter to the *Lucernarida* in part), the *Ctenophora*, the *Calycophoridæ*, and the *Phosphoridæ*. [A, 359.]—**Acanthocephalous a's.** See ACANTHOCEPHALA.—**Acephalous a's.** See ACEPHALAN.—**Acritous a's.** See ACRITA.—**Aerial a's.** Fr., *animaux aériens*. One of the elder Pliny's four divisions, including birds. [L.]—**Aggregate a's.** A's collected in a common enveloping organized substance containing compartments, the occupant of each compartment absorbing and assimilating food for the maintenance of the common envelope. [L, 108.]—**Amniotic a's.** See AMNIOTA.—**Amphibious a's.** See AMPHIBIA, n. n. pl.—**Amphipodous a's.** See AMPHIPODA.—**Anallantoideous a's.** See ANALLANTOIDEA.—**Anamniotic a's.** See ANAMNIOTA.—**Animaux abranches** (Fr.). See ABRANCHIATA.—**Animaux aériens** (Fr.). See *Aerial a's*.—**Animaux annelés** (Fr.), **A'ia annulata** (Lat.). See ANNULATA.—**Animaux apathiques** (Fr.). A division of invertebrates made by Lamarck, embracing such low forms as the *Infusoria*, etc. [L, 41.]—**A'ia aquatilia** (Lat.), **Animaux aquatiques** (Fr.). See *Aquatic a's*.—**Animaux articulés** (Fr.). See ARTHROPODA.—**Animaux à sang blanc** (Fr.). See *White-blooded a's*.—**Animaux à sang chaud** (Fr.). See *Warm-blooded a's*.—**Animaux à sang froid** (Fr.). See *Cold-blooded a's*.—**Animaux asanguins** (Fr.). See *Bloodless a's*.—**A. bipède** (Fr.). See SAGITTULA.—**Animaux électriques** (Fr.). See *Electrical a's*.—**Animaux frugivores** (Fr.). See *Frugivorous a's*.—**Animaux graminivores** (Fr.). See *Graminivorous a's*.—**Animaux herbivores** (Fr.). See *Herbivorous a's*.—**Animaux hibernants** (Fr.). See *Hibernating a's*.—**Animaux inarticulés** (Fr.). All invertebrate a's not included in the *Arthropoda* (*q. v.*). [Lamarck (L, 41).]—**Animaux intelligents** (Fr.). A division made by Lamarck, including mammals, birds, fishes, and reptiles. [L, 41.]—**Animaux invertébrés** (Fr.). See INVERTEBRATA.—**Animaux irraisonnables** (Fr.). See *Non-reasoning a's*.—**A. parasite** (Fr.). See *Parasitic a*.—**A.-plant.** Fr., *a.-plante*. See ZOOPHYTE.—**Animaux rayonnés** (Fr.). See RADIATA.—**Animaux rongeants** (Fr.). See RODENTIA.—**Animaux sanguins** (Fr.). See *Sanguineous a's*.—**Animaux sensibles** (Fr.). See *Animaux intelligents*.—**Animaux simples** (Fr.). See PROTOZOA.—**Animalia terrestria** (Lat.). See *Terrestrial a's*.—**Animaux urticants** (Fr.). See *Acalephous a's*.—**Animaux vertébrés** (Fr.). See VERTEBRATA.—**Animaux vésicants** (Fr.). Vesicating a's. [A, 385.] See CANTHARIS.—**A'ia volatilia** (Lat.). See *Aerial a's*.—**Annulate a's.** See ANNULATA.—**Annulose a's.** See ANNULOSA.—**Anthro-**

poid a's. Those apes which most closely resemble man in anatomical structure, including the gibbons, the orang-outang, the chimpanzee, and the gorilla. [A, 359.]—**Aplacental a's.** See APLACENTALIA.—**Apodous a's.** See APODA.—**Apterous a's.** See APTERA.—**Aquatic a's.** Lat., *animalia aquatilia.* Fr., *animaux aquatiques.* Ger., *Wasserthiere.* Those which frequent the margins of bodies of water. [A, 347.]—**Arthropodous a's, Articulate a's, Articulated a's.** See ARTHROPODA.—**Artiodactylous a's.** See ARTIODACTYLA.—**Asiphonate a's.** See ASIPHONIDA.—**Asteroid a's.** See ASTEROIDEA.—**Autophagous a's.** See AUTOPHAGI.—**Batrachian a's.** See AMPHIBIA and ANOURA.—**Bimanous a's.** See BIMANA.—**Bloodless a's.** Fr., *animaux asanguins.* A division made by Aristotle, including molluscs, crustaceans, testaceans, and insects. [L, 41.]—**Brachiopodous a's.** See BRACHIOPODA.—**Branchiate a's.** See BRANCHIATA.—**Caducibranchiate a's.** See CADUCIBRANCHIATA.—**Carnivorous a's.** See CARNIVORA.—**Carpophagous a's.** See CARPOPHAGA.—**Cephalobranchiate a's.** Those that have tufts of external gills placed on the head (*e. g.*, a section of the *Annelida*). [A, 359.]—**Cephalopodous a's.** See CEPHALOPODA.—**Cetaceous a's.** See CETACEA.—**Cheiropterous a's.** See CHEIROPTERA.—**Chelonian a's.** See CHELONIA.—**Cloacal a's.** See MONOTREMATA.—**Cold-blooded a's.** Fr., *animaux à sang froid.* Ger., *kaltblutige Thiere.* Those of which the temperature varies with that of the medium surrounding them, ranging from a little above 32° F. to 90° and upwards; including fishes, reptiles, and almost all invertebrates. [A, 347.]—**Coleopterous a's.** See COLEOPTERA.—**Crepuscular a's.** Those that are active at dusk or twilight. [A, 359.]—**Crustaceous a's.** See CRUSTACEA.—**Cursorial a's.** See CURSORES.—**Deciduous a's.** See DECIDUATA.—**Didelphious a's.** See DIDELPHIA.—**Digitigrade a's.** See DIGITIGRADA.—**Diurnal a's.** Those that are active during the day. [A, 359.]—**Domestic a's, Domesticated a's.** Fr., *animaux domestiques* (ou *domestiqués*). Ger., *Hausthiere.* Those which are tame and submit to man's direction. [L.]—**Electrical a's.** Fr., *animaux électriques.* Those that are capable of giving rise to an electrical discharge. [A, 385.]—**Encephalous a's.** Those that possess a distinct head (said of all the *Mollusca* proper, except the *Lamellibranchiata*). [A, 359.]—**Entomophagous a's.** See ENTOMOPHAGA.—**Fingered a's.** See LEPTODACTYLA.—**Flying a's.** See CHEIROPTERA.—**Frugivorous a's.** Fr., *animaux frugivores.* Those that eat only seeds and fruits. [L.]—**Gnawing a's.** Fr., *animaux rongeants.* See RODENTIA.—**Graminivorous a's.** Fr., *animaux graminivores.* Ger., *grasfressende Thiere.* Those that subsist on grasses.—**Granivorous a's.** Those that feed on grains or other seeds. [A, 359.]—**Herbivorous a's.** Fr., *animaux herbivores.* Ger., *pflanzenfressende Thiere.* Those that in their natural state subsist exclusively on herbs and grasses. [L.]—**Heterophagous a's.** See HETEROPHAGA.—**Hibernating a's.** Fr., *animaux hibernants.* Ger., *winterschlafende* (oder *überwinternde*) *Thiere.* Those that pass the winter in a more or less torpid state. [L.]—**Hoofed a's.** See UNGULATA.—**Insectivorous a's.** Fr., *animaux insectivores.* Ger., *Insektenfresser.* Those that live upon insects. [L.] Cf. INSECTIVORA.—**Intestinal a's.** See METAZOA.—**Jawless a's.** See CYCLOSTOMI.—**Marsupial a's.** See MARSUPIALIA.—**Mimetic a's.** Those that resemble other a's in external appearance, but not in essential structure. [A, 359.]—**Monodelphious a's.** See MONODELPHIA.—**Nocturnum fœtidum a.** (Lat.). The bedbug. [G.] See ACANTHIA *lectularia.*—**Non-reasoning a's.** Fr., *animaux irraisonnables.* Aristotle's term for all a's except man. [L, 49.]—**Omnivorous a's.** Fr., *animaux omnivores.* Ger., *allesfressende Thiere.* Those that live indiscriminately on various sorts of food, both animal and vegetable. [L.]—**Oviparous a's.** Fr., *animaux ovipares.* Ger., *Eierleger.* Egg-laying a's; those that bring forth their young still inclosed in the egg. [A, 359.]—**Ovoviviparous a's.** Fr., *animaux ovovivipares.* Egg-producing a's that retain their eggs within the body until they are hatched. [A, 359.]—**Pachydermatous a's.** See PACHYDERMATA.—**Parasitic a's.** See PARASITE.—**Pelagic a's.** Those that inhabit the open ocean. [A, 359.]—**Phytophagous a's.** See *Herbivorous a's.*—**Pinnigrade a's.** See PINNIGRADA.—**Placental a's.** See PLACENTALIA.—**Plantigrade a's.** See PLANTIGRADA.—**Pouched a's.** See MARSUPIALIA.—**Primitive a's.** See PROTOZOA.—**Quadrumanous a's.** See QUADRUMANA.—**Radiate a's.** See RADIATA.—**Raptorial a's.** See RAPTORES.—**Reasoning a.** Fr., *a. raisonnable.* Aristotle's term for man. [L, 49.]—**Red-blooded a's.** Fr., *animaux à sang rouge.* Those in which the blood contains red corpuscles. [L.]—**Rhizophagous a's.** See RHIZOPHAGA.—**Rotiferous a's.** See ROTIFERA.—**Ruminant a's.** See RUMINANTIA.—**Sanguineous a's.** Fr., *animaux sanguins.* Aristotle's term for all a's except molluscs, crustaceans, insects, and testaceans. [L, 49.]—**Saurian a's.** See SAURIA.—**Simple a's.** See PROTOZOA.—**Skulled a's.** See CRANIOTA.—**Skull-less a's.** See ACRANIA.—**Soft-bodied a's.** See MOLLUSCA.—**Solidungulate a's, Soliped a's.** See SOLIDUNGULA.—**Star-a's.** See ECHINODERMATA.—**Terrestrial a's.** Fr., *animaux terrestres.* Ger., *Erdthiere.* Those that live exclusively on the land, as opposed to aquatic a's (*q. v.*). [L.]—**Ungulate a's.** See UNGULATA.—**Vertebrate a's, Vertebrated a's.** See VERTEBRATA.—**Viviparous a's.** Fr., *animaux vivipares.* Those in which the young are not only brought forth free from any enveloping structure, but are at no time (as in ovoviviparous a's) contained within a solid shell.—**Warm-blooded a's.** Fr., *animaux à sang chaud.* Ger., *heissblütige Thiere.* Those of which the blood has a specific temperature which is always preserved, with very slight variations, without regard to that of the surrounding medium.—**White-blooded a's.** Fr., *animaux à sang blanc.* Those that have no colored blood-corpuscles. [L.]—**Xylophagous a's.** Those that eat wood. [A, 359.]

ANIMALCULA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *animalculum* (*q. v.*). A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-i^2-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)'ku^2(ku)-la^3.

ANIMALCULAR, adj. A^{2}n-i^2-ma^{2}l'ku^2-la^{3}r. Fr., *animalculaire.* Pertaining to or resembling animalcula. [L, 56.]

ANIMALCULE, n. A^{2}n-i^2-ma^{2}l'ku^{2}l. See ANIMALCULUM.—**A. fécondateur des cryptogames** (Fr.). The spermatozooid of the cryptogams. [A, 385.]—**A's ferments** (Fr.). A term applied to microzymes under the notion that they were animals. [A, 385.]—**A's infusoires** (Fr.). See INFUSORIA.—**A. spermatique** (Fr.). See SPERMATOZOOID.—**Infusory a's.** See INFUSORIA.—**Proteus a's.** An old name for the *Amœbœ.* [B, 100.]—**Seminal a., Spermatic a.** See SPERMATOZOOID.—**Sun a's.** See ACTINOPHRYIDÆ.

ANIMALCULINE, adj. A^{2}n-i^2-ma^{2}l'ku^2-li^{2}n. See ANIMALCULAR.

ANIMALCULISM, n. A^{2}n-i^2-ma^{2}l'ku^{2}l-i^{2}zm. Fr., *animalculisme.* Ger., *Samenthiersystem.* It., *animalcolismo.* Sp., *animalculismo.* Syn.: *spermatism.* 1. The doctrine that the embryo is formed from the spermatozooid. [K; L.] Cf. ANIMALCULOVISM. 2. The doctrine that the vital processes are due to the action of animalcula. [L.]

ANIMALCULIST, n. A^{2}n-i^2-ma^{2}l'ku^{2}l-i^{2}st. 1. One who makes a study of animalcula. [M, 41.] 2. A believer in animalculism. [L.]

ANIMALCULOVISM, n. A^{2}n-i^2-ma^{2}l-ku^{2}l-o'vi^{2}zm. From *animalculum* (*q. v.*), and *ovum*, an egg. Fr., *animalculovisme.* The doctrine that the embryo is the joint product of the spermatozooid and the ovule. [A, 385; L.]

ANIMALCULOVIST, n. A^{2}n-i^2-ma^{2}l-ku^{2}l-o'vi^{2}st. Fr., *animalculoviste.* A believer in animalculovism. [L, 41.]

ANIMALCULUM (Lat.), n. n., dim. of *animal.* A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^2-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)'ku^2(ku)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). Fr., *animalcule.* Ger., *Thierchen.* It., *animalcolo.* Sp., *animálculo, animalito, animalejo.* An animalcule; an animal that is visible only with the microscope. [A, 385; C.]—**Animalcula seminalia.** Fr., *animalcules spermatiques.* Ger., *Samenthierchen.* 1. The spermatozooids. [J.] 2. Meyer's name for the motile granules found in pollen. [B, 198.]—**Animalcula seminis masculi, Animalcula spermatica.** See SPERMATOZOOID.

ANIMALESQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-i^2-ma^{3}l-e^{2}sk. Resembling or pertaining to animals. [L, 41.]

ANIMALIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^2-ma(ma^3)'li^{2}s. See ANIMAL, adj.

ANIMALISATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^2-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-i(e)-za-(sa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *animalisatio'nis.* See ANIMALIZATION.

ANIMALISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n-i^2-ma^{3}l'i^{2}sh. See ANIMAL, adj.

ANIMALISIRUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-i^2-ma^{3}l-e-ze'rung. See ANIMALIZATION.

ANIMALIST, n. A^{2}n'i^2-ma^{2}l-i^{2}st. See ANIMALCULIST.

ANIMALITY, n. A^{2}n-i^2-ma^{2}l'i^2-ti^2. Lat., *animalitas.* Fr., *animalité.* Ger., *Animalität, Thierheit.* It., *animalità.* Sp., *animalidad.* The quality of having an animal nature. [A, 4.]

ANIMALIZATION, n. A^{2}n-i^2-ma^{2}l-i^2(i)-za'shu^{3}n. Lat., *animalisatio.* Fr., *animalisation.* Ger., *Animalisirung.* It., *animalizzazione.* Sp., *animalización.* Conversion into animal matter by the process of assimilation (*q. v.*). [B, 2; L, 56.]

ANIMALNESS, n. A^{2}n'i^2-ma^{2}l-ne^{2}s. See ANIMALITY.

ANIMATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^2-ma(ma^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *animatio'nis.* From *animare*, to quicken, animate. 1. Animation (*q. v.*). 2. A word used by the alchemists (in a sense that is not now understood) in connection with the fancied transmutation of metals. [L, 53.]—**A. fœtus.** The "quickening" of the fœtus. [L, 63.]—**Tempus a'nis.** The period of "quickening," when the fœtus is popularly supposed to become endowed with life.

ANIMATION, n. A^{2}n-i^2-ma'shu^{3}n. Lat., *animatio* (*q. v.*). Fr., *animation.* Ger., *Belebtheit* (1st def.), *Belebung, Beseelung* (2d def.). It., *animazione.* Sp., *animación.* 1. The condition of being alive or active. [K.] 2. As used by the older writers, the first manifestation of life in the fœtus ("quickening"); formerly supposed to coincide with the endowment of the fœtus with a soul. [A, 385; L, 104; M, 58.] 3. Maniacal or emotional excitement. [A, 385.] 4. As used by the French, innervation, especially that of a muscle.—**Suspended a.** Ger., *Scheintod.* 1. The apparent death of an individual, as in asphyxia. Cf. ASPHYXIA *livida* and ASPHYXIA *pallida.* 2. That state of a part in which for a time it is impossible, as in cases of frostbite, to tell whether it will recover its normal condition or become necrosed.—**Suspended a. of the new-born.** See ASPHYXIA *neonatorum.*

ANIMATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^2-ma(ma^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *animé.* Ger., *belebt.* It., *animato.* Sp., *animado.* 1. Possessed of life. [B.] See CONTAGIUM *animatum.* 2. As used by the alchemists, endowed with some property of value in the search for the philosopher's stone (said of mercury). [A, 325.] 3. As a n., the vital principle. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ANIME, n. A^{2}n'i^2-me. Probably from *enhœmon* of Pliny [B, 18] or from *aniimum* (*q. v.*) [B, 46]. Lat., *anime.* Fr., *animé.* Ger., *Anime, Animeharz, Animegummi, Flussharz.* It., *anime.* Sp., *ánime* [Sp. Ph.], *resina ánime* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *animi.* A name applied at different times to various resinous substances. The a. of the ancients was probably a sort of bdellium [B, 180] or a variety of olibanum (luban meyeti) afforded by the *Boswellia frereana* [B, 18]. The term is now usually restricted to South American a. or brown American a. (*q. v.*), although copal is frequently described as a. by English and French authors. [B.] The different varieties of a. are used in the manufacture of varnish and medicinally, either by fumigation or internally, as a remedy in thoracic troubles, cephalic pains, paralysis, gout, etc. [B, 46.]—**Amerikanisches A.** (Ger.). See *Brown American a.*—**A'baum** (Ger.). See HYMENÆA *courbaril.*—**A'gummi, A'harz** (Ger.). See *A.*—**Brown American a.** Lat., *resina a. americana brunnea.* Ger., *amerikanisches A.* A substance obtained from the West Indies, said to be produced by melting the resin of *Hymenœa courbaril.* It forms opaque brownish fragments of agreeable resinous odor containing vacuoles in

their interior. It dissolves completely in cold alcohol and has a sp. gr. of 1·078. [B, 2, 180.]—**East Indian a.** Lat., *resina a. orientalis.* Fr., *animé tendre orientale, copal demi-dur.* Ger., *ostindisches* (oder *orientalisches*) *Anime.* A variety formerly obtained from the East but not now met with in commerce, said to be derived from the *Vateria indica.* It occurred under the form of yellowish or reddish-yellow angular pieces of about the size of a walnut, completely soluble in cold alcohol, more friable than West-Indian a. and exhaling when rubbed a stronger odor like that of fennel. Sp. gr., 1·027. [B, 2, 5, 46, 180.]—**Gummi a.** (Lat.). See *A.*—**Oriental a.** Fr., *animé orientale.* Ger., *orientalisches A.* See *East Indian a.*—**Resina animæ, Resina a.** (Lat.). See *A.*—**Resina a. americana brunnea.** See *Brown American a.*—**Resina a. occidentalis.** See *South American a.*—**Resina a. orientalis.** See *East Indian a.*—**South American a., Western a.** Fr., *animé* (ou *copal*) *tendre, animé d'occident* (ou *du Brésil*). Ger., *westindisches A.* Sp., *ánime, resina ánime* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *courbaril resin.* A resinous substance derived from a South American tree, according to some, the *Hymenæa courbaril*, according to others, one of the *Burseraceæ.* It occurs in the form of small lemon-colored, or brownish, translucent fragments, covered with a whitish dust, having a faint agreeable odor and a resinous taste. It is made up of two resinous principles, the one soluble and the other insoluble in cold alcohol. Sp. gr., 1·028 to 1·032. [B, 2, 5, 81, 180.]—**West Indian a.** Fr., *animé des Indes occid ntales.* A variety obtained from the *Hymenæa martiana.* [B, 173.]

ANIMÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-i^{2}-ma. 1. Animated. See ANIMATUS. 2. Flushed. [L, 43.] 3. Innervated (said of muscles).

ANIMÉ (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-i^{2}-ma. See ANIME.—**A. des Indes orientales.** See *West Indian* ANIME.—**A. d'occident.** See *South American* ANIME.—**A. d'orient.** See *East Indian* ANIME.—**A. du Brésil, A. du Mexique.** See *South American* ANIME.—**A. dure, A. dure orientale.** Copal. [B, 46.]—**A. occidentale.** See *South American* ANIME.—**A. tendre.** See ANIME.—**A. tendre d'Amérique.** See *South American* ANIME.—**A. tendre de Hollande.** An impure variety of anime mixed with copal, tacamahaca, and other substances, and more or less altered by contact with the atmosphere, imported from Holland. [O. Reveil (B, 46).]—**A. tendre du Brésil en sorte.** Syn.: *ambre blanc du Brésil.* A variety of anime consisting of tears of the pure resin, mixed with others more or less impure and with copal. [O. Reveil (B, 46).]—**A. tendre orientale, A. vraie.** See *East Indian* ANIME.—**Gomme a. d'Amérique, Gomme a. d'occident.** See *South American* ANIME.—**Gomme a. d'orient.** See *East Indian* ANIME.—**Résine a. d'Amérique.** See *South American* ANIME.—**Résine a. de Carthago.** A Mexican variety described by Guibert. It occurs in half-opaque, half-transparent, friable masses, with red streaks, of a vitreous fracture and feeble odor, and but slightly aromatic. [L, 87.]

ANIMELLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}-me^{2}l'le(la^{3}-e^{2}). Ger., *Animellen.* The parotid glands. [L, 53.]

ANIMER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}n-i^{2}-ma. 1. To innervate, to call into action (said of nerve fibres with reference to the muscles which they excite). 2. To excite suppuration. [L, 109.]

ANIMI, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}-mi^{2}. See ANIME.

ANIMIFERUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}-mi^{2}f'u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *anime* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Producing *anime* (used as a botanical species-name). [L, 97.]

ANIMINE, n. A^{2}n'i^{2}m-en. Fr., *animine.* Ger., *Animin.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from Dippel's animal oil, together with odorine, ammoline, and olanine. Except odorine, all these substances have been supposed to be mixtures of lutidine, collidine, and other bodies. [B, 2.]

ANIMIRTIN, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}m-u^{5}rt'i^{2}n. See ANAMIRTIN.

ANIMISM, n. A^{2}n'i^{2}-mi^{2}zm. Lat., *animismus* (from *animus* [akin to ἄνεμος, wind], the soul). Fr., *animisme.* Ger., *Animismus.* It., Sp., *animismo.* The doctrine which considers the soul (assumed to be an isolable entity) to be the cause of every vital phenomenon, whether in health or in disease. [A, 385 ; K ; L.] Stahl is credited with this doctrine, but some deny that he taught it. [D, 95 ; K.]

ANIMIST, n. A^{2}n'i^{2}-mi^{2}st. Fr., *animiste.* A believer in animism (*q. v.*). [K.]

ANIMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἄνεμος, ψυχή. Fr., *âme* (2d def.). Ger., *Seele* (2d def.). It., *anima* (2d def.). Sp., *alma* (2d def.). 1. Lit., the breath (hence, life). 2. The mind or the soul. [J.]

ANINGA-IBA, n. A species of *Arum.* [Pisen (L, 105).]

ANINGA-PERI, n. A Brazilian name for a plant supposed by Lamarck to be the *Melastoma pauciflora.* [L, 105.]

ANION, n. A^{2}n'i^{2}-o^{2}n. From ἀνιών (from ἀνεῖναι), a going up. In electrolysis, that element or radicle which accumulates about the anode. [Faraday (B, 2).]

ANIPARITI (Malay), n. The *Hibiscus rosa sinensis.* [B. 172.]

ANIRIDIA, ANIRIDISMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}-ri^{2}d'i^{2}-a^{3}, -ri^{2}d-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From α priv., and ἶρις, a halo. Fr., *aniridie.* Ger., *Aniridie, Irismangel.* Absence of the iris, either congenital or traumatic. [F.] It is said not to have been observed. [A, 301.]

ANIS (Hind.), n. The *Adhatoda vasica.* [B, 172.]

ANIS (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}n-e, -es'. See ANISE and ANISUM.—**Alcoolat d'a.** (Fr.). See *Spiritus* ANISI.—**Alcoolat d'a. composé** (Fr.). See *Spiritus* ANISI *compositus.*—**A. âcre** (Fr.), **A. aigre** (Fr.). See CUMINUM *cyminum.*—**A'aldehyd** (Ger.). See ANISIC *aldehyde.*—**A'alkohol** (Ger.). See ANISIC *alcohol.*—**A'artig** (Ger.). Anise-like. [B.] See also ANISATUS.—**A'balsam** (Ger.). See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS *anisatum.*—**A. bâtard** (Fr.). The *Carum carui.* [L, 63.]—**A.-Bibernell** (Ger.). The *Pimpinella anisum.* [L, 80.]—**A'branntwein** (Ger.). See ANISETTE.—**A'brustkugelchen** (Ger.). See TROCHISCI *bechici nigri.*—**A. couvert** (Fr.). Sugar-coated aniseed. [L, 77.]—**A. cultivé** (Fr.). The *Pimpinella anisum.* [L, 85.]—**A. d'Albi** (Fr.). A white, aromatic variety of anise. [L, 49.]—**A. d'Alicante** (Fr.). See *Malta* ANISE.—**A. de France** (Fr.). The *Fœniculum vulgare.* [B, 173.]—**A. de la Chine** (Fr.). The *Illicium anisatum.* [B, 173.]—**A. de Paris** (Fr.). The *Fœniculum vulgare.* [B, 173.]—**A. des Indes** (Fr.). The seed of *Illicium anisatum.* [B, 173.] See ILLICIUM.—**A. de Touraine** (Fr.). A greenish variety. [L, 49.]—**A. de Verdun** (Fr.). See *A. couvert.*—**A. doux** (Fr.). The *Fœniculum vulgare.* [B, 173.]—**A'essenz** (Ger.). See *Spiritus* ANISI.—**A. étoilé** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Star-anise. [B.] See ILLICIUM *anisatum* and ILLICIUM (2d def.).—**A. faux** (Fr.). The *Cuminum cyminum.* [B, 173.]—**A'geist** (Ger.). See *Spiritus* ANISI.—**A'haltig** (Ger.). See ANISATUS.—**A. d'Espagne** (Fr.). See *Malta* ANISE.—**A'kampher** (Ger.). See ANISE *camphor.*—**A'kerbel** (Ger.). The *Myrrhis odorata.* [L, 30.]—**A'knabenkraut** (Ger.). The *Orchis moria.* [L, 30.]—**A'körner** (Ger.). Aniseed. [L, 40.]—**A'liqueur** (Ger.). See ANISETTE.—**A'öl** (Ger.). See *Oil of* ANISE.—**A'ratafia** (Ger.). See *Ratafia d'a.*—**A'rinde** (Ger.). See *Cortex* ILLICII *anisati.*—**A'säure** (Ger.). See ANISIC *acid.*—**A'schwamm** (Ger.). See AGARICUS *odorus.*—**A'schwefelbalsam** (Ger.). See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS *anisatum.*—**A. sucré** (Fr.). See *A. couvert.*—**A'samen** (Ger.). Aniseed. [L, 30.]—**A. vert** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Anise. [B.]—**A'wasser** (Ger.). See *Aqua* ANISI.—**A'wurzel** (Ger.). See ANNESORRHIZA *capensis.*—**Bois d'a.** (Fr.). The *Illicium anisatum.* [B, 173.]—**Canadischer A.** (Ger.), **Chinesischer A.** (Ger.). See ILLICIUM (2d def.).—**Crème d'a.** (Fr.). See *Ratafia d'a.*—**Eau d'a.** (Fr.), **Eau distillée d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Aqua* ANISI.—**Esprit d'a.** (Fr.). See *Spiritus* ANISI.—**Esprit d'a. composé** (Fr.). See *Spiritus* ANISI *compositus.*—**Essence d'a.** (Fr.). See *Oleum* ANISI and *Spiritus* ANISI.—**Essence d'a. concrète** (Fr.). Solid anethol. [A, 301.]—**Gemeiner A.** (Ger.). The *Pimpinella anisum.* [L, 30.]—**Geschwefelter A'balsam** (Ger.). See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS *anisatum.*—**Graines d'a.** (Fr.). Aniseed. [B.]—**Huile d'a.** (Fr.) See *Oleum* ANISI and *Ratafia d'a.*—**Huile essentielle d'a.** (Fr.). See *Oleum* ANISI.—**Huile d'a. par expression** (Fr.). The oleum anisi of the Sp. Ph., 1798, the Codig. pharm. lusitan, and the Turin Ph., 1833. [L, 85.]—**Huile volatile d'a. vert** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Oleum* ANISI.—**Hydrolat d'a.** (Fr.). See *Aqua* ANISI.—**Indischer A.** (Ger.). Star-anise. [L, 30.] See ILLICIUM *anisatum.*—**Moscowitischer A.** (Ger.). See ILLICIUM (2d def.).—**Oléosaccharure d'a.** [Fr. Cod.], **Oléosucre d'a.** (Fr.). Lat., *oleosaccharuretum* (seu *oleosaccharum*) *anisi.* Syn.: *saccharolé oléulique d'a.* A trituration of 1 part of oil of anise and 20 parts of white sugar. [B.] Made in slightly varying proportions, the preparation is official in many pharmacopœias. [L.]—**Oléule d'a.** (Fr.). See *Oleum* ANISI.—**Poudre d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *pulvis anisi* [Fr. Cod.]. Aniseed dried, powdered, and passed through a sieve. [B.]—**Ratafia d'a.** (Fr.). Syn.: *crème d'a.* A liquor made by distilling aniseed with alcohol and adding sugar. [L, 41.] Cf. ANISETTE.—**Ratafia d'a. et de carvi composé** (Fr.). See CLARETUM *ex sex seminibus.*—**Saccharolé oléulique d'a.** (Fr.). See *Oléosaccharure d'a.*—**Semences d'a.** (Fr.). Aniseed. [L.]—**Sibirischer A.** (Ger.). See ILLICIUM (2d def.).—**Sirop d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A solution of 18 parts of white sugar in 10 parts of distilled water of anise. [B.]—**Stéaroptène d'a.** (Fr.). See ANETHOL.—**Teinture d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Tincture of anise ; made by macerating 1 part of powdered aniseed in 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol for ten days and filtering. [B.]—**Teinture d'essenee d'a. vert** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation corresponding to the *spiritus anisi* of the U. S. Ph. ; containing 2 parts of oil of anise and 98 of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B.]—**Tisane d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Anise-tea ; an infusion of 1 part of aniseed in 100 parts of boiling water. [B.]

ANISADENIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-a^{3}-de^{2}n-i(e)'e^{2}-e-(a^{3}-e^{2}). A section of lineous plants made by Planchon, including *Anisadenia* as the typical genus. [B, 170.]

ANISAIRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-i^{2}-sa^{2}r. A Madagascar plant having the odor of anise, probably the *Limenia madagascariensis.* [L, 105.]

ANISAL, n. A^{2}n'i^{2}s-a^{2}l. See ANISIC *aldehyde.*

ANISALCOHOL, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-a^{2}l'ko-ho^{2}l. See ANISIC *alcohol.*

ANISALDEHYDE, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-a^{2}l'de-hid. See ANISIC *aldehyde.*

ANISALYL, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s'a^{2}l-i^{2}l. From *anisic* and *alcohol* (see also *-yl**). Fr., *anisalyle.* Ger., *Anisalyl.* The univalent radicle, C_8H_9O, of anisic alcohol. [B, 2.]—**A. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'anisalyle.* Ger., *Anisalylhydrat.* See ANISIC *alcohol.*

ANISAMATE, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s'a^{2}m-at. A salt of anisamic acid. [B.]

ANISAMIC ACID, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. For deriv., see ANISE and AMIC. A name improperly given to oxyanisamic acid (*q. v.*). [B, 2.]

ANISAMIDE, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Anisyl amide ; the amide of anisic acid, $C_8H_9NO_2 = NH_2(C_8H_7O_2)$. [B, 2.]

ANISAMINE, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s'a^{2}m-en. A crystalline artificial alkaloid, $NH_2(C_8H_9O)$. [B, 2.] See also DIANISAMINE.

ANISANILIDE, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). See PHENYL *anisamide.*

ANISANTHOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-a^{2}n'thu^{3}s. From ἄνισος, unequal, and ἄνθος, a flower. Ger., *ungleichblumenhüllig.* In botany, having the perianths of a different form. [Allmann (L, 63).]

ANISATE, n. A^{2}n'i^{2}s-at. Fr., *anisate.* Ger., *Anisat, Anissaures Salz.* A salt of anisic acid. The general formula of the a's is $R(C_8H_7O_3)^n$, in which R is a radicle of the quantivalence of *n.* [B.]

ANISATED, adj. A^{2}n'i^{2}s-at-e^{2}d. See ANISATUS (1st def.).

ANISATUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-a(a^{3})'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). An old

preparation made with 5 parts of aniseed, 10 of honey, and 30 of Ascalon wine. [Oribasius (L, 94).]

ANISATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *anisé.* Ger., *anishaltig* (1st def.). 1. Anisated; containing anise (*e. g.*, liquor ammonii a.). 2. A botanical species-name. [B.] See ILLICIUM *anisatum.*

ANISCALPTOR (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)-ni^2-ska^{2}lp(ska^{3}lp)'to^{2}r. Gen., *aniscalpto'ris.* More properly written *ani scalptor.* From *anus* (*q. v.*), and *scalpere*, to scratch. Fr., *aniscalpteur.* It., *aniscaltore.* Sp., *aniscalptor.* An old name for the latissimus dorsi muscle. [Bartholin (L, 116).]

ANISCHURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-ku^2(ch^{2}u)'ri^2-a^3. From *α* priv., and *ἰσχουρία*, retention of the urine. Fr., *anischurie.* Ger., *Anischurie.* Incontinence of urine. [E.]

ANISE, n. A^{2}n'i^{2}s. Gr., *ἄνισον.* Lat., *anisum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *anis, anis vert* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Anis.* It., *anice.* Sp., *anis.* 1. The plant *Pimpinella anisum* (*q. v.*). 2. Aniseed; the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum.* [B.] See ANISUM (2d def.).—**A. balsam.** See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS *anisatum.*—**A.-camphor.** Lat., *camphora anisi.* Ger., *Aniskampher.* It., *canfora di anice.* Syn.: *anisic camphor, anethol hydride.* Solid anethol; a form of anethol, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, which forms the chief part of oil of a. [B.] Cf. ANETHOL.—**A. cones.** Cones made of oil of anise, spermaceti, and wax; recommended as an application to the bites of insects. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1886, p. 425.]—**A. fruit.** See ANISUM (2d def.).—**A'hydramide.** See ANISHYDRAMIDE. [A.]—**A.-water.** See *Aqua* ANISI.—**Bengal a.** Ger., *bengalischer Anis.* The ajowan seed. [A, 315.] See PTYCHOTIS *ajowan.*—**China a.** Fr., *anis de la Chine.* See ILLICIUM *anisatum.*—**Essence of a.** Lat., *essentia anisi* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *essence d'anis.* Ger., *Anisessenz.* It., *essenza d'anice.* Sp., *esencia de anís.* 1. A solution of 1 part of oil of a. in 4 parts of rectified spirit. [Br. Ph. (B).] 2. As used in Continental Europe, oil of a. [B.]—**Florida a.-tree.** See ILLICIUM *floridanum.*—**French a.** Fr., *anis de France* (ou *de Paris*). See FŒNICULUM *vulgare.*—**Malta a.** Fr., *anis de Malte.* One of the varieties most highly esteemed. [L, 49.]—**Oil of a.** See *Oleum* ANISI.—**Orinoco a.** The *Ocotea cymbarum.* [B, 19.]—**Paris a.** Fr., *anis de Paris.* See FŒNICULUM *vulgare.*—**Russian a.** Fr., *anis de Russie.* A variety brought by way of Odessa; little esteemed. [L, 49.]—**Siberian a.** Fr., *anis de Sibérie.* The *Illicium anisatum.* [L, 78.]—**Spanish a.** Fr., *anis d'Espagne.* See *Malta a.*—**Spirit of a.** See *Spiritus* ANISI.—**Star-a.** Lat., *A. stellatum.* Fr., *anis étoilé.* Ger., *indischer Anis.* See ILLICIUM *anisatum.*—**Yellow-flowered a.-tree.** See ILLICIUM *anisatum.*

ANISÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{2}n-e-sa. See ANISATUS (1st def.).

ANISEED, n. A^{2}n'i^{2}s-ed. Anise-seed. See ANISUM (2d def.).

ANISETTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-i^{2}s-e^{2}t. Ger., *Anisbranntwein.* Sp., *anisete.* A liqueur made by distilling the seeds of star-anise, coriander, and fennel with water and alcohol, and adding sugar. There are several varieties, named after the places in which they are made, that of Bordeaux being most esteemed. [L, 41.]

ANISHUMIN, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-hu^2'mi^{2}n. From *anise* and *humus.* Fr., *anishumine.* Ger., *Anishumin.* A dark-colored substance insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, produced by the action of acetyl chloride upon anisic aldehyde. [B, 2.]

ANISHYDRAMIDE, n. A^{2}n''i^{2}s-hi'dra^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *anishydramide, hydrure d'azoanisyle.* A substance forming snow-white prismatic crystals, produced by the action of ammonia upon anisic aldehyde and having the composition $C_{24}H_{24}N_2O_3 = N_2(C_8H_8O)_3$. [B, 2.]

ANISIC, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *anisique.* It., *anisico.* Sp., *anísico.* Of or pertaining to anise or anisyl. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide anisique.* Ger., *Anissäure.* It., *acido anisico.* Sp., *ácido anísico.* Syn.: *draconic* (or *dragonic*) *acid, anisyl hydrate.* A monobasic aromatic acid, having the constitution of methylparahydroxybenzoic acid, $C_8H_8O_3 = C_6(H,H,O.CH_3,H,H,CO.OH,)$, and being isomeric with methylsalicylic acid, occurring in the form of prismatic crystals melting at 175° C.; formed by the oxidation of a. aldehyde. It has been recommended as an antiseptic and antipyretic. It dissolves in alcohol, in ether, and in hot water. Taken internally, it is said to form anisuric acid (*q. v.*). [B, 2, 4; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June. 1886, p. 296.]—**A. alcohol.** Ger., *Anisalkohol.* A crystalline compound of the rational formula $C_8H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_4\left\{\begin{matrix}OCH_3\\CH_2OH\end{matrix}\right.$, formed by the action of alcoholic potash on a. aldehyde; heavier than water; of a faint spirituous, sweetish smell and a burning taste like that of oil of anise; monatomic, although containing 2 atoms of oxygen. [B, 2.]—**A. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde anisique.* Ger., *Anisaldehyd.* It., *aldeide anisica.* Anisaldehyde, anisal, anisyl hydride; an aromatic aldehyde derived from anethol and the essential oils which contain that body (those of anise, fennel, etc.) by warming with dilute nitric acid; a liquid of a very agreeable odor, having the constitution of paramethyloxybenzoic aldehyde, $C_8H_8O_2 = C_6(H,H,O.CH_3,H,H,CH.O,)$. [B, 4.]—**A. anhydride.** Syn.: *a. oxide.* A crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{14}O_5 = \left.\begin{matrix}C_8H_7O_2\\C_8H_7O_2\end{matrix}\right\}O$, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B.]—**A. camphor.** See ANISE-*camphor.*—**A. ethers.** Compounds of anisic acid with an alcohol radicle, especially methyl anisate and ethyl anisate. [B, 2.]—**A. oxide.** See *A. anhydride.*—**A. pinacone.** See HYDRANISOIN.—**A. series.** Fr., *série anisique.* A general term for the chemical compounds derived from anethol. [A, 301.]

ANISIDINE, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}d-en. Lat., *anisidina, anisidinum.* Fr., *anisidine.* Ger., *Anisidin.* Syn.: *methylphenidine.* A basic substance of the composition $N(C_7H_7O)H_2$, formed by the action of ammonium sulphide in alcoholic solution upon nitranisol. It forms crystalline compounds with acids. [B, 2.]

ANISIFOLIUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-i^2-fo'li^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A name given by Rumphius to the aromatic fruit of the *Feronia elephantum*, which has been variously employed in medicine. [H. Baillon (B, 46).]

ANISINE, n. A^{2}n'i^{2}s-en. Fr., *anisine.* Ger., *Anisin.* A crystalline artificial alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_3$, formed by heating anishydramide, with which it is isomeric. [B, 2.]

ANISINSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-i^{2}s-en'zoi-re^2. See ANISIC *acid.*

ANISIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A preparation containing anise. [A, 385.]

ANISOATE, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s'o-at. A salt of anisoic acid. [B, 2.]

ANISOBRIATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-bri^2-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). See ANISOBRYOUS.

ANISOBRYEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-bri(bru^6)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see ANISOBRYOUS. Fr., *anisobryées.* A name given by Cassini to the *Monocotyledones.* [B, 121.]

ANISOBRYOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o^{2}b'ri^2-u^{3}s. From *ἄνισος*, unequal, and *βρύειν*, to grow. In botany, growing unequally (said of monocotyledonous plants, because they grow most on that side of the axis where the single cotyledon is placed). [B, 7.]

ANISOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ἄνισος*, unequal, and *κεφαλή*, a head. Fr., *anisocéphale.* Ger., *ungleichkopfig.* Sp., *anisocéfalo.* In botany, having the calathidia unequal (as in *Pinardia anisocephala*). [L, 116.]

ANISOCHELIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-ke(ch^{2}a)'li^{2}s. From *ἄνισος*, unequal, and *χηλή*, a claw. Fr., *anisochèle.* In zoology, having the claws unequal. [L, 116.]

ANISOCHILOS, ANISOCHILUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o^2-ki(ch^{2}e)'lo^{2}s, -lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). A genus of labiate plants, established by Wallich. [B.]—**A. carnosum, A. carnosus** [Wallich]. Syn.: *Lavandula carnosa, Plectanthrus strobiliferus* [Roxburgh]. The thick-leaved lavender (Hind., *panjiri*; Tamil, *karpuravalli*; Teloogoo, *roga-chettu, omamu*; Malay, *chomara, kattu-kurrka, patu-kurrka*); a small erect plant, with spikes of lilac-colored flowers and rounded, cordate, thick, fleshy leaves, found in the mountains of Malabar, where the fresh juice is used as a cooling application to the head, and an infusion of the leaves and stems as an expectorant and diaphoretic in catarrhal affections, especially in children. [B, 172.]

ANISODACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l-(tu^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ἄνισος*. unequal, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Fr., *anisodactyle.* Ger., *ungleichfingert.* Sp., *anisodáctilo.* In ornithology, having the digits of unequal length. [A, 348, 385; L, 116.]

ANISODONTOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o-do^{2}nt'u^{3}s. From *ἄνισος*, unequal, and *ὀδούς*, a tooth. Fr., *anisodonte.* In zoology, having the teeth unequal. [A, 385.]

ANISODUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s'o^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ἄνισος*, unequal, and *ὀδούς*, a tooth, from the irregular division of its calyx. Fr., *anisode.* A genus of solanaceous plants established by Link, allied to *Hyoscyamus*, but distinguished by its calyx being irregularly five-parted; indigenous to Nepal. [A, 385; B, 19.]—**A. luridus** [Linnæus]. See SCOPOLIA *lurida.*

ANISODYNAMES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}n-es-o-di^{2}n-a^{3}m. A group of monocotyledonous plants made by Cassini. [B, 121.]

ANISODYNAMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'a^3-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From *ἄνισος*, unequal, and *δύναμις*, strength. Fr., *anisodyname.* Sp., *anisodínamo.* In botany, monocotyledonous. [Cassini (A, 345).]

ANISOGYNOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *ἄνισος*, unequal, and *γυνή*, a female. Fr., *anisogyne.* In botany, having fewer carpels than sepals. [B, 104.]

ANISOIC ACID, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide anisoïque.* Ger., *Anisoinsäure.* A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{18}O_6$, resulting from the oxidation of oil of star anise (probably also of oil of anise, etc.), which has been regarded as identical with thianisoic acid. [B, 2.]

ANISOIN, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o'i^{2}n. Fr., *anisoïne.* Ger. *Anisoin.* 1. A white, inodorous solid, isomeric with anethol, formed by the action of certain chlorine and iodine compounds on oil of anise. [A, 385; B, 2.] 2. A name given by Rossel to a crystalline substance of the composition $C_{16}H_{16}O_4$, formed by the prolonged action of alcohol and potassium cyanide upon anisic aldehyde. [B, 2.]

ANISOL, n. A^{2}n'i^{2}s-o^{2}l. Syn.: *methylphenyl ether, methyl phenate, dracol.* A colorless, very mobile liquid, $C_7H_8O = CH^3.O.-C_6H_5$, of a pleasant aromatic odor, isomeric with benzoic alcohol and taurylic acid; formed by the action of caustic baryta on anisic acid or on methyl salicylate, also directly from phenol, by the substitution of methyl for one atom of hydrogen. [B, 2.]

ANISOMELES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-ez(e^{2}s). From *ἄνισος*, unequal, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *anisomèle.* A genus of East Indian labiate plants made by R. Brown. [A, 248, 385; B.]—**A. malabarica** [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Ajuga fruticosa* [Roxburgh], *Nepeta malabarica* [Linnæus], *Stachys mauritiana* [Siebold]. Malabar cat-mint (Tamil, *páyamératti*; Teloogoo, *moga-bira*; Malay, *karintoomba*); a shrub 2 to 5 feet high, having white flowers with purple anthers and bitter, astringent leaves. An acrid, reddish oil, rather bitter and of a strong odor, is distilled from the plant. An infusion of the leaves is given to children for colic, indigestion, the fever of teething, dysentery, and intermittent fever; in the latter the vapor of the infusion being inhaled also. A decoction and the oil are used externally for rheumatism. [B, 172.]—**A. ovata** [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Nepeta indica* (et *disticha* [Linnæus], seu *amboinica* [Linnæus fil.]). A Ceylon species resembling *A. malabarica* in its properties and furnishing a volatile oil used in uterine affections. [B, 172, 180.]

ANISOMELOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-u^{3}s. Fr., *anisomèle.* Having unequal members. [A, 385.]

ANISOMERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-me^2-ri(re)′a^3. From ἄνισος, unequal, and μέρεια (= μερίς), a part. Ger., *Ungleichtheiligkeit, Ungleichgetheiltsein.* The state of being anisomerous (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

ANISOMERIC, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o-me^2′ri^{2}k. See ANISOMEROUS.

ANISOMEROUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o^{2}m′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. For deriv., see ANISOMERIA. Lat., *anisomericus.* Fr., *anisomère, anisomérique.* Ger., *ungleich getheilt.* In botany, asymmetrical, having the parts unequal in number (said of flowers). [B.]

ANISOMETROPE, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s′o-me^{2}t-rop. A person affected with anisometropia (*q. v.*). [D.]

ANISOMETROPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-me^{2}t-ro′pi^2-a^3. From ἄνισος, unequal, μέτρον, a measure or limit, and ὄψις, vision. Fr., *anisométropie.* Ger., *Anisometropie.* Dissimilarity of the refractive power of the two eyes. [F.]

ANISOMETROPIC, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o-me^{2}t-ro^{2}p′i^{2}k. Fr., *anisométrope.* Ger., *anisometropisch.* Pertaining to or affected with anisometropia. [D.]

ANISON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i(e)′so^{2}n, a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′i^{2}s-o^{2}n. See ANISUM.

ANISONEMA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o^{2}n-e(a)′ma^3. From ἄνισος, unequal, and νῆμα, a filament. Fr., *anisonème.* An East Indian genus of euphorbiaceous plants. [A, 348.]—**A. multiflora.** See PHYLLANTHUS *multiflorus.*

ANISONEURÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s′o-nu^2′re(ra^3-e^2). From ἄνισος, unequal, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Plants in which the nervures are unequal. [B, 121.]

ANISOPETALUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-pe^{2}t′a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From ἄνισος, unequal, and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *anisopétale.* Sp., *anisopétalo.* In botany, having unequal petals. [L, 42.]

ANISOPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′le^2-e-(a^3-e^2). A tribe of plants of the order *Rhizophoreæ,* including a single genus, *Anisophyllea,* with alternate exstipulate leaves, an inferior ovary with four styles, and an exalbuminous embryo. [B, 212.]

ANISOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). A genus of plants separated by Haworth from *Euphorbia* ; by Bentham made a section of the latter genus. [B, 43, 170.]—**A. chamæsyce** [Haworth]. See EUPHORBIA *chamœsyce.*—**A. hypericifolium** [Haworth]. See EUPHORBIA *hypericifolia.*—**A. ipecacuanha.** See EUPHORBIA *ipecacuanha.*—**A. maculatum** [Haworth]. See EUPHORBIA *maculata.*—**A. peplis** [Haworth]. See EUPHORBIA *peplis.*—**A. piluliferum** [Haworth]. See EUPHORBIA *pilulifera.*—**A. thymifolium** [Haworth]. See EUPHORBIA *thymifolia.*

ANISOPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From ἄνισος, unequal, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *anisophylle.* Ger., *ungleichblättrig.* Sp., *anisófilo.* In botany, having the leaves unequal in size or unsymmetrically disposed. [B, 121.]

ANISOPOGONOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o-po-go′nu^{3}s. From ἄνισος, unequal, and πώγων, the beard. Fr., *anisipogone.* In ornithology, having the plumes unequally bearded on the two sides. [A, 348.]

ANISOPTEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o^{2}p-te^{2}r′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). From ἄνισος, unequal, and πτερόν, a wing. Plants having unequal alæ (said especially of the fruit). [B, 121.]

ANISOPTEROUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o^{2}p′te^{2}r-u^{3}s. From ἄνισος, unequal, and πτερόν, a wing or feather. Belonging to or resembling the *Anisoptereæ.*

ANISOSPERMA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)′a^3. From ἄνισος, unequal, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *anisosperme.* A genus of cucurbitaceous plants established by S. Manso. [B. 46, 170.]—**A. passiflora.** A Brazilian species called *castanha do jobotá,* the seeds of which are said to be purgative and stomachic. [B, 197.]

ANISOSPERMATOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o-spu^{5}rm′a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Fr., *anisosperme.* In botany, having seeds of unequal size. [A, 306.]

ANISOSTAMINOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o-sta^{2}m′i^{2}n-u^{3}s. See ANISOSTEMONOUS.

ANISOSTÉMONÉES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}n-i^{2}s-o-sta-mo-na. Brongniart's name for a group of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, having 4 didynamous or 2 stamens. It includes the classes *Verbéninées, Sélaginoïdées,* and *Personnées.* [B, 121.]

ANISOSTEMONOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o-ste^{2}m′o^{2}n-u^{3}s. From ἄνισος, unequal, and στήμων, a filament. Fr., *anisostémone.* In botany, having the stamens differing in number from the divisions of the perianth. [B, 121.]

ANISOSTEMOPETALOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o-ste^{2}m-o-pe^{2}t′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ἄνισος, unequal, στήμων, a filament, and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *anisostémopétale.* See ANISOSTEMONOUS.

ANISOSTHENIC, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o-sthe^{2}n′i^{2}k. From ἄνισος, unequal, and σθένος, strength. Fr., *anisosthène.* Of unequal contractile power (said of muscles). [A, 348.]

ANISOSTOMOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o^{2}s′to^{2}m-u^{3}s. From ἄνισος, unequal, and στόμα, a mouth. Fr., *anisostome.* Having an unequal, irregular, or oblique opening. [B, 121.]

ANISOTACHYS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o^{2}t′a^3-ki^{2}s(ch^{2}u^{6}s). Gr., ἀνισοταχύς (from ἄνισος, unequal, and ταχύς, quick). Fr., *anisotaque.* Accelerated, but of varying rapidity (said of the pulse). [Gorræus (L, 53).]

ANISOTOMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s-o-to^{2}m′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anisotomides.* A family of coleopterous insects. [A, 306.]

ANISOTOMOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o^{2}t′o^{2}m-u^{3}s. From ἄνισος, unequal, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *anisotome.* Sp., *anisótomo.* In botany, having the alternate divisions of the calyx or the corolla smaller than the others. [Richard (A, 345).]

ANISOTROPAL, ANISOTROPIC, ANISOTROPOUS, adj's. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-o^{2}t′ro^{2}p-a^{2}l, -o^{2}t-ro^{2}p′i^{2}k. -o^{2}t′ro^{2}p-u^{3}s. From ἄνισος, unequal, and τροπή (from τρέπειν), a turning. Fr., *anisotrope, biréfringent.* Ger., *anisotrop, doppeltbrechend.* Doubly refractive, polarizing ; refracting with different degrees of intensity along different axes. [B, 22 ; J, 30, 32.] Cf. *Anisotropic* SUBSTANCE.

ANISSAO, n. An umbelliferous Chilian plant used as a masticatory for flatulence. [L, 105.]

ANISSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-es′zoi-re^2. Anisic acid. [B.]—**A.-Aethylester.** Ethyl anisate. [B.]—**A.-Methylester.** Methyl anisate. [B.]

ANISTIOPHOROUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-ti^2-o^{2}f′o^{2}r-u^{3}s. From α priv., ἱστίον, a sail, and φέρειν, to bear. Fr., *anistiophore.* In zoology, having no nasal appendage (said of a family of bats). [A, 306, 348.]

ANISTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}st′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANHISTOUS.

ANISULMIN, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-u^{3}l′mi^{2}n. Fr., *anis-ulmine.* A name given by Brandes and Reimann to a brown product obtained by extracting aniseed (after previous treatment with alcohol, water, and hydrochloric acid) with aqueous potash, and precipitating the alkaline solution with acetic acid ; apparently intermediate between ulmin and gluten, and perhaps of the nature of an acid. [B, 2 ; L, 91.]

ANISUM [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i(e)′su^{3}m(su^{4}m), a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)′i^{2}s-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἄνισον, ἄνηθον. 1. A genus of umbelliferous plants, made by Adanson and Linnæus. 2. In the U. S. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., aniseed ; the fruit of *Pimpinella a.,* the *anisi fructus* [Br. Ph.] (seu *semen* [Greek Ph.]), *fructus anisi* [Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *fructus anisi vulgaris* [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *a. vulgare* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *anis, anis vert, fruit d'anis vert* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Anissamen.* It., *semi d'anice.* Sp., *semillas de anís, anís* [Sp. Ph.]. Grayish, ovate, compressed bodies, about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, having a fragrant odor and a sweet, aromatic taste. The seeds consist of a double mericarp containing thin oil-tubes inclosing the volatile oil. [B.]—**Æthereum anisi, Ætheroleum anisi.** See *Oleum anisi.*—**Ætheroleum anisi stellati.** See *Oleum* ILLICII *anisati.*—**Alcohol anisi.** See *Spiritus anisi.*—**Alcohol anisi compositum.** See *Spiritus anisi compositus.*—**Alcoolatum anisi.** See *Spiritus anisi.*—**Anisi fructus** [Br. Ph.], **Anisi semen** [Greek Ph.]. See *A.* (2d def.).—**Anisi stellati fructus** [Br. Ph.]. The fruit of *Illicium anisatum.* [B, 95.] See ILLICIUM (2d def.).—**A. africanum, A. africanum frutescens.** The plant producing galbanum. [L, 97.] See FERULA *galbaniflua.*—**A. exoticum.** See ILLICIUM *anisatum.*—**A. fruticosum galbaniferum, A. galbaniferum.** See *A. africanum.*—**A. indicum.** See ILLICIUM *anisatum.*—**A. officinale.** See PIMPINELLA *a.*—**A. peregrinum, A. sinense.** Star-anise. [L, 85, 116, 130.] See ILLICIUM *anisatum.*—**A. stellatum.** 1. See ILLICIUM *anisatum.* 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph. See ILLICIUM (2d def.).—**A. vulgare.** 1. Of Gaertner, the *Pimpinella anisum.* [A, 308.] 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph. See *A.* (2d def.).—**Aqua anisi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **Aqua anisi extemporanea** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée d'anis.* Ger., *Aniswasser.* It., *acqua d'anice.* Sp., *agua de anís* [Sp. Ph.]. Anise-water ; made by mixing 2 parts of oil of anise with 998 [U. S. Ph.] or 3,000 [Russ. Ph.] of distilled water ; or by mixing a solution of 0·3 part of oil of anise in 2·7 parts of alcohol with 1,000 parts of water [Belg. Ph.] ; or by distilling 1 part of aniseed with water until 4 parts [Fr. Cod.], 6 parts [Sp. Ph.], 10 parts [Br. Ph.], or 20 parts [Swiss Ph.] of distillate are obtained ; or by macerating 1 part of aniseed in 10 parts of water for 12 hours, and drawing off 6 parts [Austr. Ph. (B, 95 ; L, 129)].—**Aqua anisi stellati.** See *Eau distillée de* BADIANE.—**Camphora anisi.** See ANETHOL.—**Capsulæ anisi stellati, Capsulæ seminales anisi sinensis.** See ILLICIUM (2d def.)—**Cortex anisi stellati.** The bark of *Illicium anisatum.* [B, 180.]—**Essentia anisi** [Br. Ph.]. Essence of anise ; a solution of 1 part of oil of anise in 4 parts of rectified spirit. [B, 5.] Cf. *Spiritus anisi.*—**Fructus anisi** [Ger. Ph.], **Fructus anisi vulgaris.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**Infusum anisi.** See *Tisane d'*ANIS.—**Oleosaccharuretum anisi** [Fr. Cod.], **Oleosaccharum anisi.** See *Oléosaccharure d'*ANIS.—**Oleum anisi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], **Oleum anisi æthereum.** Fr., *huile volatile d'anis vert* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Anisöl.* It., *olio di anice.* Sp., *aceite* (ó *esencia*) *de anís.* Oil of anise. 1. An essential oil obtained by distillation with water from the seeds of ordinary anise or of China (star-) anise ; a neutral, yellowish, somewhat syrupy liquid, of a peculiar aromatic smell and taste, consisting apparently of anise-camphor about $\frac{4}{5}$ and another oil (said to be isomeric with oil of turpentine) about $\frac{1}{5}$. [B, 2.] 2. According to the old Edinburgh Ph., Palatinate Disp., and Turin Ph., an oil obtained by crushing the seeds and expressing. [L, 85.]—**Oleum anisi stellati, Oleum anisi stellati æthereum.** See *Oleum* ILLICII *anisati.*—**Pulvis anisi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre d'*ANIS.—**Semen anisi.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**Semen anisi canadensis.** See ILLICIUM (2d def.).—**Semen anisi dulcis.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**Semen anisi indici, Semen anisi sibiriensis, Semen anisi sinensis, Semen anisi stellati.** The fruit of the star-anise (*Illicium anisatum*). [L.] See ILLICIUM (2d def.).—**Semen anisi vulgaris, Semina anisi.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**Spiritus anisi** [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'essence d'anis vert* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn. : *essentia anisi* [Br. Ph.]. A solution of oil of anise in alcohol, of the strength of 10 per cent. [U. S. Ph.], about 20 per cent. [Br. Ph.], or 2 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 5.] The old Austr. Ph. orders 6 parts to be distilled from a mixture of 1 part of aniseed, $6\frac{1}{2}$ parts of proof spirit, and 6 of water. [L, 139.]—**Spiritus anisi compositus.** Fr., *esprit d'anis composé.* Compound spirit of anise ; made by distilling 387 parts from a mixture of 19 each of aniseed and angelica seed, 387 of alcohol (of the sp. gr. of 0·923), and enough water to prevent burning. [Batav. Ph. (1811), Dubl. Ph. (1826), Geneva Ph. (1780) (L, 85).]

ANISURAMIC ACID, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-u^2-ra^{2}m′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide anisuramique.* A monobasic crystalline acid of the composition $C_9H_{10}N_2O_4$. [B.]

A, ape; **A^2,** at; **A^3,** ah; **A^4,** all; **Ch,** chin; **Ch^2,** loch (Scottish); **E,** he; **E^2,** ell; **G,** go; **I,** die; **I^2,** in; **N,** in; **N^2,** tank;

ANISURIC ACID, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide anisurique.* An acid, $C_{10}H_{11}NO_4$, analogous to hippuric acid, produced by the action of anisyl chloride on the silver-compound of glycocol; also said to be produced in the system and excreted with the urine after the ingestion of anise. [A, 385; B, 2.]

ANISUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}s-u^{3}s(u^{4}s) [1st def.], a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i(e)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s) [2d def.]. Gr., ἄνισος. 1. Unequal (said of the pulse). [M, 60.] 2. See Anisum.

ANISYL, n. A^{2}n'i^{2}s-i^{2}l. For deriv., see Anise and *-yl.** Fr., *anisyle.* Syn.: *draconyl.* A hypothetical radicle, $C_8H_7O_2$, supposed to be contained in anisic acid and other anisic compounds. It may be regarded as salicyl with 1 atom of hydrogen replaced by methyl. [B, 2.]—**A. alcohol.** See Anisic *alcohol.*—**A. aldehyde.** See Anisic *aldehyde.*—**A. amide.** See Anisamide.—**A. bromide.** A crystalline salt, $C_8H_7O_2$.Br. [B, 2.]—**A. chloride.** A colorless liquid, $C_8H_7O_2$.Cl, of a strong smell. [B, 2.]—**A. hydrate.** See Anisic *acid.*—**A. hydride.** See Anisic *aldehyde.*—**A'imidamide.** See Anise *hydramide.*—**A'säure** (Ger.). See Anisic *acid.*—**A'wasserstoff** (Ger.). A. hydride. See Anisic *aldehyde.*

ANISYLIC, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}s-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Pertaining to anisyl.—**A. aldehyde.** See Anisic *aldehyde.*

ANISYLOUS ACID, n. A^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. See Anisic *aldehyde.*

ANITERSOR (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)-ni^2-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)'so^{2}r. Gen., *anitersoʹris.* More correctly written *ani tersor.* From *anus* (*q. v.*), and *tergere*, to rub. An old name for the latissimus dorsi muscle. [Spigelius (L).]

ANIXYUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}x'i^2(u^6)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv., and ἰξύες (pl. of ἰξύς), the loins. Lacking the thighs or hips. [L, 50.]

ANJANA (Sanscr.), **ANJANA KALLOU** (Tamil), n's. Lit., a collyrium; hence antimony or its trisulphide or galena, those substances being used in the East as collyria. [B, 181; L, 105.]

ANJEER (Bengal.), n. The *Psidium pomiferum.* [B, 172.]

ANJELIE (Tamil), n. The *Artocarpus hirsutus.* [B, 172.]

ÁNJIR (Hind.), n. The *Ficus carica.* [B. 181.]

ANJIRA (Sanscr.). 1. The *Ficus carica.* See Anjeer. 2. The *Psidium pomiferum.* [B, 181.] See Ánjir.

ANJUDAN, n. The fruit of the *Ferula asafœtida*, used in India as a sudorific. [B, 121.]

ANJUVALI (Pers.), n. The seeds of the *Acanthodium spicatum.* [W. Dymock, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Nov. 22, 1879, p. 403 (L).]

ANKA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ka^3. See Ancon.

ANKE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n^2'ke^2. The ilium. [L, 88.]

ANKELBLUME (Ger.), n. A^{3}n^2'ke^{2}l-blu-me^2. The *Ranunculus acris.* [L, 30.]

ANKER (Ger.), n. A^{3}n^2'ke^{2}r. The armature of a magnet. [B.]

ANKERWURZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}n^2'ke^{2}r-vurtz. The root of the *Acorus calamus.* [L, 43.]

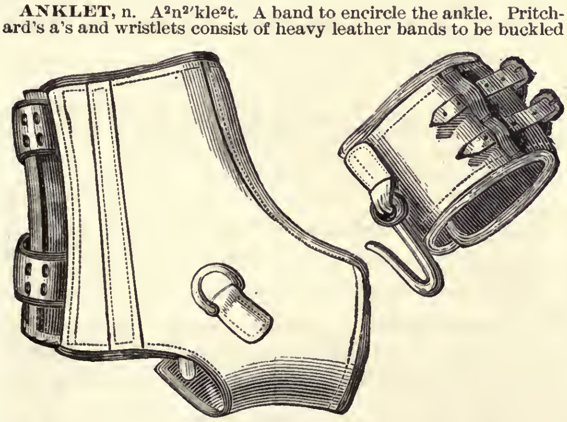
ANKHYLA (Ar.), n. A dislocation. [L, 83.]

ANKLAMMERND (Ger.), adj. See Alligans.

ANKLE, n. A^{2}n^{2}kl. A.-S., *ancleow.* [A, 302.] Lat., *talus.* Fr., *cheville.* Ger., *Enkel, Knöchel.* It., *caviglia.* Sp., *tobillo del pié.* The region of the junction of the leg with the foot, also the bony prominence (malleolus) on either side at that situation. See also *A.* bone, *A.* clonus, etc.—**Valgus a.** A weak state of the a. joint produced by laxity of the internal lateral ligament, allowing the foot to turn out as in talipes valgus. [A, 77.]

ANKLEBUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'kla-bung. Adhesion, agglutination. [L, 30.]

ANKLET, n. A^{2}n^2'kle^{2}t. A band to encircle the ankle. Pritchard's a's and wristlets consist of heavy leather bands to be buckled



PRITCHARD'S ANKLETS.

around the ankles and insteps and the wrists, and then hooked together, so as to keep the limbs in the relation proper to the lithotomy posture. [E.]

ANKLOPFEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'klo^{2}p-fe^{2}n. Percussion. [M, 6.]

ANKNÜPFUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'knu^{6}p-fung. See Adnexion.

ANKOLA (Hind.), n. The root-bark of the *Alangium Lamarckii;* bitter and emetic, used in India in skin diseases and leprosy. [W. Dymock, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," June 14, 1879, p. 101 (L).]

ANKON (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ko^{2}n. For this and other words in Ank- not given here, see the corresponding words in Anc-.

ANKOOL (Hind.), **ANKOTA** (Sanscr.), n's. See Ankola.

ANKULE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ku^2(ku)-le(la). See Ankyle.

ANKUROID, adj. A^{2}n^2'ku^{5}r-oid. See Ankyroid.

ANKYLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-a^3. See Ankyle.

ANKYLAUCHEN (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-a^4'(a^3'u)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an). Gen., *ankylauʹchenis.* From ἀγκύλος, crooked, and αὐχήν, the neck. See Ankylodeire.

ANKYLE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-e(a). Gr., ἀγκύλη. 1. Any angular part, especially the bend of the elbow. 2. Ankylosis of a joint with flexion. 3. A growing together of parts that should be movable, especially of a joint. [A, 322.] See Ankylosis, Ankyloglossum, etc.

ANKYLENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-e^{2}n-te(ta)'-ri^2-a^3. See Ankylenteron.

ANKYLENTERICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to an ankylenteron (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

ANKYLENTERON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-e^{2}n'te^{2}r-o^{2}n. From ἀγκύλη, a bend or coil, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Fr., *ankylentérie.* Ger., *Darmverwachsung.* Syn.: *intestinum coalitu obstructum.* An adhesion of two or more coils of intestine to each other, especially one productive of obstruction. [A, 322; L, 41.]

ANKYLOBLEPHARICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-ble^{2}f-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with ankyloblepharon. [A, 322.]

ANKYLOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-ble^{2}f'a^3-ro^{2}n. From ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. Fr., *ankyloblépharon.* Ger., *Ankyloblepharon, Verwachsung der Augenlieder.* It., *anchiloblefaro.* Sp., *anquiloblefaron.* A partial or complete adhesion of the eyelids to each other. [F.] Cf. Symblepharon.—**A. adnatum.** Congenital a. [F.]—**A. filiforme.** A variety of partial a. in which the union is by a thread-like band, the lids being entirely free from any adhesion to the eyeball. [F.]

ANKYLOBLEPHARUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-ble^{2}f'a^3-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See Ankyloblepharicus.

ANKYLOCHEILIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-ki'-(ch^{2}e^2'i^2)-li^2-a^3. See Ankylocheilon.

ANKYLOCHEILICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-ki'-(ch^{2}e^2'i^2)-li^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with ankylocheilon. [A, 322.]

ANKYLOCHEILON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-ki'-(ch^{2}e^2'i^2)-lo^{2}n. From ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose, and χεῖλος, a lip. Fr., *ankylochilie.* Ger., *Verwachsung der Lippen.* Adhesion of the lips to each other. [E.]

ANKYLOCHILIA, ANKYLOCHILICUS, ANKYLOCHILON (Lat.), n. f., adj., and n. n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-ki(ch^{2}e)'li^2-a^3, -li^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -lo^{2}n. See Ankylocheilicus and Ankylocheilon.

ANKYLOCOLPUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-ko^{2}l'-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). From ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose, and κόλπος (= Lat., *sinus*), any fold-like hollow, especially the vulva or the vagina. Fr., *ankylocolpe.* Ger., *Verwachsung der Mutterscheide.* Atresia of the vulva or vagina. [A, 322; L.]

ANKYLOCORE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o^{2}k'o^{2}r-e(a). From ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose, and κόρη, the pupil. Fr., *ankylocore.* Ger., *Verwachsung des Sehlochs.* Syn.: *pupilla coalita.* Obliteration of the pupil by adhesion. [A, 322; D, 10.] Cf. Corocleisis.

ANKYLODEIRE, ANKYLODERE, ANKYLODERIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-di'(da'i^2)-re(ra), -de(da)'re(ra), -o^{2}d'e^{2}r-i^{2}s. From ἀγκύλος, crooked, and δειρή (or δέρις), the neck. Wry-neck. [A, 322.] See Torticollis.

ANKYLODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o'dez(de^{2}s). From ἀγκύλη, a loop, and εἶδος, shape. Hook-shaped. [A, 322.]

ANKYLODONTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-do^{2}n'-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose (or ἀγκύλος, crooked), and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *ankylodontie.* 1. Fusion of the teeth. [A, 385; L, 41.] 2. Ankylosis of the jaw. [E.] 3. An irregular position of the teeth. [E.]

ANKYLOGLOSSIA, ANKYLOGLOSSON (Lat.), n's f. and n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-glo^{2}s'shi^2(si^2)-a^3, -so^{2}n. See Ankyloglossum.

ANKYLOGLOSSOTOME, n. A^{2}n^2-ki^{2}l-o-glo^{2}s'so-tom. For deriv., see Ankyloglossum and *-tome**. Lat., *ankyloglossotomum.* Fr., *ankyloglossotome.* Ger., *Ankyloglossotom.* An instrument used in the operation for ankyloglossum. [A, 322.]

ANKYLOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-glo^{2}s'-su^{3}m(su^{4}m). From ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *ankyloglosse.* Ger., *Zungenverwachsung, Zungenanwuchs.* It., *anchiloglosso.* Sp., *anquilogloso.* 1. Tongue-tie; a state of impeded mobility of the tongue from the frænum being too short or prolonged too far forward. [A, 322; D, 81.] 2. Adhesion of the tongue to the floor or any other part of the mouth. [A, 322.]

ANKYLOIDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-i(e)'dez(de^{2}s). See Ankylodes.

ANKYLOMELE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-me(ma)'le-(la). From ἀγκύλος, crooked, and μήλη, a probe. Fr., *ankylomèle.* A curved probe. [A, 385; E.]

ANKYLOMELE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-e(a). From ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose, and μέλος, a limb. Ger., *Gliederverwachsung.* Syn.: *coalitus artuum.* Adhesion of limbs to each other (as the fingers or toes). [A, 322.] Cf. Syndactylism.

ANKYLOMELICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-me^{2}l′-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with adhesion of the limbs to each other. [A, 322.]

ANKYLOMERISMA, ANKYLOMERISMUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-me^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′ma^3, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *ankylomeris′matis, -ris′mi.* From ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose, and μέρισμα (or μέρος) a part. Fr., *ankylomérisme.* Any unnatural adhesion of parts. [A, 301.]

ANKYLOPODIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-po′di^2-a^3. From ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *ankylopodie.* Ankylosis of the ankle. [A, 385.]

ANKYLOPROCTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-pro^{2}k′-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose, and πρωκτός, the anus. Fr., *ankyloproctie.* Ger., *Afterverwachsung.* Atresia or stricture of the rectum or anus. [A, 301, 322.]

ANKYLOPROCTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-pro^{2}k′ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with ankyloproctia. [A, 322.]

ANKYLOPROCTON, ANKYLOPROCTOS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-pro^{2}k′to^{2}n, -to^{2}s. See ANKYLOPROCTIA.

ANKYLOPS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o^{2}ps. See ANCHILOPS.

ANKYLORRHINIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n′i^2-a^3. From ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose, and ῥίς, the nose. Fr., *ankylorrhinie.* Adhesion of the walls of the nostrils to each other. [A, 322, 385.]

ANKYLORRHINICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with ankylorrhinia. [A, 322.]

ANKYLOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}n^2-ki^{2}l-os, -ku^{6}l-o′ze^2. See ANKYLOSIS.—**A. cerclée** (Fr.). A veterinary term for *a. par invagination* (*q. v.*). [Ollier (D, 92).]—**A. osseuse interstitielle** (Fr.). True bony ankylosis. [Denucé (D, 93).]—**A. osseuse périphérique** (Fr.). See *A. par jetées osseuses.*—**A. par amphiarthrose** [Cruveilhier] (Fr.). Ankylosis by fibrous tissue so disposed as to counterfeit an amphiarthrodial joint. [Denucé (D, 93).]—**A. par fusion** [Cruveilhier] (Fr.). True bony ankylosis, the separate bones being indistinguishable. [Ollier (D, 92).]—**A. par intermède** [Cruveilhier] (Fr.). Ankylosis with the interposition of a disc of bone between the articular surfaces. [Ollier (D, 92).]—**A. par invagination** [Cruveilhier] (Fr.). Ankylosis by calcification of the ligaments, which form a stiff sheath about the joint. [Ollier (D, 92).]—**A. par jetées osseuses** (Fr.). A form of true ankylosis in which osseous growths pass from one bone over the other. [Ollier (D, 92).]—**A. par juxtaposition** (Fr.). An adhesion of bones which have been denuded, but can still be distinguished from each other. [L, 155.]—**A. par rétraction des parties molles, A. par rétraction fibro-musculaire** (Fr.). See *False* ANKYLOSIS and *Incomplete peripheral* ANKYLOSIS.—**A. par soudure osseuse** (Fr.). See *True* ANKYLOSIS.—**A. périphérique** (Fr.). See *A. par invagination.*

ANKYLOSED, adj. A^{2}n^2′ki^{2}l-ozd. In a condition of ankylosis. [E.]

ANKYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *ankylo′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀγκύλωσις (from ἀγκύλη, a joint bent and stiffened). Fr., *ankylose, roideur articulaire.* Ger., *Ankylose, Gelenksteifigkeit.* It., *anchilosi.* Sp., *anquilosis.* 1. Chronic inflammation of a joint with stiffening. [Paulus Ægineta (A, 322).] 2. Ankyloblepharon (*q. v.*). [Galen (A, 311).] 3. As used by modern authors, any morbid condition of a joint in which its mobility is abolished or decidedly impaired. [Ollier (D, 92).]—**Angular a.** Fr., *ankylose angulaire.* A. with angular deformity. [D.]—**A. spuria.** See *False a.*—**A. vera.** See *True a.*—**Bony a.** Fr., *ankylose osseuse.* See *True a.*—**Capsular a.** Lat., *a. capsularis.* Fr., *ankylose capsulaire.* A. by cicatricial contraction of the articular capsule. [D, 84.] Cf. *Fibrous a.*—**Cartilaginous a.** A form described by Volkmann as seen most commonly after subacute coxitis in young persons, without suppuration but with great tension of the muscles. The cartilages may remain intact for a long time, although the synovial membrane may have shrunk and ceased to secrete. [Billroth (D).]—**Central a.** Fr., *ankylose centrale.* A. due to conditions existing within the joint. [Ollier (D, 92).]—**Complete a.** See *True a.*—**Extra-articular a., Extracapsular a.** Fr., *ankylose extra-capsulaire.* A. due to changes exterior to the joint proper. [A, 385.]—**False a.** Lat., *a. spuria.* Fr., *ankylose fausse* (ou *apparente*). Ger., *falsche Ankylose.* It., *anchilosi falsa.* Sp., *anquilosis falsa.* An a. due to any other cause than true bony union.—**Fibroid a., Fibrous a.** Fr., *ankylose fibreuse.* A. caused by the development of adventitious fibrous tissue in or around a joint. [S. D. Gross (D).]—**Generalized a.** Fr., *ankylose généralisée.* A. of many joints, or a tendency to it; an expression of the "osteophytic diathesis." [Ollier (D, 92).]—**Hereditary a.** A. depending more or less on heredity. [R. O. Clark, "Med. Times and Gaz.," xv, 1857, p. 258 (D).]—**Incomplete a.** Fr., *ankylose incomplète.* A term sometimes applied to false a., denoting that the immobility is not absolute.—**Incomplete peripheral a.** Fr., *ankylose incomplète périphérique.* Extra-articular false a. [Denucé (D, 93).]—**Intra-articular a., Intra-capsular a.** Lat., *a. intracapsularis.* Fr., *ankylose intracapsulaire.* A. due to changes within the joint proper. [A, 385.]—**Ligamentous a.** See *Fibrous a.*—**Membranous a.** Fr., *ankylose membraneuse.* A form of intra-articular a. in which the adhesion is membranous. [A, 385.]—**Muscular a.** Lat., *a. muscularis.* A false a. due to muscular contracture. [D, 84.]—**Osseous a.** Fr., *ankylose osseuse.* Syn.: *synostosis.* See *True a.*—**Peripheral a.** Fr., *ankylose périphérique.* See *Extra-articular a.*—**Spurious a.** See *False a.*—**True a.** Lat., *a. vera.* Fr., *ankylose vraie.* Ger., *wahre A.* It., *anchilosi vera.* Sp., *anquilosis verdadera.* Bony a.; a. due to true bony union of the articular surfaces.

ANKYLOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o^{2}s′to^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *ankylostom′atis.* From ἀγκύλος, crooked, and στόμα, a mouth. Fr., *ankylostome.* A genus of nematoid worms, now referred to *Dochmius* (*q. v.*).

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS, ANKYLOSTOMO-ANÆMIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o-sto-mi^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s, -o^{2}s″to^{2}m-o-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e′(a^3′e^2)-mi^2-a^3. Gen., *ankylostomia′seos* (*-sis*), *ankylostomo-anæm′iæ.* For deriv., see ANKYLOSTOMA. Fr., *ankylostomasie.* Ger., *Ankylostomiasie.* It., *anchilostomoanemia.* Miners' anæmia; a disease observed in miners and workers in tunnels, due to the presence of a parasite termed *Ankylostoma duodenale.* The area of the apex beat of the heart is enlarged, extending to the left and downward to the sixth intercostal space; the area of cardiac dullness is increased laterally; and there are various murmurs, the first pulmonic sound being generally heightened and the second aortic sound softened or normal. Dropsical phenomena are seen in severe cases. The blood is notably deficient in white corpuscles. The disease may prove fatal even after the destruction of the parasite. [M. Seligsohn (A, 319); G. Joseph, rev. of A. Lutz's "Ueber Ankylostoma duodenale und Ankylostomiasis," "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Sept. 20, 1886, p. 833.] Cf. *Miners'* ANÆMIA and DOCHMIUS *duodenalis.*

ANKYLOSTOMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o^{2}s′to^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANKYLOSTOMA.

ANKYLOTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-o′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose, and οὖς, the ear. Fr., *ankylotie.* Adhesion of the walls of the external auditory canal to each other, or of the auricle to the side of the head. [F.]

ANKYLOTIC, adj. A^{2}n^2-ki^{2}l-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *ankylotique.* Pertaining to or affected with ankylosis. [D, 122.]

ANKYLOTOME, n. A^{2}n^2′ki^{2}l-o-tom. Lat., *ankylotomum* (from ἀγκύλος, crooked [1st def.], or ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose [2d def.], and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *ankylotome.* Ger., *Ankylotom.* It., *anchilotomo.* Sp., *anquilótomo.* 1. A curved knife. 2. An instrument devised by Scultetus for dividing the frænum linguæ. [A, 301.]

ANKYLURETHRA, ANKYLURETHRIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-u^2(u)-re(ra)′thra^3, -re^{2}th′ri^2-a^3. From ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose, and οὐρήθρα, the urethra. Fr., *ankyluréthrie.* Atresia or stricture of the urethra. [A, 322, 385.]

ANKYLURETHRICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}l(ku^{6}l)-u^2(u)-re^{2}th′ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with ankylurethra. [A, 322.]

ANKYRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki(ku^6)′ra^3. Gr., ἄγκυρα. An anatomical or surgical hook. [A, 322.]

ANKYRISM, n. A^{2}n^2′ki^2-ri^{2}zm. Gr., ἀγκύρισμα (from ἀγκυρίζειν, to hook on to). Fr., *ankyrisme.* Schoultz's term for that form of articulation in which one bone is hooked on to another, as the palatine is hooked on to the superior maxillary. [C; M, 66.]

ANKYROID, adj. A^{2}n^2′ki^2-roid. From ἄγκυρα, a hook. Lat., *ankyroides.* Fr., *ankyroïde.* Ger., *hakenförmig, ankerförmig.* Hook-shaped or anchor-shaped. [A, 322.]—**A. process.** See *Coracoid* PROCESS.

ANKYROMELE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ku^6)-ro-me(ma)′le-(la). From ἄγκυρα, a hook, and μήλη, a probe. A curved probe.

ANLAGE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′la^{3}g-e^2. 1. In embryology, a rudiment. [A, 8.] 2. In botany, the germ, ovary, or seed-bud (particularly of mosses and cryptogams). [A, 315.] 3. A constitutional predisposition. [α, 11.] 4. Apposition. [L.]

ANLAGERUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′la^{3}g-e^{2}r-ung. 1. Coaptation. [E.] 2. An insertion (said of muscles). [D, 12.]

ANLEGEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′la-ge^{2}n. An application (as of a child to the breast). [A, 317.]

ANLIEGEND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n′leg-e^{2}nd. In botany, apposed, also accumbent. [B, 198.]

ANLÖTHUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′lu^{6}t-ung. Adhesion. [A, 317.]

ANMAL (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′ma^{3}l. Nævus maternus. [M, 6.]

ANNABERG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′na^3-be^{2}rg. A town in Saxony (the ancient Annæmontium), near which there is a cold spring containing sodium, magnesium, and calcium carbonates. [A, 375; L, 49.]

ANNÄHERND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n′na-he^{2}rnd. See ADMOTIVUS.—**A'es Keimen.** See GERMINATIO *admotiva.*

ANNALE, n. An East Indian name for the fruit of the *Emblica officinalis.* [L, 63.]

ANNAMOOLOO (Teloogoo), n. The *Lablab vulgaris.* [B, 172.]

ANNAOUAGUYAN, n. A West Indian name for the *Justicia pectoralis.* [L, 105.]

ANNAPA-CHICUREAY (Teloogoo), n. A variety of *Lablab.* [B, 172.]

ANNATO, ANNATTO, n's. A^{3}n-na^{3}t′o, -to. See ANNOTTO.

ANNEAL, v. tr. A^{2}n-nel′. From A.-S., *anælan,* to kindle, to inflame. [A, 302.] Ger., *ausglühen.* To subject a body to a process of moderate heating and gradual cooling, so as to render it less brittle and less elastic. [B, 21.]

ANNEAU (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-no. See ANNULUS and RING.—**A. antennaire.** The third segment of a crustacean. [L, 158.]—**A. antennulaire.** The second segment of a crustacean. [L, 158.]—**A. ciliaire.** See *Ciliary* BODY and *Ciliary* LIGAMENT.—**A. coloré externe de l'iris.** See ANNULUS *iridis ciliaris.*—**A. coloré interne de l'iris.** See ANNULUS *iridis pupillaris.*—**A. de Vieussens.** See ANNULUS *ovalis.*—**A. des fibres de l'ourlet.** A small bundle of nerve-fibres, figured by Leuret and Gratiolet, surrounding the posterior extremity of the corpus fimbriatum. [I, 35; K.]—**A. diaphragmatique.** The opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the vena cava. [Chaussier (L, 72).]—**A. du champignon.** See

ANNULUS (botanical def.).—**A. du pancréas.** In the horse, the opening of the pancreas through which the portal vein passes. [L, 158.]—**A. élastique.** See GYRUS *verus*.—**A. fémoro-vasculaire.** See *Femoral* RING.—**A. fibro-cartilagineux auriculo-ventriculaire.** See ANNULUS *fibrosus atrio-ventricularis*.—**A. herpétique.** See HERPES *circinatus* and TINEA *circinata*.—**A. libre.** See PROGLOTTIS.—**A. ligamenteux.** See *Ciliary* LIGAMENT.—**A. nerveux sacré inférieur.** See ANNULUS *nervosus sacralis infimus*.—**A. ophthalmique.** The first, or ophthalmic, segment of a crustacean. [L, 158.]—**A. suspubien.** See *Internal abdominal* RING.—**A. tendineux.** See ANNULUS *tendinosus*.

ANNECTANT, adj. A^{2}n-ne^{2}k'ta^{2}nt. From *annectere*, to bind to. Fr., *annectant*. Ger., *verbindend, hinzufügend*. Connecting (said of a portion of brain tissue that connects adjacent gyri). ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec., 1881, p. 596.]

ANNEE (Hind.), n. A tree said to increase the appetite, relax the bowels, and remove flatulence; also used for jaundice and rheumatism. [Waring (L, 63).]

ANNÉE (Fr.), n. See ANNUS.—**A's horoscopiques, A's septénaires.** See ANNI *climacterici*, under ANNUS.

ANNELÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-ne^{2}l-a. See ANNULATE.

ANNELIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ne^{2}l'i^{2}d-a^{3}. From *annellus*, a little ring. Fr., *annélides*. Ger., *Anneliden, Ringelwürmer*. The ringed worms, annelids, annelides, or annelidans; a class of animals of the subkingdom *Annulosa*, division *Anarthropoda*, distinguished by the absence of locomotor appendages, the division of the body into distinct, externally visible annular segments, and the possession of a double cord of nervous ganglia ventrally disposed and provided with a loop surrounding the œsophagus and a pre-œsophageal ganglion. The class comprises the orders *Hirudinea* (leeches), *Oligochæta* (earth-worms), *Tubicola*, and *Errantia*. [B, 28.]

ANNÉLIDAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-na-li^{2}d-a^{2}r. Belonging to the *Annelida*. [A, 385.] As a n. pl., *a's*, the *Sipunculoidea*. [De Blainville (A, 385).]

ANNELIDAN, adj. and n. A^{2}n-ne^{2}l'i^{2}d-a^{2}n. See ANNELIDA and ANNELIDEOUS.

ANNELIDEOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ne^{2}l-i^{2}d'e-u^{3}s. Belonging to the *Annelida*.

ANNELLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ne^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See GYRUS *verus*.

ANNESLEA (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ne^{2}s-le(la)'a^{3}. 1. Of Wallich, a genus of ternstrœmiaceous plants. 2. Of Roxburgh, a genus of plants now referred to *Euryale*. [B.]—**A. grandiflora** [Sweet]. Syn.: *Acacia grandiflora* [Willdenow], *Mimosa grandiflora* [L'Héritier], *Inga anomala* [Kunth]. A Mexican shrub, the root of which, containing mucilaginous and astringent principles, is used in diarrhœa, dysentery, and chronic cough, and the flowers in eye troubles. [B, 180.]—**A. spinosa** [Roxburgh]. The *Euryale ferox*. [B, 181.]

ANNESORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ne^{2}s-o^{2}r-ri(re)'za^{3}. See ANESORRHIZA.

ANNEXA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ne^{2}x'a^{3}. From *annectere*, to annex. Appendages. See under APPENDAGE.

ANNEXUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ne^{2}x'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ADNATE.

ANNIVERSAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-ni^{2}-va^{2}r-sa^{2}r. See ANNOTINUS (2d def.).

ANNJANC, n. See ANDJANC.

ANNON, n. An Egyptian name for the *Linum usitatissimum*. [B, 121.]

ANNONA, ANNONACEÆ, ANNONÆ (Lat.), n's f., sing., pl., and pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-no'na^{3}, -na(na^{3})'se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}), -no'ne(na^{3}-e^{2}). See ANONA, ANONACEÆ, and ANONÆ.

ANNONARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-no^{2}n-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A section of the *Annoneæ* established by Reichenbach, including the *Uvarieæ*, *Bocageæ*, and *A. genuinæ* (the last comprising *Anona* and three or four other genera). [B, 170.]

ANNONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-no^{2}n'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A subdivision of the *Magnolieæ* established by Reichenbach, comprising the sections *Cardiopetaleæ*, *Guatterieæ*, and *Annonariæ*. [B, 170.]

ANNONENBAUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-no'ne^{2}n-ba^{3}-um. See ANONA.

ANNORA, n. From Ar., *al-nûrah*. An alchemical name for quicklime. [B, 50.]

ANNOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-no'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Aged (said of plants). [B, 121.]

ANNOTATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-no-ta(ta^{3})'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *annotatio'nis*. From *annotare*, to notify. Gr., ἐπισημασία. An old expression for the initial or premonitory symptoms of a paroxysm of fever. [A, 325.]

ANNOTINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-no^{2}t'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *anniversaire* (2d def.). Ger., *alljährlich* (2d def.). 1. A year old. 2. Occurring or growing every year. [B, 121, 198.]

ANNOTTO, n. A^{2}n-no^{2}t'to. Syn.: *roucou, orleana*. A reddish coloring matter derived from the pulp of *Bixa orellana*. It contains a crystallizable coloring principle called *bixin*, and is used to give a yellow color to fabrics and to butter and cheese. [B, 5.]—**A. cake.** See *Flag a.*—**A. dye.** See *Extract of a.*—**A. egg.** See *Lump a.*—**A. roll, Brazilian a.** Lat., *orleana in rotulis* (seu *in baculis*). The variety most esteemed for coloring cheese. It is hard and dry; brown outside and yellow within. [L, 120.]—**English a.** Lat., *orleana reducta*. A factitious variety containing a small quantity of inferior a., flour, chalk, oil, etc., colored with Venetian red and other substances. [L, 120.]—**Essence of a., Extract of a.** Lat., *solutio* (seu *extractum*) *orleanæ*. A strong aqueous solution made by boiling with potash. [L, 120.]—**Flag a., French a.** Lat., *orleana in foliis*. A bright-yellow variety from Cayenne, occurring in square cakes of from 2 to 3 lbs., having a disagreeable odor. [B, 5; L, 120.]—**Lump a.** Lat., *orleana in ovulis*. An inferior variety. [L, 120.]—**Purified a.** See ORELLIN.—**Reduced a.** See *English a.*—**Solution of a.** See *Extract of a.*—**Spanish a.** See *Brazilian a.*—**Trade a.** See *English a.*

ANNOTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-no'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ANNOSUS.

ANNUAL, adj. A^{2}n'nu^{2}-a^{2}l. Lat., *annuus* (from *annus*, a year). Fr., *annuel*. Ger., *einjährig* (1st def.), *jährlich* (2d def.). It., *annuo*. Sp., *anual*. 1. In botany, living not more than a year, or (as applied to trees) shedding the leaves annually. [A, 345.] 2. Recurring annually (said of diseases). [A, 301.]

ANNUENS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'nu^{2}(nu)-e^{2}nz(e^{2}ns). From *annuere*, to nod. The rectus capitis internus minor muscle. [Cowper (A, 325).]

ANNUITIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-nu^{2}(nu)-i^{2}'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *annuitio'nis*. Nodding of the head. [Pliny (L, 53).]

ANNULAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-nu^{6}-la^{2}r. Annular; as a n., the ring finger. [B.]

ANNULAR, adj. A^{2}n'nu^{2}-la^{3}r. Lat., *annularis*. Fr., *annulaire*. Ger., *ringförmig*. Ring-shaped. [B.] See *A.* LIGAMENT and *A.* MUSCLE.—**A. constriction.** See NODES *of Ranvier*.

ANNULARIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-nu^{2}(nu)-la(la^{3})'ri^{2}s. 1. Annular (properly, belonging to a ring, but used in the sense of ring-shaped). [B, 198.] 2. As a n. (*digitus* understood), the ring finger. [L, 12.]—**A. ani.** See SPHINCTER *ani*.—**A. posterior.** The fourth dorsal interosseous muscle. [L, 3.]—**A. prior.** The second palmar interosseous muscle. [L, 3.]

ANNULARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-nu^{2}(nu)-la(la^{3})'ri^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANNULARIS.

ANNULARY, adj. A^{2}n'nu^{2}-la-ri^{2}. See ANNULAR.

ANNULATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-nu^{2}(nu)-la(la^{3})'ta^{3}. Fr., *annulatées*. 1. Of Hoffmann, an order of cryptogams including the genera *Polypodium*, *Pteris*, *Asplenium*, and *Onoclea*; *i. e.*, the ferns provided with a ring (*annulus*). The term has been recently restricted by Bommer to those ferns in which the sporangeium is completely surrounded by a ring. [B, 121, 170.] 2. See ANNELIDA.

ANNULATE, ANNULATED, adj's. A^{2}n'nu^{2}-lat, -la-te^{2}d. Lat., *annulatus*. Fr., *annelé, annulé*. Ger., *geringelt*. It., *annelato*. Ringed; marked with, composed of, or surrounded by, rings. [B, 100, 198.]

ANNULICAUDUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-nu^{2}(nu)-li^{2}-ka^{4}'(ka^{3}'u)-du^{3}s(du^{4}s). From *annulus*, a ring, and *cauda*, a tail. Fr., *annulicaude*. Ger., *ringschwanzig*. In zoology, having the tail apparently composed of rings. [L, 116.]

ANNULIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}n-nu^{2}-li^{2}f'u^{5}r-u^{3}s. From *annulus*, a ring, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *annulifère*. Ger., *ringtragend*. Having rings. [L, 41, 116.]

ANNULIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-nu^{2}(nu)-li^{2}-flo're-(ra^{3}-e^{2}). From *annulus*, a ring, and *flos*, a flower. A class of corolliflorous plants established by Fries, comprising the families (orders) *Campanulaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, *Boragineæ*, *Labiatæ*, *Menyantheæ*, and *Polemoniaceæ*. [B, 170.]

ANNULIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-nu^{2}(nu)-li^{2}-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. Fr., *annuliforme*. Ger., *ringförmig*. Ring-shaped. [B, 198.]

ANNULIGÈRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-nu^{6}-li^{2}-zha^{2}r. See ANNULIFEROUS.

ANNULINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-nu^{2}(nu)-li(le)'na^{3}. A genus of *Algæ*. [B, 173.]—**A. rivularis** [Link]. See CHANTRANSIA *rivularis*.

ANNULIPES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-nu^{2}(nu)'li^{2}-pez(pe^{2}s). From *annulus*, a ring, and *pes*, a foot. Fr., *annulipède*. Ger., *ringfussig*. In zoology, having the thighs surrounded with rings. [L, 41, 116.]

ANNULI-TENDINO-PHALANGIENS (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}n-nu^{6}-li^{2}-ta^{3}n^{2}-di^{2}n-o-fa^{3}-la^{3}n^{2}-zhi^{2}-a^{3}n^{2}. Chaussier's name for the lumbricales muscles. [L, 23.]

ANNULOIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-nu^{2}(nu)-lo-i(e)'da^{3}. Syn.: *Echinozoa*. A subkingdom of invertebrates proposed by Huxley; distinguished from the *Protozoa* and the *Cœlenterata* by having a distinct nervous system and an alimentary canal entirely shut off from the general cavity of the body, and from the *Annulosa* by the absence of distinct segmentation. They have a water-vascular (aquiferous) system of canals, usually communicating with the exterior, filled with water, and sometimes a true vascular system. In none of them is the adult provided with bilaterally disposed successive pairs of appendages. They comprise the classes *Echinodermata* and *Scolecida*. [B, 28; L, 147.]

ANNULOSA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-nu^{2}(nu)-lo'sa^{3}. Ger., *Gliederthiere*. Annulose annimals; a subkingdom of invertebrates comprising those composed of separate segments (somites) united along a single longitudinal axis. They have a double chain of ventrally disposed nervous ganglia forming a loop anteriorly around the œsophagus. They comprise the two great divisions *Anarthropoda* and *Arthropoda*, embracing the classes of which worms, leeches, crustaceans, spiders, and insects are types. [B, 28; L, 147.]

ANNULOSE, adj. A^{2}n'nu^{2}-los. Lat., *annulosus*. Furnished with or composed of rings. [L, 56.]

ANNULUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'nu^{2}(nu)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). *Anulus* is more in accord with classical writings, but the form here given (both of this word and its derivatives) is generally used by scientific writers. Fr., *anneau, collier* (of the *Agarici*). Ger., *Ring*. It., *anello*. Sp., *anillo*. Any ring or ring-shaped structure; in botany, a ring-shaped appendage of any kind (such as surrounds the stipes of an agaric and covers in the reproductive organs, or that which surrounds the sporangeia of a moss or a fern and by its elasticity

causes the rupture of these vessels and assists in the dispersion of the spores); in zoology, a chitinous ring encircling the mantle (in tetrabranchiate cephalopods). [B, 19, 54, 75, 100.]—**Annuli annotini.** The concentric rings seen on the cross-section of the trunk of a tree. [B, 198.]—**Annuli cartilaginei, Annuli cartilaginosi tracheæ.** The incomplete cartilaginous rings of the trachea. [L, 63, 115.]—**Annuli ligamentosi.** See LIGAMENTA *interannularia.*—**Annuli ligni.** See *Annuli annotini.*—**Annuli of Böttcher.** The first row of meshes in the membrana reticularis of the ductus cochlearis, passing outward from the junction of the inner and outer pillars. Corti's cells fill or rest upon these meshes. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xvii, 1859, xix, 1860 (F.); F, 57.]—**Annuli superstitiosi.** Rings formerly used as charms against colic and epilepsy. [A, 325.]—**A. abdominalis.** See *Abdominal* RING.—**A. abdominalis externus.** See *External abdominal* RING.—**A. abdominalis internus, A. abdominalis profundus.** See *Internal abdominal* RING.—**A. abdominalis superficialis.** See *External abdominal* RING.—**A. abdominis.** See *Abdominal* RING.—**A. æneus.** See *A. chirurgicus.*—**A. albidus.** An old term for the ciliary ligament. [F.]—**A. aureus.** A gold ring, formerly carried in the mouth for the purpose of extracting mercury from the system. [Zecchius (L, 53).]—**A. cartilagineus.** See *A. tendinosus.*—**A. cellulosus.** See *Ciliary* LIGAMENT.—**A. chirurgicus.** A metallic ring anciently used for steadying the eye in operations; a sort of speculum oculi. [A, 323, 325.]—**A. ciliaris.** See *Ciliary* BODY and *Ciliary* LIGAMENT.—**A. conjunctivæ.** See ARCUS *senilis* and LIMBUS *conjunctivæ.*—**A. cruralis.** See *Femoral* RING.—**A. cruralis externus.** The saphenous opening of the fascia lata. [L, 31.]—**A. cruralis posterior.** See *Femoral* RING.—**A. distans.** Ger., *entfernter Ring.* The a. of an agaric when it is far separated from the pileus. [B, 198.]—**A. epigynus.** See DISCUS *epigynus.*—**A. errans.** See *A. migrans.*—**A. femoralis.** See *Femoral* RING.—**A. fibro-cartilagineus, A. fibrosus.** 1. The outer, laminar part of an intervertebral disc. [L, 115.] 2. See *A. fibrosus atrioventricularis.*—**A. fibrosus atrioventricularis.** Fr., *anneau fibro-cartilagineux auriculo-ventriculaire.* The fibrous or tendinous ring surrounding the auriculo-ventricular openings of the heart. [L, 31.]—**A. filamentosus.** Fr., *collier filamenteux.* Ger., *fädiger Ring.* See CORTINA.—**A. fixus.** Ger., *fester Ring.* The a. of an agaric when it is adherent to the stipes. [B, 198.]—**A. fossæ ovalis.** See *A. ovalis.*—**A. gangliformis, A. gangliformis tunicæ chorioideæ.** Soemmerring's terms for the ciliary ligament, which he regarded as a kind of ganglion formed by an expansion of the ciliary nerves. [F.]—**A. inferus.** Fr., *collier inférieur.* Ger., *unterer Ring.* The ring of an agaric when it is adherent to the stipes from below upward, as in *Agaricus campestris.* [B, 198.]—**A. inguinalis, A. inguinalis anterior, A. inguinalis externus.** See *External abdominal* RING.—**A. inguinalis internus, A. inguinalis posterior, A. inguinalis profundus.** See *Internal abdominal* RING.—**A. inguinalis superficialis.** See *External abdominal* RING.—**A. interauricularis.** See *A. ovalis.*—**A. iridis.** Fr., *anneau de l'iris.* Ger., *Irisring.* The space included between the a. pupillaris and the a. ciliaris. [L, 30.]—**A. iridis ciliaris, A. iridis externus.** Fr., *anneau coloré externe de l'iris.* Ger., *äusserer Kreis der Regenbogenhaut.* The external zone of the iris. [L, 31.]—**A. iridis internus.** See *A. iridis pupillaris.*—**A. iridis major.** See *A. iridis ciliaris.*—**A. iridis minor, A. iridis pupillaris.** Fr., *anneau coloré interne de l'iris.* Ger., *innerer Kreis der Regenbogenhaut.* The internal, small circle on the anterior surface of the iris, corresponding to the region of the sphincter muscle. [F.]—**A. liber.** Ger., *freier Ring.* See *A. mobilis.*—**A. ligamentosus.** Fr., *anneau ligamenteux.* See *Ciliary* LIGAMENT.—**A. medius.** Ger., *mittlerer Ring.* Fries's term for the ring of an agaric when it is adherent to the stipes at neither the upper nor the lower part (of the latter or of itself). [B, 198.]—**A. membranæ tympani.** See *A. tympanicus.*—**A. migrans.** Syn.: *a. errans.* A disease of the tongue closely resembling trichophytosis corporis; characterized by small crescentic bands of a light-colored rash which enlarge rapidly and wander centrifugally over the dorsum and occasionally over the sides and the lower surface of the tongue. [E, 12.]—**A. mobilis.** Ger., *beweglicher Ring.* Syn.: *a liber.* The ring of an agaric when it is not adherent to the stipes. [B, 198.]—**A. nectariferus.** In botany, the discus nectariferus when it forms a distinct ring-like body of nectariferous glands, which may be either perigynous or epigynous. [B, 198.]—**A. nervosus sacralis infimus.** Fr., *anneau nerveux sacré inférieur.* A ring-shaped arrangement of prolongations from the middle sacral plexus and the last sacral ganglion, terminating in the ganglion impar. [L, 7.]—**A. osseus.** See *A. tympanicus.*—**A. ovalis.** Syn.: *isthmus Vieussenii.* The prominent upper and lateral borders of the fovea ovalis of the right auricle of the heart. [C.]—**A. papillarum linguæ.** The ring-like edge of the depression in which the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue are situated. [L, 7.]—**A. plumbeus.** See *A. chirurgicus.*—**A. proprius.** Ger., *eigener Ring.* The ring of an agaric when it is of a compound nature and differs in structure from the pileus. [B, 198.]—**A. pupillaris.** See *A. iridis pupillaris.*—**A. purgatorius.** A ring made of glass of antimony, formerly supposed to have purgative properties. [L, 53.]—**A. repens.** See HERPES *circinatus* and TRICHOPHYTOSIS *corporis.*—**A. senilis.** See ARCUS *senilis.*—**A. spurius.** Ger., *unechter Ring.* The ring of an agaric when it is transformed into a cortina. [B, 198.]—**A. superus.** Ger., *oberer Ring.* The ring of an agaric when it is dependent from the upper part of the stipes, or is adherent to the latter from above downward, as in *Agaricus muscarius.* [B.]—**A. tendineus, A. tendinosus.** Fr., *anneau tendineux.* Ger., *sehniger* (oder *tendinöser*) *Ring.* It., *anello tendinoso.* Sp., *anillo tendinoso.* 1. The tendinous ring of Arnold; the structure from which the fibres of the middle layer of the membrana tympani originate. It is a mass of fibrous tissue arranged around the periphery of the membrana tympani, effecting the union between the latter and the inner edge of the external auditory canal. [F.] 2. The anterior border of the ciliary ligament. [Döllinger (L, 7).]—**A. tracheæ.** A tracheal ring. [L, 30.]—**A. tympani, A. tympanicus.** Fr., *anneau tympanique.* Ger., *Paukenring, tympanischer Ring.* It., *anello timpanico.* Sp., *anillo timpánico.* The tympanic ring; an osseous ring which, in the infant, takes the place of the osseous external auditory meatus. To its exterior margin is attached the membranous canal, which forms half of the whole meatus. This part ossifies from within outward during the early years of life. This osseous ring is attached by its free extremities to the inferior part of the external surface of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, and is provided with a groove for the reception of the membrana tympani. [F.]—**A. umbilicalis.** See *Umbilical* RING.—**A. valvulosus.** The annular membrane formed by the union of the bases of the right auriculo-ventricular valves, attached to the margin of the auriculo-ventricular opening. [L, 31.]—**A. ventriculi.** See PYLORUS.—**A. Vieussenii.** See *A. ovalis.*

ANNUS, n. A bitter Peruvian root, cooked and eaten by the natives; used too freely, it is reputed to cause impotence and sterility. [L, 105.]

ANNUS (Lat.), n. m. A[2]n(a[3]n)'nu[3]s(nu[4]s). A year.—**Anni climacterici, Anni critici, Anni decretorii, Anni fatales, Anni genethliaci, Anni gradarii, Anni hebdomadici, Anni heroici, Anni natalitii, Anni scalares, Anni scansiles.** The climacteric, critical, or fatal years of life, occurring every seven years; so called because they have been supposed to be fraught with unusual danger to life. [L, 41.]—**Anni unius opus.** The philosopher's stone. [L, 53.]—**A. amadin.** An alchemical term for long life. [Dornæus, Ruland (L, 53).]

ANNUUS (Lat.), adj. A[2]n(a[3]n)'nu[2](nu)-u[3]s(u[4]s). See ANNUAL.

ANNY (Tamil), n. The *Odina Wodier.* [B, 172.]

ANOBING, n. A name given in the Philippines to the *Artocarpus ovata.* [B, 121.]

ANOCARPOUS, adj. A[2]n-o-ka[3]rp'u[3]s. From ἄνω, upward, and καρπός, a fruit. Lat., *anocarpus.* [B, 121.] Having the fructification above; applied to ferns which bear the fructification on the upper part of the frond. [B, 121.]

ANOCATHARTIC, adj. A[2]n-o-ka[2]th-a[3]rt'i[2]k. See ANACATHARTIC.

ANO-CAVERNOSUS (Lat.), n. m. A(a[3])'no-ka[2](ka[3])-vu[5]rn-(we[2]rn)-o'su[3]s(su[4]s). From *anus* and *cavernosus.* Fr., *ano-caverneux.* See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.

ANOCCHIATURA, n. A[3]n-ok-ki[2]-a[3]-tu'ra[3]. A Corsican term (from It., *occhio,* the eye) for enchantment by means of the "evil eye" (Fr., *mauvais œil;* Ger., *böser Blick;* It., *mal d'occhio;* Sp., *ojo malo*); blinking (in the sense of bewitching). [A, 258, 322.]

ANOCHEILON, ANOCHEILOS (Lat.), n's n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-o-ke'-(ch[2]e[2]'i[2])-lo[2]n, -lo[2]s. From ἄνω, upward, and χεῖλος, a lip. 1. The upper lip. 2. A person with a large upper lip. [A, 322.]

ANOCHEILOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-o-ke(ch[2]e[2]-i[2])-lo[2]s'ki[2]-si[2]s. Gen., *anocheiloschis'eos* (*-sis*). From ἄνω, upward, χεῖλος, a lip, and σχίσις (from σχίζειν), a splitting. Syn.: *scissio labii superioris.* An operation for reducing the size of the upper lip by splitting it. [Paillard, Malgaigne (A, 322).]

ANOCHEILUM, ANOCHEILUS, ANOCHILON, ANOCHILOS, ANOCHILOSCHISIS, ANOCHILUS (Lat.), n's n., n., n., n., f., and n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-o-ke'(ch[2]e[2]'i[2])-lu[3]m(lu[4]m), -lu[3]s(lu[4]s), -ki(ch[2]e)'lo[2]n, -lo[2]s, -ki[2]l(ch[2]i[2]l)-o[2]s'ki[2]-si[2]s, -ki(ch[2]e)'lu[3]s(lu[4]s). See ANOCHEILOS and ANOCHEILOSCHISIS.

ANOCHUS (Lat.), n. m. A[2]n(a[3]n)'o-ku[3]s(ch[2]u[4]s). Gr., ἀνοχή (from ἀνέχειν, a holding back). A suspension of intestinal action. [L, 97.]

ANO-COCCYGEAL, adj. A'no-ko[2]k-si[2]j'e-a[2]l. Lat., *ano-coccygeus* (from *anus* and *coccyx*). Fr., *ano-coccygien.* Pertaining to the anus and the region of the coccyx.

ANOCOCHE (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-o-ko'ke(ch[2]a). Gr., ἀνοκωχή (from ἀνοκωχεύειν, to hold back). A cessation of the progress of a disease. [Aretæus (A, 311).]

ANOCŒLIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-o-se'(ko'e[2])-li[2]-a[3]. From ἄνω, upward, and κοιλία, a cavity. An old term for the upper part of the abdomen or the thorax. [L, 50.]

ANOCŒLIADELPHOUS, adj. A[2]n-o-se-li[2]-a[2]d-e[2]l'fu[3]s. From ἄνω, upward, κοιλία, a cavity, and ἀδελφός, a brother. Fr., *anocœliadelphe.* Joined together at the upper part of the body (said of double monsters). [L, 41.]

ANODAL, adj. A[2]n'o-da[2]l. Pertaining to the anode (*q. v.* for deriv.). [B.]—**A. closure.** Ger., *Anodenschliessung.* The closure of a galvanic circuit with the anode placed in relation to a part desired to be affected, such as a muscle or nerve; expressed by the symbol AnCl (in German works, AnS). [B.]—**A.-closure clonus, A.-closure contraction.** Ger., *Anodenschliessungsklonus, Anodenschliessungszuckung.* A clonic contraction occurring at the anode on closing the circuit; expressed by the symbol AnClC (in German works, AnSZ). [B, 24.]—**A. duration.** Ger., *Anodendauer.* The duration of an a.-closure contraction; symbol, AnD. An a.-duration contraction (a.-closure tetanus), which is not met with in practice, would be an a.-closure contraction lasting as long as the circuit remained closed. [B.]—**A. opening.** Ger., *Anodenöffnung.* The opening of the circuit with the anode placed in relation to the part to be affected; symbol, AnO. [B, 24.]—**A.-opening clonus, A.-opening contraction.** See *Anodenöffnungsklonus, Anodenöffnungszuckung.* A clonic contraction at the anode on opening the circuit; symbol, AnOC (Ger., AnOZ). [B, 24.]

ANODE, n. A[2]n'od. Lat., *anodus* (from ἀνά, up, and ὁδός, a course). Fr., *anode.* Ger., *Anode, Sauerstoffpol.* The positive pole of a galvanic battery, with its peripheral connections. [Crusell (A, 322); B.]—**A. closure,** etc. See ANODAL *closure,* etc.—**A'ndauer** (Ger.). See ANODAL *duration.*—**A'nöffnung** (Ger.). See ANODAL *opening.*—**A'nöffnungsklonus** (Ger.). See ANODAL-

opening contraction.—**A'nöffnungstetanus** (Ger.). See under Anodal *duration.*—**A'nöffnungszuckung** (Ger.). See Anodal-*opening contraction.*—**A'nschliessung** (Ger.). See Anodal *closure.*—**A'nschliessungsklonus** (Ger.), **A'nschliessungszuckung.**—See Anodal-*closure contraction.*—**Soluble a.** In electrolysis, the a. formed of the metal which is deposited. [Sprague, "Nature," June 25, 1885, p. 186 (B).]

ANODEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2n(a3n)-o'de2-e(a3-e2). From *Anoda*, the typical genus. A subsection of sidarious plants established by Reichenbach. [B, 170.]

ANODERMEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A2n(a3n)-o-du5rm(de2rm)'e2-i(e). A group of *Polypori* (section *Apus*) the pileus of which does not present a hard, woody surface. [Fries (B, 121).]

ANODERMEOUS, adj. A2n-o-du5rm'e-u3s. Lat., *anodermeus* (from ἀνά, without, and δέρμα, the skin). Not having the appearance of an epidermis; said of the surface of the receptacles of certain *Fungi.* [B, 121.]

ANODIC, adj. A2n-o2d'i2k. 1. Anodal (*q. v.*). 2. Ascending (said of the course of action of a nervous force). [L, 154.]

ANODIN (Fr.), adj. A3n-o-da2n2. See Anodyne.

ANODINIA (Lat.), n. f. A2n(a3n)-o-di2n'i2-a3. From α priv., and ὠδίς, a labor-pain. Fr., *anodinie.* Absence or deficiency of the pains of labor. [D, 130.]

ANODINOUS, adj. A2n-o2d'i2n-u3s. Lat., *anodinus, anodinicus.* Without pains (said of parturients). [L, 50.]

ANODMIA (Lat.), n. f. A2n(a3n)-o2d'mi2-a3. From α priv., and ὀδμή, a scent. See Anosmia.

ANODMOUS, adj. A2n-o2d'mu3s. See Anosmous.

ANODONT, adj. A2n'o-do2nt. See Anodontous.

ANODONTIA (Lat.). n. f. A2n(a3n)-o-do2n'shi2(ti2)-a3. From α priv., and ὀδούς, a tooth. Fr., *anodontie.* The state of having no teeth. [L, 41.]

ANODONTOUS, ANODOUS, adj's. A2n-o-do2nt'u3s, a2n'o2d-u3s. Lat., *anodus.* Fr., *anodon, anodonte.* Ger., *zahnlos.* Toothless. [M, 13.]

ANODUS (Lat.), n. f. A2n(a3n)'o2d-u3s(u4s). 1. See Anode. 2. An old term for nutriment separated by the kidneys. [B, 50.]

ANODYNE, adj. A2n'o-din. Gr., ἀνώδυνος (from α priv., and ὀδύνη, pain). Lat., *anodynus.* Fr., *anodyn.* Ger., *anodynisch, schmerzstillend.* Relieving pain; as a n., a remedy having that effect. [A, 322.]—**Hoffmann's a. liquor.** See *Spiritus* ÆTHERIS *compositus.*

ANODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. A2n(a3n)-o-di2n(du6n)'i2-a3. Gr., ἀνωδυνία. Fr., *anodynie.* Ger., *Anodynie, Schmerzlosigkeit.* 1. Freedom from pain. [A, 322.] 2. Loss of sensation. [A, 322.]

ANODYNOUS, adj. A2n-o2d'i2n-u3s. See Anodyne.

ANODYNUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *anodynus* (*medicamentum* understood). A2n(a3n)-o2d'i2n(u6n)-u3m(u4m). An anodyne.—**Anodyna hypnotica.** Hypnotics. [L, 119.]—**A. martiale.** An old name for the precipitate formed on adding potash to an aqueous solution of ammoniated iron. [L, 119.]—**A. minerale.** An old preparation made by evaporating to dryness the mother liquor from which diaphoretic antimony was prepared. [B.]—**Anodyna narcotica.** Narcotics. [L, 119.]

ANODYNUS (Lat.), adj. A2n(a3n)-o2d'i2n(u6n)-u3s(u4s). See Anodyne.

ANŒA (Lat.), n. f. A2n(a3n)-e'(o'e2)-a3. Gr., ἄνοια. Fr., *anoie.* Ger., *Blödsinn.* Feebleness of mind. [A, 322.]

ANOECTANGIACEÆ, ANOECTANGIEÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. A2n(a3n)-o-e2k-ta2n(ta3n2)-ji2(gi2)-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2), -ji(ge)'e2-e(a3-e2). From *Anoectangium*, the typical genus. A family or tribe of mosses. [B, 170.]

ANŒGOPTERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2n(a3n)-e(o-e2)-go2p-te2r'i2d-ez(e2s). A division (*formatio*) of ferns established by Reichenbach, comprising the families *Osmundaceæ, Cycadeaceæ,* and *Zamiaceæ* (*Ophioglosseæ*). [B, 170.]

ANŒGOSANTHUS [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. m. or f. A2n(a3n)-e(o-e2)-go-za2n(sa3n)'thu3s(thu4s). See Anigozanthus.

ANŒODOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. A2n(a3n)-e(o-e2)-o-do'ki2(ch2i2)-u3m(u4m). From ἄνοος, feeble-minded, and δοχός, a receptacle. A lunatic asylum. [L, 81.]

ANOESIA, ANOETIA (Lat.), n's f. A2n(a3n)-o-e(a)'zhi2(si2)-a3, -shi2(ti2)-a3. Gr., ἀνοησία, ἀνοητία. Fr., *anoésie.* See Anœa.—**A. adstricta.** Melancholia. [M, 9.]

ANOHÉMIE (Fr.), n. A3n-o-a-me. Lack of oxygen in the blood. [L, 41.]

ANOIA (Lat.), n. f. A2n(a3n)-o'i2-a3. See Anœa.

ANOINT, v. tr. A2n-oint'. O. Fr., *enoindre.* Gr., ἀλείφειν. Lat., *inungere.* Fr., *oindre.* Ger., *salben, schmieren.* To smear or rub with oil or an unctuous substance. [A. 302, 342; B.]

ANOL, n. A2n'o2l. From *anisic*, because formed from anisic aldehyde. See Allyl*phenol.*

ANOLA (Hind.), n. The *Emblicus officinalis.* [B; L, 105.]

ANOLENA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj., *anolenus.* A2n(a3n)-o'le2n-a3. From α priv., and ὠλένη, the forearm. Fr., *anolénés.* A division of acephalous monsters having no forearms. [Ranzani (L, 63, 116).]

ANOLING, n. A name given in the Philippines to a tree, probably related to *Ardisia*, the bark of which is used as a substitute for soap. [B, 121.]

ANOLIS (Lat.), n. m. A2n(a3n)-o'li2s. A genus of saurian reptiles of the *Iguana* family. [A, 306.]—**A. bullaris** [Daudin], **A. occipitalis** [Gray]. Syn.: *Lacerta bullaris* [Linnæus]. Fr., *petit a. des Antilles.* A West Indian and South American species; formerly considered a remedy for cancer. Its raw flesh has been said to be sudorific and antisyphilitic. [A, 301, 321; L, 43.]

ANOLIUS (Lat.), n. m. A2n(a3n)-o'li2-u3s(u4s). See Anolis.

ANOMA [Loureiro] (Lat.), n. f. A2n(a3n)-o'ma3. See Moringa.—**A. moringa** [Loureiro]. See Moringa *pterygosperma.*

ANOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. A2n(a3n)-o2m-a3-la(la3)'shi2(ki2)-a3. See Anomalœcia.

ANOMALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2n(a3n)-o2m'a3-le(la3-e2). 1. Of Scopoli, a tribe of plants including *Geoffræa, Polygala. Fumaria,* and other genera. 2. Of Link, a section of the *Gramineæ.* [B, 170.]

ANOMALI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A2n(a3n)-o2m'a3-li(le). In one of Linnæus's classifications of plants, an order including *Hura, Fumaria, Argemone,* etc. [B, 170.]

ANOMALIA (Lat.), n. f. A2n(a3n)-o2m-a(a3)'li2-a3. Gr., ἀνωμαλία. See Anomaly.

ANOMALIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A3n-o-ma3-le, -le'. See Anomaly.—**A. de nombre** (Fr.). A malformation characterized by either an excessive or defective number of organs or parts. [A, 385.]—**A. par changement de position** (Fr.). See Heterotopia.—**A. par cloisonnement** (Fr.). A malformation characterized by an unnatural partition in a hollow organ. [A, 385.]—**A. par défaut** (Fr.). Absence of one or more of the parts, as in consequence of intra-uterine amputation. [A, 385; Lannelongue, "Rev. de chir.," May, 1882, p. 424.]—**A. par déplacement** (Fr.). See Heterotopia.—**A. par disjonction** (Fr.). A malformation characterized by the separation of parts that are normally close together. [A, 385.]—**A. par excès** (Fr.). A compound monstrosity. [A, 385.]—**A. par excès de développement** (Fr.). The exaggerated development of a part. [A, 385.]—**A. par excès de génération** (Fr.). A malformation characterized by supernumerary parts. [A, 385.]—**A. réversive.** See Reversion and Atavism.

ANOMALIFLOROUS, adj. A2n-o2m-a2l-i2-flo'ru3s. From *anomalia*, an anomaly, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *anomaliflore.* Ger., *ungleichblumig.* Composed of flowers having anomalous corollæ (said of the calathidium, the discus, and the corona). [Cassini (A, 345).]

ANOMALIPED, ANOMALIPEDE, ANOMALIPOD, adj's. A2n-o2m'a2l-i2-pe2d, -ped, -po2d. From *anomalia*, an anomaly, and *pes*, a foot; or ἀνωμαλία and πούς. Fr., *anomalipède.* Ger., *ungleichfussig.* Having anomalous feet. [L, 56.]

ANOMALISM, n. A2n-o2m'a2l-i2zm. A deviation from the normal standard. [L, 56.]

ANOMALISTIC, ANOMALISTICAL, adj's. A2n-o2m-a2l-i2st'i2k, -i2k-a2l. See Anomalous.

ANOMALOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. A2n(a3n)-o2m-a3-lo-se2f-(ke2f)'a3-lu3s(lu4s). See Anomocephalus.

ANOMALŒCIA (Lat.), n. f. A2n(a3n)-o2m-a3-le'(lo'e2)-shi2(ki2)-a3. From ἀνώμαλος, anomalous, and οἰκία, a household. Fr., *anomalœcie.* Ger., *Anomalöcie.* A class of phanerogams corresponding to the Linnæan *Polygamia.* [C. Richard (A, 385); B, 121.]

ANOMALOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A2n(a3n)-o2m-a3-lo-lo'ji2(gi2)-a3. For deriv., see Anomaly and *-logy.** Ger., *Anomalologie.* The science of anomalies. [A, 322.]

ANOMALONOMY, n. A2n-o2m-a2l-o2n'o2m-i2. Lat., *anomalonomia* (from ἀνωμαλία, an anomaly, and νόμος, a law). Fr., *anomalonomie.* Ger., *Anomalonomie.* The science of the laws of anomalous development. [A, 322.]

ANOMALOPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2n(a3n)-o2m-a3-lo-fi2l(fu6l)'le2-e(a3-e2). An order of *Algæ* (*Choristosporeæ, Florideæ*) made by Decaisne. [B, 170.]

ANOMALOPOROUS, adj. A2n-o2m-a2l-o2p'o-ru3s. Lat., *anomaloporus* (from ἀνώμαλος, anomalous, and πόρος, a pore). Fr., *anomalopore.* Ger., *ungleichlochig.* Having pores of different sizes. [L, 41.]

ANOMALOTES (Lat.), n. f. A2n(a3n)-o2m-a2l(a3l)'o2t-ez(e2s). See Anomaly.

ANOMALOTROPHIES, n. pl. A2n-o2m-a2l-o2t'ro2f-i2z. From ἀνώμαλος, anomalous, and τροφή, nutrition. A class of diseases consisting in nutritive anomalies. [M, 8.]

ANOMALOUS, adj. A2n-o2m'a2l-u3s. Gr., ἀνώμαλος. Lat., *anomalus.* Fr., *anomal.* Ger., *anomalisch, regelwidrig.* It., *anomalo.* Sp., *anómalo.* Irregular, not in accordance with rules, incapable of classification. [A. 301, 321, 322, 385.]

ANOMALY, n. A2n-o2m'a2l-i2. Gr., ἀνωμαλία (from ἄνευ, without, beyond, and ὁμαλός, ordinary, average). Lat., *anomalia.* Fr., *anomalie.* Ger., *Anomalie, Regelwidrigkeit.* It., *anomalia.* Sp., *anomalía.* An occurrence, phenomenon, or development not in accordance with rule; an irregularity or monstrosity. [A, 385.]

ANOMANGIAIRONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A3n-o-ma3n2-zhi2-a2r-o-ne2r-ve. Any neurosis of the air-passages. [A, 250.]

ANOMANGIURONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A3n-o-ma3n2-zhi2-u6-ro-ne2r-ve. A neurosis of the urinary passages. [A, 250.]

ANOMÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A3n-o-ma-me. Any alteration of the blood. [A, 250.]

ANOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A2n(a3n)-o'mi2-a3. See Anomaly.

ANOMMATOUS, adj. A2n-o2m'ma2t-u3s. Lat., *anommatus* (from α priv., and ὄμμα, the eye). Destitute of eyes. [F.]

ANOMOCARDIOSTHÉNIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A3n-o-mo-ka3r-di2-o-sta-ne. Palpitation or irregular action of the heart. [A, 250.]

ANOMOCARPOUS, adj. A2n-o-mo-ka3r'pu3s. From α priv., νόμος, a law, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *anomocarpe.* Ger., *ungleichfruchtig.* Having anomalous fruit. [A, 380.]

O, no; **O2**, not; **O3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U2**, blue; **U3**, lull; **U4**, full; **U5**, urn; **U6**, like ü (German).

ANOMOCARPUS [Miers] (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}m-o-ka^{3}r′-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). See CALYCERA.

ANOMOCEPHALA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj., *anomocephalus* (*monstra* understood). A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}m-o-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^3-la^3. Fr., *anomocéphales.* A general term for all monsters characterized by anomalies of the head. [E. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 321).]

ANOMOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}m-o-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a-(a^3)′li^2-a^3. From *α* priv., *νόμος*, a law, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *anomocéphalie.* A monstrosity characterized by any anomaly of the head. [E. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (L, 87).]

ANOMOCEPHALOUS, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}m-o-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *anomocephalus.* Fr., *anomocéphale.* Having an anomaly of the head. [E. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 301 ; L, 50).]

ANOMODONTOUS, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}m-o-do^{2}nt′u^{3}s. From *α* priv., *νόμος*, a law, and *ὀδούς*, a tooth. Having an anomalous formation or arrangement of the teeth. [L, 95.]

ANOMŒODIPERIANTHUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}m-e″-(o″e^2)-o-di(de)-pe^2-ri^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From *ἀνόμοιος*, unlike, *δίς*, twice, *περί*, around, and *ἄνθος*. a flower. Fr., *anomoiodipérianthé.* In botany, having the calyx and the corolla divided into segments of unequal number. [A, 306.]

ANOMŒOMERES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-me(mo-e^2)-o^{2}m′u^{5}r-(e^{2}r)-ez(e^{2}s). From *α* priv., *ὅμοιος*, similar, and *μέρος*, a part. Heterogeneous. [A, 301.]

ANOMŒOMERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-me(mo-e^2)-o^{2}m-e-(a)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *anomœomérie.* Ger., *Anomöomerie.* The state of being heterogeneous. [A, 301.]

ANOMŒOMERUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-me(mo-e^2)-o^{2}m′u^{5}r-(e^{2}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANOMŒOMERES.

ANOMŒOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}m-e′(o′e^2)-o^{2}s. Gr., *ἀνόμοιος.* Heterogeneous (said by Hippocrates of the humors). [L, 53.]

ANOMOGANGLIOTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-o-mo-ga^{3}n^2-gli^2-o-tro-fe. Any abnormal formation in the ganglia. [A, 250.]

ANOMOHÊMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-o-mo-a-me. See ANOMÊMIE.

ANOMOIODIPERIANTHUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}m-o″i^2-o-di(de)-pe^2-ri^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). See ANOMŒODIPERIANTHUS.

ANOMONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-o-mo-ne^{2}r-ve. A neurosis. [A, 250.]—**A. angibromique** [Piorry]. A neurosis of the alimentary canal. [A, 250.]—**A. angiurique** [Piorry]. See ANOMANGIURONERVIE.

ANOMONÉVROSTHÉNIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-o-mo-na-vro-sta-ne. A perversion of the action of the nerves. [A, 250.]

ANOMOPHYLLOUS, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}m-o-fi^{2}l′lu^{3}s. From *α* priv., *νόμος*, a law, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Lat., *anomophyllus.* Having the leaves irregularly disposed. [B, 121.]

ANOMOPSYCHIMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-o-mo-psi^2-ke-me. Any anomaly of the intelligence. [A, 250.]—**A. galêmique** [Piorry]. Puerperal insanity. [A, 250.]

ANOMORPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-o-mo^{2}rf-e. An anomalous formation of an organ. [L, 82.]

ANOMORRHEGMIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}m-o^{2}r-re^{2}g-mi(me)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Anomorrhegmia*, the typical genus. A subtribe of didymocarpeous plants. [Meisn. (B, 170).]

ANOMOSIALORRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-o-mo-se-a^{3}l-o^{2}r-ra. An anomalous secretion of saliva. [A, 250.]

ANOMOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}m-o-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Anomospermum*, the typical genus. A tribe of menispermaceous plants made by Miers. [B, 170.]

ANOMOSPLÉNOTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-o-mo-splan-o-to-pe. A displacement of the spleen. [A, 250.]

ANOMOTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-o-mo-to-pe. Displacement of an organ. [A, 250.]

ANOMOURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-mu′ra. See ANOMURA.

ANOMOUS, adj. A^{2}n-o′mu^{3}s. Gr., *ἄνωμος.* Lat., *anomus.* Without shoulders. [M, 13.]

ANOMPHALOUS, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}m′fa^{2}l-u^{2}s. Lat., *anomphalus* (from *α* priv., and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel). Fr., *anomphale.* 1. Having no navel (said of Adam and Eve, of certain monsters, and, erroneously, of children in whom, owing to exstroversion of the bladder, the navel is not readily distinguished). [A, 322, 325, 385 ; L, 116.] 2. In botany, non-umbilicated (said of the pileus of certain agarics). [B, 121.]

ANOMURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-mu^2(mu)′ra^3. From *α* priv., *νόμος*. a law, and *οὐρά*, a tail. A tribe of decapod crustaceans, of which the hermit-crab is the type. [A, 359.]

ANOMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ANOMOUS.

ANOMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′o^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANOMALOUS.

ANON, n. Of Marsden, the *Arenga gomutus.* [B, 121.]

ANONA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o′na^3. Fr., *anone.* Ger., *Flaschenbaum.* A genus of shrubs and trees of the natural order *Anonaceæ*, indigenous to tropical America. [A, 321 ; B, 19.]—**A. africana** [Linnæus]. A species of doubtful botanical characters, which furnishes a grateful astringent fruit. [H. Baillon (B. 46).]—**A. ambotay** [Aublet]. A French Guiana species. The bark, which has a sharp bitter taste, is applied to malignant ulcers. [B, 121.]—**A. arenaria** [Schum and Thönn.]. See *A. senegalensis.*—**A. asiatica** [Linnæus]. A species with astringent edible fruit, growing in Ceylon. By some it is identified with *A. muricata.* The *A. asiatica* of Vahl is a similar species and the *A. asiatica*, var. *β*, of Dunal is the *A. Forskahlii.* [H. Baillon (B, 46).]—**A. cherimolia** [Lamarck]. Fr., *chérimolier*, *chérimoyer.* Ger., *Techirimajabaum.* A species growing in Colombia and Peru, the fruit of which, called *chirimoya*, is of delicious flavor. The medicinal properties of the species are the same as those of *A. muricata.* [B, 46, 180.]—**A. dodecapetala** [Lamarck]. See TALAUMA.—**A. Forskahlii** [De Candolle]. A species having properties similar to those of *A. muricata.* [B, 46.]—**A. glabra.** 1. Of Linnæus, a species with edible fruit growing in the Antilles. The unripe fruit is used as a remedy for aphthæ. 2. Of Forskahl, the *A. squamosa* [Linnæus] and *A. Forskahlii.* [H. Baillon (B, 46).] 3. Of Dunal, the *A. palustris.* [B, 173.]—**A. hexapetala** [Linnæus fil.] See ARTABOTHRYS.—**A. longifolia** [Aublet], **A. manirote** [Kunth]. Species with edible fruit, growing in Guiana. [B, 46, 180.]—**A. mucosa** [Jacquin]. A species growing in the Antilles and in Guiana. The fruit when unripe is astringent and is used as a remedy in diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 180.]—**A. muricata** [Linnæus]. Ger., *weichstachliger Flaschenbaum.* Sour-sop, rough a. ; a medium-sized tree indigenous to America, but cultivated in all tropical countries. It bears an oblong-cordate or rounded fruit, 10 to 12 inches long, having a greenish or yellow reticulate rind covered with short recurved soft bristles. The ripe fruit has an agreeable aroma and taste and is a favorite article of food, and is also used in the preparation of a cooling drink for fevers. When unripe, it is very astringent and is employed as a remedy in intestinal atony and in scorbutic conditions. The bark of the tree is used as an astringent and irritant, the bark of the root as a remedy for the diseased state consequent upon eating poisonous fish, and the leaf as an anthelminthic and externally as a suppurant. [B, 172, 180.]—**A. muscosa** [Aublet]. See *A. mucosa.*—**A. myristica** [Gärtner]. See MONODORA *myristica.*—**A. obtusifolia** [Tussac]. See *A. mucosa.*—**A. palustris** [Linnæus]. A species growing in South America and the West Indies. The fruit is edible and is said to be used as a narcotic by the natives. [B, 173, 180.] The *A. palustris*, var. *β*, of Lamarck is the *A. punctata.* [B.]—**A. punctata** [Aublet]. Fr., *corossol pinaou.* A species with edible fruit, growing in Guiana. [B, 180.]—**A. reticulata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cœur de bœuf*, *corossol sauvage*, *petit corossol.* Ger., *Rahmapfel.* Malay, *a. marum.* Sweet-sop, bullock's-heart ; a tree indigenous to the West Indies, but cultivated everywhere in the tropics. It bears an ovate-rounded fruit, of the size of a man's fist, having the surface divided into rounded or pentagonal depressed areas. Unripe and dried, the fruit is used as an astringent in diarrhœa and dysentery. The seeds are also very astringent, containing much tannic acid. and the kernels of the seeds are highly poisonous. The leaves are used like those of *A. muricata.* [B. 172, 180.]—**A. senegalensis** [Persoon]. A species with edible fruit growing in western and central Africa. [B, 46, 173.]—**A. silvatica** [St.-Hilaire]. A Brazilian species, the *araticu do mato* of the natives, with edible fruit. The wood is used in the arts. [B, 180, 197.]—**A. silvestris** [Burmann]. See *A. muricata.*—**A. spinescens** [Martius]. A Brazilian species, the fruit of which is used to make poultices, and the seeds are employed externally to kill vermin. [B, 180.]—**A. squamosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *attier*, *marie baise*, *pommier-cannelle*, *cœur-de-bœuf.* Ger., *Zuckerapfel*, *Honigapfel*, *Zimmtapfel.* Malay, *atta-marun.* Hind., *ata.* Custard-apple ; a tree, 15 to 20 feet in height, indigenous to tropical America, but cultivated everywhere throughout the tropics. It bears a rounded-ovate fruit, of the size of an apple, covered with imbricate scales. The fruit has an agreeable aroma and is much used as an article of food, and medicinally has the same applications as that of the *A. muricata.* The seeds are used for killing insects ; the astringent bark is employed as a tonic by the Malays and Chinese ; and the leaves, which have a heavy disagreeable odor, are used in making fomentations. [B, 172, 180.] The *A. squamosa* of Delile is the *A. asiatica* of Vahl. [B, 173.]—**A. triloba** [Linnæus]. See ASSIMINIA *triloba.*—**A. tripetala** [Aiton]. See *A. cherimifolia.*—**A. tuberosa** [Rumphius]. See *A. squamosa.*—**Oleum anonæ.** See CANANGA *oil.*—**Rough a.** See *A. muricata.*

ANONACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anonacées.* Syn. : *Anonæ*, *Glyptospermæ.* Anonaceous plants, the anonads ; an order of aromatic tropical trees and shrubs having the following characteristics : The buds are naked ; the leaves are alternate, exstipulate, and entire; the flowers are axillary ; there are 3 sepals and 6 petals, hypogynous and usually valvate in æstivation ; there are numerous stamens, with short filament and enlarged connectile, springing from a large receptacle ; the embryo is surrounded by ruminated albumen. By Lindley and Endlicher they are divided into the suborders *Anoneæ*, *Xylopeæ* (*Xylopieæ*), and *Bocageæ ;* and by Bentham and Hooker into the tribes *Uvarieæ*, *Unoneæ*, *Mitrephoreæ* (including the *Eumitrophoreæ* and *Phœantheæ*), *Xylopieæ*, and *Miliuseæ.* [B, 19, 34, 170.]

ANONACEOUS, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}n-a′shu^{3}s. Belonging to the *Anonaceæ.* [B.]

ANONADS, n. pl. A^{2}n-o′na^{2}dz. See ANONACEÆ.

ANONÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o′ne(na^3-e^2). See ANONACEÆ.

ANONAL, adj. A^{2}n-o′na^{2}l. Of or pertaining to the genus *Anona.* [B.]—**A. alliance.** See ANONALES.

ANONALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n-a(a^3)′lez(le^{2}s). An alliance of the *Albuminosæ* made by Lindley, comprising the orders *Myristiceæ*, *Magnoliaceæ*, *Wintereæ*, *Anonaceæ*, and *Dilleniaceæ.* [B, 170.]

ANONA MARUM (Malay), n. See ANONA *reticulata.*

ANONARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n-a(a^3)′ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). The same as the *Annonariæ*, but containing the subsections *Schizandreæ*, *Uvarieæ*, *Bocageæ*, and *Anoneæ genuinæ.* [Reichenbach (B, 170).]

ANONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o′ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of St.-Hilaire, the *Anonaceæ.* 2. Of Endlicher and Lindley, a tribe (suborder) of *Anonaceæ* comprising *Anona* and other genera, placed by Bentham and Hooker in the tribes *Uvarieæ*, *Unoneæ*, *Mitrephoreæ* (subtribe *Eumitrephoreæ*), and *Xylopieæ.* [B. 170.]—**A. genuinæ** [Reichenbach]. A subsection of the *Anonariæ*, comprising *Anona*

and three other genera, assigned by Bentham and Hooker to the *Mitrephoreæ* and *Xylopieæ*. [B, 44, 170.]

ANONEOUS, adj. A^{2}n-o′ne-u^{3}s. See ANONACEOUS.

ANONIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o′ni^{2}s. See ONONIS.

ANONNEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-on-ma^{3}n^2. See ANGOPHRASIA.

ANONTAGIUS, n. The philosopher's stone. [B, 50.]

ANONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)′i^2-a^3. From **α** priv., and ὄνυξ, a nail. Fr., *anonychie.* Ger., *Anonychie.* Congenital absence of the nails. [G.]

ANONYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *anonycho′seos (-sis).* See ANONYCHIA.

ANONYMOS (Lat.), n. m. (as a botanical term, sometimes f.). A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}n′i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀνώνυμος (from **α** priv., and ὄνομα, a name). 1. An ancient name for the cricoid cartilage. [L, 94.] 2. A genus of plants established by Walter, including individuals now referred to several distinct genera. [B, 170.]—**A. petiolatus** [Walter]. See OPHIORRHIZA *mitreola.*—**A. sessilifolia** [Walter]. See OPHIORRHIZA *mitreola.*

ANONYMOUS, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}n′i^{2}m-u^{3}s See INNOMINATE.

ANOOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-o^{2}p′si^2-a^3. From ἀνώ, upward, and ὄψις, vision. Fr., *anoopsie.* Ger., *Schielen nach oben.* A variety of strabismus in which the eye is turned upward. [A, 301, 385.] Cf. STRABISMUS *supernus.*

ANO-PÉNIEN (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-o-pa-ni^2-a^{3}n^2. Pertaining to the anus and the penis (said of the fibrous layer which is prolonged backward from the sheath of the penis, and is continuous with the inferior aponeurosis of the perinæum). [Velpeau (A, 301).]

ANO-PERINEAL, adj. A″no-pe^{2}r-i^{2}n-e′a^{2}l. Fr., *ano-périnéal.* Pertaining to the anus and the perinæum. [L, 41.]

ANOPETALOUS, adj. A^{2}n-o-pe^{2}t′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *anopetalus* (from ἀνώ, upward, and πέταλον, a leaf). Fr., *anopétale.* Sp., *anopétalo.* Having the petals erect. [L, 41.]

ANOPHLIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}f′li^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *anophlisch.* Wallroth's term for *caniculatus* and *concavus* when applied to the thallus of lichens. [B, 198.]

ANOPHRESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-fre(fra)′zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. See ANOSPHRASIA.

ANOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}p-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)′mi^2-a^3. From **α** priv., and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *anophthalmie.* Ger., *Anophthalmie, Augenmangel.* Absence of the eyes. [A, 385.]

ANOPHTHALMOHÉMIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-o^{2}p-ta^{3}l-mo-a-me. Anæmia of the eye. [A, 385.]

ANOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}p-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). One affected with anophthalmia. [F.]

ANOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}f′i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3. From ἀνώ, upward, and φυτόν, a plant. A cohort of the *Acrobrya* (*q. v.*), comprising the mosses (*Musci*) and liverworts (*Hepaticæ*). [Endlicher (B, 170).]

ANOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o′pi^2-a^3. From **α** priv., and ὤψ, the eye. Congenital absence or rudimentary development of the eyes. [L, 63.]

ANOPISTHIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-pi^{2}s′thi^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From **α** priv., and ὀπίσθιος, belonging to the hinder part. Fr., *anopisthe.* Having no proper anal extremity (said of two families of the *Polygastrica* having the mouth and anus contiguous in the same fosset). [Ehrenberg (L, 116).]

ANOPLOGNATHE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-o-plon-ya^{3}t. From ἄνοπλος, unarmed, and γνάθος, the jaw. Having the jaws weak and unarmed (said of coleopterous insects). [A, 385.]

ANOPLOPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-plo^{2}f′o-ra^3. From **α** priv., ὅπλον, a weapon, and φορεῖν, to bear. Stingless insects. [A, 316.]

ANOPLOPHYTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-plo^{2}f′i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-e(a^3-e^2). From *Anoplophytum,* the typical genus. A division of bromeliaceous plants made by Beer. [B, 170.]

ANOPLOSTOMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-plo^{2}s′to-mi(me). An order of mosses made by Wallroth. [B, 170.]

ANOPLURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-plu^2(plu)′ra^3. From ἄνοπλος, unarmed, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *anoploures.* An order of apterous insects having the mouth adapted for sucking but not for biting. They include the different varieties of lice. [B.]

ANOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}ps′i^2-a^3. From **α** priv., and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *anopsie.* Ger., *Anopsie.* 1. Congenital absence of both the eyes and the orbits. [F.] 2. Habitual disuse of one or both eyes. Cf. AMBLYOPIA *ex a.* 3. Used improperly for *anoopsia* (*q. v.*).

ANOPSY, n. A^{2}n-o^{2}p′si^2. See ANOPSIA.

ANOPTICONERVIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-o^{2}p-ti^{2}k-o-ne^{2}r-ve. An erroneous term for amaurosis. [A, 301.]

ANOPTISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}p′ti^{2}sh. Affected with anopsia. [L, 46.]

ANOPTOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}p′to^{2}s. Gr., ἄνοπτος. Unseen, invisible. [L, 50.]

ANO-PUBIEN (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-o-pu^6-bi^2-a^{3}n^2. Pertaining to the anus and the pubes (said of the middle aponeurosis of the perinæum). [Velpeau (A, 301).]

ANORA, n. See ANNORA.

ANORCHIDIA, ANORCHIDIASIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)-i^{2}d′i^2-a^3, -i^2-a(a^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anorchidiæ, anorchidia′seos (-sis).* From **α** priv., and ὄρχις, the testicle. Fr., *anorchidie.* Ger., *Anorchidie.* Congenital absence or imperfect development of the testicles. [L; M, 1.]—**A. duplex.** Lack of both testicles. [M, 1.]—**A. simplex.** Lack of one testicle. [M, 1.]

ANORCHIS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)′i^{2}s. See ANORCHUS.

ANORCHISM, n. A^{2}n-o^{2}rk′i^{2}zm. See ANORCHIDIA.

ANORCHUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}rk(o^{2}rch^2)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἄνορχος. Fr., *anorchide.* Ger., *hodenlos.* Without testicles; as a n., a man without testicles. [A, 322.] Cf. CRYPTORCHIS.

ANORE, n. See ANNORA.

ANO-RECTAL, adj. A″no-re^{2}k′ta^{2}l. Pertaining to the anus and rectum. [A, 385.]

ANORECTICUS, ANORECTUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-re^{2}kt′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -re^{2}kt′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀνόρεκτος. Fr., *anorectique.* Anorectous; pertaining to or affected with anorexia. [M, 13.]

ANOREXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-re^{2}x′i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀνορεξία (from **α** priv., and ὄρεξις, a longing). Fr., *anorexie.* Ger., *Anorexie, Appetitlosigkeit.* It., *anoressia.* Sp., *anorexia.* A deficiency or entire lack of appetite for food. [A, 385.]—**A. arthritica.** The a. of gouty persons. [L, 132.]—**A. a saburra.** A. due to an overloaded stomach. [L, 132.]—**A. atonica.** A. due to debility. [Cullen (L, 84).]—**A. biliosa.** A. with bilious vomiting. [L, 132.]—**A. cachecticorum.** The a. of cachectic persons (those affected with cancer, etc.). [L, 132.]—**A. catamenialis** [Haller]. A form of a. plethorica (*q. v.*) due to menstrual suppression. [L.]—**A. exhaustorum.** A. due to venereal excesses. [L, 132.]—**A. febrilis** [Boerhaave]. The a. which accompanies fever. [L, 132.]—**A. humoralis** [Cullen]. A. attributed to disorder of the humors. [L, 84.]—**A. melancholica.** A. due to worry, disappointment, etc. [L, 132.]—**A. mirabilis.** Prolonged abstinence from food and drink. [L, 132.]—**A. neophytorum.** An unwillingness or inability of infants to take the breast. [L, 132.]—**A. paralytica.** A. due to nervous derangement of the stomach, also that accompanying apoplexy, etc. [L, 132.]—**A. pituitosa.** A form accompanied by a sense of weight in the stomach, vomiting of glairy matter, etc. [L, 132.]—**A. plethorica.** A. due to suppression of the menses, lack of exercise, suppressed perspiration, or repletion of the vessels of the stomach. [L, 132.]—**Hysterical a.** Fr., *anorexie hystérique.* A. as a manifestation of hysteria. [Lasègue, "Arch. gén. de méd.," Apr., 1873 (D).]

ANOREXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-re^{2}x′i^{2}s. See ANOREXIA.

ANOREXY, n. A^{2}n-o-re^{2}x′i^2. See ANOREXIA.

ANORGANIC, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}r-ga^{2}n′i^{2}k. Lat., *anorganicus* (from **α** priv., and ὄργανον, an organ). Fr., *anorganique.* Ger., *anorganisch.* It., *anorganico.* Sp., *anorgánico.* 1. Without organs (said particularly of structures which, like the epidermis, are destitute of nerves and vessels). [K.] 2. See INORGANIC.

ANORGANOCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r-ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)-o-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i(e)′a^3. For deriv., see ANORGANIC and CHEMISTRY. Fr., *anorganochimie.* Ger., *Anorganochemie.* Anorganochemistry; inorganic chemistry. [Zenneck (L, 50).]

ANORGANOGENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r-ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)-o-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. From **α** priv., ὄργανον, an organ, and γεννᾶν, to form. Fr., *anorganogénie.* Ger., *Anorganogenie.* 1. The science of the formation of unorganized bodies, such as minerals. [L, 50.] 2. The origin of definitely formed bodies in other ways than by procreation. [A, 322.]

ANORGANOGNOSIA, ANORGANOGNOSTICA, ANORGANOGNOSTICE, ANORGANOGRAPHIA, ANORGANOLOGIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r-ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)-o^{2}g-no′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -no^{2}s′ti^2-ka^3, -se(ka), -gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)′i^2-a^3, -lo′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From **α** priv., ὄργανον, an organ, and γνῶσις, a seeking to know, or γράφειν, to write, or λόγος, an expression of thought. Fr., *anorganognosie, anorganographie, anorganologie.* Ger., *Anorganognosie, Anorganognostik, Anorganographie.* The science, study, or description of inorganic bodies. [L, 50.]

ANORGIC, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}r′ji^{2}k. Lat., *anorgicus.* Fr., *anorgique.* See ANORGANIC.

ANORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o′ri^2-a^3. Gr., ἀνωρία. Untimeliness; immaturity. [M, 13.]

ANORICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANORUS.

ANORMAL, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}r′ma^{2}l. Lat., *anormis.* Fr., *anormal.* Abnormal, anomalous.

ANOROPHOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o′ro-fo^{2}s. Gr., ἀνώροφος (from **α** priv., and ὄροφος, a roof). Without a cranial cavity, or without a brain. [L, 50.]

ANOROUS, adj. A^{2}n-o′ru^{3}s. See ANORUS.

ANORRHORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r-ro^{2}r-re′(ro′e^2)-a^3. From **α** priv., ὀῤῥός, serum, and ῥοία, a flow. A defective excretion of serous matter. [M, 13.]

ANORTHIC, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}rth′i^{2}k. From **α** priv., and ὀρθός, straight. In crystallography, having the axes unequal and the intersections oblique, so that there are not more than two planes of a kind, as in anorthite, a variety of feldspar. [A, 434.]

ANORTHOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}rth-o′pi^2-a^3. From **α** priv., ὀρθός, straight, and ὄψις, a vision. Fr., *anorthopie.* Ger., *Anorthopie.* A defect of vision in which absence of parallelism or of symmetry is not recognized. [F.]

ANORTHOSCOPE, n. A^{2}n-o^{2}rth′o^{2}s-kop. From **α** priv., ὀρθός, straight, and σκοπεῖν, to observe. Fr., *anorthoscope.* Ger., *Anorthoskop.* An instrument devised by Plateau, of the same nature as the thaumatrope. It consists of two small cylinders, of different diameters, the axes of which lie in the same straight line, one immediately behind the other. These cylinders are made to revolve by means of two endless cords running round a larger disc, the latter being turned with a crank. On one cylinder there is a transpar-

ent disc on which a distorted figure is drawn ; on the other cylinder there is a black disc with one or more slit-like openings. When the discs are rotated, a perfect, undistorted figure is seen. ["Bull. de l'Acad. de Bruxelles," iii, pp. 7, 364 (F).]

ANORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}rth-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *anortho'seos* (*-sis*). From ἄνορθος, upright, erect (1st def.), or α priv., and ὀρθοῦν, to set upright (2d def.). Fr., *anorthose.* Ger., *Aufrichtung* (1st def.), *Mangel an Aufrichtungsvermögen* (2d def.). 1. An erection. [L, 50.] 2. A defective erection or power of erection, or complete absence of the same. [L. Grossi (A, 385).]

ANORUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Pertaining to anoria. [A, 322.]

ANOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o'si^2-a^3. From α priv., and νόσος, sickness. Fr., *anosie.* Ger., *Anosie.* Health. [L, 50.]

ANOSMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)'mi^2-a^3. From α priv., and ὀσμή, the sense of smell. Fr., *anosmie, anesthésie olfactive.* Ger., *Anosmie.* Loss or deficiency of the sense of smell. [A, 385.] —**Afferent a.** Ger., *Leitungsanosmie.* A. from loss of the conducting power of the olfactory nerves. [M, 1.]—**A. atonica.** A. from defective nervous power or from no ascertained cause. [L, 84.]—**A. lithica** [Bonetus]. A. due to a rhinolith. [L, 132.]—**A. organica.** A. from disease of the Schneiderian membrane. [L, 84.]—**A. verminosa.** A. from worms in the nose. [L, 132.]—**Central a.** A. due to cerebral disease. [M, 1.]—**Partial a.** See Dysosmia.—**Peripheral a.** A. from disease of the peripheral terminations of the olfactory nerves. [M, 1.]

ANOSMIC, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}z'mi^{2}k. See Anosmous.

ANOSMIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}n-o^{2}z-me, -o^{2}s-me'. See Anosmia. —**Leitungsa'** (Ger.). See *Afferent* anosmia.

ANOSMOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s-mo'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. See Anosmia.

ANOSMOUS, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}z'mu^{3}s. Gr., ἄνοσμος. Lat., *anosmus.* Fr., *anosmatique.* 1. Having no odor. 2. Lacking the sense of smell. [A, 322.]

ANOSPHRASIA, ANOSPHRESIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s-fra(fra^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -fre(fra)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From α priv., and ὀσφρασία (= ὄσφρησις), an odor or the sense of smell. Fr., *anosphrasie, anosphrésie.* See Anosmia.

ANO-SPINAL, adj. A''no-spi'na^{2}l. For deriv., see Anus and Spine. Fr., *ano-spinal.* Pertaining to the anus and situated in the spinal cord (*e. g.*, the a.-s. centre). [B.]

ANOSTEOZOA, ANOSTEOZOARIA (Lat.), n's n. pl. A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s-te^2-o-zo'a^3, -zo-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From α priv., ὀστέον, a bone, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *anostéozoaires.* Animals that have no bones. [De Blainville (L, 41).]

ANOSTOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s-to^{2}m-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *anostomo'seos* (*-sis*). See Anastomosis.

ANOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s'to^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀνώ, upward, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *anostome.* In zoology, having the mouth above the snout. [A, 380.]

ANOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *anosto'seos* (*-sis*). From α priv., and ὀστέον, a bone (see also *-osis**). Fr., *anostose.* Ger., *Anostosie, Knochenatrophie.* Senile or other atrophy of bone. [L. 44.]—**Interstitial a.** Fr., *anostose interstitielle.* Ger., *interstitielle Anostosie.* Senile a. [Bruns (L, 44).]

ANOTASIER, n. An alchemical name for ammonium chloride. [Ruland, Johnson (L, 94).]

ANOTE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-ot. See Anotus.

ANOTES (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-ot. An old name for the *Cratægus oxyacantha.* [L, 105.]

ANOTHEN (Lat.), n. m., f., or n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o'the^{2}n. Gr., ἄνωθεν (really an adv., meaning above, upward, etc.). 1. An emetic. [L, 119.] 2. The beginning of a disease. [Galen (L, 94).] 3. The upper part of the body. [Galen (L, 94).]

ANOTOUS, adj. A^{2}n-o'tu^{3}s. See Anotus.

ANOTTA, n. See Annotto.

ANOTTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-o^{2}t. A provincial name for the *Lathyrus tuberosus.* [L, 105.]

ANOTTO, n. See Annotto.

ANOTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From α priv., and οὖς, the ear. Fr., *anote.* Destitute of ears. [A, 385.]

ANOU, n. An undetermined species of palm growing in Sumatra, from which a wine is made. [L, 105.]

ANOUCHO, n. A South American name for the seeds of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* [L, 105.]

ANOURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u'ra^3. See Anura.

ANOURUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See Anurus.

ANO-VESICAL, adj. A''no-ve^{2}s'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the anus and the urinary bladder (*e. g.*, the a.-v. centre). [B.]

ANOXADIC, n. An alchemical name for ammonium chloride. [B, 50.]

ANOXÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}x-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From α priv., ὀξύς, sharp, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *anoxhémie.* A deficiency of oxygen in the blood. [A, 385.]

ANOXÆMIC, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}x-e^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *anoxhémique.* Pertaining to or affected with anoxæmia. [A, 385.]

ANOXIDIC, adj. A^{2}n-o^{2}x-i^{2}d'i^{2}k. From α priv., and *oxide* (*q. v.*). Fr., *anoxydique.* Incapable of oxidation. [Beale (A, 385).]

ANOXOLUIN, ANOXOLYIN, n's. A^{2}n-o^{2}x-o^{2}l'u^2-i^{2}n, -i^2-i^{2}n. From α priv., ὀξύς, sharp, and λύειν, to dissolve. Fr., *anoxolyine.* That one of two substances, contained, according to Leconte and Goumoens, in fibrin, muscular fibre, albumin, globulin, and casein, which does not dissolve in glacial acetic acid ; the other, which does so dissolve, being *oxolyin.* [B, 2.]

ANOXYCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-ka^4'(ka^3'u)-si^{2}s. Gen., *anoxycau'seos* (*-sis*). From α priv., ὀξύς, sharp, and καῦσις, a burning. Combustion without oxygen. [L, 50.]

ANOXYHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-he'(ha^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. See Anoxæmia.

ANOXYHÉMIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-o^{2}x-i^2-a-me. See Anoxæmia.—**A. barométrique.** Anoxæmia due to diminished barometric pressure. [D, 66.]

ANOXYOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}x-i^2(u^6)-o-ka^4'(ka^3'u)-si^{2}s. See Anoxycausis.

ANPASSUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'pa^{3}s-sung. Adaptation, accommodation, acclimatization. [A, 315, 396 ; H.]—**A'sfähigkeit, A's-vermögen.** Adaptability to surrounding conditions. [B.]

ANPRALLSWINKEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'pra^{3}ls-wi^{2}n^2-ke^{2}l. See Angle *of reflection.*

ANPUDERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'pu-de^{2}rn. To cover with powder. [M, 7.]

ANQUICKEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'kwi^{2}k-e^{2}n. To amalgamate. [A, 315.]

ANREDERA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}n-ra-da'ra^3. From the Peruvian name. A genus of chenopodiaceous plants established by Jussieu. [B, 121, 170.]—**A. scandens** [Moquin], **A. spicata** [Jussieu], **A. vesicaria** [Gärtner], **A. vesiculosa** [Poiret]. See Polygonum *scandens.*

ANREDEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}n-ra-da're^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anrédérées.* A subtribe of chenopodiaceous plants made by Endlicher, comprising *Anredera* and one or two other genera. [B, 121, 170.]

ANSA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'sa^3. Fr., *anse.* Ger., *Schlinge* (1st def.), *Schnittstiel* (2d def.). 1. A loop or coil, as of an intestine, a blood-vessel, etc. [L, 41.] 2. The stalk of a segment of a compound leaf (not to be confounded with the petiole, which is the stalk of the whole leaf). [B, 198.]—**A. arciformis.** One shaped like an arch. [L, 44.]—**A. atlantis.** The uppermost one of the ansæ cervicales (*q. v.*). [L.]—**A. capitis.** Fr., *anse de la tête.* The zygomatic arch. [L, 44.]—**Ansæ cervicales.** Ger., *Halsschlingen.* The connecting branches between the anterior cervical nerves. [L, 115.]—**A. coccygea.** See *A. sacralis.*—**A. galvanocaustica.** Fr., *fil galvano-caustique.* Ger., *galvano-kaustische Schlinge.* It., *a. galvano-caustica* (*o tagliente*). Syn. : *ligatura candens.* The wire loop of a galvanic cautery. [Middendorpf (L, 44).]—**A. Halleri.** The communicating nerve of the facial and glosso-pharyngeal. [Sappey (L, 31).]—**A. Henlei.** See *Henle's* loop.—**A. hypoglossi.** See *A. nervi hypoglossi.*—**Ansæ intestinales.** Fr., *anses intestinales.* Ger., *Darmschlingen.* It., *anse* (*o circonvoluzioni*) *intestinali.* The loops or coils of the intestines. [L, 44.]—**A. lenticularis.** A tract of nerve-fibres which passes under the optic thalamus, extending from the crusta to the lenticular nucleus. [I, 2 ; K.]—**Ansæ lumbales, Ansæ lumbares.** The communicating branches between the anterior branches of the lumbar nerves. [L, 113.]—**A. memorabilis Wrisbergii.** Fr., *anse mémorable de Wrisberg.* See *A. Wrisbergii.*—**A. nervi hypoglossi.** The communicating branch between the descending branch of the hypoglossal nerve and one or two branches from the second or third anterior spinal nerve, or both. [L, 115.]—**A. nervosa.** A communicating branch between two nerves or ganglia, or between a nerve and a ganglion. [L, 44.]—**Ansæ nervosæ cervicales anteriores** (seu **majores**). Fr., *anses nerveuses cervicales antérieures.* The intercommunicating branches of the anterior cervical nerves. [L, 7.]—**Ansæ nervosæ cervicales posteriores.** Fr., *anses nerveuses cervicales postérieures.* The intercommunicating branches of the posterior cervical nerves. [L, 7.]—**Ansæ nervosæ cervicales profundæ.** See *Ansæ nervosæ cervicales posteriores.*—**A. nervosa cubitalis superficialis interna.** Fr., *anse cubitale superficielle interne.* A nervous loop of communication between the dorsal branch of the ulnar and the external terminal branch of the radial nerves, situated behind the head of the radius. [L, 7.]—**Ansæ nervosæ nuchales profundæ.** See *Ansæ nervosæ cervicales posteriores.*—**A. nervosa patellæ superficialis.** A communicating branch between the external femoral cutaneous nerve and a branch of the internal femoral cutaneous nerve ; situated in front of the patella. [L, 7.]—**A. nervosa supramaxillaris.** Fr., *anse nerveuse sus-maxillaire.* A loop of communication between the branches of the superior maxillary nerve and the supramaxillary plexus. [L, 7.]—**A. of Henle.** See *Henle's* loop.—**A. of Reil, A. peduncularis.** Fr., *anse du pédoncule cérébral.* Syn. : *substantia innominata* [Reil]. Gratiolet's term for a complex and imperfectly understood region of the brain, ventrad of the thalamus, consisting, according to Meynert, of four layers running transversely to the crus (pedunculus) cerebri. [Edinger (I) ; Forel, "Arch. f. Psych.," vii (*a*, 10).]—**A. sacralis.** A communicating branch between two sacral nerves. [L, 31, 115.]—**A. sterni.** It., *a. dello sterno.* The interclavicular notch. [L, 44.]—**Ansæ subclaviales.** See *Ansæ Vieussenii.*—**A. suprahyoidea hypoglossi.** A communicating branch (not constant) connecting the two hypoglossal nerves in the region of the genio-hyoid and genio-glossus muscles. [Hyrtl (L, 115).]—**A. supramaxillaris.** A communicating loop between the anterior and posterior superior dental nerves. [L, 31.]—**A. terminalis nervorum.** Fr., *anse terminale* (ou *d'inflexion*). The termination of nerves in a loop. [L, 30.]—**Ansæ Vieussenii.** The communicating branches between the middle and lower cervical ganglia, which loop around the subclavian artery and give off branches to it. [L, 142.]—**A. Wrisbergii.** A loop which connects the right great splanchnic and the right pneumogastric nerves at about the level of the sixth dorsal vertebra. [L, 31.]

ANSAMMLUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'za^{3}m-lung. 1. A collection, accumulation. [L, 46.] 2. Congestion. [B.]

ANSATUS (Lat.). adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-sa(sa^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *ansa*, a handle. Ger., *gestielt*. Having a pedicle. [L, 63.]

ANSATZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'za^{3}tz. 1. A deposit, sediment. [A, 315.] 2. An insertion, implantation. [M, 6.] 3. A tendency, predisposition. [A, 315.] 4. In anatomy, an epiphysis. [L, 43.] 5. In botany, an apophysis, the appendix funicularis. [A, 315; B, 198.] 6. In pharmacy, an ingredient. [A, 315.]—**A. des Keimes.** In botany, the rudiment of the embryo, which appears as a greenish point in the embryonal sac. [B, 198.]—**A'förmig.** Having the form of an apophysis. [B, 198.]—**A'stelle.** A site of insertion or implantation.—**Knochena', Knöcherner A.** An epiphysis. [L, 80.]

ANSAUGEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^{3}n'za^3-u-ge^{2}n. To begin to suck, to "take hold" (said of leeches). [L, 46.]—**A'd.** In botany, alligatus, adligatus. [B, 198.]

ANSÄUREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'zoi-re^{2}n. To acidulate. [B.]

ANSCHIESSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^{3}n'shes-ze^{2}n. To congeal, to crystallize. [L, 46, 80.]

ANSCHLAGEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^{3}n'shla^{3}g-e^{2}n. 1. To percuss. [L, 80.] 2. To take effect, operate (said of medicines). [A, 315.]

ANSCHLINGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'shli^{2}ng-e^{2}n. To apply a noose or fillet. [A, 121, 315.]

ANSCHMIEREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'shmer-en. 1. To smear. 2. To adulterate. [L, 46.]

ANSCHNÜREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'shnu^{6}r-e^{2}n. See ANSCHLINGEN.

ANSCHOPPUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'sho^{2}p-pung. Obstruction, stasis, engorgement. [D, 4.]

ANSCHUSS (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'shus. 1. Crystallization. [L, 30.] 2. A popular term for an attack of rheumatic pains. [M, 7.] 3. In the pl., *Anschüsse*, engorgement of the milk-ducts. [A, 315.]

ANSCHWÄNGERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'shwe^{2}ng-e^{2}rn. In chemistry and physiology, to impregnate.

ANSCHWÄREN (Ger.), v. intr. A^{3}n'shwe^{2}r-e^{2}n. To adhere after suppuration. [M, 62.]

ANSCHWEFELN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'shwe^{2}f-e^{2}ln. To fumigate with sulphur. [A, 315.]

ANSCHWELLEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^{3}n'shwe^{2}l-le^{2}n. To swell; as a n., intumescence. [M, 7.]

ANSCHWINDELN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'shwi^{2}n-de^{2}ln. To make giddy. [A, 315.]

ANSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}nz. See ANSA.—**A. caudo-lenticulaire.** See ANSA *lenticularis*.—**A. colique transverse.** The transverse colon.—**A. colo-sigmoïdale.** The descending colon together with the sigmoid flexure. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Apr. 12, 1885, p. 532.]—**A. costo-sous-pylorique.** That portion of the transverse colon which is situated on the right side. [F. Glénard, *l. c.*]—**A. cubitale superficielle interne.** See ANSA *nervosa cubitalis superficialis interna*.—**A. de la tête.** See ANSA *capitis*.—**A. de Henle.** See *Henle's* LOOP.—**A. d'inflexion.** See ANSA *terminalis*.—**A. du noyau lenticulaire.** See ANSA *lenticularis*.—**A. du pédoncule cérébral, A. du pied du pédoncule.** See ANSA *peduncularis*.—**A. iléo-colique.** The ascending colon. [F. Glénard, *l. c.*]—**A's nerveuses cervicales antérieures.** See ANSÆ *nervosæ cervicales anteriores*.—**A's nerveuses cervicales postérieures.** See ANSÆ *nervosæ cervicales posteriores*.—**A. nerveuse sus-maxillaire.** See ANSA *nervosa supramaxillaris*.—**A. pédonculaire.** See ANSA *lenticularis*.—**A. sous-pylori-costale.** That portion of the transverse colon which is situated on the left side. [F. Glénard, *l. c.*]—**A. terminale.** See ANSA *terminalis*.

ANSEHEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'za-e^{2}n. See FACIES and HABIT.

ANSER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'su^{6}r(se^{2}r). Gen., *an'seris*. Sanscr., *hansas, hasas*. Gr., χήν. Fr., *oie*. Ger., *Gans*. It., *oca*. Sp., *ansar*. The goose. See ADEPS *anseris*.

ANSERES, ANSERIDÆ (Lat.). n's m. and f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'su^{6}r(se^{2}r)-ez(e^{2}s), a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-se^{2}r'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See ANSERINÆ.

ANSERIFORMES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-se^{2}r-i^2-fo^{2}rm'ez(e^{2}s). From *anser*, a goose, and *forma*, form. An order of birds including geese, ducks, and penguins. Garrod (A, 316).]

ANSERINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-su^{5}r(se^{2}r)-i(e)'na^3. Fr., *ansérine*. Ger., *Gänsefuss*. See CHENOPODIUM and POTENTILLA *anserina*.—**Herba anserinæ, Radix anserinæ.** The herb and root of *Potentilla a.* [B, 180.]—**Semen anserinæ anthelminthicæ.** The seed of *Chenopodium anthelminthicum*. [B, 180.]

ANSERINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-su^{5}r(se^{2}r)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A group of the family *Lamellirostres* of the order *Natatores*, including the geese. [A, 359.]

ANSÉRINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-sa-ren. See CHENOPODIUM and POTENTILLA *anserina*.—**A. fétide.** See CHENOPODIUM *vulvaria*.—**A. vermifuge** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Chenopodium anthelminthicum*. The flowering plant and the fruit (*fruit d'a. vermifuge*) are official in the Fr. Cod. [B.]

ANSERINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-su^{5}r(se^{2}r)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Syn.: *Chenopodieæ* [Moquin-Tand]. A tribe of cyclolobeous plants established by Moquin-Tand, including *Cycloma, Chenopodium, Ambrina, Blitum*, etc. [B, 170.]

ANSERINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-su^{5}r(se^{2}r)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *ansérin*. Of or pertaining to the goose (see ADEPS *a.*); resembling a goose or a goose's skin (see CUTIS *anserina*). [B; L, 56.]

ANSÉRIPÈDE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-sa-ri^2-pe^{2}d. Having feet like those of a goose. [L, 41.]

ANSETZEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'ze^{2}tz-e^{2}n. 1. An application (as of the knife in making an incision). [A, 315.] 2. The attachment of a muscle. [L, 80.] 3. An efflorescence. [L, 46.] 4. The fitting of an artificial limb or support. [L, 80.] 5. The "settling" of a disease in a particular portion of the body. [A, 315.]

ANSIFORME (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-zi^2-fo^{2}rm. In the form of a loop. [A, 385.]

AN-SIR, n. A barbarous word used by the alchemists to denote the Second Person or Son of the alchemical Trinity, *i. e.*, mercury. [B, 50.]—**A.-s. arto.** The Third Person or Spirit of the alchemical Trinity, *i. e.*, salt. [B, 50.]

ANSJELI (Malay), n. The *Artocarpus hirsutus*. [B, 172.]—**A. maravara.** The *Epidendrum retusum*. [B, 121.]

ANSJUDEN, n. Asafœtida. [L, 119.]

ANSPANNER (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'spa^{3}n-ne^{2}r. See TENSOR.

ANSPRUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'sprung. 1. An attack of illness. [A, 315.] 2. Impetiginous eczema of the head. [G.]

ANSTÄUBEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'stoib-e^{2}n. To sprinkle with powder. [A, 315.]

ANSTECHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'ste^{2}ch^2-e^{2}n. To puncture. [A, 315.]

ANSTECKEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'ste^{2}k-e^{2}n. To infect. [A, 315.]—**A'd.** Infectious, contagious, pestilential. [A, 315.]

ANSTECKSTOFF (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'ste^{2}k-sto^{2}f. See CONTAGIUM.

ANSTECKUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'ste^{2}k-ung. Infection, contagion. [D, 18.]—**A'sfähig.** Infectious, contagious. [A, 315.]—**A'sfähigkeit.** Infectiousness, contagiousness. [A, 315.]—**A'sgift, A'sstoff.** See CONTAGIUM.—**Mittelbare A.** Mediate contagion. [L, 37.]

ANSTEHEND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'sta-he^{2}nd. In botany, contiguous (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]

ANSTELLEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^{3}n'ste^{2}l-le^{2}n. To feign sickness. [A, 315.]

ANSTOSS (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'sto^{2}s. 1. An impulse (as of the heart against the ribs). 2. A paroxysm. [A, 315.]

ANSTOSSEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^{3}n'sto^{2}s-se^{2}n. 1. To invade, attack (said of diseases). 2. To stammer. [A, 315.]

ANSTRENGUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'stre^{2}ng-ung. Straining, an effort. [A, 301.]

ANSÜSSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'zu^{6}s-se^{2}n. To edulcorate. [A, 315.]

ANT, n. A^{3}nt. Contr. from *emmet*. A.-S., *æmet*. See FORMICA.—**Acid of a's.** See FORMIC *acid*.—**Ethereal oil of a's.** Ger., *ätherisches Ameisenöl*. An oily liquid obtained by distilling red a's with alcohol. [B, 48.]—**Fatty oil of a's, Fixed oil of a's.** Ger., *fettes Ameisenöl*. A fixed oil expressed from a's. [B, 48.]—**Oil of a's.** Ger., *Ameisenöl*. See *Ethereal oil of a's*.—**Red a.** See FORMICA *rufa*.—**Volatile oil of a's.** Ger., *flüchtiges Ameisenöl*. A volatile oily liquid obtained by distilling a formate with soda. [B, 48.]

ANTAC, n. A name given in the Isle of France to two edible plants of undetermined botanical character, but attributed to *Dolichos*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

ANTACHATES (Lat.), n. m. and f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^3-ka(ka^3)'tez(te^{2}s). Gr., ἀνταχάτης. Amber or some bituminous substance which, when burned, smells like myrrh. [Gorræus (L, 53).]

ANTACID, adj. A^{2}nt-a^{2}s'i^{2}d. Lat., *antacidus*. Fr., *antacide, anti-acide*. Ger., *säurewidrig*. It., *antacido*. Sp., *antácido*. Counteracting acidity; as a n., a remedy so acting. [L, 56.]

ANTACIDUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'i^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An antacid remedy. [L, 50.]—**Antacida eccoprotica.** Antacids that correct constipation. [L, 119.]—**Antacida restringentia.** Those that control diarrhœa. [L, 119.]

ANTACRIDUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'ri^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *antacride, anti-acride*. A corrective of acrimony. [L, 56, 119.]

ANTAENEASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^3-e^{2}n-e^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ANTENEASMUS.

ANTAEROPHTHORA, ANTAEROPHTHORON (Lat.), n's f. and n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^3-e^{2}r-o^{2}p'tho-ra, -ro^{2}n. From ἀντί, against, ἀήρ, air, and φθορά, deterioration. Ger., *Luftverbesserungsmittel*. An agent for the purification of air. [L, 50.]

ANTAGONISM, n. A^{2}nt-a^{2}g'o^{2}n-i^{2}zm. Gr., ἀνταγώνισμα (from ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι, to struggle against). Lat., *antagonisma, antagonismus*. Fr., *antagonisme*. Ger., *Gegenstreben, Gegenwirkung, Wechselkampf*. Opposition of action: in anatomy, the opposing action of two muscles or sets of muscles; in physiology, a balance of opposed actions on particular organs or tissues; in pathology, the principle in virtue of which a diathesis or morbid state is supposed to protect the organism more or less against certain other morbid states; in therapeutics, the opposed physiological action of two drugs, or of a drug and a disease. [A, 315, 385, 436; D; Boudin (L, 87).]

ANTAGONIST, n. A^{2}nt-a^{2}g'o^{2}n-i^{2}st. Gr., ἀνταγωνιστής. Lat., *antagonista*. Fr., *antagoniste*. Ger., *Antagonist, Widerstreber*. 1. A muscle that opposes another (as a flexor opposes an extensor). [Bartholin (L, 53).] 2. A drug that counteracts the effect of another drug. [A, 436.]

ANTAGONISTIC, ANTAGONISTICAL, adj's. A^{2}nt-a^{2}g-on-i^{2}st'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Gr., ἀνταγώνιστος. Lat., *antagonisticus*. Fr., *antagoniste*. Ger., *antagonistisch*. Acting against, opposed to. [L, 56.]—**A. method.** The derivative method in therapeutics. See DERIVATIVE.

ANTAGONISTOPATHICUS, ANTAGONOPATHICUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-o^{2}n-i^{2}st-o-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}n-o-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀνταγώνιστος, antagonistic,

and πάθος, disease. Pertaining to or suffering from a disturbance of the normal balance of the various physiological processes. [Ploucquet (A, 322).]

ANTAL, n. "Lotio pura." [Ruland, Johnson (L, 53).]

ANTALABIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^3-la(la^3)'bi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANTELABIUM.

ANTALCALINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ka^3-li(le)'-nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See ANTALKALI.

ANTALE (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a(a^3)'le(la). See ANTALIUM.

ANTALGICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^{2}k(gi^{2}k)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἀντί, against, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *antalgique.* Ger., *schmerzstillend.* Anodyne. [L, 56.]

ANTALGIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}nt-a^{3}l-zhe. The relief of pain. [L, 41.]

ANTALI, n. See ENTALIUM.

ANTALIM (Lat.), n. n. A species of *Galium.* [Pliny (B, 121).]

ANTALIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a(a^3)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄντα, over against, and ἅλς, the sea. An old term for the calcareous tubes or shells of some animal (probably of the *Tubicola*) living in the sand by the sea ; formerly used as a substitute for oyster-shells. [A, 316.]

ANTALKALI, n. A^{2}nt-a^{2}l'ka^2-li. Lat., *antalcalinum.* A corrective of alkalinity. [L.]

ANTALKALINE, adj. A^{2}nt-a^{2}l'ka^2-li^{2}n(lin). Lat., *antalcalinus.* Fr., *antalcalin.* Ger., *antalkalisch.* Having the power of neutralizing alkalies. [A, 380.]

ANTALOGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANTHALOGENIUM.

ANTALOIDUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o-i(e)'du^{3}m-(du^{4}m). See ANTHALOIDUM.

ANTAMBULACRAL, adj. A^{2}nt-a^{2}m-bu^2-la^{2}k'ra^{2}l. For deriv., see *Anti-** and AMBULACRUM. Opposite the ambulacra (*e. g.*, the *a. face* of an echinoderm). [B, 100.]

ANTAMUL (Hind.), n. The *Tylophora asthmatica.* [L, 78.]

ANTANACATHARTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rt'i^{2}k-a^3. For deriv., see *Anti-** and ANACATHARSIS. Remedies that check expectoration. [L, 81.]

ANTANACLASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'-la^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *antanacla'seos (-sis).* Gr., ἀντανάκλασις. Fr., *antanaclase.* Ger., *Antanaklase.* Reflection. [L, 50.]

ANTANACLASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-kla^{2}z-(kla^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀντανακλασμός. See ANTANACLASIS.

ANTANACLASTIC, adj. A^{2}nt-a^{2}n-a^3-kla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀντανακλαστικός. Lat., *antanaclasticus.* Reflecting. [L, 50.]

ANTANEASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ANTENEASMUS.

ANTAPHRODISIAC, ANTAPHRODISIACAL, ANTAPHRODITIC, adj's. A^{2}nt-a^{2}f-ro-di^{2}z'i^2-a^{2}k, -di^{2}z-i'a^{2}k-a^{2}l, -di^{2}t'-i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and APHRODISIAC. Lat., *antaphrodisiacus, antaphroditicus.* Fr., *antaphrodisiaque.* Ger., *antaphroditisch.* Diminishing the sexual appetite ; as a n., a drug or hygienic measure so acting. [Wedelius (A, 325).]

ANTAPODOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^3-po^{2}d'o-si^{2}s. Gen., *antapodos'eos (-sis).* Gr., ἀνταπόδοσις. Fr., *antapodose.* Ger., *Antapodose.* An alternation (as of the paroxysms of fever). [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ANTAPODOTIC, adj. A^{2}nt-a^{2}p-o-do^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀνταποδοτικός. Lat., *antapodoticus.* Pertaining to or occasioning antapodosis. [L, 50.]

ANTAPOPLECTIC, adj. A^{2}nt-a^{2}p-o-ple^{2}k'ti^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and APOPLEXY. Lat., *antapoplecticus.* Fr., *antapoplectique.* Ger., *antapoplektisch.* Efficacious against apoplexy. [L, 50.]

ANTARA-TAMARA (Teloogoo). The *Villarsia indica.* [B, 172.]

ANTARIC, ANTARIS, ANTARIT, n's. Ar., *ɔont'ârid.* Alchemical terms for mercury. [B, 52.]

ANTARTHRITIC, adj. A^{2}nt-a^{3}r-thri^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and ARTHRITIS. Lat., *antarthriticus.* Fr., *antarthritique.* Ger., *antarthritisch.* Efficacious against gout. [L, 50.]

ANTASPHYCTIC, adj. A^{2}nt-a^{2}s-fi^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Lat., *antasphycticus* (see *Anti-** and ASPHYXIA). Fr., *antasphyctique.* Ger., *antasphyktisch.* Efficacious against asphyxia. [L, 50.]

ANTASTHENIC, adj. A^{2}nt-a^{2}s-the^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *antasthenicus* (see *Anti-** and ASTHENIA). Fr., *antasthénique.* Ger., *antasthenisch.* Efficacious against asthenia. [L, 30, 116.]

ANTASTHMATIC, adj. A^{2}nt-a^{2}sth-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antasthmaticus* (see *Anti-** and ASTHMA). Fr., *antasthmatique.* Ger., *antasthmatisch.* Efficacious against asthma. [L, 50.]

ANTATROPHIC, adj. A^{2}nt-a^{2}t-ro^{2}f'i^{2}k. Lat., *antatrophicus, antatrophus* (see *Anti-** and ATROPHY). Fr., *antatrophique.* Ger., *antatrophisch.* Efficacious against atrophy. [L, 50.]

ANTATROPHON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro-fo^{2}n. For deriv., see *Anti-** and ATROPHY. Any remedy (especially an ancient troche so called) used in wasting diseases. [L, 53.]

ANTATROPHUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro-fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). See ANTATROPHIC.

ANTEA-SPINATUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)''e^2-a^3-spin(spi^{2}n)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See SUPERSPINATUS.

ANTEBRACHIAL, adj. A^{2}nt-e^2-bra'ki^2-a^{2}l. See ANTIBRACHIAL.

ANTEBRACHIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^2-bra(bra^3)'ki^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANTIBRACHIUM.

ANTECTOPARASITICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}k-to-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^3-si^{2}t'i^{2}k-a^3. For deriv., see *Anti-**, *Ecto-**, and PARASITE. Antiparasitics for external use. [L, 30.]

ANTECURVATURE, n. A^{2}nt-e^2-ku^{5}rv'a^{2}t-u^{2}r. From *ante*, forward, and *curvatura*, a bending. See ANTEFLEXION.

ANTEDON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e(a)'do^{2}n. Fr., *antédon.* See COMATULA.

ANTE-EMETIC, adj. A^{2}nt-e^2-e^{2}m-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. See ANTEMETIC.

ANTEFLEXION, ANTEFLEXURE, n's. A^{2}nt-e^2-fle^{2}x'yu^{3}n, -u^{2}r. From *ante*, forward, and *flexio* (from *flectere*), a bending. Fr., *antéflexion.* Ger., *vordere Knickung.* It., *anteflessione.* Sp., *anteflexión.* Syn.: *inflexio anterior.* An alteration of the shape of an organ, especially the uterus, in which it is bent forward upon itself either at an angle or by an exaggeration of the natural curvature (to which latter also some authors apply the term). [A, 21.] Cf. ANTEVERSION.

ANTEFURCA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^2-fu^{5}rk(furk)'a^3. From *ante*, forward, and *furca*, a fork. The anterior forked projection from the sternal wall in each somite of the cockroach. [L, 66.]

ANTE-HEMIPLEGIC, adj. A^{2}nt-e^2-he^{2}m-i^2-ple^{2}j'i^{2}k. For this and other words in *Ante-* not here given, see *Ante-** and the corresponding words without that prefix.

ANTELABIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^2-la(la^3)'bi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). For deriv., see *Ante-** and LABIUM. The extremity of the lip. [L, 119.]

ANTELIX (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)'e^{2}l-i^{2}x. Gen., *antel'icis.* See ANTHELIX.

ANTELMINTHIC, ANTELMINTIC, adj's. A^{2}nt-e^{2}l-mi^{2}n'-thi^{2}k, -ti^{2}k. See ANTHELMINTHIC.

ANTELOPE, n. A^{2}nt'e^{2}l-op. See ANTILOPUS.

ANTEMBALLOMENOS, ANTEMBALLOMENUM (Lat.), n's m. and n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}m-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-lo^{2}m'e^{2}n-o^{2}s, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀντεμβαλλόμενος, ἀντεμβαλλόμενον (from ἀντεμβάλλειν, to substitute). A drug which is used as a substitute for another. [A, 325.]

ANTEMBASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}m'ba^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *antembas'eos (-sis).* Gr., ἀντέμβασις (from ἀντεμβαίνειν, to fit into each other). 1. The fitting of bones to each other. [Galen (L, 50, 53).] 2. Reciprocal action. [L, 50.]

ANTEMBATICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}m-ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to antembasis. [L, 50.]

ANTEMEDIARY, adj. A^{2}nt-e^2-me'di^2-a-ri^2. Lat., *antemediarius.* Fr., *antémédiaire.* In botany, opposite the sepals (said of petals). [Mirbel (L, 50).]

ANTEMETIC, adj. A^{2}nt-e^{2}m-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antemeticus* (see *Anti-** and EMETIC). Fr., *antémétique.* Ger., *antemetisch, brechenstillend.* Efficacious against vomiting. [Willis (A, 325).]

ANTE-MINGENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^2-mi^{2}n(mi^{2}n^2)'je^{2}nz-(ge^{2}ns). From *ante*, forward, and *mingere*, to urinate. Projecting the stream of urine forward (said of female animals in which, when they are standing, the stream takes that direction). [L, 150.]

ANTENALE (Fr.), n. A^{3}nt-a^{3}n-a^{3}l. A sea bird found at the Cape of Good Hope, the down of which, applied over the stomach, has been supposed to aid digestion. [L, 105.]

ANTENDEIXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}nd-ix'(a'ix)-i^{2}s. Gen., *antendei'xeos (-is).* Gr., ἀντένδειξις (from ἀντενδείκνυσθαι, to contra-indicate). A contra-indication. [Galen (L, 53).]

ANTENDICTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}nd-i^{2}k'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Contra-indicating. [L, 50.]

ANTENDIXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}nd-i^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *antendix'eos (-is).* See ANTENDEIXIS.

ANTENEASMUM, ANTENEASMUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}n-e^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m), -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *anténéasme.* Syn.: *enthusiasmus.* Words of uncertain derivation, applied by P. Zacchias to a form of insanity characterized by jactitation and a suicidal tendency. [A, 325.]

ANTÉNÉASTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ta-na-a^{3}st. A person affected with anteneasmus. [L, 41.]

ANTENERGETICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}n-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-je^{2}t-(ge^{2}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to antenergia. [L, 50.]

ANTENERGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}n-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-ji(ge)'a^3. Gr., ἀντενέργεια (from ἀντί, against, and ἐνεργεῖν, to act). Ger., *Gegenwirkung* (1st def.), *Wechselwirkung* (2d def.). 1. Counteraction, reaction, resistance. 2. Reciprocal action. [L, 50.]

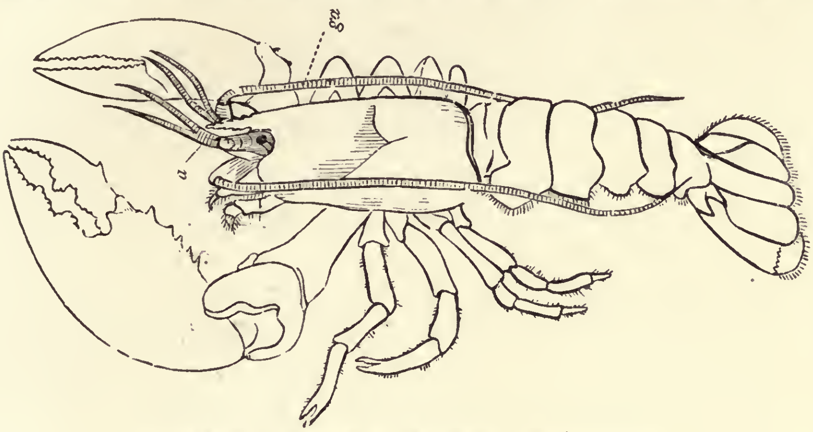
ANTENNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}n'na^3. Fr., *antenne.* Ger., *Fühler, Fühlhorn.* It., *antenna.* Sp., *antena.* A feeler (lit., the yard of a vessel, the feelers having been supposed to guide insects in their flight after the manner of a ship's yards) ; one of the movable, jointed organs of touch possessed by most insects and other *Arthropoda.* [A, 301, 385 ; B.]—**A. capitata.** Fr., *antenne en massue.* One that terminates by an enlargement of the distal joint. [L, 41.]—**A. filiformis.** Fr., *antenne filiforme.* Ger., *fädenförmiges Fühlhorn.* One that is of the same diameter throughout. [L, 41.]—**A. setacea.** Fr., *antenne sétiforme.* Ger., *borstenartiges Fühlhorn.* One that tapers from the base to the free end. [L, 30, 41.]

ANTENNA, n. A name given in Ceylon to the *Datura metel.* [B, 121.]

ANTENNAL (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ta^{3}n-na^{3}l. See ANTENNARY.

ANTENNARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}n-na(na^3)'ri^2-a^3. From *antenna*, because the bristles of the pappus resemble an insect's antennæ. Fr., *antennarie* (1st and 2d def's), *antennaire.* Syn.:

Antennularia [Reichenbach] (3d def.). 1. A genus of perennial evergreen herbs of the *Compositæ* established by R. Brown. It is distinguished from *Gnaphalium*, under which it was included by Linnæus, by having the heads diœcious and not heterogamous. [B, 34, 170.] 2. Of Gärtner, the same with the addition of the genus *Leontopodium*. 3. A genus of *Fungi* established by Link, including species now referred to other genera (*e. g.*, *Zasmidium*). One species, which is black and resembles spider's web, is found in wine vaults, also on the leaves of many plants. [B, 19.] Several species probably obtain their complete development in *Capnodium*. One species attacks olive-trees in southern Europe. [B, 61.]—**A. dioica** [Gärtner]. Fr., *pied-de-chat* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Katzenpfötchen*. A European species of *A.* (1st def.), 5 or 6 inches high, with a capitulum of white or red flowers (the latter formerly known as *herba gnaphalii dioici*, *herba hispidulæ* (seu *pedis cati*, seu *elichrysi montani*, official in the Fr. Cod.). It has been employed in hæmorrhages, cough, and diarrhœa. [B, 19, 113, 119.]—**A. margaritacea** [R. Brown]. See ANAPHALIS *margaritacea*.—**A. pinophila** [Fries]. A species of *A.* (3d def.) which attacks pine-trees. [B, 61.]—**Flores antennariæ.** The flowers of *A. dioica*, official in the Fr. Cod. as *pied-de-chat* (*capitule*). [B, 91.]



ANTENNÆ AND ANTENNULÆ OF THE LOBSTER. (AFTER NICHOLSON.)
a, an antennula; *ga*, an antenna.

ANTENNARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}n-na^3-ri(re)′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division or subtribe of composite plants established by Lessing, belonging to the *Gnaphalieæ* (*Senecionideæ*) and including *Antennaria*, *Anaphalis*, and other genera. [B, 170.]

ANTENNARIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}n-na^3-ri(re)′-e^2-i(e). A suborder of *Fungi*, of the *Physomycetes*, established by Lindley, comprising *Antennaria* (3d def.) and similar genera. [B, 170.]

ANTENNARY, adj. A^{2}nt-e^{2}n′na^3-ri^2. Lat., *antennaris*. Fr., *antennaire*. Ger., *fühlhornartig*. Pertaining to or of the nature of antennæ. [B, 100.]

ANTENNATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}n-na(na^3)′ta^3. A suborder of the *Chætopoda* made by Lamarck. [B, 180.]

ANTENNATÆ-TRACHEALES (Lat.). n. f. pl. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}n-na(na^3)′te(ta^3-e)-tra(tra^3)-ke^2-a(a^3)′lez(le^{2}s). Fr., *antennées-trachéales*. An order of *Arachnida* having two antennæ and respiring by tracheæ. [Lamarck (A, 316).]

ANTENNATARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}n-na^3-ta(ta^3)′ri^2-a^3. See ANTENNARIA (3d def.).

ANTENNATE, ANTENNATED, adj's. A^{2}nt-e^{2}n′nat, -nate^{2}d. Lat., *antennatus*. Fr., *antenné*. Ger., *fühlhornig*. Provided with antennæ. [B.]

ANTENNATULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}n-na^{2}t(na^{3}t)′u^2(u)-la^3. See ANTENNARIA (3d def.).

ANTENNE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}n^2-ta^{3}n, a^{3}n-te^{2}n′ne^2. See ANTENNA.—**A. en massue** (Fr.). See ANTENNA *capitata*.—**A. externe** (Fr.). See *Infero-lateral prestomial* CIRRUS.—**A. médiane** (Fr.). See *Prestomial* TENTACLE.—**A. mitoyenne** (Fr.). See *Supero-lateral prestomial* CIRRUS.—**A.-pince** (Fr.). See CHELICERA.—**A. sétiforme** (Fr.). See ANTENNA *setacea*.

ANTENNIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}nt-e^{2}n-ni^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *antenniferus* (from *antenna* [*q. v.*] and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *antennifère*. Ger., *fühlhorntragend*. Sp., *antenífero*. See ANTENNATE.

ANTENNIFORM, adj. A^{2}nt-e^{2}n′ni^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *antenniformis* (from *antenna* [*q. v.*] and *forma*, form). Fr., *antenniforme*. Ger., *fühlhornförmig*. Resembling an antenna in shape or nature. [B, 100.]

ANTENNINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}n-ni(ne)′na^3. See ANTENNARIA (3d def.).

ANTENNISTE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ta^{3}n-nest. Antennate; as a n., in the pl., a section of the *Arachnida*. [A, 385.]

ANTENNULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(an^{3}t)-e^{2}n′nu^2(nu)-la^3. Dim. of *antenna*. Fr., *antennule* (1st def.). Ger., *Fühlspitze* (1st def.). It., *antennetta* (1st def.). Sp., *anténula* (1st def.). 1. A small antenna, a palpus (said especially of the small feelers of crustaceans). [A, 385; B, 28.] 2. See ANTENNARIA (3d def.).

ANTENNULARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}n-nu^2(nu)-la(la^3)′-ri^2-a^3. See ANTENNARIA (3d def.).

ANTENNULARY, adj. A^{2}nt-e^{2}n′nu^2-la-ri^2. Lat., *antennularis*. Fr., *antennulaire*. Of or pertaining to an antennula. [B, 100.]

ANTENNULE, n. A^{2}nt-e^{2}n′nu^{2}l. See ANTENNULA (1st def.).

ANTENOIS (Fr.), adj. A^{3}nt-a^{3}n-wa^3. From *ante*, before, and *annus*, a year. Less than a year old; as a n., a lamb that has not yet acquired its second set of incisor teeth. [A, 385.]

ANTEPECTORAL, adj. A^{2}nt-e^2-pe^{2}k′to-ra^{2}l. Lat., *antepectoralis* (from *ante*, before, and *pectus*, the breast). Fr., *antépectoral*. Situated in front of the chest. [L, 41.]

ANTEPECTUS (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt-(a^{3}nt)-e^2-pe^{2}k′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *antepect′oris*. Fr., *antépoitrine*. In entomology, the breast-plate of the main trunk, bearing the first pair of limbs. [L, 108.]

ANTEPENULTIMATE, adj. A^{2}nt-e^2-pe^{2}n-u^{3}lt′i^{2}m-at. Lat., *antepænultimus* (from *ante*, before, *pæne*, almost, and *ultimus*, the last). The last but two of a series (said in zoology of that member of a row of similar parts or organs). [B, 100.]

ANTEPES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}nt-(a^{3}nt)′e^2-pez(pe^{2}s). From *ante*, before, and *pes*, the foot. Gen., *antep′edis*. Ger., *Vorderfuss*. The forefoot. [A, 312.]

ANTÉPHÉLIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}nt-a-fa-lek. For deriv., see *Anti-** and EPHELIS. Capable of removing spots from the skin. [L, 41.]

ANTEPHIALTIC, adj. A^{2}nt-e^{2}f-i^2-a^{2}lt′i^{2}k. Lat., *antephialticus* (from ἀντί, against, and ἐφιάλτης, the nightmare). Fr., *antéphialtique*. Efficacious against nightmare. [F. Hoffmann (L, 53).]

ANTEPIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^{2}p-i^{2}d′o-si^{2}s. Gen., *antepido′seos* (*-sis*). From ἀντεπιδείκνυσθαι, to exhibit in turn. See ANTAPODOSIS.

ANTEPILEPTIC, adj. A^{2}nt-e^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}p′ti^{2}k. Lat., *antepilepticus* (from ἀντί, against, and ἐπίληψις, epilepsy). Fr., *antépileptique*. Ger., *antepileptisch*. Efficacious against epilepsy. [L, 50, 53.]

ANTÉPOITRINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-ta-pwa^3-tren. See ANTEPECTUS.

ANTEPONENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^2-po′ne^{2}nz(ne^{2}ns). From *ante*, before, and *ponere*, to place. Anticipating (said of paroxysms of fever). [L, 51.]

ANTERA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e(a)′ra^3. See ANTHERA.

ANTEREISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-e′(a′i^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *antereis′eos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀντέρεισις [Hippocrates (A, 311)]. The resistance encountered in reducing a dislocation. [A, 325.]

ANTERETHIC, adj. A^{2}nt-e^{2}r-e^{2}th′i^{2}k. Lat., *anterethicus*, *anterethisticus* (from ἀντί, against, and ἐρεθισμός, irritation). Efficacious against irritation. [L, 50.]

ANTÉRIEUR (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-ta-ri^2-u^{5}r. See ANTERIOR.—**A. de l'oreille.** See AURICULARIS *anterior*.—**A. du marteau.** See LAXATOR *tympani*.

ANTERIOR (Lat.), adj. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e(a)′ri^2-o^{2}r. Gen., *anterio′ris*. Fr., *antérieur*. Ger., *vorder*. It., *anteriore*. Sp., *anterior*. Situated forward; in human anatomy, ventrad; in the lower animals, toward the head. [L, 66.]—**A. auriculæ, A. auris.** Fr., *antérieur de l'oreille*. See AURICULARIS *a.*—**A. conchæ.** See SCUTO-AURICULARIS *externus*.—**A. mallei.** Fr., *antérieur du marteau*. See LAXATOR *tympani*.—**A. nasi.** See PYRAMIDALIS *nasi*.—**Medius a.** See DEPRESSOR *labii superioris*.

ANTERIT, n. See ANTARIC.

ANTERO-DORSAL, adj. A^{2}nt″e^{2}r-o-do^{2}r′sa^{2}l. From *anterior* and *dorsum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *antéro-dorsal*. Situated at the forepart of the back. [L, 41.]

ANTEROGRADE, adj. A^{2}n′te^{2}r-o-grad. From *anterior*, in front, and *gradus*, a step. Proceeding from before backward (said of operations for the division of urethral stricture). [A, 389.]

ANTERO-INFERIOR, adj. A^{2}nt″e^{2}r-o-i^{2}n-fe′ri^2-o^{2}r. From *anterior* and *inferior* (*q. v.*). Fr., *antéro-inférieur*. Situated in front and at the lower part. [L, 41.]

ANTERO-INTERIOR, adj. A^{2}nt″e^{2}r-o-i^{2}n-te′ri^2-o^{2}r. From *anterior* and *interior* (*q. v.*). Fr., *antéro-interne*. Situated anteriorly and internally. [L, 41.]

ANTERO-LATERAL, adj. A^{2}nt″e^{2}r-o-la^{2}t′e^{2}r-a^{2}l. From *anterior* and *lateral* (*q. v.*). Fr., *antéro-latéral*. Situated anteriorly and laterally, or extending from front to side. [B, 100.]

ANTÉRO-POSTÉRIEUR (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-ta-ro-post-a-ri^2-u^{5}r. See ANTERO-POSTERIOR.—**A.-p.-métopique.** In craniometry, running from the metopic point (*q. v.*, under POINT) to the inion. [Broca (L, 87).]

ANTERO-POSTERIOR, adj. A^{2}nt″e^{2}r-o-post-e′ri^2-o^{2}r. From *anterior* and *posterior* (*q. v.*). Fr., *antéro-postérieur*. Extending from before backward. [L, 41.]

ANTEROS, n. An old term for the amethyst. [L, 119.]

ANTERO-SUPERIOR, adj. A^{2}nt″e^{2}r-o-su^2-pe′ri^2-o^{2}r. From *anterior* and *superior* (*q. v.*). Fr., *antéro-supérieur.* Situated anteriorly and superiorly. [L, 41.]

ANTEROTIC, adj. A^{2}nt-e^{2}r-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *anteroticus* (from ἀντί, against, and ἔρος, desire). Fr., *antérotique.* Ger., *geschlechtstriebmindernd.* Diminishing the sexual appetite. [L, 50, 116, 119.]

ANTESIGNANUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^2-si^{2}g-na(na^3)′nu^{3}s-(nu^{4}s). From *ante*, before, and *signum*, a sign. Ger., *Vorbote.* Lit., a soldier in the foremost line ; a premonitory symptom. [A, 301 ; L, 81.]

ANTESTERNUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-e^2-stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)′u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *ante*, before, and στέρνον, the breast. In entomology, the first (anterior) division of the sternum. [L, 116.]

ANTESTOMACH, n. A^{2}nt-e^2-stu^{3}m′a^{2}k. For deriv., see *Ante-** and STOMACH. A cavity leading into the stomach in birds. [Ray (L, 56).]

ANTEUPHORBIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-u^2-fo^{2}rb′i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). For deriv., see *Anti-** and EUPHORBIUM. Antidotal to *Euphorbium.* [L, 116.] See CACALIA *a.*

ANTE-UTERINE, adj. A^{2}nt-e^2-u^2′tu^{5}r-i^{2}n(in). For deriv., see *Ante-** and UTERUS. Fr., *anté-utérin.* Situated in front of the uterus.

ANTEVERSION, n. A^{2}nt-e^2-vu^{5}r′zhu^{3}n. Lat., *anteversio* (from *ante*, forward, and *vertere*, to turn). Fr., *antéversion.* Ger., *Anteversion, Vorwärtsneigung.* It., *anteversione.* Sp., *anteversión.* A turning forward (said particularly of the uterus when, without reference to its shape or situation, its attitude is so changed that the fundus is directed forward to an abnormal degree).

ANTEVERTED, adj. A^{2}nt-e^2-vu^{5}rt′e^{2}d. Lat., *anteversus.* Fr., *antéversé.* Ger., *antevertirt.* In a state of anteversion (*q. v.*).

ANTHÆMOPTICUS, ANTHÆMOPTYICUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}m(tha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}p′ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}p-ti(tu^5)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see *Anti-** and HÆMOPTYSIS. Efficacious against hæmoptysis. [L, 50.]

ANTHÆMORRHAGICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}m(tha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ra^{2}j(ra^{3}g)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see *Anti-** and HÆMORRHAGE. Efficacious against hæmorrhage. [L, 50.]

ANTHALIUM (Lat.), n. n. From ἀναθάλλειν, to revive. A species of *Cyperus* with esculent tubers described by Theophrastus and said by him to be used as a food by the people along the Nile. [Pliny (B, 121).]

ANTHALODUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-o′du^{3}m-(du^{4}m). Ger., *Anthaloïd.* An iodide. [Schweigger (L, 50).]

ANTHALOGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-o-je^{2}n-(ge^{2}n)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). For deriv., see *Anti-** and HALOGEN. Ger., *Anthalogen.* Chlorine. [Schweigger (L, 50).]

ANTHALOIDUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)-o-i(e)′du^{3}m-(du^{4}m). See ANTHALODUM.

ANTHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′the(tha). Gr., ἄνθη. See ANTHESIS and ANTHOS.

ANTHECTIC, adj. A^{2}n-the^{2}k′ti^{2}k. Lat., *anthecticus* (from ἀντί, against, and ἑκτικός, consumptive). Fr., *anthectique.* Ger., *anthektisch.* Efficacious against consumption. [L, 50.]

ANTHEDON (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)′do^{2}n. Gen., *anthed′onis.* Gr., ἀνθηδών. An ancient name for a species of *Cratægus.* [Theophrastus (L, 105).]

ANTHELA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)′la^3. Gr., ἀνθήλη. Fr., *anthèle.* Ger., *Spirre.* A name by which several observers have designated the peculiar sort of corymb found in the *Cyperus*, in which the separate branches bear composite spikes of flowers instead of single flowers ; also the irregular cyme found in the *Juncus.* [B, 198.]

ANTHELIGMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}l-i^{2}g′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀνθελιγμός. See ANTHELIX.

ANTHELITRAGEUS, ANTHELITRAGICUS, ANTHELITRAGUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}l-i-tra(tra^3)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -ji^{2}k(gi^{2}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -i^{2}t′ra^3-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). See ANTITRAGICUS.

ANTHELIX (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′the^{2}l-i^{2}x. Gen., *anthel′icis.* Gr., ἀνθελιξ (from ἀντι, opposite, and ἕλιξ, the outer ear). Fr., *anthelix.* Ger., *Anthelix, Gegenleiste, Nebenleiste.* It., *antelice.* Sp., *anthélix.* A ridge-like eminence of the cartilage of the external ear, parallel with the posterior part of the helix and separated from it by the scaphoid fossa. [F.]

ANTHELMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}l′mi^2-a^3. From ἀντί, against, and ἕλμινς, a worm. Fr., *anthelmie, brinvillière.* See SPIGELIA.

ANTHELMINTHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}l-mi^{2}n′thi^2-a^3. A genus of plants established by P. Brown. [B, 121.]—**A. quadrifolia** [P. Brown]. See SPIGELIA *anthelmia.*

ANTHELMINTHIC, adj. and n. A^{2}n-the^{2}l-mi^{2}n′thi^{2}k. Lat., *anthelminthicus* (from ἀντι, against, and ἕλμινς [gen., ἕλμινθος], a worm). Fr., *anthelminthique.* Ger., *wurmwidrig* (adj.), *Wurmmittel* (n.). It., *antelmintico.* Sp., *antelmíntico.* Efficacious against intestinal worms ; as a n., a remedy so acting, a vermifuge. [L, 50.]—**Direct a.** See VERMICIDE.—**Indirect a.** See VERMIFUGE.—**Lubricating a.** Lat., *anthelminthicum lubricans.* An oily a., adapted to weakly persons. [L, 84.]—**Mechanical a.** One that acts mechanically. [L, 97.]—**Poisonous a.** See VERMICIDE.—**Tonic a.** One that has a tonic action, such as savine. [L, 84.]—**Venenous a.** See VERMICIDE.

ANTHELMINTHODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}l-mi^{2}nth-o-di(de)-a^{3}r-re′(ro′e^2)-a^3. Diarrhœa due to intestinal worms. [M, 13.]

ANTHELMINTIC, adj. and n. A^{2}n-the^{2}l-mi^{2}nt′i^{2}k. See ANTHELMINTHIC.

ANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)′ma^3. Gen., *anthem′atis.* Gr., ἄνθημα. Ger., *Hautblüthe* (1st def.). 1. See EXANTHEMA. 2. A genus of malvaceous plants. [B, 170.]—**A. arborea** [Mönch]. Syn. : *Lavatera arborea* [Linnæus]. A species growing in England, southern Europe, northern Africa, and the East, the flowers and leaves of which are mucilaginous and are employed as a demulcent like those of *Althæa.* [B, 180.]

ANTHEMATISCHETICUS, ANTHEMATOSCHETICUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}m-a^3-ti^{2}s-ke^{2}t(ch^{2}e^{2}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -to^{2}s-ke^{2}t(ch^{2}e^{2}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See EXANTHEMATOUS.

ANTHEMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}m′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A section of the *Anthemideæ genuinæ*, comprising *Anthemis, Achillea, Maruta*, and other genera. [Reichenbach (B, 170).]

ANTHEMENE, n. A^{2}n′the^{2}m-en. Fr., *anthémène.* Ger., *Anthemen.* A crystalline substance, apparently of the constitution $C_{18}H_{35}$, or that of β- octadecene, obtained from the flowers of Roman chamomile. [Naudin, "Bull. de la soc. chim.," 41, p. 483 ; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," June, 1884, p. 192 (B).]

ANTHEMIC ACID, n. A^{2}n-the^{2}m′i^{2}k. An acid discovered by Pattone in the flowers of the *Maruta* (*Anthemis*) *cotula* and *Anthemis arvensis*, forming silky acicular crystals, of a bitter taste and an odor resembling that of chamomile, soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform. [B, 81.]

ANTHÉMIDE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ta-med. Pertaining to *Anthemis.* [A, 385.]

ANTHEMIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}m-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anthémidées.* A tribe (subtribe, section, or order) of composite plants established by Cassini, and by him divided into the *Chrysanthemeæ* and the *A. archetypæ* (including the *Santolineæ* and *A. veræ*). Reichenbach divided it into the corresponding sections of *Chrysanthemeæ* and *A. genuinæ* (including the *Santolineæ* and *Anthemeæ*). De Candolle, followed by Endlicher and others, divided it into the *Euanthemideæ, Chrysanthemeæ, Cotuleæ, Athanasieæ, Artemisieæ, Hippieæ*, and *Eriocephaleæ.* [B, 170.]

ANTHEMIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}m′i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Pl. of *anthemis* (*q. v.*).

ANTHEMIDIC ACID, n. A^{2}n-the^{2}m-i^{2}d′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide anthémidique.* See ANTHEMIC ACID.

ANTHEMIDIN, n. A^{2}n-the^{2}m′i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *anthémidine.* Ger., *Anthemidin.* A crystallizable tasteless principle, insoluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, obtained by precipitating an acid infusion of the flowers of the *Matricaria chamomilla* with alcohol. [B, 81.]

ANTHEMIDINE, n. A^{2}n-the^{2}m′i^{2}d-en. Fr., *anthémidine.* Ger., *Anthemidin.* An alkaloid obtained by Pattone from the leaves of the *Maruta* (*Anthemis*) *cotula.* [B, 81.]

ANTHEMINE, n. A^{2}n′the^{2}m-en. Fr., *anthémine.* Ger., *Anthemin.* See ANTHEMIDINE.

ANTHEMION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}m′i^2-o^{2}n. See ANTHEMIUM.

ANTHEMIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′the^{2}m-i^{2}s. Gen., *anthem′idis.* Gr., ἀνθεμίς. Fr., *anthémis, camomille.* Ger., *Kamille.* It., *camomilla.* Sp., *manzanilla.* Syn. : *chamomilla.* 1. Chamomile ; a genus of herbs of the natural order *Compositæ*, suborder *Tubulifloræ*, having the flowers disposed in radiate heads upon a chaffy receptacle ; the florets of both disc and ray fertile, and the rays cyanic in color ; the leaves alternate ; and the achænia cylindroid in shape and tipped with a slightly prominent border. [B, 34.] 2. In the U. S. Ph., the flower-heads of *A. nobilis*, corresponding to the *anthemidis flores* of the Br. Ph., the *flores chamomillæ* of the Ger. Ph., and the *camomille romaine* of the Fr. Cod.—**Anthemidis flores** [Br. Ph.]. See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. arvensis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *camomille des champs.* Ger., *Ackerkamille, unechte Kamille.* Corn-chamomile ; a biennial plant having an erect, hairy stem 8 to 15 inches high ; bipinnatifid hairy leaves ; and lanceolate or cuspidate pales springing from the receptacle and surpassing the flowers in length. [B, 34.]—**A. austriaca** [Linnæus]. A species growing in eastern Europe, closely resembling *Matricaria chamomilla*, with which it is often confounded. [B, 180.]—**A. chia** [Linnæus]. A species probably included in the ἀνθεμίς of Dioscorides. [B, 180.]—**A. cotula** [Linnæus], **A. fœtida** [Lamarck]. See MARUTA *cotula.*—**A. nobilis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *camomille romaine* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *noble*). Ger., *römische Kamille, edle Afterkamille.* It., *camomilla romana, appiolina.* Sp., *manzanilla.* Syn. : *chamomilla, chamæmelum.* Roman, or common, chamomile ; a perennial plant indigenous to southern and western Europe, having a prostrate stem and dry, lanceolate pales, the latter springing from the receptacle and scarcely equaling the flowers in length. It has an agreeable odor and a bitter aromatic taste, and contains a volatile oil (oil of a. or of chamomile), a bitter principle and a resin. The flowers (*a.* [U. S. Ph.], *anthemidis flores* [Br. Ph.], *flores chamomillæ* [Ger. Ph.], *camomille romaine* [Fr. Cod.]) are used as a stomachic tonic, emetic, and diaphoretic, and externally as an anodyne. [B, 33, 34.]—**A. odorata.** See *A. nobilis.*—**A. parthenoides.** See MATRICARIA *parthenoides.*—**A. purpurin** (Fr.). See ANACYCLUS *radiata.*—**A. pyrethrum.** 1. Of Willdenow, see ANACYCLUS *officinarum.* 2. Of Linnæus, see ANACYCLUS *pyrethrum.*—**A. repens.** See ACMELLA *repens.*—**A. rosea** [Sibthorp and Smith]. A species, probably included in the ἀνθεμίς of Dioscorides. [B, 180.]—**A. tinctoria.** Fr., *camomille des teinturiers.* Ger., *Färberkamille.* A European species furnishing a yellow dye. The herb and flowers (*herba* et *flores buphthalmi* sive *buphthalmi vulgaris*) were formerly official and were used as an anthelminthic and to allay spasm, the herb being also employed as a discutient and vulnerary. [B, 180.]—**A. vulgaris.** See *A. nobilis.*—**Extractum anthemidis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de camomille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Römischkamillenextrakt.* Syn. : *extractum chamomillæ romanæ.* A preparation made by exhausting chamomile flowers with water, and evaporating the product to a pilular consistence. The Br. Ph. directs the flowers to be boiled with the water, and, before extraction, 15 minims of oil of

chamomile to be added for each pound of the flowers. [B.]—**Extractum anthemidis fluidum.** Fluid extract of chamomile; made by exhausting chamomile flowers with water and alcohol or with water, alcohol, and glycerin; not official. [L, 65.]—**Flores anthemidis odoratæ.** The flowers of *A. nobilis.* [B, 180.]—**Infusum anthemidis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de camomille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Römischkamillenthee.* Syn.: *infusum chamomillæ romanæ.* Infusion of chamomile, chamomile tea; made by infusing 1 part of chamomile flowers in 20 parts of boiling distilled water and straining. [Br. Ph. (B).] The Fr. Cod. directs 1 part of the flowers to 200 parts of boiling water. [B.]—**Oleol of a.** See *Huile de* CAMOMILLE.—**Oleum anthemidis** [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *huile volatile de camomille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Römischkamillenöl.* A volatile oil obtained by distilling chamomile flowers with water; used as a stimulant and carminative, also as an ingredient in liniments. [L, 65.]—**Oleum anthemidis camphoratum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Huile de* CAMOMILLE *camphrée.*—**Oleum anthemidis infusum.** Ger., *gekochtes Römischkamillenöl.* See *Huile de* CAMOMILLE.

ANTHÉMIS (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ta-mi^{2}s. See ANTHEMIS.—**A. purpurin.** See ANACYCLUS *radiatus.*

ANTHEMIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}m'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀνθέμιον. Fr., *anthémium.* Inflorescence. [A, 385.]

ANTHEMOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}m-o-i^{2}d'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). See ANTHEMIDEÆ.

ANTHEMON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^{2}m-o^{2}n. Gr., ἄνθεμον. See ANTHEMIS and AGROSTEMMA *githago.*

ANTHÉMOPTYIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-ta-mo^{2}p-ti^2-ek. See ANTHÆMOPTYICUS.

ANTHÉMORRHAGIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-ta-mo^{2}r-ra^3-zhek. See ANTHÆMORRHAGICUS.

ANTHENANTHIA [Palisot de Beauvais] (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thi^2-a^3. See PANICUM.

ANTHENEASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}n-e^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ANTENEASMUS.

ANTHER, n. A^{2}n'thu^{5}r. Lat., *anthera* (from ἀνθηρός, blooming). Fr., *anthère.* Ger., *Anthere, Staubbeutel.* It., Sp., *antera.* The upper division of a stamen, containing the pollen; applied also by Linnæus to the sporangeium of mosses and the antheridial sac of the *Characeæ,* by Reichenbach and Linnæus to the sporangeium of the *Lycopodiaceæ,* and by Hedwig to the utricle of the antheridium in mosses. [B, 198.] See ANTHERA.

ANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. and n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'ra^3. 1. An anther. [B.] 2. An ancient name for the *Anemone hepatica.* [L, 48, 53, 105.] 3. (N. pl.) see *medicamenta* A., under ANTHERUS.—**A. abortiens, A. abortiva.** See *A. sterilis.*—**A. adnata.** An adnate anther; *i. e.,* one attached by its entire length to the filament. [B, 198.]—**Antheræ agglutinatæ.** See *Antheræ cohærentes.*—**A. antica.** See *A. introrsa.*—**A. apice affixa, A. apice fixa, A. apicifixa** [Richard]. Fr., *anthère apicifixe.* One that is attached by its summit to the connectile. [A, 385.]—**A. apicilaris.** An anther which stands upon the summit of the filament or of the pistil. [B, 198.]—**A. apiculata.** An anther in which the connectile is prolonged above the loculi. [B, 121.]—**A. articulatione affixa.** An anther attached to the filament by a joint. [B, 198.]—**A. basi affixa, A. basifixa.** An anther attached by its base only to the filament. [B, 198.]—**A. circumscissa.** See *A. lamellis dehiscens.*—**A. coætanea.** An anther which comes to maturity at the same time as the pistils. [B, 198.]—**Antheræ cohærentes.** Anthers attached together without being fused into one mass. [B, 198.]—**Antheræ conformes.** Anthers which are all of the same shape. [B, 198.]—**Antheræ connatæ.** Connate anthers; *i. e.,* those which are fused into a single mass. [B, 198.]—**A. continua.** See *A. adnata.*—**A. deflorata.** An anther which has lost its pollen. [B, 198.]—**A. dimidiata.** A halved anther; *i. e.,* one the lobes of which are separated from each other. [B, 34.]—**Antheræ diversiformes.** Anthers differing from each other in shape. [B, 198.]—**A. dorsifixa, A. dorso affixa.** An anther attached by its dorsum (side) to the filament. [B, 198.]—**A. effœta.** See *A. deflorata.*—**A. emarginata.** One in which the anther cell extends upward or downward a little beyond the connective. [A, 442.]—**A. extrorsa.** Fr., *anthère extrorse.* One



EXTRORSE ANTHERS.



INTRORSE ANTHERS.

(AFTER YOUMANS.)

having its face turned toward the periphery of the flower. [A, 385.]—**A. fœcunda.** A fertile anther; *i. e.,* one containing pollen. [B, 198.]—**A. immobilis.** See *A. adnata.*—**A. innata.** Fr., *anthère basifixe.* See *A. basifixa.*—**A. introrsa.** Fr., *anthère introrse.* One having its face turned toward the centre of the flower. [A, 385.]—**A. lamellis dehiscens.** An anther which dehisces by division into 2 plates sliding over each other. [B, 198.]—**A. lateralis.** An anther which is attached to the side of the filament or of the style. [B, 198.]—**Antheræ liberæ.** Anthers which are not attached to each other. [B, 198.]—**Antheræ lilii albi.** The anthers of the *Lilium candidum* (*q. v.*). [B, 180.]—**A. longitudinaliter adnata.** An anther adnate by its whole length to the connectile. [B, 198.]—**A. longitudinaliter dehiscens.** An anther which dehisces by a split along its entire length. [B, 198.]—**A. medio affixa, A. mediofixa.** Fr., *anthère médifixe.* One that is attached by its middle to the filament. [A, 385; B, 198.]—**A. mobilis.** See *A. versatilis.*—**A. nubilis.** See *A. pubes.*—**A. opercularis.** An anther which covers the top of the filament (or style) like a lid. [B, 198.]—**A. postica.** See *A. extrorsa.*—**A. præcox.** An anther which comes to maturity before the pistil. [B, 198.]—**A. pubes.** A ripe anther; *i. e.,* one capable of fertilizing the ovum. [B, 198.]—**A. rima longitudinali dehiscens.** See *A. longitudinaliter dehiscens.*—**A. serotina.** An anther which comes to maturity after the pistils. [B, 198.]—**A. sessilis.** A sessile anther; *i. e.,* one of which the filament is wanting. [B, 198.]—**A. sinuosa.** One in which the lobe is sinuous. [A, 442.]—**A. sterilis.** An anther which contains no pollen. [B, 198.]—**A. succedanea.** Ger., *stellvertretender* (oder *nachgebildeter*) *Staubbeutel.* Syn.: *parastemon* [Link], *antheridium* [Nuttall]. The anther of the *Asclepiadaceæ* and *Orchidaceæ.* [B, 198.]—**A. terminalis.** See *A. apicilaris.*—**A. versatilis.** A freely movable anther; one that is so loosely attached as to turn readily in any direction. [B, 198.]



SINUOUS ANTHERS.
(AFTER YOUMANS.)

ANTHERACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thu^{5}r(the^{2}r)-a(a^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A class of plants made by Hill, including the type *Hydrocharis.* [B, 170.]

ANTHERAL, adj. A^{2}n-the'ra^{2}l. Lat., *antheralis.* Fr., *anthéral.* Ger., *staubbeutelig.* Pertaining to anthers. [L, 50, 56.]

ANTHERE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-ta're^2. An anther. [B.]—**A'ngrube.** See ANDROCLINIUM.—**A'nhülle.** The thecium of an anther or of one of its loculi. [B, 198.]—**A'nlos.** Having no anthers, abortive. [B, 198.] See ANANTHEROUS.—**A'nsack.** A loculus of an anther. [B, 198.]—**A'ntragend.** Antheriferous. [B, 198.]—**A'nzeugend.** Antherogenous. [L.]

ANTHEREA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'re^2-a^3. See ACONITUM *anthora.*

ANTHEREON (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'re^2-o^{2}n. Gen., *anthereo'nis.* Gr., ἀνθερέων. The part of the face on which the beard grows. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

ANTHERETHRIN, n. A^{2}nth-e^{2}r'e^{2}th-ri^{2}n. See ANTHERYTHRIN.

ANTHERICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thu^{5}r(the^{2}r)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *anthericum* (*q. v.*). A division (subdivision or tribe) of liliaceous plants made by Reichenbach, variously divided into the *Hemerocallideæ, Alliaceæ,* and *Dracæneæ;* into the *Abumeæ* and *Dracæneæ;* into the *Alliaceæ, Scilleæ,* and *Asphodeleæ;* and into the *Conanthereæ, Gillesieæ,* and *Tulbaghieæ.* [B, 170.]

ANTHERICOIDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r-i^{2}k-o-i(e)'dez-(de^{2}s). Resembling the *Anthericum;* a botanical species-name. [B.] See NARTHECIUM *a.*

ANTHERICOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r'i^{2}k-o^{2}s. See ANTHERICUS.

ANTHERICOUS, adj. A^{2}n-the^{2}r'i^{2}k-u^{3}s. See ANTHERAL.

ANTHERICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀνθέρικος (see ANTHERICUS). 1. Of Linnæus, the genus *Phalangium* [Rupp.] or *Phalanganthus* [Schrank]. 2. Of Jussieu, the genus *Bulbine* [Linnæus]. [B, 170.]—**A. autumnale** [Scopoli]. See SCILLA *autumnalis.*—**A. bicolor** [Desfontaines], **A. ericetorum** [Bergius]. See PHALANGIUM *bicolor.*—**A. liliago** [Linnæus]. See PHALANGIUM *liliago.*—**A. liliastrum** [Linnæus]. See CZACKIA *liliastrum.*—**A. Mattiazi** [Vandelli]. See PHALANGIUM *bicolor.*—**A. ossifragum** [Linnæus]. See NARTHECIUM *ossifragum.*—**A. planifolium** [Linnæus]. See PHALANGIUM *bicolor.*—**A. ramosum** [Linnæus]. See PHALANGIUM *ramosum.*

ANTHERICUS (Lat.), n. m. and adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀνθέρικος. 1. An ancient name for a species of asphodel or its stalk or flower. [Theophrastus, Dioscorides (A, 311); L, 105.] 2. (Adj.) a botanical species-name. See TUBILLA *antherica.*

ANTHERID, n. A^{2}n'thu^{5}r-i^{2}d. See ANTHERIDIUM.

ANTHERIDANGEIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r-i^{2}d-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n^2)'ji^2(ge^2-i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀνθηρός, blooming, and ἀγγεῖον, a receptacle. Ger., *Antheridienbehalter.* In botany, a capsule containing antheridia. [A, 316.]

ANTHERIDIAL, adj. A^{2}n-thu^{5}r-i^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to an antheridium. [B.] See *A.* DISC and *A.* SAC.

ANTHERIDIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-te^{2}r-i^{2}d-e'. See ANTHERIDIUM.—**A'nscheibe.** See *Antheridial* DISC.—**A'nschlauch.** See *Utriculus* ANTHERIDII.—**A'nstiel.** See *Pedicellus* ANTHERIDII.—**A'ntragend.** See ANTHERIDIIFERUS.—**A'nträger.** See *Pedicellus* ANTHERIDII.

ANTHERIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r-i^{2}d-i(e)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). A section of plants made by Zanardini, belonging to the *Gymnosporeæ* and comprising the tribes *Cutlerieæ* and *Arthrocladieæ.* [B.]

ANTHERIDIIFERUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r-i^{2}d-i^2-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *antheridium* (*q. v.*), and *ferre,* to bear. Ger., *antheridientragend.* Bearing antheridia. [B.] Cf. DISCUS *a.*

ANTHERIDIOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r-i^{2}d-i^2-o-spo're^2-e(a^3-e^2). A section of plants made by Zanardini, belonging to the *Gymnosporeæ*, including the tribes *Sphacellarieæ*, *Chordarieæ*, and *Ectocarpeæ*. [B, 170.]

ANTHERIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀνθηρός, blooming. Fr., *anthéridie*. Ger., *Antheridie*. 1. The male organ of generation in the cryptogams, corresponding to the anther of the phanerogams. [B, 54, 75.] 2. A term applied by Nuttall to the anthers of the *Asclepiadaceæ* and the *Orchidaceæ*. [B, 198.] Cf. ANTHERA *succedanea*.—**Pedicellus antheridii.** Ger., *Antheridienstiel*. The stalk bearing the antheridia in cryptogams. [B, 198.]—**Utriculus antheridii.** Ger., *Antheridienschlauch*. The antheridial sac of cryptogams. [B, 198.]

ANTHERIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}n-the^{2}r-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *antherifer*, *antheriferus* (from *anthera*, an anther, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *anthérifère*. Ger., *antherentragend*. Anther-bearing (applied by Cassini to the upper segment of the filament when the latter is jointed or divided). [B, 198.]

ANTHERIFORM, adj. A^{2}n-the^{2}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *antheriformis* (from *anthera*, an anther, and *forma*, form). Fr., *anthériforme*. Ger., *staubbeutelförmig*. See ANTHEROID.

ANTHÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ta-rek. See ANTHERAL.

ANTHERIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The connectile of a stamen. [Purkinje (B, 198).]

ANTHEROGENOUS, adj. A^{2}n-the^{2}r-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *antherogenus* (from ἀνθηρός, flowery, and γένειν, to produce). Fr., *antherogène*. Ger., *antherenzeugend*. 1. Forming anthers. 2. Formed out of anthers (said of the petals of double flowers). [De Candolle (A, 301).]

ANTHEROID, adj. A^{2}n-the'roid. Fr., *anthéroïde*. Resembling an anther. [A, 385.]

ANTHEROMANIA (Lat.). n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r-o-ma(ma^3)'-ni^2-a^3. For deriv., see ANTHER and MANIA. Fr., *antheromanie*. That condition of a flower in which the stamens are excessively developed. [B, 19.]

ANTHEROPHYLLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r-o-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'-li^2-a^3. From *anthera* and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *anthérophyllie*. The transformation of anthers into leaves. [B, 121.]

ANTHEROS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'ro^{2}s. Gr., ἀνθηρός. Blooming, pertaining to inflorescence. [L, 50.]

ANTHEROSYMPHYIA, ANTHEROSYMPHYSIA, ANTHEROSYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r-o-si^{2}m-(su^{6}m)-fi(fu^6)'i^2-a^3, -fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)'i^2-a^3, -si^{2}m(su^{6}m)'fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Fr., *anthérosymphysie*. See SYMPHYSANDRIA.

ANTHEROTES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r'o-tez(te^{2}s). Gen., *antherote'tos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀνθηρότης. Ger., *Jugendfrische*. The blooming condition. [L, 50.]

ANTHEROZOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r-o-zo-i^{2}d'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). More properly written *antherozooideæ*. A division of *Algæ* made by Derbies and Solier. [B, 170.]

ANTHEROZOOID, n. A^{2}n-the^{2}r-o-zo'oid. For deriv., see ANTHER and ZOOID. Fr., *anthérozoïde*. The vibratile filament in cryptogamic plants, the homologue of the spermatozooid of animals. [L, 66.]

ANTHERPETIC, adj. A^{2}n-thu^{5}r-pe^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and HERPES. Ger., *antherpetisch*. Efficacious against herpes. [L, 30.]

ANTHERURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the^{2}r-u^2(u)'ra^3. A genus of rubiaceous trees. [B.]—**A. rubra** [Loureiro]. Syn.: *Psychotria a.* [Römer and Schultes]. A small tree growing in Cochin-China and the Moluccas, the leaves of which are used as a stimulating application especially in toothache. [B, 180.]

ANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., ἀνθηρός. Florid, brilliant. [A, 318, 387.]—**Medicamenta anthera.** Drugs of a brilliant appearance, especially those of a metallic nature. [A, 301.]

ANTHERYTHRIN, n. A^{2}n-the^{2}r'i^{2}th-ri^{2}n. From ἄνθος, a flower, and ἐρυθρός, red. Fr., *anthérythrine*. Ger., *Antherythrin*, *Blumenroth*, It., *anteritrina*. Sp., *anteritrina*. The red coloring matter of flowers. [L, 49.]

ANTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'si^{2}s. Gen., *anthe'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἄνθησις (= ἀνθή). Fr., *anthèse*. Ger., *Blühen*, *Blüthe*. The period of expansion of flowers, also the totality of the phenomena connected with the expansion and fertilization of flowers; of anthers, the period of opening of the loculi. [B, 1, 121.]—**A. imperfecta.** Ger., *allmähliges* (oder *wechselndes*) *Aufblühen*. Syn.: *efflorescentia succedanea*. That form of flowering in which the blossoms come out gradually and at increasing intervals. [Nees (B, 198).]—**A. perfecta.** Ger., *gleichzeitiges Aufblühen*. Syn.: *efflorescentia simultanea*. That form in which the flowers follow each other in rapid succession. [Nees (B, 198).]

ANTHEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-tu^5. See ANTHODES.

ANTHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀνθία. An ancient name for an unknown species of fish, the bile of which was used against exanthems and the fat as an application to tumors and abscesses. [L, 53.]

ANTHIAR, ANTHIARHARZ (Ger.), n's. A^{3}n-ti^2-a^{3}r', -a^{3}r'-ha^{3}rtz. See ANTIARIN.

ANTHIARIN, n. A^{2}n-thi'a^{2}r-i^{2}n. See ANTIARIN.

ANTHICIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}s(thi^{2}k)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). A tribe of coleopterous insects having *Anthicus* as the type. [Latreille (A, 316).]

ANTHIDROTISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}nt-he-dro^{2}t'i^{2}sh. See ANTIDROTIC.

ANTHILIEN, n. A Mexican name for the *Helianthus annuus*. [L, 105.]

ANTHILLIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}l-li^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See ANTHYLLIDEÆ.

ANTHINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thi^{2}n-a^3. A variety of *Fungi*, made into a distinct genus by Fries, consisting of a cylindrical or band-shaped body about an inch high, rising perpendicularly from a flaky mycelium; growing on rotting wood. [B, 54.]

ANTHINE, adj. A^{2}n'thi^{2}n(thin). Fr., *anthin*. Ger., *blumig*. Containing or made from flowers (said of drugs). [A, 301.]

ANTHINES, ANTHINOS, ANTHINUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)'thi^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s), -o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀνθινής, ἀνθινός. Old terms applied to (1) certain liquid preparations made with flowers, or showy in appearance, or having the odor of flowers [L, 53]; (2) honey gathered in spring from the early flowers. [A, 318.]

ANTHISTIRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}s-ti^{2}r'i^2-a^3. Syn.: *Themeda* [Forskål]. A genus of gramineous plants established by Linnæus. [B, 197.]—**A. australis.** Kangaroo grass; a species used in Australia as fodder. [B, 197.]—**A. ciliata** [Jussieu]. Syn.: *Andropogon mutans* (et *quadrivalve*) [Linnæus]. A species used as fodder in Amboyna. [B, 173, 197.]

ANTHISTIRIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}st-i^{2}r-i^2-a-(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *Anthistiria*, one of the genera. A subtribe or division of gramineous plants (*Andropogoneæ*, *Sacchurinæ*), comprising one or two genera. [B, 170.]

ANTHISTIRIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}s-ti^{2}r-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anthistiriées*. See ANTHISTIRIACEÆ.

ANTHOBOLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-bo'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). A family or tribe of santalaceous (loranthaceous) plants made by Dumortier, Bartling, and others, comprising *Anthobolus* and other genera. [B, 121, 170.]

ANTHOBOLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}b'o-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). A genus of santalaceous plants made by R. Brown. [B.]

ANTHOCARPOUS, adj. A^{2}n-tho-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. From ἄνθος, a flower, and καρπός, a fruit. Having the flowers and fruits combined so as to form one mass; said of a fruit which, like the pine-cone, contains some or all of the floral elements united with it. [B, 121.]

ANTHOCEPHALOUS, adj. A^{2}n-tho-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *anthocephalus* (from ἄνθος, a flower, and κεφαλή, a head). Fr., *anthocéphale*. Ger., *blumenkopfig*. In zoology, having the head shaped like a flower (*e. g.*, the *Tænia anthocephala*). [L, 116.]

ANTHOCEPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^3-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). A head of flowers (suggested as a more correct term than Richard's *cephalanthium*). [B, 198.]

ANTHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Fr., *anthocéphale*. Syn.: *floriceps*. Anthocephalous (*q. v.*). See also TÆNIA *anthocephala*.

ANTHOCERCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-su^{6}r(ke^{2}r)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of solanaceous plants made by G. Don, including *Anthocercis* and *Duboisia*. [B, 170.]

ANTHOCERCIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-su^{6}r(ke^{2}r)'si^{2}s(ki^{2}s). A genus of solanaceous plants established by Labillardière. By some authors it is referred along with *Duboisia* to the *Scrophulariaceæ*. It differs from *Duboisia* (*q. v.*) in that it has a capsular fruit. [B, 5, 170.]

ANTHOCEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). A tribe of *Hepaticæ* made by Brogniart. [B, 170.]

ANTHOCERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of *Hepaticæ* made by Gray, including the single genus *Anthoceros*. [B, 170.]

ANTHOCERINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CARPOCERINEÆ.

ANTHOCEROS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}s(tho^{2}k)'e^{2}r-o^{2}s. Gen., *anthocero'tos* (*-tis*). From ἄνθος, a flower, and κέρας, a horn. A genus of liverworts established by Micheli. [B.]

ANTHOCEROTÆ, ANTHOCEROTEÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-o'te(ta^3-e^2), -te^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Anthoceros* (*q. v.*). A division, tribe, or order of *Hepaticæ*, *Ricciaceæ*, or *Jungermanniaceæ*, including *Anthoceros* and sometimes one or two other genera. [B, 7, 170.]

ANTHOCHLOR, n. A^{2}n'tho-klor. From ἄνθος, a flower, and χλωρός, green. A coloring matter obtained from yellow flowers, now regarded as a derivative of chlorophyll. [B, 207.]

ANTHOCLINIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-kli^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄνθος, a flower, and κλίνη, a couch. A term proposed as a substitute for *clinanthium* (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]

ANTHOCOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-ko'ma^3. Gen., *anthocom'atos* (*-tis*). Anthrax. [D, 90.]

ANTHOCORYNIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-ko-ri^{2}n(ru^{6}n)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄνθος, a flower, and κορύνη, a club. Ger., *Stimmgabel*. The bifurcate bract of the *Ruyschia*. [Meyer (B, 198).]

ANTHOCYANE, ANTHOCYANIN, n's. A^{2}n-tho-si-an', -si'-a^{2}n-i^{2}n. Lat., *anthocyanum* (from ἄνθος, a flower, and κυάνεος, blue). Fr., *anthocyane*, *anthocyanine*. Ger., *Anthokyan*. The blue coloring matter of flowers. In flowers with acid juice it becomes red, and by the action of alkalies it becomes green, owing to the simultaneous formation of a yellow coloring matter which, mixed with the blue, gives this tint. It is a solid amorphous substance, soluble in water and alcohol. [B, 121.]

ANTHODE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-tod. See ANTHODIUM.

ANTHODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-de^{2}n'dro^{2}n. From ἄνθος, a flower, and δένδρον, a tree. A genus of evergreen shrubs belonging to the order *Ericaceæ*. [B, 180.]—**A. ponticum** [Reichenbach]. Syn.: *Azalea pontica* [Linnæus]. A species grow-

ing on the coasts of the Black Sea. It has a balsamic odor and acts as a narcotic poison, imparting poisonous qualities to the honey of the bees which feed upon its flowers. [B, 180.]

ANTHODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho'dez(de^{2}s). Gr., ἀνθώδης. Fr., *antheux.* Ger., *blumig, blumenartig.* Flowery, flowering. [L, 50.]

ANTHODIATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-di^2-a(a^3)'te(ta^3-e^2). In Link's classification, a subclass of exogenous plants comprising the orders *Globulariaceæ, Dipsaceæ, Acarnaceæ, Elichryseæ, Perdicieæ, Eupatoriaceæ, Asteroideæ, Anthemideæ, Coreopsideæ, Calendulaceæ, Cichoraceæ, Echinopeæ, Calycereæ, Partheniaceæ,* and *Ambrosiaceæ,* all of which, except the first and second, are now referred to the *Compositæ.* [B, 170.]

ANTHODIATE, adj. A^{2}n-tho'di^2-at. Lat., *anthodiatus.* Fr., *anthodié.* Ger., *blumenständig.* Flowering. [L, 50.]

ANTHODIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho'di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀνθώδης, full of flowers. Fr., *anthode.* Ger., *allgemeine Blumendecke.* A term applied by Ehrhart to the calathium of composite plants, restricted by Willdenow and others to the periclinium, and applied by Link to a great variety of forms of inflorescence. [B, 198.]

ANTHOFLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-tofl. See ANTHOPHYLLUS.

ANTHOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *anthogene'seos (-sis).* From ἄνθος, a flower, and γένεσις, production. Fr., *anthogénésie.* 1. The production of flowers. [A, 385.] 2. In zoology, the production by *Hemiptera* of ova from which either males or females proceed, either by parthenogenesis or after fecundation, as opposed to the generation of females only (whether these go on to full development or remain neuter). [A, 385.]

ANTHOGENETIC, adj. A^{2}n-tho-je^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *anthogénésique, anthogénétique.* Pertaining to anthogenesis. [A, 385.]

ANTHOGENY, n. A^{2}n-tho^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. Fr., *anthogénie.* See ANTHOGENESIS.

ANTHOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}n-tho^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *anthographia* (from ἄνθος, a flower, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *anthographie.* Ger., *Anthographie.* See ANTHOLOGY.

ANTHOID, adj. A^{2}n'thoid. From ἄνθος, a flower, and εἶδος, appearance. Fr., *anthoïde.* Ger., *blumenähnlich.* Flower-like. [L, 63.]

ANTHOKIRRHIN, n. A^{2}n-tho-ki^{2}r'ri^{2}n. From ἄνθος, a flower, and κιρρός, tawny. The yellow coloring matter of the flowers of yellow toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris* or *Antirrhinum linaria*). [B, 2.]

ANTHOKYAN (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-to-ku^6-a^{3}n'. See ANTHOCYANE.

ANTHOLCE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}l'se(ka). Gr., ἀνθολκή (from ἀνθέλκειν, to pull in the contrary direction). 1. A drawing of the body to one side as the result of spasm or paralysis. 2. The displacement of an organ toward the middle of the body. [L, 50.]

ANTHOLEUCIN, n. A^{2}n-tho-lu^2'si^{2}n. From ἄνθος, a flower, and λευκός, white. Fr., *antholeucine.* The white or yellowish-white coloring matter of flowers. [A, 385; B, 2.]

ANTHOLOBEÆ, ANTHOLOBUS (Lat.), n's. f. pl. and m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-lo'be^2-e(a^3-e^2), -tho^{2}l'o^{2}b-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANTHOBOLEÆ and ANTHOBOLUS.

ANTHOLOGICAL, adj. A^{2}n-tho^{2}l-o^{2}j'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *anthologicus.* Fr., *anthologique.* Ger., *anthologisch.* Pertaining to anthology. [L.]

ANTHOLOGY, n. A^{2}n-tho^{2}l'o^{2}j-i^2. Lat., *anthologia* (from ἄνθος, a flower, and λόγος [see *-logy**]). Fr., *anthologie.* Ger., *Anthologie, Blumenlehre.* The science of flowers. [A, 322, 385.]

ANTHOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *antholys'eos (-sis).* From ἄνθος, a flower, and λύειν, to undo. Fr., *antholyse.* Ger., *Antholyse, Blüthenauflösung.* A process of retrograde metamorphosis in flowers to such an extent as to render their ordinary structure unrecognizable. [B, 19.]

ANTHOLYSSA, ANTHOLYZA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)'sa^3, -li(lu^6)'za^3. From ἄνθος, a flower, and λύσσα, madness. A genus of iridaceous plants made by Linnæus. [B, 170.]

ANTHOMALLONANDRIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-lo^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dri^2-a^3. A class of plants made by Medicus. [B, 170.]

ANTHOMYIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-mi(mu^6)'i^2-a^3. From ἄνθος, a flower, and μυῖα, a fly. Fr., *anthomyie.* A genus of dipterous insects which, in the larval state, infest flowers. [B.]—**A. canicularis.** A species having the larva pinnated; taken into the alimentary canal, it may cause violent irritation. [B, 27.]—**A. cuniculina.** Ger., *Grubenfliege.* A species of which the larvæ have been found in the intestine in one case. [B.]—**A. meteorica.** Ger., *Gewitterfliege.* The meteoric fly, a species that bites horses and cattle. [A, 315, 316.]—**A. scalaris.** A species the larvæ of which occasionally find their way into the intestines and cause irritation. [B, 27.]

ANTHOMYIDE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-to-mi^2-ed. Belonging to or resembling the *Anthomyia.* [A, 385.]

ANTHOMYIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-to-mi^2-e. See ANTHOMYIA.—**A. des pluies.** See MUSCA *pluvialis.*

ANTHONECTAR (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-ne^{2}k'ta^{3}r. Gen., *anthonec'taros (-ris).* See PHYTONECTAR.

ANTHONERON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}n'e^{2}r-o^{2}n. From ἄνθος, a flower, and Mod. Gr. νέρον, liquid. See *Aqua* AURANTII.

ANTHONOMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}n'o^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἄνθος, a flower, and νομός, an abode. Fr., *anthonome.* A genus of coleopterous insects that infest rosaceous plants. [A, 385.]

ANTHONOR, n. See ATHANOR.

ANTHOPHAGOUS, adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. From ἄνθος, a flower, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *anthophage.* Ger., *blumenfressend.* Flower-eating. [L, 63.]

ANTHOPHILA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}f'i^{2}l-a^3. From ἄνθος, a flower, and φιλεῖν, to love. Latreille's name for a family of insects including the bees. [B, 180.]

ANTHOPHORE, n. A^{2}n'tho-for. Lat., *anthophorium* (from ἄνθος, a flower, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *anthophore.* Ger., *Blüthenträger.* See ANTHOPHORUM.

ANTHOPHOROUS, adj. A^{2}n-tho^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *anthophorus.* Fr., *anthophore.* Ger., *blumentragend.* Flower-bearing. [B, 198.]

ANTHOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *anthophore.* Ger., *Blumenträger.* 1. A more correct term for the *phoranthium* of Richard (the rhachis of the head of a composite plant). [B, 198.] 2. De Candolle's term for that variety of gynophore (gynophorum corolliferum) which consists of a tubular elevation of the torus bearing the corolla, stamens, and pistils. [B, 198.]

ANTHOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANTHOPHOROUS and ANTHOPHORUM.

ANTHOPHYLAX (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}f'u^2(u^6)-la^{2}x(la^{3}x). From ἄνθος, a flower, and φύλαξ, a guard. See MENISPERMUM.

ANTHOPHYLLODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)-lo'-dez(de^{2}s). Ger., *nelkenähnlich.* Resembling the *Anthophyllus.* [A, 322.]

ANTHOPHYLLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From ἄνθος, a flower, and φύλλον, a leaf. Pl., *anthophylli* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *anthophylle.* Ger., *Mutternelke.* The mother-clove. [B.] See CARYOPHYLLUS *aromaticus.*

ANTHOPHYTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-e(a^3-e^2). From ἄνθος, a flower, and φυτόν, a plant. Oken's name for a division of plants now included among the exogens. [B, 197.]

ANTHOPOGON [Nuttall] (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-po'go^{2}n. Gen., *anthopogo'nis.* From ἄνθος, a flower, and πώγων, the beard. See ANDROPOGON.

ANTHOPOLYANDRIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dri^2-a^3. From ἄνθος, a flower, πολύς, many, and ἀνήρ, a male. A class of plants made by Medicus. [B, 170.]

ANTHOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *anthopto'seos (-sis).* From ἄνθος, a flower, and πτῶσις, a falling. The falling of flowers. [B.]

ANTHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'tho-ra^3. From ἀντί, against, and φθορά, decay. A section of the genus *Aconitum.* [B, 170.]—**A. silvestris.** See LEDUM *palustre.*—**A. vulgaris.** See ACONITUM *a.* —**Radix anthoræ.** The root of *Aconitum a.* [B, 97.]

ANTHORISMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *anthoris'matos (-tis).* From ἀντί, against, and ὅρισμα, a boundary. Fr., *anthorisme.* A diffuse swelling. [L, 50.]

ANTHOROIDEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}r-o-i^{2}d'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Resembling the *Anthora* (used as a botanical species-name).

ANTHORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}r-ri(re)'za^3. From ἄνθος, a flower, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *anthorrhize.* Ger., *Blumenwurzel.* A plant the flower of which springs directly from a rhizome. [A, 385.]

ANTHOS (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'tho^{2}s. Gen., *an'theos (-thos).* Gr., ἄνθος. 1. A flower. [A, 322.] 2. The rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). [Sydenham (B).] 3. The scum on liquids. [Hippocrates (A, 387).] 4. A cutaneous eruption. [A, 387.] 5. A general term for sublimates, such as flowers of copper, of zinc, of benzoin, of sulphur, etc. [A, 322; L, 119.] 6. An elixir of gold. [L, 119.] 7. A medicine prepared from pearls. [L, 119.]—**Ætheroleum a.** Oil of rosemary. [B, 97.]—**Alcohol a. compositus.** See *Spiritus* ROSMARINI *compositus.*—**A. flores.** Rosemary flowers. [L, 84.]—**A. philosophorum.** An old term for the transmutation of metals by means of vitriol. [Libavius (L, 116).]—**Aqua a. composita.** See *Spiritus* ROSMARINI.—**Folia a.** Rosemary leaves. [B.]—**Herba a. silvestris.** The herb of *Sedum palustre.* [B, 180.]—**Oleum a.** See *Oleum* ROSMARINI.—**Spiritus a., Spiritus a. compositus.** See *Spiritus* ROSMARINI.

ANTHOSATUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *anthosatus* (*mel* understood). A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-sa(sa^3)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Fr., *anthosat.* An old preparation of rosemary and honey. [B.] See MEL *a.*

ANTHOSATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-sa(sa^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Containing or made from rosemary. [B.] See MEL *anthosatum.*

ANTHOSCIADIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-si^2(ski^2)-a(a^3)'-di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See SELINUM.

ANTHOSÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-to-sa. See RHIZANTHOUS.

ANTHOSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho'se^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anthosées.* See RHIZANTHEÆ.

ANTHOSMIAS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho^{2}s'mi^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., ἀνθοσμίας (from ἄνθος, a flower, and ὀσμή, an odor). 1. The fragrance of flowers. 2. Any fine aromatic perfume. 3. The bouquet of wine, or a wine having a fine bouquet. [L, 50, 53.]

ANTHOSPERM, n. A^{2}n'tho-spu^{5}rm. From ἄνθος, a flower, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *anthosperme.* See TETRASPORE.

ANTHOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tho-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A section of rubiaceous plants made by Chamisso and Schlechtendahl, comprising *Anthospermum* and two or three allied genera; divided by Reichenbach into the *Opercularinæ,* the *A. genuinæ* (including *Anthospermum*), and the *Coprosmeæ.* [B, 170.]

ANTHOSPERMIC, adj. A^{2}n-tho-spu^{5}rm'i^{2}k. Lat., *anthospermicus.* Fr., *anthospermique.* Ger., *blumensamig.* In botany, having an anthosperm. [L, 63.]

ANTHOSPERMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho-spu[5]rm-(spe[2]rm)′i[2]d-e(a[3]-e[2]). Lindley's term for the *Anthospermeæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 170.]

ANTHOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho-spu[5]rm(spe[2]rm)′-u[3]m(u[4]m). Syn.: *Tournefortia* [Pont.], *Ambraria* [Heist.]. A Linnæan genus of rubiaceous plants. [B, 170.]—**A. æthiopicum.** A shrub or small tree growing in South Africa. [B, 185.]

ANTHOSTEMA (Lat), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho-ste(sta)′ma[3]. Gen., *anthostem′atos* (*-tis*). From ἄνθος, a flower, and στῆμα, a stamen. Fr., *anthostème*. A genus of euphorbiaceous trees made by Jussieu. [B, 170.]—**A. aubryanum** [H. Baillon]. Ochongo; a species, named after Aubry-Lecomte, brought from Gabon in Africa. Its seeds contain an oil which is said to be the most powerful vegetable cathartic known. [Aubry (B, 121).]—**A. madagascariensis, A. senegalensis** [Jussieu]. A species found in tropical Africa. [B, 121.]

ANTHOSTEMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho[2]s-te[2]m′e[2]-e-(a[3]-e[2]). See Anthostemideæ.

ANTHOSTEMIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho-ste[2]m-i[2]d′-e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *anthostémidées*. A tribe of euphorbiaceous plants including *Anthostema*, characterized by the monandrous male flowers. [H. Baillon (B, 121, 170).]

ANTHOSTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho-ste[2]m′ma[3]. See Anthostema.

ANTHOSTOMOUS, adj. A[2]n-tho[2]s′to[2]m-u[3]s. Lat., *anthostomus* (from ἄνθος, a flower, and στόμα, a mouth). Fr., *anthostome*. Ger., *blumenmundig*. In zoology, having suckers upon the head so shaped as to look like a flower (said of a family of *Helminthaprocta*). [L, 116.]

ANTHOTAXIS (Lat.). n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho-ta[2]x(ta[3]x)′i[2]s. Gen., *anthotax′eos* (*-is*). From ἄνθος, a flower, and τάξις, an arrangement. The arrangement of the parts of a flower. [L, 63.]

ANTHOUS (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho′u[3]s(u[4]s). See Anthos.

ANTHOXANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho[2]x-a[2]n(a[3]n)′-the[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). A division of festuceous plants including *Anthoxanthum* (*q. v.* for deriv.). [Grisebach (B, 170).]

ANTHOXANTHEIN, n. A[2]n-tho[2]x-a[2]n′the[2]-i[2]n. From ἄνθος, a flower, and ξανθός, yellow. Fr., *anthoxanthéine*. Syn.: *xanthin*. The soluble yellow coloring matter of flowers. [A, 301, 385; L, 63.]

ANTHOXANTHIN, n. A[2]n-tho[2]x-a[2]n′thi[2]n. Lat., *anthoxanthinum, anthoxanthina*. Fr., *anthoxanthine*. Ger., *Anthoxanthin, Blumengelbe*. A yellow-coloring matter found by Cloëz and Fremy in yellow flowers and many fruits, especially of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. By treatment with hydrochloric acid its color changes to green, and this again, by the further addition of nitric acid, changes to blue, the product so obtained consisting of a yellow pigment soluble in ether and a blue pigment soluble in alcohol. [B, 121.] The term is used by Pringsheim as a general name for all native vegetable coloring principles. [B, 207.]

ANTHOXANTHINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho[2]x-a[2]n-(a[3]n)-thi[2]n′e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). A family of *Gramineæ* established by Link for the genus *Anthoxanthum*. [B, 121.]

ANTHOXANTHUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho[2]x-a[2]n(a[3]n)′-thu[3]m(thu[4]m). From ἄνθος, a flower, and ξανθός, yellow. Fr., *flouve*. A genus of gramineous plants distinguished by bearing spikelets containing three flowers—one (median) perfect and two (lateral) sterile—consisting of a single bearded pale. [B, 34.]—**A. odoratum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *flouve odorante, foin dur*. Ger., *Goldgras*. Sweet-scented vernal grass; a species found in the United States, Canada, and Europe, growing from 10 to 18 inches high, distinguished by its agreeable fragrance. It contains coumarin. Its root is sometimes used as a tonic. [B, 34, 173.]

ANTHOZASIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho-za(za[3])′si[2](ki[2])-a[3]. From ἄνθος, a flower, and ζῆν, to live (Cf. Anthozusia). In botany, a change in the character of leaves by which they assume the appearance of petals. [B, 7.]

ANTHOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho-zo′a[3]. From ἄνθος, a flower, and ζῷον, an animal. See Actinozoa.

ANTHOZOIC, adj. A[2]n-tho-zo′i[2]k. Pertaining or belonging to the *Anthozoa*. [Dana (L, 56).]

ANTHOZUSIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-tho-zu[3](zu)′si[2]-a[3]. From ἄνθος, a flower, and ὀζοῦσθαι, to put forth branches. Fr., *anthozusie*. Link's term for the transformation of stamens, bracts, or sepals into petals. [B, 198.]

ANTHOZYMASE (Fr.), n. A[3]n[2]-to-zi[2]m-a[3]s. From ἄνθος, a flower, and ζύμη, leaven. A ferment contained, according to Béchamp, in certain flowers, susceptible of conversion into saccharose. [L, 49.]

ANTHRACAZOTHYDROTICUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[2]k(thra[3]k)-a[2]z(a[3]z)-o[2]t-hi[2]d(hu[6]d)-ro[2]t′i[2]k-u[3]m(u[4]m). From ἄνθραξ, carbon, *azotum*, nitrogen, and ὕδωρ, water. An old name for hydrocyanic acid. [L, 50.]

ANTHRACENE, n. A[2]n′thra-sen. From ἄνθραξ, coal. Fr., *anthracène*. Ger., *Anthracen*. A substance prepared from heavy coal-tar oil, and also synthetically, of the constitution $C_{14}H_{10} = C_6H_4\left\langle{CH \atop CH}\right\rangle C_6H_4$, forming colorless tabular crystals of a marked blue fluorescence, insoluble in water and almost insoluble in alcohol or ether, melting at 213° C. An isomeric modification *para-a.*, or paranthracene forms tabular crystals, distinguished from a. by its difficult solubility in hot benzene and its higher melting point (244° C). [B, 4, 159.]—**A'carbonic acid.** A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_9.CO.OH = C_{15}H_{10}O_2$, being carbonic acid in which a molecule of a. replaces a molecule of hydroxyl. There are two isomeric forms differing in their melting points. [B, 2, 4.]—**A. dichloride.** A substance forming acicular crystals, $C_{14}H_{10}Cl_2$. [B, 4.]—**A. dihydride.** A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{12} = C_{14}H_{10}.H_2$. [B, 4.]—**A. hexahydride.** A substance forming foliate crystals, $C_{14}H_{16} = C_{14}H_{10}.H_6$. [B, 4.]—**A. hydrate.** See Anthraphenol.—**A'sulphonic acid.** An acid, $C_{14}H_9.SO_3H$, formed by the combination of a. with sulphuric acid. There are two varieties: α, forming yellow crystals, prismatic or tabular; and β, crystallizing in long prisms. [B, 2.]

ANTHRACÉNUSE (Fr.), n. A[3]n[2]-tra[3]-sa-nu[6]s. A colorless, odorless, tasteless, crystallizable substance produced by the action of nitric acid on anthracene. [L, 49.]

ANTHRACHINOLIN (Ger.), n. A[3]n-tra[3]-ch[2]i[2]n-o-len′. See Anthraquinoline.

ANTHRACHINON (Ger.), n. A[3]n-tra[3]-ch[2]i[2]n-on′. See Anthraquinone.—**A'säure.** See Alizarin.

ANTHRACHRYSONE, n. A[2]n-thra[3]-kri[2]s-on′. From ἄνθραξ, carbon, and χρύσεος, golden. Ger., *Anthrachryson*. An isomeric variety of tetrahydroxyanthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_6 = C_6H_2(OH)_2\left\langle{CO \atop CO}\right\rangle C_6H_2(OH)_2$, forming yellowish-red acicular crystals nearly insoluble in water, more readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 4.]

ANTHRACIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra(thra[3])′si[2](ki[2])-a[3]. For deriv., see Anthrax. Fr., *anthracie*. 1. Black menstrual blood. [Hippocrates (L, 53).] 2. In Good's nosology, a collective name for carbuncular diseases. [D, 80.]—**A. pestis** [M. Good]. The plague. [M, 50.]—**A. rubula, A. rubula americana, A. rubula guineensis.** See Frambœsia.

ANTHRACIC, adj. A[2]n-thra[2]s′i[2]k. Lat., *anthracicus*. Fr., *anthracique*. 1. Pertaining to or suffering from anthrax. [A, 322.] 2. (Incorrectly, according to Kraus) proceeding from coal-gas. [L, 50.]

ANTHRACIDES (Fr.), n. pl. A[3]n[2]-tra-sed. 1. See Anthracii. 2. The hydrocarbons. [Ampère (A, 385).]

ANTHRACIDOXYDE (Fr.), n. A[3]n[2]-tra-sed-o[2]x-ed. See Anthracénuse.

ANTHRACIENS (Fr.), n. pl. A[3]n[2]-tra[3]-si[2]-a[3]n[2]. See Anthracii.

ANTHRACIFEROUS, adj. A[2]n-thra[3]-si[2]f′e[2]r-u[3]s. Lat., *anthraciferus* (from ἄνθραξ, carbon, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *anthracifère*. See Carbonaceous.

ANTHRACIFORM, adj. A[2]n-thra[2]s′i[2]-fo[2]rm. Lat., *anthraciformis* (from ἄνθραξ, carbon, and *forma*, form). Fr., *anthraciforme*. See Anthracoid.

ANTHRACII (Lat.), n. m. pl. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra(thra[3])′si[2](ki[2])-i(e). Fr., *anthraciens*. A family of dipterous insects including the genus *Anthrax*. [A, 306.]

ANTHRACIN, n. A[2]n′thra[2]s-i[2]n. See Anthracene.

ANTHRACINA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[2]s(thra[3]k)′i[2]n-a[3]. Fr., *anthracine*. See *Melanotic* cancer.

ANTHRACINUS (Lat.), adj. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[2]s(thra[3]k)′i[2]n-u[3]s-(u[4]s). Gr., ἀνθράκινος. In botany, coal-black. [B, 198.]

ANTHRACION (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[2]s(thra[3]k)′i[2]-o[2]n. Gr., ἀνθράκιον. See *Contagious* anthrax.

ANTHRACITE, n. A[2]n′thra[2]s-it. Lat., *anthracites* (= ἀνθρακῖτις, fem. of ἀνθρακίτης). Fr., *anthracite*. Ger., *Anthracit, Glanzkohle*. A mineral coal containing the largest proportion of carbon and the smallest of volatile matter, found in the oldest of the carboniferous deposits. It has been given in powder for pyrosis, scurvy, and intestinal worms. [L, 65, 87.]

ANTHRACNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[2]k(thra[3]k)-no′si[2]s. Gen., *anthracno′seos* (*-sis*). Fr., *anthracnose*. The black rot; a disease of the vine produced by an ascomycetous fungus, the *Phoma uvicola* (*Sphaceloma ampelium*). It appears in the form of round black spots on the young shoots, and spreads to the twigs, leaves, and grapes. [A, 410.]

ANTHRACOCALI (Lat.), n. n. See Anthrakokali.

ANTHRACODES (Lat.), adj. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko′dez(de[2]s). See Anthracoid.

ANTHRACOGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko-je[2]n-(ge[2]n)′i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). See Phytogenium.

ANTHRACOID, adj. A[2]n′thra[3]-koid. Lat., *anthracoides, anthracodes* (from ἄνθραξ [see Anthrax], and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *anthracoïde, charbonneux*. Ger., *kohlenähnlich*. Resembling carbon, the disease anthrax, or the gem carbuncle. [E; L.]

ANTHRACOKALI (Lat.), n. n. See Anthrakokali.

ANTHRACOLEPIS (Lat.), adj. A[2]n(a[3]n)″thra[2]k(thra[3]k)-o[2]l′-e[2]p-i[2]s. From ἄνθραξ, coal, and λεπίς, a scale. Having blackish scales. [B, 121.]

ANTHRACOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko[2]l′i[2]th-u[3]s-(u[4]s). From ἄνθραξ, coal, and λίθος, a stone. See Anthracite.

ANTHRACOLŒMUS (Lat.), n. m. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko[2]l-e′(o′e[2])-mu[3]s(mu[4]s). From ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle, and λοιμός, a plague. See *Contagious* anthrax.

ANTHRACOMA (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko′ma[3]. Gen., *anthracom′atos* (*-tis*). For deriv., see Anthrax and *-oma**. A carbuncle. [G, 16.]

ANTHRACOMETER, n. A[2]n-thra[3]-ko[2]m′e[2]t-u[5]r. Lat., *anthracometrum* (from ἄνθραξ, carbon, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *anthracomètre*. Ger., *Anthracometer, Kohlenstoffmesser*. It., *antracometro*. Sp., *antracómetro*. An instrument for determining the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and especially in the breath. Vierordt's consists of a long graduated tube with a bulb at one end; the other is ground to receive a funnel for reagents, and is closed by a glass stop-cock. [J, 53.]

ANTHRACOMETRIC, adj. A[2]n-thra[3]-ko-me[2]t'ri[2]k. Fr., *anthracométrique.* Ger., *anthracometrisch.* Pertaining to anthracometry. [J, 50.]

ANTHRACOMETRY, n. A[2]n-thra[3]-ko[2]m'e[2]t-ri[2]. Fr., *anthracométrie.* Ger., *Anthracometrie.* The determination of the amount of carbon dioxide in the air, especially in that given out from the lungs.

ANTHRACONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko-ne[2]k-ro'si[2]s. Gen., *anthraconecro'seos (-sis).* From ἄνθραξ, coal, and νέκρωσις, death. Fr., *anthraconécrose.* Ger., *Anthraconekrose.* The conversion of a part into a carbonaceous mass, as in senile gangrene. [A, 322.]

ANTHRACOPESTIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko-pe[2]st'i[2]s. From ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle, and *pestis,* a plague. See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.

ANTHRACOPHLYCTIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko-fli[2]k-(flu[6]k)'ti[2]s. Gen., *anthracophlyct'idis.* From ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle, and φλυκτίς, a pustule. See *Malignant* PUSTULE and *Contagious* ANTHRAX.

ANTHRACOPORPHYROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko-po[2]r-fi[2](fu[6])-ro-ti(tu[6])'fu[3]s(fu[4]s). From ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle, πορφύρεος, purple, and τῦφος, a feverish stupor. Syn.: *porphyrotyphus carbunculosus.* An old term for malignant scarlet fever with the formation of carbuncles. [M, 13.]

ANTHRACOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko'si[2]-a[3]. See ANTHRACOSIS.

ANTHRACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko'si[2]s. Gen., *anthraco'seos (-sis).* Gr., ἀνθράκωσις. Fr., *anthracose, charbon.* Ger., *Anthrakose.* It., *antracosi.* Sp., *antracósis.* 1. A malignant ulcer, especially of the eye. [Paulus Ægineta (A, 311).] 2. A carbuncle. [G.] 3. A corroding ulcer appearing in the course of a fever. [Galen (D).] 4. Black phthisis, black spittle, the black-lung of coal miners (Fr., *anthracosis, fausse mélanose des poumons, pseudo-mélanose pulmonaire, matière noire des poumons;* Ger., *Staubkrankheit*); a disease produced by the inhalation of particles of solid matter, such as the dust from coal, iron, glass, stone, etc., which accumulate in the pulmonary alveoli and are taken up by the lymphatics and deposited in the bronchial glands and eventually in other situations. [M. Seligsohn (M, 1).]—**A. oculi.** See *A.* (1st def.).—**A. of the lungs, A. pulmonum.** See *A.* (4th def.).

ANTHRACOTHEJOSALENITRUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko-the(tha)-jo(yo)-sa[2]l(sa[3]l)-e[2]-ni[2]t'ru[3]m(ru[4]m). From ἄνθραξ, coal, θεῖον, sulphur, and *salnitrum,* nitre. J. Scaliger's term for gunpowder, which has occasionally been used in medicine. [A, 322.]

ANTHRACOTHIONITRON, ANTHRACOTHIONITRUM (Lat.), n's n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko-thi(the)-o-ni[2]t'ro[2]n, -ru[3]m-(ru[4]m). Terms suggested by Kraus as more correct than *anthracothejosalenitrum* (*q. v.*).

ANTHRACOTIC, adj. A[2]n-thra[3]-ko[2]t'i[2]k. Pertaining to anthracosis (*q. v.*—4th def.).

ANTHRACOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko-ti(tu[6])'-fu[3]s(fu[4]s). From ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle, and τῦφος, the stupor of fevers. Syn.: *typhus carbunculosus.* Typhus with the formation of carbuncles. [M, 13.]

ANTHRAFLAVIC ACID, n. A[2]n-thra[3]-fla[2]'vi[2]k. From ἄνθραξ, carbon, and *flavus,* yellow. Fr., *acide anthraflavique.* One of the isomeric varieties of dihydroxyanthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_4 = C_6H_3(OH) = (CO)_2 = C_6H_3(OH)$, obtained, together with its isomer *iso-a. a.,* in the preparation of alizarin. It occurs as silky-yellow acicular crystals, giving a reddish-yellow color with alkalies. *Iso-a. a.* occurs as long yellow acicular crystals containing 1 molecule of water of crystallization, and giving a deep-red color with alkalies. [B, 158.]

ANTHRAFLAVONE, n. A[2]n-thra[3]-fla[2]v-on'. Ger., *Anthraflavon.* One of the isomeric varieties of dihydroxyanthraquinone,

$$C_{14}H_8O_4 = C_6(H,OH,H,H,\underbrace{CO,-,)(CO,-}_{},H,OH,H,H,)C_6,$$ occurring

as yellow acicular crystals subliming without fusion at temperatures above 300° C. It acts as a dibasic acid, two of its atoms of hydrogen being replaceable by radicles to form substitution compounds, of which a great many are known. According to Rosenstiehl, there are two isomeric varieties, termed by him α-a. and β-a. [B, 2, 4.]

ANTHRAGALLOL, n. A[2]n-thra[3]-ga[2]l'lo[2]l. An isomeric variety of purpurin, derived from gallic acid. [A, 385.]

ANTHRAHYDROQUINONE, n. A[2]n-thra[3]-hi-dro-qui[2]n-on'. Fr., *anthrahydroquinone.* Ger., *Anthrahydrochinon.* A yellow substance having the composition of anthraquinone plus two atoms of hydrogen, $C_{14}H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_4 \langle {C(OH) \atop C(OH)} \rangle C_6H_4$. [B.]

ANTHRAKOKALI (Lat.), n. n. A[2]n(a[3]n)-thra[3]-ko[2]k'a[2]l(a[3]l)-i(e). From ἄνθραξ, coal, and *kali,* potash. Fr., *anthracokali.* Ger., *Anthrakokali.* It., *antracocali.* A preparation official in the Sardinian Formulary, made by heating together 1 part of finely powdered mineral coal and a concentrated solution of 2 parts of caustic potash until the whole is reduced to a uniform black powder; introduced by Polya, of Pesth, for the treatment of chronic skin diseases. [B, 5, 10; L, 119.]—**A. simplex.** See *A.*—**A. sulfuratum.** Fr., *anthracokali sulfuré* (ou *soufré*). Ger., *geschwefeltes A.* It., *antracocali solforato.* Sulphureted a.; a preparation official in the Sardinian Formulary, differing from a. in the addition of $\frac{1}{10}$ part of sulphur to the pulverized coal before it is heated. [B, 10.]

ANTHRANILATE, n. A[2]n-thra[2]n'i[2]l-at. A salt of anthranilic acid. [L, 41.]

ANTHRANILIC ACID, n. A[2]n-thra[2]n-i[2]l'i[2]k. From ἄνθραξ, coal, and *aniline* (*q. v.*). Fr., *acide anthranilique.* Ger., *Anthranilsäure.* Orthamidobenzoic acid. [B.] See under AMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

ANTHRANOL, n. A[2]n-thra[2]n-o[2]l'. One of the varieties of anthraphenol (*q. v.*). [B, 2.]

ANTHRAPHENOL, ANTHRAPHENONE, n's. A[2]n-thra[3]-fe[2]n'o[2]l, -on'. Fr., *anthraphénole, anthraphénone.* Ger., *Anthraphenol, Anthraphenon.* Names given to a hydrate of anthracene, a compound of anthracene with hydroxyl (OH), hence belonging to the class of aromatic alcohols, or phenols; formula, $C_{14}H_9.OH$. Two isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Anthrol,* $C_6H_4 \langle {CH \atop CH} \rangle C_6H_3(OH)$, of which 2 modifications are known, one forming light-yellow, lustrous, acicular or luminar crystals, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether, the other forming yellow prismatic crystals less readily soluble in alcohol and ether. 2. *Anthranol,* $C_6H_4 \langle {C(OH) \atop CH} \rangle C_6H_4$, which occurs as yellowish acicular crystals. The term *oxyanthracene,* applicable to both these substances, is usually given to the former only. [B, 2, 159.]

ANTHRAPURPURIN, n. A[2]n-thra[3]-pu[5]r'pu[2]-ri[2]n. For deriv., see ANTHRACENE and PURPURIN. Fr., *anthrapurpurine.* Ger., *Anthrapurpurin.* A substance crystallizing in orange-hued needles, isomeric with purpurin and flavopurpurin, and almost identical in properties with the latter. It is prepared from isoanthraflavic acid, and is a variety of trihydroxyanthraquinone, $C_{14},H_8O_5 = C_6H_3(OH) \langle {CO \atop CO} \rangle C_6H_2(OH)_2$. [B, 2.]

ANTHRAQUINOLINE, n. A[2]n-thra[3]-kwi[2]n'o[2]l-en. Fr., *anthraquinoléine.* Ger., *Anthrachinolin.* It., *antrachinolina.* A substance forming laminar crystals of the constitution $C_{17}H_{11}N =$

$$C_{14}(H,\overbrace{-,H,\underbrace{-,H,H,H,H,-}_{},H,-}^{},H,N.CH.CH.\overbrace{CH,-}^{},).$$ [B, 79.]

ANTHRAQUINONE, n. A[2]n-thra[3]-kwi[2]n-on'. For deriv., see ANTHRACENE and QUINONE. Fr., *anthraquinone.* Ger., *Anthrachinon.* It., *antrachinone.* A substance having the same relation to anthracene that quinone has to benzene; having, therefore, the composition $C_{14}H_8O_2 = C_6H_4 \langle {CO \atop CO} \rangle C_6H_4$. It forms shining yellow acicular crystals almost insoluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 4.]—**A'carbonic acid.** A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_7O_2.CO.OH = C_{15}H_8O_4$, being carbonic acid with a molecule of hydroxyl replaced by the anthraquinone residue, $C_{14}H_7O_2$. [B, 4.]—**A'disulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide anthraquinone-disulfonique.* Ger., *Anthrachinondisulfonsäure.* Syn.: *disulphanthraquinonic acid.* A dibasic acid formed by the action of an excess of sulphuric acid on a.; $C_{14}H_6(SO_2.OH)_2.O_2 = C_{14}H_8S_2O_8$. [B, 4.]—**A'quinaldine.** Ger., *Anthrachinonchinaldin.* A derivative of a. having the constitution $C_{17}H_{10}N(CH_3)$. [B, 79.]—**A'quinaldinesulphonic acid.** Ger., *Anthrachinonchinaldinsulfonsäure.* A monobasic acid of the constitution $C_{17}H_9N(CH_3)(SO_2.OH)$. [B, 79.]—**A'quinoline.** Ger., *Anthrachinonchinolin.* A substance forming yellow acicular or prismatic crystals, $C_{17}H_9NO_2$. [B, 79.]—**A'sulphonic acid.** Ger., *Anthrachinonsulfonsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{14}H_7(SO_2.OH)O_2 = C_{14}H_8SO_5$, formed by heating a. with sulphuric acid. [B, 4.]

ANTHRAQUINONIC ACID, n. A[2]n-thra[3]-kwi[2]n-o[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide anthraquinonique.* Ger., *Anthrachinonsäure.* See ALIZARIN.

ANTHRAX (Lat.), n. m. A[2]n(a[3]n)'thra[2]x(thra[3]x). Gen., *an'thracis.* Gr., ἄνθραξ. Fr., *anthrax.* Ger., *Anthrax.* It., *antrace.* Sp., *antrax.* 1. A name given by Vitruvius to cinnabar. [B, 59.] 2. A carbuncle (Lat., *carbunculus;* Fr., *carboncle;* Ger., *Carbunkel;* It., *carbonchio;* Sp., *carbunco*); a phlegmonous inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue attended with sloughing; differing from a furuncle chiefly in its tendency to spread at the periphery and to form a number of openings. [G.] 3. See *Contagious a.*—**A. abdominalis.** See *A. intestinalis.*—**A. apoplecticus.** See *Apoplectic a.*—**A. avorté** (Fr.). See *Furuncular a.*—**A. bénin** (Fr.). See *A.* (2d def.).—**A'bräune** (Ger.). Carbunculous angina. [D, 129.]—**A. carbunculus.** Ger., *A.-Carbunkel.* See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. carbunculus benignus.** A form described by Fuchs as intermediate between a furuncle and a carbuncle; differing from true carbuncle in the greater duration of the first stage and in the absence of a distinct slough, only shreds of foul-smelling connective tissue, mixed with pus and blood, appearing through the openings. [G, 5.]—**A. carbunculus terminthus.** Ger., *Blasenbrandbeule.* A carbuncle attended with the formation of a large bulla or pustule. [G, 5.] See TERMINTHUS (2d def.).—**A.-Carbunkel** (Ger.). See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. contagiosus.** See *Contagious a.*—**A. diffus, A. envahissant** (Fr.). See *Diffused a.*—**A'fieber** (Ger.). See *Ataxo-adynamic* FEVER.—**A. furonculeux** (Fr.). See *Furuncular a.*—**A. gallicus.** Syn.: *carbunculus gallicus.* Gallic a.; a name given to epidemic or contagious a. as it has prevailed in France. [G.] Cf. MALVAT *de Languedoc,* PUCE *de Bourgogne,* and *A. tarantaneus.*—**A. hæmorrhoidalis.** See *Hæmorrhoidal a.*—**A. hungaricus.** See *Contagious a.* and PEMPHIGUS *Hungariæ gangrænosus.*—**A. intestinalis.** Syn.: *a. abdominalis, mycosis intestinalis.* A disease caused by eating the flesh of cattle affected with contagious a., characterized by symptoms closely resembling those of toadstool poisoning. Within a few hours after the meat is eaten, severe vomiting and diarrhœa take place, with cyanosis and collapse. True carbuncles form in the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and great numbers of micro-organisms are found. [Bollinger (A, 326).]—**A. malignus.** Fr., *a. malin.* Malignant a. See *Contagious a.*—**A. malignus bothnicus.** Ger., *Teufelsschuss.* A form of contagious a. said to prevail near the Gulf of Bothnia and in Lapland, first described by Linnæus, who attributed it to the presence of a venomous worm or insect called by him *Furia infernalis.* [G, 5.]—**A. malignus esthonicus.** Ger., *esthische Blatter.* Syn.: *pustula Esthoniæ.* A form of malignant pustule said to pre-

vail in summer and autumn in Esthonia in Russia. [G, 5.]—**A. malignus hungaricus.** Syn.: *carbunculus hungaricus.* See *Contagious a.* and PEMPHIGUS *Hungariæ gangrœnosus.*—**A. malignus sibiricus.** Syn.: *carbunculus septentrionalis.* A form of contagious a. said to prevail endemically in certain portions of Siberia. [G, 5.]—**A. malin non-pestilentiel** (Fr.). Boyer's term for contagious a. [U. Trélat (D, 92).]—**A. malin pestilentiel** (Fr.). Boyer's term for the buboes of the plague. [U. Trélat (D, 92).]—**A. œdema.** Ger., *A.-Oedem.* A diffuse or erysipelatous carbuncle, distinguished from the ordinary form only in the beginning, when it lacks the vesicle and the primary scab. [M, 2.]—**A. persicus.** Persian a. [G, 17.] See *Contagious a.*—**A. pestilentialis.** See *Pestilential a.*—**A'protein** (Ger.). The proteid substance found in the *Bacillus anthracis*, apparently a peculiar albuminoid differing from mycoprotein. [B.]—**A. pulmonum.** Gangrene of the lungs. [A, 316.]—**A. septicus.** See *Contagious a.*—**A. simplex.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. tarantaneus, A. tarantatus.** A contagious a. that, according to Sauvages, once prevailed at Taranto, in Italy. It affected the throat, and it was popularly believed that, unless the patient was kept awake for nine days, by dancing, singing, etc., he would die of suffocation. A similar disease prevailing in Languedoc was known as *malvat de Languedoc.* [G, 17; Borelli (L, 132).]—**A. vrai** (Fr.). True a.; a term sometimes applied to a carbuncle attended with fever, great prostration, loss of appetite, headache, etc., to distinguish it from a furuncle resembling a carbuncle. [A. Guérin (D, 93).]—**Apoplectic a.** Lat., *a. apoplecticus.* Ger., *apoplektischer Milzbrand, Milzbrandblutschlag.* It., *antrace apoplettico.* Syn.: *splenic apoplexy.* A most virulent and acute form of contagious a., chiefly affecting horses and cattle, coming on without premonitory symptoms. [D, 76.]—**Bacillus anthracis.** See under BACILLUS.—**Benign a.** Lat., *a. benignus.* Fr., *a. bénin.* A carbuncle which in most respects resembles a boil, but is more extensive. [D, 94.]—**Circumscribed a.** Fr., *a. circonscrit.* A carbuncle that is limited to a single tumor. [U. Trélat (D, 92).]—**Contagious a.** Lat., *a. contagiosus* (seu *malignus*). Fr., *charbon épidémique, sang de rate.* Ger., *Milzbrand.* It., *antrace maligno.* Syn.: *malignant a.* An infectious febrile disease of man and certain of the lower animals (chiefly horses and cattle), due to inoculation with the *Bacillus anthracis* (*q. v.*). When it principally affects the skin, it is known as *malignant pustule* (*q. v.*, under PUSTULE) or *malignant œdema*; when it is contracted by eating infected meat, it is termed *a. intestinalis.* [G.] In all but the most acute forms, carbunculous swellings form, especially on the posterior extremities, and more particularly in horses. In the fatal cases (from sixty to seventy per cent.), there are dyspnœa, hæmorrhages, cyanosis of the mucous membranes, opisthotonos, spasms of the palpebral muscles, prostration, coldness of the extremities, and a subnormal temperature. Death with symptoms of asphyxia takes place the first or second day. [A, 437.]—**Diffused a.** Fr., *a. diffus* (ou *envahissant*). A grave form of a. characterized by a general carbunculous eruption. [U. Trélat (D, 92).]—**Furuncular a.** Fr., *a. furonculeux.* A carbuncle that is circumscribed and attended with furuncles. [M, 69.]—**Hæmatic a.** It., *carbonchio ematico.* See FEBRIS *carbunculosa.*—**Hæmorrhoidal a.** Lat., *a. hæmorrhoidalis.* Ger., *Mastdarm-Milzbrand.* It., *antrace emorroidale.* A form of contagious a. which attacks the rectum in animals; characterized by evacuations of dark blood. [D, 79.]—**Malignant a.** Lat., *a. malignus.* Fr., *a. malin.* See *Contagious a.*—**Pestilential a.** Lat., *a. pestilentialis.* Fr., *a. pestilentiel.* The plague, or the carbuncle that accompanies it. [D, 74.]—**Phyma a.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**Primäre A.-Carbunkel** (Ger.). See *Malignant* PUSTULE.—**Simple a.** Lat., *a. simplex.* Fr., *a. simple.* See *Benign a.*—**Specific a.** See *Contagious a.* and *Malignant* PUSTULE.—**Symptomatische A.-Carbunkel** (Ger.). A carbuncle symptomatic of contagious a. [D, 84.]

ANTHRAXIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}n-thra^{2}x-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. More properly written *anthraciferous.* See CARBONACEOUS.

ANTHRAZIT (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-tra^{3}t-zet'. See ANTHRACITE.

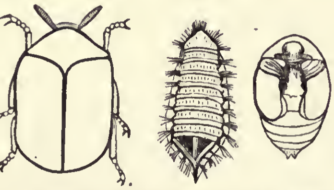
ANTHRAZOTHION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thra^{3}-zo-thi(the)'-o^{2}n. From ἄνθραξ, coal, *azotum*, nitrogen, and θεῖον, sulphur. Grotthaus's term for thiocyanogen (*q. v.*). [L, 116.]

ANTHRAZOTHIONIC ACID, n. A^{2}n-thra^{3}-zo-thi-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum anthrazothionicum.* Fr., *acide anthrazothionique.* Ger., *Anthrazothionsäure.* See THIOCYANIC ACID.

ANTHRAZOTHIONURET, n. A^{2}n-thra^{3}-zo-thi-o^{2}n'u^{2}-re^{2}t, Lat., *anthrazothionuretum.* See THIOCYANIDE.

ANTHRAZOTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thra^{3}-zo-thi(the)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANTHRAZOTHION.

ANTHRENUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thre(thra)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From ἀθρήνη, a hornet. Fr., *anthrène.* Syn.: *Byrrhus* [Linnæus]. A genus of coleopterous insects destructive to dead animal matter. [A, 306.]—**A. destructor.** Fr., *anthrène destructeur* (ou *du boucage*). Syn.: *A. pimpinellæ.* A species the larvæ of which prey upon castor, cantharides, musk, and other animal substances, including museum preparations. It is a beetle not more than ⅛ inch long, with transverse wavy bands of irregular spots. The larva is short and thick, with long bristles. It is most destructive in summer and the latter part of spring. It may be detected by the dust which it makes falling beneath the specimens. It may be kept away by the constant evaporation of benzene, camphor, creasote, or oil of turpentine, or by impregnating the specimens with carbolic acid, arsenic, or corrosive sublimate. [A, 327; L, 43.]—**A. museorum.** Fr., *anthrène des musées.* A very similar species, having the same destructive proclivities. [L, 43.]—**A. pimpinellæ.** See *A. destructor.*



AN ANTHRENUS, SHOWING THE FULLY FORMED INSECT, THE LARVA, AND THE PUPA. [A, 327.]

ANTHRISCUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thri^{2}s'ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). See ANTHRYSCUM.

ANTHRISCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thri^{2}s'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From ἀνθρίσκος (= ἄνθρυσκον, the ancient name of an unknown umbelliferous plant). Fr., *cerfeuil.* Ger., *Kerbel.* It., *cerefoglio.* Sp., *perifolio.* Syn.: *Cerefolium, Chærophyllum.* Chervil; a genus of umbelliferous plants bearing thin multifid leaves and small white flowers. [B, 19.]—**A. bulbosus.** The parsnip chervil; a French species having a large bulbous, edible root. [B, 19.]—**A. cerefolium** [Hoffmann]. Fr., *cerfeuil* [Fr. Cod.], *cerfeuil cultivé.* Ger., *Gartenkerbel.* Syn.: *Scandix cerefolium* [Linnæus], *Chærophyllum sativum* [Lamarck]. A species much cultivated in Europe, where the young leaves are used in soups, salads, etc. The volatile oil of the seeds is said to contain methyl butyrate. The decoction has been used as a resolvent, emmenagogue, diuretic, and vulnerary, and the bruised plant as an application to engorged parts. [A, 362; B, 3, 19.]—**A. humilis.** See *A. silvestris.*—**A. nemorosa** [Sprengel]. A variety of *A. silvestris* with prickly fruit, found upon mountains. [B, 180.]—**A. procerus, A. silvestris** [Hoffmann]. Fr., *cerfeuil sauvage* (ou *sylvestre*), *persil d'âne.* Ger., *wilder Kerbel.* Syn.: *Scandix silvestris.* Cow-weed; a species said to have the same properties as *A. cerefolium*, but to be poisonous. [A, 315, 362.]—**A. trichosperma** [Schultes]. A variety of *A. cerefolium* with hairy fruit. [B, 180.]—**A. vulgaris** [Persoon]. Fr., *cerfeuil des fous.* Syn.: *Scandix a.* [Linnæus]. Common rough chervil; a wild species closely resembling *A. cerefolium*, but said to be poisonous. [B, 19.]

ANTHROL, n. A^{2}n-thro^{2}l'. See under ANTHRAPHENOL.

ANTHROPE, ANTHROPEA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro'-pe(pa), -pe^{2}-a^{3}. Gr., ἀνθρωπῆ, ἀνθρωπέη. Ancient names for the human skin. [A, 322.]

ANTHROPENDYPOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-pe^{2}n-di^{2}(du^{6})-po-ka^{4}'(ka^{3}'u)-si^{2}s. Gen., *anthropendypocau'seos* (*-sis*). From ἄνθρωπος, a man, ἔνδον, within, and ὑπόκαυσις, a burning underneath. An old term for the alleged spontaneous combustion of the human body. [L, 50.]

ANTHROPEPIPHYTE, n. A^{2}n-thro-pe^{2}p'i^{2}-fit. Lat., *anthropepiphyton* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, ἐπί, upon, and φυτόν, a growth). Fr., *anthropépiphyton.* Ger., *Hautgewächs, Hautausschlag.* A cutaneous outgrowth or exanthem. [A, 322.]

ANTHROPEUS (Lat.), **ANTHROPEUX** (Fr.), adj's. A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-thro-pe(pa)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s), a^{3}n^{2}-tro-pu^{5}. See ANTHROPIC.

ANTHROPHISTORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-throp-hi^{2}s-to'-ri^{2}-a^{3}. See ANTHROPISTORIA.

ANTHROPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-flo-go'si^{2}s. Gen., *anthrophlogo'seos* (*-sis*). See ANTRITIS.

ANTHROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-fo'bi^{2}-a^{3}. See ANTHROPOPHOBIA.

ANTHROPHYPOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-fi(fu^{6})-po-ka^{4}'(ka^{3}'u)-si^{2}s. See ANTHROPENDYPOCAUSIS.

ANTHROPIATRIA, ANTHROPIATRICA, ANTHROPIATRICE (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-pi^{2}-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^{2}-a^{3}, -ri^{2}k-a^{3}, -ri^{2}-se(ka). From ἄνθρωπος, a man, and ἰατρική (τέχνη understood), the medical art. Fr., *anthropiatrique.* Ger., *Anthropiatrik, Menschenheilkunde.* Human (as opposed to veterinary) medicine. [A, 322.]

ANTHROPIC, adj. A^{2}n-thro^{2}p'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀνθρωπικός, ἀνθρώπειος. Lat., *anthropicus, anthropeus.* Fr., *anthropique, anthropeux.* Ger., *menschlich.* Human.—**A. acid.** A mixture of stearic acid with margaric or palmitic acid, found in human fat by Heintz, who at first supposed it to be a peculiar acid. [B, 2.]

ANTHROPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro^{2}p'i^{2}d-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). An order of *Mammalia*, comprising man alone, distinguished from other mammals by an habitual erect posture, bipedal progression, the anterior limbs being shorter than the posterior, the thumb opposable, the fingers prehensile, the hallux not opposable, the teeth without diastema, and the brain large, more highly developed, and with more complex convolutions and deeper sulci. [L, 147.]

ANTHROPIN, n. A^{2}n'thro-pi^{2}n. A mixture of stearic acid with margaric or palmitic acid, found in human fat by Heintz, who at first supposed it to be a glyceride of what he termed anthropic acid. [B, 2.]

ANTHROPINIC, adj. A^{2}n-thro-pi^{2}n'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀνθρώπινος. See ANTHROPIC.

ANTHROPISM, n. A^{2}n'throp-i^{2}zm. Gr., ἀνθρωπισμός. Lat., *anthropismus.* Fr., *anthropisme.* Ger., *Menschenthum.* Humanity; the sum of the attributes that distinguish man from the lower animals. [A, 322, 385.]

ANTHROPISTORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-pi^{2}st-o'ri^{2}-a^{3}. From ἄνθρωπος, a man, and ἱστορία, learning or a narrative. Ger., *Menschengeschichte.* The natural history of man. [L, 50.] See ANTHROPOLOGY.

ANTHROPITHECOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-pi^{2}th-e^{2}-ko^{2}l-o'ji^{2}(gi^{2})-a^{3}. From ἄνθρωπος, a man, πίθηκος, an ape, and λόγος, understanding. Ger., *Anthropithekologie.* The theory of the descent of man from the ape. [L, 37.]

ANTHROPOBORUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po^{2}b'o-ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). From ἀνθρωποβορεῖν, to practice cannibalism. See ANTHROPOPHAGUS.

ANTHROPOCHEMIA, ANTHROPOCHIMIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i(e)'a^{3}, -ki^{2}m(ch^{2}em)-i(e)'a^{3}. From

ἄνθρωπος, a man, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *anthropochimie.* Ger., *Anthropochemie.* Anthropochemistry; the application of chemistry to the study of the tissues and juices of the human body. [A, 322, 385.]

ANTHROPOCHOLALIC ACID, n. A^{2}n″thro^{2}p-o-ko^{2}l-a^{2}l′-i^{2}k. From ἄνθρωπος, a man, and χολή, bile. Fr., *acide anthropocholalique.* Ger., *Anthropocholalsäure.* A monobasic acid of the composition $C_{18}H_{22}O_4$, said by Bayer to exist in human bile. According to Schotten [" Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," x, 175], it is a mixture of cholic acid and another biliary acid, probably the choleinic acid of Latschinoff. [" Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Nov. 6, 1886, p. 804 (B).]

ANTHROPOCTONUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po^{2}k′to^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀνθρωποκτόνος (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and κτείνειν, to murder). Ger., *menschentödtend.* Destructive (poisonous) to man. [M, 13.]

ANTHROPODECTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{2}n)-thro-po-de^{2}k′tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀνθρωπόδηκτος (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and δάκνειν, to bite). Fr., *anthropodecte.* Bitten by a man. [L, 50.]

ANTHROPODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po′dez(de^{2}s). See ANTHROPOID.

ANTHROPOFORM, adj. A^{2}n-thro^{2}p′o-fo^{2}rm. From ἄνθρωπος, a man, and *forma*, form. See ANTHROPOID and ANTHROPOMORPHOUS.

ANTHROPOGENY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}j′e^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *anthropogenesis, anthropogenia* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and γένεσις, an origin, generation). Fr., *anthropogénie.* Ger., *Anthropogenie.* 1. The doctrine of the descent of man from lower forms of animal life by evolution. [L, 146.] 2. Human embryology. [A, 385.]

ANTHROPOGNOSY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}g′no-si^2. From ἄνθρωπος, a man, and γνῶσις, knowledge. Fr., *anthropognosie.* Ger., *Anthropognosie.* See ANTHROPOLOGY.

ANTHROPOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *anthropographia* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *anthropographie.* Ger., *Anthropographie.* The natural history (especially the anatomy) of man. [A, 322.]

ANTHROPOHISTOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}n″thro-po-hi^{2}st-o^{2}g′-ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *anthropohistographia* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, ἱστός, a fabric, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *anthropohistographie.* Ger., *Anthropohistographie.* Human histology. [Heusinger (J).]

ANTHROPOHISTORIA (Lat), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po-hi^{2}st-o′ri^2-a^3. See ANTHROPISTORIA.

ANTHROPOID, adj. A^{2}n′thro-poid. Gr., ἀνθρωποειδής. Lat., *anthropoides, anthropodes.* Fr., *anthropoïde.* Ger., *menschenähnlich.* Resembling man (said chiefly of a family of apes). [A, 385.]

ANTHROPOLEOPARDALISDERMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-thro-po-le(la)-o-pa^{3}rd-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}s-du^{5}rm(de^{2}rm)′i^2-a^3. From ἄνθρωπος, a man, λεόπαρδος, a leopard, and δέρμα, the skin. A term employed by Orsi in describing an anomalous discoloration of the skin, resembling the skin of a leopard, probably due to multiple pigmentary nævi. [" Giorn. ital. delle mal. ven. e della pelle," Nov., 1869 ; " Arch. f. Dermat. u. Syph.," 1870, p. 259 (G).]

ANTHROPOLITE, ANTHROPOLITH, n's. A^{2}n-thro^{2}p′o-lit, -li^{2}th. Lat., *anthropolithus* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *anthropolithe.* Ger., *Anthropolith.* 1. A concretion in the human body. 2. Petrified human remains. [A, 385.]

ANTHROPOLOGIC, ANTHROPOLOGICAL, adj's. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}l-o^{2}j′i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *anthropologicus.* Fr., *anthropologique.* Ger., *anthropologisch.* Pertaining to anthropology. [C.]

ANTHROPOLOGIST, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}l′o-ji^{2}st. Fr., *anthropologiste.* Ger., *Anthropolog.* One who is versed in anthropology. [C.]

ANTHROPOLOGY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *anthropologia* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *anthropologie.* Ger., *Anthropologie.* The natural history of the human race. [P. Broca (L, 87).]—**Anatomical a.** Ger., *anatomische Anthropologie.* Human anatomy. [L.]—**Descriptive a.** Fr., *anthropologie descriptive.* The study of man from a physiological standpoint. [L, 49.]—**Ethnological a.** Fr., *anthropologie ethnologique.* Ethnology. [L, 49.]—**General a.** Fr., *anthropologie générale.* A. as applied to all mankind. [P. Broca (L, 87).]—**Morbid a., Pathological a.** Fr., *anthropologie pathologique.* Pathology as affected by the conditions of human life. [P. Broca (L, 87).]—**Physiological a.** Ger., *physiologische Anthropologie.* Human physiology. [L, 30.]—**Sociological a.** Fr., *anthropologie sociologique.* Ethnology. [L, 49.]—**Somatic a.** Ger., *somatische Anthropologie.* That branch of a. which deals with the physical qualities and relations of man. [L, 30.]—**Synthetical a.** Fr., *anthropologie synthétique.* See *General a.*—**Zoological a.** Fr., *anthropologie zoologique.* The study of man in his relations to the rest of the animal kingdom. [P. Broca (L, 87).]

ANTHROPOMAGNETIC, adj. A^{2}n-thro-po-ma^{2}g-ne^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *anthropomagnétique.* Ger., *anthropomagnetisch.* Pertaining to anthropomagnetism. [M, 15.]

ANTHROPOMAGNETISM, n. A^{2}n-thro-po-ma^{2}g′ne^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Lat., *anthropomagnetismus.* Fr., *anthropomagnétisme.* See *Animal* MAGNETISM.

ANTHROPOMANCY, n. A^{2}n-thro^{2}p′o-ma^{2}n-si^2. Lat., *anthropomantia* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and μαντεία, divination). Fr., *anthropomancie.* Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human corpse. [Peucer (L, 50).]

ANTHROPOMETALLISM, n. A^{2}n-thro-po-me^{2}t′a^{2}l-li^{2}zm. Fr., *anthropométallisme.* Spindler's term for a form of animal magnetism developed as the result of gazing intently at a metallic object. [L, 41, 116.]

ANTHROPOMETER, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Fr., *anthropomètre.* Any mechanical appliance or instrument used in anthropometry. [L, 150.]

ANTHROPOMETRIC, adj. A^{2}n-thro-po-me^{2}t′ri^{2}k. Lat., *anthropometricus.* Fr., *anthropométrique.* Ger., *anthropometrisch.* Pertaining to anthropometry. [L, 43, 50.]

ANTHROPOMETRY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *anthropometria* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *anthropométrie.* Ger., *Anthropometrie.* The systematic study or determination of the dimensions, proportions, weight, strength, and other physical attributes of the human body, especially for purposes of comparison with certain standards or of different races with each other.

ANTHROPOMORPHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po-mo^{2}rf′a^3. From ἄνθρωπος, a man, and μορφή, shape. The anthropoid apes. [L, 147.]

ANTHROPOMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po-mo^{2}rf′-i^2-a^3. See ANTHROPOMORPHOSIS.

ANTHROPOMORPHIC, adj. A^{2}n-thro-po-mo^{2}rf′i^{2}k. Lat., *anthropomorphicus.* Fr., *anthropomorphique.* Ger., *anthropomorphisch.* 1. Anthropomorphous. 2. Pertaining to anthropomorphosis. [M, 13.]

ANTHROPOMORPHISM, n. A^{2}n-thro-po-mo^{2}rf′i^{2}zm. Lat., *anthropomorphismus.* Fr., *anthropomorphisme.* 1. Anthropomorphosis (*q. v.*). 2. The doctrine that ascribes human attributes to God. [M, 13.]

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, n. A^{2}n-thro-po-mo^{2}rf′it. A plant or part of a plant resembling a man. [B, 121.]

ANTHROPOMORPHOGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po-mo^{2}rf-o-gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)′i^2-a^3. From ἄνθρωπος, a man, μορφή, shape, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *anthropomorphographie.* It., *antropomorfografia.* The anatomy of the organs of the human body. [Heusinger (L, 44).]

ANTHROPOMORPHOLOGY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po-mo^{2}rf-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *anthropomorphologia.* Fr., *anthropomorphologie.* Ger., *Anthropomorphologie.* 1. Anthropomorphosis. 2. Human anatomy. [Bégin (L, 50).]

ANTHROPOMORPHON, ANTHROPOMORPHOS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po-mo^{2}rf′o^{2}n, -o^{2}s. The root of mandragora (from its resemblance to the human form). [L, 41.]

ANTHROPOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po-mo^{2}rf-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *anthropomorpho′seos (-sis).* Fr., *anthropomorphose.* Ger., *Anthropomorphose, Menschengestaltenbildung, Menschwerdung.* The development of the human form, also a transformation into the shape or figure of a man. [M. 13.]

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS, adj. A^{2}n-thro-po-mo^{2}rf′u^{3}s. Gr., ἀνθρωπόμορφος. Lat., *anthropomorphus.* Fr., *anthropomorphe.* Ger., *anthropomorphisch.* Having the shape of the whole or a part of the human body. [A, 322, 385.]

ANTHROPONOMY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}n′o-mi^2. Lat., *anthroponomia* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and νόμος, a rule). Fr., *anthroponomie.* Ger., *Anthroponomie.* The science of the laws governing the formation and functions of the human body. [Burdach (M, 13).]

ANTHROPONOSOLOGY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po-no-so^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *anthroponosologia* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, νόσος, a disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *anthroponosologie.* Ger., *Anthroponosologie.* Human nosology. [A, 385.]

ANTHROPOPATHIC, adj. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^{2}k. Gr., ἀνθρωποπαθής. Lat., *anthropopathes, anthropopathicus.* Endowed with human capability of suffering. [A, 322.]

ANTHROPOPATHY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Gr., ἀνθρωποπάθεια. Lat., *anthropopathia.* Fr., *anthropopathie.* Ger., *Anthropopathie.* Human capacity for suffering or emotion. [A, 322, 387.]

ANTHROPOPHAGICAL, adj. A^{2}n-thro-po-fa^{2}j′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Pertaining to anthropophagy. [L, 56.]

ANTHROPOPHAGUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po^{2}f′a^3-gu^{3}s-(gu^{4}s). Fr., *anthropophage.* Ger., *Menschenfressend.* Subsisting on or eating human flesh ; cannibalistic. [A, 385.]

ANTHROPOPHAGY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}f′a^2-ji^2. Gr., ἀνθρωποφαγία. Lat., *anthropophagia.* Fr., *anthropophagie.* Ger., *Anthropophagie, Menschenfresserei.* The eating of human flesh, or a morbid propensity to eat it. [A, 301.]

ANTHROPOPHARMACOLOGY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po-fa^{3}rm-a^3-ko^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *anthropopharmacologia* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, φάρμακον, a drug, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *anthropopharmacologie.* Ger., *Anthropopharmakologie.* Pharmacology in its applications to man. [L, 50.]

ANTHROPOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po-fo′bi^2-a^3. From ἄνθρωπος, a man, and φόβος, flight. Fr., *anthropophobie.* Ger., *Anthropophobie, Menschenscheu.* A morbid impulse to shun society.

ANTHROPOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po^{2}f′o^{2}r-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἄνθρωπος, a man, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *anthropophore.* Resembling a suspended man. [L, 116.] See TOROGLOSSUM *anthropophorum.*

ANTHROPOPHTHOROUS, adj. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}p′tho-ru^{3}s. From ἄνθρωπος, a man, and φθορά, destruction. Ger., *menschenverderbend* (1st def.). 1. Destructive to man. 2. Destroyed by man (said of air vitiated by respiration). [M, 13.]

ANTHROPOPIATRICA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po-pi^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^2-ka^3. See ANTHROPIATRICA.

ANTHROPOPITHÈQUE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-tro-po-pe-te^{2}k. From ἄνθρωπος, a man, and πίθηκος, an ape. A conjectural extinct anthropoid ape, supposed by some to have been man's immediate predecessor in the order of creation. [Muston, " Union méd.," July 26, 1884, p. 145 ; A, 385.]

ANTHROPOSCATINA, ANTHROPOSCATINUM (Lat.), n's f. and n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-po^{2}s-ka^3-ti(te)′na^3, -nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). From ἄνθρωπος, a man, and σκῶρ (gen., σκατός), dung. Fr., *anthroposcatine*. Ger., *Anthroposkatin*, *Anthroposkatine*, *Menschenkothstoff*. An alleged peculiar constituent of human fæces, occasioning the characteristic odor. [A, 322.]

ANTHROPOSCOPY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}s′ko^{2}p-i^2. Lat., *anthroposcopia* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *anthroposcopie*. Ger., *Anthroposkopie*, *Menschenschau*. The study of human physiognomy. [A, 322, 385.]

ANTHROPOSCORINA, ANTHROPOSCORINUM (Lat.), n^{2}s f. and n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-pos-ko-ri(re)′na^3, -nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See ANTHROPOSCATINUM.

ANTHROPOSOMATOLOGY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po-so^{2}m-a^{2}t-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *anthroposomatologia* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, σῶμα, the body, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *anthroposomatologie*. Ger., *Anthroposomatologie*. Human anatomy or morphology. [A, 322, 385.]

ANTHROPOSOPHY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}s′o-fi^2. Lat., *anthroposophia* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and σοφία, knowledge). Fr., *anthroposophie*. Ger., *Anthroposophie*, *Menschenweisheit*. See ANTHROPOLOGY.

ANTHROPOTES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro^{2}p′o^{2}t-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *anthropote′tis*. Gr., ἀνθρωπότης. Ger., *Menschheit*. Humanity; the state of being human. [A, 322.]

ANTHROPOTHERAPEUTICAL, adj. A^{2}n-thro-po-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^2′ti^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *anthropotherapeuticus*. Fr., *anthropothérapeutique*. Ger., *anthropotherapeutisch*. Pertaining to anthropotherapy. [M, 13.]

ANTHROPOTHERAPY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po-the^{2}r′a^{2}p-i^2. Lat., *anthropotherapia* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and θεραπεία, medical treatment). Fr., *anthropothérapie*. Ger., *Anthropotherapie*, *Menschenheilkunde*. See ANTHROPIATRICA.

ANTHROPOTOMICAL, adj. A^{2}n-thro-po-to^{2}m′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *anthropotomicus*. Fr., *anthropotomique*. Ger., *anthropotomisch*. Pertaining to dissection of the humau body. [A, 301.]

ANTHROPOTOMIST, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}t′o^{2}m-i^{2}st. Lat., *anthropotomus*. Fr., *anthropotomiste*. Ger., *Anthropotomiker*. A dissector of the humau body. [A, 301.]

ANTHROPOTOMY, n. A^{2}n-thro-po^{2}t′o^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *anthropotomia* (from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and τομή, a cutting). 1. Dissection of the human body. 2. A place where such dissection is practised. [A, 322.]

ANTHROPOUS, adj. A^{2}n-thro′pu^{3}s. See ANTHROPIC.

ANTHROPYPOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro-pi(pu^6)-po-ka^4′(ka^3′u)-si^{2}s. Gen., *anthropypocau′seos* (*-sis*). See ANTHROPENDYPOCAUSIS.

ANTHRYSCUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thri^{2}s(thru^{6}s)′ku^{3}m-(ku^{4}m). Gr., ἄνθρυσκον. The ancient name of an umbelliferous plant. [A, 311.] Cf. ANTHRISCUS.

ANTHUMON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^2(thu)-mo^{2}n. From ἀντι, against, and θύμον, thyme. An old name for the dodder which grows on thyme. [L, 97.]

ANTHURINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thu^2(thu)-ri^{2}n′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *anthurinées*. A subtribe of araceous plants made by Schott. [B, 121.]

ANTHURUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thu^2(thu)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From ἄνθος, a flower, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *anthure*. Ger., *Schweif*, *Blüthenschweif*. In botany, a panicle the branches of which are very short and small and bear agglomerated flowers, so that it has a shape like that of a spike, as in *Amarantus ascendens*. It may be either simple, compound, decompound (doubly compound), or multiply compound (supradecompound). [B, 198.]

ANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). See ANTHOS.

ANTHYDRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-hid(hu^{6}d)-ri^2-a(a^3)′-si^{2}s. Gen., *anthydria′seos* (*-sis*). From ἀντί, against, ὕδωρ, water, and ἴασις, a mode of treatment. Fr., *anthydriase*. 1. A course of treatment to remedy the damage done by hydrotherapy. [A, 322.] 2. A therapeutical doctrine opposed to hydrotherapy. [C. Nasse (A, 322, 385); L, 41.]

ANTHYDROPIC, adj. A^{2}nt-hi-dro^{2}p′i^{2}k. Lat., *anthydropicus* (from ἀντί, against, and ὕδρωψ, dropsy). Fr., *anthydropique*. Ger., *anthydropisch*. Efficacious against dropsy. [L, 30, 41.]

ANTHYLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}l(thu^{6}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἀντί, against, and ὕλη, matter. See ANTHYLOZOISMUS.

ANTHYLLIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}l(thu^{6}l)-li^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). In botany, a subtribe of *Loteae*, including *Anthyllis*, *Ebenus*, *Ononis*, and other genera. [Koch (B, 170).] Cf. VULNERARIEÆ.

ANTHYLLION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}l(thu^{6}l)′li^2-o^{2}n. See ANTHYLLIUM.

ANTHYLLIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}l(thu^{6}l)′li^{2}s. Gen., *anthyl′lidis*. Gr., ἀνθυλλ′ς. 1. An ancient name for an herb resembling ground-ivy. [Pliny (A, 318).] 2. A botanical genus (*Vulneraria* [Tournefort], *Barba Jovis* [Mönch.]) made by a botanist cited by Rupp. (1718), adopted by Linnæus. [B, 170.] 3. Of Alpinus, the genus *Cressa* [Linnæus]. [B, 121.]—**A. alsinefolia.** The *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*. [B.]—**A. cretica** [Willdenow]. A species growing in Crete. [B, 78, 200.]—**A. erinacea** [Linnæus]. A thorny shrub growing in Spain and North Africa, the root of which (*radix erinaceæ*, seu *genistæ erinaceæ*) has astringent properties and was formerly used in medicine. [B, 180.]—**A. Hermanniæ** [Linnæus]. A species found in the East, the root of which is diuretic. [B, 121.]—A. **hirsuta, A. leguminosa.** The kidney-vetch. [L, 119.]—**A. lunaria.** The *Medicago circinnata*. [B.]—**A. maritima alsines folio.** See *A. alsinefolia*.—**A. montana** [Linnaeus]. A European species used as a vulnerary and in the composition of *Falltrank*. [B, 121.]—**A. vulneraria** [Linnæus]. Fr., *anthyllide*. Ger., *Wundklee*. Woundwort, allheal; a species growing in sunny places throughout Europe. Its herb (*herba anthyllidis*, *herba vulnerariæ*) was formerly used as a vulnerary. [B, 180.]—**Herba anthyllidis.** See *A. vulneraria*.

ANTHYLLIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}l(thu^{6}l)′li^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀνθύλλιον (dim. of ἄνθος). Ger., *Blümchen*. 1. See FLORET. 2. The ancient name of an herb like the lentil, used for urinary obstructions and as a hæmostatic. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ANTHYLOZOISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thi^{2}l(thu^{6}l)-o-zo-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἀντί, against, ὕλη, matter, and ζῷον, a living being. A term proposed by Kraus as better than *anthylismus*; the theory which is opposed to materialism. [A, 322.]

ANTHYPNOTIC, adj. A^{2}nt-hi^{2}p-no^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *anthypnoticus* (from ἀντί, against, and ὕπνος, sleep). Fr., *anthypnotique*. Ger., *anthypnotisch*. Tending to prevent sleep or hypnotism. [A, 385; L, 50.]

ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC, adj. A^{2}nt-hi-po-ko^{2}n′dri^2-a^{2}c. Lat., *anthypochondriacus* (see *Anti-** and HYPOCHÓNDRIASIS). Fr., *anthypochondriaque*. Ger. *anthypochondrisch*. Efficacious against hypochondriasis. [L, 50.]

ANTHYPOCOPHOSIC, adj. A^{2}nt-hi-po-ko-fo′si^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, and ὑπόκωφος, somewhat deaf. Efficacious against deafness. [L, 63.]

ANTHYSTERIC, adj. A^{2}nt-hi^{2}st-e^{2}r′i^{2}k. Lat., *anthystericus* (from ἀντί, against, and ὑστέρα [see HYSTERIA]). Fr., *anthystérique*. Ger., *anthysterisch*. Efficacious against hysteria. [L, 50.]

ANTIACID, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}s′i^{2}d. See ANTACID.

ANTIADES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti(te)′a^3-dez(de^{2}s). Gen., *anti′adum*. Gr., ἀντιάδες (pl. of ἀντιάς). An old name for the tonsils, especially when enlarged. [L, 50.]

ANTIADITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-a^3-di(de)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *antiadit′idis*. Fr., *antiadite*. See AMYGDALITIS.

ANTIADONCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-a^3-do^{2}n^2′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From ἀντιάς, a tonsil, and ὄγκος, a heap. Ger., *Mandelngeschwulst*. Enlargement of the tonsils. [E.]—**A. inflammatorius.** See AMYGDALITIS.

ANTIAEROPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-a(a^3)-u^{5}r-(e^{2}r)-o^{2}p′tho-ra^3. See ANTAEROPHTHORON.

ANTIAGRA, ANTIAGRI (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti(te)′a^3-gra^3, -gri(gre). From ἀντιάς, a tonsil, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Ger., *Mandelleiden*. See ANTIADONCUS.

ANTIALBUMATE, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}l′bu^2-mat. For deriv., see *Anti-** and ALBUMIN. A body formed, along with hemialbumose, when white of egg is digested with a weak acid; distinguished by the fact that further digestion does not convert it into a peptone, but into *antialbumide* (*q. v.*). It is, therefore, identical with the parapeptone of Meissner. [B, 12.] It is converted by the pancreatic ferment into antipeptone (*q. v.*). [K.]

ANTIALBUMIDE, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}l′bu^2-mi^{2}d(mid). Ger., *Antialbumid*. A body formed instead of antipeptone when an acid is substituted for the gastric juice in the digestion of albumin; distinguished by its insolubility (in water ?). [B, 12.] It contains a higher proportion of carbon and a lower proportion of oxygen than either antipeptone or hemipeptone, and has been regarded as one of the two original constituents of ordinary albumin, the other being *hemialbumin*. [Kühne, Chittenden, "Ztschr. f. Biol.," xix, p. 159 (B).] Cf. HEMIPROTEIN.

ANTIALBUMIN, ANTIALBUMINOSE, n's. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}l-bu^2′mi^{2}n, -mi^{2}n-os. See ANTIALBUMIDE.

ANTIALBUMOSE, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}l′bu^2-mos. For deriv., see *Anti-** and ALBUMOSE. A variety of albumose formed in the process of the digestion of albumin, and converted by further digestion into antipeptone; closely resembling acid albumin in its general characters. [B, 12.]

ANTIALGIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}l′ji^{2}k. See ANTALGIC.

ANTIALKALINE, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}l′ka^3-li^{2}n(lin). See ANTALKALINE.

ANTIANÆMIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}n-e^{2}m′i^{2}k. See ANTANÆMIC.

ANTIAPHRODISIAC, ANTIAPHRODITIC, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}f-ro-di^{2}z′i^2-a^{2}k, -di^{2}t′i^{2}k. See ANTAPHRODISIAC.

ANTIAPOPLECTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}p-o-ple^{2}k′ti^{2}k. See ANTAPOPLECTIC.

ANTIAR, n. A^{3}n-ti^2-a^{3}r′. A variety of the upas poison of Java, derived from *Antiaris toxicaria*. [B, 5.]—**A. resin.** A non-poisonous resin. $C_{16}H_{24}O$, extracted from the *Upas antiar*. [B, 2.]

ANTIARETIN, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{3}r-e′ti^{2}n. A resinous substance, obtainable under the form of feathery, setaceous crystals, derived from the juice of *Antiaris toxicaria*. [B, 207.]

ANTIARIN, n. A^{3}n-ti′a^3-ri^{2}n. Fr., *antiarine*. Ger., *Antiarin*. A poisonous crystallizable glucoside, $C_{14}H_{20}O_5 + 2H_2O$, obtained by Pelletier and Caventou from the juice of the *Antiaris toxicaria*. It forms colorless, silvery laminæ, of neutral reaction, soluble with difficulty in water and in alcohol. Applied to a wound, it produces vomiting, convulsions, diarrhœa, and death. Its poisonous action is remarkably accelerated by mixture with a soluble substance, such as sugar. [B, 2, 5, 207.] Cf. UPAS *antiar*.

ANTIARIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}n-ti(te)′a^3-ri^{2}s. From Jap., *antja* or *antschar*. Syn.: *Ipo* [Camelli, Persoon], *Lepurandra* [Nimmo], *Antschar* [Horsf.]. A genus of artocarpaceous plants bearing monœcious flowers, the male flowers inclosed in a hairy involucrum and having a 3- or 4-parted calyx and 3 or 4 stamens; the female flowers solitary, having an adherent calyx, a long bifid style, and a single suspended ovule. The fruit is drupaceous. [B, 19, 170.]—

A. saccidora [Dalz]. Syn.: *Lepurandra saccidora* [Nimmo]. The sack-tree; a very large tree of western India, the bark of which is used for making clothing, sacs, and paper, and the fibrous inner bark for cordage and matting. The nuts are very bitter, and contain a nitrogenous principle. [B, 172.]—**A. toxicaria** [Leschenault]. Fr., *antiar vénéneux*. Ger., *giftige A.* The upas tree; a Java species containing an acrid milky juice having marked poisonous properties. This juice, the *ipo* or *upas antiar* of the Malays, is used as an arrow-poison, and has also been employed as a remedy for skin diseases, being used both externally and internally. It is actively drastic and emetic, and contains antiarin. [B, 19, 180.]

ANTIARTHRITIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{3}r-thri^{2}t'i^{2}k. See ANTARTHRITIC.

ANTIAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'ti^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *anti'adis*. Gr., ἀντιάς. A tonsil. [L, 50.]

ANTIASPHYCTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}s-fi^{2}k'ti^{2}k. See ANTASPHYCTIC.

ANTIASTHENIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}s-the^{2}n'i^{2}k. See ANTASTHENIC.

ANTIASTHMATIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}sth-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. See ANTASTHMATIC.

ANTIATAXIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}t-a^{2}x'i^{2}k. See ANTATAXIC.

ANTIATROPHIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-a^{2}t-ro^{2}f'i^{2}k. See ANTATROPHIC.

ANTIBACTERIAN, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ba^{2}k-te'ri^2-a^{2}n. For deriv., see *Anti-** and BACTERIUM. Acting in opposition to bacteria. [A. B. Farnham, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 13, 1884, p. 288 (D).]

ANTIBALLOMENON, ANTIBALLOMENUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-lo^{2}m'e^{2}n-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀντιβάλλειν, to put in place of. Fr., *antiballomène*. Ger., *Ersatzmittel*. A succedaneum; a drug considered as a substitute for another drug. [A, 322.]

ANTIBASCANION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-ka^{2}n-(ka^{3}n)'i^2-o^{2}n. See BASCANION.

ANTIBDELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}b-de^{2}l'la^3. From ἀντί, instead of, and βδέλλα, a leech. Fr., *antibdelle*. Ger., *künstlicher Blutegel*. See *Artificial* LEECH.

ANTIBECHIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-be^{2}k'i^{2}k. Lat., *antibechicus* (from ἀντί, against, and βηχικός, suffering from cough). Fr., *antibéchique*. Efficacious against cough or hoarseness. [L, 57.]

ANTIBES (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-teb. A winter seaside resort in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, France, on the Mediterranean, having an average annual temperature of 16° C. [A, 385; L, 49, 87.]

ANTIBILIOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-bi^{2}l'yu^{3}s. Fr., *antibilieux*. Expelling bile, corrective of "biliousness" (*q. v.*). [L, 41, 73.]

ANTIBIOTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-bi-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antibioticus* (from ἀντί, against, and βίος, life). Ger., *antibiotisch, lebentilgend*. Destructive of life. [L, 50.]

ANTIBLENNORRHAGIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-ra^{2}j'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and BLENNORRHAGIA. Fr., *antiblennorrhagique*. Efficacious against blennorrhagia. [L, 41.]

ANTIBRACHIAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-bra'ki^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *antibrachialis*. Fr., Ger., *antibrachial*. Pertaining to the forearm. [A, 385.]—**A.-carpalgelenk** (Ger.). The radio-carpal articulation. [L, 31.]

ANTIBRACHIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-bra(bra^3)'ki^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀντί, against, and βραχίων, the arm. The forearm. [A, 322.]

ANTIBROMIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-bro'mi^{2}k. Lat., *antibromicus* (from ἀντί, against, and βρῶμος, a stench). Deodorizing. [L, 45, 63.]

ANTICACHECTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ka^{2}k-e^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Lat., *anticachecticus* (from ἀντί, against, and καχεξία, cachexia). Fr., *anticachectique*. Ger., *antikachektisch*. Efficacious against cachexia. [A, 385; L, 50.]

ANTICACHECTICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}k'ti^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An anticachectic remedy.—**A. Ludovici, A. Poterii.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale*.

ANTICACOCHYMIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ka^{2}k-o-ki^{2}m'i^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, and κακοχυμία, a bad state of the juices. Fr., *anticacohymique*. Anticachectic (*q. v.*). [L, 43.]

ANTICADMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ka^{2}d(ka^{3}d)'mi^2-a^3. From ἀντί, instead of, and καδμία, calamine. Fr., *anticadmie*. Syn.: *pseudocadmia*. An old term for a spurious kind of calamine. [A, 380; L, 84.]

ANTI-CÆSAREANIST, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-se-za're-a^{2}n-i^{2}st. An opponent of the Cæsarean operation. [A, 81.]

ANTICAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti'ka^{2}l. From *anticus*, in front. Ger., *vorderstandig*. In botany, anterior, facing the observer (said of the parts of a flower). [B.]

ANTICALCAREOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ka^{2}l-ka're-u^{3}s. From ἀντί, against, and *calx*, lime. Fr., *anticalcaire*. Corrective of the effects of calcareous matter; therefore, in vet. med., preventive of glanders, that disease having been supposed to be due to the ingestion of calcareous salts. [L, 41.]

ANTICALCULOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ka^{2}l'ku^2-lu^{3}s. From ἀντί, against, and *calculus* (*q. v.*). See ANTILITHIC.

ANTICANCEROUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ka^{2}n'su^{5}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *anticancrosus* (from *anti*, against, and *cancer* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *anticancéreux*. See ANTICARCINOMATOUS.

ANTICAR (Ar.), n. An alchemical name for borax. [B, 50.]

ANTICARCINOMATOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-o^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *anticarcinomatosus* (from ἀντί, against, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer). Fr., *anticarcinomateux*. Ger., *krebswidrig*. Efficacious against cancer. [L, 46, 50.]

ANTICARDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ka^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. From ἀντί, against, and καρδία, the heart. See ANTICARDIUM.

ANTICARDIODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ka^{3}rd-i^2-o'dez-(de^{2}s). From ἀντί, opposite, καρδία, the heart, and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *umgekehrt herzförmig*. See OBCORDATE.

ANTICARDION, ANTICARDIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ka^{3}rd'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀντικάρδιον. Fr., *anticarde*. Ger., *Herzgrube*. Syn.: *scrobiculus cordis*. The pit of the stomach; a shallow depression of the surface beneath the lower end of the sternum and between the cartilages of the false ribs. [L, 43, 50.]

ANTICARIOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ka'ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *anticariosus* (from ἀντί, against, and *caries* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *anticarieux*. Efficacious against caries. [L, 50.]

ANTICARNIVOROUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ka^{3}r-ni^{2}v'o-ru^{3}s. For deriv., see *Anti-** and CARNIVOROUS. Vegetarian; opposed to the eating of flesh. [L, 46, 73.]

ANTICATARRHAL, ANTICATARRHOIC, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-ka^{2}t-a^{3}r'ra^{2}l, -a^{3}r-ro'i^{2}k. Lat., *anticatarrhalis, anticatarrheus, anticatarrhoicus* (see *Anti-** and CATARRH). Fr., *anticatarrhal*. Ger., *antikatarrhalisch, antikatarrhoisch*. Efficacious against catarrh. [L, 50.]

ANTICAUSODIC, ANTICAUSOTIC, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-ka^{4}s-o^{2}d'i^{2}k, -o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *anticausoticus* (from ἀντί, against, and καῦσος, burning heat). Fr., *anticausotique*. See ANTIPYRETIC.

ANTICAUSTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ka^{4}s'ti^{2}k. Lat., *anticausticus* (from ἀντί, against, and καυστικός, caustic). Fr., *anticaustique*. Ger., *antikaustisch*. Preventing or mitigating the action of caustics. [A, 385; L, 50.]

ANTICENTRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-se^{2}nt(ke^{2}nt)'ro^{2}n. From ἀντί, against, and κέντρον, a stimulus. Counter-irritation. [L, 50.]

ANTICEPHALALGIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-se^{2}f-a^{2}l-a^{2}l'ji^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and CEPHALALGIA. Efficacious against headache. [L, 63.]

ANTICHAMBER, n. A^{2}n'ti^2-cham-bu^{5}r. Fr., *antichambre*. Ger., *Vorhof*. That part of the stomata in a plant which lies outside of the ostiole. [H. von Mohl (B, 121).]

ANTICHARBONNEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-te-sha^{3}r-bo^{2}n-nu^6. Efficacious against charbon. [L, 41.]

ANTICHEIR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'ti^2-kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{3}r). Gr., ἀντίχειρ (from ἀντί, against, and χείρ, the hand). Fr., *antichir*. The thumb. [L, 50.]

ANTICHEIROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἀντίχειρ, the thumb, and σπασμός, a spasm. Ger., *Daumenkrampf*. Spasm of the thumb. [L, 50.]

ANTICHEIROTETANUS, ANTICHEIROTONUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-kir(ch^{2}e^2-i^{2}r)-o-te^{2}t'a^3-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From ἀντίχειρ, the thumb, and τέτανος (or τόνος), convulsive tension. Ger., *Daumenstarrkrampf*. Syn.: *inflexio pollicis spastica*. A spasmodic contraction of the thumb, as in epilepsy. [L, 50.]

ANTICHEIROTONOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-kir-o^{2}t'o-nu^{3}s. Fr., *antichirotone*. Affected with anticheirotonus (said of epileptics whose attacks are preceded or notably accompanied by that phenomenon). [A, 385.]

ANTICHIMETLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}i^{2}m)-e^{2}t'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀντί, against, and χίμετλον, a chilblain. A remedy against chilblains. [L, 50.]

ANTICHIR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'ti^2-ki^{2}r(ch^{2}er). For this word and its compounds, see ANTICHEIR and the corresponding words so spelled.

ANTICHLOR, n. A^{2}n ti^2-klor. From ἀντί, against, and χλωρός, green. Fr., *antichlore*. Potassium sulphite; so called because it is used in removing an excess of chlorine from paper pulp. [B, 8.]

ANTICHLORISTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-klor-i^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *antichloristicus*. Fr., *antichloristique*. Having the power of neutralizing chlorine. [L, 41.]

ANTICHLOROTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-klor-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Efficacious against chlorosis (*q. v.*). [L, 63.]

ANTICHŒRADIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ke^{2}r-a^{2}d'i^{2}k. Lat., *antichœradicus* (from ἀντί, against, and χοιράς, a scrofulous glandular swelling). Fr., *antichœradique*. Ger., *antichöradisch*. Efficacious against scrofulous glandular swellings. [L, 50.]

ANTICHOLERIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ko^{2}l'e^{2}r-i^{2}k. Lat., *anticholericus* (from ἀντί, against, and χολέρα, the cholera, or χολή, bile). Fr., *anticholérique*. Ger., *anticholerisch*. Efficacious against cholera or against the disturbances incidental to the choleric temperament. [L, 50.]

ANTICHOLERICA (Lat.), n. f. of *anticholericus* (agreeing with *planta*). A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)-e^{2}r'i^{2}k-a^3. A species of *Sophora*, said to be efficacious against cholera. [Swediaur (B, 121).]

ANTICHORE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-te-kor. See CORCHORUS.

ANTICIPATE, v. tr. and intr. A^{2}n-ti^{2}s'i^{2}p-at. Lat., *anticipare* (= *antecapere*). Fr., *prévenir* (1st def.), *anticiper* (2d def.). Ger., *anticipiren, zuvorkommen*. 1. In therapeutics, to meet an indication in advance (*e. g.*, to a. prostration by the early employment of alcohol). [D, 1.] 2. To occur before the regular time or at shorter and shorter intervals (said of periodical phenomena, especially the paroxysms of ague). [A, 385.]

ANTICLINAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-kli'na^{2}l. From ἀντί, one against another, and κλίνειν, to slope. Ger., *antiklinal, antiklinisch*. Sloping in opposite directions (said originally of geological strata, and applied in anatomy to structures having an analogous arrangement, *e. g.*, an a. vertebra is one having a spine projecting at

O, no; O^2, not; O^3, whole; Th, thin; Th^2, the; U, like oo in too; U^2, blue; U^3, lull; U^4, full; U^5, urn; U^6, like ü (German).

right angles to the general direction of the vertebral column, toward which the spines of adjacent vertebræ slope). [L, 153.]

ANTICLINANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-kli^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'-thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Gen., *anticlinan'theos* (*-eis*). From ἀντί, against, κλίνη, a bed, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *anticlinanthe*. In botany, the inferior scaly portion of the clinanthium. [L, 116.]

ANTICNEMION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}k-ne(na)'mi^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀντικνήμιον. The shin, the leg. [Hippocrates (L, 84).]

ANTICNESMATIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^{2}k-ne^{2}s-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, and κνησμός (= κνῆσις), itching. Efficacious against itching. [A, 316.]

ANTICŒUR (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-te-ku^{5}r. See Anticor.

ANTICOLIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ko^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *anticolicus* (from ἀντί, against, and κωλική, the colic). Fr., *anticolique*. Efficacious against colic. [L, 43, 50.]

ANTI-COLLISTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-te-ko^{2}l-lest. One who does not accept Colles's law (*q. v.*, under Law).

ANTICOMMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ko^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *anticom'matos* (*-tis*). From ἀντί, opposite, and κόμμα, an impression. See Anticope.

ANTICONTAGIONISME (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-te-ko^{2}n-ta^3-zhi^2-o^{2}n-i^{2}zm. Disbelief in contagion. [L, 41.]

ANTICONTAGIONIST, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-ko^{2}n-ta'ji^2-o^{2}n-i^{2}st. Fr., *anticontagioniste*. One who does not believe in contagion. [L, 41, 73.]

ANTICONTAGIOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ko^{2}n-ta'ji^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *anticontagieux*. Efficacious against contagion. [L, 56.]

ANTICONTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ko^{2}n-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *anticonto'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀντικόντωσις (from ἀντικοντοῦν, to support with a staff). The support of a staff or crutch. [Hippocrates (A, 387).]

ANTICONVULSIVE, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ko^{2}n-vu^{3}ls'i^{2}v. Lat., *anticonvulsivus* (from ἀντί, against, and *convulsio*, a convulsion). Fr., *anticonvulsif*. Ger., *anticonvulsiv*. Efficacious against convulsions. [L, 46, 56.]

ANTICOPE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}k'o-pe(pa). Gr., ἀντικοπή. Fr., *anticope*. Ger., *Wiederhall*, *Gegenschlag*. 1. Repercussion, resonance, reverberation. 2. Contre-coup. 3. Reaction. [A, 385; L, 50.]

ANTICOPOMETER, ANTICOPOSCOPE, n's. A^{2}n-ti^2-ko-po^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r, -ko^{2}p'o^{2}s-kop. Lat., *anticopometrum* (from ἀντικοπή [see Anticope], and μέτρον, a measure), *anticoposcopium* (from ἀντικοπή, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *anticoposcope*. Ger., *Wiederhallforscher*. See Plessimeter.

ANTICOPTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ko^{2}p'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to anticope (*q. v.*). [L, 50.]

ANTICOPTOSCOPE, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-ko^{2}p'to^{2}s-kop. See Anticoposcope and Plessimeter.

ANTICOR (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'ti^2-ko^{2}r. Gen., *anticord'is*. Fr., *anticœur*, *avant-cœur*. It., *anticuore*. 1. The pit of the stomach. [A, 385.] See Anticardium. 2. A carbuncle of the front of the chest in horses and cattle. [A, 314.] 3. See Dewlap.

ANTICOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti'ku^{3}s. Lat., *anticus*. See Antical.

ANTICRISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}k'ri^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *anticris'eos* (*-tic'krisis*). Gr., ἀντίκρισις. Ger., *Gegenkrise*. A phenomenon that interferes with or prevents a crisis. [M, 13.]

ANTICRITICAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-kri^{2}t'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *anticriticus*. Fr., *anticritique*. Ger., *antikritisch*. Interrupting or preventing a crisis (said of phenomena and of drugs). [A, 322, 385.]

ANTICRUMA, ANTICRUSIS, ANTICRUSMA (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-kru^2(kru)'ma^3, -si^{2}s, -kru^{2}z(krus)'ma^3. Gen., *anticrum'atos* (*-tis*), *-cru'seos* (*-sis*), *-crus'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀντίκρουσις (from ἀντικρούειν, to strike back). See Contre-coup.

ANTICRUSTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-kru^{3}s(krus)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to contre-coup. [L, 50.]

ANTICTERIC, adj. A^{2}nt-i^{2}k-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and Icterus. Fr., *antictérique*. Efficacious against jaundice. [L.]

ANTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti(te)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Anterior; in botany, of anthers and other floral parts, introrse, or directed toward the axis of the flower. [B, 121.]

ANTIDARTROUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-da^{3}rt'ru^{3}s. For deriv., see *Anti-** and Dartre. Fr., *antidartreux*. Ger., *flechtenwidrig*. Efficacious against *dartre* (*q. v.*). [A, 385.]

ANTIDEIXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-dix'(da'i^{2}x)-i^{2}s. Gen., *antideix'eos* (*-is*). From ἀντί, against, and δεῖξις, a display. A contra-indication. [L, 45.]

ANTIDENUTRITIVE, ANTIDEPERDITIVE, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-de-nu^2'tri^2-ti^{2}v, -pu^{5}r'di^{2}t-i^{2}v. Fr., *antidénutritif*, *antidéperditif*. Preventing or retarding waste of tissue. [A, 385.]

ANTIDESMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *antides'matos* (*-tis*). A genus of plants belonging to the *Stilaginaceæ* (*Antidesmaceæ*). [B, 180.]—**A. alexiterium** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Schlangenbeerbaum*. An evergreen tree indigenous to Malabar but transplanted to the Antilles. The bark of the root is at once laxative and astringent, and is used in the treatment of dysentery, and a decoction of the leaves is employed as a remedy for the bite of a certain poisonous serpent. [B, 180.]—**A. bunias** [Sprengel]. Syn.: *Stilago bunias* [Linnæus]. A species growing in India, where it is used as a remedy for snake-bites. The fruit, which is deep-red and subacid, is employed as a refrigerant, and the acid leaves, which are diaphoretic, are used in syphilis. [B, 172.]—**A. zeylanicum** [Linnæus]. A tree growing in Ceylon used as a specific for the bite of the cobra. [B, 180.]

ANTIDESMACEÆ, ANTIDESMEÆ (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-de^{2}z(de^{2}s)-ma(ma^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -de^{2}z(de^{2}s)'me^2-e(a^3-e^2). Syn.: *Stilagineæ* [Agardh], *Stilaginaceæ* [Lindley]. An order of monochlamydeous plants including *Antidesma*. [B, 170.]

ANTIDIABETIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-di-a^3-be^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and Diabetes. Fr., *antidiabétique*. Ger., *antidiabetisch*. Efficacious against diabetes. [D, 65.]

ANTIDIARRHŒAL, ANTIDIARRHŒIC, ANTIDIARRHOIC, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-di-a^{3}r-re'a^{2}l, -i^{2}k, -ro'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and Diarrhœa. Lat., *antidiarrhoicus*. Fr., *antidiarrhéique*. Ger., *antidiarrhoisch*. It., *antidiarreico*. Sp., *antidiarréico*. Efficacious against diarrhœa. [A, 385.]

ANTIDIASTOLE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-di(de)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'to^{2}l-e(a). Gr., ἀντιδιαστολή (from ἀντιδιαστέλλειν, to distinguish). Differential diagnosis. [M, 60.]

ANTIDIGESTIVE, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-di-je^{2}st'i^{2}v. From ἀντί, against, and *digestio*, digestion. Fr., *antidigestif*. Preventing or hindering digestion. [L, 41.]

ANTIDINIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-di^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *antidinicus* (from ἀντί, against, and δῖνος, dizziness). Fr., *antidinique*. Ger., *antidinisch*. Efficacious against vertigo. [L, 50.]

ANTIDISCRATIC, adj. See Antidyscratic.

ANTIDOTAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^{2}d'o-ta^{2}l(-o'ta^{2}l). Gr., ἀντίδοτος (from ἀντιδιδοῦν, to give for or in return for). Lat., *antidotus*. Fr., *antidotal*. Ger., *antidotarisch*, *gegenwirkend* (2d def.). 1. As formerly used, remedial, given as a remedy for. [A, 311.] 2. Efficacious as a counter-poison. [L, 46.]

ANTIDOTARY, n. A^{2}n-ti^{2}d'o^{2}t-a-ri^2. Lat., *antidotarium*. Fr., *antidotaire*. An old term for: (1) a collection of drugs; (2) a dispensary, a place where drugs are prepared; (3) a pharmacopœia or dispensatory; (4) a dispenser of drugs. [A, 385; L, 41, 43, 50, 51.]

ANTIDOTE, n. A^{2}n'ti^2-dot. Gr., ἀντίδοτος (δόσις understood), ἀντίδοτον (φάρμακον understood). Lat., *antidotum*. Fr., *antidote*, *contre-poison*. Ger., *Antidot*, *Gegengift*, *Gegenmittel*. It., *antidoto*, *contravveleno*. Sp., *antídoto*, *contraveneno*. 1. Anciently, any medicine given internally. [Galen (A, 385).] 2. As now used, a remedial agent which counteracts the effect of a poison or destroys the poison itself.—**Agathon's a.** See *Agathonis* antidotus *hepatica*.—**Alexander's golden a.** See Antidotus *Alexandri aurea*.—**A. de Mithridate** (Fr.). See Antidotum *mithridaticum*.—**A. dynamique** (Fr.). See *Physiological a.*—**A. multiple à l'hydrate ferrique** (Fr.). A preparation advocated by Jeannel for poisoning with organic substances. A mixture of 80 parts of caustic magnesia, 40 of purified animal charcoal, and 800 of water is kept in a close-stopped bottle, and in another 100 parts of solution of iron sulphate (see *Schwefelsaure* Eisen*oxydlösung*) are carefully preserved. The two are mixed at the time of using. [Bernatzik (L, 57).]—**A. multiple au sulfure de fer** (Fr.). A preparation recommended by Jeannel for various sorts of poisoning, especially with metallic poisons; consisting of 110 parts of sodium hydrosulphide, 29 of calcined magnesia, and 600 of distilled water, to which is added a solution of 139 parts of ferrous sulphate (ferrum sulfuricum oxydulatum) in 700 of tepid water. [Bernatzik (L, 57).]—**A. of Andromachus.** See Theriaca *Andromachi*.—**Bibron's a.** An a. for snake-poisoning, composed of 4 grains of potassium iodide, 2 grains of corrosive sublimate, and 5 drachms of bromine. Ten drops to be taken in water, and repeated if necessary. [W. A. Hammond, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Jan., 1858, p. 94 (L).]—**Chemical a.** Fr., *a. chimique*, *contre-poison par excellence*. Ger., *chemische Gegenmittel*. One that acts by converting the poison into an insoluble or innocuous compound. [A. Gubler (L, 87).]—**Dynamical a.** Fr., *a. dynamique*. Ger., *dynamische Gegenmittel*. See *Physiological a.*—**Mechanical a.** Fr., *a. mécanique*. Ger., *mechanisch* (oder *physikalisch*) *wirkende Gegenmittel*. One that acts either by diluting the poison, by absorbing it into its own substance, or by ensheathing it so as to protect the tissues. [A. Gubler (L, 87).]—**Physiological a.** Fr., *a. physiologique* (ou *dynamique*). One which either hastens the excretion of the poison or counteracts it by exerting an opposite effect on the system. [A. Gubler (L, 87).]

ANTIDOTIC, ANTIDOTICAL, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-do^{2}t'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. See Antidotal.

ANTIDOTISM, n. A^{2}n-ti^{2}d'o^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Lat., *antidotismus*. Fr., *antidotisme*. 1. The quality of possessing antidotal virtues. 2. Therapeutical or physiological antagonism. [L.]

ANTIDOTON, ANTIDOTUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}d'o^{2}t-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Antidote.—**Antidotum arsenici, Antidotum arsenici albi** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See Ferri *oxidum hydratum cum magnesia*.—**Antidotum Heraclidis.** See Antidotus *Heraclidis*.—**Antidotum mithridaticum.** A very complex preparation said to have been invented by Mithridates, King of Pontus, containing opium, agaric, pepper, ginger, gum arabic, and a great number of vegetable drugs—in all, fifty-four ingredients. [L, 32.]—**Antidotum universale.** A mixture of magnesium hydrate, iron sulphate, and water, in varying proportions; used as an a. to metallic poisons and the cyanides. [L, 57.]

ANTIDOTUS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}d'o^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Antidotal; as a n., an antidote, also the philosopher's stone. [L, 94.]—**Agathonis a. hepatica.** An old mixture containing gentian, elecampane, wormwood, and spikenard; given in water or wine to feverish patients. [Myrepus (L, 94).]—**Anacardios a. Theodoreti.** An old mixture of mastic, agaric, aloes, and spices, used as a panacea. [L, 119.]—**A. Alexandri aurea.** An old panacea containing over fifty ingredients, somewhat like the antidotum mithridaticum. [Myrepus (L, 94).]—**A. Andromachi ad calculosos.** An old mixture of seeds of wild carrot, anise, husked cucumber seeds, parsley, myrrh, cassia, cinnamon, etc. [Aetius (L, 94).]—**A. argyrophora.** An old compound of opium, aromatics, etc.; so called from its high price. [L, 63, 94.]—**A. Diascinci.**

See ANTIDOTUM *mithridaticum*.—**A. ex duobus centauræ generibus.** An old powder of gentian, centaury, and other herbs. [Aetius (L, 97).]—**A. Heraclidis.** One of the ancient enneapharmaca. [A, 325.] See ENNEAPHARMACON.—**A. tranquilla.** See THERIACA.

ANTIDROMAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^{2}d'ro^{2}m-a^{2}l. From ἀντιδρομεῖν, to run in a contrary direction. Fr., *antidrome.* Having a contrary course; a term applied in botany to a spiral which runs in a course contrary to that of another spiral (*e. g.*, from left to right, when the other runs from right to left). [B, 121.]

ANTIDYNAMIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-di^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Lat., *antidynamicus* (from ἀντί, against, and δύναμις, strength). Fr., *antidynamique.* Ger., *schwächend.* Depressing, lowering, weakening. [L, 50, 116.]

ANTIDYNE, ANTIDYNOUS, adj's. A^{2}n'ti^2-din, -ti^{2}d'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *antidynicus* (from ἀντί, against, and ὀδύνη, pain). Fr., *antidynique.* See ANTODYNE.

ANTIDYSCRATIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-di^{2}s-kra^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antidyscraticus* (see *Anti-** and DYSCRASIA). Efficacious against a dyscrasia. [A, 326.]

ANTIDYSENTERIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-di^{2}z-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *antidysentericus* (see *Anti-** and DYSENTERY). Fr., *antidysentérique.* Ger., *antidysenterisch, ruhrwidrig.* Efficacious against dysentery. [L, 41.]

ANTIDYSENTERICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *antidysentericus* (*planta* understood). A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-di^{2}z(du^{6}s)-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k-a^3. The *Dentaria bulbifera.* [B.]—**Radix antidysentericæ.** The root of *Dentaria bulbifera.* [B, 180.]

ANTIDYSKRATIC, adj. See ANTIDYSCRATIC.

ANTIDYSURIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-di^{2}z-u^2'ri^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and DYSURIA. Efficacious against strangury. [L, 46.]

ANTI-EMETIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-e^{2}m-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. See ANTEMETIC.

ANTI-EPHIALTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-e^{2}f-i^2-a^{2}lt'i^{2}k. See ANTEPHIALTIC.

ANTI-EPIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-e^{2}p-i^{2}d'o-si^{2}s. Gen., *anti-epido'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀντί, against, and ἐπίδοσις, an advance. See ANTAPODOSIS.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-e^{2}p-i^2-le^{2}p'ti^{2}k. See ANTEPILEPTIC.

ANTI-EROTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-e^{2}r-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. See ANTEROTIC.

ANTIFARCINOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-fa^{3}r'si^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *antifarcineux.* Efficacious against farcy (*q. v.*). [A, 385.]

ANTIFEBRILE, adj. A^{2}n-ti-fe^{2}b'ri^{2}l (-fe'bril). Lat., *antifebrilis* (from ἀντί, against, and *febris*, fever). Fr., *antifébrile.* Ger., *antifebrilisch.* See ANTIPYRETIC and FEBRIFUGE.

ANTIFEBRINE, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-fe^{2}b(feb)'ren. Fr., *antifébrine.* Ger., *Antifebrin.* A name given by A. Cahn and P. Hepp to acetanilide (*q. v.*), introduced by them as an antipyretic. It is said to be four times as powerful as antipyrine. ["Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Aug. 4, 1886, p. 561; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 4, 1886, p. 267.]

ANTIFERMENTATIVE, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-fu^{5}r-me^{2}nt'a^{2}t-i^{2}v. For deriv., see *Anti-** and FERMENTATION. See ANTIZYMOTIC.

ANTIFIDES, n. An alchemical name for calx metallorum. [Ruland (L, 53).]

ANTIFLATULENT, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-fla^{2}t'u^2-le^{2}nt. For deriv., see *Anti-** and FLATULENCE. Efficacious against flatulence. [L, 46.]

ANTIGALACTAGOGUE, ANTIGALACTIC, ANTIGALACTINE, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-ga^{2}l-a^{2}k'ta^3-go^{2}g, -ti^{2}k, -ti^{2}n. From ἀντί, against, γάλα, milk, and (for the first word) ἄγειν, to lead on. Lat., *antigalacticus, antigalactinus.* Fr., *antigalactique, antigalactophore, antilaiteux.* Ger., *antigalaktinisch, milchvertreibend.* It., *antigalattico.* Sp., *antigaláctico.* Preventing, diminishing, or stopping the secretion of milk. [L, 50, 116.]

ANTIGALEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-ga^{3}l-u^5. See ANTIPSORIC.

ANTIGANGRÉNEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-ga^{3}n^2-gra-nu^5. Preventive of gangrene. [L, 41.]

ANTIGERMINAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ju^{5}rm'i^{2}n-a^{2}l. For deriv., see *Anti-** and GERM. Pertaining to that pole of the ovum which is opposite the germinal pole. [J.] See *Nutritive* POLE.

ANTIGOUTTEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-gut-tu^5. See ANTARTHRITIC.

ANTIHÆMOPTIC, ANTIHÆMOPTYC, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-he^{2}m-o^{2}p'ti^{2}k. See ANTHÆMOPTIC.

ANTIHÆMORRHAGIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-he^{2}m-o^{2}r-ra^{2}j'i^{2}k. See HÆMOSTATIC.

ANTIHÆMORRHOIDAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-he^{2}m-o^{2}r-roid'a^{2}l. Lat., *antihæmorrhoidalis* (see *Anti-** and HÆMORRHOID). Efficacious against hæmorrhoids. [E.]

ANTIHECTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-he^{2}k'ti^{2}k. See ANTHECTIC.

ANTIHECTICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-he^{2}k'ti^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An anthectic remedy.—**A. Poterii.** An old preparation made by fusing together 2 parts of tin and 6 of antimony, pulverizing the mixture, adding 4 parts of nitre, igniting, mixing the mass with a large quantity of water, separating the lighter portion by decantation, and washing and drying it. It was used as an astringent. [B, 57.]

ANTIHELITRAGEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-he^{2}l-i^2-tra(tra^3)'je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANTHELITRAGICUS.

ANTIHELIX (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti(te)'he^{2}l-i^{2}x. Gen., *antihel'icis.* See ANTHELIX.

ANTIHELMINTHIC, ANTIHELMINTIC, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-he^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'i^{2}k, -mi^{2}nt'i^{2}k. See ANTHELMINTHIC.

ANTIHERPETIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-hu^{5}r-pe^{2}t'i^{2}k. See ANTHERPETIC.

ANTIHIDROTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-hi^{2}d-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k. See ANTHIDROTIC.

ANTIHYDRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-hi^{2}d(hu^{6}d)-ri^2-a-(a^3)'si^{2}s. See ANTHYDRIASIS.

ANTIHYDROPHOBIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-hi-dro-fo^{2}b'i^{2}k. See ANTHYDROPHOBIC.

ANTIHYDROPIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-hi-dro^{2}p'i^{2}k. See ANTHYDROPIC.

ANTIHYDROPIN, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-hi'dro^{2}p-i^{2}n. For deriv., see *Anti-** and HYDROPS. Fr., *antihydropine.* Syn.: *taracanin.* A crystalline principle found by Bogomolon in the powdered Russian cockroach, used as a remedy in dropsy. [B, 5.]

ANTIHYGIÉNIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-he-zhi^2-a-nek. Contrary to hygienic rules. [L, 41.]

ANTIHYPNOTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-hi^{2}p-no^{2}t'i^{2}k. See ANTHYPNOTIC.

ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-hi-po-ko^{2}n'dri^2-a^{2}k. See ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC.

ANTIHYSTERIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-hi^{2}st-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. See ANTHYSTERIC.

ANTI-ICTERIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-i^{2}k-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. See ANTICTERIC and *Anticteric* SPIRIT.

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-i^{2}n-fla^{2}m'ma^3-to-ri^2. For deriv., see *Anti-** and INFLAMMATION. Efficacious against inflammation. [D.]

ANTILABIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-la(la^3)'bi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANTELABIUM.

ANTILACTEOUS, ANTILACTESCENT, ANTILACTIC, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-la^{2}k'te-u^{3}s, -la^{2}k-te^{2}s'se^{2}nt, -la^{2}k'ti^{2}k. From *lac*, milk (see also *Anti-**). Lat., *antilacteus, antilacticus.* Fr., *antilaiteux.* Ger., *antilaktisch.* See ANTIGALACTIC.

ANTILEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-le^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *antilep'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀντίληψις. Fr., *antilepsie.* 1. Revulsive treatment. [Hippocrates (L, 50).] 2. A taking root, taking hold by tendrils (said of plants). [A, 311.] 3. A taking effect (said of inoculations). [A, 322.] 4. The hold or support of a bandage. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 5. A seizure, an attack of sickness. [A, 311.]

ANTILEPTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-le^{2}p'ti^{2}k. Gr., ἀντιληπτικός. Lat., *antilepticus.* Fr., *antileptique.* Ger., *antileptisch.* 1. Assisting, sustaining, supporting. [A, 311.] 2. Revulsive. [L, 41, 50.]

ANTILETHARGIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-le^{2}th-a^{3}r'ji^{2}k. Lat., *antilethargicus* (from ἀντί, against, and ληθαργία, drowsiness). Fr., *antiléthargique.* Ger., *antilethargisch.* Efficacious against lethargy. [L, 50.]

ANTILITHIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-li^{2}th'i^{2}k. Lat., *antilithicus* (from ἀντί, against, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *antilithique.* Efficacious against lithiasis; capable of dissolving calculi. [A, 385.]

ANTILITHOTRIPTIST, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-li^{2}th'o-tri^{2}p-ti^{2}st. For deriv., see *Anti-** and LITHOTRIPSY. One who is opposed to the operation of lithotrity. [L. 46.]

ANTILLY (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ti^{2}l-le. A village in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, having a mineral spring. [A, 385.]

ANTILOBE, n. A^{2}n'ti^2-lob. Gr., ἀντιλόβιον. Lat., *antilobis, antilobium.* Fr., *antilobe.* Ger., *Gegenläppchen.* See ANTITRAGUS.

ANTILŒMIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-le^{2}m'i^{2}k. Lat., *antilœmicus* (from ἀντί, against, and λοιμός, a plague). Fr., *antilœmique.* Ger., *antilömisch, pestwidrig.* Efficacious against the plague. [L, 50.]

ANTILOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-lo'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀντιλογία. A contradictory state of the symptoms of a disease, making the diagnosis difficult. [L, 63.]

ANTILOGOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^{2}l'o-gu^{3}s. Gr., ἀντιλογικός. Lat., *antilogicus.* Ger., *widersprechend.* Contradictory (said of that pole of a pyro-electric body which becomes negative when heated and positive on cooling). [L, 159.]

ANTILOIMIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-loim'i^{2}k. See ANTILŒMIC.

ANTILOÏMOTECHNIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-lo-e-mo-te^{2}k-ne. The art of treating or curing the plague. [L, 41.]

ANTILOPE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}l-o'pe(pa) [in Eng., a^{2}n'ti^{2}l-op]. Gen., *antilo'pis.* From ἀνθόλοψ (said to be from ἄνθος, a flower, and ὤψ, the eye, on account of the beauty of the antelope's eye), an ancient name for an animal supposed to have been the antelope. Fr., *antilope.* Ger., *Antilope, Gemsengeschlecht.* The antelope. Its horns and hoofs were formerly supposed to be antispasmodic, and were used in hysteria and epilepsy. [A, 301; L, 94, 147.]—**A. dorcas** [Linnæus]. The gazelle; an African species the excrement of which has the odor of musk and has been suggested as a substitute for that drug. [L, 65.] One form of the oriental bezoar was sometimes found in the stomach of this species. [B, 180.]—**Chinese a.** A species the horns of which, burned and powdered, have been used for convulsions, apoplexy, rheumatism, and inflammatory affections of the lungs and liver. [L, 75.]—**A. oryx** [Pall.]. Ger., *Gemsbock.* The oryx; a South African species, also furnishing a form of the oriental bezoar. [B, 180.]—**A. rupicapra** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Gems, Gemse.* The chamois; a species inhabiting the Alps. It furnishes German bezoar (*Gemskugeln*). [B, 180.]

ANTILOPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-lo^{2}p'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Cavicornia*, having the antelope as the type. [L, 147.]

ANTILYSSUM, ANTILYSSUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)'su^{3}m(su^{4}m), -su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From ἀντί, against, and λύσσα, rabies. Fr., *antilysse.* 1. A remedy for rabies. [L, 50.] 2. Of Haller, the genus *Peltigera.* [B, 121.]

ANTIMAGNÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-ma^{3}n-ya-tek. Opposed to magnetism; non-magnetic. [L, 41.]

O, no; **O^2,** not; **O^3,** whole; **Th,** thin; **Th^2,** the; **U,** like oo in too; **U^2,** blue; **U^3,** lull; **U^4,** full; **U^5,** urn; **U^6,** like ü (German).

ANTIMAMMONIAQUE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-ma^{3}m-mo-ni^2-a^{3}k. Hydrogen antimonide. [A, 385.]

ANTIMANIAC, ANTIMANIACAL, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-ma'ni^2-a^{2}k, -ma^{2}n-i'a^{2}k-a^{2}l. From ἀντί, against, and μανία, madness. Efficacious against insanity. [L, 46, 73.]

ANTIMÉDICAL (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-ma-di^2-ka^{3}l. For deriv., see *Anti-** and MEDICINE. Contrary to the teachings of medicine and hygiene. [L, 41.]

ANTIMELANCHOLIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-me^{2}l-a^{2}n-ko^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *antimelancholicus* (from ἀντί, against, and μελαγχολία, melancholia). Fr., *antimélancolique*. Ger., *antimelancholisch*. Efficacious against melancholia. [L, 50.]

ANTIMEPHITIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-me^{2}f-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antimephiticus* (from ἀντί, against, and *mephitis*, a noxious exhalation). Fr., *antiméphitique*. Ger., *antimephitisch*. Efficacious against noxious exhalations. [A, 385 ; L, 50.]

ANTIMERCURIALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-mu^{5}r-(me^{2}r)-ku^2(ku)-ri^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). For deriv., see *Anti-** and MERCURY. Opposition to the therapeutical use of mercury. [L, 57.]

ANTIMERCURIALIST, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-mu^{5}r-ku^2'ri^2-a^{2}l-i^{2}st. An opponent of the use of mercury in therapeutics. [L.]

ANTIMERE, n. A^{2}n'ti^2-mer. Lat., *antimeron*, *antimerum* (from ἀντί, opposite, and μέρος, a part). 1. In zoology, an opposed or opposite part or segment ; a counterpart. [L, 146.] 2. A homotype. [L, 178.]

ANTIMERIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-me^{2}r'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or characterized by antimeres. [L, 63.]

ANTIMEROGENIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-te-ma-ro-ga-ne'. From ἀντί, opposite, μέρος, a part, and γένεσις, an origin. The genesis or evolution of homotypical parts. [L, 187.]

ANTIMEROLOGIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-te-ma-ro-lo-ge'. From ἀντί, opposite, μέρος, a part, and λόγος, understanding. Syn. : *Homotypenlehre*. That branch of science which treats of homotypical parts. [L, 178.]

ANTIMETROPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-me^{2}t-ro'pi^2-a^3. From ἀντί, opposite, μέτρον, a measure, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *antimétropie*. Ger., *Antimetropie*. An opposite state of refraction in the two eyes (*e. g.*, myopia of one and hypermetropia of the other). [F.]

ANTIMETROPIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-me^{2}t-ro^{2}p'i^{2}k. Affected with antimetropia.

ANTIMIASMATIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-mi-a^{2}z-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antimiasmaticus* (from ἀντί, against, and μίασμα [see MIASM]). Efficacious against miasmatic influences. [L, 63.]

ANTIMIASMATICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-mi(me)-a^{2}z-(a^{3}s)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A disinfectant powder made of quicklime slaked with a solution of iron sulphate and mixed with turf ashes, probably containing also some carbolic acid. [Hager (L, 120).]—**Liquid a.** A solution of iron sulphate in impure acetic acid. [Hager (L, 120).]

ANTIMICROPHONISTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-me-kro-fo-nest. An opponent of the use of the microphone. [Bondet, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Feb. 29, 1884, p. 155 (B).]

ANTIMOINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-ti^2-mwa^{4}n. Antimony. [B.]—**Acétate d'a.** See ANTIMONY *acetate*.—**A. cathartique de Wilson.** See *Cathartic* ANTIMONY *of Wilson*.—**A. cru.** See ANTIMONIUM *crudum*.—**A. cru préparé.** Antimonium crudum præparatum. [B, 119.] See ANTIMONII *sulphidum*.—**A. diaphorétique.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum non ablutum*.—**A. diaphorétique lavé.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum lotum*.—**A. diaphorétique martial.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale*.—**A. diaphorétique rouge.** Antimonium diaphoreticum rubrum. [B, 119.] See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *medicinalis*.—**A. du commerce** [Fr. Cod.]. Commercial antimony containing various impurities, especially arsenic. [B, 113.]—**A. en plumes.** See *Plumose* ANTIMONY.—**A. préparé.** See ANTIMONII *sulphidum*.—**A. purifié** [Fr. Cod.]. Pure metallic antimony prepared by fusing commercial antimony with native sulphide of antimony and sodium carbonate. [B, 113.]—**A. sulfuré.** See ANTIMONY *trisulphide*. [B, 119.]—**Antimoniate d'a.** Antimony antimonate. [B.] See ANTIMONY *tetroxide*.—**Arséniate d'a.** See ANTIMONY *arsenate*.—**Azotate d'a.** See ANTIMONY *nitrate*.—**Beurre d'a.** Butter of antimony. [B.] See ANTIMONY *trichloride*.—**Beurre d'a. liquide.** See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *chloridi*.—**Bromure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *bromide*.—**Cendre d'a.** See ANTIMONY *ash*.—**Chaux d'a. sulfuré.** Calcium thioantimonate. [B, 119.]—**Chlorure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *chloride* and ANTIMONY *trichloride*.—**Chlorure d'a. basique.** See ANTIMONY *oxychloride*.—**Chlorure d'a. liquide.** See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *chloridi*.—**Deutohydrochlorate d'a., Deutomuriate d'a.** Antimony trichloride. [B. 119.]—**Deutosulfure d'a.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Deutoxyde d'a.** Antimony deutoxide (tetroxide). [B, 119.]—**Fleurs argentines d'a.** Argentine flowers of antimony. [B, 119.] See ANTIMONY *trioxide*.—**Fluorure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *fluoride*.—**Foie d'a.** See *Hepar* ANTIMONII.—**Hydrosulfate d'a.** Kermes mineral. [B, 92.]—**Hydrosulfate sulfuré d'a., Hydrosulfure jaune d'a.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Hydrosulfure rouge d'a.** Kermes mineral. [B, 119.]—**Hydrure d'a.** See HYDROGEN *antimonide* and STIBINE.—**Iodure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *iodide*.—**Muriate d'a., Muriate suroxigéné d'a.** Antimony trichloride. [B, 119.]—**Neige d'a.** Nix antimonii. [B, 119.] See ANTIMONY *trioxide*.—**Œnolé d'a. oxysulfuré.** Wine of antimony prepared by the digestion of antimony glass or of crocus antimonii in wine. [B, 119.]—**Oxalate d'a. et de potasse.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium oxalate*.—**Oxichlorure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *oxychloride*.—**Oxido-sulfure hydraté d'a.** Kermes mineral. [B, 137.]—**Oxychlorure blanc d'a., Oxychlorure d'a.** Antimony oxychloride. [B, 119.]—**Oxyde blanc d'a.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum lotum*. [B, 46, 92.]—**Oxyde d'a.** See ANTIMONY *oxide*.—**Oxyde d'a. avec le phosphate de chaux.** See PULVIS *antimonialis*.—**Oxyde d'a. brun, Oxyde d'a. hydrosulfuré brun.** Kermes mineral. [B, 92, 137.]—**Oxyde d'a. hydrosulfuré orangé.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Oxyde d'a. hydrosulfuré rouge.** Kermes mineral. [B.]—**Oxyde d'a. majeur.** Antimony tetroxide. [B, 119.]—**Oxyde d'a. sulfuré demi-vitreux.** See *Hepar* ANTIMONII. [B, 92.]—**Oxyde d'a. sulfuré orangé.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Oxyde d'a. sulfuré vitreux.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**Oxyde mineur d'a.** Antimony trioxide. [B, 119.]—**Oxydo-iodure d'a.** Antimony oxyiodide. [B, 137.]—**Oxydo-sulfure d'a.** Antimony oxysulphide. [B, 107.]—**Oxydo-sulfure d'a. hydraté.** Kermes mineral. [B, 92.]—**Oxysulfure d'a.** Antimony oxysulphide. [B.]—**Oxysulfure d'a. fondu** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**Oxysulfure d'a. hydraté.** Kermes mineral. [B.]—**Oxysulfure d'a. silicifère.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**Oxysulfure d'a. sulfuré hydraté.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Pentachlorure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *pentachloride*.—**Pentafluorure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *pentafluoride*.—**Pentasélénure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *pentaselenide*.—**Pentasulfure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *pentasulphide*.—**Pentoxyde d'a.** See ANTIMONY *pentoxide*.—**Perchlorure d'a.** Antimony pentachloride. [B, 46.]—**Perdeutoxisulfure d'a.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Peroxyde d'a.** Antimony pentoxide. [B. 107.]—**Phosphate d'a.** See ANTIMONY *phosphate*.—**Phosphite d'a.** See ANTIMONY *phosphite*.—**Phosphure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *phosphide*.—**Pilules de sulfure d'a. et de calcium.** See *Pilulæ* CALCARIÆ *sulphurato-stibiatæ*.—**Poudre d'oxysulfure d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Oxysulphide of antimony powdered and passed through a sieve containing 120 meshes to the inch (French). [B, 113.]—**Poudre de sulfure d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Antimony trisulphide prepared in the same manner as the poudre d'oxysulfure d'a. [B, 113.] Cf. ANTIMONII *sulphidum*.—**Protochlorure d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Antimony trichloride. [B, 113.]—**Protosulfure d'a.** Antimony protosulphide. [B, 119.] See ANTIMONY *trisulphide*.—**Protoxyde d'a.** Antimony protoxide. [B, 119.] See ANTIMONY *trioxide*.—**Pyrophosphate d'a.** See ANTIMONY *pyrophosphate*.—**Quintisulfure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *pentasulphide*.—**Régule d'a.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII.—**Régule d'a. martial.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *martialis*.—**Régule d'a. médicinal.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *medicinalis*.—**Saccharolé solide d'a. sulfuré.** See TROCHISCI *stibiati*.—**Safran d'a.** See *Crocus* ANTIMONII.—**Séléniure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *selenide*.—**Sesquichlorure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *trichloride*.—**Sesquioxyde d'a.** See ANTIMONY *trioxide*.—**Sesquisulfure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *trisulphide*.—**Soufre d'a.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Soufre d'a. de la troisième précipitation.** Sulphur auratum tertiæ præcipitationis. See under ANTIMONY *pentasulphide*.—**Soufre d'a. précipité, Soufre doré d'a.** [Fr. Cod.], **Soufre hydrogéné d'a.** Sulphur auratum antimonii. [B, 113, 119.] See ANTIMONY *pentasulphide*.—**Sous-chlorure d'a.** Antimony oxychloride. [B, 119.]—**Sous-deutosulfure d'a.** Kermes mineral. [B.]—**Sous-hydrochlorate d'a.** Antimony oxychloride. [B, 119.]—**Sous-hydrosulfate d'a.** Kermes mineral. [B, 92.]—**Sous-hydrosulfate sulfuré d'a.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Sous-muriate d'a.** Antimony oxychloride. [B, 119.]—**Sous-oxyde d'a.** See ANTIMONY *suboxide*.—**Sous-protohydrosulfate d'a.** Kermes mineral. [B, 119.]—**Sous-sulfate d'a.** Basic antimony sulphate. [B.]—**Sulfure d'a. et de sodium.** Sodium thioantimonate. [B, 119.]—**Surhydrosulfate sulfuré d'a.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 92.]—**Sulfate d'a.**, See ANTIMONY *sulphate*.—**Sulfhydrate d'a.** Kermes mineral. [B, 92.]—**Sulfite d'a.** See ANTIMONY *sulphite*.—**Sulfure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *sulphide*.—**Sulfure d'a. brun.** Kermes mineral. [B, 119.]—**Sulfure d'a. calcaire.** Calcium thioantimonate. [B, 92.]—**Sulfure d'a. du commerce** [Fr. Cod.]. See ANTIMONIUM *crudum*.—**Sulfure d'a. et de calcium.** Calcium thioantimonate. [B, 119.]—**Sulfure d'a. et de sodium.** Sodium thioantimonate. [B, 92.]—**Sulfure d'a hydraté, Sulfure d'a. précipité.** Kermes mineral. [B, 92, 119.]—**Sulfure d'a. pur** [Fr. Cod.]. Purified antimony trisulphide. [B, 113.] See ANTIMONII *sulphidum purificatum*.—**Sulfure d'a. sulfuré hydraté.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Sulfure hydrogéné de sous-oxyde d'a.** Kermes mineral. [B.]—**Sulfure natif d'a., Sulfure noir d'a.** Native antimony trisulphide. [B, 119.] See ANTIMONIUM *crudum*.—**Surhydrosulfurohyposulfite d'oxyde d'a.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Tablettes de sulfure d'a., Tablettes de sulfure d'a composées.** See TROCHISCI *stibiati*.—**Tartrate d'a.** See ANTIMONY *tartrate*.—**Tartrate d'a. et d'ammonium.** See ANTIMONY *and ammonium tartrate*.—**Tartrate d'a. et de potasse** (ou **potassium**). See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate*.—**Teinture âcre d'a.** Tinctura antimonii acris. [B, 119.] See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *aurata*.—**Teinture dorée d'a.** See *Tinctura* ANTIMONII *aurata*.—**Tribromure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *tribromide*.—**Trichlorure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *trichloride*.—**Trioxyde d'a.** See ANTIMONY *trioxide*.—**Triséléniure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *triselenide*.—**Trisulfure d'a.** See ANTIMONY *trisulphide*.—**Trochisques d'a.** See TROCHISCI *stibiati*.—**Verre d'a.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**Verre d'a. ciré.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII *ceratum*.—**Vin d'a.** See *Vinum* ANTIMONII.

ANTIMON (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-ti^2-mon'. Antimony. [B.]—**A'amalgam.** Antimony amalgam. [B, 48.]—**A'asche.** See ANTIMONY *ash*.—**A'blende.** See ANTIMONY *blende*.—**A'blumen.** Flowers of antimony. [B, 48.] See ANTIMONY *trioxide* and *Flores* ANTIMONII.—**A'blüthe.** See ANTIMONY *bloom*.—**A'butter.** Butter of antimony. [B, 48.] See ANTIMONY *trichloride*.—**A'chlorid.** 1. Of Berzelius, antimony trichloride. 2. Antimony tetrachloride. [B, 48, 142.]—**A'chlorür.** Antimony trichloride. [Liebig (B, 142).]—**A'fluorür.** See ANTIMONY *fluoride*.—**A'gelb.** Naples yellow. [B.] See LEAD *antimonate*.—**A'glanz.** See ANTIMONY *glance*.—**A'glas.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**A'jodid, A'jodür.** See ANTIMONY *triiodide*.—**A'leber.** See *Hepar* ANTIMONII.—**A'morsellen.** See TROCHISCI *stibiati*.—**A'oxychlorid, A'oxychlorür.** See AN-

timony *oxychloride.*—**A'oxyd.** See the major list.—**A'oxydul.** 1. Antimony suboxide. 2. Antimony trioxide. [B, 48.]—**A'oxyjodür.** See Antimony *oxyiodide.*—**A'oxysulfid.** See Antimony *oxysulphide.*—**A'pentachlorid.** See Antimony *pentachloride.*—**A'pentamethyl.** See Antimonpentamethyl.—**A'perchlorid.** See Antimony *pentachloride.*—**A'persulfid** [Liebig]. Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 142.]—**A'persulfidcalcium.** Calcium thioantimonate. [B.]—**A'persulfidnatrium.** Sodium thioantimonate. [B, 48.]—**A'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* antimonii.—**A'protoxyd.** See Antimony *trioxide.*—**A'regulus.** See *Regulus* antimonii.—**A'salpeter.** See Nitrum *antimoniatum.*—**A'sauer.** Of or pertaining to antimonic acid; joined with the name of a base, the antimonate of that base. [B.]—**A'säure.** See the major list.—**A'schwefel.** Sulphur antimonii auratum. [B, 48.] See Antimony *pentasulphide.*—**A'schwefelkalk.** Calcium thioantimonate. [B, 48.]—**A'seife.** See *Sapo* antimonii.—**A'seifenauflösung.** See *Tinctura* antimonii *saponata.*—**A'suboxyd.** See Antimony *suboxide.*—**A'subsulfat.** Basic antimony sulphate. [B.]—**A'sulfid.** 1. Of Berzelius, antimony pentasulphide. 2. Antimony tetrasulphide. [B, 48, 142.]—**A'sulfür.** Antimony trisulphide. [B.]—**A'superchlorid** [Berzelius]. Antimony pentachloride. [B, 142.]—**A'superchlorür** [Berzelius]. Antimony tetrachloride. [B, 142.]—**A'teträthyl.** See Tetrethylstibonium.—**A'tetroxyd.** See Antimony *tetroxide.*—**A'triäthyl.** See Triethylstibine.—**A'trichlorid.** See Antimony *trichloride.*—**A'wasserstoff.** See Hydrogen *antimonide.*—**A'wein.** See *Vinum* antimonii.—**A'weinstein.** Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B, 48.]—**A'zinnober.** See Antimony *cinnabar.*—**Arsensaures A.** See Antimony *arsenate.*—**Basisches A'chlorid.** Antimony oxychloride. [B.]—**Broma'.** See Antimony *bromide.*—**Chlora'.** See Antimony *chloride.*—**Essigsaures A.** See Antimony *acetate.*—**Joda'.** See Antimony *iodide.*—**Phosphorigsaures A.** See Antimony *phosphite.*—**Phosphorsaures A.** See Antimony *phosphate.*—**Pyrophosphorsaures A.** See Antimony *pyrophosphate.*—**Regulinisches A.** See *Regulus* antimonii.—**Salpetersaures A.** See Antimony *nitrate.*—**Schwefela'.** Antimony trisulphide. [B, 48.] See also the major list.—**Schwefelsaures A.** See Antimony *sulphate.*—**Schwefligsaures A.** See Antimony *sulphite.*—**Wasserfreies A'chlorür.** Anhydrous antimony trichloride. [B, 48.]—**Wasserhaltiges A'chlorür.** See *Liquor* antimonii *chloridi.*—**Weinsaures A.** See Antimony *tartrate.*

ANTIMONATE, n. A^{2}n-ti^{2}m'o^{2}n-at. Lat., *antimonias, stibias.* Fr., *antimoniate.* Ger., *Antimoniat.* It., Sp., *antimoniato.* A salt of antimonic acid, a compound of antimony pentoxide with the oxide of another element or radicle. The *normal* or *neutral* a's, *metantimonates*, or a's proper, have the constitution $M(SbO_3)_n$ or $M_2O_n.(Sb_2O_5)_n$ where M is a radicle the quantivalence of which is *n*. The *acid a's*, or *biantimonates*, are compounds of a metallic oxide with a double molecule of antimony pentoxide or compounds of a double molecule of a normal a. with a single molecule of antimony pentoxide: $M_2O_n.2nSb_2O_5$ or $nSb_2O_5.2M(SbO_3)_n$. The *orthoantimonates*, formed either from antimonic or from orthoantimonic acid, have the general formulæ $M'H_2SbO_4$ (dihydric or monometallic o's), $M''HSbO_4$ (monohydric or dimetallic o's), or $M'''SbO_4$ (normal o's). [B, 2, 3, 159.] Cf. Potassium *a.*, and see Metantimonate and Pyrantimonate.

ANTIMONETED, adj. A^{2}n'ti^2-mo^{2}n-e^{2}t-e^{2}d. See Antimoniureted.

ANTIMONIACUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-mo-ni(ne)'a^3-ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). Of or pertaining to antimony, containing antimony. [Basil Valentine (B, 59).]

ANTIMONIAL, adj. A^{2}n''ti^2-mo'ni^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *antimonialis, stibiatus.* Fr., *antimonial, stibié.* Ger., *antimonial.* It., *antimoniale.* Sp., *antimonial.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing antimony. [B.] For special uses of the word, see under Crocus, Nickel, Ointment, Plaster, Powder, Saffron, Silver, and Wine.—**A'ia** (Lat.). Fr., *antimoniaux.* Ger., *Antimonialmittel.* Medicinal preparations containing antimony as the chief ingredient. [B.]—**A'seifentropfen** (Ger.). See *Liquor* antimonii *chloridi.*

ANTIMONIALIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-mo-ni^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Antimonial. [B.] For special uses of the word see under Ecthyma, Emplastrum, Panacea, Unguentum, and Vinum.

ANTIMONIAS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-mo'ni^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). An antimonate. [B.]—**A. potassicus.** Potassium antimonate. [B, 92.]

ANTIMONIATE, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-mo'ni^2-at. See Antimonate.

ANTIMONIATED, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-mo'ni^2-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *antimoniatus, stibiatus.* Fr., *antimonié, stibié.* It., Sp., *antimoniato.* Prepared with or containing antimony. [B.]

ANTIMONIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *antimonicus, stibicus.* Fr., *antimonique.* It., *antimonico.* Sp., *antimónico.* Of or pertaining to antimony; in chemical nomenclature, containing antimony as a quinquivalent radicle. [B.]—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum antimonicum* (seu *stibicum*). Fr., *acide antimonique.* Ger., *Antimonsäure.* It., *acido antimonico.* Sp., *ácido antimónico.* Syn.: *materia perlata Kerkringii.* A name formerly given to antimony pentoxide (*anhydrous a. acid*), but now applied to the hydrate of this substance, $HSbO_3 + 2H_2O$, also called *metantimonic acid.* It is a white impalpable powder almost insoluble in water, which acts as a monobasic acid, forming salts called antimonates. It is formed by decomposing a fused mixture of antimony trisulphide and nitre with sulphuric acid or vinegar. It was formerly official in several pharmacopœias. *Orthoantimonic acid*, a substance of the composition H_3SbO_4, is said to be formed by the action of water upon antimony pentachloride. It forms salts called orthoantimonates. [B, 3, 119, 159.] See also Metantimonic acid and Pyrantimonic acid.—**A. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride* (ou *oxyde*) *antimonique.* Ger., *Antimonsäureanhydrid, Antimonoxyd.* It., *anidride antimonica, ossido antimonico.* Sp., *óxido antimónico.* See Antimony *pentoxide.*—**A. hydrate.** See *A. acid.*—**A. oxide.** See *A. anhydride.*—**A. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure antimonique.* Ger., *Antimonsulfid.* It., *solfuro antimonico.* Sp., *sulfuro antimónico.* See Antimony *pentasulphide.*

ANTIMONICO-POTASSIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n-ti^2-mo-ni^2-ko-po-ta^{3}s-ek. Containing both antimony and potassium. [B, 119.]

ANTIMONIDE, n. A^{2}n-ti^{2}m'o^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *antimoniure.* Ger., *Antimoniür.* It., Sp., *antimoniuro.* A compound formed by the chemical union of antimony directly with another element or a radicle; also an alloy containing antimony. [B.] See also Antimony *radicle.*

ANTIMONIÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-mo-ni^2-a. Antimoniated.

ANTIMONIEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^{2}mo-ni^2-u^5. Antimonious. [B, 107.]

ANTIMONIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}n''ti^2-mo^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *antimonium*, antimony, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *antimonifère.* Producing or containing antimony. [B, 107.]

ANTIMONIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n-ti^2-mon'i^{2}g. Antimonious. [B.]—**A'e Säure.** Antimonious acid. [B, 48.]—**A'es Sulfid** [Berzelius]. Antimony tetrasulphide. [B.]—**A'sauer.** Pertaining to antimonious acid; joined with the name of a base, the antimonite of the base. [B.]—**A'säure.** Antimonious acid. [B.]

ANTIMONIO-ANTIMONIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-mo''ni^2-o-a^{2}n-ti^2-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *antimonious* and *antimonic.* Fr., *antimonio-antimonique.* Containing antimony both as a trivalent and quinquivalent radicle. [B.]—**A.-a. oxide.** See Antimony *tetroxide.*

ANTIMONIO-MERCURIEL (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-mo-ni^2-o-mar-ku^6-ri^2-e^{2}l. From *antimoine* and *mercure.* Containing antimony and mercury. [B, 119.]

ANTIMONIO-TARTRATE, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-mo''ni^2-o-ta^{3}r'trat. From *antimony* and *tartrate.* Lat., *antimonio-tartras.* Fr., *antimonio-tartrate.* It., Sp., *antimonio-tartrato.* A tartrate of antimony and another element or radicle. [B, 98.] See Potassium *a.-t.*

ANTIMONIOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-mo'ni^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *antimoniosus, stibiosus.* Fr., *antimonieux.* Ger., *antimonig.* It., Sp., *antimonioso.* Of or containing antimony; in chemical nomenclature, containing antimony as a trivalent radicle. [B.]—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum antimoniosum* (seu *stibiosum*). Fr., *acide antimonieux.* Ger., *Antimonigsäure.* It., *acido antimonioso.* Sp., *ácido antimonioso.* A name formerly given to antimony trioxide (Berzelius) or to antimony tetroxide, now applied to the hydrate of the former substance; a body of the constitution $HSbO_2$ or $2HSbO_2 + 3H_2O$, which acts as a monobasic acid. [B, 3, 46, 119, 159.] The latter substance is also called metantimonious acid.—**A. chloride, A. iodide, A. oxide, A. sulphide.** See Antimony *trichloride, triiodide, trioxide,* and *trisulphide.*

ANTIMONITE, n. A^{2}n-ti^{2}m'o^{2}n-it. Lat., *stibiis.* Fr., *antimonite.* It., Sp., *antimonito.* A salt of antimonious acid; a substance of the general formula $R(SbO_2)_n$, where R is a radicle the quantivalence of which is *n*. Such salts were formerly regarded as compounds of antimony trioxide and the oxide of another element or radicle, and were called *hypoantimonites.* The name a. was formerly applied to compounds of antimony tetroxide and the oxides of other elements or radicles, compounds which are now called *hypoantimonates.* [B, 2, 3, 142.]

ANTIMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-mo'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. Antimony. [B.] 2. Antimony trisulphide.—**Acetas antimonii.** See Antimony *acetate.*—**Antimonii calx sulphurata.** See *Calx antimonii sulphurata.*—**Antimonii cerussa.** See *Cerussa antimonii.*—**Antimonii clyssus.** A solution of sulphurous acid made by distilling a mixture of 1 part each of antimony, nitre, and sulphur, receiving the volatile products in 2 parts of water, and filtering the distillate. It was used as an acid and refreshing drink in fevers. [B, 57.]—**Antimonii deuto-hydrochloras.** Antimony trichloride. [B, 97.]—**Antimonii essentia.** See *Vinum antimonii.*—**Antimonii et potassæ tartras** [Dubl. Ph. (1850), U. S. Ph. (1870)], **Antimonii et potassii tartras** [U. S. Ph.]. See Antimony *and potassium tartrate.*—**Antimonii flores argentini.** See *Flores antimonii argentini.*—**Antimonii iodidum.** See Antimony *iodide.*—**Antimonii minera cum sulphure mineralisata.** See *A. crudum.*—**Antimoniioleum.** See Antimony *trichloride.*—**Antimonii oxidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ed. Ph. (1841)], **Antimonii oxydum** [Dubl. Ph. (1850)]. Antimony trioxide. [B.]—**Antimonii oxydum album.** Antimony oxychloride. [B, 97.]—**Antimonii oxydum nitromuriaticum** [Dubl. Ph. (1826)]. Antimony trioxide obtained by the action of a mixture of hydrochloric acid 100 parts and nitric acid 1 part upon 20 parts of antimony trisulphide. [B, 98.]—**Antimonii oxydum vitrefactum** (seu **vitrificatum**). See *Vitrum antimonii.*—**Antimonii oxysulphidum, Antimonii oxysulphuretum** [U. S. Ph. (1870), Lond. Ph. (1851)]. Antimony oxysulphide. [B.] See *A. sulphuratum.*—**Antimonii pentachloridum.** See Antimony *pentachloride.*—**Antimonii pentasulphuretum.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 98.]—**Antimonii potassio-tartras** [Lond. Ph. (1851)]. Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B, 98.]—**Antimonii protohydrochloras.** Antimony oxychloride. [B, 97.]—**Antimonii protosulphuretum.** Antimony trisulphide. [B, 97.]—**Antimonii rubicunda magnesia.** See *Regulus antimonii medicinalis.*—**Antimonii sesquisulphuretum** [Lond. Ph. (1851)]. Antimony trisulphide. [B, 98.]—**Antimonii spiritus.** See *Antimonii clyssus.*—**Antimonii submurias.** See Antimony *oxychloride.*—**Antimonii subsulphas.** Syn.: *oxidum antimonii sulphuratum griseum, sulphas antimonii.* Gray sulphureted oxide of antimony. A preparation of the Fr. Codex of 1837, consisting of a mixture of antimony trisulphide and a basic sulphate of antimony obtained by heating antimony with sulphuric acid till the product assumes a grayish hue, washing with water, and drying. A substance having a very similar composition, obtained by calcining native trisulphide of antimony was official as *calx antimonii* in the Würzburg Ph. (1796) and the Oldenburg Ph. (1801). [B, 97.]—**Antimo-**

nii sulphidum [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de sulfure d'antimoine* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *solfuro d'antimonio, antimonio nero.* Sp., *sulfuro de antimonio.* Syn.: *a. nigrum* [Br. Ph.], *antimonii sulphuretum* [U. S. Ph. (1870)] (seu *sulphuretum præparatum* [Dubl. Ph. (1850)], *stibium sulfuratum nigrum alcoholisatum* (seu *lævigatum*), *sulphuretum stibii præparatum.* Sulphide of antimony; prepared sulphuret of antimony. Antimony trisulphide fused, finely pulverized, and freed as far as possible [by levigation and elutriation] from [admixed impurities, especially] arsenic. [U. S. Ph.] Substantially the same methods of preparation are enjoined in the other pharmacopœias. [B, 5, 113, 119.] See ANTIMONY *trisulphide.*—**Antimonii sulphidum purificatum** [U. S. Ph.]. *Sulfure d'antimoine pur* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *a. nigrum purificatum* [Br. Ph.]. Prepared antimony trisulphide (antimonii sulphidum) reduced to a very fine powder and freed from impurities, especially from traces of copper, by prolonged maceration with ammonia water and subsequent washing with water. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph. (B).]—**Antimonii sulphuretum.** 1. Antimony trisulphide [Ed. Ph. (1841), Dubl. Ph. (1850)]. 2. Purified antimony trisulphide (antimonii sulphidum) [U. S. Ph. (1870)]. [B, 5, 98.]—**Antimonii sulphuretum aureum** [Ed. Ph. (1841)], **Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum** [U. S. Ph. (1850), Dubl. Ph. (1850)]. See *A. sulphuratum.*—**Antimonii sulphuretum præparatum** [Dubl. Ph. (1850)]. See *Antimonii sulphidum.*—**Antimonii tartarizati liquor** [Dubl. Ph. (1850)]. See *Vinum antimonii.*—**Antimonii terchloridi liquor** [Dubl. Ph. (1850)]. See *Liquor antimonii chloridi.*—**Antimonii terchloridum.** Antimony trichloride. [B, 98.]—**Antimonii teroxydum.** Antimony trioxide. [B, 98.]—**Antimonii tersulphuretum** [Lond. Ph. (1851)]. Antimony trisulphide. [B, 98.]—**Antimonii tersulphuretum amorphum.** Amorphous trisulphide of antimony. [B, 98.]—**Antimonii tersulphuretum crystallisatum.** Crystalline trisulphide of antimony. [B, 98.]—**Antimonii tersulphuretum præcipitatum.** See *Sulphuretum antimonii præcipitatum* and *A. sulphuratum.*—**Antimonii tritoxidum.** Antimony trioxide. [B, 97.]—**Antimonii vitrum, Antimonii vitrum hyacinthinum.** See *Vitrum antimonii.*—**A. calcinatum.** 1. Antimony ash. 2. A. diaphoreticum non ablutum. 3. A. diaphoreticum lotum [Lond. Ph. (1788)]. [B, 199.]—**A. calcinatum cum nitro.** See *A. diaphoreticum non ablutum.*—**A. catharticum.** See *Cathartic* ANTIMONY *of Wilson.*—**A. crudum.** Fr., *antimoine cru* [Fr. Cod.], *sulfure d'antimoine du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *antimonio crudo* (o *nero*). Syn.: *sulphuretum stibii nativum* (seu *venale*), *stibium striatum* (seu *sulphuratum*) *nigrum, a. nativum, lupus metallorum, judex ultimus.* Crude or native antimony trisulphide (stibnite), containing various impurities, especially the sulphides of lead, iron, and arsenic. It was official under various titles in all the older pharmacopœias, being employed as a medicine and used in the preparation of the other compounds of antimony. [B, 3, 113, 119.]—**A. crudum præparatum.** See *Antimonii sulphidum.*—**A. diaphoreticum.** Fr., *antimoine diaphorétique.* Ger., *schweisstreibendes Spiessglanz.* It., *antimonio diaforetico.* See *A. diaphoreticum non ablutum.*—**A. diaphoreticum ablutum.** See *A. diaphoreticum lavatum.*—**A. diaphoreticum joviale.** See ANTHECTICUM *Poterii.*—**A. diaphoreticum lavatum, A. diaphoreticum lotum.** Fr., *antimoine diaphorétique lavé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gewaschenes schweisstreibendes Spiessglanz.* It., *antimonio diaforetico lavato.* Syn.: *superstibias potassicus* [Fr. Cod.]. An acid antimonate of potassium obtained by treating the a. diaphoreticum non ablutum either with cold [Fr. Cod.] or with boiling water. It is a white substance of alkaline reaction, which, according to the mode of its preparation, has the composition $4KSbO_3$,-$2HSbO_3 + 9H_2O$ or $KSbO_3,HSbO_3 + 2H_2O$ [Fr. Cod.]. When made, as was done by Libavius and others, by treating the a. diaphoreticum non ablutum with acids, it consisted chiefly of antimonic acid. It was formerly much employed in medicine. [B, 3, 113, 119, 165.]—**A. diaphoreticum martiale** [Brunsw. Ph. (1777), Wurtemb. Ph. (1798)]. Fr., *antimoine diaphorétique martial, diaphorétique de Keup.* A preparation made by heating a mixture of equal parts of a. crudum and iron filings, triturating the product, detonating with 3 parts of nitre, washing with warm water, and drying. The *bezoardicum martiale, pulvis cachecticus* (seu *anticachecticus*) *Ludovici, specificum stomachicum Poterii,* was made in the same way, but 6 parts of nitre were employed. [B, 97, 119.]—**A. diaphoreticum nitratum, A. diaphoreticum non ablutum.** Fr., *antimoine diaphorétique, fondant de Rotrou.* Ger., *ungewaschenes schweisstreibendes Spiessglanz.* It., *antimonio diaforetico.* A preparation official in several of the older formularies made by heating antimony or antimony trisulphide (a. crudum) with from 1 to 3 times its weight of nitre. The product consists chiefly of a mixture of potassium antimonate, potassium sulphate, and more or less undecomposed antimony trisulphide. [B, 3, 97, 119.] Cf. *Hepar antimonii.*—**A. diaphoreticum rubrum.** Fr., *antimoine diaphorétique rouge.* See *Regulus antimonii medicinalis.*—**A. fusum.** See *A. crudum.*—**A. metallicum.** Metallic antimony. [B.]—**A. muriatum** [Lond. Ph.]. Antimony trichloride. [B, 59, 119.]—**A. nativum.** See *A. crudum.*—**A. nigrum** [Br. Ph.]. Black antimony; antimony trisulphide purified by fusion and pulverized. [B.] See *Antimonii sulphidum.*—**A. nigrum purificatum** [Br. Ph.] See *Antimonii sulphidum purificatum.*—**A. purificatum.** Antimony trisulphide obtained by melting a. crudum and running it into small molds. [B, 199.] Cf. *Antimonii sulphidum.*—**A. sulfuratum.** Antimony trisulphide. [B.] See *A. sulphuratum.*—**A. sulfuratum aurantiacum.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 49.]—**A. sulfuratum nigrum.** See ANTIMONY *trisulphide.*—**A. sulphuratum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *kermès par voie humide* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *antimonio solforato.* Syn.: *antimonii oxysulphuretum* (seu *sulphuretum aureum*), *sulphuretum antimonii præcipitatum.* Sulphurated antimony; oxysulphuret of antimony; precipitated sulphuret of antimony. A mixture of antimony trisulphide and antimony trioxide made by boiling antimony trisulphide with solution of caustic soda and precipitating with dilute sulphuric acid. It is a reddish-brown amorphous powder, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 5.] Cf. KERMES *mineral.*—**A. tartaratum, A. tartarisatum, A. tartarizatum** [Lond. Ph. (1824)]. Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B, 98, 119.]—**A. ustum cum nitro.** See *A. diaphoreticum non ablutum.*—**A. vitrifactum, A. vitrificatum.** See *Vitrum antimonii.*—**Arcanum antimonii.** An ancient preparation credited with remarkable powers in the cure of colic and many other affections. Equal parts of antimony trisulphide and ammonium chloride were distilled, and the product (in the form of white, shining, plumose crystals called by Basil Valentine *vitrum antimonii*) was washed with water. It was then dried, rectified spirit of white vitriol was poured on it, and the mixture was stirred and distilled. From the distilled product the *arcanum* was extracted by pouring alcohol upon it. [B. 230.]—**Balsamum antimonii** [Basil Valentine]. A preparation made by triturating pure metallic antimony, pouring upon it oil of juniper or turpentine, distilling upon a water-bath, and subsequently rectifying with alcohol: said to be of great service in pulmonary affections. [B, 230.]—**Balsamum vitæ antimonii** [Basil Valentine]. See *Oleum rubeum antimonii.*—**Butyrum antimonii.** Butter of antimony. [B.] See ANTIMONY *trichloride.*—**Calx antimonii.** See *Antimonii subsulphas, A. diaphoreticum non ablutum,* and ANTIMONY *ash,* and cf. *A. calcinatum.*—**Calx antimonii Anglorum.** See *A. diaphoreticum non ablutum.*—**Calx antimonii cum sulphure.** See *Calx antimonii sulphurata.*—**Calx antimonii elota.** See *A. diaphoreticum lotum.*—**Calx antimonii grisea per se.** See ANTIMONY *ash.*—**Calx antimonii Hoffmanni, Calx antimonii Hoffmanni cum sulphure.** Calcium thioantimonate. [B, 92, 119.] Cf. *Calx antimonii sulphurata.*—**Calx antimonii lota.** See *A. diaphoreticum lotum.*—**Calx antimonii nitrata.** Syn.: *bezoardicum minerale.* Antimony tetroxide formed by heating antimony oxychloride or antimony trisulphide with nitre and washing the product with water. [B, 97, 119.]—**Calx antimonii sine sulphure.** A preparation consisting chiefly of lime-water to which are added 0·11 of calx of antimony and 0·02 of calx of iron. [B, 59.]—**Calx antimonii sulphurata.** An impure calcium thioantimonate prepared by calcining a mixture of calcined oyster-shell 10 parts, sulphur 4 parts, and a. crudum 3 parts. It was used as an emetic and alterative in gout, rheumatism, scrofula, etc. [B, 119, 199.]—**Cerussa antimonii, Cerussa antimonii diaphoretica.** 1. Antimonic acid precipitated by vinegar from the filtered liquid obtained by washing diaphoretic antimony. 2. A. diaphoreticum lavatum. 3. A preparation made by deflagrating metallic antimony with nitre and pulverizing. [B, 59, 119, 199.]—**Cerussa antimonii solaris.** A substance prepared from the regulus antimonii solaris by calcination [B, 59], or one formed by subjecting metallic antimony to the sun's rays concentrated by a lens [B, 199]. Probably a more or less impure oxide of antimony. [B.]—**Cinis antimonii.** See ANTIMONY *ash.*—**Cinnabaris antimonii.** See ANTIMONY *cinnabar.*—**Clyssus antimonii.** See *Antimonii clyssus.*—**Crocus antimonii, Crocus antimonii lotus.** Fr., *safran des métaux* (ou *d'antimoine*). Ger., *Spiessglanzsafran.* It., *croco* (o *zafferano*) *dei metalli.* Sp., *oxi-sulfuro antimónico semivitrificado lavado* [Sp. Ph.], *azafran de metales* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *crocus metallorum* [Sp. Ph.], *stibium oxydatum fuscum, hepar antimonii lotum.* Of the Sp. Ph. and several of the older formularies, a preparation consisting essentially of potassium thioantimonite and thioantimonate made by washing finely powdered hepar antimonii with boiling water till the latter comes away tasteless. The name crocus antimonii is also applied to the unwashed hepar antimonii. The *crocus antimonii* and *safran des métaux* of the Fr. Codex and Greek Ph. are the same as vitrum antimonii (*q. v.*). [B, 95, 113, 119.]—**Elixir antimonii** [Basil Valentine]. An antimonial preparation made with the aid of vinegar. [B, 59.]—**Emplastrum antimonii** [U. S. Ph. (1870)]. Fr., *emplâtre stibié* (ou *d'antimoine*). Ger., *Antimonpflaster.* It., *empiastro d'antimonio.* Sp., *emplasto de antimonio.* Syn.: *emplastrum stibiatum.* Antimonial plaster; a plaster made of powdered tartar emetic 1 part and Burgundy pitch 4 parts. [B, 5.]—**Essentia antimonii.** See *Vinum antimonii.*—**Flores antimonii.** Fr., *fleurs d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonblumen.* It., *fiori d'antimonio.* Flowers of antimony; a name given to various substances obtained by the sublimation of metallic antimony or of one of its salts. The name, used without qualification, was especially applied either to the flores antimonii argentini (*q. v.*) or to an impure oxysulphide of antimony mixed with varying quantities of the trioxide and trisulphide, prepared by throwing the powdered trisulphide of antimony into a heated retort and collecting the sublimed product deposited in the receiver. The *various-colored flowers of a.* of Lemery, prepared by the unequal action of fire upon different parts of a piece of antimony, were used as a powerful emetic. [B, 2, 59, 119, 199.]—**Flores antimonii argentei** (seu **argentini**). Fr., *fleurs argentines d'antimoine.* It., *fiori argentini d'antimonio.* Argentine flowers of antimony; antimony trioxide obtained under the form of silvery crystals by subliming metallic antimony. [B, 2.]—**Flores antimonii Helmontii.** Van Helmont's flowers of antimony. *Van Helmont's salt flowers of a.* were made by subliming a mixture of equal parts of sal ammoniac and of the product obtained by evaporating to dryness a solution of antimony trisulphide in nitrohydrochloric acid. By washing the sublimed product with water until the latter comes away tasteless a fine red powder is obtained called *Van Helmont's sweet emetic flowers of antimony.* This powder, which is said to be strongly emetic, being ignited with 3 parts of nitre, produces a white powder, which, washed with water and ignited with alcohol, constitutes *Van Helmont's fixed diaphoretic flowers of antimony,* which were used as a diaphoretic in intermittent and continued fevers. [B, 200.]—**Flores antimonii nitrosi.** See *Flores antimonii argentini.*—**Flores antimonii rubri.** Red flowers of antimony. A red powder prepared by subliming a mixture of a. crudum and sal ammoniac and washing the product. It is a powerful emetic and formed the principal ingredient of the tinctura antimonii sicca. It consists of amorphous antimony trisulphide. [Basil Valentine (B, 3); B, 59, 199.]—**Hepar antimonii.** Fr., *foie d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonleber, kalinische*

Spiessglanzleber. It., *fegato d'antimonio*. Sp., *higado de antimonio, oxisulfuro antimónico semivitrificado* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *oxydulum stibii sulphuratum semi-vitreum*. Liver of antimony. A thioantimonite of an alkaline metal. The name is especially applied to a mixture of potassium antimonite, thioantimonite, thioantimonate, and sulphate prepared by deflagrating together antimony trisulphide and potassium nitrate, with or without the addition of sodium chloride. The constitution of the product varies somewhat with the proportions of the ingredients, and the term hepar antimonii is often restricted to the substance formed by the union of equal parts of antimony trisulphide and potassium nitrate. It was formerly used as a medicine, especially in veterinary practice, but is now rarely employed. [B, 3, 95, 119.] Cf. *A. diaphoreticum non ablutum*.—**Hepar antimonii lotum.** See *Crocus antimonii*.—**Hydrosulphas antimonii, Hydrosulphuretum antimonii rubrum.** Kermes mineral. [B.]—**Ioduretum antimonii.** Antimony trisiodide. [B, 119.]—**Jecur antimonii.** A compound obtained by igniting equal parts of a. crudum and red tartar and washing with water. [B, 230.] Cf. *Hepar antimonii* and *Crocus antimonii*.—**Liquor antimonii chloridi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *beurre d'antimoine liquide*. Ger., *wasserhaltiges Antimonchlorür*. Solution of chloride of antimony; an aqueous solution of antimony trichloride made by treating a pound of antimony trisulphide with 4 pints (Imp.) of hydrochloric acid and reducing the bulk by boiling to 2 pints. A similar preparation, called *liquid butter of antimony, liquor hydrochloricus antimonii terchloridi, liquor stibii chlorati* [Aust. Ph.] (seu *muriatici*), *antimonii terchloridi liquor* [Dubl. Ph. (1850)], has been official in a number of formularies. It was used as a caustic and as a means of forming the trioxide. [B.]—**Liquor antimonii tartarisati** (seu **tartarizati**). Fr., *eau émétique, potion émétique* (ou *stibiée*, ou *émétisée*, ou *vomitive*, ou *stibiée*) (all of 1st def.). Syn.: *liquor tartari stibiati, haustus emeticus, aqua stibiata* (seu *emetica*), *potio stibiata* (all of 1st def.). 1. An aqueous solution of tartar emetic, official in many of the older pharmacopœias, containing about 1 grain, or, as directed in the Fr. Codex of 1837, ⅓ grain, of tartar emetic in each fluidounce. 2. See *Vinum antimonii*. [B, 119.]—**Liquor hydrochloricus antimonii terchloridi.** See *Liquor antimonii chloridi*.—**Magisterium antimonii diaphoretici** (seu **diaphoreticum**). Antimonic acid prepared by acting upon powdered antimony glass with vinegar. [B, 59, 119.] Cf. Materia *perlata* and see Bezoardicum *antimoniale*.—**Murias antimonii.** Antimony trichloride. [B, 59.]—**Nix antimonii.** Fr., *neige d'antimoine*. Ger., *Spiessglanzblumenschnee*. Antimony trioxide obtained by subliming the metal. [B, 119.]—**Oleum antimonii.** Antimony trichloride. [B, 119.]—**Oleum antimonii compositum** [Basil Valentine]. Antimony trichloride prepared with the aid of quicklime. [B, 59.]—**Oleum rubeum** (seu **rubrum**) **antimonii.** A sweet, reddish, oily substance prepared by making an alcoholic tincture of antimony glass as described under *Tinctura rubea antimonii*, and, after preserving this tincture for a month in a luted vessel, slowly evaporating, allowing the heavy oil to settle during the process. The oil, which is described as "suprema quinta essentia quæ ad summum de antimonio scribi potest," was used in a variety of diseases. The names *balsamum vitæ antimonii, sulphur antimonii*, and *balsamum vitæ* were applied to the same, or a very similar preparation. [B, 230.]—**Oleum vitri antimonii.** See *Oleum rubeum antimonii*.—**Oxidum antimonii, Oxidum antimonii sulphuratum griseum,** etc. See *Oxydum antimonii, Oxydum antimonii sulphuratum griseum*, etc. [B, 119.]—**Oxydulum antimonii hydrosulphuratum aurantiacum, Oxydulum auratum antimonii.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 97, 119.]—**Oxydum antimonii.** See Antimony *trioxide*.—**Oxydum antimonii basicum,** Ger., *basisches Antimonoxyd*. Antimony trioxide. [B, 165.]—**Oxydum antimonii cum phosphate calcis** [Ed. Ph. (1826)]. See Pulvis *antimonialis*.—**Oxydum antimonii cum sulphure vitrificatum** (seu **vitrifactum**). See *Vitrum antimonii*.—**Oxydum antimonii nitro-muriaticum.** See *Antimonii oxydum nitromuriaticum*.—**Oxydum antimonii sulphuratum griseum.** See *Antimonii subsulphas*.—**Oxydum antimonii sulphuratum rubrum.** Kermes mineral. [B, 97, 119.]—**Oxydum auratum antimonii.** Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119.]—**Pilulæ antimonii compositæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules de Plummer*. Ger., *Plummer'sche Pillen*. It., *pillole d'antimonio composte*. Syn.: *pilula hydrargyri subchloridi composita* [Br. Ph.], *pilula calomelanos composita* [Br. Ph. (1864)], *pilulæ Plummeri, pilulæ ex stibio et hydragyro*. Compound pills of antimony, compound calomel pills, Plummer's pills. A preparation consisting of pills, each containing sulphurated antimony ½ gr., calomel ½ gr., guaiac 1 gr., and enough mucilage of tragacanth to secure the proper consistence [U. S. Ph.]. The preparation of the Br. Ph. is a pilular mass made up of calomel and sulphurated antimony, of each 1 part, and guaiac 2 parts, with enough castor-oil to insure the proper consistence. Similar preparations, known as *pilulæ ex hydrargyro miti cum sulphure stibiato aurantiaco, pilulæ depurantes* (seu *resolventes cum mercurio*, seu *submuriatis hydrargyri compositæ*), contained varying quantities of the different active ingredients, and with licorice, mucilage, balsam of copaiba, balsam of Peru, or the extract of gentian, conium, elder, fumitory, or bitter-sweet as excipients. In most of these formularies the antimonial ingredient was the sulphur auratum or antimony pentasulphide, but, in some, kermes mineral, corresponding to the U. S. a. sulphuratum, was used. [B, 5, 119.]—**Plumbum antimonii** [Basil Valentine]. Metallic antimony. [B, 3.]—**Protoxidum antimonii sulphuratum.** See *Crocus antimonii*.—**Pulvis albus antimonii** [Basil Valentine]. A preparation obtained by deflagrating metallic antimony 3 times with an equal weight of nitre, washing after each deflagration, and then adding alcohol 8 times and separating it again, each time, by distillation. [B, 59.]—**Pulvis antimonii compositus** [Lond. Ph. (1836)]. See Pulvis *antimonialis*.—**Regulus antimonii.** Fr., *régule d'antimoine*. Ger., *regulinisches Antimon, Spiessglanzkönig*. It., *regolo d'antimonio*. Metallic antimony. [B.]—**Regulus antimonii jovialis.** Metallic antimony containing, or alloyed with, tin. [B, 2.]—**Regulus antimonii lunaris.** Metallic antimony containing silver. [B, 2, 59.]—**Regulus antimonii martialis.** Fr., *régule d'antimoine martial*. Martial regulus of antimony. Metallic antimony containing, or prepared with, iron. The name was given in many of the older pharmacopœias to metallic antimony prepared by fusing the trisulphide of the latter with iron and adding nitre to the molten mixture. [B, 2, 59, 119.]—**Regulus antimonii medicinalis.** Fr., *régule d'antimoine médicinal*. Syn.: *a. diaphoreticum rubrum febrifugum* (seu *specificum*) *Craanii, magnesia opalina*. An oxysulphide of antimony prepared by fusing together a. crudum, common salt, and potassium carbonate. The proportions of the ingredients varied in the different formularies, some of which also omitted the salt or substituted for it metallic iron. The Palatinate Ph. of 1764 ordered a mixture of a. crudum, charcoal, and the product obtained by deflagrating nitre and potassium bitartrate to be heated together and reduced to a powder. [B, 119.]—**Regulus antimonii saturninus.** Metallic antimony containing, or alloyed with, lead. [B, 2.]—**Regulus antimonii simplex.** See *Regulus antimonii*.—**Regulus antimonii solaris.** Metallic antimony containing, or alloyed with, gold. [B, 59.]—**Regulus antimonii stellatus.** Metallic antimony, especially that prepared by fusing the trisulphide with iron. So called on account of its stellated (crystalline) surface. [B, 3.]—**Regulus antimonii venereus.** Metallic antimony containing, or alloyed with, copper. [B, 2.]—**Regulus antimonii vulgaris.** See *Regulus antimonii*.—**Rubinus antimonii.** Ruby of antimony. [B, 98.] See *Regulus antimonii medicinalis*.—**Sapo antimonii.** Fr., *savon stibié* (ou *antimonial*). Ger., *Antimonseife*. Syn.: *sapo antimonialis* (seu *stibiatus*, seu *hydrosulphureti oxyduli stibii sulphurati*), *sulphur auratum saponatum*. A preparation, of which many modifications were formerly official, made in general by treating antimony pentasulphide, liver of antimony, or a mixture of antimony trisulphide and sulphur with a caustic alkali and either adding soap or saponifying by the addition of fatty matter, such as olive-oil. It consisted essentially of soap and the antimonite and thioantimonate of potassium or sodium. It was used as an excitant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant, in rheumatism, asthma, etc. [B, 119.]—**Subhydrochloras antimonii, Subhydrochloretum antimonii.** Antimony oxychloride. [B, 119.]—**Subhydrosulphas antimonii.** Kermes mineral. [B. 97.]—**Sulphas antimonii.** Antimony sulphate; especially basic antimony sulphate. See *Antimonii subsulphas*. [B, 119.]—**Sulphur antimonii** [Basil Valentine]. Amorphous antimony trisulphide. [B, 98.]—**Sulphur antimonii auratum** (seu **doratum**). Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 2, 98.]—**Sulphur antimonii fixatum.** See *Sulphur fixum antimonii*.—**Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum.** See *A. sulphuratum*.—**Sulphur antimonii solare** [Hoffmann]. A preparation made by precipitating sulphur auratum antimonii with a solution of gold in aqua regia. It was used as a sudorific in venereal diseases. [B, 59.]—**Sulphur auratum antimonii, Sulphur auratus antimonii.** Fr., *soufre doré d'antimoine* [Fr. Cod.], *soufre doré*. Ger., *Goldschwefel*. It., *zolfo dorato*. Sp., *azufre dorado*. Golden sulphur of antimony. Antimony pentasulphide (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Sulphuretum antimonii præcipitatum.** See *A. sulphuratum*.—**Sulphuretum antimonii præparatum** [Ed. Ph. (1826), Dubl. Ph. (1830)]. See *Antimonii sulphidum*.—**Sulphur fixum antimonii.** See *Cerussa antimonii* (1st def.).—**Tartras antimonii.** 1. Antimony tartrate. 2. Of the Ed. Ph. of 1826, antimony and potassium tartrate. [B, 97, 119.]—**Tinctura antimonii.** A name given to various preparations of antimony prepared with alcohol. [B.]—**Tinctura antimonii acris.** Fr., *teinture âcre d'antimoine*. Ger., *scharfe Spiessglanztinctur*. See *Tinctura antimonii aurata*.—**Tinctura antimonii acris et alkalina** [Stahl]. See *Tinctura antimonii aurata*.—**Tinctura antimonii acris simplex.** [B, 200.] A preparation made by digesting regulus antimonii martialis in alcohol. [B, 200.] Cf. *Tinctura antimonii aurata* and *Tinctura ex regulo antimonii martiali*.—**Tinctura antimonii alcalina.** See *Tinctura antimonii aurata*.—**Tinctura antimonii aurata.** Fr., *teinture dorée d'antimoine, alcoolé de potasse et d'antimoine sulfuré*. An alkaline alcoholic solution of the sulphides of a. and potassium or of potassium thioantimonite. Various preparations, more or less approximating this composition, were formerly official: 1. *Tinctura antimonii nigra*, containing potassium antimonate, was a dark liquid of bitter taste made by treating with caustic potash solution and alcohol the product obtained by igniting a. trisulphide with nitre. 2. *Tinctura antimonii tartarisata*, containing, besides the potassium thioantimonite, a certain amount of ethyl sulphide, was a liquid of garlicky odor made by digesting a. trisulphide and potash in alcohol. 3. *Tinctura antimonii acris* was a reddish-brown liquid of caustic alkaline taste made with alcohol and caustic potash. 4. The *tinctura antimonii acris et alkalina* [Stahl], or *tinctura alkalica acris* (one of the varieties of the *lilium Paracelsi*), was a red solution made by throwing into alcohol the washed product obtained by deflagrating a. crudum and nitre (crocus antimonii, or a. diaphoreticum lotum). It was caustic and alkaline, and was employed as a diaphoretic. Other preparations made with the regulus antimonii martialis, regulus antimonii medicinalis, etc., were official in the older formularies. [B, 48, 119, 200.] Cf. *Tinctura ex regulo antimonii martiali, Tinctura antimonii acris simplex*, and *Tinctura* metallorum.—**Tinctura antimonii balsamica.** See *Tinctura antimonii aurata*.—**Tinctura antimonii hepatica salina.** A product obtained by digesting 2 parts of hepar antimonii with wine. [B, 59.] See *Tinctura antimonii aurata*.—**Tinctura antimonii Jacobi.** Fr., *teinture antimoniale de Jacobi*. See *Tinctura antimonii saponata*.—**Tinctura antimonii nigra** (seu **nigri**). Ger., *Model's schwarze Spiessglanztinctur*. See *Tinctura antimonii aurata*.—**Tinctura antimonii saponata.** Fr., *liqueur de savon stibié soufre doré, liquide*. Syn.: *sulphur auratum liquidum, liquor saponis stibiati*. A preparation official in several old formularies prepared in various ways but consisting essentially of a solution of the sapo antimonii in dilute alcohol, in the tinctura antimonii acris [Jacobi's original

formula], or in the tinctura antimonii aurata. It was employed in doses of 50 to 70 drops for the same purposes as the sapo antimonii. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura antimonii sicca** [Geerman]. A preparation having for its base the flores antimonii rubri. [B, 59.]—**Tinctura antimonii spuria** [Cartheuser]. See *Tinctura antimonii acris et alkalina.* — **Tinctura antimonii tartarisata** [Mayer]. Ger., *tartarisirte Spiessglanztinctur.* See *Tinctura antimonii hepatica salina* and *Tinctura antimonii aurata.*—**Tinctura antimonii Thedenii.** Ger., *Theden's Spiessglanztinctur.* A preparation consisting essentially of a solution of potassium acetate in alcohol. [B, 48.]—**Tinctura ex regulo antimonii martiali.** A tincture made from martial regulus of antimony. Reguline tincture of antimony was made by digesting equal parts of the martial regulus and nitre in strong alcohol. [B, 200.] See also *Tinctura antimonii acris simplex.*—**Tinctura rubea antimonii** [Basil Valentine]. A preparation made by digesting glass of antimony with successive charges of distilled vinegar as long as the latter acquires a golden color, collecting the acetous solutions, filtering, evaporating to dryness, washing the residue with water till freed from all acidity, and then dissolving in alcohol. [B, 230.] Cf. *Oleum rubeum antimonii.*—**Unguentum antimonii** [U. S. Ph. (1870)], **Unguentum antimonii potassio-tartratis** [Lond. Ph. (1851)], **Unguentum antimonii tartarati** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade stibiée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pockensalbe, Brechweinsteinsalbe* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *unguento di tartaro emetico.* Syn.: *unguentum tartari stibiati* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *tartari emetici* [Dubl. Ph. (1850)], seu *antimoniale* [Ed. Ph. (1841)], seu *stibiatum*, seu *Autenriethii* [Aust. Ph.]), *pomatum stibiatum.* Antimonial ointment; ointment of tartar emetic or of tartrated antimony. A preparation made up of tartar emetic 1 part mixed with lard 4 parts [U. S. Ph. (1870), Lond. Ph., Ed. Ph.], or 8 parts [Dubl. Ph.], or with benzoated lard 3 parts [Fr. Cod.], or with simple ointment 4 parts [Br. Ph.], or with paraffin ointment 4 parts [Ger. Ph.]. Similar preparations called *Autenrieth's ointment, unguentum tartratis potassæ stibiati*, and *adeps tartaro stibii medicatus*, and containing from 6 to 50 per cent. of tartar emetic, were formerly official. The ointment applied by friction acts as a pustulant, and is used as a counter-irritant in thoracic diseases and in rheumatism. [B, 5, 98, 113, 119, 205.]—**Vinum antimonii** [U. S. Ph.], **Vinum antimonii potassio-tartratis** [Lond. Ph. (1851)], **Vinum antimonii tartarizati** [L nd. Ph. (1824)]. Fr., *vin stibié* (ou *antimonial*, ou *antimonié*, ou *émétique*, ou *d'antimoine*). Ger., *Brechwein* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *vino d'antimonio* (o *stibiato*). Sp., *vino de antimonio* (ó *stibiado*). Syn.: *vinum antimoniale* [Br. Ph.] (seu *stibiatum* [Ger. Ph.], seu *stibiato-tartaricum* [Aust. Ph.], seu *emeticum*), *liquor tartari emetici, aqua benedicta Rulandii.* Wine of antimony; antimonial wine. A solution of tartrate of antimony and potassium 4 parts [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.] or 4·5 parts [Br. Ph.] in sherry wine (stronger white wine [U. S. Ph.]) 1,000 parts. Similar preparations containing from 2 to 5 parts of tartar emetic in 1,000 parts have been official in nearly all the pharmacopœias. Antimonial wine was also formerly prepared by the prolonged digestion of antimonial glass or antimonial crocus in white wine. Thus made, however, it is an uncertain preparation, the amount of antimonial salt dissolved depending upon the quality of the wine and the length of the time of maceration, and in some formularies it is directed under the name of *vinum antimonii turbidum.* to be used only for enemata. Antimonial wine is used as a diaphoretic, cardiac depressant, and emetic in doses of 10 to 40 minims. [B, 5, 119, 205.]—**Vinum antimonii turbidum.** See under *Vinum antimonii.*—**Vinum ex tartrate antimonii, Vinum oxydi antimonii, Vinum tartratis antimonii** [Ed. Ph. (1826)]. See *Vinum antimonii.*—**Vitrum antimonii.** Fr., *verre d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonglas, Spiessglanzglas.* It., *vetro d'antimonio.* Syn.: *vitrum stibii, oxydum* (seu *protoxydum*) *stibii sulphuratum vitreum, stibium oxydatum sulphuratum vitrificatum.* Antimonial glass; glass of antimony. A blackish vitreous mass made by fusing a. crudum. It consists of a variable mixture of the trioxide (about 91·5 per cent.) and trisulphide of antimony (about 2 per cent.) and of impurities, such as silica, oxide of iron, etc. It was formerly employed as a basis of several antimonial preparations. See *Vinum antimonii* and *Vitrum antimonii ceratum.* [B, 3, 37, 119.]—**Vitrum antimonii ceratum.** Fr., *verre d'antimoine ciré.* Cerated glass of antimony. A mixture of vitrum antimonii 8 parts and yellow wax 1 part melted together and administered, either powdered or in the form of lozenges, as an emetic and purgative especially in dysentery. It was official in several of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 119.]

ANTIMONIÜR (Ger.), **ANTIMONIURE** (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n-ti^2-mo-ni^2-u^{6}r', -u^{6}r. An antimonide. [B, 107.]

ANTIMONIURETED, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-mo'ni^2-u^2-re^{2}t-e^{2}d. Lat., *stibiatus, antimoniatus.* Fr., *antimonié, stibié.* Containing, or combined with, antimony. [B.]—**A. hydrogen.** See HYDROGEN *antimonide.*

ANTIMONIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-mo'ni^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Antimonial. [B.] See LAPIS *a.*

ANTIMONO-FLUORIDE, n. A^{2}n-ti^{2}m''o^{2}n-o-flu^2'o^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). From *antimony* and *fluoride.* A fluoride of antimony and another element or radicle. [B, 142.]

ANTIMONOSO-ANTIMONATE, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-mo^{2}n-o''so-a^{2}n-ti^{2}m'o^{2}n-at. From *antimonious* and *antimonate.* A compound of an antimonate and an antimonite; a compound of antimony tetroxide with a basic oxide. [B.] See HYPOANTIMONATE.

ANTIMONOSO-ANTIMONIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-mo^{2}n-o''so-a^{2}n-ti^2-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *antimonious* and *antimonic.* Fr., *antimonioso-antimonique.* At once antimonious and antimonic; or containing at the same time antimony as a trivalent and as a quinquivalent radicle. [B.]—**A.-a. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde antimonioso-antimonique.* See ANTIMONY *tetroxide.*

ANTIMONOXYD (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-ti^2-mon'o^{2}x-u^{6}d. 1. Antimony trioxide. [B, 49.] 2. Antimony pentoxide; in composition with a qualifying adjective, an antimonic salt. For such salts see under ANTIMON. [B.]—**A'hydrat.** See ANTIMONIC *acid.*—**A'kali.** Potassium antimonate. [B, 162.]—**A'salze.** The antimonic salts. [B, 162.]—**Antimonsaures A.** Antimony antimonate; antimony tetroxide. [B.]—**Basisches A.** Antimony trioxide. [B, 162.]—**Oxalsaures A'kali.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium oxalate.*—**Weinsaures A'ammoniak.** See ANTIMONY *and ammonium tartrate.* —**Weinsaures A'kali.** See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*

ANTIMONPENTAMETHYL, n. A^{2}n''ti^2-mon-pe^{2}n-ta^3-me^{2}th'i^{2}l. Fr., *antimonpentaméthyle.* Ger., *Antimonpentamethyl.* A compound of the composition $Sb(CH_3)_5$, occurring as an oily liquid. [B, 4.]

ANTIMONSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-ti^2-mon'zoi-re^2. Antimonic acid. [B.]—**A'anhydrid.** Antimonic anhydride; antimony pentoxide. [B, 49.]—**A'hydrat.** Hydrated antimony pentoxide; true antimonic acid. [B, 48.]—**Salzsaure A.** The crystalline substance obtained by the addition of a small quantity of water to antimony pentachloride (*q. v.*). [B, 48.]—**Wasserhaltige A.** See *A'hydrat.*

ANTIMONTETRETHYL, n. A^{2}n''ti^2-mon-te^{2}t-re^{2}th'i^{2}l. For deriv., see ANTIMONY, *Tetra-**, and ETHYL. Fr., *antimon-tétréthyle.* Ger., *Antimontetrăthyl.* See TETRETHYLSTIBONIUM.

ANTIMONTRIETHYL, n. A^{2}n''ti^2-mon-tri-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. For deriv., see ANTIMONY, *Tri-**, and ETHYL. Fr., *antimon-triéthyle.* Ger., *Antimontriäthyl.* See TRIETHYLSTIBINE.

ANTIMONY, n. A^{2}n'ti^2-mo-ni^2. From ἀντί, against, and Fr., *moine*, a monk, according to the old derivations, but more probably from Ar., *al-ithmud* or *al-uthmud*, a collyrium, which is doubtless related to the Gr. στίμμι. Lat., *antimonium, stibium.* Fr., *antimoine.* Ger., *Antimon, Spiessglanz.* It., Sp., *antimonio.* A metallic element, first isolated in the pure state by the alchemists of the Middle Ages, but known to the ancients under the form of its compounds, especially the trisulphide, to which indeed the name a. (antimonium, stibium, etc.) was formerly applied. A. occurs in nature chiefly as the crude trisulphide (stibnite, antimonium crudum), and, more rarely, as the trioxide or tetroxide, or combined with copper, lead, silver, and nickel, either alone or in conjunction with sulphur. Metallic a. is obtained under two conditions, amorphous and crystalline. *Crystalline a.*, or ordinary a., obtained by the reduction of a. trisulphide or a. trioxide, is a silvery-white, lustrous, hard, brittle substance of sp. gr. 6·7, which when cooled slowly after fusion forms rhombohedral nearly cubical crystals. It melts at 425° to 430° C., and volatilizes at a red heat in air. *Amorphous a.* (*explosive* or *electrolytic a.*), obtained by the electrolysis of an acid solution of a. trichloride, occurs as an amorphous mass having a steel-like lustre and presenting a peculiarly mammillated surface. Sp. gr., 5·78. It contains from 3 to 20 per cent. of a. trichloride. On heating or percussion, this variety is converted, with the evolution of considerable heat, into the crystalline form. A. may also be obtained in the form of a fine black powder (*a. black*) by precipitating the trichloride with zinc. A. is rarely employed by itself, but its alloys with other metals (tin, lead, copper, and zinc), constituting *type-metal, pewter, Britannia metal, etc.*, are much used, a. imparting to such compounds the property of expanding after fusion, so that when melted and poured into molds they fill every part of the latter in solidifying, and furnish sharp casts. Metallic a. was formerly employed in the preparation of goblets (*calices vomitorii*), the water contained in which acquired emetic properties, and of pills which, on being swallowed, excited emesis, and, being thrown up, were used again (*pilulæ perpetuæ*). A. combines directly with hydrogen, the halogens, oxygen, sulphur, and other elements, and with a number of organic radicles. See STIBINE and STIBONIUM. The compounds with oxygen and sulphur have both acid and basic properties, giving rise, on the one hand, to antimonious, antimonic, and thioantimonic acids, and, on the other hand, combining with acids to form the salts of a. In composition, a. acts as a trivalent or a quinquivalent radicle, forming the *antimonious* and *antimonic* compounds. It also acts apparently as a quadrivalent radicle, furnishing the *antimonoso-antimonic* compounds. Atomic weight, 122 [B, 2, 3], 120 [B, 159]; molecular weight, probably 480 (the molecule consisting probably of 4 atoms). Symbol, Sb (from *stibium*). [B, 2, 3, 158, 159.]—**Acid a. tartrate.** See *A. tartrate.* —**Æthiops of a.** See ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.—**Amorphous a.** See *A.*—**Amorphous tersulphuret of a.** The amorphous form of a. trisulphide. [B, 98.]—**A. acetate.** Lat., *acetas antimonii.* Fr., *acétate d'antimoine.* Ger., *essigsaures Antimon* (oder *Spiessglanz*). It., *acetato d'antimonio.* Sp., *acetato de antimonio.* A compound of a. and acetic acid. Such a compound exists in several medicinal preparations of a. [B, 119.]—**A. amalgam.** Fr., *amalgame d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonamalgam.* An alloy of a. and mercury. [B.]—**A. and ammonium tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate d'antimoine et d'ammonium.* Ger., *weinsaures Antimonoxydammoniak.* A compound, $2C_4H_4(NH_4)(SbO)O_6 + H_2O$, analogous in composition to tartar emetic, forming large octahedral crystals. [B, 2.]—**A. and lime sulphuret.** Calcium thioantimonate. [B, 97.]—**A. and potassium oxalate.** Lat., *antimonii et potassii oxalas.* Fr., *oxalate d'antimoine et de potasse* (ou *potassium*). Ger., *oxalsaures Antimonoxydkali.* It., *ossalato d'antimonio e di potassio.* Sp., *oxalato de antimonio y de potasio.* Syn.: *potassium oxalo-antimoniate, tartar-emetic substitute.* A substance, having the composition $Sb.K_3(C_2O_4)_3 + 6H_2O$, made by adding freshly prepared oxide of a. to a solution of acid potassium oxalate and filtering while boiling. It contains 23·67 per cent. of a. trioxide, or rather less than half the amount contained in ordinary tartar emetic, which, however, it often replaces in commerce because of its greater cheapness. ["Pharm. Record," Feb. 1, 1884, p. 64 (B).]—**A. and potassium tartrate.** Lat., *antimonii et potassii tartras* [U. S. Ph.], *antimonii et potassæ tartras* [U. S. Ph. (1870), Dubl. Ph. (1850)], *antimonii potassio-tartras, a. tartaratum* [Br. Ph.], *a. tartarizatum* [Lond. Ph. (1824)], *tartarus stibiatus* [Ger. Ph.] (seu *emeticus*), *tartras stibico-potassicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *émétique, tartre stibié, tartrate d'antimoine et de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Brechweinstein* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *tartrato d'antimonio e di po-*

tassio, tartaro emetico (o *stibiato*). Sp., *tartrato de antimonio y de potasio.* Tartrated or tartarized a., tartar emetic, potassio-antimonious tartrate. A double salt of tartaric acid formed by replacing the 2 hydrogen atoms in the acid characteristic by an atom of potassium and a molecule of antimonyl: $2KSb.C_4H_4O_7 + H_2O = 2C_2(OH)_2H_2{<}^{CO-O.SbO}_{CO-O.K} + H_2O$. It forms either rhombic crystals or a white powder moderately soluble in water and in dilute alcohol, insoluble in strong alcohol. On heating to 100° C. it loses its water of crystallization, and on heating to 200° C. it is converted into tartrelic acid. It is used as an antipyretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant in doses of $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain, and as an emetic in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. In quantities much exceeding this it acts as an irritant poison, producing violent gastro-enteritis, with vomiting and choleraic purging. Locally applied, it causes marked irritation with the production of a pustular eruption resembling that of small-pox. It enters into the composition of the vinum antimonii, unguentum antimonii, and syrupus scillæ compositus. [B, 3, 5, 158, 159.]—**A. and potass proto-tartrate.** See *A. and potassium tartrate.*—**A. and potass sulphuret.** Potassium thioantimonate. [B, 97.]—**A. and sodium sulphide.** Sodium thioantimonate. [B.]—**A. antimonate.** Fr., *antimoniate d'antimoine.* Ger., *antimonsaures Antimonoxyd.* See *A. tetroxide.*—**A. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate d'antimoine.* Ger., *arsensaures Antimon.* It., *arseniato d'antimonio.* A compound of a. and arsenic acid, $Sb_2O_3.As_2O_5 = 2SbAsO_4$. It is a heavy white powder containing 56 per cent. of a. trioxide, said to be used in Russia in doses of $\frac{1}{20}$ grain. [B, 5.]—**A. arsenide.** Fr., *arséniure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonarseniür.* A compound of a. and arsenic. Such a compound, having the formula Sb_2As_3, occurs native as the mineral allemontite. [B, 3.]—**A. ash.** Lat., *cinis antimonii.* Fr., *cendre d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonasche, Spiessglanzasche.* A name given to the product obtained by roasting crude a. trisulphide in the process of preparing metallic a. It consists essentially of a. tetroxide with a small amount of the trioxide and traces of undecomposed a. trisulphide. [B, 2, 49.]—**A. bichloride.** See *A. tetrachloride.*—**A. black.** See under *A.*—**A. blende.** Ger., *Antimonblende.* See *A. oxysulphide.*—**A. bloom.** Ger., *Antimonblüthe.* A native trioxide of a. [B, 2, 49.] See *A. trioxide.*—**A. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Bromantimon.* It., *bromuro d'antimonio.* Sp., *bromuro de antimonio.* A compound of a. and bromine. [B.] See *A. tribromide.*—**A. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Chlorantimon.* It., *cloruro d'antimonio.* Sp., *cloruro de antimonio.* A compound of a. and chlorine. [B.] See *A. trichloride, A. tetrachloride, A. pentachloride,* and *A. oxychloride.*—**A. cinnabar.** Lat., *cinnabaris antimonii.* Ger., *Antimonzinnober.* A substance used as a pigment by artists, prepared by warming a solution of a. trichloride with sodium thiosulphate, and having probably the composition of a. oxysulphide. [B, 3.]—**A. deutoxide.** Fr., *deutoxyde d'antimoine.* See *A. tetroxide.*—**A'diamyl.** A compound of a. and amyl in the proportion of 1 molecule of the former to 2 molecules of the latter. *Diantimontetrisoamyl,* $[(CH_3)_2 \equiv CH.CH_2.CH_2]_2 \equiv Sb - Sb \equiv [CH_2.CH_2.CH \equiv (CH_3)_2]_2 = Sb_2(C_5H_{11})_4$, is a liquid which slowly undergoes oxidation on contact with the air. [B, 4.]—**A. fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure d'antimoine.* See *A. trifluoride* and *A. pentafluoride.*—**A. glance.** Ger., *Antimonglanz.* A native trisulphide of a. [B, 2.]—**A. glass.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**A. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonhydrat.* It., *idrato d'antimonio.* Sp., *hidrato de antimonio.* See ANTIMONIC *acid.*—**A. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonhydrür.* It., *idruro d'antimonio.* Sp., *hidruro de antimonio.* See HYDROGEN *antimonide.*—**A. hydrochlorate.** Fr., *chlorhydrate d'antimoine.* A. trichloride. [B, 98.]—**A. hydroxide.** Fr., *hydroxyde d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonhydroxyd, Antimonoxydhydrat.* See ANTIMONIC *acid.*—**A. iodide.** Lat., *ioduretum antimonii.* Fr., *iodure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Jodantimon.* It., *ioduro d'antimonio.* Sp., *ioduro de antimonio.* A compound of a. and iodine. [B.] See *A. triiodide, A. oxyiodide,* and *A. thioiodide.*—**A. muriate.** Lat., *murias antimonii.* Fr., *muriate d'antimoine.* A. trichloride. [B, 98.]—**A. nitrate.** Lat., *nitras stibicus.* Fr., *azotate d'antimoine.* Ger., *salpetersaures Antimon* (oder *Antimonoxyd*). It., *nitrato d'antimonio.* Sp., *nitrato de antimonio.* A compound of a. and nitric acid formed by the action of the latter upon a. trioxide. [B, 142.]—**A. ochre.** A native tetroxide of a. [B, 2.]—**A. oxide.** Lat., *antimonii oxidum* (seu *oxydum*). Fr., *oxyde d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonoxyd.* It., *ossido d'antimonio.* Sp., *óxido de antimonio.* A compound of a. and oxygen [B]; especially a. trioxide [U. S. Ph. (B)]. See *A. trioxide, A. tetroxide,* and *A. pentoxide.*—**A. oxychloride.** Fr., *oxychlorure d'antimoine, chlorure d'antimoine basique.* Ger., *Antimonoxychlorür, basisches Antimonchlorid.* It., *ossicloruro d'antimonio.* Sp., *óxicloruro de antimonio.* Syn.: *basic chloride of a., subchloruret of a.* A compound of a. with oxygen and chlorine. Such a compound, precipitated as a white powder from an acid solution of a. trichloride by the addition of water, is known from the name of its inventor Algarotti, a physician of Verona of the 16th century, as *powder of Algaroth* (*pulvis Algarothi, pulvis angelicus, mercurius vitæ*). It varies in composition according to the method of preparation. When made by the addition of 17 parts of water to 10 parts of the trichloride it has the composition of *antimonyl chloride,* SbOCl, and forms small rhombohedral crystals. Antimonyl chloride is also prepared by heating equal parts of a. trichloride and absolute alcohol in sealed tubes and, as an amorphous powder, by the addition of 3 parts of water to 1 part of a. trichloride. An oxychloride of the composition $Sb_4O_5Cl_2$ is obtained by heating antimonyl chloride or by the addition of 3 parts of hot water or from 5 to 50 parts of cold water to a. trichloride. It occurs in both the amorphous and the crystalline state. Other oxychlorides, containing a lower proportion of chlorine, are formed by the action of larger quantities of water upon a. trichloride. A grayish crystalline substance, of the composition $SbOCl + 7SbCl_3$, is formed by dissolving a. trioxide in boiling a. trichloride, and this in turn, by the addition of absolute alcohol, furnishes the substance, $2SbOCl + Sb_2O_3$. Similar compounds, formed from a. pentachloride by dilution with water, are a white oxychloride of the composition SbO_2Cl, and *a. oxytrichloride,* $SbOCl_3$, a yellow, deliquescent, crystalline mass. By heating a mixture of a. pentachloride and a. pentoxide to 140° C. two oxychlorides are formed, one, a white, very deliquescent, crystalline mass of the composition Sb_3OCl_{13}, and the other forming yellowish crystals of the composition $Sb_3O_4Cl_7$. Powder of Algaroth was formerly used extensively in medicine, but is now chiefly employed as a source of the pure trioxide of a. and of tartar emetic. [B, 2, 3.]—**A. oxyiodide.** Fr., *oxy-iodure* (ou *oxydo-iodure*) *d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonoxyjodür.* It., *ossiioduro d'antimonio.* Basic a. iodide. A compound of a. with iodine and oxygen. Such compounds are obtained as a white precipitate by decomposing a. triiodide with water, and a substance of the composition $2SbI_3.5Sb_2O_3$, and forming golden-colored spangles, is prepared by adding iodine to a solution of tartar emetic. [B, 2.]—**A. oxysulphide, A. oxysulphuret.** Lat., *antimonii oxysulphidum* (seu *oxysulphuretum*). Fr., *oxysulfure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonoxysulfid.* It., *ossisolfuro d'antimonio.* Sp., *oxisulfuro de antimonio.* A compound of a. with oxygen and sulphur. Such a compound, of the formula $SbS_2O = Sb_2O_3.2Sb_2S_3$, occurs native as kermesite or a. blende under the form of acicular or prismatic cherry-colored crystals, and may also be obtained artificially as a reddish-brown powder by the oxidation of a. thioiodide. *A. cinnabar* (*q. v.*) has probably the same composition, and the medicinal preparations *antimonium sulphuratum, vitrum antimonii,* and *crocus antimonii* are more or less impure oxysulphides of a. [B, 2, 3.]—**A. oxytrichloride.** See *A. oxychloride.*—**A. pentachloride.** Lat., *antimonii pentachloridum.* Fr., *pentachlorure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonpentachlorid, Antimonsuperchlorid.* It., *pentacloruro d'antimonio.* Antimonic chloride; $SbCl_5$. A colorless or yellowish, very volatile liquid, emitting disagreeably smelling suffocative fumes, formed by the direct union of a. and chlorine or by the action of the latter upon a. trichloride. It is readily decomposed into a. trichloride and chlorine, and is hence used as a source of the latter. It forms addition compounds with hydrocyanic acid, with the chlorides of sulphur, phosphorus, and other bodies, and with methyl, ethyl, and amyl alcohols, and ethyl ether. By a moderate dilution with water it is converted into oxychlorides of a., but in a very small amount of water it dissolves with the formation of the hydrate $SbCl_5 + 4H_2O$. [B, 2, 3.]—**A. pentafluoride.** Fr., *pentafluorure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonpentafluorid.* Antimonic fluoride; SbF_5. An amorphous gummy mass formed by dissolving antimonic acid in hydrofluoric acid. It forms double salts (*antimono-fluorides*) with the fluorides of the alkaline metals. [B, 3.]—**A.-pentamethyl.** See ANTIMONPENTAMETHYL.—**A. pentaselenide.** Fr., *pentaséléniure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonpentaseleniür.* Antimonic selenide; Sb_2Se_5. A brownish powder precipitated by dilute sulphuric acid from a solution of sodium seleno-antimonate. [B, 3.]—**A. pentasulphide, A. pentasulphuret.** Lat., *antimonii pentasulphuretum, sulphidum stibicum, sulphur antimonii auratum, stibium sulfuratum auratum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *pentasulfure* (ou *quintisulfure*) *d'antimoine, soufre doré d'antimoine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Antimonsulfid, Antimonpersulfid, Antimonsupersulfid.* It., *pentasolfuro d'antimonio, zolfo dorato.* Syn.: *a. persulphide, golden sulphur of a., sulphantimonic* (or *anhydrous sulphantimonic*) *acid.* Antimonic sulphide; Sb_2S_5. A yellowish-red amorphous powder, devoid of taste and odor, soluble in aqueous solutions of the alkalies and of the alkaline carbonates and sulphides, prepared by various processes, in all of which a thioantimonate is first formed and then decomposed by an acid. A more or less pure pentasulphide, prepared from a. trisulphide by boiling with caustic potash or soda and sulphur and precipitating with acetic acid or by treating liver of a. with hydrochloric acid, was termed *sulphur antimonii auratum, panacea antimonialis, purgans universale,* etc. In the process of preparing it from liver of a. and hydrochloric acid a brownish oxysulphide was first precipitated and the golden-colored pentasulphide was deposited afterward. The latter was hence called *sulphur auratum tertiæ præcipitationis.* As now ordered in the Fr. Codex, sodium thioantimonate is first prepared by melting together 4 parts of a. trisulphide, 14 of sublimed sulphur, 24 of anhydrous sodium carbonate, and 3 of wood-charcoal, dissolving in water and evaporating the filtered solution to dryness. The thioantimonate is then decomposed by the addition of sulphuric acid. The pentasulphide of a. is used as a diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic, and alterative in doses of from 1·5 to 2·5 grains. [B, 3, 10, 113.]—**A. pentoxide.** Fr., *pentoxyde d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonpentoxyd.* It., *pentossido d'antimonio.* Sp., *pentóxido de antimonio.* Antimonic oxide (or anhydride), anhydrous antimonic acid; Sb_2O_5. A light-yellowish powder, of acid reaction, almost insoluble in water, formed by oxidizing a. with nitric acid. It forms two hydrates, antimonic and pyrantimonic acids. [B, 3.]—**A. perchloride, A. permuriate.** Fr., *perchlorure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonperchlorid, Antimonsuperchlorid.* It., *percloruro d'antimonio.* Sp., *percloruro de antimonio.* See *A. pentachloride.*—**A. persulphide, A. persulphuret.** Fr., *persulfure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonpersulfid.* It., *persolfuro d'antimonio.* Sp., *persulfuro de antimonio.* See *A. pentasulphide.*—**A. phosphate.** Lat., *phosphas stibicus.* Fr., *phosphate d'antimoine.* Ger., *phosphorsaures Antimon* (oder *Antimonoxyd*). It., *fosfato d'antimonio.* Sp., *fosfato de antimonio.* A compound of a. and phosphoric acid. The pyrophosphate of a. (*q. v.*) was formerly called neutral phosphate of a. [B, 142.]—**A. phosphide.** Fr., *phosphure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonphosphür.* It., *fosfuro d'antimonio.* A white inflammable substance compounded of a. and phosphorus. [B, 3.]—**A. phosphite.** Lat., *phosphis stibicus.* Fr., *phosphite d'antimoine.* Ger., *phosphorigsaures Antimon* (oder *Antimonoxyd*). It., *fosfito d'antimonio.* Sp., *fosfito de antimonio.* A compound of a. and phosphorous acid. Such a compound, having the formula $Sb_4(P_2O_5)_3 = 2Sb_2O_3 + 3P_2O_3$, is formed as a colorless precipitate on mixing solutions of tartar emetic and phosphorus trichloride. [B, 142.]—**A. potassio-tartrate.** Lat., *antimonii potassio-tartras.* See *A. and potassium tartrate.*—**A. proto-**

chloride. Fr., *protochlorure d'antimoine.* It., *protocloruro d'antimonio.* Sp., *protocloruro de antimonio.* See *A. trichloride.*—**A. protohydrosulphate.** Kermes mineral. [B, 97.]—**A. protoxide.** Fr., *protoxyde d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonprotoxyd.* It., *protossido d'antimonio.* Sp., *protóxido de antimonio.* See *A. trioxide.*—**A. pyrophosphate.** Fr., *pyrophosphate d'antimoine.* Ger., *pyrophosphorsaures Antimon* (oder *Antimonoxyd*). It., *pirofosfato d'antimonio.* A substance, $Sb_4(P_2O_7)_3 = 2Sb_2O_3 + 3P_2O_5$, formerly called *neutral a. phosphate*, prepared by digesting a. trioxide with phosphoric acid. By washing with cold water, a salt, $Sb_4P_2O_{11} = 2Sb_2O_3 + P_2O_5$, is precipitated as a white powder. [B, 142.]—**A. radicle.** A compound of a. with an alcohol radicle, which compound itself acts as a simple radicle. [B, 2.] See Stibine, Stibonium, Trimethylstibine, Tetramethylstibonium, etc.—**A. selenide.** Fr., *séléniure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonseleniür.* It., *seleniuro d'antimonio.* A compound of a. and selenium. [B.] See *A. triselenide* and *A. pentaselenide.*—**A. sesquichloride.** Fr., *sesquichlorure d'antimoine.* See *A. trichloride.*—**A. sesquioxide.** Fr., *sesquioxyde d'antimoine.* See *A. trioxide.*—**A. sesquisulphuret.** Fr., *sesquisulfure d'antimoine.* See *A. trisulphide.*—**A. subchloruret.** Fr., *sous-chlorure d'antimoine.* It., *sottocloruro d'antimonio.* See *A. oxychloride.*—**A. suboxide.** Fr., *sous-oxyde d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonsuboxyd.* A substance of the composition Sb_2O(?) said to be obtained as a gray film upon the surface of metallic a. when the latter is used as the positive pole in the electrolysis of water. Probably only a mixture of metallic a. and a. trioxide. [Berzelius (B, 3); B, 48.]—**A. subsulphate.** Fr., *sous-sulfate d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonsubsulfat.* It., *sottosolfato d'antimonio.* Sp., *subsulfato de antimonio.* Basic sulphate of a. A compound in which an ox de of a. replaces the hydrogen in sulphuric acid. [B.] See *A. sulphate* and Antimonii *subsulphas.*—**A. sulpharsenate.** Fr., *sulfarséniate d'antimoine.* See *A. thioarsenate.*—**A. sulphate.** Lat., *sulphas stibicus.* Fr., *sulfate d'antimoine.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Antimon* (oder *Antimonoxyd*). It., *solfato d'antimonio.* Sp., *sulfato de antimonio.* A compound of a. and sulphuric acid. *Normal a. sulphate, a. trisulphate*, $Sb_2(SO_4)_3$, is a white saline mass. Several basic sulphates, in which an oxide of a. replaces the hydrogen of sulphuric acid, are known, as well as the *acid sulphate*, $Sb_2O_3.4SO_3 = Sb_2(SO_4)_3.SO_3$, a substance occurring as acicular hydrated crystals formed by treating a. oxychloride with strong sulphuric acid. An impure basic sulphate of a. was formerly official as antimonii subsulphas (*q. v.*). [B, 2, 3, 119.]—**A. sulphide.** Lat., *antimonii sulphidum* (seu *sulphuretum*), *stibium sulfuratum.* Fr., *sulfure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonsulfid, Schwefelantimon.* It., *solfuro d'antimonio.* Sp., *sulfuro de antimonio.* A compound of a. and sulphur; especially a. trisulphide [U. S. Ph.]. [B.] See *A. trisulphide, A. tetrasulphide, A. pentasulphide*, and *A. oxysulphide.*—**A. sulphiodide.** See *A. thioiodide.*—**A. sulphite.** Lat., *sulphis stibicus.* Fr., *sulfite d'antimoine.* Ger., *schwefligsaures Antimon* (oder *Antimonoxyd*). It., *solfito d'antimonio.* Sp., *sulfito de antimonio.* A compound, $Sb_2(SO_3)_3$, of a. and sulphurous acid; a white powder, insoluble in water, obtained by digesting a. trioxide with sulphurous acid. [B, 2.]—**A. sulphocacodylate.** See *A. thiocacodylate.*—**A. sulphochloride.** See *A. thiochloride.*—**A. sulphuret.** See *A. sulphide* and *A. trisulphide.*—**A. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate d'antimoine.* Ger., *weinsaures Antimon* (oder *Antimonoxyd*). It., *tartrato d'antimonio.* Sp., *tartrato de antimonio.* A compound of a. and tartaric acid. *Normal a. tartrate*, $C_4H_4(SbO)_2O_6 + H_2O$, is a granular white precipitate, insoluble in water, made by adding alcohol to a solution of a. trioxide in aqueous tartaric acid. *Superacid a. tartrate*, $C_4H_4(SbO)_2O_6.3C_4H_6O_6 + 5H_2O$, is deposited, under the form of large deliquescent crystals very soluble in water, from a syrupy solution of a. trioxide in an excess of tartaric acid. *Acid a. tartrate*, $C_4H_5(SbO)O_6$, is said to be formed by adding alcohol to a solution of the superacid tartrate. [B, 2.]—**A. telluride.** A compound of a. and tellurium. [B.] See *A. tritelluride.*—**A. terchloride, A. teroxide, A. tersulphuret.** See *A. trichloride, A. trioxide*, and *A. trisulphide.*—**A. tetrachloride.** Fr., *tétrachlorure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonsuperchlorür.* It., *tetracloruro d'antimonio.* A substance, said to have the composition $SbCl_4$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid upon a. tetroxide. It is known only in solution and its existence is not allowed by all chemists. [B, 142.]—**A. tetrasulphide.** Lat., *sulphidum stibiosum.* Fr., *tetrasulfure d'antimoine.* Ger., *antimoniges Sulfid* [Berzelius]. It., *tetrasolfuro d'antimonio.* A compound, Sb_2S_4, analogous to a. tetroxide, described as an orange-colored powder precipitated by sulphureted hydrogen from a dilute solution of a. trichloride. [B, 48, 142.]—**A. tetroxide.** Fr., *tétroxyde d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimontetroxyd.* It., *tetrossido d'antimonio.* Sp., *tetróxido de antimonio.* Syn.: *diantimonic tetroxide, antimonoso-antimonic oxide, antimonious acid* (of the older writers). A substance, Sb_2O_4, regarded as a compound, $Sb_2O_3 + Sb_2O_5$, of a. trioxide and a. pentoxide, but more probably having the constitution of antimonyl antimonate, $SbO_3.SbO$. It occurs native as cervantite, or a. ochre, and is obtained artificially by the ignition of a. pentoxide, by heating a. trioxide in contact with the air, by the combustion of crude a. trisulphide [see *A. ash*], and by igniting a mixture of nitre and a. oxychloride [see *Calx* antimonii *nitrata*]. It is a white powder of acid properties, which combines with metallic oxides to form salts formerly called antimonites but now called hypoantimonates. [B, 3. 159.]—**A. thioarsenate.** Fr., *sulfarséniate* (ou *thioarséniate*) *d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonsulfarseniat.* A compound of the sulphides of a. and of arsenic, a brownish-yellow substance of this composition is known. [B, 2.]—**A. thiocacodylate.** A substance forming light-yellow acicular crystals of the composition $[As(CH_3)_2]_3S_6.Sb$. [B, 2.]—**A. thiochloride.** A compound of the chlorides of a. and sulphur. Several such compounds exist, analogous to the oxychlorides of a.: 1. A deliquescent substance, $SbSCl + 7SbCl_3$, formed by dissolving a. trisulphide in boiling a. trichloride; 2. A reddish-yellow amorphous body, $2SbSCl + 3Sb_2S_3$, derived from the former by treatment with absolute alcohol; 3. A substance of the composition $SbCl_5 + SCl_4$. [B, 3.]—**A. thioiodide.** A compound of a. with sulphur and iodine, analogous to a. oxyiodide. A substance of the composition SbSI is formed as a dark shining reddish-brown powder by treating a mixture of a. trisulphide and a. triiodide with dilute hydrochloric acid. [B, 2, 3.]—**A'triamyl.** See Triamylstibine.—**A. tribromide.** Fr., *tribromure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimonbromür, Antimontribromür.* It., *tribromuro d'antimonio.* Sp., *tribromuro de antimonio.* A substance, $SbBr_3$, prepared by the direct action of bromine upon a., and occurring as deliquescent needles or as octahedra. [B. 3.]—**A. trichloride.** Lat., *antimonii chloridum, chloruretum stibicum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *trichlorure d'antimoine, protochlorure d'antimoine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Antimonchlorür.* It., *tricloruro* (o *protocloruro*) *d'antimonio.* Sp., *tricloruro* (ó *protocloruro*) *de antimonio.* Syn.: *antimonious chloride, a. protochloride, a. muriate, butter of a.* A substance, $SbCl_3$, prepared by treating a., a. trisulphide, or a. sulphate with chlorine or a metallic chloride. It is a translucent, crystalline, fat-like mass which, on exposure to moist air, deliquesces to a clear liquid. It is strongly corrosive, and is frequently used as a caustic application to tumors or ill-conditioned ulcers. A concentrated acid solution of a. trichloride, formed by boiling a. trisulphide with strong hydrochloric acid, constituting *liquid butter of a.* (the *liquor antimonii chloridi* of the Br. Ph.), is used for similar purposes, and is also employed in the arts for imparting a brown surface to iron and steel. A. trichloride forms double salts with the metallic chlorides, and with ammonia the compound $Sb.Cl_3NH_3$, a white brittle solid. [B, 3.]—**A. trifluoride.** Fr., *trifluorure d'antimoine.* A white, deliquescent, crystalline substance, SbF_3, which is s luble in water, and forms double salts with the fluorides of the alkaline metals. [B, 2.]—**A. triiodide.** Lat., *antimonii iodidum, ioduretum antimonii.* Fr., *triiodure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimoniodür.* It., *ioduro* (o *triioduro*) *d'antimonio.* Sp., *ioduro* (ó *triioduro*) *de antimonio.* A substance, SbI_3, prepared by heating iodine with metallic a.; a brownish-red crystalline mass, soluble in carbon disulphide, and decomposed by water with the formation of a. oxyiodide. It was official in the Palat. Phar. (1764). [B, 3, 119.]—**A. trioxide.** Lat., *antimonii oxidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *trioxyde d'antimoine.* Ger., *Weissspiessglanzerz, Antimontrioxyd.* It., *ossido* (o *triossido*) *d'antimonio.* Sp., *trióxido de antimonio.* Syn.: *antimonious oxide, oxide of a.* [U. S. Ph.], *white a., flowers of a., a. bloom.* A substance, Sb_2O_3, occurring in nature as valentinite, or a. bloom, which forms white rhombic crystals of sp. gr. 5·566, and as senarmontite, forming octahedral crystals of sp. gr. 5·2 to 5·3. Both forms can be obtained artificially by ignition of a. or a. trisulphide (see *Flores* antimonii). A. trioxide is also prepared, as a buff-colored crystalline powder, by igniting the residue left after washing a basic salt of a. (a. oxychloride, a. oxyiodide, etc.) first with water, then with solution of soda, and lastly again with water. A. trioxide has feebly acid properties and forms a hydrate, antimonious acid (*q. v.*). [B, 3, 5.]—**A. triselenide.** Fr., *triséléniure d'antimoine.* Ger., *Antimontriseleniür.* A lead-colored crystalline substance, of the composition Sb_2Se_3, formed by melting a. and selenium together. [B, 3.]—**A. trisulphate.** Normal a. sulphate. [B, 3.] See *A. sulphate.*—**A. trisulphide.** Lat., *antimonii sulphidum* [U. S. Ph.], *antimonium nigrum* [Br. Ph.], *stibium sulfuratum nigrum* [Ger. Ph.], *antimonium.* Fr., *trisulfure d'antimoine, sulfure d'antimoine du commerce* (*et pur*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Spiessglanz, Grauspiessglanzerz, Antimonsulfür.* It., *solfuro* (o *trisolfuro*) *d'antimonio.* Sp., *trisulfuro* (ó *sulfuro*) *de antimonio.* Syn.: *a.* (obsolete), *crude a., antimonious sulphide, anhydrous sulphantimonious acid.* Sulphide of a. A substance, Sb_2S_3, occurring native, either in the crystalline or in the massive state, as stibnite. This native sulphide on fusion constitutes *antimonium crudum* (*q. v.*), a substance of metallic lustre, breaking with crystalline fracture, and giving a gray streak to paper. It contains various impurities, especially the sulphides of lead, iron, and arsenic. These can be removed by fusion, pulverization, levigation, and elutriation. See Antimonii *sulphidum* and Antimonii *sulphidum purificatum.* A. trisulphide is also obtainable as an amorphous red powder by subliming antimonium crudum with sal ammoniac. See *Flores* antimonii *rubri.* This amorphous variety of the trisulphide is also obtained mixed with a. trioxide by boiling antimonium crudum with caustic alkalies or alkaline carbonates, or boiling liver of a. with water. See Kermes *mineral* and Antimonium *sulfuratum.* By treating this impure product with sulphuric acid and washing with water, the pure trisulphide is obtained as light reddish-brown powder. Amorphous a. trisulphide may also be prepared as a lead-colored mass by pouring molten stibnite into cold water, and as an orange-red precipitate, becoming black when dry, by passing sulphureted hydrogen into an acid solution of a. trichloride or of tartar emetic. A. trisulphide, like the trioxide, acts as a weak acid (thio-acid), and combines with other sulphides to form the thioantimonites. It is used for various purposes in the arts, and medicinally is used as a diaphoretic and alterative, and as a source of the other a. compounds. [B, 3, 119.]—**A. tritelluride.** A substance, Sb_2Te_3, forming a tin-colored or iron-gray mass of metallic lustre, prepared by melting together a. and tellurium. [B, 3.]—**Argentine flowers of a.** See *Flores* antimonii *argentini.*—**Artificial sulphuret of a.** See Antimonii *sulphidum.*—**Balsam of a.** See Liquor *vulnerarius.*—**Basic a. chloride, Basic a. iodide.** See *A. oxychloride, A. oxyiodide.*—**Basic a. sulphate.** See *A. sulphate.*—**Black a., Black tersulphuret of a.** Antimonium nigrum [Br. Ph.]. [B, 5, 98.] See Antimonii *sulphidum.*—**Brown-red sulphide of a.** See *A. trisulphide.*—**Butter of a.** Lat., *butyrum antimonii.* Fr., *beurre d'antimoine.* Ger., *Spiessglanzbutter.* It., *burro d'antimonio.* Sp., *manteca de antimonio.* See *A. trichloride.*—**Calcined a.** See Antimonium *calcinatum.*—**Calx of a.** See *Calx* antimonii.—**Cathartic a. of Wilson.** Fr., *antimoine cathartique de Wilson.* A preparation made by distilling a. glass with sulphuric acid, washing and drying the residue, and melting with an equal amount of sodium sulphate and double the weight of potassium sulphate, employed as a remedy in doses of 1 to 10 grains. [B, 97, 119.]—**Caustic a.** See *A. trichloride.*—**Cerated glass of a.** See *Vitrum* an-

TIMONII *ceratum*.—**Ceruse of a.** See *Cerussa* ANTIMONII.—**Common a.** See ANTIMONIUM *crudum*.—**Compound pills of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* ANTIMONII *compositæ*.—**Compound powder of a.** Pulvis antimonii compositus. [B, 98.] See PULVIS *antimonialis*.—**Compound trisulphide of a.** See *A. oxysulphide*.—**Cream of diaphoretic a.** A preparation made by pulverizing antimonium diaphoreticum and washing in a linen bag. [B, 59.] Cf. ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum lotum*.—**Crude a.** See ANTIMONIUM *crudum*.—**Crystallized tersulphuret of a.** Crystalline a. trisulphide. [B, 98.]—**Diaphoretic a.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum non ablutum*.—**Electrolytic a., Explosive a.** See under *A*.—**Fixed sulphur of a.** See *Sulphur* ANTIMONII *fixum*.—**Flowers of a.** See *Flores* ANTIMONII.—**Fulminating a.** A substance made by strongly heating a triturated mixture of dry tartar emetic 100 parts and carbon 3 parts in a crucible under a layer of dry charcoal. It contains metallic potassium, and, upon moistening, fulminates violently. [B, 199.]—**Glass of a.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**Golden sulphuret of a., Golden sulphur of a.** See *A. pentasulphide* and *Sulphur auratum* ANTIMONII.—**Gray a., Gray a. ore.** A native a. trisulphide. [B, 2.]—**Gray sulphurated oxide of a.** Lat., *oxidum antimonii sulphuratum griseum*. See ANTIMONII *subsulphas*.—**Hydrochloric solution of terchloride of a.** See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *chloridi*.—**Hyperacid a. tartrate.** See *A. tartrate*.—**Jovial regulus of a.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *jovialis*.—**Liquid a. chloride, Liquid a. trichloride, Liquid butter of a.** See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *chloridi*.—**Liver of a.** See *Hepar* ANTIMONII.—**Lunar regulus of a.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *lunaris*.—**Magisterium (or Magistery) of diaphoretic a.** See *Magisterium* ANTIMONII *diaphoretici*.—**Martial butter of a.** Antimony trichloride prepared from the regulus antimonii martialis. [B, 59.]—**Martial regulus of a.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *martialis*.—**Medicinal regulus of a.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *medicinalis*.—**Mercurial sulphur of a.** A preparation, used as a remedy in cutaneous diseases, made by precipitating sulphur auratum antimonii (a. pentasulphide) with a solution of mercury in nitric acid. [B, 59.]—**Native sulphuret of a.** See ANTIMONIUM *crudum* and *A. trisulphide*.—**Neutral a. phosphate.** See *A. pyrophosphate*.—**Nitromuriatic oxide of a.** See ANTIMONII *oxydum nitromuriaticum*.—**Oil of a.** Lat., *oleum antimonii*. See *A. trichloride*.—**Ointment of a., Ointment of tartarized (or tartrated) a.** See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII.—**Opaline magnesia of a.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *medicinalis*.—**Pentamethyl-a.** See ANTIMONPENTAMETHYL.—**Powder of sulphuret of a.** See PULVIS *antimonialis Kæmpfii*.—**Precipitated sulphuret of a., Precipitated tersulphuret of a.** Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. [B, 98.] See ANTIMONIUM *sulphuratum*.—**Prepared sulphuret of a., Pulverized sulphuret of a.** Antimonii sulphuretum (sulphuretum antimonii) præparatum. [B, 97, 98.] See ANTIMONII *sulphidum*.—**Pyrophorus of a.** See *Fulminating a*.—**Red a.** A native oxysulphide of a. [B, 2.] See *A. blende*.—**Red flowers of a.** See *Flores* ANTIMONII *rubri*.—**Red sulphurated a.** See *A. oxysulphide*.—**Red tersulphuret of a.** Amorphous a. trisulphide. [B, 98.]—**Regulus of a.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII.—**Ruby-colored magnesia of a., Ruby of a.** Rubinus antimonii. [B, 98, 200.] See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *medicinalis*.—**Saffron of a.** See *Crocus* ANTIMONII.—**Smelted a.** See ANTIMONIUM *purificatum*.—**Solar regulus of a.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *solaris*.—**Solution of chloride of a.** See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *chloridi*.—**Solution of sulphuret of a. and lime.** See *Aqua* CALCARIÆ *sulphurato-stibiatæ*.—**Stellated a.** See *Regulus* ANTIMONII *stellatus*.—**Sulphurated a.** [U. S. Ph.]. See ANTIMONIUM *sulphuratum*.—**Sulphurated calx of a.** See *Calx* ANTIMONII *sulphurata*.—**Sulphureted hydrosulphate of a.** See *A. pentasulphide*.—**Superacid a. tartrate.** See *A. tartrate*.—**Sweet a.** Antimonium diaphoreticum lotum (because freed from nitre). [B, 200.]—**Tartarized a., Tartrated a.** See *A. and potassium tartrate*.—**Van Helmont's fixed diaphoretic flowers of a., Van Helmont's salt flowers of a., Van Helmont's sweet emetic flowers of a.** See *Flores* ANTIMONII *Helmontii*.—**Various-colored flowers of a.** See under *Flores* ANTIMONII.—**Vitrified a., Vitrified oxide of a.** See *Vitrum* ANTIMONII.—**Washed calx of a., Washed diaphoretic a.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum lotum*.—**Washed saffron of a.** Crocus antimonii lotus. [B, 98.] See *Crocus* ANTIMONII.—**White a.** Ger., *Weissspiessglanzerz*. Native a. trioxide; a. bloom, or valentinite. [B, 2.]—**White oxide of a.** Lat., *stibium oxydatum album*. Fr., *oxyde blanc d'antimoine*. Ger., *weisses Spiessglanzoxyd*. It., *ossido bianco d'antimonio*. Sp., *óxido blanco de antimonio*. See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum lotum*.—**Wine of a.** See *Vinum* ANTIMONII.

ANTIMONYL, n. A^{2}n-ti^{2}m'o^{2}n-i^{2}l. For deriv., see ANTIMONIOUS and *-yl**. Fr., *antimonyle*. Ger., *Antimonyl*. It., *antimonile*. The univalent radicle (Sb$\equiv$O)' occurring in antimonious compounds. [B.]—**A. and potassium tartrate.** See ANTIMONY and *potassium tartrate*.—**A. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'antimonyle*. Ger., *Antimonylchlorür*. See ANTIMONY *oxychloride*.—**A. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde d'antimonyle*. Ger., *Antimonyloxyd*. It., *ossido d'antimonile*. See ANTIMONY *trioxide*.

ANTIMONYLIC, adj. A^{2}n''ti^2-mo^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Of or pertaining to antimonyl. [B, 159.]

ANTIMORIS, ANTIMORON (Lat.), n's f. and n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}m'o^{2}r-i^{2}s, -o^{2}n. From ἀντί, against, and μόρος, doom, death. 1. A medicine capable of prolonging life. [L, 97.] 2. An antidote mentioned by Myrepsus. [Fuchsius (L, 94).]

ANTIMORVEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-mor-vu^5. See ANTIFARCINOUS.

ANTIMYCETIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-mi-se^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, and μύκης, a mushroom. Destructive of fungi. [A, 316.]

ANTIMYCOTICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-mi(mu^6)-ko^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An agent that destroys fungi. [B.]

ANTIMYDRIATIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-mi^{2}d-ri^2-a^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and MYDRIASIS. Fr., *antimydriatique*. Preventing or diminishing dilatation of the pupil. [A, 385.]

ANTINARCOTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-na^{3}r-ko^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and NARCOTIC. Fr., *antinarcotique*. Ger., *antinarkotisch*. Counteracting the effects of narcotics. [L, 30.]

ANTINEPHRITIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ne^{2}f-ri^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antinephriticus* (from ἀντί, against, and νεφρῖτις, a disease of the kidneys, especially lithiasis). Fr., *antinéphretique*. Ger., *antinephritisch*. It., *antinefretico*. Efficacious in kidney diseases, especially renal lithiasis and renal colic. [A, 385 ; L, 50.]

ANTINERVEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-ne^{2}r-vu^5. Efficacious against nervous pains. [L, 41.]

ANTINEURALGIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-nu^2-ra^{2}l'ji^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and NEURALGIA. Fr., *antinévralgique*. Efficacious against neuralgia. [D, 25.]

ANTINEURITIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-nu^2-ri^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and NEURITIS. Efficacious against neuritis. [A, 316.]

ANTINEUROPATHIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-nu^2-ro^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, νεῦρον, a nerve, and πάθος, a disease. Efficacious against nervous disorders. [A, 316.]

ANTINEUROTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-nu^2-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and NEUROSIS. Fr., *antinévrotique*. Efficacious against neuroses. [L, 41.]

ANTINIAD, adv. A^{2}n-ti^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}d. Toward the antinion (*q. v.*). [L, 141.]

ANTINIAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *antinien*. Pertaining to the antinion (*q. v.*). [L, 141.]

ANTINION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}n'i^2-o^{2}n. From ἀντί, opposite, and ἰνίον, the back of the head. That point in the median line of the forehead which is farthest from the inion (*q. v.*). [L, 141.]

ANTIOBESIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-o-be^{2}s'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and OBESITY. Fr., *antiobésique*. Efficacious against obesity. [L, 41.]

ANTIOCH, n. A^{2}n'ti^2-o^{2}k. Fr., *Antioche*. A Syrian city near which there are thermal springs. [A, 385.]

ANTIOCHALINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-o(o^2)-ka^2(ch^{2}a^3)-li-(le)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From ἀντίος, before, and χαλινοί, venomous fangs. Fr., *antiochalin*. Having the fangs situated anteriorly (said of serpents). [L, 109, 116.]

ANTIODONTALGIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-o-do^{2}n-ta^{2}l'ji^{2}k. See ANTODONTALGIC.

ANTIOPATHIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^{2}k. See ANTIPATHIC.

ANTIOPHTHALMIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-o^{2}p-tha^{2}l'mi^{2}k. See ANTOPHTHALMIC.

ANTIORGASTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-o^{2}r-ga^{2}st'i^{2}k. See ANTORGASTIC.

ANTIOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-o^{2}t-o'mi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀντιοτομία (from ἀντιάς, a tonsil, and τέμνειν, to cut). Excision of the tonsils. [Ermerius (A, 311).]

ANTIOZÆNICUS, ANTIOZAINICUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-ti^2-o-ze^{2}n'(za^3-e^{2}n')-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -za^3-i^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANTOZÆNIC.

ANTIPALUDEAN, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pa^{2}l-u^2'de-a^{2}n. For deriv., see *Anti-** and PALUDAL. Fr., *antipaludéen*. Efficacious against paludal diseases. [L, 63.]

ANTIPARALYTIC, ANTIPARALYTICAL, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-pa^{2}r-a^3-li^{2}t'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *antiparalyticus* (see *Anti-** and PARALYSIS). Fr., *antiparalytique*. Ger., *antiparalytisch*. Efficacious against paralysis. [L, 50.]

ANTIPARASITIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pa^{2}r-a^3-si^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antiparasiticus* (see *Anti-** and PARASITE). Fr., *antiparasitaire*. Ger., *antiparasitisch*. Efficacious against parasites, especially external parasites. [G.]

ANTIPARASTATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'ta^3-te(ta^3-e^2). From ἀντί, opposite, and παραστάτα, the prostate. Cowper's glands. [L, 50.]

ANTIPARASTATITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ta^3-ti-(te)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *antiparastatit'idis*. Inflammation of Cowper's glands. [D, 80.]

ANTIPATHES (Lat.), adj. and n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}p'a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., ἀντιπαθής (adj.), ἀντιπαθές (n.). Fr., *antipathe*. 1. (Adj.) affected with antipathy (*q. v.*). [A, 322.] 2. (N.) an anodyne. [A, 311.] 3. (N.) an ancient name for a black opaque stone used against witchcraft. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ANTIPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. See ANTIPATHY.

ANTIPATHIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^{2}k. Gr., ἀντιπαθής. Lat., *antipathes, antipathicus*. Fr., *antipathique*. Ger., *antipathisch*. 1. Pertaining to or affected with antipathy. [M, 13.] 2. Antagonistic (said of drugs and of the humors). [K.] 3. Anodyne. [A, 311.]

ANTIPATHION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀντιπάθιον. See ANTIPATHES (3d def.).

ANTIPATHY, n. A^{2}n-ti^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Gr., ἀντιπάθεια. Lat., *antipathia*. Fr., *antipathie*. Ger., *Antipathie, Widerwille*. It., *antipatia*. Sp., *antipatía*. 1. Repulsion, antagonism (*e. g.*, that of oil and water). [L.] 2. Morbid disgust or aversion ; considered by Copland as a disease accompanied by an idiosyncrasy characterized by "internal horror and distress on the perception of particular objects, with great restlessness or with fainting." [L, 136.] 3. That system of therapeutics which consists in employing medicines that produce effects of an opposite nature to that of the symptoms of the disease, according to the doctrine *contraria contrariis opponenda*, founded by Hippocrates. [A, 430.] Cf. ALLOPATHY, HOMŒOPATHY, and ISOPATHY.—**Insensile a.** Lat., *antipathia insensilis*. Fr., *antipathie insensible*. An a. (2d def.) the manifestation of which

is called forth by the presence of the exciting object, but without the presence being made known by any of the senses. [L, 136.]—**Sensile a.** Lat., *antipathia sensilis.* Fr., *antipathie sensible.* An a. (2d def.) excited by some appreciable property of the "particular object." [L, 136.]

ANTIPEDICULOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pe^{2}d-i^{2}k'u^2-lu^{3}s. Lat., *antipediculosus* (see *Anti-** and PEDICULUS). Fr., *antipédiculeux, antipédiculaire.* Efficacious against lice. [L, 30.]

ANTIPELLICULEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-pe^{2}l-li^{2}k-u^6-lu^6. Efficacious against dandruff. [L, 41.]

ANTIPEPTONE, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-pe^{2}p'ton. For deriv., see *Anti-** and PEPTONE. Fr., *antipeptone.* Ger., *Antipepton.* A variety of peptone which can not be converted into leucine or tyrosine by the action of trypsin. It is formed from anti-albumose by a continuance of the digestive process by which the latter is formed from albumin. [B, 12.]

ANTIPERIODIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pe-ri^2-o^{2}d'i^{2}k. Lat., *antiperiodicus* (from ἀντί, against, and περίοδος, a paroxysm). Fr., *antipériodique.* Ger., *antiperiodisch.* It., *antiperiodico.* Sp., *antiperiódico.* Efficacious against the periodical recurrence of paroxysms, especially those due to malarial infection.

ANTIPERISTALSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-pe^{2}r-i^2-sta^{2}l-(sta^{3}l)'sis. Gen., *antiperistal'seos (-sis).* For deriv., see *Anti-** and PERISTALSIS. Ger., *Antiperistaltik.* Syn.: *motus antiperistalticus.* Reversed peristalsis; a vermicular muscular contraction of the intestines or the stomach, normal or accidental, in such manner that the contents are conveyed from below upward. [A, 322, 385; K.]

ANTIPERISTALTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pe^{2}r-i^2-sta^{2}l'ti^{2}k. Lat., *antiperistalticus.* Fr., *antipéristaltique.* Ger., *antiperistaltisch.* It., *antiperistaltico.* Sp., *antiperistáltico.* Pertaining to antiperistalsis. [K; L.]

ANTIPERISTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-pe^{2}r-i^{2}st'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *antiperista'seos (-rist'asis).* Gr., ἀντιπερίστασις (from ἀντί, one against another, and περιστῆναι, to bring or stand round about). Ger., *Antiperistase.* Lit., a pressing or crowding together; an old term for the supposed accumulation of the juices and forces in the internal parts as the result of cold and other like agencies. [A, 322.]

ANTIPERISTATIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pe^{2}r-i^{2}s-ta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antiperistaticus.* Ger., *antiperistatisch.* Pertaining to antiperistasis. [M, 13.]

ANTIPERNISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n-ti^2-pe^{2}rn'i^{2}sh. Efficacious against chilblains. [L, 46.]

ANTIPERNIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-pu^{6}r-(pe^{2}r)'ni^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ἀντί, against, and *pernio,* a chilblain. See ANTICHIMETLION.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pe^{2}s-ti^2-le^{2}n'sha^{2}l. From ἀντί, against, and *pestilentia,* a pestilence. Fr., *antipestilentiel.* Ger., *antipestilentialisch.* See ANTILŒMIC.

ANTIPHARMAC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-fa^{3}r'ma^{2}k. Lat., *antipharmacus.* Fr., *antipharmaque.* Antidotal (*q. v.*). [L, 56.]

ANTIPHARMACON, ANTIPHARMACUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-fa^{3}r'ma^3-ko^{2}n, -ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). Gr., ἀντιφάρμακον. Fr., *antipharmaque.* See ANTIDOTE.

ANTIPHARMIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-fa^{3}r'mi^{2}k. See ANTIPHARMAC.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-flo-ji^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *antiphlogisticus* (from ἀντί, against, and φλόγωσις, inflammatory heat). Fr., *antiphlogistique.* Ger., *antiphlogistisch, entzündungswidrig.* It., *antiflogistico.* Sp., *antiflogístico.* 1. Subduing or preventing inflammation (said chiefly of bloodletting and the depressing regimen and drugs). 2. In chemistry, Lavoisier's pneumatic theory has been so termed, because it replaced the phlogistic theory of Stahl. [A, 301.]

ANTIPHLOGISTIK (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-ti^2-flo-gi^{2}st-ek'. Antiphlogistic treatment. [L, 30.]

ANTIPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-flo-go'si^{2}s. Gen., *antiphlogo'seos (-sis).* Fr., *antiphlogose.* 1. Inflammation excited intentionally, to counteract a pre-existing inflammation. [D, 80.] 2. The action of antiphlogistic measures. [A, 385.]

ANTIPHTHEIRIAC, ANTIPHTHIRIAC, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^{2}p-thi'ri^2-a^{2}k, -thi^{2}r'i^2-a^{2}k. Lat., *antiphtheiriacus* (from ἀντί, against, and φθείρ, a louse). Fr., *antiphthiriaque, antiphthirique.* It., *antiftirico.* Efficacious against lice or lousiness. [A, 322.]

ANTIPHTHISIC, ANTIPHTHISICAL, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-ti^{2}z'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *antiphthisicus* (from ἀντι, against, and φθίσις, a dwindling or wasting). Fr., *antiphthisique.* Ger., *antiphthisisch.* It., *antitisico.* Sp., *antitísico.* Efficacious against phthisis. [L, 50.]

ANTIPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}p'tho-ra^3. From ἀντί, against, and φθορά, death. See ACONITUM *anthora.*

ANTIPHYSAIC, ANTIPHYSETIC, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-fi^{2}s-a'i^{2}k, -e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antiphysaicus, antiphyseticus* (from ἀντί, against, and φυσᾶν, to puff up). Fr., *antiphysétique.* Efficacious against flatulence. [L, 50.]

ANTIPHYSICAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-fi^{2}z'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *antiphysicus* (from ἀντί, against, and φύσις, nature). Fr., *antiphysique.* Ger., *antiphysisch.* Contrary to nature, unnatural. [L, 32.]

ANTIPHYSIOLOGICAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-fi^{2}z-i^2-o-lo^{2}j'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. For deriv., see *Anti-** and PHYSIOLOGY. Fr., *antiphysiologique.* Contrary to the teachings of physiology. [L, 41.]

ANTIPHYSON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}f'i^2(u^6)-so^{2}n. The loadstone. [L, 84.]

ANTIPIED (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-pe-a. The metatarsus. [A, 385.]

ANTIPLASIS, ANTIPLASMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}p'la^3-si^{2}s, -ti^{2}p-la^{2}z(la^{3}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *antipla'seos (-sis), antiplas'mi.* From ἀντι, equal to, like, and πλάσις, a molding. 1. A process of formation in accordance with a pattern. [L, 50.] 2. A remodeling into the normal form. [A, 322.]

ANTIPLASTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pla^{2}s'ti^{2}k. Gr., ἀντίπλαστος (1st def.). Lat., *antiplasticus, antiplastus.* Fr., *antiplastique.* Ger., *antiplastisch.* 1. Pertaining to antiplasis. [L, 50.] 2. Tending to prevent plastic exudation.

ANTIPLEURITIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-plu^2-ri^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antipleuriticus* (from ἀντί, against, and πλευρῖτις, pleurisy). Fr., *antipleurétique.* Ger., *antipleuritisch.* It., *antipluritico.* Sp., *antipleurítico.* Efficacious against pleurisy. [L, 43, 50.]

ANTIPNEUMONIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-nu^2-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *antipneumonicus* (from ἀντί, against, and πνευμονία, pneumonia). Fr., *antipneumonique.* Ger., *antipneumonisch.* Efficacious against pneumonia. [L, 30.]

ANTIPODAGRIC, ANTIPODAGRICAL, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-po^{2}d-a^{2}g'ri^{2}k, -ri^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *antipodagricus* (see *Anti-** and PODAGRA). Fr., *antipodagrique.* Ger., *antipodagrisch.* It., *antipodagrico.* Sp., *antipodágrico.* See ANTARTHRITIC.

ANTIPODAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^{2}l. From ἀντί, opposite, and πούς, a foot. 1. In botany, ANTITROPAL. [B.] 2. See *A.* CELLS.

ANTIPOISON, n. A^{2}n'ti^2-poi-zo^{2}n. See ANTIDOTE.

ANTIPRAXIA, ANTIPRAXIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-pra^{2}x(pra^{3}x)'i^2-a^3, -i^{2}s. Gen., *antiprax'iæ, -prax'eos (-is).* Gr., ἀντίπραξις. Fr., *antipraxie.* An apparent antagonism of functions or symptoms. [L, 50, 84, 116.]

ANTIPROSTATE, ANTIPROSTATIC, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-pro^{2}s'-tat, -pro^{2}s-ta^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antiprostatus, antiprostaticus* (from ἀντί, before, and προστάτα, the prostate). Fr., *antiprostate, antiprostatique.* Situated in front of the prostate; as a n. in the pl., *antiprostates* (Lat., *glandulæ antiprostatæ*), Cowper's glands. [L, 56.]

ANTIPRURITIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pru^2-ri^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, and *pruritus,* itching. Fr., *antiprurítique.* Efficacious against itching.

ANTIPSILOTHRON, n. A German proprietary preparation for preventing loss of the hair, consisting of a filtered extract of nutgalls 5 parts, strong spirit 100, and water 60; recommended to be used with a certain Swiss "vegetable oil." [Hager (L, 120).]

ANTIPSORIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-so'ri^{2}k. Lat., *antipsoricus* (from ἀντί, against, and ψώρα, the itch). Fr., *antipsorique.* Ger., *antipsorisch, krätzwidrig.* It., *antipsorico.* Sp., *antipsórico, antisórico.* Efficacious against the itch. [L, 50.]

ANTIPTHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}p'tho-ra^3. An incorrect form of *antiphthora.* See ACONITUM *anthora.*

ANTIPURULENT, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pu^2'ru^2-le^{2}nt. For deriv., see *Anti-** and PUS. See ANTIPYIC.

ANTIPUTREDINOUS, ANTIPUTREFACTIVE, ANTIPUTRESCENT, ANTIPUTRID, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-pu^2-tre^{2}d'i^{2}n-u^{3}s, -tre^2-fa^{2}k'ti^{2}v, -pu^2-tre^{2}s'se^{2}nt, -pu^2'tri^{2}d. Lat., *antiputredinosus* (from ἀντί, against, and *putredo,* putrefaction), *antiputridus.* Fr., *antiputrédineux, antiputride.* Ger., *fäulnisswidrig.* It., *antiputrido.* Sp., *antipútrido.* See ANTISEPTIC.

ANTIPYIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pi'i^{2}k. Lat., *antipyicus* (from ἀντί, against, and πύον, pus). Fr., *antipyique.* Ger., *antipyisch.* Sp., *antipíico.* Preventing or checking suppuration, or improving the quality of the pus. [A, 301, 322.]

ANTIPYRACTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pi-ra^{2}k'ti^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, and πυρακτεῖν, to burn. Ger., *unverbrennbar.* Incombustible. [L.]

ANTIPYRESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-pi(pu^6)-re(ra)'si^{2}s. Gen., *antipyre'seos (-sis).* From ἀντί, against, and πυρέσσειν, to be feverish. Fr., *antipyrèse.* Ger., *Antipyrese.* The use or action of antipyretics. [D, 18.]

ANTIPYRETIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pi-re^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antipyreticus, antipyretus* (from ἀντί, against, and πυρετός, feverish heat). Fr., *antipyrétique.* Ger., *antipyretisch, fieberwidrig.* It., *antipiretico.* Sp., *antipirético.* Febrifuge; efficacious against fever. [A, 322, 385.]

ANTIPYRETON, ANTIPYRETUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-pi(pu^6)'re^{2}t-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An antipyretic remedy. [L, 50.]

ANTIPYRINE, n. A^{2}n-ti^{2}p'i^2-ren. From ἀντί, against, and πῦρ, fever-heat. Fr., *antipyrine.* Ger., *Antipyrin.* It., Sp., *antipirina.* Syn.: *dimethyloxyquinizine.* An artificial alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O = C_6(H,H,H,H,CO - CH_2 - C(CH_3), {}^{N(CH_3)}N)$, first obtained by L. Knorr, of Erlangen, by boiling oxymethylquinizine with equal parts of methyl alcohol and methyl iodide; a white crystalline powder, melting at 113° C., soluble in water, in alcohol, and in chloroform, but soluble with difficulty in ether, and of a slightly bitter taste. It was introduced into medicine as an antipyretic by Filehne in 1881, and, given in doses of from 15 to 75 grains, it is one of the most efficient drugs for reducing the temperature. Its use is sometimes followed by profuse sweating and, less often, by an erythematous rash accompanied with great itching. In poisonous doses it produces paralysis of the heart. Four- and five-per-cent. solutions of it have been used locally as a hæmostatic. [Filehne, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," vii, p. 6 (B); Yvon, "Progr. méd.," Jan. 17, 1885, p. 50; G. L. Peabody and E. G. Janeway, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 24, 1885, p. 107; E. Casetti, "Raccoglitore med.," Aug., 1885; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 6, 1886, p. 172.]

ANTIPYROTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-pi-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antipyroticus* (from ἀντί, against, and πύρωσις, a burning). Fr., *antipyrotique.* Ger., *antipyrotisch.* It., *antipirotico.* Sp., *antipirótico.* Efficacious against burns or against pyrosis. [L, 50.]

ANTIQUARTANARIUM, ANTIQUARTIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-kwa^{4}rt(kwa^{3}rt)-a^3-na(na^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -kwa^{4}r(kwa^{3}r)'-shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀντί, against, and (*febris*) *quartana,* a

quartan ague. Fr., *antiquartanaire.* Sp., *antiquartanario.* A remedy for quartan intermittent fever. [L, 50.] The term *antiquartium* was also formerly applied to calomel. [L, 77.]—**Antiquartium peruvianum.** Cinchona bark. [L, 50.]

ANTIQUUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti(te)'kwu^{3}s(kwu^{4}s). Gr., παλαιός. 1. Old-fashioned (said of the diseases of former times). 2. Chronic. [A, 322.]

ANTIRABIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ra^{2}b'i^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, and *rabies* (*q. v.*). Fr., *antirabique.* Preventive or curative of rabies (said particularly of Pasteur's system of preventive inoculations). [B, 173.]

ANTIRACHITIC, adj. See ANTIRRHACHITIC.

ANTIRHEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-re(ra)'a^3. See ANTIRRHŒA.

ANTIRHEUMATIC, adj. See ANTIRRHEUMATIC.

ANTIRRÉOSCOPE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-ti^{2}r-ra-o-skop. See ANTIRRHEOSCOPE.

ANTIRRHACHITIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^{2}r-ra^{2}k-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and RHACHITIS. Fr., *antirrhachitique.* Sp., *antiraquitico.* Efficacious against rickets. [L, 41, 56.]

ANTIRRHÆA, ANTIRRHEA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}r-re'(ra^3'e^2)-a^3, -re(ra)'a^3. See ANTIRRHŒA.

ANTIRRHEOSCOPE, n. A^{2}n-ti^{2}r-re'o^{2}s-kop. From ἀντίῤῥοια, a flowing back, and σκοπεῖν, to observe. Fr., *antirréoscope.* Ger., *Antirrheoskop.* An instrument devised by J. J. Oppel for observing the manifestations of visual vertigo. It consists of five parallel rollers 2½ inches in diameter and 2½ feet long, which can all be rotated in the same direction within a larger cylinder. Each roller is covered with white paper on which are drawn two black spiral lines, each of 2½ turns. Each spiral consists of a wide central black stripe half an inch wide and, half an inch on each side of it, a narrow black stripe. Black and white are thus symmetrically divided. The rollers are all set in motion by turning a disc at the end of the large cylinder. [F.]

ANTIRRHEUMATIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^{2}r-ru^2-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antirrheumaticus* (see *Anti-** and RHEUMATISM). Fr., *antirhumatismal.* Ger., *antirheumatisch.* It., *antireumatico.* Sp., *antireumático.* Efficacious against rheumatism. [L, 50.]

ANTIRRHIDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}r-ri^{2}d'i^2-a^3. In botany, a subfamily of *Aparineæ* comprising *Antirrhœa* and two other genera. [Rafinesque (B, 170).]

ANTIRRHIN, n. A^{2}n-ti^{2}r'ri^{2}n. Fr., *antirrhine.* Ger., *Antirrhin.* A name applied to various substances extracted from plants of the genus *Antirrhinum.* [A, 385.]—**A'säure** (Ger.). See ANTIRRHINIC *acid.*

ANTIRRHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}r-ri(re)'na^3. A division of plants belonging to the *Ringentes*, made by Rüling. [B, 170.]

ANTIRRHINARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}r-ri^{2}n-a(a^3)'-ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). In botany, a subdivision of the *Scrophularinæ* comprising the sections *Veroniceæ*, *Antirrhineæ*, and *Digitaleæ.* [Reichenbach (B. 170).]

ANTIRRHINASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}r-ri^{2}n-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'-tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). A section of the botanical genus *Antirrhinum*, made by Chavannes. [B, 170, 215.]

ANTIRRHINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}r-ri^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *antirrhinées.* 1. An order of plants made by Persoon, comprising more than thirty genera, including *Antirrhinum, Orontium, Scrophularia, Digitalis,* etc. De Candolle and Koch included under it *Gratiola, Digitalis, Antirrhinum, Linaria, Veronica,* etc. By Reichenbach and Bartling it was regarded as a subdivision of the *Scrophularineæ*, including the same and related genera. In 1841 it was divided by Reichenbach into the sections *Veroniceæ, Linarieæ,* and *Digitaleæ.* Cf. ANTIRRHINARIÆ. 2. In a more restricted sense, a subdivision of scrophularineous plants, or a section or tribe of the *Antirrhinariæ* or *Antirrhinideæ*, recognized by Bentham, G. Don, Endlicher, and Reichenbach, comprising *Antirrhinum, Linaria,* and three or four other genera. The plants of this section are distinguished by the following characters: The inflorescence is simple and racemose, or the flowers are solitary and axillary; the corolla is bilabiate and almost tubular, the base of the tube being gibbous, spurred, or saccate, and the lower lip being provided with a palate; the capsule dehisces by irregular openings or by chinks. [B, 121, 170, 215.]

ANTIRRHINIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^{2}r-ri^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *antirrhinicus, antirrhineus.* Fr., *antirrhinique, antirrhiné.* Pertaining to the genus *Antirrhinum.* [A, 385; B, 5.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide antirrhinique.* Ger., *Antirrhinsäure.* A volatile acid, resembling valerianic acid, extracted by Morin from digitalis leaves. [B, 5.] Its vapor is said to produce headache and stupefaction. [B, 207.]

ANTIRRHINIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}r-ri^{2}n-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A suborder or series of scrophulariaceous plants made by Bentham, comprising the tribes *Calceolarieæ* (*Calceolareæ*), *Verbasceæ, Hemimerideæ, Antirrhineæ* (2d def.), *Cheloneæ, Escobedieæ,* and *Gratioleæ;* distinguished by the corolla being imbricate in æstivation, with the upper lip covering the lower. By Gray it is made to include the tribes *Antirrhineæ, Cheloneæ,* and *Gratioleæ.* [B, 34, 121, 170, 215.]

ANTIRRHINIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}r-ri^{2}n-i^2-flo'-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *Antirrhinum* (*q. v.*), and *flos*, a flower. Having flowers like those of the *Antirrhinum;* a botanical species name. [B, 215.]

ANTIRRHININ, n. A^{2}n-ti^{2}r-ri'ni^{2}n. Fr., *antirrhinine.* Ger., *Antirrhinin.* The yellow coloring matter found by Rigel in the flowers of plants of the genus *Antirrhinum.* [A, 301, 385.] Cf. ANTHOKIRRHIN.

ANTIRRHINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}r-ri(re)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). From ἀντίῤῥινον (from ἀντί, like, and ῥίς, the nose), an ancient name for the snap-dragon, a plant with the seed like a calf's nose. [B, 170.] Fr., *muflier.* Ger., *Löwenmaul.* A genus of scrophulariaceous plants made by Tournefort, distinguished by its simple axillary inflorescence, with a calyx composed of five sepals, with a corolla saccate at the base, and having the bifid upper lip covering in the trifid lower lip. By Gray the genus is divided into 5 sections, *Orontium* (including *A. orontium*), *Pseudorontium, Antirrhinastrum* (comprising *A. majus* and many of the other species), *Maurandella* (comprising in part the genus *Maurandia* of other writers), and *Gambella.* [B, 34, 170, 215.]—**A. acutangulum.** See *A. linaria.*—**A. asarina** [Linnæus]. A species growing in southern Europe. By some identified with the χαμαικίσσος of Dioscorides, which, however, is rather to be referred to *Glechoma hederaceum.* [B, 180.]—**A. auriculatum.** See LINARIA *elatine.*—**A. cymbalaria** [Linnæus]. See LINARIA *cymbalaria.*—**A. elatine** [Linnæus]. See LINARIA *elatine.*—**A. hederaceum, A. hederæfolium, A. linaria** [Linnæus]. See LINARIA *vulgaris.*—**A. majus** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Kalbsnase, grosse Löwenmaul.* Snap-dragon; a species indigenous to southern and central Europe and cultivated in America, having opposite, lanceolate leaves, and bearing the flowers in racemes. The sepals are glandular-hairy, obtuse, lanceolate, and shorter than the corolla. Its herb (*herba antirrhini,* seu *antirrhini majoris,* seu *orontii majoris,* seu *capitis vituli*) was formerly employed as a resolvent and diuretic. [B, 34, 180.]—**A. orontium** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Affenschädel, Feld-Löwenmaul.* Syn.: *Orontium arvense* [Persoon]. A species indigenous to Europe and cultivated in America, with oblong or linear, lanceolate leaves, and renite flowers, the sepals of which equal the corolla in length. Its herb (*herba orontii,* the ἀντίῤῥινον of Dioscorides) is rather bitter and acrid, and is said to be poisonous. [B, 34, 180.]—**A. spuria** [Linnæus]. See LINARIA *spuria.*—**Herba antirrhini.** See *A. majus.*—**Herba antirrhini linariæ.** See LINARIA *vulgaris.*—**Herba antirrhini majoris.** See *A. majus.*—**Herba antirrhini vulgaris.** See LINARIA *vulgaris.*



THE ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

ANTIRRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}r-re'(ro'e^2)-a^3. A genus of rubiaceous trees, established by Commers, belonging to the suborder *Coffeæ,* tribe *Guettardidæ.* [B, 197.]—**A. borbonica.** A species the root and bark of which are tonic and astringent. [B, 104.]—**A. dioica** [Bory], **A. verticillata** [De Candolle]. Small trees indigenous to the Muskarene Islands, where they are used to check hæmorrhages. [B, 180.]

ANTIRRHOPE, ANTIRRHOPIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}r'ro-pe(pa), -ro'pi^2-a. Gr., ἀντιῤῥοπία. Fr., *antirrhopie.* Symmetry, an even adjustment. [A, 311.]

ANTIRUBEOLOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ru^2-be'o-lu^{3}s. For deriv., see *Anti-** and RUBEOLA. Fr., *antirubéolique.* Efficacious against rubeola or against the measles. [L, 63.]

ANTISBESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)'be^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *antisbe'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀντί, against, and σβέσις (from σβεννῦσθαι, to be extinguished), extinction. An increase of strength. [L, 166.]

ANTISBESTIC, adj. A^{2}nt-i^{2}s-be^{2}st'i^{2}k. Producing an increase of strength. [L, 166.]

ANTISCABIOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ska'bi^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *antiscabiosus* (from ἀντί, against, and *scabies*, the itch). It., *antiscabbioso.* See ANTIPSORIC.

ANTISCARLATINAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ska^{3}r-la^3-ti(te)'na^{2}l. Fr., *antiscarlatineux.* For deriv., see *Anti-** and SCARLATINA. Efficacious against scarlet fever. [L, 63.]

ANTISCIRRHOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ski^{2}r'ru^{3}s. Lat., *antiscirrhosus* (see *Anti-** and SCIRRHUS). Fr., *antisquirreux.* Ger., *antiskirrös.* Efficacious against scirrhus. [L, 50.]

ANTISCOLECIC, ANTISCOLIC, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-sko-le^{2}s′i^{2}k, -sko′li^{2}k. Lat., *antiscolecicus, antiscolicus* (from ἀντί, against, and σκώληξ, a worm). Fr., *antiscolique*. See ANTHELMINTHIC.

ANTISCORBUTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-sko^{2}r-bu^2′ti^{2}k. Lat., *antiscorbuticus* (see *Anti-** and SCORBUTUS). Fr., *antiscorbutique*. Ger., *antiscorbutisch, scorbutwidrig, scharbockwidrig*. It.; *antiscorbutico*. Sp., *antiescorbútico*. Efficacious against scurvy. [A, 385.]

ANTISCORBUTICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-sko^{2}r-bu^2-(bu)′ti^2-se(ka^3-e^2). A class of plants made by Crantz; the same as the *Cruciferæ*. [B, 121, 170.]

ANTISCORBUTICAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-sko^{2}r-bu^2′ti^{2}k-a^{2}l. See ANTISCORBUTIC.

ANTISCORODON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-sko^{2}r′o-do^{2}n. Gr., ἀντισκόροδον. An ancient name for a sort of garlic. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ANTISCROFULOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-skro^{2}f′u^2-lu^{3}s. Lat., *antiscrofulosus* (see *Anti-** and SCROFULA). Fr., *antiscrofuleux*. Ger., *antiskrophulös, skrofelwidrig*. It., *antiscrofoloso*. Sp., *antiescrofuloso*. Efficacious against scrofula. [A, 385; L, 50.]

ANTISECOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-se^{2}k-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *antiseco′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀντισήκωσις (from ἀντισηκοῦν, to compensate). A restoration of weight or strength. [M, 13.]

ANTISEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-se^{2}p′si^{2}s. Gen., *antisep′seos (-sis)*. From ἀντί, against, and σῆψις, putrefaction. Fr., *antisepsie*. Ger., *Antisepsie, Fäulnisshemmung*. It., *antisepsi*. Sp., *antisepsis*. A collective name for measures intended to prevent putrefaction or infection with septic material. Cf. ASEPSIS.

ANTISEPTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-se^{2}p′ti^{2}k. Lat., *antisepticus*. Fr., *antiseptique*. Ger., *antiseptisch, fäulnisswidrig*. It., *antisettico*. Sp., *antiséptico*. Preventing or checking putrefaction or septic infection. [A, 385.] Cf. ASEPTIC.

ANTISEPTICALLY, adv. A^{2}n-ti^2-se^{2}p′ti^{2}k-a^{2}l-li^2. By the use of antiseptics; according to the rules of antisepsis.

ANTISEPTICISM, ANTISEPTICITY, n's. A^{2}n-ti^2-se^{2}p′ti^2-si^{2}zm, -se^{2}p-ti^{2}s′i^2-ti^2. Fr., *antisepticie*. See ANTISEPSIS.

ANTISIALAGOGUE, ANTISIALIC, ANTISIALOUS, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-si-a^{2}l′a^3-go^{2}g, -a^{2}l′i^{2}k, -si′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *antisialagogus, antisialus* (from ἀντί, against, and σίαλον, saliva). Fr., *antisialagogue, antisialique*. Ger., *antisialisch*. It., *antisialagogo*. Preventing or checking salivation. [A, 385.]

ANTISIDERIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-si^{2}d-e^{2}r′i^{2}k. Lat., *antisidericus, antisiderius* (from ἀντί, against, and σίδηρος, iron). Fr., *antisidérique*. Ger., *antisiderisch, eisenwidrig*. Physiologically incompatible with iron; counteracting its effects; also exerting an action opposite to that of iron, impoverishing the blood. [L, 50.]

ANTISPASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}s′pa^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *antispa′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀντίσπασις (from ἀντισπᾶν, to draw the opposite way). Fr., *antispase*. Ger., *Antispase, Gegenreizung, Ableitung*. It., *antispasi*. Sp., *antíspasis*. Revulsion, derivation, counter-irritation. [M, 13.]

ANTISPASMODIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-spa^{2}z-mo^{2}d′i^{2}k. Lat., *antispasmodicus* (from ἀντί, against, and σπασμός, a convulsion). Fr., *antispasmodique*. Ger., *antispasmodisch, krampfstillend*. It., *antispasmodico*. Sp., *antispasmódico*. Efficacious against spasmodic attacks; as a n., a remedy so acting.—**Azotized a's.** Fr., *antispasmodiques azotés*. Ammonia and its preparations, musk, castoreum, and ambergris. [Guersent (L, 91).]—**Camphorated a's.** Fr., *antispasmodiques camphrés*. Camphor and the plants which contain it (mints, sages, etc.) and the distilled waters of the latter. [Guersent (L, 91).]—**Direct a's.** Those which, like asafœtida, valerian, musk, and camphor, have a stimulant effect. [Garrod (L, 73).]—**Gum-resinous a's.** Fr., *antispasmodiques gommo-résineux*. Asafœtida, galbanum, ammoniacum, etc. [Guersent (L, 91).]—**Indirect a's.** Those which, like opium and the bromides, have a sedative effect. [Garrod (L, 73).]

ANTISPASTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-spa^{2}s′ti^{2}k. Gr., ἀντισπαστικός. Lat., *antispasticus*. Fr., *antispastique*. Ger., *antispastisch*. 1. Pertaining to antispasis; revulsive, derivative, counter-irritant. 2. Antispasmodic. [L, 50.]

ANTISPLENETIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-sple^{2}n-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, and σπληνιᾶν, to be splenetic. Efficacious against hypochondriasis. [L, 46.]

ANTISPODION, ANTISPODIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n-ti^2-spo′di^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀντισπόδιον (from ἀντί, in return for, and σποδός, metallic dross). Fr., *antispode*. Vegetable ashes used as a substitute for spodium (*q. v.*); made by the Arabs by burning the roots of a variety of the rose. [L, 53, 94, 105.]

ANTISPODOS, ANTISPODUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}s′po^{2}d-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀντίσποδος. Serving as antispodium. [A, 387.]

ANTISQUAMIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-skwa′mi^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, and *squama*, a scale. Efficacious against skin diseases. [L, 163.]

ANTISTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}s′ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *antista′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀντίστασις (from ἀντι, against, and στῆναι, to stand). See ANTAGONISM.

ANTISTATHMESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-sta^{2}th(sta^{3}th)-me(ma)′si^{2}s. Gen., *antistathme′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀντιστάθμησις (ἀντισταθμίζειν, to compensate). See ANTISECOSIS.

ANTISTATICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-sta^{2}t(sta^{3}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀντιστατικός. Antagonistic. [L, 50.]

ANTISTERIGMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ste^{2}r-i^{2}g′ma^3. Gen., *antisterig′matos (-tis)*. From ἀντί, against, and στήριγμα, a support. 1. A fulcrum. [Hippocrates (L, 53).] 2. Any support for a weak part. [L, 119.] 3. A crutch. [L, 94.]

ANTISTERNON, ANTISTERNUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-stu^{5}rn(ste^{2}rn)′o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀντίστερνον. The dorsal part of the vertebral column, because it is opposite the sternum. [L, 50.]

ANTISTŒCHIA, ANTISTŒCHIASIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ste^{2}k′(sto^2′e^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a^3, -ste^{2}k(sto^2-e^{2}ch^2)-i(e)′a^3-si^{2}s. From ἀντί, against, and στοιχίζειν, to set in a row. In chemistry, the resolution of a compound into its elements. [L, 50.]

ANTISTROPHÆ (Lat.), n., f. pl. of adj. *antistrophus* (*costæ* understood). A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}s′tro-fe(fa^3-e^2). From ἀντίστροφος, opposed. An old term for the two upper ribs, considered as antagonistic to the others. [L, 50.]

ANTISTRUMATIC, ANTISTRUMOUS, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-stru^2-ma^{2}t′i^{2}k, -stru^2′mu^{3}s. From ἀντί, against, and *struma* (*q. v.*). Fr., *antistrumeux*. Ger., *kropfvertreibend*. Efficacious against struma. [L, 56.]

ANTISUDIN, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-su^2′di^{2}n. A remedy for excessive sweating of the feet, consisting of powdered alum. [Hager (L, 120).]

ANTISUDORAL, ANTISUDORIFIC, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-su^2′-do^{2}r-a^{2}l, -do^{2}r-i^{2}f′i^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, and *sudor*, sweat. Fr., *antisudoral*. See ANTIDROTIC.

ANTISYNOCHAL, ANTISYNOCHIC, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-si^{2}n′-o^{2}k-a^{2}l, -i^{2}k. Lat., *antisynochicus* (see *Anti-** and SYNOCHA). See ANTIDYNAMIC.

ANTISYPHILITIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-si^{2}f-i^{2}l-i^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *antisyphiliticus* (see *Anti-** and SYPHILIS). Fr., *antisyphilitique*. Ger., *antisyphilitisch*. It., *antisifilitico*. Sp., *antisifilítico*. Efficacious against syphilis. [A, 385.]

ANTITARTARIC ACID, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-ta^{3}r-ta^{3}r′i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and TARTAR. Fr., *acide antitartrique*. Ger., *Antiweinsäure*. It., *acido antitartarico*. Sp., *ácido antitartárico*. Lævo-tartaric acid (*q. v.*, under TARTARIC *acid*). [B.]

ANTITASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}t′a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *antita′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀντίτασις (from ἀντιτείνειν, to stretch the contrary way). Counter-extension. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ANTITÉNIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-ta-nek. Sp., *antitetánico*. Efficacious against tetanus. [L, 41.]

ANTITESION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-te(ta)′zi^2(si^2)-o^{2}n. An old name for the *Xanthium strumarium*. [Dioscorides (L, 105).]

ANTITHENAR (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}th′e^{2}n-a^{3}r. Gen., *antithen′aris*. From ἀντί, opposite, and θέναρ, the flat of the hand or the sole of the foot. Fr., *antithénar*. It., *antitenare*. Sp., *antitenar*. 1. A part which opposes the palm or the sole. [L.] 2. The first dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand. [Winslow (L, 44).] 3. The adductor pollicis pedis. [Winslow (A, 246).] 4. The adductor pollicis manus. [Riolan (A, 246).]

ANTITHERMIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-thu^{5}rm′i^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, and θέρμη, feverish heat. Fr., *antithermique*. Ger., *antithermisch*. It., *antitermico*. Sp., *antitérmico*. See ANTIPYRETIC.

ANTITHERMON, ANTITHERMUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)′o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A remedy against heat and its effects. [L, 50.]

ANTITHETIC, ANTITHETICAL, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-the^{2}t′i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. From ἀντίθεσις (from ἀντιτιθέναι, to set one against another), antithesis. See *A.* FORMULA.

ANTITHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}th′o-ra^3. An incorrect form of *antiphthora*. See ACONITUM *anthora*.

ANTITIMORESIS, ANTITIMORIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ti^2-mo-re(ra)′si^{2}s, -mo′ri^2-a^3. Gr., ἀντιτιμώρησις (from ἀντί, in turn, and τιμωρεῖν, to aid). A mutual correction; a physiological working together for a common purpose: a consensus of action (like that of the skin and the lungs). [A, 322.]

ANTITONIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-to^{2}n′i^{2}k. For deriv., see *Anti-** and TONIC. Ger., *antitonisch*. Having opposite effects to those of a tonic. [L, 50.] Cf. ANTISIDERIC.

ANTITOXIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-to^{2}x′i^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, and τοξικόν (φάρμακον understood), a poison for arrows. Fr., *antitoxique*. See ANTIDOTAL.

ANTITOXICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti-to^{2}x′i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANTIDOTE.

ANTITRAGEUS, ANTITRAGIANUS, ANTITRAGICUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-tra(tra^3)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -tra(tra^3)-ji^2-(gi^2)-a(a^3)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s), -tra^{2}j(tra^{3}g)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *antitragien*. Sp., *antitrágico*. Pertaining to the antitragus. [L, 43.]

ANTITRAGICUS (Lat.), n. m. Fr., *antitragique, antitragien*. Ger., *Gegenbockmuskel, Muskel der Gegenecke*. It., *muscolo dell′antitrago*. One of the small muscles of the external ear (rudimentary or wanting in man), which arises from the outer part of the antitragus, on its concave surface, and is inserted into the cauda helicis and its vicinity. Its action in the lower animals is to draw the helix forward and thus increase the concavity of the auricle. [F.]

ANTITRAGUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}t′ra^3-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). Gr., ἀντίτραγος (from ἀντί, opposite, and τράγος, the tragus). Fr., *antitrague*. Ger., *Gegenbock* (1st def.). It., *antitrago*. Sp., *antitrago*. Syn.: *antilobium*. 1. A conical projection of the cartilage of the external ear, being the termination of the anthelix: situated opposite the tragus. [F.] 2. A genus of plants made by Gärtner. [B, 170.] See PALLASIA.

ANTITRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-tri^{2}z(tri^{2}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From ἀντί, opposed to, and τρισμός, trismus. The opposite of trismus (*q. v.*); a condition in which the mouth is open and can not be closed. [L, 63.]

ANTITROCHANTER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-tro-ka^{2}n-(ka^{3}n)′tu^{5}r(te^{2}r). Gen., *antitrochante′ris*. From ἀντί, opposite, and τροχαντήρ, a trochanter. A surface on the ilium, in birds, against which the great trochanter of the femur plays. [L, 12.]

ANTITROPAL, ANTITROPOUS, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^{2}t'ro-pa^{2}l, -pu^{3}s. Lat., *antitropus* (from ἀντί, opposite, and τρόπος, a turn). Fr., *antitrope.* Ger., *verkehrtliegend.* Of the embryo of a plant, the same as *orthotropous*, because in this position, the radicle of the embryo being turned toward the micropyle, and the plumule toward the hilum, the embryo has the appearance of being upside-down. [B, 104.]

ANTITYPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ti^{2}p(tu^{6}p)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀντιτυπία (from ἀντιτυπεῖν, to repel). 1. Hardness, resistance. [Aretæus (A, 311).] 2. Repercussion. [Hermes (A, 311).] 3. Natural resistance to disease. [L, 119.]

ANTITYPIC, ANTITYPICAL, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-ti^{2}p'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. From ἀντί, against, and τύπος, a type or form of disease. Fr., *antitypique.* Ger., *antitypisch.* See ANTIPERIODIC and ATYPICAL.

ANTITYPUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}t'i^2(u^6)-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). 1. A form contrary to a type. [A, 322.] 2. Antitypia. [L, 119.]

ANTIVACCINATION, n. A^{2}n-ti^2-va^{2}k-si^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. For deriv., see *Anti-** and VACCINATION. Opposition to the practice of vaccination. [L, 73.]

ANTIVACCINATIONIST, ANTIVACCINIST, n's. A^{2}n-ti^2-va^{2}k-si^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n-i^{2}st, -va^{2}k'si^{2}n-i^{2}st. An opponent of vaccination. [D, 20 ; L, 73.]

ANTIVARIOLIC, ANTIVARIOLOUS, adj's. A^{2}n-ti^2-va^{2}r-i'o^{2}l-i^{2}k, -u^{3}s. Lat., *antivariolosus* (see *Anti-** and VARIOLA). Fr., *antivariolique, antivérolique.* Ger., *antiverolisch.* Efficacious against small-pox. [L, 56.] Cf. EXANTHEMA *antivariolosum.*

ANTIVÉNÉNEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-va-na-nu^5. See ANTIDOTAL.

ANTIVENEREAL, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ve^{2}n-e're-a^{2}l. Lat., *antivenereus, antivenerealis* (see *Anti-** and VENEREAL). Fr., *antivénérien.* Ger., *antivenerisch.* It., *antivenereo.* Sp., *antivenéreo.* 1. Preventive of venereal infection. 2. See ANTISYPHILITIC. 3. See ANTAPHRODISIAC.

ANTIVENOMOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-ve^{2}n'o^{2}m-u^{3}s. For deriv., see *Anti-** and VENOM. Fr., *antivenimeux.* Efficacious against venomous poisons. [A, 385.]

ANTIVERMICULAR, adj. A^{2}n ti^2-vu^{5}r-mi^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. For deriv., see *Anti-** and VERMICULAR. Fr., *antivermiculaire.* See ANTIPERISTALTIC.

ANTIVERMINOUS, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-vu^{5}rm'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *antiverminosus* (see *Anti-** and VERMINOUS). Fr., *antivermineux.* See ANTHELMINTHIC.

ANTIVÉROLIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-va-ro-lek. See ANTIVARIOLOUS and ANTISYPHILITIC.

ANTIVEROLISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n-ti^2-fe^{2}r-o'li^{2}sh. See ANTIVARIOLOUS.

ANTIVESTIBULUM BOJANI (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-ve^{2}st(we^{2}st)-i^{2}b'u^2(u)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m) bo-ya^3'ni(ne). The inner of two chambers into which, in chelonians, the cavity of the tympanum is divided by a process of the quadrate bone. [A, 316.]

ANTIVIRULENT, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-vi^{2}r'u^2-le^{2}nt. For deriv., see *Anti-** and VIRUS. Fr., *antivirulent.* Efficacious against viruses. [A, 385.]

ANTIWEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-ti^2-vin'zoi-re^2. Lævotartaric acid. [B.] See under TARTARIC *acid.*

ANTIZEUMIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-zu^{2}m'i^{2}k. See ANTIZYMIC.

ANTIZOOTIC, ANTIZOTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-zo-o^{2}t'i^{2}k, -zo^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antizooticus* (from ἀντί, against, and ζῷον, an animal). Fr., *antizoötique.* Ger., *antizoötisch.* 1. Destructive to animal life. [L, 50.] 2. Efficacious against contagion. [A, 322.]

ANTIZYMASIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}n^2-ti^2-zi^{2}m-a-zek. See ANTIZYMOTIC.

ANTIZYMIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-zi'mi^{2}k. Lat., *antizymicus* (from ἀντί, against, and ζύμη, leaven). Fr., *antizymique.* Retarding or preventing fermentation. [A, 385.]

ANTIZYMOTIC, adj. A^{2}n-ti^2-zi-mo^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *antizymiacus.* Fr., *antizymotique, antizymasique.* Ger., *antizymotisch.* Preventive of zymotic diseases.

ANTJAK, n. An East Indian name for the *Ficus religiosus.* [L, 105.]

ANTJAR, n. A Java name for a poison made from the *Antiaris.* [L, 73.] Cf. ANTSCHAR.

ANTLER, n. A^{2}nt'lu^{6}r. Fr., *andouiller* (O. Fr., *antoillier, andoiller, endouiller*). Ger., *Sprosse.* Properly, a branch of a horn of an animal of the deer tribe ; as commonly used, the whole horn. [A, 359.]—**Bes-a.** The branch next above the brow-a. [A, 302.]—**Brow-a.** Ger., *Augensprosse.* The branch next the head. [A, 302.]

ANTLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)'li^2-a^3. From ἀντλεῖν, to draw water. Fr., *pompe* (1st def.), *trompe* (2d def.). Ger., *Pumpe, Schöpfmaschine* (1st def.), *Saugerüssel* (2d def.). 1. A pump. [A, 322.] 2. The spiral proboscis with which lepidopterous insects suck up the juices of flowers. It consists of the maxillæ greatly elongated. [A, 359.]—**A. gastrica.** See *Stomach*-PUMP.—**A. lactea, A. mammaria.** See *Breast*-PUMP.—**A. pneumatica.** See AIR-PUMP.—**A. sanguisuga.** See *Artificial* LEECH.

ANTLIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-li^2-a(a^3)'ta^3. Fr., *antliates.* Ger., *Schöpfrüsselmäuler.* A class of insects provided with a sucking proboscis ; the same as the *Diptera.* [B, 180 ; Fabricius (L, 50).]

ANTLIOBRACHIOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-li^2-o(o^2)-bra(bra^3)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *antlia*, a sucker, βραχίων, an arm, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *antliobrachiophore.* Having arms provided with suckers (said of a class of molluscs). [L, 41, 116.]

ANTLITZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}nt'li^{2}tz. The face. [A, 315.]—**A'mangel.** See APROSOPIA.

ANTOCULAR, adj. A^{2}nt-o^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. From *ante*, before, and *oculus*, the eye. In front of the eye (said of the membrane that covers the eyes in serpents). [L, 147.]

ANTODIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-to'di^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANTHODIUM.

ANTODONTALGIC, adj. A^{2}nt-o-do^{2}nt-a^{2}l'ji^{2}k. Lat., *antodontalgicus* (see *Anti-** and ODONTALGIA). Fr., *antodontalgique, antodontique.* Ger., *antodontalgisch.* It., *antodontalgico.* Sp., *antodontálgico.* Efficacious against toothache. [L, 50, 56.]

ANTODYNE, adj. A^{2}nt'o-din. From ἀντι, against, and ὀδύνη. pain. See ANODYNE. The word has been particularly applied to strong ammonia water laid on to painful parts on lint, so as to produce a blister. [Granville (A, 322).]

ANTOFLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^2-tofl. See ANTHOFLE.

ANTOGAST (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'to-ga^{3}st. A place near Oppenau, in the Black Forest, where there are springs containing iron. [L, 135.]

ANTOMOORA (Hind.), n. The *Isora corylifolia.* [B, 172.]

ANTONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}n-to'ni^2-a^3. A genus of rubiaceous, loganiaceous, or strychnaceous plants made by Pohl, named for the Archduke Antonius Victor. [B, 170.]

ANTONIA (It.), n. A^{3}n-to'ni^2-a^3. A valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, having a number of mineral springs. [L, 105.]

ANTONIBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-to'ne-brun-ne^{2}n. A mineral spring near Freudenthal. [L, 30.]

ANTONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}n-ton-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). In botany, a tribe of *Strychneæ* made by Endlicher, comprising the single genus *Antonia*, but made by Miquel to include *Gelsemium.* [B, 170.]

ANTONIENTHAL (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-to'nen-ta^{3}l. The valley of the Dalvatza, in Switzerland, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30.]

ANTONIKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-to'ne-kra^3-ut. A common name for the *Scrophularia aquatica*, the *Prunella vulgaris*, and the *Epilobium angustifolium.* [A, 315.]

ANTONIO DAS TAIPAS (Port.), n. A^{3}n-to'ni^{2}o da^{3}s ta^3'e-pa^{3}s. A sulphurous spring at Guimarens, Portugal. [L, 105.]

ANTONIUSFEUER (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-ton'i^2-us-foi-e^{2}r. See ANTONSFEUER.

ANTONIUSQUELLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n-ton'i^2-us-kwe^{2}l-le^2. A spring in Griesbach containing iron, manganese, calcium, sodium, and magnesium carbonates. [L, 57.]

ANTONSFEUER (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'tons-foi-e^{2}r. St. Anthony's fire. [A, 315.] See ERYSIPELAS.

ANTONSKRAUT (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'tons-kra^3-ut. The *Asperula cynanchica.* [A, 315.]

ANTOPHTHALMIC, adj. A^{2}nt-o^{2}p-tha^{2}l'mi^{2}k. Lat., *antophthalmicus* (from ἀντί, against, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia). Fr., *antophthalmique.* Ger., *antophthalmisch.* Efficacious against ophthalmia. [L, 50, 119.]

ANTOPHYLLON, ANTOPHYLLOS, ANTOPHYLLUS (Lat.), n's n., m., and m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-to-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lo^{2}n, -lo^{2}s, -lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See ANTHOPHYLLUS.

ANTORBITAL, adj. A^{2}nt-o^{2}rb'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. From *ante*, before, and *orbita*, the orbit. Situated in front of the orbit. [L, 153.] See *A.* FISSURE, *A.* NOTCH, and *A.* PROCESS.

ANTORGASTIC, adj. A^{2}nt-o^{2}r-ga^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *antorgasticus* (from ἀντί, against, and ὀργᾶν, to be in a state of passionate excitement). Fr., *antiorgastique.* Ger.. *antorgastisch.* Calmative, especially of venereal excitement. [L, 56, 116.]

ANTOSIS, ANTOSMUS, ANTOTHESIS, ANTOTHISMUS (Lat.). n's f., m., f., and m. A^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-o'si^{2}s, -o^{2}z(o^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s), -o-the(tha)'si^{2}s, -thi^{2}z(thi^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *anto'seos* (*-sis*), *antos'mi, antothes'eos* (*-sis*), *antothis'mi.* Gr., ἄντωσις, ἀντώθησις, ἀντωθισμός (from ἀντωθεῖν, to push against each other). See OSMOSIS.

ANTOZÆNIC, adj. A^{2}nt-o-ze^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *antozænicus* (see *Anti-** and OZÆNA). Fr., *antozénique.* Efficacious against ozæna. [L, 50.]

ANTOZONE, n. A^{2}nt-o-zon'. From ἀντί. against, and *ozone* (*q. v.*). Fr., *antozone.* Ger., *Antozon.* "Electro-positive oxygen" ; a name given by Schönbein, the discoverer of ozone, to a supposed allotropic modification of oxygen which unites with ozone to form ordinary oxygen. It has been shown to be only hydrogen peroxide. [A, 385 ; B, 3.]

ANTOZONIDE, n. A^{2}nt-o^{2}z'o^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *antozonide.* Ger., *Antozonid.* The name of a class of compounds characterized by not decomposing hydrogen peroxide, by not turning tincture of guaiacum blue, and by restoring its color after it has been turned blue by an ozonide (*q. v.*). [Schönbein (A, 385).]

ANTOZOSTOMATIC, adj. A^{2}nt-o-zo-sto-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. From ἀντί, against, and ὀζόστομος, having a bad breath. Corrective of a foul breath or of a bad taste in the mouth. [L, 63.]

ANTRAL, adj. A^{2}n'tra^{2}l. Pertaining to an antrum (*q. v.*). [L, 63.]

ANTRASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tra(tra^3)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. An incorrect form of *atrophia.* [M, 13.] See ATROPHY.

ANTRAX (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'tra^{2}x(tra^{3}x). Gen., *an'tracis.* See ANTHRAX.

ANTRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}n^{2}tr. See ANTRUM.—**A. buccineux.** See ANTRUM *buccinosum.*—**A. du pylore.** See ANTRUM *pylori.*—**A.**

ethmoïdal. See *Ethmoidal* SINUSES.—**A. mastoïdien.** See *Mastoid* ANTRUM.—**A. olfactif.** See *Ethmoidal* SINUSES.

ANTREIBEN (Ger.), n. tr. A^{3}n′tri-be^{2}n. To impel, excite. [L, 46.]

ANTRIEB (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′treb. An impulse. [M, 6.]

ANTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tri(tre)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *antrit′idis*. For deriv., see ANTRUM and *-itis* *. Inflammation within an antrum, especially that of the superior maxilla. [D, 20 ; M, 13.]

ANTRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′tro^{2}n. See ANTRUM (2d def.).

ANTROPA, ANTROPE (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′tro-pa^3, -pe-(pa). See ANATROPE.

ANTROPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tro-flo-go′si^{2}s. Gen., *antrophlogo′seos* (*-sis*). For deriv., see ANTRUM and PHLOGOSIS. See ANTRITIS.

ANTROPHOR (Ger.), n. A^{3}n′tro-for. From ἄντρον, a cavity, and φορεῖν, to bear. A commercial name for a certain medicinal preparation (or series of preparations) having the form of a rod, designed for insertion into sinuses, fistulæ, the urethra, the uterine canal, etc.

ANTROPHYACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tro-fi^2(fu^6)-a(a^3)′-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *antrophyum* (from ἄντρον, a cave, and φύειν, to grow). A suborder of polypodiaceous ferns made by Link, including *Antrophyum*. [B, 170.]

ANTROPHYEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tro-fi(fu^6)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of ferns made by Fée, including *Antrophyum*. [B, 170.]

ANTRORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tro^{2}r-ro^{2}n^2′ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). For deriv., see ANTRUM and RHONCHUS. See *Cavernous* RHONCHUS.

ANTRORSE, adj. A^{2}n-tro^{2}rs′. From *anteroversus*. In botany, directed forward (away from the axis) or upward. [Gray (B, 116).]

ANTROTYMPANITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tro-ti^{2}m(tu^{6}m)-pa^{3}n-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *antrotympanit′idis*. For deriv., see ANTRUM, TYMPANUM, and *-itis* *. An old term for inflammation within the tympanic cavity. [F.] See OTITIS *media*.

ANTROVERSION, n. A^{2}n-tro-vu^{5}r′zhu^{3}n. Lat., *antroversio* (from *antrorsum*, forward, and *vertere*, to turn). See ANTEVERSION.

ANTRUM (Lat.). n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). Gr., ἄντρον. Fr., *antre*. Ger., *Höhle*. It., Sp., *antro*. 1. In anatomy, a cavity, especially one within a bone ; also a dilatation, an ampulla. [C.] 2. In botany, the variety of fruit called *pomum* in the restricted sense, or *pomum capsulatum* (the ordinary apple being an example). [Mönch (B, 198).]—**A. auris.** See TYMPANUM.—**A. buccinosum** [Bartholin]. Fr., *antre buccineux*. Sp., *antro buccinoso*. See COCHLEA.—**A. dentale.** See *Pulp* CAVITY.—**A. ethmoidale.** Fr., *antre ethmoïdal*. See *Ethmoidal* SINUSES.—**A. genæ, A. Highmori, A. highmorianum, A. highmorianum magnum.** Fr., *antre d' Highmore*. Ger., *Highmore'sche Höhle*. See *Maxillary a.*—**A. mastoideum.** See *Mastoid a.*—**A. maxillæ, A. maxillæ superioris, A. maxillare, A. of Highmore.** See *Maxillary a.*—**A. of Malacarne.** The posterior perforated space of Tarinus in the brain. [A, 314.]—**A. of the mastoid process.** See *Mastoid a.*—**A. olfactivum.** Fr., *antre olfactif*. See *Ethmoidal* SINUSES.—**A. pylori, A. pyloricum, A. pyloricum Willisii.** Fr., *antre du pylore*. Ger., *Pförtnerhöhle*. The pyloric portion of the stomach. [L, 66.]—**A. sphenoidale, A. sphenoidalium.** See *Sphenoidal* SINUS. [L, 115.]—**A. tubæ.** Röderer's term for a sac-like dilatation of the oviduct, at a point about an inch from the fimbriated extremity, supposed by some authors to be characteristic of pregnancy. [A, 96.]—**Cardiac a.** Luschka's term for an abnormal dilatation sometimes presented by the œsophagus just above its passage through the diaphragm. [A, 314.]—**Duodenal a.** The normal dilatation of the duodenum near its origin. [A, 314.]—**Mastoid a.** Lat., *a. mastoideum*. Fr., *antre mastoïdien*. Ger., *Warzenfortsatzhöhle*. *Zitzen fortsatzhöhle*. It., Sp., *antro mastoideo*. The cavity of the horizontal portion of the mastoid process of the temporal bone ; a large empty space (but sometimes containing connective-tissue membranes and bands) situated below the roof of the process, connected with the tympanum by an opening in the posterior wall of the latter. [C ; F.]—**Maxillary a.** Lat., *a. maxillare*. Fr., *antre de l'os maxillaire supérieur*. Ger., *Oberkieferhöhle*, *Kinnbackenhöhle*, *grosse Schleimhöhle des Oberkiefers*. It., *antro mascellare*. Sp., *antro maxilar*. Syn.: *maxillary sinus*, *a. of Highmore*. A large, irregularly pyramidal cavity of the body of the superior maxilla, with its base corresponding to the nasal surface of the bone, its sides corresponding to the facial, zygomatic, and orbital surfaces, and its apex extending into the malar process. It is lined with mucous membrane, and communicates with the middle meatus of the nose. [L, 142.]

ANTSCHAR, ANTSJAR, n's. See ANTIARIS.

ANTURA (Ar.), n. The fruit of an African apocynaceous plant, probably a species of *Carissa*, used in Egypt and Arabia. [A, 385 ; H. Baillon [L, 87).]

ANTY, n. A Malay name for an edible annual solanaceous plant. [L, 105.]

ANTYLION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)′i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀντύλιον. A term applied by Paulus Ægineta to an astringent poultice. [Gorræus (L, 116); L, 119.]

ANUBIA (Port.), n. See ANHUIBA.

ANUCAR (Ar.), n. Borax. [L, 84.]

ANUDRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2(u)′dro^{2}n. See ANYDRON.

ANUK (Ar.), n. Lead. [L, 105.]

ANULARIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2(u)-la(la^3)′ri^{2}s. See ANNULARIS.

ANULIN, n. See ANOLING.

ANULO-SYNDESMO-CLITORIDIEN (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-u^6-lo-si^{2}n-de^{2}s-mo-kli^{2}t-o-ri^{2}d-i^2-a^{3}n^2. See CONSTRICTOR *cunni*.

ANULUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)′u^2(u)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). 1. A ring. See ANNULUS. 2. The anus. [L, 48.]

ANURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2(u)′ra^3. From α priv., and οὐρά, a tail. Syn.: *Batrachia*, *Chelonobatrachia*, *Theleriomorpha*. An order of vertebrates, of the class *Amphibia*, in which the adult is tailless. It comprises the toads and frogs. [B, 28.]

ANURESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2(u)-re(ra)′si^{2}s. Gen., *anure′seos* (*-sis*). From α priv., and οὔρησις, micturition. Fr., *anurèse*. Ger., *Nichtharnen*, *Harnmangel*. It., *anuresi*. Sp., *anurèsis*. 1. Retention of urine. 2. Suppression of urine. [A, 385.] See ANURIA.

ANURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2(u)′ri^2-a^3. From α priv., and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *anurie*. Ger., *Anurie*, *Harnmangel*. It., *anuria*. Sp., *anúria*. A diminution or suspension of the excretion of urine. [A, 385.]

ANURIC, adj. A^{2}n-u^2′ri^{2}k. Lat., *anuricus*. Fr., *anurique*. Ger., *anurisch*. It., *anurico*. Sp., *anúrico*. Pertaining to or affected with anuria. [M, 13.]

ANURIDES, n. pl. A^{2}n-u^2′ri^{2}dz. Lat., *anurididæ*. A family of *Arachnida* including the *Demodex folliculorum*. [B.]

ANUROCRINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-u^6-ro-kri^{2}n-e. From α priv., οὖρον, urine, and κρίνειν, to separate. Suppression of urine. [M, 49.]

ANURORRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-u^6-ro-ra. From α priv., οὖρον, urine, and ῥεῖν, to flow. An insufficient discharge of urine. [M, 49.]

ANUROUS, adj. A^{2}n-u^2′ru^{3}s. Lat., *anurus* (from α priv., and οὐρά, a tail). Fr., *anoure*. Ger., *schwanzlos*. Tailless. [L, 56.]

ANURUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2(u)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). A genus of leguminous plants made by E. Meyer, including species usually assigned to the genus *Lathyrus*. [B, 197.]

ANURY, n. A^{2}n-u^2′ri^2. See ANURIA.

ANUS (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). According to some, the same as *annus*, a ring, from its shape : according to others, from Sanscr., *âs*, to sit. Gr., πρωκτός, ἀρχός, δακτύλιος. Fr., *anus*. Ger., *After*. It., Sp., *ano*. 1. The fundament ; the excrementary orifice of the alimentary canal. In some lower animals it is the same as the mouth ; in molluscs it opens into the respiratory cavity, and in most birds into the cloaca. [I, 31 ; L, 108.] 2. According to Sée, the anal canal. [L, 87.] See under CANAL. 3. In a special sense, the anterior opening of the aquæductus Sylvii. [I, 31.] 4. In entomology, the last two segments of the abdomen, including the podex, the hypopygium, the culus, the ovipositor, and the appendices. [L, 108.] 5. In botany, the posterior orifice of a gamopetalous flower. [A, 306.]—**Abnormal a.** Fr., *a. normal*. It., *ano anormale*. See *Preternatural a.*—**Accidental a.** Fr., *a. accidentel*. See *Artificial a.*—**A. anormal** (Fr.). See *Preternatural a.*—**A. anormal accidentel** (Fr.). A preternatural a. which is not congenital. [D, 10.]—**A. anormal congénial** (ou **congénital**) (Fr.). A congenital preternatural a. [D, 10.]—**A. artificialis.** See *Artificial a.*—**A. contra naturam.** See *Preternatural a.*—**A. contre nature accidentel** (ou **artificiel, ou chirurgical**) (Fr.). See *Artificial a.*—**A. cerebri.** See *A.* (3d def.).—**A. de Littre** (Fr.). An artificial a. formed by Littre's operation.—**A. de Rusconi** (Fr.). See BLASTOPORE.—**A. dévié.** See *Preternatural a.*—**A. écrasé** (Fr.). A flat or short a. [D, 112.]—**A. enfoncé** (Fr.). A sunken a. [D, 112.]—**A.-groove.** See *Anal* GROOVE.—**A. iliaque** (Fr.). An artificial a. in the iliac region.—**A. imperforatus.** See *Imperforate a.*—**A. infundibuliformis.** See *Infundibuliform a.*—**A. lombaire** (Fr.). An artificial a. in the lumbar region.—**A. nothus.** See *Artificial a.*—**A. of Rusconi.** See BLASTOPORE.—**A'öffnung** (Ger.). The orifice of the anus.—**A. præternaturalis.** See *Preternatural a.*—**A. rétréci** (Fr.). A constricted a. [D, 112.]—**A. saillant** (Fr.). A protuberant a. (said of the a. of a sound young horse). [L. 41.]—**A. vulvaire** (Fr.). A preternatural a. situated within the vulva.—**Artificial a.** Lat., *a. artificialis*. Fr., *a. artificiel*. Ger., *künstlicher After*. It., *ano artificiale*. Sp., *ano artificial*. 1. An a. made by an operation. See *Amussat's* OPERATION, *Callisen's* OPERATION, *Littre's* OPERATION, and COLOTOMY. 2. See *Preternatural a.*—**Atresia ani.** See under ATRESIA.—**Double a.** Fr., *a. double*. One that opens by two orifices separated by a bridge of adventitious tissue. [D.]—**False a.** An artificial a. [Morris (A, 63).]—**Fissure of the a.** See under FISSURE.—**Fistula ani** (seu **in ano**). See under FISTULA.—**Funnel-shaped a.** See *Infundibuliform a.*—**Imperforate a.** Lat., *a. imperforatus*. Fr., *a. imperforé*, *fondement clos*. Ger., *imperforirter After*. It., *ano imperforato*. Sp., *ano imperforado*. A congenital malformation in which either there is no anus or, if one is present, it does not communicate with the intestine.—**Infundibuliform a.** Fr., *a. infundibuliforme*. A relaxed and sunken condition of the a., with effacement of the natural folds ; regarded by Malgaigne as presumptive evidence of passive pæderasty. [L, 41.]—**Perineal artificial a.** An artificial a. in the perinæum. [W. Bodenhamer (D).] See also *Amussat's* OPERATION.—**Preternatural a.** Lat., *a. præternaturalis*. Fr., *a. anormal* (ou *contre nature*). Ger., *widernatürlicher After*. It., *ano preternaturale*. Sp., *ano preternatural*. An abnormal opening which serves the purpose of an a., whether due to malformation, injury, disease, or operation. Cf. *Fœcal* FISTULA.—**Prolapse of the a.** See under PROLAPSE.—**Pruritus ani.** See under PRURITUS.—**Trumpet-shaped a.** See *Infundibuliform a.*—**Umbilical a.** A preternatural a. situated in the umbilical region. [D.]

ANUTERRHAGISME [Piorry], **ANUTERRHÊMISME** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^{3}n-u^6-te^{2}r-ra^3-zhi^{2}zm, -re^{2}m-i^{2}zm. The normal cessation of menstruation. [L, 82.]

ANUTERRHÊMISMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}n-u^6-te^{2}r-re^{2}m-i^{2}z-me. An abnormal cessation of menstruation. [L, 82.]

ANVALI (Hind.), n. A euphorbiaceous plant with a fleshy, edible fruit; used in India as a medicine. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]

ANVERUS, n. A West Indian name for the *Maranta*. [L, 87, 105.]

ANVIL, n. A^{2}n'vi^{2}l. A.-S., *anfilt, ænfilt, onfilt*. See Incus.

ANWACHSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^{3}n'va^{3}ch^2-ze^{2}n. To adhere, grow together. [L, 46.]—**A'd.** Adherent. [B, 198.]

ANWACHSUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'va^{3}ch^2-zung. Adhesion. [D, 129.]

ANWALLUNG, ANWANDELUNG (Ger.), n's. A^{3}n'va^{3}l-lung, -va^{3}nd-e^{2}l-ung. A fit, paroxysm, attack. [M, 7.]

ANWENDUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n've^{2}nd-ung. An application or the administration of a measure. [M, 7.]

ANWUCHS (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'vuch^{2}s. An apophysis or epiphysis; in the pl., *Anwüchse*, see Adnata, pl. (2d def.). [L, 80.]

ANWULL (Hind.), n. A tree used in India as a remedy for asthma, pulmonary affections, ophthalmia, lepra, and bilious vomiting. [Waring (D, 90).]

ANXIETAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nx(a^{3}nx)-i(e)'e^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *anxieta'tis*. See Anxiety.—**A. agonistica.** The sense of oppression, etc., felt by a dying person. [L, 132.]—**A. a morsu felis iratæ** [Morgagni]. A feeling of oppression about the heart, etc., without dread of water, felt by a man on the fourth day after he had been bitten by a cat, and subsequently at every full moon for two years. [L, 132.]—**A. cardiaca.** A distress in the region of the heart caused by inflammatory or febrile diseases, aneurysm, coagulation of the blood, poisons, etc. [L, 132.]—**A. epigastrica.** See *A. febrilis* (3d def.).—**A. febrilis** [Boerhaave]. 1. A sense of oppression about the heart due to stagnation of the circulation in the left side of the heart and the aorta in febrile diseases. 2. The same due to venous or arterial stasis in acute diseases of the lungs. 3. The same, accompanied with nausea, due to stasis in the portal vessels. [L, 132.]—**A. præcordialis, A. præcordiorum.** See *A. febrilis* (1st def.).—**A. pulmonaris.** See *A. febrilis* (2d def.).—**A. sarcomatica.** A. due to cardiac or aortic aneurysm or to a cardiac polypus. [L, 132.]—**A. tibiæ, A. tibiarum.** 1. An irregular movement of the legs, etc., which subsides on going to bed. [Astruc (L, 132).] 2. A tormenting sensation of restlessness in the muscles of the leg and foot, met with in neurasthenic and hysterical persons. [A, 319.]

ANXIETUDO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nx(a^{3}nx)-i^2-e^{2}t-u^2(u)'do. Gen., *anxietu'dinis*. See Anxiety.

ANXIETY, n. A^{2}ng-zi'e^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *anxietas*. Fr., *anxiété*. Ger., *Angst, Beängstigung*. It., *ansietà*. Sp., *ansia, ansiedad*. Mental agitation accompanied with a feeling of oppression and constriction in the precordial region. [A, 385.]

ANXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nx(a^{3}nx)'i^{2}s. Gen., *anx'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἄγξις (from ἄγχειν, to throttle). Ger., *Einklemmung, Einschnürung, Beklemmung*. 1. Constriction. 2. Anxiety (*q. v.*). [L, 43; M, 13.]

ANXITUDO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}nx(a^{3}nx)-i^2-tu^2(tu)'do. Gen., *anxitudi'nis*. See Anxiety.

ANY, n. An Amboyna name for the *Pangium edule*. [D, 90.]

ANYDATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i(u^6)'da^3-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀνύδατος. See Anhydrous.

ANYDRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-re'(ra^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From α priv., ὕδωρ, water, and αἷμα, blood. Syn.: *defectus seri*. A deficiency of serum in the blood. [A, 322.]

ANYDRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i(u^6)'dri^2-a^3. Gr., ἀνυδρία (from α priv., and ὕδωρ, water). Fr., *sécheresse*. Ger., *Anydrie, Wassermangel, Trockenheit*. Lack of moisture. [L, 50.]

ANYDRIDUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)'ri^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Anhydride.

ANYDRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)'ro^{2}n. Gr., ἄνυδρον (neut. of adj. ἄνυδρος, from α priv., and ὕδωρ, water). An old name for a species of *Solanum*, from its causing thirst when eaten. [L, 51.]

ANYDROUS, adj. A^{2}n-i'dru^{3}s. See Anhydrous.

ANYLOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i'lu^{3}s. Gr., ἄνυλος (= ἄυλος, or from α priv., and ὕλη, material). Lat., *anylos*. Immaterial, unsubstantial. [L, 50.]

ANYMPHIOUS, adj. A^{2}n-i^{2}m'fi^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *anymphius* (see *A-** and Nymphium). Deprived of the nymphium (said of plants). [G. Almann (L, 116).]

ANYPERBATUS, ANYPERBLETUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i(u^6)-pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)'ba^3-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s), -pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-ble(bla)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀνυπέρβατος, ἀνυπέρβλητος. Difficult of digestion. [Hippocrates (L, 94).]

ANYPEUTHYNOS, ANYPEUTHYNUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-i(u^6)-pu^2'thi^{2}n(thu^{6}n)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀνυπεύθυνος. Unaccountable, accidental (said of the phenomena of disease). [Hippocrates (L, 94).]

ANYPNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)'ni^2-a^3. From ἄνυπνος, sleepless. Sleeplessness. [M, 13.]

ANYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *anys'eos (-sis)*. Gr., ἄνυσις. Ger., *Vollendung, Mannbarwerden*. The attainment of perfection; adolescence. [M, 13.]

ANYSTERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-te(ta)'ri^2-a^3. From α priv., and ὑστέρα, the womb. Ger., *Anysterie*. See Ametria (1st def.).

ANZAPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}n'tsa^{3}p-fe^{2}n. To tap a collection of liquid. [D, 12.]

ANZEICHEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'tsich^2-e^{2}n. A symptom or sign. [M, 7.]

ANZEIGE (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'tsi-ge^2. A symptom or indication. [M, 6.]—**Gegen-A.** A contra-indication. [L, 30.]

ANZEIGEND (Ger.), adj. A^{3}n'tsi-ge^{2}nd. Critical (said formerly of certain days in the course of a fever). [L, 46.]

ANZIEHEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^{3}n'tse-he^{2}n. 1. (Tr.) to make traction on, to adduct, to attract, to absorb. 2. (Refl.) to take effect. 3. (Intr.) to draw (said of plasters). [L, 46.]

ANZIEHER, ANZIEHMUSKEL (Ger.), n's. A^{3}n'tse-he^{2}r, -tse-mus-ke^{2}l. An adductor muscle.—**A. der grossen Zehe.** See Adductor *hallucis*.—**A. des Daumens.** See Adductor *pollicis manus*.—**A. des kleinen Fingers.** See Opponens *minimi digiti*.—**A. des Ohres.** See Auricularis *anterior*.—**Grosser A. des Oberschenkels, Grosser A. des Schenkels.** See Adductor *femoris magnus*.—**Kurzer A. des Oberschenkels, Kurzer A. des Schenkels.** See Adductor *femoris brevis*.—**Langer A. des Oberschenkels, Langer A. des Schenkels, Langer Schenkela'.** See Adductor *femoris longus*.

ANZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'tse-hung. Traction, attraction, affinity, adduction. [B; L, 52.]—**Allgemeine A'skraft.** Universal attraction. [B.] See Gravitation.—**A'skraft.** The force of attraction. [B.]—**A'smuskel.** An adductor muscle. [L.]—**Chemische A'skraft.** See *Chemical* affinity.—**Flächena'.** A superficial adhesion or agglutination.

ANZÜCHTUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}n'tsu^{6}ch^{2}t-ung. Breeding, cultivation. [Grawitz, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," 1882, p. 421 (B).]

AOCHLESIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-o(o^2)-kle(ch^{2}la)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀοχλησία (from α priv., and ὀχλεῖν, to disturb). Fr., *aochlésie*. Ger., *Aochlesie*. 1. Calmness, indolence, rest, a remission of symptoms. [L, 41, 50.] 2. Catalepsy. [L, 63.]

AOCNIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-o^{2}k'ni^2-a^3. Gr., ἀοκνια (from α priv., and ὄκνος, sluggishness). Ger., *Unverdrossenheit, Bereitwilligkeit*. Cheerfulness, alacrity, a state of not being fatigued. [L, 50, 63, 94.]

AO-KARÚT, n. A Turkoman name for whey, also for a preparation made by boiling down extract of licorice in whey, which is said to improve its flavor. [J. E. T. Aitchison, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Dec. 11, 1886, p. 465; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1887, p. 38.]

AONCON (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)-o^{2}n^2'ko^{2}n. From ἄογκος (see Aoncos). An injury without swelling. [A, 379.]

AONCOS (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)-o^{2}n^2'ko^{2}s. Gr., ἄογκος. Thin, of spare habit. [M, 13.]

AONCOTATOS (Lat.), adj., superl. of *aoncos*. A(a^3)-o^{2}n^2-ko^{2}t'-a^3-to^{2}s. Gr., ἀογκότατος. Emaciated. [M, 13.]

AONGRA (Hind.), n. See Aoongra.

AONYCHOPHOROUS, adj. A-o^{2}n-i^2-ko^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *aonychophorus* (from α priv., ὄνυξ, a nail or claw, and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *aonychophore*. Sp., *aonixóforo*. Destitute of nail-like tubercles at the posterior part of the body (said of reptiles). [L, 41.]

AOONGRA, AOONGRA AROOLI, AOONK (Hind.), n's. The *Emblica officinalis*. [B, 172.]

AORASIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-o-ra(ra^3)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀορασία. Ger., *aorasie*. Blindness. [D, 8.]

AORGESIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-o^{2}r-je(ga)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀοργησία (from α priv., and ὀργᾶν, to be excited). Mildness of temper. [Hippocrates (M, 59).]

AORNOUS, adj. A-o^{2}r'nu^{3}s. Lat., *aornus* (from Ἄορνος [from α priv., and ὄρνις, a bird], a lake in Epirus, so called because its pestiferous exhalations were said to have caused birds to fall dead on their attempting to fly over it). Lit., shunned by birds; very noxious (said of localities). [A, 318, 387.]

AORTA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-o^{2}r'ta^3. Gr., ἀορτή (from ἀείρειν, to lift, carry). Fr., *aorte, grosse artère*. Ger., *Aorta, grosse Schlagader*. It., Sp., *aorta*. Syn.: *arteria magna* [Harvey], *hæmal axis* [Owen]. 1. Originally, in the pl., *aortæ* (ἀορταί), the bronchial tubes. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. The main trunk (single in mammals and birds, double in cephalopods and most reptiles, triple in the crustaceans) of the systemic arterial system. In man it springs from the left ventricle of the heart, proceeds upward and then to the left, forming an arch around the root of the left lung, and downward to a point opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra, where it ends by dividing into the two common iliac arteries. [C; L, 108.]—**Abdominal a.** Lat., *a. abdominalis*. Fr., *aorte abdominale*. Ger., *Bauchaorta*. It., *a. addominale*. Sp., *a. abdominal*. That part of the a. which is situated below the diaphragm. [C; L.]—**Absteigende A.** (Ger.). See *Descending a.*—**Anterior a.** Fr., *artère antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Körperschlagader*. The smaller of the two branches into which the common a. divides in many quadrupeds; distributed to the anterior half of the trunk and to the thoracic limbs. [L, 13, 41.]—**A. abdominalis.** See *Abdominal a.*—**A. adscendens, A. ascendens.** See *Ascending a.*—**A. descendens.** See *Descending a.*—**A. descendens thoracica.** See *Thoracic a.*—**Aortæ descendentes.** See *Primitive aortæ*.—**A. principalis.** See *Dorsal a.* (1st def.).—**A. thoracica.** See *Thoracic a.*—**A. thoracica descendens.** See *A. descendens thoracica*.—**Ascending a.** Lat., *a. ascendens*. Fr., *aorte ascendante*. Ger., *aufsteigende A.* It., *a. ascendente*. 1. That portion of the a. which is contained within the cavity of the pericardium. 2. The anterior a. (*q. v.*). [L.]—**Aufsteigende A.** (Ger.). See *Ascending a.*—**Baucha'** (Ger.). See *Abdominal a.*—**Bogenförmige A.** (Ger.). The arch of the a.—**Brusta'** (Ger.). See *Thoracic a.*—**Bulbus aortæ.** See under Bulbus.—**Cardiac a.** That portion of the vascular system of the embryo which is situated just anterior to the bulbus aortæ, giving origin to the aortic arches. [L, 12.]—**Caudal a.** Fr., *aorte caudale*. See *Pelvic a.*—**Common a.** That portion of the a. which, in many quadrupeds, extends from its origin at the heart to the point of its division into the anterior and posterior aortæ.—**Cross of the a.** Fr., *crosse de l'aorte*. See Arch *of the a.*—**Definitive**

subvertebral a. See *Dorsal a.* (1st def.).—**Descending abdominal a.** See *Abdominal a.*—**Descending a.** Lat., *a. descendens.* Fr., *aorte descendente.* Ger., *absteigende A.* It., *a. discendente.* 1. All that portion of the a. which is situated below the termination of the arch. [L.] Cf. *Aortæ descendentes.* 2. See *Posterior a.*—**Descending thoracic a.** See *Thoracic a.*—**Dorsal a.** Fr., *artère dorsale.* 1. In the embryo, the vessel formed by the union of the two primitive aortæ ; the representative of the abdominal a. of the fully formed animal. [L.] 2. The thoracic a. [L.]—**Hintere A.** (Ger.). See *Posterior a.*—**Inferior a.** See *Abdominal a.*—**Left a.** See *Systemic a.*—**Main a.** See *Dorsal a.* (1st def.).—**Pectoral a.** Fr., *aorte pectorale.* Sp., *a. pectoral.* See *Thoracic a.*—**Pelvic a.** Lat., It., *a. pelvica.* See *Middle sacral* ARTERY.—**Pericardiac a.** See *Ascending a.* (1st def.)—**Posterior a.** Fr., *aorte postérieure.* Ger., *hintere A.* The posterior of the two branches of the common a. in many quadrupeds ; distributed to the posterior half of the trunk and to the abdominal limbs. [L, 13, 41.]—**Primitive a.** Fr., *aorte primitive.* That portion of the a. which extends from the origin to the point at which the first branch is given off. [L, 41.]—**Primitive aortæ, Primitive subvertebral aortæ.** Fr., *aortes primitives, artères vertébrales postérieures.* Ger., *primitive Aorten.* Syn. : *inferior vertebral arteries.* In the embryo, two branches given off from the cardiac a., which pass through the first visceral arch and unite to form the dorsal a. [L, 12, 146, 147.]—**Primordial a.** The dorsal a. (1st def.) or its analogue in the lower vertebrates. [L, 146.]—**Radix aortæ.** See *Root of the a.*—**Right a.** Fr., *aorte droite, grande aorte.* The pulmonary artery in the *Sauropsidæ ;* also that division of the aortic bulb in the embryo which eventually forms the pulmonary artery. [L, 142, 147.]—**Root of the a.** Lat., *radix aortæ.* Ger., *Aortenwurzel.* The origin of the a. at the heart.—**Subvertebral a.** See *Dorsal a.* (1st def.).—**Superior a.** See *Thoracic a.*—**Systemic a.** Fr., *aorte gauche.* Syn. : *left a.* That vessel which, in the *Sauropsidæ*, corresponds to the a. of higher vertebrates ; also that division of the vascular apparatus of the embryo which ultimately forms the a. [L, 142, 147.]—**Thoracic a.** Lat., *a. thoracica.* Fr., *aorte thoracique.* It., *a. toracica.* Syn. : *dorsal a.* That portion of the a. which extends from the lower border of the third dorsal vertebra, on its left side, to the diaphragm. [L, 142.]—**Unterleibsa'** (Ger.). See *Abdominal a.*

AORTAL, adj. A-o^{2}rt'a^{2}l. See AORTIC.

AORTANOMOTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^3-ort-a^3-no-mo-tro-fe. From ἀορτή, the aorta, ἄνομος, irregular, and τροφή, nutrition. Any nutritive alteration of the aorta. [M, 49.]

AORTARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-o^{2}rt-a^{3}rk'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From ἀορτή, the aorta, and *arctare* (= *artare*), to constrict. Fr., *aortarctie.* A constriction of the aorta. [A, 385.]

AORTASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt-a-ze. See AORTECTASIS. —**A. kystoïde** [Piorry]. A cystic aortic aneurysm. [L, 82.]

AORTE (Fr.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt. See AORTA.—**A. caudale.** See *Pelvic* AORTA.—**A. droite.** See *Right* AORTA.—**A. gauche.** See *Systemic* AORTA.—**A. intra-péricardiaque.** See *Ascending* AORTA. —**A. pectorale.** See *Thoracic* AORTA.—**A. supérieure.** See *Ascending* AORTA.—**A. ventrale.** See *Abdominal* AORTA.—**Crosse de l'a.** See ARCH *of the aorta.*—**Grande a.** See *Right* AORTA.

AORTECTASIA, AORTECTASIS (Lat.), n's f. A(a^3)-o^{2}rt-e^{2}k-ta(ta^3)'zhi^2(si^2)-a^3, -e^{2}k'ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *aortecta'siæ, aortecta'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀορτή, the aorta, and ἔκτασις, a dilatation. Fr., *aortectasie.* Ger., *Aortektasie, Aortenausdehnung.* Dilatation of the aorta. [L, 50, 82.]

AORTELCIE, AORTELCOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^3-o^{2}rt-e^{2}l-se, -e^{2}l-ko-se. From ἀορτή, the aorta, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Ulceration of the aorta. [L, 82.]

AORTENBOGEN (Ger.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt'e^{2}n-bo-ge^{2}n. See ARCH *of the aorta* and *Aortic* ARCHES.

AORTENENDE (Ger.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt'e^{2}n-e^{2}nd-e^2. The aortic extremity of the embryonic heart. [A, 8.]

AORTENGEFLECHT (Ger.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt'e^{2}n-ge^2-fle^{2}ch^{2}t. See *Aortic* PLEXUS.

AORTENKAMMER (Ger.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt'e^{2}n-ka^{3}m-me^{2}r. The left ventricle of the heart. [A, 315.]

AORTENSCHLITZ (Ger.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt'e^{2}n-shli^{2}tz. The aortic opening in the diaphragm. [L, 115.]

AORTENTON (Ger.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt'e^{2}n-ton. The sound produced by the closure of the aortic valves. [M, 1.]

AORTENWURZEL (Ger.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt'e^{2}n-vurt-ze^{2}l. See *Root of the* AORTA.

AORTENZWIEBEL (Ger.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt'e^{2}n-tzwe-be^{2}l. See BULBUS *aortæ.*

AORTEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)-o^{2}rt-u^2-ri^{2}z(ru^{6}s)'ma^3. From ἀορτή, the aorta, and εὐρύνειν, to dilate. Fr., *aortévrysme.* Ger., *Aortenerweiterung.* Dilatation of the aorta. [A, 385 ; M, 13.]

AORTIC, adj. A-o^{2}rt'i^{2}k. Lat., *aorticus.* Fr., *aortique.* Ger., *aortisch.* It., *aortico.* Sp., *aórtico.* Pertaining to the aorta or to the opening leading from the heart into that vessel.

AORTIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt-e. See AORTOPATHIE.

AORTITE (Fr.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt-et. See AORTITIS.—**A. aiguë à répétition.** Acute recurrent aortitis, manifested by severe paroxysms of pain in the epigastrium, with the sensation of a heavy weight in that region, and dyspnœa ; observed in the subjects of arterial sclerosis, or dilatation of the heart or some other cardiac lesion. [Huchard, "Union méd.," Aug. 4, 1883, p. 197 (D).]

AORTITIS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-o^{2}rt-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *aortit'idis.* For deriv., see AORTA and *-itis**. Fr., *aortite.* Ger., *Aortenentzündung.* It., *aortite.* Sp., *aortitis.* Inflammation of the aorta. —**A. erysipelatosa partialis.** A term applied by Hankel to a case in which the inner coat of the aorta was found reddened, with white and osseous points. ["Mag. f. d. ges. Heilk.," xxxix, p. 234 (L).]—**Nummular a.** A. with circular whitish patches in the inner coat, the media and adventitia being healthy. [J. F. Goodhart, "Trans. of the Path. Soc. of London," xxvi, p. 30 (L).]

AORTOCLASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt-o-kla^3-ze. From ἀορτή, the aorta, and κλάσις, a breaking. Rupture of the aorta. [L, 82.]—**A. kystoïde** [Piorry]. True aneurysm of the aorta. [L, 82.]

AORTOLITHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt-o-li^{2}t-e. From ἀορτή, the aorta, and λίθος, a stone. Calcareous incrustation of the aorta. [L, 82.]

AORTOMALAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt-o-ma^{3}l-a^{3}x-e. For deriv., see AORTA and MALACIA. Softening of the aorta. [L, 82.]

AORTOPATHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt-o-pa^{3}t-e. Any disease of the aorta. [L, 82.]

AORTOSCLÉRIE, AORTOSCLÉROSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^3-o^{2}rt-o-skla-re, -ro-se. For deriv., see AORTA and SCLEROSIS. Sclerosis of the aorta. [L, 82.]

AORTOSTÉIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^3-o^{2}rt-o-sta-e. From ἀορτή, the aorta, and ὀστέον, a bone. Ossification of the aorta. [L, 82.]

AORTOSTÉNIE, AORTOSTÉNOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^3-o^{2}rt-o-sta-ne, -no-se. For deriv., see AORTA and STENOSIS. Stenosis of the aorta. [L, 82.]

AORTOTRAUMATIE, AORTOTRAUMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A^3-o^{2}rt-o-tro-ma^3-te, -tro-me. For deriv., see AORTA and TRAUMA. Any traumatic lesion of the aorta. [L, 82.]

AORTRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A(a^3)-o^{2}rt'ra^3. Gr., ἄορτρα. The lobes of the lungs. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

AOSHBA MUGRABEE, n. A root resembling sarsaparilla, sold in India as a drug. [Waring (D, 90).]

AOSMIC, adj. A-o^{2}z'mi^{2}k. See ANOSMIC.

AOSTSTEIN (Ger.), n. A^3-o^{2}st'stin. See AMBRA *flava.*

AOTUS (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)-o'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ANOTUS.

AOUACA, n. The *Persea gratissima.* [L, 105.]

AOUARA, n. See AVOIRA.

AOUAROUCHI, n. A Cayenne name for the seed of the *Myristica sebifera*, the fatty matter of which is used for making candles. [L, 105, 109, H. Baillon (L, 87).]

AOUAZÉ, n. An Abyssinian paste of pimenta, salt, ginger, cloves, and *zega-kébié* (a species of thyme) ; used for seasoning raw beef. [A, 301.]

AOUCA, n. See AOUACA.

AOUICATE (Fr.), n. A^3-u-i^2-ka^{3}t. See AOUACA.

AOURA, n. See AVOIRA.

AOURARA, n. A French Guiana name for the root of the *Astrocaryum vulgare*, used as an antisyphilitic. [D, 90.]

AOURIOLE (Fr.), n. A^3-u-ri^2-ol. See CENTAUREA.

AOURNIER (Fr.), n. A^3-ur-ni^2-a. A common name for several trees indigenous to France having a fleshy, astringent, fermentable fruit. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]—**A. mâle.** See CORNUS *mas.*

AOUROUCHI, n. See AOUAROUCHI.

AOUTA, n. See BROUSSONETIA *papyrifera.*

AOÛTÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-u-ta. Hardened by ripening (said of young shoots which become woody before winter). [A, 300.]

AOVARA, n. See AVOIRA.

AOWAZE, n. See AOUAZÉ.

APA BAD, n. See AL-GYOGY.

APACARO, n. A Brahman name for a bitter shrub of a strong odor, the expressed juice of the leaves of which, mixed with that of poppies, is used in intermittent fevers, and a decoction for gouty pains. [L, 105.]

APAERITON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^3-e^{2}r'i^{2}t-o^{2}n. The chamomile. [Apuleius (A, 316).]

APAGMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)'ma^3. Gen., *apag'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἄπαγμα (from ἀπάγειν, to carry or hold far away). 1. Displacement of a bone by fracture or dislocation. [A, 322.] 2. See ABDUCTION (2d def.). 3. A superficial fracture (fissure) of a bone, or a counter-fissure. [Galen (A, 322).] 4. A fracture near a joint. [Oribasius (A, 311).]

APAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a-go'je(ga). Gr., ἀπαγωγή. Ger., *Wegführen, Abführen.* 1. Abduction. 2. Purgation. [M, 13.]

APAGYNOUS, adj. A^{2}p-a^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *apagynus* (from ἅπαξ, once for all, and γυνή, a female). Fr., *apagyne.* Ger., *einmalfrauig.* Flowering but once ; monocarpic. [B, 7.]

APALACHINE (Fr.), n. A^3-pa^3-la^3-shen. See ILEX *vomitoria.*

APALANCHE (Fr.), n. A^3-pa^3-la^{3}n^{2}sh. See APALACHINE.—**A. vert.** See PRINOS *verticillatus.*

APALATOA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}p-a^{3}l-a^3-to'a^3. From Carib *apalatoua.* A genus of leguminous plants, made by Aublet, belonging to the suborder *Cæsalpinieæ*, now referred to *Aubletia.* [B.]—**A. de Guiane** (Fr.), **A. spicata** [Aublet]. A tree 30 or 40 feet high growing in forests in Guiana. [B, 187.]

APALLAGE, APALLAXIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'la^3-je(ga), -a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-la^{2}x(la^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *apal'lages, -lax'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀπαλλαγή, ἀπάλλαξις (from ἀπαλλάσσειν, to release). Relief from disease, whether by death or by recovery. [A, 322.]

APALOTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^3-lo^{2}t'i^{2}k-a^3. From ἁπαλός, soft. Lesions of the soft parts. [D, 14.]

APALUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)'a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From ἁπαλός, tender. A genus of plants made by De Candolle, the *Blennosperma* of Lessing. [B, 170.]

APALYTRUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From ἁπαλός, soft, and ἔλυτρον (see ELYTRUM). Fr., *apalytre*. Ger., *weichflügeldeckig*. Sp., *apalitro*. In entomology, having the elytra soft. [L, 41, 116.]

APAMA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^3'ma^3. From Malay *alpam*. See BRAGANTIA.

APANASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-a^3-ste(sta)'ma^3. Gen., *apanastem'atos* (*-tis*). From ἀπανεστάναι, to rise up. A wart-like outgrowth on the conjunctiva. [M. J. A. Schön (L, 50).]

APANCHOMENOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ko^{2}m-(ch^{2}o^{2}m)'e^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀπαγχόμενος (from ἀπάγχειν, to strangle). A person strangled by hanging. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APANDRY, n. A^{2}p'a^{2}n-dri^2. From ἀπό, apart from, and ἀνήρ, a male. That form of non-sexual reproduction in plants in which development takes place directly from the male organs without the formation of the male generative element. [W. R. M'Nab, "Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.," Oct., 1885, p. 466.] Cf. APOGAMY.

APANGA (Bengalee), n. The *Achyranthes aspera*. [B, 172.]

APANTEMA, APANTESIS (Lat.), n's n. and f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)-te(ta)'ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *apantem'atos* (*-tis*), *-te'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπάντημα, ἀπάντησις (from ἀπαντᾶν, to encounter). 1. The deportment of a physician with patients and their friends and attendants. [Hippocrates (L, 94).] 2. Antagonism, contention. [L, 50, 53.]

APANTHESIS, APANTHISMOS, APANTHISMUS (Lat.), n's f., m., and m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-the(tha)'si^{2}s, -thi^{2}z(thi^{2}s)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *apanthe'seos* (*-sis*), *-this'mi*. Gr., ἀπάνθησις (from ἀπανθεῖν, to stop blooming, to fade), ἀπανθισμός (from ἀπανθίζειν, to pluck flowers, to gather honey). Fr., *apanthisme*. Ger., *Abblühen* (2d def.), *Welkwerden* (2d def.). 1. A minute blood-vessel. [Hippocrates (L, 94).] 2. The shriveling or disappearance of a fœtal structure, such as the ductus arteriosus, etc. [L, 51.] 3. Defloration. [L, 41.]

APANTHROPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro'pi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀπανθρωπία (from ἀπό, away from, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Fr., *apanthropie*. Ger., *Apanthropie, Melancholie mit Menschenscheu*. It., *apantropia*. Sp., *apantropia*. A morbid love of solitude. [A, 301.]

APANTHROPIC, adj. A^{2}p-a^{2}n-thro^{2}p'i^{2}k. Fr., *apanthropique*. Ger., *apanthropisch*. It., *apantropico*. Sp., *apantrópico*. Pertaining to or affected with anthropophobia.

APANTHROPON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro'po^{2}n. Gr., ἀπάνθρωπον. An old name for *Delphinium staphisagria*. [Dioscorides (L, 105).]

APANTHROPY, n. A^{2}p-a^{2}n'thro-pi^2. Lat., *apanthropia* (*q. v.* for deriv.), *apanthropismus*. See ANTHROPOPHOBIA.

APANTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). See APANTESIS.

APANTROPON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tro'po^{2}n. See APANTHROPON.

APAPHRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ri^{2}z(ri^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From ἀπαφρίζειν, to skim off the froth. Despumation. [A, 316.]

APARACHYTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{3}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀπαράχυτος. Unmixed, pure (said especially of wine). [Galen (A, 311).]

APARAJITA (Hind.), n. The *Clitorea ternata*. [B, 172.]

APARANYMPHIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^3-ni^{2}m-(nu^{6}m)'fi^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see *A-** and PARANYMPHIUM. Fr., *aparanymphié*. Having no paranymphium (said of plants). [L, 41.]

APARAPETALOIDEOUS, adj. A^{2}p-a^{2}r-a^{3}pe^{2}t-a^{2}l-o-i^{2}d'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *aparapetaloideus* (see *A-** and PARAPETALUM). Fr., *aparapétaloïde*. Having no parapetalum (said of the corolla of a flower). [L, 41, 116.]

APARAQUA, n. Brazilian briony. [L, 119.]

APARASCEUASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^3-sku^2-a-(a^3)'shi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀπαρασκευασία. A lack of necessary preparations (as for a bath). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

APAREGORETAS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}g-o^{2}r-e(a)'-to^{2}s. Gr., ἀπαρεγόρητος. Not relieved. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

APARINE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{3}r-i(e)'ne(na). Gen., *apari'nes*. Gr., ἀπαρίνη. See GALIUM *a*.—**Herba a's.** The herb of *Galium aparine*. [B, 180.]

APARINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{3}r-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See STELLATÆ.

APARINES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{3}r-i(e)'nez(ne^{2}s). 1. Of Adanson, a family of plants corresponding to the *Rubiaceæ* of De-Candolle. 2. Of Scopoli, a genus of the *Epicarpiæ*, comprising *Rubia, Galium*, and other genera. [B, 170.]

APARINIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{3}r-i^{2}n'i^2-a^3. A family of rubiaceous plants made by Rafinesque, comprising the subfamilies *Chimarrhidia, Astrophylla, Coffearia*, and *Antirrhidia*. [B, 170.]

APARTES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{3}rt'ez(e^{2}s). Gr., ἀπαρτής. Suspended, pendulous. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

APARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{3}r-thro'si^{2}s. Gen., *aparthro'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπάρθρωσις (from ἀπαρθροῦσθαι, to be jointed). Fr., *aparthrose*. Ger., *Aparthrose, Abgliederung*. See ABARTICULATION.

APARTISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p'a^{3}p)-a^{3}rt'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *apartis'eos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπάρτισις (from ἀπαρτίζειν, to make up exactly). A perfectly adjusted system (as of the nerves). [Hippocrates (L, 94).]

APARYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *aparys'eos* (*-sis*). From ἀπαρύειν, to draw off. A drawing off of bad humors. [M, 60.]

APASTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀπαστία. Ger., *Apastie, Nüchternheit*. Fasting. [M, 13.]

APASTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἄπαστος. Fasting. [M, 13.]

APATECPHLOGIOIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}k-flo-ji^2(gi^2)-o'i^{2}s. From ἀπάτη, deception, and ἐκφλόγωσις, a conflagration. Ger., *trügerische Varioloide*. A sort of false small-pox. [M, 13.]

APATEOLICHENES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^2-o(o^2)-li^{2}k(li^{2}ch^2)-e(a)'nez(ne^{2}s). From ἀπάτη, deception, and λιχήν (see LICHEN). A series of lichens made by Arnold. [B, 170.]

APATHETIC, APATHETICAL, adj's. A^{2}p-a^{2}th-e^{2}t'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Gr., ἀπαθής. Lat., *apathicus*. Fr., *apathique*. Ger., *apathisch, gefühllos*. It., *apatico*. Sp., *apático*. Pertaining to or affected with apathy (*q. v.*). [D, 1.]

APATHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. See APATHY.

APATHICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Apathetic. [A, 322.] 2. In zoology, having no organs of sensation. [Lamarck (L, 41, 116).]

APATHIZED, adj. A^{2}p'a^{2}th-izd. Rendered insensible. [A, 69.]

APATHY, n. A^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. Gr., ἀπάθεια (from α priv., and πάθος, suffering, passion). Lat., *apathia*. Fr., *apathie*. Ger., *Apathie, Gefühllosigkeit, Unempfindlichkeit*. It., *apatia*. Sp., *apatia*. A state of more or less profound insensibility, mental or bodily, to external impressions.

APATITE, n. A^{2}p'a^3-tit. Lat., *apatites* (from ἀπατᾶν, to deceive, from its being often mistaken for other minerals). Fr., *apatite*. Ger., *Apatit, Spargelstein*. A native calcium phosphate. [A, 322, 385.]

APATROPINE, n. A^{2}p-a^{2}t'ro-pen. See APOATROPINE.

APAYNUM (Sanscr.), n. Opium. [L, 105.]

APECHEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}k(ach^2)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *apechem'atos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπήχημα. Fr., *apéchème*. Ger., *Gegenspalt*. See CONTRE-COUP.

APECTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}k-to-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'-a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From α priv., *pectus*, the breast, and κεφαλή, the head. See ACEPHALOTHORAX.

APEIBA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^2-i(e)'ba^3. A genus of liliaceous shrubs and trees established by Aublet. [B, 197.]—**A. aspera.** A species with flattened circular fruit covered with rough points. [B, 187.]—**A. glabra.** A species with very light wood, used for producing fire by friction of one piece upon another. [B, 187.]—**A. petoumo.** A species growing in Central America, the bark of which, called cortega, is used for making cordage. [B, 19, 187.]—**A. tibourbo.** A Brazilian species, the wood of which is used for making rafts. [B, 19, 187.]

APEIBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^2-i^{2}b'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *apéibées*. A tribe of liliaceous plants made by Bentham and Hooker, including the genus *Apeiba*. [B, 104.]

APEIRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i'(a'i^2)-ri^2-a^3. Gr., ἀπειρία (from α priv., and πειρᾶν, to make trial of). Ger., *Unerfahrenheit*. Lack of skill; inexperience. [A, 322.]

APEITHEUMENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i(e^2-i^2)-thu^2'-me^{2}n-a^3. Gr., ἀπειθευμένα (from ἀπειθεῖν, to disobey). Matters concerning which patients are prone to disregard the physician's advice. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

APEL, n. A Guinea plant, the leaves of which are used in diseases of the throat. [A, 316.]

APELAINIC ACID, n. A^{2}p-e^{2}l-a-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. See ELAIDIC ACID.

APELLA (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}l'la^3. From the name of a Jew who lived in the time of Horace, but there seems to be some doubt whether that was his original name or whether Horace gave him the name on account of his having been circumcised, deriving it from α priv., and πέλλα, skin. Fr., *apelle*. Ger., *Beschnittener*. Sp., *apelo*. Properly, a circumcised person, but used also to designate one whose prepuce is naturally too short to cover the glans, or who has paraphimosis. [A, 322, 385; G, 49; L, 41, 51.]

APELLOUS, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}l'lu^{3}s. Destitute of skin. [L, 56.]

APELOS, APELUS (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)'e^{2}l-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *apel'eos*. From α priv., and πέλος (= πέλλα), skin. An unhealed wound. [L, 50.]

APEN, n. 1. See SPONDIAS *mangifera*. 2. A sort of bread made in India with rice and the juice of the ambolam tree. [L, 104.]

APENBEERE (Ger.), n. A^3'pe^{2}n-bar-e^2. The *Empetrum nigrum*. [L, 43.]

APENRADE, n. A^3'pe^{2}n-ra^3-de^2. A sea-bathing station in the Duchy of Schleswig. [L, 41, 49.]

APENSALUS, n. An alchemical name for a narrow-necked vessel for holding oil. [Ruland (L, 94).]

APEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}p'si^2-a^3. Gr., ἀπεψία (from α priv., and πέπτειν [= πέσσειν], to digest). Fr., *apepsie*. Ger., *Apepsie*. It., *apepsia*. Sp., *apepsia*. 1. Complete indigestion. 2. Dyspepsia. [A. 322, 385.]

APEPSY, n. A^{2}p-e^{2}p'si^2. See APEPSIA.

APEPTIC, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}p'ti^{2}k. Lat., *apepticus*. Fr., *apeptique*. Ger., *apeptisch*. Pertaining to or affected with apepsia. [L, 50, 116.]

APEPTOUS, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}p'tu^{3}s. Gr., ἄπεπτος. Lat., *apeptus*. Ger., *unreif, ungekocht, unverdaut, unverdaulich*. 1. Crude, unripe, uncooked, undigested, indigestible. [M, 13.] 2. Crude, uncon-

cocted (said of the humors). [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 3. Dyspeptic. [Aretæus (A, 311).]

APERCEPTION [Leibnitz] (Fr.), n. A^3-pe^{2}r-se^{2}p-si^2-o^{2}n^2. See Apperception.

APEREUXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}r-u^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *apereux′eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀπέρευξις. A belching up of wind. [Aretæus (A, 311); M, 60.]

APERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e(a)′ri^2-a^3. See Apeiria.

APERIANTHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-tha(tha^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see *A-** and Perianth. Fr., *apérianthacées.* See Cycadeæ.

APERIANTHACEOUS, APERIANTHOUS, adj's. A^{2}p-e^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}n-tha′shu^{3}s, -a^{2}n′thu^{3}s. Fr., *apérianthé.* See Achlamydeous.

APERIENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e(a)′ri^2-e^{2}nz(e^{2}ns). From *aperire*, to open. Aperient; as a n. (*musculus* understood), a muscle that opens a part, such as the mouth.—**A. palpebrarum rectus** [Spigelius. See Levator *palpebræ.*—**A. rimulam primus** [Spigelius]. See Crico-arytænoideus *posticus.*—**A. rimulam secundus** [Spigelius]. See Crico-arytænoideus *lateralis.*—**Primus nares a.** [Spigelius]. See Dilatator *naris posterior.*—**Secundus nares a.** [Spigelius]. See Levator *labii superioris alæque nasi.*

APERIENT, adj. A^{2}p-e′ri^2-e^{2}nt. Gr., ἀνοίγων. Lat , *aperiens.* Fr., *apéritif.* Ger., *eröffnend.* It., *aperiente.* 1. Laxative. 2. Aperitive (*q. v.*).

APERIGONICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}r-i^2-go^{2}n′i^2-se-(ka^3-e^2). A class of monocotyledonous plants made by Wilbrand. [B, 170.]

APERINOUS, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}r-i′nu^{3}s. Gr., ἀπήρινος (from α priv., and πηρίν, the scrotum). Lat., *aperinus.* Fr., *apérin.* 1. Having no scrotum. 2. Castrated. [L, 50.]

APERIODIC, adj. A^{2}p-e-ri^2-o^{2}d′i^{2}k. From α priv., and περίοδος, a circuit. Fr., *apériodique.* Destitute of periodicity. [A, 385.]

APERISPERMATOUS, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}r-i^2-spu^{5}rm′a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *aperispermatus* (see *A-** and Perisperm). Fr., *apérispermé.* In botany, not provided with a perisperm (said of the embryo); exalbuminous. [B.]

APERISPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}r-i^2-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *apérispermées.* An order of personeous plants including the families *Cyrtandraceæ*, *Bignoniaceæ*, *Pedalineæ*, and *Acanthaceæ.* [Brongniart (B, 170).] 2. A division of monocotyledonous plants including the classes *Orchioideæ* and *Fluviales*; also a division of perigynous dialypetalous *Dicotyledones*, comprising the classes *Amentaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Rosineæ*, *Myrtoideæ*, *Rhamnoideæ*, *Proteineæ*, *Daphnoideæ*, *Œnotherineæ*, and *Cucurbitaceæ.* [Brongniart and Duchartre (B, 104).] 3. According to Cauvet, a division of monocotyledonous plants, including all those in which the seed contains no perisperm. The *Apérispermées* are again subdivided by Cauvet into the *Apérispermées superovariées*, in which the ovary is superior, and the *Apérispermées inferovariées*, in which the ovary is inferior. The former include the *Naiadeæ*, *Potomeæ*, *Aponogeteæ*, and *Juncagineæ*, in which the perianth is absent, scaly, or herbaceous, and the *Alismaceæ* and *Butomeæ*, in which the perianth is petaloid; the latter include the *Hydrocharideæ*, *Orchideæ*, *Apostasieæ*. and *Burmanniaceæ.* Various sections of dicotyledonous plants (*Apetalæ*, hypogynous *Polypetalæ*, and perigynous *Polypetalæ*) are also subdivided by Cauvet into *Apérispermées* and *Périspermées*, according as they are or are not exalbuminous. [B, 104.]

APERISPERMIC, APERISPERMOUS, adj's. A^{2}p-e^{2}r-i^2-spu^{5}rm′i^{2}k, -u^{3}s. See Aperispermatous.

APERISTALSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}r-i^2-sta^{2}l(sta^{3}l)′si^{2}s. Gen., *aperistal′seos* (*-sis*). For deriv., see *A-** and Peristalsis. Ger., *Aperistaltik*, *Darmruhe.* A cessation of the peristaltic movements of the intestines. [K, 16; L, 160.]

APERISTATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}r-i^{2}st′a^3-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀπερίστατος (from α priv., and περιεστάναι, to turn out badly). Uncomplicated, unattended with danger. [M, 13.] See Ulcus *aperistaton.*

APERISTOMATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}r-i^2-sto^{2}m′a^3-ti(te). For deriv., see *A-** and Peristome. Fr., *apéristomés.* A class of mosses comprising only the genus *Phascum.* [Bridel (B, 170).]

APERISTOMATOUS, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}r-i^2-sto^{2}m′a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *aperistomatus.* Fr., *apéristomé.* In botany, having no peristoma. [A, 306.]

APERISTOMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}r-i^2-sto′me^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *apéristomées.* A division of aperistomatous mosses. [A, 306.]

APERISTROPHIK (Ger.), n. A^3-pe^{2}r-i^2-stro-fek′. From α priv., and περιστροφή, a turning around. The non-occurrence of the normal rotation of the fœtus in its passage through the parturient canal. [A, 91.]

APERITIVE, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}r′i^{2}t-i^{2}v. Lat., *aperitivus.* Fr., *apéritif.* Ger., *eröffnend, auflösend.* It., Sp., *aperitivo.* 1. Aperient, laxative. 2. Stimulating to any of the emunctories, deobstruent. 3. Promoting the appetite in general or for certain articles of food in particular. [A, 385.]—**Hygienic a's.** Fr., *apéritifs hygiéniques.* Hygienic measures for increasing the appetite, such as cleansing the mouth, teeth, and tongue, exposure to fresh air, change of scene, etc. [Fonssagrives (L, 87).]—**Major a's.** Fr., *apéritifs majeurs.* It., *aperitivi maggiori.* Sp., *aperitivos mayores.* See *Quinque* radices *aperientes majores.*—**Medicinal a's.** Fr., *apéritifs médicamenteux.* Condiments and bitter tonics for improving the appetite. [Fonssagrives (L, 87).]—**Minor a's.** Fr., *apéritifs mineurs.* It.. *aperitivi minori.* Sp., *aperitivos menores.* See *Quinque* radices *aperientes minores.*

APERITROPAL, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}r-i^{2}t′ro-pa^{2}l. Fr., *apéritrope.* Pertaining to aperitrope.

APERITROPE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}r-i^{2}t′ro-pe(pa). From α priv., and περιτροπή, a changing about. A defective performance of the normal organic functions. [Grossi (A, 322).]

APERITTOS, APERITTUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}r-i^{2}t′-to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀπέριττος. Not superfluous (said of articles of food that give rise to but little excrementitious residue). [M, 56.]

APERTIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *apertio′nis.* From *aperire*, to open. Ger., *Eröffnung.* The operation of making an opening. [L, 81.]

APERTIVE, adj. A^{2}p-u^{5}rt′i^{2}v. See Aperitive (1st and 2d def's).

APERTOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-u^{5}rt(e^{2}rt)′o^{2}r. Gen., *aperto′ris.* A muscle that opens a part.—**A. oculi** [Spigelius]. See Levator *palpebræ.*

APERTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-u^{5}rt(e^{2}rt)-o′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. An old instrument for dilating a passage, especially the neck of the uterus. [A, 322.] 2. A speculum. [L, 30.]

APERTURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r)-tu^2(tu)′ra^3. See Aperture.—**A. ad ventriculum tertium, A. anterior, A. anterior ventriculi tertii cerebri.** See Foramen *of Monro* and Iter *ad infundibulum.*—**A. aquæductus cochleæ.** The small opening of the aqueduct of the cochlea, on the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, directly beneath the internal auditory meatus. [L.]—**A. canalis facialis spuria.** The hiatus Fallopii (*q. v.*). [L, 115.]—**A. chordæ.** The internal opening of the canal for the chorda tympani. [L, 7.]—**A. declivis** [Willis]. See Anus (3d def.).—**A. externa aquæductus cochleæ.** A small foramen in the temporal bone, immediately below the internal auditory meatus. [L, 115, 142.] Cf. Aquæductus *cochleæ.*—**A. externa aquæductus vestibuli.** A fissure, covered by a depressed scale of bone, on the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, about 3 lines behind the carotid canal. [L, 142.] Cf. Aquæductus *vestibuli.*—**A. exterior** (seu **externa**) **canalis inguinalis.** See *External abdominal* ring.—**A. inferior canaliculi** (seu **canalis**) **tympanici.** An opening on the lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the jugular fossa and the carotid canal. [L, 115.]—**A. inferior canalis incisivi.** The inferior aperture of the incisor canal of the superior maxilla. [L, 115.]—**A. inferior ventriculi quarti.** See Foramen *cæcum.*—**A. interior canalis inguinalis.** See *Internal abdominal* ring.—**A. interna aquæductus vestibuli.** The internal opening of the aquæductus vestibuli, within the vestibule. [L, 115.]—**A. interna canalis femoralis.** See *Femoral* ring.—**A. interna canalis inguinalis.** See *Internal abdominal* ring.—**A. lateralis ventriculi quarti.** An opening above the chorioid plexus in the fourth ventricle, communicating with the subarachnoid space. [Key and Retzius (L, 31).]—**Aperturæ narium anteriores** (seu **externæ**). See *Anterior* nares.—**Aperturæ narium internæ** (seu **posteriores**). See *Posterior* nares.—**A. pelveos** (seu **pelvis**) **abdominalis.** The superior strait of the pelvis. [L, 31.]—**A. pelveos** (seu **pelvis**) **inferior** (seu **perinæalis**). The inferior strait of the pelvis. [L, 115.]—**A. pelveos** (seu **pelvis**) **superior.** The superior strait of the pelvis. [L, 115.]—**A. pyriformis narium.** The triangular anterior opening of the nasal passages in the skull. [L, 115.]—**A. scalæ vestibuli cochleæ.** An opening by which the vestibule of the ear communicates with the scala tympani. [L, 115.]—**A. sinus maxillaris.** See Hiatus *maxillaris.*—**A. spinalis.** See *Vertebral* foramen.—**A. spuria canalis facialis** (seu **Fallopii**). See Hiatus *Fallopii.*—**A. superior canaliculi** (seu **canalis**) **tympanici.** The internal opening of the tympanic canal, in the groove on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [L, 115.]—**A. superior canalis incisivi.** The superior opening of the anterior palatine canal. [L, 31.]—**A. thoracis inferior.** The lower opening of the thorax. [L, 115.]—**A. thoracis superior.** The upper opening of the thorax. [L, 115.]—**A. uterina tubæ.** The uterine mouth of the oviduct. [L, 115.]

APERTURE, n. A^{2}p′u^{5}r-tu^{2}r. Lat., *apertura* (from *aperire*, to open, unclose, lay bare). Fr., *ouverture.* Ger., *Apertur*, *Oeffnung.* It., *apertura.* Sp., *abertura.* 1. An opening. 2. Of a lens, the measure of the degree of curvature of its surface; usually expressed by the angle formed by two lines drawn from the centre of the sphere of which the lenticular surface is a segment to the extremities of the longitudinal axis of the lens. [B.]—**Angle of a., Angular a.** See under Angle.—**Atrial a.** The external opening of the atrial chamber in the *Tunicata.* [L, 147.]—**Auriculo-ventricular a.** The opening of communication between an auricle and the corresponding ventricle of the heart. [L.]—**Exhalent a.** A name given to the osculum in sponges, because the water contained in the gastric cavity is made to pass out through it, when set in motion by the action of the flagella of the endodermic cells. [B, 100.]—**External inguinal a.** See *External abdominal* ring.—**Genito-urinary a.** See *Uro-genital* opening.—**Inferior a. of the fourth ventricle.** See Apertura *lateralis ventriculi quarti.*—**Inhalent a.** One of the minute a's or pores upon the outer surface of one of the cups composing a sponge; so called because a current of water constantly passes through it to make up for that passing out through the exhalent a. [B, 100.]—**Internal inguinal a.** See *Internal abdominal* ring.—**Interpalpebral a.** See *Palpebral* fissure.—**Mastoid a.** Fr., *ouverture mastoïdienne.* Ger., *Warzenzellenzugang.* It., *apertura mastoidea.* Sp., *abertura mastoídea.* Syn.: *meatus ad cellulas mastoideas.* The opening of communication between the cavity of the tympanum and the mastoid cells. [F.]—**Pharyngo-atrial a's.** Orifices, in certain of the *Tunicata*, in the partition between the atrium and the pharynx. They are provided with ciliated epithelium at their margins. [L, 14.]—**Umbilical a.** The opening in the intestinal canal of the embryo at its union with the umbilical vesicle. [Flint (L).]—**Uro-genital a.** See *Urogenital* opening.—**Vitello-intestinal a.** See *Umbilical a.*

APERTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-u^{5}rt(e^{2}rt)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *aperire*, to open. Fr., *ouvert*. Ger., *Offen*. 1. Open (said of ulcers). [L, 119.] 2. In botany, open ; of a hollow organ, having an orifice ; of an organ consisting of distinct parts, having the component parts separated from each other. [B, 198.]

APETALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}t'a^3-le(la^3-e^2). From α priv., and πέταλον, a petal. Fr., *apétales*, *apétalées*. Apetalous plants. In Link's classification, a subclass of exogens including the orders *Hippurideæ*, *Ceratophylteæ*, *Callitrichinæ*, *Corispermeæ*, *Chenopodeæ*, *Amaranthaceæ*, *Paronychiaceæ*, *Sclerantheæ*, *Urticeæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Coriarieæ*, *Myrobalaneæ*, *Cneoreæ*, *Celtideæ*, *Dodonaceæ*, and *Spirolobæ ;* in Lindley's classification, a division of angeiosperms including the orders *Aristalochieæ*, *Nepentheæ*, *Begoniaceæ*, *Cytineæ*, *Datisceæ*, *Resedaceæ*, *Samydeæ*, *Lacistemeæ*, *Laurineæ*, *Monimieæ*, *Cupuliferæ*, *Stilagineæ*, *Artocarpeæ*, *Penæaceæ*, *Ulmaceæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Ceratophylleæ*, *Santalaceæ*, *Aquilarinæ*, *Sanguisorbeæ*, *Thymelaceæ*, *Hernandieæ*, *Atherospermeæ*, *Juglandeæ*, *Myristiceæ*, *Urticeæ*, *Nyctagineæ*, *Scleratheæ*, *Proteaceæ*, *Elæagnaceæ*, *Petiveriaceæ*, *Phytolacceæ*, *Amarantaceæ*, *Chenopodieæ*, and *Empetreæ ;* in Endlicher's classification, a cohort of the *Acramphibrya* embracing the classes *Piperitæ*, *Aquaticæ*, *Julifloræ*, *Oleraceæ*, *Thymeleæ*, and *Serpentariæ*. [B, 170.]

APETALATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}t-a^3-la(la^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See APETALOUS.

APETALI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}t'a^3-li(le). See APETALÆ.

APETALIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}t-a(a^3)'li^2-a^3. In Jussieu's classification, a division of dicotyledonous plants characterized by the absence of petals. [B.]—**A.-eleutherogynia.** Fr., *apétalie-élenthérogynie.* A class of plants comprising all *Dicotyledones* which are apetalous and possess a free ovary. [B, 38.]—**A.-symphysogynia.** Fr., *apétalie-symphysogynie.* A class of dicotyledonous plants comprising all which are apetalous and in which the ovary is adherent. [B, 38.]

APETALIFLOROUS, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}t-a^{2}l-i^2-flo'ru^{2}s. From α priv., πέταλον, a petal, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *apétaliflore*. See APETALOUS.

APETALIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}t-a(a^3)'li^2-u^{3}s. See APETALOUS.

APETALOID, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}t'a^{2}l-oid. See APETALOUS.

APETALOSE, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}t'a^{2}l-os. See APETALOUS.

APETALOSTEMONOUS, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}t''a^{2}l-o-ste^{2}m'o^{2}n-u^{3}s. From α priv., πέταλον, a petal, and στήμων, a thread. Fr., *apétalostémone.* Having the stamens not adherent to the petals. [B, 38.]

APETALOUS, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *apetalus*, *apetalatus* (from α priv., and πέταλον, a petal). Fr., *apétalé*, *apétale*. Ger., *apetalisch*. It., *apetalo*. Sp., *apétalo*. Without petals, having no corolla (said of the *Apetalæ* [*q. v.*]). [B.]

APETALOUSNESS, APETALY, n's. A^{2}p-e^{2}t'a^{2}l-u^{3}s-ne^{2}s, -a^{2}l-i^2. Fr., *apétalie*. The state of being apetalous. [L, 56.]

APETEREBI-TUBI, n. Sassafras. [L, 63.]

APETHISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-e^{2}th'i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *apethis'eos* (*-sis*). From ἀπεθίζειν, to become unaccustomed to. Ger., *Entwöhnung*. The abandonment of a habit. [M, 13.]

APETHISTIC, adj. A^{2}p-e^{2}th-i^{2}st'i^{2}k. Pertaining to or caused by apethisis. [M, 13.]

APEUTHYSMENON (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-u^2-thi^{2}s(thu^{6}s)'-me^{2}n-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀπευθυσμένον (ἔντερον understood). The rectum. [Galen (A, 311).]

APEX (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)'pe^{2}x. Gen., *ap'icis*. Fr., *cime*, *pointe*, *sommet*. Ger., *Spitze*. It., *apice*. Sp., *ápice*. 1. The projecting top or summit of anything. 2. Reichenbach's name for the projecting portion (mucro, rostrum) of the galea of a galeate calyx. 3. Ray's name for an anther. 4. In the embryo of a plant that part opposite to the radicle. 5. In *Fungi*, a term applied to the pileus when it consists merely of the pointed extremity of the stipes. [B, 198.]—**A.-beat.** Ger., *Spitzenstoss*. The impulse of the a. of the heart against the wall of the chest.—**A. cordis.** The a. of the heart.—**A. cornu posterioris.** The extremity of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 6.]—**Apices corporum cavernosorum penis.** The anterior extremities of the corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L, 7.]—**A. geometricus.** Fr., *sommet géométrique*. That point on a fruit which is most elevated above the base. [B, 1.]—**A. organicus.** Fr., *sommet organique*. That point on a fruit representing the insertion of the stigma. [B, 1.]—**A. pneumonia.** See under PNEUMONIA.—**A. process.** See under PROCESS.—**A. prostaticus.** The anterior (pointed) extremity of the prostate. [L, 115.] —**A. pulmonis.** The apex of the lung. —**A. seminalis.** That extremity of the funiculus umbilicalis which is attached to the seed in plants. [B, 197.]

APFEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}p'fe^{2}l. 1. An apple. [B.] 2. In descriptive botany, a pomum, or pome. [B, 198.]—**A'artig.** Pomaceous. [L, 80.]—**A'äther.** Malic ether. [L, 46.] See ETHYL *malate.*—**A'auge.** 1. A melon. [L, 80.] 2. Staphyloma of the iris. [A, 317.] —**A'baum.** The apple-tree (*Pyrus malus*). [L, 46.]—**A'bein.** The malar bone. [L, 43.]—**A'brei.** Apple-sauce. [A, 315.]—**A'brühe.** A decoction of apples. [A, 315.]—**A'dorn.** The crab-apple-tree (*Pyrus malus silvestris*). [A, 315.]—**A'drute.** See GARCINIA.—**A'essig.** Cider vinegar. [L, 46.]—**A'förmig.** Apple-shaped. [A, 315.]—**A'frucht.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A'gedämpftes.** Apples, almonds, and raisins stewed in wine. [A, 315.]—**A'gelee.** Apple-jelly. [A, 315.] — **A'gewächse.** See POMACEÆ. — **A'kern.** An apple-seed. [A, 315.] — **A'koch.** Boiled apples. [A, 315.] — **A'lorsche.** See *Gifta'baum.*—**A'melone.** See CUCUMIS *dudaim.* —**A'most.** New cider.—**A'muss.** See *A'brei.*—**A'naphtha.** See *A'äther.*—**A'pomade.** See *A'salbe.*—**A'rose.** The sweet-briar rose (*Rosa villosa*). [A, 315.]—**A'saft.** Apple-juice. [A, 315.]—**A'salbe.** An ointment made of apple-juice, yellow wax, and mutton tallow ; used for chapped lips and hands. [L, 30, 46.]—**A'sauer.** Malic. [L, 46.]—**A'säure.** Malic acid. [L, 30.]—**A'saures Salz.** A malate. [A, 315.]—**A'sine.** The China orange. [A, 315.]—**A'sinenbaum.** See CITRUS *aurantium chinensis.*—**A'sinengelee.** Orange-jelly. [A, 315.]—**A'sinenöl.** See *Oleum* AURANTII *dulcis.*—**A'sinenschalen.** Sweet-orange-peel. [L, 65.]—**A'sinenschalenconserve.** See *Confectio* AURANTII *corticis.*—**A'sinenschalenöl.** See *Oleum* AURANTII *corticis.*—**A'sinentinctur.** See *Tinctura* AURANTII *dulcis.* —**A'speierling, A'speyerling.** See *Spiera'.*—**A'wein.** Cider. [L, 30.] — **Dorna'.** The thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*). [B.] —**Gifta'baum.** The manchineel-tree (*Hippomane mancinella*). [A, 315.]—**Holza'baum.** The crab-apple-tree (*Pyrus malus silvestris*). [A, 315.] — **Honiga'.** See ANONA *squamosa.* — **Johannisa'baum, Paradiesa'baum.** The cherry-apple-tree (*Pyrus malus pumila*). [A, 315.]—**Kanta'.** See *Spiera'.*—**Rahma'.** See ANONA *reticulata.*—**Rippena', Spiera'.** The service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*) or its fruit. [A, 315.]—**Wilder A'baum.** The crab-apple-tree (*Pyrus malus silvestris*). [A, 315.] — **Zimmta', Zuckera'.** See ANONA *squamosa.*

APHACA, APHACE (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)'a^3-ka^3, -se(ka). Gr., ἀφάκη. An ancient name for the wild vetch (*Lathyrus aphaca*), the seeds of which, boiled or fried, were used for diarrhœa. [Dioscorides (L, 105).]

APHACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. See APHAKIA.

APHÆRESIA, APHÆRESIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}r-(a^3-e^{2}r)-e(a)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -e^{2}r'(a^3-e^{2}r')-e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gr., ἀφαίρεσις (from ἀφαιρεῖν, to take away from). Fr., *aphérèse*. Ger., *Wegnahme*. It., *aferesi*. Sp., *aféresis*. 1. The removal of a part, as by amputation. [L, 53.] 2. Excessive and injurious bloodletting. [L, 53.] 3. Spontaneous hæmorrhage. [Foesius (L, 94).]

APHÆRETICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}r(a^3-e^{2}r)-e^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to aphæresis. [L, 50.]

APHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a(a^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From α priv., and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *aphagie*. Ger., *Aphagie*. Inability to swallow or to eat. [M, 13.]

APHAKIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a(a^3)'ki^2-a^3. From α priv., and φακός, anything shaped like a lentil. Fr., *aphakie*. Ger., *Aphakie*. It., *afakia*. Sp., *afakía*. Absence of the crystalline lens from the eye or from its proper position. [F.]

APHAKOUS, adj. A^{2}f-a'ku^{3}s. Fr., *aphaque*. Ger., *aphakisch*. Affected with aphakia. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

APHALANGIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-ji(ge)'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *aphalangias'eos* (*-sis*). From α priv., and φάλαγξ, a phalanx. That stage of leprosy in which the fingers or portions of them are lost by gangrene. [L, 50.]

APHANES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)'a^{3}n-ez(e^{2}s). From ἀφανής, unseen (on account of its insignificance). A genus of rosaceous plants belonging to the *Sanguisorbeæ*, established by Linnæus ; now referred to *Alchemilla*. [B, 19.]—**A. arvensis.** See ALCHEMILLA *a.*

APHANIPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a^{3}n-i^{2}p'te^{2}r-a^3. From ἀφανίζειν, to conceal, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *aphaniptères*. An order of insects, including the fleas as the typical genus, characterized by rudimentary wings, in the form of plates, situated on the mesothorax and the metathorax, with a suctorial mouth. [L, 147.]

APHANIPTEROUS, adj. A^{2}f-a^{2}n-i^{2}p'tu^{5}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *aphanipterus*. Fr., *aphaniptère*. Destitute of apparent wings ; belonging to or resembling the *Aphaniptera*. [L, 116.]

APHANISIS, APHANISMOS, APHANISMUS (Lat.), n's f., m., and m. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}s-i^{2}s, -a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gen., *aphanis'eos* (*-sis*), *-is'mi*. Gr., ἀφάνισις, ἀφανισμός (from α priv., and φαίνεσθαι, to be manifest). Fr., *aphanisme*. 1. A vanishing, as of consciousness ; fainting. 2. Wasting from disease ; marasmus. [A, 322.]

APHANOCAPSA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'-sa^3. Probably from ἀφανής, invisible, and κάψα, an envelope. A genus of low vegetable organisms belonging to the *Protophyta*, established by Nägeli; made up of spherical cells united into colonies by a glairy intercellular substance, and differing from the genus *Micrococcus* only in the presence of coloring matter (phycochrome). [B, 29, 54.] Cf. GLŒOCAPSA.

APHANOCNIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}k-ni^{2}d-o'-si^{2}s. Gen., *aphanocnidos'eos* (*-sis*). From ἀφανίζειν, to vanish, and κνίδωσις, an itching. Syn.: *urticaria evanida*. A form of urticaria characterized by frequent and sudden disappearances and recurrences. [M, 13.]

APHANOCYCLICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-si^{2}k-(ku^{6}k)'li^2-se(ka^3-e^2). From ἀφανής, invisible, and κύκλος, a disc. Fr., *aphanocycliques*. In Sach's classification (followed by Eichler) a series of choripetalous plants including the orders (= cohorts of other systems) *Polycarpicæ*, *Rhœadinæ*, *Cistifloræ*, and *Columniferæ*. [B, 35, 104.]

APHANOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a^3-no^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-sez(ke^{2}s). Gen., *aphanomyce'tis*. From ἀφανής, invisible, and μύκης, a fungus. A genus of *Fungi* belonging to the *Saprolegnieæ*. [B, 54.]

APHANOPHLEBIOUS, adj. A^{2}f-a^{2}n-o-fle^{2}b'i^2-u^{3}s. From ἀφανής, invisible, and φλέψ, a vein. In botany, having the veins indistinct. [A, 316.]

APHANOPTEROUS, adj. A^{2}f-a^{2}n-o^{2}p'tu^{5}r-u^{3}s. See APHANIPTEROUS.

APHANOTHECE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-the(tha)'se-(ka). From ἀφανής, invisible, and θήκη, an envelope. A genus of minute vegetable organisms belonging to the *Pratophyta ;* composed of cylindrical cells united into families by a glairy intercellular substance, and distinguished from the genus *Bàcterium* only by the presence of coloring matter (phycochrome). [B, 29.]

APHARCA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a^{3}rk'a^3. Gr., ἀφάρκη. An ancient name for the *Rhamnus alaternus*, the *Arbutus unedo*, or a species of *Phillyrea*. [Theophrastus (A, 311 ; L, 105).]

APHASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a(a^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀφασία (from α priv., and φάναι, to speak). Fr., *aphasie*. Ger., *Aphasie*. It., *afasia*. Sp., *afásia*. 1. As used by Sauvages and others, any impairment of the power of speech. 2. As used by Trousseau, an abolition or impairment of the power of articulate speech, and often that of writing, although the power of thought, the faculty of expression, the voice, the hearing, and the voluntary contractions of the laryngeal and facial muscles may remain unimpaired. It has been thought to depend on a lesion of the third frontal convolution of the brain, generally on the left side. It may be limited to an inability to utter a particular word, for which some inappropriate word (always the same) is substituted. [A, 385.] 3. In a wider sense, "a diminution or perversion of the normal faculty of expressing the ideas by means of conventional signs, or of understanding those signs, notwithstanding the integrity of the nervous and muscular apparatus serving for the expression and perception of those signs, and the non-involvement of the intellect." [A, 390.] Cf. AGRAPHIA, ALALIA, AMIMIA, APHEMIA, APHRASIA, and ASEMASIA.—**Amnemonic a., Amnesic a., Amnestic a.** Lat., *a. amnemonica* (seu *amnesica*, seu *amnestica*). Fr., *aphasie amnestique*. Ger., *amnestische Aphasie*, *Erinnerungsaphasie*. It., *afasia amnemonica*. A. dependent on impairment of the memory ; a deficiency or suspension of the power to recall a word which one desires to use. To a certain extent, it occurs in healthy persons, but an exaggerated form is due to lesion of the brain substance, probably in the convolutions surrounding the lower end of the fissure of Sylvius and in the island of Reil. [W. Ogle, "St. George's Hosp. Rep.," ii (K) ; D, 27.]—**Aneural a.** See *Ataxic a.*—**A. amnemonica, A. amnesica, A. amnestica.** See *Amnestic a.*—**A. associatoria, A. atactica, A. motoria.** See *Ataxic a.*—**A. partialis.** A. limited to a certain number of expressions. [R. Arndt (D, 18).]—**A. sensoria.** See *Sensory a.*—**A. universalis.** Complete a., in which the patient can not speak a single word. [R. Arndt (M, 1).]—**Ataxic a.** [Kussmaul.] Lat., *a. atactica*. Fr., *aphasie ataxique* (ou *logoplégique*). Ger., *atalctische Aphasie*. It., *afasia atactica*. Syn. : *aphemia* [Broca], *logoplegia* [Magnan], *motor a.* A. dependent on impairment or loss of the power of co-ordinating the muscles of phonation so as to articulate certain words, unaccompanied by paralysis, insanity, or loss of the power of comprehending, reading, and writing the words. [A, 314, 390 ; D, 27.]—**Broca's a.** See *Ataxic a.*—**Commissural a., Conduction a.** Fr., *aphasie de conductibilité*. Ger., *Leitungsaphasie* [Wernicke]. A. dependent not on disease of the cerebral centres, but on impairment or destruction of the commissural fibres which connect them ; words can be read or repeated correctly, but are not connected by the patient with the corresponding idea. [A, 390 ; Wernicke (K).]—**Functional a.** A. not dependent on a manifest cerebral lesion, but occurring as a congenital defect, in severe constitutional diseases, or as the result of emotional excitement in hysterical persons. [M, 66.] Cf. *Transitory a.*—**Insular a.** A. due to a lesion strictly confined to the island of Reil. ["Brain," Jan., 1885, p. 476 (K).]—**Lethological a.** See *Amnestic a.*—**Motor a.** Lat., *a. motoria*. Fr., *aphasie motrice*. Ger., *motorische Aphasie*. See *Ataxic a.*—**Sensory a.** Lat., *a. sensoria*. Fr., *aphémie auditive*. Ger., *sensorische* (oder *sinnliche*) *Aphasie*. It., *afasia sensoriale* (o *di sensorio*). Sp., *afásia del sensório*. See *Amnestic a.* and *Word*-DEAFNESS.—**Transitory a.** Fr., *aphasie passagère*. A form observed by Henoch in children after the immoderate use of fruit. ["Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," July, 1884 (D).]—**Traumatic a.** Fr., *aphasie traumatique*. A. due to injury of the head. [Broca, "Bull. de la soc. d'anthropol.," 1866, p. 396 (L).]

APHASIC, adj. A^{2}f-a'zi^{2}k. Fr., *aphasique*. Ger., *aphasisch*, *aphatisch*. It., *afasico*. Sp., *afásico*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, aphasia ; as a n., a person so affected. [D.]

APHASIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^3-fa^3-ze, -ze'. See APHASIA.—**A. de conductibilité** (Fr.). See *Conduction* APHASIA.—**A. logoplégique, A. motrice** (Fr.). See *Ataxic* APHASIA.—**A. passagère** (Fr.). See *Transitory* APHASIA.—**Erinnerungsa'** (Ger.). See *Amnestic* APHASIA.—**Leitungsa'** (Ger.). See *Conduction* APHASIA.—**Sinnliche A.** (Ger.). See *Amnestic* APHASIA and *Word*-DEAFNESS.

APHASSOMENOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-so^{2}m'e^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀφασσόμενος (from ἀφάσσειν, to handle). 1. Touched, examined digitally (said of the genital organs of women). [Hippocrates (A. 325 ; L, 94).] 2. Rubbed, rubbed in, reduced to a powder or pulp with the fingers. [Hippocrates (A, 325 ; L, 94) ; L, 119.]

APHATISCH (Ger.), adj. A^3-fa^{3}t'i^{2}sh. See APHASIC.—**Amnestischer A.** A person affected with amnestic aphasia. [R. Arndt (D, 18).]—**Ataktischer A.** One affected with ataxic aphasia. [R. Arndt (D, 18).]

APHEBRIOC, APHEBRIOK, n's. Alchemical names for sulphur. [Ruland (L, 53).] Cf. ALKIBRITH.

APHEDRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)'e^{2}d-ra^3. From ἀπό, apart, and ἕδρα, a seat. Fr., *aphèdre*. Ger., *Abtritt*, *Nachtstuhl*. A close-stool. [A, 315 ; M, 13.]

APHEDRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}d-ri(re)'a^3. Gr., ἀφεδρεία (from ἀφεδρεύειν, to sit apart). Lit., seclusion ; hence, the condition of menstruating, so called from the Jewish women being obliged to seclude themselves when in that state. [A, 322.]

APHEDRON (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}d'ro^{2}n. Gen., *aphedro'nis*. Gr., ἀφεδρών. 1. See APHEDRA. 2. A sink or sewer. 3. The anus. [L, 50.]

APHEDRONIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}d-ro'ni^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *aphédronié*. Pertaining to or proceeding from a close-stool. [L, 50.]

APHEDROS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}d'ro^{2}s. Gr., ἄφεδρος. 1. See APHEDRON. 2. See APHEDRIA. 3. Uterine hæmorrhage. [S. G. Vogel (L, 50).]

APHELANDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dre^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Aphelandra*, the type genus. A division of acanthaceous plants, of the tribe *Ecmatacantheæ*. [B, 170.]

APHELCTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}lk'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to aphelxia. [L, 50.]

APHELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}l-i(e)'a^3. Gr., ἀφέλεια. Ger., *Prunklosigkeit*. Simplicity in the doctrines and practice of medicine. [Galen (L, 50, 53).]

APHELICESTEROS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}l-i^2-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)'te^{2}r-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀφηλικέστερος (comp. of ἀφῆλιξ, beyond youth). Elderly, past middle life. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APHELIOTROPIC, adj. A^{2}f-e-li^2-o-tro^{2}p'i^{2}k. From ἀπό, away from, ἥλιος, the sun, and τρέπειν, to turn. Turning away from the sun (said of plants). [B, 229.]

APHELIX (Lat.), adj. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e(a)'li^{2}x. Gen., *aphel'icis*. Gr., ἀφῆλιξ. Past adolescence. [A, 322.]

APHELXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}lx'i^2-a^3. From ἀφέλκειν, to distract. Absent-mindedness ; "voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects during wakefulness." [L, 83.] Various subdivisions have been made, especially by Schmalz [A, 322], but their difference is too trivial to be defined.

APHEMETRIC, adj. A^{2}f-e^{2}m-e^{2}t'ri^{2}k. See HAPHEMETRIC.

APHEMIA [Broca] (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e(a)'mi^2-a^3. From α priv., and φάναι, to speak. Fr., *aphémie*. Ger., *Aphemie*. See *Ataxic* APHASIA.—**Epileptic a.** The transitory loss of speech accompanying an epileptic convulsion. [J. H. Jackson, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1864, ii, p. 167 (L).]

APHEMIC, adj. A^{2}f-e^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *aphémique*. Pertaining to or affected with aphemia. [Broca (A, 385).]

APHÉMIE (Fr.), n. A^3-fa-me. See *Ataxic* APHASIA.—**A. auditive.** See *Amnestic* APHASIA and *Word*-DEAFNESS.

APHEPSEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}ps-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *aphepsem'atos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀφέψημα (from ἀφέψειν, to boil down). Fr., *aphepsème*. A decoction. [Dioscorides (A, 311).]

APHEPSESIS, APHEPSIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}ps-e(a)'-si^{2}s, -e^{2}ps'i^{2}s. Gen., *aphepse'seos* (*-sis*), *-phep'seos* (*-sis*). 1. The making of a decoction. 2. A decoction. [L, 53.]

APHERESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}r'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. See APHÆRESIS.

APHESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *aphes'eos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἄφεσις (from ἀφεῖναι, to let go). Fr., *aphésis*, *aphésie*. A remission. [A, 385.]

APHIDEIN, n. A^{2}f-i^{2}d'e-i^{2}n. A red coloring matter obtained by Sorby from the *Schizoneura lanigera* (American blight). By successive processes of oxidation it is converted into a yellow *aphidilutein*, *aphidiluteolin*, and *aphidirrhodein*. [B, 248.]

APHIDES (Lat.), n., pl. of *aphis*. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *aphides*, *aphidiens*. Ger., *Blattläuse*. It., *mescherini*. Sp., *pulgones*. The plant-lice ; a family of hemipterous insects including *Aphis*, *Phylloxera*, and other genera.

APHIDIAN, adj. A^{2}f-i^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *aphidien*. Pertaining to or resembling the *Aphides*. [Owen (L, 73).]

APHIDIDA, APHIDINA (Lat.), n's n. pl. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-i^{2}d'i^{2}d-a^3, -i^{2}d-i(e)'na^3. See APHIDES.

APHIDILUTEIN, APHIDILUTEOLIN, n's. A^{2}f-i^{2}d-i-lu^2'-te-i^{2}n, -lu^2-te'o-li^{2}n. See under APHIDEIN.

APHIDIPHAGOUS, adj. A^{2}f-i^{2}d-i^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. Lat., *aphidiphagus* (from *aphis*, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Fr., *aphidiphage*. See APHIDIVOROUS.

APHIDIOUS, adj. A^{2}f-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}s. See APHIDIAN.

APHIDIRRHODEIN, n. A^{2}f-i^{2}d-i^2-ro'de-i^{2}n. See under APHIDEIN.

APHIDIVOROUS, adj. A^{2}f-i^{2}d-i^{2}v'o-ru^{3}s. From *aphis*, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *aphidivore*. Subsisting on plant-lice. [Darwin (L, 56).]

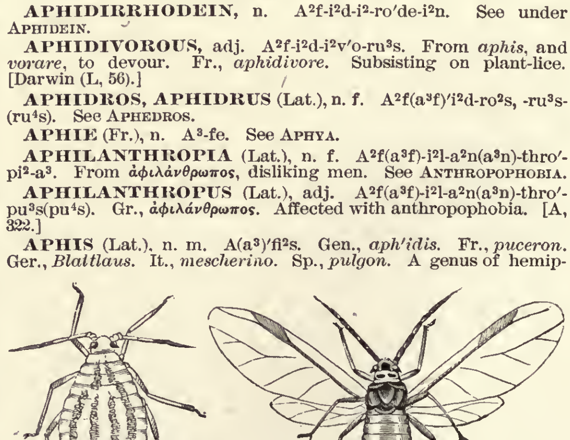
APHIDROS, APHIDRUS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)'i^{2}d-ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). See APHEDROS.

APHIE (Fr.), n. A^3-fe. See APHYA.

APHILANTHROPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-i^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro'-pi^2-a^3. From ἀφιλάνθρωπος, disliking men. See ANTHROPOPHOBIA.

APHILANTHROPUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-i^{2}l-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thro'-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Gr., ἀφιλάνθρωπος. Affected with anthropophobia. [A, 322.]

APHIS (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)'fi^{2}s. Gen., *aph'idis*. Fr., *puceron*. Ger., *Blattlaus*. It., *mescherino*. Sp., *pulgon*. A genus of hemipterous insects made by Linnæus. [B, 49.]—**A. chinensis.** A provisional name for the insect which, by its sting, causes the forma-



AN APHIS. (AFTER SEMPER.)

tion of the Chinese galls. [L, 65.]—**A. gallarum ulmi** [Hartig]. See TETRANEURA *ulmi*.—**A. pistaciæ.** The insect which, by its sting, produces the pistacia gall. [L, 78.]—**A. vastator** [Smee]. See RHOPALOSIPHUM *dianthi*.

APHISTESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-i^{2}st-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *aphiste′seos* (*-sis*). From ἀφεστάναι, to withdraw, depart. See ABSCESS.

APHLEBIOUS, adj. A^{2}f-le^{2}b′i^2-u^{3}s. From α priv., and φλέψ, a vein. Lat., *aphlebius*. Having no nervures (said of leaves). [B, 121.]

APHLEGMANTOUS, adj. A^{2}f-le^{2}g-ma^{2}nt′u^{3}s. Gr., ἀφλέγμαντος (from α priv., and φλέγμα, inflammatory heat, also mucus). Lat., *aphlegmantus*. 1. Free from inflammation. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. Efficacious against inflammation. [Theophrastus (A, 311).] 3. Not heating (said of food). [Plutarch (A, 311).] 4. Without mucus. [A, 322.]

APHLŒIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-le(lo-e^2)-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see APHLŒOUS. Fr., *aphlœidées*.

APHLŒOUS, adj. A^{2}f-le′u^{3}s. Gr., ἄφλοιος (from α priv., and φλοιός, bark). Lat., *aphlœus*. Fr., *aphlé*. Having no bark (said of plants). [L, 116.]

APHLOGISTIC, adj. A^{2}f-lo-ji^{2}st′i^{2}k. Gr., ἀφλόγιστος, ἄφλογος (from α priv., and φλόξ, flame). Fr., *aphlogistique*. Ger., *aphlogistisch*. 1. Not inflammable. [Aristotle (A, 311).] 2. Burning without flame. [B.] See *A.* LAMP.

APHLOIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-lo′i^2-a^3. A genus of bixaceous trees and shrubs, made by Bennett. [B, 121, 170.]—**A. mauritiana** [Baker], **A. theæformis, A. theiformis** [Bennett]. Fr., *bois goyave* (ou *vilain*). A species found in the Mauritius, the bark of which is used as an emetic. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]

APHLOMIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-lo^{2}m-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). An order of *Algæ* (*Diphysisteæ*) comprising *Ceramium*, *Lyngbya*, and two other genera. [Gaillon (B, 170).]

APHLOMIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-lo^{2}m-i^{2}d-i(e)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aphlomidiées*. See APHLOMIDEÆ.

APHODEUMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-o-du^2′ma^3. Gen., *aphodeum′atos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀφόδευμα (from ἀφοδεύειν, to go to stool). 1. Excrement. [M, 13.] 2. Defecation. [M, 13.]

APHODEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-o-du^2′si^{2}s. Gen., *aphodeus′eos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀφόδευσις. Defecation. [M, 13.]

APHODIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-o-di(de)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From ἄφοδος, excrement. A family of coprophagous *Coleoptera*. [MacLeay (B).]

APHODOS, APHODUS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)′o^{2}d-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἄφοδος. 1. A departure; death. [Hierocles (A, 311).] 2. A privy. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 3. Excrement. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

APHŒDROS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-e^{2}d′(o′e^{2}d)-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See APHEDROS.

APHONETIC, adj. A^{2}f-o^{2}n-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *aphonetos*. Gr., ἀφώνητος. See APHONIC.

APHONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-o′ni^2-a^3. Gr., ἀφωνία (from α priv., and φωνεῖν, to produce a vocal tone. Fr., *aphonie*, *perte* (ou *privation*) *de la voix*. Ger., *Aphonie*, *Stimmlosigkeit*. It., Sp., *afonia*. 1. Loss of voice, *i. e.*, of the power of intonation, the faculty of articulation being preserved, although enfeebled. [A, 385.] 2. Catalepsy. [Hippocrates (L, 87).] Cf. *A. Hippocratis*.—**A. ab antipathia.** Fr., *aphonie par antipathie*. An old term for a form of a. alleged to be caused by eating cooked crabs, and cured by eating raw ones. [L, 132.]—**A. albuminurica.** Fr., *aphonie albuminurique* [Fauvel]. A. due to a so-called specific form of œdema of the larynx occurring as a sequel or a complication of certain forms of renal disease. [D, 1.]—**A. aneurysmatica** [Morgagni]. A. due to the pressure of an aneurysm on the laryngeal nerves. [L, 132.]—**A. atonica.** Fr., *aphonie atonique*. A. due to disease or injury of the laryngeal nerves. [Cullen (M, 74).]—**A. atonica oblæsa.** A. due to excision or erosion of the recurrent laryngeal nerve. [Galen, Sauvages (L, 83).]—**A. atonica soluta.** A. produced suddenly, as the result of shock, emotion, etc., without organic lesion. [M, 66.]—**A. catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. clericorum.** Chronic partial a., which may amount only to habitual hoarseness, occurring particularly in clergymen. [M, 66.]—**A. ebriorum.** The partial a. or hoarseness of drunkards. [J. A. Raymannus, "Acta Acad. nat. curios.," Norimb., vi, 1742, p. 1 (B).]—**A. elingulum.** Speechlessness from lack of the tongue, congenital or acquired. [L, 83.]—**A. gutturalis.** Fr., *aphonie gutturale*. A. due to swelling of the fauces and glottis. [Cullen (M, 74).]—**A. Hippocratis.** Fr., *aphonie hippocratique*. Coma. [L, 50.]—**A. paralytica.** See *Paralytic a.*—**A. saturnina.** A. due to lead poisoning. [E. Remak (A, 319).]—**A. spastica.** See *Spastic a.*—**A. surdorum.** Dumbness induced by deafness. [L, 83.]—**A. temulentorum.** A. due to wine or narcotics. [L, 132.]—**A. trachealis.** Fr., *aphonie trachéale*. A. due to compression of the trachea. [Cullen (M, 74).]—**Catarrhal a.** Ger., *katarrhalische Aphonie*. A. due to laryngeal catarrh. [L, 132.]—**Centric a.** Ger., *centrale Aphonie*. A. due to disease of the central nervous system. [M, 1.]—**Consensual a.** Fr., *aphonie consensuelle*. Ger., *consensuelle Aphonie*. J. Frank's term for a. due to affections of the pericardium, pregnancy, etc. [A. Dechambre (A, 328).]—**Essential a.** Fr., *aphonie essentielle*. Ger., *essentielle Aphonie*. A. which can not be traced to any apparent pathological change (*e. g.*, hysterical and emotional a.). [Tobold (M, 1).]—**Functional a.** A. due to loss of functional power in the vocal bands independently of structural disease in the larynx. [Mackenzie, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1864, i, p. 252 (L).]—**Glottic a.** Fr., *aphonie glottique*. A. due to causes interfering directly with the action of the muscles of the glottis or with the vibration of the vocal bands. [A. Dechambre (L, 87).]—**Hippocratic a.** See *A. Hippocratis*.—**Hysterical a.** A form which occurs in hysterical persons, coming on suddenly, lasting an indefinite time, and often disappearing as suddenly as it came. [Tobold (D, 18).]—**Idiopathic a.** Ger., *idiopathische Aphonie*. See *Essential a.*—**Intermittent a.** Ger., *intermittirende Aphonie*. An intermittent variety of essential a. (*q. v.*). [Tobold (D, 18).]—**Laryngeal a.** Fr., *aphonie laryngée*. See *Glottic a.*—**Nervous a.** Ger., *nervöse Aphonie*. See *Essential a.*, *Hysterical a.*, and *Paralytic a.*—**Paralytic a.** Lat., *a. paralytica*. Fr., *aphonie paralytique*. Ger., *paralytische Aphonie*. 1. A. due to paralysis of the larynx (*i. e.*, of the laryngeal branches of the pneumogastric nerve). [D, 35.] 2. A. accompanying apoplexy and hemiplegia. [L, 132.]—**Peripheral a.** Ger., *periphierische Aphonie*. Any a. not due to disease of the central nervous system. [Tobold (M, 1).]—**Spastic a.** Lat., *a. spastica*. Ger., *phonische Stimmritzenkrampf*. A. due to spasm of the tensor muscles of the vocal bands. [D, 35.]—**Subglottic a.** Fr., *aphonie sous-glottique*. A. due to interference with the action of that part of the respiratory apparatus which is situated below the glottis. [A. Dechambre (A, 328).]—**Supraglottic a.** Fr., *aphonie sus-glottique*. A. due to some affection of the parts above the glottis, which, according to Bennati, may be so trivial as elongation of the uvula. [A. Dechambre (A, 328).]

APHONIC, adj. A^{2}f-o^{2}n′i^{2}k. Gr., ἄφωνος, ἀφώνητος. Lat., *aphonus*, *aphonicus*. Fr., *aphone*, *aphonique*. Ger., *aphonisch*, *stimmlos*. It., *afonico*. Sp., *afónico*. 1. Pertaining to or affected with aphonia. [L, 50.] 2. Noiseless (said of normal or pathological phenomena). [A, 301.]

APHONIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^3-fon-e, -e′. See APHONIA.—**A. laryngée** (Fr.). See *Glottic* APHONIA.—**A. par antipathie** (Fr.). See APHONIA *ab antipathia*.—**A. pneumo-bronchique** (Fr.), **A. pulmonique** [Sauvages], **A. sous-glottique** (Fr.). See *Subglottic* APHONIA.—**A. sus-glottique** (Fr.). See *Supraglottic* APHONIA.

APHONOUS, adj. A^{2}f′o^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *aphonus*. See APHONIC.

APHONY, n. A^{2}f′o^{2}n-i^2. See APHONIA.

APHORAMA, APHOREMA (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-o^{2}r-a(a^3)′-ma^3, -e(a)′ma^3. Gen., *aphoram′atos* (*-tis*), *-rem′atos* (*-tis*). From ἀφορᾶν (Ion., ἀφορεῖν), to have in full view. The condition in which the eyes project, so that the person can look far to either side without moving the head. [L, 50.]

APHORETUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-o^{2}r-e(a)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀφόρητος. Fr., *aphorétique*. Unbearable, overwhelming, vehement (said of fevers, etc.). [A, 385; L, 53, 94.]

APHORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-o′ri^2-a^3. Gr., ἀφορία (from α priv., and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *aphorie*. Ger., *Unfruchtbarkeit*. Barrenness, sterility. [L, 50.]—**A. impercita.** A. attributed to personal aversion or want of desire. [L, 83.]—**A. impotens.** A. attributed to imperfection or abolition of the conceptive power. [L, 83.]—**A. incongrua.** A. attributed to an irresponsiveness of the conceptive power to the seminal fluid. [L, 83.]—**A. paramenica.** A. attributed to some derangement of menstruation. [L, 83.]—**A. polyposa.** A. attributed to the presence of a uterine polypus. [L, 83.]

APHORICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-o^{2}r′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἄφορος. 1. Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with barrenness. [A, 311; L, 50.] 2. Not to be borne. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

APHORME (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-o^{2}rm′e(a). Gr., ἀφορμή. Any external or manifest cause of disease. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APHOROUS, adj. A^{2}f′o^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *aphorus*. See APHORICUS.

APHRÆNOUS, adj. A^{2}f-re′nu^{3}s. Lat., *aphrœnus* (from ἀφραίνειν, to be silly). Insane. [D, 100; L, 104.]

APHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ra(ra^3)′zhi^2(si^2)-a^3. From α priv., and φράζειν, to speak. Fr., *aphrasie*. Ger., *Aphrasie*. A form of aphasia in which there is inability to form a phrase, and the stock of words at command is meagre. [A, 385; R. Arndt (D, 18).]—**A. paralytica.** A. due to paralysis of the faculty of ideation. [R. Arndt (D, 18).]—**A. paranoica.** A. associated with insanity. [R. Arndt (D, 18).] Cf. PARANŒA.—**A. superstitiosa, A. voluntaria.** The voluntary avoidance of certain words from a sense of propriety or from religious scruples. [L, 63; R. Arndt (D, 18).]

APHRENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-re^{2}n′i^2-a^3. From α priv., and φρήν, the mind. The APHRONESIS.

APHRODÆSCIN, n. A^{2}f-ro^{2}d-e^{2}s′si^{2}n. From ἀφρώδης, frothy (see also ÆSCULUS). An amorphous acrid body obtained from the horsechestnut by Rochleder; insoluble in ether, soluble in alcohol and in water, its watery solution frothing like that of soap. Boiled with alkalies, it yields butyric and amorphous æscinic acids. [L, 65.]

APHRODES (Lat.), adj. and n. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro′dez(de^{2}s). Gr., ἀφρώδης (from ἀφρός, foam, and εἶδος, form). Fr., *aphrodique*. 1. Frothy. [Hippocrates (A, 311), A, 385.] 2. As a n., applied by the ancients to *Papaver*, *Glaucium*, and the *Euphorbiæ* (because of their milky juice). [B, 121.]

APHRODISIA (Lat.), n., f. or n. pl. of adj. *aphrodisius*. Gr., Ἀφροδίσια (from Ἀφροδίτη [see APHRODITE]). Fr., *aphrodisie*. 1. Venery, sexual pleasures. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. Venereal desire, especially when immoderate. [G. Tourdes (L, 87).] 3. The pudenda. [A, 311.] 4. Coitus. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APHRODISIAC, adj. A^{2}f-ro-di^{2}z′i^2-a^{2}k. Gr., ἀφροδισιακός. Lat., *aphrodisiacus*. Fr., *aphrodisiaque*. Ger., *aphrodisisch*. It., *afrodisiaco*. Sp., *afrodisíaco*. Pertaining to or stimulating venereal desire. [A, 385.]

APHRODISIACAL, APHRODISIAL, adj's. A^{2}f-ro-di^{2}z-i′-a^{2}k-a^{2}l, -di^{2}z′i^2-a^{2}l. See APHRODISIAC.

APHRODISIAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro-di^{2}z(di^{2}s)′i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., ἀφροδίσιας. A plant reputed to have aphrodisiac properties. [L, 50.]

APHRODISIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro-di^{2}z(di^{2}s)-i^2-a^{2}z-(a^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀφροδισιασμός. Fr., *aphrodisiasme.* 1. Sexual intercourse. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. Satyriasis or erotomania. [L, 37.] 3. Manhood, puberty. [L, 30.]

APHRODISIASTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro-di^{2}z(di^{2}s)-i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Aphrodisiac. [A, 322.]—**Aphrodisiasticon clidion.** See CLEIDION *aphrodisiasticum.*

APHRODISIOGRAPHY, n. A^{2}f-ro-di^{2}z-i^2 o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. From ἀφροδίσια (see APHRODISIA), and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *aphrodisiographie.* The study or exposition of the physiology, etc., of copulation and the venereal appetite, or of syphilis. [A, 385 ; L, 32.]

APHRODISIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro-di^{2}z(di^{2}s)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀφροδίσιος. Pertaining to aphrodisia. [A, 322.] See MORBUS *a.* and PHRENITIS *aphrodisia.*

APHRODITARIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro^{2}d-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀφροδιτάριον. Fr., *aphroditaire.* 1. An old preparation of equal parts, by weight, of frankincense, scale peroxide of copper, pomegranate fruit, subcarbonate of lead, and starch. [Paulus Ægineta (L, 53).] 2. The name of a collyrium mentioned by Galen. [Gorræus (L, 53).] 3. An aphrodisiac preparation. [L, 119.] 4. A powder for venereal ulcers. [L, 119.]

APHRODITE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro^{2}d-i(e)′te(ta). From Ἀφροδίτη (from ἀφρός, foam, in allusion to her fabled origin), the goddess Venus. The sexual appetite. [A, 322.]

APHRODITIC, adj. A^{2}f-ro-di^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *aphrodite.* See APHRODISIAC and HERMAPHRODITIC.

APHRODITIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro-di^{2}t′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *Aphrodite*, one of the genera. A family of *Annelida.* [B, 7.]

APHRODITINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro^{2}d-i^{2}t-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). See APHRODITIDÆ.

APHRODITISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro^{2}d-i^{2}t-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). See HERMAPHRODITISM.

APHROGALA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro^{2}g′a^3-la^3. Gen., *aphrogalac′tos* (*-tis*). From ἀφρός, foam, and γάλα, milk. Fr., *aphrogale.* Ger., *Schaummilch.* Milk beaten up into froth ; used by the ancients for pyrosis. [Galen (A, 311) ; D, 100.]

APHROLITRON, APHROLITRUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro^{2}l′i^{2}t-ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., ἀφρόλιτρον. See APHRONITRUM.

APHRON (Lat.), adj. and n. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)′ro^{2}n. Gr., ἄφρων (from α priv., and φρήν, the mind). Ger., *sinnlos, unklug, wahnsinnig.* 1. Senseless, foolish, silly, crazy. [M, 13.] 2. Stupefying or exhilarating (as a n., an old name for the wild poppy). [Pliny (A, 378).] 3. Efficacious against delirium, etc. (said formerly of a plaster to be applied to the head). [Aetius (A, 378).]

APHRONESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro^{2}n-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *aphrone′seos* (*-sis*). From α priv., and φρόνησις (from φρονεῖν, to think, reflect), possession of one's senses. Ger., *Unverstand, Thorheit, Wahnsinn.* It., *afronesi.* Want of judgment, foolishness, madness. [A, 322.]

APHRONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro′ni^2-a^3. From α priv., and φρήν, the mind. Apoplexy. [A, 313.]

APHRONITRON, APHRONITRUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro^{2}n′i^{2}t-ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., ἀφρόνιτρον (= ἀφρὸς νίτρου [Hippocrates], froth of nitre). Fr., *aphronitre.* Ger., *Mauersalz.* Old names for wall-nitre, a saline efflorescence formed on walls, also for an inferior quality of sodium carbonate (the nitre of the ancients). [A, 378 ; B, 2.]

APHROS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)′ro^{2}s. Gr., ἀφρός. Froth, foam. [M, 13.]

APHROSELENITES, APHROSELENOS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}f-(a^{3}f)-ro-se^{2}l-e^{2}n-i(e)′tez(te^{2}s), -e(a)′no^{2}s. Gr., ἀφροσέληνος (from ἀφρός, froth, and σεληνίτης, pertaining to the moon). Gen., *aphroseleni′tœ, aphrosele′ni.* Moon-froth ; the mineral selenite (foliated sulphate of calcium), so called from its presenting an image of the moon as in a mirror. [L, 53.]

APHROSYNE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro^{2}z(ro^{2}s)′i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). Gr., ἀφροσύνη. Foolishness, delirium, insanity. [L, 53.]

APHTHA, APHTHÆ (Lat.), n's f. sing. and pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)′-tha^3, -the(tha^3-e^2). Gr., ἄφθα, ἄφθαι. Fr., *aphthe, muguet, blanchet.* Ger., *Aphthen, Soor, Mundschwamm.* It., *afte, mughetto.* Sp., *áftas.* Syn. : *angina aphthosa, aphthous* (or *vesicular*) *stomatitis.* The thrush, sprue (sprew) ; a form of sore mouth occurring mostly in infants, characterized by whitish patches, which may become confluent and give rise to ulceration, and occasionally extend into the œsophagus, consisting of epithelial scales together with the spores and filaments of a vegetable organism, the *Oidium albicans.* [A, 385.]—**Aphtha adultorum.** Aphthous sore mouth in the adult. [L, 63.]—**Aphtha anginosa.** A form of sore throat seen in damp, cold weather, particularly among women and children. There is slight fever, with redness and swelling of the fauces, and small whitish specks form on the tongue and the mucous membrane of the throat, which occasionally coalesce and produce patches of superficial ulceration. [L, 167.]—**Aphthæ confluentes.** Fr., *aphthes confluents.* Confluent aphthæ. [D, 72.]—**Aphtha epizootica, Aphthæ epizooticæ.** Fr., *mal des pieds et de la bouche.* Ger., *Maulklauenseuche.* Foot-and-mouth disease ; a subacute febrile disease of cattle, transmissible to man by contagion or infection ; characterized by aphthous stomatitis accompanied by a vesicular cutaneous eruption, the latter being most constant in the neighborhood of the hoofs. [E, 12.] In children, in whom it is due to the use of milk from cows suffering with it, there are present aphthous stomatitis, digestive disorder, and a vesicular eruption on the face and hands, and sometimes between the toes. When the vesicles dry up, they leave brownish scales. [D, 25.]—**Aphtha febrilis.** Ger., *Aphthenfieber.* An affection characterized by fever, with ulcers in the mouth which may extend to the œsophagus and stomach. [L, 132.]—**Aphtha gangrænosa.** See *Gangrenous* STOMATITIS.—**Aphthæ in adultis.** See *Aphtha adultorum.*—**Aphtha infantilis** (seu **infantum**). Aphthous stomatitis in infants. [D, 40.]—**Aphtha lactantium** (seu **lactucimen** [Amatus], seu **lactucimena** [Amatus], seu **lactumina** [Amatus]). See *Aphtha infantilis.*—**Aphtha parasitica.** See *Aphtha.*—**Aphtha præputli, Aphthæ præputii.** See HERPES *præputialis.*—**Aphtha serpens, Aphthæ serpentes.** See CANCRUM *oris.*—**Aphthæ tropicæ.** Fr., *aphthes indiens.* Ger., *indische Spruw.* Syn. : *gastro-enteritis aphthosa indica, aphthoides indicæ chronicæ, phlegmasia membranæ mucosæ gastro-pulmonalis.* An affection observed in tropical climates, described by Van der Burg as having three stages. In the first stage there are fullness and oppression at the epigastrium, pain in the right shoulder-blade, nausea, vomiting, and derangement of the bowels, especially in the morning ; in the second stage there are continued vomiting, sensitiveness of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and a red, fleshy appearance of the dorsum of the tongue, on which small, white, painful spots appear ; the third stage is characterized by great emaciation and an aggravation of all the symptoms, and usually terminates in death. [Wernich (M, I).]—**Aphthæ venereæ.** Mucous patches. [G, 11.]—**Emphlisis aphtha.** See *Aphtha.*—**Epizootic aphtha.** See *Aphtha epizootica.*—**Gangrenous aphtha.** See *Gangrenous* STOMATITIS.

APHTHAPHYTE, n. A^{2}p′tha^3-fīt. From ἄφθα (see APHTHA), and φυτόν, a plant. See OIDIUM *albicans.*

APHTHARTOS, APHTHARTUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-tha^{3}r′to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἄφθαρτος. Incorruptible. [M, 60.]

APHTHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}pt. See APHTHA.—**A's indiens.** See APHTHÆ *tropicæ.*

APHTHEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}f′te^{2}n. See APHTHÆ.—**A'ähnlich, A'artig.** Resembling aphtha.—**A'fieber.** See APHTHA *febrilis.*—**A'seuche.** See APHTHA *epizootica.*—**Bednar'sche A.** A disease occurring during the first few weeks of life, characterized by symmetrical patches of necrosis of the mucous membrane of the postero-lateral borders of the hard palate. [Epstein, "Arch. f. Kinderh.," v. 7, 8 (D).]

APHTHENXIA, APHTHENXIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-the^{2}n^{2}x′i^2-a^3, -i^{2}s. Gen., *aphthenx′iae, -thenx′eos* (*-is*). From ἀφθεγτεῖν, to be speechless. Aphasia from disturbance of the central nervous system. [L, 63.]

APHTHERYTHRANCHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-the^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thra^{2}n^2(thra^{3}n^2)′ke(ka). From ἄφθα (see APHTHA), ἐρυθρός, red, and ἄγχειν, to strangle. Ger., *Rothfrieselbräune mit Aphthen.* Syn. : *erythranche aphthosa.* See APHTHA *anginosa.*

APHTHERYTHROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-the^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-thro^{2}p′i^2(u^6)-ra^3. From ἄφθα (see APHTHA), ἐρυθρός, red, and πῦρ, feverishness. Fr., *aphthérythropyre.* Ger., *Rothfrieselfieber mit Aphthen.* See APHTHA *febrilis.*

APHTHEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}p-tu^5. See APHTHOUS.

APHTHOCACOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-tho-ka^{2}k-(ka^{3}k)-o-sto′mi^2-a^3. From ἄφθα (see APHTHA), κακός, pernicious, and στόμα, the mouth. Ger., *Mundfäule.* Syn. : *stomacace aphthosa.* A scorbutic and aphthous condition of the mouth. [A, 322.]

APHTHOID, adj. A^{2}p′thoid. Lat., *aphthoides, aphthodes* (from ἄφθα [see APHTHA], and εἶδος, form). Fr., *aphthoïde.* Ger., *aphthenähnlich.* Resembling aphthæ. [A, 385.]

APHTHOIDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-tho-i(e)′dez(de^{2}s). Aphthoid.—**A. indicæ chronicæ.** See APHTHÆ *tropicæ.*

APHTHONGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-tho^{2}n(tho^{2}n^2)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἄφθογγος, speechless. Fr., *aphthongie.* Ger., *Aphthongie.* An interruption of the power of speech caused by spasmodic contraction of the muscles supplied by the hypoglossal nerve. [Fleury, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," 1865, ii, p. 239 (D, 35).]

APHTHOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-tho^{2}f′i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}n. From ἄφθα (see APHTHA), and φυτόν, a plant. See OIDIUM *albicans.*

APHTHOUS, adj. A^{2}p′thu^{3}s. Lat., *aphthosus.* Fr., *aphtheux.* Ger., *aphthös, aphthenartig.* It., *aftoso.* Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with aphtha ; in botany, resembling something covered with little ulcers. [A, 248.]

APHYA, APHYE (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)′i^2(u^6)-a^3, -e(a). Gr., ἀφύη. Fr., *aphye.* Old names for the anchovy, the sardine, and several other small fishes. [A, 318.]

APHYLLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′la^3. An order of cryptogamous plants made by Batsch, comprising the families *Fungoidea* and *Byssina.* [B, 170.]

APHYLLÆ (Lat.). n. f. pl. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′le(la^3-e^2). Ger., *Aphyllen.* A division of cellular plants (*Cellulares*) comprising the orders *Lichenes, Fungi,* and *Algœ* ; the same as the *Thallophyta* of Endlicher. [Lindley (B, 170).]

APHYLLANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l) a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′-the^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Aphyllanthes*, the typical genus. Fr., *aphyllanthées.* Of Bartling, Endlicher, and others, a division of juncaceous or liliaceous plants. [B, 121, 170, 188.]

APHYLLOCARPA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o-ka^{3}r′pa^3. From α priv., φύλλον, a leaf, and καρπός, a fruit. A genus of ferns made by Cavanilles, now referred to *Osmunda.* [B, 121.]—**A. regalis** [Cavanilles]. See OSMUNDA *regalis.*

APHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}f(a^{3}f)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′lo^{2}n. From α priv., and φύλλον, a leaf. A genus of orobanchaceous plants, separated by Mitchell from the genus *Orobanche*, bearing perfect solitary bractless flowers on naked scapes or peduncles. [B, 34.]—**A. uniflorum** [Torrey and Gray]. Syn. : *Orobanche uniflora.* The naked broom-rape ; a small species with a single or double scape, bearing at its apex a purplish-white flower, indigenous to the United States and Canada. Used internally and externally as an astringent. [B, 34 ; L, 65.]

APHYLLOUS, adj. A2f-i2l'lu3s, a2f'i2l-lu3s. Gr., ἄφυλλος (from α priv., and φύλλον, a leaf). Lat., *aphyllus*. Fr., *aphylle*. Ger., *aphyllisch, blattlos*. 1. Destitute of leaves. 2. Having either very small leaves, resembling scales, or large processes in place of leaves, but not resembling them in appearance. [B, 7.]

APHYOSTOMATUS, APHYOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj's. A2f-(a3f)-i2(u6)-o-sto2m'a3-tu3s(tu4s), -o2s'to2m-u3s(u4s). From ἀφύσσειν, to draw off (liquids), to drink, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *aphyostome*. Having a prolonged snout with a small mouth at its extremity. [Duméril (L, 50, 119).]

APHYSOS (Lat.), adj. A2f(a3f)-i(u6)'so2s. Gr., ἄφυσος (from α priv., and φῦσα, wind). Not productive of flatulence. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

APHYTÉE (Fr.), n. A3-fi2t-a. See Aphyteia.—**A. aquatique.** See Hydnora *africana*.

APHYTEIA (Lat.), n. f. A2f(a3f)-i2t(u6t)-i'(a'-i2)-a3. See Hydnora.

API (It.), n. A3'pe. An Italian town, near Rome, where there are carbonated chalybeate waters. [L, 63.]

API (Fr.), n. A3-pe. A Languedoc name for the *Apium graveolens*. [B, 121.]

APIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A(a3)-pi2-a(a3)'she2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). From *Apium* (*q. v.*). An order of the umbellal alliance of plants corresponding to the *Umbelliferæ* of other systems. [Lindley (B, 170, 197).]

APIACEOUS, adj. A-pi2-a'shu3s. Lat., *apiaceus, apiacus*. Resembling the genus *Apium* or belonging to the *Apiaceæ*. [L, 116.]

APIANUS (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-i2-a(a3)'nu3s(nu4s). From *Apium* (1st def.) or *Apis* (2d def.). 1. Of or pertaining to the genus *Apium*. 2. Sought out by bees. [B, 121.]

APIARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A(a3)-pi2-a(a3)'ri2 a3. From *apis*, a bee. Fr., *apiaires*. A family of hymenopterous insects including the bees. [A, 385.]

APIARIUS (Lat.), adj. A(a3)-pi2-a(a3)'ri2-u3s(u4s). Fr., *apiaire*. 1. Belonging to the *Apiaria*. 2. As a species-name, living in beehives. [L, 116.]

APIASTELLUM (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-i2-a2s(a3s)-te2l'lu3m-(lu4m). An ancient name for the *Ranunculus sceleratus*, also for a species of *Bryonia*. [Apuleius (A, 318).]

APIASTER (Lat.), n. m. A2p(a3p)-i2-a2s(a3s)'tu5r(te2r). See Apiastrum (1st and 3d def's).

APIASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-i2-a2s(a3s)'tru3m(tru4m). 1. The wild parsley (*Selinum palustre*). [A, 312.] 2. Balm (see Melissa); so called because bees are fond of it. [A, 312.] 3. A poisonous Sardinian plant mentioned by Pliny, supposed to be the *Ranunculus sceleratus*. [B, 121.] 4. A genus of umbelliferous plants, closely related to *Apium*, made by Nuttall. [B, 121.]

API-BOUSQUAS (Fr.), n. A3-pe-bus-ka3. See Api (Fr.).

APICAL, adj. A2p'i2k-a2l. From *apex* (*q. v.*). Fr., *apical, apicial*. Pertaining to or situated at an apex (*e. g.*, of the lung) or that part of an animal that is opposed to the mouth. [A, 385.] See also *A.* cell.

APICATOUS, adj. A2p-i2k-a'tu3s. Lat., *apicatus*. Fr., *apicé*. Having a distinct apex. [L, 41.]

APICES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *apex* (*q. v.*). A2p(a3p)'i2-sez(ke2s).

APICHU, n. The potato. [L, 105.]

APICICURVED, adj. A2p-i2s-i2-ku5rvd'. From *apex* (*q. v.*), and *curvus*, curved. Fr., *apicicourbe*. Ger., *spitzgekrümmt*. Sp., *apicicorvo*. Having a curved apex. [L, 41.]

APICIFIXED, adj. A2p-i2s-i2-fi2xd'. Lat., *apicifixus* (from *apex* [*q. v.*], and *figere*, to fix). Fr., *apicifixe*. Attached by the summit. [B, 198.] See Anthera *apicifixa*.

APICIFLOROUS, adj. A2p-i2s-i2-flo'ru3s. Lat., *apiciflorus* (from *apex* [*q. v.*], and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *apiciflore*. Ger., *spitzblumig*. Sp., *apicifloro*. Having the flowers terminal. [L, 42.]

APICIFORM, adj. A2p-i2s'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *apiciformis* (from *apex* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *apiciforme*. Sharp-pointed. [L, 41.]

APICILAR, adj. A2p-i2s'i2l-a3r. Lat., *apicilaris* (from *apex* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *apicilaire*. Ger., *spitzig*. Attached to or situated at or upon an apex, or an anther. [B.] See Anthera *apicilaris*.

APICRA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-i2k'ra3. Willdenow's name for a genus of plants separated by him from the genus *Aloe*, including *A. arachnoides, A. retusa*, and *A. viscosa* (see the same species-names under Aloe). [B, 188.]

APICULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *apis* (*q. v.*). A2p(a3p)-i2k'u2(u)-la3. A little bee. [A, 312.] Used also, improperly, for *apiculum* (*q. v.*).

APICULAIRE (Fr.), adj. A-pi2k-u6-la2r. Pertaining to an apiculum. [A, 385.]

APICULATE, APICULATED, adj's. A2p-i2k'u2-lat, -lat-e2d. Lat., *apiculatus*. Fr., *apiculé*. Ger., *kleinspitzig*. Sp., *apiculado*. 1. In botany, ending abruptly in a point. [B.] 2. In zoology, covered with short, erect points. [B, 240.]

APICULUM (Lat.), n. n., dim. of *apex* (*q. v.*). A2p(a3p)-i2k'u2(u)-lu3m(lu4m). Fr., *apicule*. Ger., *Spitzchen*. A short, sharp point. [L, 42.]

APICULUS (Lat.), n. m. A2p(a3p)-i2k'u2(u)-lu3s(lu4s). See Apiculum.

APICURVOUS, adj. A2p-i2-ku5rv'u3s. See Apicicurved.

APIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2p(a3p)'i2d-e(a3-e2). From *apis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *apidées*. A division of hymenopterous insects comprising the bees. [B, 28.]

APIES (Sp.), n. A3p'i2-e2s. A village in Spain, near Huesca, where there are warm springs. [L, 109.]

APIFERUS (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-i2f'e2r-u3s(u4s). From *apis*, a bee, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *apifère*. Ger., *bienentragend*. Sp., *apifero*. Having flowers shaped like a bee (a botanical species-name). [L, 41.]

APIFORM, adj. A2p'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *apiformis* (from *apis*, a bee, and *forma*, form). Fr., *apiforme*. Ger., *bienenförmig*. Bee-shaped—an entomological species-name. [L, 116.]

APIGENIN, n. A2p-i2j'e2n-i2n. From *apium*, parsley, and γεννᾶν, to beget. A substance of the composition $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$, formed along with glucose by decomposing apiin with acids. [B, 207.]

APIIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-i2-i2-fo'li2-u3s(u4s). From *apium*, parsley, and *folium*, a leaf. Having leaves resembling those of parsley (a botanical species-name, *e. g.*, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*).

APIIN, n. A2p'i2-i2n. Lat., *apiinum*. Fr., *apiine*. Ger., *Apiin*. It., *apiina*. A gelatinous substance, $C_{24}H_{28}O_{13}$, resembling pectin, obtained from parsley (*Apium petroselinum*) by boiling with water. [B, 5.] As described by other authorities, it is a tasteless, odorless, crystallizable substance which has the chemical properties of a glucoside and the composition $C_{27}H_{22}O_{16}$. [B, 207.]

APIITES (Lat.), n. m. A2p(a3p)-i2-i(e)'tez(te2s). Gen., *apii'tæ*. See Apites.

APILEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-i2-le2p'si2s. Gen., *apilep'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀπολαμβάνειν, to arrest, intercept. Fr., *apilepsie*. See Apoplexy.

APILLARY, adj. A2p'i2l-la-ri2. From α priv., and πῖλος (= Lat., *pileus* or *pilleus*), a felt cap. In botany, having no upper lip (said of flowers). [L, 63.]

APINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2p(a3p)'i2n-e(a3-e2). From *apis*, a bee. See Apidæ.

APINEL (Sp.), n. A3p-i2n-e2l'. From the name of a cavalry officer. A Mexican and West Indian term for a root said to be poisonous to snakes (by some said to be used by the natives in cases of snake-bite), supposed by Lamarck to be the *Aristolochia anguicida*. [B, 121; L, 94, 105.]

APINI, n. An East Indian name for opium. [L, 105.]

APINUS [Necker] (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-i(e)'nu3s(nu4s). See Pinus.

APINTHION (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-i2n'thi2-o2n. Gr., ἀπίνθιον. See Absinthium.

APIOL, n. A2p'i2-o2l. Lat., *apiolum* (from *apium*, parsley, and *oleum*, oil). Fr., *apiol*. Ger., *Apiol, Petersilienkampfer* (3d def.). It., *apiolo*. Sp., *apiol*. 1. A heavy, non-volatile, yellow oil derived from parsley seeds, having a peculiar disagreeable odor and an acrid taste. It dissolves readily in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, but not in water. It is reputed to be an emmenagogue and, given in large doses, to produce effects very similar to those of Indian hemp. [B, 5; L, 49.] 2. Volatile oil of parsley. [B, 5.] 3. A white, crystalline, camphor-like principle, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$, obtained from parsley (*Petroselinum sativum*), having a feeble smell of the plant; insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether; proposed by Joret and Homolle as a substitute for quinine, and used for dysmenorrhœa. [Merck, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 11, 1886, p. 137 (A); Gerichten (B, 5); L, 41.]

APION (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)'i2-o2n. Gr., ἄπιον (1st def.). Fr., *apion* (2d def.). 1. The pear-tree or its fruit. [Plato, Theophrastus (A, 311).] 2. A genus of coleopterous insects of the *Curculionidæ*, so called from their pear-shaped form (ἄπιος, a pear). [L, 49.]—**A. scutellare** [Kirby], **A. ulicola** [Perris]. A species which deposits its eggs on the young shoots of the *Ulex nanus*, causing the formation of galls. [L, 49.]

APIONIA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-i2-o'ni2-a3. From α priv., and πίων, plump. Ger., *Fettmangel*. Leanness. [M, 13.]

APIONICUS (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-i2-o2n'i2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., ἀπίων. Lean. [D, 130.]

APIONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A2p(a3p)-i2-o2n'ta3. Gr., ἀπίοντα (neut. pl. of ἀπιών, pres. particip. of ἀπιέναι, to go away). 1. The excretions. [L, 119; M, 13.] 2. The seminal fluid. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APIOS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)'i2-o2s. Gr., ἄπιος, a pear. Fr., *apios*. 1. See Apion (1st def.). 2. An ancient name for a species of *Euphorbia*. [Theophrastus, Dioscorides (A, 311).] 3. A genus of twining papilionaceous plants established by Linnæus (so called from the pear-like shape of its tubers). [B, 34.]—**A. bâtard, A. faux** (Fr.). See Lathyrus *tuberosus*.—**A. ischas.** Gr., ἄπιος ἰσχὰς. An ancient name for the horseradish (*Cochlearia armoracia*). [Pliny (A, 318).]—**A. tuberosa** [Pursh]. Syn.: *Glycine apios* [Linnæus]. The wild bean or ground-nut; a species growing in the woods of the United States and Canada, bearing oval, fleshy, very nutritious tubers, which may be used as a substitute for the potato. [B, 34.]

APIOSPOREÆ [Matthieu] (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-i2-o-spo're2-e(a3-e2). See Apiosporei.

APIOSPOREI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A2p(a3p)-i2-o-spo're2-i(e). From *Apiosporium*, one of the genera. A tribe of perisporiaceous *Fungi* made by Endlicher, including *Apiosporium, Illosporium, Sclerococcum*, and other genera; divided by Reichenbach into *A. genuini* (including *Illosporium*, and three or four other genera) and *Perisporii*. [B, 170.]

APIOSPORIÆ, APIOSPORII (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. A2p(a3p)-i2-o-spo'ri2-e(a3-e2), -i(e). See APIOSPOREI.

APIOSPORINEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A2p(a3p)-i2-o-spo-ri2n'e2-i(e). Fries's term for an order of pyrenomycetous *Fungi*. [B, 170.] See SPHÆROPSIDEI.

APIOSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-i2-o-spo'ri2-u3m(u4m). A genus of perisporiaceous *Fungi*, established by Kunze, forming a coal-black deposit on plants. [A, 396; B, 121.]

APIRIA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-i2r'i2-a3. See APEIRIA.

APIRINE, n. A2p'i2r-en. See APYRINE.

APIRO DI ANGOLI (It.), n. A3-pe'ro de A3n'go-le. A cold sulphurous spring in Italy. [A, 385.]

APIROPODOUS, adj. A2p-i2r-o2p'o2d-u3s. Lat., *apiropodus* (from ἄπειρος, countless, and πούς, a foot). Fr., *apiripode*. Sp., *apirópodo*. Having many (more than six) feet (said of insects). [L, 41.]

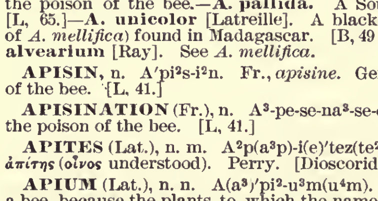
APIS (Lat.), n. f. A(a3)'pi2s. Gr., *μέλισσα*. Fr., *abeille*. Ger., *Biene*. It., *ape*. Sp., *abeja*. The bee; a genus of hymenopterous insects including the bees. Bees, powdered, are occasionally used as a diuretic (three bees at a dose). [B, 117.] See also APISIN, BEE, HONEY, and WAX.—**A. Adansonii** [Latreille]. A variety of *A. mellifica* found throughout the continent of Africa except in its northern part. [B, 49.]—**A. cerifera** [Scop.]. See *A. mellifica*.—**A. domestica** [Ray]. See *A. mellifica*.—**A. dorsata** [Fab.]. A large east Asiatic species distinguished by bearing on the metatarsus of the hind-legs 13 distinct rows of bristles instead of 10 as in other species. [B, 49.]—**A. fasciata** [Latreille]. A variety of honey-bee (*A. mellifica*) found in Egypt, Arabia, and France. [B, 49; L, 65.]—**A. florea** [Fabius]. A very small species found in southern Asia. [B, 49.]—**A. gregaria** [Geoffrois]. See *A. mellifica*.—**A. indica** [Fab.]. A species found in southern Asia. [B, 49.]—**A. ligustica** [Spin.]. A variety of the *A. mellifica* found in northern Italy; having the first segment of the abdomen yellow and a black thorax. The same variety in France has a yellow thorax. [B, 49.]—**A. mellifera** [Fourer.], **A. mellifica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *abeille mellifique* (ou *domestique*). Ger., *Honigbiene*. It., *ape pecchia*. Sp., *abeja comun* (ó *trabajador*). The common honey-bee. Five varieties, differing in color and size, are known, viz.: (1) the ordinary honey-bee, or *A. mellifica* proper, of which the Grecian bee, or *A. cecropia*, is a subvariety; (2) the *A. ligustica*; (3) the Egyptian bee, or *A. fasciata*; (4) the African bee, or *A. Adansonii*; (5) the Madagascar bee, or *A. unicolor*. [B, 49.] The homœopathists apply the term also to a medicinal preparation of the poison of the bee.—**A. pallida**. A South American species. [L, 65.]—**A. unicolor** [Latreille]. A black honey-bee (a variety of *A. mellifica*) found in Madagascar. [B, 49; L, 65.]—**A. vulgaris alvearium** [Ray]. See *A. mellifica*.

APISIN, n. A'pi2s-i2n. Fr., *apisine*. Ger., *Apisin*. The poison of the bee. [L, 41.]

APISINATION (Fr.), n. A3-pe-se-na3-se-o2n2. Inoculation with the poison of the bee. [L, 41.]

APITES (Lat.), n. m. A2p(a3p)-i(e)'tez(te2s). Gen., *api'tæ*. Gr., ἀπίτης (οἶνος understood). Perry. [Dioscorides (A, 311).]

APIUM (Lat.), n. n. A(a3)'pi2-u3m(u4m). Said to be from *apis*, a bee, because the plants to which the name was anciently applied are specially liked by bees; according to others, from Celtic *apon*, water, related to Sansk., *apya*, that which grows in the water. Fr., *ache*. Ger., *Eppich*. It., *appio*. Sp., *apio*. 1. An ancient name for celery, parsley, and a number of allied plants. [A, 312; B.] 2. A genus of umbelliferous plants established by Tournefort; divided by Spach into the sections *A.* and *Petroselinum*, and the latter being made a distinct genus by Hoffmann. [B, 170.]—**A. ammi** [Crantz]. See AMMI *majus*.—**A. anisum** [Crantz], **A. anisum dictum** [Tournefort]. The *Pimpinella anisum*. [B, 211.]—**A. carvi** [Crantz]. The *Carum carvi*. [B, 173.]—**A. crispum** [Bauhin]. A variety of *A. petroselinum*. [B, 211.]—**A. domesticum**. See *A. petroselinum*.—**A. dulce** [Tournefort *et al.*]. The *A. graveolens*. [B, 211.]—**A. graveolens** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ache des marais* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Wassereppich*. Syn.: *A. palustre* [Bauhin]. Celery, smallage; a biennial herb, with the lower leaves pinnately dissected and set on long petioles, the upper leaves 3-parted, the flowers devoid of involucel, and the fruit roundish-ovate, laterally compressed, brown, and about 1/25 inch long. In its wild state, the plant has a fœtid odor (whence the species-name), a rank, coarse taste, and even poisonous properties. All parts of the plant are aromatic, and the seeds contain both a volatile and a fixed oil. The root is sometimes used as a diuretic, and was reckoned one of the five "major aperitives" by the ancients, and the seeds were regarded as one of the four lesser heating seeds. By cultivation celery is rendered sweet, crisp, juicy, and agreeable. [A, 301, 320, 327; B, 33, 34.]—**A. heleoselinum**. See ÆGOPODIUM *podagraria*.—**A. hortense** [Dod.]. The *A. petroselinum*. [B, 211.]—**A. hortense magnum petroselini sapore**, etc. [Bauhin]. The *Ligusticum peregrinum*. [B, 211.]—**A. involucratum** [Roxburgh]. See CARUM *roxburghianum*.—**A. macedonicum** [Bauhin]. The *Seseli macedonicum*. [B, 211.]—**A. montanum** [Bauhin]. The *Peucedanum oreoselinum*. [B, 211.]—**A. officinarum** [Bauhin]. The *A. graveolens*. [B, 211.]—**A. paludapium**. See *A. graveolens*.—**A. palustre**. A name given by Bauhin and others to the *Sium angustifolium*, *Sium latifolium*, and *A. graveolens*. [B, 211.]—**A. palustre minus**. The *Sium nodiflorum* and *A. graveolens*. [B, 211.]—**A. peregrinum** [Bauhin]. The *Pimpinella peregrina*. [B, 211.]—**A. petræum** [Bauhin]. The *Seseli macedonicum*. [B, 211.]—**A. petroselinum** [Willdenow]. Fr., *ache persil*. Ger., *Petersilie*. See CARUM *petroselinum*.—**A. primum**. See *A. graveolens*.—**A. rapaceum**. Of Miller, a variety of the *A. graveolens*. [B, 214.]—**A. rusticum** [Apuleius]. The *Ranunculus sceleratus*. [B, 121.]—**A. sativum**, **A. sativum vulgare**. The *A. petroselinum*. [B, 211.]—**A. sium**. See SIUM *angustifolium*.—**A. silvestre** [Pliny]. Mint. [B, 121.] See MENTHA.—**A. silvestre Dodonæi**, **A. silvestre lacteo succo turgens** [Bauhin]. The *Peucedanum silvestre*. [B, 211.]—**A. tuberosum** [Desfontaines], **A. variegatum** [Desfontaines]. Varieties of *A. petroselinum*. [B, 173.]—**A. vulgare** [Lamarck]. The *A. petroselinum*. [B, 173.]—**A. vulgare ingratius** [Bauhin]. The *A. graveolens*. [B, 211.]—**Herba apii**. See *Herba apii dulcis*.—**Herba apii alpini**. The herb of *Carum petroselinum*. [B, 180.]—**Herba apii dulcis** (seu **graveolentis**, seu **hortensis**, seu **officinarum**, seu **palustris**). The herb of *A. graveolens*. [B, 180.]—**Herba apii petroselini**. The herb of *Carum petroselinum*. [B, 180.]—**Herba apii sativi**. See *Herba apii dulcis*.—**Mundificativum ex apio**. An old preparation made by boiling to a thick consistence 1 pint of the juice of *A. graveolens*, 9 oz. of honey, and 3 oz. of wheat flour. [L, 94.]—**Radix** (**et semen**) **apii** (seu **apii dulcis**, seu **apii graveolentis**, etc.). The root and seed of *A. graveolens*. [B, 180.]—**Semen apii alpini**. The fruit of *Carum petroselinum*. [B, 180.]—**Semen apii macedonici** (seu **petræi**, seu **saxatilis**). The fruit of *Seseli macedonicum*. [B, 180.]



APIUM GRAVEOLENS. (A, 327.)

APIVOROUS, adj. A2p-i2v'o-ru3s. Lat., *apivorus* (from *apis*, a bee, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *apivore*. Ger., *bienenfressend*. Subsisting on bees. [L, 41.]

APLACENTAL, adj. A2p-la2s-e2nt'a2l. Lat., *aplacentalis* (from α priv., and *placenta* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *aplacentaire*. Having no placenta. [L, 147.]

APLACENTALIA, APLACENTARIA (Lat.), n's n. pl. A2p-(a3p)-la3-se2nt(ke2nt)-a(a3)'li2-a3, -ri2-a3. See IMPLACENTALIA.

APLANASIA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-la2n(la3n)-a(a3)'zhi2(si2)-a3. See APLANATISM.

APLANATIC, adj. A2p-la2n-a2t'i2k. Fr., *aplanétique*. Ger., *aplanatisch*. Possessed of the quality of aplanatism. [L, 30, 108.]

APLANATISM, n. A2p-la2n'a2t-i2zm. From α priv., and πλανᾶν, to wander. Fr., *aplanétisme* Ger., *Aplanatismus*. It., *aplanetismo*. Complete or almost complete freedom from spherical aberration (said of lenses). [A, 385; L, 56.]

APLANES (Lat.), n. m. A2p(a3p)'la3n-ez(e2s). Gen., *aplane'tos* (*-tis*). From ἀπλανής, steady, fixed. A genus of saprolegniaceous *Fungi* (*Oosporeæ*). [B.]—**A. Braunii**. A species distinguished from the rest of the *Saprolegniaceæ* by the habitual absence of asexual reproduction by conidia (gonidia). [B, 54.]

APLANÉTIQUE, APLANÉTISME (Fr.), adj. and n. A3-pla3-na-tek, -ti2zm. See APLANATIC and APLANATISM.

APLANI (Fr.), adj. A3-pla3-ne. See APPLANATUS.

APLANISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A3-pla3-nes-ma3n2. See APPLANATIO.

APLANTOCHILIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2p(a3p)-la2nt(la3nt)-o-ki2l'i2d-ez(e2s). A family of the *Araneida* (spiders). [B, 77.]

APLASIA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-la(la3)'zhi2(si2)-a3. From α priv., and πλάσσειν, to fashion. Fr., *aplasie*. Ger., *Aplasie*. Defective formation or growth of a part. [A, 385.]—**A. of inactivity**. A. due to insufficient use of a part. [D, 3.]—**Laminar a.** Fr., *aplasie lamineuse progressive* [Lande]. See *Progressive facial* ATROPHY.

APLASTIC, adj. A2p-la2st'i2k. Lat., *aplasticus*. Fr., *aplastique*. Ger., *aplastisch*. 1. Pertaining to aplasia. [D, 20.] 2. Destitute of coagulability, defective in fibrin (said of the blood). [A, 385; M, 3.] 3. Not attended with organizable exudation (said of inflammations). 4. Incapable of becoming organized. 5. Resolvent or preventive of plastic exudation. [H. G. Piffard, "Jour. of Cutan. and Vener. Dis.," Jan., 1883 (D).]

APLATISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A3-pla3-tes-ma3n2. See APPLANATIO.

APLECTREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2p(a3p)-le2k'tre2-e(a3-e2). From α priv., and πλῆκτρον, a spur, because the petals are not spurred. A subtribe of fumariaceous plants made by Boissier. [B, 121, 170.]

APLECTRUM (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-le2k'tru3m(tru4m). From α priv., and πλῆκτρον, a spur (because the lip of the corolla is without a spur). A genus of orchidaceous plants, established by Nuttall. [B, 34.]—**A. hiemale** [Nuttall]. Adam-and-Eve, putty-root; a species growing throughout the woods of the United States. Its globose corm consists of a glutinous substance with thick connecting fibres. [B, 34.]

APLESTIA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-le2st'i2-a3. Gr., ἀπληστία. Fr., *aplestie*. Ger., *Aplestie*. See ACORIA (3d def.).

APLEURIA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-lu2'ri2-a3. From ἄπλευρος, without sides or ribs (*i. e.*, narrow-chested). Fr., *apleurie*. Ger.,

Apleurie. A defect of development characterized by absence of ribs. [Breschet (L, 116).]

APLEUROSPERMÆ [Tausch], **APLEUROSPERMEÆ** [Spach] (Lat.), n's f. pl. A[2]p(a[3]p)-lu[2]-ro-spu[6]rm(spe[2]rm)'e(a[3]-e[2]), -e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). A tribe of umbelliferous plants comprising *Eryngium* and one or two other genera. [B, 170.]

APLEUROUS, adj. A[2]p-lu[2]'ru[3]s. Gr., ἄπλευρος (from α priv., and πλευρά, a rib or the side). Lat., *apleurus.* Sp., *apleuro.* Lacking in ribs or in their proper development (probably in the sense of being narrow-chested). [Aristotle (A, 311); Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APLOCEROUS, adj. A[2]p-lo[2]s'u[5]r-u[3]s. Lat., *aplocerus* (from ἁπλόος, simple, and κέρας, a horn). Fr., *aplocère.* Having the antennæ simple, not branched (said of insects). [A, 306.]

APLOMB (Fr.), n. A[3]-plo[2]n[2]. Erectness and normal configuration of the body. [A, 300.]

APLOPAPPUS (Lat.), n. m. A[2]p(a[3]p)-lo-pa[2]p(pa[3]p)'pu[3]s(pu[4]s). From ἁπλόος, simple, and πάππος (see PAPPUS). See HAPLOPAPPUS.

APLOPERISTOMATOUS, APLOPERISTOMOUS, adj's. A[2]p-lo-pe[2]r-i[2]-sto[2]m'a[2]t-u[3]s, -i[2]st'o[2]m-u[3]s. Lat., *aploperistomatus* (from ἁπλόος, simple [see also PERISTOME]). Fr., *aplopéristomé.* Sp., *aploperistomo.* Having the peristome simple, or composed of one row of teeth; belonging to or resembling the *Aploperistomati* (a class of mosses made by Bridel, including *Splachnum* and fourteen other genera). [B, 77, 170; L, 116.]

APLOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]p(a[3]p)-lo-spo're[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). From ἁπλόος, single, and σπόρος, a seed. A division of *Algæ* made by Decaisne, comprising the tribes *Siphoneæ, Ectocarpeæ, Chordarieæ, Dictyoteæ, Fucaceæ,* and *Laminariæ;* afterward divided into the orders *Vaucherieæ, Ectocarpeæ, Spongodieæ, Actinocladeæ, Batrachospermeæ, Chordarieæ, Sphacelarieæ, Sporochnoideæ, Dictyoteæ, Laminarieæ, Fucaceæ,* and *Sargasseæ;* and divided by Brongniart into the families *Spongodieæ, Laminarieæ,* and *Fucaceæ.* [B, 170.] Also, and more correctly, written *Haplosporeæ.* [B, 121.]

APLOSTACHYOUS, adj. A[2]p-lo-sta[2]k'i[2]-u[3]s. Lat., *aplostachyus* (from ἁπλόος, simple, and στάχυς, an ear of corn). Fr., *aplostachyé.* Having the flowers arranged in simple spikes. [L, 116.]

APLOSTEGUS (Lat.), adj. A[2]p(a[3]p)-lo[2]st'e[2]g-u[3]s(u[4]s). From ἁπλόος, single, and στέγη, a dwelling. Fr., *aplostègue.* Having only one chamber for habitation (said of a section of *Foraminifera*). [Orbigny (L, 116).]

APLOSTEMONOUS, adj. A[2]p-lo-ste[2]m'o[2]n-u[3]s. See HAPLOSTEMONOUS.

APLOSTOMOUS, adj. A[2]p-lo[2]st'o[2]m-u[3]s. Lat., *aplostomus* (from ἁπλόος, simple, and στόμα, a mouth). Fr., *aplostome.* Sp., *aplóstomo.* In zoology, having the lip simple. [Ferussac, Menke (L, 116).]

APLOTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2]p(a[3]p)-lo-ta[2]x(ta[3]x)'i[2]s. Gen., *aplotax'eos (-is).* From ἁπλόος, simple, and τάξις, a series. See HAPLOTAXIS.

APLOTOMY, n. A[2]p-lo[2]t'o-mi[2]. Lat., *aplotomia* (from ἁπλόος, simple, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *aplotomie.* Sp., *aplotomia.* A simple incision. [A, 385.]

APLUDA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]p(a[3]p)-lu[2](lu)'da[3]. Bran. [D, 99.]

APLYSIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]p(a[3]p)-li[2]s(lu[6]s)'i[2]-a[3]. From ἀπλυσία, filth, from its emitting a dark-colored liquid. Fr., *aplysie.* A genus of molluscs of the family *Aplysiadæ,* order *Opisthobranchiata,* class *Gasteropoda.* [A, 359.]—**A. depilans.** Fr., *lièvre de mer.* The sea-hare; a species recommended by Pliny as a remedy for scrofula. [L, 105.]

APLYSIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]p(a[3]p)-li[2]s(lu[6]s)-i(e)'a[3]-de(da[3]-e[2]). The sea-hares; a family of opisthobranchiate gasteropodous molluscs; slug-like animals with extensive epipodia, the shell being absent or rudimentary and concealed by the mantle; including *Aplysia, Dolabella,* and other genera. [A, 359.]

APNÉE (Fr.), n. A[3]p-na. See APNŒA.

APNEOLOGY, n. A[2]p-ne-o[2]l'o-ji[2]. For deriv., see APNŒA and *-logy**. See APNŒOLOGIA.

APNEUMATIC, adj. A[2]p-nu[2]-ma[2]t'i[2]k. From ἀπνεύματος (from α priv., and πνεῦμα, air). See ANAEROPLASTIC.

APNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2]p(a[3]p)-nu[2]-ma[3]-to'si[2]s. Gen., *apneumato'seos (-sis).* From α priv., and πνευματοῦν, to inflate. Absence or deficiency of inflation (said of the pulmonary tissue). [D, 18.]—**Congenital a.** See ATELECTASIS.

APNEUMIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]p(a[3]p)-nu[2]'mi[2]-a[3]. From α priv., and πνεύμων, a lung. Fr., *apneumie.* Ger., *Apneumie.* It., *apneumia.* Congenital absence of the lungs. [A, 385.]

APNEUMONERVIA, APNEUMONEURIA (Lat.), n's f. A[2]p(a[3]p)-nu[2]-mo[2]n-u[5]r(e[2]r)'vi[2](wi[2])-a[3], -u[2]'ri[2]-a[3]. From α priv., πνεύμων, a lung, and *nervus* (νεῦρον), a nerve. Fr., *apneumonervie.* Defective action of the nerves of respiration. [K.]

APNEUSTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A[2]p(a[3]p)-nu[2]s'ta[3]. From ἄπνευστος, breathless. Fr., *apneustes.* See ABRANCHIATA.

APNEUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]p(a[3]p)-nu[2]s'ti[2]-a[3]. Gr., ἀπνευστία. Fr., *apneustie.* Ger., *Apneustie, Athemlosigkeit.* It., *apneustia.* See APNŒA.

APNEUSTOUS, adj. A[2]p-nu[2]s'tu[3]s. Gr., ἄπνευστος. Lat., *apneustus.* Fr., *apneuste.* Ger., *athemlos.* Breathless or incapable of breathing. [A, 385; M, 13.]

APNŒA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]p(a[3]p)-ne'(no'e[2])-a[3]. Gr., ἄπνοια. Fr., *apnée* (4th def.). Ger., *Apnöe, Athemlosigkeit, Erstickung.* It., *apnea* (4th def.). Sp., *apnea.* 1. A condition of the blood in which the oxygen is in excess of the usual amount and the carbon dioxide is reduced in quantity, so that the respiratory centre is in a state of rest and no respiratory movements take place. It may be produced by breathing rapidly for some time. [Rosenthal (J).] 2. Absence of respiratory movements. [Blout (J, 50).] 3. Insensible respiration. [J.] 4. As commonly but improperly used, asphyxia by failure of the respiratory apparatus. [J, 19.]—**A. infantum.** Spasm of the glottis in infants. [D, 39.]—**A. neonatorum.** See ASPHYXIA *neonatorum.*—**A. uterina.** See ASTHMA *uterinum.*—**Cardiac a.** 1. A. dependent on disease of the heart (*e. g.,* the period of a. in the phenomenon known as Cheyne-Stokes respiration [*q. v.,* under RESPIRATION]). [A, 411.] 2. A complete stoppage of respiration as the patient is falling asleep (in heart diseases). [L, 170.]—**Hysterical a.** A. due to hysteria.—**Nervous a.** A. due to functional or organic disease of the respiratory centres. [L, 170.]—**Placental a.** See *Placental* PHTHISIS.

APNŒASPHYXIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]p(a[3]p)-ne(no-e[2])-a[2]s(a[3]s)-fi[2]x(fu[6]x)'i[2]-a[3]. Fr., *apnéosphyxie.* See ASPHYXIA.

APNŒIC, adj. A[2]p-ne'i[2]k. Gr., ἄπνοος. Lat., *apnous, apnoicus.* Fr., *apnéique.* Ger., *apnöisch.* Pertaining to or affected with apnœa. [D, 18.]

APNŒOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]p(a[3]p)-ne(no-e[2])-o[2]l-o'ji[2](gi[2])-a[3]. For deriv., see APNŒA and *-logy**. Fr., *apnéologie.* Sp., *apneologia.* The study or science of the different forms of apnœa. [L, 43.]

APNOICUS, APNOOS, APNOUS, APNUS (Lat.), adj's. A[2]p(a[3]p)-no'i[2]k-u[3]s(u[4]s), a[2]p(a[3]p)'no-o[2]s, -no-u[3]s(u[4]s), -nu[3]s(nu[4]s). See APNŒIC.

APOACONINE, n. A[2]p-o-a[2]k'o[2]n-en. From ἀπό, from, and *aconine.* A base derived from aconine having the composition $C_{26}H_{37}NO_{10} = C_{26}H_{35}(O)(OH)_2NO_7$. [B, 207.]

APOACONITINE, n. A[2]p-o-a[2]k-o[2]n'i[2]t-en. For deriv., see *Apo-** and ACONITE. An artificial alkaloid, $C_{33}H_{41}NO_{11} = C_{26}H_{35}(O)(OH)(O.CO - C_6H_5)NO_7$, formed by the dehydration of true aconitine. [B, 5, 207.]

APOATROPINE, n. A[2]p-o-a[2]t'ro[2]p-en. A derivative of atropine, obtained by Resci by treating atropine with nitric acid, alkalinizing the product with ammonia, and then extracting with chloroform. Its molecular formula, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$, differs from that of atropine by the elements of one molecule of water. Its administration produces characteristic convulsions. ["Drug. Circ.," Jan., 1883, p. 5 (B).]

APOBÆNON (Lat.), n. n. A[2]p(a[3]p)-o-be'(ba[3]'e[2])-no[2]n. From ἀποβαίνειν, to turn out, eventuate. The termination of a disease, in recovery or in death. [L, 53.]

APOBAMMA (Lat.), n. n. A[2]p(a[3]p)-o-ba[2]m(ba[3]m)'ma[3]. Gen., *apobam'matos (-tis).* Gr., ἀπόβαμμα (from ἀποβάπτειν, to dip). 1. A tincture or infusion. [A, 311.] 2. An old term for a liquid popularly termed "medicorum liquor," in which heated gold had been quenched or boiled. [Cardanus (L, 53).]

APOBÉE (Fr.), n. A plant used by the negroes of Guinea in small-pox. [L, 105.]

APOBIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2]p(a[3]p)-o-bi(bi[2])-o'si[2]s. Gen., *apobio'seos (-sis).* Gr., ἀποβίωσις (from ἀποβιοῦν, to die). Fr., *apobiose.* It., *apobiosi.* Death (either of the individual or of a part). [A, 385.]

APOBLASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. A[2]p(a[3]p)-o-bla[2]st(bla[3]st)-e(a)'ma[3]. Gen., *apoblastem'atos (-tis).* Gr., ἀποβλάστημα. Ger., *Nebenspross.* A shoot or scion. [D, 130.]

APOBLEMA (Lat.), n. n. A[2]p(a[3]p)-o-ble(bla)'ma[3]. Gen., *apoblem'atos (-tis).* Gr., ἀπόβλημα. 1. See ABORTION (2d def.). 2. A subgenus of the genus *Distoma* of Dujardin. [L, 18.]

APOBOLE (Lat.), n. f. A[2]p(a[3]p)-o[2]b'o[2]l-e(a). Gr., ἀποβολή. Fr., *apobolie.* An expulsion, especially an abortion. [A, 385; L, 50.]

APOBRASMA (Lat.), n. n. A[2]p(a[3]p)-o-bra[2]z(bra[3]s)'ma[3]. Gen., *apobras'matos (-tis).* Gr., ἀπόβρασμα (from ἀποβράσσειν, to throw out froth). 1. Froth, effervescence. [A, 322.] 2. Bran. [A, 322; G.] See FURFUR. 3. A critical discharge, especially by expectoration. [A, 322.]

APOBREGMA (Lat.), n. n. A[2]p(a[3]p)-o-bre[2]g'ma[3]. Gen., *apobreg'matos (-tis).* Gr., ἀπόβρεγμα (from ἀποβρέχειν, to steep). An infusion. [M, 13.]

APOBROCHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A[2]p(a[3]p)-o(o[2])-bro(bro[2])-ki[2]z(ch[2]i[2]s)'mu[3]s(mu[4]s). Gr., ἀποβροχισμός (from ἀποβροχίζειν, to strangle). Fr., *apobrochisme.* Ligation. [A, 322.]

APOCAFFEINE, n. A[2]p-o-ka[2]f'fe[2]-en. Fr., *apocaféine.* Ger., *Apocoffeïn.* A derivative of caffeine forming prismatic crystals,

$$C_7H_7N_3O_5 = \begin{matrix} CO.O - C(CO.OH) - N(CH_3) \\ | \qquad\qquad | \qquad\qquad | \\ N(CH_3) - C = N \text{———} CO \end{matrix}. \quad [B, 3, 207.]$$

APOCALBASUM, n. Perhaps a corruption of ὀποκάλπασον (see OPOCARPASON). Fr., *apocalbase.* Sp., *apocálbaso.* A gum-resin, supposed to be obtained from a species of *Euphorbia,* used as an arrow poison. [L, 41, 105.]

APOCAPNISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A[2]p(a[3]p)-o-ka[2]p(ka[3]p)-ni[2]z-(ni[2]s)'mu[3]s(mu[4]s). Gr., ἀποκαπνισμός. Fr., *apocapnisme.* Ger., *Räucherung.** It., Sp., *apocapnismo.* Fumigation. [L, 41.]

APOCAPOUC, n. A poisonous Madagascar tree, the oil of the nut of which is applied by the natives to the hair. [Flacourt (L, 105).]

APOCARPASON (Lat.), n. n. A[2]p(a[3]p)-o-ka[3]rp'a[3]-so[2]n. See OPOCARPASON.

APOCARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]p(a[3]p)-o-ka[3]rp'e(a[3]-e[2]). A cohort of polypetalous plants including the alliances *Rosales, Saxales, Ficoidales, Crassales,* and *Balsamales.* [Lindley (B, 170).]

APOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]p(a[3]p)-o-ka[3]rp'e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). In Bentham and Hooker's classification of monocotyledonous plants, the sixth series, comprising the orders *Triurideæ, Alismaceæ,* and *Naiadaceæ.* [B, 42.]

APOCARPHOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ka^{3}r-fo^{2}l-o′ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. See Carphologia.

APOCARPOUS, adj. A^{2}p-o-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s. Lat., *apocarpus* (from ἀπό, away from, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *apocarpé*. Ger., *auffruchtig*. Sp., *apocarpo*. In botany, having but one carpel, or having carpels non-adherent to each other except by the interposition of the ovary. [B, 7, 121.]

APOCARTERESIS, APOCARTERIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-o-ka^{3}rt-e^{2}r-e(a)′si^{2}s, -ka^{3}rt-e(a)′ri^2-a^3. Gen., *apocartere′seos (-sis), apocarteriæ*. Gr., ἀποκαρτέρησις. Ger., *freiwilliger Hungertod*. Suicide by starvation. [M, 13.]

APOCATASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′-ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *apocatasta′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀποκατάστασις. Fr., *apocatastase*. Ger., *Apokatastasie*. It., *apocatastasi*. Sp., *apocatástasis*. Syn.: *restitutio ad integrum*. A complete return to the normal state. [A, 322.]

APOCATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ka^2(ka^3)-tha^{3}r′si^{2}s. Gen., *apocathar′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀποκάθαρσις (from ἀποκαθαίρειν, to purge away). Fr., *apocatharsie*. Ger., *Apocatharsie*. It., *apocatarsi*. Sp., *apocatársis*. Vomiting and purging. [A, 322.]

APOCATHARTIC, adj. A^{2}p-o-ka^{2}th-a^{3}rt′i^{2}k. Gr., ἀποκαθαρτικός. Lat., *apocatharticus*. Fr., *apocathartique*. It., *apocatartico*. Sp., *apocatártico*. Thoroughly cleansing or purgative, or pertaining to apocatharsis. [A, 322; L, 43.]

APOCAULESIS, APOCAULISIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ka^{4}l(ka^3-ul)-e(a)′si^{2}s, -ka^{4}l′(ka^3′ul)-i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *apocaule′seos (-sis), -is′eos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀποκαύλισις (from ἀποκαυλίζειν, to break short off). Fr., *apocaulise*. 1. A transverse fracture. 2. Avulsion or amputation of the penis. [L, 50.]

APOCENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *apoceno′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀποκένωσις (from ἀποκενοῦν, to empty). Fr., *apocénose*. Ger., *Apocenose*. It., *apocenosi*. Sp., *apocenósis*. A discharge, flux, evacuation; according to some authors, a partial evacuation, as opposed to *cenosis*, a general evacuation; in the pl., *apocenoses*, as used by Cullen and Swediaur, diseases characterized by fluxes without fever. [A, 322; G, 16, 33; L, 84.]—**Apocenoses cutaneæ.** In Struve's classification of skin diseases, a class embracing anomalies of secretion. [G, 33.]

APOCENOTIC, adj. A^{2}p-o-se^{2}n-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *apocenoticus*. Fr., *apocénotique*. Ger., *apocenotisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or causing apocenosis. [L, 46; M, 13.]

APOCERYGMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)′ma^3. Gen., *apoceryg′matos (-tis)*. Gr., ἀποκήρυγμα (from ἀποκηρύσσειν, to proclaim). A physician's declaration to a patient as to his condition. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APOCHINAMIN (Ger.), n. A^3-po-ch^{2}i^{2}n-a^3-men′. See Apoquinamine.

APOCHINIDIN (Ger.), n. A^3-po-ch^{2}i^{2}n-i^{2}d-en′. See Apoquinidine.

APOCHOREMA, APOCHOREON (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ko(ch^{2}o)-re(ra)′ma^3, -ko(ch^{2}o)′re^2-o^{2}n. Gen., *apochorem′atos (-tis), -cho′rei*. From ἀποχωρεῖν, to pass off. An excretion, especially the fæces. [A, 322; L, 53.]

APOCHREMMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-kre^{2}m(ch^{2}re^{2}m)′ma^3. Gen., *apochrem′matos (-tis)*. Gr., ἀπόχρεμμα (from ἀποχρέμπτεσθαι, to expectorate). Sputum. [L, 53.]

APOCHREMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-kre^{2}mp(ch^{2}re^{2}mp)′-si^{2}s. Gen., *apochremp′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀπόχρεμψις. Expectoration (the act). [Hippocrates (M, 13).]

APOCHREMPTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-kre^{2}mp-(ch^{2}re^{2}mp)′ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to expectoration. [M, 13.]

APOCHRŒOSIS, APOCHROMATISMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-kre(ch^{2}ro-e^2)-o′si^{2}s, -kro(ch^{2}ro)-ma^3-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gen., *apochrœo′seos (-sis), -chromatis′mi*. Gr., ἀπόχρωσις. Ger., *Entfärbung*. Decolorization. [A, 322.]

APOCHYLISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ki^{2}l(ch^{2}u^{6}l)′i^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *apochylis′eos (-sis)*. See Apochylismus.

APOCHYLISMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ki^{2}l(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′-ma^3. Gen., *apochylis′matos (-tis)*. Gr., ἀποχύλισμα (from ἀποχυλίζειν, to extract the juice from a plant). Fr., *apochylisme, rob*. An expressed and inspissated juice. [L, 53.]

APOCHYLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ki^{2}l(ch^{2}u^{6}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). The process of expressing juice. [L, 50.]

APOCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)′i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-a^3. Gen., *apochym′atos (-tis)*. Gr., ἀπόχυμα (from ἀποχεῖν, to ooze out). Any gummy exudation, especially zopissa (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

APOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)′i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *apochys′eos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀπόχυσις. 1. Decantation. [L, 50.] 2. Cataract. [D, 90.]

APOCINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)′i^{2}n-a^3. Jussieu's name for the *Apocyneæ*. [B.] See Apocynaceæ.

APOCINATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a(a^3)′te-(ta^3-e^2). An order of plants made by Necker, including the genera *Asclepias* and *Vinca*. [B, 120.]

APOCINCHENE, n. A^{2}p″o-si^{2}n-ken′. Ger., *Apocinchen*. A product obtained, along with methyl chloride, by decomposing cinchene with hydrochloric acid. [B, 207.]

APOCINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *apocinées*. See Apocynaceæ.

APOCINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)′i^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Apocynum.

APOCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}k′la^2-si^{2}s. Gen., *apoclas′eos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀπόκλασις (from ἀποκλᾶν, to break off). See Apoclasm (2d def.).

APOCLASM, n. A^{2}p′o-kla^{2}zm. Gr., ἀπόκλασμα. Lat., *apoclasma*. Fr., *apoclasme*. Ger., *Apoklasma*. Sp., *apoclasmo*. 1. See Apagma. 2. The breaking away of a part. [L, 73.] 3. The part broken away. [A, 322.]

APOCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-kli′(kla′i^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *apoclei′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀπόκλεισις (from ἀποκλείεσθαι, to turn away from food). A loathing of food. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

APOCODEINE, n. A^{2}p-o-ko′de^2-en. Lat., *apocodeina, apocodeia*. Fr., *apocodéine*. Ger., *Apocodeïn*. An amorphous alkaloid, of the composition $C_{18}H_{21}NO_2H_2O$, obtained by Matthieson and Burnside by treating codeine with zinc chloride. It has properties very similar to those of codeine. [L, 78.]

APOCOFFEÏN (Ger.), n. A^3-po-ko^{2}f-fe^2-en′. See Apocaffeine.

APOCOLCHICEINE, n. A^{2}p-o-ko^{2}l-ki^{2}s′e^2-en. A body obtained by heating colchiceine with hydrochloric acid. [L, 65.]

APOCONITA, n. A purgative Guiana fruit. [A, 385.]

APOCOPE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}k′o-pe(pa). Gr., ἀποκοπή (from ἀποκόπτειν, to cut off). Fr., *apocope*. 1. A cutting away, amputation. [A, 322.] 2. A wound or fracture with loss of substance. [A, 385.]

APOCOPOUS, adj. A^{2}p-o^{2}k′o-pu^{3}s. Gr., ἀπόκοπος. Castrated. [Strabo (A, 311).]

APOCOPTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ko^{2}p′ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Occurring as the result of the removal of a part. See Plethora *apocoptica*.

APOCRENATE, n. A^{2}p-o-kre^{2}n′at. Fr., *apocrénate*. A salt of apocrenic acid. [L, 41.]

APOCRENIC, adj. A^{2}p-o-kre^{2}n′i^{2}k. Lat., *apocrenicus* (from ἀπό, from, and κρήνη, a fountain). Fr., *apocrénique*. Ger., *apokrenisch*. It., *apocrenico*. Derived from a fountain. [B.]—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum apocrenicum*. Fr., *acide apocrénique*. Ger., *Apokrensäure*. It., *acido apocrenico*. A name given by Berzelius to a brown amorphous substance obtained by him from the mineral spring of Porla, in Sweden, and existing, according to him, in humus and the sediment of chalybeate waters. [B, 38.]

APOCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}k′ri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *apocris′eos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀπόκρισις (from ἀποκρίνειν, to separate). Fr., *apocrisie*. An evacuation, especially one of a critical nature. [A, 322, 385.]—**A. morbosa.** A contagious effluvium or miasm. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APOCRITICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-kri^{2}t′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀποκριτικός. 1. Secretory, capable of secreting. [Galen (A, 311).] 2. Evacuant. [L, 50.]

APOCRITUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}k′ri^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀπόκριτος. Discharged or evacuated by crisis. [L, 50.]

APOCROUSTIC, adj. A^{2}p-o-krust′i^{2}k. See Apocrustic.

APOCRUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-kru^2(kru)′si^{2}s. Gen., *apocru′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀπόκρουσις (from ἀποκρούειν, to beat off). Repulsion.

APOCRUSTIC, adj. A^{2}p-o-krust′i^{2}k. Gr., ἀποκρουστικός. Lat., *apocrusticus*. Fr., *apocroustique*. Ger., *apokrustisch*. Sp., *apocrústico*. Astringent, refrigerant, or repellant. [L, 41.]

APOCRUSTICON, APOCRUSTICUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-o-kru^{2}st(krust)′i^{2}k-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old remedy said to have apocrustic qualities. [Galen (L, 53).]

APOCRYPHICUS, APOCRYPHUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}k-ri^{2}f(ru^{6}f)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}k′ri^{2}f(ru^{6}f)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀπόκρυφος. Ger., *apokryphisch*. Concealed, obscure (said of ulcers). [Martini, "Mag. d. ges. Heilk.," 1, 23 (L, 50).]

APOCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-si(ku^6)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *apocye′seos (-sis)*. Gr., ἀποκύησις. Fr., *apocyésie*. Sp., *apociesía*. See Parturition.

APOCYETICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-si(ku^6)-e^{2}t′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Relating to childbirth. [L, 50.]

APOCYMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)′i^2(u^6)-ma^3. See Apochyma.

APOCYN, n. A^{2}p′o-si^{2}n. See Apocynin.

APOCYN (Fr.), n. A^{3}p-o-sa^{2}n^2. See Apocynum.—**A. chanvrin.** See Apocynum *cannabinum*.—**A. gobe-mouche.** See Apocynum *androsæmifolium*.

APOCYNA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)′i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-a^3. Adanson's name for a family of plants comprising *Apocynum, Gentiana, Asclepias, Menyanthes*, and other genera now referred to distinct orders. [B, 170.]

APOCYNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-a(a^3)′-she^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see Apocynum. Fr., *apocynées*. Ger., *Apocynaceen, Hundstodgewächse*. It., *apocinacee*. Syn.: *Apocyneæ* [Jussieu], *Contortæ* [Linnæus], *Vinceæ* [De Candolle]. The dogbanes; an order of plants in the systems of De Candolle, Endlicher, and Lindley, comprising trees or shrubs with acrid milky juice, with exstipulate entire leaves, and with flowers which have a 5-parted calyx and corolla, the latter twisted in æstivation, 5 stamens with filaments distinct, and 1 or 2 many-seeded ovaries with the stigmas united above into a pulley-shaped mass. By Lindley they are referred to the gentianal alliance, and by Bentham and Hooker to the cohort *Gentianales*. Lindley divides them into 5 tribes: 1. *Willoughbeiæ*, with parietal placentæ. 2. *Carisseæ*, with a single 2-celled ovary containing naked seeds. 3. *Plumiereæ*, with a double ovary and naked seeds. 4. *Parsonseæ*, with a single 2-celled ovary and comose seeds. 5. *Wrighteæ*, with a double ovary and comose seeds. De Candolle makes the same division, but adds a sixth tribe, the *Alstonieæ*. Endlich r makes 3 suborders: 1. The *Carisseæ*, having a bacciform or capsular fruit consisting of two united carpels or a single carpel and a bilocular or unilocular ovary

with parietal placentæ. 2. The *Ophioxyleæ*, which have a drupaceous fruit springing from a double ovary. 3. The *Euapocyneæ*, or *Apocyneæ* proper, which have a fruit containing two follicles. This last suborder is subdivided into 5 tribes, the *Plumerieæ*, the *Alstonieæ*, the *Echiteæ*, the *Wrightieæ*, and the *Gelsemieæ*. Others admit a fourth suborder (or tribe), the *Allamandeæ*, having a parietal placentæ, a multilocular ovary, and a bivalve capsule. [B, 34, 104, 121, 197.]

APOCYNACEOUS, adj. A^{2}p-o^{2}s-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *apocynaceus*. Fr., *apocynacé*. It., *apocinaceo*. 1. Of or resembling *Apocynum*. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Apocynaceæ*. [B.]

APOCYNE (Fr.), n. A^3-po-sen. See APOCYNIN.

APOCYNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *apocynées*. Ger., *Apocyneen*. It., *apocinee*. See APOCYNACEÆ.

APOCYNEIN, n. A^{2}p-o-si^{2}n'e^2-i^{2}n. A glucoside obtained from *Apocynum cannabinum*. [B, 207.]

APOCYNEOUS, adj. A^{2}p-o-si^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *apocyneus*. Fr., *apocyné*. See APOCYNACEOUS.

APOCYNIN, n. A^{2}p-o^{2}s'i^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *apocyne*, *apocynine*. Ger., *Apocynin*. It., Sp., *apocinina*. 1. An amorphous resinous body found in the roots of *Apocynum cannabinum*. [B, 207.] 2. A preparation made from the root of *Apocynum androsæmifolium*. [B, 14.]

APOCYNON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-o^{2}n. A small bone in the left side of frogs, formerly highly esteemed in medicine and also worn around the neck to prevent attacks by biting dogs. [Pliny (B, 134).]

APOCYNUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}s(o^{2}k)'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-u^{3}m'u^{4}m). From ἀπό, from, and κύων (gen., κυνός), a dog, because believed to be fatal to dogs. [Pliny (B, 34).] Fr., *apocyn*. Ger., *Hundskohl*. A genus of apocynaceous herbs with erect stalks, campanulate corollæ, and silky seeds. [B, 34.]—**A. africanum angustifolium undulatum** [Moris]. See GOMPHOCARPUS *crispus*.—**A. androsæmifolium** [Linnæus]. Fr., *attrape-mouche*. Dog's-bane; a species growing wild in the United States. It stands about 3 feet high, with leaves dark-green superiorly and lighter in color inferiorly, and a white corolla with red stripes. Its root, which is used in medicine, is cylindrical, about ¼ of an inch thick, covered with a rather thick pale-brown, bitter bark. It contains a bitter principle, starch, resin, and caoutchouc, and is used as a drastic cathartic and emetic, and in small doses as a stomachic tonic. It was also used by the Indians in the treatment of syphilis. A variety, *A. androsæmifolium*, var. *incanum*, differs in having leaves hoary-pubescent inferiorly. [B, 33, 34, 180.]—**A. canadense foliis androsæmi** [Boccone]. See *A. androsæmifolium*.—**A. canadense maximum flore minimo herbaceo**. See *A. cannabinum*.—**A. cannabinum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chanvre du Canada*. Canadian or Indian hemp; a species growing in the eastern United States and Canada. It has a stalk 2 to 4 feet high, and white flowers arranged in dense cymes. The variety *A. cannabinum*, var. *pubescens*, is distinguished by the pubescence on the inferior surface of the leaves and cymes, and the variety *A. cannabinum*, var. *hypericifolium*, by the narrow oblong shape of the leaves. By some, these varieties are regarded as distinct species. The root of *A. cannabinum*, the a. of the U. S. Ph., resembles that of *A. androsæmifolium*, but has a thicker bark and the wood is soft and fragile instead of tough, as is the case with the latter. It contains apocynin, apocynein, starch, and tannic acid, and has a strong, nauseating odor and a bitter, acrid taste. It is diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and in large doses emetic and cathartic. A textile fibre is obtained from the plant. [B, 33, 34; L, 65.]—**A. citrifolium**. A poisonous species growing in the West Indies, where its leaves are said to be used as a febrifuge. [Poupée-Desportes (B, 46).]—**A. compressum** [Mönch]. See *A. venetum*.—**A. erectum** [Plukenet]. See *A. cannabinum*.—**A. fœtidum** [Burmann]. See PÆDERIA *fœtida*.—**A. folio oblongo** [Bauhin]. See PERIPLOCA *græca*.—**A. folio subrotundo** [C. Bauhin]. See MARSDENIA *erecta*.—**A. frutescens** [Afzelius]. See ICHNOCARPUS *Afzelii*.—**A. hirsutum**, etc. [Plukenet]. See GONOLOBUS *hirsutus*.—**A. hypericifolium** [Aiton]. The *A. cannabinum*, var. *hypericifolium*. [B, 34.]—**A. indicum** [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Cynanchum indicum* [Lamarck]. A shrub growing in Cochin-China and the Moluccas, where the leaves, either raw or cooked, are used to improve the digestion and as a galactagogue. The root has been employed in gastric troubles and to obviate the ill effects resulting from eating poisonous fish and crabs. [B, 180.]—**A. juventas, A. juventus** [Loureiro]. A shrub of Cochin-China the root of which is regarded by the Chinese as prolonging life. It is also reputed to be tonic, astringent, styptic, and antisyphilitic, and is used to dye the beard black. It is now referred to *Tylophora*. [B, 46, 180; L, 75.]—**A. maculatum**. A poisonous species indigenous to the Antilles. [Poupée-Desportes (B, 46).]—**A. maritinum**. See *A. venetum*.—**A. muscipulum** [Mönch]. See *A. androsæmifolium*.—**A. piscatorium** [Douglas]. See *A. cannabinum*.—**A. pubescens** [R. Brown]. The *A. cannabinum*, var. *pubescens*. [B, 34.]—**A. repens** [Camm.]. See PERIPLOCA *græca*.—**A. reticulatum**. 1. Of Loureiro, see *A. indicum*. 2. Of Linnæus, an East Indian species. [B, 211.]—**A. salicilifolium** [Med. Act. Palat.]. See GOMPHOCARPUS *fruticosus*.—**A. scandens virginianum**, etc. [Moris]. See GONOLOBUS *obliquus*.—**A. sibiricum** [Pallas]. See *A. venetum*.—**A. spinosum**. A poisonous species indigenous to the Antilles. [Poupée-Desportes (B, 46).]—**A. syriacum**. Of Clusius, a species confounded with the *Asclepias syriaca* (*Cornuti*), but probably to be referred to *Calotropis procera*. [B, 211, 214.]—**A. tiliæfolium** [Lamarck]. See DREGEA *volubilis*.—**A. venetum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *tue-chien de Venise*. A perennial herbaceous variety growing on the shores of the Adriatic and of the Black Sea. It was formerly known as *Tithymalus marinus*, and the root was employed as an emetic and cathartic. [B, 180.]—**A. villosum**. See *A. cannabinum*, var. *pubescens*.—**A. viminale** [Bass.]. See SARCOSTEMMA *viminale*.—**Herba apocyni folio subrotundo.** The herb of *Marsdenia erecta*. [B, 180.]

APOCYRTUMENON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-su^{6}r(ku^{6}r)-tu^2-(tu)'me^{2}n-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀποκυρτούμενον (from ἀποκυρτοῦσθαι, to become prominent [ἀπόστημα understood]). An abscess gathered to a pointed head. [Hippocrates (L, 94).]

APODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)'o-da^3. From α priv., and πούς, a foot. Fr., *apodes*. 1. A class of animals having no feet or organs homologous with feet, or fish without ventral fins. 2. Aristotle's third section of air-breathing animals. [B, 28; L, 73.] 3. In botany, groups of the *Hydnei*, *Polypori*, and *Agarici* in which the pileus is not supported by a pedicel. [Nees v. Esenbeck (B, 121).]

APODACRYTIC, adj. A^{2}p-o-da^{2}k-ri^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀποδακρυτικός (from ἀποδακρύειν, to weep, also to cease to weep). Lat., *apodacryticus*, *apodacrytus*. Fr., *apodacrytique*. It., *apodacritico*. Sp., *apodacrítico*. 1. Exciting the flow of the tears. 2. Restraining it. [L, 51, 53.]

APODAL, adj. A^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^{2}l. For deriv., see APODA. Fr., *apode*. Ger., *apodisch*. See APODOUS.

APODAN, n. A^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^{2}n. An apodous animal. [L.]

APODANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}d-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^2-e-(a^3-e^2). From *Apodanthes*, one of the genera. A division of rafflesiaceous plants established by R. Brown. [B, 104, 197.]

APODEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}d'e^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *apodem'atos* (-*tis*). See pl., APODEMATA.

APODEMAL, adj. A^{2}p-o^{2}d'e^{2}m-a^{2}l. Relating to an apodema. [B, 100.]

APODEMATA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *apodema*. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-de^{2}m'-a^3-ta^3. Perhaps from ἀποδεῖν, to bind or tie fast. Fr., *apodèmes*. Apodemes; certain processes of the exoskeleton in crustaceans, usually dipping inward in the form of septa for the attachment of muscles, but sometimes extending outward. They are distinguished from the epidemata by consisting of two plates, one of which proceeds from one, and the other from the other, of two adjacent somites. According to their situation, they are termed inter-maxillary, thoracic, etc. [A, 301, 359; L, 168.]

APODEMES, n. pl. A^{2}p'o-demz. See APODEMATA.

APODEMIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-de^{2}m-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. From ἀποδημία, a journey, and ἀλγεῖν, to grieve. Fr., *apodémialgie*. Ger., *Apodemialgie*, *Hinauswehe*. It., *apodemialgia*. A morbid condition in which there is a strong desire to leave home; the reverse of homesickness. [Hoyer (L, 50).]

APODES, APODI (Lat.), n's m. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)'o-dez(de^{2}s), -di-(de). See APODA (3d def.).

APODIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o'di^2-a^3. From α priv., and πούς, the foot. Fr., *apodie*. Ger., *Apodie*, *Fusslosigkeit*. Sp., *apodía*, *apodasia*. The condition of being without feet or lower extremities. [L, 32, 44.]

APODIPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}d-i^{2}p-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *apodipo'seos* (-*sis*). See *Fatty* DEGENERATION and STEATOSIS.

APODOCÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. A^3-po-do-sa-fa^{3}l. Having the flowers sessile and collected in heads. [L, 41.]

APODOGYNOUS, adj. A^{2}p-o-do^{2}j'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *apodogynus*. Fr., *apodogyne*. Not adherent to the ovary at its base (said of the discs of flowers). [Richard (B, 17).]

APODON (Lat.), n. n., sing of *apoda* (*q. v.*). A^{2}p(a^{3}p)'o^{2}d-o^{2}n.

APODOPNIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^3-po-do^{2}p-nek. From ἄποδος (= ἄφοδος), a return, and πνεῖν, to breathe. Re-establishing respiration in cases of asphyxia (said of remedies, apparatus, etc.). [L, 41.]

APODOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}d'o-si^{2}s. Gen., *apodo'seos* (-*sis*). Gr., ἀπόδοσις. It., *apodosi*. 1. A passing from one part into another (as from the small into the large intestine). 2. A return, restitution. [A, 322.]

APODOSPOREI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}d-o-spo're^2-i(e). From α priv., πούς, a foot, and σπορά, a seed. A group of pyrenomycetous *Fungi* made by Bail, including genera in which the spores have no pedicel; opposed to the *Podosporei*, in which the spores are pedicellate. [B, 121.]

APODOUS, adj. A^{2}p'o^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *apodus* (from α priv., and πούς, a foot). Fr., *apode*. Ger., *apodisch*, *fusslos*. Destitute of feet or their analogues; of fishes, lacking ventral fins. [L.]

APODYTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}d-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀποδυτήριον (from ἀποδύειν, to take off one's clothing). Sp., *apoditerio*. 1. An ancient term for the room in which bathers removed their clothing. 2. A room in which patients removed their clothing previous to an operation. [L, 53.]

APOGALACTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀπογαλακτισμός (from ἀπογαλακτίζειν, to wean). Fr., *apogalactisme*. Ger., *Apogalaktismus*. It., Sp., *apogalactismo*. See ABLACTATION.

APOGALACTISTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)-ti^{2}st'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Proceeding from or relating to weaning. [L, 50.]

APOGALACTOS, APOGALACTUS (Lat.), adj's, and n's m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)'to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ABLACTATUS.

APOGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)'i^2-a^3. From ἀπό, apart from, and γάμος, marriage. Ger., *Apogamie*. See APOGAMY.

APOGAMOUS, adj. A^{2}p-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-us. Pertaining to or characterized by apogamia.

APOGAMY, n. A^{2}p-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-i^2. See APOGAMIA. Non-sexual reproduction; a term sometimes used in botany as synonymous with parthenogenesis, but generally used in a more restricted sense to express the development in ferns, apart from any sexual act, of

a bud upon the spots where the archegonia are usually developed, which bud subsequently grows into a perfect plant. [B, 49, 54.] See also APANDRY, APOGYNY, and APOSPORY.

APOGASTRA, APOGASTRIA (Lat.), n's n. pl. A2p(a3p)-o-ga2s(ga3s)'tra3, -tri2-a3. From α priv., πούς, a foot, and γαστήρ, the belly. A section of molluscs having no feet on the belly. [Latreille (L, 50).]

APOGEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-je(ga)-o'si2s. Gen., *apogeo'seos* (*-sis*). See AGEUSIA.

APOGEOTROPIC, adj. A2p-o-je-o-tro2p'i2k. From ἀπό, away from, γῆ, the earth, and τρέπειν, to turn. Fr., *apogéotropique.* Turning away from the ground (said of plants in their growth). [B, 229.]

APOGEUOSIS, APOGEUSIA, APOGEUSIS, APOGEUSTIA (Lat.), n's f. A2p(a3p)-o-ju2-o'si2s, -ju2'si2-a3, -ju2'si2s, -ju2st'i2-a3. From ἀπό, apart from, and γεῦσις, the sense of taste. See AGEUSIA.

APOGLAUCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-gla4(gla3-u)-ko'si2s. Gen., *apoglauco'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπογλαύκωσις. Fr., *apoglaucosie.* Ger., *Apoglaukosis.* Sp., *apoglaucósis.* The formation of a glaucoma. [Dioscorides (A, 311).]

APOGLUCIC ACID, n. A2p-o-glu2'si2k. From ἀπό, and *glucic.* Syn.: *apoglucinic acid.* Fr., *acide apoglucinique* (ou *apoglucique*). Ger., *Apoglucinsäure.* An acid formed by the decomposition of glucic acid and having the formula $C_{18}H_{22}O_{11}$ (= $C_{18}H_{16}O_8 + 3H_2O$) when dried at 100° C., and $C_{18}H_{18}O_9$ (= $C_{18}H_{16}O_8 + H_2O$) when dried at 140°. [B, 2.]

APOGON (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-o'go2n. Gen., *apogo'nis.* Gr., ἀπώγων. Fr., *apogone.* Ger., *bartlos.* Sp., *apogóno.* Beardless. [L, 50.]

APOGONA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A2p(a3p)-o2g'o2n-a3. Gr., ἀπόγονα (n. pl. of adj. ἀπόγονος, descended from). The fœtus and its appendages. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

APOGONI (Lat.), n., m. pl. of adj. *apogon* (*q. v.*). A2p(a3p)-o-go'ni(ne). Fr., *apogones.* A section of mosses made by Palisot-Beauvais, in which the urn has no peristome; comprising *Sphagnum* and several other genera. [B, 121, 170.]

APOGYNY, n. A2p-o2j'e2n-i2. From ἀπό, apart from, and γυνή, a female. The form of non-sexual reproduction in plants in which development takes place directly from the female generative organ without the formation of the female generative element. [McNab, "Proc. of the Roy. Dubl. Soc.," Oct., 1885, p. 466 (B).]

APOHYAL, n. A2p-o-hi'a2l. Fr., *apohyal.* The first pieces of the styloid cornua of the hyoid bone. [G. St.-Hilaire (L, 43, 116).]

APOLAR, adj. A2p'o-la3r. From α priv., and πόλος (see POLE). Ger., *apolar, fortsatzlos.* It., *apolare.* Sp., *apolar.* Having no poles or processes (said particularly of nerve cells). [J.]

APOLEMIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2p(a3p)-o-le2m-i(e)'a3-de-(da3-e2). A family of physophoridous hydrozoa characterized by a hydrosoma with nectocalyces and hydrophyllia, the latter grouped with the other organs at considerable intervals along the cœnosarc; the cœnosarc filiform; and the pneumatocyst small. [Huxley (A, 359).]

APOLEMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-le2mp'sis. Gen., *apolemp'seos* (*-sis*). See APOLEPSIS.

APOLEPISIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-le2p'i2s-i2s. Gen., *apolepis'eos* (*-sis*). From ἀπολεπίζειν, to peel off. Fr., *apolepisme.* Ger., *Apolepismus, Abschulferung.* Desquamation. [L, 50.]

APOLEPISMA (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o-le2p-i2z(i2s)'ma3. Gen., *apolepis'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπολέπισμα. A husk, peel; anything cast off by desquamation. [A, 311, 322.]

APOLEPISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A2p(a3p)-o-le2p-i2z(i2s)'mu3s-(mu4s). See APOLEPISIS.

APOLEPSIA, APOLEPSIS (Lat.), n's f. A2p(a3p)-o-le2p'si2-a3, -si2s. Gen., *apolep'siæ, -lep'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπόληψις (from ἀπολαμβάνειν, to arrest). Fr., *apolépsie.* Ger., *Apolepsie.* It., *apolepsia.* Sp., *apolepsía.* 1. The cessation of the function of an organ. 2. The suppression of any natural function. 3. Aphonia. 4. Asphyxia. 5. Epilepsy. [A, 301; L, 46, 50, 53, 94.]

APOLEPTICUS (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-o-le2p'ti2k-u3s(u4s). Relating to or suffering with apolepsis. [M, 13.]

APOLEXIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-le2x'i2s. Gen., *apolex'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀπόληξις. Fr., *apolexie.* Sp., *apolexis.* The period of life when the strength grows less. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APOLINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-li2n-o'si2s. Gen., *apolino'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπολίνωσις (from ἀπολινοῦν, to tie with a thread). Fr., *apolinose.* It., *apolinosi.* Sp., *apolinósis.* The cure of an anal fistula by means of a ligature. [Paulus Ægineta (L, 53).]

APOLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-li2ps'i2s. Gen., *apolip'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπόλειψις (from ἀπολείπειν, to leave behind). 1. Aphonia, especially if sudden. 2. Partial catalepsy. [L, 50.]

APOLLINARIS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2l-li2n-a(a3)'-ri2s. 1. Of or pertaining to Apollo. [B, 121.] See HERBA *a.* 2. (N.) An ancient name for several narcotic plants, including *Hyoscyamus.* [Pliny, Apuleius (A, 312).] 3. (N.) A spring in the valley of the Ahr, in Rhenish Prussia, the water of which is used largely as a beverage, alone or mixed with wine, and to some extent medicinally as an alkaline remedy. The following table shows an average of eight analyses by Bischof and Mohr:

Sodium carbonate	6·964	grains in a pint.
Magnesium carbonate	2·751	" " "
Calcium carbonate	1·900	" " "
Sodium chloride	2·743	" " "
Sodium sulphate	1·548	" " "
Sodium phosphate } Potassium salts }	traces	
Iron oxide, with alumina	0·049	grain in a pint.
Silicic acid	0·099	" " "
Carbonic acid (free and semi-combined)	42·81	cub. in. " "
Carbonic acid (combined)	12·44	" " "

[A, 363.]

APOLYOTHALAMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2p(a3p)-o2l-i2(u6)-o-tha2l(tha3l)'a3-me(ma3-e2). Of Trevisan, a suborder of florideous *Algæ*, comprising the single tribe *Ceramieæ.* [B, 170.]

APOLYSIA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-li2s(lu6s)'i2-a3. Gr., ἀπολυσία. See APOLYSIS (1st def.).

APOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2l'i2s(u6s)-i2s. Gen., *apolys'eos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπόλυσις (from ἀπολύειν, to loose). Fr., *apolyse.* Sp., *apólisis.* 1. A weak condition of the limbs or the loosening of a bandage. [Erotian (L, 94).] 2. The expulsion of a fœtus or the secundines. [L, 84.] 3. Numbness of the extremities. [M, 13.] 4. The termination or resolution of a disease. [L, 53.] 5. Release from confinement. [M, 60.]

APOLYTICUS (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-o-li2t(lu6t)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., ἀπολυτικός. Relating to, suffering with, or tending to apolysis. [M, 13.]

APOMAGMA (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o-ma2g(ma3g)'ma3. Gen., *apomag'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπόμαγμα (from ἀπομάσσειν, to wipe clean). 1. Anything suitable for removing or cleaning away sordes or excrement. [Hippocrates (L, 53).] 2. A cathartic. [L, 70.]

APOMATHEMA (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o-ma3-the(tha)'ma3. Gen., *apomathem'atos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπομάθημα. Forgetfulness. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APOMATOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-o-ma3-to2s'to2m-u3s(u4s). Fr., *apomatostome.* Used by Menke of gasteropods having no opercula. [L, 116.]

APOMELI (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o2m'e2l-i(e). Gr., ἀπόμελι. An ancient mixture of honey or honey-comb and vinegar cooked until the pungency of the vinegar was lost; used to promote the action of the intestines and kidneys. [Galen (L, 53).]

APOMESOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-o-me2s-o2s'to2m-u3s-(u4s). From ἀπό, away from, μέσος, the centre, and στόμα, a mouth. Fr., *apomésostome.* Without a central mouth. [L, 116.]

APOMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-mo2rf'i2-a3. See APOMORPHINE.

APOMORPHICUS (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-o-mo2rf'i2k-u3s(u4s). Of or pertaining to apomorphine. [B.]

APOMORPHIN (Ger.), n. A3-po-mo2rf-en'. See APOMORPHINE. —**A'hydrochlorat, Salzsaures A.** See APOMORPHINE *hydrochloride.*

APOMORPHINA [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-mo2rf-i(e)'na3. Apomorphine. [B, 113.]—**Apomorphinæ hydrochloras** [U. S. Ph.]. See APOMORPHINE *hydrochloride.*

APOMORPHINE, n. A2p-o-mo2rf'en. For deriv., see *apo-** and MORPHINE. Lat., *apomorphina* [Fr. Cod.], *apomorphinum.* Fr., *apomorphine.* Ger., *Apomorphin.* It., Sp., *apomorfina.* An artificial alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$, derived from morphine and codeine by various processes which cause their dehydration. It forms crystals, soluble in water, and more readily so in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It is official in the Fr. Cod. [B, 5.]—**A. hydrochlorate, A. hydrochloride.** Lat., *apomorphinæ hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph.], *apomorphinum hydrochloricum* [Ger. Ph.], *chlorhydras apomorphinicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *chlorhydrate d'apomorphine.* Ger., *Apomorphinhydrochlorat, salzsaures Apomorphin.* It., *cloridrato di apomorfina.* Sp., *clorhidrato de apomorfina.* A salt of the composition $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2HCl$, forming a white or grayish crystalline powder, soluble in water. It readily becomes green on exposure to moisture and light. In doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain it is an antemetic, but in doses of from $\frac{1}{20}$ to 1 grain it is emetic. [B; L, 65.]

APOMORPHINUM (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o-mo2rf-i(e)'nu3m-(nu4m). See APOMORPHINE.—**A. hydrochloricum** [Ger. Ph.]. See APOMORPHINE *hydrochloride.*

APOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-mo2rf-o'si2s. Gen., *apomorpho'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπομόρφωσις. Fr., *apomorphose.* It., *apomorfosi.* In chemistry, a metamorphosis in which a body acting upon another body takes something away from the latter. [Gerhardt (A, 301).]

APOMYELINE, n. A2p-o-mi'e2l-en. From ἀπό, from, and μυελός, the brain. An organic principle, $C_{64}H_{109}N_2PO_9$, belonging to the series of monophosphatides, obtained by Thudichum from the human brain. [B, 220.]

APOMYLENAS, APOMYLLENE (Lat.), n's f. A2p(a3p)-o-mi2l(mu6l)-e(a)'na2s(na3s), -le(la)'ne(na). Gr., ἀπομυλήνας (from ἀπομυλλαίνειν, to make mouths). Sp., *apomylena.* 1. A distortion or convulsion of the cheek or adjacent parts particularly when occasioned by a blow or wound. [Erotian (L, 94).] 2. Protrusion of the lips. [L, 53.]

APOMYSTOSE (Fr.), n. A3-po-mi2st-os. See APOMYTTOSIS.

APOMYTHOSIS, APOMYTTOSIS (Lat.), n's f. A2p(a3p)-o-mi2th(mu6th)-o'si2s, -mi2t(mu6t)-to'si2s. Gen., *apomytho'seos* (*-sis*), *-mytto'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀπομύσσειν, to blow one's nose. Fr., *apomyttose.* It., *apomittosi.* Sp., *apomitósis.* A spasm and trembling of the head, with sonorous respiration and agitation of the whole body, in an effort to clear the nose. It differs from sneezing in that the breathing is stertorous. [L, 132.]

APONE (Fr.), n. A3-pon. From α priv., and πόνος, pain. An anodyne. [V. Poulet, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Feb. 15, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 13, 1886, p. 312.]

APONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ne^{2}k-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *aponecro'seos (-sis).* Gr., ἀπονέκρωσις (from ἀπονεκροῦν, to kill utterly). Death [Epictetus (A, 311).]

APONEUROGRAPHY, APONEUROLOGY, n's. A^{2}p-o-nu^2-ro^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2, -ro^{2}l'o-ji^2. From ἀπονεύρωσις (see APONEUROSIS), and γράφειν, to write, or λόγος (see *-logy**). Lat., *aponeurographia, aponeurologia.* Fr., *aponévrographie, aponévrologie.* Ger., *Aponeurographie, Aponeurosiologie.* It., *aponeurografia, aponeurologia.* Sp., *aponeurografia, aponeurologia.* The anatomy of the aponeuroses. [L, 43.]

APONEUROSE (Ger.), n. A^3-po-noi-ro'ze^2. See APONEUROSIS. —**Insertionsa'.** See APONEUROSIS *of insertion.*—**Umhüllungsa'.** See APONEUROSIS *of investment.*

APONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-nu^2-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *aponeuro'seos (-sis).* Gr., ἀπονεύρωσις. Fr., *aponévrose.* Ger., *Aponeurose.* It., *aponeurosi.* Sp., *aponeurósis, aponevrósis.* 1. A cord or tendon. [Hippocrates (L, 53).] 2. A white shining membrane made up of interlacing fibres ; the term is often used synonymously with fascia. [C, 1.]—**Abdominal a.** Fr., *aponévrose abdominale.* A term which has been applied to the abdominal fascia, the a. of the oblique muscles of the abdomen, and the abdominal tunic. [L.]—**Anterior a. of the transversalis abdominis.** The anterior fibrous portion of the transversalis abdominis, which is blended with its fellow of the opposite side. [L, 142.]—**Anterior crural a.** The fibrous layer which in many of the lower animals descends from the fold of the flank to the patella and inner surface of the leg, and is connected with the fascia lata. [L, 13.]—**Anterior perineal a.** Fr., *aponévrose périnéale antérieure* (ou *superficielle*). See *Superficial perineal* FASCIA.—**Antibrachial a.** Fr., *aponévrose antébrachiale* (ou *anti brachiale*). The continuation of the brachial a. on to the forearm. It is attached to the superior borders of the anterior and posterior annular ligaments of the wrist, and sends prolongations between the muscles of the forearm. [L, 41.]—**A. analis.** See *Anal* FASCIA.—**A. bicipitis.** See *Semilunar* FASCIA.—**A. cranii.** See *Epicranial a.*—**A. cruris.** See FASCIA *lata.*—**A. dorsalis.** See *Dorsal* FASCIA. — **A. dorsalis manus profunda.** Fr., *aponévrose dorsale profonde de la main.* That portion of the dorsal fascia of the hand which covers the interosseous muscles and is attached to the metacarpal bones. [L, 7.]—**A. dorsalis manus superficialis.** Fr., *aponévrose dorsale superficielle de la main.* A thin layer of fibrous tissue lying upon the tendons of the extensor communis digitorum. [L, 7.]—**A. epicrania.** See *Epicranial a.*—**A. femoralis.** See FASCIA *lata.*—**A. ischio-pubica.** Fr., *aponévrose ischio-pubique.* The anterior portion of the superficial perineal fascia which extends between the pubic arch and the ischiadic tuberosities. [Velpeau (L, 7).]—**A. ischio-rectalis.** See *Ischio-rectal* FASCIA.—**A. lumbaris.** See *Lumbar* FASCIA.—**A. occipito-frontalis.** See *Epicranial a.*—**A. of insertion.** Fr., *aponévrose d'insertion.* Ger., *Insertionsaponeurose.* It., *aponeurosi di inserzione.* An a. which serves as the means of attachment of a muscle to a bone ; a flattened tendon. [A, 301 ; L, 32.]—**Aponeuroses of intersection.** Fr., *aponévroses d'intersection.* Syn. : *partial aponeuroses.* The fibrous bands which form part of the continuity of some muscles. [A, 301; L, 32.]—**Aponeuroses of investment.** See *General aponeuroses.* —**A. of the arm.** See *Brachial a.*—**A. of the deltoid muscle.** See *Deltoid a.*—**A. of the diaphragm.** The central tendon of the diaphragm. [L, 7.]—**A. of the external oblique muscle.** The broad fibrous expansion of the external oblique muscle which blends with its fellow of the opposite side at the linea alba ; below, its fibres become closely aggregated, forming Poupart's ligament. [L, 142.]—**A. of the forearm.** See *Antibrachial a.*—**A. of the internal oblique muscle.** The fibrous expansion of the internal oblique muscle. At the outer border of the rectus abdominis it divides into two layers, inclosing the muscle as far as a point about midway between the umbilicus and the pubes, the outermost blending with the a. of the external oblique, and the innermost with that of the transversalis. Above, it is attached to the ensiform process of the sternum and to the cartilages of the seventh and eighth ribs. [L, 142.]—**A. of the leg.** Fr., *aponévrose jambière.* The a. covering the calf of the leg. It is continuous above with the fascia lata and the periosteum over the head and anterior and inner borders of the tibia, and the head of the fibula ; below, it is blended with the periosteum over the internal and external malleoli and the annular ligaments. It sends numerous septa into the calf, between the muscles. [L, 142.]—**A. of the soft palate.** A thin layer of fibrous tissue attached above to the hard palate and blended with the tendon of the tensor palati muscle. [L, 156.]—**A. palmaris externa.** Fr., *aponévrose palmaire externe.* A layer of fibrous tissue covering the palmar muscles, between which it sends numerous septa. [L, 7.]—**A. palmaris interna.** Fr., *aponévrose palmaire interne.* A layer of fibrous tissue, consisting chiefly of transverse fibres arising from the radial border of the fifth metacarpal bone, which envelops the muscles of the little finger, and is lost between them and the interossei. [L, 7.]—**A. palmaris profunda.** Fr., *aponévrose palmaire profonde.* A layer of fibrous tissue in the palm of the hand, covering the interossei muscles and the deep palmar arch. It is attached above to the carpal ligament and below to the metacarpo-phalangeal ligament. [L, 5.]—**A. perinæi media.** See *Middle perineal a.*—**A. perinæi profunda.** See *Deep perineal a.*—**A. pharyngis.** See *Pharyngeal a.*—**A. plantaris externa.** The external portion of the plantar fascia. [L, 31.]—**A. plantaris media.** The central portion of the plantar fascia. [L, 31.]—**A. prævertebralis.** See *Prevertebral* FASCIA.—**A. temporalis.** See *Temporal* FASCIA.—**A. vertebralis.** See *Vertebral a.*—**A. volaris.** See *Palmar* FASCIA.—**Brachial a.** Fr., *aponévrose brachiale.* The a. enveloping the muscles of the arm. It is attached above to the acromion and below to the internal and external tuberosities of the os brachii. [L, 41.]—**Cervical a.** Fr., *aponévrose cervicale.* See *Cervical* FASCIA.—**Contentive aponeuroses.** See *General aponeuroses.*—**Coronal a.** See *Epicranial a.*—**Crural a.** Fr., *aponévrose crurale.* Sp., *aponeurósis crural.* See FASCIA *lata.*—**Deep cervical a.** Fr., *aponévrose cervicale profonde.* See *Deep cervical* FASCIA.—**Deep perineal a.** Fr., *aponévrose périnéale profonde.* See *Deep perineal* FASCIA. —**Deltoid a.** A prolongation of the brachial a. which covers the deltoid muscle, into which it sends numerous septa. It is continuous with the fasciæ covering the pectoralis major and infraspinatus muscles, and is attached to the acromion, the clavicle, and the spine of the scapula. [L.]—**Dorsal a. of the metacarpus.** Fr., *aponévrose dorsale du métacarpe.* A fibro-cellular tissue mainly composed of transverse fibres, prolonged downward from the lower border of the posterior annular ligament of the wrist over the extensor tendons of the fingers. [L, 41.]—**Epicranial a.** Fr., *aponévrose épicranienne, calotte aponévrotique.* Ger., *Schadelhaube.* The fibrous structure connecting the two portions of the occipito-frontalis muscle. It is also attached to the protuberance and superior curved lines of the occipital bone, and is continuous with the fibres of the auricular muscles. [L, 142.]—**External scapular a.** The analogue in the lower animals of the suprascapular a. of man. [L, 13.] — **Femoral a.** See FASCIA *lata.* — **General aponeuroses.** Fr., *aponévroses générales.* Syn. : *aponeuroses of investment.* A name given by Bichat to the aponeuroses which cover the muscles of a limb and retain them in position. They send prolongations between the muscles, and as a rule are attached by their extremities to bones. [L, 32.]—**Gluteal a.** Fr., *aponévrose fessière.* A term applied to the fascia covering the gluteal muscles. [L, 13.]—**Iliac a.** See *Iliac* FASCIA.—**Infraspinous a.** A fibrous tissue continuous with the a. of the arm and attached to the circumference of the infraspinous fossa. It gives origin to some of the fibres of the infraspinatus muscle and sends off septa separating that muscle from the teres major and minor muscles. [L, 156.]—**Lumbar a.** See *Lumbar* FASCIA.—**Middle perineal a.** Fr., *aponévrose périnéale moyenne.* See *Middle perineal* FASCIA.—**Occipito-frontal a.** See *Epicranial a.*—**Orbital a.** Fr., *aponévrose orbitaire.* A fibrous tissue in the orbit which gives off prolongations that cover the muscles, pass into the eyelids, and extend over certain portions of the eyeball. [L, 41.]—**Palmar a.** Fr., *aponévrose palmaire.* Sp., *aponeurósis palmar.* See *Palmar* FASCIA.—**Partial aponeuroses.** Fr., *aponévroses partielles.* Sp., *aponeuróses parciales.* See *Aponeuroses of intersection.*—**Pedal a.** Fr., *aponévrose pédieuse.* A prolongation of the dorsal fascia of the foot which covers the extensor brevis digitorum. [L, 142.]—**Pelvic a.** Fr., *aponévrose pelvienne.* See *Pelvic* FASCIA.—**Perineal a.** Fr., *aponévrose périnéale.* See *Perineal* FASCIA.—**Plantar a.** Fr., *aponévrose plantaire.* See *Plantar* FASCIA.—**Posterior a. of the transversalis abdominis.** The middle layer of the lumbar fascia (*q. v.*). [L, 142.]—**Scapular a.** Fr., *aponévrose scapulaire.* It., *aponeurosi scapolare.* The a. covering the scapular muscles. [Chaussier (L, 91).]—**Subscapular a.** A thin fibrous membrane attached to the circumference of the subscapular fossa, giving rise to some of the fibres of the subscapularis muscle. [L, 156.]—**Superficial perineal a.** Fr., *aponévrose périnéale superficielle* (ou *ischio-pubio-vulvaire*). See *Superficial perineal* FASCIA. —**Supra-hyoid a.** Fr., *aponévrose sus-hyoïdienne.* A fold of the cervical fascia extending between the two bellies of the digastric muscle and attached to the hyoid bone. [L, 7.]—**Supraspinous a.** A fibrous tissue attached to the circumference of the supraspinous fossa, which gives rise to some of the fibres of the supraspinatus muscle. [L, 156.]—**Tibial a.** See *A. of the leg.*—**Vertebral a.** The a. which separates the muscles of the shoulder and arm from those which support the head and arm. See also *Lumbar* FASCIA. [L, 142.]

APONEUROSITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-nu^2-ro-si(se)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *aponeurosit'idis.* For deriv., see APONEUROSIS and *-itis**. Inflammation of an aponeurosis. [L.]

APONEUROTIC, adj. A^{2}p-o-nu^2-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *aponeuroticus.* Fr., *aponévrotique.* Ger., *aponeurotisch, flechsig.* It., *aponeurotico.* Sp., *aponeurótico.* Relating to, resembling, or constituting an aponeurosis. [L.]

APONEUROTOME, n. A^{2}p-o-nu^2'ro-tom. From ἀπονεύρωσις (see APONEUROSIS), and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *aponévrotome.* Ger., *Aponeurotom.* It., *aponeurotomo.* A curved blunt-pointed bistoury with a cutting edge extending only part of the length of the blade. It was invented by Civiale for dividing the abdominal aponeurosis in suprapubic cystotomy. [L, 32.]

APONEUROTOMY, n. A^{2}p-o-nu^2-ro^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *aponeurotomia.* Fr., *aponévrotomie.* It., *aponeurotomia.* Sp., *aponeurotomia.* The dissection of aponeuroses or the section of an aponeurosis. [L, 43.]

APONÉVROSE (Fr.), n. A^3-po-nav-ros. See APONEUROSIS.—**A. buccale, A. bucco-pharyngienne.** See *Bucco-pharyngeal* FASCIA.—**A's capsulaires** [Chaussier]. See *General* APONEUROSES. —**A. cervicale.** See *Cervical* FASCIA.—**A. coraco-claviculaire.** See *Coraco-clavicular* FASCIA.—**A. crurale.** See FASCIA *lata.*—**A's de contention.** See *General* APONEUROSES.—**A's d'enveloppe.** See *General* APONEUROSES.—**A. digastrique.** See *Supra-hyoid* APONEUROSIS.—**A. d'insertion.** See APONEUROSIS *of insertion.*—**A's d'intersection.** See APONEUROSES *of intersection.*—**A. dorsale du metacarpe.** See *Dorsal* APONEUROSIS *of the metacarpus.* —**A. dorsale du pied.** The dorsal fascia of the foot. [L, 41.]—**A. dorsale profonde de la main.** See APONEUROSIS *dorsalis manus profunda.*—**A. dorsale superficielle de la main.** See APONEUROSIS *dorsalis manus superficialis.*—**A. du périnée.** See *Perineal* FASCIA.—**A's engainantes.** See APONEUROSES *of investment.*—**A. fémorale.** See FASCIA *lata.*—**A. fessière.** See *Gluteal* APONEUROSIS.—**A's générales.** See *General* APONEUROSES.— **A. ischio-pubio-vaginale, A. ischio-pubio-vulvaire.** See *Superficial perineal* FASCIA.—**A. jambière.** See APONEUROSIS *of the leg.* — **A. lombo-dorsale.** See *Lumbo-dorsal* FASCIA.—**A. lombo-iliaque.** See *Iliac* FASCIA.—**A's musculaires.** A term applied indifferently to aponeuroses of insertion and those of intersection. [L, 72.]—**A. orbitaire.** See *Orbital* APONEUROSIS.—**A. palmaire.** See *Palmar* FASCIA.—**A. parotidéo-massétérine.**

See *Parotideo-masseteric* FASCIA.—**A. partielle.** See APONEUROSIS *of intersection.*—**A. pédieuse.** See *Pedal* APONEUROSIS.—**A. pelvienne.** See *Pelvic* FASCIA.—**A. pelvienne supérieure.** See *Superior pelvic* FASCIA.—**A. périnéale.** See *Perineal* FASCIA.—**A. périnéale antérieure.** See *Superficial perineal* FASCIA.—**A. périnéale moyenne.** See *Middle perineal* FASCIA.—**A. périnéale profonde.** See *Deep perineal* FASCIA.—**A. périnéale superficielle.** See *Superficial perineal* FASCIA.—**A. plantaire.** See *Plantar* FASCIA.—**A. superficielle du bas-ventre.** The superficial fascia of the abdomen. [L, 7.]—**A. sus-hyoïdienne.** See *Supra-hyoid* APONEUROSIS.—**A. tibiale.** See APONEUROSIS *of the leg.*—**A. transverse du bas-ventre.** See APONEUROSIS *of the transversalis abdominis.*

APONEVROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-ne2v(ne2)-ro'si2s. See APONEUROSIS.

APONÉVROTIQUE (Fr.), adj. A3p-o-nav-ro-tek. See APONEUROTIC, and for other words in *Aponév-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Aponeu-*.

APONIA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o'ni2-a. Gr., ἀπονία (from α priv., and πόνος, pain). Fr., *aponie.* Ger., *Aponie.* Sp., *aponía.* See ANODYNIA.

APONIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-ni2p'si2s. Gen., *aponip'seos (-sis).* Gr., ἀπόνιψις. A washing. [Oribasius (A, 311).]

APONITROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-ni2t-ro'si2s. Gen., *aponitro'seos (-sis).* From ἀπονιτροῦν, to rub off with νίτρον. Fr., *aponitrose.* The cleansing of a wound with sodium carbonate (the nitre of the ancients). [L, 41, 119.]

APONOGETACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2p(a3p)-o2n-o-je2t(ge2t)-a(a3)'she2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Of Planchon, a family of plants comprising *Aponogeton* and one other genus. [B, 170.]

APONOGETON (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o2n-o-je(ga)'to2n. From *Apona* (= *Abano*), and γείτων, neighboring, because growing near Abano. A genus of potamineous plants. [B, 170, 173.]—**A. distachyum** [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, having an edible root. [B, 173.]—**A. monostachyum, A. monostachys.** See under SPATHIUM.

APONOUS, adj. A2p'o-nu3s. Gr., ἄπονος (from α priv., and πόνος, distress). Lat., *aponos, aponus.* Fr., *apone.* 1. Easy, comfortable (said of patients). [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. Causing no pain (said of medicines). [L, 116.]

APONOVIC ACID, n. A2p-o2n-o'vi2k. From ἀπό, from, and *quinovic acid.* Ger., *Aponovasäure.* A substance of the constitution $C_{16}H_{36}O_4$, formed along with other products by the action of sulphuric acid upon quinovic acid. [B, 207.]

APOO, n. A Chinese name for the *Urtica nivea.* [B.]

APOODER, n. The Ashantee name for a variety of *Leucas*, the bruised leaves of which, mixed with lime-juice, are applied to inflamed surfaces. [Waring (L, 63).]

APOPALLESIS, APOPALSIS (Lat.), n's f. A2p(a3p)-o-pa2l-(pa3l)-le(la)'si2s, -pa2l(pa3l)'si2s. Gen., *apopalle'seos (-sis), -pal'seos (-sis).* Gr., ἀποπάλλησις, ἀπόπαλσις (from ἀποπάλλειν, to cast away). An expulsion, extrusion. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

APOPARTHENEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-pa3r-the2n-u2'si2s. Gen., *apopartheneu'seos (-sis).* From ἀποπαρθενεύειν, to deprive of virginity. The deflowering of a virgin. [L, 119.]

APOPATEMA (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o-pa2t(pa3t)-e(a)'ma3. Gen., *apopatem'atos (-tis).* Gr., ἀποπάτημα. Excrement. [A, 325.]

APOPATESIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-pa2t(pa3t)-e(a)'si2s. Gen., *apopate'seos (-sis).* Gr., ἀποπάτησις. A going to stool. [Galen (A, 311).]

APOPATOS, APOPATUS (Lat.), n's m. or f. A2p(a3p)-o2p'a3-to2s, -tu3s(tu4s). Gr., ἀπόπατος. 1. Excrement. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. A privy. [A, 311.]

APOPEDASIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-pe2d'a3-si2s. Gen., *apopeda'seos (-sis).* From ἀποπηδᾶν, to slip away from. Dislocation at a joint from debility. [D, 141.]

APOPETALOUS, adj. A2p-o-pe2t'a2l-u3s. From ἀπό, away from, and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *apopétale.* Ger., *getrenntblätterig.* See DIALYPETALOUS.

APOPHEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-fu2'si2s. Gen., *apopheu'seos (-sis).* From ἀποφεύγειν, to escape from. Escape from a dangerous disease. [M, 60.]

APOPHLEGMASIA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-fle2g-ma(ma3)'zi2-(si2)-a3. From ἀποφλεγματίζειν, to cleanse from phlegm. A discharge of phlegm, particularly from the mouth. [L, 94.]

APOPHLEGMATIC, adj. A2p-o-fle2g-ma2t'i2k. Gr., ἀποφλεγματικός. Lat., *apophlegmaticus.* Fr., *apophlegmatique.* Ger., *apophlegmatisch.* It., *apoflemmatico.* Sp., *apoflegmático.* Exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nose. [L, 46.]

APOPHLEGMATISANS (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-o-fle2g-ma2t-(ma3t)'i2z(i2s)-a2nz(a3ns). Fr., *apophlegmatisant.* See APOPHLEGMATIC.—**A. per nares.** See ERRHINE.—**A. per os.** See SIALAGOGUE.

APOPHLEGMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A2p(a3p)-o-fle2g-ma3-ti2z(ti2s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., ἀποφλεγματισμός. Fr., *apophlegmatisme.* Ger., *Schleimabführung.* It., *apoflemmatismo.* 1. A discharge of mucus from the body. [M, 13.] 2. A sialogogue. [L, 56, 84.]

APOPHLEGMATIZANT, adj. A2p-o-fle2g-ma2t'i2z-a2nt. See APOPHLEGMATISANS.

APOPHRADES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2p(a3p)-o2f'ra3-dez(de2s). Gr., ἀποφράδες (f. pl. of adj. ἀποφράς [ἡμέραι understood]). Unlucky days, *i. e.*, those on which no critical change in a disease, or an unfavorable one, takes place. [Laurentinus (L, 53).]

APOPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-fra2x(fra3x)'i2s. Gen., *apophrax'eos (-is).* Gr., ἀπόφραξις (from ἀποφράσσειν, to obstruct). Suppression of the menses. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

APOPHTHARMA (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o2p-tha3r'ma3. Gen., *apophtharm'atos (-tis).* Gr., ἀπόφθαρμα. 1. An abortifacient. [D, 130.] 2. An abortive fœtus. [A, 322.]

APOPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2p'tho-ra3. Gr., ἀποφθορά (from ἀποφθείρειν, to miscarry). Abortion. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

APOPHTHOROUS, adj. A2p-o2p'tho-ru3s. Fr., *apophthore.* See ABORTIFACIENT.

APOPHYAS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2f'i2(u6)-a2s(a3s). Gen., *apophy'ados (-dis).* Gr., ἀποφυάς (= ἀπόφυσις [see APOPHYSIS]). An offshoot, especially of a vessel. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APOPHYLLATE, n. A2p-o2f'i2l-lat. A salt of apophyllic acid. [B.]

APOPHYLLENIC ACID, n. A2p-o-fi2l-le2n'i2k. See APOPHYLLIC ACID.

APOPHYLLIC ACID, n. A2p-o-fi2l'li2k. From ἀπό, from, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *acide apophyllique* (ou *apophyllénique*). Ger., *Apophyllensäure.* An acid, $C_8H_7NO_4$, obtained by the oxidation of cotarnine. It has the composition $(CO.O) = N(CH_3) - C_5H_3 - CO.OH$, or that of the acid methyl ether of cinchomeronic acid. [B, 41, 207.]

APOPHYLLOUS, adj. A2p-o-fi2l'lu3s. In botany, eleutherophyllous; the same as apopetalous or aposepalous, but applied to the perianth when it consists of but one whorl (perigonium). [B, 167.]

APOPHYSAR, adj. A2p-o2f'i2s-a3r. Lat., *apophysaris.* See APOPHYSEAL.

APOPHYSATE, adj. A2p-o2f'i2s-at. Lat., *apophysatus.* Fr., *apophysé.* Sp., *apofisado.* Provided with an apophysis. [L, 119.]

APOPHYSE (Fr., Ger.), n. A3-po-fes, -fu6z'e2. See APOPHYSIS.—**A. ancyroïde** (Fr.). The coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 49.]—**A's articulaires** (Fr.). See *Articular* APOPHYSES.—**A. basilaire de l'occipital** (Fr.). The basilar process of the occipital bone. [I, 55.]—**A's clinoïdes** (Fr.). See *Clinoid* APOPHYSES.—**A's clinoïdes antérieures** (Fr.). The anterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone. [L, 7.]—**A's clinoïdes postérieures** (Fr.). The posterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone. [L, 7.]—**A. coracoïde** (Fr.). See *Coracoid* PROCESS.—**A. coronoïde** (Fr.). A term applied indifferently to the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla and that of the scapula. [L, 7.]—**A. crista galli** (Fr.). See CRISTA *galli.*—**A. de Rau** (Fr.). See PROCESSUS *gracilis mallei.*—**A's d'Ingrassias** (Fr.). See APOPHYSES *of Ingrassias.*—**A's ensiformes** (Fr.). See *Ensiform* APOPHYSES.—**A. épineuse** (Fr.). The spinous process of a vertebra and the jugular process of the occipital bone. [L, 7, 41.]—**A's fausses** (Fr.). See *False* APOPHYSES.—**A. geni, A. geniénne** (Fr.). See *Genial* APOPHYSIS.—**A. grêle du marteau** (Fr.). See APOPHYSIS *gracilis.*—**A. jugale** (Fr.). See *Zygomatic* APOPHYSIS.—**A. malaire** (Fr.). See *Malar* APOPHYSIS.—**A. mastoide** (Fr.). See *Mastoid* APOPHYSIS.—**A. montante, A. nasale** (Fr.). The nasal process of the superior maxilla. [L, 7, 41.]—**A. odontoïde** (Fr.). See *Odontoid* APOPHYSIS.—**A's orbitaires** (Fr.). See *Orbital* APOPHYSES.—**A. palatine** (Fr.). See *Palatine* APOPHYSIS.—**A. paramastoïdienne** (Fr.). See *Jugular* APOPHYSIS.—**A. petrée** (Fr.). The petrous portion of the temporal bone. [L.]—**A. préoccipitale** (Fr.). See *Jugular* APOPHYSIS.—**A's ptérygoïdes** (Fr.). See *Pterygoid* APOPHYSES.—**A. ptérygoïdienne** (Fr.). The pyramidal process of the palate bone. [L, 41.]—**A'npunkt** (Ger.). See *Apophyseal* POINT.—**A. pyramidale** (Fr.). See *A. ptérygoïdienne* and *A. petrée.*—**A. serpiforme** (Fr.). A prolongation of the lower jaw of certain birds, near its posterior angle. [L, 158.]—**A. sphénoïdale** (Fr.). See *Sphenoidal* APOPHYSIS.—**A. styloïde** (Fr.). See *Styloid* APOPHYSIS.—**A's transverses** (Fr.). The transverse processes of a vertebra. [L, 41.]—**A. vaginale** (Fr.). See *Vaginal* APOPHYSIS.—**A's vraies** (Fr.). See *True* APOPHYSES.—**A. zygomatique** (Fr.). See *Zygomatic* APOPHYSIS.—**Grande a. unciforme de l'ethmoïde** (Fr.). See PROCESSUS *uncinatus major.*—**Petite a. unciforme de l'ethmoïde** (Fr.). See PROCESSUS *unciformis minor.*

APOPHYSÉ (Fr.), adj. A3-po-fe-sa. Provided with an apophysis. [L, 41.]

APOPHYSEAL, adj. A2p-o-fi2s'e2-a2l. Of or pertaining to an apophysis.

APOPHYSIFORM, adj. A2p-o-fi2s'i2-fo2rm. Lat., *apophysiformis* (from ἀπόφυσις [see APOPHYSIS], and *forma*, form). Fr., *apophysiforme.* Sp., *apofisiforme.* Having the shape of an apophysis. [L, 41.]

APOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2f'i2s(u6s)-i2s. Gen., *apophys'eos (-sis).* Gr., ἀπόφυσις (from ἀποφύειν, to put forth an offshoot). Fr., *apophyse.* Ger., *Apophyse, Fortsatz.* It., *apofisi.* Sp., *apófisis.* 1. A process projecting from a bone which it has never been separated from nor movable upon. [L, 156.] 2. A fleshy excrescence. [Hippocrates (L, 53).] 3. In botany, a protuberance at the base of the receptacle in some mosses. [B, 19.]—**Acromial a.** Fr., *apophyse acromiale.* See ACROMION.—**Ancyroid a.** Fr., *apophyse ancyroïde.* The coracoid process of the scapula.—**A. calamiformis.** See *Styloid a.*—**A. gracilis.** Fr., *apophyse grêle du marteau.* See PROCESSUS *gracilis mallei.*—**A. humilior exterior et insignior** [Casserius]. See TUBERCULUM *mallei.*—**A. lenticularis.** The point of the incus where it articulates with the stapes. [L, 113.]—**Apophyses mamillares.** The olfactory bulbs. [L, 119.]—**Apophyses of Ingrassias.** Fr., *apophyses d'Ingrassias.* The greater wings of the sphenoid bone. [L, 44.]—**A. raviana.** See *A. gracilis.*—**Arachnoid a.** An old name for a network of nerve filaments. [L, 63.]—**Arthrodial a.** That portion of the endosternite in an *Astacus*, which unites with the endopleurite to form part of the articular cavity of a limb. [B, 100.]—**Articular apophyses.** Fr., *apophy-*

ses articulaires. The articular processes of a vertebra. [L, 41, 44.]—**Atactic apophyses.** An old term for venous radicles. [L, 63.]—**Basilar a.** Fr., *apophyse basilaire.* The basilar process of the occipital bone. [L, 41, 44.]—**Clinoid apophyses.** Fr., *apophyses clinoïdes.* The clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone. [L, 41.]—**Coracoid a.** Fr., *apophyse coracoïde.* It., *apofisi coracoide.* The coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 41, 44.]—**Coronoid a.** Fr., *apophyse coronoïde.* It., *apofisi coronoide.* The coronoid process of the scapula. [L, 44.]—**Ensiform a.** Fr., *apophyse ensiforme.* It., *apofisi ensiforme.* See ALÆ *ossis sphenoidalis.*—**False apophyses.** Fr., *apophyses fausses.* See EPIPHYSES.—**Genial a.** Fr., *apophyse géni* (ou *génienne*). It., *apofisi geniane.* See *Genial* TUBERCLE.—**Malar a.** Fr., *apophyse malaire.* The malar process of the superior maxilla. [L, 41.]—**Mastoid a.** Fr., *apophyse mastoïde.* It., *apofisi mastoide.* The mastoid process of the temporal bone. [L, 41, 44.]—**Mesophragmal a.** That part of the endosternite, in an *Astacus*, which unites with its fellow to form the arch over the sternal canal. [B, 100.]—**Metacromial a.** Fr., *apophyse métacromiale.* A term applied to the superior branch of a bifurcated acromion. [L, 158.]—**Odontoid a.** Fr., *apophyse odontoïde.* Ger., *Zahnfortsatz des Epistropheus.* It., *apofisi odontoide.* The odontoid process of the axis. [L, 44, 49.]—**Orbital apophyses.** Fr., *apophyses orbitaires.* The prominences at each extremity of the orbital arch. [L, 41.]—**Palatine a.** Fr., *apophyse palatine.* It., *apofisi palatina.* A triangular eminence on the naso-palatine surface of the superior maxilla. [L, 41.]—**Paraphragmal a.** That portion of the endosternite in an *Astacus*, which passes upward and forward and unites with the endopleurites of its own apodeme and of the apodeme in front of it. [B, 100.]—**Pterygoid apophyses.** Fr., *apophyses ptérygoïdes.* The pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone. [L, 41.]—**Sphenoidal a.** Fr., *apophyse sphénoïdale.* It., *apofisi sfenoidale.* The sphenoidal process of the nasal bone. [L, 41.]—**Styloid a.** Fr., *apophyse styloïde.* It., *apofisi stiloide.* A term applied to the styloid process of the temporal bone or that of the radius. [L, 32.]—**Transverse apophyses.** Fr., *apophyses transverses.* The transverse processes of a vertebra. [L, 41, 44.]—**True apophyses.** Fr., *apophyses vraies.* Apophyses which have never been epiphyses. [L.]—**Vaginal a.** Fr., *apophyse vaginale.* The vaginal process of the temporal bone. [L, 41.]—**Zygomatic a.** Fr., *apophyse zygomatique.* Ger., *Wangenfortsatz.* It., *apofisi zigomatica.* The zygomatic process of the temporal bone. [L, 41.]

APOPIESMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-pi(pe)-e^{2}z(e^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *apopies'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀποπίεσμα (from ἀποπιέζειν, to squeeze out). See ECPIESMA.

APOPLANESIS, APOPLANIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-e(a)'si^{2}s, -pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)'i^2-a^3. Gen., *apoplane'seos* (*-sis*), *-plan'iæ.* Gr., ἀποπλάνησις (from ἀποπλανᾶσθαι, to wander). Fr., *apoplanèse.* Sp., *apoplanésis.* The presence of a fluid in an unnatural situation (*e. g.*, an extravasation, also ectopic menstruation). [A, 322.]

APOPLECTA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *apoplectus* (*vena* understood). A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ple^{2}k'ta^3. The internal jugular vein. [Bartholin (L, 53).]

APOPLECTIC, adj. A^{2}p-o-ple^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Gr., ἀποπληκτικός. Lat., *apoplecticus.* Fr., *apoplectique.* Ger., *apoplektisch.* It., *apoplettico.* Sp., *apopléctico.* 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, apoplexy. [L.] 2. See ANTAPOPLECTIC.

APOPLECTIFORM, adj. A^{2}p-o-ple^{2}k'ti^2-fo^{2}rm. Fr., *apoplectiforme.* See APOPLECTOID.

APOPLECTOID, adj. A^{2}p-o-ple^{2}k'toid. For deriv., see APOPLEXY and *-oid**. Resembling apoplexy (said by M. Hall of the paralytic phenomena which follow congestion of the nervous centres as the result of poisoning with strychnine). [A, 301.]

APOPLEXED, adj. A^{2}p'o-ple^{2}xd. Affected with apoplexy. [L, 73.]

APOPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ple^{2}x'i^2-a^3. Apoplexy. —**A. a fumo carbonum.** See *Mephitic* APOPLEXY.—**A. atonica.** See *Atonic* APOPLEXY.—**A. atrabiliaria.** A high grade of melancholy, etc., imputed to resorption of bile. [Morgagni (L, 132).]—**A. biliosa.** Fr., *apoplexie bilieuse.* Apoplexy attributed to a deposit of bile in the brain. [Cruveilhier (L, 92).]—**A. capillaris.** See *Capillary* APOPLEXY.—**A. cataleptica.** See CATALEPSY.—**A. cerebralis, A. cerebri.** See *Cerebral* APOPLEXY.—**A. chorioides, A. chorioidea.** See *Chorioid* APOPLEXY.—**A. convulsiva.** A term under which Mehlhose reports the case of a man subject to convulsions, who became comatose, and had convulsions of the facial and ocular muscles. ["Mag. f. d. ges. Heilk.," 1836, p. 468 (L).]—**A. cordis.** See *Cardial* APOPLEXY.—**A. dysarthritica.** A variety of metastatic apoplexy occurring in the course of arthritic affections, in which the articular pains disappear and vertigo, headache, etc., appear. [L, 132.]—**A. epileptica.** See *Epileptic* APOPLEXY. —**A. ex congestione.** See *Congestive* APOPLEXY.—**A. ex hæmorrhagia.** See *Sanguineous* APOPLEXY.—**A. ex inanitione.** Apoplexy due to inanition with consequent cerebral anæmia. [Abercrombie (D, 35).]—**A. exquisita.** See *A. fortis.*—**A. exsanguinea.** See *A. ex inanitione.*—**A. febricosa.** A form of paroxysmal fever accompanied with deep sleep and stertor. [L, 132.] —**A. flatulenta.** An apoplectic condition due to flatulence. [M, 60.]—**A. fortis.** Entonic apoplexy; a form in which the symptoms set in suddenly and severely. [L, 136.]—**A. fortissima, A. fulminans.** See *Fulminant* APOPLEXY.—**A. hæmorrhagica.** See *Sanguineous* APOPLEXY.—**A. hepatica.** See *Hepatic* APOPLEXY.—**A. hydrocephalica.** See *Hydrocephalic* APOPLEXY.—**A. hysterica.** See *Hysterical* APOPLEXY.—**A. imperfecta.** See *Atonic* APOPLEXY. —**A. infantum.** An apoplectic condition occurring in children as the result of dentition, intestinal irritation, etc. [L, 192.]—**A. inflammatoria** [Van Swieten]. An old term for a condition characterized by severe headache, fever, delirium, conjunctival injection, lacrymation, and a hard pulse; attributed to inflammation of the brain or its membranes. [L, 132; M, 60.]—**A. interarachnoidealis.** A variety of meningeal apoplexy in which the hæmorrhage takes place into the cavity of the arachnoid. [L, 45; M, 66.]—**A. intermeningealis.** See *Meningeal* APOPLEXY.—**A. intestinalis neonatorum.** See MELÆNA *neonatorum.*—**A. lactea.** See *Milk* APOPLEXY.—**A. medullæ spinalis, A. medullaris.** See *Spinal* APOPLEXY.—**A. meningea, A. meningealis.** See *Meningeal* APOPLEXY.—**A. mentalis.** Apoplexy brought on by emotional excitement. [L, 84.]—**A. mephitica.** See *Mephitic* APOPLEXY.—**A. minor, A. minor sanguinea.** See CARUS.—**A. myelitica.** See *Spinal* APOPLEXY.—**A. neonatorum.** Fr., *apoplexie des nouveaunés.* Ger., *Apoplexie der Neugeborenen.* It., *apoplessia dei neonati.* Sp., *apoplejía de los reciennacidos.* Apoplexy of the newborn; usually meningeal and due to excessive compression of the head during the process of birth. [L, 54.] The term has also been applied to asphyxia neonatorum. [L, 49.]—**A. nervosa.** See *Nervous* APOPLEXY.—**A. nervosa traumatica.** Concussion of the brain. [E, 6.]—**A. oculi.** Fr., *apoplexie de l'œil.* Ger., *Augenblutung.* It., *apoplessia dell' occhio.* Sp., *apoplejía del ojo.* See HÆMOPHTHALMIA.—**A. phlegmonosa, A. phrenitica.** See *A. inflammatoria.*—**A. pituitosa.** See *Serous* APOPLEXY.—**A. placentæ.** See *Placental* APOPLEXY.—**A. primitiva.** See *Primary* APOPLEXY.—**A. puerperarum.** See *Vitular* FEVER.—**A. pulmonalis, A. pulmonis, A. pulmonum, A. pulmonum vascularis.** See *Pulmonary* APOPLEXY.—**A. purulenta.** See *Suppurative* APOPLEXY.—**A. renalis.** See *Renal* APOPLEXY.—**A. retinæ.** See *Retinal* APOPLEXY.—**A. rhachialis.** See *Spinal* APOPLEXY.—**A. sanguinea, A. sanguinea cerebri.** See *Sanguineous* APOPLEXY and *Cerebral* APOPLEXY.—**A. serosa.** See *Serous* APOPLEXY. —**A. simplex.** See *Simple* APOPLEXY.—**A. spasmodica.** See *Spasmodic* APOPLEXY.—**A. spinalis.** See *Spinal* APOPLEXY.—**A. subconjunctivalis.** See *Subconjunctival* APOPLEXY.—**A. suffocata.** See ASPHYXIA.—**A. suspiriosa.** A state of deep sleep attended with sighing, infrequent respiration. [L, 132.]—**A. temulenta.** Apoplexy from drunkenness. [L, 119.]—**A. traumatica.** See *Traumatic* APOPLEXY.—**A. vaporosa.** See *Hysterical* APOPLEXY.—**A. venenata.** Apoplexy due to poisoning. [M. 60.]—**A. vera.** See *Sanguineous* APOPLEXY.—**A. verminosa.** See *Verminous* APOPLEXY.

APOPLEXIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^2-po-ple^{2}x-e, -e'. See APOPLEXY. —**A. des membranes muqueuses** (Fr.). Ecchymosis of the mucous membranes. [Cruveilhier (M, 72).]—**A. des membranes séreuses** (Fr.). Ecchymosis of the serous membranes. [Cruveilhier (M, 72).]—**A. du tissu cellulaire** (Fr.). Hæmorrhage into the cellular tissue. [Cruveilhier (M, 72).]—**A. faible.** A mild form of apoplexy. [Lullier-Winslow (L, 91).]—**A. foudroyante** (Fr.). See *Fulminant* APOPLEXY.—**A. pituiteuse** (Fr.). See *Serous* APOPLEXY.

APOPLEXY, n. A^{2}p'o-ple^{2}x-i^2. Gr., ἀποπληξία (from ἀποπλήσσειν, to strike down). Lat., *apoplexia.* Fr., *apoplexie.* Ger., *Apoplexie, Schlagfluss, Hirnschlag, Hirnschlagfluss.* It., *apoplessia.* Sp., *apoplejía.* Properly, a stroke of paralysis. In typical cases, the individual suddenly loses consciousness and all control over the voluntary muscles. If he does not die at once, he remains for a considerable length of time profoundly unconscious, breathing stertorously, and, besides the total loss of voluntary control over the muscles, it is commonly found that certain muscles, especially those of one side of the body, are completely paralyzed, so that they fail to balance the tonic action of their opponents (see HEMIPLEGIA). This condition may gradually end in more or less complete recovery. The term is also made to cover cases in which the foregoing description applies only in part; thus, the loss of consciousness may be incomplete and transitory, there may be no paralysis, and the phenomena may be gradual in their appearance. As the cause of the symptoms in the typical cases is commonly an escape of blood into the substance of the brain, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel, the use of the term has been extended, in a pathological as opposed to its clinical sense, so as to include various forms of hæmorrhage into and between the tissues. [A; D, 1; L, 87, 132.]—**Amphiblestroid a.** See *Retinal a.*—**A. of the chorioid** (or **choroid**). See *Chorioid a.*—**A. of the heart.** See *Cardial a.*—**A. of the liver.** See *Hepatic a.*—**A. of the lungs.** See *Pulmonary a.*—**A. of the retina.** See *Retinal a.*—**A. of the spinal cord, A. of the spinal meninges.** See *Spinal a.*—**A. of the testicle.** Fr., *apoplexie du testicule.* Hæmorrhage into the substance of the testicle. [Cruveilhier (M, 72).]—**Arterial a.** Fr., *apoplexie artérielle.* A. due to rupture of an artery. [Cruveilhier (L, 92).]—**Arthritic a.** Lat., *apoplexia arthritica.* Fr., *apoplexie arthritique.* See *Gouty a.* and *Rheumatic a.*—**Asthenic a.** Ger., *asthenische Apoplexie.* A. (generally serous) due to depression of the vital powers. [L, 136.]—**Atonic a.** Lat., *apoplexia atonica.* Ger., *atonische Apoplexie.* A condition in which the symptoms of a. come on gradually and do not reach a high degree of development. [Copland (M).]—**Atrabilious a.** See APOPLEXIA *atrabiliaria.*—**Bulbar a.** Fr., *apoplexie bulbaire.* Hæmorrhage into the substance of the medulla oblongata; manifested chiefly by inability to swallow, difficulty of protruding the tongue, huskiness of the voice, tumultuous action of the heart, dyspnœa, gastric derangements, and paralysis of one or both sides of the body. [α, 8.]—**Capillary a.** Lat., *apoplexia capillaris.* Fr., *apoplexie capillaire.* Ger., *capilläre Apoplexie.* Sp., *apoplejía capilar.* A form of cerebral hæmorrhage in which the blood is effused in minute quantities from ruptured capillaries. [D, 70.]—**Cardial a.** Lat., *apoplexia cordis.* Fr., *apoplexie du cœur.* Extravasation of blood into the substance of the heart. [Cruveilhier (D, 1).]—**Cataleptic a.** Lat., *apoplexia cataleptica.* See CATALEPSY.—**Cerebral a.** Lat., *apoplexia cerebralis* (seu *cerebri*). Fr., *apoplexie cérébrale.* Ger., *Gehirnapoplexie.* It., *apoplessia cerebrale.* Sp., *apoplejía cerebral.* A. due to hæmorrhage into or upon the cerebrum.—**Chorioid** (or **Chorioidal**, or **Choroid**, or **Choroidal**) **a.** Lat., *apoplexia chorioides* (seu *chorioidea*). Fr., *apoplexie choroïdienne.* Ger., *Chorioidealapoplexie.* Hæmorrhage into or upon the tunica chorioidea of the eye. [Hock (A, 319).]—**Complicated a.** An a. followed by paralysis, or one that comes on during the course of another disease. [L, 169.]

—**Congestive a.** Lat., *apoplexia ex congestione.* An apoplectoid state due to cerebral congestion. [Andral (D).]—**Consecutive a.** A. attributed to the suppression of an habitual hæmorrhage or other evacuation or an eruption. [L, 136.]—**Cutaneous a.** Fr., *apoplexie cutanée.* 1. A determination of blood to the skin. [M, 8.] 2. Purpura hæmorrhagica. [M, 72.]—**Embolic a.** Apoplectoid cerebral embolism ; loss of consciousness, etc., due to cerebral embolism. [L, 192.]—**Entonic a.** [Good]. Ger., *entonische Apoplexie.* See APOPLEXIA *fortis.*—**Epileptic a.** Fr., *apoplexie épileptique.* A state of coma with epileptoid phenomena, observed occasionally in cerebral and acute inflammatory diseases. [A, 385.]—**Essential a.** Fr., *apoplexie essentielle.* See *Nervous a.*—**Febrile a.** See APOPLEXIA FEBRICOSA.—**Fulminant a.** Lat., *apoplexia fulminans.* Fr., *apoplexie foudroyante.* Ger., *plötzliche Apoplexie.* It., *apoplessia fulminante.* 1. A sudden and overwhelming a., speedily causing death. [D, 72.] 2. As formerly used, sudden death from some such cause as the bursting of an aneurysm. [A, 385.]—**Gouty a.** Lat., *apoplexia arthritica.* Fr., *apoplexie goutteuse* (ou *arthritique*). Apoplectoid meningitis of gouty origin. [A, 385.]—**Hæmorrhagic a.** Lat., *apoplexia hæmorrhagica.* See *Sanguineous a.*—**Heat a.** See SUNSTROKE.—**Hepatic a.** Lat., *apoplexia hepatica.* Fr., *apoplexie hépatique* (ou *du foie*). Hæmorrhage into the substance of the liver. [Cruveilhier (M, 72).]—**Hydrocephalic a.** Fr., *apoplexie hydrocéphalique.* A comatose state due to hydrocephalus. [A, 385.]—**Hysterical a.** Lat., *apoplexia hysterica.* Fr., *apoplexie hystérique.* An apoplectoid state due to hysteria. [A, 385.]—**Idiopathic a.** Fr., *apoplexie idiopathique.* A. due to effusion of blood or serum into the ventricles of the brain. [Lulier-Winslow (M, 71).]—**Ingravescent a.** A form in which the symptoms come on gradually and increase in severity, usually ending in death. [L, 136.]—**Interlobular a. of the lung.** Hæmorrhage between the pulmonary lobes or lobules. [L, 170.]—**Inverted a.** Catalepsy. [B, 117.]—**Meningeal a.** Lat., *apoplexia meningea.* Fr., *apoplexie méningée.* Ger., *Meningealapoplexie.* It., *apoplessia meningea.* Sp., *apoplejía meningea.* A hæmorrhagic or serous effusion within the skull or the vertebral canal, but not into the substance of the brain or the spinal cord. [L, 87.]—**Mephitic a.** Lat., *apoplexia mephitica.* Fr., *apoplexie méphitique.* Ger., *mephitische Apoplexie.* Asphyxia due to inhaling a noxious gas, especially carbon dioxide. [L, 132.]—**Metastatic a.** Lat., *apoplexia metastatica.* Fr., *apoplexie métastatique.* A. due to a metastasis, as of gout. [Copland (M).]—**Milk a.** Lat., *apoplexia lactea.* Ger., *Milchapoplexie.* An old term for a form of a. attributed to a metastasis of the milk.—**Muscular a.** Fr., *apoplexie musculaire* (ou *des muscles*). An effusion of blood into the muscular tissue. [Cruveilhier (M, 72).]—**Narcotic a.** Fr., *apoplexie narcotique.* An apoplectoid state due to narcotic poisoning. [A, 385.]—**Nervous a.** Lat., *apoplexia nervosa.* Fr., *apoplexie nerveuse.* Ger., *nervöse Apoplexie.* It., *apoplessia nervosa.* Sp., *apoplejía nerviosa.* 1. A state in which, although the symptoms of cerebral congestion and hæmorrhage are observed during life, no evidence of those conditions is found after death. [Sandras (D, 1).] 2. Acute anæmia of the brain. [D, 18.]—**Nodular pulmonary a.** Hæmorrhage into the air-cells of the lungs. [L, 170.]—**Ovarian a.** Fr., *apoplexie de l'ovaire* (ou *ovarique*). Hæmorrhage into the substance of the ovary. [A, 180.]—**Pancreatic a.** Fr., *apoplexie du pancréas.* Hæmorrhage into the substance of the pancreas. [D, 48.]—**Parturient a.** See *Vitular* FEVER.—**Passive a.** See *Asthenic a.*—**Phlegmonous a.** See APOPLEXIA *inflammatoria.*—**Pituitous a.** See *Serous a.*—**Placental a., Placentary a.** Lat., *apoplexia placentæ.* Fr., *apoplexie placentaire* [Jacquemier]. Ger., *Placentarapoplexie.* Hæmorrhage into the substance of the placenta. Cf. *Utero-placental a.*—**Polypous a.** A. said to depend upon "polypous concretions of the blood." [Ettmüller (B, 117).] Cf. *Embolic a.*—**Primary a.** Lat., *apoplexia primitiva.* See *Nervous a.* (1st def.).—**Progressive a.** Fr., *apoplexie progressive.* A. in which the symptoms (paralysis, etc.) increase very gradually. [Cruveilhier (L, 92).]—**Puerperal a.** See *Vitular* FEVER.—**Pulmonary a.** Lat., *apoplexia pulmonalis* (seu *pulmonum*). Fr., *apoplexie pulmonaire.* Ger., *Apoplexie der Lunge.* It., *apoplessia polmonale.* Sp., *apoplejía pulmoníaca.* Hæmorrhage from the pulmonary capillaries into the air-cells and terminal bronchi, and into the surrounding tissue. [D, 1.]—**Renal a.** Lat., *apoplexia renalis.* Fr., *apoplexie du rein.* Ger., *Nierenapoplexie.* Hæmorrhage into the substance of the kidney. [Cruveilhier (M, 72).]—**Retinal a.** Lat., *apoplexia retinalis.* Fr., *apoplexie de la rétine.* Ger., *Netzhautapoplexie.* It., *apoplessia della retina.* Sp., *apoplejia de la rétina.* Hæmorrhage into the substance of the retina ; common in nephritic retinitis and in leucæmia. [F.]—**Rheumatic a.** Fr., *apoplexie rhumatismale.* Rheumatic meningitis. [A, 385.]—**Sanguineous a.** Lat., *apoplexia sanguinea.* Fr., *apoplexie sanguine.* Ger., *Gehirnblutschlag.* It., *apoplessia sanguigna.* A. due to extravasation of blood into or upon the brain. [D, 1.]—**Serous a.** Lat., *apoplexia serosa.* Fr., *apoplexie séreuse.* Ger., *Gehirnwassererguss.* It., *apoplessia sierosa.* Sp., *apoplejía serosa.* A. dependent on a sudden serous effusion into or upon the brain. [D.]—**Simple a.** Lat., *apoplexia simplex.* See *Nervous a.* (1st. def.).—**Spasmodic a.** Lat., *apoplexia spasmodica.* An apoplectoid condition characterized by slight paralysis which is usually transitory. [L, 104.]—**Spinal a.** Lat., *apoplexia spinalis.* Fr., *apoplexie spinale* (ou *de la moëlle épinière*). Ger., *Rückenmarkblutschlag.* It., *apoplessia spinale.* Sp., *apoplejía espinal.* Syn. : *hæmatorrhachis.* Hæmorrhage into the substance of the spinal cord.—**Splenic a.** Fr., *apoplexie splénique* (ou *de la rate*). Ger., *Milzapoplexie.* 1. Hæmorrhage into the substance of the spleen. [Cruveilhier (M, 72).] 2. See *Splenic* FEVER and *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**Subconjunctival a.** Lat., *apoplexia subconjunctivalis.* Fr., *apoplexie sous-conjonctive.* Ger., *subconjunctive Apoplexie.* It., *apoplessia sotto la congiuntiva.* Sp., *apoplejía debajo la conjuntiva.* Extravasation of blood beneath the conjunctiva, continuous or in isolated patches. [F.]—**Subretinal a.** Fr., *apoplexie sous-rétinienne.* See *Chorioid a.*—**Suppurative a.** Lat., *apoplexia purulenta* [Pringle]. A form of a. attributed to suppurative processes and fever. [L, 132.]—**Sympathetic a.** Fr., *apoplexie sympathique.* A. supposed to be due to some other disease, to the suppression of an habitual discharge, etc. [A, 301.]—**Symptomatic a.** A. due to other disorders, such as gout. [L, 194.]—**Toxic a.** See *Narcotic a.* and *Mephitic a.*—**Traumatic a.** Lat., *apoplexia traumatica.* Fr., *apoplexie traumatique.* A. due to traumatism.—**Uncircumscribed pulmonary a.** Diffuse hæmorrhage into the intervesicular tissue, with laceration of the pulmonary texture and sometimes of the pleura. [Laennec (L. 170).]—**Uterine a.** Fr., *apoplexie de l'utérus.* Hæmorrhage into the muscular tissue of the uterus. [Cruveilhier (M, 72).]—**Utero-placental a.** Fr., *apoplexie utéro-placentaire* [Jacquemier] (ou *du placenta* [Cruveilhier]). Extravasation of blood into the decidua serotina. [A, 46.]—**Venous a.** Fr., *apoplexie veineuse.* Apoplectic effusion due to venous congestion. [Cruveilhier (L, 92).]—**Verminous a.** Lat., *apoplexia verminosa.* Fr., *apoplexie vermineuse.* An apoplectoid state due to intestinal worms. [A, 385.]—**Vitular a., Vitulary a.** See *Vitular* FEVER.—**Weak a.** A. due to depressing causes acting upon an exhausted encephalon or upon a reduced state of the system at large. [L, 136.]

APOPNEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}p-nu^2'si^{2}s. Gen., *apopneu'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀποπνεῖν, to breathe forth, to exhale. Ger., *Ausathmen* (1st def.), *Aushauchen* (2d def.). 1. Expiration. [M, 13.] 2. Exhalation. [J.]

APOPNICTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}p-ni^{2}k'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with apopnixis. [M, 13.]

APOPNIXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}p-ni^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *apopnix'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀπόπνιξις (from ἀποπνίγειν, to choke). Fr., *apopnixie.* Ger., *Erstickung.* Suffocation (applied particularly to "suffocation of the womb"). [Moschio (A, 325).]

APOPNOE, APOPNŒA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}p'no-e(a), -o^{2}p-ne'(no'e^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀποπνοή, ἀπόπνοια. See APOPNEUSIS.

APOPSEUDACONINE, n. A^{2}p-o-su^{2}d-a^{2}k'o^{2}n-en. From ἀπό, from, and *pseudaconine.* An amorphous base of the constitution $C_{27}H_{39}NO_8 = C_{27}H_{37}NO_5(O)(OH)_2$, formed by dehydrating pseudaconine. [B, 207.]

APOPSEUDACONITINE, n. A^{2}p''o-su^{2}d-a^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}t-en. A derivative of pseudaconitine, $C_{36}H_{47}NO_{11}$, formed by dehydrating pseudaconitine. [B, 207.]

APOPSYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}p-si^{2}k(su^{6}k)'i^2-a^3. From ἀποψύχειν, to faint. Fr., *apopsychie.* Ger., *Apopsychie.* See APSYCHIA.

APOPSYXIA, APOPSYXIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}p-si^{2}x(su^{6}x)'i^2-a^3, -i^{2}s. Gen., *apopsyx'iæ, -syx'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀπόψυξις. 1. Exhalation. 2. Evaporation, refrigeration. 3. Fainting. 4. Death. [M, 13.]

APOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *apopto'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπόπτωσις (from ἀποπίπτειν, to fall off). Fr., *apoptose.* A loosening (as of a crust, of a bandage, or of ligaments). [A, 385 ; L, 41 ; M, 13.]

APOQUINAMINE, n. A^{2}p-o-kwi^{2}n'a^{2}m-en. Fr., *apoquinamine.* Ger., *Apochinamin.* An artificial alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, derived from quinamine, conquinamine, or quinamidine by the action of hydrochloric acid ; a white, amorphous substance. [B, 5.]

APORETIN, n. A^{2}p-o-re'ti^{2}n. See APORRHETIN.

APORHÉTINE (Fr.), n. A^3-po-ra-ten. See APORRHETIN.

APORIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o'ri^2-a^3. Gr., ἀπορία (from ἄπορος, having no way out). Ger., *Aporie.* 1. Distress, discomfort. [Hippocrates, Aretæus (A, 311).] 2. A difficulty (in diagnosis, treatment, etc.) from which there seems to be no escape. [M, 13.]

APOROBRANCHIA, APOROBRANCHIÆ (Lat.), n's n. and f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o(o^2)-ro(ro^2)-bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2). From ἄπορος, wanting, and βράγχιον, a gill. See APOROBRANCHIATA.

APOROBRANCHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o(o^2)-ro(ro^2)-bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a(a^3)'ta^3. Fr., *aporobranches.* 1. Aporobranchians ; an order of *Arachnida* characterized by having no stigmata, or respiratory pores, on the surface. [Latreille (L, 108).] 2. An order of the *Paracephalera* in which the respiratory organs are often hardly discoverable. [De Blainville (L, 180).]

APOROCEPHALOUS, adj. A^{2}p-o-ro-se^{2}f'a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *aporocephalus* (from ἄπορος, difficult to distinguish, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *aporocéphale.* Ger., *ungewisskopfig.* Sp., *aporocéfalo.* In zoology, having the head scarcely distinguishable. [L, 109.]

APOROSA (Lat.), n. n. pl. and f. s. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ro'sa^3. From ἄπορος, having no passage. 1. A group of coralligenous zoophytes of the suborder *Sclerodermata*, order *Zoantharia*, class *Actinozoa*, having well-developed lamellar septa, no tabulæ, and the corallum composed of compact, imperforate sclerenchyma. [A, 359.] 2. A genus of plants. [B.] See SCEPA.

APORRHAIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). From *Aporrhais*, one of the genera. See CERITHIADÆ.

APORRHÉE (Fr.), n. A-po^{2}r-ra. See APORRHŒA.

APORRHETIN, n. A^{2}p-o^{2}r-re'ti^{2}n. From ἀπό, from, and ῥητίνη, resin. Fr., *aporrhétine.* Ger., *Aporrhetin.* It., *aporetina.* A resin obtained by dissolving in alcohol that portion of the alcoholic extract of rhubarb which is insoluble in water, precipitating with ether, and treating the precipitate with alcohol ; the a. remains undissolved. [B, 2.]

APORRHINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *aporrhino'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀπό, from, and ῥίς, the nose. Fr., *aporrhinose.* Ger., *Nasenfluss.* It., *aporrinosi.* Sp., *aporinósis.* A discharge from the nasal passages. [M, 13.]

APORRHIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *aporrhip'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπόῤῥιψις (from ἀποῤῥίπτειν, to throw aside). A throwing off of the clothes, especially from about the chest (as under the influence of dyspnœa or delirium). [Hippocrates (A, 322).]

APORRHOE, APORRHŒA (Lat.), n's f. A2p(a3p)-o2r'ro-e(a), -o2r-re'(ro'e2)-a3. Gr., ἀποῤῥοή, ἀπόῤῥοια (from ἀποῤῥεῖν, to flow from). Fr., *aporrhée.* 1. Any exhalation or discharge. [M, 13.] 2. An old term for alopecia (*q. v.*). [Moschio (A, 325).]

APORRHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2r-ro'si2s. Gen., *aporrho'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀπό, completely, and ὀῤῥοῦν, to turn into whey. Ger., *Vermolkung.* Conversion into whey-like material. [M, 13.]

APORRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2r'ri2(ru6)-si2s. Gen., *aporrhys'eos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπόῤῥυσις. See APORRHŒA.

APORY, n. A2p'o-ri2. See APORIA.

APOS (Lat.), n. m. A(a3)'po2s. See APUS.

APOSCEMMA (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o2s-se2m(ke2m)'ma3. Gen., *aposcem'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπόσκημμα. See APOSCEPSIS.

APOSCENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2s-se2n(ke2n)-o'si2s. See APOCENOSIS.

APOSCEPARNISIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2s-se2p(ke2p)-a3rn'-i2s-i2s. Gen., *aposceparnis'eos* (*-sis*). See APOSCEPARNISMUS.

APOSCEPARNISMA (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o2s-se2p(ke2p)-a3rn-i2z(i2s)'ma3. Gen., *aposceparnis'matos* (*-tis*). The fragment of bone removed by aposceparnismus (*q. v.*), also the injury itself. [L, 50.]

APOSCEPARNISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A2p(a3p)-o2s-se2p(ke2p)-a3rn-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., ἀποσκεπαρνισμός (from ἀπό, away from, and σκεπαρνίζειν, to hew). Fr., *aposképarnismos.* Ger., *Abhieb, Beilschnitt.* It., *aposceparnismo.* Sp., *aposqueparnismo.* A slanting wound, as with a hatchet, by which a superficial piece of bone (especially of the skull) is cut entirely away. [Galen (A, 322), Oribasius (A, 311).]

APOSCEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2s-se2p(ke2p)'si2s. Gen., *aposcep'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπόσκηψις (from ἀποσκήπτειν, to fall suddenly). Fr., *aposkepsie.* Ger., *Aposkepsie.* Sp., *aposquepsía.* 1. A sudden falling or determination of humors to the lower parts. 2. Metastasis. [M, 13.]

APOSCHASIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2s'ka3(ch2a3)-si2s. Gen., *aposchas'eos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπόσχασις (from ἀποσχάζειν [= σχάζειν], to cut open). Fr., *aposchasie.* Sp., *aposcasía.* A slight incision, especially venesection or scarification. [Hippocrates (A, 311); L, 41, 50, 53.]

APOSCHASMA (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o2s-ka2z(ch2a3s)'ma3. Gen., *aposchas'matos* (*-tis*). The site of a scarification. [A, 322.]

APOSCHASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A2p(a3p)-o2s-ka2z(ch2a3s)'mu3s-(mu4s). See APOSCHASIS.

APOSCYTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2s-si2th(ku6th)'i2s-i2s. Gen., *apascythis'eos* (*-sis*). From ἀποσκυθίζειν, to strip off the scalp after the manner of the Scythians. Ger., *Scalpiren.* Scalping; the removal of a living person's scalp. [D, 80.]

APOSCYTHISMA (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o2s-si2th(ku6th)-i2z-(i2s)'ma3. Gen., *aposcythis'matos* (*-tis*). The spot denuded by scalping, or the piece of skin removed. [D, 80.]

APOSCYTHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A2p(a3p)-o2s-si2th(ku6th)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s(mu4s). See APOSCYTHISIS.

APOSEPALOUS, adj. A2p-o-se2p'a2l-u3s. See DIALYSEPALOUS.

APOSEPEDINE, APOSEPIDINE, n's. A2p-o-se2p'e2d-en, -i2d-en. Lat., *aposepedina* (from ἀπό, from, and σηπεδών, putrefaction). Fr., *aposépédine* [Braconnot]. Ger., *Aposepedin.* A product of the putrefaction of the so-called protein compounds, consisting of impure leucine. [B, 2.]

APOSEPSIA, APOSEPSIS (Lat.), n's f. A2p(a3p)-o-se2p'si2-a3, -si2s. Gen., *aposep'siæ, -sep'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπόσηψις. Fr., *aposepsie.* Putrefaction. [A, 385.]

APOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o'zi2(si2)-a3. From α priv., and πόσις (from πίνειν, to drink), a drinking. Fr., *aposié.* See ADIPSIA.

APOSITIA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-si2'shi2(ti2)-a3. Gr., ἀποσιτια (from ἀπό, away from, and σιτίον, food). Fr., *apositie.* Ger., *Apositie.* It., *aposizia.* Sp., *aposicía.* Aversion to food. [Galen (A, 325).]

APOSITIC, adj. A2p-o-si2t'i2k. Gr., ἀποσιτικός. Lat., *apositicus.* Fr., *apositique.* Pertaining to, affected with, or (especially) causing apositia. [A, 322, 325, 385.]

APOSITY, n. A2p-o2s'i2t-i2. See APOSITIA.

APOSKÈME (Fr.), n. A3-po-ske2m. See APOSCEPSIS.

APOSKEPARNISMOS (Lat.), n. m. A2p(a3p)-o2s-ke2p-a3rn-i2z(i2s)'mo2s. See APOSCEPARNISMUS.

APOSKEPSIE (Fr.), n. A3-po-ske2p-se. See APOSCEPSIS.

APOSMILEUMA (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o2s-mi2l-u2'ma3. Gen., *aposmileu'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀποσμίλευμα. A fragment removed by chiseling. [D, 80.]

APOSMILEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2s-mi2l-u2'si2s. Gen., *aposmileu'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀποσμιλεύειν, to chisel off. Ger., *Abmeisselung.* Removal by chiseling. [D, 80.]

APOSMODATIQUE (Fr.), adj. A3-po-smo-da3-tek. Suitable for cleansing the teeth. [L, 41.]

APOSORBIC ACID, n. A2p-o-so2rb'i2k. For deriv., see *Apo-** and SORBIN. Fr., *acide aposorbique.* Ger., *Aposorbinsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_8O_7 = C_3H_3 - (OH)_3 \equiv (CO.OH)_2$, derived from sorbin. [B, 4.]

APOSPAS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2sp'a2s(a3s). Gen., *aposp'ados* (*-dis*). Gr., ἀποσπάς. See APOSPASMA.

APOSPASIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2sp'a3-si2s. Gen., *apospas'eos* (*-sis*). See APOSPASMUS.

APOSPASMA (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o-spa2z(spa3s)'ma3. Gen., *apospas'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπόσπασμα. 1. A portion torn off by apospasmus (*q. v.*). [A, 322.] 2. Apospasmus. [A, 322.] 3. In the pl., *apospasmata*, an old term for certain metallic products, including tutty. [A, 325.]

APOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A2p(a3p)-o-spa2z(spa3s)'mu3s (mu4s). Gr., ἀποσπασμός (from ἀποσπᾶν, to tear away). Fr., *apospasme, arrachement.* Ger., *Abtrennung, Losreissung.* It., Sp., *apospasmo.* A violent tearing asunder of parts, especially ligaments. [L, 41.]

APOSPASTIC, adj. A2p-o-spa2s'ti2k. Gr., ἀποσπαστικός. Lat., *apospasticus.* Fr., *apospastique.* 1. Derivative, revulsive (said of drugs). [A, 385.] 2. Exerting traction (said of mechanical appliances). [A, 322.]

APOSPHACELISIS, APOSPHACELISMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A2p(a3p)-o2s-fa2(fa3)-se2l(ke2l)'i2s-i2s, -se2l(ke2l)-i2z(i2s)'mu3s-(mu4s). Gen., *aposphacelis'eos* (*-sis*), *-is'mi.* Gr., ἀποσφακέλισις (from ἀποσφακελίζειν, to be affected with mortification). Fr., *aposphacelésie.* It., *aposfacelismo.* Sp., *aposfacélesis.* Mortification, especially if due to constriction. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

APOSPHAGE (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2s'fa3-je(ga). Gr., ἀποσφαγή. Jugulation. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APOSPHAGMA (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o2s-fa2g(fa3g)'ma3. Gen., *aposphag'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπόσφαγμα. Fr., *aposphagme.* See HYPOSPHAGMA.

APOSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2s-fi2nx'i2s. Gen., *aposphinx'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀπόσφιγξις (from ἀποσφίγγειν, to bind up). Compression as with a bandage. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APOSPONGISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A2p(a3p)-o2s-po2n(po2n2)-ji2z-(gi2s)'mu3s(mu4s). Gr., ἀποσπογγισμός (from ἀποσπογγίζειν, to wipe off as with a sponge). Fr., *apospongisme.* Sponging, cleansing with a sponge. [Oribasius (A, 311).]

APOSPORY, n. A2p-o2s'po2r-i2. From ἀπό, without, and σπόρος, a seed. That form of non-sexual reproduction in plants, consisting in the development of a perfect plant directly from a spore-producing part or organ without the production of spores. [McNab, "Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dubl. Soc.," Oct., 1885, p. 466 (B).]

APOSTAGMA, APOSTALAGMA (Lat.), n's n. A2p(a3p)-o-sta2g(sta3g)'ma3, -sta2l(sta3l)-a2g(a3g)'ma3. Gen., *apostag'matos* (*-tis*), *-stalag'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπόσταγμα, ἀποστάλαγμα (from ἀποστάζειν, or ἀποσταλάζειν, to trickle away). Fr., *apostalagme, mère-goutte* (1st def.). 1. The sweet liquor which exudes from grapes before they have been pressed. [L, 53.] 2. See *Wandering* ABSCESS.

APOSTASIA (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2s-ta(ta3)'zi2(si2)-a3. Gr., ἀποστασία. See APOSTASIS and APOSTEMA.

APOSTASIACEÆ [A. Richard, Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2p-(a3p)-o2s-ta(ta3)-zi2(si2)-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). From *Apostasia*, one of the genera. Fr., *apostasiacées.* Ger., *Apostasiaceen.* An order of plants separated from the orchids, from which it differs in that the stamens are separated from the style and from each other. It includes 1 or 2 genera only. [B, 19, 170.]

APOSTASIACEOUS, adj. A2p-o-staz''i2-a'shu3s. Of or pertaining to the *Apostasiaceæ.* [B.]

APOSTASIEÆ [R. Brown] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2p(a3p)-o-sta(sta3)-zi(se)'e2-e(a3-e2). See APOSTASIACEÆ.

APOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o2st'a3-si2s. Gen., *aposta'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπόστασις (from ἀπό, away from, and ἱστάναι, to stand). Fr., *apostase.* Ger., *Apostasie.* It., *apostasi.* Sp., *apóstasis.* 1. Abscession, especially the termination of a disease by the formation of an abscess or by some critical discharge. [Hippocrates, A, 322.] 2. An abscess, especially a wandering abscess or one that is accompanied by the separation of a piece of bone. [A, 322; D, 98.] 3. Metastasis. [Galen (A, 322).]

APOSTATICUS (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-o-sta2t(sta3t)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Pertaining to apostasis. [D, 129.]

APOSTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. A2p(a3p)-o-sta2x(sta3x)'i2s. Gen., *apostax'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀπόσταξις. 1. A morbid exuding of the juices of a plant. [B, 19.] 2. A distillation or defluxion of humors. [L, 84.] 3. See EPISTAXIS.

APOSTELSALBE (Ger.), n. A3-po2st'e2l-za3lb-e2. See UNGUENTUM *apostolorum.*

APOSTEM (Ger.), n. A3-po-ste2m'. See ABSCESS.—**A'kraut.** The *Scabiosa arvensis.* [B, 180.]—**A'röhrchen, A'röhrlein, A'röschen.** The *Leontodon taraxacum.* [L.]

APOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. A2p(a3p)-o2s-te(ta)'ma3. Gen., *apostem'atos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπόστημα. Fr., *apostème.* Ger., *Apostem.* It., Sp., *apostema.* See ABSCESS.—**A. ventosum.** Subcutaneous emphysema. [Avicenna (L, 128).]

APOSTEMATE, v. intr. A2p-o2st'e2m-at. To suppurate, to form an abscess. [L, 56.]

APOSTEMATIAS (Lat.), n. m. and f. A2p(a3p)-o2st-e2m-a(a3)'-shi2(ti2)-a2s(a3s). Gen., *apostema'tiæ.* A person who has an internal abscess. [A, 322; Aretæus (L, 84).]

APOSTEMATIC, adj. A2p-o2st-e2m-a2t'i2k. Gr., ἀποστηματικός. Lat., *apostematicus.* Fr., *apostématique.* Ger., *apostematös.* It., *apostematico.* Sp., *apostemático.* Pertaining to or affected with an abscess. [L, 43.]

APOSTEMATION, n. A2p-o2st-e2m-a'shu3n. Lat., *apostematio.* The formation of an abscess. [Wiseman (A, 302).]

APOSTEMATION, APOSTEMATIUM (Lat.), n's n. A2p-(a3p)-o2st-e2m-a(a3)'shi2(ti2)-o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., ἀποστημάτιον (dim. of ἀπόστημα). A small abscess. [Oribasius (A, 311).]

APOSTEMATIUS (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-o-ste2m-a(a3)'shi2(ti2)-u3s(u4s). See APOSTEMATIC.

APOSTEMATODES (Lat.), adj. A2p(a3p)-o-ste2m-a3-to'dez-(de2s). Gr., ἀποστηματώδης (from ἀπόστημα, an abscess, and εἶδος,

resemblance). Fr., *apostématoïde.* Ger., *abscessähnlich.* Resembling an abscess. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

APOSTEMATOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ste^{2}m″a^3-to-ti(te)′si^{2}s. Gen., *apostematophthis′eos (-sis).* From ἀπόστημα (see APOSTEMA), and φθίσις (see PHTHISIS). Syn.: *tabes ex apostemate.* Phthisis due to suppuration. [A, 322.]

APOSTEMATOUS, adj. A^{2}p-o-ste^{2}m′a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *apostematosus.* See APOSTEMATIC and APOSTEMATODES.

APOSTEME, n. A^{2}p′o-stem. See APOSTEMA.

APOSTÈME (Fr.), n. A^3-po-ste^{2}m. See APOSTEMA.—**A. aqueux.** Hydrarthrosis (*q. v.*). [Paré (L, 41).]

APOSTERIGMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ste^{2}r-i^{2}g′ma^3. Gen., *aposterig′matos (-tis).* Gr., ἀποστήριγμα (from ἀποστηρίζειν, to fix firmly, to rest on, or to determine toward). 1. A pad or other prop or support. [Galen (A, 325).] 2. See APOSCEMMA. 3. A settled, obstinate disease, especially a chronic painful abdominal affection. [Hippocrates (L, 53); Bégin (M, 13).]

APOSTERIXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ste^{2}r-i^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *aposterix′eos (-is).* Gr., ἀποστήριξις. A propping, supporting; also a fulcrum. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

APOSTHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}s′thi^2-a^3. From α priv., and πόσθη, the penis or the foreskin. Absence of the foreskin or of the penis. [G; M, 13.]

APOSTHUME, n. A^{2}p′o^{2}s-thu^{2}m. A corruption of *aposteme.* [A, 302.] See APOSTEMA.

APOSTOLÉ (Fr.), n. A^3-po^{2}s-to-la. An extract. [Chéreau (A, 301).]

APOSTRACOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}st′ra^3-ko^{2}s. From ἀποστρακίζειν, to bake to a crust. Dry and bloodless (said of bones). [Hippocrates (D, 83).]

APOSTRACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}st-ra^3-ko′si^{2}s. Gen., *apostraco′seos (-sis).* From ἀποστρακοῦσθαι, to become dry. See OSTRACOSIS.

APOSTRACUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}st′ra^3-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). A piece of dry, dead bone. [A, 322.]

APOSTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}st′ro-fe(fa). Gr., ἀποστροφή (from ἀποστρέφειν, to turn away from). Fr., *apostrophe.* 1. Aversion to food. [Paulus Ægineta (A, 325).] 2. A diversion of the humors. [M, 13.] 3. In botany, the process of aggregation of chlorophyll granules along the lateral walls of a plant-cell, under the influence of a strong light. [B, 229.] Cf. EPISTROPHE.

APOSTROPHICUS, APOSTROPHUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-o^{2}st-ro^{2}f′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}st′ro-fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). Gr., ἀπόστροφος. Pertaining to or affected with apostrophe. [L, 50.]

APOSTUME, n. and v. intr. A^{2}p′o^{2}s-tu^{2}m. Fr., *apostume* (n.), *apostumer* (v.). See APOSTEMA and APOSTEMATE.

APOSURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-su^2(su)′ra^3. From α priv., πούς, a foot, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *aposures.* A tribe of *Lepidoptera* the larvæ of which have no organs of locomotion at the anal extremity. [Cuvier (L, 180).]

APOSYMBEBECOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-si^{2}m(su^{6}m)-be^2-be^{2}k′o-ta^3. Gr., ἀποσυμβεβηκότα (from ἀπό priv., and συμβαίνειν, to occur, exist, be present). An old term for negative signs in disease (*i. e.*, signs significant by their absence). [Galen, Hippocrates (A, 325).]

APOSYRINGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)-i^{2}n^2-go′si^{2}s. Gen., *aposyringo′seos (-sis).* Gr., ἀποσυρίγγωσις (from ἀποσυριγγοῦσθαι = συριγγοῦσθαι, to end in a fistula). Fr., *aposyringose.* Ger., *Fistelbildung.* A conversion into or formation of a fistula. [M, 13.]

APOSYRMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-su^{5}r(su^{6}r)′ma^3. Gen., *aposyr′matos (-tis).* Gr., ἀπόσυρμα (from ἀποσύρειν, to tear away). Fr., *aposyrme.* It., *aposirma.* Sp., *aposirma.* An abraded spot, a superficial ulcer. [Hippocrates (A, 325); Rayer (G); Paulus Ægineta (L, 50).]

APOSYRMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-su^{5}r(su^{6}r)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Abrasion (the process as distinguished from the result). [L, 50.]

APOTE (Fr.), adj. A^3-pot. See APOTOUS.

APOTECARY, n. A^{2}p-o^{2}t′e^{2}k-a-ri^2. See APOTHECARY.

APOTELESMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-te^{2}l-e^{2}z(e^{2}s)′ma^3. Gen., *apoteles′matos (-tis).* Gr., ἀποτέλεσμα (from ἀποτελεῖν, to finish). Fr., *apotélesme.* The termination of a disease. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 325).]

APOTÉLESMATIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^3-po-ta-le^{2}s-ma^{3}t-ek. Consequent on the accomplishment of an act. [A, 385.]

APOTEXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-te^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *apotex′eos (-is).* Gr., ἀπότεξις (1st def.), ἀποτῆξις (2d def.). 1. Parturition. [Sextus Empiricus (A, 311).] 2. A melting away, emaciation, phthisis. [Hippocrates (A, 311); M, 13.]

APOTHANASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)-a(a^3)′zi^2-(si^2)-a^3. From ἀποθνήσκειν (a strengthened form of θνήσκειν), to die. Absolute, undoubted death. [M, 13.]

APOTHANATICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-tha^{2}n(tha^{3}n)-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Caused by death. [M, 13.]

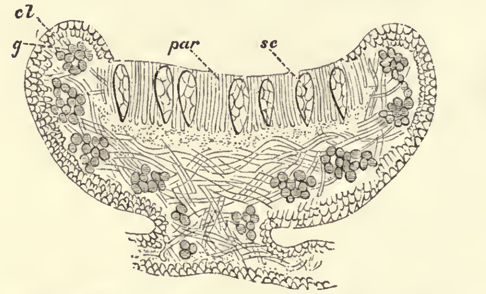
APOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-the(tha)′ka^3. Gr., ἀποθήκη. Fr., *officine, apothicairerie.* Ger., *Apotheke.* It., *spezieria, farmacia.* Sp., *botica, farmacia.* An apothecary's shop (anciently, any shop or place or vessel for storage). [A, 322; L, 51.]

APOTHECARY, n. A^{2}p-o^{2}th′e^{2}k-a-ri^2. Lat., *apothecarius.* Fr., *apothicaire, pharmacien.* Ger., *Apotheker.* It., *speziale, farmacista.* Sp., *apotecario, boticario.* Syn.: *pharmacist, pharmaceutist, druggist, chemist* (1st def.); *general practitioner* (2d def.). 1. Properly, a person who prepares medicinal substances for use in individual cases and dispenses them in small quantities. He may therefore be called a pharmacist or a pharmaceutist, although the latter terms are also used particularly to designate those who study the science and art of pharmacy or who conduct pharmaceutical operations on a large scale and furnish apothecaries with finished pharmaceutical products. In the United States, an a. is often called a druggist, but this term seems more suitable to a dealer in drugs than to him who prepares them. In Great Britain and Ireland an a. is commonly called a chemist—evidently a misuse of the word. 2. As used by the British, a "general practitioner" who, not being a legally qualified physician or necessarily qualified as a surgeon, is a licentiate or member of the Apothecaries' Society of London, and pursues both the practice of medicine and the business of compounding and dispensing drugs.

APOTHECASTER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}th-e^{2}k-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)′-u^{6}r(e^{2}r). Ger., *Apothekaster.* One who practises as an apothecary without legal authorization. [L, 50.]

APOTHECIOPSORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-the(tha)-si^2-(ki^2)-o^{2}p-so′re(ra^3-e^2). From ἀποτίθεσθαι (see APOTHECIUM), and ψώρα, a lichen. A suborder of lichens (*Dermatopsoræ* or *Thallopsoræ*), made by Reichenbach, comprising the families *Collemaceæ, Usneaceæ,* and *Parmeliaceæ.* [B, 170.]

APOTHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-the(tha)′si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ἀποτίθεσθαι, to lay by, stow away. Fr., *apothécie, apothécion.* Ger., *Apothecium.* It., *apotecio.* Sp., *apotecion.* A horny disc containing the spores in lichens. It may be either external or occupy the interior of cavities (perithecia) in the lichen, and is always developed from the hyphæ of the thallus. It consists



CROSS-SECTION OF AN APOTHECIUM. [B, 138.]

sc, spore cases, or asci; *par*, the filaments, or paraphyses, accompanying them; *cl*, cortical layer; *g*, gonidia.

of *asci*, or club-shaped vertical sacs filled with spores, and *paraphyses*, or filamentous vertical branches of the hyphæ. [B, 54, 75.] 2. In a general sense, any reproductive organ in cryptogamous plants, containing spores, as the sporothecia and sori in ferns, and the capsular fructification of *Algæ.* [B, 121, 198.]—**A. adnatum.** An a. in a lichen which is adherent by its entire inferior surface to the thallus. [B, 198.]—**A. capituliforme, A. cephaloideum.** Ger., *kopfförmiges A.* Syn.: *cephalodium* [Sprengel]. An a. with a projecting convex surface, surrounded by a depressed and reflexed border. [B, 198.]—**A. crateriforme.** Ger., *becherförmiges A.* Syn.: *sporocarpium calyculatum* [Meyer], *cymatium excipuliforme* [Wallroth]. An a. in lichens consisting of a more or less excavated, pediculate or sessile, receptacle, filled with pulverulent matter. [B, 198.]—**A. lecanorinum.** Fr., *apothécie lécanorine.* Ger., *schüsselförmiges A.* Syn.: *scutella.* An a. (1st def.) with depressed centre, surrounded by an elevated border formed by the thallus. [B, 121, 198.]—**A. lecideinum.** Fr., *apothécie lécidéine.* Syn.: *patella, patellula* [Acharius]. An a. patelliforme, in which the elevated surrounding border is formed not by the thallus but by the peripheral portion (*margo proprius*) of the conceptacle. [B, 121, 198.]—**A. lirellæforme, A. lirellinum.** Fr., *apothécie lirelline.* Ger., *strichförmiges A., Strichlein.* Syn.: *lirella* [Acharius]. A more or less elongated slit-like form of a. in lichens. [B, 121, 198.]—**A. patellæforme, A. patelliforme.** Fr., *apothécie patelliforme.* An a. (1st def.) which resembles the a. lecanorinum, but is nearly flat in the centre. [B, 198.]—**A. peltæforme, A. peltiforme.** Fr., *apothécie peltiforme.* Ger., *schildförmiges A., Schild.* Syn.: *pelta* [Acharius]. A flattened a. without an elevated border. [B, 121, 198.]—**A. plano-scutellatum.** See *A. patelliforme.*—**A. pyrenocarpum.** Fr., *apothécie pyrénocarpe.* An a. in the pyrenocarpous lichens, consisting of a globular body containing the spores. [B, 121.]—**A. scutelliforme.** See *A. lecanorinum.*—**A. sessile.** An a. in a lichen which is adherent only by its middle to the thallus, and is free at its border. [B, 198.]—**A. verruciforme.** Ger., *warzenförmiges A., Knopf.* Syn.: *tuberculum* [Acharius]. A wart-shaped a. in lichens. [B, 198.]

APOTHEKE (Ger.), n. A^3-po-ta′ke^2. 1. An apothecary's shop. 2. A medicine chest. [L, 46.]

APOTHEKER (Ger.), n. A^3-po-ta′ke^{2}r. An apothecary. [L.] **A.-Blackfisch.** See SEPIA *officinalis.*—**A'buch.** A pharmacopœia, a dispensatory; also an apothecary's record of prescriptions. [L, 43.]—**A'gewicht.** Apothecaries' weight, troy weight. [L, 46.] **A'gras.** See TRITICUM *repens.*—**A'kunst.** Pharmacy (the art). [L.]—**A'ordnung.** A dispensatory. [L, 46.]—**A'rose.** The *Rosa gallica.* [B, 180.]—**A'schierling.** See CICUTA *virosa.*—**A'schwamm.** See SPONGIA *officinalis.*—**A'sepie.** See SEPIA *officinalis.*—**A'topf.** A gallipot. [A, 315.]—**A'waaren.** Drugs. [L, 43.]—**A'wissenschaft.** Pharmacology. [L, 46.]

APOTHELIAL, adj. A^{2}p-o-the′li^2-a^{2}l. From ἀπό, from, and θηλή, the nipple (see EPITHELIUM). Ger., *apothelial.* A term used

by Haeckel to designate all tissues arising, directly or indirectly, from the exoblast and entoblast, the latter structures being termed epithelial. [Haeckel, "Jenaische Ztg.," xviii, 1884 (J).]

APOTHEME, n. A^{2}p'o-them. Lat., *apothema* (from ἀποτιθέναι, to put aside). Fr., *apothème*. Ger., *Apothem*, *Absatz*, *Rindenstoff*. Syn.: *corticin*. A name given by Berzelius to an insoluble brown deposit formed in vegetable infusions and decoctions, as the result of heating, evaporation, exposure to the air, and some other influences; a mixture of various substances in a state of decomposition. [B, 2, 5.]

APOTHERAPEIA, APOTHERAPEUSIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-the^{2}r-a^3-pi'(pa'i^2)-a^3, -pu^2'si^{2}s. Gen., *apotherapei'æ*, *-peu'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀποθεραπεία, ἀποθεράπευσις (from ἀποθεραπεύειν, to give medical treatment). Fr., *apothérapie*. Ger., *Apotherapie*, *Nachcur* (2d def.). 1. A perfect or completed cure or recovery. [Hippocrates (L, 53).] 2. An ancient method of completing ordinary medical treatment by a course of baths, inunctions, exercise, etc. [Galen (L, 53).]

APOTHERAPEUTICA, APOTHERAPEUTICE (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^2'ti^2-ka^3, -se(ka). Gr., ἀποθεραπευτική (τέχνη understood). Fr., *apothérapeutique*. Ger., *Apotherapeutik*. The science or art of apotherapeusis. [L, 51.]

APOTHERAPEUTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^2'-ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀποθεραπευτικός. Pertaining to apotherapeusis. [L, 51.]

APOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-the^{2}r-a^3-pi(pe)'a^3. See APOTHERAPEUSIS.

APOTHERIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-the^{2}r-i^2-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *apotherio'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀποθηρίωσις (from ἀποθηριοῦν, to change into a beast). Fr., *apothériose*. It., *apoteriosi*. Sp., *apoteriósis*. 1. A transformation of the body into the likeness of a beast (as in the fabled locust-eaters of Ethiopia). [Velschius (A, 322).] 2. An extreme loss of control over the emotions (as in violent anger). [A, 322.] 3. The conversion of matter into a part of an animal organism; assimilation. [Velschius (A, 301).]

APOTHERMOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)'o^{2}s. Gr., ἀπόθερμος. 1. Wanting in heat (said of the aged, from their sensitiveness to cold). [Aretæus (A, 322).] 2. As a n., a kind of drink mentioned by Hippocrates. [A, 311.]

APOTHERMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)'u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀπόθερμον. Fr., *apothermon*. An ancient condiment made of mustard, oil, and vinegar. [Galen (L, 53).]

APOTHERMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-thu^{5}rm(the^{2}rm)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See APOTHERMOS.

APOTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}th'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *apothe'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπόθεσις (from ἀποτιθέναι, to put aside). Fr., *apothèse*. It., *apotesi*. Sp., *apótesis*. The adjustment (setting) of a broken bone. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APOTHICAIRE (Fr.), n. A^3-po-te-ka^{2}r. An apothecary.

APOTHICAIRERIE (Fr.), n. A^3-po-te-ka^{2}r-e^{2}r-e. An apothecary's shop. [L, 43.]

APOTHICAIRESSE (Fr.), n. A^3-po-te-ka^{2}r-e^{2}s. A woman who acts as an apothecary (as in a convent). [L.]

APOTHLIMMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-thli^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *apothlim'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπόθλιμμα (from ἀποθλίβειν, to squeeze out). An expressed juice, or the dregs left after expression. [Gorræus (L, 53).]

APOTHRAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{4}p)-o-thra^4'(thra^3'u)-si^{2}s. Gen., *apothrau'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπόθραυσις (from ἀποθραύειν, to break in pieces). Fr., *apothrause*. 1. Comminution (of a bone). [A, 322.] 2. The removal of a fragment of bone. [L, 94.]

APOTHRAUSMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-thra^{4}z'(thra^3'us)-ma^3. Gen., *apothraus'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπόθραυσμα. A splinter of bone. [D, 80.]

APOTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)'i^2-a^3. From ἀποθύμιος, distasteful. An aversion to anything. [M, 13.]

APOTILMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-ti^{2}l'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀπότιλμός (from ἀποτίλλειν, to pluck out). A tearing away of a part. [A, 311.]

APOTOCOS, APOTOCUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}t'o-ko^{2}s, -ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., ἀπότοκος (from ἀποτίκτειν, to bring forth). Abortive. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

APOTOME, APOTOMIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}t'o-me(ma), -o^{2}t-o'mi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀποτομή (from ἀποτέμνειν, to cut off). See AMPUTATION.

APOTOUS, adj. A^{2}p'o-tu^{3}s. Gr., ἄποτος. Lat., *apotus*. Fr., *apote*. Not addicted to drink. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

APOTREPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-tre^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *apotrep'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπότρεψις (from ἀποτρέπειν, to turn back, check). The resolution of an inflammatory swelling. [L, 119.]

APOTRIMMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-tri^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *apotrim'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπότριμμα (from ἀποτρίβειν, to rub off). Anything removed by attrition. [Dioscorides (A, 311).]

APOTRIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-tri^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *apotrip'seos* (*-sis*). Attrition, abrasion. [L, 50.]

APOTROPÆOS, APOTROPÆUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}t-ro-pe'(pa^3'e^2)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀποτρόπαιος (from ἀποτρέπειν, to turn away). Capable of averting evils (said anciently of the *dii averrunci*, or of sacrifices offered to them, also of amulets). [Hippocrates, Foesius (A, 325).]

APOTROPE, APOTROPIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}t'ro-pe-(pa), -ro'pi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀποτροπή, ἀποτροπία. See APOSTROPHE (1st and 2d def's).

APOTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)'o-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See APOTOUS.

APOUS, adj. A'pu^{3}s. See APODOUS.

APOXE, APOXERA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}x'e(a), -e(a)'ra^3. Gr., ἀπόξη, ἀπόξηρα (from ἀποξεῖν, to scrape small). An acuminated part. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

APOXESIS, APOXYSIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}x'e^{2}s-i^{2}s, -o^{2}x-i(u^6)'si^{2}s. Gen., *apoxe'seos* (*-sis*), *-ys'eos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπόξυσις (from ἀποξεῖν, to scrape off). Abrasion. [A, 311; D, 80.]

APOXYSMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}x-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *apoxys'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπόξυσμα. See APOTRIMMA.

APOXYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}x-i^{2}z(u^{6}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀποξυσμός (from ἀποξύνειν, to make sour [1st def.], or ἀποξεῖν, to scrape off [2d def.]). 1. A turning sour. [A, 311.] 2. See APOXYSIS.

APOYOMATLI, n. A Mexican name for the *Cyperus articulatus*. [B, 121.]

APOZEM, n. A^{2}p'o-ze^{2}m. See APOZEMA.

APOZEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}z'e^{2}m-a^3. Gen., *apozem'atos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀπόζεμα (from ἀποζεῖν, to boil). Fr., *apozème*. Ger., *Apozem*, *Absud*. It., *apozema*. A decoction or infusion to which several medicinal ingredients are subsequently added, designed for occasional use only and prepared at the time of using. [A, 301; Fr. Cod. (B).]—**A. album.** See APOZÈME *blanc*.—**A. antidiarrhœicum.** See APOZÈME *antidiarrhéique*.—**A. antiscorbuticum.** See APOZÈME *antiscorbutique*.—**A. aperiens et antiscorbuticum.** A preparation described by Sydenham, made by boiling grass root, chicory root, fennel root, and asparagus, each 1 oz., Corinthian raisins and ordinary stoned raisins, each 2 oz., the leaves of the hepatica (*Anemone hepatica*), heart's-tongue (*Scolopendrium vulgare*), and maidenhair (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*), each 1 handful, and beccabunga leaves 2 handfuls, in 2 lbs. of boiling water, adding ½ lb. of Rhenish wine, straining, infusing, while still hot, with 1 handful of leaves of scurvy-grass (*Cochlearia officinalis*), and, after a second straining, adding 2 oz. each of syrup of orange juice and "syrup of the five roots" (*i. e.*, those of celery, parsley, asparagus, butcher's-broom, and fennel), and 1 oz. of a preparation called aqua cinnamomi hordeata. The dose was ½ lb., twice a day. [B, 90.]—**A. de acetosa compositum.** See *Tisane d'*OSEILLE *composée*.—**A. de cortice radicis punicæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Apozème d'écorce de racine de* GRENADIER.—**A. de cousso** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Apozème de* KOUSSO.—**A. helveticum.** See APOZÈME *suisse*.—**A. laxativum** [Fr. Cod.]. See APOZÈME *laxatif*.—**A. purgans** [Fr. Cod.]. See APOZÈME *purgatif*.—**A. salsaparillæ compositum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Apozème de* SALSEPAREILLE *composé*.—**A. sudatorium** [Fr. Cod.]. See APOZÈME *sudorifique*.—**A. Sydenhami.** See APOZÈME *blanc*.—**A. vermifugum.** See *Apozème d'écorce de racine de* GRENADIER.

APOZEME, n. A^{2}p'o-zem. See APOZEMA.

APOZÈME (Fr.), n. A^3-po-ze^{2}m. See APOZEMA.—**A. alexipharmaque.** An old decoction of polypodium and angelica roots, leaves of *Centaurea benedicta*, and tamarinds, in which crushed epithymum and bugloss flowers were infused. [L, 112.]—**A. amer** [Sp. Ph., 1798; Ferrara Ph., 1832]. The Sp. Ph. ordered 14 parts of germander, 7 each of absinthium and lesser centaury, and 690 of water, to be reduced to one half, and 7 parts of chamomile added. The Ferrara Ph. ordered 60 parts each of gentian and *Triticum repens*, 28 each of willow and ash barks, 5 of ammonium chloride, and 4,320 of water, to be reduced by heat to 1,440 parts. [L.]—**A. antidiarrhéique.** Lat., *apozema antidiarrhœicum*. A mixture of normal phosphate of calcium 10 parts, bread crumb 20, subnitrate of bismuth 5, syrup of rhatany 60, tincture of canella 5, and Sydenham's laudanum 1 part. [L, 77.]—**A. anti-laiteux.** See PETIT-LAIT *de Weiss*.—**A. antiscorbutique** [Fr. Cod., 1866]. Lat., *apozema antiscorbuticum*. A preparation made by infusing for 2 hours, in a closed vessel, 1 part each of burdock and waterdock roots in 100 parts of water, expressing, filtering, and adding 10 parts of antiscorbutic syrup. [Fr. Cod., 1866 (L, 77).]—**A. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *apozema* (seu *decoctum*) *album*. Syn.: *décoction blanche de Sydenham*. A preparation made by triturating together 10 parts each of normal calcic phosphate and powdered gum arabic, 20 of bread crumb, and 60 of white sugar, boiling with water, and, after straining, adding 10 of orange-flower water. [B, 113.]—**A. laxatif** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *apozema laxativum*, *ptisana regalis*. Syn.: *tisane royale*. A preparation made by macerating 15 parts each of parsley leaves, senna leaves, and sodium sulphate, 5 each of aniseed and coriander fruit, and a sliced lemon in 1,000 parts of cold water, and filtering. [B, 113.]—**A. purgatif** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *apozema purgans*. Syn.: *médecine noire*. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of senna leaves and 5 of rhubarb in 100 of boiling distilled water, adding 15 of sodium sulphate and 60 of manna, and decanting. [B, 113.]—**A. sudorifique** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *apozema sudatorium*. A preparation made by boiling 60 parts of grated guaiac wood in water, adding 30 of sarsaparilla root, 10 of sassafras root, and 20 of licorice, and decanting. [B, 113.]—**A. suisse.** Lat., *apozema helveticum*. An old mixture of cows' urine and fennel-water; used in dropsy and hepatic diseases. [L, 77.]—**A. vermifuge.** See *A. d'écorce de racine de* GRENADIER.

APOZEMICAL, adj. A^{2}p-o-ze^{2}m'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Pertaining to or resembling a decoction. [L, 56, 73.]

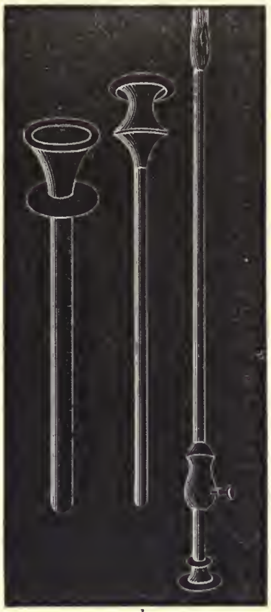
APOZESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o^{2}z'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *apoze'seos* (*-sis*). The making of a decoction. [L, 50.]

APOZEUXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-zu^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *apozeux'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀπόζευξις (from ἀποζεύγνυσθαι, to be parted from). A separation of diseased parts. [D, 141.]

APOZYMOS, APOZYMUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-o-zi(zu^6)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀπόζυμος. In a state of fermentation, or swollen as the result of fermentation (said of the abdomen). [Hippocrates (A, 311, 325).]

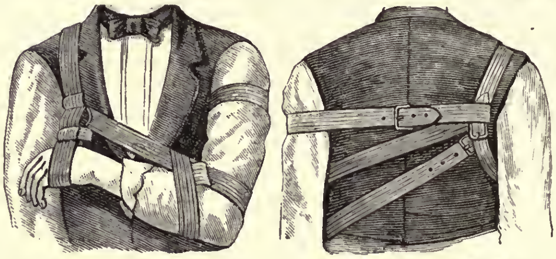
APPAKOVAY KALUNG, n. An East Indian name for *Bryonia rostrata*. [L.]

APPARAT (Ger.), n. A³p-pa³-ra³t′. See APPARATUS.—**Arteriöser A.** See *Anatomical* APPARATUS (2d def.).—**Athmungsa'.** See *Respiratory* APPARATUS and INHALER.—**Bewegungsa'.** See *Locomotor* APPARATUS.—**Contentiv-A.** See *Retentive* APPARATUS.—**Dampfa'.** See ATOMIZER.—**Eisenbahn-A.** See *Railway* APPARATUS.—**End-A.** A general term applied to the terminations of sensory nerves, such as the touch-corpuscles, etc. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Erkältungsa'.** See *Refrigerating* APPARATUS and *Cold-water* COIL.—**Ersatza'.** See *Prothetic* APPARATUS.—**Gefühlsa'.** See *Tactile* APPARATUS.—**Gehöra'.** See *Auditory* APPARATUS.—**Geschmacksa'.** See *Gustatory* APPARATUS.—**Harna'.** See *Urinary* APPARATUS.—**Inhalationsa'.** See INHALER.—**Kopfkühla'.** A cold-water coil for the head, in the shape of a helmet. [W. N. Popow, "Illustr. Mntsch. d. ärztl. Polytechn.," Aug., 1883, p. 171 (D).]—**Krankenhebea'.** An apparatus by which a person confined to bed may lift himself up or be lifted up. [P. Hase, *ibid.*, June, 1883, p. 123 (D).]—**Kreislaufsa'.** See *Circulatory* APPARATUS.—**Kühlender A.** See *Refrigerating* APPARATUS and *Cold-water* COIL.—**Lagerungsa'.** An apparatus for more or less completely immobilizing a patient in bed in cases of fracture. [L, 44.]—**Nervena'.** See APPARATUS *of innervation.*—**Pinsela'.** An apparatus for the application of medicaments with a brush. [Ultzmann, "Wiener Klinik," i, ii, 1883; "Illustr. Mntschr. d. ärztl. Polytechn.," May, 1884, p. 111 (D).]—**Punctionsa'.** See ASPIRATOR and THORACOCENTESIS.—**Quecksilber-pneumatischer A.** See APPARATUS *hydrargyro-pneumaticus.*—**Respirationsa'.** See *Respiratory* APPARATUS and INHALER.—**Schallempfindender A.** See *Sound-perceiving* APPARATUS.—**Schallleitender A.** See *Sound-conducting* APPARATUS.—**Schleifa'.** See *Railway* APPARATUS.—**Schwebea'.** See *Suspension* APPARATUS.—**Seha'.** See *Visual* APPARATUS.—**Strecka'.** See *Extension* APPARATUS.—**Taschena'.** A portable apparatus (one capable of being carried in the pocket). [L. Vorstädter, "Illustr. Mntschr. d. ärztl. Polytechn.," Aug., 1884, p. 171.]—**Thränena'.** See *Lacrymal* APPARATUS.—**Verdauungsa'.** See *Digestive* APPARATUS.—**Wechselzugesa'.** A variable extension apparatus.



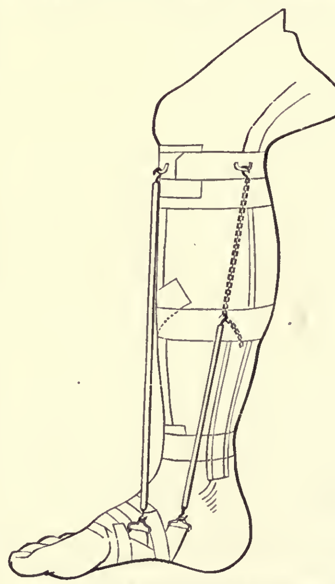
a *b* *c*
ULTZMANN'S PINSELAPPARAT. (⅓ NATURAL SIZE.)
a, a straight endoscopic tube; *b*, the obturator; *c*, a brush with a movable guard.

APPARATUS (Lat.), n. m. A²p(a³p)-pa³r-a(a)′tu³s(tu⁴s). From *apparare*, to prepare for, put in order, make ready. Gr., *παρασκευή*. Fr., *appariel.* Ger., *Apparat.* It., *apparato, apparecchio.* Sp., *aparato.* 1. A mechanism or a collection of instruments or appliances for the accomplishment of a definite operation or process. 2. In physiology, a group of co-ordinated organs (*i. e.*, organs taking part in the performance of a common function). [Bichat (A, 385).] 3. An assemblage of pathological phenomena. [L, 49.] 4. (Obs.) the pre-eruptive stage of an exanthematous fever. [B, 117.] 5. (Obs.) the operation of cystotomy. [E.]—**Absorbent a.** Fr., *appareil absorbant.* The blood-vessels and lymphatic vessels. [L, 41.]—**Aerotherapeutical a.** Fr., *appareil aéro-thérapeutique.* Ger., *aërotherapeutischer Apparat.* See *Pneumatic a.* and INHALER.—**Amesbury's a.** See *Amesbury's* SPLINT.—**Anæsthetic a., Anæsthetizing a.** Fr., *appareil anesthésiant.* Ger., *Anästhesirungsapparat.* See INHALER.—**Anatomical a.** Lat., *a. anatomicus.* Fr., *appareil anatomique.* Ger., *anatomischer Apparat.* 1. A set of dissecting instruments. 2. Syringes, cannulæ, etc., for arterial injection.—**Antiseptic spray a.** See under ATOMIZER.—**A. altus.** Fr., *haut appareil.* See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**A. anatomicus, A. arteriosus.** See *Anatomical a.*—**A. chirurgicus.** Surgical instruments and appliances. [D, 129.]—**A. chylificationis.** See *Digestive a.*—**A. continens.** See *Retentive a.*—**A. hydrargyro-pneumaticus.** Fr., *appareil hydrargyro-pneumatique.* Ger., *quecksilberpneumatischer Apparat.* An a. for collecting and storing gases over mercury. [L, 80, 91.]—**A. hypogastricus.** See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**A. lateralis.** See *Lateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**A. ligamentosus colli.** See *Occipito-axial* LIGAMENT.—**A. ligamentosus sinus tarsi.** The interosseous astragalo-calcaneal ligament. [L, 31.]—**A. ligamentosus vertebrarum colli et capitis.** The ligamentous structures connecting the head and the spinal column.—**A. locomotorius.** See *Locomotor a.*—**A. magnus, A. major.** Fr., *grand appareil.* See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**A. medicaminum.** Ger., *Arzneivorrath.* A stock

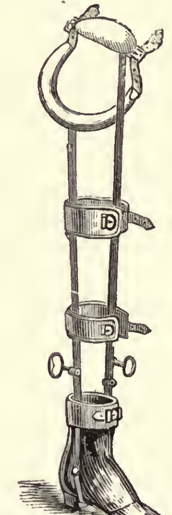


BARTLETT'S CLAVICLE APPARATUS. (CODMAN & SHURTLEFF, BOSTON.)

of medicines. [L, 50.]—**A. minor.** Fr., *petit appareil.* Syn.: *cutting on the gripe.* An old method of operating for stone in the bladder by cutting down directly on the calculus in the perinæum after forcing it down with the fingers inserted into the rectum. [A, 439.]—**A. of animal life.** Fr., *appareil de la vie animale.* It., *apparecchio della vita di relazione.* The assemblage of organs by means of which the relations of an animal to the external world are established and maintained; including the locomotor a., the sensory a., the a. of phonation, etc. [Bichat (L, 41).]—**A. of innervation.** Fr., *appareil de l'innervation.* Ger., *Nervenapparat.*

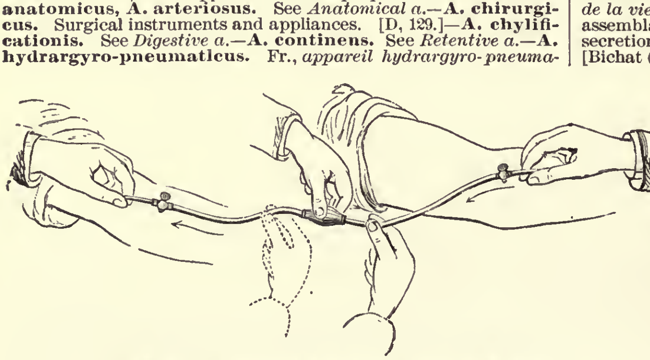


BARWELL'S APPARATUS FOR TALIPES. [A, 276.]



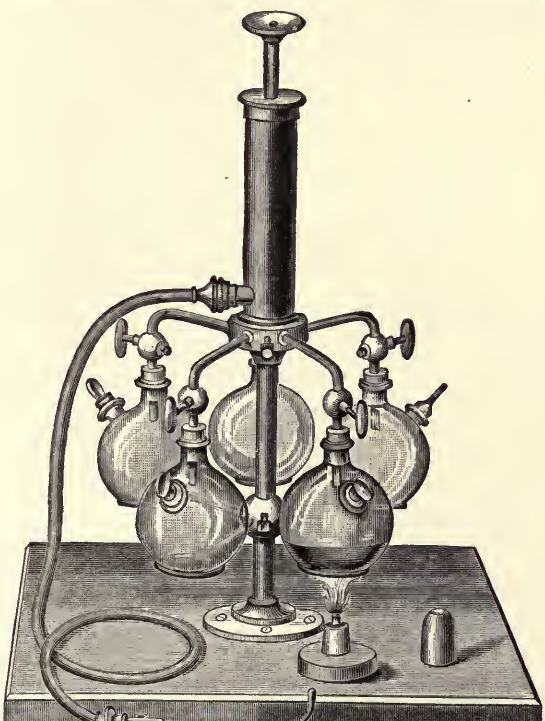
BAUER'S APPARATUS FOR HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

The nervous system. [L, 44.]—**A. of organic life.** Fr., *appareil de la vie organique.* It., *apparecchio della vita di nutrizione.* The assemblage of organs by means of which the processes of digestion, secretion, excretion, respiration, and circulation are carried on. [Bichat (L, 41).]—**A. of phonation.** Fr., *appareil de la phonation.* Ger., *Phonationsapparat.* See *Vocal a.*—**A. pneumato-chemicus.** Fr., *appareil hydropneumatique.* Ger., *pneumatisch-chemischer Apparat.* An a. for collecting and storing gases over water. [L, 80, 91.]—**A. pro extensione.** See *Extension a.*—**A. respiratorius.** See *Respiratory a.*—**A. uropoieticus.** See *Urinary a.*—**Appun's a.** A form of vowel a. (*q. v.*) in which reeds are substituted for tuning-forks. [L, 160.]—**Artificial phonatory a.** See *Artificial* LARYNX.—**Auditory a.** Fr., *appareil de l'audition.* Ger., *Gehörapparat.* It., *apparecchio dell udito.* The external ear, the auditory canal, the tympanum, the internal ear, and the Eustachian tube. [L, 44.]—**Aveling's a.** An a. for the immediate transfusion of blood, consisting of a rubber tube having a cannula and a stop-cock at each end and a collapsible bulb holding 2 fluidrachms in the middle. One cannula is inserted into the donor's vein, and the other into the patient's vein, the a. having been previously filled with warm water. The tube being compressed with the fingers on the



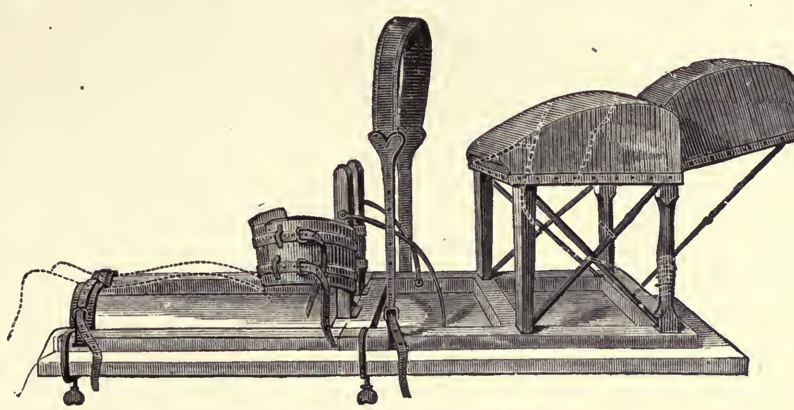
AVELING'S APPARATUS FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSFUSION.

donor's side of the bulb, the latter is slowly squeezed so as to propel its contents into the patient's circulation; while pressure is still kept up on the bulb, it is discontinued on the donor's side of the bulb and applied on the patient's side; the bulb is then allowed to expand and fill with blood from the donor. This alternation is continued until the desired amount of blood has been transfused. There are no valves, and the stopcocks are closed only while the cannulæ are being inserted into the veins.—**Barruel's a.** An a. for charging water with carbonic acid by the intermittent method. [L, 77.]—**Bartlett's clavicle a.** An a. for treating fractures of the clavicle and dislocations of its outer end; adaptable to either side by shifting the hand strap.—**Barwell's a.** A device for making continuous traction on the foot, in imitation of the action of one or more muscles, for the correction of talipes. A fan-shaped piece of adhesive plaster, having several slits converging toward its apex, and a metallic ring secured to the apex, is adjusted to the sole of the foot; a strip of tin or zinc is made to encircle the limb above the swell of the calf, and secured in position with adhesive plaster; this metallic band is provided with rings at points corresponding to those from which the force is to be exerted; a piece of rubber tubing, adjusted by means of a chain, is stretched by means of hooks between the apex of the fan-shaped piece of plaster and the proper ring on the metallic band. [A, 276.]—**Bauer's a.** 1. A device for making extension in cases of hip-joint disease by means of a key rack-and-pinion mechanism. It is attached to the shoe below, and takes its bearing by a perineal band above. 2. A wire frame filled in with wire gauze, fashioned like the posterior half of a pair of breeches, provided with foot-pieces for making extension by a screw-movement; used in hip-joint disease, also after operations on, or injuries of, the bones of the lower limbs.—**Beindorff's a.** A stove resembling a marine condenser; used in pharmacies for furnishing boiling and distilled water, etc. [L, 77.]—**Bonnafond's a.**



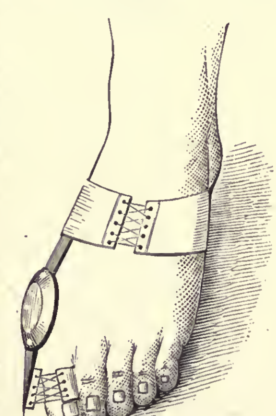
BONNAFOND'S EUSTACHIAN-TUBE INJECTION APPARATUS. (AFTER MATHIEU.)

An arrangement of flasks communicating with the barrel of a syringe, for generating various gases and vapors and injecting them into the Eustachian tube.—**Bozeman's a.** A wooden framework that may be fastened to a table, furnished with pads and straps, for supporting and securing a woman in the knee-elbow posture during operations for vesico-vaginal fistula, etc. The chest and head (with the face turned to one side) rest on an upholstered support.—**Buck's a.** 1. An a. for applying elastic extension to the lower limb by means of a weight and pulley. A stirrup of adhesive plaster is attached to the sides of the limb and forms a loop below the foot; to a block of wood placed within the loop in such a manner as to spread it, thus making it clear the malleoli, is attached the cord to which the weight is attached, a rubber ring being interposed. The pulley is fastened to the bedstead. Counter-extension was originally made with a perineal band fastened to the head of the bedstead, as shown in the cut, but is now accomplished by simply elevating the foot of the bed. In cases of fracture of the thigh, four short coaptation splints are used. 2. An iron support, capable of attach-



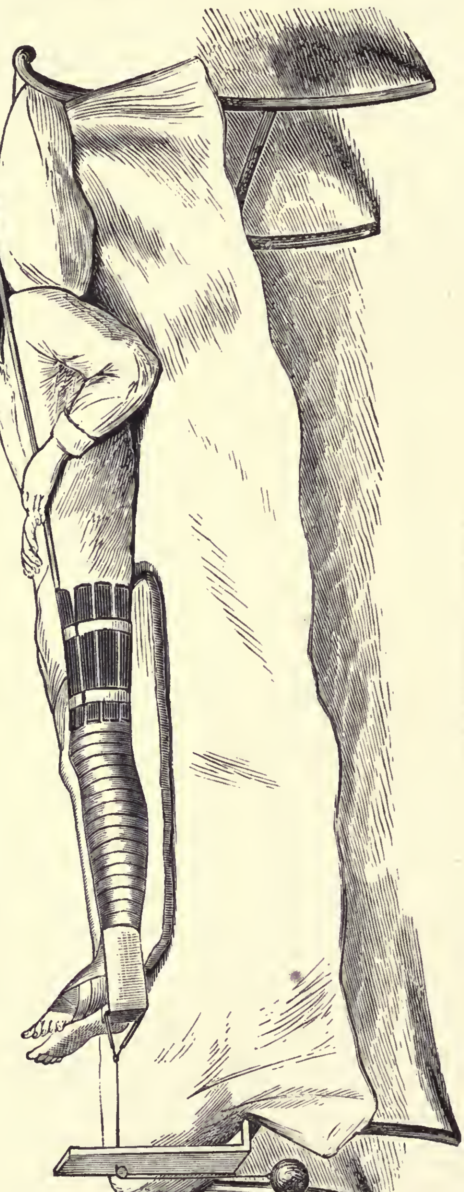
BOZEMAN'S SUPPORTING APPARATUS.

ment to a bedstead, for suspending a limb.—**Bunion a.** Bigg's bunion a., for making lateral traction on the great toe, consists of a delicate lever of spring steel, with an oval ring at the centre to surround the bunion. The upper end is attached to the instep by a laced band, and the toe to the extremity of the spring by a piece of webbing.—**Cardio-vascular a.** See *Circulatory a.*—**Carriage-spring a.** A name sometimes applied to a more or less complicated internal calcareous framework or skeleton which supports the arms in many of the *Brachiopoda*. [A, 359.]—**Circulatory a.** Fr., *appareil circulatoire*. Ger., *Kreislaufsapparat*. It., *apparecchio della circolazione*. The heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries. [L.]—**Condensing a.** See CONDENSER.—**Continuous extension a.** Fr., *appareil à extension continue*. Any extension a. which acts constantly (as by the action of an elastic material or a weight).—**Copulatory a.** That part of the generative a. which is concerned in copulation. [B, 100.]—**Cystotomia cum apparatu alto.** See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**Cystotomia cum apparatu majore.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY. — **Dauvergne's a.** An a. similar to the ancient ambe (*q. v.*); used for dislocations at the shoulder of long standing. [D, 76.]—**Davis's a.** See *Davis's* SPLINT.—**Desault's a.** See *Desault's* SPLINT. —**Diapnogenous a.** Fr., *appareil diapnogène* [Breschet]. See *Sudoriparous a.* —**Diffusion a.** Fr., *appareil à diffusion*. Ger., *Diffusionsapparat*. An a. for illustrating or taking advantage of the law of diffusion of gases (see DIFFUSION). In the form shown in the figure, a cylindrical porous cell (like those used in galvanic batteries) is fixed by means of a rubber cork to the upper end of an upright glass tube. A bulb is blown near the lower end of the tube, and the end itself is drawn out to a fine point and bent upward, the bend being filled with colored water. If an inverted vessel filled with hydrogen is held over the porous jar, the hydrogen will enter in faster than the air can pass out, so that the increased pressure in the cell will force the colored water out in the form of a jet through the fine end of the tube. [A, 9.]—**Digestive a.** Fr., *appareil digestif*. Ger., *Verdauungsapparat*. It., *apparecchio della digestione*. Sp., *aparato digestivo*. The parts concerned in digestion; the mouth, teeth, salivary glands, pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, intestines, liver, and pancreas. [L, 44.]—**Distilling a.** See DISTILLATION.—**Electro-magnetic a.** Fr., *appareil électro-magnétique*. An a. in which a bar of soft iron is converted into an artificial magnet by the action of a current of electricity. [B.]—**Encephalic a.** Fr., *appareil encéphalique*. See ENCEPHALON.—**Enema a.** See SYRINGE.—**Esmarch's a.** See *Esmarch's* BANDAGE.—**Evacuating a.** See EVACUATOR and *Stomach*-PUMP.—**Extension a.** Lat., *a. pro extensione*. Fr., *appareil à extension*. Ger., *Extensionsapparat*, *Streckapparat*. It., *apparecchio ad estensione*. An a. for extending or stretching a part (usually a limb). See EXTENSION.—**Female genital a.** Fr., *appareil génital de la femme*. Ger., *weiblicher Geschlechtsapparat*.



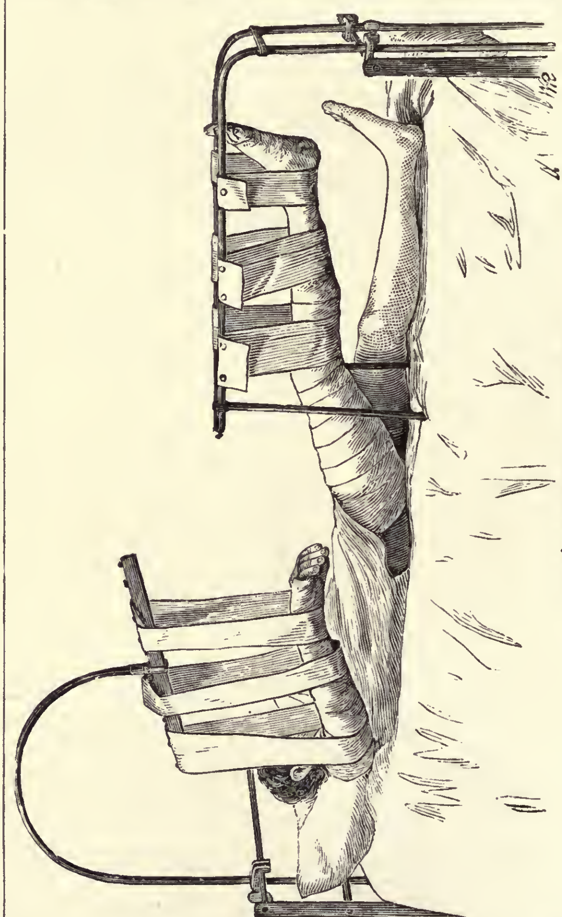
BIGG'S BUNION APPARATUS.

The internal, external, and accessory genital organs of the female; also, from an obstetrical point of view, the pelvis. [A, 15.]—**Filamentous a., Filiform a.** Fr., *appareil filamenteux.* A peculiar structure observed in the upper part of the embryonal vesicles in certain plants just before the period of fecundation. It is formed by a transformation of the vesicular contents into a series of granules, disposed in lines radiating from the summit of the vesicle, the lines gradually becoming tinted and the substance between them assuming the form of filaments which can be dissociated from one another by teazing with a needle. [B,



BUCK'S EXTENSION APPARATUS.

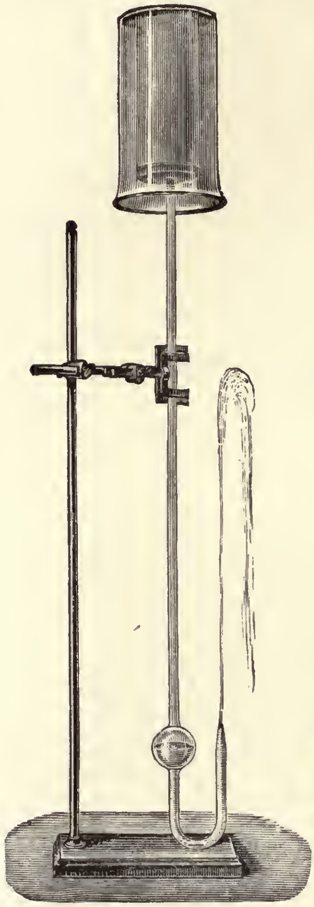
121.]—**Fox's a.** An a. for fracture of the clavicle, consisting of a pad in the axilla and an arrangement to adducting the arm and suspending the wrist from the opposite shoulder. — **Fränkel's a.** A pneumatic a. arranged in the shape of an accordion. [E.]—**Freezing a.** See ATOMIZER.—**Frigorific a.** Fr., *appareil frigorifique.* A term applied to the sympathetic nerves, because they contain vaso-constrictor fibres stimulation of which causes contraction of the arterioles and consequent lowering of temperature in the parts supplied by them. [K, 31.]—**Fryer's transfusion a.** A modification of Aveling's transfusion a., having two bulbs instead of one, and the whole a., except the terminal cannulæ and stopcocks, being made of one continuous piece of rubber. [B. E. Fryer, "Med. Record," Apr. 15, 1874.]—**Fumigation a.** See FUMIGATOR.—**Gastro-vascular a.** Fr., *appareil gastro-vasculaire.* A system of tubes, terminating in blind extremities, connected with the stomachs of certain gasteropods, by means of which the nutriment is distributed through the body. [L, 158.]—**Geissler's a.** 1. See *Geissler's* TUBES. 2. A device for determining the quantity of carbon dioxide present in a carbonate by ascertaining the weight lost by the salt on the addition of an acid. It consists of three parts, *A*, *B*, and *C*. *C* is ground so as to fit into *A* by an air-tight joint; *b c* is a glass tube, open at both ends, its lower end fitting into *C* by a joint ground water-tight, and is kept in position by means of a movable cork; the joints formed by the perforated stopper, *e*, are air-tight. Having been weighed, the substance to be decomposed is put into the flask, *A*, water is added as shown in the cut, and the substance is shaken toward the side of the flask. *C* is now filled nearly to the top with dilute nitric or hydrochloric acid, by means of a pipette, without raising the tube, *b*. *B* is rather more than half filled with concentrated sulphuric acid, and *b* is closed at the top by placing over it a small piece of rubber tubing with a glass rod fitted into the distal end. After weighing the whole, the decomposition is effected by opening *b* a little, causing acid to pass from *C* into *A*; the carbon dioxide passes through the



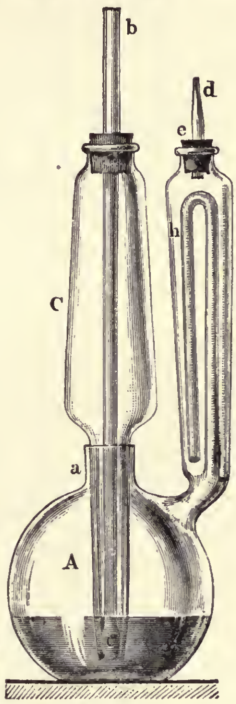
BUCK'S SUSPENSION APPARATUS.

bent tube, *h*, into the sulphuric acid, by which it is dried, and issues at *d*. When the decomposition is effected, *A* is gently heated, the stopper is removed from *b*, and the carbon dioxide still present is sucked out at *d*. After cooling, the a. is weighed again, and the loss of weight is that of the carbon dioxide expelled. [A, 9.]—**Generative a., genital a.** Fr., *appareil de la génération.* Ger., *Geschlechtsapparat.* It., *apparecchio della generazione.* Sp., *aparato genital.* The organs of generation in either sex; also, according to Bichat, the fecundated ovum. [L, 41.]—**Genito-urinary a.** Fr., *appareil génito-urinaire.* Ger., *Urogenitalapparat.* A collective term for the generative and urinary a'es.—**Gustatory a.** Fr., *appareil du gout.* Ger., *Geschmacksapparat.* It., *apparecchio di gusto.* The terminations of the nerves of taste in the mucous membrane of the tongue. [D, 76.]—**Helmholtz's a.** See *Helmholtz's* GALVANOMETER.—**Hodgen's a.** A modification of Smith's anterior splint.—**Hudson's a.** A supporting a. for the fingers and hands in cases of wrist-drop, furnished with springs and to be attached to the forearm and hand. [A, 276.]—**Immobilizing a.** Fr., *appareil d'immobilisation.* Ger., *Immobilisirungsapparat.* It., *apparecchio d'immobilizzazione.* Any a. or dressing designed to render a part nearly or quite immovable. [D, 76.]—**Immovable a.** Fr., *appa-*

reil inamovible. Ger., *permanenter Apparat.* It., *apparecchio inamovibile.* See *Starch* BANDAGE and *Plaster-of-Paris* BANDAGE.—**Induction a.** An a. for the employment of induced electricity. [L.] See *Induced* ELECTRICITY and FARADIZATION. — **Injection a.** See *Anatomical a.* (2d def.), SYRINGE, and ASPIRATOR. — **Irrigation a.** See IRRIGATOR.—**Jarvis's a.** See *Jarvis's* ADJUSTER. — **Kemperdick's a.** A device for reducing the temperature by means of a rubber bag introduced into the rectum, connected with two tubes for the ingress and egress of water.

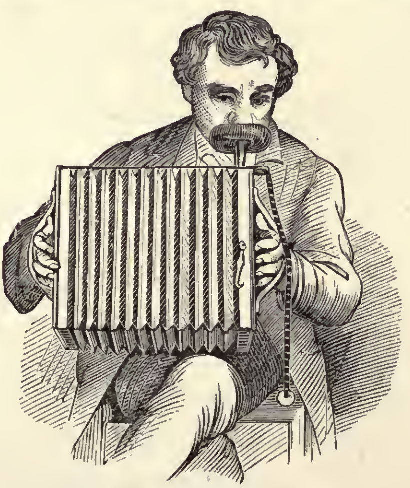


A DIFFUSION APPARATUS. (AFTER ROSCOE AND SCHORLEMMER.)



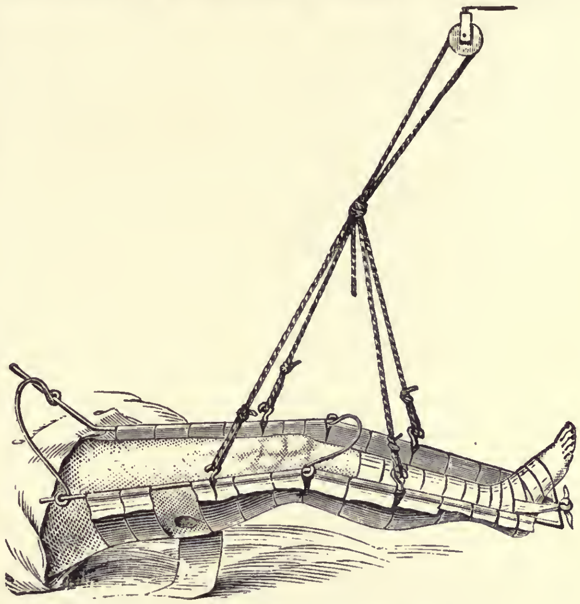
GEISSLER'S APPARATUS. [A, 9.]

[W. N. Popow, "Illustr. Mntschr. d. ärztl. Polytechn.," Aug., 1883, p. 171 (D).]—**Kipp's a.** An a. for the intermittent generation of hydrogen sulphide by the action of sulphuric acid on iron sulphide.



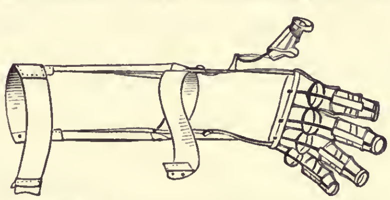
FRÄNKEL'S PNEUMATIC APPARATUS.

[L, 77.]—**Lacrymal a.** Fr., *appareil lacrymal.* Ger., *Thränenapparat.* It., *apparecchio lacrimale.* Sp., *aparato lacrimal.* The lacrymal glands, the canaliculi lacrimales, the lacrymal sac, and the nasal duct. [L.]—**Larrey's a.** A form of immovable a. (said to have been the first employed) made by applying bandages soaked in a mixture of lead-water, camphorated spirit, and white of egg. [D, 93.]—**Leiter's a.** A refrigerating a. consisting of a coil of flexible

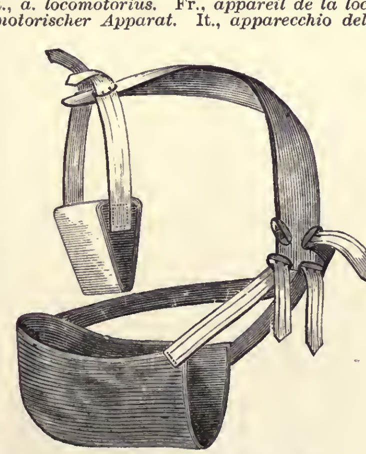


HODGEN'S SUSPENDING APPARATUS.

metallic tubing fashioned into various shapes, according to the part to which it is to be applied, through which cold water is made to run. [F.] Cf. *Cold-water* COIL.—**Levis's a.** An a. for the treatment of fracture of the clavicle, consisting of a wedge-shaped pad for the axilla, a sling for the forearm, and suitable straps for their adjustment and retention.—**Light-conducting a.** Ger., *lichtleitender Apparat.* A collective name for those portions of the eye (comprising the cornea, the humors, the lens, and their appendages) which are concerned in the transmission of light. [Bull (B, 233).]—**Light-perceiving a.** Ger., *lichtempfindender Apparat.* A collective name for the organs concerned in the perception of light, comprising the retina, the optic nerve, and the cerebral visual centres. [Bull (B, 233).]—**Locomotor a.** Lat., *a. locomotorius.* Fr., *appareil de la locomotion.* Ger., *locomotorischer Apparat.* It., *apparecchio della locomozione.* The organs or mechanism by means of which locomotion is accomplished.—**Lonsdale's a.** An a. for treating fracture of the patella. Two upright rods are attached to a long posterior splint. Movable arms sliding on these rods, and capable of being fixed with thumb-screws at various heights, have depending from them semilunar padded plates for holding the fragments in position. [A, 441.]—**Lund's a.** Ger., *Trachtenzwinger.* A device for correcting procidentia of the uterus in the lower animals; a triangular frame of iron, to be secured to the vulva by means of straps and rings. [D, 76.]—**Magneto-electric a.** Fr., *appareil magnéto-électrique.* Ger., *magneto-elektrischer Rota-*

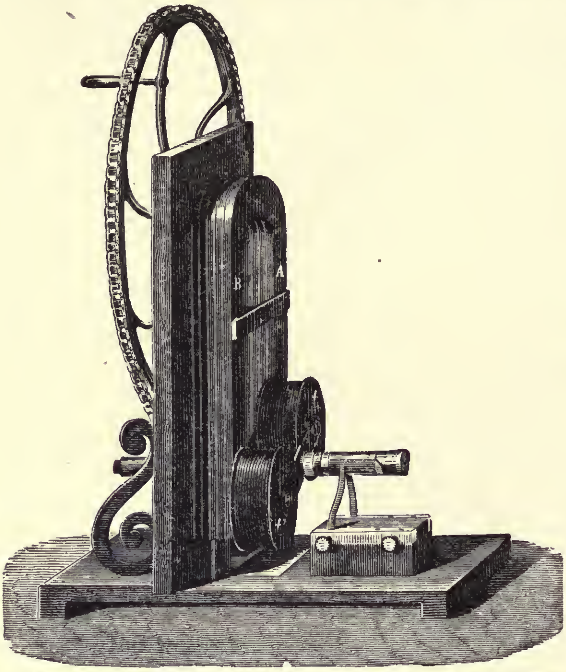


HUDSON'S WRIST-DROP APPARATUS. (AFTER SAYRE.)



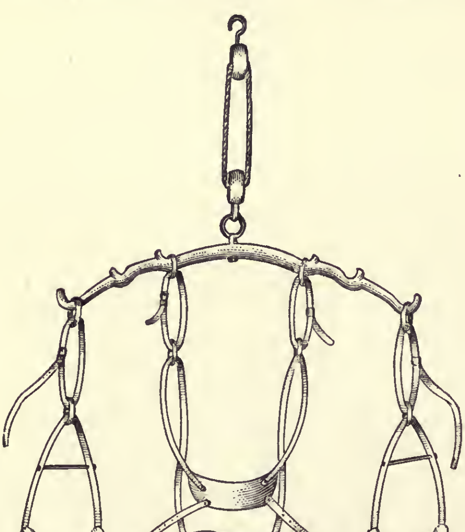
LEVIS'S CLAVICLE APPARATUS.

tionsapparat. It., *apparecchio magneto-elettrico.* A machine by which an induced current of electricity is generated, without the use of a battery, by causing a double coil to revolve in close proximity to the arms of a horse-shoe magnet. [A, 376.]—**Malgaigne's a.** An a. for correcting forward displacement of the upper fragment in fractures of the leg. A steel band to span the forepart of the limb is



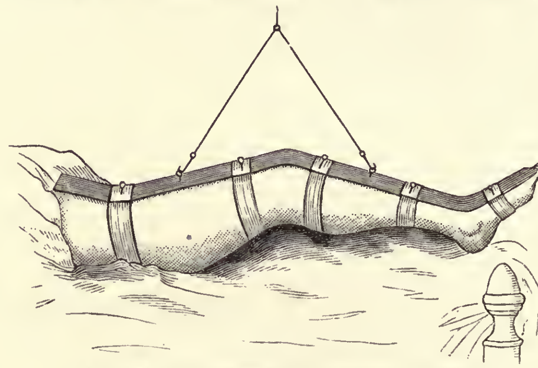
CLARKE'S MAGNETO-ELECTRIC APPARATUS. (AFTER PRIVAT-DESCHANEL.)

secured by a strap to a posterior splint. The band is perforated by a screw which is turned so that its point penetrates the soft parts, enters the bone, and presses the latter backward. [A, 441.]—**Marsh's a.** See *Marsh's* TEST.—**Micropyle a.** A peculiar structure found on the dorsum of some *Edriophthalmia.* [B, 100.]—**Nebulizing a.** See ATOMIZER.—**Neurothelic a.** Fr., *appareil névrothèle* [Bres-



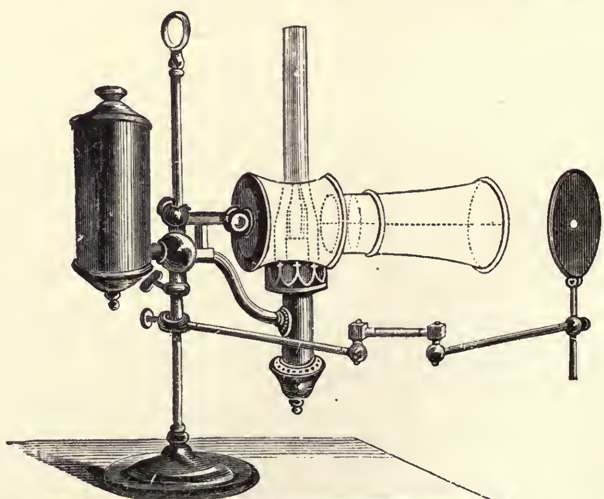
SAYRE'S SUSPENSION APPARATUS.

chet]. The papillæ of the skin. [J, 33.]—**Nooth's a.** An a. for saturating water with carbon dioxide; consisting of three vertically disposed glass vessels, in the first of which the gas is generated, in the second passed into water, and in the third stored under pressure. [B, 7.]—**Occlusor a.** A mechanism for closing the orifice of the stigmata in insects. It consists of four parts: a thickening of one-half the circumference of the chitinous lining of the stigma, called the *bow*; a *lip*, formed by the remainder of the circumference; a chitinous process, called the *lever*, joined to either the bow or the lip; and a muscle attached to the lever and by its contraction bringing the lip and the bow into apposition. [B, 100.]—**Olfactory a.** Fr., *appareil d'olfaction.* Ger., *Geruchsapparat.* It., *apparecchio dell' odorato* (o *dell' olfatto*). The nasal cavities and the terminations of the olfactory nerve. [L, 44.]—**Phonatory a.** See *Vocal a.* and *Artificial* LARYNX.—**Physick's a.** See *Physick's* SPLINT.—**Pneumatic a.** Fr., *appareil pneumatique.* Ger., *pneumatischer Apparat.* See *Fränkel's*, *Tobold's*, and *Waldenburg's a.* and *Pneumatic* CABINET.—**Polydactylous a.** Fr., *appareil polydactyle.*



N. R. SMITH'S SUSPENSION APPARATUS. [A, 389.]

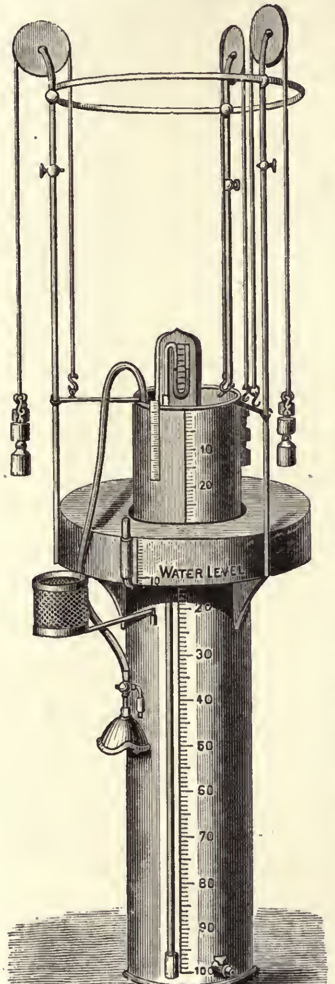
It., *apparecchio polidattile.* An a. for the treatment of fractures; like a fracture-box, except that the side-pieces are replaced by movable pins which can be so placed as to exactly circumscribe the outlines of the limb. [D, 76.]—**Poullet's a.** See SERICEPS and *Poullet's* TRACTOR.—**Pros's a.** A mechanical contrivance for making continuous traction on the obstetrical forceps, somewhat as in Joulin's *aide-forceps* (*q. v.*), but with the counter-pressure bearing upon a section of a bed forming part of the a. [A, 15.]—**Prothetic a.** Fr., *appareil prothétique.* Ger., *Ersatzapparat.* It., *apparecchio di protesi.* One designed to take the place of parts of the body that are lacking (*e. g.*, an artificial limb). [D, 76.]—**Railway a.** Ger., *Eisenbahnapparat*, *Schleifapparat.* It., *apparecchio a ferrovia.* An a. devised by Volkmann for supporting an injured limb and allowing it to move up and down with the body, or when extension is applied, especially in military practice or under other circumstances in which a proper bed is not at hand. Two rails, like those of a tramway, run lengthwise on a plank placed under the limb, and a frame furnished with wheels is fitted upon the track thus formed. The limb is supported on the frame by any requisite number of strips of bandage stretched from side to side. [J. Wolff (A, 319).]—**Rectocolonic enema a.** An a. like a stomach-pump, for throwing enemata high into the large intestine. [E.]—**Refrigerat-**



TOBOLD'S ILLUMINATING APPARATUS.

ing a. Fr., *appareil refroidissant.* Ger., *Erkältungsapparat.* Any a. for producing cold or for reducing the heat of the body. [L.] See *Leiter's a.* and *Cold-water* COIL.—**Registering a.** Fr., *appareil enregistreur.* Ger., *Registrirapparat.* A device for recording the variations of the pulse, respiration, etc., by means of a tracing made by a movable lever on a surface which is moved at a uniform rate

by clockwork. [L. Landois (A, 319).]—**Respiratory a.** Lat., *a. respiratorius.* Fr., *appareil respiratoire.* Ger., *Respirationsapparat.* It., *apparecchio della respirazione.* 1. The organs of respiration (larynx, trachea, bronchi, and pulmonary air-vesicles). [L, 44.] 2. See RESPIRATOR.—**Retentive a.** Lat., *a. continens.* Fr., *appareil contentif.* Ger., *Contentivapparat.* It., *apparecchio contentivo.* 1. A dressing or bandage designed simply to retain parts in apposition, or to hold an application in place. 2. See *Immobilizing a.*—**Richardson's a.** See ATOMIZER.—**Ruhmkorff's a.** See *Ruhmkorff's* COIL.—**Sayre's a.** See *Suspension a.* (2d def.), *Sayre's* SPLINT, and *Plaster-of-Paris* JACKET.—**Scultetus's a.** See *Many-tailed* BANDAGE.—**Secretory a.** Fr., *appareil sécrétoire.* Ger., *Secretionsapparat.* A general term for the organs of secretion (secreting glands).—**Segmental a.** The segmental organs; a general term for a collection of tubular structures in the embryo of every amniotic animal, constituting the rudiments of the kidneys and of certain portions of the generative organs. They comprise the pronephros, the mesonephros, and the metanephros. [A. Thomson (A, 5).]—**Seutin's a.** See AMOVO-INAMOVIBLE.—**Sexual a.** See *Generative a.*—**Sound-conducting a.** Ger., *schallleitender Apparat.* A term for those parts of the auditory a. which are concerned in the conduction of sound, comprising the auricle, external auditory canal, and the tympanum, with the Eustachian tube and mastoid cells. [Politzer (B, 232).]—**Sound-perceiving a.** Ger., *schallempfindender Apparat.* That portion of the auditory a. which is concerned with the perception of hearing, comprising the auditory nerve, with the nerve centre from which it springs and its peripheral expansion, or the organs of the labyrinth. [Politzer (B, 232).]—**Specific-gravity a.** See *Specific* GRAVITY and HYDROMETER.—**Spectral a.** See SPECTROSCOPE.—**Spray a.** Fr., *appareil à vapeur.* Ger., *Dampfapparat.* It., *apparecchio di vapore.* Sp., *aparato de vapor.* See ATOMIZER.—**Sudoriparous a.** The sweat glands.—**Suspension a., Suspensory a.** Fr., *appareil de suspension.* Ger., *Suspensionsapparat.* It., *apparecchio a sospensione.* Sp., *aparato de suspensión.* 1. An a. for suspending a portion of the body, such as the head, the mammary gland, or a limb. Smith's s. a. (Smith's anterior splint) consists of a quadrangular frame of stout iron wire curved to fit the lower limb in a state of slight flexion at the knee, to be suspended by hooks and a cord to a longitudinal bar situated over the bed. [A, 389.] 2. A device employed by L. A. Sayre for suspending the entire person (partly by the head and partly by the axillæ) in order to straighten the spinal column during the application of an immovable cuirass. [A, 276.]—**Tactile a.** Fr., *appareil du toucher.* Ger., *Gefühlsapparat.* It., *apparecchio dell tatto.* The terminations of the nerves of tactile sensation. [D, 76.]—**Tobold's a.** An illuminating a., consisting of a system of lenses inclosed in a tube, together with a movable reflector, for use with the laryngoscope.—**Urinary a.** Lat., *a. urinarius.* Fr., *appareil urinaire.* Ger., *Harnapparat.* The kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra. [L, 44.]—**Urogenital a.** See *Genito-urinary a.*—**Uropoietic a.** The kidneys.—**Velpeau's a.** See *Dextrin* BANDAGE.—**Visual a.** Fr., *appareil de la vision.* Ger., *Sehapparat.* It., *apparecchio della vista.* The eye and its appendages. [L, 44.]—**Vocal a.** Fr., *appareil vocal.* The larynx and its dependencies. [Bichat (L, 41).]—**Volta-faradaic a.** An induction a. (*q. v.*) in which a galvanic current is made use of. [D. 76.]—**Vowel a.** A device for determining the over-tones of a vowel. Helmholtz's consists of a series of tuning-forks, vibrated by electric magnets, with a resonator that can be opened and closed at will in front of each. [L, 160.]—**Vulvo-vaginal secretory a.** Fr., *appareil sécréteur vulvo-vaginal.* A general term for the sudoriparous, sebaceous,



WALDENBURG'S PNEUMATIC APPARATUS.
(AFTER KNAUTHE.)

and muciparous glands of the vulva, together with the two vulvovaginal glands. [A, 15.]—**Waldenburg's a.** An a. for the inhalation of compressed or rarefied air, or for expiration into the same; consisting of two cylindrical jars, one inverted within the other, the latter being filled with water. Rarefaction is produced by the action of weights drawing the inner jar upward, and condensation by loading the same jar with other weights. [Knauthe (A, 319).]—**Worremberg's a.** An a. for polarization by reflection. [L, 49.]

APPAREIL (Fr.), n. A^{3}p-pa^{3}r-e^{2}-y'. See APPARATUS.—**A. à attelle.** See *A. ordinaire.*—**A. à dix-huit chefs.** See *Many-tailed* BANDAGE.—**A. à indications continues.** See *Registering* APPARATUS.—**A. amidonné.** See *Starch* BANDAGE.—**A. amovo-inamovible.** See AMOVO-INAMOVIBLE.—**A. angiaire** [Piorry]. See *Respiratory* APPARATUS.—**A. angibrome** [Piorry]. See *Digestive* APPARATUS.—**A. angichole** [Piorry]. The liver, gall-bladder, and biliary ducts. [L, 82.]—**A. angième** [Piorry]. See *Circulatory* APPARATUS.—**A. angiémosplène** [Piorry]. The vascular system of the spleen. [L, 82.]—**A. angiove** [Piorry]. The generative apparatus of the female. [L, 82.]—**A. angiure** [Piorry]. See *Urinary* APPARATUS.—**A. à pansement.** Appliances for surgical dressings. [D, 142.]—**A. à vapeur.** See ATOMIZER.—**A. brancard.** See LITTER.—**A. contentif.** See *Retentive* APPARATUS.—**A. de carton.** An immovable dressing made largely of pasteboard. [D, 93.]—**A's de formation.** Gall's term for those fibres in the brain which extend from the cerebral peduncles to the cortex. [K.]—**A. de la dépuration urinaire.** See *Urinary* APPARATUS.—**A. de pansement.** 1. See *A. à pansement.* 2. A dressing when applied. 3. The preparation and regular arrangement of articles of dressing to be used. [L, 87.]—**A. de réunion.** Gall's term for those fibres in the brain which extend from the cortex to the central portions. [K.]—**A. dextriné.** See *Dextrin* BANDAGE.—**A. diapnogène** [Breschet]. See *Sudoriparous* APPARATUS.—**A. du toucher.** See *Tactile* APPARATUS.—**A. éclaireur.** An illuminating apparatus.—**A. élytro-ptérygoïdien.** An apparatus devised by Chassagny for dilating the cervix uteri. The process of distension causes wing-like attachments to diverge within the vagina, thus preventing the escape of the dilating portion from the cervical canal. [A, 15.]—**A. enregistreur.** See *Registering* APPARATUS.—**A. filamenteux.** See *Filamentous* APPARATUS.—**A. gazo-injecteur.** An apparatus for directing a stream of gas or vapor upon a surface or into a cavity of the body; consisting of a flask for generating the gas or vapor, and a flexible tube and nozzle. [Bernatzik (D, 18).] Cf. *Bonnafond's* APPARATUS.—**A. gommé.** A bandage stiffened with gum arabic. [D, 93.]—**A. hyponarthécique.** See *Suspension* APPARATUS (1st def.)—**A. latéral, A. latéralisé.** See *Lateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**A. névrothèle.** See *Neurothelic* APPARATUS.—**A. omnium.** An apparatus for continuous distillation and many other pharmaceutical processes; so called from the multiplicity of its uses. [L, 77.]—**A. ordinaire.** A collection of simple dressings, such as compresses, bandages, etc. [D, 93.]—**A. ouaté.** An immovable dressing underlain with cotton. [D, 93.]—**A. plâtré.** A plaster bandage or splint. [D, 93.]—**A. sensitif externe.** The organs of special sense. [L, 41.]—**A. sensitif interne.** The brain and spinal cord. [L, 41.]—**A. suspendu.** See *Suspension* APPARATUS.—**A. thermo-électrique.** See *Thermo-electric* PILE.—**Grand a.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**Haut a.** See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**Petit a.** See APPARATUS *minor.*

APPAREILLEMENT, APPARIEMENT, APPARÎMENT (Fr.), n's. A^{3}p-pa^{3}r-e^{2}-y'-ma^{3}n^{2}, -re-ma^{3}n^{2}. The selection of two animals, male and female, for breeding purposes, with a view to improving the stock. [A, 385; L, 41, 124.]

APPARITION, n. A^{2}p-pa^{2}r-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Lat., *apparitio* (from *apparere*, to appear). Fr., *apparition.* Ger., *Erscheinung.* It., *apparimento.* Sp., *aparición.* 1. A visual hallucination. 2. In physiology, the sudden aggregation into an element or corpuscle of principles previously present but scattered. [A, 385.]

APPARITOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)'i^{2}t-o^{2}r. Gen., *apparito'ris.* An artificial aid.—**A. auris.** One of the varieties of small coiled tubes to be worn in the external auditory meatus for the purpose of aiding the hearing. [F.]

APPAT DE VASE (Fr.), n. A^{3}p-pa^{3} d' va^{3}z. A popular name for the *Ammodytes tobianus.* [L, 105.]

APPATRONNEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}p-pa^{3}-tron-ma^{3}n^{2}. See APPAREILLEMENT.

APPAUVRI (Fr.), adj. A^{3}p-o-vre. 1. In botany, *depauperatus*, scanty in number. [B, 198.] 2. In pathology, impoverished, deficient in some of its essential constituents (said of the blood and other animal fluids). [A, 301.]

APPAUVRISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}p-po-vres-ma^{3}n^{2}. Impoverishment, deterioration. [A, 385.]

APPEL (Malay), n. An East Indian name for the *Premna integrifolia.* [B, 172; L, 105.]

APPELDOREN (Ger.), n. A^{3}p-pe^{2}l-do're^{2}n. The maple-tree. [L, 46.]

APPENDAGE, n. A^{2}p-pe^{2}nd'aj. Gr., προσθήκη. Lat., *appendix* (from *appendere*, to hang to). Fr., *appendice.* Ger., *Anhang.* It., *appendice.* Sp., *apéndice.* A dependent, supplementary, or accessory structure; in zoology, any symmetrical part joined to the side of the trunk; in botany, any part attached to an organ as an addition to the usual structure of the latter. [A, 312, 322, 345, 385.]—**Auricular a.** Lat., *appendix auriculæ* (seu *auricularis*). Fr., *appendice auriculaire, oreillette.* Ger., *Herzohr* (1st def.), *Anhang des Aurikels.* It., *appendice auriculare.* Sp., *apendice auricular.* 1. A projecting portion of the auricle of the heart. That of the right auricle is a small conical pouch, with dentate margins, projecting forward and to the left, overlapping the root of the pulmonary artery; that of the left auricle is somewhat constricted at its junction with the sinus, its margins are deeply dentate, and it projects forward and to the right from the left side of the atrium,

resting on the root of the pulmonary artery. [C; L.] 2. Virchow's term for an isolated portion of cartilage in front of the tragus or beneath the external ear in the form of a round or elongated prominence. [F, 32.]—**Basilar a's.** Fr., *appendices basilaires* (ou *soyes*). Little bands sometimes found at the lower part of the loculi of an anther. [A, 345.]—**Cæcal a.** Fr., *appendice cæcal.* See APPENDIX *cæci.*—**Caudal a.** Fr., *appendice caudal.* A tail, or a prolongation of the vertebral column in the form of a tail. [L, 41.]—**Cutaneous a's, Dermal a's.** The nails and hair, also other analogous structures in the lower animals.—**Diverging a's.** The parts which diverge from the axis of the body, for the purpose of supporting the latter, and, when modified, become arms, legs, wings, etc. [L, 14.]—**Epiploic a's.** See APPENDICES *epiploicæ* (under APPENDIX).—**Fœtal a's.** Fr., *annexes fœtales.* Ger., *Anhänge des Fötus.* The placenta, umbilical cord, chorion, and amnion.—**Ileo-cæcal a.** Fr., *appendice iléo-cæcal.* See APPENDIX *cæci.*—**Natatorial a's.** A's suitable for swimming. [B, 100.]—**Pineal a.** See *Pineal* GLAND.—**Pituitary a.** See *Pituitary* BODY.—**Pyloric a's.** See APPENDICULÆ *pyloricæ.*—**Uterine a's.** Lat., *annexa* (seu *adnexa*) *uteri.* Fr., *annexes de la matrice.* Ger., *Anhänge der Gebärmutter.* It., *appendici dell' utero.* Sp., *apéndices* (ó *anejos*) *del útero.* The ovaries and oviducts.—**Vermicular a., Vermiform a.** Lat., *appendix vermiformis.* Fr., *appendice vermiculaire* (ou *vermiforme*). Ger., *Wurmanhang.* See APPENDIX *cæci.*

APPENDENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pe^{2}nd'e^{2}nz(e^{2}ns). Fr., *appendant.* Having the hilum below the top, but not below the middle (said of seeds). [Mirbel (A, 345).]

APPENDICE (Fr.), n. A^{3}p-pa^{3}n^2-des. See APPENDAGE.—**A. auriculaire.** See *Auricular* APPENDAGE.—**A. auriculaire du vermis latéral.** A convoluted lateral mass figured by Leuret and Gratiolet as situated on the lower surface of the cerebellum in apes. [I, 35.]—**A's basilaires.** See *Basilar* APPENDAGES.—**A. cæcal.** See APPENDIX *cæci.*—**A. caudal.** See *Caudal* APPENDAGE.—**A. collectifère.** In botany, the extremity of the branches of the style, in the *Compositæ*, when the former bears collectors only, the stigma not being prolonged upon it. [Cassini (A, 345).]—**A. conoïdal.** See *Auricular* APPENDAGE.—**A. digital.** See APPENDIX *cæci.*—**A's épiploïques.** See APPENDICES *epiploicæ* (under APPENDIX).—**A. funiculaire.** See APPENDIX *funicularis.*—**A. iléo-cæcal.** See APPENDIX *cæci.*—**A. lobulaire antérieur.** See APPENDIX *lobularis anterior.*—**A. naso-buccal.** See PROBOSCIS.—**A's prostatiques.** Small crypts or accessory glands found in the walls of the seminal reservoirs in certain fishes. [L, 158.]—**A's pyloriques.** See APPENDICULÆ *pyloricæ.*—**A. rostral.** See PROBOSCIS.—**A. sous-sternal, A. sternal.** See *Xiphoid* CARTILAGE.—**A. supérieur.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**A. sus-sphénoïdal du cerveau.** See *Pituitary* BODY.—**A. terminal.** See APPENDIX *terminalis.*—**A. vermiculaire.** See APPENDIX *cæci.*—**A. vermiculaire supérieur.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**A. vermiforme.** See APPENDIX *cæci.*—**A. vermiforme supérieur.** See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—**A. xiphoïde.** The xiphoid cartilage.

APPENDICÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}p-pa^{3}n^2-de-sa. Provided with an appendage or appendages. [L, 41.]

APPENDICIFORM, adj. A^{2}p-pe^{2}nd-i^{2}s'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *appendiciformis* (from *appendix* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *appendiciforme.* Ger., *anhangförmig.* Sp., *apendiciforme.* Having the form of an appendage. [L, 41.]

APPENDICITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pe^{2}nd-i^2-si(ke)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *appendicit'idis.* For deriv., see APPENDIX and *-itis**. Inflammation of the appendix cæci. [Weir, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 15, 1887, p. 79.]

APPENDICLE, n. A^{2}p-pe^{2}nd'i^{2}k'l. See APPENDICULA.

APPENDICULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *appendix* (*q. v.*). A^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-pe^{2}nd-i^{2}k'u^2(u)-la^3. Fr., *appendicule.* Ger., *Anhängselchen.* Sp., *apendiculo.* A small appendage; in botany, an appendix or small appendix. [B, 41, 98; L, 41.] 2. In ferns, the fruit-bearing tip of the frond, which by the folding in of its edges forms the indusium for the sori. [B, 198.] 3. A tooth-like process upon the lower part of the pileus in *Hydnei.* [B, 121.]—**A. cæci, A. cæci vermiformis.** See APPENDIX *cæci.*—**A. cerebri.** See *Pituitary* BODY.—**Appendiculæ epiploicæ, Appendiculæ pinguedinosæ.** See APPENDICES *epiploicæ* (under APPENDIX).—**Appendiculæ fariniferæ** [Kaulf]. The polysporous sporangeia of the *Rhizocarpæ.* [B, 198.]—**Appendiculæ pyloricæ.** Fr., *appendices pyloriques.* Small diverticula of the small intestine, near the stomach, in many fishes, which resemble Lieberkühn's glands and secrete digestive fluids. [L, 158.]—**A. vermiformis.** See APPENDIX *cæci.*

APPENDICULAR, adj. A^{2}p-pe^{2}nd-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *appendicularis.* Fr., *appendiculaire.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendage; in zoology and embryology, pertaining to the limbs as distinguished from the head and trunk; in botany, applied to organs which are attached to the axile organs and which have not in their turn other organs attached to them. [B. 121.]

APPENDICULARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pe^{2}nd-i^{2}k-u^2(u)-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. A genus of the *Tunicata*, constituting by itself the order *Ascidia larvalia.* [B, 28.]

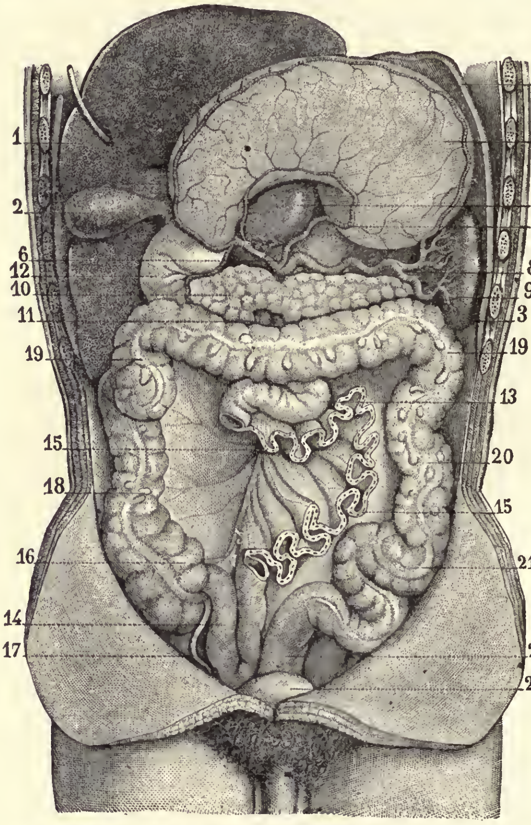
APPENDICULATE, adj. A^{2}p-pe^{2}nd-i^{2}k'u^2-lat. Lat., *appendiculatus.* Fr., *appendiculé.* Ger., *mit Anhängselchen versehen.* Sp., *apendiculado.* Furnished with one or more appendages or projecting accessory parts. [B, 121, 198.]

APPENDICULUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pe^{2}nd-i^{2}k'u^2(u)-lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). See APPENDICULA.

APPENDICULUS (Lat.), n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pe^{2}nd-i^{2}k'u^2(u)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *Appendix.* Fr., *appendicule.* 1. In ferns, a nervure which enters the interior of an areola and there stops without coming into contact with the opposite side of the latter. 2. A name given by Léveillé to one of the simple or branched filaments found at the base of the conceptacle in *Erysiphe.* [B, 121.]

APPENDIGASTER (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pe^{2}nd''i^2-ga^{2}st-(ga^{3}st)'u^{6}r(e^{2}r). From *appendix* (*q. v.*), and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *appendigastre.* Ger., *anhangbauchig.* Having a long, slender pedicle attached to the abdomen or corselet. [L, 116.]

APPENDIX (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pe^{2}nd'i^{2}x. Gen., *append'icis.* 1. An appendage (*q. v.*); an accessory or salient part of an organ; also an appendicular organ. 2. An ancient name for a thorny shrub supposed to have been the barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) or the hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*), or, as used by Pliny (in the pl., *appendices*), the berries of those plants. [A, 312; B, 121, 134.]—**Anterior a. of the hyoid bone.** A prolongation of the body of the bone, in solipeds, contained within the muscular tissue of the tongue. [L, 13.]—**A. ad cerebrum.** The pituitary body. [I, 3.]—**Appendices allantoidis.** See DIVERTICULA *allantoidis.*—**A. auriculæ, A. auricularis.** See *Auricular* APPENDAGE.—**A. bombycina.** See *Vermiform* PROCESS.—**A. cæci, A. cæci vermiformis.** Fr., *appendice cæcal* (ou *iléo-cæcal*, ou *vermiforme*, ou *vermiculaire*). Ger., *wurmförmiger Anhang des Blinddarms.* It., *appendice ileo-cecale* (o *vermiforme*, o *vermicolare*). Sp., *apéndice cecal* (ó *vermicular*). The vermiform a. (or appendage) of the cæcum; a slender cylindrical diverticulum, from 1

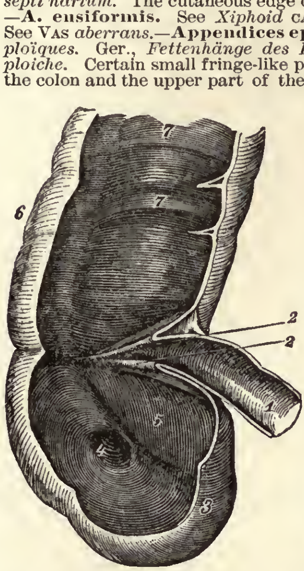


THE ABDOMINAL VISCERA, SHOWING THE APPENDIX CÆCI. (AFTER SAPPEY [A, 440].)

1, anterior surface of the liver; 2. gall-bladder; 3, 3, section of the diaphragm; 4, posterior surface of the stomach; 5, lobus Spigelii of the liver; 6, cœliac axis; 7, coronary artery of the stomach; 8, splenic artery; 9. spleen; 10, pancreas; 11, superior mesenteric vessels; 12, duodenum; 13, upper extremity of the small intestine; 14, lower end of the ileum; 15, 15, mesentery; 16, cæcum; 17, appendix vermiformis; 18, ascending colon; 19, 19, transverse colon; 20, descending colon; 21, sigmoid flexure of the colon; 22, rectum; 23, urinary bladder.

to 5 inches long and $\frac{1}{3}$ in. thick in the human subject, springing from the inner and posterior part of the cæcum at its lower portion, below and a little behind the opening of the ileum. Its opening of communication with the cæcum is sometimes guarded by a valve-like fold of mucous membrane. It is sometimes free for its whole length, and sometimes provided with a short fold of mesentery in a portion of its extent. Its coats are very thick, the muscular coat consisting of longitudinal fibres only, and the mucous membrane being provided with tubules and numerous closed follicles. It generally contains a quantity of clear, thick mucus, and foreign substances sometimes find their way into it, giving rise to inflammation and sometimes to ulcerative perforation followed by peritonitis. Its function is unknown. [A, 440; C.]—**A. cerebri.** The pituitary body. [I, 3.]—**Appendices coli adiposæ.** See *Appendices epiploicæ.*—**A. copulatoria.** A prolongation of the epidermis of the *Tricocephalus dispar*, through which the penis passes, and which enters the vagina of the female during copula-

tion and retains the two together. [L, 16.]—**A. cutanea septi narium.** Ger., *Hautanhang der Nasenscheidewand.* Syn.: *statica septi narium.* The cutaneous edge of the septum narium. [A, 322.]—**A. ensiformis.** See *Xiphoid* CARTILAGE.—**A. epididymidis.** See VAS *aberrans.*—**Appendices epiploicæ.** Fr., *appendices épiploïques.* Ger., *Fettenhänge des Dickdarms.* It., *appendici epiploiche.* Certain small fringe-like projections of the serous coat of the colon and the upper part of the rectum containing fat and resembling the omentum. [A, 301; C; L, 142.]—**Appendices fallopiæ.** See *Appendices epiploicæ.*—**A. funicularis.** Fr., *appendice funiculaire.* Ger., *Anhängsel vom Nabelstrang herrührend.* That portion of an ovule of a plant to which the funiculus is attached. It is spongy or indurated and differs in color from the rest of the embryo. Also called *epiphysis*, *strophiolum*, *caruncula*, *spongiola seminis*, etc. [B. 198.]—**A. funicularis adnata.** The a. funicularis when it is attached to the rest of the embryo by its entire length. [B, 198.]—**A. funicularis libera.** The a. funicularis when it is attached by one extremity only to the rest of the embryo. [B. 198.]—**A. glandulæ pituitariæ.** The anterior lobe of the pituitary body. [I, 3.]—**A. glandulæ thyreoideæ.** See PYRAMID *of the thyreoid gland.*—**A. inferior ligamenti cruciati epistrophei.** See CRUS *inferius ligamenti cruciati epistrophei.*—**A. lobularis** [Chaussier], **A. lobularis anterior.** See FLOCCULUS.—**Appendices musculosæ diaphragmatis.** The pillars of the diaphragm. [L, 44.]—**A. of the epididymis.** See VAS *aberrans.*—**Appendices omentulæ, Appendices pinguedinosæ.** See *Appendices epiploicæ.*—**Appendices pyloricæ.** See APPENDICULÆ *pyloricæ.*—**A. seminis.** See *A. funicularis.*—**A. superior anterior ligamenti cruciati epistrophei.** See CRUS *superius ligamenti cruciati epistrophei.*—**A. superior ligamenti transversi.** A small band of the ligamentum latum epistrophei which is attached to the upper part of the ligamentum transversum. [L, 31.]—**A. superior posterior ligamenti transversi.** See *A. superior ligamenti transversi.*—**A. suprasphenoidalis** [Chaussier]. The pituitary body. [I, 3.]—**A. terminalis** [Cassini]. Fr., *appendice terminal.* Ger., *Anhängsel der Spitze.* An appendix at the apex of the anther, especially one consisting of the connectile produced beyond the apex of the anther. [B, 198.]—**A. ventriculi.** 1. The pituitary body. [I, 3.] 2. The duodenum. [L.]—**A. vermicularis, A. vermiformis.** See *A. cæci.*—**A. vesicæ.** A hernia-like protrusion of the mucous membrane of the bladder between the fibres of its muscular coat, constituting sacculation (*q. v.*). [L, 142.]—**Auricular a.** See *Auricular* APPENDAGE.—**Ensiform a.** The xiphoid cartilage.—**Vermiform a.** See *A. cæci.*—**Xiphoid a.** The xiphoid cartilage.



THE OPENING OF THE APPENDIX CÆCI. (AFTER LE BON [A, 440].)

1, small intestine; 2, ileo-cæcal valve; 3, cæcum; 4, opening of the appendix vermiformis; 5, mucous fold at the opening of the appendix; 6, large intestine; 7, 7, folds of the mucous membrane.

APPENSIO (Lat.). n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pe^{2}n'si^2-o. Gen., *appensio'nis.* See ANALEPSIS (2d def.).

APPENSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pe^{2}ns'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *appendere*, to hang up. 1. See APPENDENS. 2. Hung upon the person like amulets (*appensa*). [L, 119.]

APPENZELL (Ger.), n. A^{3}p'pe^{2}n-tze^{2}l. A Swiss town near which there is a cold carbonated magnesian spring, the water of which is used for atonic dyspepsia, also a whey-cure establishment. [A, 385; L, 49, 63.]

APPERCEPTION, n. A^{2}p-pu^{5}r-se^{2}p'shu^{3}n. From *ad*, to the last degree, and *percipere*, to perceive. Fr., *aperception* [Leibnitz]. Ger., *Apperception, Wahrnehmung der Wahrnehmung.* 1. As used by Leibnitz, the conscious reception of sensory impressions, as distinguished from perception in general, which might be either conscious or unconscious. The conscious perception of a color, for example, represents, according to Leibnitz, the sum of a number of lesser perceptions, no one of which would by itself be capable of affecting the consciousness. [B, 235.] 2. The faculty of appreciative perception (nearly equivalent to thought) as opposed to mere sensory perception. [Kant, quoted by J. Ross, "Med. Chron.," Jan., 1886, p. 265.]

APPERCEPTIVE, adj. A^{2}p-pu^{5}r-se^{2}p'ti^{2}v. Fr., *apperceptif.* Ger., *appercipirend.* Pertaining to apperception. [A, 304; J. Ross, "Med. Chron.," Jan., 1886, p. 265.]

APPETENCE, APPETENCY, n's. A^{2}p'pe^{2}t-e^{2}ns, -e^{2}ns-i^2. Lat., *appetentia* (from *appetere*, to long for). Fr., *appétence.* Ger., *Appetenz, Naturtrieb.* It., *appetenza.* Sp., *apetencia.* See APPETITE.

APPÉTIBLE, APPÉTISANT (Fr.), adj's. A^{3}p-pa-tebl, -teza^{3}n^2. See APPETIZING.

APPÉTIT (Fr.), n. A^{3}p-pa-te. 1. See APPETITE. 2. The *Allium schœnoprasum* in the Middle Ages, also *A. ascalonium.* [B, 121, 173.]—**A.-besoin.** Appetite or hunger caused by actual want of food. [Fonssagrives (L, 87).]—**A. bizarre, A. dépravé.** See PICA.—**A.-désire.** A desire to eat simply for the pleasure of doing so. [Fonssagrives (L, 87).]—**A. d'habitude.** A desire to eat coming on at certain hours because the person has been in the habit of eating at those hours. [Fonssagrives (L, 87).]

APPETITE, n. A^{2}p'pe^{2}t-it. Gr., ὄρεξις (from ὀρέγειν, to long for). Lat., *appetitus.* Fr., *appétit.* Ger., *Appetit.* It., *appetito.* Sp., *apetito.* 1. A desire or disposition to do anything which is attended with a physical sensation of pleasure; as commonly understood, the desire to eat or drink. 2. In chemistry, affinity. [L, 73.]—**Canine a.** See CYNOREXIS.—**Depraved a.** See PICA.—**Sexual a., Venereal a.** Desire for sexual intercourse. [A, 385.]

APPETITION, n. A^{2}p-pe^{2}t-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. See APPETITE.

APPETITIVE, adj. A^{2}p-pe^{2}t'i^{2}t-i^{2}v, a^{2}p'pe^{2}t-i-ti^{2}v. Fr., *appétitif.* Pertaining to an appetite. [A, 306.]

APPETITLICH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}p-pe^{2}t-et'li^{2}ch^2. See APPETIZING.

APPETITUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pe^{2}t-i(e)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *appeti'tus.* See APPETITE.—**A. amissio.** See ANOREXIA.—**A. caninus.** See CYNOREXIS.—**A. carentia, A. deficiens, A. deperditio.** See ANOREXIA.—**A. depravatus, A. erroneus.** See PICA.

APPETIZER, n. A^{2}p'pe^{2}t-i-zu^{5}r. An excitant of the appetite. [L, 56.]

APPETIZING, adj. A^{2}p'pe^{2}t-i-zi^{2}ng. Fr., *appétisant.* Ger., *appetitlich.* Tempting to the appetite (said of articles of food).

APPLANATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-a(a^3)'te-(ta^3-e^2). A section of the genus *Tremella*, including species with flat receptacle. These species are now referred to *Exidia.* [B, 121.]

APPLANATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-a(a^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *applanatio'nis.* Fr., *aplanissement, aplatissement.* Ger., *Applattung, Flachwerden.* A flattening (as of the cornea after suppuration or in the course of phthisis bulbi). [F.]

APPLANATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pla^{2}n(pla^{3}n)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Fr., *aplani.* Flattened on the anterior aspect. [B, 121.]

APPLE, n. A^{2}p'pl. A.-S., *æppel, æpl.* Perhaps from Sanscr., *ap*, water, and *p'hala*, fruit. [Prior (B, 7).] Gr., μῆλον. Lat., *malum, pomum.* Fr., *pomme.* Ger., *Apfel.* It., *pomo, mela.* Sp., *manzana.* The fruit of the *Pyrus malus*, also any large fleshy fruit. [L, 108.]—**Acid of a's.** See MALIC ACID.—**Adam's a.** See the major list, also POMUM *Adami* and CITRUS *limetta.*—**Alligator a.** The fruit of *Anona palustris* (*q. v.*). [B, 19.]—**Amorous a.** See *Love-a.*—**A.-berry.** The *Billardiera.* [B, 19.]—**A.-brandy.** See *A.-jack.*—**A. essence.** A flavoring preparation consisting of 1 part of amyl valerianate and 6 or 8 parts of alcohol. [A, 308.]—**A.-eye.** See EXOPHTHALMIA.—**A.-haw.** The *Cratægus æstivalis.* [B, 34.]—**A.-jack.** Ger., *Apfelbranntwein.* A spirituous liquor made by distilling cider.—**A. of Peru.** 1. The genus *Nicandra.* [B, 34.] 2. The fruit of *Nicandra physaloides.* [B, 19.] 3. The *Datura stramonium.* [L, 105.]—**A. of Sodom.** 1. The *Calotropis gigantea.* 2. The gall of the *Quercus infectoria.* Cf. *Dead-Sea a.* 3. The *Solanum sodomeum.* [B, 19.] 4. The *Solanum mammosum.* [B, 34.]—**A. of the eye.** Ger., *Augapfel.* The globe of the eye, also the pupil.—**A. oil.** See AMYL *valerianate.*—**A. poultice.** See *Cataplasma* POMI *redolentis.*—**A.-tree.** Fr., *pommier.* Ger., *Apfelbaum.* 1. The *Pyrus malus* and its varieties. 2. In Australia and New South Wales, a name given to several species of *Angophora* and to the *Eucalyptus stuartiana.* [B, 19.]—**A.-whisky.** See *A.-jack.*—**A'worts.** See the major list.—**Argyle a.** The *Eucalyptus pulverulenta.* [B, 19.]—**Armenian a.** See APRICOT.—**Balsam a.** The fruit of *Momordica balsamina.* [B, 19.]—**Beef-a.** The *Sapota rugosa.* [B, 19.]—**Bitter a.** The fruit of colocynth. [L.]—**Brush-a.** The *Achras australis.* [B, 19.]—**Carthaginian a.** The pomegranate (*Punica granatum*). [B, 19.]—**Cherry-a.** The *Pyrus baccata.* [B, 19.]—**Crab-a.** See PYRUS *coronaria* and *Siberian crab-a.*—**Curassoa a's.** See *Fructus* AURANTII *immaturi.*—**Custard-a.** See ANONA *squamosa* and ASIMINA *triloba.*—**Dead-Sea a's.** Bussorah galls; the galls of *Quercus infectoria.* [B, 19; L.]—**Devil's a.** The fruit of *Mandragora officinalis.* [B, 19.]—**Egg-a.** The fruit of the egg-plant (*Solanum esculentum*). [B, 19.]—**Elephant a.** The fruit of *Feronia elephantum.* [B, 19.]—**Jew's a.** See *Egg-a.*—**Kan a.** See ABERIA *kaffra.*—**Kangaroo-a.** The fruit of *Solanum laciniatum.* [B, 19.]—**Kei a., Kei a. of the Cape.** See ABERIA *kaffra.*—**Love-a.** The tomato (the fruit of *Lycopersicum esculentum*). [B, 19; L, 120.]—**Mad a.** 1. The fruit of the egg-plant (*Solanum esculentum*). [B, 19.] 2. The Bussorah gall (the gall of *Quercus infectoria*). [L.]—**Malay a.** The *Eugenia malaccensis.* [B, 19.]—**Mammee a.** The fruit of *Mammea americana.* [B, 19.] Cf. ACHRAS.—**Mandrake a.** The fruit of *Mandragora officinalis.* [B, 19.]—**May a.** 1. The *Podophyllum peltatum.* 2. The *Passiflora incarnata.* [B, 19.]—**Median a.** The *Citrus medica.* [B, 19.]—**Mess a.** The *Karstenia quinquenervia.* [B, 19.]—**Monkey-a.** 1. A West Indian name for the *Anona palustris.* 2. A Sierra Leone name for the *Anisophyllea laurina.* 3. The *Clusia flava.* [B, 19.]—**Moor's a.** The tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*). [B, 19.]—**Oak-a.** See GALL.—**Otaheite a.** The fruit of *Spondias dulcis.* [B, 19.]—**Persian a.** An old name for the peach (*Malus persica*). [B, 19.]—**Pine-a.** 1. An old name for the pine-cone (the cone of *Pinus silvestris*). [B, 19.] 2. See ANANAS *sativus.*—**Prairie-a.** The *Psoralea esculenta.* [B, 19.]—**Rennet-a's.** See POMA *renettia.*—**Rose-a.** A name given to various species of *Eugenia.* [B, 19.]—**Sage a.** The gall formed upon the *Salvia officinalis.* [B, 71.]—**Sea-a.** The *Manicaria Plunkenetii.* [B, 19.]—**Siberian crab-a.** The *Pyrus prunifolia* and *P. baccata.* [B, 75.]—**Star-a.** The fruit of *Chrysophyllum cainito.* [B, 19.]—**Sugar-a.** The *Rollinia Sieberi* and the *Anona squamosa.* [B, 19.]—**Thorn-a.** The *Datura stramonium.* [B, 19.] See STRAMONIUM.—**Wild balsam-a.** The *Echinocystis lobata.* [B, 19.]—**Wild star-a.** The *Chrysophyllum*

oliviforme. [B, 19.]—**Wood-a.** The *Feronia elephantum.* [B, 19, 72.]

APPLEWORTS, n. pl. A^{2}p'pl-wu^{5}rts. A name for the botanical suborder *Pomaceæ.* [B, 19.]

APPLICATA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *applicatus.* A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pli^2-ka(ka^3)'ta^3. From *applicare,* to apply. 1. An old term for a class of causes of disease acting by contact with the surface of the body. [Boerhaave (L, 41).] 2. In hygiene, articles of clothing, cosmetics, etc., applied to the surface of the body. [L, 32.] 3. Dressings, remedies, etc., applied to the body. [A. 385.]

APPLICATE, adj. A^{2}p'pli^{2}k-at. Lat., *applicatus.* Fr., *appliqué.* Ger., *angelegt.* See APPRESSED.

APPLICATIF (Fr.), adj. A^{3}p-ple-ka^{3}t-ef. See APPRESSED.

APPLICATION, n. A^{2}p-pli^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἐπίθεσις (1st def.), ἐπίθημα (2d def.). Lat., *applicatio* (1st def.), *applicatum* (2d def.). Fr., *application.* Ger., *Anwendung* (1st def.), *Angelegte* (2d def.). It., *applicazione.* Sp., *aplicación.* 1. The act of applying anything (such as a forceps, a leech, a plaster, etc.). 2. Anything applied (said of surgical dressings and of remedies used externally or applied to a particular part). 3. In botany, the state of being applied or appressed. [B.]

APPLICATIVUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pli^{2}k-a^3-ti(te)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). Fr., *applicatif.* Ger., *aneinander gefügt.* In botany, appressed. [B, 1.]

APPLICATOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pli^2-ka(ka^3)'to^{2}r. Gen., *applicato'ris.* Fr., *porte-ouate.* An instrument for applying remedies to a particular part, such as the uterine canal or the urethra; either a flexible shaft on which cotton imbued with the medicament is wrapped, or a tube to contain the medicament with a piston for expelling it.

APPLICATUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *applicatus.* A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pli^{2}k-a(a^3)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See pl., APPLICATA.

APPLICATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pli^{2}k-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *applicare,* to apply. Fr., *appliqué.* Ger., *aneinander gelehnt.* Applied; in botany, appressed (*q. v.*). [B.]

APPLIED, adj. A^{2}p-plid'. See APPRESSED.

APPOSED, APPOSITE, adj's. A^{2}p-pozd', a^{2}p'po-zi^{2}t. Lat., *appositus* (from *apponere,* to place by the side of). Fr., *apposé.* Ger., *nebeneinander stehend.* In botany, placed near to; in a reciprocal sense, placed near together. [B, 123.]

APPOSITION, n. A^{2}p-po-zi^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Gr., πρόσθεσις. Lat., *appositio.* Fr., *apposition.* Ger., *Anlagerung.* It., *apposizione.* Sp., *aposición.* 1. An addition of parts. [Hippocrates (L, 53).] See PROSTHESIS. 2. The act of bringing the lips of a wound or the fragments of a broken bone into their proper relations; also the state of their being in such relations. 3. Growth by accretion (said of crystals, of plants, of the animal embryo, of the formation of bone from the periosteum, etc.). [A, 300, 385; L, 49.] See also *A.* THEORY.

APPOSITIONAL, adj. A^{2}p-po-zi^{2}sh'u^{3}n-a^{2}l. Pertaining to apposition (*q. v.*).

APPOSITORIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-po^{2}z(po^{2}s)-i^{2}t-o'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ADAPTER.

APPOSITUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-po^{2}z(po^{2}s)'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See APPOSED.

APPREHENSIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pre^2-he^{2}n'shi^2(si^2)-o. Gen., *apprehensio'nis.* From *apprehendere,* to seize upon. 1. See ANALEPSIS (2d def.). 2. An old term for catalepsy. [P. Zacchias (L, 53).]

APPRELLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}p-pre^{2}l. The *Equisetum arvense.* [L, 105.]

APPRESSED, adj. A^{2}p-pre^{2}st'. Lat., *appressus* (from *apprimere,* to press to). Fr., *apprimé, appressé, appliqué.* Ger., *angedrückt.* Also written *adpressed.* In botany, touching, or having the surface closely applied to something, but without adherence or connection. [B, 19.]

APPRIMÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}p-pre-ma. See APPRESSED.

APPROCHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}p-prosh. Sexual intercourse. [L, 111.]

APPROCHÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}p-pro-sha. Approximated. [B.]

APPROPRIATION, n. A^{2}p-pro''pri^2-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *appropriatio.* 1. In chemistry, the union or combination of two substances. [L, 46.] 2. The act or process by which an organism or any part of an organism seizes upon foreign material (nutritive or medicinal) and incorporates it with itself. [A, 325; K.] See ASSIMILATION.

APPROXIMATE, APPROXIMATED, adj's. A^{2}p-pro^{2}x'-i^{2}m-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *approximatus* (from *approximare,* to approach). Fr., *approché.* Ger., *genähert.* 1. Placed close together (said of the teeth). [L, 108.] 2. In botany, brought near; in a reciprocal sense, brought near together. [B, 198.]

APPROXIMATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-pro^{2}x''i^2-ma(ma^3)'-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *approximatio'nis.* Fr., *approchement.* Ger., *Annäherung.* It., *approssimazione.* Sp., *aproximación.* An approximation; according to Ettmüller, a pretended method of ridding a person of a disease by causing the latter to seize upon another organism, animal or vegetable, brought into contact with him for that purpose. [L, 32, 53.]

APPUI (Fr.), n. A^{3}p-pwe. 1. A fulcrum, a support. 2. The point of insertion of a muscle. [A, 385.]

APPUYÉ (Fr.), n. A^{3}p-pwe-a. In botany, supported, *suffultus.* [B, 198.]

APRACTA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj *apractus.* A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ra^{2}k-(ra^{3}k)'ta^3. Gr., ἄπρακτα (from ἀπρακτεῖν, to do nothing, to be idle [αἰδοῖα understood]). Genital organs that are useless on account of functional incapacity. [K, 4; L, 53.]

APRAGMONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ra^{2}g(ra^{3}g)-mo'ni^2-a^3. Gr., ἀπραγμοσύνη. Inactivity, inertness. [M, 13.]

APRAXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ra^{2}x(ra^{3}x)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀπραξία. Ger., *Apraxie.* Complete loss of the power of communication, whether by words or by signs, also of knowledge of the uses of objects; only a few unintelligible interjections are uttered, and the subject washes in his soup, drinks the water provided for his ablutions, etc. [R. Arndt (D, 18).]

ÂPRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}pr. Rough, harsh, scabrous, bitter, disagreeable. [A, 385; B.]—**Ligne â.** See LINEA *aspera.*

APRÈLE (Fr.), n. A^3-pre^{2}l. See APPRELLE.

ÂPRETÉ (Fr.), n. A^{3}pr-ta. The quality of being harsh to the taste. [A, 301.]

APRICA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *apricus.* A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ri(re)'ka^3. Sunny, dry places in which certain plants (*plantæ apricæ*) grow readily. [B, 121.]

APRICARIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ri^2-ka(ka^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Sonnenhaus.* See SOLARIUM.

APRICATION, n. A^{2}p-ri^2-ka'shu^{3}n. Lat., *apricatio* (from *apricari,* to bask in the sun). Gr., ἡλίωσις. Fr., *aprication.* Ger., *Aprikation.* The treatment of disease by exposing the patient to the sun. [A, 304.] Cf. *Sun*-BATH and INSOLATION.

APRICOT, n. A'pri^2-ko^{2}t. O. E., *apricock, abricot.* Gr., πραικόκκιον, πρεκόκιον. Lat., *præcoquum* (neut. of adj. *præcoquus* [=*præcox*], precocious). Pers., *al-barquq.* Fr., *abricot.* Ger., *Aprikose.* It., *albercocca, albicocca.* Sp., *albaricoque.* The Armenian apple (Gr., μῆλον ἀρμενιακὸν; Lat., *malum armeniacum*); the fruit of *Prunus armeniaca* (*Armeniaca vulgaris*), resembling a peach externally, but having a stone like that of a plum. Dried a's are known in the East as *mishmish.* The grain, or "meat," of the



THE APRICOT. (A, 327.)

stone has properties like those of the bitter almond, and is often employed in making the liqueur known as *ratafia.* [A, 300, 321, 327.]—**A. essence.** Ger., *Aprikosenäther.* A flavoring preparation consisting of chloroform, 1 part; butyric ether, 10 parts; valerianic ether, 5 parts; œnanthylic ether, 1 part; amyl alcohol, 2 parts; amylbutylic ether, 1 part; a saturated alcoholic solution of tartaric acid, 1 part; glycerin, 4 parts; and alcohol, 100 parts. [Kletzinski (A, 308).]—**A.-plum.** Ger., *Aprikosenpflaume.* A species of plum growing in France, often preserved in sugar and exported. [B.]—**Briançon a.** The fruit of *Armeniaca brigantica.* from the seeds of which *huile de marmotte* is expressed. [L, 120.]

APRICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ri(re)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Contr. from *apericus* (from *aperire,* to lay bare). 1. Open, exposed to the sun. 2. Growing especially in sunny situations (said of plants). [A. 312.]

APRIKOSE (Ger.), n. A^3-pre-ko'ze^2. The apricot. [B.]—**A'näther.** See APRICOT *essence.*—**A'nbaum.** See PRUNUS *armeniaca.*—**A'nkern.** The kernel of an apricot. [A, 315.]—**A'npflaume.** See APRICOT-*plum.*—**Wilde A'n.** The fruit of *Couroupita guianensis* (*Lecythis bracteata*). [B, 180.]

APRILBLUME (Ger.), n. A^3-prel'blu-me^2. The wood-anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*). [B.]

APRILMUSCHEL (Ger.), n. A^3-prel'mush-e^{2}l. The oyster. [L.]

APRINON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ri(re)'no^{2}n. An ancient name for the pomegranate. [Pliny, Dioscorides (L, 105).] See APRYNON.

APROCTA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *aproctus.* A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ro^{2}k'ta^3. A group of the *Turbellaria* having no anal aperture. [L, 11.]

APROCTHELMINTHES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ro^{2}k-the^{2}l-mi^{2}nth'ez(e^{2}s). From α priv., πρωκτός, the anus, and ἕλμινς, a worm. Fr., *aprocthelminthes.* Ger., *afterlose Eingeweidwürmer.* Syn.: *Helminthaprocta.* Intestinal worms having no anus. [A, 322.]

APROCTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ro^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From α priv., and πρωκτός, the anus. Fr., *aproctie.* Ger., *Aftermangel, Hinternlosigkeit.* Absence or an imperforate condition of the anus. [A, 322.]

APROCTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ro^{2}k-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *aprocto'seos (-sis).* Fr., *aproctose.* Properly, the formation of the defect termed aproctia (*q. v.*), but commonly used as synonymous with that word. [A, 322.]

APROCTOUS, adj. A^{2}p-ro^{2}k'tu^{3}s. Lat., *aproctus.* Ger., *afterlos.* Having no anal aperture. [B, 100.]

APRON, n. A'pu^{5}rn (-pru^{3}n). Fr., *tablier.* Ger., *Schürze.* It., *grembiale.* Sp., *mandil.* A term sometimes applied to any structure resembling the garment so called (*e. g.*, the omentum, also the subcutaneous fat of the anterior abdominal wall).—**A. of succor.** Sp., *mandil de socorro.* An appliance devised by N. Landa y Alvarez, a Spanish army surgeon, for transporting wounded men by



THE APRON OF SUCCOR. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

hand; a stout piece of canvas, fashioned at one end so as to be secured over a man's shoulders, and having at the other end a stitched fold for receiving a wooden bar. [A, 244.]—**Hottentot a.** See *Pudendal a.*—**Masonic a.** A name sometimes given to a sort of a. attached to the waist and used for supporting the penis and testicles in cases of gonorrhœa. [B.]—**Pudendal a.** Fr., *tablier des Hottentotes.* An hypertrophy of the nymphæ and the præputium clitoridis in the form of an a. hanging down over the vulva.

APRONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ro'ni^2-a^3. From *Apros*, an ancient city. [Pliny (B, 121).] An old name for the black bryony. [L, 84.]

APROSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ro'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. An ancient name for the *Salvia officinalis.* [L, 105.]

APROSOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ro^{2}s-o'pi^2-a^3. From α priv., and πρόσωπον, the face. Fr., *aprosopie.* Ger., *Aprosopie, Gesichtlosigkeit.* It., *aprosopia.* Sp., *aprosopia.* A congenital malformation characterized by absence of the eyelids and more or less of the rest of the face. [D, 142; F; L, 50.]

APROSOPUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ro^{2}s-o'pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Gr., ἀπρόσωπος. Fr., *aprosope.* Ger., *gesichtmangelnd.* Affected with aprosopia. [L, 50.]

APROSTATOTROPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^3-pro^{2}s-ta^3-to-trofe. From α priv., προστάτα, the prostate, and τροφή, nutrition. Atrophy of the prostate. [L, 82.]

APRYNON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)'ri^{2}n(ru^{6}n)-o^{2}n. The pomegranate-tree. [Dioscorides (B, 121).]

APSELAPHESIA, APSELAPHESIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-se^{2}l-a^3-fe(fa)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *apselaphe'siæ, -phe'seos (-sis).* From α priv., and ψηλάφησις (from ψηλαφᾶν, to touch), a feeling, touching. Fr., *apsélaphésie.* Ger., *Apselaphesie.* A form of partial paralysis of sensation characterized by loss of the sense of touch, independently of loss of the other elements of cutaneous sensibility; observed especially in cases of degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. [A, 319.]

APSINTHATUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-si^{2}nth-a(a^3)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Gr., ἀψίνθατον. An ancient stomachic preparation consisting largely of absinthium. [Aetius (L, 53).]

APSINTHITES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-si^{2}nth-i(e)'tez(te^{2}s). See Absinthites.

APSINTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-si^{2}nth'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Absinthium.

APSITHURIA, APSITHYRIA [the latter to be preferred] (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-si^{3}th-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3, -i^{2}r(u^{6}r)'i^2-a^3. From α priv., and ψιθυρίζειν, to whisper. A form of paralysis or spasm of the larynx in which there is inability to whisper. [J. Solis-Cohen, "Med. and Surg. Reporter," Nov. 10, 1883, p. 508; L. Elsberg, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 20, 1884, p. 685.]

APSYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-si^{2}k(su^{6}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀψυχία (from α priv., and ψυχή, life). Fr., *apsychie.* Ger., *Apsychie, Bewusstlosigkeit, Ohnmacht.* It., *apsichia.* Sp., *apsiquia.* Loss of consciousness, fainting. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

APSYCHICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-si^{2}k(su^{6}ch^2)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Apsychos.

APSYCHISMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}p-se-ki^{2}z-me. Idiocy. [L, 82.]

APSYCHOS, APSYCHUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-si(su^6)'ko^{2}s-(ch^{2}o^{2}s), -ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). Gr., ἄψυχος. Pertaining to or affected with apsychia. [A, 322.]

APSYXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-si^{2}x(su^{6}x)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀψυξία [Aretæus]. See Apsychia.

APTANDRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ta^{2}n(ta^{3}n)-dra-(dra^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *Aptandra*, the only genus. An order of plants made by Miers. [B, 170.]

APTENUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te(ta)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., ἀπτήν. See Apterous.

APTERA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *apterus* (see Apterous). A^{2}p-(a^{3}p)'te^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *aptères.* Ger., *Flügellose.* It., *apteri.* The division of ametabolic insects including lice and some other parasitic insects; so called because in the adult state they have no wings. [B, 28.]

APTERAL, adj. A^{2}p'te^{2}r-a^{2}l. See Apterous.

APTERANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'the^2-e(a^3-e^2). From α priv., πτερόν, a wing, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *aptéranthées.* A section of burmanniaceous plants including colorless aphyllous species having the segments of the perianth non-alate and with 3 stamens and a unilocular ovary. [B, 104.]

APTERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te(ta)'ri^2-a^3. From α priv., and πτερόν, a wing. A genus of burmanniaceous plants, closely allied to *Burmannia* but distinguished by the fruit not being provided with wings. [B, 19.]—**A. setacea.** A North American species. [B, 19.]

APTERIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te^{2}r-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of burmanniaceous plants, made by Miers, including the genus *Apteria.* [B, 170.]

APTERION, APTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te(ta)'ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Federrain.* A naked space on the skin of a bird (*i. e.*, one having no contour-feathers). [Nitzsch (A, 322).]—**A. alæ inferius.** Ger., *unterer Flügelrain.* An a. extending over the lower part of the upper arm, the great wing-membrane, the axillary wing-membrane, and sometimes the forearm of birds. [L, 194.]—**A. alæ superius.** An a. extending over a portion of the upper arm and the great wing-membrane of birds which separates the axillary tract from the other feathered parts. [L, 194.]—**A. colli laterale.** Ger., *Halsseitenrain.* An a. upon the side of the neck of birds; it varies greatly in extent according to the genus. [L, 194.]—**A. crurale.** Ger., *Unterschenkelrain.* An a. at the upper end of the tibial region of birds. [L, 194.]—**A. mesogastræi.** An a. in the middle line of the ventral surface of birds. [L, 194.]—**A. nuchale.** An a. at the nape of the neck of some birds. [L, 194.]—**A. spinale.** Ger., *Rückgratsrain.* An a. sometimes occurring upon the backs of birds. [L, 194.]—**A. temporale.** An a. sometimes occurring upon the heads of birds. [L, 194.]—**A. trunci laterale.** Ger., *Rumpfseitenrain.* An a. on the side of the trunk of birds. [L, 194.]

APTEROCARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te^{2}r-o-ka^{3}r'pe-(pa^3-e^2). From α priv., πτερόν, a wing, and καρπός, a fruit, because

the fruit is usually not alate. A tribe of polygonaceous plants, made by Meissner, including the subtribes *Ceratogoneæ*, *Rumiceæ*, *Eupolygoneæ*, *Coccolobeæ*, and *Triplarideæ*. [B, 121, 170.]

APTERODICEROUS, adj. A^{2}p″te^{2}r-o-di^{2}s′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *apterodicerus* (from α priv., πτερόν, a wing, δίς, twice, and κέρας, a horn). Fr., *aptérodicère*. Sp., *apterodícero*. Without wings and having two antennæ. [L, 41, 116.]

APTEROLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te^{2}r-o-lo′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. For deriv., see APTEROUS and *-logy**. That department of entomology which relates to the *Aptera*. [A, 316.]

APTEROUS, adj. A^{2}p′te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., ἄπτερος (from α priv., and πτερόν, a wing). Lat., *apterus*. Fr., *aptère*. Ger., *flügellos*, *ungeflügelt*. It., *aptero*. Sp., *áptero*. 1. In zoology, having no wings or analogous organs. 2. In botany, destitute of alæ. [B, 34, 100.]

APTERYGIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)′i^2-a^3. From α priv., and πτέρυξ (gen., πτέρυγος), a fin. Fr., *aptérygiens*. *Mullusca* having no locomotor appendages. [B, 38.]

APTERYGIÆ [Jussieu] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)′-i^2-e(a^3-e^2). See MALPIGHIEÆ.

APTERYGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). From α priv., and πτέρυξ, a wing. A family of wingless birds of the order *Cursores*, comprising the single genus *Apteryx*, indigenous to New Zealand. [A, 359.]

APTERYGIEÆ [Jussieu] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-te^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)-i(e)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See MALPIGHIEÆ.

APTISTOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ti^{2}st′o^{2}s. Gr., ἄπτιστος (from α priv., and πτίσσειν, to husk). Not decorticated (said of grain). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

APTITUDE, n. A^{2}p′ti^2-tu^{2}d. Lat., *aptitudo* (from *aptare*, to fit). Fr., *aptitude*. Ger., *Fähigkeit*, *Anlage*. It., *attitudine*. Sp., *aptitud*. Any natural tendency or disposition to a particular kind of behavior under certain influences, or to undergo certain normal or abnormal changes. [A, 385.]

APTOSIMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-to-si^{2}m′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Aptosimum*, one of the genera. Of Bentham, a subtribe of *Gratioleæ*, characterized by having alternate leaves. [B, 121, 170.]

APTYALIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ti^2(tu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. From α priv., and πτύαλον, saliva. Fr., *aptyalie*. Ger., *Speichelmangel*. A deficiency of the saliva. [M, 13.]

APTYALIZOMENOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ti^2(tu^6)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i^{2}z-o^{2}m′e^{2}n-o^{2}s. From α priv., and πτυαλιζόμενος, part. of πτυαλίζεσθαι, to ptyalize. Curing, preventing, or not causing ptyalism, as *unguentum mercuriale aptyalizomenon*. [B, 97.]

APTYCHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)′ti^{2}k(tu^{6}k)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv., and πτυχή (= πτύξ), a fold. A name given to the operculum of certain extinct *Mollusca*. [B, 7.]

APTYSTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ti^{2}st(tu^{6}st)′i^2-a^3. From α priv., and πτύειν, to spit. 1. Aptyalia (*q. v.*). 2. Absence of expectoration. [Hippocrates (A, 322).]

APTYSTOS, APTYSTUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-ti^{2}st(tu^{6}st)′-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἄπτυστος. 1. Not spit out. 2. Not accompanied with expectoration (said of dry pleurisy). [Hippocrates (A, 322).]

APULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-u^2(u)-lo′si^{2}s. Gen., *apulo′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀπούλωσις. Cicatrization. [Dioscorides (A, 311).]

APULOTIC, adj. A^{2}p-u^2-lo^{2}t′i^{2}k. Gr., ἀπουλωτικός. Lat., *apuloticus*. Healing, causing cicatrization. [Dioscorides (A, 311).]

APUS (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)′pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Gr., ἄπους (from α priv., and πούς, a foot). See APODOUS ; as a n., the swift (*Cypselus a.*), so called from its seldom lighting on the ground, a bird formerly used as a remedy for epilepsy, weak eyes, and nephritic pain. [A, 311, 322, 325 ; L, 94.]

APUSSEY, n. The Ashantee name of a leguminous plant, supposed to be allied to *Robinia*, the bark of which, pounded with cardamom, is used topically for headache. [Waring (A, 316).]

APUTTASY, n. A Guinea plant, the decoction of which is used in scorbutic affections of the mouth. [L, 105.]

APYETOS, APYETUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i(u^6)-e(a)′to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀπύητος (from α priv., and πύον, pus). Fr., *apyète*, *apyique*. 1. Not suppurating. 2. Deficient in pus. [A, 325.]

APYICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i(u^6)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See APYETOS.

APYITES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i^2(u^6)-i(e)′tez(te^{2}s). Gen., *apyitæ*. Fr., *apyite*. An old name for perry. [L, 116.]

APYOUS, adj. A^{2}p′i^2-u^{3}s. See APYETOS.

APYRECTIC, adj. A^{2}p-i^2-re^{2}k′ti^{2}k. Gr., ἀπυρεκτικός (from α priv., and πυρέσσειν, to be feverish). Lat., *apyrecticus*, *apyrectos*, *apyrectus*. See APYRETIC.

APYRENÆMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-e^{2}n-e^{2}m′-(a^3′e^{2}m)-a^3-ta^3. From α priv., πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, and αἷμα, blood. The *Mammalia*, because their red blood-corpuscles are non-nucleated. [Gulliver (K).]

APYRENOMELE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-e^{2}n-o-me-(ma)′-le(la). From α priv., πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, and μήλη, a probe. Fr., *apyrénomèle*, *sonde sans bouton*. Ger., *Sonde ohne Knöpfchen*. A probe or sound without a terminal enlargement. [A, 322.]

APYRENUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-e(a)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *apyrène*. Ger., *kernlos*. Without a kernel, or pit (said of fruits). [B, 123.]

APYRETIC, adj. A^{2}p-i^{2}r-e^{2}t′i^{2}k. Gr., ἀπύρετος (from α priv., and πυρετός, fever). Lat., *apyretus*, *apyreticus*. Fr., *apyrétique*. Ger., *apyretisch*, *fieberlos*, *fieberfrei*. It., *apiretico*. Sp., *apirético*. Free from fever. [D, 1.]

APYREXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-e^{2}x′i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀπυρεξία (from α priv., and πυρέσσειν, to be feverish). Fr., *apyrexie*. Ger., *Apyrexie*. It., *apiressia*. Sp., *apirexia*. Freedom from fever. [L, 50.]

APYREXIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^3-pe-re^{2}x-ek. See APYRETIC.

APYRINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-i(e)′na^3. 1. The currant-vine. [L, 97.] 2. See APYRINE.

APYRINE, n. A^{2}p′i^{2}r-en. Lat., *apyrina*, *apyrinum*. Fr., *apyrine*. Ger., *Apyrin*. It., Sp., *apirina*. An alkaline substance said to be contained in the nut of the *Cocos nucifera* and that of the *Cocos lapidea*. [B, 2.]

APYROMELE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-o-me(ma)′le(la). Gr., ἀπυρομήλη. See APYRENOMELE.

APYRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)′i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-o^{2}n. Gr., ἄπυρον (from α priv., and πῦρ, fire). An ancient name for various substances prepared without the aid of fire, especially sulfur vivum and æthiops mineralis. [Dioscorides (L, 53).]

APYROTHION, APYROTHIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i^{2}r-(u^{6}r)-o-thi(the)′o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From α priv., πῦρ, fire, and θεῖον, sulphur. Sulfur vivum ; unsmelted native sulphur. [L, 50.]

APYROUS, adj. A^{2}p′i^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *apyrus* (from α priv., and πῦρ, fire). Fr., *apyre*. Ger., *feuerfest*, *feuerbeständig*. It., Sp., *apiro*. Refractory to heat. [B, 86.]

APYRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)′i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. See APYRON. 2. Brugnatelli's name for an apyrous salt found by him in urine. [L, 50.]

APYRUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{2}p)′i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv. (1st def.), or α collect. (2d def.), and πῦρ, fire. 1. Apyrous. 2. Resembling fire. [L, 50.]

APYUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}p(a^{3}p)-i(u^6)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἄπυος (from α priv., and πῦον, pus). See APYETOS.

AQUA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)′kwa^3. Fr., *eau*. Ger., *Wasser*. It., *acqua*. Sp., *agua*. 1. Water. 2. Natural water in the purest attainable state [U. S. Ph.] ; natural water purified by filtration if necessary [Br. Ph.] ; water filtered through alternate layers of sand and charcoal [Ger. Ph.]. 3. Cataract. 4. Urine. 5. Ichor. [Foesius (L, 53).] 6. As a pharmaceutical preparation, water containing a volatile substance in solution, obtained either by distilling the substance with water or by dissolving it in water after distillation. In this sense it corresponds to the Fr. *eau distillée* or *hydrolat*. 7. In the plural, *aquæ*, formerly applied to the liquor amnii. [L, 51.]—**A. acetatis superplumbici.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**A. acidula alcalina.** See *Liquor* SODÆ *effervescens* and *Liquor* POTASSÆ *effervescens*.—**A. acidula cum bicarbonate magnesico.** See *A.* MAGNESIÆ *aerata* [Belg. Ph.].—**A. acidula hydrosulphurata.** Fr., *eau gazeuse hydrosulfurée*. A mineral water containing hydrogen sulphide.—**A. acidula martialis.** Fr., *eau gazeuse martiale*. A preparation formerly official in a number of pharmacopœias, made by combining carbonic-acid water and scales of iron in varying proportions and decanting after several days. [L, 85.]—**A. acidula salina.** See EAU *acidule saline*.—**A. acidula simplex.** See *A.* ACIDI CARBONICI.—**A. acidula simplicior.** See EAU *gazeuse simple*.—**Aquæ acidulæ.** Aerated waters.—**A. acidulo-salsa** [Fr. Cod.]. See EAU *acidule saline*.—**A. acoustica.** Fr., *eau acoustique*. 1. An old term for any fluid preparation used in diseases of the ears. [L.] 2. See LIQUOR *Cotunnii*.—**A. acustica Ludwigii, A. acustica of Ludwig.** Fr., *eau acoustique de Ludwig*. It., *acqua acustica di Ludwig*. A camphorated alcoholic infusion of valerian, rosemary, lavender, laurel berries, and castoreum, with the addition of ammonia-water and essence of juniper ; formerly in repute as a remedy for deafness. [A, 314.]—**A. acuta.** See *A. solvens*.—**A. ad gingivas.** See EAU *gingivale de Vogt* and EAU *gingivale de Kopp*.—**A. ad gonorrhœam Quercitani.** Fr., *eau contre la gonorrhée*. A preparation official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798 ; made by mixing 20 parts of Venice turpentine, 4 of Florentine iris root, 4 of dry mint, 4 of *Origanum dictamnus*, 5 each of the seeds of rue and *Vitex agnus castus*, and 24 of white wine, and distilling one half over a water-bath. [L, 85.]—**A. adstringens.** See *Liquor* ALUMINIS *compositus*.—**A. ad synoviam.** See *A. grisea*.—**A. aerata.** See *A.* ACIDI CARBONICI.—**Aquæ aeratæ.** Aerated waters. [L, 119.]—**A. aerata alcalina.** See *A. mephitico-alcalina*.—**A. aeris fixi.** See *A.* ACIDI CARBONICI.—**A. aere orbata.** Water deprived of air by boiling. [L, 165.]—**A. aere hepatico impregnata.** See *A. hydrogenata sulphurata*.—**A. ætherea, A. æthereata.** Fr., *eau éthérée*. A mixture of ether and water in any proportions. [L, 165.]—**A. ætherea camphorata, A. æthereata camphorata.** A mixture of 1 part of camphor, 3 parts of ether, and 60 of distilled water [L, 165], or 1 part of camphor, 10 parts of ether, and 200 of distilled water. [L, 63.]—**A. æthiopica.** See ACQUA *d'Egitto*.—**A. africana.** Fr., *eau d'Afrique*. See ACQUA *d'Egitto*.—**A. alba prima.** An alchemical term for the urine of maidens. [L, 53.]—**Aquæ albulæ.** See ACQUA *Albule*.—**A. albuminata, A. albuminosa.** See EAU *albumineuse*.—**A. alcalina carbonica, A. alcalina effervescens.** See EAU *alcaline gazeuse*.—**A. alcalina mineralis aerata.** See *A. mephitica alcalina*.—**A. alcalina oxymuriatica.** See *Javelle* WATER.—**Aquæ alcalinæ.** Alkaline waters. [L, 119.]—**Aquæ alcalinæ aeratæ.** Aerated alkaline waters. [L, 119.]—**A. alexiteria.** Fr., *eau alexitère*. A term formerly applied to various fluid preparations regarded as having alexiteric properties. [L, 85.]—**A. alexiteria oxygenata.** See *A.* CHLORI.—**A. alexiteria simplex.** Fr., *eau alexitère simple*. A preparation official in the Batav. Ph. of 1805 and the Brunsw. Dispens. of 1777, made by distilling 5,120 parts of a mixture of 375 parts each of *Artemisia maritima* tops and fresh angelica leaves and sufficient water. [L, 85.]—**A. alexiteria spirituosa.** Fr., *eau alexitère spiriteuse*. A preparation official in the Batav. Ph. of 1805, made by taking 120 grammes each of the tops of *Artemisia maritima* and fresh angelica leaves, 180 grammes of fresh mint leaves, 7 kilogrammes of alcohol, and sufficient water, and distilling 7 kilogrammes. [L, 85.]—**A. alexiteria**

spirituosa cum aceto. A. alexiteria spirituosa to which vinegar has been added. [L, 119.]—**A. Alibouri.** Fr., *eau d'Alibour.* See Collirio *di Saint-Jermernon.*—**Aquæ Allobrogum.** An old Roman name for Aix-les-Bains. [A, 42.]—**A. alma.** Alcohol. [B, 50.]—**A. aloetica mercurialis.** Fr., *eau aloétique mercurielle.* A preparation official in the Dispensatorium Fuldense of 1791, made by mixing 10 parts of mercury bichloride, 6 of ammonium chloride, 5 of aqueous extract of aloes, and 2,880 of lime-water. [L, 85.]—**A. Alregi.** See *Liquor* calcis.—**A. aluminata** [Sp. Ph.]. Sp., *solución de sulfato aluminico potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of alum in 144 of rose-water. [L, 123.]—**A. aluminosa.** See Acqua *alluminosa.*—**A. aluminosa bateana, A. aluminosa composita.** See *Liquor* aluminis *compositus.*—**Aquæ aluminosæ.** Aluminous mineral waters. [L, 119.]—**A. aluminosa Fallopii.** Fr., *eau alumineuse de Fallope.* See *Aluminous* solution *of Fallopius.*—**A. amara.** See *A. sulphatis* magnesiæ *carbonicæ,* and Cf. Acqua *amara.*—**A. amara Meyeri.** Ger., *meyerisches Bitterwasser.* A mixture of 32 parts of magnesium sulphate, 4 of sodium bicarbonate, 8 of sodium sulphate, and 500 of water impregnated with 3 volumes of carbonic anhydride. [L, 63.]—**A. amarella.** A mixture of sodium chloride, lead acetate, and water; used for dyeing the hair. [L, 120.]—**A. ammoniacalis.** See *Liquor* ammonii *carbonatis.* It may be applied also to any solution containing ammonia. [L.]—**A. angelica.** Fr., *eau angélique.* A mixture of 7 parts of cream of tartar, 56 of manna, 226 of water, and 14 of lemon-juice, with a little orange-peel added, the whole clarified with white of egg and filtered. [L, 85.]—**A. angelica viennensis.** See Cassia *cum manna.*—**A. anhaltina.** Fr., *eau d'Anhalt.* Ger., *Anhalt'sches Wasser.* It., *acqua d'Anhalt* (o *anhaltina*). Syn.: *spiritus anhaltinus.* A preparation made by digesting 6 days and distilling 120 parts of turpentine, 90 of powdered aloes-wood, 22 each of mastic, cloves, nutmeg, cubebs, and canella, 9 each of saffron, fennel, and bayberries, and 1,800 of alcohol. [Palatin. Dispens., 1764.] Several old pharmacopœias give the preparation with trifling variations. [L, 85.]—**A. anodina.** See *A. anodyna.*—**A. anodina pragensis.** Fr., *eau de Prague.* See Acqua *anodina di Praga.*—**A. anodyna.** Fr., *eau anodyne.* A name given to several preparations containing ammonia, opium, and camphor in varying proportions. [L, 85.]—**A. antarthritica effervescens.** See *Liquor* lithiæ *effervescens.*—**A. antherpetica de Luynes.** See Acqua *del Cardinale di Luynes.*—**A. anthysterica fœtida, A. anthysterica pragensis.** See *A. fœtida antihysterica.*—**A. antiblennorrhœica.** See Acqua *antiblennorragica.*—**A. antiepileptica de Langio, A. antiepileptica Langii.** Fr., *eau antiépileptique de Lange.* A preparation official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798 and the Pruss. Ph. of 1829, made by macerating for 3 days and distilling one half of a mixture of 180 parts of *Convallaria majalis* flowers, 30 of lavender flowers, 15 each of French lavender flowers and nutmeg, 22 of canella, 7 each of long pepper and cubebs, 15 each of mistletoe, peony root, and white dittany, and 2,880 of generous wine. [L, 85.]—**A. antimelancholica.** Fr., *eau antimélancolique.* A preparation official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, made by infusing for 24 hours and distilling one half of a mixture of 7 parts of saffron, 30 each of borage, bugloss, and rosemary-leaves, 60 of lemon-peel, 120 of bugloss-root, 180 of fructus cydoniæ, and 2,880 of white wine.—**A. antimiasmatica Beisserii.** See *A.* cupri *ammonio-muriatici.*—**A. antimiasmatica composita.** See Cuprum *chloratum ammoniacale cum hydrargyro solutum concentratum.*—**A. antimiasmatica Koechlini.** A mixture of 1 part of liquor antimiasmaticus (*q. v.*, under Liquor) and 80 parts of water. [B, 270.]—**A. antimiasmatica simplex.** See *A.* cupri *ammonio-muriatici.*—**A. antophthalmica de Loche.** See Acqua *antiottalmica di Loche.*—**A. antiputrida.** A solution of 1 part of potassium permanganate in 200 of water. [L, 63.]—**A. antiscorbutica.** Fr., *eau antiscorbutique.* A preparation official in the Swed. Ph. of 1773, made of equal parts of cochlearia, sorrel, agrimony, beccabunga, lesser chelidonium, wild chicory, hack bean, and veronica, distilled with a sufficient quantity of water. [L, 85.]—**A. antivenerialis preservativa.** A solution of caustic potash. [L, 119.]—**A. aperitiva viennensis.** See *A. laxativa viennensis.*—**Aquæ apollinares.** Springs situated between Tarquinii and Cerveteri, now known as "Bagni di Stegliani." [L, 30.]—**Aquæ aponenses.** See Abano.—**A. apoplectica.** 1. See *A.* ammoniæ. 2. A preparation official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, made by macerating for three days and distilling one half of a mixture of 64 parts of sage, 4 each of marjoram and wild thyme, 12 of flowers of lily of the valley, 1 part each of lavender and rosemary, 6 parts of cinnamon, 4 of cubebs, 3 of cloves, 2 of mace, and 7,680 of water. [L, 85.]—**A. apoplectica Langii.** A preparation very similar to the preceding. [L, 85.]—**Aquæ aquisgranenses.** See Aachen.—**A. ardens.** 1. See Alcohol. 2. Oil of turpentine. [B, 18.]—**A. argentea.** See Mercury.—**A. aromatica.** Fr., *eau aromatique.* A preparation official in several European pharmacopœias, not differing materially from that of the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), which is made by macerating for 24 hours a mixture of 1 part of cinnamon, 2 parts each of lavender flowers, rosemary-leaves, and peppermint-leaves, 4 parts of salvia leaves, 1 part of fennel fruit, 26 parts of 83-per-cent. alcohol, and 120 of water. [L, 123.]—**A. aromatica danica.** See Spiritus *aromaticus.*—**A. aromatica spirituosa.** Fr., *eau aromatique spiritueuse.* Ger., *geistig-aromatisches Wasser, Kinderbalsam.* A preparation official in the Austr. Ph. of 1855, made by macerating for 12 hours and distilling 2 parts each of lavender flowers, melissa, *Mentha crispa,* and salvia-leaves, 1 part each of cloves, cinnamon, mace, nutmeg, and ginger root, 23 of 83-per-cent. alcohol, and 160 of water. [L, 123.]—**A. arsenicalis Biettii.** See *Liquor* ammonii *arsenici.*—**A. arsenicalis antipedicularis.** See Acqua *arsenicale antipediculare.*—**A. arsenicalis Pearsonii.** See *Liquor* sodii *arseniatis.*—**A. articulorum.** See Synovia.—**A. asthmatica.** Fr., *eau antiasthmatique.* A preparation official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, made by digesting and distilling 60 parts each of alder, Florentine iris, and licorice roots, 90 each of ground ivy, coltsfoot, chenopodium, hyssop, white horehound, and pennyroyal, 30 each of anise and fennel, 3,600 of water, and 360 of alcohol. Other old pharmacopœias order very similar preparations. [L, 85.]—**A. astricta.** Frozen water. [L, 119.]—**A. atheniensis.** Fr., *eau athénienne.* A French preparation for cleansing the scalp; an alcoholic solution of potash-soap, with some solution of potash and aromatic oil. [F. Goppelsröder (A, 377).]—**A. aucta.** Mercury.—**A. auditoria.** See Liquor *Cotunnii.*—**Aquæ augustæ, Aquæ augustæ-tarbellæ.** See Aquæ *tarbellæ.*—**A. aurea.** A "spirit distilled from human brains." [B, 260.]—**A. aurea divina Fernelii.** See *Lotio* hydrargyri *flava.*—**Aquæ Aureliæ.** An ancient name for Baden-Baden. [L, 37.]—**Aquæ badiæ, Aquæ badiguæ, Aquæ badizæ.** See Bath (1st def.).—**Aquæ Balneoli.** See Bagnoles.—**A. balsamica.** 1. Of Fuller, a mixture of 3 handfuls each of ivy, horehound, hyssop, and pennyroyal, 8 grms. each of mint and iris root, 160 grms. of turpentine, 2,000 of milk, and 160 of alcohol. [L, 63.] 2. Of Jackson, an aromatic dentifrice containing Spanish pellitory, balsam of tolu, etc. [L, 53.]—**A. balsamica arterialis.** See *A. Binelli.*—**Aquæ baredginæ, Aquæ bareginenses, Aquæ baretginenses.** See Barèges.—**A. barytica.** See *Solutio* barytæ *muriaticæ.*—**A. bateana.** See *Liquor* aluminis *compositus.*—**Aquæ bathionæ, Aquæ bathonienses.** See Bath (1st def.).—**Aquæ Beeri.** A mixture of 8 parts of cuprum aluminatum, 100 of distilled water, 3 of tinctura anodyna, and 2 of lead acetate. [L, 57.]—**A. Beisserii.** See *A. antimiasmatica Beisserii.*—**Aquæ bellæ.** The springs of Aquabella, now Aigue-Belle, in Savoy. [L, 30.]—**A. bellilucana, Aquæ bellilucanæ.** See Balaruc.—**A. benedicta.** See *A. calcis.*—**A. benedicta composita.** According to the Sardinian (1773) and Turin (1833) pharmacopœias, 4 handfuls of creeping thyme and 1 handful each of chamomile, savory, and thyme are to be digested for three days in 6 lbs. of wine. Half of the mixture is then to be distilled off, and ½ oz. each of *Acorus aromaticus, Laurus cassia,* cinnamon, and mace is to be infused in the distillate. The whole is then distilled. [A, 362.]—**A. benedicta Rulandii.** Fr., *eau bénite de Ruland.* See *Vinum* antimonii.—**A. benzoata aerata.** A mixture of 512 parts of carbonic-acid water, 15 each of borax and potassium benzoate, and 2 of potassium bicarbonate. [L, 165.]—**Aquæ Bigerrorum.** See Bigorre.—**A. bilina.** See Bilin.—**Aquæ Binelli.** Fr., *eau de Binelli.* It., *acqua di Binelli.* A hæmostatic preparation containing creasote, named from its inventor. [L, 37.]—**Aquæ bonnenses.** See Bonnes.—**A. borbonensis.** See Bourbonne-les-Bains.—**Aquæ borboniæ, Aquæ Borbonis.** See Bourbon l'Archambault.—**Aquæ borvonidæ, Aquæ Borvonis.** See Bourbonne-les-Bains.—**A. Bredfeldii.** A mixture of 5 parts of compound tincture of musk, 250 of rose-water, and 1,500 of cologne-water. [L, 63.]—**A. bristoliensis.** See Bristol.—**A. Brocchierii.** See Eau *de Brocchieri.*—**A. bromata.** See *A. bromi.*—**A. bromata Erlenmeyeri.** A solution of 4 parts of potassium bromide, 4 of sodium bromide, and 2 of ammonium bromide in 750 of carbonic-acid water. [A. Poehl, "St. Petersb. med. Woch.," May 3 (15), 1886, p. 167 (L).]—**A. bulliens.** Boiling water. [L, 119.]—**A. buxtoniensis.** See Bath (1st def.).—**A. cærulea.** Sp., *solución de sulfato cuprico-amónico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation official in the Belg., Gr., Sp., and Pruss. (5th ed.) pharmacopœias. The Belg. Ph. orders 15 parts of sulphate of copper, 890 of distilled water, and 95 of a. ammoniæ (sp. gr., 0·935); the Sp. Ph., 1 part of copper sulphate, 576 parts of distilled water, and sufficient a. ammoniæ to dissolve the precipitate first thrown down; the Gr. and Pruss. Ph's order 1 part of cuprum limatum, 2 parts of ammonium chloride, 48 of lime-water, and 384 of distilled water. [L, 123.]—**A. Cæsaris.** See *A. regia.*—**A. calida.** Hot water.—**Aquæ calidæ.** 1. Vichy. 2. Bath (1st def.).—**Aquæ calidæ Belgarum transductorum.** See Bath (1st def.).—**A. camphorata.** See *A.* camphoræ.—**A. camphorata acidula.** Fr., *eau camphrée.* A preparation official in the Sp. Ph. of 1798; a mixture of 1 part of camphor and 23 parts of carbonic-acid water. [L, 85.]—**A. camphorata-ætherea.** Fr., *eau éthérée camphrée.* Sp., *solución de éter alcanforada* [Sp. Ph.], *agua eterea alcanforada.* A mixture of 2 parts of camphor, 6 of ether (sp. gr., 0·758), and 120 of distilled water. [L, 123.]—**A. camphorata bateana.** A mixture of copper sulphate, camphor, and boiling water in varying proportions. [L.]—**Aquæ canturienses.** See Canterbury.—**A. carbolica.** A 1-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water. [L, 63.]—**A. carbolisata** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté d'acide phénique* [Fr. Cod.], *eau phéniquée.* Ger., *carbolsaures Wasser.* Syn.: *a. acidi carbolici* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *solutio acidi carbolici* [Norw. Ph.], *solutio acidi phenylici* [Swed. Ph.], *acidum carbolicum solutum* [Russ. Ph.]. In the Ger. Ph., a 3-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water; in the U. S. Ph. (1870), a solution of 1 part of glycerite of carbolic acid in 128 parts of water; in the Fr. Cod., a solution of 1 part, in the Russ. Ph., one of 10 parts, and in the Norw. and Swed. Ph's, one of 20 parts of carbolic acid in 1,000 parts of water. [B; L.]—**A. carbonica.** See *A.* acidi carbonici.—**A. carbonica ferrata.** A solution of iron and potassium tartrate in carbonic-acid water. [Kirsch (L, 57).]—**A. carbonica oxygenata.** See *A. carbonica.*—**A. carbunculi.** Fr., *eau carbunculeuse.* A mixture official in the Bruns. Disp. of 1777, the Palatin. Disp. of 1764, and the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, of a large number of aromatic seeds, herbs, and roots and wine, supposed to prevent the striking in of carbuncular diseases. [L, 85.]—**A. cardinalis.** See Acqua *del Cardinale di Luynes.*—**A. carmelitana, A. Carmelitarum.** Fr., *eau des Carmes.* See *Spiritus* melissæ *compositus.*—**A. Carmichaelis.** See *A. benedicta composita.*—**A. carminativa.** Fr., *eau carminative.* Ger., *Windwasser.* A preparation official in the Austr. Ph., made by macerating for 24 hours and distilling 2,000 parts of a mixture of 30 parts each of lemon- and orange-peels, mint-leaves, cloves, coriander seeds, and fennel, 100 of Roman chamomile flowers, and 2,000 of water. [L, 123.] Cf. Claretum *ex sex seminibus.*—**A. carminativa regia.** Ger., *königliches Windwasser.* A mixture of a. carminativa simplex, aromatic spirits, white sugar, and cochineal. [L, 129.]—**A. carminativa simplex.** Fr., *eau carminative simple.* Ger., *einfaches Windwasser.* An aromatic water obtained

by the distillation of various aromatic and sweet-smelling substances with water; official in the Austr. Ph. of 1820, the Brunsw. Dispens. of 1777, the Sardin. Ph. of 1773, and the Würtem. Ph. of 1798. [L, 85.]—**A. carminativa spirituosa.** Fr., *eau carminative spiritueuse.* A preparation official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, made by digesting for 3 days and distilling 3,600 parts of a mixture of 1,800 parts of water, 3,240 of alcohol, 60 each of sweet-flag, mint, and serpyllum, 180 of chamomile, 75 each of anise and fennel, 90 each of cinnamon, mace, bayberries, and juniper, and 60 of orange-peel. [L, 85.]—**Aquæ carolinæ.** See CARLSBAD.—**A. carrica.** See *Liquor* CALCIS.—**A. catapultarum.** See *A. vulneraria.*—**Aquæ catharticæ amaræ.** Bitter purging waters. [L, 119.]—**Aquæ celenæ.** See CALDAS DEL REY.—**A. cephalica.** An old term applied to several aromatic waters, on account of their supposed virtues in apoplexy. Cf. *A. aromatica* and *A. apoplectica.* [L.]—**A. cephalica Caroli Quinti.** Fr., *eau céphalique de Charles Quint.* A preparation official in the Palatin. Disp. of 1764, made by digesting for 6 days and distilling 60 parts each of sweet marjoram, balm, and origanum tops, 15 each of cloves, cardamons, cinnamon, grana paradisi, mace, and nutmeg, and 2,180 of alcohol. [L, 85.]—**A. cerebri.** See *A. tartari.*—**Aquæ chalybeatæ.** Fr., *eaux chalybées.* Chalybeate waters. [L, 119.]—**A. chlorata.** See *A.* CHLORI.—**A. chlorinica.** See *A.* CHLORI and HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—**A. chloroformata.** Fr., *eau chloroformisée.* See *A.* CHLOROFORMI.—**A. chrysulea.** See *A. regia.*—**Aquæ cllenæ.** See *Aquæ celenæ.*—**A. citrina.** A distillation of orange- and lemon-peels and alcohol. [L, 119.]—**A. cœlestina.** See *A. permanens.*—**A. cœlestis.** Fr., *eau celeste.* It., *acqua celesta.* 1. A solution of ammonio-sulphate of copper, prepared extemporaneously by dissolving the sulphate in water and adding ammonia till all turbidity is removed and a sky-blue solution is produced. It has been official in various degrees of strength in different pharmacopœias. [B, 10, 50.] Cf. *A. cœrulea.* 2. See *A. cœrulea.* 3. Alcohol. [B, 260.]—**A. cœrulea.** See *A. cœrulea.*—**A. colcestrensis.** See COLCHESTER.—**A. coloniensis.** See SPIRITUS *odoratus.*—**A. coloniensis medicinalis.** See *Alcoholetum aromaticum de* CITREIS.—**A. colorata.** Colored water; used to give a pleasing tint to mixtures and as a placebo. [L, 63.]—**A. comfortativa.** Fr., *eau confortante.* A mixture official in the Sax. Ph. of 1837, of a. cinnamomi buglossata 1 part, and waters of violets, of red roses, of borage, and of black cherry, each 4 parts. [L, 85.]—**A. communis.** The official title for water in the Ger. Ph.—**A. communis destillata.** See *A. destillata.*—**Aquæ compositæ.** Compound waters. [L, 119.]—**Aquæ concentratæ.** Concentrated waters; ordered made, in the Dan., Swiss, and Ger. Ph's, by distilling 10 parts of a water containing volatile principles in solution; the Russ. and Roumanian Ph's order the distillation of a relatively large quantity of a volatile principle with water. [B, 95.]—**A. confortativa.** See *A. comfortativa.*—**A. congregationis.** See MERCURY.—**A. Conradi.** A mixture of 3 parts of corrosive sublimate, 100 of distilled water, and 5 to 10 of tinctura opii crocata, used as an eye-water. [Reuss (L, 157).]—**A. contra alopeciam.** A mixture of 5 parts of tincture of galls, 1 part of tincture of cantharides, 15 parts of cologne-water, and 50 of rose-water; or 20 parts each of glycerin and mistura oleobalsamica, 1 part of tincture of cantharides, 60 parts of spirits of wine, and 2 of tannic acid. Both should be filtered. [L, 63.]—**Aquæ Convenarum.** See *Bagnères de* BIGORRE.—**A. cordialis frigida.** Fr., *eau cordiale froide.* A preparation official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, made by distilling two thirds of a mixture of 75 grammes of cinnamon, 360 each of red saunders, bugloss, and sorrel waters, 540 each of rose, raspberry, and black-cherry waters, and the juice of 8 lemons. [L, 85.]—**A. cordialis temperata.** Fr., *eau cordiale tempérée.* A preparation very similar to the preceding, but much more complex. [L, 85.]—**A. corrodens.** Strong vinegar or any corrosive fluid. [B, 50.]—**A. corrosiva.** See *A. caustica.*—**A. cosmetica.** Fr., *eau cosmétique.* Syn.: *lac virginum.* Cosmetic-water; in several old pharmacopœias, a mixture of tincture of benzoin and water. [L, 162.]—**A. cosmetica orientalis.** A mixture of 3 parts of corrosive sublimate, 300 of distilled water, white of egg as desired, 10 parts of lemon-juice, 24 of sugar, and 40 of some aromatic water. [Bernatzik (L, 57).]—**A. Cotunnii.** See PERILYMPH.—**A. cristallina, A. crystallina.** See *Solutio* TARTARI *depurati.*—**Aquæ cupreæ.** Waters containing copper. [L, 119.]—**A. depurata.** Water purified by filtration, distillation, etc. [L.]—**A. descensus, Aquæ descensus.** See *A.* DESCENSUS.—**A. destillata.** Fr., *eau distillée.* Ger., *destillirtes Wasser.* It., *acqua distillata.* Sp., *agua destilada.* The official title of distilled water in a large number of pharmacopœias. The U. S. and Br. Ph's order the first 50 parts passing over to be thrown away, and the next 800 preserved, and the U. S. Ph. directs the condenser of the distilling apparatus to be made of glass or block tin. [L, 65.]—**Aquæ destillatæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *eaux distillées.* Ger., *destillirte Wasser.* Waters impregnated with volatile substances during distillation. [L, 65.]—**A. destillata simplex.** The official title of a. destillata in the Austr. and Hung. Ph's. [B, 95.]—**A. de tribus, A. diatron.** See MIXTURA *pyrotartarica.*—**A. discussoria.** See *A. vulneraria.*—**A. distillata.** See *A. destillata.*—**A. diuretica e nucleis.** Fr., *eau diurétique.* A preparation official in the Palat. Disp. of 1764, made by digesting for two days and distilling one half of a mixture of 48 parts of wine, 3 of dry elder flowers, 2 each of bitter almonds and peach pits, and 1 part of cherry pits. [L, 85.]—**A. divina, A. divina Fernelii.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *muriatici corrosivi.*—**Aquæ domitianæ.** An old Roman name for Aix-les-Bains. [A, 42.]—**A. driburgensis.** See DREIBURG.—**A. dulcis.** Soft water. [L, 119.]—**A. dura.** Hard water. [L, 119.]—**A. e lacu.** Lake water.—**A. elementaris.** An old name for dew. [L, 105.]—**A. elsabon.** See *A. holsabon.*—**A. embryonum.** See *A. aromatica* [Ger. Ph.] and ELIXIR *vitæ mulierum.*—**A. emetica.** See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *tartarisati.*—**Aquæ emissorium.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius.*—**Aquæ enggenses.** See ENGHIEN.—**A. epidemica.** Fr., *eau épidémique.* See ALEXITERIA *spirituosa.*—**A. epidemica londonensis.** A preparation official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, made by macerating and distilling 4,320 parts of white wine, 30 each of angelica, tormentilla, gentian, zedoary, and licorice roots, chelidonium, rosemary, rue, sage, *Artemisia vulgaris*, wormwood, anagallis, scabiosa, *Artemisia dracunculus*, agrimony, balm, scordium, little centaury, blessed thistle, betony, and *Drosera rotundifolia* herbs. [L, 85.]—**A. epileptica Langii.** Fr., *eau épileptique de Lange.* It., *acqua antilepilettica di Langio.* A limpid, aromatic liquid, made by distilling a mixture of linden flowers 70 parts, flower-de-luce 140, fresh peony seeds 130, and generous white wine 200, adding bruised cinnamon 10 parts, nutmeg 20, cardamon, cubebs, and long pepper, each 2, lavender flowers 30, and rosemary, mistletoe, peony root, and dittany, each 15, and redistilling the whole; used internally and externally for epilepsy. [A, 314.]—**A. essentialis.** It., *acqua essenziale.* An aqueous solution of a volatile active principle obtained by distilling fresh plants without the addition of water. [B.] Cf. HYDROLAT.—**A. ex Bannares.** Sp., *agua de Bañares.* A preparation official in the Sp. Ph., made extemporaneously by mixing 2·16 parts of magnesium sulphate, 0·01 part of tartrate of antimony, 0·06 of iron sulphate, 276·48 parts of sodium tartrate and 276·48 of water. [L, 123.]—**A. ex flumine.** River water. [L, 120.]—**A. ex nive.** Snow water. [L, 120.]—**A. ex puteo.** Well water.—**Aquæ extemporaneæ.** Aqueous solutions of the volatile oils made either by shaking the latter with water, by rubbing up the oils with sugar, etc., and then dissolving in water, or [U. S. Ph.] by causing water to percolate through cotton moistened with the oil. [B, 95.]—**Aquæ fabariæ.** See FAVIÈRES.—**A. fabrorum.** The water in which smiths cool iron and steel. It is a feeble chalybeate. [L, 105.]—**A. ferrata.** A chalybeate water. [L.] Cf. *A. fabrorum.*—**A. ferrata effervescens.** A mixture of 1 part of iron citrate and 400 parts of carbonic-acid water. [Kisch (L, 57).]—**Aquæ ferreæ, Aquæ ferrosæ.** Chalybeate waters. [L.]—**A. ferruginosa aerata.** See EAU *ferrée gazeuse.*—**Aquæ ferruginosæ.** See *Aquæ ferrosæ.*—**A. fervens.** Hot water. [L, 119.]—**Aquæ flaviæ.** See CHAVES.—**A. fluvialis, A. fluviatilis.** River water. [L.]—**A. fœtida.** See *A.* MERCURII.—**A. fœtida antihysterica.** The Ger. Ph. orders 1 part of castoreum canadense, 12 parts of asafœtida, 8 of Roman chamomile flowers, 12 of peppermint-leaves, 8 each of galbanum and climbing thyme, 6 of myrrh, 16 each of valerian and zedoary roots, 4 of angelica root, 150 of alcohol (sp. gr., 0·892), and 300 of water; 300 parts to be distilled. The Gr. Ph. orders 12 parts each of asafœtida and peppermint-leaves, 8 each of castoreum, chamomile flowers, coriander seeds, galbanum, and climbing thyme, 16 each of zedoary and valerian roots, 6 of myrrh, 4 of angelica root, 144 of alcohol (sp. gr. 0·840), and water q. s.; 288 parts to be distilled. [L, 123.]—**A. fœtida pragensis.** Fr., *eau de Prague.* Ger., *stinkendes Pragerwasser.* It., *acqua antisterica fetida* (*o di Praga*). A tincture containing galbanum, asafœtida, valerian, zedoary, angelica, mint, chamomile, coriander, and castoreum; formerly used in Germany for hysteria. [A, 314.]—**A. fontana, A. fontis.** See *Spring* WATER.—**Aquæ forgiarum.** 1. See FORGES-LES-EAUX. 2. See *A. fabrorum.*—**A. fortis.** Fr., *eau forte.* Ger., *Aquafort.* It., *acqua forte.* Sp., *agua fuerte.* See NITRIC *acid.*—**A. fortis diluta.** Dilute nitric acid.—**A. fortis duplex.** See *Double a. fortis.*—**A. fortis secundaria.** Dilute nitric acid. [L.]—**A. fortis simplex.** See *Single a. fortis.*—**A. frigida.** 1. Cold water; usually applied to water below 64° F. [L.] 2. Mercury. [L, 53.]—**A. gingivalis.** See *A. ad gingivas.*—**A. Goulardii, A. Goulardii propria.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**A. græca.** Fr., *eau grècque.* A hair-dye containing nitrate of silver. [L, 120.]—**Aquæ Grani, Aquæ graniæ, Aquæ gratianæ.** Ancient names for Aix-la-Chapelle. See AACHEN.—**A. grisea, A. grisea Gohlii, A. grysea.** Fr., *eau grise.* A preparation official in several old pharmacopœias, containing nitrate of mercury and an infusion of a number of herbs. [L, 85.]—**A. gummosa.** Fr., *tisane de gomme* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *solución de goma arábiga* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of gum arabic in 48 parts of water [Sp. Ph.], or 50 parts [Fr. Cod.]. [L, 123.]—**A. hæmostatica** [Pagliari]. Fr., *eau hémostatique.* A solution, official in the Belg. Ph., of 1 part of benzoin and 2 parts of potash alum in 20 of water. [L, 123.]—**A. hæmostatica Monseli.** A preparation made by mixing a solution of 6 parts of alum in 100 of rose-water with one of 3 parts of tannin in 100 of rose-water. [B, 270.]—**A. halogenata.** See *A.* CHLORI.—**Aquæ helvetiæ, Aquæ helveticæ.** See BADEN (Switzerland).—**A. hepatica.** Fr., *eau hépatique.* It., *acqua epatica.* See *A. hydrosulphurata.*—**A. hepatica acida.** See *A. sulphureo-acida.*—**A. hepatisata.** See *A. hepatica.*—**A. hepatisata fortior.** See *A. sulphureo-acida.*—**A. holsabon.** Salt water. [B, 50.]—**A. hordeata.** See *Decoctum* HORDEI.—**A. hordeata cum gummi.** A preparation official in the Geneva Ph. of 1780, made by boiling 6 parts of barley in a small quantity of water, which water is rejected, adding 56 parts of boiling water, reducing one half, and adding 1 part of licorice and 3 parts of gum arabic. [L, 162.]—**A. hungarica.** See *A. reginæ hungaricæ.*—**A. hydrocyanica vegetabilis.** Fr., *eau hydrocyanique.* A mixture, official in the Batav. Ph. of 1805 and the Lusitanian Ph. of 1836, of 1 part of essential oil of bitter almonds, 12 parts of alcohol, and 128 of distilled water. [L, 85.]—**A. hydrogenata sulphurata, A. hydrosulphurata, A. hydrosulphurica acida** (**seu acidula**). An aqueous solution of hydrogen sulphide. [L.] See EAU *sulphurée* and ACIDUM *sulpho-hydricum liquidum.*—**A. hysterica.** Fr., *eau antihystérique.* A preparation official in the Bruns. Disp. of 1777 and the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, made by digesting for 2 days and distilling 1,440 parts of a mixture of 252 parts of water, 180 of alcohol, 30 each of imperatoria, *Ligusticum levisticum*, peony, and zedoary roots, 45 each of balm, fever-few, mint, and chamomile, and 30 each of lemon-peel, cloves, *Laserpitium latifolium*, and fennel. [L, 85.]—**A. imbrium.** Rain water.—**A. imperialis.** Fr., *eau impériale.* A preparation official in the Turin Ph. of 1833, made by boiling and expressing 664 parts of water, 7 of lemon-peel, 10 of cream of tartar, and 55 of water. Also applied to an old distilled preparation of aromatic herbs, alcohol, and water. [L, 85, 94.]—**A. infernalis.** Fr., *eau infernale.* Syn.: *hell water.* A term applied to

the juice of the fruit of the *Saguerus saccharifer*, which is very corrosive. [L, 105.]—**A. intercus, A. intercutem, Aquæ intercutis.** See Anasarca.—**Aquæ jasæ.** An old name for the springs of Saint Leonard. [L, 30.]—**A. javellensis, A. Javelli.** See *Javelle* water.—**A. kalina effervescens.** See *Liquor* potassæ *effervescens*.—**Aquæ labodæ.** See Sciacca.—**A. labyrinthi.** See Perilymph.—**A. labyrinthi membranacei.** See Endolymph.—**A. labyrinthi ossei.** See Perilymph.—**Aquæ lapidificantes.** Waters which deposit an earthy sediment upon standing or after boiling. [L, 164.]—**Aquæ larodæ.** See Sciacca.—**A. laxativa viennensis.** Fr., *eau laxative de Vienne.* Ger., *Wiener Laxiertränkchen.* A preparation official in the Palat. Disp. of 1764 and the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, made by digesting for several hours 90 parts of senna-leaves, 45 of dried currants, 11 of polypodium root, 7 of coriander, 15 of cream of tartar, and 900 of boiling water, filtering, and adding to the filtrate 200 of manna. Slightly differing formulæ are found in several old pharmacopœias. [L, 85.] Cf. *Infusum* sennæ *compositum*.—**A. liberans.** See *A.* calcis *magis composita*.—**A. lilii.** See Orpiment.—**A. lithonthriptica.** See *A. mephitico-alcalina*.—**A. lixiviæ causticæ.** See *Liquor* potassæ.—**A. lubrica.** An old term for mercury. [L, 53.]—**A. lubricata.** A mucilaginous or demulcent drink made of water, sugar, etc. [B, 50.]—**A. lucens.** See Mercury.—**A. lucia, A. Lucii.** Fr., *eau de luce.* See *Spiritus* ammoniæ *cum succino*.—**Aquæ luvienses Tungrorum.** See Spa.—**A. magnanimitatis, A. magnanimitatis simplex.** Fr., *eau de magnanimité.* It., *acqua di magnanimità.* An old term for an alcoholic infusion of red ants, used as an aphrodisiac. [A, 314.]—**A. magnesio-effervescens** [Fr. Cod.]. See Eau *magnésienne*.—**A. marina.** Salt water, sea-water. [B, 50; L, 53.]—**A. marina arte facta** (seu **factitia**). Artificial sea-water. [L, 164.]—**A. martia effervescens.** See Eau *ferrée gazeuse*.—**Aquæ martiales.** Chalybeate waters. [L, 119.]—**A. mastichina.** Fr., *eau de mastic.* A preparation official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798 and the Brunsw. Disp. of 1777, made by digesting for 3 days and distilling 108 parts of a mixture of 144 parts of water, 12 of mastic, 3 of nutmeg, and 36 of alcohol. [L, 85.]—**Aquæ mattiacæ.** The old Roman name for Wiesbaden. [A, 363.]—**Aquæ medicatæ.** See *Aquæ destillatæ* and *Aquæ extemporaneæ*.—**A. medicinalis Hussonii.** Fr., *eau médicinale d'Husson.* A mixture of 1 part of tincture of gratiola and 2 parts of Spanish wine. [B, 270.]—**A. megi.** See *A.* vitrioli.—**A. mellis.** See Hydromel.—**A. mephitico-alcalina.** Fr., *eau méphitique gazeuse.* Syn.: *potio alcalina.* A solution, official in a number of old pharmacopœias, of potassium bicarbonate in carbonic-acid water; used for gravel. [L, 85.]. Cf. *A. supercarbonatis* sodæ and Eau *alcaline gazeuse*.—**A. mercurialis.** Fr., *eau mercurielle.* A term loosely applied to almost any solution containing mercury. See Acetum *philosophicum*.—**A. mercurialis charras.** See *Liquor* hydrargyri *nitratis*.—**A. mercurialis composita.** See *Liquor* hydrargyri *perchloridi*.—**A. mercurialis nigra.** See *Lotio* hydrargyri *nigra*.—**A. mercurialis pro scabiosis.** A preparation of Horstius consisting of equal parts of corrosive sublimate and euphorbium with an excess of arsenic beyond what the menstruum can dissolve. In a similar preparation of Zwelper's, aloes was added, and in that of Junken a number of ingredients were employed. [B, 59.]—**A. mercurii.** See under Mercurius.—**A. metallorum.** An alchemical name for mercury. [L, 77.]—**Aquæ metus.** See Hydrophobia.—**Aquæ minerales.** Mineral waters. [L, 119.]—**Aquæ minerales acidulæ.** Mineral waters containing gases. [L, 45.]—**Aquæ minerales artificiales.** Artificial mineral waters. [L, 119.]—**Aquæ minerales ferruginosæ.** See *Aquæ ferreæ*.—**Aquæ minerales sulphureæ.** Mineral waters containing sulphur. [L, 45.]—**A. mineralis.** A mineral water.—**A. mineralis cathartica.** 1. A mineral water having cathartic properties. 2. See *Mixtura* magnesiæ *sulphurica*.—**A. mineralis ferruginosa** [Gr. Ph.]. See Eau *ferrée gazeuse*.—**A. mineralis pullnensis.** An artificial Pullna water, made of 21 parts of magnesium sulphate, 3 of magnesium chlorate, 15 of sodium sulphate, 1 each of sodium and calcium chlorates, and 625 of carbonic-acid water. [Gr. Ph. (L, 123).]—**A. mineralis seidlizensis artificialis.** An artificial Seidlitz water made of 30 parts of magnesium sulphate, 4 each of sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid, and 650 of water. [Gr. Ph. (L, 123).]—**A. mirabilis.** An old term for several aromatic preparations used for the relief of colic. Cf. *A. aromatica* and *Spiritus* pimentæ.—**A. Monterossi.** See Acqua *stagnotica di Monterossi*.—**A. Morgagni.** Fr., *eau* (ou *liquide*) *de Morgagni.* Ger., *Morgagni'sche Flüssigkeit.* It., *acqua di Morgagni.* Sp., *agua de Morgagni.* A fluid which was formerly supposed to surround the crystalline lens and separate it from the capsule. [F.]—**A. mulsa.** See Hydromel.—**A. muriatico-mercurialis.** See *Lotio* hydrargyri *lutea*.—**A. natro-effervescens** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *eau acidule bicarbonatée.* It., *acqua degli' Inglesi.* A preparation consisting of 15 grains of sodium bicarbonate dissolved in a little water and placed in a bottle with 22 fluidounces of water charged with carbon dioxide under a pressure of 7 atmospheres. [B.]—**A. nephretica.** Fr., *eau antinéphritique.* A mixture of 7 parts of sodium carbonate and 720 of lime-water, official in several old pharmacopœias; also see *Spiritus* myristicæ. [L, 85.]—**A. nephritica.** Snow water. [L, 119.]—**Aquæ nerenses, Aquæ Neri, Aquæ Neris.** See Néris.—**A. nigra.** See *Lotio* hydrargyri *nigra*.—**A. Nisinii.** See Bourbon-Lancy.—**A. nivalis, A. nivata.** Snow water. [L, 119.]—**A. non madefaciens manus.** See Mercury.—**A. nubis.** See *A. solvens*.—**A. obscura.** See Cataract.—**A. odorifera.** Fr., *eau odoriferante.* A preparation official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, made by digesting for three days and distilling three quarters of a mixture of 60 parts each of cinnamon, rose and convallaria blossoms, 45 each of cloves, lignum rhodii, and fresh lemon-peel, 30 each of marjolane, lavender, and rosemary, 1,440 of water, and 2,880 of alcohol. [L, 85.]—**A. omnium florum.** A liquid obtained by the distillation of cow dung collected in May; formerly used in phthisis. [L, 164.]—**A. ophthalmica.** Fr., *eau ophthalmique.* 1. Any variety of liquid application for the eyes. 2. A mixture of 2 parts of ammonium chloride and 31 of water, official in the Batav. Ph. of 1811. [L, 85.]—**A. ophthalmica adstringens.** See *A. ophthalmica aluminosa* and *Collyrium adstringens* zinci.—**A. ophthalmica alba.** A mixture of 5 parts each of zinc sulphate and zinc oxide, 20 of tincture of opium, 40 of alcohol, and 1,000 of rose-water. [B, 270.]—**A. ophthalmica aluminosa.** A preparation official in several old pharmacopœias, consisting of alum and water in varying proportions. [L, 85.]—**A. ophthalmica cærulea.** See *Solutio* cupri *ammoniacalis*.—**A. ophthalmica Conradi.** Fr., *eau ophthalmique de Conrad.* See *Collyrium ex* hydrargyro *muriatico corrosivo*.—**A. ophthalmica Lanfranci.** See Mixture *cathérétique*.—**A. ophthalmica mercurialis.** Fr., *eau ophthalmique mercurielle.* See *Collyrium ex muriate* hydrargyri *oxygenato*.—**A. ophthalmica nigra Græfi.** A mixture of 3 parts of calomel, 5 of extract of hyoscyamus, 150 of rose-water, and 500 of lime-water. [B, 270.]—**A. ophthalmica Odhelii.** See *Decoctum* rutæ *zincatum*.—**A. ophthalmica pragensis.** A mixture of 1 part of zinc sulphate, 1 part of mucilage of gum arabic, and 50 parts each of rose-water and elder-flower-water. [B, 270.]—**A. ophthalmica resolvens.** Fr., *eau ophthalmique resolutive.* A preparation official in the Hamburg Cod. of 1835, containing 1 part of antimony and potassium tartrate, 60 parts of laudanum, and 240 of water. [L, 85.]—**A. ophthalmica Romerhauseni.** See *A. ophthalmica fœniculata*.—**A. ophthalmica Saturnii** (seu **saturnina**). A mixture of 1 part of acetate of lead, 15 parts of mucilage of quince-seeds, and 240 of rose-water. [B, 270.]—**A. ophthalmica vitriolica.** See *Collyrium adstringens* zinci.—**A. orientalis.** A hair-dye containing nitrate of silver. [L, 120.]—**A. orientalis Hebræ.** A mixture of 1 part of corrosive sublimate, 600 parts of emulsion of bitter almonds, and 3 of tincture of benzoin. [L, 57.]—**Aquæ Originis.** See Bande.—**A. oxygenata.** Fr., *eau oxygenée.* 1. Water containing oxygen in solution. 2. See *A.* chlori.—**A. oxygeno-muriatica, A. oxymuriata.** See *A.* chlori.—**Aquæ paciacæ.** See Passy.—**A. Pagliari.** See *A. hæmostatica*.—**A. palæstina.** Verdigris. [B, 50.]—**A. paludosa, A. palustris.** Pond water. [L, 119.]—**Aquæ pannonicæ.** See Baden (1st def.).—**A. paralyseos.** Fr., *eau de primevère.* See under Paralysis.—**Aquæ Passeri.** See Passy.—**Aquæ patavinæ.** See Abano.—**Aquæ pavor.** See Hydrophobia.—**A. pedum.** Urine. [K, 3.]—**A. pericardii.** The pericardial fluid. [B, 260.]—**A. perlata.** See *A. comfortativa*.—**A. permanens.** A liquid formed by the "philosophical solution" of the two most perfect metallic bodies (gold and silver) at the same time. [B, 50.]—**A. pestilentialis.** Syn.: *alcohol camphoratum crocatum.* A mixture of spirits of camphor and tincture of saffron in varying proportions; formerly official in several pharmacopœias. [L, 85.]—**Aquæ Petrimontis.** See Pyrmont.—**A. phagedænica.** Fr., *eau phagédénique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *phagedänisches Wasser.* It., *acqua fagedenica.* Sp., *agua fagedénica.* 1. A solution of 1 part of corrosive sublimate in 30 parts of lime-water [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], 1 to 250 [Dan. Ph.], or 1 to 300 [Fr. Cod.], or 1 to 144 [Netherl. Ph.]. 2. An old term for an aqueous solution of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac. [A, 305.]—**A. phagedænica decolorata.** Ger., *farbloses phagedänische Wasser.* A solution containing 16 grains of corrosive sublimate, 1 drachm of ammonium chloride, and 4 lbs. of water. [L, 129.]—**A. phagedænica flava.** A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of corrosive sublimate in an equal quantity of distilled water and adding 248 parts of lime-water. [L, 123.]—**A. phagedænica lutea.** Ger., *gelbes phagedänische Wasser.* A mixture of one part of corrosive sublimate and 128 of lime-water. [L, 129.]—**A. phagedænica nigra.** See *Lotio* hydrargyri *nigra*.—**A. phagedænica rubra.** A preparation official in the Gr. Ph., containing one part of corrosive sublimate and 240 of water. [L, 123.]—**A. phagedenica** [Fr. Cod.]. See *A. phagedænica*.—**A. philosophica.** An alchemical name for various liquids, including distilled vinegar. [B. 50.]—**A. philosophorum.** Of the alchemists, the radical moisture found in animal, vegetable, and liquid substances. [B, 260.]—**A. physagoga.** Fr., *eau physagogue.* A preparation official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, made by distilling one half of a mixture of 24 parts of aniseed, 3 of *Laserpitium latifolium* seeds, 1 each of cinnamon, nutmeg, galangal, caraway, and mace, 384 of white wine, and 48 of alcohol. [L, 85.]—**A. picea** [Fr. Cod.]. See *A.* picis.—**Aquæ pintianæ.** See *Aquæ segestanæ*.—**Aquæ pisanæ.** An old name of a warm mineral spring northeast of Pisa. [L, 30.]—**A. plumbia.** See *Liquor* plumbi *subacetatis dilutus*.—**Aquæ plumbiariæ.** See Plombières.—**A. plumbica.** See *A. plumbia*.—**A. pluvia, A. pluvialis.** Rain water. [B, 50.]—**A. pontificalis.** Fr., *eau pontificale.* An old term for the spiritus millefolii acetatus, the liquor vulnerarius vegetabilis Dippelii, the spiritus rosmarini acetatus, and the spiritus aromaticus. [B, 97.]—**A. pragensis.** See *A. fœtida pragensis*.—**A. preservativa.** See *A. antivenerealis*.—**A. prophylactica.** Fr., *eau prophylactique.* Syn.: *acetum bezoardicum Sylvii.* A preparation official in the Wirtem. Ph. of 1798, made by digesting for 12 hours 1 part each of angelica and zedoary roots, 2 parts of petasites root, 12 of freshly sliced lemon, 4 each of rue, balm, and scabiosa leaves, 2 of calendula flowers, 24 of young walnuts, and 144 of vinegar. [L, 85.]—**Aquæ provinæ.** See Provins.—**A. pugilum.** See *A. regia*.—**A. pulversiata.** Nebulized or atomized water. [B.]—**A. pura.** Pure water. [L.]—**A. putealis, A. puteana.** Well water. [L.]—**Aquæ pyrmontanæ.** See Pyrmont.—**A. rabeliana, A. Rabelii, A. rabelliana.** Fr., *eau de Rabel.* See Mixtura *sulfurico-acida*.—**A. regalis** [Fr. Cod.], **A. regia, A. reginæ, A. regis.** See Nitro-hydrochloric acid.—**A. reginæ hungaricæ.** See *Spiritus* rosmarini *compositus*.—**A. rosa.** A name applied to two mineral springs in Switzerland, the one in the canton of Ticino and the other in the canton of Grison. [L, 30.]—**A. rubea.** An alchemical term for the urine of men. [L, 53.]—**A. rubicunda.** See *A.* vitrioli.—**Aquæ sabaudicæ.** See Aix-les-bains.—**A. saccharata.** See Eau *sucrée*.—**A. Saidschütz factitia** [Swiss Ph.]. An artificial mineral water made by placing in a tightly corked bottle 70 parts of magnesium sulphate, 5 of sodium bicarbonate, 700 of

distilled water, and 15 of dilute sulphuric acid (sp. gr., 1·117). [L, 123.]—**A. saidschützensis.** See *A. sedlitzensis.*—**A. salina pyrmontana.** See PYRMONT.—**Aquæ saletiæ.** See SELTZ.—**A. salmatina.** Salt water. [B, 50.]—**A. salubris.** Mineral water. [L, 45.]—**A. Sanctæ Elisabethæ, A. Sanctæ Isabellæ.** See *A. reginæ hungaricæ.*—**A. Sanctæ Luciæ.** See *A. Lucii.*—**A. saphirina, A. sappharina.** See *A. cœlestis.*—**A. Saturni.** See *A. saturnina.*—**A. saturnia.** An acidulous mineral spring. [B, 50.]—**A. saturnina.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**A. sclopetaria.** See *A. vulneraria.*—**A. sclopetaria aromatica.** See *Alcohol* SALVIÆ *vulnerarius.*—**A. sclopetaria spirituosa.** See *A. vulneraria spirituosa.*—**A. sclopetaria Thedenii.** See *A. vulneraria Thedenii.*—**A. secunda.** A very dilute solution of nitric acid used for cleaning the surface of silver. [B, 86.]—**A. sedativa, A. sedativa Raspail** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *eau sédative* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation official in the Belg., Swiss, Russ., and Sp. Ph's. The Belg. Ph. orders 20 parts of sodium chlorate, 873 of water, 100 of a. ammoniæ (sp. gr., 0·935), 2 of camphor, and 5 of alcohol; the Swiss Ph., 60 of sodium chlorate, 1,000 of water, 100 of a. ammoniæ (sp. gr., 0·960), 1 of camphor, and 9 of spirits; the Russ. Ph., 60 of sodium chlorate, 900 of water, 200 of a. ammoniæ (sp. gr., 0·960), 0·77 of camphor, and 9·23 of spirits. The Sp. Ph. orders 3 grades, of which the first contains 60 parts of sodium chlorate, 1,000 of water, 60 of a. ammoniæ (sp. gr., 0·923), 0·4 of camphor, and 9·6 of spirits; the second, 80 parts of sodium chlorate; and the third, 90, the other proportions and ingredients remaining the same. [L, 123.]—**A. sedlitzensis, A. sedlitzensis extemporanea.** Sp., *agua de Sedlitz.* An artificial seltzer water ordered made by the Belg. Ph. of 60 parts of magnesium sulphate, 930 of water, and 5 each of sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid; the Sp. Ph. orders 60 of magnesium sulphate, 1,920 of water, 25 of sodium bicarbonate, and 10 of concentrated sulphuric acid. [L, 123.]—**Aquæ sedlitzenses.** See SEDLITZ.—**A. segl.** See *A.* VITRIOLI.—**Aquæ selinuntiæ.** See SCIACCA.—**A. selterana.** Sp., *agua de Seltz.* An artificial water official in the Sp. Ph., containing 6 parts of calcium chloride, 5 of magnesium chloride, and 11·52 of water saturated with carbonic anhydride, or 20 parts of sodium chloride, 16 of sodium carbonate, 1 of sodium phosphate, 1 of sodium sulphate, and water as in the first. [L, 123.]—**Aquæ selteranæ.** See SELTZ.—**A. serena.** See AMAUROSIS.—**Aquæ sextiæ, Aquæ sextiliæ.** See AIX-LES-BAINS.—**A. sicca.** See MERCURY.—**Aquæ siccæ.** An ancient town of Gaul, near the present Toulouse, the situation of mineral springs highly esteemed by the Romans. [L.]—**A. sine pari.** See EAU *sans pareille.*—**A. sodacea.** Carbonic-acid water. [L, 119.]—**A. solvens.** A name given to a strong solvent liquid obtained by distillation; especially applied to distilled vinegar and nitric acid. [B, 50.]—**A. spadana, Aquæ spadanæ.** See SPA.—**Aquæ sinensanæ.** Mineral springs near Rocca di Mandragone in Italy. They were held in high esteem by the Romans. [L, 30.]—**Aquæ solis.** See BATH (1st def.).—**Aquæ spirituosæ.** Distilled waters containing alcohol. [B, 95.]—**A. splenetica.** Fr., *eau splénétique.* A preparation official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, containing 4 parts of tincture of castoreum, 11 of mistura pyrotartarica, 90 each of a. melissæ, mint-water, and the a. epileptica Langii, and 7 of oleosaccharum of rosemary. [L, 85.]—**Aquæ statiellæ.** See ACQUI.—**A. stettinensis ad usus externos.** Fr., *eau de Stettin.* A preparation official in the Brunsw. Disp. of 1777, made by expressing and filtering 16 parts each of pomegranate flowers and crystallized acetate of lead, 4 of white argol, 7 of tormentilla root, 30 of saccharated alum, 4 each of corrosive sublimate and red sandal wood, and 480 of alcohol. [L, 85.]—**A. stibiata.** See *Liquor* ANTIMONII *tartarisati.*—**A. stillatitia.** See *A. destillata.*—**Aquæ stillatitiæ simplices.** See *Aquæ destillatæ.*—**Aquæ stillatitiæ spirituosæ.** See *Aquæ spirituosæ.*—**A. stomachica.** Fr., *eau stomachique.* A preparation official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, made by distilling one half of a mixture of 1 part each of cinnamon, galangal root, and nutmeg, 3 of fresh mint, and 96 of generous wine. [L, 85.]—**A. stygia.** See NITRIC *acid.*—**A. styptica.** Fr., *eau styptique.* Sp., *solución de sulfato zincico aluminosa* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation official in the Sp. Ph., containing 1 part each of zinc sulphate and alum, and 24 parts of rose-water. [L, 123.] See also *Solutio sulphatis* CUPRI *composita.*—**A. styptica clementina.** See ACQUA *stitica clementina.*—**A. sulfurata.** Sp., *agua sulfurosa.* 1. See EAU *sulfurée.* 2. A preparation official in the Sp. Ph., containing 5 parts each of sodium carbonate, chlorate, and crystallized monosulphate, and 40 of water. [L, 123.]—**A. sulphurata acida, A. sulphurata acidula, A. sulphurato-acida.** See *A. sulphureo-acida.*—**A. sulphurato-stibiata.** See *Aqua* CALCARIÆ *sulphurato-stibiatæ.*—**Aquæ sulphureæ.** A term applied to sulphur springs by Sydenham. [B.]—**Aquæ Tacapınæ.** Warm mineral springs in Tripoli. [L, 109.]—**A. tarbellæ, Aquæ tarbellicæ.** See DAX.—**A. tartarea.** The distillate from a mixture of antimony, nitre, and water. [L, 119.] Cf. ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum non ablutum.*—**A. tepida.** Tepid water; water ranging in temperature from 85° to 92° F. [B.]—**A. thediana, A. Thedeni.** See *A. vulneraria Thedenii.*—**A. theriacalis bezoardica.** A liquor distilled from the theriaca Andromachi, the mithridate of Damocrates, tormentilla root, ash bark, and a large number of other ingredients. [L, 94.]—**A. theriacalis composita, A. theriacalis frigida, A. theriacalis romana.** See *A.* SCORDII *composita.* [L, 30.]—**A. soteria, A. thermarum.** Mineral water. [L, 30.]—**A. tofana, A. toffana, A. toffania.** See ACQUA *Tofana.*—**A. tonitrualis.** Water that falls in a thunder-shower. [B, 260.]—**A. traumatica.** See *A. vulneraria.*—**A. traumatica Sendneri.** A milk-like mixture composed of 1 part of powdered sulphate of cinchonine and 2 parts of powdered alum dissolved in 200 parts of distilled water, with the addition of 5 parts of tincture of opium and 20 of tincture of benzoin; used as an application to wounds. ["Pharm. Centralh.," 1882; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1882, p. 308 (B).]—**A. traumatica Thedenii, A. traumatica vegeto-mineralis Thedenii.** See *A. vulneraria Thedenii.*—**A. Tungrorum.** See SPA.—**A. valens.** See *A. fortis.*—**A. vegeto-mineralis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus.*—**A. vegeto-mineralis Goulardii.** See *A. Goulardii.*—**A. vegeto-mercurialis Pressavini.** Fr., *eau végéto-mercurielle.* An aqueous solution of the tartrate of mercury and potassium. [L, 85.]—**Aquæ Verbigenæ.** See *Aquæ Helvetiæ.*—**A. vichiensis artificialis, A. viciensis artificialis.** An artificial Vichy water; official in the Belg. Ph., containing 6 parts of sodium bicarbonate, 0·3 part each of sodium and calcium chlorates, 0·6 of sodium sulphate, 0·25 of magnesium sulphate, ·015 of iron sulphate, and 1,000 of carbonated water. [L, 123.]—**Aquæ Vici calidi, Aquæ vicienses.** See VICHY.—**A. vini.** See ACETUM and ALCOHOL.—**A. vinosa.** See *A. vulneraria.*—**Aquæ vinosæ.** See *Aquæ spirituosæ.*—**A. virginea viscosa.** See *A. permanens.*—**A. viridis Hartmanni.** Fr., *eau de Hartmann.* A preparation official in the Lippiacan Disp. of 1794, composed of 7 parts each of verdigris and burned alum, 15 of honey, and 360 of white wine. [L, 85.]—**A. visceralis.** Fr., *eau viscérale.* A very complex preparation, official in the Würtem. Ph. of 1798, made by distilling a mixture of crabs' eyes, calves' lungs, and a great number of herbs with water. [L, 85.]—**A. viscosa.** See MERCURY and *A. permanens.*—**A. vitæ.** Fr., *eau de vie.* Ger., *Aquavit.* 1. Mercury in its alchemical sense. 2. Alcohol. 3. A preparation containing alcohol. 4. Brandy. 5. A commercial term for ardent spirits of the first distillation, the so-called "low wines." [B, 2, 50.] 6. Of Paracelsus, a preparation made by infusing rose-leaves, rosemary, hellebore, cinnamon, mace, nutmeg, cloves, ginger, and other vegetable aromatics, with bean-ashes and the juices of chelidonium, thapsia, and melissa, in ardent wine. [B, 255.]—**A. vitæ camphorata.** See *Alcoholetum* CAMPHORÆ *debile.*—**A. vitæ germanica.** See *Tinctura* JALAPÆ *composita.* [Belg. Ph.]—**A. vitæ rectificata.** Rectified spirit; alcohol obtained by the rectification of spirit of wine. [B, 97.]—**A. vitrioli alba.** See *Collyrium adstringens* ZINCI.—**A. vitriolica camphorata.** See *Liquor* ZINCI *sulphatis cum camphora.*—**A. vitriolica cærulea.** See *A. styptica.*—**A. vitrioli cærulea.** See *A. cœrulea.*—**A. viva.** See MERCURY.—**A. vulneraria.** Fr., *eau vulnéraire.* Ger., *Wundwasser.* See *A. vulneraria Thedenii, A. vulneraria spirituosa,* and *Alcohol* SALVIÆ *vulnerarius.*—**A. vulneraria acida, A. vulneraria acida Thedenii.** See *A. vulneraria Thedenii.*—**A. vulneraria alba.** See *A. vulneraria spirituosa.*—**A. vulneraria romana.** See *A. pontificialis.*—**A. vulneraria rubra.** See ALCOOLATURE *vulnéraire.*—**A. vulneraria spirituosa.** Fr., *eau vulnéraire spiritueuse.* Ger., *geistiges Wundwasser.* It., *acqua vulneraria spirituosa.* Sp., *agua vulneraria espirituosa, alcohol de salvia vulnerario* [Sp. Ph.]. A stimulating application for wounds; the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.) orders 1 part each of peppermint, rosemary, rue, and salvia leaves, herba absinthii, and lavender flowers, 18 of dilute alcohol, and 50 of water, to be macerated 2 days and 36 parts distilled; the Sp. Ph., 6 parts each of agrimony, artemisia, and betony leaves, 4 each of the tops and flowers of wormwood, hypericum, *Mentha arvensis,* salvia, and tansy, 2 each of the leaves and tops of lavender, marjoram, rosemary, and scordium, to be digested for 2 days in 192 parts of white wine, and 96 parts distilled; the Russ. Ph., 1 part each of lavender flowers, salvia, rosemary, and peppermint leaves, wormwood, and origanum herbs, 15 parts of dilute alcohol, and 50 of water, to be digested 24 hours, and 36 parts distilled. [L, 123.]—**A. vulneraria Thedenii.** Ger., *Theden's saures Wundwasser* (oder *Schusswasser*). A preparation containing acetic acid, alcohol, and sulphuric acid in varying proportions, either with or without honey or sugar. [B, 97.]—**A. vulneraria vinosa.** See *A. vulneraria spirituosa.*—**A. vulnerata.** See *A. vulneraria.*—**Balneum aquæ marinæ artificialis** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bain de sel marin* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *baño de mar* [Sp. Ph.]. A bath to be made extemporaneously with 5,000 grammes of sea-salt [Fr. Cod.], or with a mixture of sodium chloride 7,980 grammes [Belg. Ph.] (4,830 grammes [Sp. Ph.]), sodium sulphate 3,150 grammes [Belg. Ph.] (862·5 [Sp. Ph.]), magnesium chloride 2,990 grammes [Belg. Ph.] (949 [Sp. Ph.]), and calcium chloride 730 grammes [Belg. Ph.] (230 [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95.]—**Double a. fortis.** Lat., *a. fortis duplex.* An aqueous solution of nitric acid of the sp. gr. of 1·36 and of half the strength of concentrated nitric acid. [B, 5.]—**Single a. fortis.** Lat., *a. fortis simplex.* An aqueous solution of nitric acid of the sp. gr. of 1·22 and of half the strength of double a. fortis. [B, 5.]—**Syrupus cum a. picea.** See *Syrupus* PICIS *liquidæ.*

AQUÆDUCTUS (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)-kwe(kwa^3-e^2)-du^{3}kt(dukt)′-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *aquæductus.* From *aqua,* water, and *ducere,* to conduct. See AQUEDUCT.—**A. cerebri.** See INFUNDIBULUM (2d def.).—**A. cochleæ.** See AQUEDUCT *of the cochlea.*—**A. communicationis.** A small canal often found at the junction of the mastoid and petrous portions of the temporal bone, transmitting a small venous twig to the termination of the transverse sinus. [Verga, "Ann. univers. di med.," 1856, p. 175 (L, 31).]—**A. Cotunnii.** See AQUEDUCT *of the vestibule.*—**A. der Schnecke** (Ger.). See AQUEDUCT *of the cochlea.*—**A. Fallopii.** See AQUEDUCT *of Fallopius.*—**A. Sylvii.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius.*—**A. temporalis.** A canal sometimes found at the posterior part of the superior angle of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, for the passage of the squamoso-petrosal sinus. [Verga (L, 31).]—**A. vestibuli.** See AQUEDUCT *of the vestibule.*

AQUÆMETUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-we^{2}m′(wa^3′e^{2}m)-e^{2}t-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gen., *aquæmetus.* More properly written *aquæ metus* (dread of water). See HYDROPHOBIA.

AQUALA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wa(wa^3)′la^3. An old name for sulphur and for arsenic. [L, 104.]

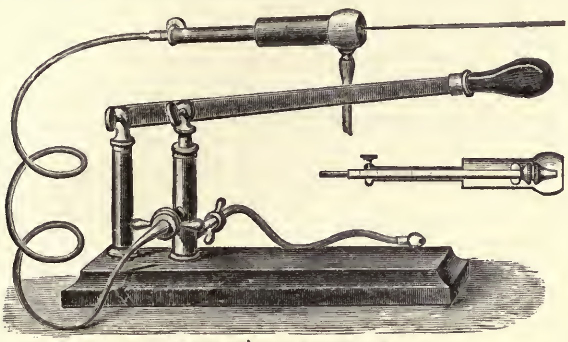
AQUALICULUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wa^3-li^{2}k′u^2(u)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). An old term for the abdomen, especially its lower portion. [Galen (A, 325).]

AQUA-MALARIAL, adj. A″kwa^3-ma^{2}l-a′ri^2-a^{2}l. See *A.-m.* FEVER.

AQUAMARINE. n. A^{2}k-wa^3-ma^{3}r-en′. Ger., *Aquamarin.* The green variety of topaz. [B, 180.]—**Oriental a.** Ger., *orien-*

talischer Aquamarin. The green variety of the beryl, formerly used in medicine. [B, 180.] See *Quinque fragmenta* LAPIDUM *pretiosorum.*

AQUAPUNCTEUR (Fr.), n. A^3-ka^3-pu^{6}n^{2}k-tu^{5}r. An instrument for performing aquapuncture (*q. v.*).



MATHIEU'S AQUAPUNCTEUR.

AQUAPUNCTURE, n. A″kwa^3-pu^{3}n^{2}k′tu^{2}r. From *aqua*, water, and *punctura*, a puncture. Fr., *aquapuncture.* Ger., *Aquapunctur.* It., *acquapuntura.* Sp., *aguapuntura.* 1. A French method of producing counter-irritation or revulsion by forcing a fine jet of water or some other liquid into or through the unbroken skin. Mathieu's instrument for the purpose (see AQUAPUNCTEUR) is a force-pump capable of forcing the liquid even into the subcutaneous tissue, the delivery tube being held at a distance of about a third of an inch from the skin. A wheal-like elevation of the skin usually results, with occasionally a minute extravasation of blood at its centre. The pain is severe at first, but usually disappears in 15 or 20 minutes. The method has been used successfully in neuralgia, muscular rheumatism, etc. [A, 319.] 2. The subcutaneous injection of water as a placebo. [B.]

AQUARACINHA-ACU (Port.), n. A^3-kwa^3-ra^3-then′ya-a^3′ku. See AGUARACIUNHA-ACU.

AQUARA-IBI, n. See AGUARAIBAY and SCHINUS *molle.*

AQUARIUM (Lat), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wa(wa^3)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Lit., a watering-place for cattle ; a vessel or tank made entirely or largely of glass, for containing living aquatic animals or plants. [A, 385.]—**A. fluviatile.** An a. made in the form of a conduit so as to be filled with running water. [B, 198.]—**A. lacustre.** An a. in the form of a basin. [B, 198.]—**A. palustre.** An a. consisting of a swampy basin ; used in the cultivation of swamp-plants. [B, 198.]—**A. uliginosum.** An a. filled with boggy soil and stagnant water, for the cultivation of bog-plants. [B, 198.]

AQUARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wa(wa^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to water, aqueous ; as a n., an old name for iron. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

AQUASTER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wa^{2}st(wa^{3}st)′u^{5}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *aquast′ri.* A word used by Paracelsus to signify a faculty by which past events or distant objects are conceived of as present ; a sort of second sight, regarded by Paracelsus as a variety of magical science. [B, 255.]

AQUATE, n. A′kwat. A substance containing water of crystallization with which it is in molecular combination. [B, 159.]

AQUATIC, adj. A^{2}k-wa^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *aquaticus, aquatilis.* Fr., *aquatique, aquatile.* Ger., *aquatisch, wasserlebend.* It., *acquatico.* Sp., *acuático.* Belonging or living in water (said of animals and plants, and sometimes applied to animals that simply spend most of their time in or on the water).—**A.-respiratory.** Pertaining to or performing the function of a. respiration. [L.]

AQUATICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wa^{2}t(wa^{3}t)′i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Endlicher, a class of apetalous plants comprising the orders *Ceratophylleæ, Callitrichineæ,* and *Podostemmeæ.* [B, 170.] Cf. APETALÆ.

AQUATICAL, AQUATILE, adj's. A^{2}k-wa^{2}t′i^{2}k-a^{2}l, A^{2}k′-wa^{2}t-i^{2}l. See AQUATIC.

AQUATUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wa(wa^3)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). 1. A dilute, watery preparation. 2. The chalazion of an egg. [Severinus (A, 325) ; L, 104.]

AQUAVIT (Ger.), n. A^3-kwa^3-fet′. See AQUA *vitæ.*

AQUEDUC, AQUÉDUC (Fr.), n's. A^3-k′-du^{6}k, -ka-du^{6}k. See AQUEDUCT.—**A. de Cotugno.** See AQUEDUCT *of the vestibule.*—**A. de Fallope.** See AQUEDUCT *of Fallopius.*—**A. des tubercules quadrijumeaux, A. de Sylvius.** See AQUEDUCT *of Sylvius.*—**A. du limaçon.** See AQUEDUCT *of the cochlea.*

AQUEDUCT, n. A^{2}k′we^2-du^{3}kt. Gr., ὑδροχόα [Oribasius]. Lat., *aquæductus* (=*aquæ ductus* [from *ducere*, to lead, conduct]). Fr., *aqueduc, aquéduc.* Ger., *Wasserleitung.* It., *acquedotto.* Sp., *acueducto.* A canal, channel, or tube for the conveyance of a watery liquid (said also of a few canals which transmit blood-vessels or nerves). [L.]—**A. of Cotunnius.** Lat., *aquæductus Cotunnii* (from the Latinized name of Cotugno). Fr., *aqueduc de Cotugno.* See *A. of the vestibule.*—**A. of Fallopius.** Lat., *aquæductus Fallopii* (from the Latinized name of Falloppio). Fr., *aqueduc de Fallope.* Ger., *Fallopische Wasserleitung, Spiralgang in der Paukenhöhle.* It., *acquedotto di Falloppio.* Sp., *acueducto de Falopio.* A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, transmitting the facial nerve ; it begins at the upper part of the lamina cribrosa, passes outward and backward over the labyrinth of the ear, and terminates in the stylo-mastoid foramen. [C ; L, 142.]—**A. of Sylvius.** Lat., *aquæ ductus Sylvii* (from the Latinized name of Dubois). Fr., *aqueduc de Sylvius, entonnoire, canal intermédiaire des ventricules.* Ger., *Sylvischer Gang, Sylvische Wasserleitung, Canal der Vierhügel.* It., *acquedotto di Silvio, canale intermediario dei ventricoli.* Sp., *acueducto de Silvio.* Syn. : *iter e tertio ad quartum ventriculum, canalis medianus* (seu *corporum* [seu *tuberculorum*] *quadrigeminorum*). A narrow canal, about half an inch long, leading from the third into the fourth ventricle of the brain. It is lined with ciliated epithelium and surrounded with gray matter which is in relation with the roots of the third, fourth, and fifth nerves. [I, 15 ; K.]—**A. of the cochlea.** Lat., *aquæductus cochleæ.* Fr., *aqueduc du limaçon.* Ger., *Wasserleitung der Schnecke.* It., *acquedotto della chiocciola.* Sp., *acueducto del caracol.* A small canal which arises in the scala tympani, in the neighborhood of the fenestra rotunda, and opens into the cranial cavity near the lower edge of the pyramid, effecting an immediate communication of the arachnoid space with the perilymphatic fluid of the labyrinth. [F, 32.]—**A. of the vestibule.** Lat., *aquæductus vestibuli* (seu *Cotunnii*), *canalis endolymphaticus.* Fr., *aqueduc du vestibule.* Ger., *Wasserleitung des Vorhofs.* It., *acquedotto del vestibolo.* Sp., *acueducto del vestibulo.* A canal which arises as a thin membranous tube from the utricle, in the immediate neighborhood of the embouchure of the superior and posterior semicircular canals, then proceeds through a thin osseous canal to the posterior wall of the pyramid, and opens into a spacious cul-de-sac covered by the dura mater and connected with the endolymphatic spaces of the labyrinth. [F, 32.]—**Sylvian a.** See *A. of Sylvius.*

AQUEO-IGNEOUS, adj. A^{2}k″we-o-i^{2}g′ne-u^{3}s. From *aqua*, water, and *ignis*, fire. Of, pertaining to, or produced by the aid of water and heat, or superheated water. [B, 39.]

AQUEO-IGNEOUSLY, adv. A^{2}k″we-o-i^{2}g′ne-u^{3}s-li^2. In an aqueo-igneous manner. [B, 39.]

AQUEOLA (Lat.), n.f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-we(wa)′o-la^3. See AQUULA.

AQUEOSE, adj. A′kwe-os. See AQUEOUS.

AQUEOUS, adj. A′kwe-u^{3}s. Lat., *aquosus, aqueus.* Fr., *aqueux.* Ger., *wässerig.* It., *acquoso.* Sp., *acuoso.* Watery ; resembling, containing, combined with, dissolved in, diluted with, made with, or formed from water. [B.]

AQUEOUSNESS, n. A′kwe-u^{3}s-ne^{2}s. See AQUOSITY.

AQUETTE (Fr.), n. A^3-ke^{2}t. 1. See ACQUA *Tofana.* 2. An Italian liqueur made of wine, water, and various aromatics. [L, 42.]

AQUEUS (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)′kwe(kwe^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AQUEOUS.

AQUEUX (Fr.), adj. A^3-ku^5. See AQUEOUS.

AQUICOLE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ke-kol. From *aqua*, water, and *colere*, to inhabit. See AQUATIC.

AQUIDUCOUS, adj. A^{2}k-wi^2-du^2′ku^{3}s. Lat., *aquiducus* (from *aqua*, water, and *ducere*, to lead). Hydragogue. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 325).]

AQUIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}k-wi^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *aquiferus* (from *aqua*, water, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *aquifère.* Ger., *wassertragend.* Water-carrying (said of the water-vascular system of the *Annuloida*). [B, 28.] See *A.* CANALS.

AQUIFOLIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^2-fo-li^2-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *acus*, a needle, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *aquifoliacées.* Sp., *aquifoliáceas.* Syn. : *Ilicineæ.* The hollyworts ; in the systems of De Candolle, Reichenbach, Lindley, and others, an order of shrubs or trees bearing simple, evergreen, exstipulate leaves ; and small axillary flowers with 4 to 6 very minute sepals, a 4-cleft or 6-cleft hypogynous corolla, a definite number of stamens inserted into the corolla and alternate with its segments, and a 2- to 8-celled ovary with a single ovule suspended in each cell. The fruit is drupaceous. The principal genera are *Ilex, Prinos,* and *Cassine.* [B, 34, 104.]

AQUIFOLIACEOUS, AQUIFOLIOUS, adj's. A^{2}k-wi^2-fo-li^2-a′shu^{3}s, -fo′li^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *aquifoliacé.* See ACUMINIFOLIOUS.

AQUIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^2-fo′li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. See ILEX and ILEX *a.* 2. The leaves of *Ilex a.* [B, 180.]—**A. carolinense** [Cat. car.]. See ILEX *cassine.*—**A. ilex** [Scopoli], **A. spinosum** [Gärtner]. See ILEX *a.*—**Folia aquifolii.** The leaves of *Ilex a.* [B, 180.]

AQUIFORM, adj. A^{2}k′wi^2-fo^{2}rm. From *aqua*, water, and *forma*, form. Resembling water. [L, 73.]

AQUIFOUX (Fr.), n. A^3-ke-fu. See ALQUIFUZ.

AQUIGENOUS, adj. A^{2}k-wi^{2}j′e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From *aqua*, water, and *genere* (= *gignere*), to grow. Fr., *aquigène.* Growing in the water. [L, 41.]

AQUILA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′wi^{2}l-a^3. Gen., *a′quilai, -æ.* Gr., ἀετός. Fr., *aigle.* Ger., *Adler.* It., *aquila.* Sp., *águila.* 1. The eagle. Its gall, distilled with oil of violets, was recommended by Avicenna for pains and ringing in the ears, and its excrement to prevent abortion. Various parts of the bird were used medicinally by the ancients. [L, 94.] 2. An alchemical name for sal ammoniac, mercurius præcipitatus, arsenic, sulphur, the philosopher's stone, and a number of other things more or less mystical. [B, 50.] 3. In the pl., *aquilæ* (fem. pl. of adj. *aquilus*), see VENÆ *aquilæ.*—**A. alba.** An old term for calomel, sal ammoniac, or any white sublimate. [B, 86 ; L, 109.]—**A. alba philosophorum.** Sal ammoniac. [L, 104.]—**A. cælestis.** An old name for some mercurial sublimate (according to various authors, calomel, mercurous sulphate, or white precipitate). [A, 314. 316, 325.]—**Aquilæ lacrima, Aquilæ lacrimæ.** An old name for some liquid mercurial preparation. [L, 94, 116.]—**A. mercurii, A. mitigata.** Old terms for calomel.—**A. nigra.** An old name for some preparation of cobalt, supposed to be the material of the "mercurius philosophorum." [A, 325 ; L, 84.]—**A. philosophorum.** An old name for mercury ("mercurius metallorum, id est metallum in primam sui materiam redactum"). [B, 50.]—**A. Veneris.** An old preparation of verdi-

gris and sal ammoniac. [L, 104.]—**Lignum aquilæ.** See ALOESWOOD.—**Venæ aquilæ.** See under VENA.

AQUILANEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^{2}l-a(a^3)′ne^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See VISCUM *album*.

AQUILARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^{2}l-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. Ger., *Adlerholz*. A genus of trees, made by Lamarck, belonging to the order *Aquilariaceæ*, distinguished by its 5-parted top-shaped calyx, with reflexed sepals and with 10 woolly scales adherent to the interior of the calyx tube and alternating with the 10 stamens, which are also adherent for almost their whole length to the calyx. The anthers are versatile, and there is a single short style placed upon a bilocular ovary with a single suspended ovule in each cell. [B, 19.]—**A. agallocha** [Roxburgh]. Syn.: *Aloexylum agallochum* [Batsch]. A large tree with alternate lanceolate leaves, growing in Silhet, and furnishing one of the best varieties of aloes-wood. [B, 19; L, 105.]—**A. chinensis** [Sprengel]. Syn.: *Ophiospermum sinense* [Loureiro]. A species growing in southern China, having lanceolate, undulate, shining leaves and solitary, terminal, 6-parted flowers. [B, 46.]—**A. malaccensis** [Lamarck], **A. ovata** [Cavanilles]. Syn.: *Aloexylum ovatum* [Batsch]. A tree 60 feet high growing in Malacca and in China; having short-petiolate ovate, acuminate, entire leaves, yellow leathery flowers with ovate sepals, and woody capsular fruit about 1 inch in length and 1½ inch broad. Its wood is the *lignum aspalathum officinale*, one of the varieties of aloes-wood. [B, 180.]—**A. secundaria** [De Candolle]. A tree, growing in the Moluccas, closely resembling the *A. malaccensis*, and like it furnishing a variety of aloes-wood. [B, 180.]

AQUILARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^{2}l-a(a^3)-ri^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aquilariacées*. The aquilariads; an order of calycifiorous trees, placed by Lindley in the daphnal alliance, comprising fragrant tropical species with minute apetalous flowers. By some this order is referred to the *Thymelæa* or to the *Ulmaceæ*. The principal genus is *Aquilaria*. [B, 19, 170.]

AQUILARIADS, n. pl. A^{2}k-wi^{2}l-a′ri^2-a^{2}dz. See AQUILARIACEÆ.

AQUILARIEÆ [Decaisne], **AQUILARINÆ** [R. Brown], **AQUILARINEÆ** [De Candolle] (Lat.), n's. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^{2}l-a^{3}r-i(e)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2), -i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See AQUILARIACEÆ.

AQUILEGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^{2}l-e(a)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From *aquila*, an eagle, on account of the spurred petals. A genus of ranunculaceous plants of the tribe *Helleboreæ*, distinguished by having 5 equal, ovate, spreading, colored sepals, and 5 equal, tubular, spurred petals larger than the sepals. [B, 34.]—**A. alpina.** A European species with larger flowers and shorter spurs than *A. vulgaris* [B, 19], to which it is sometimes referred. [B, 7.]—**A. cærulea.** The Rocky Mountain long-spurred columbine; a species found in the western United States. [B, 75.]—**A. canadensis** [Linnæus]. The American columbine; found throughout the United States, having flowers of a bright scarlet without, yellow within, and with straight spurs; supposed to have similar medicinal properties to those of *A. vulgaris*. [J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, "Drugs and Med. of N. Am.," Sept., 1885, p. 211.]—**A. communis.** See *A. vulgaris*.—**A. slivestris.** See *A. vulgaris*.—**A. vulgaris** [Lin-



AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS (AFTER J. U. AND C. G. LLOYD.)



THE FLOWER OF AQUILEGIA VULGARIS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

næus]. Fr., *ancolie*, *aiglantine*, *cornette*, *galantine*, *colombine*, *gonneau*, *clochette*, *gants de Notre-Dame*, *manteau royal*. Ger., *gemeine Akelei*, *Pantöffelchen*. Sp., *aquilema*, *guantes de Nuestra Señora*. The columbine; a species indigenous to Europe and cultivated in America, distinguished by the incurvation of the spurs upon the petals. It stands from 1 to 2 feet high, and bears large flowers which in the natural state are purple, but under cultivation assume all shades from purple to white. A syrup prepared from the flowers has been used as a calmative in cases of bronchitis, and is a more delicate test than syrup of violets; the seeds are reputed diaphoretic, diuretic, and depurative, and were formerly much given to children with the eruptive fevers; the whole herb and the root are considered emmenagogue, aperient, antiscorbutic, and diuretic. [A, 260, 304; B, 34; D, 119.]—**Flores, herba, radix, et semina aquilegiæ.** The flowers, herb, root, and seeds of *A. vulgaris*, formerly official under this title. [B, 180.]

AQUILEGIEÆ [H. Baillon], **AQUILEGINÆ** [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^{2}l-e^{2}j(e^{2}g)-i(e)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *aquilégiées*. A section of ranunculaceous plants including *Aquilegia*, *Isopyrum*, and other genera. [B, 170.]

AQUILEGIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^2-le^{2}j(le^{2}g)-i^2-fo′-li^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *aquilegia* (*q. v.*), and *folium*, a leaf. Having leaves like those of the columbine. [B.]

AQUILEIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^{2}l-i′(a′i^2)-a^3. See AQUILEGIA.

AQUILENA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^{2}l-e(a)′na^3. The larkspur. [L, 94.] See DELPHINIUM *consolida*.

AQUILICIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^{2}l-i^{2}sh(i^{2}k)′i^2-a^3. See LEEA.—**A. ottilis** [Gärtner], **A. sambucina** [Linnæus]. See LEEA *sambucina*.

AQUILICIEÆ [Jussieu] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^{2}l-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)-i(e)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aquiliciées*. See LEEACEÆ.

AQUILINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^{2}l-i(e)′na^3. See AQUILEGIA.

AQUILINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^{2}l-i(e)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *aquilin*. Ger., *adlerähnlich*. Resembling an eagle or an eagle's beak. [L, 42, 116.]

AQUINO (It.), n. A^3-kwe′no. An Italian town (the ancient Aquinum) near which there is a cold sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

AQUIPARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wi^2-pa(pa^3)′ri^2-a^3. From *aqua*, water, and *parire*, to bring forth. Fr., *aquipares*. Animals which bring forth their young in water. [L, 180.]

AQUIPAROUS, adj. A^{2}k-wi^{2}p′a^3-ru^{3}s. Lat., *aquiparus*. Fr., *aquipare*. 1. Water-producing (said of glands the secretion of which contains a large amount of water, like the parotid, as contrasted with muciparous glands). [K.] 2. Laying eggs or bringing forth young in the water. [L, 109.]

AQUO-CAPSULITIS, AQUO-MEMBRANITIS (Lat.), n's f. A(a^3)-kwo-ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-su^2(su)-li(le)′ti^{2}s, -me^{2}m-bra^{2}n(bra^{3}n)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *aquo-capsulit′idis*, *-membranit′idis*. For deriv., see AQUA, CAPSULA (or MEMBRANA), and *-itis**. See *Serous* IRITIS.

AQUOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wo^{2}s′i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *aquosita′tis*. 1. Aquosity (*q. v.*). 2. An old term for the contents of a hydatid tumor or a watery cyst. [B.]

AQUOSITY, n. A^{2}k-wo^{2}s′i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *aquositas*. Fr., *aquosité*. Ger., *Aquosität*, *Wässerigkeit*. Sp., *acuosidad*. 1. The state of being watery. [L, 52.] 2. A watery liquid.

AQUOSUS (Lat.). adj. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)-wo′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). 1. Aqueous (*q. v.*). 2. In botany, gorged with fluid. [B.]

AQUULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k(a^{3}k)′wu^2(wu)-la^3. 1. Any little collection of water, such as a drop of water or a bleb. [L, 50.] 2. A term applied by Celsus to hernia of the cornea, meaning a prolapse of the membrane of Descemet through an ulceration of the anterior layers of the cornea which has not led to perforation. [Beer, Hirsch (F).] 3. The crystalline lens of the eye. [L, 104.] 4. See CHALAZION.—**A. acustica, A. auditura, A. Cotunnii, A. labyrinthi, A. labyrinthi externa.** See PERILYMPH.—**A. labyrinthi interna, A. labyrinthi membranacei.** See ENDOLYMPH.

ARA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)′ra^3. An altar. [A, 322.]—**A. parva.** Gr., βωμὸς μικρός. An ancient name for a sort of bandage attributed to Sostratus. [Galen (A, 325).]

ARABETTE (Fr.), n. A^3-ra^3-be^{2}t. The botanical genus *Arabis*. [A, 385.]—**A. des Alpes, A. printanière.** See ARABIS *alpina*.—**A. rose.** See ARABIS *rosea*.

ARABIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a(a^3)′bi^2-a^3. A genus of araliaceous plants. [B.]—**A. digitata** [Roxburgh]. See PARATROPIA *venulosa*.

ARABIC ACID, n. A^{2}r′a^{2}b-i^{2}k. Fr., *acide arabique*. Ger., *Arabinsäure*. See ARABIN.

ARABICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *arabique*. Ger., *arabisch*. It., *arabico*. Sp., *arábico*. Arabian, Arabic.—**Antidotus hepatica arabica.** See under ANTIDOTUS.—**Faba arabica.** See under FABA.—**Gummi arabicum.** See ACACIA (2d def.).—**Lapis a.** See under LAPIS.

ARABIDÆ [Lindley], **ARABIDEÆ** [De Candolle, Reichenbach, Koch, Brongniart] (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2), -a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Arabis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *arabidées*. A tribe or section of cruciferous plants belonging to the *Pleurorrhizæ* or *Siliquosæ*, characterized by bearing a straight elongated siliqua, with seeds usually biseriate and having accumbent cotyledons. [B, 121, 170.]

ARABIDINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i^{2}d-i(e)′ne-(na^3-e^2). Fr., *arabidinées*. A subseries of cruciferous plants belonging to the *Cheirantheæ*, comprising those genera with accumbent cotyledons. [H. Baillon (B, 121).]

ARABIN, n. A^{2}r′a^{2}b-i^{2}n. Lat., *arabinum*. Fr., *arabine*. Ger., *Arabin*. It., *arabina*. Syn.: *arabic* (or *gummic*) *acid*. The essential constituent of gum arabic and the gum of cherry and plum trees, in which it occurs combined with calcium or with calcium and potassium. It is found also in the sugar-beet. It is a vitreous mass, soluble in water; chemically, a carbo-hydrate having feebly acid properties and a constitution expressed by the formula $nC_{12}H_{22}C_{11}$ or $n(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10},H_2O)$—probably $C_{36}H_{66}O_{33}$. On heating to 120° C. or over, it is converted into *metarabin*. [B, 4.]

ARABINIC ACID, n. A^{2}r-a^{2}b-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. See ARABIN.

ARABINOSE, n. A^{2}r′a^{2}b-i^{2}n-os. Syn.: *gum sugar*, *pectinose*. A carbo-hydrate, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ (according to Kiliani, identical with lactose), derived from arabin by decomposition, forming large, transparent, prismatic crystals of a very sweet taste, readily soluble in water. Its aqueous solution has a specific dextrorotary power of 116°. [B, 4, 5.] According to C. O'Sullivan, there are four varieties obtainable by the decomposition of arabin, differing in their physical properties. ["Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," cclv, p. 41 (B).]

ARABINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)-i(e)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See ARABIN.

ARABIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)′a^{3}b-i^{2}s. So called because delighting in a sandy soil, like that of Arabia. Fr., *arabette*. Ger., *Gänsekraut*, *Gänsekresse*. A genus of cruciferous plants, belonging to the tribe *Arabideæ*, established by Linnæus, characterized

by their erect sepals, their linearly-compressed siliques, their valves each provided with 1 to 3 longitudinal veins, the single row of seeds in each cell, and the accumbent or oblique cotyledons. [B, 34.]—**A. Allionii** [De Candolle]. Fr., *arabette d'Allioni.* Syn.: *Turritis stricta* [Allioni]. A perennial species with white flowers, growing in the meadows of Piedmont. [B, 214.]—**A. arenosa** [Scopoli]. Syn.: *Sisymbrium arenosum* [Linnæus]. A species found in the sandy limestone regions of Europe; used for the same purposes as *A. sagittata.* [H. Baillon (L, 87).] It is closely allied to, if not identical with, the *A. lyrata.* [B.]—**A. canadensis** [Linnæus]. The sickle pod; a species growing throughout the eastern sections of the United States, distinguished by its long drooping scythe-shaped pods. [B, 34.]—**A. chinensis** [Rottler]. A species used in India as a stomachic, in the form of *alivérie* (*q. v.*). [D, 79; L, 105.]—**A. ciliata** [Koch]. A species found in rocky districts throughout middle Europe, with oblong, dentate or entire, ciliate leaves, of which those growing upon the stem are sessile and rounded at the base, and with seeds provided with a border and non-alate. There are 2 varieties, *A. ciliata*, var. *glabra* [Koch], the *A. ciliata* of R. Brown, and *Turritis ciliata* [Schleich.] (seu *rupestris* [Hoppe], seu *alpina* [Linnæus], with glabrous stem and leaves, hairy at the edges only; and *A. ciliata*, var. *hirsuta* [Koch], the *Turritis alpestris* [Schleich.], which has both stem and leaves covered all over with short rough hairs. [B, 178; H. Baillon (L, 87).]—**A. glabra** [Bernhardi]. See *A. perfoliata.*—**A. hirsuta.** 1. Of De Candolle, the *A. ciliata*, var. *hirsuta.* 2. Of Scopoli, a European and American species resembling the *A. sagittata*, but with auriculate or cordate leaves and with seeds alate at the apex and not punctate. The stem and leaves are hirsute, except in the variety *A. hirsuta*, var. *glaberrima*, in which the leaves are glabrous or ciliate at the edges only. 3. Of Smith, a variety of *A. sagittata.* [B, 34, 178, 214.]—**A. longisiliqua** [Wallroth]. See *A. sagittata.*—**A. lyrata** [Linnæus]. The wall- or rock-cress; a species characterized by the smooth entire upper leaves, by the lyrate division of the radical leaves, and by the absence of border from the seeds. It grows in the northern parts of the United States and in Canada. [B, 34; L, 65.]—**A. perfoliata** [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Turritis glabra.* A European species, used for the same purposes as *A. sagittata.* [H. Baillon (L, 87).]—**A. rosea** [De Candolle]. Fr., *arabette rose.* A Calabrian species with purplish-rose-colored flowers. [B, 214.]—**A. sagittata** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Turritis multiflora.* A species growing throughout rocky districts in Europe, with stem hairy below, glabrous above, finely dentate amplexicaul, saggitate cauline leaves, and oblong-ovate radical leaves tapering to a petiole, straight erect siliques, and finely-punctate seeds with narrow alæ. The seeds contain a fixed oil used like rape-seed oil, and the whole plant contains a volatile stimulant principle having properties like those of oil of mustard. [B, 46, 178.]—**A. thaliana** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Conringia thaliana* [Reichenbach], *Sisymbrium thalianum* [Gay]. Mouse-ear cress; a European species, naturalized in the United States, having the same uses as *A. sagittata.* [B, 34; H. Baillon (L, 87).]—**A. turrita** [Linnæus]. A European species with deeply cordate amplexicaul hairy cauline leaves petiolate radical leaves, and seeds provided with broad membranous alæ. [B, 178.]

ARABIST, n. A^{2}r'a^{2}b-i^{2}st. Fr., *arabiste.* An adherent of the Arabian school of medicine. [A, 385; L, 42.]

ARABOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)'a^{3}b-o^{2}s. Gr., ἄραβος. Ger., *Zähneklappern.* Syn.: *stridor dentium.* A grinding or chattering of the teeth. [A, 322.]

ARABOSE, n. A^{2}r'a^{2}b-os. Scheibler's name for arabinose (*q. v.*). ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch."; "Ann. di chim. e di farm.," Aug., 1886, p. 112 (B).]

ARABOUTAN, n. Ger., *Brasilienholzbaum.* The tree furnishing Brazil-wood. [B, 121.] See Cæsalpinia.

ARABUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)'a^{3}b-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Arabos.

ARAC, n. An East Indian name for rice. [L, 104.] Cf. Arrack.

ARACA, n. A weak spirituous liquor prepared by the Tartars from Kumyss. [B, 2.] See also Arsa.

ARACACHA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^3-ka(ka^3)'ka^3. See Arracacia.

ARACA-GUACU, n. A South American name for a plant supposed to be the *Psidium pomiferum.* [L, 105.]

ARACA-GUAM, n. A species of guava. [L, 94.]

ARACA-IBA, n. A general name for the araca-guacu and the araca-miri. [L, 105.]

ARACA-MIRI, n. A Brazilian shrub, supposed to be the *Psidium pyriferum*, the fruit of which, candied or made into marmalade, is considered cooling and moderate y astringent, and the root diuretic and antidysenteric. [L, 104, 105.]

ARACA-PUDA, n. The native name of a Malabar plant from which is extracted a substance said to be a specific in diseases of the liver and spleen. [L, 109.]

ARACATCHA, n. See Arracacia.

ARACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From the genus-name *Arum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *aracées.* Ger., *Arongewächse.* Syn.: *Aroideæ.* The aroids; of Necker, Lindley, and others, an order of monocotyledons belonging to the series *Nudifloræ*, comprising herbs that contain a volatile acrid principle and have a creeping rhizome or corm rich in starch. The flowers, which are usually diclinous, are densely arranged in a spadix, often embraced by a large spathe, and are either naked or surrounded by a perianth of from four to six scales. The stamens are hypogynous, and the stigma is sessile. Lindley divided the *A.* into four tribes, the *Cryptocoryneæ*, the *Dracunculeæ*, the *Caladieæ*, and the *Anaporeæ*, to which Endlicher added a fifth, the *Pistiaceæ*, and Meissner, a sixth, the *Lemnaceæ*. This last tribe is usually regarded as a separate order. Brongniart divided the *A.* into the *Callaceæ* and the *Colocasieæ*. Schott, one of the best authorities upon the *A.*, divided them into the *Monoclinous A.*, comprising the tribes *Orontieæ* and *Calleæ*, and the *Diclinous A.*, including 2 sections: (1) The *Filamentatæ*, comprising the tribe *Stylochitoneæ*; and (2) The *Effilamentatæ*, comprising the tribes *Alleluchieæ*, *Arisareæ*, *Dracunculeæ*, *Zomiocarpeæ*, and *Pythonieæ*, grouped in the subsection *Stenozeugmaticæ*, and the tribes *Caladieæ*, *Philodendreæ*, *Richardieæ*, and *Asterostigmeæ*, grouped in the subsection *Pachyzeugmaticæ*. Engler divides the *A.* into the sub-families, *Pothoideæ*, *Monsteroideæ*, *Lasioideæ*, *Philodendroideæ*, *Aglaonemoideæ*, *Colocasioideæ*, *Staurostigmoideæ*, *Aroideæ*, *Pistioideæ*, and *Lemnoideæ* (the last corresponding to the order *Lemnaceæ* of most systems); and these are divided into a large number of tribes and subtribes. Bentham and Hooker divide the *A.* (*Aroideæ*) into three series: A, those with monœcious flowers and no perianth, including the tribes *Arineæ*, *Stilochitoneæ*, *Zomiocarpeæ*, *Pythonieæ*, *Colocasieæ*, *Philodendreæ*, *Dieffenbachieæ*, and *Spathicarpeæ*; B, those with hermaphrodite flowers and no perianth, comprising the tribe *Calleæ*; C, those with flowers all hermaphrodite and a perianth of scales, including the tribes *Zomioculcasieæ* and *Orontieæ*. The *A.* of Le Maout and Decaisne are a tribe of the *Aroideæ* (= *A.* of this work) corresponding to the diclinous *A.* of Schott and including the sections *Anaporeæ*, *Colocasieæ*, *Dracunculineæ*, *Cryptocoryneæ*, and *Pistiaceæ*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 168, 170, 216.]

ARACEOUS, adj. A^{2}r-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *araceus.* Fr., *aracé.* Belonging to the *Araceæ* (*q. v.*).

ARACH, n. A^{2}r'a^{2}k. See Arrack and Orach.

ARACHAMIDE, n. A^{2}r-a^{2}k'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). For deriv., see Arachis and Amide. A compound, $(C_{20}H_{39}O_2.N_2)N$, obtained by the action of ammonia on earth-nut oil. [B, 2.]

ARACHAN, n. A place in Central Asia where there are hot springs. [A, 385.]

ARACHIC ACID, n. A^{2}r-a^{2}k'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide arachique.* Ger., *Arachinsäure.* See Arachidic acid.

ARACHICHU (Sp.), n. A^3-ra^3-che'chu. The *Solanum nigrum.* [B.]

ARACHIDATE, n. A^{2}r-a^{2}k'i^{2}d-at. A salt of arachidic acid. [B, 2.]

ARACHIDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-a^3-ked. The genus *Arachis.* [L.]—**A. souterraine.** See Arachis *hypogœa.*—**Huile d'a.** See *Oleum* arachidis (under Arachis).

ARACHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^3-ki^{2}d(ch^{2}i^{2}d)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). A subtribe of hedysareous plants, made by Lindley, comprising *Arachis* and two other genera. [B, 170.]

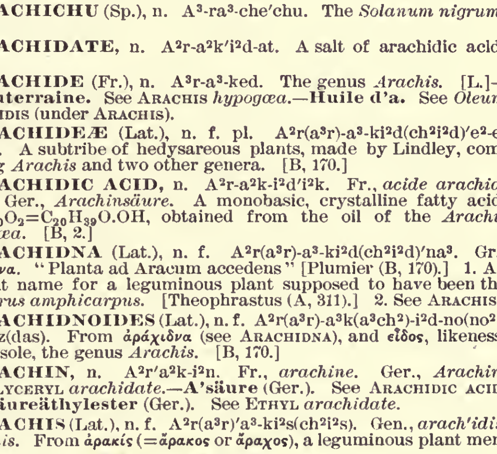
ARACHIDIC ACID, n. A^{2}r-a^{2}k-i^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide arachidique.* Ger., *Arachinsäure.* A monobasic, crystalline fatty acid, $C_{20}H_{40}O_2=C_{20}H_{39}O.OH$, obtained from the oil of the *Arachis hypogœa.* [B, 2.]

ARACHIDNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^3-ki^{2}d(ch^{2}i^{2}d)'na^3. Gr., ἀράχιδνα. "Planta ad Aracum accedens" [Plumier (B, 170).] 1. An ancient name for a leguminous plant supposed to have been the *Lathyrus amphicarpus.* [Theophrastus (A, 311).] 2. See Arachis.

ARACHIDNOIDES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{3}k(a^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}d-no(no^2)-i(e)'dez(das). From ἀράχιδνα (see Arachidna), and εἶδος, likeness. Of Nissole, the genus *Arachis.* [B, 170.]

ARACHIN, n. A^{2}r'a^{2}k-i^{2}n. Fr., *arachine.* Ger., *Arachin.* See Glyceryl *arachidate.*—**A'säure** (Ger.). See Arachidic acid.—**A'säureäthylester** (Ger.). See Ethyl *arachidate.*

ARACHIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)'a^3-ki^{2}s(ch^{2}i^{2}s). Gen., *arach'idis*, *ar'achis.* From ἀρακίς (=ἄρακος or ἄραχος), a leguminous plant mentioned by Theophrastus. Fr., *arachide.* It., *arachide.* Sp., *aráquida.* A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Papiliona-*



THE ARACHIS HYPOGÆA. [A, 327.]

ceæ, characterized by the fruit maturing under ground. [B, 34.]—**A. africana** [Loureiro], **A. americana** [Tenore], **A. asiatica** [Loureiro]. African, American, and Asiatic varieties of the *A. hypogæa*. [L.]—**A. hypogæa** [Willdenow]. Fr., *arachide souterraine, pistache de terre*. Ger., *Erdnuss, Erdeichel, Ackereichel*. It., *arachide ipogea*. Sp., *cacaguate, cacahuate, cacahuete, maní*. The peanut, earth-nut, ground-nut, ground-pea, underground kidney-bean, goober, or pindar (the *amendoin*, or *mandubi*, of the Brazilians); a species indigenous to South America, but cultivated in the southern United States and on the west coast of Africa, to which latter locality some have considered it indigenous. It is a diffusely branched trailing annual characterized by the pod being forced beneath the surface of the ground, after the fall of the flower, by the growth of the rigid stalk to which it is attached, where it enlarges rapidly, in the form of a thick, deeply netted, indehiscent shell, an inch or more long, often contracted between the seeds, which are two or three in number. These seeds, roasted, are largely eaten, and have been recommended for habitual constipation; they are used also in the manufacture of chocolate. On expression, they yield a fixed oil (see *Oleum arachidis*). [A, 327; a, 5; B, 2.]—**A. oil.** See *Oleum arachidis*.—**A. subterranea.** See *A. hypogæa*.—**Oleum arachidis, Oleum a.** [Ind. Ph.]. Fr., *huile d'arachide* (ou *de pistache de terre*). Ger., *Erdnussöl*. Sp., *aceite de cacaguate* (ó *de maní*). Peanut, or earth-nut, oil; a bland fixed oil, nearly colorless, non-drying (remaining liquid several degrees below 32° F.), of an agreeable odor and taste like those of olive oil. It contains oleic, palmitic, and arachidic acids. It is chiefly used in making soap, but also to a considerable extent for the same purposes as olive oil. It is used by the Chinese for affections of the chest. [A, 327; B; L, 75.]

ARACHNE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′ne(na). Gr., ἀράχνη. See ARANEA, ARACHNOID, and ANDRACHNE.

ARACHNIC, adj. A^{2}r-a^{2}k′ni^{2}k. Gr., ἀραχνικός. Fr., *arachnique*. Pertaining to the *Arachnida*. [A, 385.]

ARACHNIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′ni^{2}d-a^3. From ἀράχνη, a spider's web. Fr., *arachnides*. Ger., *Arachniden, Spinnenthiere, spinnenartige Thiere*. It., *aracnidi*. Sp., *arañas*. A class of the *Arthropoda*, comprising animals breathing by means of tracheæ or pulmonary sacs, and having the head and thorax fused into a cephalo-thorax which bears 2 pairs of maxillary appendages (cheliceræ and pedipalpi) and 4 pairs of legs, and a segmented or unsegmented abdomen (sometimes fused with the cephalo-thorax) which never bears any limbs. The eyes, if present, are 2 to 8 in number, simple, and sessile. It is divided into the orders *Acarida* (mites, ticks, and the itch parasite), *Podosomata*, *Adelarthrosomata*, *Pedipalpi* or *Arthrogastra* (scorpions), and *Araneida* (spiders). It is also divided into the orders *Pulmonariæ* or *A.* breathing by pulmonary-sacs, including the *Araneida* and *Pedipalpi*, and *Trachearīæ* or *A.* breathing by tracheæ, including the *Acarina*. [B, 27, 28, 180.]—**Acarideous A.** Lamarck's name for a section of his antennated tracheal *A.*, consisting of parasitic animals now classed among the insects, including the genera *Pediculus* (*Phtheirius*) and *Ricinus*. [B, 77.]—**Antennated tracheal A.** In Lamarck's classification, the first order of *A.*, comprising individuals furnished with antennæ and respiring by plexiform tracheæ; they include the crustaceous *A.* and the acarideous *A.*, now classed among *Insecta* and *Myriapoda*. [B, 77.]—**A. vagabunda.** See *Crustaceous A.*—**Crustaceous A.** Fr., *arachnides crustacées*. A section of the antennated tracheal *A.* distinguished by their composite eyes, often having a granular surface, by their scaly structure, by the cutting character of their mandibles, and by their wandering habits. They correspond to the class *Myriapoda* and the order *Thysanura* of insects, of other systems. [B, 77.]—**Masticatory A.** Latreille's first section of the *A.*, comprising the orders *Tetracera* (now referred to the *Crustacea*), *Myriapoda* (now regarded as a distinct class), and *Thysanura* (now referred to the insects). [B, 77.]—**Non-antennated branchial A.** Lamarck's name for an order of *A.* corresponding to the pulmonary *A.* (*Pulmonariæ*) of other systems, including the *Pedipalpi* (scorpions) and *Araneida* (spiders). [B, 77.]—**Non-antennated tracheal A.** An order in Lamarck's classification, corresponding to the tracheary *A.* (*Trachearīæ*) of other systems. [B, 77.]—**Spinning A.** Fr., *arachnides fileuses* [Lamarck]. Ger., *Spinnenthiere*. See ARANEIDA.—**Suctorial A.** Latreille's second section of the *A.*, comprising the whole class *A.* of recent systems and some genera now included among the insects. Its orders were the *Parasita*, the *Pycnogonides*, and the *Acera*. [B, 77.]—**Tracheal A., Tracheary A.** See TRACHEARIÆ.

ARACHNIDAN, ARACHNIDEAN, adj's. A^{2}r-a^{2}k′ni^{2}d-a^{2}n, -a^{2}k-ni^{2}d′e^2-a^{2}n. Belonging to the *Arachnida*. [B, 100.]

ARACHNIDEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}r-a^{3}ch^2′ni^{2}d-e^{2}n. The *Arachnida*. [B, 180.]—**Lungen-A.** The *Pulmonariæ*. [B, 180.]—**Tracheen-A.** The *Trachearīæ*. [B, 180.]

ARACHNIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′ni^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). See ARACHNIDA.—**A. pulmonariæ.** See PULMONARIÆ.—**A. trachearīæ.** See TRACHEARIÆ.

ARACHNIDES (Fr.), n. pl. A^3-ra^{3}k-ned. See ARACHNIDA.—**A. fileuses** [Latreille]. The spinning *Arachnida*. [B.] See ARANEIDA.—**A. palpistes.** *Arachnida* which are furnished with palpi instead of antennæ (non-antennated *Arachnida*), comprising the whole of the class *Arachnida* of other systems. [B.]—**A. pedipalpes.** See PEDIPALPI.

ARACHNIDIAL, adj. A^{2}r-a^{2}k-ni^{2}d′i^2-a^{2}l. Of or pertaining to the arachnidium. [B, 100.] See *A.* MAMMILLÆ and *A.* PAPILLÆ.

ARACHNIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-ni^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). The organ which furnishes the substance of the web in spiders. It consists of a great number of glands of the acinous, tubular, and other varieties, secreting a viscid material which passes out through the glandular ducts, and is excreted on the surface of minute papillæ (the *arachnidial papillæ*) placed upon 6 prominent elevations (the *arachnidial mammillæ*) located upon the posterior part of the abdomen. The secretion on exposure to the air hardens into a silky material, which by the motion of the spider is drawn out into a long thread. [B, 100.]

ARACHNIDS, n. pl. A^{2}r-a^{2}k′ni^{2}dz. See ARACHNIDA.

ARACHNITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-ni(ne)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *arachnit′idis*. From ἀράχνη, a spider's web (see also *-itis**). Fr., *arachnite*. Ger., *Arachnitis, Spinnenwebenhautentzündung*. It., *aracnite*. Sp., *aracnitis*. Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane, to which structure alone, however, inflammation is rarely limited. [D, 1; M.] Cf. MENINGITIS.—**A. of the ventricles.** Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane said to line the ventricles of the brain. It is held by some anatomists that no such lining exists, and it has been suggested that, as meningitis elsewhere is usually present, the ventricular trouble may be regarded rather as a result of "contiguous sympathetic effusion" than as an extension of the inflammatory exudation by continuity. [D, 1.]—**Rhachidian a., Spinal a.** See *Spinal* MENINGITIS.

ARACHNODEITIS (Lat.), n f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-no-de^2-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *arachnodeit′idis*. See ARACHNITIS.

ARACHNODERMOUS, adj. A^{2}r-a^{2}k″no-du^{5}rm′u^{3}s. Lat., *arachnodermus* (from ἀράχνη, a spider's web, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., *arachnodermaire*. Sp., *aracnodérmico*. Having a very delicate skin, like a spider's web (said of insects). [L, 41.]

ARACHNODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-no′dez(das). See ARACHNOID, adj.

ARACHNODITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-no-di(de)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *arachnodit′idis*. See ARACHNITIS.

ARACHNOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. A^3-ra^{3}k-no-zhe^{2}n. Due to the bite of a spider. [L, 41.]

ARACHNOGÉNOSE (Fr.), n. A^3-ra^{3}k-no-zha-nos. Sp., *aracnojenósis*. A morbid condition ascribed to the bite of a spider. [L, 41.]

ARACHNOID, adj. A^{2}r-a^{2}k′noid. Lat., *arachnoideus* (from ἀράχνη, a spider's web, and εἶδος appearance), *araneosus*. Fr., *arachnoïde, arachnoïdien*. Ger., *spinnenwebig, spinnenwebenartig*. It., *aracnoide*. Sp., *aracnoideo*. 1. Resembling a spider's web in texture. [B.] 2. Pertaining to the a. membrane. [B.] 3. See ARANEOSUS (2d def.).

ARACHNOID, n. Lat., *membrana arachnoidea* (seu *media*, seu *tenuis*), *meninx arachnoidea* (seu *media*). Fr., *arachnoïde*. Ger., *Spinnenwebenhaut*. It., *aracnoide*. Sp., *aracnoidea*. The a. membrane; the middle one of the three membranes which invest the brain and spinal cord, separated from the pia mater by the subarachnoid space containing serous fluid. [I, 14; K.] It is usually described as consisting of a parietal and a visceral layer, enclosing the a. space or cavity; Kölliker, however, denies the existence of a parietal layer distinct from the epithelium of the dura mater. [L.] Tuke maintains that there is no separate membrane answering to this description, and thinks the name should be dropped. ["Edinburgh Med. Jour.," June, 1882, p. 1068.] The term has also been applied to several delicate investing and lining membranes. [L.]—**A. of the eye.** Lat., *arachnoidea oculi*. Fr., *arachnoïde de l'œil*. Ger., *Spinnenwebenhaut des Auges*. It., *aracnoide dell' occhio*. Sp., *aracnoidea del ojo*. An old term for a serous membrane which was supposed to line the cornea and spread over the iris, the ciliary body, and the chorioid; also for the supposed lining membrane of the lymphatic space between the chorioid and the sclerotic. [F.] See LAMINA *fusca*.—**Cerebral a.** Lat., *arachnoidea cerebri* (seu *cerebralis*). Fr., *arachnoïde crânienne*. Ger., *Spinnenwebenhaut des Gehirns*. The a. which covers the brain. [L.]—**Internal a.** Fr., *arachnoïde intérieure* [Laënnec]. See EPENDYMA.—**Parietal a.** Fr., *arachnoïde pariétale*. The supposed external layer of the a., closely attached to the dura mater. [L.]—**Spinal a.** Lat., *arachnoidea medullæ spinalis*. Fr., *arachnoïde spinale* (ou *médullaire vertébrale*). That portion of the a. which is situated within the spinal canal. [L.]—**Visceral a.** Fr., *arachnoïde viscérale*. The internal layer of the a., separated from the pia mater by loose areolar tissue except over the pons Varolii and the lower surface of the cerebellum. [L.]

ARACHNOIDAL, adj. A^{2}r-a^{2}k-noid′a^{2}l. See ARACHNOID, adj.—**A'raum** (Ger.), **A'sack** (Ger.). See *Subarachnoid* SPACE.—**A. villi, A'zotten** (Ger.). See *Pacchionian* BODIES.

ARACHNOÏDE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^3-ra^{3}k-no-ed. See ARACHNOID.—**A. crânienne.** See *Cerebral* ARACHNOID.—**A. de l'œil.** See ARACHNOID *of the eye*.—**A. extérieure.** See *Parietal* ARACHNOID.—**A. intérieure.** See EPENDYMA.—**A. médullaire vertébrale, A. spinale, A. vertébrale.** See *Spinal* ARACHNOID.

ARACHNOIDEA (Lat.), n., f. sing. and n. pl. of adj. *arachnoideus* (*membrana* or *tunica* understood, 1st def., and *animalia*, 2d def.). A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-no(no^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-a^3. 1. See ARACHNOID, n. 2. See ARACHNIDA.—**A. cerebralis, A. cerebri.** See *Cerebral* ARACHNOID.—**A. chorioideæ** [Arnold]. The outer layer of the chorioid coat of the eye. [L, 7.] See LAMINA *fusca* and ARACHNOID *of the eye*.—**A. lentis.** The capsule of the crystalline lens. [L, 7.]—**A. medullæ spinalis.** See *Spinal* ARACHNOID.—**A. oculi.** See ARACHNOID *of the eye* and LAMINA *fusca*.

ARACHNOIDEAL, adj. A^{2}r-a^{2}k-no-i^{2}d′e^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *arachnoideus*. Ger., *arachnoideal*. See ARACHNOID, adj.—**A'zotten** (Ger.). See *Pacchionian* BODIES.

ARACHNOIDEAN, adj. A^{2}r-a^{2}k-no-i^{2}d′e^2-a^{2}n. See ARACHNOID, adj.

ARACHNOIDEITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-no^2-i^{2}d-(ed)-e^2-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *arachnoideit′idis*. See ARACHNITIS.

ARACHNOIDES, ARACHNOIDEUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)-no(no^2)-i(e)′dez(das), -i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARACHNOID.

ARACHNOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. A2r(a3r)-a2k(a3ch2)-no-i2d-i(e)′-ti2s. Gen., *arachnoïdit′idis.* Fr., *arachnoïdite.* See ARACHNITIS.

ARACHNOITIS (Lat.), n. f. A2r(a3r)-a2k(a3ch2)-no-i(e)′ti2s. Gen., *arachnoit′idis.* Fr., *arachnoïte.* See ARACHNITIS.

ARACHNOLOGY, n. A2r-a2k-no2l′o-ji2. Lat., *arachnologia* (from ἀράχνη, a spider). Fr., *arachnologie.* Ger., *Arachnologie.* That department of zoology which relates to the spiders [L, 50], especially the study of spiders applied to the prediction of meteorological conditions. [B, 49.]

ARACHNOPHILOUS, adj. A2r-a2k-no2f′i2l-u3s. Lat., *arachnophilus* (from ἀράχνη, a spider, and φιλεῖν, to love). Fr., *arachnophile.* Sp., *aracnófilo.* Growing on dead spiders (said of *Fungi*). [L, 116.]

ARACHNOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A2r(a3r)-a2k(a3ch2)-no2p′o-da3. From ἀράχνη, a spider, and πούς, a foot. See PODOSOMATA.

ARACHNOPODION (Lat.), n. n. A2r(a3r)-a2k(a3ch2)-no-po′-di2-o2n. From ἀράχνη, a spider, and πόδιον (dim. of πούς), a little foot. Ger., *Spinnenfuss.* An instrument devised by Woolhose for use in the operation of removing a pterygium. [L, 30.]

ARACHNORRHINITIS (Lat.), n. f. A2r(a3r)-a2k(a3ch2)′′no2r-ri2n-i(e)′ti2s. Gen., *arachnorrhinit′idis.* From ἀράχνη, a spider, and ῥίς, the nose. Sp., *aracnorrinitis.* A disease attributed to the presence of a spider in the nasal passages or the frontal sinus. [D, 98.]

ARACHNOTITIS (Lat.), n. f. A2r(a3r)-a2k(a3ch)-no-ti(te)′ti2s. Gen., *arachnotit′idis.* From ἀράχνη, a spider, and οὖς, the ear. Sp., *aracnotitis.* A disease attributed to the presence of a spider in the auditory canal. [D, 98.]

ARACHUS (Lat.), n. m. A2r(a3r)′a3-ku3s(ch2u4s). Gr., ἄραχος. See ARACHIS.—**A. de l'Inde** (Fr.). See ABRUS *precatorius.*

ARACHYDNA (Lat.), n. f. A2r(a3r)-a3-ki2d(ch2u6d)′na3. See ARACHIDNA.

ARACHYL, n. A2r′a3-ki2l. The hypothetical radicle, $C_{20}H_{39}O$, of arachidic acid. [B, 2.]

ARACIDNA (Lat.), n. f. A2r(a3r)-a3-si2d(ki2d)′na3. See ARACHIDNA.

ARACIUM (Lat.), n. n. A2r(a3r)-a(a3)′shi2(ki2)-u3m(u4m). See CREPIS.—**A. alpinum** [Monnier]. The *Sonchus alpinus* of Linnæus, a species referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Lactuca.* [B, 214.]

ARACK, n. A2r′a2k. See ARRACK.

ARACKA, n. See ARACA.

ARACONCHINI, ARACOUCHILI, n's. See ARACOUCHINI.

ARACOUCHINI, n. 1. A native name for a resin of Cayenne, obtained from the *Icica a.*, used as a vulnerary. [L, 30, 105.] 2. A Guiana name for alouchi resin. [A, 385.]

ARACOUI, n. See ARACOUCHINI (1st def.).

ARACU, n. See KUMYSS.

ARACUS (Lat.), n. m. A2r(a3r)′a3-ku3s(ku4s). Gr., ἄρακος. An ancient term for the wild vetch; of Dodonæus, the *Lathyrus cicera.* [B; L, 84.]—**A. americanus.** The Indian vetch. [L, 119.]—**A. aromaticus.** Vanilla. [L, 104.]—**A. phaseolus africanus.** The Egyptian kidney-bean. [L, 119.]—**Capsulæ araci aromatici, Siliquæ araci aromatici.** Vanilla-pods. [B, 180.] See VANILLA.

ARACYNAPPIL, n. An old name for some fruit resembling a small orange, or for the plant that bears it. [Ray (L, 94).]

ARADA, n. The *Cucumis anguria.* [B, 121.]

ARADECH, n. A name given in Languedoc to the *Vaccinium myrtillus.* [B, 121.]

ARADOS (Lat.), n. m. A2r(a3r)′a3d-o2s. Gr., ἄραδος (from ἀραδεῖν, to disturb). Literally, a disturbance. As used by Hippocrates, a perturbation of the humors; also any violent movement or disturbance of an organ, like that produced in the stomach by the processes of digestion, in the bowels by purgation, and in the heart by violent exercise. [K, 3; M, 13, 56.]

ARADS, n. pl. A2r′a2dz. For deriv., see ARUM. The *Araceæ.* [Lindley (B, 197).]

ARADUS (Lat.), n. m. A2r(a3r)′a3d-u3s(u4s). See ARADOS.

ARÆA (Lat.), n. f. A2r(a3r)-e′(a3′e2)-a3. Gr., ἀραιά (from ἀραιός, agreeing with γαστήρ understood). The abdomen. [B, 78.]

ARÆOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A2r(a3r)-e(a3-e2)-o-i2d′e2-a3. From ἀραιός, rare, light, and εἶδος, form. P. T. Meissner's name for the supposed compounds of caloric, considered as a substance. [B, 78.]

ARÆOMA (Lat.), n. n. A2r(a3r)-e(a3-e2)-o′ma3. Gen., *aræo′-matos (-tis).* Gr., ἀραίωμα (from ἀραιός, rare, thin). Unoccupied space; space existing between the atoms of substance. [B, 78.]

ARÆOMETER, n. A2r′′e2-o2m′e2t-u3r. From ἀραιός, rare, and μέτρον, a measure. Lat., *aræometrum.* Fr., *aréomètre.* Ger., *Aräometer.* It., *areometro.* Literally, a measurer of lightness; hence that which measures specific gravity, especially a hydrometer. [B.] See HYDROMETER, and also ALCOHOLOMETER, LACTOMETER, and UROMETER.

ARÆOMETRIC, adj. A2r′′e2-o2m-e2t′ri2k. Fr., *aréométrique.* Ger., *aräometrisch.* It., *areometrico.* Sp., *areométrico.* Of or pertaining to aræometry. [B.]

ARÆOMETRY, n. A2r′′e2-o2m′e2t-ri2. Lat., *aræometria.* Fr., *aréométrie.* Ger., *Aräometrie.* It., *areometria.* The determination of specific gravity by means of an aræometer; hydrometry. [B.]

ARÆOS (Lat.), adj. A2r(a3r)-e′(a3′e2)-o2s. Gr., ἀραιός. Thin, rare. [B, 78.]

ARÆOSARCOS (Lat.), adj. A2r(a3r)-e(a3-e2)-o-sa3r′ko2s. Gr., ἀραιόσαρκος (from ἀραιός, thin, and σάρξ, flesh). Having spongy or porous flesh. [Hippocrates (B, 115).]

ARÆOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A2r(a3r)-e(a3-e2)-o′si2s. Gen., *aræo′seos (-sis).* Gr., ἀραίωσις. The act of making loose, lighter, or more porous; dilution. [B, 78, 115.]

ARÆOSYNCRITOS (Lat.), adj. A2r(a3r)-e(a3-e2)-o-si2n(su6n)′-kri2t-o2s. From ἀραιός, slight, and συγκρίνειν, to put together. Of slight frame (said of persons). [Galen (M, 59).]

ARÆOTES (Lat.), n. f. A2r(a3r)-e′(a3′e2)-o2t-ez(e2s). Gen., *aræote′tos (-tis).* Gr., ἀραιότης. The state of being porous; sponginess. [Hippocrates (B, 115).]

ARÆOTICA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of *aræoticos.* A2r(a3r)-e2(a3-e2)-o2t′i2k-a3. Ger., *Aräotica.* Remedies or agents which dilute the humors, expand the tissues, or open the pores of the body. [B, 48.]

ARÆOTICON (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *aræoticos.* A name given by P. T. Meissner to the supposititious substance caloric. [B, 78.]

ARÆOTICOS, ARÆOTICUS (Lat.), adj's. A2r(a3r)-e(a3-e2)-o2t′i2k-o2s, -u3s(u4s). Gr., ἀραιωτικός (from ἀραιός, light, rare). Capable of or adapted for expansion or rarefaction. [B, 78.]

ARÆUS (Lat.), adj. A2r(a3r)-e′(a3′e2)-u3s(u4s). See ARÆOS.

ARAGALLUS (Lat.), n. m. A2r(a2r)-a3-ga2l(ga3l)′lu3s(lu4s). Of Necker, the genus *Astragalus.* [B, 170.]

ÁRAGBADHA (Sanscr.), n. The *Cassia fistula.* [B, 181.]

ÁRAGBADHÁDI (Sanscr.), n. A purgative decoction, made of *Cassia fistula* and other ingredients, much used in India. [B, 181.]

ARAGMA (Lat.), n. n. A2r(a3r)-a2g(a3g)′ma3. Gen., *arag′matos (-tis).* Gr., ἄραγμα (from ἀράσσειν, to strike hard). 1. That which is cast together; also that which is thrown asunder, beaten, or shattered. 2. A throwing together or throwing apart, a shattering; also a rattling or clashing (as of the teeth together). [B, 78, 115.]

ARAGMOS (Lat.), n. m. A2r(a3r)-a2g(a3g)′mo2s. See ARAGMA (2d def.).

ARAGNON (Fr.), n. A3r-a3n-yo2n2. Sp., *arañon.* The fruit of the *Prunus spinosa*, or sloe. [B, 121.]

ARAGO, n. See ALAGOA.

ARAGOACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A3r-a3g-o-a(a3)′se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). From *Aragoa*, one of the genera, named after the French physicist Arago. A section of plants made by Don, including genera now classed under the *Scrophulariaceæ.* [B, 197.]

ARAGONA (It.), n. A3-ra3-go′na3. A place in Sicily, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

ARAGUS (Lat.), n. m. A2r(a3r)′a3g-u3s(u4s). Of Necker, the genus *Astragalus.* [B, 121.]

ARAH (Ar.), n. Mastic, or the mastic-tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*). [B, 5, 121.]

ARAIGNÉE (Fr.), n. A3r-a2n-ya. A spider. [B, 93.] See ARANEA.—**A. de mer.** The *Sepia officinalis.* [B, 92.]

ARAIRA, n. The *Pistacia lentiscus.* [L, 119.] See ARAH.

ARAIS-EL-NIL (Ar.), n. Literally, the "bride of the Nile"; an Egyptian name for the *Nymphæa lotus.* [B, 121.]

ARAK (Ar.), n. 1. The *Salvadora persica.* 2. An undetermined species of *Cissus.* [B, 19; Forskål (B, 121).]

ARAK, n. A2r′a2k. See ARRACK.

ARAKA, n. See ARRACK.

ARAKACHA, ARAKATSCHA, n's. The tuber of the *Arracacia esculenta*, also of the *Conium moschatum.* [B, 48; L.]

ARAKI (Ar.), n. An intoxicating Egyptian beverage made from dates. [B, 7, 48.] See ARRACK.

ARAL, adj. A′ra2l. Lat., *aralis.* Of or resembling *Arum*; belonging to the *Arales.* [B, 197.]—**A. alliance.** See ARALES.

ARALDA, n. See DIGITALIS.

ARALEE (Tamil), n. The *Nerium odorum.* [B, 172.]

ARALES (Lat.), n., f. pl. of *aralis* (*plantæ* understood). A2r(a3r)-a(a3)′lez(le2s). The aral alliance; in Lindley's classification, the 8th alliance of endogens, including those with unisexual petaloid or apetalous flowers borne upon a simple naked spadix and with the embryo surrounded by mealy or fleshy albumen. It comprises the orders *Pistiaceæ*, *Typhaceæ*, *Araceæ*, and *Pandanaceæ.* The same name is adopted for a cohort of monocotyledonous plants nearly equivalent to Lindley's *A.* [B, 75, 197.]

ARALIA (Lat.), n. f. A2r(a3r)-a(a3)′li2-a3. Fr., *aralie.* Ger., *Aralie, Angelikbaum.* Wild sarsaparilla. A genus of herbs, shrubs, and small trees with alternate or whorled compound leaves, and flowers, borne on jointed pedicels, having 5 ovate petals imbricate in æstivation, 5 stamens, 2 to 5 free styles, and a 2- to 5-celled ovary. It comprises the sections: (1) *Ginseng*, including herbs having 2 to 3 styles and whorled leaves; (2) *Euaralia*, erect shrubs with pinnate, bipinnate, or tripinnate leaves, 5 styles, and a 5-carpelled, dorsally ridged fruit; (3) a section consisting of erect or climbing shrubs, or of trees resembling those of the second section, but with digitate leaves. By Baillon the genus is made to include also *Pentapanax*, *Macropanax*, *Brassaiopsis*, *Acanthopanax*, and *Eleutherococcus*, regarded by Bentham and Hooker as distinct genera. [B, 42, 212, 262.]—**A. arborea** [Linnæus]. See HEDERA *arborea.*—**A. bipinnatifida** [C. B. Clarke]. Syn.: *Panax bipinnatifidum.* A species growing in the Sikkim Himalayas, resembling *A. pseudoginseng* and perhaps identical with it. [B, 212.]—**A. californica.** California spikenard; a species closely resembling *A. racemosa*, but much larger. [B, 81.]—**A. chinensis** [Linnæus]. An arborescent Chinese species with aculeate petioles and decompound bipinnate leaves, the wood of which is used to make fire by friction. [B, 173, 214.]—**A. cochleata** [Lamarck]. See PANAX *cochleatus.*—**A. cordata** [Thunberg]. A species perhaps identical with *A. edulis.*

[B, 267.]—**A. edulis** [Siebold and Zuccarini]. Syn.: *Dimorphanthus edulis.* A species distinguished by the flowers being wholly or in part unisexual. It has aromatic roots, and the young shoots are eaten in China and Japan, where also the plant is used as a remedy in chlorosis, disorders of menstruation, and puerperal diseases. [B, 267; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 756 (B).]—**A. ginseng.** Syn.: *Panax ginseng.* A species belonging to the section *Ginseng*, growing in Manchori. Its forked rhizome constitutes the true ginseng, and was formerly exported in large quantities to China. It is now, however, largely replaced by the rhizome of *A. quinquefolia*, of which perhaps it is only a variety. [B, 1.]—**A. hispida** [Linnæus]. Bristly a., bristly sarsaparilla, wild elder, dwarf elder. A species growing in the North Atlantic United States. It has a stalk 1 to 2 feet high, woody and covered with sharp bristles below, herbaceous above, and bearing dark-colored berries of a disagreeable taste. Its root has been used as a diuretic in dropsy. [B, 5, 34.]—**A. humilis.** See *A. ginseng.*—**A. muhlenbergiana** [Schultes]. See *A. hispida.*—**A. nudicaulis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *a. nude.* Ger., *nacktstenglige Aralie, kahler Angelikbaum.* False (or wild) sarsaparilla, shotbush, small spikenard. A perennial herb growing in the Northern and Eastern States. It is nearly stemless, and the greenish flowers are disposed in 3 simple umbels upon a naked scape springing almost directly from the large fleshy rhizome. The leaf-stalk, also springing from the rhizome, bears a single decompound leaf longer than the scape. The rhizome contains resin, sugar, starch, and a volatile oil. *A. nudicaulis*, especially the rhizome is aromatic, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and is used in domestic practice as a substitute for sarsaparilla, particularly in syphilis, rheumatism, and skin diseases. [B, 5, 33, 34.]—**A. octophylla** [Loureiro]. A tree about 10 feet high, growing in Cochin-China, where its leaves and bark are used as an aperient, diuretic, and diaphoretic. [B, 180.]—**A. palmata.** 1. Of Lamarck, a shrub growing in the Moluccas, the leaves and bark of which are bitter and acrid and are employed as a remedy against gonorrhœa and a disease of the abdomen supposed to be produced by polypi. 2. Of Loureiro, the *A. scandens.* [B, 180.]—**A. papyrifera** [Hooker]. Syn.: *Didymopanax papyrifera.* The rice-paper plant. A small tree growing in swampy districts in Formosa, the white pith of which constitutes the rice-paper of commerce, and is used as a tonic and diuretic. By Bentham and Hooker it is referred to *Fatsia.* [B, 19, 42; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 755 (B).]—**A. pentaphylla** [Thunberg]. See *A. arborea*—**A. polaris.** See Stilbocarpa *polaris.*—**A. polyscias** [Sprengel]. See Polyscias *pinnata.*—**A. pseudo-ginseng** [Bentham]. Syn.: *Panax pseudo-ginseng* [Wallich]. A species belonging to the section *Ginseng*, growing in the Khasia Mountains, Sikkim, and Nepal, having a horizontal tuberous rhizome. It is distinguished from *A. ginseng* (of which it is perhaps only a variety) by its narrower, lanceolate, bristly leaves. [B, 212.]—**A. quinquefolia** [A. Gray]. Syn.: *Panax quinquefolius* [Linnæus]. American ginseng; a species belonging to the section *Ginseng*, indigenous to North America. It is an herb about 1 foot in height, bearing yellowish flowers, a terminal whorl of 3 quinquefoliate leaves, and scarlet berries. The thick, fleshy, fusiform rhizome is one variety of ginseng. It is said to contain *paniquilon* and *panacon.* [B, 34, 270.] See Ginseng.—**A. racemosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aralie à grappes.* American spikenard, petty morrel. A perennial herb, growing in the United States and Canada. It has a smooth stalk, 3 to 4 feet high, and bears decompound leaves and numerous small umbels of flowers disposed in the form of a decompound panicle. Its rhizome is short and thick, has an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, and contains resin, starch, sugar, and probably a little volatile oil. It is used for flavoring beer, and also in domestic medical practice, like the *A. nudicaulis*, as a diaphoretic in thoracic and abdominal diseases, and as an application to ulcers. [B, 5, 33, 34, 180.]—**A. scandens** [Poiret]. A species referred to *Brassaiopsis.* [B, 267.]—**A. spinosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *angélique épineuse.* Angelica-tree, toothache-tree, Hercules's club. A species growing in the middle and southern United States. In the former, it is a shrub 8 to 12 feet in height; in the latter, a tree of 20 to 30 feet, with leaves 4 to 6 feet long. The bark is smooth and furnished with transverse rows of spines; the leaves are bipinnate or tripinnate, and borne only or chiefly at the summit of the stem; the white flowers form numerous umbels arranged in the form of a large panicle. The bark has an aromatic odor and bitter taste, and contains starch, sugar, gum, pectin, two resins of acrid properties, a volatile oil, and an uncrystallizable alkaloid [Elkins]; or, according to others, a glucoside, *araliin* [Holden]. It is used as a diaphoretic in syphilitic, rheumatic, gouty, and cutaneous disorders. The bark of the root is said to be emeto-cathartic. The leaves are employed like the bark, and the berries yield a pungent tincture which has been used to relieve the pain of rheumatism, toothache, and colic. [B, 5, 34, 180.]—**A. triphylla** [Poiret]. Syn.: *Panax trifolius* [Linnæus]. The groundnut, dwarf ginseng; a North American species belonging to the section *Ginseng;* an herb 3 to 6 inches high, bearing white flowers, a terminal whorl of 3 leaves (usually trifoliate), and green berries. Its root is globose and tuberous. [B, 34.]—**A. umbellifera** [Lamarck]. See Osmoxylon *umbelliferum.*—**Bristly A.** See *A. hispida.*—**Écorce d'a. épineuse** (Fr.). The bark of *A. spinosa.* [B, 5.]

ARALIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a(a^3)-li^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *araliacées.* Ger., *Araliaceen, Araliengewächse.* It., *araliacee.* The araliads; ivyworts. An order of trees, shrubs, and herbs belonging to the umbellal alliance of epigynous exogens [Lindley], the cohort *Umbellales* [Bentham and Hooker], or the order (= cohort) *Umbellifloræ* [Eichler]. It is closely allied to the *Umbelliferæ* (in which it is included by some botanists) in the character and arrangement of the flowers and leaves, but differs in that the petals are never inflected and are usually valvate in æstivation, that the ovary usually possesses more than 2 styles and 2 loculi, each loculus containing one ovule, and that the fruit contains from 3 to 5 cells, with one albuminous seed in each cell. The *A.* are divided by Bentham and Hooker into 5 tribes: 1. The *Aralieæ*, including *Aralia* and other genera in which the petals are more or less imbricate and are enlarged at their insertion. 2. The *Mackinlayæ.* 3. The *Panaceæ*, including *Panax* and allied genera. 4. The *Hedereæ*, including *Hedera* and other genera. 5. The *Plerandreæ.* By Reichenbach and others the *A.* are divided into the *Aralieæ*, plants usually with a woody stem and having a polypetalous corolla valvate in æstivation, and the *Adoxeæ*, comprising the genus *Adoxa*, distinguished by their herbaceous stem, by their corolla being subpolypetalous and imbricate in æstivation, and by the bipartite filaments of their stamens. The latter genus is, however, now usually referred to *Caprifoliaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 104, 121, 197.]

ARALIACEOUS, adj. A^{2}r-a''li^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *araliaceus.* Fr., *araliacé.* It., *araliaceo.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the genus *Aralia;* belonging to the *Araliaceæ.* [B.]

ARALIADS, n. pl. A^{2}r-a'li^2-a^{2}dz. The *Araliaceæ.* [B, 197.]

ARALIÆ [Jussieu] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a(a^3)'li^2-e(a^3-e^2). See Araliaceæ.

ARALIASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a(a^3)-li^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tru^{3}m-(tru^{4}m). Of Vaillant, the genus *Panax.* [B, 197.]

ARALIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}r-a^{3}l-e, -e'. The *Aralia.* [B, 93, 180.]—**A. à grappes** (Fr.). The *Aralia racemosa.* [B, 173.]—**A. épineuse.** The *Aralia spinosa.* [B, 173.]—**A'ngewächse** (Ger.). The *Araliaceæ.* [B, 35.]—**Dornige A'nrinde** (Ger.). The bark of *Aralia spinosa.* [B, 5.]—**Nacktstenglige A.** (Ger.). The *Aralia nudicaulis.* [B, 180.]

ARALIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *araliées.* Ger., *Aralieen.* 1. Of Sprengel and of Baillon, an order (series) of umbelliferous plants including *Aralia*, *Panax*, and other genera now described under *Araliaceæ.* 2. Of Reichenbach and others, a section of the *Araliaceæ* (*q. v.*), including all the genera except *Adoxa.* 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Araliaceæ* comprising *Aralia* and 5 other genera. See Araliaceæ. [B, 121, 170.]

ARALIETIN, n. A^{2}r-a^{2}l-i'e^{2}t-i^{2}n. Fr., *araliétine.* Ger., *Aralietin.* A substance produced by the decomposition of araliin. [B, 207.]

ARALIIN, n. A^{2}r-a'li^2-i^{2}n. Fr., *araliine.* Ger., *Araliin.* A glucoside found by Holden in *Aralia spinosa.* On treatment with dilute acids, it decomposes into glucose and aralietin. [B, 207.]

ARALIRETIN, n. A^{2}r-a^{2}l-i^{2}r'e^{2}t-i^{2}n. See Aralietin.

ARALOO, ARALU (Sanscr.), n's. The *Calosanthus indica.* [B, 181.]

ARAMAYONA (Sp.), n. A^{3}r-a^{3}m-a^3-yo'na^3. A place in the province of Alava, Spain, at which there are two mineral springs, one containing sulphur, the other iron. The former has the following constitution in 1,000 grammes:

Calcium carbonate	0·7050
Magnesium carbonate	0·0020
Calcium sulphate	0·0105
Magnesium sulphate	0·0030
Sodium chloride	0·0075
Magnesium chloride	0·0032
Total solids	0·7312
Hydrogen sulphide	20·000 cu. cent.
Carbon dioxide	a small proportion.

They are resorted to for respiratory and rheumatic affections. [B, 46, 93.]

ARAN (Ar.), n. The *Capparis spinosa.* [B, 121.]

ARANÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-a^3-na. See Aranéen.

ARANEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a(a^3)'ne^2-a^3. From ἀράχνη, a spider or its web. 1. A spider; also a genus of *Araneida*, made by Linnæus, comprising a great number of species now relegated to distinct genera. 2. A spider's web. [Pliny.] 3. In anatomy, the arachnoid membrane (in this sense really f. of *araneus*, agreeing with *tunica*, understood). [B, 48, 134.]—**A. diadema** [Linnæus]. See Epeira *diadema.*—**A. domestica** [Linnæus], **A. fusca** [Clerck]. See Tegeneria domestica.—**A. tarantula.** See Tarantula.—**Tela araneæ.** See under Tela.

ARANEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a(a^3)'ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). See Araneida.

ARANÉEN (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-a^{3}n-a-a^{3}n^2. 1. Of or resembling a spider. 2. See Araneosus (2d def.).

ARANÉEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-a^{3}n-a-u^5. See Araneosus and Araneus.

ARANEIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{3}n-e(a)'i^{2}d-a^3. From *aranea*, and εἶδος, a likeness. Fr., *aranéides.* Ger., *Spinnen.* The spiders. An order of articulate (arthropodous) animals belonging to the class *Arachnida*, distinguished by the fusion of the head and thorax into a single mass, by the non-segmentation of the abdomen, by the presence of poison-glands the ducts of which are borne upon the hooked mandibles, and by the absence of chelæ. [B, 28.]

ARANEIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{3}n-e(a)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See Araneida.

ARANEIDANS, n. pl. A^{2}r-a^{2}n-e'i^{2}d-a^{2}nz. See Araneida.

ARANEIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). See Araneida.

ARANEIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}r-a^{2}n''e^2-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *araneiferus* (from *aranea*, a spider, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *aranéifère.* Bearing or producing spiders. [B, 38.]

ARANEIFORM, adj. A^{2}r''a^{2}n-e'i^{2}f-o^{3}rm. Lat., *araneiformis* (from *aranea*, a spider, and *forma*, form). Fr., *aranéiforme.* Spider-shaped, having a form like a spider. [B, 116.]

ARANEIN, n. A^{2}r-a'ne^2-i^{2}n. A name given by homœopathic

practitioners to a liquid obtained by puncturing the abdomen of the common spider (*Epeira diadema*). Used as an embrocation. [B, 270.]

ARANEINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^2-i(e)'na^3. The *Araneida*. [B, 27.]

ARANEOID, adj. A^{2}r-a^{2}n'e^2-oid. From *Aranea* and εἶδος, likeness. Fr., *aranéoïde*. Resembling a spider; spider-like. [B, 38.]

ARANEOLOGIST, n. A^{2}r-a^{2}n''e^2-o^{2}l'o^{2}j-i^{2}st. Fr., *aranéologue*. One skilled in araneology. [B, 38, 77.]

ARANEOLOGY, n. A^{2}r-a^{2}n''e^2-o^{2}l'o^{2}j-i^2. For deriv., see ARANEA and *-logy**. Fr., *aranéologie*. That branch of natural science which treats of spiders. [B, 38.]

ARANEOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^2-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Fr., *aranéeux*. 1. In botany, resembling a spider's web in texture; made up of fine interlacing threads; arachnoid. [B, 1, 121.] 2. Of the pulse, thready, feeble. [B.]

ARANEOUS, adj. A^{2}r-a'ne^2-u^{3}s. See ARANEUS and ARANEOSUS.

ARANEUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a(a^3)'ne^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. A cobweb. See TELA *aranea*. 2. A sort of dew or frost, resembling a spider's web in appearance, deposited upon grapes and olives and spoiling them. [Pliny (B, 134).] 3. A term used by Paracelsus as synonymous with astchachilos (*q. v.*).

ARANEUS (Lat.), adj. and n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a(a^3)'ne^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *aranéeux*. 1. Web-like, said of interlaced fine hairs or threads. See ARACHNOID. 2. Covered, provided with, or consisting of a fine cobweb-like tissue; consisting of separate filaments, like the ring of an agaric. [B, 93, 121.] 3. As a n., a spider; also a sort of sea-fish. [Pliny (B, 134).]

ARANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ARANTIUM and AURANTIUM.

ARANGOS, n. A place in Transylvania, where there is a ferruginous alkaline spring. [A, 385.]

ARANIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}d'e^2-a^3. Kirby's name for the ARANEIDA. [B, 77 (8th ed.).]

ARANIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). A family of *Arachnida*, made by Latreille, corresponding to the *Araneida*. [B, 77 (8th ed.).]

ARANJAT, n. A name given in southern Europe to the *Agaricus aurantiacus*. [B, 121.]

ARANJUEZ (Sp.), n. A^3-ra^{3}n-hu-ath^2'. A place near Madrid, in Spain, where there is a purgative and diuretic spring. [A, 255, 385.]

ARANTIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The original form of aurantium (*q. v.*). [B, 121.]

ARANTSKAMMER [Günther] (Ger.), n. A^{3}r'a^{3}nts-ka^{3}m-me^{2}r. Lat., *ventriculus Arantii*. [I, 3.] See CALAMUS *scriptorius*.

ARANZARI (Sp.), n. A^{3}r-a^{3}n-th^{2}a^{3}r'e. A cold mineral spring in Spain (province of Guipuzcoa) containing sulphur and calcium; used in cutaneous and respiratory diseases. [B, 93.]

ARÄOMETER (Ger.), n. A^{3}r-e^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-e^{2}r. See ARÆOMETER. [B. 49.]—**A.-Pipette.** An instrument consisting of a hydrometer to which is attached a pipette, so arranged that on closing the orifice of the latter with the thumb and so aspirating a portion of the liquid under examination into the pipette, the weight of the portion thus aspirated is constant. [B, 48.]—**Fahrenheit'sches Gewichtsa'.** See *Fahrenheit's* HYDROMETER.—**Gewichtsa'.** A hydrometer which indicates the specific gravity by the weight required to depress it to a fixed point upon its scale. [B, 49.] See HYDROMETER *of constant volume*.—**Harn-A.** See UROMETER.—**Nicholson'sches A.** See *Nicholson's* HYDROMETER.—**Procent-A., Prozent-A.** A hydrometer the scale of which is so graduated as to indicate directly the percentage composition of the liquid in which it is immersed. [B, 49.] See *Centesimal* ALCOHOLOMETER.—**Scalen-A.** A hydrometer which indicates the specific gravity by the depth (measured upon a scale attached to the instrument) to which it sinks in the liquid examined. [B, 48.] See HYDROMETER *of constant weight*.

ARÄOMETRIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}r-e^2-o^{2}m-e^{2}t-re'. See ARÆOMETRY.

ARÄOMETRISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}r-e^2-o^{2}m-e^{2}t'ri^{2}sh. See ARÆOMETRIC.

ARAPABACA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-a^{3}p-a^3-ba^3'ka^3. From *arapabaca*, the Brazilian name of the *Spigelia anthelmia*. Plumier's name for the genus *Spigelia*. [B, 121, 170.]

ARAPA-MAN, n. From *attrape-main* = catch the hand. A Languedoc name for the *Galium aparine*. [B, 121.]

ARAPATAK, n. A place situated in Siebenbürgen, about 4 hours' ride from Kronstadt, at which there are three springs, used in the treatment of scrofula and rickets, also bathing establishments. The composition of the mineral water is as follows in 1,000 parts:

	Stammbrunnen.	Neubrunnen.	Béldlbrunnen.
Total solids	3·643	3·359	2·360
Sodium carbonate	1·284	0·922	0·627
Calcium carbonate	1·175	1·382	0·599
Ferrous carbonate	0·208	0·306	0·145
Free carbonic acid	1·983	1·536	1·215

[B, 108.]

ARAR (Beng.), n. The *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 181.]

ARAR, n. Lit., a tree; a name given in Barbary to the *Callitris quadrivalvis* (or *C. articulata*), the tree which furnishes sandarach. [B, 19, 93.]

ARARA, n. See JOHANNESIA.—**A. fructus americanus, A. fructus secundus.** A tree of French Guiana, of unknown botanical station, but allied to the juniper. It is said to be applied to ulcers. [B, 200.]

ARARE, n. The *Terminalia citrina*. [B, 121.]

ARARIBA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-a^{3}r-e'ba^3. From the Brazilian name. 1. A name given by Marcgraff to a whitish wood supposed to be derived from a species of *Pterocarpus* (according to others, from the *Acacia*). 2. A genus of Brazilian trees. 3. Araroba. [B, 121.]—**A. bark.** Lat., *cortex araribæ*. A variety of spurious cinchona bark said to be derived from *A. rubra*. It closely resembles the bark called *cinchona rosa*, and contains *aribine*. [B, 23.]—**A. rosa.** A tree the wood of which, according to Guibourt, is identical with Diababul wood or that of *Acacia arabica*. [B, 121.]—**A. rubra** [Martius]. A tree of eastern Brazil, the red bark of which is used by the Indians in dyeing. [B, 121.]—**Cortex araribæ.** See *A. bark*.

ARARIBINE, n. A^{3}r-a^{3}r-e'ben. See ARIBINE.

ARARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^3-ri(re)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, an order of plants belonging to the *Spadicatæ*, comprising the families *Zosteraceæ*, *Arideæ*, and *Cyclantheæ*. [B, 170.]

ARAROBA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-a^{3}r-o'ba^3. From the Brazilian name. Chrysarobin or Goa-powder, derived from the *Andira a.*, or, according to some, the *Centrolobium tomentosum*. [B, 5, 121.] See CHRYSAROBIN.—**A. depurata.** A. purified by solution in benzene; chrysarobin (*q. v.*). [B, 270.]

ARAROUT, ARA-ROOT, n's. A^{2}r'a^3-rut. See ARROW-ROOT.

ARARUN, n. See ARAR.

ARA-RUTA, n. A native Brazilian name for arrow-root, from which, according to Greenish, the English word is derived. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Aug. 26, 1876, p. 169 (B).]

ARASINA GURGI, n. A variety of gamboge collected in Canara. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Dec. 2, 1876, p. 451 (B).]

ARASUM (Teloogoo). The *Ficus religiosa*. [B, 172.]—**A.-marum, A. verei.** See *A.*

ARATA-GUAM, n. A Brazilian name for the *Anona muricata*. [B, 121.] Cf. ARATICU.

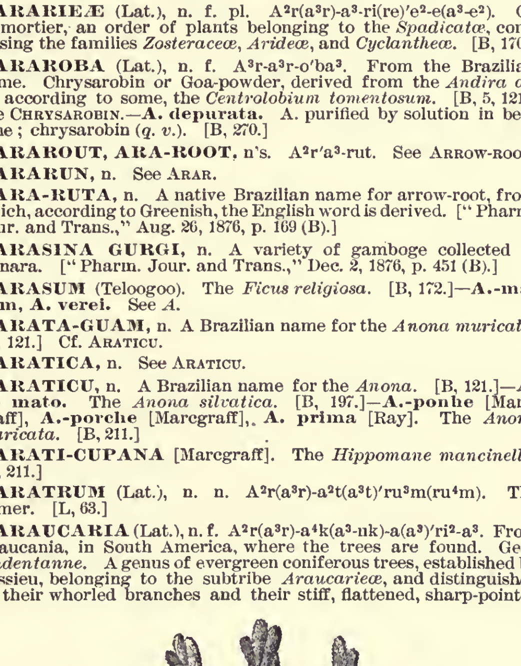
ARATICA, n. See ARATICU.

ARATICU, n. A Brazilian name for the *Anona*. [B, 121.]—**A. do mato.** The *Anona silvatica*. [B, 197.]—**A.-ponhe** [Marcgraff], **A.-porche** [Marcgraff], **A. prima** [Ray]. The *Anona muricata*. [B, 211.]

ARATI-CUPANA [Marcgraff]. The *Hippomane mancinella*. [B, 211.]

ARATRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). The vomer. [L, 63.]

ARAUCARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{4}k(a^3-uk)-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From Araucania, in South America, where the trees are found. Ger., *Andentanne*. A genus of evergreen coniferous trees, established by Jussieu, belonging to the subtribe *Araucarieæ*, and distinguished by their whorled branches and their stiff, flattened, sharp-pointed



THE ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA. [B, 49.]

leaves. Salisbury made out of this genus two new genera (*Colymbea* and *Eutassa*), and Link restricted the genus *A.* to the species (*A. brasiliensis* and *A. imbricata*) referred by Salisbury to *Colymbea*. [B, 19, 75, 170.]—**A. Bidwillii** [Hooker]. The bunya-bunya pine; a

lofty tree growing between the Brisbane and Burnett rivers in Australia. It bears large cones containing edible seeds. [B, 19, 49.]—**A. brasiliana, A. brasiliensis** [Richard]. The Brazil pine. A lofty Brazilian tree which furnishes a very fragrant resin. [B, 49, 197.]—**A. columnaris** [Hooker], **A. Cookii** [R. Brown]. Ger., *Säulencypresse.* A tall Australian species from the cones of which a resinous matter exudes. [B, 49.]—**A. Cunninghami** [Aiton]. Syn.: *Eutacta* (*Eutassa*) *Cunninghami.* The Moreton Bay pine; an Australian species furnishing no resin but a white transparent exudation. [B, 49, 77.]—**A. Dombeyi** [Richard]. See *A. imbricata.*—**A. excelsa** [R. Brown]. Ger., *Norfolksfichte, Norfolktanne.* Syn.: *Dombeya* (seu *Eutassa,* seu *Altingia*) *excelsa.* The Norfolk Island pine; a tree growing in New Caledonia and Norfolk Island, and attaining a height of 200 feet and upwards. The seeds are said to be edible; but this is denied. [B, 19, 49.]—**A. imbricata** [Pav.]. Ger., *Chilifichte.* Syn.: *Dombeya chilensis* [Lamarck], *Pinus araucana* [Molin], *Colymbea quadrifaria* [Salisbury]. The Chili pine; a tree growing in the mountains of Chili, by some identified with *A. excelsa.* Upon incision it furnishes a milky, glutinous juice of strong odor and taste, called *Dombeya turpentine.* [B, 5.]—**A. Rulei** [Müller]. A New Caledonian species of smaller size than the others. [B, 77.]

ARAUCARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{4}(a^{3}-u)-ka^{3}r-i(e)'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *araucariées.* Of Reichenbach and others, a subtribe of coniferous trees belonging to the tribe *Abietineæ,* characterized by the spirally arranged deciduous scales of the cones, and the flat or quadrangular leaves, subopposite or disposed in spirals. It includes the genera *Araucaria* and *Dammara.* [B, 75, 170.]

ARAXAS, n. Soot. [B, 59.] See FULIGO.

ARAXAT, n. From Ar., *Al-ratsats* or *al-razâz,* lead. An alchemical name for lead. [B, 52.]

ARAYANA, n. An unknown tree used in the preparation of chica from the *Bignonia chica.* [B, 197.]

ARAYA-ANGELI, n. The *Antiaris saccidora.* [B, 172.]

ARBACIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl.

ARBEIT (Ger.), n. A^{3}r'bit. Work, labor. [L, 115, p. 894.]—**A'sammler.** Literally a labor-accumulator. An apparatus constructed by Fick whereby a contracting muscle is enabled to raise a weight to the greatest possible distance. By means of a lever acting upon a toothed wheel the weight is retained at the point to which it is raised at the end of each contraction of the muscle, so that the result of a series of stimulations applied to a muscle is indicated by the total height to which the weight is lifted. [K, 35.]—**A'stheilung.** Division of labor; in biology, the assumption of special functions by special parts or individuals constituting a single organism. [B, 49.]—**A'szeit.** The working hours of a laborer; also the maximum time which is allowed by the rules of hygiene to be consumed in labor. [M, 1.]

ARBEITER (Ger.), n. A^{3}r'bit-e^{2}r. A workman.—**A'herz.** See under HERZ.—**A'hygiene.** See under HYGIENE.—**A'kleidung.** A form of dress designed to obviate the evil effects of certain occupations. [M, 1.]

ARBI (Hind.), n. The *Colocasia antiquorum.* [B, 172.]

ARBI, n. A Basque name for several varieties of cabbage (*Brassica fera* and *oleracea*). [B, 121.]

ARBOIS (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-bwa^{3}. The *Cytisus laburnum.* [B, 173.]

ÁRBOL (Sp.), n. A^{3}r'bo^{2}l. A tree. [B.]—**A.-a-brea resin.** A grayish-yellow, soft, glutinous substance, of strong, agreeable odor, obtained from the *Canarium album.* [B, 2.]—**A.-abrea.** Literally the pitch-tree; a Spanish name for the tree furnishing elemi.—**A. de amor.** The *Cercis siliquastrum.* [B.]—**A. de coral.** The *Picramnia corallodendron.* [B, 19, 121.]—**A. del aceite de Maria.** The *Calophyllum Mariæ.* [B, 121.]—**A. de la vida.** See ARBOR VITÆ.—**A. del cera.** The *Elæagia utilis.* [B, 121.]—**A. de leche.** The *Piratinera utilis.* [B, 93.]—**A. del pan.** The *Artocarpus incisa.* [B.]—**A. del paraíso.** The *Elæagnus angustifolia.* [B.]—**A. de manitas.** The *Cheiranthodendron.* [B. 121.]—**A. de sangre.** The *Croton sanguifluum.*—**A. de ule.** A Mexican name for the *Castilloa elastica.*—**A. paraíso.** See *A. del paraíso.*

ARBON, n. A health resort in Switzerland. [A, 385.]

ARBONNE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-bo^{2}n. A place in Upper Savoy, where there is a saline spring. [A, 385.]

ARBOR (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r'bo^{2}r. Gen., *arbo'ris.* From the root *arb-* or *urb-,* found in the Sanscr., *urvará,* fertile land. Ger., *urbar,* fertile. Celt., *arbara,* a plant with seed. [B, 52.] Fr., *arbre.* It., *albero.* Sp., *árbol.* Also written *arbos.* A tree; a plant of more or less considerable stature with a woody trunk and branches. Metaphorically, anything tree-like or branching; a term applied in anatomy to certain portions of the body, and in chemistry to an arborescent precipitate produced by the slow reduction of a metal in solution. [B.]—**A. aculeata caroliniana,** etc. [Plukenet]. The *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis.* [B, 211.]—**A. africana** [Plukenet]. The *Ochna atropurpurea.* [B, 121.]—**A. alba** [Rumphius], **A. alba Cayputi** [Rumphius]. The *Melaleuca leucadendra.* [B, 211.]—**A. alba minor** [Rumphius]. The *Melaleuca Cajuputi.* [B, 51.]—**A. aluminosa.** The *Decadia aluminosa.* [B, 121.]—**A. americana, alatis foliis, succo lacteo venenato** [Plukenet]. The *Rhus vernix.* [B, 211.]—**A. americana cucurbitifera, folio longo mucronato, fructu oblongo** [Comm.]. The *Crescentia cujete.* [B, 211.]—**A. americana venenata** [Pet.]. The *Rhus vernix.* [B, 211.]—**A. aquatica brasiliensis.** See ANINGAIBA.—**A. benivi, A. benzoinifera.** The *Styrax benzoin.* [A, 316; B, 200.]—**A. bovina** [Herm.]. The *Chionanthus zeylanica.* [B, 211.]—**A. brasilia dicta.** The tree (*Cæsalpina echinata* and other species which furnishes Brazil wood. [B, 211.]—**A. cacavi cacavifera** [Hern.], **A. cacavifera americana,** etc. [Plukenet]. The *Theobroma cacao.* [B, 211.]—**A. camphorifera, A. camphorifera japonica** [Breyn.]. The camphor-tree, *Camphora officinarum.* [B, 59, 211.]—**A. citri** [Pliny]. Probably the sandarach tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis* (seu *articulata*). [Schousboe (B, 180).]—**A. cœli** [Rumphius]. Perhaps a species of *Adenanthera* (B, 211); according to others (B, 121), a species of *Ailantus* (*A. moluccana*).—**A. conciliorum** [Rumphius]. Fr., *arbre des conseils.* Probably the *Ficus religiosa.* [B, 211.]—**A. crepitans** [Hern.]. The *Hura crepitans.* [B, 211.]—**A. Diaboli.** A name given by the Christians in Malabar to the *Ficus religiosa* because adored by the heathens there. [Rheede (B, 211).]—**A. Dianæ.** Fr., *arbre de Diane.* Ger., *Silberbaum, Dianenbaum.* It., *albero di Diana.* The silver-tree; an arborescent amalgam of silver obtained by pouring mercury into a solution of silver nitrate. [B, 3.]—**A. dracæna, A. draconis.** The *Dracæna draco.* [B, 211.]—**A. excæcans** [Rumphius]. Fr., *arbre aveuglant.* The *Excæcaria agallocha.* [B, 211.]—**A. exotica fraxini folio.** The *Acer negundo.* [B, 211.]—**A. exotica spinosa.** The *Guilandina bonducella.* [B, 211.]—**A. fabifera prima.** The *Erythrina corallodendron.* [B, 211.]—**A. farinifera.** The sago-palm. [B, 59.]—**A. febrifuga peruviana** [Ray]. The *Cinchona officinalis* of Linnæus. [B, 211.]—**A. ferrea.** 1. The *Dracæna ferrea.* 2. The *Mesua ferrea.* [B, 211.]—**A. finium regundorum** [Dalech]. The *Bixa orellana.* [B, 211.]—**A. fraxini folio.** The *Melia azederach.* [B, 211.]—**A. glutinosa** [Rumphius]. The *Cordia myxa.* [B, 211.]—**A. incana siliquis torosis.** The *Cajanus indicus,* var. *flavus.* [B, 59.]—**A. indica, A. indica flore maximo,** etc. The *Dillenia indica.* [B, 211.]—**A. indica fraxini folio.** The *Aralia spinosa.* [B, 211.]—**A. indica fructu conoide.** The *Semecarpus anacardium.* [B, 211.]—**A. indica mamei dicta** [Bauhin]. The mammee-tree, *Mammea americana.* [B, 211.]—**A. insania.** The *Caragana.* [B, 121.]—**A. Jovis.** Fr., *arbre de Jupiter.* Ger., *Zinnbaum.* The tin-tree. An arborescent crystalline deposit of metallic tin formed when zinc is added to a solution of tin chloride. [B, 3.]—**A. jucadice.** See CASSIA *lignea* and CANELLA *alba.*—**A. Judæ.** Fr., *arbre de Judas* (ou *Judée*). The Judas-tree, or *Cercis siliquastrum.* [B, 211.]—**A. Judæ americana** [Ray]. The *Cercis canadensis.* [B, 211.]—**A. kauki Indorum, floribus odoratis** [Breyn.]. The *Mimusops elengi.* [B, 211.]—**A. lactaria** [Rumphius]. The *Cerbera manghas.* [B, 211.]—**A. lanigera.** The cotton-plant. [B, 200.] See GOSSYPIUM.—**A. lanigera spinosa.** The tree formerly known as *Bombax ceiba.* [B, 59.] See ERIODENDRON *anfractuosum.*—**A. laurifolia sinensis.** See LICHI.—**A. magna serpentum** [Grimm.]. The *Strychnos colubrina.* [B, 211.]—**A. malabarica lactescens.** The tree furnishing conessi bark; the *Wrightia antidysenterica.* [B, 19, 59.]—**A. mannifera.** The tree furnishing manna. [B, 200.] See FRAXINUS.—**A. maris.** Tree of the sea; coral. [B, 50.]—**A. Martis.** Fr.. *arbre de Mars.* An arborescent grayish-white precipitate, made up of a silicate of iron and potassium carbonate, obtained by plunging a crystal of iron sulphate into a solution of a mixture of potassium carbonate and silicate. [B, 2, 38.]—**A. medullaris cerebelli.** Ger., *Markbaum des kleinen Hirns.* See A. VITÆ *cerebelli.*—**A. mexicoana, fructu castaneæ, coccifera.** The *Bixa orellana.* [B, 211.]—**A. mineralis philosophica.** See *A. Dianæ.*—**A. nigra** [Rumphius]. Probably the *Uvaria zeylanica.* [B, 211.]—**A. nucifera.** The *Andira.* [B, 59.]—**A. ovigera** [Rumphius]. The *Hernandia ovigera.* [B, 211.]—**A. palorum** [Rumphius]. A name given to trees or shrubs furnishing the different varieties of the *bois de pieux;* especially the *Euphorbia pometia.* [B, 121.]—**A. pentaphyllos virginiana.** The *Æsculus pavia.* [B, 211.]—**A. philosophorum.** Fr., *arbre des philosophes.* See *A. Dianæ.*—**A. plumbi.** See *A. Saturni.*—**A. pomifera et prunifera indica.** The cashew-tree; *Anacardium occidentale.* [B, 59.]—**A. regis** [Rumphius]. The *Hernandia sonora.* [B, 211.]—**A. saguisan** [Ray]. The *Unona* (*Uvaria*) *odorata.* [B, 211.]—**A. Sancti Thomæ.** The *Bauhinia variegata.* [B, 59.]—**A. sarmentosa fabifera** [Burm.]. The *Pterocarpus draco* of Linnæus. [B, 211.]—**A. Saturni.** Fr., *arbre de Saturne.* Ger., *Bleibaum.* The lead-tree; an arborescent precipitate of lead obtained by adding zinc to a solution of the former metal. [B, 49.]—**A. scientiæ.** The tree of knowledge spoken of in Genesis; according to Plukenet, the *Citrus decumanus;* according to others, a species of *Tabernæmontana.* [B, 19. 211.]—**A. seguisan.** See *A. saguisan.*—**A. semper viridis.** The *Thuja occidentalis.* [B, 200.]—**A. spicularum** [Rumphius]. The *Trigonostemon.* [B, 121.]—**A. spinosa.** The *Lycium afrum.* [B, 59.]—**A. spinosa indica, muricatis siliquis,** etc. The *Guilandina bonduc.* [B, 59.]—**A. stanni.** See *A. Jovis.*—**A. tinctoria.** An Ethiopian tree, used in dyeing. [B, 200.]—**A. toxicaria.** The *Antiaris toxicaria.* [B, 180.]—**A. tristis, A. tristis myrto similis.** Fr., *arbre triste.* Ger., *Trauerbaum.* The *Nyctanthes a. tristis.* [B, 211.]—**A. tristis Shardonii.** The *Elæagnus angustifolia.* [B, 211.]—**A. tulipifera, A. tulipifera virginiana** [Catesby]. The *Liriodendron tulipifera.* [B, 200, 211.]—**Arborum fungus** [Lobel]. A name given to the *Polyporus, Exidia,* and other *Fungi* growing upon trees. [B, 121.]—**A. uteri.** See A. VITÆ *uterina.*—**A. uvifera indica.** The *Michelia champaca.* [B, 211.]—**A. venenata** [Kalm.]. The *Rhus vernix* [B 211.]—**A. venenata mancinello dicta** [Ray]. The *Hippomane mancinella.* [B, 211.]—**A. vernicifera spuria silvestris angustifolia** [Kæmpfer]. The *Rhus succedanea.* [B, 211.]—**A. vernicis** [Rumphius]. The *Gluta benghas.* [B, 121.]—**A. versicolor.** See AYALLA.—**A. vinifera, A. vinifera couton juglandi similis** [Bauhin]. See COUTON.—**A. vitæ.** See the major list.—**A. vivicans.** See A. VITÆ *uterina.*—**A. zagoe amboinensis.** The *Cycas circinalis.* [B, 211.]

ARBORARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-bo-ra(ra^{3})'ri^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of or pertaining to a tree. [B, 134.]

ARBOREAL, adj. A^{3}r-bo're^{2}-a^{2}l. Of or pertaining to trees; dwelling upon trees. [R. Owen (B, 116).]

ARBORÉE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-bo-ra. The trunk of a tree. [B, 1.]

ARBOREI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{3}r bo're^{2}-i(e). A name given by Ruelle to *Fungi* which grow upon trees. [B, 121.] Cf. ARBORUM *fungus.*

ARBOREOUS, adj. A^{3}r-bo′re^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *arboreus*. It., *arboreo*. Of or pertaining to a tree; resembling a tree; growing upon a tree. [B, 7, 116.]

ARBORES, n. An old name for a superficial macular eruption of the skin, which subsequently goes on to ulceration; a sort of morphœa. [B, 50.]

ARBORESCENCE, n. A^{3}r″bo^{2}r-e^{2}s′e^{2}ns. Lat., *arborescentia* (from *arboresci*, to grow into a tree). Fr., *a*. The state of being arborescent; also the assumption of a tree-like form as seen in certain crystals. [B.]

ARBORESCENT, adj. A^{3}r″bo^{2}r-e^{2}s′e^{2}nt. Lat., *arborescens*. Fr., *arborescent*. 1. Of a plant, tree-like; or resembling a tree in size and in having a woody stem and branches. 2. Branching like a tree, as a. crystals. [B.]

ARBORETUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-bo-re(ra)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). A grove, or plantation of trees. [B, 134.]

ARBOREUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-bo′re^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARBOREOUS.

ARBORICOLA (Lat.), n., f. of adj., *arboricolus* (*planta* understood). A^{3}r-bo-ri^{2}k′o^{2}l-a^3. A vegetable which grows upon a tree. [B, 121.]

ARBORICOLOUS, adj. A^{3}r-bo-ri^{2}k′o^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *arboricolus* (from *arbor*, a tree, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *arboricole*. It., *arboricolo*. Sp., *arborícolo*. Growing upon trees. [B, 121.]

ARBORIFORM, adj. A^{3}r-bo^{2}r′i^2-fo^{3}rm. Lat., *arboriformis* (from *arbor*, a tree, and *forma*, shape). Fr., *arboriforme*. Tree-shaped. [B, 116.]

ARBORISATION (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-bo^{2}r-e-za^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. Arborization.—**A. terminale.** See *Terminal* ARBORIZATION.—**A. vasculaire.** Repeated dichotomous division of blood-vessels after the manner of a tree. [B, 93.]

ARBORISATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-bo^{2}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ARBORIZED.

ARBORIZATION, n. A^{3}r-bo^{2}r″i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. Fr., *arborisation*. It., *arborizazzione*. Sp., *arborización*. A tree-like figure occurring in minerals; also a similar tree-like figure produced by the injection of the capillary blood-vessels. [B, 93, 116.]—**Terminal a.** Fr., *arborisation terminale*. 1. See *Motor* END-PLATE. 2. A term also sometimes applied to the branched terminations of sensory nerves. [J.]

ARBORIZED, adj. A^{3}r″bo^{2}r-izd. Lat., *arborisatus*. Fr., *arborisé*. Having an appearance like that of a tree; a term applied to agates. [Wright (B, 116).]

ARBOR-VINE, n. A^{3}r′bo^{3}r-vin. A species of *Convolvulus*. [B, 116.]

ARBOR VITÆ (Lat.), n. f. Vi(we)′te(ta^3-e^2). Fr., *arbre de vie*. Ger., *Lebensbaum*. It., *albero di* (o *della*) *vita*. Sp., *árbol de la vida*. Tree of life. 1. In botany, a name given to various trees supposed to have the power of prolonging life, like the *Juniperus sabina*, and especially the *Thuja occidentalis*, and, in New Zealand, to the *Libocedrus doniana*. [B, 19, 78.] 2. In anatomy, an arborescent structure found in various parts of the body; especially the a. v. cerebelli (*q. v.*). [I.]—**A. v. cerebelli.** Fr., *arbre de vie du cervelet*. Ger., *Markbaum des kleinen Hirns*. An arborescent structure



THE ARBOR VITÆ CEREBELLI. (FROM RANNEY, AFTER HIRSCHFELD.)

1, 1, corpus dentatum; 2, tuber annulare; 3, section of the middle peduncle; 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, laminæ forming the arbor vitæ; 5, 5, olivary body of the medulla oblongata; 6, anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata; 7, upper extremity of the spinal cord.

seen upon vertical section of the cerebellum, due to the peculiar arrangement of the white and gray laminæ. [I, 15.]—**A. v. uterina.** Fr., *arbre de vie de l'utérus*. Sp., *árbol de la vida uterino*. A fanciful term applied to the ridges of the canal of the cervix uteri—an anterior and a posterior median longitudinal ridge, from each of which a number of branching ridges extend obliquely upward. [A, 22.]—**Folia arboris v.** See *Ramuli arboris v.*—**Lignum arboris v.** The wood of *Thuja occidentalis*. [B, 180.]—**Ramuli arboris v.** The leafy branches of *Thuja occidentalis*, formerly official. [B, 180.]

ARBOS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r′bo^{2}s. See ARBOR.

ARBOUFLE D'ASTRACAN (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-bufl da^{3}s-tra^3-ka^{3}n^2. The *Cucurbita clypeata* (*melopepo*). [B, 121, 173.]

ARBOUS, n. A Languedoc name for the *Arbutus unedo*. [B, 121.]

ARBOUSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-buz. 1. The fruit of *Arbutus unedo*. See ARBUTUM. 2. See ARBOUFLE D'ASTRACAN. [B, 38.]

ARBOUSIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-bu-zi^2-a. The *Arbutus*; especially the *Arbutus unedo*, official under this title in the French Codex, which directs the root, fruit, and leaves to be employed. [B, 93, 113.]—**A. à panicules, A. arbre de corail.** The *Arbutus andrachne*. [B, 105.]—**A. commun.** The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. [B, 38.]—**A. des alpes.** The *Arctostaphylos alpina*. [B, 38.]—**A. des Pyrénées.** The *Arbutus unedo*. [B, 105.]—**A. raisin d'ours.** The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. [B, 38.]

ARBOUSSE, ARBOUSTE (Fr.), n's. A^{3}r-bus, -bust. See ARBOUSE.—**A. d'Astrakhan.** See ARBOUFLE D'ASTRACAN.

ARBRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}rbr. A tree. [B.]—**A. à baume.** Any tree with a balsamic juice. [B, 38.]—**A. à beurre.** A name given to several sapotaceous trees, especially the *Bassia butyracea*. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. à bourre.** The *Areca crinita*. [B, 38.]—**A. à brai.** A Manilla tree the resin of which is used in ship-building. [B, 38].—**A. à café.** The *Gymnocladus dioica*. [B, 121.]—**A. à calebasses.** The *Crescentia cujete*. [B, 121.]—**A. à cannelle.** The *Laurus quixos*. [B, 121, 173.] **A. à chandelles.** See *A. à suif.*—**A. à chapelet** (ou **chapelets**). 1. The *Melia azederach*. 2. The *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 173.]—**A. à chou.** The cabbage-tree (*Andira inermis*). [B, 121.]—**A. à cire.** A name given to several trees from which a vegetable wax is obtained; especially to the *Myrica cerifera* (and other species of *Myrica*), *Ceroxylon andicola*, *Rhus succedanea* (and other species of *Rhus*), *Ligustrum glabrum*, and *Hibiscus syriacus*. [B, 121.]—**A. à cordes.** A species of fig-tree growing in the Isle of Bourbon, where ropes are made from its bark. [B, 38.]—**A. à couis.** A name given to several species of *Crescentia*, especially *Crescentia cujete*. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. à dentelle.** The *Lagetta lintearia*. [B, 93.]—**A. à enivrer.** A name given to several trees which are used for poisoning or stupefying fish so that they can be more readily taken; especially applied to species of *Piscidia*, *Galega* (*G. sericea*), and *Phyllanthus*, and to the *Anamirta cocculus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. à éponges.** A species of *Acacia*. [B, 38.]—**A. à épreuves.** See *A. ordéal.*—**A. à fraises.** See ARBUTUS *unedo*.—**A. à franges.** The *Chionanthus virginica*. [B, 121.]—**A. à galles de l'Inde.** The *Acacia bambolah*. [B, 121.]—**A. à grives.** A name given to the *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Cratægus azarolus*, and *Pyrus aria*. [B, 38, 121.]—**A. à huile.** See *A. à l'huile.*—**A. à la cire.** See *A. à cire.*—**A. à la fièvre.** The *Vismia guianensis* and *Vismia cayennensis*. [B, 121.]—**A. à la flèche.** The *Aloe dichotoma*. [B, 121.]—**A. à la foire.** See *A. à la fièvre.*—**A. à la gale.** The *Rhus toxicodendron*. [B, 173.]—**A. à la glu.** 1. The *Ilex aquifolium*. 2. The *Hippomane biglandulosa*. [B, 121.]—**A. à la gomme.** A name given to the *Metrosideros costata*, the *Eucalyptus resinifera*, the *Acacia*, and other trees furnishing gum. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. à l'ail.** A name applied to several trees distinguished by their garlicky odor, like the *Petiveria alliacea*, and species of *Cassia*, *Seguiera*, and *Cerdana*. [B, 121.]—**A. à lait.** 1. The *Piratinera utilis*. 2. In Demerara, the *Tabernœmontana utilis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. à lait de Demerara.** See *A. à lait* (2d def.).—**A. à la laque du Malabar.** The *Butea frondosa*. [B, 121.]—**A. à la main.** The *Cheiranthodendron platanoides*. [B, 121.]—**A. à la mâture.** The *Uvaria longifolia*. [B, 121.]—**A. à la migraine.** The *Premna corymbosa* (*integrifolia*). [B, 173.]—**A. à lance.** The *Lansium domesticum*. [B, 93.]—**A. à la pistache.** The *Staphylea trifoliata*. [B, 121.]—**A. à la puce.** See *A. à la gale.*—**A. à laque du Malabar.** See *A. à la laque du Malabar.*—**A. à la vache.** Syn.: *lait de vache*. The *Piratinera utilis*. [B, 173.]—**A. à l'encens.** See *A. d'encens.*—**A. à l'huile.** A name applied to *Aleurites cordata*, *Terminalia catappa*, and to species of *Elæococca* and *Dipterocarpus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. à l'oseille.** The *Oxydendron arboreum*. [B, 173.]—**A. à Marie.** The balsam-of-Tolu tree (*Myroxylon toluifera*). [B, 121.]—**A. à pain.** The bread-fruit tree; *Artocarpus incisa*. [B, 121.]—**A. à pain des Cafres.** The *Zamia caffra*. [B, 173.]—**A. à papier.** The *Broussonetia papyrifera*. [B, 121.]—**A. à pauvre homme.** The *Ulmus campestris*. [B, 121.]—**A. à perruque** (ou **à perruques**). The *Rhus cotinus*. [B, 121.]—**A. à pipa.** A species of *Rhus*. [B, 121.]—**A. à pois Cafre.** The *Erythrina corallodendron*. [B, 121.]—**A. à poivre.** The *Schinus molle* and *Vitex agnus castus*, also a species of *Xylopia*. [B, 121.]—**A. à salade.** The *Olax*. [B, 121.]—**A. à sang.** The *Vismia cayennensis*. [B, 121.]—**A. à savon.** A name given to species of *Sapindus* and *Quillaja*. [B, 121.]—**A. à savonnettes.** The *Sapindus saponaria*. [B, 121.]—**A. à sel.** The *Areca madagascariensis*. [B, 121.]—**A. à séringue** (ou **à séringues**). The seringa-tree or caoutchouc-tree. [B, 121.] See SIPHONIA.—**A. à soie.** See *A. de soie.*—**A. à suif.** 1. The *Stillingia sebifera*. 2. The *Myristica kombo*. 3. The *Pentadesma butyraceum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. à tan.** The *Weinmannia tinctoria*. [B, 121.]—**A. à toucas.** A Brazilian tree with an oily fruit. The stems are used for masts. [B, 121.]—**A. au castor.** The *Magnolia glauca*. [B, 106.]—**A. au chou.** The cabbage-palm (*Oreodoxa oleracea*). [B, 121.]—**A. au corail.** 1. The *Erythrina corallodendron* of the West Indies. 2. The *Adenanthera pavonina*. [A, 385.]—**A. au kermès.** See *A. au vermillon.*—**A. au lis.** The tulip-tree (*Tulipa*) and the *Magnolia*. [B, 121.]—**A. au mastic.** The *Amyris elemifera*. [B, 173.]—**A. au poivre.** See *A. à poivre.*—**A. au raisin.** The *Staphylea* and *Coccoloba*. [B, 121.]—**A. au sagou.** The sago-tree (*Sagus Rumphii*, also other species of *Sagus* and the *Saguerus Rumphii*). [B, 121, 173.]—**A. au vermillon.** The *Quercus coccifera*. [B, 121.]—**A. au vernis.** A name applied to several trees from which varnish is obtained, especially the *Aleurites cordata*,

Terminalia catappa, and *Rhus vernix*. [B, 121.]—**A. aux anémones.** The *Calycanthus*. [B, 173.]—**A. aux écus.** See *A. aux quarante écus*.—**A. aux fraises.** The *Arbutus unedo*. [B, 173.]—**A. aux grives.** See *A. à grives*.—**A. aux lis.** See *A. au lis*.—**A. aux pois.** The *Caragana arborescens*. [B, 121.]—**A. aux quarante écus.** The *Gingko biloba*. [B, 121.]—**A. aux quatre épices.** The *Ravensara aromatica*. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. aux savonnettes.** See *A. à savonnettes*.—**A. aux savons.** See *A. à savon*.—**A. aux serpens.** The *Aristolochia* and *Ophioxylon*. [B, 121.]—**A. aux tulipes.** See *A. au lis*.—**A. à velours.** The *Tournefortia argentea*. [B, 121.]—**A. à vernis.** See *A. au vernis*.—**A. à vessie.** The *Colutea arborescens*. [B, 121.]—**A. aveuglant.** The *Excœcaria agallocha*. [B, 173.]—**A. banian.** The banyan-tree, *Ficus indica* (seu *bengalensis*). [B, 121.]—**A. baume.** See *A. à baume*.—**A. d'amour.** The *Cercis siliquastrum*. [B, 121.]—**A. d'Angolam.** The *Alangium hexapetalum*. [B, 121.]—**A. d'argent.** The *Protea argentea* and *Elæagnus angustifolia*. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. de Caroni** (ou **Carony**). The *Galipea officinalis*. [B, 38.]—**A. de castor.** See *A. au castor*.—**A. du ciel.** See *A. du ciel*.—**A. de corail.** 1. The *Erythrina corallodendron*. 2. The *Arbutus andrachne*. [B, 121.]—**A. de Cypre.** 1. The *Pinus halepensis*. 2. The *Taxodium distichum*. 3. The *Cordia gerascanthus*. [B, 121.]—**A. de Cythère.** The *Spondias dulcis*. [B, 121.]—**A. de Diane.** See ARBOR *Dianæ*.—**A. de Dieu.** The *Ficus religiosa*. [B, 121.] Cf. ARBOR *Diaboli*.—**A. de dragon.** The *Dracæna draco*. [B, 38.]—**A. de fer.** 1. The *Mesua ferrea*. 2. In the Mauritius, the *Stadmannia ferrea*. [B, 121.] Cf. ARBOR *ferrea*.—**A. de Gordon.** See *A. du ciel*.—**A. de Juda** (ou **Judas**, ou **Judée**). 1. The Judas-tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*). 2. In the Antilles, the *Kleinhovia hospita*. [B, 121.]—**A. de Jupiter.** See ARBOR *Jovis*.—**A. de la folie.** The *Icica carana*. [B, 173.]—**A. de lait.** See *A. à lait*.—**A. de mai.** The *Hypericum perforatum*; also a species of *Panax* found in the Antilles. [B, 38, 121.]—**A. de Mars.** See ARBOR *Martis*.—**A. de Matachan.** The *Melanorrhœa*. [B, 121.]—**A. de mille ans.** The baobab (*Adansonia digitata*). [B, 38.]—**A. de Moïse.** The *Mespilus pyracantha*. [B, 121.]—**A. de mort.** The *Hippomane mancinella*. [B, 121.]—**A. d'encens.** A name applied to a number of trees, including species of *Amyris*, *Bursera*, *Icica* (especially *I. heptaphylla*), *Protium*, and *Terminalia*. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. de neige.** 1. The *Chionanthus virginica*. 2. The *Viburnum opulus*, var. *roseum*. [B, 38.]—**A. de Paradis.** 1. The *Elæagnus angustifolia*. 2. The *Thuja occidentalis*. [B, 173.]—**A. d'épreuve.** See *A. ordéal*.—**A. de Purkinje.** See *Purkinje's* FIGURE.—**A. de Sainte-Lucie.** The *Cerasus mahaleb*. [B, 93.]—**A. de Saint-Jean.** See *A. de Mai*.—**A. de Saint-Thomas.** The *Bauhinia variegata*. [B, 121.]—**A. désaltérant.** The *Phytocrene gigantea*. [B, 121.]—**A. de Saturne.** See ARBOR *Saturni*.—**A. des banians.** See *A. banian*.—**A. des conseils.** The *Ficus religiosa*. [B, 121.] Cf. ARBOR *conciliorum*.—**A. de soie.** The *Acacia julibrissin*. The *fausse a. de soie* is the *Asclepias gigantea*. [B, 121.]—**A. des pagodes.** The *Ficus religiosa*. [B, 121.]—**A. des philosophes.** See ARBOR *philosophorum*.—**A. de vie.** See ARBOR VITÆ.—**A. de vie de l'utérus.** See ARBOR VITÆ *uteri*.—**A. de vie du cervelet, A. de vie du lobe moyen du cervelet.** See ARBOR VITÆ *cerebelli*.—**A. de vie du vagin.** The columns and rugæ of the vagina. [B, 93.]—**A. du baume.** See *A. à baume*.—**A. du Brésil.** The tree furnishing Brazil-wood (*Cæsalpinia echinata*); also the *Grangeria borbonica*. [B, 121.]—**A. du castor.** See *A. au castor*.—**A. du ciel.** The *Gingkobiloba*. [B, 121.]—**A. du diable.** The *Ficus religiosa*. [B, 121.] Cf. ARBOR *Diaboli*.—**A. du dragon.** See *A. de dragon*.—**A. du voyageur.** The *Ravenala madagascariensis*. [B, 121.]—**A. immortel.** 1. *Erythrina corallodendron*. 2. The *Endrachium madagascariense*. [B, 121.]—**A. impudique, A. indécent.** A name given to several species of *Pandanus*, on account of the peculiar shape assumed by their roots. [B, 38, 121.]—**A. lance.** The *Lansium domesticum*. [A, 385.]—**A. mouche, A. mouche à miel.** The *Weinmannia tinctoria*. [B, 121, 152.]—**A. ordéal.** The ordeal-tree; the *Physostigma venenosum* and perhaps the *Erythrophlœum guineense*. [B, 38, 121.]—**A. philosophique.** See ARBOR *Dianæ*.—**A. pluvieux.** The *Cæsalpinia pluviosa*. [B, 121.]—**A. poison.** The poison-tree (*Rhus toxicodendron*, *Antiaris*, *Hippomane mancinella*, etc.). [B, 121.] Cf. ARBOR *toxicaria* and ARBOR *venenata*.—**A. puant.** A name given to several fœtid trees, especially *Anagyris fœtida*, *Fœtidia borbonica*, *Stercutia fœtida*, and a species of *Olax*. [B, 121.]—**A. rouge.** The *Erythrophlœum guineense*. [B, 121.]—**A. saint.** The *Melia azedarach*. [A, 385.]—**A. saint.** The *Melia azederach*. [B, 121.]—**A. vasculaire de Purkinje.** See *Purkinje's* FIGURE.—**A's verts.** Evergreen trees. [B, 38, 121.]

ARBRISSEAU (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-bris-o. A shrub; the same as arbustum (*q. v.*). [B, 1.]

ARBROATH, n. A^{3}r'broth. Also written *Aberbrothwick*. A place in Scotland, where there is a ferruginous spring. [A, 385.]

ARBUSCLE, n. A^{3}r'bu^{3}s-sl. See ARBUSCULA (1st def.).

ARBUSCULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s)'ku^2(ku)-la^3. Dim. of *arbor*. Fr., *arbrisseau*, *arbuscule*. 1. A shrub or small tree; larger than an arbustum and smaller than a tree, which it resembles in the possession of axillary buds. 2. See ANABLASTEMA *glomerulosum*. [B, 1, 198.]—**A. coralle, A. coralloides.** The *Erythrina corallodendron*. [B, 59.]—**A. gummifera brasiliensis.** The *Cadopia* or *Hypericum latifolium*. [B, 59.]

ARBUSCULAR, adj. A^{3}r-bu^{3}s'ku^2-la^{3}r. Fr., *arbusculaire*. Of, pertaining to, or having the figure of an arbuscula. [B, 116.]

ARBUSTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-bu^{6}st. See ARBUSTUM.

ARBUSTIVA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj., *arbustivus* (*vegetabilia* understood). An order of plants in one of the classifications of Linnæus comprising *Philadelphus*, *Eugenia*, *Myrtus*, *Caryophyllus*, and *Psidium*. [B, 170.]

ARBUSTIVE, adj. A^{3}r-bu^{3}s'ti^{2}v. See ARBUSTIVUS (1st def.).

ARBUSTIVUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s)-ti(te)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). From *arbor*. Fr., *arbustif*. 1. Covered with trees. 2. Growing upon a tree. [Columella (B, 134).] 3. Of or pertaining to a shrub (arbustum). [B.]

ARBUSTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-bu^{3}s(bus)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Fr., *arbuste*. 1. In classical Latin, a shrubbery or vineyard; also a tree. 2. In botany, a shrub. Cf. ARBUSCULA. [B, 1, 134.]

ARBUSTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-bu^{3}s(bus)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ARBUSTIVUS (1st def.).

ARBUTE, n. A^{3}r'bu^{2}t. See ARBUTUS *unedo*.

ARBUTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-bu^2(bu)'te^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *arbutées*. Ger., *Arbuteen*. A tribe of ericaceous evergreen shrubs belonging to the suborder *Ericineæ*, comprising the genera *Arbutus* and *Arctostaphylos*, characterized by their fleshy fruit and caducous corolla. [B, 104.]

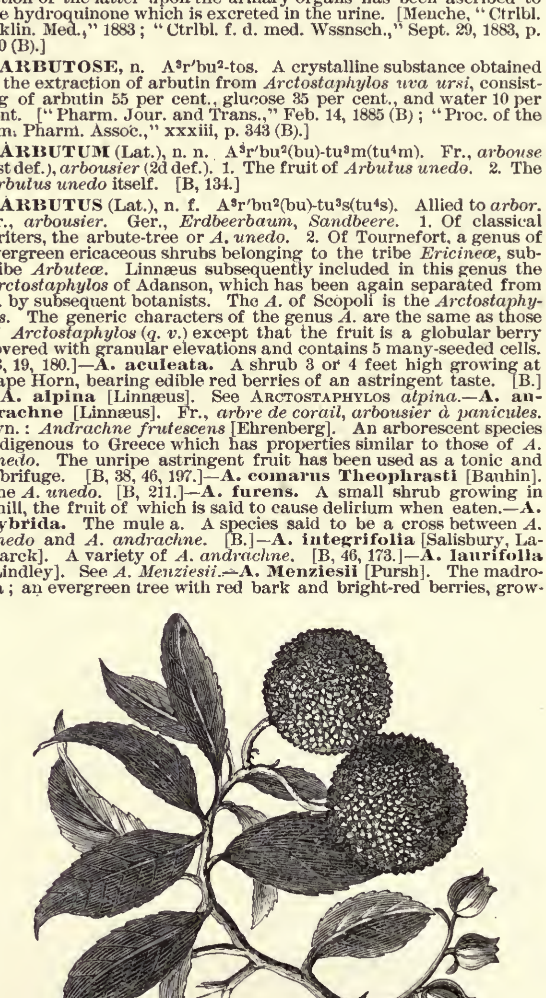
ARBUTEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-bu^2(bu)'te^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Arbutean; of or pertaining to the *Arbutus*. [B, 134.]

ARBUTIN, n. A^{3}r'bu^2-ti^{2}n. For deriv., see ARBUTUS. Fr., *arbutine*. Ger., *Arbutin*. It., Sp., *arbutina*. A glucoside extracted from the leaves of *Arctostaphylos* (*Arbutus*) *uva ursi*. It forms colorless acicular, agglomerated crystals of a bitter taste, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It was formerly thought to have the formula $C_{25}H_{34}O_{14}$, but pure a. has been shown by Schiff to have the constitution $C_{12}H_{16}O_7$ = O.CH − CH.OH − CH.OH − CH.OH − CH.OH − $CH_2.OC_6H_4$.OH. [B, 3.] By heating with sulphuric acid it is converted into glucose and hydroquinone. The same change takes place in the body when a. is ingested, and the physiological action of the latter upon the urinary organs has been ascribed to the hydroquinone which is excreted in the urine. [Menche, "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," 1883; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Sept. 29, 1883, p. 700 (B).]

ARBUTOSE, n. A^{3}r'bu^2-tos. A crystalline substance obtained in the extraction of arbutin from *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*, consisting of arbutin 55 per cent., glucose 35 per cent., and water 10 per cent. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Feb. 14, 1885 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, p. 343 (B).]

ARBUTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r'bu^2(bu)-tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Fr., *arbouse* (1st def.), *arbousier* (2d def.). 1. The fruit of *Arbutus unedo*. 2. The *Arbutus unedo* itself. [B, 134.]

ARBUTUS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r'bu^2(bu)-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Allied to *arbor*. Fr., *arbousier*. Ger., *Erdbeerbaum*, *Sandbeere*. 1. Of classical writers, the arbute-tree or *A. unedo*. 2. Of Tournefort, a genus of evergreen ericaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Ericineæ*, subtribe *Arbuteæ*. Linnæus subsequently included in this genus the *Arctostaphylos* of Adanson, which has been again separated from *A.* by subsequent botanists. The *A.* of Scopoli is the *Arctostaphylos*. The generic characters of the genus *A.* are the same as those of *Arctostaphylos* (*q. v.*) except that the fruit is a globular berry covered with granular elevations and contains 5 many-seeded cells. [B, 19, 180.]—**A. aculeata.** A shrub 3 or 4 feet high growing at Cape Horn, bearing edible red berries of an astringent taste. [B.]—**A. alpina** [Linnæus]. See ARCTOSTAPHYLOS *alpina*.—**A. andrachne** [Linnæus]. Fr., *arbre de corail*, *arbousier à panicules*. Syn.: *Andrachne frutescens* [Ehrenberg]. An arborescent species indigenous to Greece which has properties similar to those of *A. unedo*. The unripe astringent fruit has been used as a tonic and febrifuge. [B, 38, 46, 197.]—**A. comarus Theophrasti** [Bauhin]. The *A. unedo*. [B, 211.]—**A. furens.** A small shrub growing in Chili, the fruit of which is said to cause delirium when eaten.—**A. hybrida.** The mule a. A species said to be a cross between *A. unedo* and *A. andrachne*. [B.]—**A. integrifolia** [Salisbury, Lamarck]. A variety of *A. andrachne*. [B, 46, 173.]—**A. laurifolia** [Lindley]. See *A. Menziesii*.—**A. Menziesii** [Pursh]. The madroña; an evergreen tree with red bark and bright-red berries, grow-



THE ARBUTUS UNEDO. [A, 327.]

ing upon the Pacific coast of North America. The bark is astringent, and is used in the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (B).]—**A. mucronata** [Linnæus fil.]. See PERNETTYA *mucronata*.—**A. myrtilloides** [Humboldt]. See VACCINIUM *stamineum*.—**A. petiolaris** [Humboldt]. A Mexican species. A species of *Phalæna* living upon it furnishes a sort of silk. [B, 173.]—**A. procera** [Douglas]. See

A. Menziesii.—**A. texana** [Buckley]. A Texan and Mexican variety of *A. Menziesii.* [B, 215.]—**A. tomentosa** [Pursh]. See ARCTOSTAPHYLOS *tomentosa.*—**A. unedo** [Linnæus]. Gr., κόμαρος [Dioscorides]; Lat., *a.* [Vergil]. Fr., *arbousier* [Fr. Cod.], *arbousier des Pyrénées, olonier, fraisier en arbre.* Ger., *Erdbeerenbaum, gemeiner Erdbeerbaum.* It., *albatro, corbezzolo.* Sp., *madronero, madroño.* The strawberry-tree; arbute-tree. A shrub, sometimes attaining the size of a large tree, growing throughout Continental Europe and in Ireland, distinguished by its scarlet berries, which resemble those of the strawberry in size and appearance. The berries, called *arbutum, unedo, comarus,* and *mœmacylon,* have a mawkish sweet taste, and, although eaten in some parts of Europe, are said to cause headache, dyspeptic troubles, and, in overdose, narcotic symptoms. In Corsica, a wine having mildly narcotic properties is prepared from them. They have been employed as a diuretic and laxative and in the preparation of cooling drinks. The bark and the stiff leathery leaves are astringent, and are employed in diarrhœa and dysentery. The fruit, bark, and leaves are official in the Fr. Codex. [B, 19, 59, 180.]—**A. uva ursi** [Linnæus]. See ARCTOSTAPHYLOS *uva ursi.*—**A. vulgaris** [Burr.]. The *A. unedo.* [B, 211.]—**Fructus arbuti.** The fruit of *A. unedo.* [B, 95.]—**Oriental a.** The *A. andrachne.* [B, 138.]—**Trailing a.** 1. The *Epigœa repens.* [B, 34.] 2. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.* [B, 59.]

ARC, n. A³rk. See ARCH.—**Animal a.** Fr., *a. animal.* It., *arco animale.* A term applied to the parts of an animal, in certain experiments, placed between the poles of a battery. [L, 41.]—**A. anastomotique** (Fr.). See *Anastomotic* ARCH.—**A. antérieur de l'atlas** (Fr.). See *Anterior* ARCH *of the atlas.*—**A's aortiques** (Fr.). See *Aortic* ARCHES.—**A.-bois** (Fr.). See CYTISUS *laburnum.*—**A. boutant** (Fr.). See ANGLE *of inflexion.*—**A's branchiaux** (Fr.). See *Branchial* ARCHES.—**A's céphaliques** (Fr.). See *Postoral visceral* ARCHES.—**A's cervicaux** (Fr.). See *Cervical* ARCHES.—**A. crural** (Fr.). See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**A's de Corti** (Fr.). See RODS *of Corti.*—**A. nerveux diastaltique** (Fr.). See *Diastaltic nervous a.*—**A. de l'aorte** (Fr.). See ARCH *of the aorta.*—**A. du colon** (Fr.). See *Transverse* COLON.—**A. du pubis** (Fr.). See *Pubic* ARCH.—**A. facial** (Fr.). See *Facial* ARCH.—**A. nerveux hémorrhoïdal** (Fr.). See ARCUS *nervosus hæmorrhoidalis.*—**A. orbital** (Fr.). See *Orbital* ARCH.—**A. palmaire** (Fr.). See *Palmar* ARCH.—**A. plantaire** (Fr.). See *Plantar* ARCH.—**A. postérieur de l'atlas** (Fr.). See *Posterior* ARCH *of the atlas.*—**A. postérieur de la voute** (Fr.). See *Posterior* PILLAR *of the fornix.*—**A. ptérygo-palato-maxillaire** (Fr.). The palato-quadrate arch of Huxley. [L, 150.]—**A. sénile** (Fr.). See ARCUS *senilis.*—**A. sénile de lentille** (Fr.). See ARCUS *senilis lentis.*—**A's pharyngiens** (Fr.). See *Pharyngeal* ARCHES.—**A's visceraux** (Fr.). See *Visceral* ARCHES.—**A. voltaïque** (Fr.). See *Voltaic* ARC. **Diastaltic nervous arc.** Fr., *a. nerveux diastaltique.* It., *arco diastaltico.* A term used by Marshall Hall for the nerves concerned in the performance of a reflex action. [L, 154.]—**Electric a.** See *Voltaic a.*—**Neural a.** See *Neural* ARCH.—**Ventral a.** See *Ventral* ARCH.—**Voltaic a.** Fr., *a. voltaïque.* The band of light produced by passing a strong electric current between two adjacent carbon points. [B.]

ARCA ARCANORUM (Lat.), n. f. A³r'ka³ a³r-ka³n-o'ru³m-(ru⁴m). Mercurius philosophorum. [Libavius (L, 53).]

ARCA CORDIS (Lat.), n. f. A³r'ka³ co²rd'i²s. See PERICARDIUM.

ARCACHON (Fr.), n. A³r-ka³-sho²n². A winter station, with excellent bathing, in the Gironde, 60 kilometres from Bordeaux. [Rotureau (L, 87).]

ARCADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A³rk'a³-de(da³-e²). A family of the *Lemellibranchiata* having an equivalve shell, with a long hinge having many comb-like, equal teeth. The muscular impressions are nearly equal, the mantle-lobes are separated, and the foot is large, bent, and deeply grooved. [L, 147.]

ARCADE, n. A³r-kad'. Fr., *arcade.* 1. See ARCH. 2. That portion of a pair of spectacles or eye-glasses which rests on the nose. [L, 41.]—**A. alvéolaire** (Fr.). See *Alveolar* ARCH.—**A. crurale** (Fr.). See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**A's de Corti** (Fr.). See RODS *of Corti.*—**A. de Fallope** (Fr.). See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**A. dentaire** (Fr.). See *Dental* ARCH.—**A. dorsale du métatarse** (Fr.), **A. dorsale du tarse** (Fr.). See *Dorsal* ARCH *of the foot.*—**A. dorsale supérficielle.** See ARCUS *dorsalis superficialis.* **A. fémorale** (Fr.). See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**A. musculaire supérieure** (Fr.). A thickening of the walls of the left ventricle around the aortic opening. [Parchappe (L, 30).]—**A. orbitaire** (Fr.). See *Orbital* ARCH.—**A. palmaire profonde** (Fr.). See *Deep palmar* ARCH.—**A. palmaire supérficielle** (Fr.). See *Superficial palmar* ARCH.—**A. palpébrale inférieure** (Fr.). See ARCUS *tarseus inferior.*—**A. palpébrale supérieure** (Fr.). See ARCUS *tarseus superior.*—**A. plantaire** (Fr.). See *Inferior circumflex* ARTERY *of the foot.*—**A. poplitée** (Fr.). See LIGAMENTUM *poplitœum arcuatum.*—**A. pubienne** (Fr.). See *Pubic* ARCH.—**A's sourcilières** (Fr.). See *Superciliary* RIDGES.—**A. tarsale inférieure** (Fr.). See ARCUS *tarseus inferior.*—**A. tarsale supérieure** (Fr.). See ARCUS *tarseus superior.*—**A. temporale** (Fr.), **A. zygomatique** (Fr.). See *Zygomatic* ARCH.—**Inferior temporal a.** See *Zygomatic* ARCH.—**Palato-quadrate a.** See *Palato-quadrate* ARCH.—**Superior temporal a.** See *Orbital* ARCH.

ARCADI-TEMPORO-MAXILLAIRE (Fr.), n. A³r-ka³-de-ta³m-po-ro-ma³x-i²l-la²r. See *Temporal* MUSCLE.

ARCANE (Fr.), n. A³r-ka³n. See ARCANUM.—**A. corallin.** See ARCANUM *corallinum.*—**A. cosmetique.** See ARCANUM *cosmeticum.*—**A. double.** See ARCANUM *duplicatum.*—**A. fébrifuge de Rivière.** A mixture of 2 parts of calcium phosphate and 1 part of precipitated antimony oxide. [L, 49.]

ARCANIA (Lat.), n. f. A³r-ka(ka³)'ni²-a³. Of Dumortier, an order of plants belonging to the class *Virescinia* and including the families *Equisetaceœ, Lentibulaceœ, Rhizospermeœ, Filiceœ, Ophioglosseœ,* and *Lycopodineœ.* [B, 170.]

ARCANNE, n. A³r-ka³n'. Red chalk or ruddle. [L, 84.]

ARCANSON (Fr.), n. A³r-ka³n²-so²n². Colophony; resin. [B.]

ARCANUM (Lat.), n. A³r-ka(ka³)'nu³m(nu⁴m). Fr., *arcane.* Ger., *Geheimmittel.* Sp., *arcano.* 1. Any secret preparation. 2. In alchemy, a thing secret, incorporeal, and immortal, which can only be known to man by experience; the virtue or essence of anything, which is more powerful than the thing itself. [Ruland (L, 120).]—**A. album.** See PULVIS *viennensis virgineus.*—**A. Archedeti.** See *Linimentum* CALCARIÆ *sulphuratœ.*—**A. astrale.** See under *A. specificum.*—**A. bechicum, A. bechicum Willisii.** See *Syrupus* KALI *sulphurati.*—**A. corallinum, A. corallinum Paracelsi.** An alchemical name for the red oxide of mercury on which alcohol has been burned several times to render it milder. [B, 7, 86.]—**A. cosmeticum.** Fr., *arcane cosmétique.* A mixture of 1 part of powdered talc and 2 parts of camphorated oil. [L, 85.]—**A. duplex, A. duplicatum.** Fr., *arcane double.* Sp., *arcano duplicado.* Normal potassium sulphate; so called because it was regarded as being made up of the alkaline base existing in tartar (arcanum tartari) combined with the acid principle of sulphuric acid. [B.]—**A. duplicatum catholicum.** An amulet composed of colchicum and plantain-roots. [L, 120.]—**A. duplicatum depuratum.** Potassium sulphate. [B.]—**A. duplicatum Mynsichti.** See *A. duplicatum.*—**A. epilepticum.** A name given by Stisser to the ammonio-sulphate of copper. [B.]—**A. holsaticum, A. holsteinense.** See *A. duplicatum.*—**A. joviale, A. Jovis.** A preparation made by digesting an amalgam of tin and mercury in spirit of nitre (nitric acid). [L, 104.]—**A. Ludemanni.** See ZINC *oxide.*—**A. materiale.** A principle extracted from a substance and representing its essential portion ("extractum specificum materiæ corporis vicinius"). When formed from a composite substance, *i. e.,* one composed of a moist and a dry principle (such as air and fire), the a. m. likewise consisted of a moist and a dry component ("aqua stillatitia et coagulum specificum"). [B, 50.]—**A. specificum.** An extract representing the inner principle of a substance, especially a principle peculiar to that substance and unmixed with other substances. It was regarded as less ethereal than the quintessence, and was said to have two components—one formative ("formalius"), called the *a. astrale,* and the other of a more material nature. [B, 50.]——**A. tartari, A. tartari dulce.** Old terms for normal tartrate of potassium. [B, 2.]—**A. Theophrasti.** "The quintessence of anything most high or the virtue of anything refined by a thousand exaltations." [L, 104.]—**A. vitæ.** See ELIXIR *vitœ.*

ARCATE, adj. A³r'kat. See ARCUATE.

ARCATURA (Lat.), n. f. A³r-ka³-tu²(tu)'ra³. From *arcus,* a bow. Fr., *arqure.* Ger., *Vorbügkeit.* It., *arcatura.* The condition in which the forelegs of horses are unduly curved forward. [L, 44.]

ARCÄUSBALSAM (Ger.), n. A³r-tsa'u⁴s-ba³l-za³m. See BALSAMUM *Arcœi.*

ARC-BOIS (Fr.), n. A³rk-bwa³. See CYTISUS *laburnum.*

ARCE (It.), n. A³r'cha. A cold chalybeate sulphur spring in the Campagna. [L, 124.]

ARCEAU (Fr.), n. A³r-so. 1. See ARCULUS. 2. An arch.—**A. sternal.** The lower or ventral portion of the rings of which the *Arthropoda* are formed. [L, 158.]—**A. supérieur, A. tergal.** The superior or dorsal portion of the rings of which the *Arthropoda* are formed. [L, 158.]—**A. ventral.** See *A. sternal.*

ARCEION (Lat.), n. n. A³r-si'(ka'i²)-o²n. Gr., ἄρκειον. See ARCTIUM.

ARCÉLI (Fr.), n. A³r-sa-le. The *Venus virginea.* [L, 124.]

ARCELL, n. A³r'se²l. See PARMELIA *caperata.*—**A. corker.** See PARMELIA *omphalodes.*

ARCELLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A³r-se²l(ke²l)'li(le). Flask-shaped infusoria found by W. Lambl in the stools of children affected with enteritis. [B, 70.]

ARCELLINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A³r-se²l(ke²l)-li(le)'na³. A suborder of the *Amœba,* comprising those in which the body is covered with a carapace. [L, 147.]

ARCENTHOS, ARCENTIS (Lat.), n's f. A³r-se²n(ke²n)'tho²s, -ti²s. See ARCEUTHIS.

ARCERIA (It.), n. A³r-cha're-a³. A locality in Italy where there are cold saline sulphur springs. [L, 124.]

ARCESTHIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A³r-se²s(ke²s)'thi²d-a³. Literally juniper berries, but also applied to all fruits of similar conformation and arrangement. [B.]

ARCEUTHIS, ARCEUTHOS, ARCEUTHUS (Lat.), n's f. A³r-su²(ku²)'thi²s, -tho²s, -thu³s(thu⁴s). Gen., *arceu'thidos (-dis), -ceu'thi.* Gr., ἀρκευθίς, ἄρκευθος. The juniper-tree or its fruit. [L, 50, 104.]

ARCEUTHOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. A³r-su²(ku²)-tho'bi²-u³m(u⁴m). From ἀρκευθίς, the juniper, and βιοῦν, to live, because one species is parasitic on the juniper. A genus of loranthaceous plants of the tribe *Visceœ,* separated by Bieber from the genus *Viscum.* [B, 42, 170.]—**A. camphylopodium** [Engelmann]. A species growing on black spruce-trees, found in the United States from New York to the Pacific coast and also in Mexico. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 247 (B).]

ARCH, n. A³rch. Lat., *arcus.* Fr., *arc, arcade, arceau.* Ger., *Bogen.* It., *arco, arcata.* Sp., *arco, arcada.* 1. A segment of a circle. 2. In anatomy, the curved portion of any tissue or organ, or a curve made by a nerve or vessel; applied also to the dorsal and ventral portions of the segments of articulate animals. [L.]—**Alveolar a.** Lat., *arcus alveolaris.* Fr., *arcade alvéolaire.* Ger.,

Alveolarbogen. It., *arcata alveolare.* Sp., *arcada alveolare.* The alveolar processes of the maxillæ. [L, 142.]—**Anastomotic a.** Lat., *arcus anastomoticus.* Fr., *arcade anastomotique.* Ger., *anastomotischer Bogen.* It., *arcata anastomotica.* Sp., *arcada anastomótica.* A curved vessel uniting two veins or arteries. [L, 44.]—**Anterior aortic a.** A branch of the truncus arteriosus of certain *Amphibia*, distributed to the tongue and the brain. [L, 186.]—**Anterior a. of the arm.** A plexus in front of and above the elbow, formed by a branch of the anastomotic artery of the arm and branches of the ulnar and radial recurrent arteries distributed to the joint and its surroundings. [L, 179.]—**Anterior a. of the atlas.** Lat., *arcus anterior atlantis.* Fr., *arc antérieur de l'atlas.* That portion of the atlas which is anterior to its articular surfaces. [L, 124.]—**Anterior a's of the palate.** Lat., *arcus palato-glossi.* The anterior pillars of the fauces. [L, 115.]—**Anterior carpal a.** An arterial network on the anterior aspect of the wrist, formed of twigs of the carpal branches of the radial and ulnar arteries. [L, 142.]—**Anterior hyoid a.** A general term for the tympano-hyal, stylo-hyal, epihyal, and cerato-hyal a'es. [L, 153.]—**Aortic a.** See *A. of the aorta.*—**Aortic a'es.** Fr., *arcs aortiques.* Sp., *arcos aórticos.* A term applied to the pairs of arterial vessels situated in the branchial arches of the vertebrate embryo and the adult *Branchiata*, which connect the cardiac and dorsal aortæ. In the human embryo they are five in number; the first and second pairs disappear early in fœtal life; from the third pair the carotid arteries are formed, and from the fourth the arch of the aorta and the subclavian arteries; the fifth atrophies on the right side, but on the left is developed into the pulmonary artery, the ductus arteriosus, and the aorta. In the perennibranchiate vertebrates, the a's may be nine in number, of which, however, but five persist throughout life, and from them spring the branches to the branchial tufts. [L, 13, 14, 27.]—**A'es of Corti.** See Rods *of Corti.*—**A. of Fallopius.** See *Poupart's* ligament.—**A. of the aorta.** Lat., *arcus aortæ.* Fr., *arc* (ou *arcade*, ou *crosse*) *de l'aorte.* Ger., *Aortenbogen, bogenförmige Aorte.* It., *arco dell' aorte.* The curved portion of the aorta, extending from the upper border of the left ventricle to the lower border of the body of the fourth dorsal vertebra. The ascending portion is about two inches in length and ascends toward the right to about the level of the upper border of the second costal cartilage; close to the heart it presents three small dilatations termed the "sinuses of Valsalva." The transverse portion commences at the upper border of the second costo-sternal articulation on the right side and passes from right to left, and from before backward, to the left side of the second dorsal vertebra. The descending portion extends from the termination of the transverse portion to the lower border of the body of the fourth dorsal vertebra, where it takes the name of the thoracic aorta. From the ascending portion are given off the coronary arteries of the heart, and from the transverse, the innominate, left carotid, and left subclavian arteries. [L, 142, 172.]—**A. of the colon.** Fr., *arc du colon.* See *Transverse* colon.—**A'es of the foot.** A term applied to certain a'es made up of the bones of the foot. The inner longitudinal a. is formed of the os calcis, the astragalus, the navicular, the three cuneiforms, and the first, second, and third toes, the astragalus being the key-stone. The outer longitudinal a. is formed by the os calcis, the cuboid, and the fourth and fifth toes. The transverse a., most marked in the line of the tarso-metatarsal articulations, is maintained by the wedge-shape of the bones and by the plantar ligaments. [C, 3.]—**A. of the palate.** Lat., *arcus palati.* The arch formed by the anterior pillars of the fauces. [L, 115.]—**A. of the pubes.** See *Pubic a.*—**A'es of the vertebræ.** See *Vertebral a'es.*—**A. of the zygoma.** See *Zygomatic a.*—**A.-system.** Ger., *Bogensystem.* A term applied by Meynert to the arching bundles of nerve fibres which connect different regions of a cerebral hemisphere. [I, 31.]—**Arterial a'es.** See *Aortic a'es* and *Arterial gill-a'es.*—**Arterial gill-a'es.** In the *Branchiata*, those (the lower) of the aortic a'es which contain venous blood. [L, 146.]—**Axillary a'es.** Lat., *arcus axillares.* Fibres of the latissimus dorsi which occasionally pass over the vessels and nerves in the axilla to its anterior part, where they become lost in the muscular or fibrous tissues. [L, 142.]—**Branchial a'es.** Lat., *arcus branchiales.* Fr., *arcs branchiaux.* 1. The postoral visceral a'es, especially the third, fourth, and fifth. 2. In fishes, the bony a'es which serve to support the gills; they are attached above to the base of the cranium by ligaments and cellular tissue, and below adhere to a chain of median ossicles. The three first are made up of the hypobranchial, cerato-branchial, and epibranchial bones, the fourth of the cerato-branchial, epibranchial, and pharyngo-branchial bones, and the fifth of the cerato-branchials alone. [L, 27.]—**Cephalic a'es.** Fr., *arcs céphaliques.* See *Postoral a'es.*—**Cervical a'es.** Fr., *arcs cervicaux.* See *Posthyoid* and *Aortic a'es.*—**Cotylo-pubic a.** See *Pubic a.*—**Cotylo-sacral a.** Syn.: *standing a.* The a. formed by the sacrum and the bony structures extending to the coxo-femoral articulations, the sacrum being the keystone. [J. Wood (L, 133).]—**Crural a.** Lat., *arcus cruralis.* Fr., *arc crural.* It., *arcata crurale.* Sp., *arco crural.* See *Poupart's* ligament.—**Cubital a.** The curved termination of the anterior carpal artery at the knee, in many quadrupeds. [L, 13.]—**Deep crural a., Deep femoral a.** Lat., *arcus cruralis profundus.* A fibrous band, arising apparently from the transversalis fascia, which arches across the crural sheath, and is attached to the centre of Poupart's ligament and the pectineal line. [L, 172.]—**Deep palmar a.** Lat., *arcus palmaris profundus.* Fr., *arcade palmaire profonde.* It., *arcata palmare profonda.* The a. in the palm of the hand formed by the union of the termination of the radial artery and the deep branch of the ulnar. It lies upon the interosseous muscles at the bases of the metacarpal bones, with its convexity downward, and gives off the palmar interosseous arteries and three perforating branches to the dorsal interosseous arteries. [L, 172.]—**Dental a.** Lat., *arcus dentalis.* Fr., *arcade dentaire.* 1. The alveolar a. 2. The curved line formed by the teeth. [L, 41.]—**Dorsal a. of the arm.** A plexus formed by branches of the anastomotic artery of the arm and the profunda and radial and ulnar recurrent arteries, above and below the elbow joint on its dorsal aspect. [L, 179.]—**Dorsal a. of the foot.** Lat., *arcus dorsalis pedis.* Fr., *arcade dorsale du tarse.* An anastomotic a. on the dorsum of the foot, formed by the union of branches from the tarsal and metatarsal branches of the dorsal artery of the foot. [L, 31.]—**Dorsal carpal a.** See *Posterior carpal a.*—**Dorsal vertebral a.** See *Neural a.*—**Epencephalic a.** The bones covering the epencephalon, which in man unite to form the occipital bone, regarded as the neural a. of the occipital vertebra. [L, 27.]—**Facial a.** Fr., *arc facial.* The first postoral arch. [L, 158.]—**Femoral a.** Lat., *arcus femoralis.* Fr., *arcade fémorale.* It., *arcata femorale.* See *Poupart's* ligament.—**Frontohæmal a.** See *Tympano-maxillary a.*—**Gill-a'es.** See *Branchial a'es.*—**Gluteal a.** An opening in the gluteal aponeurosis for the passage of the gluteal vessels and nerves. [L, 45.]—**Hæmal a.** The pre-axial portion of a vertebra, which surrounds a portion of the vascular system, organs of digestion, etc. It is made up of the centrum, the pleurapophyses, hæmapophyses, hæmal spine, and occasionally parts called parapophyses. [L, 27.]—**Hyoid a.** 1. The second postoral arch, reckoning from above downward. It gives origin to the lesser cornu of the hyoid, the styloid bone, and the stapes. [L, 153.] 2. See *Stylo-hyoid a.*—**Inferior maxillary a.** See *Mandibular a.*—**Inferior vertebral a., Infravertebral a.** See *Hæmal a.*—**Inguinal a.** See *Poupart's* ligament.—**Ischiadic a.** The space included between the posterior borders of the ischia of the horse. [L, 13.]—**Ischio-pubic a.** The a. formed by the ischio-pubic rami and the body of the os pubis. [J. Wood (L, 133).]—**Ischio-sacral a.** Syn.: *sitting a.* An a. formed by the sacrum, the descending rami of the ischia, and the intervening ilia. [J. Wood (L, 133).]—**Jaw a.** See *Mandibular a.*—**Jugal a.** See *Zygomatic a.*—**Laryngeal a.** An embryonic a. formed out of a membranous plate running down from the lower part of the skull, from which are developed the inferior constrictor muscle, the cartilages of the larynx, the upper part of the trachea, and the thyreoid body. [G. W. Callender, "Philosoph. Trans.," clxi, p. 119 (L).]—**Lateral inferior a'es of the skull.** A term applied to the bones inclosing the nose, mouth, and pharynx. [L, 142.]—**Lateral superior a'es of the skull.** A term applied to the bones inclosing the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata. [L, 142.]—**Limb a'es.** The pectoral and pelvic a'es. [L, 12.]—**Lingual a.** See *Hyoid a.*—**Mandibular a.** 1. The uppermost of the postoral arches. It forms the posterior margin of the mouth in the embryo, and from it are developed the lower jaw, the incus, and the malleus of mammals, and the quadrate bone in reptiles and birds. 2. See *Tympanomaxillary a.* [L, 27.]—**Maxillary a.** See *Mandibular a.* and *Palato-maxillary a.*—**Mesencephalic a.** A bony a. formed by the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, parietal, and mastoid bones, and regarded as the neural a. of the parietal vertebra. [L, 27.]—**Middle aortic a.** An a. formed by branches of the truncus arteriosus of certain *Amphibia*, distributed to the limbs and the abdominal viscera. [L, 186.]—**Nasal a.** An anastomotic vessel connecting the two frontal veins. [L, 172.]—**Naso-hæmal a.** See *Tympano-mandibular a.*—**Neural a.** 1. The post-axial portion of a vertebra, which incloses the medullary canal. It is formed by the neurapophyses and neural spine, which are sometimes separated by the diapophyses. [L, 27.] 2. In the higher *Annelida*, that half of a segment to which a branchia is attached. [L, 143.]—**Neuro-frontal a.** See *Prosencephalic a.*—**Neuro-nasal a.** See *Rhinencephalic a.*—**Neuro-occipital a.** See *Epencephalic a.*—**Neuro-parietal a.** See *Mesencephalic a.*—**Occipital a.** An a. formed by plates of cartilage sent up from the trabeculæ and the hard palate in some of the *Marsupiobranchii*, which unite above the brain and furnish the side walls of the cranium. [L, 200.]—**Occipito-hæmal a.** See *Pectoral a.*—**Orbital a., Orbitar a.** Lat., *arcus orbitalis.* Fr., *arcade orbitale.* Ger., *Orbital-Bogen.* It., *arcata orbitale.* Sp., *arcada orbitaria.* The upper margin of the orbit. [L, 31.]—**Osteoblastic a'es.** Ger., *Osteoblastenbogen.* The complete or incomplete a'es formed by the osteoblasts of developing bone, which spring from the bony trabeculæ already formed and finally become bony and form a part of the Haversian system. [I, 35.]—**Palatine a.** See *A. of the palate.*—**Palato-maxillary a.** A term applied to a more or less complete bony a. made up of the palatine, maxillary, and premaxillary bones, or their analogues, and regarded as the hæmal a. of the nasal vertebra. [L, 27.]—**Palato-pterygoid a.** A term sometimes applied to the palato-pterygoid bone in certain fishes, on account of its arched shape. [L, 12.]—**Palato-quadrate a.** A curved surface in the head of fishes, formed by the quadrate and palatine bones or their cartilaginous representatives and the skeletal parts connecting them. [L, 12.]—**Parieto-hæmal a.** See *Styloid a.*—**Pectoral a.** Syn.: *shoulder girdle.* A term applied to the scapulæ and clavicles, regarded as the hæmal a. of the occipital vertebra. [L, 27.]—**Pelvic a.** A term applied to the bones of the pelvis, regarded as the hæmal a'es of the sacral vertebræ. [L, 12.] See also *Cotylo-sacral a.*, *Cotylo-pubic a.*, *Ischio-sacral a.*, and *Ischio-pubic a.*—**Pharyngeal a'es.** The fifth pair of branchial a'es. [L, 27.]—**Plantar a.** Lat., *arcus plantaris.* Fr., *arc plantaire.* Ger., *Sohlenbogen.* It., *arcata plantare.* An arterial a. formed by the union of the external plantar artery and a communicating branch of the dorsal artery of the foot. It extends from the base of the metatarsal bone of the little toe to the back part of the first interosseous space, with its convexity forward. It gives off three perforating arteries and branches which supply the three outer toes and half of the second toe. [L, 172.]—**Posterior aortic a.** In certain of the *Amphibia*, an a. formed by the branches of the truncus arteriosus that are distributed to the lungs and to the dorsal integument. [L, 186.]—**Posterior a. of the atlas.** Lat., *arcus posterior atlantis.* Fr., *arc postérieur de l'atlas.* Ger., *hinterer Bogen des Trägers.* That portion of the atlas which lies posterior to its articular surfaces. [L, 124, 172.]—**Posterior a. of the palate.** Lat., *arcus palatinus posterior.* The a. formed by the posterior pillars of the fauces. [L, 115.]—**Posterior carpal a.** Lat., *arcus carpi dorsalis.* An arterial a. made by the union of the posterior carpal branch of the radial artery and a similar one of the ulnar. It is

situated upon the posterior surface of the carpus and gives off the dorsal interosseous arteries to the third and fourth interosseous spaces, also branches which anastomose with the anterior interosseous artery of the forearm. [L, 142.]—**Post-hyoid a'es.** The fourth and fifth of the postoral a'es. [A, 23.]—**Postoral a'es, Postoral visceral a'es.** Fr., *arcs branchiaux.* Ger., *Kiemenbogen.* Sickle-shaped ridges which spring from each side of the anterior aspect of the head of all vertebrate embryos at an early period of their development. In the higher vertebrates they are four or five in number, and serve for the development of the lateral and lower parts of the face, the lower jaw, the hyoid apparatus, the outer ear, and the tympano-Eustachian passages. In the *Branchiata* they may be nine in number, and they develop into the gills. Within each a. is one of the aortic a'es, and between them are the branchial clefts. [L, 27, 146.]—**Post-sternal a'es.** See *Postoral a'es.*—**Preoral a'es.** See *Facial* PLATES.—**Presternal a's.** See *Preoral a'es.*—**Prosencephalic a.** A bony a. formed by the presphenoid, orbitosphenoid, and frontal bones, regarded as the neural a. of the fronto-mandibular vertebra. [L, 27.]—**Pubic a.** Lat., *arcus pubis.* Fr., *arcade pubienne.* Ger., *Schambogen.* It., *arcata pubica.* Sp., *arco pubiano.* The a. formed by the ascending rami of the pubes and the lower surface of its body. [L, 27.]—**Radial a.** See *Deep palmar a.*—**Rhinencephalic a.** A bony a. formed by the vomer and the prefrontal and nasal bones, regarded as the neural a. of the nasal vertebra. [L, 27.]—**Scapular a., Scapulo-clavicular a., Scapulo-coracoid a.** See *Pectoral a.*—**Senile a.** See ARCUS *senilis.*—**Sitting a.** See *Ischio-sacral a.*—**Standing a.** See *Cotylo-sacral a.*—**Stylo-hyoid a.** A term applied to the a. formed by the stylo-hyal, epihyal, cerato-hyal, basihyal, glosso-hyal, and uro-hyal bones, regarded as the hæmal a. of the parietal vertebra. [L, 27.]—**Subaxial a'es.** See *Postoral a'es.*—**Subcarpal a.** The analogue in many quadrupeds of the deep palmar a. of man. [L, 13.]—**Sub-central a. of a vertebra.** See *Hæmal a.*—**Sub-ocular a.** 1. In certain of the *Branchiata*, an a. formed by the union of a process springing from the anterior end of the hard palate and one springing from the parachordal plate just beneath the auditory capsule. [L, 200.] 2. See *Zygomatic a.*—**Sub-orbital a.** See *Zygomatic a.*—**Subpubic a.** See *Pubic a.*—**Superciliary a'es.** Lat., *arcus superciliares.* Fr., *arcades surcilières.* Ger., *Augenbrauenbogen.* It., *arcate sopraciliari.* Sp., *arcadas sobreciliares.* See *Superciliary* RIDGES.—**Superficial palmar a.** Lat., *arcus palmaris superficialis.* Fr., *arcade palmaire superficielle.* Ger., *oberflächlicher Hohlhandbogen.* It., *arcata palmare superficiale.* The continuation of the ulnar artery across the palm of the hand. It lies upon the anterior annular ligament, the muscles of the little finger, the tendons of the flexor muscles, and the divisions of the radial and ulnar nerves, with its convexity downward, and anastomoses with a branch from the radialis indicis artery. Its principal branches are four in number, which are distributed to the ulnar side of the little finger and the adjoining sides of the little, ring, middle, and index fingers. [L, 142.]—**Superior vertebral a.** See *Neural a.*—**Supracarpal a.** The anastomosis between the epicondylar artery and branches of the posterior radial arteries in many quadrupeds, analogous to the superficial palmar a. of man. [L, 13.]—**Supraorbital a.** Lat., *arcus supraorbitalis.* See *Orbital a.*—**Supravertebral a.** See *Neural a.*—**Temporal a.** See *Zygomatic a.*—**Tergal a.** See *Dorsal a.*—**Thyreo-hyal a., Thyreo-hyoid a.** The third of the postoral a'es. From it are developed the body and greater cornua of the hyoid bone. [L, 171.]—**Tongue a.** See *Hyoid a.*—**Trabecular a.** An a. formed by the union of the middle trabeculæ of the skull, in which lie the pituitary body and the infundibulum. [L, 202.]—**Tympano-mandibular a.** A bony a. in fishes, formed by the epitympanic, mesotympanic, pretympanic, and hypotympanic bones and the articular, splenial, angular, and opercular bones, regarded as the hæmal a. of the frontal vertebra. [L, 27.]—**Ventral a.** In the *Annelida*, the ventral half of a segment. [L, 147.]—**Ventral vertebral a.** See *Hæmal a.*—**Vertebral a.** A term used indifferently for a neural or a hæmal a. [L.]—**Visceral a'es.** Lat., *arcus viscerales.* Fr., *arcs viscéraux.* Ger., *Visceralbogen.* It., *archi viscerali.* See *Postoral a'es.*—**Zygomatic a.** Lat., *arcus zygomaticus.* Fr., *arcade zygomatique.* Ger., *Jochbogen.* It., *arcata zigomatica.* Sp., *arcada zigomática.* The bony a. formed by the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and that of the malar bone. [L, 172.]

ARCHÆISM, n. A^{3}r-ke'i^{2}zm. Fr., *archéisme.* The doctrine of an archæus (*q. v.*). [L, 43.]

ARCHÆOPTERYGES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)''e(a^3-e^2)-o^{2}p-te^{2}r'i^2(u^6)-jez(ge^{2}s). From ἀρχαῖος, primitive, and πτερύξ, a wing. Primeval birds. [L, 173.]

ARCHÆOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ke^2(ch^{2}a^3-e^2)-o^{2}st'o^2-ma^3. Gen., *archæostom'atos* (*-tis*). From ἀρχαῖος, primitive, and στόμα, the mouth. See BLASTOPORE. In the pl., *Archæostomata*, a division of the *Metazoa* in which the aperture in the gastrula becomes the permanent mouth. [L, 121.]

ARCHÆOSTOMATOUS, adj. A^{3}r-ke-o-sto^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Persistent in the form of a mouth (said of a gastrula when the blastopore does not entirely close up). [L, 66.]

ARCHÆUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀρχαῖος. Fr., *archée* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Archäus* (2d and 3d def's). 1. Original, ancient, fundamental (said of ancient medicine in general, of the natural state before the advent of disease, and of the normal condition of a part). [Hippocrates (A, 325).] 2. As a n., Van Helmont's term for the original vital principle (the ruling principle) of the organism. [A, 300.] 3. An alchemical name for the molten central part of the earth. [A, 300.]—**A. cælestis.** Fr., *archée céleste.* A name given by Paracelsus to *nostoc* (*q. v.*). [B, 121.]

ARCHANGEL, n. A^{3}rk-an'je^{2}l. A name given to the genera *Archangelica* and *Lamium.* [B, 19.]

ARCHANGELICA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-je^{2}l-(ge^{2}l)'i^{2}k-a^3. From ἀρχάγγελος, an archangel, because held to be preeminently efficacious. [B, 34.] Ger., *Engelwurz.* Sp., *arcanjélica.* A genus of umbelliferous herbs separated by Hoffmann from the Linnæan genus *Angelica*, and distinguished from it by the dorsal ribs being thick and carinate and the seed being separated from the pericarp, which is covered with oil-tubes. [B, 34.]—**A. atropurpurea** [Hoffmann]. Syn.: *Angelica atropurpurea* [Linnæus] (seu *triquinata* [Michaux]). A species growing throughout the northern and western United States. An herbaceous plant 4 to 6 feet in height with dark-purple furrowed stalk and greenish-white flowers surrounded by involucels of setaceous bracts less than half as long as the pedicels. It has a strong odor and aromatic taste, and the juice of the root when fresh is acrid, but loses its acridity on drying. The whole plant was formerly official, and is used for the same purposes as the *A. officinalis.* [B, 5, 34.]—**A. decurrens** [Ledebour]. A species closely resembling *A. officinalis* growing in northern Asia. [B, 180.]—**A. Gmelini** [De Candolle]. A species distinguished by the obtuse sub-equal ribs of its mericarp with scarcely distinguishable alæ. It is found on the New England sea-coast and in Kamtschatka, where it is used as a substitute for parsley. [B, 34, 180.]—**A. hirsuta** [Torrey and Gray]. A species 3 to 5 feet in height, growing in the Atlantic States, distinguished by its striate stem, the upper part of which, together with the umbels, is tomentous-hirsute at the summit. It is sometimes used to replace the *A. officinalis.* [B, 34.]—**A. litoralis** [Agardh]. Ger., *uferständige Engelwurz.* A variety of *A. officinalis* (*A. officinalis*, var. β [Mert. and Koch]), found on river-banks in northern Europe. [B, 180.]—**A. officinalis** [Hoffmann]. Ger., *echte* (oder *edle*, oder *gebräuchliche*) *Engelwurz*, *Brustwurz.* Syn.: *Angelica a.* [Linnæus] (seu *officinalis* [Mönch], seu *sativa* [Miller]). Garden angelica; a species growing in damp localities in central and northern Europe, and also said to occur in Labrador, distinguished by its smooth, round, striped stalk and by the bipinnate leaves, the segments of which are lobate and acutely serrate and the terminal segment divided into 3 lobes. The fruit, or seeds as they are commonly called, are ash-colored, oval, obtuse, and 2 or 3 lines in length. The whole plant is aromatic, has a powerful fragrant odor and a sweetish, afterward bitter and aromatic, taste. It contains angelic, valerianic, malic, and tannic acids, resin, sugar, starch, and a bitter principle. Its root, leaves, and fruit—*radix*, *herba*, *et semen angelicæ* (seu *angelicæ hortensis*, seu *angelicæ sativæ*, seu *angelicæ archangelicæ*, seu *costi nigri*, seu *podagrariæ*, seu *smyrnii*)—have been official, and are used as an aromatic tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and carminative. The fruit is still official in the Fr. Codex, and the root is the *radix angelicæ* (*q. v.* for description) of the Ger. Ph. [B, 5, 34, 180.]—**A. sativa** [Fries]. The cultivated variety of *A. officinalis*, by some regarded as a distinct species. [B, 81.]—**A. triquinata.** See *A. atropurpurea.*—**Radix archangelicæ.** See *Radix* ANGELICÆ.

ARCHANGELICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)-je^{2}l-(ge^{2}l)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to the genus *Archangelica.* [L, 50.]

ARCHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r'ke(ch^{2}a). Gr., ἀρχή. The origin, starting-point, or initial stage of a disease. [A, 322.]

ARCHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}rsh. See ARCH.

ARCHEBIOLOGY, n. A^{3}r-ke^2-bi-ol'o-ji^2. From ἀρχή, a beginning, βίος, life, and λόγος (see *-logy**). The study of the earliest forms of life. [L, 63.]

ARCHEBIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ke^2(ch^{2}a)-bi(bi^2)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *archebio'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀρχή, a beginning, and βίωσις, life. See *Spontaneous* GENERATION.

ARCHECPTOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-e^{2}k-to'ma^3. Gen., *archecptom'atos* (*-tis*). From ἀρχός, the anus, and ἔκπτωμα, a displacement. Prolapse of the anus. [L, 50.]

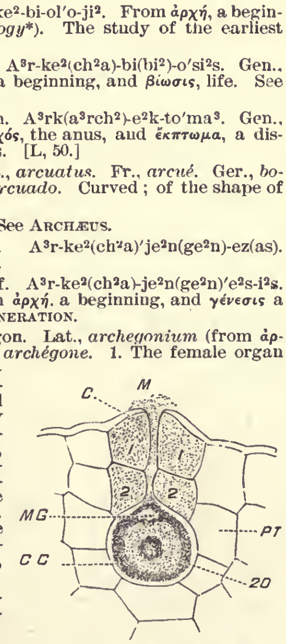
ARCHED, adj. A^{3}rchd. Lat., *arcuatus.* Fr., *arcué.* Ger., *bogenförmig.* It., *arcuato.* Sp., *arcuado.* Curved; of the shape of an arch. [L.]

ARCHÉE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ka. See ARCHÆUS.

ARCHEGENES (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-ke^2(ch^{2}a)'je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-ez(as). Gr., ἀρχηγενής. See ARCHEGONOS.

ARCHEGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ke^2(ch^{2}a)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *archegene'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀρχή. a beginning, and γένεσις a formation. See *Spontaneous* GENERATION.

ARCHEGONE, n. A^{3}r'ke^2-gon. Lat., *archegonium* (from ἀρχέγονος [see ARCHEGONOS]). Fr., *archégone.* 1. The female organ in the higher cryptogams (*Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta*). It consists essentially of a flask-shaped cavity with a long neck, lined by a single layer of cells and inclosing a naked protoplasmic mass, the germ-cell. The latter is fecundated by the sperm-cells or spermatozoids which pass down the neck of the archegone cavity. 2. A name given by Sachs to the secondary embryo sac of gymnosperms. See under SAC. [B, 19, 75.]



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF AN ARCHEGONE. (AFTER CAUVET.)

PT, the prothallue; *CC*, the central cellule; *ZO*, the oosphere; *MG*, its germinal spot: *C*, canal of the archegone; 1, 2, cells surrounding the canal; *M*, mucilage resulting from the liquefaction of the median cellule of the canal.

ARCHEGONIAL, adj. A^{3}r-ke^2-go'ni^2-a^{2}l. Relating to an archegonium. [L, 63.]

ARCHEGONOS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-ke^{2}g(ch^{2}e^{2}g)'o^{2}n-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀρχέγονος (from ἀρχή, a beginning, and γίγνεσθαι, to come into existence). Lit., primeval, primitive, original; as applied to diseases, acute. [A, 322.]

ARCHEGOSAURIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}r''ke^2(ch^{2}a)-go(go^2)-sa^4'(sa^3'u^4)-ri^2-a^3. From ἀρχηγός, primitive, and σαύρα, a lizard. Primitive (extinct) saurians. [L, 173.]

ARCHÉISME (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ka-i^{2}zm. See ARCHÆISM.

ARCHEL, n. A^{3}r'ke^{2}l. See ARCHILL.—**Auvergne a., Ground a.** See LECANORA *parella*.

ARCHELL, n. A^{3}r'ke^{2}l. See ARCHILL.

ARCHELMINTHES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-mi^{2}n'thez-(the^{2}s). From ἀρχή, a beginning, and ἕλμινς, a worm. Ger., *Urwürmer.* The primeval worms, *i. e.*, those which are extinct. [L, 173.]

ARCHELOGY, n. A^{3}r-ke^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *archelogia* (from ἀρχή, a beginning, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *archelogie.* The study of the fundamental principles of anthropology. [A, 301.]

ARCHEMY, n. A^{3}r'ke^{2}m-i^2. Lat., *archimia.* Fr., *archimie.* The transmutation of metals. [Libavius (L, 50).] Cf. ALCHEMY.

ARCHENA (Sp.), n. A^{3}r-cha'na^3. A Spanish town in the province of Murcia, with warm feebly alkaline carbonated springs, the water of which is drank and used for bathing. [Rotureau (L, 87).]

ARCHENAS (Ar.), n. The juniper. [L, 105.]

ARCHENCEPHALA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-e^{2}n-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^3-la^3. From ἄρχειν, to govern, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *archencéphales.* A name given by Owen to the group of mammals which includes man alone. [B, 28.]

ARCHENDA, ARCHENDE, n's. From Ar., *al-kenda.* A powder prepared from the leaves of a species of *Ligustrum*, applied to the feet by the Egyptians after bathing, also to prevent sweating and fœtor [Prosper Alpinus (L, 53)]; powdered henna. [B, 121.]

ARCHENTERIC, adj. A^{3}rk-e^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. Of or relating to the archenteron. [B, 146.]

ARCHENTERON (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-e^{2}n'te^{2}r-o^{2}n. From ἀρχή, a beginning, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Fr., *archentéron.* Ger., *Urdarm.* The primitive alimentary cavity of the embryo; the cavity of the gastrula. [A. Thomson (A, 5); A, 385.]

ARCHEOSTIS (Lat.), n. f. See ARCHEZOSTIS.

ARCHEPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-e^2-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}k)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Haeckel's term for the protophytes. [L, 173.]

ARCHEPIN, n. A Mexican gum, used to cure scorpions' bites and as a cement. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 768 (B).]

ARCHESPERMS, n. pl. A^{3}r'ke^2-spu^{5}rmz. Lat., *archespermæ.* See ARCHISPERMÆ.

ARCHESPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-e^2-spo'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). In botany, the layer of cells constituting the pollen-sac. [B, 229.]

ARCHET (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-sha. Ger., *Wippe* (2d def.). It., *archetto.* 1. See CRADLE. 2. An instrument like a jeweler's bow, formerly used to rotate the drill in the operation of lithotrity. [A, 385.]

ARCHETYPAL, adj. A^{3}rk-e^{2}t'i^{2}p-a^{2}l. See ARCHETYPICAL.

ARCHETYPE, n. A^{3}r'ke^2-tip. Gr., ἀρχέτυπον (from ἀρχή, a beginning, and τύπος, a type). Lat., *archetypum.* Fr., *archétype.* Ger., *Archetyp.* It., *archetipo.* Sp., *arquetipo.* An abstract conception of an original type or pattern on which a group of animals or plants or a system of organs is assumed to have been constructed, and to which their various modifications may be referred. [A, 385; L, 108.]

ARCHETYPICAL, adj. A^{3}rk-e^2-ti^{2}p'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *archétype.* Ger., *archetypisch.* Relating to or of the nature of an archetype. [L, 108.]

ARCHEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-e(a)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARCHÆUS.

ARCHEZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-e^2-zo'a^3. From ἀρχή, a beginning, and ζῷον, a living being. The simplest and most ancient primary forms of the *Ovularia*; the extinct animal *Monera* and *Amœbæ* and the animal *Synamœbæ.* [L, 173.]

ARCHEZOSTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-e^2-zo^{2}s'ti^{2}s. An ancient name for the white bryony, so called because its tops or tendrils bind themselves around anything within their reach. [L, 104.]

ARCHIAMPHIASTER (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)''i^2-a^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-fi^2-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'u^{5}r(e^{2}r). From ἀρχή, a beginning (see also AMPHIASTER). A term proposed by Whitman for the first nuclear spindle, or amphiaster, in maturing ova. [Whitman, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 215 (J).]

ARCHIATER, ARCHIATROS (Lat.), n's m. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'tu^{5}r(te^{2}r), -tro^{2}s. Gr., ἀρχίατρος (from ἀρχός, a chief, and ἰατρός, a physician). Fr., *archiatre.* Ger., *Oberarzt.* It., *archiatro.* Sp., *arquiatro.* A title formerly used to designate the physician to a monarch, but afterward applied to any physician occupying an exalted official position. [A, 385.]

ARCHIBLAST, n. A^{3}rk'i^2-bla^{3}st. From ἀρχός, a chief, and βλαστός, a germ. Fr., *archiblaste.* Ger., *Archiblast, Hauptkeim* [His], *Keimschicht, Keimscheibe, Keimhügel.* Syn.: *discus proligerus* [von Baer], *cicatricula* (in birds' eggs), *germinal disc, neuroblast.* His's term for a small, whitish, circular granular areola that surrounds and incloses the germinal vesicle of the ovarian ovum. After fecundation, it becomes the blastoderm (*q. v.*). The term is sometimes used also as synonymous with epiblast. [A, 4, 8, 15.]

ARCHIBLASTIC, adj. A^{3}r-ki^2-bla^{2}s'ti^{2}k. Ger., *archiblastisch.* Pertaining to the archiblast or to the archiblastula. [L, 146.]

ARCHIBLASTULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-bla^{2}s(bla^{3}s)'tu^2-(tu)-la^3. From ἀρχός, a chief (see also BLASTULA). Haeckel's term for a blastula (*q. v.*) in the stage of a simple sac the wall of which consists of a single layer of similar cells. [L, 146.] See Fig. 4, plate i.

ARCHICARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-i^2-ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From ἀρχή, a beginning, and καρίς, a prawn or shrimp. The primeval crabs. [L, 173.]

ARCHICARP, n. A^{3}r'ki^2-ka^{3}rp. Lat., *archicarpium* (from ἀρχή, a beginning, and καρπός, a fruit). A general name for any plant-cell which is capable of fertilization by sexual processes and development into a fruit or a new plant. [B, 54.]

ARCHICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., ἀρχικός. Properly, primary, principal; used improperly (as if from ἀρχός, the anus) as signifying relating to the rectum. [L, 50.]

ARCHICYTULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-si^{2}t(ku^{6}t)'u^2(u)-la^3. From ἀρχός, a chief, and κύτος, a hollow. Haeckel's term for a fertilized egg-cell in which a nucleus has again become evident. [L, 146.] See Fig. 1, plate i, and cf. ARCHIMONERULA.

ARCHIDIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-di(di^2)-a(a^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *archidiacées.* A family of mosses, made by Schimper, comprising a few species distinguished by their abnormal development, there being no sporangeium, in the proper sense of the word, as in other mosses. [B, 121.]

ARCHIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-ki^{2}d(ch^{2}i^{2}d)-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *archidiées.* A tribe of mosses belonging to the family *Archidiaceæ* and comprising a single genus *Archidium.* [B, 121.]

ARCHIGASTRULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'tru^2-(tru)-la^3. From ἀρχός, a chief, and γαστήρ, the belly. Syn.: *bell-gastrula.* A gastrula of which the entoderm and exoderm consist of a single layer of cells, and in which the primitive intestinal cavity has been formed. [L, 146.] See Fig. 6, plate i.

ARCHIGENES (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)'e^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). See ARCHEGONOS.

ARCHIGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-i^2-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. See ARCHEGENESIS.

ARCHIGENOS, ARCHIGENUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{3}r-ki^{2}j-(ch^{2}i^{2}g)'e^{2}n-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARCHEGONOS.

ARCHIGETIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-je^{2}t(ge^{2}t)'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A division of the *Bothriadæ* having two suctorial discs and a tail-like appendix bearing embryonal hooklets. [B.]

ARCHIGONOS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-ki^{2}g(ch^{2}i^{2}g)'o^{2}n-o^{2}s. See ARCHEGONOS.

ARCHIGONY, n. A^{3}r-ki^{2}g'o^{2}n-i^2. For deriv., see ARCHEGENESIS. Lat., *archigonia.* Fr., *archigonie.* Ger., *Archigonie.* Spontaneous generation. [L, 173.]

ARCHIL, ARCHILL, n's. A^{3}r'ki^{2}l. Lat., *archilium, archilla.* Fr., *archile, orseille.* A coloring matter, ranging from a violet-red to a blue, obtained from several varieties of lichens. [B, 19; L, 120.]—**Canary a.** See ROCCELLA *tinctoria.*

ARCHIMAGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-ma^2(ma^3)-ji(ge)'a^3. From ἀρχός, a chief, and μαγεία, magic. Fr., *archimagie.* Sp., *archimajia.* 1. The chemical art. [L, 53.] 2. The art of making gold or silver. [L, 111.]

ARCHIMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}i^{2}m)-i(e)'a^3. See ARCHEMY.

ARCHIMONERULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ki(ch^{2}i^2)-mo^{2}n-e^{2}r'u^2(u)-la^3. From ἀρχός, a chief, and μονήρης, single, solitary. Haeckel's term for a fertilized egg-cell in which the formative and nutritive yolks are not yet distinct, and the nucleus has disappeared. [L, 146.]

ARCHIMORULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-mo^{2}r'u^2(u)-la^3. From ἀρχός, a chief, and μόρον, a mulberry. Haeckel's term for a morula (*q. v.*) made up of similar cells. [L, 146.] See Fig. 3, plate i.

ARCHINEPHRIC, adj. A^{3}r-ki^2-ne^{2}f'ri^{2}k. Relating to the archinephron. [B.]

ARCHINEPHRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-ne^{2}f'ro^{2}n. From ἀρχή, a beginning, and νεφρός, a kidney. The primitive renal excretory apparatus of the embryo.

ARCHIPIN, n. See ARCHEPIN.

ARCHIPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-i^{2}p'te^{2}r-a^3. From ἀρχή, a beginning, and πτερόν, a wing. The primeval flies. [L, 173.]

ARCHIPTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-te^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)'-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀρχός, a chief, and πτέρυξ, a wing or a fin. The archetype of the anterior limbs of the higher vertebrates, represented by the pectoral fin of the *Ceratodus.* [L, 173.]

ARCHISPERMS, n. pl. A^{3}r'ki^2-spu^{5}rmz. Lat., *archispermæ* (from ἀρχή, a beginning, and σπέρμα, a seed), on account of the geological antiquity of the Gymnosperms. [B, 121.] Ger., *Archispermen.* See GYMNOSPERMÆ.

ARCHISPONGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-i^2-spo^{2}n-(spo^{2}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From ἀρχή, a beginning, and σπόγγος, a sponge. The primeval sponges. [L, 173.]

ARCHISTOM, n. A^{3}r'ki^2-stom. From ἀρχή, a beginning, and στόμα, a mouth. Ger., *Urmund.* See BLASTOPORE.

ARCHITECTONIA, ARCHITECTURA (Lat.), n's f. A^{3}r-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-te^{2}k-to'ni^2-a^3, -tu^2(tu)'ra^3. From ἀρχιτεκτονεῖν, to construct. Fr., *architecture.* Ger., *Architektur, Körperconstitution.* The bodily constitution. [L, 50.]

ARCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ki(ch^{2}e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *archit'idis.* From ἀρχός, the fundament (see also *-itis**). See PROCTITIS.

ARCHITYPE, n. A^{3}r'ki^{2}tip. See ARCHETYPE.

ARCHOCELE (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-se(ka)'le(la) [as an English word, a^{3}r'ko-sel]. From ἀρχός, the fundament, and κήλη, a hernia. See *Rectal* HERNIA.—**Vaginal a.** Lat., *a. vaginalis.* A hernia of the rectum projecting into the vagina.

ARCHOCYSTOCOLPOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o-ko^{2}lp-o-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *archocystocolposyrin'gos (-gis).* From ἀρχός, the fundament, κύστις, the bladder, κόλπος, the vagina, and σῦριγξ, a fistula. Ger., *Mastdarm-Harnblasen-Mutterscheidenfistel.* Syn.: *fistula ani, vesicæ et vaginæ.* A recto-vesico-vaginal fistula. [L, 50.]

ARCHOCYSTOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-o-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *archocystosyrin'gos (-gis).* From ἀρχός, the

fundament, κύστις, the bladder, and σῦριγξ, a fistula. Ger., *Mastdarm-Harnblasenfistel.* A recto-vesical fistula. [A, 322.]

ARCHOMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-me^{2}t'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From ἀρχός, the fundament, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *Mastdarmmesser.* 1. An instrument for measuring the calibre of the anus. [L, 50.] 2. An anal dilator. [Howship (L, 50).]

ARCHOPTOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ko^{2}p(ch^{2}o^{2}p)-to'ma^3. Gen., *archoptom'atos* (*-tis*). From ἀρχός, the fundament, and πτῶμα, a fallen body. The mass formed by a prolapse of the rectum. [L, 50.]

ARCHOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ko^{2}p(ch^{2}o^{2}p)-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *archopto'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀρχός, the fundament, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *archoptose.* Ger., *Mastdarmvorfall.* Prolapse of the rectum. [L, 50.]

ARCHOPTOTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-ko^{2}p(ch^{2}o^{2}p)-to^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, prolapse of the rectum. [A, 322.]

ARCHORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-ra(ra^3)'ji-(gi^2)-a^3. From ἀρχός, the fundament, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Fr., *archorrhagie.* Ger., *Archorrhagie, Darmblutung.* Sp., *arcorragia.* Active rectal hæmorrhage. [L, 43.]

ARCHORRHAGIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-ko^{2}r-ra^3-zhek. Relating to archorrhagia. [L, 41.]

ARCHORRHÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-ko^{2}r-ra-ek. Relating to archorrhœa. [L, 41.]

ARCHORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ko^{2}r(ch^{2}o^{2}r)-re'(ro'e^2)-a^3. From ἀρχός, the fundament, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *archorrhée.* Ger., *Arcorrhöe.* Sp., *arcorrea.* 1. Passive rectal hæmorrhage. [L, 43.] 2. Any pathological discharge from the rectum. [A, 316.]

ARCHOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r'ko^{2}s(ch^{2}o^{2}s). Gr., ἀρχός. The rectum or anus. [L, 53, 84.]

ARCHOSTEGNOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-ste^{2}g-no'ma^3. Gen., *archostegnom'atos* (*-tis*). From ἀρχός, the fundament, and στεγνοῦν, to solder together. Stricture of the rectum. [L, 50.]

ARCHOSTEGNOSIS, ARCHOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{3}r-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-ste^{2}g-no'si^{2}s, -ste^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *archostegno'seos* (*-sis*), *-steno'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀρχός, the fundament, and στέγνωσις, a stoppage, or στένωσις, a constriction. The formation of a stricture of the rectum. [D, 81.]

ARCHOSTENOTA, ARCHOSTENOTES (Lat.), n's f. A^{3}r-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-ste^{2}n'o-ta^3, -tez(te^{2}s). From ἀρχός, the fundament, and στενότης, narrowness. See ARCHOSTEGNOMA.

ARCHOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *archosyrin'gos* (*-gis*). From ἀρχός, the fundament, and σῦριγξ, a pipe. Ger., *Mastdarmfistel* (1st def.), *Klystirspritze* (2d def.). 1. Fistula in ano. 2. A syringe for rectal injections. [L, 50.]

ARCHOXYTES (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-o^{2}x'i^2(u^6)-tez(te^{2}s). Gen., *archoxyte'tos* (*-tis*). From ἀρχός, the fundament, and ὀξύτης, sharpness, acidity. Ger., *Mastdarmsäure.* Acidity of the rectum.

ARCHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r'ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). See ARCHOS.

ARCHYDRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-id(u^{6}d)'ra^3. From ἀρχή, a beginning, and ὕδρα, the hydra. Haeckel's name for the hypothetical ancestral form of the *Cœlenterata.* [L, 193.]

ARCHYDRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rk(a^{3}rch^2)-id(u^{6}d)'re(ra^3-e^2). The hypothetical primeval form of the *Hydroida.* [L, 173.]

ARCHYLE (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ki(ch^{2}u^6)'le(la). From ἀρχή, a beginning, and ὕλη, matter. Fr., *archyle.* Ger., *Grundstoff, Vorstoff, Anfangsstoff.* Syn.: *materia primitiva.* A hypothetical entity, more subtle than light, heat, electricity, etc., assumed to be generated in the human body and to constitute a principle peculiar to man. [Ritgen (A, 322).]

ARCIDOSSO (It.), n. A^{3}r-che-dos'so. A cold chalybeate, carbonated spring in Tuscany. [L, 49.]

ARCIÈLOUS (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-si^2-e^{2}l-u. A popular name in the southeast of France for the *Boletus edulis.* [B, 121.]

ARCIFERI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{3}r-si^{2}f(ki^{2}f)'e^{2}r-i(e). From *arcus*, an arch, and *ferre*, to bear. A group of the *Batrachia salienta* made by Cope, characterized by having teeth and by a longitudinally placed cartilaginous arch uniting the divergent coracoid and epicoracoid bones. The arch of one side overlaps that of the other. [E. D. Cope, "Nat. Hist. Rev.," 1865, p. 97 (L).]

ARCIFEROUS, adj. A^{3}r-si^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Belonging to or resembling the *Arciferi.* [L, 206.]

ARCIFORM, adj. A^{3}r'si^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *arciformis* (from *arcus*, an arch, and *forma*, form). Fr., *arciforme.* See ARCUATE.

ARCION, ARCIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{3}r-si(ke)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄρκειον, the burdock. See LAPPA.

ARCO (It.), n. A^{3}r'ko. A winter resort in the Tyrol, having a mild equable climate. [L, 57.]

ARCOCELE (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ko-se(ka)'le(la) [as an English word, a^{3}r'ko-sel]. See ARCHOCELE.

ARCO DE PIPA, n. A Brazilian name for the *Erythroxylon utile.* [B, 121.]

ARCOLA (It.), n. A^{3}r-ko'la^3. A place in Piedmont, where there is a sulphurous chalybeate spring. [L, 124.]

ARCOLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-kol. A place in Algeria, where there is a cold chalybeate spring. [L, 124.]

ARCOS (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r'ko^{2}s. Gen., *ar'ceos* (*-ceis*). Gr., ἄρκος (from ἀρκεῖν, to assist). 1. Æs ustum. [Ruland (L, 53).] 2. A resource or preventive. [L, 50.]

ARCOS DE PEIRAS (Sp.), n. A^{3}r'kos da pa'e-ra^{3}s. A place in Spain, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L, 124.]

ARCS (Fr.), n. A^{3}rks. A place in the department of Var, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 57.]

ARCTATION, n. A^{3}rk-ta'shu^{3}n. Lat., *arctatio* (from *arctare* [= *artare*], to contract). Fr., *arctation.* Ger., *Verengerung, Enge.* It., *arttazione.* Sp., *arctación.* An abnormal diminution in the size of any of the openings or canals of the body, especially the vagina. 2. Constriction. 3. Infibulation. 4. Constipation. [L, 50, 53.]

ARCTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rk-ti(te)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of the *Amphicenianthæ* made by Reichenbach, including *Arctium* and two or three other genera. [B, 170.]

ARCTION (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rk'ti^2-on. See ARCTIUM.

ARCTISCA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}rk-ti^{2}s'ka^3. From ἄρκτος, a kind of crab mentioned by Aristotle. Syn.: *Macrobiotidæ.* The bear-animalcules; a family of the *Acarina* inhabiting damp moss and the gutters of houses. [L, 147.]

ARCTITUDO (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rk-ti^2-tu^2(tu)'do. Gen., *arctitu'dinis.* Fr., *arctitude.* Sp., *arctitud.* See ARCTATION.

ARCTIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rk'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of composite plants now referred to *Lappa.* [B.]—**A. bardana** [Willdenow]. See LAPPA *tomentosa.*—**A. lappa** [Linnæus], **A. majus** [Schkuhr]. See LAPPA *major.*—**A. minus** [Schkuhr]. See LAPPA *minor.*—**A. tomentosum.** See LAPPA *tomentosa.*

ARCTOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rk-to-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From ἄρκτος, a bear, and φύλλον, a leaf. A name given by Apuleius to the *Anthriscus cerefolium.* [B, 121.]

ARCTOPITHECI, ARCTOPITHECINI (Lat.), n's m. pl. A^{3}rk-to-pi^{2}th-e(a)'si(ke), -si(ke)'ni(ne). From ἄρκτος, a bear, and πίθηκος, an ape. Ger., *Krallenaffen.* The marmosets: a family of the *Simiadæ*, without cheek-pouches or ischial callosities, having all the nails except that of the hallux falcate, the pollex non-opposable, and the fore-limbs shorter than the hind-limbs. [L, 12.]

ARCTOPUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rk'to^2-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Gen., *arctop'odis.* From ἄρκτος, a bear, and πούς, a foot. Ger., *Bärenfuss.* A genus of campylospermous, umbelliferous plants found at the Cape of Good Hope. [L, 124.]—**A. echinatus** [Linnæus]. A variety furnishing a gum-resin used in the treatment of chronic urethral discharges and syphilis. [B, 71; H. Baillon (L, 87).]

ARCTOSCORODON (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rk-to-sko^{2}r'o-do^{2}n. From ἄρκτος, a bear, and σκόροδον, garlic. Ger., *Bärenknoblauch.* See ALLIUM *ursinum.*

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rk-to-sta^{2}f(sta^{3}f)'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}s. From ἄρκτος, a bear, and σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, because bears eat the berries. Fr., *busserole.* Ger., *Bärentraube.* Bearberry; a genus of trailing ericaceous plants, established by Adanson, belonging to the suborder *Ericineæ* and the tribe *Arbuteæ*, having a 5-parted calyx, a monopetalous urceolate corolla, and a fleshy drupaceous fruit. [B, 34.]—**A. alpina** [Sprengel]. Fr., *arbousier des alpes.* Syn.: *Arbutus alpina* [Linnæus]. A small shrub, with edible black berries, growing on the Swiss Alps and in the tropical regions of Europe, Asia, and America. [B, 34, 49.]—**A. glauca** [Lindley]. The manzanita; a species found in California. Its leaves, which are petiolate, ovate-oblong in shape, and obtuse at the base, about 2 inches in length and of a glaucous hue, are used in medicine like those of *A. uva ursi* and contain *arbutin* and tannin. The *A. glauca* of Watson is the *A. pungens*, var. *platyphylla.* [B, 81, 215.]—**A. nevadensis.** A low, procumbent species found at altitudes of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada and California. [B, 215.]—**A. officinalis** [Wimmer and Grabowski]. See *A. uva ursi.* —**A. pungens** [Kunth.]. A large shrub growing on the Pacific coast of the United States constituting one of the varieties of the manzanita. [B, 75, 215.]—**A. tomentosa** [Douglas]. Syn.: *Arbutus tomentosa* [Pursh]. A North American species. [B, 215.]—**A. uva ursi** [Sprengel]. Fr., *busserole raisin d'ours.* Ger., *Bärentraube.* Syn.: *Arbutus uva ursi* [Linnæus]. Bearberry; trailing arbutus of Europe. A trailing shrub growing in the Alpine and Arctic districts of Europe and in North America, distinguished by its spatulate, peculiarly veined, glossy-green, leathery leaves, whitish-red flowers in terminal racemes, and scarlet berries. The leaves, which have a faint odor resembling that of hay, and a very astringent, somewhat bitter taste, contain gallic and tannic acids, malates, resin, sugar, a crystalline glucoside *arbutin*, and *eri-*



THE ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA URSI. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

colin and *ursone*. They are the *uva ursi* of the U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph. (*uvæ ursi folia* [Br. Ph., Greek Ph.], *folia uvæ ursi* [Ger. Ph., Belg Ph., Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.], *gayuba* [Sp. Ph.]). They are much employed in chronic catarrh of the urinary tract, especially in that dependent upon calculi, and also occasionally as an astringent in diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, bronchitis, and hæmorrhages. [B, 49, 81, 95.]

ARCTOTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rk-to'te^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of composite plants of the *Arctotideæ* [De Candolle] or the *Cynareæ* [Lindley], comprising *Arctotis* and six or seven other genera. [B, 170.]

ARCTOTIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rk-to-ti^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Cassini, De Candolle, and others, a tribe of composite plants including the subdivisions *Arctoteæ* and *Gorterieæ*, or *Euarctoteæ*, *Gorterieæ*, and *Grindelieæ* [Bentham and Hooker]. 2. Of Reichenbach, the *Arctoteæ*. [B, 42, 170.]

ARCTOTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rk-to'ti^{2}s. A genus of composite plants growing at the Cape of Good Hope and sometimes cultivated in Europe. [B, 19.]

ARCTOUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rk-to'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀρκτῷος, northern. A section of the genus *Arctostaphylos*. [B, 215.]

ARCTURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rk-tu^2(tu)'ra^3. Fr., *arcture*. 1. The effects produced by an ingrowing nail. [Linnæus (A, 301).] 2. See ARCTATION.—**A. unguis, A. unguium.** See *A.* (1st def.).

ARCTURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rk-tu^2(tu)'ri^2-a^3. A section of the genus *Drosera*. [B, 19.]

ARCTURIN, n. A^{3}rk-tu^2(tu)'ri^{2}n. Fr., *arcturine*. A bitter substance derived from arbutin. [L, 124.]

ARCTURUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rk-tu^2(tu)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., ἀρκτοῦρος. 1. A plant mentioned by Dioscorides as related to the *Verbascum thapsus*; probably a species of *Celsia*. [B, 121.] 2. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants made by Bentham from the genus *Celsia*, including the species in which the anthers are attached by their centre. [B, 19.]—**A. creticus.** See CELSIA *cretica*.

ARCTUVEIN, ARCTUVIN, n's. A^{3}rk-tu^2've^2-i^{2}n, -tu^2'vi^{2}n. Lat., *arctuvinum*. A substance obtained by the action of boiling sulphuric acid on arbutin. [A, 308.]

ARCUAL (Fr.), n., adj. A^{3}r-ku^6-a^{3}l. Bent, arched; as a n., the arch of a vertebra. [L, 124.]

ARCUALIS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-ku^2(ku)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Fr., *arcual*. See ARCUATE. Bent, curved. [L, 53.] See OSSA *arcualia* and SUTURA *a.*

ARCUATE, adj. A^{3}r'ku^2-at. Lat., *arcuatus*. Fr., *arcué, arqué*. Ger., *Bogenförmig*. Bow-shaped. [B.]

ARCUATED, adj. A^{3}r'ku^{2}a-te^{2}d. Lat., *arcuatus*. Arched. [B.]

ARCUATILE, adj. A^{3}rk'wa^{2}t-i^{2}l. Lat., *arcuatilis*. See ARCUATE.

ARCUATION, n. A^{3}rk-u^2-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *arcuatio*. Fr., *arcuation*. Ger., *Krümmung*. It., *arcuazione*. Sp., *arcuación*. 1. A deformity due to forward convexity of the sternum. [Avicenna (L, 53).] 2. A rhachitic or other curvature of any bone. [A, 385.] 3. An old term for the propagation of plants by layering. [L, 108.]

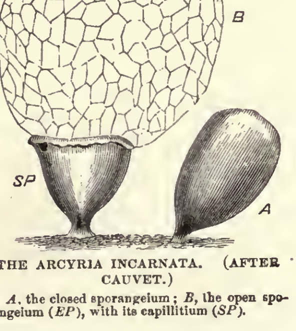
ARCUATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-ku^2(ku)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). 1. See ARCUATE. 2. See MORBUS *a.*

ARCUÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-ku^6-a. See ARCUATE.

ARCULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r'ku^2(ku)-la^3. The orbit. [L, 84.]—**A. cordis.** The pericardium. [L, 63.]

ARCULUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r'ku^2(ku)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *arcus*, a bow. Fr., *arceau*. Ger., *Bogenkörbchen*. It., *arcuccio*. An arched apparatus (commonly called a cradle) used to prevent the contact of the bed-clothes with a diseased or injured part and the suffocation of infants by those sleeping with them. [L, 43, 50.]

ARCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). See ARCH.—**A. adiposus.** See *A. senilis*.—**A. anastomoticus.** See *Anastomotic* ARCH.—**A. anterior atlantis, A. anterior vertebræ primæ colli.** See *Anterior* ARCH *of the atlas*.—**A. aortæ.** See ARCH *of the aorta*.—**A. arteriæ subclaviæ.** The curved portion of the subclavian artery. [L, 31.]—**A. arteriosus inferior.** The arterial arch on the greater curvature of the stomach formed by the union of the right and left gastro-epiploic arteries. [L, 31.]—**A. arteriosus superior.** The arterial arch on the lesser curvature of the stomach formed by the union of the right and left coronary arteries of the stomach. [L, 31.]—**A. atlantis anterior.** See *Anterior* ARCH *of the atlas*.—**A. atlantis posterior.** See *Posterior* ARCH *of the atlas*.—**A. axillares.** See *Axillary* ARCHES.—**A. brachialis.** See *Brachial* ARCH.—**A. branchiales.** See *Branchial* ARCHES and *Postoral* ARCHES.—**A. carpi dorsalis.** See *Posterior carpal* ARCH.—**A. cartilaginis cricoideæ.** The anterior arched portion of the cricoid cartilage. [L, 175.]—**A. coli intestini.** See *Transverse* COLON.—**A. cricothyreoideus.** A curved artery lying across the crico-thyreoid ligament, formed by the union of a branch from each superior thyreoid artery. [Barkow (L, 31).]—**A. cruralis profundus.** See *Deep crural* ARCH.—**A. cruralis.** See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**A. dentalis.** See *Dental* ARCH.—**A. dorsalis humeri posticus.** The anastomosis just above the olecranon fossa, between the superior profunda artery of the arm and the anastomotic artery of the arm. [L, 63.]—**A. dorsalis pedis superficialis.** Fr., *arcade dorsale du pied superficielle*. An arch formed by the veins uniting the superficial metatarsal veins. [L.]—**A. epiploicus magnus.** The network of the branches of the left gastroepiploic artery which supply the walls of the stomach. [Barkow (L, 31).]—**A. faucium.** See ARCH *of the palate*.—**A. glossopalatinus.** See ARCH *of the palate*.—**A. hilicus.** A branch of the renal artery which furnishes branches to the pelvis of the kidney. [Barkow (L, 31).]—**A. jugalis.** See *Zygomatic* ARCH.—**A. major ventriculi.** The greater curvature of the stomach. [L, 175.]—**A. malaris.** See *Zygomatic* ARCH.—**A. medullaris.** See FORNIX.—**A minor ventriculi.** The lesser curvature of the stomach. [L, 174.]—**A. nervi hypoglossi.** The curve in the hypoglossal nerve as it crosses the carotid artery. [L, 63.]—**A. nervosus hæmorrhoidalis.** Fr., *arc nerveux hémorrhoïdal*. It., *arco emorroidale*. The filaments connecting the inferior and superior hæmorrhoidal plexuses. [L, 7.]—**A. ossium pubis.** See *Pubic* ARCH.—**A. palati, A. palati anterior, A. palatinus anterior, A. palatinus lingualis.** See ARCH *of the palate*.—**A. palatinus posterior.** See *A. palato-pharyngeus*.—**A. palato-glossus.** See ARCH *of the palate*.—**A. palato-pharyngeus.** The posterior pillars of the fauces. [L, 115.]—**A. palmaris contractus.** A contraction of the palmar fascia. [L, 63.]—**A. palmaris profundus.** See *Deep palmar* ARCH.—**A. palmaris superficialis.** See *Superficial palmar* ARCH.—**A. palpebralis inferior.** See *A. tarseus inferior*.—**A. palpebralis superior.** See *A. tarseus superior*.—**A. pharyngeus.** See *A. palato-pharyngeus*.—**A. plantaris.** See *Plantar* ARCH.—**A. plantaris profundus.** See *Deep plantar* ARCH.—**A. popliteus.** Fr., *arcade poplitée*. See LIGAMENTUM *popliteum arcuatum*.—**A. posterior atlantis, A. posterior vertebræ primæ colli.** See *Posterior* ARCH *of the atlas*.—**A. pubis.** See *Pubic* ARCH.—**A. semicirculares temporales.** The anastomosing branches between the middle and deep temporal arteries. [L, 31.]—**A. senilis.** Fr., *arc sénile*. Ger., *Greisenbogen*. It., Sp., *arco senile*. As most commonly used, the a. senilis corneæ.—**A. senilis corneæ.** Fr., *arc sénile de la cornée*. Ger., *Greisenbogen*. A degeneration of the periphery of the cornea, consisting in a deposit of fatty granules in the tissue proper of the cornea, which comes on in old age, always affects both eyes simultaneously, and is usually most marked in the upper and lower segments of the cornea. [G.]—**A. senilis lentis.**—Fr., *arc sénile de la lentille*. Ger., *Greisenbogen der Linse*. It., *arco senile della lente*. Sp., *arco senile de la lente*. Syn.: *gerontoxon lentis, incipient cataract*. Certain bifurcated linear opacities in the equatorial portions of the lens, occurring in persons of or past middle age. They may exist for years unchanged. [F.]—**A. subpubicus.** See *Pubic* ARCH.—**A. superciliaris.** See *Superciliary* RIDGE.—**A. superficialis volæ.** See *Superficial palmar* ARCH.—**A. supraorbitalis.** See *Supra-orbital* ARCH.—**A. tarsei inferior.** See *A. tarseus inferior*.—**A. tarsei superior.** See *A. tarseus superior*.—**A. tarseus.** See *A. dorsalis pedis*.—**A. tarseus inferior.** Fr., *arcade palpébrale inférieure*. Ger., *unterer Augenlidbogen*. A curved vessel lying between the tarsal cartilage and the orbicular muscle on the free border of the lower eyelid, formed by the union of a branch of the inferior palpebral artery and the palpebral branch of the nasal artery. [L, 7.]—**A. tarseus superior.** Fr., *arcade palpébrale supérieure*. Ger., *oberer Augenlidbogen*. The communicating branch between the superior palpebral artery and the palpebral branch of the lacrymal artery. [L, 7.]—**A. tendineus fasciæ pelvis.** A thickening of the pelvic fascia, at a level with a line extending from the lower part of the symphysis pubis to the spine of the ischium, to which the levator ani muscle is attached. [L, 7.]—**A. thyreocartilagineus.** A communicating branch, at about the level of the angle of the thyreoid cartilage, between the superior thyreoid arteries of the two sides. [L, 31.]—**A. thyreoglandularis intralobularis.** The arterial anastomosis within the thyreoid gland. [L, 31.]—**A. thyreoglandularis lobularis lateralis.** An anastomosis between the superior and inferior thyreoid arteries of the same side. [L, 31.]—**A. thyreoglandularis marginalis inferior.** An arterial anastomosis sometimes seen immediately below the thyreoid gland. [L, 31.]—**A. thyreoglandularis marginalis superior.** An occasional artery lying at the upper border of the thyreoid gland. [L, 31.]—**A. thyreoglandularis marginalis superior cruciatus.** A communicating branch between the superior thyreoid artery of one side and the inferior artery of the other side. [L, 31.]—**A. thyreoglandularis marginalis superior simplex.** See *A. thyreoglandularis marginalis superior*.—**A. thyreoglandularis medius.** An artery sometimes found lying across the middle of the thyreoid gland. [L, 31.]—**A. tonsillaris.** See ISTHMUS *of the fauces*.—**A. trachealis anterior.** The communicating branches of the inferior thyreoid arteries lying across the trachea. [L, 31.]—**A. unguim.** See LUNULA.—**A. venosi digitales.** Venous arches on the dorsum of the first phalanges of the fingers. [L, 117.]—**A. venosus juguli.** A connecting branch between the two anterior jugular veins. [A, 451.]—**A. venosus marginalis.** A venous network on the radial side of the index finger or the ulnar side of the little finger. [L, 117.]—**A. vertebralis.** See *Vertebral* ARCH.—**A. volaris carpi venosus profundus.** The venous network corresponding to the deep palmar arch. [L, 175.]—**A. volaris carpi venosus sublimis.** A venous network in the palm of the hand corresponding to the superficial palmar arch. [L, 175.]—**A. volaris profundus.** See *Deep palmar* ARCH.—**A. volaris sublimis, A. volaris superficialis.** See *Superficial palmar* ARCH.—**A. zygomaticus.** See *Zygomatic* ARCH.



THE ARCYRIA INCARNATA. (AFTER CAUVET.)

A, the closed sporangeium; *B*, the open sporangeium (*EP*), with its capillitium (*SP*).

ARCYDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r'si^2(ku^6)-dez(de^{2}s). A family of the *Araneida*. [Cambridge (B, 77).]

ARCYRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-si^{2}r(ku^{6}r)'i^2-a^3. A species of low organisms, variously regarded as of animal and of vegetable nature, belonging to the class *Myxomycetes*, order *Calonemeæ*. [B, 76.]

ARCYTHOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-si^2(ku^6)-tho^{2}f′i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄρκευθος, the juniper, and φυτόν, a plant. Of Necker, a genus (= order) of plants including the species (= genera) *Ligustrum*, *Nyctanthes*, *Phyllyrea*, *Chionanthus*, *Jasminum*, *Lycium*, *Ilex*, *Myrsine*, *Alstonia*, *Strydmos*, *Atropa*, *Mandrazora*, *Physalis*, *Achras*, *Prinos*, *Styrax*, and others, now referred to distinct orders. [B, 170.]

ARDA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r′da^3. Gr., ἄρδα. See ARDALOS.

ARDABAR, n. A species of *Arum*. [L, 84.]

ARDAFIANI, n. The *Zygophyllum fabago*. [Avicenna (B, 121).]

ARDALES (Sp.), n. A^{3}r-da^3′le^{2}s. The situation of several sulphurous springs in Andalusia. [L, 124.]

ARDALOS (Lat.), adj. Gr., ἄρδαλος (from ἀρδαλοῦσθαι, to soil). Soiled, dirty; as a n., filth, sordes. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

ARDÁNYHÁZÁ, n. A mineral spring in Langenau, Hungary. [L, 184.]

ARDAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r′da^{2}s(da^{3}s). Gr., ἄρδας. See ARDALOS.

ARDEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r′de^2-a^3. Gr., ἐρωδιός. A genus of birds of the division *Ardeidæ*, including the herons. [A, 359.]—**A. ciconia** [Linnæus]. See CICONIA *alba*.—**A. cinerea** [Meyer.]. Ger., *gemeiner Reiher*, *Fischreiher*. The heron, a European bird furnishing *axungia ardeæ*. [B, 180.]—**A. grus.** The crane; its bile was formerly used as an application to wounds, and the dried head and eyes for fistulæ and ulcers. [L, 105.]—**A. major** [Gmelin]. See *A. cinerea*.—**A. stellaris.** The bittern; its burned skin and feathers were formerly used to stop hæmorrhages. [L, 94.]—**Axungia ardeæ.** Ger., *Reiherfett*. Heron's fat; it was formerly used to relieve the pains of gout, for removing specks from the eyes, and for curing deafness. [L, 94.]

ARDEIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-de(da)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *ardea*, a heron. A division of birds of the family *Cultirostres*, order *Grallatores*. [A, 359.]

ARDELLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-de^{2}l′le(la^3-e^2). The small dust-like apothecia of certain lichens. [L, 63.]

ARDEL ODOGAM (Tamil). See JUSTICIA *bivalvis*.

ARDÈNE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-de^{2}n. The *Melampyrum*. [B, 121.]

ARDENJOU (Hind.), n. The *Wrightia antidysenterica*. [B, 172.]

ARDENT, adj. A^{3}r′de^{2}nt. Gr., καυσώδης. Lat., *ardens* (from *ardere*, to burn). Fr., *ardent*. Ger., *brennend*. It., *ardente*. Sp., *ardiente*. Causing or accompanied by a sensation of burning. [L.]

ARDENZA (It.), n. A^{3}r-de^{2}nd′za^3. A sea-bathing station near Livorno. [L, 57.]

ARDES (Fr.), n. A^{3}rd. A town in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, having carbonated chalybeate springs. [L, 57.]

ARDESIA HIBERNICA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-de(da)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3 hi(he)-bu^{5}rn(be^{2}rn)′i^{2}k-a^3. See LAPIS *hibernicus*.

ARDEUR (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-du^{5}r. See ARDOR.—**A. de la fièvre.** See ARDOR *febrilis*. **A. d'estomac, A. du cœur.** See PYROSIS.—**A. d'urine.** See ARDOR *urinæ*.—**A. du ventricule.** See PYROSIS.

ARDIFRIGI (Ar.), n. The *Zygophyllum fabago*. [Avicenna (L, 105).]

ARDIOTHERA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-di^2-o-the(tha)′ra^3. Gr., ἀρδιοθήρα (from ἄρδις, an arrow-point). An ancient forceps for extracting arrow-heads, etc. [A, 311.]

ARDISIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-di^{2}s′i^2-a^3. From ἄρδις, a spear-point, on account of the shape of the anthers. Fr., *ardisie*. Ger., *Spitzblume*. A genus of ardisiaceous plants, established by Swartz. [B.]—**A. basal** [Poiret]. See EMBELIA *basal*.—**A. humilis** [Vahl]. A species the inspissated juice of which is used in India in fevers. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]—**A. tsjeriam-cottam** [Römer and Schultes]. See EMBELIA *tsjeriam-cottam*. [B, 180.]

ARDISIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-di^{2}s-i^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *Ardisia*, one of the genera. The ardisiads; a family of monopetalous plants, made by Jussieu, including *Ardisia* and *Myrsine*. By Reichenbach it was regarded as a family of the *Sapotaceæ* and divided into the *Trientaleæ*, *Myrsineæ*, and *Theophrusteæ*; by Bartling and Spach it was referred to the order *Myrsineæ* and was divided into the *Ardisieæ*, *Theophrasteæ*, and, according to Bartling, into the *Embelieæ*. [B, 170.]

ARDISIACEOUS, adj. A^{3}r-di^{2}z″i^2-a′shu^{3}s. Resembling *Ardisia*; of or pertaining to the *Ardisiaceæ*. [B.]

ARDISIADS, n. pl. A^{3}r-di^{2}s′i^3-a^{2}dz. See ARDISIACEÆ.

ARDISIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-di^{2}s-i(e)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of myrsineous (sapotaceous) plants belonging to the family *Ardisiaceæ*, made by Bartling, Spach, and others, comprising *Myrsine*, *Ardisia*, and other genera, including in some classifications genera classed among the *Embelieæ*. [B, 170.]

ARDMORE, n. A^{3}rd′mor. A village on the west coast of Ireland with excellent sea bathing. [L, 57.]

ARDOR (Lat.), n. A^{3}r′do^{2}r. Gen., *ardo′ris*. From *ardere*, to burn. Gr., καῦμα. Fr., *ardeur*. Ger., *Hitze*, *Brennen*. It., *ardore*. Sp., *ardor*. 1. A sensation of burning or heat. [L, 83.] 2. Pain. [A, 318.]—**A. febrilis.** Fr., *ardeur de la fièvre*. The heat of fever. [M.]—**A. stomachi.** Fr., *ardeur de l'estomac*. Ger., *Magenbrennen*, *Sodbrennen*. See PYROSIS.—**A. urinæ.** Fr., *ardeur de l'urine*. Ger., *Harnbrennen*. A burning sensation in the urethra during or after the passage of urine. [A, 385.]—**A. venereus.** 1. Rut. 2. Inordinate sexual desire. [M, 63.]—**A. ventriculi.** See PYROSIS.—**A. volaticus.** A redness and heat of the head and face, without other symptoms, lasting at the longest but four days. [L, 132.]

ARDRAKA (Sanscr.), n. See AMOMUM *zingiber* and ZINGIBER *officinale*.

ARDROSSAN, n. A^{3}r-dro^{2}s′sa^{3}n. A sea-bathing resort in Scotland on the Firth of Clyde with a ferruginous spring. [L, 57.]

ARDRUKUM (Sanscr.), n. See ZINGIBER *officinale*.

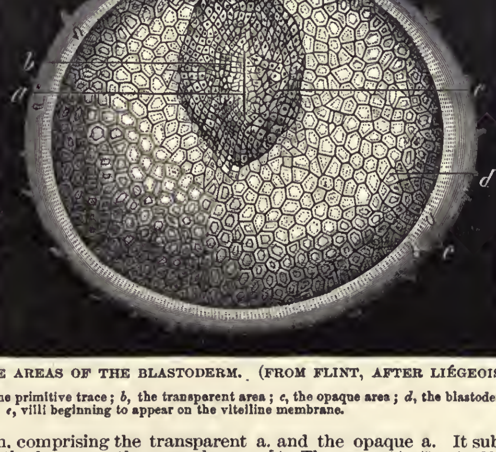
ARDUINA, ARDUINIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{3}r-du-e′na^3, -i^{2}n′i^2-a^3. From Arduini, an Italian botanist. A genus of plants now referred to *Carissa*. [B, 19.]—**A. bispinosa** [Linnæus]. See CARISSA *arduina* and CARISSA *ferox*.—**A. grandiflora.** See CARISSA *grandiflora*.

ARDUKUM (Sanscr.), n. The *Zingiber*. [B, 121.]

ARDURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-du^{6}r. A burn. [L. 109.]

ARE (Scot.), n. A^{2}r. See EAR.

AREA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)′re^2-a^3. Akin to ἅλως. Fr., *aire*. Ger., *Hof*, *Raum*, *offener Platz*. It., *area*. Sp., *área*. Lit., a vacant place. 1. A surface, district, or space, without reference to its size or shape. 2. As used by Celsus, a vacant space; hence, baldness in any of its varieties, including *alopecia* (that "spreads irregularly without assuming any particular form") and *ophiasis* (*q. v.*). Certain writers have erroneously regarded the a. of Celsus (*a. Celsi*) as synonymous with alopecia areata. [G, 13.] 3. In botany, the receptacle of *Fungi*. [Tode (B, 121).] 4. In entomology, see AREOLA (6th def.).—**Ambulacral a.** See AMBULACRUM.—**A. Celsi.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. diffluens.** See ALOPECIA *areata*.—**A. embryonalis, A. germinativa.** See *Embryonic a.*—**A. glandulosa.** Nees von Esenbeck's term for the semilunar granular cells surrounding the stomata of the epidermis of plants. [B, 198.]—**A. intercruralis.** The interpeduncular space of the brain. ["Science," Apr. 9, 1881, p. 165 (I, K).]—**A. Jonstoni.** See ALOPECIA *areata*.—**A'kokken** (Ger.). Certain micrococci that have been supposed to be peculiar to alopecia areata. [B.]—**A. lucida.** See *Transparent a.*—**Areæ maculæformes.** The vegetative filaments (hyphæ) of *Hymenomycetes* when aggregated into little masses. [B, 198.]—**A. mammæ.** The areola surrounding the nipple.—**A. Martigiani.** The funnel-shaped opening of the hyaloid canal on the posterior surface of the vitreous body, facing toward the optic nerve, through which the hyaloid artery of the fœtus runs. [F.]—**A. nummulata** [Squire]. Alopecia areata occurring in coin-shaped patches. [G.]—**A. obscura, A. opaca.** See *Opaque a.*—**A. ophiasis.** See OPHIASIS.—**A. optica.** The visual field. [L, 81.]—**A. pellucida.** See *Transparent a.*—**A. septalis.** See *Septal a.*—**A. serpens.** See OPHIASIS.—**A. serpiginosa** [Squire]. Alopecia areata with a tendency to spread at the periphery. [G.]—**A. tyria.** Alopecia areata. [G.]—**A. vasculosa.** See *Vascular a.*—**A. ventriculi quarti.** The floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [L, 115.]—**A. vitellina.** See *Vitelline a.*—**Auditory a.** Syn.: *psycho-acoustic centre*. According to Ferrier, an a. in the second primary convolution of the dog's brain, the destruction of which is followed by deafness in the opposite ear. [Landois (K).]—**Cohnheim's a's.** Fr., *champs de Cohnheim*. Ger., *Cohnheim'sche Felder*. Syn.: *Cohnheim's fields*. The polygonal a's, surrounded by clear lines, seen in the transverse section of a muscular fibre. According to Kölliker, they represent sections of the so-called muscle-columns or fibrils. [J, 30, 42.]—**Crypt a.** The a. surrounding an individual crypt in a collection of crypts, as on the surface of the uterine mucous membrane. [A, 11.]—**Embryonal a., Embryonic a.** Lat., *a. embryonalis* (seu *germinativa*). Fr., *aire embryonnaire* (ou *germinative*). Ger., *Fruchthof*. Syn.: *germinal a.* (or *disc*). In the fecundated ovum of a mammal, the a. of an oval thickening or opacity of the central part of the blasto-



THE AREAS OF THE BLASTODERM. (FROM FLINT, AFTER LIÉGEOIS.)

a, the primitive trace; *b*, the transparent area; *c*, the opaque area; *d*, the blastodermic cells; *e*, villi beginning to appear on the vitelline membrane.

derm, comprising the transparent a. and the opaque a. It subsequently becomes the vascular a. [A. Thomson (A, 5); A, 22.]—**Fœtal a., Germ-a., Germinal a.** See *Embryonic a.*—**Interambulacral a.** One of the lune-shaped segments upon the shell of an echinoderm interposed between two ambulacra. It contains no ambulacral tube-feet. [B, 28.] See AMBULACRUM.—**Intercalated a's.** See *Non-nucleated a's.*—**Middle lemniscus a.** The

median region of the lemniscus as seen in cross-section. [E. C. Spitzka, "Med. Record," Oct. 25, 1884, p. 449 (I, K).]—**Motor a's.** See *Motor* CENTRES.—**Non-nucleated a's.** Ger., *kernlose Felder.*



THE VASCULAR AREA OF THE OVUM. (FROM FLINT, AFTER BISCHOFF.)
a, a, b, the sinus terminalis; *c,* the omphalo-mesenteric vein; *d,* the heart; *e, f, f,* the posterior vertebral arteries.

Schaltstücke. Syn.: *intercalated a's.* The clear spaces sometimes found between the endothelial cells of blood-vessels. They are supposed to be due to the removal of portions of the surrounding endothelium, and are always without nuclei and smaller than an endothelial cell. [J, 35.]—**Ocular a.** The facial space occupied by the eyes in spiders. [B, 77.]—**Opaque a.** Lat., *a. opaca* (seu *obscura*). Fr., *aire obscure.* Ger., *dunkler Fruchthof.* The outer part of the embryonic a. after it has become thickened by the accumulation of formative elements derived from the yolk. [A. Thomson (A, 5).]—**Septal a.** Lat., *a. septalis.* The inner surface of each of the laminæ which form the septum lucidum. [I, 13; K.]—**Subfrontal a.** The flattened anterior portion of the sternal surface of the *Xiphosura* (*Limulus*). [B, 100.]—**Transparent a.** Lat., *a. lucida* (seu *pellucida*). Fr., *aire transparente* (ou *claire*). Ger., *durchsichtiger Fruchthof.* Sp., *área pellúcida.* The thin central part of the embryonic a. of the ovum; so called from its being clear in comparison with the peripheral part.—**Vascular a.** Lat., *a. vasculosa.* Fr., *aire vasculaire.* Ger., *Gefässhof* (2d def.). Sp., *área vascular.* 1. The a. supplied by a particular artery. 2. In embryology, the embryonic a. after the primitive blood-vessels have formed. [A, 22.]—**Vitelline a.** Lat., *a. vitellina.* Fr., *aire vitelline.* Ger., *Dotterhof.* The outer surface of the vitelline membrane of the ovum, bordering on the opaque a.

AREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $A(a^3)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. 1. Of Dumortier, a tribe of araceous plants including *Arum* and several other genera. [B, 170.] 2. Of Engler, a tribe of araceous plants of the suborder *Aroideæ*, corresponding to the *Euarineæ* and *Arisareæ* of Bentham and Hooker, comprising the subtribes *Arisarinæ*, *Sauromatinæ*, *Biarinæ*, and *Arinæ*. [Engler (B, 216).]

AREALU (Malay), n. The *Ficus religiosa.* [B, 172.]

AREATUS (Lat.), adj. $A^2r(a^3r)-e^2-a(a^3)'tu^3s(tu^4s)$. In the form of patches. See ALOPECIA *areata.*

AREC (Fr.), n. A^3-re^2k. See ARECA.—**A. d'Amérique.** See OREODOXA *oleracea.*—**A. de l'Inde.** See ARECA *catechu.*—**A.-poison.** The *Areca lutescens.* [B, 121.]—**A. singe.** The *Areca madagascariensis.* [L, 87.]—**Noix d'a.** See ARECA *nut.*

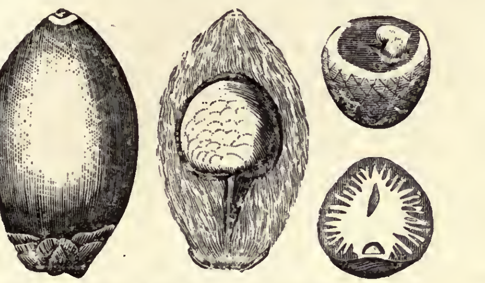
ARECA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2r(a^3r)-e(a)'ka^3$. Fr., *arec, arecque, aréquier.* Ger., *Arekapalme.* 1. A genus of lofty palmaceous trees bearing pinnate leaves with the stalk rolled into the form of a cylinder, and unisexual flowers on a branched spadix enveloped in a double spathe. 2. In the Br. Ph., 1867, the a. nut. [B, 19.]—**A. alba** [Bory]. Fr., *palmiste blanc* (ou *commun*). Syn.: *Sublimia palmicaulis.* See DICTYOSPERMA *album.*—**A. americana.** See *A. oleracea.*—**A. Banksii** [Cunningham]. See *A. sapida.*—**A. betel** [Fée]. See *A. catechu.*—**A. catechu** [Linnæus]. Fr., *arec de l'Inde.* Ger., *Katechupalme, Betelnusspalme.* The betel-nut palm (the *pinang* of the Malays); a species growing in the East Indies, furnishing the a.- (or betel-) nut. The tree is cultivated extensively and in many varieties in the East Indies, especially in the neighborhood of the sea-coast. The spathes are used as vessels; the male flower has an exceedingly agreeable perfume, and is used as a medicine; the young leaves are eaten in the form of salad; and in Malabar intoxicating pastilles are made from the juice of the tree. [B. Franck (A, 304); B, 5, 33.] See also *A.-nut.*—**A. crinita** [Bory]. Fr., *palmiste-bourre, ashe à bourre.* Syn.: *Sublimia centennina* [Commerson]. A species more properly referred to *Acanthophœnix*, growing in the Mascarene Islands. It has an edible top. [B, 188.]—**A. Dicksonii** [Roxburgh]. See PTYCHOSPERMA *Dicksonii.*—**A. edulis.** See EUTERPE *edulis.*—**A. faufel** [Gärtner]. See *A. catechu.*—**A. glandiformis** [Lamarck]. A Moluccan species having properties and uses similar to those of *A. oleracea.* [B, 180.]—**A. globulifera** [Lamarck]. A species the fruit of which is used like that of *A. catechu.* [B, 180.]—**A. guvaca.** See *A. catechu.*—**A. humilis** [Willdenow]. A Moluccan species having properties and uses similar to those of *A. oleracea.* [B, 180.]—**A. indica.** See *A. catechu.*—**A. laxa** [Ham.]. A species growing in the Andaima Islands, the seeds of which are used like *A. catechu.* [B, 270.]—**A. lutescens** [Bory]. Fr., *arec-poison.* See HYOPHORBE *indica.*—**A. madagascariensis** [Martius]. Fr., *arec* (ou *arecque*) *singe, arbre à sel.* A species the oil obtained from which is used as an embrocation in gout and rheumatism. [B, 173.]—**A. nagensis** [Griff.]. A Bengal species, used like *A. catechu.* [B, 270.]—**A.-nut.** Lat., *areca* [Br. Ph., 1867], *semen arecæ.* Fr., *noix d'arec.* Ger., *Arekanuss.* It., *noce d'areca.* Syn.: *betel-nut* (because chewed with the leaf of the betel pepper). The nut of *A. catechu*; a drupe-like nut of about the size of a hen's egg, having a fibrous rind about half an inch thick inclosing the seed, which is about as large as a nutmeg. The nucleus, of a pale orange-color, contains 53 per cent. of fat and 30 per cent. of emulsin, together with sugar, catechu-tannic acid, catechin, gallic acid, and a. red (*q. v.*). The nut is extensively used in the East as a masticatory, and is thought to improve digestion. It colors the tongue and lips scarlet, and in time renders the teeth perfectly black unless, as in China, care is taken to remove the stain. The nut is sliced and wrapped in the leaf of the betel pepper (*Piper betle*), and a little quicklime is added. The seed is astringent, and is reputed tonic and anti-periodic. It has been used in dropsical affections and as an anthelminthic. A fibrous material resembling oakum, but softer, obtained from the husk, has been used in Ceylon as a dressing for wounds. [Stevenson, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Feb., 1882 (A); A, 304, 327; B, 5; L, 75.] Cf. AREKANE.—**A. oleracea** [Linnæus]. Fr., *arec d'Amérique, chou palmiste, arbre*



THE ARECA CATECHU. (AFTER B. FRANCK [A, 304].)

au chou. Ger., *Kohlpalme.* See OREODOXA *oleracea.*—**A. oryzæformis** [Rumphius]. See PTYCHOSPERMA *oryzæforme.*—**A. palm.**

See *A. catechu.*—**A. red.** Ger., *Arekaroth.* A brownish-red coloring matter found in the a.-nut; odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in cold water. [B. Franck (A, 304).]—**A. rubra** [Bory]. Fr., *palmiste rouge.* A species more properly referred to *Acanthophœnix*, growing in the Mascarene Islands. It resembles *A. crinita.* [B, 19, 188.]—**A. sapida** [Solander]. A New Zealand species having properties and uses like *A. oleracea.* [B, 180.]—**A. silvestris** [Loureiro]. A species used like *A. catechu.* [B, 270.]—**A. spicata** [Lamarck]. A



THE ARECA-NUT, ENTIRE AND IN SECTION. [A, 327.]

species growing in the Sunda Islands and Amboyna, which by some has been referred to the *Euterpe globosa* (*oleracea*), but which is probably distinct. [B, 188.]—**A. vestiaria** [Giseke]. A species growing in the Isle of Bourbon, from the bark of which a thin white thread is spun that is woven into durable cloth. [B, 188.]—**Nux arecæ, Semen arecæ.** See *A.-nut.*

ARECACEÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}k-a(a^3)′-se^2-e(a^3-e^2). See ARECINÆ. 1. As defined by Bentham and Hooker it comprises those with pinnatisect leaves, with segments reduplicate in vernation; monœcious or diœcious flowers; umbilicated seeds with a ventral rhaphe and a dorsally-placed embryo. It comprises the divisions *Euareceæ*, *Ptychospermæ*, *Oncospermæ*, *Iriarteæ*, *Wetteniеæ*, *Linospadiceæ*, *Ceroxyleæ*, *Malortieæ*, *Iganureæ*, *Chamædoreæ*, *Geonomeæ*, and *Caryotideæ.* 2. A subtribe of the *Arecineæ* [Drude] comprising genera with a 3-carpelled, unilocular, 1-seeded ovary, and a 1-seeded baccate fruit having a thin (rarely woody) endocarp. [Drude (B, 245).]

ARECA-GOLI (Hind.), n. The *Ficus benjamina.* [B, 121.]

ARECANE, n. See AREKANE.

ARECARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}k-a(a^3)′ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subdivision of palms, made by Reichenbach. [B, 170.]

ARECEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}s(ak)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. A tribe of palmaceous plants, made by Lindley, comprising *Areca*, *Saguerus*, and other genera. [B, 170.] See ARECINÆ. 2. A subtribe of the *Arecineæ* [Drude] comprising genera with a 3-carpelled, unilocular, 1-seeded ovary, and a 1-seeded baccate fruit having a thin endocarp, rarely woody. [Drude (B, 245).]

ARECHAVALETA (Sp.), n. A^3-ra″cha^3-va^3-la′ta^3. A place in the province of Alva, Spain, where there are springs feebly sulphurous, ferruginous, and alkaline. [Rotureau (L, 87).]

ARECIN, n. A^{2}r-e′si^{2}n. Fr., *arécine.* Ger., *Arecin.* See ARECA *red.*

ARECINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}s(e^{2}k)-in(en)′(a^3-e^2). Fr., *arécinées.* Of Martius, Endlicher, Kunth, and others, a series or tribe of palmaceous plants, comprising *Areca* and other genera having the margins of the leaves depressed, diclinous flowers, basilar embryo, and a trilobate, baccate, or drupaceous fruit. [B, 104, 170.]

ARECINEÆ [Brongniart, Spach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^2-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. See ARECINÆ. 2. A tribe of palms of the suborder *Ceroxylineæ*, distinguished by the baccate fruit composed of carpels either grown together or separating after maturity. It comprises the subtribes *Caryoteæ*, *Geonomeæ*, *Iriarteæ*, *Morenieæ*, and *Areceæ.* [Drude (B, 245).]

ARECQUE (Fr.), n. A^3-re^{2}k. See AREC.

AREFACTION, n. A^{2}r-e^2-fa^{2}k′shu^{3}n. Lat., *arefactio* (from *arefacere*, to make dry). Fr., *aréfaction.* Ger., *Dörren.* It., *arefazione.* Sp., *arefacción.* 1. The drying of a drug so that it may be reduced to a very fine powder. [L, 53.] 2. See ARIDURA.

AREGMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}g′ma^3. Gen., *areg′matos* (*-tis*). See PHRAGMIDIUM.

AREGON (Lat.), n. m. and f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e(a)′go^{2}n. Gen., *areg′onos* (*-nis*). Gr., ἀρηγών (from ἀρήγειν, to aid), an auxiliary. The name of a certain resolvent, relaxing, and attenuating ointment mentioned in several of the old dispensatories. [L, 51, 53.]

AREGOS (Sp), n. A^3-ra′gos. A place in Spain, where there are hot sulphur springs. [B, 270.]

AREKA (Ger.), n. A^{3}r-a′ka^3. See ARECA.—**A'nuss.** See ARECA-*nut.*—**A'palme.** See ARECA.—**Kohltragende A.** See ARECA *oleracea.*

AREKA (Tamil), n. The *Bauhinia parviflora.* [B, 177.]

AREKANE, n. A^{2}r′e^{2}k-an. A colorless, volatile, oily alkaloid, smelling like weak bouillon and of a strong alkaline reaction, obtained by E. Bombalon from the areca-nut; said to increase the flow of saliva, retard the pulse, and act as a purgative. [" Lancet," April 10, 1886, p. 709; " N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 5, 1886, p. 650.]

AREKEPA, n. A Carib name for an undetermined species of *Cotula.* [B, 121.]

AREMAROS, n. An alchemical name for cinnabar. [B, 50.]

ARENA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e(a)′na^3. Sand.—**A. rubra.** A lateritious urinary deposit. [L, 53.]

ARENACEOUS, adj. A^{2}r-e^{2}n-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *arenaceus* (from *arena*, sand). Fr., *arenacé.* Ger., *sandartig.* Sandy; made up of, containing, or resembling sand (said of the testa of certain of the *Protozoa*). [A, 385; B; L, 147.]

ARÉNAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. A^3-ra-na^{2}r. See ARENARIA and ARENARIOUS.

ARENAMEL, ARENAMEN, n's. Alchemical names for Armenian bole. [L, 53, 84.]

ARENAPO (It.), n. A^3-ra-na^2′po. A place in Italy, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L, 124.]

ARENARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}n-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *arénaire.* Ger., *Sandkraut.* 1. Sandwort; a genus of caryophyllaceous plants. 2. Generically, any plant which lives in the sand. [B, 121.]—**A. glandulosa** [Jacquin], **A. marginata** [De Candolle]. See *A. media.*—**A. marina.** 1. Of Smith, see *A. media.* 2. Of Roth, a variety of *A. rubra.* [B.]—**A. maritima** [Linnæus], **A. media** [Linnæus]. Species to be referred to *Spergularia* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**A. peploides** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Honkeneya peploides* [Ehrenberg]. A species the fermented juice of which furnishes a sort of food used by the Icelanders. [B, 173.]—**A. rubra.** Ger., *rothes Sandkraut.* It., *a. rossa.* See SPERGULARIA *rubra.*—**Radix arenariæ.** The root of *Carex a.* and *Carex hirta.* [B, 180.]

ARENARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}n-a(a^3)′ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Sand-plants; plants growing in the sand. 2. Of Lamarck, a section of the *Caryophyllaceæ.* [B, 121, 170.] Cf. ARENARIA.

ARENARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}n-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(e)′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Fenzl and others, a subtribe of caryophyllaceous plants belonging to the *Stellarineæ*, including *Arenaria*, *Holosteum*, *Stellaria*, etc. [B, 170.]

ARENARINÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}n-a^{2}r-(a^{3}r)-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). See ARENARIEÆ.

ARENARIOUS, adj. A^{2}r-e^{2}n-a′ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *arenarius* (from *arena*, sand). Fr., *arénaire.* Growing in a sandy soil (said of plants). [B.]

ARENARMEI, ARENARMEN, n's. Alchemical names for Armenian bole. [B, 50.]

ARENATION, n. A^{2}r-e^{2}n-a′shu^{3}n. Gr., ψαμμισμός. Lat., *arenatio* (from *arena*, sand). Fr., *arénation.* Ger., *Sandbad.* It., *arenazione.* Sp., *arenación.* The therapeutical application of heat, either by immersing a portion of the body in hot sand or by applying bags of the same. [A, 385; Andreas Baccius (L, 53).]

AREND, ARENDI (Hind.), n's. The *Ricinus communis.* [L.]

ARENDRANTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-a^{3}n^2-dra^{3}nt. Syn.: *Gomme d'a.* Arindranto, a Madagascar resin, supposed by Bory to be a variety of anime resin. [L, 105.]

ARENDSEE (Ger.), n. A^3′re^{2}nd-za. A German town, on the lake of the same name, where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [L, 124.]

ARENGA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}n^2′ga^3. From the native name, *areng.* A genus of palms of the *Areceæ*, subtribe *Euareceæ*, including lofty trees having bipinnatisect leaves, male flowers with 3 sepals and numerous stamens, and seeds with ruminated albumen. [B, 42.]—**A. saccharifera** [Labillardière]. Fr., *palmier-condiar.* Ger., *A.-Palme.* Syn.: *Palma indica vinaria secunda* [Rumphius], *Borassus gomutus* [Loureiro] (seu *saccharifer* [Sprengel]), *Sagnerus Rumphii* [Roxburgh] (seu *gamuto* [Houttuyn]), *Caryota onusta* [Blanco]. The *contar*, or *cantar*; a species growing in the Moluccas, the Philippines, the Sunda Islands, and Cochin-China. A sort of sago is obtained from the pith, and a saccharine juice from the male spadices (furnishing a brown sugar called *gaula-itan*, which on fermentation affords an alcoholic beverage). From the petiolar fibrils ropes are made. The green fruit is made into a confection and eaten, and the ripe fruit furnishes a highly irritant juice, which causes intense itching when applied to the skin, and inflammation of the mucous membranes. It constituted the hell-water (*aqua infernalis*) used by the natives as a means of warfare. [B, 121, 188.]

ARENICOLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}n-i^{2}k′o-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From *arena*, sand, and *colere*, to frequent. Fr., *arénicole.* Ger., *sandbewohnend.* In zoology, living in the sand. [A, 385; L, 109.]

ARENIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}r-e^{2}n-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *arena*, sand, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *arénifère.* Ger., *sandtragend.* Containing or contaminated with sand. [A, 316.]

ARENIFORM, adj. A^{2}r-e^{2}n′i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *arena*, sand, and *forma*, form. Fr., *aréniforme.* Ger., *sandförmig.* Resembling sand. [L, 116.]

ARENOSILLA (Sp.), n. A^3-ra-no-sel′ya^3. A place in the province of Cordova, Spain, where there are alkaline springs. [L, 49.]

ARENOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}n-o′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Fr., *aréneux.* Ger., *sandig.* Sp., *arenoso.* Sandy; as a n., a person who passes sandy urine (*urina arenosa*). [B; L, 45.]

ARENSBERG (Ger.), n. A^{3}r′e^{2}ns-be^{2}rg. A bathing station on an island in the Baltic Sea. [A, 385; L, 49.]

ARENTES (Lat.), n., f. pl. of pres. particip. *arens* (*cucurbitulæ* understood). A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}nt′ez(e^{2}s). Dry cups. [L, 84.]

ARENULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *arena.* A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^{2}n′u^2(u)-la^3. Fine sand. [L, 50.]

ARENULACEOUS, ARENULOUS, adj's. A^{2}r-e^{2}n-u^2-la′shu^{3}s, -re^{2}n′u^2-lu^{3}s. Fr., *arenulacé.* Sp., *arenuláceo.* Sandy, gritty. [L, 73, 116.]

AREOLA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *area* (*q. v.*). A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e(a)′o-la^3. Gr., ἀλωνία. Fr., *aréole.* Ger., *Hof.* It., *areola.* Sp., *aréola.* Syn.: *halo.* 1. A zone of hyperæmia or pigmentation (*e. g.*, the circular blush surrounding a vaccinal lesion, the pigmented disc surrounding the nipple). [G.] 2. A space between adjacent constituents of organs or tissues, especially between the bundles and laminæ of areolar tissue (*q. v.*, under TISSUE). [J.] 3. In botany, a cell-like pit or depression; an interspace in the cellular tissue of the leaves of mosses; one of the flat polygonal areas of which the crustacean thallus of some lichens is formed. [B, 198.] 4. The term was also applied by R. Brown to the cell nucleus. [J.] 5. In zoology, a scaly plate of a chelonian's shell. [L, 41.] 6. In entomology, the space between two adjacent nervures of the wing. [L, 49.]—**A. apicilaris, A. basilaris.** Fr., *aréole apicilaire, aréole basilaire.* Names given by Cassini to the upper and lower extremities respectively in the rudimentary pericarp of the ovary in the *Compositæ.* [B, 1.]—**A. embryonalis.** Ger., *Keimhof.* 1. See *Embryonic* AREA. 2. In botany, Richard's term for the depressed a. upon the exterior of the caryopsis indicating the site of the embryo. [B, 198.]—**A. inflammatoria.** See *Inflammatory a.*—**A. mammæ.** See *A. of the breast.*—**A. of Chaussier.** An a. (1st def.) surrounding a malignant pustule. [A, 452.]—**A. of the breast, A. of the nipple.** Lat., *a. mammæ* (seu *papillæ*). Fr., *aréole* (ou *auréole*) *de la mamelle* (ou *du mamelon*). Ger., *Warzenhof, Brustwarzenhof.* It., *a. del capezzolo.* A circular area, usually from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, surrounding the nipple; of a pink color (varying somewhat with the complexion) in healthy women who are not pregnant; provided with from ten to twenty visible sebaceous follicles. During pregnancy, and sometimes in consequence of uterine disease, it becomes darker in color, occasionally almost black, and somewhat raised above the surrounding skin, and the follicles are enlarged and moisten its surface with their secretion. [A, 22.] Cf. *Secondary a.*—**A. ovarifera.** Fr., *aréole ovarifère.* Cassini's name for one of the small depressions upon the clinanthium in the *Compositæ* corresponding to the areolæ basilares of the ovaries. [B, 1.]—**A. papillæ, A. papillaris.** See *A. of the breast.*—**A. umbilicalis.** A dark disc of pigmentation occasionally formed around the navel during pregnancy, from which a brown streak, about ¼ inch wide, runs down toward the pubes. [A, 126.]—**Inflammatory a.** Lat., *a. inflammatoria.* Fr., *aréole inflammatoire.* Ger., *entzündlicher Ring.* A circle of redness surrounding an inflamed point. [L, 44.]—**Primary areolæ.** Syn.: *primary marrow cavities, small medullary spaces.* Sharpey's term for the cell-spaces in the calcified matrix of an ossifying cartilage-bone which are still occupied by the cartilage cells, either singly or in groups. [J, 30.]—**Secondary a.** Fr., *aréole secondaire.* The spotted peripheral portion of the a. of the breast, or a spotted appearance around it, sometimes formed during the latter part of pregnancy, looking "as if the color had been discharged by a shower of drops." [Montgomery (A, 22); A, 38.]—**Secondary areolæ.** Syn.: *large medullary spaces.* Sharpey's term for the comparatively large spaces in an ossifying cartilage-bone which result from the absorption of the partitions between the primary areolæ, the spaces becoming filled at the same time with embryonic marrow. [J, 30.]—**True a.** Fr., *aréole vraie.* The central portion of the a. of the breast, containing a great number of sebaceous glands. [A, 38.]—**Vaccinal a.** Fr., *aréole vaccinale.* A ring-shaped redness of the skin which forms around a vaccinal pock, usually on the eighth or ninth day, and fades from the centre toward the border.

AREOLAR, adj. A^{2}r-e′o-la^{3}r. Lat., *areolaris.* Fr., *aréolaire.* Ger., *areolär, maschig, zellig.* It., *areolare.* Sp., *areolar.* Having or pertaining to areolæ or spaces, or pertaining to a tissue or part containing interspaces (see *A.* TISSUE). [J.]

AREOLATE, AREOLATED, adj's. A^{2}r-e′o-lat, -lat-e^{2}d. Lat., *areolatus.* Fr., *aréolé.* Ger., *gefeldert.* Divided into or containing depressed areas (areolæ). [B, 1.]

AREOLATION, n. A^{2}r-e-o-la′shu^{3}n. Fr., *aréolation.* The state of being or the process of becoming areolar or areolate. [L, 41, 56.]

AREOLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e(a)′o-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See AREOLA.

AREOMETER, n. A^{2}r-e-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See ARÆOMETER and HYDROMETER.

AREOMETRY, n. A^{2}r-e-o^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. See HYDROMETRY.

AREOTIC, adj. A^{2}r-e-o^{2}t′i^{2}k. See ARÆOTIC.

ARÉQUIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-a-ke-a. See ARECA.

AREREH, n. See CASSIA *a.*

ARES (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)′rez(re^{2}s). Gen., *A′reos* (*-ris*). Gr., Ἄρης. Lit., the god Mars; a name given by the ancients to various metals, also to a pestilence and to a mortal wound. [A, 311, 322.]

ARES, n. A word employed by Paracelsus to designate a subtle force akin to (or, according to some, including) the *archæus* (*q. v.*). [L, 53.]

ARÉS (Fr.), n. A^3-ra. A sea-bathing station in the Gironde. [L, 57.]

ARESFATU (Ar.), n. The patella. [J. Hyrtl, quoted by F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

ARETE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)′e^{2}t-e(a). Gr., ἀρετή. Bodily vigor. [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

ARÊTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-e^{2}t. 1. An edge formed by the intersection of two planes. [B; I, 39; K.] See ACIES. 2. See ARISTA. 3. Any one of the component parts of the skeleton of a fish. [A, 385.]—**Grande a.** The vertebral column of a fish. [L, 32.]

ARETHUSA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^2-thu^2(thu)′sa^3. A genus of orchidaceous plants. [B.]—**A. bulbosa** [Linnæus]. A North American species, the root-tubers of which are used as an application for the relief of toothache and for hastening the maturation of abscesses. [B, 180.]

ARETHUSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e^2-thu^2(thu)′se^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of orchidaceous plants distinguished by the powdery pollen and the single terminal opercular anther. [B, 19.]

ARETOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)′e^{2}t-o^{2}s. From ἀρετή, virtue. See VERBASCUM *blattaria.*

ARETTI (Teloogoo), n. The *Musa sapientium.* [B, 172.]

AREUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-e(a)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., Ἄρειος. Lit., pertaining to Mars; the title of a pessary mentioned by Paulus Ægineta. [L, 104.]

AREZZO (It.), n. A^3-re^{2}t′so. A town in Tuscany, where there are several springs containing sodium and calcium carbonates. [L, 57.]

ARFAR, n. An alchemical name for arsenic. [B, 50.]

ARGAL, n. A^{3}r′ga^{2}l. Written also *argol* and *orgal.* From *argilla,* clay. The commercial name of crude tartar as taken from the sides of wine-casks. [B, 2.]

ARGALIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ga^{3}l-e. See HIBISCUS *abelmoschus* and *Semen* ABELMOSCHI.

ARGALOU (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ga^{3}l-u. A name given in different parts of France to the *Paliurus aculeatus,* the *Lycium europæum,* and the *Rhamnus cathartica.* [B, 121.]

ARGAN, n. See ARGANIA.—**A'baum** (Ger.), **A. de Maroc** (Fr.). See ARGANIA *sideroxylon.*—**A. oil.** The oil of *Argania sideroxylon* (*q. v.*). [B.]

ARGANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ga(ga^3)′ni^2-a^3. From Ar., *arjân.* Fr., *argan, arganie.* A genus of sapotaceous plants, having 10 sepals arranged in a double row; 10 stamens, 5 abortive, forming scales placed upon the throat of the corolla, and 5 fertile; and an awl-shaped style. [A, 385; B, 19.]—**A. sideroxylon** [Römer and Schultes]. Ger., *Arganbaum.* Syn.: *Sideroxylon spinosum* [Linnæus], *Elæodendron a.* [Retzius]. The argan-tree, an evergreen tree growing in Morocco, distinguished by the large girth and small height of its spiny trunk. The drupaceous, egg-shaped fruit is eaten by cattle, and the hard seeds furnish a fixed oil which is used as a substitute for olive-oil. The wood is very hard and heavy. [B, 19, 180.]

ARGAS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r′ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s). A genus of parasitic insects of the order *Acarina,* class *Arachnoidea,* resembling the ticks. [B, 27; G; Packard (L).]—**A. americanus.** Syn.: *Amblyomma americanum* [Koch]. A species found in South America; it attacks the skin, causing intense irritation, which, it is said, is sometimes so severe as to cause death. [G.]—**A. chinche** [Gondet]. Fr., *a. chinche.* A species found in Colombia by Gondet. [B.]—**A. de Fischer** (Fr.). Supposed to be the same as the *A. Savignyi.* [L, 183.]—**A. mauritianus** [Guérin]. Fr., *a. de Maurice.* A variety very similar to the *A. reflexus,* found in the Mauritius. [L, 183.]—**A. moubouta** [Murray]. An Angola species, oblong, coriaceous, resembling slate or shark's skin, speckled with white. It attacks man and the lower animals. [L, 205.]—**A. persicus** [Fischer]. Pers., *malleh.* Fr., *a. de Perse, punaise de Miana.* A species indigenous to Persia and Egypt, from 4 to 6 mm. long, pear-shaped, brownish-red in color, with white indentations on the back. It attacks man at night, sucking the blood and, it is said, causing very alarming symptoms, and even death. [B, 27; G.]—**A. reflexus** [Latreille]. A species from 4·5 to 6·5 mm. long, of a rusty-yellow color. It lives in crevices or other secluded places during the day, and attacks birds or man at night. Its bite causes an intense itching, which may last for a very long time. [B, 27.]—**A. Savignyi** [P. Gervaise]. Fr., *a. de Savigny.* A. species differing from *A. persicus* by the posterior extremity being more decidedly oval than the anterior. [L, 183.]—**A. Talaje** [Guérin]. A species that infests houses in Central America. It is from 2 to 7 mm. long and nocturnal in its habits. Its bite produces a painful œdematous swelling. [B, 27.]—**A. Tholozani** [Laboullère and Mégnin]. A species indigenous to Persia. The male is from 4 to 5 mm. long and from 2 to 3 mm. broad, the female twice as large each way. It is of a brownish color, rectangular in shape, with a pointed anterior and a rounded posterior extremity. [B, 27.]

ARGAULE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-gol. The *Hirundo esculenta.* [A, 385.]

ARGEL, n. A^{3}r′ge^{2}l. See SOLENOSTEMMA *argel* and GOMPHOCARPUS *fruticosus.*

ARGELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-je^{2}l(ge^{2}l)′i^2-a^3. A genus of plants made by Decaisne out of *Solenostemma* (*q. v.*). [B, 121.]—**A. Delilii** [Decaisne]. See SOLENOSTEMMA *argel.*

ARGEMA, ARGEMON (Lat.), n's n. A^{3}r′je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-a^3, -o^{2}n. Gen., *argem′atos* (*-tis*), *ar′gemi.* Gr., ἄργεμα, ἄργεμον. Fr., *argéma, argémon.* Ancient names for a white spot at the margin of the cornea, due to superficial ulceration following a phlyctænula. [A, 385; Vogel (D, 100).]

ARGEMONE (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-o′ne(na). Gr., ἀργεμώνη (from some plant of the genus having been used as a remedy for argemon [*q. v.*]). Fr., *argémone.* A genus of annual papaveraceous herbs. [B, 34.]—**A. mexicana** [Linnæus]. Fr., *argémone* (ou *pavot*) *de Mexique, pavot épineux, figue infernale, chardon bénit des Antilles.* Ger., *Stachelmohn, Teufelsfeige, Doppelklappe.* Syn.: *Papaver spinosum* [C. Bauhin]. The prickly poppy; a species indigenous to the southern and western United States, naturalized in the Northern States, having a stalk from 2 to 3 feet high, which, with the calyx and the capsule, is covered with prickles. The flowers have been used as a hypnotic, and the milky juice is said to contain morphine. The seeds yield a purgative oil similar to castor-oil. [A, 321; B, 34.]

ARGEMONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-je^2(ge^2)-mo′ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of papaveraceous plants, made by Endlicher, including those with reddish-yellow juice. [B, 121.]

ARGEMONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-o′ni^2-a^3. According to Celsus, the wild poppy (*Papaver argemone*), anciently used as an antidote to snake-bites. [B, 45.]

ARGEMONRÖSLEIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}r'ge^{2}m-on-ru^{5}s''lin. See PAPAVER *argemone.*

ARGEMOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r'je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἄργεμος. See ARGEMON.

ARGENÇON (Fr.), **ARGENSON** (Fr.), n's. A^{3}r-zha^{3}n^{2}-so^{2}n^{2}. A place near Gap, in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a cold acidulous spring, said to contain iron and carbon dioxide, and having aperient properties, called *Fontaine de Saint-Pierre*, or *Fontaine Vineuse.* [B, 88.]

ARGENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-zha^{3}n^{2}. Silver. [B.]—**Acétate d'a.** See SILVER *acetate.*—**Acétylure d'a.** See SILVER *acetylide.*—**Aconitate d'a.** See SILVER *aconitate.*—**Acrylate d'a.** See SILVER *acrylate.*—**Adipate d'a.** See SILVER *adipate.*—**Albuminate d'a.** See SILVER *albuminate.*—**Alun d'a.** See *Silver* ALUM.—**Amalgame d'a.** See SILVER *amalgam.*—**Amidosulfonate d'a.** See SILVER *amidosulphonate.*—**Ammoniochlorure d'a.** See SILVER *ammonio-chloride.*—**Ammonio-nitrate d'a.** See SILVER *ammonio-nitrate.*—**Ammoniure d'a.** See SILVER *fulminate.*—**Antimoniure d'a.** See SILVER *antimonide.*—**Arachidate d'a.** See SILVER *arachidate.*—**A. amalgamé.** See SILVER *amalgam.*—**A. anglais.** An alloy resembling argentan. [B, 38.]—**A. antimonié sulfuré.** Argyrythrose, or native silver thioantimonite. [B, 38.]—**A. applati.** See *A. en lame.*—**A. ardent.** Metallic silver obtained by decomposing silver nitrate on hot charcoal. [B, 38.]—**A. arsénical.** A native arsenide of silver. [B, 38.]—**A. battu.** Silver-leaf. [B, 38.]—**A. blanc.** Argentiferous lead ore. [B, 38.]—**A. bromuré.** See SILVER *bromide.*—**A. carbonaté.** Silver carbonate. [B, 38.]—**A. chinois.** China silver. [B, 38.] See ARGENTAN.—**A. chlorüré.** See SILVER *chloride.*—**A. corné.** Horn-silver. [B, 38.] See SILVER *chloride.*—**A. de cendrée.** Powdered silver obtained from the liquids used in gold refining. [B, 38.]—**A. de mosaïque.** See *Mosaic* SILVER.—**A. détonant.** See *Fulminating* SILVER.—**A. du roi.** See ARGENTUM *regis.*—**A. en coquille.** See *Shell* SILVER.—**A. en feuilles.** Silver-leaf. [B, 38.]—**A. en lames.** Silver in the form of thin plates. [B, 38.]—**A. faux.** Silver-plated copper. [B, 38.]—**A. fin.** See ARGENTUM *regis.*—**A. fulminant.** Fulminating silver. [B, 93.] See SILVER *fulminate.*—**A. gris.** A sort of ivory. [B, 52.]—**A. haché.** White tombac; an alloy of copper and arsenic, [B, 49.]—**A. ioduré.** See SILVER *iodide.*—**A. muriaté.** Silver chloride. [B, 38.]—**A. noir.** Silver sulphide; also as a generic name, any black ore of silver. [B, 38.]—**A. pur, A. purifié** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *argentum purissimum* [Fr. Cod.]. Pure metallic silver suitable for pharmaceutical purposes. [B, 113.]—**A. rouge.** A native red thioantimonite of silver (argyrythrose); also, any red ore of silver. [B, 38.]—**A. sulfuré.** See SILVER *sulphide.*—**A. telluré.** Silver telluride. [B, 38.]—**A. trait.** Silver drawn out into a thin wire. [B.]—**A. vert.** A green native bromide of silver. [B, 38.]—**A. vierge.** Virgin silver; pure metallic silver occurring native. [B.]—**A.-vif.** Quicksilver; mercury. [B, 38.]—**A. vitreux.** Silver sulphide. [B, 38.]—**Arséniate d'a.** See SILVER *arsenate.*—**Arsénio-méthylate d'a.** See SILVER *arsenmethylate.*—**Arsénite d'a.** See SILVER *arsenite.*—**Arséniure d'a.** See SILVER *arsenide.*—**Auricyanure d'a.** See SILVER *auricyanide.*—**Aurothiocyanate d'a.** See GOLD *and silver thiocyanate.*—**Azotate d'a.** See SILVER *nitrate.*—**Azotate d'a. cristallisé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *nitras argenticus cristallisatus* [Fr. Cod.]. Crystallized silver nitrate, a preparation corresponding to the argenti nitras of the U. S. Ph. [B, 113.]—**Azotate d'a. et d'ammonium.** See SILVER *ammonio-nitrate.*—**Azotate d'a. fondu.** See ARGENTI *nitras fusus.*—**Azotate d'a. nitraté.** See ARGENTI *nitras dilutus.*—**Azotite d'a.** See SILVER *nitrite.*—**Bichromate d'a.** See SILVER *dichromate.*—**Bioxyde d'a.** See SILVER *dioxide.*—**Bromate d'a.** See SILVER *bromate.*—**Bromure d'a.** See SILVER *bromide.*—**Cacodylate d'a.** See SILVER *cacodylate.*—**Carbonate d'a.** See SILVER *carbonate.*—**Chlorate d'a.** See SILVER *chlorate.*—**Chlorite d'a.** See SILVER *chlorite.*—**Chlorure d'a.** See SILVER *chloride.* —**Chlorure d'a. et d'ammonium.** See SILVER *ammonio-chloride.*—**Chromate d'a.** See SILVER *chromate.*—**Citrate d'a.** See SILVER *citrate.*—**Collyre à l'azotate d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation intended for use in veterinary practice only, made by dissolving 1 part of silver nitrate in a mixture of 10 parts of the *laudanum de Sydenham* [Fr. Cod.] and 1,250 parts of rose-water. [B, 113.]—**Crayons d'azotate d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *nitras argenticus fusus* [Fr. Cod.]. See ARGENTI *nitras fusus.*—**Crayons d'azotate d'a. mitigé** [Fr. Cod.]. See ARGENTI *nitras dilutus.*—**Croconate d'a.** See SILVER *croconate.*—**Cyanate d'a.** See SILVER *cyanate.*—**Cyanurate d'a.** See SILVER *cyanurate.*—**Cyanure d'a.** See SILVER *cyanide.*—**Cyanure d'a. et de potassium.** See SILVER *and potassium cyanide.*—**Cyanure d'a. et d'or.** See SILVER *auricyanide.*—**Deuto-ammoniate d'a.** See SILVER *fulminate.*—**Dichromate d'a.** See SILVER *dichromate.*—**Dioxyde d'a.** See SILVER *dioxide.*—**Dithionate d'a.** See SILVER *dithionate.*—**Ferricyanure d'a.** See SILVER *ferricyanide.*—**Ferrocyanure d'a.** See SILVER *ferrocyanide.*—**Fluorure d'a.** See SILVER *fluoride.*—**Formiate d'a.** See SILVER *formate.*—**Fulminate d'a.** See SILVER *fulminate.*—**Fulminate d'a. et de potassium.** See SILVER *and potassium fulminate.*—**Fulminate d'a. et d'hydrogène.** Hydric argentic fulminate. [B.] See SILVER *fulminate.*—**Hémioxyde d'a.** Silver monoxide. [B.] See SILVER *oxide.*—**Hypochlorite d'a.** See SILVER *hypochlorite.*—**Hyposulfite d'a.** See SILVER *thiosulphate.*—**Hyposulfite d'a. et de soude (ou de sodium).** See SILVER *and sodium thiosulphate.*—**Hypovanadate d'a.** See SILVER *hypovanadate.*—**Iodate d'a.** See SILVER *iodate.*—**Iodure d'a.** See SILVER *iodide.*—**Isovalérate d'a.** See SILVER *valerianate.*—**Limaille d'a.** Silver-leaf. [B, 88.]—**Lune cornée d'a.** See *Horn* SILVER.—**Méconate d'a.** See SILVER *meconate.*—**Métapériodate d'a.** See SILVER *metaperiodate.*—**Métaphosphate d'a.** See SILVER *metaphosphate.*—**Métavanadate d'a.** See SILVER *metavanadate.*—**Monoxyde d'a.** Silver monoxide. [B.] See SILVER *oxide.*—**Nitrate d'a.** See SILVER *nitrate.*—**Nitrate d'a. cristallisé.** Crystallized silver nitrate. [B, 88.]—**Nitrate d'a. fondu** [Fr. Cod.]. See ARGENTI *nitras fusus.*—**Nitrate d'a. liquide.** A solution of silver nitrate. [B, 88.]—**Nitrite d'a.** See SILVER *nitrite.*—**Nitro-acétonitrile d'a.** See SILVER *fulminate.*—**Orthophosphate d'a.** Silver orthophosphate. [B.] See SILVER *phosphate.*—**Oxalate d'a.** See SILVER *oxalate.*—**Oxalurate d'a.** See SILVER *oxalurate.*—**Oxyde d'a.** See SILVER *oxide.*—**Oxyde d'a. et d'ammonium.** See *Ammoniated* SILVER *oxide.*—**Paracyanure d'a.** See SILVER *paracyanide.*—**Periodate d'a.** See SILVER *periodate.*—**Permanganate d'a.** See SILVER *permanganate.*—**Peroxyde d'a.** See SILVER *peroxide.*—**Phosphate acide d'a.** Acid silver phosphate. [B.] See SILVER *phosphate.*—**Phosphate d'a.** See SILVER *phosphate.*—**Phosphate d'a. monohydrique.** Acid silver phosphate. [B.] See SILVER *phosphate.*—**Phosphure d'a.** See SILVER *phosphide.*—**Platino-chlorure d'a.** See SILVER *platinochloride.*—**Platino-nitrite d'a.** See SILVER *platinonitrite.*—**Protoxyde d'a.** Silver monoxide. [B, 38.] See SILVER *oxide.*—**Purpurate d'a.** See SILVER *purpurate.*—**Pyrophosphate d'a.** See SILVER *pyrophosphate.*—**Pyrophosphate d'a. bihydrique** (ou **dihydrique**). Dihydric silver pyrophosphate. [B.] See SILVER *pyrophosphate.*—**Pyrovanadate d'a.** See SILVER *pyrovanadate.*—**Quadrantoxyde d'a.** See SILVER *tetrantoxide.*—**Régule d'a.** Metallic silver. [B, 88.]—**Rhodizonate d'a.** See SILVER *rhodizonate.*—**Salicylate d'a.** See SILVER *salicylate.*—**Sous-chlorure d'a.** See SILVER *subchloride.*—**Sous-oxyde d'a.** See SILVER *tetrantoxide.*—**Sulfantimoniate d'a.** See SILVER *thioantimonate.*—**Sulfantimonite d'a.** See SILVER *thioantimonite.*—**Sulfarséniate d'a.** See SILVER *thioarsenate.*—**Sulfarsénite d'a.** See SILVER *thioarsenite.*—**Sulfate acide d'a.** Hydrogen silver sulphate. [B.] See SILVER *sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a.** See SILVER *sulphate.*—**Sulfate d'a. et d'hydrogène.** Hydrogen silver sulphate. [B.] See SILVER *sulphate.*—**Sulfite d'a.** See SILVER *sulphite.*—**Sulfocyanate d'a.** See SILVER *thiocyanate.*—**Sulfosulfate d'a.** See SILVER *thiosulphate.*—**Sulfure d'a.** See SILVER *sulphide.*—**Tellurure d'a.** See SILVER *telluride.*—**Tellurure d'a. et d'or.** See SILVER *and gold telluride.*—**Tétrantoxyde d'a.** See SILVER *tetrantoxide.*—**Thioantimoniate d'a.** See SILVER *thioantimonate.*—**Thioantimonite d'a.** See SILVER *thioantimonite.*—**Thioarséniate d'a.** See SILVER *thioarsenate.*—**Thioarsénite d'a.** See SILVER *thioarsenite.*—**Thiocyanate d'a.** See SILVER *thiocyanate.*—**Thiosulfate d'a.** See SILVER *thiosulphate.*—**Thiosulfate d'a. et de sodium** (ou **de soude**). See SILVER *and sodium thiosulphate.*—**Tricyanate d'a.** See SILVER *cyanurate.*—**Trimétaphosphate d'a.** See SILVER *trimetaphosphate.*—**Valérianate d'a.** See SILVER *valerianate.*—**Vanadate d'a.** See SILVER *vanadate.*—**Vif-a.** Quicksilver; mercury. [B.]

ARGENTAL, adj. A^{3}r-je^{2}n'ta^{2}l. Fr., *argental.* Containing silver, as a. mercury, an ore of silver and mercury. [B, 38, 116.]

ARGENTALLYLENE, n. A^{3}r''je^{2}nt-a^{2}l'li^{2}l-en. From *argentum* and *allylene.* Fr., *argentallylène.* Ger., *Argentallylen.* A white crystalline substance, C_3H_3Ag or, more probably, $(C_3H_3)_2Ag_2 = CH_3 - C \equiv CAg - Ag - C \equiv C - CH_3$, formed by the action of allylene upon silver. [B, 2, 4.]

ARGENTAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-je^{2}nt(ge^{2}nt)-a^{2}m-(a^{3}m)-mo'ni^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *argentum* and *ammonium.* A univalent radicle, NH_3Ag, formed from ammonium by substituting an atom of silver for one of hydrogen. [B, 2.]—**A. oxide.** See SILVER *and ammonium oxide.*

ARGENTAN, n. A^{3}r'je^{2}n-ta^{2}n. From *argentum*, because of its resemblance to silver. Fr., *a. maillechor.* Ger., *Argentan, Neusilber, Weisskupfer.* Syn.: *German silver, packfong.* An alloy of copper 16 parts, zinc 3 to 10 parts, and nickel 4 to 12 parts, with traces of tin, iron, and lead, resembling silver in appearance and properties and applied to similar technical uses. *White a.* contains 4 parts of nickel, and the finest *Chinese a.* or *electrum* contains 8 parts. When silver-plated, a. is also called *Peru silver*, *China silver*, and *alpaca.* The *argyroid* of Moreau, the *argyrophan* of Wolf, and *semilargent* are silver-plated alloys of similar composition. [B, 2, 38, 48.]

ARGENTARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-ta(ta^{3})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. From Lat., *argentarius*, relating to silver (*planta* understood). The *Potentilla anserina.* [B.]—**Radix argentariæ.** The root of *Potentilla anserina.* [B, 180.]

ARGENTATE, n. A^{3}r'je^{2}n-tat. A salt of argentic acid; a compound of argentic oxide with a base. [B.]

ARGENTATION, n. A^{3}r''je^{2}n-ta'shu^{3}n. Fr., *argentation.* 1. The act or process of silvering. [B, 116.] 2. The injection of the vessels of an anatomical specimen with mercury. [B, 52.] 3. The staining of a microscopical preparation with silver nitrate. [A, 385.] 4. Argyriasis. [A, 385.]

ARGENTÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-zha^{3}n^{2}-ta. 1. Silvered. [B, 38.] 2. In zoology, having silvery scales or hair. [A, 385.] 3. In botany, see ARGENTEUS.

ARGENTEOUS, adj. A^{3}r-je^{2}n'te^{2}-u^{3}s. See ARGENTEUS.

ARGENTER (Fr.), v. tr. A^{3}r-zha^{3}n-ta. To silver. [B, 52.]

ARGENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-te(ta)'ri^{2}-a^{3}. See ARGENTARIA.

ARGENTEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'te^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Silvery, argentine. In botany, having a silvery lustre (said of leaves). [B, 123.]

ARGENTEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-zha^{3}n-tu^{5}. See ARGENTOUS.

ARGENTIC, adj. A^{3}r-je^{2}n'ti^{2}k. Lat., *argenticus.* Fr., *argentique.* It., *argentico.* Of or containing silver (especially containing silver as a univalent radicle); produced by silver (*e. g.*, a. stomatitis). [B.]—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum argenticum.* Fr., *acide argentique.* It., *acido argentico.* Silver monoxide considered as an oxygen acid. The compounds called argentates were regarded as salts of this acid. [B, 91.]—**A. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde argentique.* Ger., *Silberoxyd.* It., *ossido argentico.* Silver monoxide. [B.] See SILVER *oxide.*

ARGENTICO-AMMONIC, ARGENTICO-CALCIC, ARGENTICO-PLUMBIC, ARGENTICO-POTASSIC, ARGENTICO-SODIC, adj's. A[3]r-je[2]n″ti[2]-ko-a[2]m-mo′ni[2]k, -ka[2]l′-si[2]k, -plu[3]m′bi[2]k, -po[2]t-a[2]s′i[2]k, -so′di[2]k. Fr., *argentico-ammonique, argentico-calcique, argentico-plombique, argentico-potassique, argentico-sodique.* Containing at the same time silver and ammonium, calcium, lead, potassium, or sodium. [B, 38.]

ARGENTIÈRES (Fr.), n. A[3]r-zha[3]n[2]-ti[2]-e[2]r. A place in the department of Allier, France, where there are two mineral springs. [O. Henry (B, 137).]

ARGENTIFEROUS, adj. A[3]r″ge[2]n-ti[2]f′e[2]r-u[3]s. From *argentum* and Lat., *ferre*, to bear. Lat., *argentiferus.* Fr., *argentifère.* Producing, bearing, or containing silver. [B, 116.]

ARGENTIFIC, adj. A[3]r″je[2]n-ti[2]f′i[2]k. From *argentum* and Lat., *facere*, to make. Lat., *argentificus.* Fr., *argentifique.* Making silver; transforming into silver or into money. [B, 38.] Cf. SEL *argentifique.*

ARGENTILLA (Lat.), n. f. A[3]r-je[2]n(ge[2]n)-ti[2]l′la[3]. See ARGENTINA.—**A. vulgaris.** See POTENTILLA *anserina.*

ARGENTINA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *argentinus* (*planta* understood). A[3]r-je[2]n(ge[2]n)-ti(te)′na[3]. Fr., *argentine.* Ger., *Silberkraut.* Silver-weed; the *Potentilla anserina.* As a generic name, the genus *Potentilla.* [Blackwell (B, 170).]—**A. rupestris** [Linnæus]. See POTENTILLA *fragarioides.*—**A. vulgaris** [Lamarck]. See POTENTILLA *anserina.*—**Radix argentinæ.** The root of *Potentilla anserina.* [B, 180.]

ARGENTINE, adj. A[3]r′je[2]n-ten(-tin). Lat., *argentinus, argenteus* Fr., *argentin.* It., *argentino.* Silvery; made of, or resembling, silver. [B.] See *A. flowers of* ANTIMONY.

ARGENTINE, n. A[3]r′je[2]n-ten(-tin). 1. A mineral, consisting of calcium carbonate combined with silica, of silvery-white color and pearly lustre. 2. Metal covered with silver. [B, 116.]

ARGENTINE (Fr.), n. A[3]r-zha[3]n[2]-ten. 1. Silver-weed; the *Potentilla anserina* (or *P. argentea*), official as a. in the Fr. Codex, which directs the flowering herb to be employed. [B, 113.] 2. See ARGENTINE (Eng. n.), 1st def.

ARGENTIREN (Ger.), v. tr. A[2]r-zha[3]n[2]-te′re[2]n. To silver; a word made from the Fr., *argenter.* [B, 48.]

ARGENTITE, n. A[3]r″je[2]n-tit. A black crystalline native sulphide of silver. [B, 159.]

ARGENTOACETONYLUREA, n. A[3]r-ge[2]n‴to-a[2]s-e[2]t″o[2]n-l[2]l-u[2]-re′a[3]. From *argentum, acetonyl*, and *urea.* Fr., *argento-acétonylurée.* Ger., *Silberacetonylharnstoff.* A substance, $C_4H_7AgN_2O_2$, formed by the action of silver oxide upon acetonylurea. [B, 2.]

ARGENTO-AZOTATE (Fr.), n. A[3]r-zha[3]n[2]-to-a[3]z-o-ta[3]t. See ARGENTO-NITRATE.

ARGENTO-CHLORIDE, n. A[3]r-je[2]n″to-klo′ri[2]d(id). From *argentum* and *chloride.* A chloride of silver and another element or a radicle. [B.]

ARGENTO-CYANIDE, n. A[3]r-je[2]nt″o-si′a[2]n-i[2]d(id). A compound of silver cyanide with the cyanide of another element or a radicle. [B, 98.]

ARGENTO-KALIUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]r-je[2]n(ge[2]n)″to-kal(ka[3]l)′i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). From *argentum* and *kalium.* A radicle compounded of silver and potassium. [B.]—**A.-k. cyanatum.** See SILVER *and potassium cyanide.*

ARGENTOMETER, n. A[3]r″je[2]n-to[2]m′e[2]t-u[3]r. From *argentum*, silver, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for determining the amount of silver in a solution. It consists of a graduated tube, containing the solution to be tested, to which is added a solution of sodium chloride of known strength, and the amount of silver is then estimated by measuring the silver chloride precipitated. [B, 7.]

ARGENTON (Fr.), n. A[3]r-zha[3]n[2]-to[2]n[2]. See ARGENTAN.

ARGENTONA (Sp.), n. A[3]r-he[2]n-to′na[3]. A village near Mataró, Spain, where there is a spring containing carbonic acid, sulphate, chloride and carbonate of magnesium, carbonate of iron, organic matter, alumina, and silica; esteemed in the treatment of calculous affections. [A, 255.]

ARGENTO-NITRATE, n. A[3]r-je[2]n″to-ni′trat. Lat., *argento-nitras.* Fr., *argento-azotate.* A nitrate of silver and another element or a radicle. [B.] See UREA *a.-n.*

ARGENTOPROPARGYL, n. A[3]r-je[2]n″to-pro-pa[3]r′ji[2]l. A univalent radicle having the composition $CAg \equiv C - CH_2{}'$, or more probably $(CAg \equiv C - CH_2{}')_2$, being that of propargyl in which silver replaces hydrogen. [B, 2, 4.]—**A. ethylate.** Fr., *éthylate d'argentopropargyle.* Ger., *Argentopropargyläthylat.* See ETHYL *argentopropargylate.*

ARGENTOPROPARGYLATE, n. A[3]r-je[2]n″to-pro-pa[3]r′ji[2]l-at. A propargylate in which silver replaces hydrogen. [B.]

ARGENTOUS, adj. A[3]r-je[2]n′tu[3]s. Lat., *argentosus.* Fr., *argenteux.* It., *argentoso.* Containing silver; in chemistry, applied to compounds which contain a relatively greater amount of silver than the ordinary silver compounds (argentic compounds), *i. e.*, to those in which the silver atom has, at least apparently, a quantivalence less than one. [B.]—**A. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde argenteux.* Ger., *Silberoxydul.* It., *ossido argentoso.* See SILVER *tetrantoxide.*

ARGENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A[3]r-je[2]n(ge[2]n)′tu[3]m(tu[4]m). Allied to ἄργος, white, and this to Sanscr. *ardjuna*, white, and *radjata*, silver, both from the root *radj*, to shine. [B, 38.] Fr., *argent.* It., *argento.* Silver. [B.]—**Argenti ammonio-chloridum.** Silver ammonio-chloride. [L, 63.]—**Argenti ammonio-nitras.** Silver ammonio-nitrate. [L, 63.]—**Argenti chloridum.** Silver chloride. [B.]—**Argenti cyanidum** [U. S. Ph., Lond. Ph. (1836)], **Argenti cyanuretum.** Silver cyanide. [B, 5.]—**Argenti et potassii nitras** [Br. Ph. (1885)]. See *Argenti nitras dilutus.*—**Argenti hydragogum, Argenti hydragogum Boylii.** Ger., *Boyle's Silberarznei.* Silver nitrate, recommended by Robert Boyle as a remedy for dropsy. [B, 48.]—**Argenti iodidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Silver iodide. [B.]—**Argenti murias.** Silver chloride. [B, 98.]—**Argenti nitras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Lond. Ph. (1824)]. Nitrate of silver; in the U. S. Ph., the precipitated crystallized salt, corresponding to the *azotate d'argent cristallisé* of the Fr. Codex, the *A. nitricum* of the Swiss Ph., and the *A. nitricum crystallisatum* of other pharmacopœias; in the Br. Ph. and Lond. Ph., the fused nitrate, corresponding to the *a. nitricum* of the Ger. Ph., the *crayons d'azotate d'argent* of the Fr. Codex, and the *argenti nitras fusus* of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**Argenti nitras dilutus** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *crayons d'azotate d'argent mitigé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *salperhaltiges Silbernitrat* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *nitrato d'argento mitigato fuso* Syn.: *argenti et potassii nitras* [Br. Ph. (1885)], *a. nitricum cum kalio nitrico* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *a. nitricum mitigatum* [Russ. Ph.], *nitras argenticus mitigatus* [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Diluted, or mitigated, nitrate of silver; the mitigated stick. A preparation consisting of nitrate of silver and potassium nitrate fused together and cast in molds. The proportion of silver nitrate in parts per cent. is 95 [Br. Ph. (1885)], 90 [Fr. Cod.], 75 [Rouman. Ph.], 50 [U. S. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 33 [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. The several pharmacopœias also contain alternate weaker preparations; thus the *a. nitricum bis mitigatum* [Russ. Ph.] and the *nitras argenticus bis mitigatus* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.] contain 33 per cent. of silver nitrate, and the Fr. Codex recognizes preparations of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ strength, containing, respectively, 50, 33, and 25 per cent. of silver nitrate. It is used for the same purposes as the fused nitrate, but is less energetic in action. [B, 5, 95.]—**Argenti nitras fusum** [Dub. Ph. (1826, 1830)], **Argenti nitras fusus** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *crayons d'azotate d'argent* [Fr. Cod.], *nitrate d'argent fondu.* Ger., *Silbernitrat* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *nitrato d'argento fuso.* Sp., *nitrato argéntico fundido* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *argenti nitras* [Br. Ph.], *a. nitricum* [Ger. Ph.], *a. nitricum fusum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Greek Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *nitras argenti fusus* [Belg. Ph.], *nitras argenticus* [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *nitras argenticus fusus* [Fr. Cod., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fused nitrate of silver: generally prepared in the form of sticks. [B, 5, 95, 113.]—**Argenti nitratis crystalli** [Dub. Ph. (1826)]. Silver nitrate obtained in the form of crystals by evaporation. [B, 5, 97.] Cf. *Argenti nitras* [U. S. Ph.].—**Argenti oxalas.** Silver oxalate. [B.]—**Argenti oxidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Silver oxide (monoxide). [B.]—**Argenti protoxydum.** Silver monoxide. [B, 98.]—**A. aceticum.** Silver acetate. [B, 165.]—**A. ammoniato-nitricum.** Silver ammonio-nitrate. [B, 48.]—**A. bromatum.** Silver bromide. [B.]—**A. chloratum.** Silver chloride. [B, 48.]—**A. chloratum ammoniacale, A. chloratum ammoniatum.** Silver ammonio-chloride. [B, 271; L, 63.]—**A. chromicum.** Silver chromate. [L, 63.]—**A. corneum.** Horn-silver; silver chloride. [B.]—**A. cyanatum, A. cyanogenatum.** Silver cyanide. [B, 5; L, 63.]—**A. divisum.** Metallic silver in a state of fine subdivision. [L, 63.]—**A. factum.** Wrought silver. [B, 134.]—**A. finum.** Fr., *argent fin.* See *A. regis.*—**A. foliatum** [Ger. Ph.]. Silver leaf. [B.]—**A. fugitivum.** Quicksilver, mercury. [B, 48.]—**A. fulminans, A. fulminicum.** Fulminating silver. [B, 48.]—**A. fusum.** 1. Mercury. [B, 180.] 2. Fused silver nitrate. [B, 48.]—**A. fusum mitigatum.** See *Argenti nitras dilutus.*—**A. hydrocyanicum.** Silver cyanide. [L, 63.]—**A. hyposulfurosum.** Silver hyposulphite. [L, 63.] See SILVER *thiosulphate.*—**A. in conchis.** See *Shell* SILVER.—**A. infectum.** Unwrought silver. [B, 134.]—**A. in musculis.** See *A. in conchis.*—**A. iodatum.** Silver iodide. [B, 48.]—**A. liquidum.** Mercury. [B, 180.]—**A. mercurii.** See under MERCURIUS.—**A. metallicum.** Metallic silver. [L, 63.]—**A. mobile.** Mercury. [B, 180.]—**A. mortuum.** Dead silver; *i. e.*, silver as opposed to mercury, or *a. vivum.* [B, 199.]—**A. mosaicum.** See *A. musivum.*—**A. muriatico-ammoniatum.** Silver ammonio-nitrate. [B, 165.]—**A. muriaticum.** Silver chloride. [L, 63.]—**A. muriaticum ammoniatum.** See *A. muriatico-ammoniatum.*—**A. musicum, A. musivum.** See *Mosaic* SILVER.—**A. nativum.** Silver occurring in nature. [B, 180.]—**A. natrico-hyposulfurosum, A. natrico-subsulfurosum.** Silver and sodium thiosulphate. [B, 108; L, 63.]—**A. nitratum, A. nitri.** Silver nitrate. [B, 98.]—**A. nitricum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fused silver nitrate [Ger. Ph.], crystallized silver nitrate [Swiss Ph.]. Also, in the Ger. Ph., a volumetric solution of silver nitrate, the liquor argenti nitrici volumetricus (*q. v.*). [B, 95, 205.]—**A. nitricum bis mitigatum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Argenti nitras dilutus.*—**A. nitricum crystallisatum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Greek Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Crystallized silver nitrate, the argenti nitras of the U. S. Ph. [B, 95.]—**A. nitricum cum argento chlorato.** The argenti nitras fusus of the U. S. Ph. [B, 95.]—**A. nitricum cum kalio nitrico** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Argenti nitras dilutus.*—**A. nitricum fusum.** See *Argenti nitras fusus.*—**A. nitricum fusum mitigatum, A. nitricum mitigatum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Argenti nitras dilutus.*—**A. nitricum oxydatum crystallisatum.** Crystallized silver nitrate. [L, 63.]—**A. oxydatum.** Silver oxide. [B.]—**A. oxydatum acetatum, A. oxydatum aceticum.** Silver acetate. [L, 63.]—**A. oxydatum fuscum.** Silver monoxide. [B, 98.]—**A. oxydatum nitricum.** Silver nitrate. [L, 63.]—**A. oxydatum nitricum fusum.** See *Argenti nitras fusus.*—**A. pictorium.** See *A. mosaicum.*—**A. populi.** Probably potassium carbonate or hydrate. "Sal amarum." [B, 50.] See SAL *amarum.*—**A. postulatum.** See *A. purificatum.*—**A. præcipitatum.** Metallic silver prepared by the reduction of silver chloride (precipitated from a solution of silver nitrate by the addition of hydrochloric acid or a chloride). [L, 63.]—**A. purificatum** [Br. Ph.], **A. purissimum** [Fr. Cod.], **A. purum** [Belg. Ph.]. Pure metallic silver, adapted for pharmaceutical and medicinal purposes. In classical Latin *a. purum* meant silver without figures or raised work upon it. [B, 95. 134.]—**A. purum divisum.** See *A. præcipitatum.*—**A. regis.** Fr., *argent du roi.* Coin-silver, con-

taining in 24 parts 23 of pure silver. [B, 48.]—**A. repurgatum.** Refined silver. [L, 63.]—**A. rude.** See *A. infectum.*—**A. salitum.** Silver chloride.—**A. sophisticum.** Copper arsenate; white copper ore. [B, 48.]—**A. subsulfurosum.** Silver hyposulphite. [L, 63.] See SILVER *thiosulphate.*—**A. sulfuratum.** Silver sulphide. [B.]—**A. sulfuricum.** Silver sulphate. [B.]—**A. sulphuratum, A. sulphuricum.** See *A. sulfuratum, A. sulfuricum.*—**A. vivum.** See the major list.—**A. zootinicum.** Silver cyanide. [B, 98.]—**Chloruretum argenti ammoniacale.** Silver ammonio-chloride. [B, 271.]—**Collyrium argenti nitrici.** See *Collyre à l'azotate d'*ARGENT.—**Crystalli argenti.** See *A. nitricum crystallisatum.*—**Cyanuretum argenti et potassii.** Silver and potassium cyanide. [B, 271.]—**Flores argenti.** A preparation, composed of an acetate of mercury, made by digesting yellow precipitate (præcipitatus luteus) in acetic acid and washing. [B, 59.]—**Lac argenti.** The curdy white precipitate of silver chloride produced by adding common salt to a solution of a silver compound. [B, 3.]—**Liquor argenti muriatico-ammoniati** [Kopp]. A solution of silver in an ammoniacal solution of ammonium chloride; used in chronic nervous affections. [B, 165.]—**Liquor argenti nitratis** [Lond. Ph. (1836)]. Solution of nitrate of silver; a solution of silver nitrate 1 drachm in distilled water 1 fl. oz. (imperial measure). [B, 5.] Cf. *Test-solution of nitrate of* SILVER.—**Liquor argenti nitrici volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Volumetric solution of nitrate of* SILVER.—**Magisterium argenti.** A name given by Augustus Sala (1614) to a crystallized silver nitrate prepared by evaporating a solution of silver in nitric acid. [B, 3, 70.]—**Magisterium argenti dejectorium.** A name given by Augustus Sala to a mixture of the nitrates of silver and potassium made by evaporating a solution of silver and nitre in nitric acid. [B, 70.]—**Nitras argenti** [Ed. Ph. (1817, 1826)]. Fused silver nitrate. [B, 5, 97.]—**Nitras argenti crystallinus, Nitras argenti crystallisatus** [Belg. Ph.]. Crystalline silver nitrate. [B, 95, 97.]—**Nitras argenti fusus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Argenti nitras fusus.*—**Scoria argenti.** See *Spuma argenti.*—**Solutio argenti ammoniati** [Ed. Ph., 1841]. Solution of ammonio-nitrate of silver, Hume's test for arsenious acid; made by dissolving 44 grains of silver nitrate in a fluidounce of distilled water, and adding aqua ammoniæ until the precipitate at first thrown down is almost completely re-dissolved. [B, 98.]—**Spuma argenti.** A name given by the ancients to litharge obtained by calcination of silver ores. It was employed under this title in medicine by Celsus. [B, 3, 45.]—**Sulphas argenti** [Bav. Ph. (1822)]. Silver sulphate. [B, 97.]—**Sulphas argenti liquidus** [Bav. Ph. (1822)]. A test-solution, corresponding to the test-solution of sulphate of silver (*q. v.*), made by dissolving silver sulphate 1 part in distilled water 100 parts. [B, 97.]

ARGENTUM VIVUM (Lat.), n. n. Vi(we)'vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). From *vivus*, living. Gr., χυτὸς ἄργυρος. Fr., *argent vif.* Ger., *Quecksilber.* It., *argento vivo.* Living (or quick-) silver; mercury. A term used by Pliny and restricted by him to mercury occurring native. [B, 3.]—**A. v. purificatum.** Purified mercury. [L, 63.]—**Spiritus argenti vivi sublimati.** Spirit of sublimated quicksilver (*i. e.*, of corrosive sublimate). A name given by Libavius (1605) to tin tetrachloride because he prepared it by distilling tin with corrosive sublimate. [B, 3.]

ARGENTURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-zha^{3}n^2-tu^{6}r. The art or process of silvering. [B, 52.]

ARGEROLLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-zhe^{2}r-ol. The *Cratægus azarolus.* [B, 121.]

ARGHEL, n. A^{3}r'ge^{2}l. See SOLENOSTEMMA *argel.*

ARGIL, n. A^{3}r'ji^{2}l. Gr., ἄργιλλος, ἄργιλος. Lat., *argilla.* Fr., *argile, glaise.* Ger., *Thon, Thonerde, Alaunerde.* It., *argilla.* Sp., *arcilla.* Clay; a whitish earth, soft to the touch, composed chiefly of silica and alumina, but often containing calcium carbonate and frequently colored with oxide of iron. [A, 301.]

ARGILE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-zhel. See ARGIL.—**A. factice.** See ALUMINA *depurata.*—**A. ferrugineuse, A. martiale.** See ARGILLA *ferruginea.*—**A's smectiques.** Hydrated aluminium silicates produced artificially. [L, 49.]—**Vitriol d'a.** See *Potash*-ALUM.

ARGILEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-zhe-lu^5. See ARGILLACEOUS.

ARGILLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)'la^3. Argil (*q. v.*); the bolus alba of the Ger. Ph. [L.]—**Argillæ acetas, A. acetica.** See ALUMINIUM *acetate.*—**A. alba.** White bole; pipe-clay. [L, 119.]—**A. bolus flava** [Linnæus]. Lemnian earth. [B.]—**A. bolus rubra** [Linnæus]. Armenian bole. [B.]—**A. candida.** See *A. alba.*—**A. cimolia.** Bolus alba. [B, 180.]—**A. ferruginea.** Armenian bole. [L, 85.]—**A. ferruginea pallidior.** Lemnian earth. [B, 180.]—**A. ferruginea rubra.** Armenian bole. [L, 85.]—**A. hydrata.** See ALUMINIUM *hydrate.*—**A. hydrochlorica.** See ALUMINIUM *chloride.*—**A. incarnata.** Armenian bole. [B, 180.]—**A. kalisulfurica.** See *Potash*-ALUM.—**A. muriatica.** See ALUMINIUM *chloride.*—**A. nitrica.** See ALUMINIUM *nitrate.*—**A. ochrea rubra.** Fr., *argile ocreuse rouge.* Armenian bole. [L.]—**A. pallida.** See *A. alba.*—**A. plumosa.** Flexible asbestos. [B, 180.]—**A. pumex.** See PUMEX.—**A. pura.** 1. A preparation formerly official in the Ger. Ph., now called bolus alba. [B.] 2. Burnt alum. [L, 63.] See ALUMEN *exsiccatum.* 3. Aluminium hydrate. [L, 65.]—**A. pura hydrata.** Aluminium hydrate. [L.]—**A. rubra.** Armenian bole. [L.]—**A. rubrica.** Creta rubra. [B, 180.]—**A. sulfurica.** See ALUMINIUM *sulphate.*—**Argillæ sulphas, A. sulphurica alcalisata.** See *Potash*-ALUM.—**A. sulphurica usta.** Burnt alum. [L, 85.] See ALUMEN *exsiccatum.*—**Argillæ supersulphas alcalisatum.** See *A. vitriolata.*—**A. tripolitana.** See TRIPOLI.—**A. vitriolata, Supersulphas argillæ alcalisatum** (seu **alcalisatus**). See *Potash*-ALUM.

ARGILLACEA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *argillaceus* (*terra* understood). A^{3}r-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)-la(la^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. See ARGIL.

ARGILLACEOUS, adj. A^{2}r-ji^{2}l-la'shu^{3}s. Lat., *argillaceus.* Fr., *argillacé, argileux.* Ger., *thonig, thonartig, thonähnlich.* Composed of or resembling clay. [B.]

ARGILLICOLOUS, adj. A^{3}r-ji^{2}l-li^{2}k'o-lu^{3}s. Lat., *argillicolus* (from *argilla*, argil, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *argillicole.* Ger., *thonbewohnend.* Living in clay. [L, 116.]

ARGILLIFORM, adj. A^{3}r-ji^{2}l'li^2-fo^{2}rm. From *argilla*, clay, and *forma*, form. Fr., *argilliforme.* Ger., *thonförmig.* Resembling clay. [L, 41.]

ARGILLITIC, adj. A^{3}r-ji^{2}l-li^{2}t'i^{2}k. See ARGILLACEOUS.

ARGILLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ALUMINIUM.

ARGILLOS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)'lo^{2}s. See ARGILLA.

ARGILLOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)-lo'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Growing in clayey soils; in the f. pl., *argillosæ*, as a n., plants so growing. [B, 121.]

ARGILLOUS, adj. A^{3}r-ji^{2}l'lu^{3}s. Lat., *argillosus.* See ARGILLACEOUS.

ARGININE, n. A^{3}r'ji^{2}n-en. Fr., *arginine.* Ger., *Arginin.* A monacid base, $C_{16}H_{14}N_4O_2$, obtained from the embryos of lupin and the pumpkin, resembling creatinine in its chemical characters. [E. Schulze, E. Steiger, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem."; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Mar. 19, 1887, p. 213 (B).]—**A. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate d'a.* Ger., *salpetersaures Arginin.* A crystalline compound, $C_6H_{14}N_4O_2.HNO_3 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, of a. and nitric acid. [E. Schulze, E. Steiger, *l. c.* (B).]

ARGION (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r'ji^2(gi^2)-o^{2}n. The plant maidenhair. [Dioscorides (L, 105).] See ADIANTUM *capillus Veneris.*

ARGISTATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-ji^{2}st(gi^{2}st)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Smeared with wax. [Ruland, Johnson (L, 53).]

ARGLISSE SAUVAGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}rg-les. The *Polypodium vulgare.* [B, 121.]

ARGOL, n. A^{3}r'go^{2}l. 1. The impure tartar of wine. [L, 65.] 2. The dried dung of cattle, used in Tartary, the Alps, and elsewhere for fuel. [L, 41, 56.]—**Red a.** The brownish-red tartar deposited from red wine. [L, 65.]—**White a.** The gray or brownish-white tartar deposited from white wine. [L, 65.]

ARGONAUTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-go^{2}n-a^{4}t'(a^3'ut)-i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the section *Octopoda*, order *Dibranchiata*, class *Cephalopoda*, comprising the single genus *Argonauta* (the "paper sailor" or "paper nautilus"). [L, 147.]

ARGOOR, n. An East Indian name for a drug supposed to be cinnabar. [Waring (L, 63).]

ARGOPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-go-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Argophyllum*, the only genus. 1. Of Endlicher and Reichenbach, a division of the *Escalloneæ*, or a family akin to the latter. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Vaccinieæ.* [B, 170.]

ARGOS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r'go^{2}s. Gr., ἀργός, unwrought (1st def.), or bright or white (2d def.). 1. Crude, unprepared (said of horses' food). [Hippocrates (A, 311; L, 53).] 2. White, bright (said of argil, silver, etc.). [L, 50.]

ARGOUSIER (Fr.). **ARGOUSSIER** (Fr.), n's. A^{3}r-gu-zi^2-a. Popular names for the *Hippophae rhamnoides.* [L, 49.]

ARGUEL (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ge^{2}l. See SOLENOSTEMMA *argel.*

ARGULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-gu^2(gu)'li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See ARGULINA.

ARGULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}r-gu^2(gu)-li(le)'na^3. From *Argulus*, one of the genera. Fr., *arguliens.* Ger., *Argulinen.* A tribe of the *Siphonostoma*, characterized by an oval, disc-shaped carapace, a rudimentary abdomen, a small post-abdomen, two aggregate eyes, two pairs of maxillipedes, the front pair provided with suckers or hooks, and a protrusible proboscis with poison-glands. They have been classed as a family of the *Branchiura.* [L, 204, 208.]

ARGULINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-gu^2(gu)-li^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See ARGULINA.

ARGUMENTUM INTEGRITATIS (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-gu^2(gu)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m) i^{2}n-te^{2}g-ri^2-ta(ta^3)'ti^{2}s. Lit., a proof of chastity; the hymen (*argumentum*, a proof, and *integritas*, chastity). [L, 45.]

ARGURITES (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-gu^2(gu)-ri(re)'tez(te^{2}s). See ARGYRITES.

ARGUROS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r'gu^2(gu)-ro^{2}s. See ARGYROS.

ARGUTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-gu^2(gu)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Sharp, delicate (a botanical descriptive and specific term). (B, 74, 121.]

ARGUZIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-gu^2(gu)'zi^2-a^3. A section of the genus *Tournefortia.* [B, 121.]

ARGUZIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-gu^2(gu)'zi^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Link, a suborder of cordiaceous plants. [B, 170.]

ARGYLIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-ji^{2}l(gu^{6}l)-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Argylia*, the single genus. A tribe of the *Bignonieæ* made by Endlicher. [B, 170.]

ARGYRÆSCIN, n. A^{3}r-ji^2-re^{2}s'si^{2}n. An amorphous glucoside found in the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut; insoluble in ether, soluble in alcohol, and forming a frothy mixture with water. [Rochleder (L, 65).]

ARGYRANCHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ji^2(gu^6)-ra^{2}n^2(ra^{3}n^2)'ke(ka). Gen., *argyran'ches.* From ἀργύρος, silver, and ἄγχειν, to strangle. An ancient name for quinsy. [A, 318.]

ARGYRANTHEMOUS, ARGYRANTHOUS, adj's. A^{3}r-ji^2-ra^{2}n'the^{2}m-u^{3}s, -ra^{2}n'thu^{3}s. Lat., *argyranthemus* (from ἀργύρεος, silvery, and ἄνθος, a flower). Fr., *argyranthème.* Ger., *silberblumig.* Having shining white flowers. [L, 41, 116.]

ARGYRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-zher. Silvery. [L, 41.]

ARGYREIA (Lat.), n. f. A[3]r-ji[2](gu[6])-ri′(ra′i[2])-a[3]. Fr., *argyrée.* An Asiatic genus of convolvulaceous plants. [A, 385.]—**A. arborea** [Loureiro]. A small tree in China and Cochin-China, the leaves and root of which are made into poultices and used in thoracic affections. [B, 180.]—**A. bracteata** [Wallich]. A species the decoction of which is used for scrofulous swellings. [L, 49.]—**A. malabarica.** A Malabar species; used locally in erysipelas and abscesses. [B, 172.]—**A. obtusifolia** [Loureiro]. A climbing shrub of Cochin-China, employed as a mild astringent. [B, 180.]—**A. speciosa.** A species used in India for cataplasms and for the cure of chronic skin diseases. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]

ARGYRIA, ARGYRIASIS (Lat.), n's f. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)′i[2]-a[3], -ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-i[2]-a(a[3])′si[2]s. Gen., *argyr′iæ, -rias′eos (-sis).* From ἀργυρίζεσθαι, to be of a silvery color. Fr., *argyrie, argyriase.* 1. A discoloration of the skin, the mucous membranes, or certain internal organs, due to an accumulation of particles of silver in the corium. The surface varies in color from gray to dark-blue. Some authors make a distinction between these words and *argyrosis*, applying the former to the discoloration consequent on the prolonged internal administration of silver, and the latter to the effects of its local employment. [A, 301; G.] 2. An old term for a skin disease characterized by silvery spots, probably psoriasis. [L, 50.]

ARGYRIC, adj. A[3]r-ji[2]r′i[2]k. Fr., *argyrique.* Pertaining to silver or to its effects. [A, 385.]

ARGYRIDES (Fr.), n. pl. A[3]r-zhi[2]r-ed. A general term for a group of metals resembling silver, including silver, bismuth, mercury, and lead. [Ampère (L, 32).]

ARGYRIDISCH (Ger.), adj. A[3]r-gu[6]r-i[2]d′i[2]sh. Containing silver. [L, 40.]

ARGYRIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-i(e)′e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Of Choisy and others, a section of the *Convolvulaceæ*, including *Argyreia* and three or four other genera with a cotyledonous embryo, the carpels united into a single ovary, and an indehiscent coriaceous or fleshy fruit. [B, 214.]

ARGYRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A[3]r-zhi[2]r-ek. See ARGYRIC.

ARGYRITES (Lat.), adj. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-i(e)′tez(te[2]s). Gen., *argyrit′idis.* Gr., ἀργυρίτης. Pertaining to silver; in the fem., *argyritis*, as a n. (*terra* [Gr., γῆ] understood), an old name for silver ore, also for litharge. [A, 311; L, 50, 53.]

ARGYROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o-se[2]f(ke[2]f)′-a[3]-lu[3]s(lu[4]s). From ἀργύρεος, silvery, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *argyrocéphale.* Having a silvery-white head. [L, 41, 116.]

ARGYROCHÆTA (Lat.), n. f. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o-ke′(ka[3]′e[2])-ta[3]. From ἀργύρεος, silvery, and χαίτη, loose, flowing hair. A genus of composite plants established by Cavanilles; now referred to *Parthenium.* [B, 42.]—**A. bipinnatifida** [Cavanilles]. See PARTHENIUM *hysterophorus.*

ARGYROCOMA, ARGYROCOME (Lat.), n's f. A[3]r-ji[2]r-(gu[6]r)-o[2]k′o-ma[3], -me(ma). From ἀργύρεος, silvery, and κόμη, foliage. Fr., *argyrocome.* Ger., *weichstachliches Ruhrkraut.* Of Schrank, a genus of plants now referred to *Helipterum;* of Gärtner, a genus now referred to *Helichrysum.* [B, 42, 121.]

ARGYRODAMAS (Lat.), n. m. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o[2]d′a[3]-ma[2]s-(ma[3]s). Gen., *argyrodamant′os (-tis).* Gr., ἀργυροδάμας (from ἀργύρεος, silvery, and ἀδάμας, adamant). 1. A precious stone mentioned by Pliny. [A, 311.] 2. An old name for a silvery mineral (perhaps mica) described as refractory to fire and as having very thin laminæ which, on being swallowed, were likely to wound the primæ viæ and give rise to inflammation. [Andreas Cæsalpinus (L, 53).]

ARGYRODENDROS, ARGYRODENDROS AFRICANA [Commelyn] (Lat.), n's f. (although properly n.). The *Protea argentea.* [B, 121, 211.]

ARGYROGONIA (Lat.), n. f. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o-go-ni(ne)′a[3]. Gr., ἀργυρογονία (from ἄργυρος, silver, and γονή, that which engenders). The *semen argentificum* of the alchemists; a liquid preparation with which base metals were made to appear like silver. [L, 53, 94.]

ARGYROID, n. A[3]r′ji[2]r-oid. From ἄργυρος, silver, and εἶδος, resemblance. Silver-plated German silver. [B.] See ARGENTAN.

ARGYROLIBANOS (Lat.), n. m. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o-li[2]b′a[3]-no[2]s. From ἀργύρεος, silvery, and λίβανος, the frankincense-tree.

ARGYROLITHOS, ARGYROLITHUS (Lat.), n's m. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o[2]l′i[2]th-o[2]s, -u[3]s(u[4]s). From ἀργύρεος, silvery, and λίθος, a stone. See ARGYRODAMAS.

ARGYROPÉE (Fr.), n. A[3]r-zhi[2]r-o-pa. See ARGYROPŒIA.

ARGYROPHÆNUS (Lat.), adj. A[3]r″ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o-fe′(fa[3]′e[2])-nu[3]s(nu[4]s). From ἄργυρος, silver, and φαίνειν, to shine. Ger., *silberweissschimmernd.* In botany, having a silvery-white lustre. [B, 198.]

ARGYROPHAN, n. A[3]r-ji[2]r′o-fa[3]n. From ἄργυρος, silver, and φαίνεσθαι, to appear. See ARGYROID.

ARGYROPHORUS (Lat.), adj. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o[2]f′o-ru[3]s(ru[4]s). From ἄργυρος, money, and φορεῖν, to bring. Fr., *argyrophore.* Sp., *argiróforo.* Expensive. [L, 94.] See ANTIDOTUS *argyrophora.*

ARGYROPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o[2]p-tha[2]l-(tha[3]l)′mu[3]s(mu[4]s). From ἀργύρεος, silvery, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *argyrophthalme.* Ger., *silberaugig.* Having silvery-white eyes. [L, 116.]

ARGYROPHYLLOUS, adj. A[3]r-ji[2]r-o-fi[2]l′lu[3]s. Lat., *argyrophyllus* (from ἀργύρεος, silvery, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *argyrophylle.* Ger., *silberblättrig.* Having silvery leaves. [B, 121.]

ARGYROPŒIA (Lat.), n. f. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o-pe′(po′e[2])-i[2]-a[3]. Gr., ἀργυροποιία (from ἄργυρος, silver, and ποιεῖν, to make). Fr., *argyropée.* Ger., *Argyropöe.* 1. The extraction of silver from ore. [L, 53.] 2. An alchemical term for the pretended transmutation of the baser metals into silver. [L, 53.] 3. A mercenary, money-making way of practising medicine. [A, 322.]

ARGYROPYGUS (Lat.), adj. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o-pi(pu[6])′gu[3]s(gu[4]s). From ἀργύρεος, silvery, and πυγή, the rump. Fr., *argyropyge.* Ger., *silberrumpfig.* Having the hinder part of the trunk white. [L, 41, 119.]

ARGYROS (Lat.), n. m. A[3]r′ji[2](gu[6])-ro[2]s. Gr., ἄργυρος. 1. Silver. [L, 50.] 2. An old name for the *Mercurialis annua.* [L, 105.]

ARGYROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o′si[2]s. Gen., *argyro′seos (-sis).* Fr., *argyrose.* Ger., *Argyrose.* It., *argirosi.* See ARGYRIA (1st def.).

ARGYROSTIGMUS (Lat.), adj. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o-sti[2]g′mu[3]s-(mu[4]s). From ἀργύρεος, silvery, and στιγμή, a dot. Fr., *argyrostigme.* Ger., *silberfleckig.* In botany, spotted with white. [L, 41, 116.]

ARGYROSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o[2]st′o-mu[3]s(mu[4]s). From ἀργύρεος, silvery, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *argyrostome.* Ger., *silbermundig.* Having a silvery-white mouth. [L, 41, 116.]

ARGYROTROPHEMA (Lat.), n. n. A[3]r-ji[2]r(gu[6]r)-o-tro[2]f-e-(a)′ma[3]. Gen., *argyrotrophem′atos (-tis).* Gr., ἀργυροτρόφημα (from ἀργύρεος, silvery, and τρόφημα, food). An ancient article of food prepared from milk, reputed to be cooling and cleansing. [Galen (L, 53).]

ARGYRUS (Lat.), n. m. A[3]r′ji[2](gu[6])-ru[3]s(ru[4]s). See ARGYROS.

ARGYTHAMNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[3]r-ji[2](gu[6])-tha[2]m(tha[3]m)′-ne[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). From *Argythamnia*, the only genus. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Crotoneæ.* [B, 170.]

ARHANTZE (Basque), n. The palm-tree. [B, 121.]

ARHEUMATISTOS (Lat.), adj. For this and other words in *Arh-*, see ARRHEUMATISTOS and the corresponding words in *Arrh-.*

ARHUKA, ARHUKEE, n's. See CAJANUS *indicus.*

ARIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a[3])′ri[2]-a[3]. Of Persoon, a section of the genus *Sorbus;* referred by De Candolle to *Pyrus*, and by Römer made a distinct genus. [B, 170.]—**A. vulgaris.** See PYRUS *aria.*

ARIA-BEPOU (Malay), n. The *Azadirachta indica.* [Rheede (B, 216).]

ARIAN GURON, n. A Gaulish name for the *Rhinanthus crista galli.* [B, 121.]

ARIANO (It.), n. A[3]-re-a[3]′no. A locality in Italy where there are cold sulphurous and saline springs. [A, 385.]

ARIA-VEELA (Malay), n. The *Polanisia felina.* [B, 177.]

ARIBE (Sp.), n. A[3]-re′ba. A village in the province of Navarre, Spain, where there is a mineral spring. [A, 385.]

ARIBINE, n. A[2]r′i[2]b-en. Fr., *aribine.* A crystallizable alkaloid, $C_{33}H_{20}N$, obtained by Rieth from arariba bark. [B, 23.]

ARICA BARK, n. A[3]-re′ka[3] ba[3]rk. See under BARK.

ARICÈLOUS (Fr.), n. A[3]r-i[2]-se[2]l-u. A popular name for the *Boletus edulis.* [Cordier (B, 121).]

ARICÉROCARDIOTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A[3]-ri[2]-sa-ro-ka[3]r-di[2]-o-to-pe. See ARISTÉROCARDIOTROPIE.

ARICIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s(i[2]k)′i[2]-a[3]. See ARICINE.

ARICIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s(i[2]k)′i[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). See ARICIIDÆ.

ARICIEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]-si(ke)′e[2]-a[3]. See ARICIIDÆ.

ARICIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]-si(ke)′i[2]d-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *ariciens.* A family of the *Annelida rapacia*, having two elongated tentacles or none, the proboscis short or wanting, without jaws. [L, 209.]

ARICINE, n. A[2]r′i[2]s-en. Lat., *aricina, aricinum, aricia.* Fr., *aricine.* Ger., *Aricin.* It., Sp., *aricina.* Syn.: *cinchovatine.* An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$, isomeric with cusconine, discovered by Pelletier and Coriol, in 1829, in the bark of an unknown tree growing near Arica, Peru, and since found by Hesse in cusco and cuprea bark. [B, 5, 23.]—**A. sulphate.** A compound of a. and sulphuric acid. The *acid* sulphate is crystalline; the *neutral* sulphate non-crystalline.

ARICOMA (Sp.), n. A[3]-ri[2]-ko′ma[3]. A Peruvian name for the *Polymnia edulis.* [B. 121.]

ARICYMON (Lat.), adj. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s(i[2]k)′i[2](u[6])-mo[2]n. Gr., ἀρικύμων (from ἀρι- [denoting excellence, goodness], and κύειν, to conceive). Prolific (said of women). [Hippocrates (L, 53).]

ARID, adj. A[2]r′i[2]d. Gr., καρφαλέος. Lat., *aridus.* Fr., *aride.* Ger., *dürr.* It., Sp., *arido.* Dry, especially dry and harsh to the touch. [A, 385.]

ARIDÆ (Lat.), n., f. pl. of *aridus* (*uvæ* understood). A[2]r(a[3]r)′-i[2]d-e(a[3]-e[2]). Raisins. [B, 180.]—**A. majores.** Ordinary raisins; uvæ passæ majores. [B, 180.]—**A. minores.** The Zante or Corinthian raisins. [B, 180.]

ARIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]d′e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Of Dumortier, a family of plants belonging to the *Glumacia* and divided into the tribes *Orontiaceæ* and *Arisareæ;* afterward referred to *Araricæ* and divided into the tribes *Areæ* and *Orontieæ.* [B, 170.]

ARIDIFOLIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]d-i[2]-fo′li[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). From *aridus*, dry, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *aridifoliées.* Of Agardh, a class of the *Phanerocotyledones completæ perigynæ*, comprising the orders *Epicrideæ, Ericeæ, Tremandreæ, Pittosporeæ, Myrsineæ, Sapoteæ, Ebenaceæ, Olacinæ, Ternstrœmiaceæ*, and *Aurantiaceæ.* [B, 170.]

ARIDIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]d-i[2]-fo′li[2]-u[3]s(u[4]s). Fr. *aridifolié.* Having leaves that feel dry to the touch. [L, 41, 116.]

ARIDITAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}d′i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *aridita′tis.* Gr., ξηρασία. Fr., *aridité.* Ger., *Ariditāt, Austrocknung, Dürrheit.* It., *aridezza, aridità.* Sp., *aridez.* 1. Dryness. 2. Leanness, emaciation. [L, 46, 50, 53.]

ARIDO-SILIQUATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)″i^{2}d-o-si^{2}l-i^2-kwa-(kwa^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *arido-siliqueux.* Dry and affecting the capsule (said of cataract). See CATARACTA *arido-siliquata.*

ARIDURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}d-u^2(u)′ra^3. Fr., *aridure.* Ger., *Aridur, Darrsucht.* It., Sp., *aridura.* 1. Dryness. [A, 385.] 2. Emaciation, especially a withering of a particular part. [A, 332; Ettmüller (L, 132).] 3. Hectic fever. [Dolæus (L, 53).]—**A. bulbi.** Fr., *aridure du globe de l'œil.* Ger., *Darrsucht des Augapfels.* It., *a. del bulbo dell' occhio.* Sp., *a. del bulbo del ojo.* An old term for atrophy of the eyeball. [F.]—**A. hydropica.** Wasting of the upper parts of the body while the lower portion is œdematous. [L, 132.]—**A. paralytica.** A. consequent on paralysis. [L, 132.]—**A. rhachialgica.** Atrophy of one of the limbs, generally an arm, preceded by spinal pain, and formication, paralysis, etc., of the affected part. [Ettmüller (L, 132).]—**A. traumatica.** A. (2d def.) due to wounds, ulcers, fistulæ, caries, unreduced luxations, etc. [Ettmüller (L, 132).]

ARIDUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)′i^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARID.

ARIENA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2-e(a)′na^3. The *Musa paradisiaca.* [Pliny (B, 121).]

ARIES (Lat.), n. m. A(a^3)′ri^2-ez(e^{2}s). Gen., *ari′etis.* A ram. [B.]—**A. guineensis** [Jonst.]. See OVIS *a.*

ARIETARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2-e^{2}t-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. Of Sternberg, the genus *Saxifraga*; of Jaub. and Spach, a section of the genus *Cicer.* [B, 121.]

ARIGOS (Lat.), adj. See ARRHIGOS.

ARIKA, n. A spirituous beverage obtained by the fermentation of milk. [B, 7.]

ARIKELU, n. A Teloogoo name for the *Paspalum scrobiculatum.* [L, 63.]

ARIL, n. A^{2}r′i^{2}l. Lat., *arillus.* Fr., *arille.* Ger., *Samenmantel.* It., *arillo.* Sp., *arilo.* 1. In botany, a name formerly restricted to a formation developed from the placenta of the embryo, acting as an additional covering for the seed. Mace is the a. of the nutmeg. The term is now used in a more general sense to denote such an accessory investment from whatever part developed, and includes, besides the *true a.* (*arillus funicularis*) as above defined, a's springing from the umbilical depression about the insertion of the funiculus (*arillus umbilicalis*), or from a thickening of the seed-membrane in the vicinity of the micropyle (*caruncle, arillus micropylaris, arillode*), or from the rhaphe (*strophiolus*), or from other points. [B, 121.] 2. In the *Rhizocarpœ,* a special investment inclosing the spore. [B, 198.]

ARILLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}l′la^3. See GIGARTON.

ARILLARY, adj. A^{2}r′i^{2}l-la-ri^2. Fr., *arillaire.* Pertaining to or shaped like an aril. [L, 41.]

ARILLATE, ARILLATED, adj's. A^{2}r′i^{2}l-lat, -lat-e^{2}d. Lat., *arillatus.* Fr., *arillé.* Provided with an aril; of the spores of the *Rhizocarpœ,* provided with a special investment. [B, 198.]

ARILLE (Fr.), n. A^3-re-y′. See ARIL.—**A. du micropyle.** See ARILLODE.—**A. faux.** See ARILLODE.—**A. funiculaire.** See ARILLUS *funicularis.*—**A. micropylaire.** See ARILLODE.—**A. ombilical.** See ARILLUS *umbilicalis.*—**A. vrai.** An aril (*q. v.*) in the more restricted sense. [Planchon (B, 121).]

ARILLED, adj. A^{2}r′i^{2}ld. See ARILLATE.

ARILLIFORM, adj. A^{2}r-i^{2}l′li^2-fo^{2}rm. From *arillus* (*q. v.*) and *forma,* form. Resembling an arillus. [A, 316.]

ARILLODE, n. A^{2}r′i^{2}l-lod. Fr., *arillode.* An investment of a seed resembling an aril, but springing from the surface of the seed itself and not from the placenta; now regarded as a variety of aril (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 121.]

ARILLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}l′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See ARIL.—**A. funicularis.** Fr., *arille funiculaire.* An aril in the more restricted sense. [B, 121.] See ARIL.—**A. micropylaris.** Fr., *arille micropylaire.* See ARILLODE.—**A. myristicæ.** Mace (the aril of the nutmeg). [B, 5.]—**A. sporarum.** See ARIL (2d def.).—**A. umbilicalis.** Fr., *arille ombilical.* See ARIL.—**False a.** See ARILLODE.

ARIMATHEA, n. A place near Jerusalem where there is a mineral spring the water of which is used as a vermifuge. [L, 63.]

ARINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *arinées.* Of Schott, a subtribe of the *Araceœ* belonging to the *Dracunculeœ,* comprising *Arum, Typhonium,* and three other genera. [B, 170.]

ARINCA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}n^2′ka^3. An ancient name for a species of rye or wheat. [Pliny (A, 312).]

ARINDRANTO, n. A Madagascar tree producing the gum arendrante. [B, 121.]

ARINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *arinées.* In Bentham and Hooker's classification, a tribe of araceous plants belonging to the series with monœcious aperianthous flowers. It includes acaulescent herbs with a spadix usually appendiculate, the upper flowers upon which are male, with free stamens and with the loculi of the anthers larger than the connectile, and the lower flowers female, having a unilocular ovary with orthotropal ovules. It comprises the subtribes *Alleluchieœ, Pistieœ, Arisareœ,* and *Euarineœ.* [B, 42.]

ARIÑO (Sp.), n. A^3-ren′yo. A place in Spain where there is a sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

ARIOBARZANIOS, ARIOBARZANIUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}r-(a^{3}r)-i^2-o-ba^{3}r-za(za^3)′ni^2-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀριοβαρζάνιος. An ancient plaster used for induration of the parotid glands. [P. Ægineta (L, 53).]

ARION (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(e)′o^{2}n. Gen., *ari′onis.* From ἀρείων (comparative of ἀγαθός or ἄριστος), better, more excellent. Fr., *arion.* 1. The *Gladiolus communis.* [Dioscorides (L, 105).] 2. A genus of snails belonging to the family *Limacina,* established by Férussac. [B, 180.]—**A. empiricorum** [Férussac]. Ger., *Erdschnecke.* Syn.: *Limax ater* [Sturm] (seu *rufus* [Linnæus], seu *succineus* [Müller], seu *marginellus* [Schrank]). A species common in Europe, which was formerly used in broths and jellies as a remedy for tuberculous, scrofulous, leprous, and syphilitic diseases. The slimy excretion which it gives off was used as an external application. [B, 180.]

ARIONA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2-o′na^3. Of Römer, the botanical genus *Arjona.* [B, 121.]

ARIOPSIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2-o^{2}p-si^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of araceous plants of the sub-family *Aroideœ,* comprising the single genus *Ariopsis.* [Engler (B, 216).]

ARIOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^2-o^{2}p′si^{2}s. A genus of araceous plants established by Graham. [B, 216.]

ARIPOUNCHOU, n. A Languedoc name for the *Campanula rapunculus,* the *Campanula patula,* and the *Trachelium.* [B, 121.]

ARIS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)′ri^{2}s. Gen., *ar′idos* (*-dis*). Gr., ἀρίς. 1. An ancient instrument, conjectured to have been a drill or a rasp. [Hippocrates (A, 311, 325).] 2. The *Arisarum vulgare.* [Pliny (B, 121).]

ARISÆMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s-e′(a^3′e^2)-ma^3. Gen., *arisœm′atos* (*-tis*). From ἆρον, *arum,* and σῆμα, a sign. Fr., *arisème.* A genus of araceous herbs established by Martius, having the inflorescence in the form of a spadix enveloped in a convolute spathe and covered with flowers only at its base, the apex being naked and prolonged. The flowers are diclinous and without a perianth. [B.]—**A. atrorubens** [Blume]. Jack-in-the-pulpit, wake-robin, Indian (or wild) turnip; a species found throughout the United States east of the Mississippi. It is acaulescent, the only vestige of a stem being a fleshy subterranean corm (the "turnip"), from which springs an erect scape from 8 to 12 inches high, bearing a green or purple spadix. The leaves are trifoliate. The corm contains an exceedingly acrid volatile principle, readily dissipated by heat or prolonged drying, soluble in ether; it also contains from 10 to 17 per cent. of pure starch, which may be used as a substitute for arrowroot, mucilage, sugar, and fatty matters. The corm, either fresh or partially dried, is sometimes used as a stimulant to the secretions, especially as an expectorant, and as an emetic. [A, 327; B, 33, 34, 216; L, 49, 75.] One variety, the *A. atrorubens,* var. *β viride,* is distinguished by the greenish lamina of the spathe. [B, 216.]—**A. Boscii** [Blume]. See *A. dracontium.*—**A. brasilianum** [Blume]. See *A. atrorubens.*—**A. cochinchinense** [Blume]. Perhaps the *Pinellia Wawrœ.* [B, 216.]—**A. costatum** [Martius]. Syn.: *Arum costatum* [Wallich]. A Himalaya and Nepal species. [B, 216.]—**A. dracontium** [Schott]. Syn.: *Arum dracontium* [Linnæus]. Green-dragon; an acaulescent species with a fleshy corm and a short, green spathe, growing along the banks of streams in North America. [B, 34, 216.]—**A. hastatum** [Blume]. See *A. atrorubens.*—**A. heterophyllum** [Blume]. A variety of *A. Thunbergii.* [B, 216.]—**A. japonicum** [Blume]. Syn.: *Arum dracunculus* [Thunberg]. A Japanese species, the root of which is acrid, purgative, and emmenagogue. [B, 210, 216.]—**A. latisectum** [Blume]. See *A. japonicum.*—**A. Loureiri** [Blume]. Probably the *Pinellia tuberifera.* [B, 216.]—**A. macrourum** [Bunge]. The *Pinellia tuberifera.* [B, 216.]—**A. pentaphyllum** [Schott]. Syn.: *Arum pentaphyllum* [Linnæus]. A species of very uncertain botanical characters, indigenous to the East Indies and to China, where it is used like *Arum maculatum.* [B, 180, 216, 266; L, 75.]—**A. Pluckenetii** [Blume]. See *A. dracontium.*—**A. præcox** [De Vries]. A variety of *A. ringens.* [B, 216.]—**A. ringens.** Syn.: *Arum ringens* [Thunberg], *Arum triphyllum* [Thunberg]. A Japanese species. Loureiro referred to Thunberg's *Arum triphyllum* (which is this plant) his own *Arum triphyllum,* which, however, is probably the *Pinellia tuberifera.* [B, 216, 266.]—**A. serratum.** A variety of *A. japonicum.* [B, 216.]—**A. Sieboldii** [De Vries]. A variety of *A. ringens.* [B, 216.]—**A. Thunbergii** [Blume]. Syn.: *Arum dracontium* [Thunberg]. A Japanese species, the root of which is acrid, purgative, and emmenagogue. [B, 210, 216.]—**A. triphyllum** [Torrey]. See *A. atrorubens.*



THE ARISÆMA ATRORUBENS. [A, 327.]

ARISAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s-a(a^3)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Schott (1832), a subtribe of araceous plants belonging to the *Dra-*

cunculeæ, comprising the genera *Arisarum* and *Arisæma;* by Bentham and Hooker made a subtribe of the Arineæ. [B, 42, 121, 170.]

ARISARINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s-a[3]r-i(e)′ne(na[3]-e[2]). Of Schott (1856), a subtribe of araceous plants belonging to the *Alleluchieæ*, including the genus *Arisarum*. [B, 170, 216.]

ARISARUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s′a[3]-ru[3]m(ru[4]m). From ἀρίσαρον, an ancient name for some araceous plant. [Dioscorides (A, 311).] A genus of araceous plants closely related to *Arisæma*, established by Tournefort. It is distinguished from *Arum* by the absence of glands on the spadix and by the distinctly marked filaments and style. [B, 19, 180.]—**A. amboinense** [Rumphius]. The *Typhonium divaricatum*, var. *robustum*. [B, 216.]—**A. australe** [Richard]. See *A. vulgare*.—**A. azoricum** [Schott]. A variety of *A. vulgare*. [B, 216.]—**A. balansanum** [Schott]. The *A. vulgare*, var. *typicum*. [B, 216.]—**A. Clusii** [Schott]. The *A. vulgare*, var. *Clusii*. [B, 216.]—**A. crassifolium** [Schott], **A. Forbesii** [Schott], **A. Jacquini** [Schott]. The *A. vulgare*, var. *typicum*. [B, 216.]—**A. Libani** [Schott]. The *A. vulgare*, var. *typicum* and var. *Veslingii*. [B, 216.]—**A. Sibthorpii** [Schott], **A. subalpinum** [Kotschy]. The *A. vulgare*, var. *typicum*. [B, 216.]—**A. subexsertum** [Webb], **A. tingitanum** [Schott]. The *A. vulgare*, var. *subexsertum*. [B, 216.]—**A. Veslingii** [Schott]. The *A. vulgare*, var. *Veslingii*. [B, 216.]—**A. vulgare** [Targioni-Tozz]. Syn.: *Arum a.* [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa. Its tuberous root was formerly official as *radix arisari* and used for the same purposes as that of the *Arum maculatum*. Four varieties are distinguished: 1. Var. α *typicum*, in which the appendix of the spadix is slender and somewhat thickened toward its apex; found in Italy, Spain, Portugal, southern France, Corsica, Cyprus, Greece, and Asia Minor. 2. Var. β *Veslingii*, in which the lamina of the spathe about equals the tube in length, and is rather long-acuminate, the appendix being very slender and scarcely thickened at the apex; found in Morea, Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. 3. Var. γ *Clusii*, having the appendix of the spadix exserted a short distance beyond the spathe, and the apex decidedly thickened; found in Spain and Portugal. 4. Var. δ *subexsertum*, having the lamina of the spathe a little shorter than the tube, and the apex of the spadix dilated into a club-shape; found in Algeria, the Azores, and Teneriffe. [B, 188, 216.]—**Radix arisari**. The rhizome of *A. vulgare*. [B, 180.]

ARISCEMA (Lat.), n. n. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s-se(ka)′ma[3]. Gen., *ariscem′atos* (*-tis*). See ARISÆMA.

ARISÉE (Fr.), n. A[3]-re-sa. See ORYZA.

ARISÈME (Fr.), n. A[3]-re-se[2]m. See ARISÆMA.

ARISHTA (Hind.), n. The *Sapindus emarginatus*. [B, 172.]

ARISHTO (Bengal.), n. The *Azadirachta indica*. [B, 172.]

ARISI, ARISSEE (Tamul), n's. See ORYZA.

ARISTA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s′ta[3]. Perhaps for *acrista*, from the same root as *acris*, sharp, or allied to *arare*, to plow. Cf. Ger., *Aehre*, ear, *Ernle*, harvest [B, 114]. Fr., *arête*, *barbe d'épi*. Ger., *Granne*. It., *resta*. Sp., *arista*. 1. An awn or beard upon a flower; particularly the pointed filiform process tipping the pales of gramineous plants, as in barley. [B, 1.] 2. In classical Latin, also an ear of grain. [B, 134.]



ARISTÆ. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

ARISTALOOKHEEA (Ar.), n. The *Aristolochia longa*. [L.]

ARISTALTHÆA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s-ta[2]l(ta[3]l)-the′(tha[3]′e[2])-a[3]. Gr., ἀρισταλθαία. Althæa. [Pliny (B, 134).]

ARISTATE, adj. A[2]r-i[2]s′tat. Lat., *aristatus*. Fr., *aristé*. Ger., *begrannt*. Sp., *aristado*. Furnished with an arista or awn. [B, 34.]

ARISTE (Lat.), n. f. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s′te(ta). A sort of precious stone. [Pliny (B, 114).]

ARISTEREON (Lat.), n. n. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]st-e(a)′re[2]-o[2]n. From ἀρι intens., and στερεοῦν, to make firm. The vervain (*Verbena*). [B, 121.]

ARISTÉROCARDIOTROPIE (Fr.), n. A[3]r-i[2]s-te[2]r-o-ka[3]r-di[2]-ot-rop-e. From ἀριστερός, left, καρδία, the heart, and τρόπος, a turning. A deviation of the heart to the left. [B, 38.]

ARISTIDA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s′ti[2]d-a[3]. From *arista* (*q. v.*). 1. A name given by the ancients to the *Hordeum murinum* [Linnæus]. 2. Of Linnæus, beard-grass, poverty-grass; a genus of gramineous plants belonging to the tribe *Stipaceæ*. It is closely related to *Stipa*, from which it differs in having a triple awn. There are nine species known in the United States. [B, 34, 134.]—**A. cærulescens**. A species growing in Sicily and Spain. [B, 19.]—**A. hygrometrica**. A species growing in Queensland, where it occasions the death of sheep by its awns penetrating the skin and working their way into the different viscera. [B, 19.]

ARISTIFEROUS, adj. A[2]r″i[2]s-ti[2]f′e[2]r-u[3]s. Lat., *aristifer* (from *arista* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *aristifère*. 1. In classical Latin, bearing or producing ears of corn. 2. In botany, aristate. [B, 114; L.]

ARISTIFORM, adj. A[2]r-i[2]s′ti[2]-fo[3]rm. Lat., *aristiformis* (from *arista* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *aristiforme*. Shaped like an awn or beard of grain. [B, 1.]

ARISTIGER (Lat.), adj. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s′ti[2]-ju[5]r(ge[2]r). From *arista* (*q. v.*), and *gerere*, to carry. Bearing awns or ears of corn. [B, 114.]

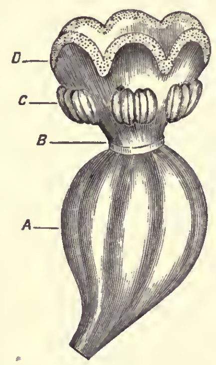
ARISTOBULIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s-to-bu[2](bu)′li[2]-a[3]. A section of the genus *Andira* (*q. v.*), made by Bentham and Hooker. [B, 121.]

ARISTOFFE (Fr. slang), n. A[3]r-i[2]s-to[2]f. The venereal disease. [L, 41.]

ARISTOLARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]st″o-la[3]r-i(e)′e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Of Dumortier, an order of gynosepalous plants comprising the families *Asarineæ* and *Aristolochieæ*. [B, 170.]

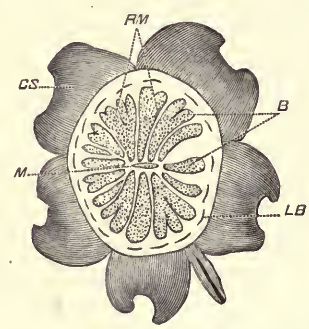
ARISTOLOCHE (Fr.), n. A[3]r-i[2]s-to-losh. The *Aristolochia*; in the pl. *a's*, the *Aristolochiaceæ*. [B.]—**A. à racine longue.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *longa*.—**A. à racine ronde.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *rotunda*.—**A. à trois lobes.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *trilobata*.—**A. clématite.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *clematitis*.—**A. crénelée.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *pistolochia*.—**A. des vignes.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *clematitis*.—**A. de Virginie en arbre.** The *Aristolochia sipho*. [B, 173.]—**A. longue.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *longa*.—**A. menue.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *pistolochia*.—**A. ronde, A. rotunde.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *rotunda*.—**A. sarrasine.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *clematitis*.—**A. serpentaire** [Fr. Cod.]. See ARISTOLOCHIA *serpentaria*.—**A. siphon.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *siphon*.—**A. trilobée.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *trilobata*.—**A. vulgaire.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *clematitis*.—**Extrait d'a.** See *Extractum* ARISTOLOCHIÆ.—**Grande a.** The *Aristolochia grandiflora* [Swartz]. [B. 173.]—**Petite a.** See ARISTOLOCHIA *pistolochia*.—**Racine d'a., Racine d'a clématite**, etc. See *Radix* ARISTOLOCHIÆ, *Radix* ARISTOLOCHIÆ *clematitidis*, etc.

ARISTOLOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]r(a[3]r)-i[2]s-to(to[2])-lok(lo[2]ch[2])′i[2]-a[3]. Gr., ἀριστολόχεια or ἀριστολοχία, from ἄριστος, best, and λοχεῖα, the lochia, because believed to be useful in assisting parturition. Fr., *aristoloche*. Ger., *Osterluzei*. It., *aristolochia*. Sp., *aristolóquia*. Birthwort, heartwort; a genus of herbs and shrubs belonging to the natural order *Aristolochiaceæ*, having an irregularly tubular, corolliform, deciduous calyx, inflated below and adherent by its base to the ovary; 5 or 6 sub-sessile anthers adherent to the single style, which bears a 3- or 6-lobed stigma: and a septicidal 6-celled capsule containing many seeds. The structure of the stalk frequently



THE FLOWER OF AN ARISTOLOCHIA. (AFTER CAUVET.)

A, ovary; *B*, style; *C*, anthers, adherent to the style; *D*, six-lobed stigma. The perianth has been removed, to show the consolidation of the stamens with the pistil.



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE STALK OF AN ARISTOLOCHIA. (AFTER CAUVET.)

CS, cork; *LB*, liber; *B*, woody laminæ; *RM*, medullary rays; *M*, pith.

differs from that of other exogenous plants in that it presents no concentric rings, but a series of radiating woody laminæ surrounding a flattened pith and separated by large medullary rays. [B, 19, 34, 104, 180.]—**A. abbreviata** [Martius]. A variety of the *A. cymbifera*. [Duchartre (B, 214).]—**A. adulterina.** The *Corydalis cava*. [B. 200.]—**A. anguicida** [Linnæus]. Snake-killing birthwort; a shrub of Mexico and South America. The juice of the root placed in the mouth of snakes is said to stupefy them, and, if swallowed, to kill them; and it is also reputed to be an antidote to snake-bites. It is probably the *guaco* of the Colombians. [B, 180; Jacquin (B, 197); L, 84.]—**A. antihysterica** [Martius]. A perennial herbaceous species growing in Brazil, having a recumbent slender stem, petiolate, subcoriaceous, deltoid, auriculate leaves, and flowers with a short bent calyx-tube narrow at the base and ending broad above in an infundibuliform limb which is truncate anteriorly, emarginate posteriorly. It is used for the same purposes as *A. clematitis*. [B, 106; Duchartre (B, 214).]—**A. appendiculata** [Velloz]. The *A. macroura*. [B, 214.]—**A. arborescens.** 1. Of Linnæus, an American species with an erect fruticose stem and cordate-lanceolate leaves. Subsequent botanists have failed to identify this species, which by some is referred to the *A. grandiflora* of Swartz. 2. The *A. sipho*. [B, 173, 214.]—**A. bætica** [Linnæus]. A climbing shrub of Spain and Crete resembling in properties and uses *A. rotunda*. It is probably the ἀριστολοχία κληματῖτις of Dioscorides. [B, 180, 197.]—**A. barbata** [Jacquin]. A Venezuela species, having a stalk 6 feet in height, and bearing solitary axillary flowers having a dirty-white calyx-tube with ferruginous spots and the upper part of the lip barbate with long subulate processes. [Duchartre (B, 214).]—**A. biflora** [Willdenow]. The *A. maxima*, var. *geminiflora*. [B, 214.]—**A. bilobata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *fer à cavale*. A West Indian species. A decoction of the leaves is used as a remedy for the itch, and the root is considered emmenagogue and bechic. [B, 173.]—**A. bracteata** [Retzius]. An East Indian species, the root of which, termed *adatinapalé*, is much used as a vermifuge

and is reputed a powerful antidote to the venom of snakes [A, 321]. According to others, it is an infusion of the dried leaves which is used as a vermifuge and, mixed with castor-oil, as a remedy in scabies. The plant is bitter and nauseous and has stimulant and diaphoretic properties. [B, 180, 197.]—**A. brasiliensis** [Martius]. A large Brazilian shrub, identified by Martius with the *ambuya-embo* of the natives. It has cordate-ovate leaves and solitary flowers with a yellowish, reticulately spotted, purple-veined calyx, consisting of a saccate bent tube dividing above into two lips, the upper lanceolate, concave, and entire, the lower very broad and bilobed. The root has the same uses as that of *A. cymbifera* (*q. v.*). [B, 180.]—**A. caudata.** 1. Of Booth, the *A. macroura*. 2. Of Jacquin, the *A. bilobata*. 3. Of Linnæus, a species growing in San Domingo. [B, 173, 214.]—**A. cava.** See Corydalis *cava*.—**A. clematitis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *poirier*, *sarrasine*, *rateline*. Ger., *gemeine Osterluzei*, *Waldrebenhohlwurz*. It., *a. clematite*. Common birth-wort; a low European shrub, with erect green stems, cordate leaves, and yellow, trumpet-shaped, axillary flowers. The plant has a strong, unpleasant, camphoraceous odor, a bitter, acrid, and balsamic taste, and contains a yellow acid, a volatile oil, sugar, *aristolochic acid*, and yellow bitter principles (*a. yellow*, *aristolochin*, and *clematidin*). The root—*radix aristolochiæ clematitidis* (seu *creticæ*, seu *tenuis*, seu *vulgaris*), *radix saracenicæ*—as it occurs in commerce, is very long, of about the thickness of a goose-quill, cylindrical, covered with the remains of the radicles, grayish-brown exteriorly and yellowish within. It, as well as the less bitter and more feebly acting herb, was formerly much employed as a tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic in atony of the abdominal viscera and of the nervous system, and in gout, hæmoptysis, and pulmonary phthisis. The leaves were also used externally as a vulnerary. *A. clematitis*, although identified by many with the ἀριστολοχία κληματῖτις of Dioscorides, is probably not the latter, which is described as a climbing plant and is perhaps the *A. bætica*. [B, 5, 33, 180; L.]—**A. clematitis bætica** [Clusius], **A. non vulgaris** [J. Bauhin]. The *A. bætica*. [B, 214.]—**A. clematitis recta** [C. Bauhin], **A. clematitis vulgaris** [Clusius]. The *A. clematitis*. [B, 214.]—**A. concava moschatellina.** See Adoxa *moschatellina*.—**A. contorta** [Bunge]. A species growing in northern China and along the Amoor River, the root of which is used by the Chinese as a purgative and vermifuge, and also as a remedy in scabies, and the fruit as a remedy in pulmonary affections. [B, 214; L, 75.]—**A. cordata.** An erroneous spelling for *A. cordiflora*. [B, 197.]—**A. cordiflora** [Mutis]. Sp., *contracapitana* (*ó flor de alcatras*) *de Monsox*. A species growing in New Granada, near the Magdalena River, distinguished by its purple flowers, some of which are 4 feet in circumference and are used by boys as caps. The root is used as a remedy for snake-bites. [B, 173, 197, 214, 218.]—**A. cordifolia.** An erroneous spelling of *A. cordiflora*. [B, 173.]—**A. cretica.** 1. A plant mentioned by Celsus as an ingredient in the malagma of Andreas, a remedy used for hastening suppuration and as an anodyne. It was probably the *A. cretica* of Linnæus. 2. Of Linnæus, Cretan birth-wort; a plant growing in Crete, probably the ἀριστολοχία μακρά of Dioscorides. Its root is about 6 inches long, 1 inch thick, reddish-brown externally, and yellowish within, and has a nauseous camphoraceous odor and a very bitter taste. It has been used as an emmenagogue and to promote the flow of the lochia. [B, 45, 180.]—**A. cretica sempervirens** [Morison]. The *A. sempervirens*. [B, 214.]—**A. cymbifera** [Martius]. Ger., *kahnförmige Osterluzei*. A Brazilian shrub with cordate reniform leaves and solitary flowers having a greenish-yellow, inflated, ovoid calyx with 2 lips, the upper lanceolate, acute, and sickle-shaped, the lower 2 to 3 times as long as the upper, hollowed out like a boat at its base, and terminating in a broad plate. The root, which is known in Brazil as *raiz de mil-homens* ("thousand-men's root") or *raiz jarinha*, and in Europe as *radix aristolochiæ cymbiferæ*, *radix mil-homens*, occurs in commerce under the form of dark-gray or brownish, rounded or flattened, often twisted or angular fragments, of peculiar odor compared to that of cats' urine or that of buchu, and of an aromatic and bitter camphoraceous taste. It is much used in Brazil both internally and locally as a remedy for snake-bites, and constitutes probably a large part of the *guaco* of commerce. It is also used in dyspepsia, dysentery, rheumatism, malignant fevers, paralysis, and impotence, and as an application to atonic ulcers. [Guibourt (B, 5), B, 180, 197; L, 49.]—**A. fabacea.** The *Corydalis solida*. [L, 84.]—**A. fœtida** [Kunth]. Sp., *yerba del indio* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican shrub, with a fruticose stem, reniform-cordate leaves, and flowers having a reddish reflexed calyx-tube, broad at the apex, where it is greenish-yellow, and terminating in a dark violaceous limb with an elongated lip. A decoction made from it, especially from the root, is used as a detergent and stimulant application to ulcers. [H. Trimble and S. S. Jones, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 113; J. M. Maisch, *ibid.*, p. 115; B, 92, 180, 214; L, 49.]—**A. fragrantissima** [Ruíz and Pavón]. Sp., *guaco* [Mex. Ph.], *contrayerba de bejuco*, *bejuco de la estrella*. A shrub growing in the woods upon the Andes of Peru and in Mexico. It has a very tall or procumbent stalk; broad ovate-cordate, long-acuminate, very pointed leaves on long petioles; and very fragrant dark rose-colored flowers, growing in axillary pairs, rarely in threes or singly, provided with a broad calyx-tube and a lanceolate recurved lip obtuse at the apex. The root, the bark, and the stalks, especially the latter, are used in intermittent fevers and all diseases dependent upon atony of the abdominal viscera, also for poisoned wounds and as an application in purulent ophthalmia, chronic ulcers, and elytritis. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601; B, 180, 197, 214, 224.]—**A. frutescens** [Marsh]. The *A. sipho*. [B, 173.]—**A. galeata.** 1. Of Martius, a Brazilian species with a stalk and leaves like those of *A. cymbifera*, and flowers with an obovate globose tube and deflexed cylindrical limb, the upper lip of which is acute lanceolate and recurved-galeate, and the lower lip, springing from a linear base, is prolonged into an obcordate emarginate lamina. It has properties and uses similar to those of *A. cymbifera* and furnishes with the latter a part of the *raiz de jarinha* of commerce. 2. Of Moritzi, the *A. cymbifera*. [B, 180, 197, 214, 218.]—**A. geminiflora** [Kunth]. The *A. maxima*, var. *geminiflora*. [B, 214.]—**A. gigas** [Lindley]. The *A. grandiflora* of Swartz. [B, 214.]—**A. grandiflora.** 1. Of Swartz, the "poisoned-hogs'-meat"; a climbing shrub found in the mountainous parts of Jamaica, Porto Rico, and Guatemala, having long-petiolate, broad-cordate leaves, acute at the apex, auriculate at the base, and very large axillary solitary flowers having a pilose-hispid calyx, the tube of which is abruptly recurved, is dilated above into a broad throat, and terminates in a cordate limb produced into a very long tail. It is said to be poisonous to hogs and other animals and to emit very fœtid stupefying exhalations. The leaves are used in the form of baths and fomentations in gout and rheumatism, and the plant is said to be employed in Brazil in the treatment of dyspepsia, paralysis, and dropsy. 2. Of Gomez, the *A. cymbifera*. [B, 92, 180, 197, 214, 218.]—**A. guaco.** A name given by some to the variety of *A.* furnishing guaco. [B, 138.] See *A. cymbifera*, *A. anguicida*, and *A. maxima*.—**A. hastata** [Nuttall]. The *A. serpentaria*, var. *hastata*. [B, 34.]—**A. hirsuta** [Muhlenberg]. A small Virginian species with rounded-cordate pubescent leaves and solitary flowers, the peduncles, bracts, and perianth of which are all hairy. The root is like that of *A. serpentaria* and probably constitutes part of the serpentaria of commerce. [B, 5.]—**A. hyperborea** [Paxton]. The *A. cymbifera*. [B, 214.]—**A. indica** [Linnæus]. A shrub growing in India and New Holland, having short-petiolate obovate leaves, truncate or sub-cordate at



THE ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMATITIS. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

the base and obtuse at the apex, and flowers borne in cymose-racemulose clusters of 2 or 3, surrounded by ovate-lanceolate bracts and with an oblong-obtuse lip longer than the calyx-tube. The *A. indica*, var. β *oxyphylla*, has obovate sub-pandurate, abruptly acuminate leaves and a shorter ovate-oblong lip; and the *A. indica*, var. γ *lanceolata*, has oblong-lanceolate leaves. The root, which has a strong aromatic odor and a very bitter, acrid taste, is used as an antidote to snake-bites, and by snake-charmers as a means of stupefying snakes, and is also used in intermittent fever, gout, suppression of the menses, and torpor of the abdominal viscera. [B, 19, 172, 180, 214.]—**A. Kæmpferi** [Willdenow]. A climbing shrub with flowers yellowish externally, dark-purple within, growing in Japan, where it is called *san sakso*. The fruit is used by the Chinese in pulmonary disorders. [B, 214; L, 75.]—**A. labiosa.** 1. Of Ker, the *A. cymbifera*, var. *labiosa*. 2. Of Sims, the *A. cymbifera*. [B, 214.]—**A. lanceolata** [R. Wight]. The *A. indica*, var. *lanceolata*. [B, 214.]—**A. longa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aristoloche longue* (ou *à racine longue*). Ger., *lange* (oder *langknollige*) *Osterluzei*. It., *a. lunga*. Sp., *aristoloquia larga* [Mex. Ph.]. A small herb growing in southern Europe, with prostrate stems, alternate reniform-cordate or ovate leaves, and pale-yellow purple-veined flowers inflated at the base and with a reflexed border covering in the throat. The rhizome, *radix aristolochiæ longæ* (seu *majoris*), is cylindrical or spindle-shaped, a foot in length and 3 inches in breadth, brown externally and yellowish-white within, has a feeble rather unpleasant odor and a taste sweetish at first, afterward nauseous, bitter, and acrid. It is said to possess the power of stupefying snakes, and has been used in atony of the abdominal viscera and nervous system, in suppression of the menses, in gout, and in other affec-

tions. [B, 180, 197.]—**A. longa, foliis angustis auriculatis** [Morison]. The *A. Maurorum* [Linnæus]. [B, 214.]—**A. longa vera Sabbati** [Martelli and Bonelli]. The *A. clematitis.* [B, 214.]—**A. lutea** [Desfontaines]. A species growing in the valley of Bergami, distinguished by only slight characters from *A. pallida*, to which it is generally referred. [B, 178, 214.]—**A. macrophylla.** 1. Of Lamarck, the *A. sipho.* 2. Of Duchartre, a species growing in French Guiana. [B, 214.]—**A. macroura, A. macrura** [Gomez]. A Brazilian species with a climbing fruticose stem ; 3-parted leaves with oblong obtuse lobes, borne upon longish twisted petioles ; and flowers with an infundibuliform calyx-tube and a broad lip terminating in a very long pendulous tail. It resembles in physical and therapeutic properties *A. cymbifera*, and furnishes with the latter a part of the *raiz de jarinha* of commerce. [B, 180, 197.]—**A. mascula.** See *A. longa.*—**A. Maurorum.** Ger., *syrische Osterluzei.* 1. Of Linnæus, a Syrian species having lanceolate leaves with rounded lobes and solitary brownish-yellow axillary flowers. The root, which has a strong odor of dung and a bitter taste, was formerly imported into Europe under the title of *radix aristolochiæ Maurorum*, and is said still to be employed in its native land for the same uses as that of *A. longa.* 2. Of Klotsch, the *A. bracteata.* [B, 180, 214.]—**A. maxima** [Duchartre]. A Brazilian species having a fruticose stem pubescent with deciduous hairs, variously shaped leaves, and flowers clustered in racemes, with a narrow recurved calyx-tube, broad throat, and very broad, acute or mucronate, ovate lip. The ordinary *A. maxima* (*A. maxima* of Linnæus, *A. maxima*, var. α *maxima* [Duchartre]) has very large oblong or ovate leaves ; the variety *A. maxima*, var. β *geminiflora*, has flowers in simple, frequently 2-flowered, racemes ; the *A. maxima*, var. *angustifolia*, has small and narrow leaves. The stalks, according to Guibourt, constitute a part of the guaco of commerce. [B, 5, 93.]—**A. mayorensis** [Fisch.]. The *A. indica*, var. *lanceolata.* [B, 214.]—**A. mexicana** [Flor. mex. ined.]. Sp., *tacopatle* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Guerrero and other hot districts of Mexico ; used as an antispasmodic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," March, 1886, p. 122 ; A, 447.]—**A. mexicana flore acutiore** [Morison]. The *A. anguicida.* [B, 214.]—**A. mil-homens.** See *A. grandiflora.*—**A. moschata** [Weddell], **A. odoratissima** [Linnæus]. A shrub growing in the woods of Mexico and West Indies, all the parts of which have a strong agreeable odor and a bitter taste. The herb and root have been employed as a bitter tonic and stimulant and as a sudorific. [B, 180.]—**A. officinalis** [Nees von Esenbeck]. The *A. serpentaria*, var. *oblongata.* [B, 180.]—**A. orbiculata** [Vell.]. The *A. cymbifera.* [B, 214.]—**A. orientalis foliis lanceolatis** [Tournefort]. The *A. Maurorum* of Linnæus. [B, 214.]—**A. ottonis** [Klotsch]. The *A. pandurata* of Jacquin. [B, 214.]—**A. pallida** [Waldstein and Kitaibel]. Syn.: *A. rotunda*, var. β [Linnæus]. A species growing in southern Europe, with ovate, almost triangular leaves borne on petioles which are fully as long as the flower-stalks, and with solitary greenish-yellow, purplish-striped flowers, the limb of which is ovate-lanceolate, cuspidate, and half as long as the tube. The root resembles greatly in appearance and medicinal properties that of *A. rotunda*, for which it is sometimes substituted. The *A. pallida* is probably the ἀριστολοχία στρογγύλη of Dioscorides. [B, 178, 180.]—**A. pandurata.** 1. Of Jacquin, a species growing in Venezuela, with pandurate-hastate lower leaves and violet-colored flowers. 2. Of Wallich, the *A. indica*, var. *oxyphylla.* [B, 214.]—**A. panduriformis** [Willdenow]. The *A. pandurata* of Jacquin. [B, 214.]—**A. pentandra** [Linnæus]. Sp., *guaco de San Cristóbal.* A Yucatan species. [B, 224.]—**A. peregrina foliis auriculatis** [Morison], **A. peregrina Rauwolfii** [Clusius]. The *A. Maurorum* of Linnæus. [B, 214.]—**A. picta** [Karsten]. The *A. pandurata* of Jacquin. [B, 214.]—**A. pistolochia.** Fr., *aristoloche crénelée.* Ger., *spanische Osterluzei.* 1. Of Linnæus, a species growing in southern Europe, with a stalk only 6 to 9 inches in length, cordate, obtuse, pubescent leaves, with a bristle-like apex, and erect solitary yellowish flowers having 2 lips, the upper short and reflected, the lower oblong, straight, and obtuse. The root, *radix aristolochiæ minoris* (seu *tenuis polyrrhizæ*), *radix pistolochiæ*, consists of long, tufted, yellowish-gray rootlets springing from a short slender rhizome, and has a pleasant aromatic odor and bitter acrid taste. It is used like that of *A. rotunda.* 2. Of Fuchs, the *Corydalis solida.* [B, 109, 180.]—**A. polyrrhizos auricularibus foliis.** See *A. serpentaria*, var. *hastata.* — **A. punctata** [Lamarck]. A San Domingo species with short-petiolate, hastate-cordate, auriculate leaves, and very long, solitary axillary flowers with a narrow base and an acute, long-lanceolate lip. [B, 214.]—**A. recurvilabra** [Hance]. The green putchuk (Chinese, *ch'ing muh hsiang*) ; a trailing shrub with small, fragrant, yellow roots, used in the treatment of burns and indigestion. The drug has been erroneously referred to *A. contorta* [Bunge]. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 15, 1873, p. 725 (B).]—**A. reticulata** [Nuttall]. 1. Of Nuttall, a species growing in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, having an erect, bristly, very flexuous stem about 1 foot in height, sessile, amplexicaul, oval-cordate leaves, 3 to 4 inches long, with finely reticulated prominent venules, and small, purplish, very woolly flowers, sigmoid in shape. The rhizome, Red River or Texas snake-root, closely resembles that of *A. serpentaria*, but is somewhat thicker and coarser, and the rootlets are longer, thicker, and less interlaced. Its constitution and medicinal properties are similar to those of *A. serpentaria*, and it constitutes with the latter the *serpentaria* of the U. S. Ph. 2. Of J. P. Holton, the *A. maxima*, var. *geminiflora.* [B, 5, 34, 81, 214.]—**A. ringens** [Vahl]. Ger., *rachenförmige Osterluzei.* A Brazilian climbing shrub, with cordate-rounded leaves and solitary flowers, the inflated reticulate calyx of which divides into a spatulate upper lip and a lanceolate lower lip. The root resembles in physical properties and therapeutic uses that of *A. cymbifera*, and likewise constitutes part of the *raiz de jarinha* of commerce. [B, 180, 197.]—**A. rotunda** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aristoloche rotunde* (ou *à racine ronde*). Ger., *rundknollige Osterluzei.* It., *a. rotunda.* Sp., *aristoloquia redonda* [Mex. Ph.]. A species growing throughout southern Europe, with almost sessile, amplexicaul, ovate-cordate leaves and solitary axillary flowers, the perianth of which is inflated at the base and of a pale-yellow color streaked with dark-purple reticulate veins, and terminates in a dark-purple or yellowish-brown oblong-rounded lip, as long as the calyx-tube and reflected so as to cover in the throat of the calyx. The rhizome, *radix aristolochiæ rotundæ veræ* (seu *fœminæ*), is tuberous, almost spherical, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and beset with delicate rootlets, brownish exteriorly, yellowish-white within, and has a strong repulsive odor and bitter nauseous taste. It contains starch, resin, and a bitter principle, and was formerly employed in congestions of the abdominal organs, suppressed menstruation, gout, and asthma. It was also reputed to have the power of stupefying snakes. [B, 178, 180, 197.]—**A. rotunda concava.** The *Adoxa moschatellina.* [B, 59.]—**A. Rumphii** [Kostel]. A lofty shrub growing in the island of Banda. The root and stalk, which have a strong aromatic odor and bitter, penetrating, somewhat terebinthaceous taste, are used in the form of decoction in intermittent fevers and torpor of the abdominal viscera. [B, 180.]—**A. sagittata** [Muhlenberg]. The *A. serpentaria*, var. *hastata.* [B, 81.]—**A'säure** (Ger.). Aristolochic acid. [B, 207.]—**A. sempervirens** [Linnæus]. A subfruticose or herbaceous species with a prostrate or subscandent stem, small subcoriaceous leaves, and yellowish solitary flowers, growing in Arabia and Crete. The leaves are used both internally and externally in the treatment of snake-bites. [Forskål (B, 5) ; B, 180, 214.]—**A. serpentaria** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aristoloche serpentaire* [Fr.



THE ARISTOLOCHIA ROTUNDA.
(AFTER CAUVET.)



THE ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA.
[B, 138.]

Cod.]. Ger., *Schlangen-Osterluzei, virginische Schlangenwurzel.* Virginia snake-root ; an herbaceous plant 8 to 12 inches in height growing through the middle and southern United States. It has an erect, flexuous, jointed stalk ; oblong or ovate, cordate, accuminate leaves, 2 to 4 inches in length, supported on short petioles ; and long radical peduncles bearing dull-purplish, leathery flowers, ½ to 1 inch in length, of a sigmoid shape, with the calyx-tube inflated at each end and the limb terminating in 3 short obtuse lobes. The fruit is a 6-angled, 6-celled obovate capsule. The *A. serpentaria*, var. *hastata* (*A. hastata* [Nuttall], *A. serpentaria*, var. γ *auriculata* [Hayne]), is distinguished by its oblong-linear or oblong-lanceolate leaves, auriculate at the base. The *A. serpentaria*, var. α *oblongata* [Hayne] (*A. officinalis* [Nees v. Esenbeck]) has oblong-cordate, long-cuspidate leaves with a slender, slightly villous stem ; and the *A. serpentaria*, var. β *ovata* [Hayne] (*A. serpentaria* [Nees v. Esenbeck]), has ovate-cordate short-cuspidate leaves with a low villous stem. The rhizome, *serpentaria* [U. S. Ph.], *serpentariæ rhizoma* [Br. Ph. (1885)] (seu *radix* [Br. Ph. (1867)], *radix serpentariæ* seu *aristolochiæ serpentariæ*, seu *aristolochiæ virginianæ*, seu *viperinæ*, seu *colubrinæ*), is about 1 inch in length, ¼ inch broad, bent, covered with the remnants of the stems and with thin branching rootlets about 4 inches long ; is of a yellowish-brown exteriorly, whitish within ; and has an aromatic, camphoraceous odor, and a bitter camphoraceous taste. It contains a fragrant volatile oil, a volatile resin, gum, sugar, and a bitter principle (*aristolochin* [Chevallier], *serpentarin*). It acts as an aromatic stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and is administered in typhoid conditions, in exanthematous fevers to develop the eruption, and in intermittent fevers, especially in connection with cinchona. [B, 5, 34, 92, 180.]—**A. sipho** [L'Héritier]. Ger., *Pfeifenstrauch.* Dutchman's pipe ; a large climbing shrub growing in the middle and southern United States, and cultivated in Europe, with broad, rounded-cordate, glabrous, petiolate leaves, 6 to 12 inches in diameter, and with solitary bracteate flowers having the dull-brown calyx-tube bent upon itself in the form of a tobacco-pipe. The leaves have been used as a diaphoretic in catarrhal disorders. [B, 34, 180.]—**A. solida.** The *Corydalis solida.* [L, 63.]—**A. surinamensis** [Willdenow]. A shrub of Surinam with trilobate leaves and solitary flowers with the bent calyx-tube ending in a cordate flat lip. All parts of the plant possess a penetrating and sharp taste, and have been used in malignant fevers and other diseases. [B, 180.]—**A. tapetotricha** [Ch. Lem.]. The *A. macroura.* [B, 214.]—**A. tenera** [Pohl]. A species called *matos* in New Granada, where it is used as a remedy for snake-bites. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 13, 1873, p. 725 (B).]—**A. tenuis.** See *A. clematitis.*—**A. tomentosa** [Sims]. A tall climbing shrub growing along the Mississippi River and in the

Gulf States. The rounded-cordate, petiolate leaves, 4 to 6 inches in length, are downy or hairy on their inferior surface, and the solitary bractless flowers have a greenish-yellow, downy, strongly reflexed calyx-tube and a dark-purple, reflexed, 3-cleft limb. The plant has a thick creeping root resembling in odor that of *A. serpentaria*. This species has been confounded with *A. hirsuta*, from which, however, it greatly differs. [B, 5, 34.]—**A. trifida** [Lamarck]. The *A. trilobata* of Linnæus. [B, 180.]—**A. trilobata.** Fr., *aristoloche trilobée*. 1. Of Linnæus, a climbing shrub of the West Indies with obtuse trilobate leaves and solitary inflated flowers with a cordiform, cuspidate, and caudate lip. All parts of the plant have a strong camphoraceous odor. The stalks, occurring in long, angular, cane-like pieces, formerly official as *stipites aristolochiæ trilobatæ*, and the root have a physiological action resembling that of *A. serpentaria*, and have been employed for the same purposes as the latter, and also as an antidote to snake-bites. 2. Of Jacquin, the *A. surinamensis*. 3. Of Lindley, the *A. macroura*. [B, 180, 197, 214 ; L, 85.]—**A. tripteris.** Fr., *aristoloche de la Louisiane*. A species said to occur in Louisiana, the botanical description of which is too imperfect for identification. [Duchartre (B, 214).]—**A. turbacensis** [Bonpland]. Sp., *capitana de corazon*. A climbing plant with ovate-cordate entire leaves, reticulately veined inferiorly, and flowers borne on bracteate peduncles, growing near Turbaco, in Mexico. A decoction of the root has been used as an antidote for snake-bites. [B, 173, 214 ; L, 105.]—**A. undata** [Mönch]. The *A. sempervirens*. [B, 214.]—**A. vulgaris.** See *A. clematitis*.—**A. vulgaris rotunda.** See CORYDALIS *solida*.—**A. yellow.** Ger., *Aristolochiengelb*. A yellow crystalline substance obtained from the root of *A. clematitis*. Probably identical with aristolochin and clematidin. [A, 1 ; B, 196.]—**Extractum aristolochiæ.** Fr., *extrait d'aristoloche*. An extract made by digesting 1 part of the root of *A. clematitis* with 5 or 6 parts of alcohol, filtering with expression, boiling the residue with 3 parts of water, clarifying the decoction with white of egg, mixing the alcoholic and aqueous liquors, and evaporating. [Brunsw. Disp. (1777), Würt. Ph. (1798) (L, 85).]—**Radix aristolochiæ bulbosæ.** The root of *Corydalis solida*. [B, 180.]—**Radix aristolochiæ cavæ.** The root of *Corydalis cava*. [B, 180.]—**Radix aristolochiæ clematitidis** (seu **clematitis**), **Radix aristolochiæ creticæ.** The root of *A. clematitis*. [B, 180.]—**Radix aristolochiæ cymbiferæ.** The root of *A. cymbifera*. [B, 180.]—**Radix aristolochiæ fabaceæ.** The root of *Corydalis solida*. [B, 180.]—**Radix aristolochiæ fœminæ.** The root of *A. rotunda*.—**Radix aristolochiæ longæ** (seu **longæ veræ**), **Radix aristolochiæ majoris.** The root of *A. longa*. [B, 180 ; L, 85.]—**Radix aristolochiæ Maurorum.** The root of *A. Maurorum*. [B, 180.]—**Radix aristolochiæ minoris.** The root of *A. pistolochia*. [B, 180.]—**Radix aristolochiæ non cavæ.** The root of *Corydalis solida*. [B, 180.]—**Radix aristolochiæ polyrrhizæ.** The root of *A. pistolochia*. [L, 85.]—**Radix aristolochiæ rotundæ veræ.** The root of *A. rotunda*. [L, 85.]—**Radix aristolochiæ rotundæ vulgaris.** The root of *Corydalis cava*. [B, 180.]—**Radix aristolochiæ serpentariæ.** The rhizome of *A. serpentaria*, the *serpentaria* of the U. S. Ph. [B, 180.]—**Radix aristolochiæ tenuis.** The root of *A. clematitis*. [B, 180.]—**Radix aristolochiæ tenuis polyrrhizæ.** The root of *A. pistolochia*. [B,180.]—**Radix aristolochiæ virginianæ.** The rhizome of *A. serpentaria*. [B, 180.]—**Radix aristolochiæ vulgaris.** The root of *A. clematitis*. [L, 85.]—**Stipites aristolochiæ trilobatæ.** The stalks of *A. trilobata*. [L, 85.]

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s-to-lo^{2}k-(lo^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aristolochiacées*. Ger., *Aristolochiaceen, Osterluzeigewächse*. It., *aristolochiaceen*. Sp., *aristoloquiáceas*. Syn.: *Asarinæ* [Kunth], *Asarineæ* [Bartling], *Pistolochinæ* [Link]. Birthworts. An order of apetalous, dicotyledonous herbs and shrubs belonging to the asaral alliance of Lindley, the cohort *Asarales* of Bentham and Hooker, and the order *Serpentariæ*, series *Monochlamydeæ*, of Eichler. It comprises plants with alternate, exstipulate, simple leaves ; perfect flowers, with an irregularly tubular perianth, usually of a brownish or yellowish hue, valvate in æstivation ; 6 to 12 (rarely 18 or 36) epigynous stamens, a simple style tipped with a 6-parted stigma, and a 6-celled (rarely 3- or 4-celled) ovary; and a capsular fruit containing numerous albuminous seeds. By Duchartre it is divided into three suborders: 1. The *Asareæ*, herbaceous plants with the lower leaves squamiform, the upper reniform ; with solitary terminal flowers having a persistent trilobed calyx, 12 free stamens, 6 of which are exterior and placed opposite the styles, and have very short filaments, and short 6-celled ovary ; and with a capsule opening by an irregular dehiscence. This suborder has for its type the genus *Asarum*. 2. The *Bragantieæ*, shrubs with reniform, oblong, or ovate-lanceolate leaves ; with flowers disposed in spikes or racemes, having a caducous calyx dividing into 3 irregular lobes, 6 to 36 stamens, and an elongated, tetragonal, and 4-celled ovary with uniseriate ovules ; and with a siliquiform capsule dehiscing by 4 valves. This suborder has for its type the genus *Bragantia*. 3. The *Aristolochieæ*, shrubs with an irregularly tubular caducous calyx, 6 (sometimes 5) stamens with extrorse anthers sessile upon the style, an elongated hexagonal 6-celled (rarely 5-celled) ovary, and a globular or oblong hexagonal capsule, dehiscing from top to bottom by 6 valves. It includes the genus *Aristolochia*. [B, 34, 104.]

ARISTOLOCHIACEOUS, adj. A^{2}r-i^{2}s''to-lo^{2}k-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *aristolochiaceus*. Fr., *aristolochiacé*. It., *aristolochiaceo*. Sp., *aristoloquiáceo*. Resembling *Aristolochia*; of or pertaining to the *Aristolochiaceæ*. [B.]

ARISTOLOCHIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s-to-lo^{2}k(lo^{2}ch^2)'-i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aristolochées*. Ger., *Aristolochien*. 1. Of Adanson, an order of plants corresponding in part to the *Aristolochiaceæ*, but including also *Nymphœa*, *Nelumbo*, *Hydrocharis*, and other genera now placed in distinct orders. 2. Of Jussieu and others, the same as the *Aristolochiaceæ* with the addition of the genus *Cytinus*. [B, 104, 170, 197, 214.]

ARISTOLOCHIAL, adj. A^{2}r-i^{2}s'to-lo^{2}k'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *aristolochialis*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the genus *Aristolochia*. [B.]—**A. alliance.** See ARISTOLOCHIALES.

ARISTOLOCHIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s-to(to^2)-lo^{2}k-(lo^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'lez(le^{2}s). Of Lindley, an alliance of plants belonging to the *Columniferæ*, including the single order *Aristolochiæ* (*Aristolochiaceæ*). [B, 170.]

ARISTOLOCHIC, adj. A^{2}r-i^{2}s''to-lo^{2}k'i^{2}k. For deriv., see ARISTOLOCHIA. Lat., *aristolochicus*. Fr., *aristolochique*. Ger., *aristolochisch*. It., *aristolochico*. Sp., *aristolóquico*. 1. Having power to expel the placenta and excite the lochia. 2. Of or pertaining to the genus *Aristolochia*. [B ; L, 41, 50.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide aristolochique*. Ger., *Aristolochiasäure*, *Aristolochinsäure*. It., *acido aristolochico*. Sp., *ácido aristolóquico*. A volatile acid, $C_8H_{12}O_{11}$, obtained from the root of the *Aristolochia clematitis*. It has not been obtained in a chemically pure state, and its existence as an independent chemical compound has been denied. [B, 2, 196, 207.]

ARISTOLOCHICA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *aristolochicus* (*remedia* understood). A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s-to(to^2)-lo^{2}k(lo^{2}ch^2)'i^{2}k-a^3. Remedies for expelling the placenta and bringing on the lochia. [L, 50.]

ARISTOLOCHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s-to-lo^{2}k(lo^{2}ch^2)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aristolochiées*. Ger., *Aristolochieen*. Sp., *aristoloquíeas*. 1. Of Jussieu and others, the *Aristolochiaceæ*. 2. Of Bartling, a class of *Chlamydoblasti*, including the orders *Balanophoreæ*, *Cytineæ*, *Asarineæ*, and *Myristiceæ*. 3. Of Duchartre, a suborder of the *Aristolochiaceæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 35, 170, 214.]

ARISTOLOCHIENGELB (Ger.). A^{3}r-i^{2}s-to-lo^{2}ch^2'en-ge^{2}lb. See ARISTOLOCHIA *yellow*.

ARISTOLOCHIN, n. A^{2}r''i^{2}s-to^{2}l'o^{2}k-i^{2}n. Lat., *aristolochinum*. Fr., *aristolochine*. Ger., *Aristolochin*. It., *aristolochina*. A golden-yellow, bitter substance, obtained by Chevallier and Walz from the root of *Aristolochia serpentaria* and *Aristolochia clematitis*, and believed to constitute the active principle of those plants. It is identical in physical properties, and probably in chemical composition, with aristolochia yellow and clematidin. It has not yet been satisfactorily isolated. [B, 2, 196, 207.]—**A'säure** (Ger.). Aristolochic acid. [B, 196.]

ARISTOLOCHINÆ [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}st''o-lo^{2}k-(lo^{2}ch^2)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). A suborder of the *Pistolochinæ*, comprising the single genus *Aristolochia*. [B, 170.]

ARISTOLOCHIOUS, adj. A^{3}r-i^{2}s''to-lo'ki^2-u^{3}s. See ARISTOLOCHIACEOUS..

ARISTOLOCHON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r) - i^{2}s - to^{2}l'o(o^2) - ko^{2}n-(ch^{2}on). Gr., ἀριστολόχων. An ancient name for some plant of the genus *Aristolochia*. [Hippocrates (B, 115).]

ARISTON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s'to^{2}n. Gr., ἄριστον. 1. In early Greek writings, breakfast : in later Greek, the noon-day meal. 2. Anything excellent (neut. of ἄριστος, the best), such as a remedy. [B.]—**A. magnum, A. parvum.** Ancient names for certain compounds used in the treatment of phthisis, abdominal pains, and fevers. [L, 53.]

ARISTOPHANEION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s-to-fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)-i'(a i^2)-o^{2}n. From Aristophanes, its inventor. The name of an emollient plaster composed of pitch 4 lbs., apochyma 2 lbs., wax 1 lb., opoponax 1 oz., and vinegar ½ pint. [Gorræus (L, 50).]

ARISTOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s-to'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). For deriv., see ARISTA.. Sp., *aristoso*. Containing many awns or aristæ. [B, 114.]

ARISTOTELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s-to-te(ta)'li^2-a^3. From Aristotle, the Greek philosopher. Fr., *aristotélie*. A genus of tiliaceous plants, belonging to the tribe *Elæocarpeæ*. [B, 104.]—**A. glandulosa** [Ruíz and Pavón], **A. macqui** [L'Héritier]. Syn.: *Cornus chilensis* [Molin.]. A shrub growing in Chili. The tough astringent bark contains a large amount of tannin and furnishes a fibre used in making the strings of musical instruments ; the leaves are used to make a detergent wash for ulcers, especially in the mouth ; and from the acid edible berries a sort of wine is made. The whole plant is said to have a febrifuge action. [B, 19, 180 ; H. Baillon (L, 87).]—**A. racemosa.** Mako-mako ; a New Zealand species with edible fruit. [B, 19.]

ARISTOTELIACEÆ [Endlicher], **ARISTOTELIEÆ** [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s-to-te^{2}l-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aristotéliacées*. Ger., *Aristoteliaceen*. The same as the *Tiliaceæ*. [B, 197.]

ARISTOUS, adj. A^{2}r-i^{2}s'tu^{3}s. See ARISTATE.

ARISTROCARDIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}r-i^{2}s-tro-ka^{3}r-de'. From ἀριστερός, left, and καρδία, heart. Deviation of the heart to the left. [M, 1.]

ARISTULATE, adj. A^{2}r-i^{2}s'tu^2-lat. Lat., *aristulatus*. Fr., *aristulé*. Having a small awn or arista. [B, 36.]

ARISTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See ARISTON.

ARITHÉNOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-i^{2}t-an-o-i^{2}d-i^2-a^{3}n^2. See ARYTÆNOIDEUS.—**A. oblique.** See ARYTÆNOIDEUS *obliquus*.—**A. transversal.** See ARYTÆNOIDEUS *transversus*.

ARITHMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}th-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-ti(te)'-a^3. See ARITHMOMANCY.

ARITHMOMANCY, n. A^{2}r-i^{2}th'mo-ma^{2}n-si^2. From ἀριθμός, a number, and μαντεία, divination. Lat., *arithmomantia*, *arithmantia*. Fr., *arithmomancie*. Ger., *Arithmomancie*. Divination by means of numbers. [B, 38, 78.]

ARITIQUI, n. The fruit of the *Terminalia citrina*. [B, 121.]

ARITRILLIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}t-ri^{2}l'li^{2}s. The *Mercurialis*. [Dioscorides (L, 87).]

ARITTEE (Teloogoo), n. The *Musa paradisiaca*. [L.]

ARIZONA, n. A^{2}r-i^{2}z-o'na^3. One of the territories of the United States. It has been recommended as a health-resort. [B. G. McPhail, "Virg. Med. Month.," 1874, i, p. 543 (B, 137).]

ARJALAS, ARJÈLAS, ARJÈLO, n's. Languedoc names for the *Genista scorpius*. [B, 121.]

ARJONA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ho'na^3. Named after D. F. Arjona. A genus of plants, variously referred to the *Santalaceæ* or the *Olacaceæ*, established by Cavanilles. [B, 121, 197.]

ARJOON (Hind.), n. The *Terminalia arjuna*. [B, 172.]

ARK (Ar.), n. The *Salvadora persica*. [L, 105.]

ARK, ARKA (Hind.), n's. The *Calotropis gigantea*. [B, 172; L, 78.]

ARKAI, n. The *Oxytenanthera abyssinica*. [B, 19.]

ARKANSAS, n. A^{3}r-ka^{2}n'za^{2}s, a^{3}r'ka^{2}n-sa^4. One of the southwestern United States.—**A. hot springs.** Mineral springs in Garland County, A., having a temperature ranging from 93° to 150° F. They contain in the pint 1·069 grains of solid constituents distributed as follows:

Magnesium carbonate..	0·016	Iodine..................	trace
Calcium " ..	0·496	Bromine................	trace
Sodium chloride.......	0·001	Calcium silicate........	0·058
Sodium sulphate.......	0·047	Silica	0·233
Potassium "	0·029	Alumina................	0·056
Calcium "	0 014	Organic matter	0·088
Iron sesquioxide.......	0·013	Water.....	0·018

The springs are much used in rheumatism, gout, syphilis, cutaneous affections, chronic poisoning by lead or mercury, functional uterine disease, neuralgia, and paralysis. [B, 15; G. W. Galvin, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 11, 1887, p. 656.]

ARKBEIN, n. A^{3}rk'ben. A name given in Scotland to the os pubis. [L, 45.]

ARKEION (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ki'(ka'i^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., ἄρκειον. The *Lappa major*. [L, 47.]

ARKENAS, n. A Youance name for the *Juniperus communis*. [L, 63.]

ARKEUTIS (Lat.), n. A^{3}r-ku^2'ti^{3}s. See ARCEUTHOS.

ARKI, n. See ARSA.

ARKUS (Lat.), n. m. See ARCUS.

ARLADA, ARLADAR (Ar.), n's. Calcined realgar. [Paracelsus (L, 53).]

ARLANC (Fr.), **ARLANT** (Fr.), n's. A^{3}r-la^{3}n^2. A cold mineral spring in the department of Puy-de-Domes, France, containing sodium bicarbonate, calcium, and a small amount of iron. [L, 49.]

ARLEMASAIA (Pers.), n. The *Artemisia indica*. [L, 87.]

ARLEQUIN (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-le^2-ka^{2}n^2. See HARLEQUIN.

ARLES-LES-BAINS (Fr.), **ARLES-SUR-TECH** (Fr.), n's. A^{2}rl-la-ba^{2}n^2, A^{3}rl-su^{6}r-te^{2}sh. See AMÉLIE-LES-BAINS.

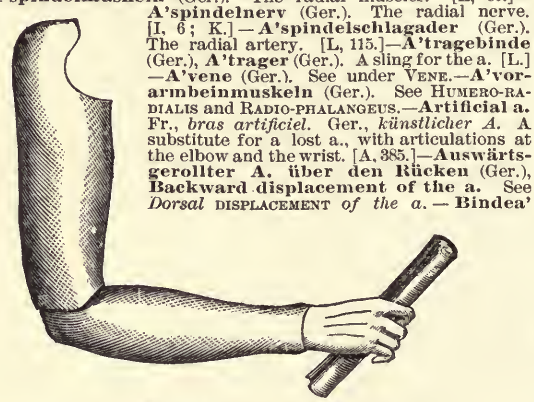
ARLESBEERE (Ger.), n. A^{3}r'le^{2}s-bar-e^2. See ELSEBEERE.

ARLES CRUDUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r''lez(le^{2}s) kru^2(kru)'du^{3}m-(du^{4}m). Drops (perhaps of dew) falling in June, extolled by Paracelsus as a remedy for ulcers. [L, 53.]

ARLSBEERE (Ger.), n. A^{3}rls'bar-e^2. See ELSEBEERE.

ARLU (Hind.), n. See ARALU.

ARM, n. A^{3}rm. A.-S., *arm*, *earm*. Gr., βραχίων. Lat., *brachium*. Fr., *bras*, *arme*. Ger., *Arm*. It., *braccio*. Sp., *brazo*. 1. In mechanics, that part of a lever which extends in either direction from the point that coincides with the centre of motion; also any arm-like part of an implement (*e. g.*, the blade of an obstetric forceps). [B.] 2. In zoology, the ray of a radiate animal, also a prehensile appendage; in the *Brachiopoda*, a process provided with dense ciliated cirri or tentacles and capable of reaching beyond the edge of the gaping shell—corresponding to the lophophore of the *Polyzoa* and supposed to subserve respiration; in the *Cephalopoda*, a long muscular process, generally provided with rows of suckers, really formed by an extension of the part corresponding to the foot in the other *Mollusca*. [A, 359; L, 204, 206.] 3. In man and the higher animals, the upper, or anterior, limb, from the shoulder to the wrist; more strictly, that portion of it which is included between the shoulder and the elbow. [C.] 4. An instrument that serves to reach to a deep-seated part, as for the removal of foreign bodies, tumors, etc. [A, 385.]—**Ablösung des A'es** (Ger.). See LIBERATION *of the a's* and BRACHIOTOMY.—**A'ader** (Ger.). The brachial vein or artery. [L, 46.]—**A'arterie** (Ger.). The brachial artery. [L.]—**A'bäder** (Ger.). Bathings or immersions of the a. in water, oil, etc. [L, 30.]—**A'band** (Ger.). 1. See ARMILLA. 2. A bracelet, worn as a charm against disease. [L, 80.]—**A'band des fünften Gehirnnerves** (Ger.). See *Gasserian* GANGLION.—**A'bein** (Ger.). See OS *brachii*.—**A'bein-Ellbogenmuskeln** (Ger.). See HUMERO-OLECRANIUS *externus*, *internus*, and *minor*, and ANCONÆUS.—**A'beinkopf.** The head of the os brachii. [A, 317.]—**A'beinröhre** (Ger.). See FOCILE.—**A'beuge** (Ger.), **A'beugung** (Ger.). See FLEXURA *cubitalis*.—**A'binde** (Ger.). A bandage or sling for the a. [A, 315.]—**A'blutader** (Ger.). See *A'ader*.—**A'bogen** (Ger.). See *Axillary* ARCHES.—**A'bug** (Ger.). The bend of the elbow. [L, 80.]—**A. centre.** See under CENTRE.—**A'e der Vierhügel** (Ger.). The brachia of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 4; K.]—**A. des Corpus trapezoides** (Ger.). See TRAPEZIUM.—**A'e der hinteren Zweihügel** (Ger.). The posterior brachia of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17; K.]—**A'e des Kleinhirns** (Ger.). The peduncles of the cerebellum. [I, 11; K.]—**A'e der unteren Zweihügel** (Ger.). The posterior brachia of the corpora quadrigemina. [Forel (I, K).]—**A'förmig** (Ger.). 1. Having the form of an a.; brachiate. 2. Decussating. [A, 315.]—**A'füsser** (Ger.), **A'füssler** (Ger.). See BRACHIOPODA.—**A'geburt** (Ger.). See *A.* PRESENTATION.—**A'geflecht** (Ger.). See *Brachial* PLEXUS.—**A'geschmeide** (Ger.). See *A'band* (2d def.).—**A'geschwulst** (Ger.). See BRACHIONCUS.—**A'griffelbeinmuskel** (Ger.). See EPITROCHLEO-METACARPEUS.—**A'grube** (Ger.). The axilla. [A, 315.]—**A'hakenbeinmuskeln** (Ger.). See EPITROCHLEO-SUPERCARPEUS and EPICONDYLO-SUPERCARPEUS.—**A'heber** (Ger.). The deltoid muscle. [L, 46.]—**A'höcker** (Ger.). The olecranon. [L, 46.]—**A'höhle** (Ger.). The axilla. [L, 46.]—**A.-hole.** The axilla. [L. 56.]—**A'ig** (Ger.). 1. Having a's; brachiate. 2. Decussating; brachiatus. [B, 198; L, 46.]—**A'kiemener** (Ger.). See PALLIOBRANCHIATA.—**A'kiemenmuscheln** (Ger.). See BRACHIONACEPHALA.—**A'knochen** (Ger.). See OS *brachii*.—**A'kraftmesser** (Ger.). See DYNAMOMETER.—**A'kronbeinmuskel** (Ger.). See EPITROCHLEO-PHALANGEUS.—**A'lade** (Ger.). A sling for the a. [A, 315.]—**A'lage** (Ger.). See *A.* PRESENTATION.—**A'lähmung** (Ger.). Paralysis of the a. [D, 18.]—**A'loch** (Ger.). The axilla. [L, 46.]—**A'los** (Ger.). Destitute of a's. [L, 46.]—**A'lösung** (Ger.). See LIBERATION *of the a's*.—**A'messer** (Ger.). See BRACHIOMETRUM.—**A'muskeln** (Ger.). The brachial muscles. [A, 315.]—**A'nerven** (Ger.). The brachial nerves. [L, 46.]—**A'nervengeflecht** (Ger.). The brachial plexus. [L, 46.]—**A'nervenlähmung** (Ger.). See *A'lähmung*.—**A. presentation.** See under PRESENTATION.—**A'pulsader** (Ger.). The brachial artery. [A, 315.]—**A'ring** (Ger.). See *A'band*.—**A'röhre** (Ger.). The os brachii. [L, 46.]—**A'schiebenbeinmuskel** (Ger.). See EXTENSOR *metacarpi magnus*.—**A'schiene** (Ger.). 1. The radius. 2. A splint for the a. [L, 43, 46.]—**A'schlagader** (Ger.). The brachial artery. [A, 315.]—**A'schlinge** (Ger.). A bandage or sling for the a. [A, 315.]—**A'släuge** (Ger.). See BRACHIUM.—**A'speichenmuskel** (Ger.). See SUPINATOR *longus*.—**A'spindel.** The radius. [A, 315.]—**A'spindelmuskeln** (Ger.). The radial muscles. [L, 80.]—**A'spindelnerv** (Ger.). The radial nerve. [I, 6; K.]—**A'spindelschlagader** (Ger.). The radial artery. [L, 115.]—**A'tragebinde** (Ger.), **A'trager** (Ger.). A sling for the a. [L.]—**A'vene** (Ger.). See under VENE.—**A'vorarmbeinmuskeln** (Ger.). See HUMERO-RADIALIS and RADIO-PHALANGEUS.—**Artificial a.** Fr., *bras artificiel*. Ger., *künstlicher A.* A substitute for a lost a., with articulations at the elbow and the wrist. [A, 385.]—**Auswärtsgerollter A. über den Rücken** (Ger.), **Backward displacement of the a.** See *Dorsal* DISPLACEMENT *of the a.*—**Bindea'**



MARKS'S ARTIFICIAL ARM.

(Ger.). See BRACHIUM *conjunctivum*.—**Dorsal displacement of the a.** See under DISPLACEMENT.—**Einwärtsgerollter A. über den Rücken** (Ger.). See *Dorsal* DISPLACEMENT *of the a.*—**Hervorholen der A'e** (Ger.). See LIBERATION *of the a's*.—**Hinterer A.** (Ger.). See *Posterior* BRACHIUM.—**Junod's a.** A device for application to the a. for purposes of derivation, on the principle of Junod's boot (*q. v.*). [E.]—**Lawn-tennis a.** A sprain of the pronator radii teres muscle from playing lawn tennis. [Morris, "Lancet," July 29, 1882, p. 133.]—**Liberation of the a's, Lösen der Arme** (Ger.). See under LIBERATION.—**Obera'** (Ger.). See BRACHIUM.—**Seitena'** (Ger.). See *Anterior* and *Posterior* BRACHIUM.—**Untera'** (Ger.). See *Inferior* BRACHIUM.—**Vordera'** (Ger.). The forearm. [L.]—**Vorderen A'e der Vierhügel** (Ger.). The anterior brachia of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 16; K.]—**Vorderer A.** (Ger.). See *Anterior* BRACHIUM.—**Zangenförmiger A.** (Ger.). The forceps of the corpus callosum. [I, 6; K.] See under FORCEPS.

ARM (Ger.), adj. A^{3}rm. Poor.—**A'blätterig.** Having few leaves; paucifolius. [B, 198.]—**A'blüthig.** Having few flowers; pauciflorus. [B, 198.]—**A'kernig.** Oligopyrenus. [B, 198.]—**A'samig.** Having few seeds. [B, 198.]—**A'strahlig.** Pauciradiatus. [B, 198.]—**A'striemig.** Paucivittatus. [B, 198.]

ARMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}r'ma^3. Gen., *armo'rum*, *ar'mum*. From ἄρειν (a radical form of ἀραρίσκειν), to join, to fit together, to furnish with. Those appendages of an organism which serve a special purpose, especially organs of defense.—**A. ventris.** The male genitals.

ARMADILLIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ma^3-di^{2}l-li^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *armadillidie*. Ger., *Rollassel*. A genus of crustaceous animals of the order *Isopoda*, family *Oniscidæ*, established by Brandt. It differs from the related genus *Armadillo* in the presence of a semilunar process upon the anterior surface of the head, and in other characters. [B, 180.]—**A. commutatum** [Brandt]. Ger., *verwechselte Rollassel*. Syn.: *Armadillo officinarum* [Duméril], *Oniscus variegatus* [Vill.]. A species living in Asia Minor and Syria and formerly introduced into commerce with the *Armadillo* (*q. v.*) as *millepedes*. [B, 180.]—**A. depressum** [Brandt]. Ger., *niedergedrückte Rollassel*. A species resembling *A. commutatum* in habitat, general structure, and medicinal applications. [B, 180.]

ARMADILLIEN (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-ma^3-di^{2}l-li^2-a^{3}n^2. Resembling an armadillo; as a n., in the pl., *a's*, a division of Milne-Edwards's tribe *Clopotes terrestres*, characterized by the hinder false feet being visible from above between the last two segments of the body, beyond which they are not prolonged. [L, 41, 208.]

ARMADILLO (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r-ma^3-di^{2}l'lo. Of Brandt, a genus of crustaceous animals belonging to the order *Isopoda*, family *Oniscidæ*. [B, 180.]—**A. officinalis, A. officinarum.** Fr., *arma-*

dille des boutiques, cloporte préparé. Ger., *Kugelassel, Rollassel.* Syn.: *Oniscus asellus* [Linnæus] (1st def.). 1. Of Brandt, a species indigenous to Egypt and northern Asia, having a flat dark-green body from 1 to 2 ctm. long, which it is capable of rolling up into the form of a ball. It secretes an acrid juice which is irritant and diuretic and has been thought to be poisonous. It was formerly official in several European pharmacopœias, and was used, dried and powdered, in infusion, or in the form of the expressed juice, as a diuretic, anticteric, and aperitive. [A, 319; L, 43.] 2. Of Duméril, the *Armadillidium commutatum.* [B, 180.]—**A. vulgaris.** See *A. officinarum.*—**Voltaic a.** The trade name of an arrangement of metallic plates fastened to a strap, band, or other like device, to be worn on the person for its electrical effect.

ARMAGNAC (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ma^{3}n-ya^{3}k. A variety of French brandy, esteemed next to cognac. [A, 308; L, 40.]

ARMAJOLO (It.). n. A^{3}r-ma^{3}-yo′lo. A place in Tuscany, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 49.]

ARMALA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r′ma^{3}-la^{3}. Gr., ἅρμαλα. A Syrian name for the wild rue. [Dioscorides (A, 311).]

ARMALGAL, ARMALGOL, n's. Old names for coral. [L, 84.]

ARMAMENTARIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ma^{3}-me^{2}nt-a(a^{3})′ri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ὅπλισμα. Fr., *armement.* Ger., *Instrumentensammlung.* It., *armamentario.* Lit., an arsenal or armory; a collection of instruments or appliances. [D.]—**A. chirurgicum.** A collection of surgical instruments. [D, 130.]—**A. Lucinæ.** A collection of obstetrical appliances; also the title of a book on obstetrics, by Kilian.—**A. portabile.** A portable case of instruments. [D, 90.]

ARMARINTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ma^{3}-ra^{2}nt. See CACHRYS.

ARMARIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ma(ma^{3})′ri^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ARMAMENTARIUM.

ARMARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-ma(ma^{3})′ri^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to weapons.—**Unguentum armarium.** See HOPLOCHRISMA.

ARMATIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ma(ma^{3})′shi^{2}(ti^{2})-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An old eye-water made with æs usta, ammoniac, etc. [L, 119.]

ARMATURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ma^{3}-tu^{2}(tu)′ra^{3}. See ARMATURE.—**A. conceptus.** An old name for the amnion. [A, 325.]

ARMATURE, n. A^{3}r′ma^{3}-tu^{2}r. Lat., *armatura.* Fr., *armature.* Ger., *Armatur, Anker* (3d def.), *Bewaffnung.* It., *armatura.* Sp., *armadura.* 1. Any defensive equipment of a plant or an animal. [B.] 2. A condenser, especially the sheets of tin-foil with which the interior and exterior of a Leyden jar are coated. [L, 41.] 3. The keeper of a magnet; a piece of soft iron placed in contact with the poles of a magnet, to prevent the dissipation of its magnetic force. [B.]—**A. gastrique** (Fr.). See ARMURE *gastrique.*—**A. métallique** (Fr.). The pieces of metal used in metallo-therapy. [L, 41.]—**A. stomacale** (Fr.). See ARMURE *gastrique.*—**Gastric a.** An a. guarding the stomach or its analogue, as in the *Isopoda.* [B, 100.]—**Genital a.** An a. guarding the genital orifice, as in the cockroach. [B, 100.]

ARMATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-ma(ma^{3})′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *armare,* to arm. See ARMED.—**Armata manus.** See MANUS *armata.*

ARME (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r′me(ma). Gr., ἁρμή (from ἄρειν [a radical form of ἀραρίσκειν]). 1. Any adaptation or joining of parts together, especially by the form of articulation termed suture. [A, 325; D, 100; L, 94.] 2. The approximation and adjustment of the lips of a wound. [D, 100.]

ARME (Fr.), n. A^{3}rm. See ARM (4th def.) and ARMATURE.

ARMED, adj. A^{3}rmd. Lat., *armatus.* Fr., *armé, garni* (2d def.). Ger., *armirt, bewaffnet* (1st def.). It., *armato.* Sp., *armado.* 1. Provided with means of defense (said of animals and plants). [B.] 2. Provided with an armature (said of magnets). [L, 42.] 3. Furnished with an accessory part suitable for some special purpose (said of instruments). [D, 142.]

ARNEL, n. An Oriental name for the *Peganum harmala.* [L, 105.]

ARMENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}r′me^{2}n-a^{3}. Gr., ἅρμενα. See ARMAMENTARIUM.

ARMENIACA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *armeniacus* (*arbor* understood), because held to be originally derived from Armenia. A^{3}r-me^{2}n-i(e)′a^{3}-ka^{3}. The apricot (*Prunus a.*); also a genus of amygdaleous trees, including the apricot, separated from the genus *Prunus.* [B, 19.]—**A. atropurpurea** [Lois.]. See PRUNUS *dasycarpa.*—**A. brigantiaca** [Persoon]. See PRUNUS *brigantiaca.*—**A. dasycarpa** [Persoon]. See PRUNUS *dasycarpa.*—**A. epirotica, A. malus, A. vulgaris** [Lamarck]. See PRUNUS *armeniaca.*—**Gummi armeniacæ.** The gum exuding from the stems of the apricot-tree (*Prunus a.*), used for the same purposes as cherry-tree gum. [B, 180.] See *Gummi* CERASORUM (under CERASUS).

ARMENIACUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-me^{2}n-i(e)′a^{3}-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). An old name for gum ammoniacum. [B.]

ARMENIACUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-me^{2}n-i(e)′a^{3}-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., ἀρμενιακός. 1. Of or pertaining to Armenia. See ARMENIACA, ARMENIACUM, GUMMI *armeniacum,* and PRUNUS *armeniaca.* 2. Having the color of an apricot. [B, 19.]

ARMENITE, n. Ar^{3}′me^{2}n-it. Lat., *lapis armenius.* Fr., *arménite.* Ger., *armenischer Stein, Bergblau.* Native copper carbonate, formerly used as a purgative. [A, 322, 385.]

ARMENIUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *armenius* (*pigmentum* understood). A^{3}r-me(ma)′ni^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ARMENITE.

ARMENIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-me(ma)′ni^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Armenian.—**Lapis a.** See ARMENITE.

ARMENTIA (Sp.), n. A^{3}r-me^{2}n′te-a^{3}. A place in Spain, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

ARMENTUM ALBUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-me^{2}nt′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). White lead; basic lead carbonate. [B, 196.]

ARMERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-me(ma)′ri^{2}-a^{3}. Ger., *Grasnelke* (2d def.). 1. An ancient name for the *Lychnis flos cuculi.* [L, 105.] 2. A genus of plumbaginaceous plants separated by Willdenow from the genus *Statice,* including species with flowers having a tubular-infundibuliform calyx and a 5-parted corolla, borne in compact heads surrounded by bracts the outer of which are prolonged upon the scape in the form of a sheath. [B, 19, 180.]—**A. elongata** [Hoffmann]. See *A. vulgaris.*—**A. latifolia** [Willdenow]. Broad-leaved sweet-william. A species with very broad leaves and rose-red flowers, indigenous to southern Europe and cultivated in the United States. [B, 34.]—**A. maritima** [Willdenow]. The *A. vulgaris,* var. *maritima.* [B, 180.]—**A. purpurea** [Koch]. The *A. vulgaris,* var. *purpurea.* [B.]—**A. rubra latifolia.** See *A. latifolia.*—**A. scorzonerifolia** [Link]. See *A. latifolia.*—**A. vulgaris** [Willdenow]. Ger., *gemeine Grasnelke.* Syn.: *Statice a.* [Linnæus]. Sea-pink, thrift. A species growing in sandy regions throughout Great Britain and Continental Europe, distinguished by its linear, acute, ciliate, downy leaves, and ovate bracts, the exterior terminating in a bristle-shaped extremity. Three varieties are distinguished: 1. The *A. vulgaris,* var. *elongata,* the *Statice elongata* of Hoffmann, the most common variety. 2. A purple-flowered variety, *A. vulgaris,* var. *purpurea.* 3. *A. vulgaris,* var. *maritima,* the *A. maritima* of Willdenow and the *Statice pubescens* of Hayne, a maritime variety characterized by its obtuse leaves, short scapes covered with fine hairs, truncate bracts, and hairy calyx. The leaves (*folia statices*) have a mild astringent action and were formerly used in diarrhœa, in menorrhagia, and in the preparation of gargles for oral affections; and the flowers (*flores armeriæ*) were used as a styptic. [B, 180; L, 57.]—**Flores armeriæ.** The flowers of *A. vulgaris.* [L, 57.]

ARMERIACEÆ [Dumortier], **ARMERIEÆ** [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{3}r-me^{2}r-i^{2}-a(a^{3})′se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}), -i(e)′e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Subdivisions of the *Thalamisertia* or *Plumbagineæ,* including *Armeria,* or *Statice.* [B, 170.]

ARMERIASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-me^{2}r-i^{2}-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See ACANTHOLIMON.

ARMERIUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r-me(ma)′ri^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARMERIA.

ARMETSWEIDE (Ger.), n. A^{3}r′me^{2}ts-vi-de^{2}. The *Salix viminalis.* [B, 180.]

ARMIAGRION (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-mi^{2}-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)′ri^{2}-o^{2}n. An old name for the *Arum dracunculus.* [Dioscorides (L, 105).]

ARMICEPS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r′mi^{2}-se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). From *arma,* defenses, and *caput,* the head. Fr., *armiceps.* Having bony or calcareous defenses for the head; in the neut. pl., as a n., *Armicipita,* a tribe of the *Clupeidæ* (herrings) so provided. [Latreille (L, 208).]

ARMIFER (Lat.). adj. A^{3}r′mi^{2}-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r). From *arma,* defenses, and *ferre,* to bear. See ARMIGER.

ARMIGENUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-mi^{2}j(mi^{2}g)′e^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *arma,* defenses, and *gena,* the cheek. Fr., *armigène.* Sp., *armijeno.* Having the cheeks shielded (said of fishes—the *Armigenæ*). [L, 208.]

ARMIGER (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r′mi^{2}-ju^{5}r(ge^{2}r). From *arma,* defenses, and *gerere,* to bear. Fr., *armigère.* Ger., *waffentragend.* Sp., *armijero.* See ARMED (1st def.).

ARMILLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-mi^{2}l′la^{3}. Fr., *armille.* Ger., *Armille, Armband.* Lit., a bracelet or ring; in ornithology, the colored circle of the distal naked end of the tibia; in mycology, the same as annulus superus. [B, 54; L, 108.]—**A. manus membranosa.** The annular ligament of the wrist. [P. Barbette (L, 53).]—**A. nervi trigemini.** Ger., *Armille des fünften Gehirnnerves.* The Gasserian ganglion. [L, 31.]

ARMILLARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-mi^{2}l-la(la^{3})′ri^{2}-a^{3}. A subgenus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* belonging to the genus *Agaricus* (*q. v.*). [B, 69, 74.]

ARMILLARIS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-mi^{2}l-la(la^{3})′ri^{2}s. Fr., *armillaire.* Ger., *armbandig.* In botany, having the leaves arranged in circles around the stalk. [L, 41.]

ARMILLATE, adj. A^{3}r′mi^{2}l-lat. Lat., *armillatus.* Fr., *armillé.* Sp., *armilado.* 1. In botany, having an armilla, or velum. The Lat., *armillatus,* is used as a species-name. [B, 74.] 2. In zoology, having bracelet-like rings of a different color from that of the rest of the body. [L, 41, 109.]

ARMINIUSQUELLE (Ger.), n. A^{3}r-mi^{2}n′i^{2}-u^{4}s-kwe^{2}l″le^{2}. The most important of the mineral springs at Lippspringe, near Paderborn, in Westphalia, having a temperature of 20·2° C. (= 68·3° F.). One thousand parts of the water contain:

Calcium sulphate	0·824	Magnesium carbonate	0·034
Sodium sulphate	0·846	Magnesium bicarbonate	0·051
Calcium carbonate	0·416	Ferrous carbonate	0·019
Calcium bicarbonate	0·602	Sodium chloride	0·033

The gas escaping from the spring consists of

Carbonic acid. 149·0 | Nitrogen ..... 824·4 | Oxygen ...... 26·6

The waters are drank and used as baths and their vapor is inhaled, chiefly for pulmonary affections. [A, 319.]

ARMIPES (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r′mi^{2}-pez(pe^{2}s). From *arma,* defenses, and *pes,* the foot. Fr., *armipède.* Sp., *armípedo.* Having the feet provided with claws or spines. [L, 41, 116.]

ARMLEUCHTER (Ger.), n. A^{3}rm′loich^{2}-te^{2}r. The plant water-horsetail. [A, 315.] See CHARA.—**A′gewächse.** See CHARACEÆ.—**Gemeiner A.** See CHARA *vulgaris.*

ARMOISE (Fr.), n. A^{3}rm-wa^{3}z. 1. The genus *Artemisia.* 2. The *Artemisia vulgaris.* [Fr. Cod. (B).]—**A. absinthe, A. amère.**

See ARTEMISIA *absinthium.*—**A. à moxas.** See ARTEMISIA *moxa.*—**A. aurone.** See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum.*—**A. bâtarde.** A name given to several composite plants, especially the *Parthenium hysterophorum.* [B, 121.]—**A. blanche.** See CINERARIA *maritima.*—**A. commune.** See ARTEMISIA *vulgaris.*—**A. de Judée.** See ARTEMISIA *judaica.*—**A. de montagne.** See *A. bâtarde.*—**A. des champs.** See ARTEMISIA *campestris.*—**A. en épis.** See ARTEMISIA *spicata.*—**A. estragon.** See ARTEMISIA *dracunculus.*—**A. pontique.** See ARTEMISIA *pontica.*—**A. vulgaire.** See ARTEMISIA *vulgaris.*—**Eau d'a.** See *Aqua* ARTEMISIÆ.—**Extrait d'a.** (feuille) [Fr. Cod.]. An extract made from the leaves of mugwort by exhausting with boiling water and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract. [B, 113.]—**Grande a.** See ARTEMISIA *absinthium.*—**Huile essentielle d'a.** See *Oleum* ARTEMISIÆ *æthereum.*—**Hydrolat d'a.** See *Aqua* ARTEMISIÆ.—**Oléule d'a.** See *Oleum* ARTEMISIÆ *æthereum.*—**Petite a.** See ARTEMISIA *pontica.*—**Sirop d'a. composé, Sirop d'a. et de sabine.** See *Syrupus* ARTEMISIÆ *compositus.*—**Sirop d'infusion d'a.** See *Syrupus* ARTEMISIÆ.—**Tisane d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of 1 part of *Artemisia vulgaris* in 100 parts of boiling water. [B, 113.]

ARMOL (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-mol. See ATRIPLEX *hortensis.*

ARMONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-mo'ni^2-a^3. See HARMONIA.

ARMONIACUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-mo-ni(ne)'a^3-ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). See AMMONIACUM.

ARMOON, n. A name given in Languedoc to different species of *Atriplex* and *Potentilla.* [B, 121.]

ARMORACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-mo^{2}r-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Anciently written also *armoracea* and *armoracium.* Gr., ἀρμορακία. Fr., *raifort, radix de cheval.* Ger., *Meerrettig.* It., *rafano.* Sp., *rabano, marvisco.* The horseradish. A genus of cruciferous herbs separated by Rupp from the genus *Cochlearia* of Linnæus, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the absence of a middle nerve upon the valves of the silicle. It is usually referred to *Cochlearia,* of which, according to De Candolle, it is a section. [A, 259, 304; B, 42, 180, 214.]—**Acetum armoraciæ.** Fr., *vinaigre de raifort.* An infusion of 3 parts of horseradish-root in 50 of vinegar. [Swediaur (A, 362).]—**Aqua armoraciæ** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Fr., *hydrolat de raifort.* A preparation made by distilling 4 parts from a mixture



THE ARMORACIA RUSTICANA. [A, 327.]

of 2 parts of horseradish-root and 10 of water. [A, 362.]—**Armoraciæ radix** [Br. Ph.]. The root of *A. rusticana.* [A, 247.]—**A. americana** [Arnott]. Syn.: *Nasturtium lacustre* [Gray] (et *natans,* var. β. *americanum* [Gray]). An aquatic species indigenous to America, distinguished by its ovoid silicle scarcely longer than the style. [B, 34.]—**A. macrocarpa** [Baumgarten]. A Hungarian species closely resembling *A. rusticana,* but having a somewhat less biting rhizome. [B, 180.]—**A. rusticana** [Gärtner]. Fr., *raifort sauvage, moutarde des moines* (ou *des Capucines,* ou *des Allemands*), *cran, cochléaria de Bretagne.* Ger., *gemeiner Meerrettig, Kren.* It., *rafano rusticano* (o *selvaggio*). Sp., *rabano, marvisco.* Syn.: *Cochlearia a.* [Linnæus] (seu *rusticana* [Lamarck], *Raphanis magna* [Mönch]). Horseradish; a European herb, naturalized in the United States, having a smooth, angular, branching stalk 2 to 3 feet high; large oblong crenate radical leaves and long lanceolate cauline leaves, the lower frequently pinnatisect, the upper dentate or entire; small white flowers; and ellipsoid roundish silicle much longer than the style. The rhizome—*a.* [Br. Ph. (1864)], *armoraciæ radix* [Br. Ph. (1867)], *radix armoraciæ, radix raphani rusticani* (seu *rustici,* seu *marini,* seu *silvestris*)—is large, white, and fleshy, of penetrating irritant odor and very acrid burning taste, and contains a very volatile, exceedingly irritant, corrosive, yellowish oil, believed to be identical with oil of mustard, *myronic acid,* and *myrosin,* with small quantities of resin, sugar, gum, starch, etc. It is used as a condiment, and medicinally as a remedy in scurvy, as a stomachic tonic, and, both externally and internally, in paretic conditions and chronic rheumatism. [B, 5, 34, 180.]—**A. sativa** [Heller]. Fr., *raifort cultivé, radis noir.* Cultivated horseradish. [A, 362.] See *A. rusticana.*—**Infusum armoraciæ.** Fr., *infusion* (ou *hydrolé*) *de raifort.* An old preparation made by infusing for 2 hours 31 parts each of horseradish-root and mustard in 473 of boiling water, straining, and adding 31 parts of spiritus cochleariæ compositus. [U. S. Ph., 1820, Batav. Ph., 1805, Dubl. Ph., 1826 (A, 362).]—**Mel armoraciæ.** Fr., *miel de raifort.* A mixture of 1 part of the juice of wild horseradish-root and 4 parts of honey. [Batav. Ph., 1805, Swed. Ph., 1817 (A, 362).]—**Radix armoraciæ.** Horseradish-root; the rhizome of *A. rusticana* (*q. v.*). [B, 180.]—**Radix armoraciæ rasa.** Scraped horseradish-root. [L, 57.]—**Spiritus armoraciæ compositus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *esprit de raifort composé, alcoolat antiscorbutique.* Compound spirit of horseradish; made by distilling a gallon from a mixture of 20 oz. (av.) each of horseradish-root and bitter-orange peel, ½ oz. of nutmeg, 1 gallon of proof spirit, and 2 pints (imp.) of water. [Br. Ph. (B).]—**Syrupus armoraciæ.** Fr., *sirop de raifort.* A syrup made by dissolving 2 parts of sugar in 1 part of the juice of horseradish-root. [Swed. Ph., 1817, Würt. Ph., 1798 (A, 362).]—**Syrupus armoraciæ compositus.** Fr., *sirop de raifort composé, sirop antiscorbutique.* Syn.: *syrupus antiscorbuticus.* A syrup made by macerating for 2 days a mixture of 1 lb. each of horseradish, scurvy-grass, watercress, *Menyanthes trifoliata,* and bitter oranges, ½ oz. of cinnamon, and 4 lb. of white wine, distilling 1 lb., adding 2 lb. of sugar, and mixing this syrup with another, clarified with white of egg, made by adding 2 lb. of sugar to the liquor expressed from the residue after the distillation. [Fr. Cod., 1837 (A, 362).] Somewhat different formulæ were given in several old pharmacopœias.—**Vinum armoraciæ.** Fr., *vin* (ou *œnolé*) *de raifort.* Wine of horseradish; made by infusing 18 parts of the root in 288 of white wine for 4 days, and filtering. [Swed. Ph., 1817 (A, 362).]—**Vinum armoraciæ compositum.** Fr., *vin de raifort composé, vin antiscorbutique.* Compound wine of horseradish; made by mixing 1 oz. of alcoolé de raifort composé [Fr. Cod., 1837] and 2 lb. of white wine. ["Form. pharm. à l'usage d. hôp. milit. de France," 1839 (A, 362).] Several other formulæ were given in a number of old formularies.

ARMORACIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-mo-ra^3-si(ke)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a section of cruciferous plants belonging to the *Alysseæ,* comprising *Armoracia, Cochlearia,* and 2 other genera. [B, 170.]

ARMORARIA, ARMORATIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{3}r-mo-ra(ra^3)'ri^2-a^3, -shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See ARMORACIA.

ARMOREIRA, n. A Persian name for the mulberry-tree (*Morus nigra*). [A, 259.]

ARMOSELLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-mo-se^{2}l. The genus *Seriphium.* [B, 121.]

ARMPIT, n. A^{3}rm'pi^{2}t. See AXILLA.

ARMUNGIA (It.), n. A^{3}r-mun'ji^2-a^3. A place in Sardinia, where there is a cold saline spring. [A, 385.]

ARMURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}rm-u^{6}r. See ARMA and ARMATURE.—**A. buccale.** The hard tissues or parts at the oral opening of the alimentary canal, including the teeth, etc., serving to protect the soft parts, to comminute the food, and to prevent its escape. [L, 158.]—**A. copulatrice.** Certain appendages of the penis in some animals, serving to protect it when flaccid or to retain it in the vagina during copulation. In many insects they consist of a circle of spines at the base of the organ. [L, 158.]—**A. des jambes.** See HIPPOCAMPUS *major.*—**A. gastrique.** The "gastric mill"; a collection of hard, bone-like papillæ found in the stomach in many of the lower animals, serving to triturate the food. [L, 158; Mocquard, "Ann. des sci. nat.," xvi, p. 1 (L).]—**A. génitale.** See *A. copulatrice.*—**A. pharyngienne.** Hard papillæ of the pharynx found in many insects, serving the same purpose as the *a. gastrique.* [L, 158.]

ARMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀρμός (see ARMA). 1. The shoulder, the fore quarter, or the whole side of an animal. [A, 312.] 2. The upper arm. [L, 50.] 3. See HARMONIA.—**Armi summus.** See ACROMION.

ARMUTHEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-mu^2(mu)'the^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARMENIUS.

ARN, n. A^{3}rn. Fr., *aune.* See ALNUS *glutinosa.*

ARNABO, n. 1. Zedoary. [L, 84.] 2. Lead. [Quincy (L, 116).]

ARNALDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rn-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'di^2-a^3. Fr., *arnaldie.* A word of uncertain origin (perhaps a corruption of *analdia* (*q. v.*), used in the middle ages to designate a disease prevalent in England, described as malignant and chronic and characterized by falling out of the hair; or, simply baldness. [A, 325, 385; L, 50.]

ARNATTA, ARNATTO, n's. A^{3}rn-a^{3}t'ta^3, -to. See ANNOTTO.

ARNEBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ne(na)'bi^2-a^3. From Ar., *araînet, al-arnet.* Fr., *arnébie.* A species of boraginaceous plants established by Forskål, allied to *Lithospermum,* but distinguished by the bifid style and the frequently 4-lobed stigma. [B, 19.]—**A. perennis** [De Candolle]. A species growing in the mountains of Siberia, having a red root, which contains a coloring matter allied to alkanna and similarly employed. [B. 121, 214.]—**A. tinctoria** [Forskål]. A species growing in Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, the root of which is used like that of *A. perennis.* [B, 214.]—**A. tingens** [De Candolle]. A species growing in Asia Minor, having a red root used like that of *A. perennis.* [B, 121, 214.]

ARNEDILLO (Sp.), n. A^{3}r-na-del'yo. A place in Spain, where there are hot springs containing sodium chloride, the waters of which are used in the treatment of syphilis. [A, 385; L, 49.]

ARNICA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r'ni^2-ka^3. Supposed to be a corruption of *ptarmica* (from πταρμικός), a plant that causes sneezing. Fr., *arnica, arnique.* Ger., *Arnica, Arnika, Wohlverleih.* It., *arnica.* Sp., *árnica.* A genus of composite herbs, established by Linnæus, belonging to the tribe *Senecionidæ.* It is distinguished by its entire opposite leaves and by its yellow flowers borne on a flat receptacle, surrounded by a single or double row of equal lanceolate scaly bracts. The florets of the rays are ligulate and female only, those of the disc are tubular and perfect; the corolla tube and the branched style are hairy. The fruit is ribbed, hairy, and sur-

mounted by a single-rowed, rigid, serrulate pappus. [B, 19, 34.]—**Alcoolature d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by macerating a. tops for 10 days in their own weight of alcohol, and filtering. [B.]—**A. angustifolia** [Vahl]. A species with lanceolate radical leaves growing in Lapland and about the Gulf of St. Lawrence. [B, 214.]—**A. Clusii** [All.], **A. doronicum** [Jacquin]. See DORONICUM *hirsutum*.—**A. de Suède** (Fr.). The *Inula dysenterica*, sometimes substituted for *A. montana*. [A, 301; L, 32.]—**Arnicæ flores** [U. S. Ph.], **A. flowers.** Fr., *fleurs d'a.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Arnikablüthen*. It., *fiori di arnica*. Sp., *flores de árnica*. The flower-heads of *A. montana*. [B.]—**Arnicæ radix** [U. S. Ph.; Br. Ph., 1867], **Arnicæ rhizoma** [Br. Ph., 1885]. See *A. root*.—**A. glacialis** [Wulf]. A variety of the DORONICUM *grandiflorum*. [B, 42, 214.]—**A. leaves.** Lat., *folia arnicæ*. Fr., *feuilles d'a.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Arnikablätter*. It., *foglie di arnica*. Sp., *hojas de árnica*. The leaves of *A. montana*. [B.]—**A. mollis** [Hooker]. A species growing in the White Mountains and Rocky Mountains of the United States, distinguished by the numerous sessile leaves upon its stem and the petiolate radical leaves and by the hairy achænia. [B, 34.]—**A. montana** [Linnæus]. Fr., *a.* (ou *arnique*, ou *bétoine*, ou *tabac*) *des montagnes*, *bétoine des Savoyards*, *plantain des Alpes* (ou *des Vosges*), *quinquina des pauvres* [Stahl], *panacée des chutes*, *herbe aux prêcheurs*, *tabac des Vosges* (ou *des Savoyards*), *doronic d'Allemagne*. Ger., *Bergwohlverleih*, *Fallkraut*, *Stichkraut*, *Engelkraut*, *Laugenkraut*, *Mönchswurz*, *Mutterwurz*, *Luzianskraut*. Sp., *árnica de las montañas*. Mountain a., ordinary a., leopard's-bane, panacea lapsorum, accident-plant [Stillé and Maisch]; indigenous to Siberia and northern Europe. A perennial herb with striated hairy stem, about a foot in height, bearing a couple of pairs of opposite lanceolate bright-green leaves and a few heads of orange-yellow flowers, about 14 lines in breadth. The radical leaves are bright-green, oblong-obovate and almost entire. The rhizome is 2 inches long, about 2 lines in breadth, brown and scarred externally, white within, with a layer of resin-cells underlying the thickish bark. All parts of the plant have a feeble aromatic odor and a pungent, bitter, acrid taste, and contain an alkaloid *arnicine* [Bastick], a bitter substance *arnicin* [Walz], *inulin*, isobutyric and other organic acids, and a volatile oil, of sp. gr. 0·999, consisting principally of *dimethylthymohydroquinone*. The flowers are official in the U. S. Ph., the Ger. Ph., and the Fr. Cod.; the root or rhizome is official in the U. S. Ph., the Br. Ph., and the Fr. Cod.; and the leaves are official in the Fr. Cod. The plant is considered a cerebro-spinal stimulant and an irritant to the intestinal tract. As a domestic remedy, a tincture of the flowers is extensively used as an application to bruises and other injuries; thus used, it sometimes gives rise to severe cutaneous irritation, said to be due to the fact that some specimens of the flowers are infested with an animal parasite of an irritating nature (*Musca arnicæ*). [A, 304, 362; B; L; *a*, 12.]—**A. nudicaulis** [Elliot]. A species growing in the southern United States, distinguished by its sessile leaves, those of the stem being small and few, and by its glabrous achænia. [B, 34.]—**A. opodeldoc.** A liniment made by heating together 4 parts of white soap, 10 of rectified spirit, 5 of tincture of a., and 1 part of camphor, and straining. [Squire (L, 63).]—**A. planensis.** See *A. montana*.—**A. plaster.** See *Emplastrum arnicæ*.—**A. root.** Lat., *arnicæ radix* [U. S. Ph.; Br. Ph., 1867]. Fr., *rhizome d'a.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Arnikawurzel*. It., *radice di a.* Sp., *raíz de árnica*. The rhizome of *A. montana*. [B.]—**A. scorploides** [Linnæus]. See DORONICUM *grandiflorum*.—**A. spuria.** See PULICARIA *dysenterica*.—**A. styriaca** [Vill.]. See DORONICUM *hirsutum*.—**A. suedensis.** See PULICARIA *dysenterica*.—**A'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See *Tinctura arnicæ*.—**Emplastrum arnicæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre d'arnique*. Ger., *Arnikapflaster*. A plaster made by mixing 1 part of extract of a. root with 2 parts of resin plaster, over a water-bath. [B.]—**Essentia arnicæ.** See *Tinctura arnicæ*.—**Extract of a. root.** See *Extractum arnicæ radicis*.—**Extractum arnicæ alcoholicum.** Fr., *extrait alcoolique d'a.* An extract of a. flowers, official in several old pharmacopœias, different proportions of the ingredients being used. The Würzb. Ph. of 1796 directed 1 part of the flowers, 8 parts of water, and 1 part of alcohol to be digested at a gentle heat for 3 days, the expressed liquor then to be freed from the alcohol by distillation, and the residue evaporated. [L, 85.]—**Extractum arnicæ aquosum.** Fr., *extrait aqueux d'a.* An aqueous solid extract of a. flowers, official in several old pharmacopœias, made with cold or boiling water, by infusion or decoction, followed by clarification, expression or straining, and evaporation. [L, 85.]—**Extractum arnicæ radicis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de racine d'arnique*. Ger., *Arnikaextract*. Extract of a. root; made by exhausting the root of *A. montana* with dilute alcohol, evaporating the liquid to the pilular consistence, and adding 5 per cent. of glycerin. [B.]—**Extractum arnicæ radicis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of a. root; made by exhausting 100 parts (by weight) of powdered a. root with dilute alcohol, reserving the first 90 parts (by volume) of the percolate, evaporating the rest to the consistence of a soft extract, mixing this with the reserved portion, and adding enough dilute alcohol to bring the whole up to 100 parts by volume. [B.]—**Extrait alcoolique d'a.** (Fr.). See *Extractum arnicæ alcoholicum*.—**Extrait aqueux d'a.** (Fr.). See *Extractum arnicæ aquosum*.—**Feuilles d'a.** (Fr.). The leaves of *A. montana*. [B.]—**Fleurs d'a.** (Fr.), **Flores arnicæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Arnicæ flores*.—**Flores arnicæ cum pappis.** The entire flower-heads of *A. montana* with the involucre. [B, 180.]—**Flores arnicæ montanæ, Flores arnicæ pauensis.** The flowers of *A. montana*. [B, 180.]—**Flores arnicæ sine pappis.** The single florets of *A. montana*. [B, 180.]—**Fluid extract of a. root.** See *Extractum arnicæ radicis fluidum*.—**Folia arnicæ, Folia arnicæ montanæ, Folia arnicæ pauensis.** The leaves of *A. montana*. [B, 180.]—**Herba arnicæ spuriæ, Herba arnicæ suedensis.** The herb of *Pulicaria dysenterica*. [B, 180.]—**Hydrolé de fleurs d'a.** (Fr.). See *Infusum arnicæ florum*.—**Infusum arnicæ florum.** Fr., *infusion* (ou *hydrolé*) *de fleurs d'a.* An aqueous infusion of a. flowers in boiling water, official in a number of old pharmacopœias, different proportions being used. [L, 85.]—**Mountain a.** See *A. montana*.—**Oil of a.** There are two volatile oils contained in *A. montana*, one in the root, the other in the flower, both of a slightly acid reaction. [B, 2.]—**Racine d'a.** (Fr.), **Radix arnicæ planensis, Rhizome d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Arnicæ radix*.—**Radix arnicæ, Radix arnicæ montanæ, Radix arnicæ pauensis.** The rhizome of *A. montana*. [B, 180.]—**Radix arnicæ spuriæ, Radix arnicæ suedensis.** The root of *Pulicaria dysenterica*. [B, 180.]—**Teinture alcoolique d'a.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura arnicæ*.—**Teinture aromatique de fleurs d'a.** (Fr.). A tincture of the flowers of *A. montana* containing cinnamon and anise. [A, 301.]—**Teinture d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura arnicæ florum*.—**Teinture éthérée d'a.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura arnicæ ætherea*.—**Tinctura arnicæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture alcoolique d'a.* Ger., *Arnikatinctur*. Tincture of a. That of the Br. Ph. is the same as the *tinctura arnicæ radicis*, and that of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 and the Ger. Ph. is the same as the *tinctura arnicæ florum*. [B.]—**Tinctura arnicæ ætherea.** Fr., *teinture éthérée d'a.* Ethereal tincture of a.; made by macerating 1 part of the flowers in 4 parts of sulphuric ether, and decanting. [Fr. Cod., 1837 (L, 85).]—**Tinctura arnicæ florum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'a.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Arnikatinctur* [Ger. Ph.], *Wohlverleihblumentinctur*. Syn.: *tinctura arnicæ* [Ger. Ph.]. A tincture made by macerating a. flowers in dilute alcohol and filtering. The U. S. and Fr. preparations represent 20 parts of the flowers in 100, and the Ger. preparation represents 10 parts in 100. [B.]—**Tinctura arnicæ plantæ totius.** Ger., *Arnikatinctur aus der ganzen Pflanze*. An old preparation made by infusing for 3 days 6 oz. of the entire plant of *A. montana* in 1 lb. of alcohol, expressing, and filtering. [L, 129.]—**Tinctura arnicæ radicis** [U. S. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura arnicæ* [Br. Ph.]. Tincture of a. root; made by macerating in dilute alcohol and filtering; 100 parts represent 10 of the root in the U. S. preparation, and about 6 in the Br. [B.]—**Tincture of a.** See *Tinctura arnicæ*.—**Tincture of a. flowers.** See *Tinctura arnicæ florum*.—**Tincture of a. root.** See *Tinctura arnicæ radicis*.—**Tisane d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A.-tea; made by infusing 5 parts of a. in 1,000 of water.



ARNICA MONTANA. (AFTER B. FRANCK [A, 304].)

ARNICIN, n. A^{3}r'ni^2-si^{2}n. Fr., *arnicine*. Ger., *Arnicin*. 1. Of Walz, an amorphous yellow substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_4$, or $C_{35}H_{54}O_7$, probably a glucoside, of an acrid taste, obtained by him from the leaves and flowers of *Arnica montana*. [B, 5.] 2. Of Pavesi, a dark-yellow, sticky resin of a disagreeable bitter taste. [A, 247.]

ARNICINE, n. A^{3}r'ni^2-sen. Fr., *arnicine*. Ger., *Arnicin*. An alkaloid extracted by Bastick from the flowers of *Arnica montana*. [B, 5.]

ARNIKA (Ger.), n. A^{3}r'ni^2-ka^3. See ARNICA.

ARNIQUE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-nek. See ARNICA.

ARNOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-no-glo^{2}s'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). Gr., **ἀρνόγλωσσον** (from **ἀρνός**, a lamb, and **γλῶσσα**, the tongue). Fr., *arnoglosse*. Ger., *Wegebreit*. See PLANTAGO.

ARNOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-no-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From **ἀρνός**, a lamb, and **φύλλον**, a leaf. An old name for the *Cytisus alpinus* (from lambs being fond of its leaves). [A, 387.]

ARNOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r-no-po'go^{2}n. Gen., *arnopogo'nos* (*-nis*). From **ἀρνός**, a lamb, and **πώγων**, a beard. See UROSPERMUM.

ARNOT, n. A^{3}r'no^{2}t. The tuber of the *Bunium bulbocastanum*. [L, 56.] Cf. ARNOTTS.

ARNOTTO, n. A^{3}r-no^{2}t'to. See ANNOTTO.

ARNOTTS, n. pl. A^{3}r'no^{2}tz. Perhaps a corruption of *earth-nuts*. Certain farinaceous roots resembling chestnuts when roasted; apparently, the roots of a species of *Bunium*. [L, 97.]

ARNSHALLER WASSER (Ger.), n. A^{3}rns'ha^{3}l-le^{2}r va^{3}s'se^{2}r. See under ARNSTADT.

ARNSTADT (Ger.), n. A^{3}rn'sta^{3}t. A health resort in the Thuringian Forest, where the climate is very equable, and said to be beneficial in cases of impoverishment of the blood, debility, nervous affections. It has a salt spring (*die A'er Soole*), the water of which is added to baths in the proportion of 8 per cent.; 1,000 parts of the water contain 237·3 of solid constituents, including 224·0 of sodium chloride, 6·450 of calcium chloride, 5·110 of magnesium chloride, 0·001 of magnesium iodide, 0·054 of magnesium

bromide, and 1·700 of calcium sulphate. The mother-liquor is noted for its richness in iodine and bromine. Diluted with carbonic-acid water, both the water of the spring and the mother-liquor are taken internally under the names of *Salzquelle*, *Arnshaller Wasser*, and *Jodbitterwasser*. There is another salt spring, the *Riedquelle*, in the neighborhood, the water of which, clear or mixed with milk or whey, is given to children with scrofula, catarrh, etc. There are two large bathing establishments at A. [A, 319.]

ARNUT, n. A^{3}r'nu^{3}t. See ARNOT and ARNOTTS.

AROE (Teloogoo), n. See BAUHINIA *parviflora*.

ARŒIRA, n. See SCHINUS *areira*.

AROERYTHRIN, n. A^{2}r-o-e^{2}r'i^{2}th-ri^{2}n. West Indian archill. [L, 52.]

AROHOT, n. An alchemical name for mercury. [B, 50.]

AROIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o-i(e)'de(da^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *aroïdes*. Jussieu's name for the *Araceæ*. [B, 170.]

AROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o-i^{2}d'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). From ἄρον (see *Arum*), and εἶδος, an appearance. Fr., *aroïdées*, *aroïdes*. 1. Of many authors, the *Araceæ*. 2. Of others, a division, tribe, or section of the *Araceæ*, including *Arum* and one or two related genera. 3. Of Engler, a suborder of araceous plants, corresponding to the tribes *Stilochitoneæ*, *Zomiocarpeæ*, *Spathicarpeæ*, and *Arineæ* (except the genus *Pistia*), and in part to the *Pythonieæ*, *Colocasieæ*, and *Dieffenbachieæ*, of Bentham and Hooker's classification. It is divided by Engler into the tribes *Stylochitoneæ*, *Zomiocarpeæ*, *Ariopsideæ*, *Spathicarpeæ*, *Areæ*, *Ambrosinieæ*, and *Cryptocoryneæ*. 4. Of Schott, a class of plants comprising the orders *Cyclantheæ*, *Pandaneæ*, *Araceæ*, and *Acoroideæ*. 5. Of Brongniart, a class of plants comprising the families *Araceæ* and *Typhaceæ*. 6. Of Bartling, a class of plants comprising the orders *Callaceæ*, *Orontiaceæ*, *Pandaneæ*, and *Typhaceæ*. [B, 1, 170, 216.] —**A. diclines** [Schott]. The diclinous *Araceæ*. [B, 170.] See ARACEÆ.—**A. genuinæ** [Reichenbach.] A section of araceous plants of the *Dracunculineæ*, comprising *Arum*, *Biarum*, *Dracunculus*, *Sauromatum*, *Typhonium*, and two other genera. [B, 170.]—**A. monoclines** [Schott]. The monoclinous *Araceæ*. [B, 170.] See ARACEÆ.—**A. veræ.** 1. Of R. Brown, a division of the *A.* (*Araceæ*) including *Arum* and *Caladium*. 2. Of Kunth, a suborder of the *A.* (*Araceæ*) including the tribes *Lemnaceæ*, *Pistiaceæ*, *Cryptocoryneæ*, *Dracunculineæ*, *Caladieæ*, *Anaporeæ*, and *Calleæ* (*i. e.*, all the *Araceæ* except the *Orontiaceæ*). 3. Of Richard, a tribe of the *A.* (*Araceæ*), including the genera not comprised under the *Orontiaceæ* and *Pistiaceæ*. [B, 170.]

AROIDEOUS, adj. A^{2}r-o-i^{2}d'e^{2}-u^{3}s. Lat., *aroideus*. Fr., *aroïde*. Resembling the *Arum*. [L, 116.]

AROÏDES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}-ro-ed. See AROIDEÆ.

AROIDS, n. pl. A'roidz. See AROIDEÆ.

AROLE, n. An alpine name for the *Pinus australis*. [B, 121.]

AROMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o'ma^{3}. Gen., *aro'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἄρωμα. Fr., *arome*. Ger., *Gewürz*, *Geruchstoff*. It., Sp., *aroma*. 1. A spice, or any medicine of an agreeable odor and taste, especially myrrh. [L, 53.] 2. As now generally used, the characteristic odor of a substance, especially one of an agreeable character; also the odoriferous constituent of the substance. [A, 385; L.]—**A. germanicum.** The genus *Inula*. [L, 97.]—**A. philosophorum.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride*.

AROMADENDRON (Lat.). n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o''ma^{3}-de^{2}n'dro^{2}n. From ἄρωμα, a spice, and δένδρον, a tree. Of Blume, a genus of magnoliaceous plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Talauma*. [B, 42.]—**A. elegans** [Blume]. A Java species, a decoction of the leaves of which is used by the natives for hysteria, also as a stomachic tonic. [B, 121; L, 105.]

AROMAMETRICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o''ma^{3}-me^{2}t'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AROMATOMETRICUS.

AROMATE (Fr.), n. A^{3}-ro-ma^{3}t. An aromatic part of a plant, used as a perfume or as a condiment. [B, 121.]—**A. germanique,** The *Inula helenium*. [B, 93.]

AROMATIC, adj. A^{2}r-o-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀρωματικός. Lat., *aromaticus*. Fr., *aromatique*. Ger., *aromatisch*, *würzig*. It., *aromatico*. Sp., *aromático*. Possessed of an agreeable odor; in chemistry, derived from benzene. See *A.* ACIDS, *A.* ALCOHOLS, *A.* ALDEHYDES, and *A.* COMPOUNDS.

AROMATICITÉ (Fr.), n. A^{3}-ro-ma^{3}-ti^{2}s-i^{2}-ta. An aromatic quality. [L, 41.]

AROMATICUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *aromaticus*. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *aromate*. Ger., *Gewürz*. An aromatic substance or preparation.—**A. rosatum.** An old aromatic powder consisting largely of roses. [L, 97.]

AROMATIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}-ro-ma^{3}-tek. Aromatic; as a n., an aromatic substance or preparation.—**A's amers.** Substances containing both an aromatic and a bitter principle. [Fonssagrives (L, 87).]—**A's camphrés.** The camphors, natural and artificial. [Fonssagrives (L, 87).]—**A's éléopténiques.** Substances of which the aromatic principle is an essential oil. [Fonssagrives (L, 87).]—**A's cinnamiques.** See *A's résineux*.—**A's musqués.** A group of substances including musk, castor, amber, *Adoxa moschatellina*, *Malva moschata*, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, and *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. [Fonssagrives (L, 87).]—**A's pyrogénés.** Substances produced by the action of heat or dry distillation, such as creasote, the tars, and the empyreumatic oils. [Fonssagrives (L, 87).]—**A's résineux.** Benzoin, myrrh, various solid resins obtained by the distillation of balsams, etc. [Fonssagrives (L, 87).]

AROMATISATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)-i^{2}-za(sa^{3})'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *aromatisé*. Ger., *aromatisirt*. Aromatized, rendered aromatic.

AROMATITES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o-ma^{3}-ti(te)'tez(te^{2}s). Gr., ἀρωματίτης. Aromatic; as a n. (*vinum* [= οἶνος] understood; Ger., *Würzwein*, *Glühwein*), an ancient aromatic or spiced wine; also, according to Pliny (*saxum* [= λίθος] understood), a bituminous gem found in Arabia and Egypt, resembling myrrh in color and odor, in the fem., *aromatitis* (*potio* [= πόσις] understood; Ger., *Würztrank. aromatischer Thee*), an aromatic tea. [Dioscorides (A, 311); A, 322; Gorræus (A, 325).]

AROMATIZE, v. tr. A^{2}r-o'ma^{2}t-iz. Gr., ἀρωματίζειν. Lat., *aromatisare*. Fr., *aromatiser*. Ger., *aromatisiren*. To spice, to render aromatic.

AROMATIZED, adj. A^{2}r-o'ma^{2}t-izd. Lat., *aromatisatus*. Fr., *aromatisé*. Ger., *aromatisirt*. Rendered aromatic.—**A. fatty acids.** See *Aromatic* ACIDS.

AROMATIZER, n. A^{2}r-o'ma^{2}t-i-zu^{5}r. An agent or principle that renders a substance aromatic. [L, 56.]

AROMATOMETRICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o''ma^{3}-to-me^{2}t'-ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἄρωμα (see AROMA), and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *würzmessend*. Pertaining to the determination of the proportion of an aromatic present in a mixture. [E. Ader (A, 322).]

AROMATOUS, adj. A^{2}r-o'ma^{3}-tu^{3}s. See AROMATIC.

AROME (Fr.), n. A^{3}-rom. See AROMA.

AROMINE, n.—A^{2}r-o'men. An alkaloid of urine, found in the mother-liquor from which creatinine and parareducine have been precipitated; so called from the odor developed when it is heated on platinum foil. [B, 220.]

AROMITES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}-ro-met. A general term for neutral. non-nitrogenous aromatic liquids, except those containing a camphor. [L, 105.]

ARON (Lat.), n. n. A(a^{3})'ro^{2}n. Gen., *a'ri*, *aro'nis*. Gr., ἄρον. See ARUM.—**Barbæ aronis, Radix aronis, Tubera aronis.** The rhizome of *Arum maculatum*. [B, 180.]

ARON (Ger.), n. A^{3}'ron. See ARUM.—**Aegyptischer A.** See COLOCASIA *antiquorum*.—**A'gewächse.** See ARACEÆ.—**A'sbaum.** The *Montrichardia arborescens*. [B.]—**A'stab.** See ARUM *maculatum*.—**A'stärke.** Arum starch. [L, 30.] See *Arum* ARROW-ROOT. —**A'swurz.** See ARUM.—**A'swurzel.** The corm of *Arum maculatum*. [B, 180.]—**Drachena'.** See ARUM *dracontium*.—**Dreiblättriger A.** See ARUM *triphyllum*.—**Dreilappiger A.** See TYPHONIUM *trilobatum*.—**Essbarer A.** The *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. *esculentum*. [B.]—**Französische A'swurzel.** The root of *Arum italicum*. [B, 180.] See *Radix* ARI *gallici*.—**Fünfblättriger A.** See ARISÆMA *pentaphyllum*.—**Gefleckter A., Gemeiner A.** See ARUM *maculatum*.—**Gewöhnlicher A.** See ARUM *officinale*.—**Giftiger A.** See CALADIUM *seguinum*.—**Grosser A.** See ARUM *dracunculus*.—**Grosswurzeliger A.** See ARUM *macrorrhizum*.—**Italienischer A.** See ARUM *italicum*.—**Kappenförmiger A.** See ARISARUM *vulgare*.—**Punktirter A.** See ARUM *dracunculus*. —**Schildförmiger A.** See COLOCASIA *antiquorum*.—**Vielblättriger A.** See ARUM *dracontium*.—**Virginischer A.** See ARUM *virginicum*.

ARONDINACÉES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}-ro^{2}n^{2}-di^{2}n-a^{3}-sa. See ARUNDINACEÆ.

ARONDINÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}-ro^{2}n^{2}-di^{2}n-a. Shaped like a swallow's tail; narrower at the point of attachment than at the opposite end. [A, 385.]

ARONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o'ni^{2}-a^{3}. A genus of rosaceous plants of the suborder *Pomaceæ* made by Persoon. [B, 178.]—**A. rotundifolia.** See AMELANCHIER *vulgaris*.

ARONICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of the *Compositæ* of the tribe *Senecionidæ*, made by Necker, differing from *Doronicum* in that all the achenes have a pilose pappus, and from *Arnica* in that the cauline leaves are sessile and alternate. [B, 19.]—**A. Clusii** [Koch], **A. doronicum** [De Candolle]. See DORONICUM *hirsutum*.—**A. glaciale** [Reichenbach]. Syn.: *Arnica glaciale* [Wulfenden]. A variety of *A. scorpioides* (*Doronicum grandiflorum*). [B, 42, 214.]—**A. latifolium** [Reichenbach], **A. scorpioides** [Koch]. Syn.: *Arnica scorpioides* [Linn.]. See DORONICUM *grandiflorum*.

ARONINE, n. A^{2}r'o^{2}n en. An alkaloid said to be present in *Arum maculatum*. [B, 270.]

ARONWA, n. See ARUM.

AROO (Pers.), n. The *Amygdalus persica*. [L, 63.]

AROODA, n. An Indian name for rue. [L, 77.]

AROONA (Hind.), n. See RUBIA *cordifolia*.

AROONA-CHITRACA (Sanscr.), n. The *Plumbago rosea*. [L, 63.]

AROOS, n. An Egyptian name for the *Oryza sativa*. [L, 63.]

AROOSUKPUS-PURDAH, n. A Fars name for the *Puneeria coagulans*. [L, 63.]

AROPH, n. An alchemical name for: (1) saffron or extract of saffron; (2) the *aroma philosophorum*, of which term it has been thought to be an abbreviation; (3) mandragora; (4) an ancient antilithic preparation. [L, 50; Dornæus, Ruland, Johnson (L, 53).] —**A. Helmontii.** A tincture of crocus made with Canary wine. [L, 50.]—**A. Paracelsi.** A preparation made by subliming equal parts of hæmatite and ammonium chloride. [L, 53.] Cf. IRON *and ammonium chloride*.

AROREIRA, n. See SCHINUS *areira*.

ARORNAS (Ar.), n. The *Juniperus communis*. [L, 105.]

ARORO, n. A Tahiti name for the *Cucurbita multiflora*. [B, 121.]

AROSSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}-ros. A variety of the pomegranate fruit. [L, 105.]

AROUAROU, n. A Galibi name for the *Icica heptaphylla*. [B. 88, 121.]

AROULE (Fr.), n. A^3-rul. See ARROUSSE.

ARP, n. A place in Switzerland, in the Valley of the Rhone, where there is a sulphur spring the waters of which are used in skin diseases. [L, 63.]

ARPAD, n. A Hungarian spring containing sodium and magnesium sulphates. [α, 13.]

ARPAS KALESSI, n. A place in Asia Minor, where there are sulphurous springs. [A, 385.]

ARPE (Fr.), n. A^{3}rp. See ARPION.

ARPEYS, n. An old name for a sort of resin made of tallow and tar. [B, 222.]

ARPIAN, ARPION (Fr.), n's. A^{3}rp-e-a^{3}n^2, -o^{2}n^2. A silk-worm affected with the disease termed *gattine*. [A, 385.]

ARPULI, n. An Indian name for the *Cassia sophora*. [L, 105.]

ARQUA (It.), n. A^{3}r'kwa^3. A cold sulphurous spring in Venetia. [A, 385; L, 49.]—**A. Petrarca.** An Italian spring containing sulphur and chlorides. [A, 385.]

ARQUATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-kwa(kwa^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *arquus* (= *arcus*), a rainbow. Displaying various shades of color (*e. g.*, *morbus a.* [*q. v.*, under MORBUS]).

ARQUÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-ka. Affected with the infirmity of flexing the knees when in a state of rest (said of horses). [A, 301.] See also ARCUATE.

ARQUEBUSADE, n. A^{3}r-kwe^2-bu^{3}s-ad'. Fr., *arquebusade*. Ger., *Arquebusade*, *Schusswasser*. It., *archibugiata*. Sp., *arcabuzazo*. An old term for a lotion for gunshot wounds. [A, 385.] See AQUA *vulneraria*.—**Weisse A.** (Ger.). See AQUA *vulneraria spirituosa*.

ARQUIFOUX (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ke-fu. See ALQUIFUZ.

ARQURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ku^{6}r. See ARCATURA.

ARR (Scot.), n. A scar. [L, 45.]

ARRABAL, ARRABAL DE LA ENCOMIENDA (Sp.), n's. A^{3}r-ra^3-ba^{3}l' da la^3 e^{2}n-ko-mi^2-e^{2}n'da^3. A place in Spain, where there are sulphurous springs. [A, 385.]

ARRABIDÆA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ra^3-bi^{2}d-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. From *Arrabida*, a Spanish family name, a genus of bignoniaceous plants of the tribe *Bignonieæ*, established by De Candolle. [B, 42, 214.]—**A. rosea** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Tenocydia carajura* [Martius]. The *carajuru* of the Brazilians; a Brazilian species with rose-red flowers, which furnishes a red dye which is exported. By Bentham and Hooper the species is referred to *Bignonia*. [B, 42, 214.]

ARRAC, n. A^{2}r'ra^{2}k. See ARRACK.

ARRACACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ra^3-ka(ka^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From *arracacha*, a South American name for several plants possessing tuberous roots or tubers. Fr., *arracache*. Syn.: *Pentacrypta* [Lehmann], *Velæa* [De Candolle]. *Deweya* [Torrey and Gray]. A genus of umbelliferous plants made by Jussieu closely allied to the *Conium* of Linnæus. [B, 42, 180.]—**A. esculenta** [Decaisne]. Sp., *arracacha de Santa Fé de Bogotá*. Syn.: *Conium a.* [Hooper]. A species having a tuberous, starchy root, which is eaten like the potato. On fermentation, it furnishes an alcoholic beverage. [B, 264.]—**A. moschata** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Conium moschatum* [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *sacharachaca*, a South American perennial herb having the odor of musk. [B, 214.]—**A. xanthorrhiza** [Bancr.]. Syn.: *Conium arracacia* [Hooker]. A species growing in the West Indies and on the northern coast of South America. The rhizome is thick and tuberous, from 8 to 9 inches in diameter, and gives origin to a number of tubers. When boiled, the rhizomes resemble the carrot somewhat in taste, and are the staple article of diet for the inhabitants. [B, 180, 264.]

ARRACH, n. A^{2}r'ra^{2}k. 1. See ARRACK. 2. Orace (*Atriplex*). [B, 200.]

ARRACHEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ra^{3}sh-ma^{3}n^2. 1. The violent tearing away of a part. [D, 96.] See AVULSION. 2. Eradication, extirpation, extraction (as of a tooth). [A, 385.]—**Castration par a.** See under CASTRATION.

ARRA CHITTA, n. An Indian plant the juice of which is used by the natives in acute dysentery. [Waring (L, 63).]

ARRACHO, n. The oat (*Avena sativa*). [L, 105.]

ARRACK, n. A^{2}r'ra^{2}k. From Ar., *ɔaraq*, or *ɔarqî*, sweat and milk (afterward applied to a fermented drink made from dates). Lat., *spiritus oryzæ* (1st def.). Fr., *arack*. Ger., *Arrak*, *Rak*, *Reisbranntwein* (1st def.). It., *aracca*. Sp., *arac*, *erraca*. Syn.: *toddy*, *saki*, *tsin*, *sam-shu*. 1. A liquor distilled from the yeasty liquid in which boiled rice has fermented for many days, and to which cocoa-nut juice is sometimes added. There are several varieties, differing in color, taste, alcoholic strength, etc., made from fermented date-juice, rice, cocoa-nut milk, the sap of the cocoa-nut tree, or sugar-cane juice. An official analysis of the a. sold to Chinamen in New York has shown the following constitution:

Alcohol, 45·70 per cent. by volume;	38·81	per cent. by weight.
Saccharose	5·39	" " "
Glucose	1·19	" " "
Other organic solids	2·80	" " "
Mineral constituents	0·06	" " "

[C. E. Munsell, "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," 1885, p. 243; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 94; B, 48, 52.] 2. Of the Toongooses, a brandy made from milk. [B.] 3. Of the Tartars, a brandy made from plums. [B.] 4. An Oriental name for distilled liquors in general. [L, 86.]—**A.-tuba.** An East Indian spirit made from palm wine. [L, 105.]—**Artificial a.** See *Factitious a.*—**Batavian a.** The most esteemed variety, made without cocoa-nut juice. [B, 48; L, 120.]—**British a.** See *Factitious a.*—**Colombo a.** See *Triple a.*—**Double a.** A. that has been twice distilled; the variety imported into Europe. [B, 48.]—**Factitious a., Mock a.** An imitation of a., made by digesting for a fortnight a mixture of Jamaica rum and water each 2 pints, and ¾ oz. of sliced pineapple or ½ teaspoonful of pineapple essence, adding a wineglassful of skimmed milk, shaking, and, after a few days, decanting the clear portion. [L, 120.] It has also been made by distilling benzoin with rum. [L, 73.]—**Pariah a.** 1. A name given to a. by the Brahmans, to express their detestation of it. [L, 105.] 2. An inferior variety of a., made more intoxicating by the addition of Indian hemp. [L, 120.]—**Parrino a., Quitone a.** See *Triple a.*—**Single a.** A. that has been distilled only once; used by the Chinese. [B. 48.]—**Triple a.** A. that has been distilled three times, of a bright-yellow color and agreeable taste, containing from 52 to 54 per cent. of alcohol. [B, 48.]

ARRADIABO, n. A Brazilian name for the *Cnidoscalus neglectus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, p. 102 (B).]

ARRAGONE, n. The *Hesperis matronalis*. [L, 105.]

ARRAGONITE, n. A^{2}r'ra^2-gon-it. See ARAGONITE.

ARRAK, n. A^{2}r'ra^{2}k. See ARRACK.

ARRAKATSCHA, n. See ARRACACHA.

ARRAPHON, ARRAPHUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)'ra^3-fo^{2}n, -fu^{3}m(fu^{4}m). See ARRHAPHON.

ARRAR, n. The *Callitris articulata*. [A, 385.]

ARRAYAN, n. See ARAYAN.

ARRECTED, adj. A^{2}r-re^{2}k'te^{2}d. See ARRECTUS.

ARRECTIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re^{2}k'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *arrectio'nis*. From *arrigere*, to erect. An erection. [L, 45.]

ARRECTOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re^{2}k'to^{2}r. Gen., *arrecto'ris*. See ERECTOR.—**A'es pilorum.** Fr., *muscles pileux*. Ger., *Haarbalgmuskeln*. A name given by Eylandt to the minute single or multiple bundles of unstriped muscular fibres which extend obliquely from the surface of the corium, to be inserted into the hair follicles on the side toward which the hair slopes. Each muscle embraces the sebaceous gland of the follicle to some extent. By their contraction they cause the hairs to stand erect or give rise to the appearance of the skin known as *cutis anserina*. [J; L.]

ARRECTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re^{2}k'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *arrigere* (= *adrigere*), to make erect. Fr., *dressé*. Ger., *aufstehend*. In botany, sometimes used in the sense of erect, but the latter means perpendicular to the horizon, while a. has reference to the part from which the structure to which it is applied springs, and with which it forms an angle of from 10° to 20°. [B, 198.]

ARRENOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re^{2}n-o-to'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. See ARRHENOTOCIA.

ARRENOTOCOUS, adj. A^{2}r-re^{2}n-o^{2}t'o-ku^{3}s. See ARRHENOTOCOUS.

ARREST, n. A^{2}r-re^{2}st'. From *arrestare*, to check, stop. Fr., *arrêt*. Ger., *Arrest*, *Hemmung*, *Gräte* (2d def.). 1. The cessation of an action, process, or function. [A, 385.] 2. A disease of horses, of a mangy character, between the ham and the pastern of the hind leg. [A, 315.]—**Action of a.** See INHIBITION.

ARRESTA BOVIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re^{2}st'a^3 bo'vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s). Fr., *arrête-bœuf*. Ger., *Hauhechel*. It., *ononide*, *bonagra*. The plant rest-harrow, cammock, or petty-whin (*Ononis procurrens*). [A, 315, 385; B.]

ARRESTATIF (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-re^{2}st-a^3-tef. Producing an arrest; inhibitory. [A, 385.]

ARRESTERON, ARRESTEROU, n's. Names given in the Pyrenees to the *Hydnum sinuatum*. [B, 121.]

ARRÊT (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-re^2. 1. See ARREST. 2. A surgical instrument for holding or fastening certain parts. [A, 385.] See REMORA.

ARRÊTE-BŒUF (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-re^{2}t-bu^{5}f. See ARRESTA BOVIS.

ARRHAPHON, ARRHAPHUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)'ra^3-fo^{2}n, -fu^{3}m(fu^{4}m). From ἄρραφος (from α priv., and ῥάπτειν, to sew). A cranium deficient in sutures, formerly thought to be the cause of incurable headaches. [D. Melchior Sebizius, Johannes de Muralto (L, 53).]

ARRHEN (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)'re^{2}n. Gr., ἄρρην (= ἄρσην). Male, masculine, manly, strong. [A, 322.]

ARRHENATHERUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re^{2}n-a^3-the(tha)'-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From ἄρρην, masculine, and ἀθήρ, a beard. A genus of gramineous plants of the tribe *Avenaceæ*, established by Palisot de Beauvois; differing from the genus *Avena* by its spikelets having three flowers—the lower male, the middle hermaphrodite, and the upper rudimentary. [B, 121.]—**A. avenaceum** [Beauvois]. Fr., *avenat*, *faux seigle*. Syn.: *A. elatius* [Mertens and Koch]. The oat-grass, Andes-grass, or French rug-grass; a tall, perennial species indigenous to Europe and found in California, having stoloniferous roots; a useful fodder plant. There are two varieties: one (the *Avena elatior* of Linnæus, the *Holcus avenaceus* of Scopoli) having glabrous nodes, and the other (the *Avena elatior β* of Schreber, the *Holcus bulbosus* of Schrader, the *Avena precatoria* of Thuillier, the *Avena bulbosa* of Willdenow, the *A. bulbosum* of Schlechtendahl, the *A. precatorium* of Diet.) having villose nodes. [B, 138, 173, 188; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 604 (B).]—**A. bulbosum, A. elatius.** See *A. avenaceum*.

ARRHENICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀρρενικόν. Arsenic. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ARRHENOCITIA, ARRHENOCOETIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}r-(a^{3}r)-re^{2}n-o-si^2(ki^2)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -ko-e(a)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From ἄρρην, male, and *coitus* (*q. v.*). See PÆDERASTY.

ARRHENOGONON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re^{2}n-o^{2}g′o^{2}n-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀρρενόγονον. An ancient name for the ragwort. [Pliny (A, 318).] See SENECIO.

ARRHENOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re^{2}n-o-to′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ἄρρην, male, and τόκος, a bringing forth. Fr., *arrhénotocie, arrhénotokie.* Arrhenotoky; that form of parthenogenesis in which, as among bees, the female lays eggs which produce only males. [A, 385; D, 10.]

ARRHENOTOCOUS, ARRHENOTOKOUS, adj's. A^{2}r-re^{2}n-o^{2}t′o-ku^{3}s. Having the faculty of, or pertaining to, arrhenotocia (*q. v.*). [B, 100.]

ARRHENOTOKY, n. A^{2}r-re^{2}n-o^{2}t′o-ki^2. See ARRHENOTOCIA.

ARRHEPIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)′re^{2}p-i^{2}s. From ἀρρεπής, not inclining to either side, motionless. An old name for the eleventh dorsal vertebra. [L, 50.]

ARRHEUMATIC, adj. A^{2}r-ru^2-ma^{2}t′i^{2}k. More commonly, but less properly, written *arheumatic.* From α priv., and ῥεῦμα, a flux or rheumatism. Free from rheumatism or from a discharge. [A, 316.]

ARRHEUMATISTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ru^2-ma^3-ti^{2}st′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀρρευμάτιστος. Styptic, astringent. [Galen (A, 311).]

ARRHIGOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ri(re)′go^{2}s. Gr., ἄρριγος. Without chill or shivering. [Aretæus (A, 311).]

ARRHINENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ri^{2}n-e^{2}n-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. From α priv., ῥίς, the nose, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. A monstrosity characterized by absence or lack of development of the nose and brain. [C. Schultze, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," 1884, p. 855 (B).]—**A. unilateralis.** One-sided a. [B.]

ARRHINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)′ri^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv., and ῥίς, the nose. Without a nose (or nose-like projection); a descriptive term applied to certain flowers. [B, 121.]

ARRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ri(re)′za^3. From ἄρριζος (from α priv., and ῥίζα, a root). Fr., *arrhize.* A plant that has no root (applied to parasitic plants like the mistletoe). [B, 121.]

ARRHIZÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)′ri^{2}z-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *arrhizes.* Richard's term for the cryptogams. [B, 1, 121.]

ARRHIZÆA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ri^{2}z-e′(a^3′e^2)-a^3. See ARRHIZA.

ARRHIZOBLASTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ri^{2}z-o-bla^{2}st-(bla^{3}st)′e(a^3-e^2). From α priv., ῥίζα, a root, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., *arrhizoblastees.* Ger., *Unwurzelkeimer.* Of Willdenow, a division of plants of the *Geoblastæ*, distinguished by the absence of roots and by their embryos remaining concealed in the ground during germination. [B, 121, 170.]

ARRHIZOBLASTOUS, adj. A^{2}r-ri^{2}z-o-bla^{2}st′u^{3}s. Fr., *arrhizoblasté.* Ger., *unwurzelkeimig.* Belonging to or resembling the *Arrhizoblastæ.* [B, 1.]

ARRHIZOUS, adj. A^{2}r-ri′zu^{3}s. Gr., ἄρριζος. Lat., *arrhizos, arrhizus.* Fr., *arrhize.* Ger., *wurzellos* It., *arrizo.* In botany, having no root or radicle. [A, 385; L, 50.]

ARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-re′(ro′e^2)-a^3. Gr., ἄρροια (from α priv., and ῥεῖν, to flow). Fr., *arrhée.* Ger., *Ausflussmangel.* Syn.: *defectus profluvii.* The suppression of any habitual discharge, normal or pathological. [Hippocrates (A, 311, 325); A, 322.]

ARRHOICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ro′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, arrhœa. [A, 322.]

ARRHOSTEMA, ARRHOSTIA (Lat.), n's n. and f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ro^{2}s-te(ta)′ma^3, -ro^{2}s′ti^2-a^3. Gen., *arrhostem′atos (-tis), -rhos′tiæ.* Gr., ἀρρώστημα, ἀρρωστία. Sickness, sickliness, weakness, imbecility. [Hippocrates (A, 311); A, 322, 325; L, 97.]

ARRHOSTOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ro^{2}st′o^{2}s. Gr., ἄρρωστος (from α priv., and ῥώννυσθαι, to be strong). Weak, sickly. [M, 13.]

ARRHYNCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ri^{2}n^2(ru^{6}n^2)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From α priv., and ῥύγχος, a snout or beak. A term applied to the lowest forms of the *Protucha*, on account of their having no frontal proboscis. [L, 11.]

ARRHYNCHOTÆNIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ri^{2}n^2-(ru^{6}n^2)″ko(ch^{2}o^2)-te^{2}n(ta^3-e^{2}n)-i(i^2)′a^3-de(da^3-e^2). For deriv., see ARRHYNCHA and TÆNIA. Tape-worms having no rostella. [L, 24.]

ARRHYTHMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ri^{2}th^2(ru^{6}th)′mi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀρρυθμία (from α priv., and ῥυθμός, rhythm). Fr., *arrhythmie.* Ger., *Arrhythmie.* Lack of rhythm. [M, 2.]—**A. cordis.** Irregularity of the heart's action. [M, 1.]

ARRHYTHMIC, ARRYTHMOUS, adj's. A^{2}r-ri^{2}th^2′mi^{2}k, -mu^{3}s. Gr., ἄρρυθμος. Lat., *arrhythmus, arrhythmicus.* Fr., *arrhythme, arrhythmique.* Ger., *arrhythmisch.* Lacking in rhythm or regularity. [L, 50.]

ARRIÉRÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-ri^2-a-ra. Stunted; backward in growth or development, physical or mental. [A, 385.]

ARRIÈRE-BOUCHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-bush. See ARRIÈRE-GORGE.

ARRIÈRE-CAVITÉ (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-ka^3-ve-ta. A posterior cavity.—**A.-c. des épiploons.** See *A.-c. péritonéale.*—**A.-c's. des fosses nasales.** The superior maxillary, sphenoidal, frontal, and ethmoidal sinuses. [A, 385.]—**A.-c. péritonéale.** A fold of the peritonæum at the level of the bile-ducts, between the portal vein in front and the vena cava behind. [A, 385.]

ARRIÈRE-CERVEAU (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-se^{2}r-vo. See METENCEPHALON.

ARRIÈRE-CHAMBRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-sha^{3}m-br′. See HINTERHOF.

ARRIÈRE-DENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-da^{3}n^2. The last molar tooth. [L, 43.]

ARRIÈRE-ÉCUSSON (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-a-ku^{6}s-so^{2}n^2. See POSTSCUTUM.

ARRIÈRE-FAIX (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-fe^2. The after-burden; an old term for the placenta and the fœtal membranes. [A, 44.]

ARRIÈRE-FLEUR (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-flu^{6}r. In botany, a second flowering. [L, 41.]

ARRIÈRE-GORGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-gorzh. The posterior wall of the pharynx. [A, 385.]

ARRIÈRE-GOUT (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-gu. An after-taste. [A, 300.]

ARRIÈRE-IMAGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-e-ma^{3}zh. See AFTER-IMAGE.—**A.-i's colorées.** See *Colored* AFTER-IMAGES.—**A.-i's négatives.** See *Negative* AFTER-IMAGES.—**A.-i's positives.** See *Positive* AFTER-IMAGES.—**A.-i. positive complémentaire.** See *Positive complementary* AFTER-IMAGE.

ARRIÈRE-MAIN (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-ma^{2}n^2. The back of the hand. [A, 300.]

ARRIÈRE-MÉSENTÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-ma-za^{3}n^2-ta-rek. Post-mesenteric (said of the nerves which connect the aortic and hypogastric plexuses). [L, 41.]

ARRIÈRE-MOLAIRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-mo-la^{2}r. See ARRIÈRE-DENT.

ARRIÈRE-NARINES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-na^3-ren. See *Posterior* NARES.

ARRIÈRE-NEZ (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-na. That part of an insect that is contiguous to the antennæ. [L, 41.]

ARRIÈRE-NOYAU (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-nwa^3-yo. The posterior nucleus. [K.]

ARRIÈRE-POITRINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-pwa^3-tren. The posterior thoracic segment of an insect. [L, 41.]

ARRIÈRE-STERNUM (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-ste^{2}rn-u^{3}n^2. Latreille's term for the median inferior portion of the third thoracic segment in insects. [L, 180.]

ARRIÈRE-TERGUM (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-te^{2}rg-u^{3}n^2. Audouin's term for the union of the terga of the mesothorax and metathorax in certain of the *Arthropoda.* [L, 180.]

ARRIÈRE-VIEILLESSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ri^2-e^{2}r-ve-a-ye^{2}s. Extreme old age. [A, 300.]

ARRIGOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-ri(re)′go^{2}s. See ARRHIGOS.

ARRIVOU-TAOU-VELOU, n. A Madagascar name for an undetermined species of *Exacum.* [L, 105.]

ARROCHE (Eng., Fr.), n. A^{2}r′ro^{2}k, a^{3}r-rosh. See ATRIPLEX.—**A. belle-dame** (Fr.), **A. blanche** (Fr.), **A. bonne-dame** (Fr.), **A. des jardins** (Fr.), **A. épinard** (Fr.), **A. follette** (Fr.). See ATRIPLEX *hortense.*—**A. fraise** (Fr.). See BLITUM *capitatum.*—**A. pourpier** (Fr.). See ATRIPLEX *portulacoides.*—**A. puante** (Fr.). See CHENOPODIUM *vulvaria.*

ARROCHES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}r-rosh. See ATRIPLICEÆ.

ARRODE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-rod. The *Atriplex hortense.* [B, 121.]

ARROMANCHES (Sp.), n. A^{3}r-ro-ma^{3}n′che^{2}s. A sea-bathing resort in Calvados, Spain. [A, 385; L, 49.]

ARROMEHL (Ger.), n. A^{3}r′ro-mal. See ARROW-ROOT.

ARRONDI (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-ro^{2}n^2-de. In botany, rounded, subrotund. [B.]

ARROPE (Sp.), n. A^{3}r-ro′pa. Must boiled down to the consistence of a syrup. [A, 334; α, 5.] See ROB.

ARROSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-roz-ma^{3}n^2. Sprinkling; a method of applying either powders or liquids to a part. [Gosselin, Héret, "Progr. méd.," Sept. 19, 1885, p. 216.]

ARROSION, n. A^{2}r-ro′zhu^{3}n. Lat., *arrosio* (from *arrodere*, to gnaw). Ger., *Arrosion.* Erosion, especially of blood-vessels by an ulcerative process. [D, 84; L, 54.]

ARROUFLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-rufl. See ERVUM *hirsutum.*

ARROUSSE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-rus. An Auvergne name for the lentil. [L, 105.] See ERVUM *hirsutum.*

ARROUY, n. A Madagascar name for the *Mimosa sensitiva.* [L, 105.]

ARROW-GRASS, n. A^{2}r′ro-gra^{3}s. A species of *Triglochin.* [L, 56.]

ARROWHEAD, n. A^{2}r′ro-he^{2}d. The name of certain hot springs in San Bernardino, California, where the winter climate is said to be beneficial to phthisical subjects. [A, 363.]

ARROW-HEAD, ARROW-LEAF, n's. A^{2}r′ro-he^{2}d, -lef. See SAGITTARIA *sagittifolia.*

ARROW-ROOT [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph.], n. A^{2}r′ro-ru^{4}t. Said to be so called because it was used by the West Indian aborigines as a cure for the wounds inflicted with poisoned arrows; but, according to recent authorities, from the native name, *araruta*, meaning mealy root. [B, 15.] Lat., *amylum* (seu *fœcula*), *saggitariæ* (seu *marantæ*). Fr., *arrowroot de la Jamaïque* [Fr. Cod.], *racine fléchière, pivot.* Ger., *Pfeilwurz, Pfeilwurzmehl.* Syn.: *amylum arrow* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A form of starch obtained from the tubers of the *Maranta arundinacea, Maranta nobilis*, and *Maranta indica.* It occurs under the form of a light powder, or of pulverulent masses of a white color, and when pure is devoid of taste or smell. It is made up of oblong-ovate granules, from $\frac{1}{2000}$ to $\frac{1}{750}$ of an inch long, having very fine striations. It has the chemical properties of starch, and is distinguished by its bland quality as an article of food. [B, 2, 5; L, 65.]—**African a.-r.** Ger., *afrikanisches Arrowroot.* Ordinary a.-r. brought from Sierra

Leone, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 270.]—**American a.-r., Antilles a.-r.** See *West Indian a.-r.*—**A.-r. de la Jamaïque** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *A.-r.*—**A. de l'Inde** (Fr.). See *East Indian a.-r.*—**A. des Antilles** (Fr.). See *West Indian a.-r.*—**A. de Tolomane.** See CANNA *starch.*—**Arum a.-r.** A starchy substance prepared at the Isle of Portland from the *Arum maculatum.* [B.]—**Bahia a.-r.** Manihot. [B, 270.]—**Bermuda a.-r.** The variety most highly esteemed. The term is commonly applied to various West Indian varieties. [A, 377.]—**Bombay a.-r.** See



WEST INDIAN ARROW-ROOT. (AFTER ROSCOE AND SCHORLEMMER.)

Curcuma a.-r.—**Brazilian a.-r.** Ger., *brasilianisches Arrowroot.* 1. Ordinary a.-r. from Para and southern Brazil. 2. Cassava, manihot, or manioc; the *amylum brasiliense* (seu *cassavæ*) of the Netherl. Ph. [B, 270.]—**British a.-r.** See AMYLUM *solani.*—**Calcutta a.-r.** See *East Indian a.-r.*—**Canna a.-r.** See CANNA *starch.*—**Cassava a.-r.** See TAPIOCA *meal.*—**Chili a.-r.** A sort of starch derived from a species of *Bomarea.* [B, 270.]—**Chocolate of a.-r.** A French preparation containing 3 parts of a.-r. to 100 of chocolate. [B, 10.]—**Common a.-r.** See AMYLUM *solani.*—**Curcuma a.-r.** Lat., *amylum indicum.* Ger., *Curcumastärke, Tikmehl.* Syn.: *Bombay a.-r.* [Netherl. Ph.]. A variety brought from Tikor, Madras, and Benares, derived from *Curcuma angustifolia.* That brought from Travancore (Travancore a.-r.) is from *Curcuma rubescens.* [B, 270.]—**East Indian a.-r.** Ger., *ostindisches Arrowroot.* 1. Ordinary a.-r. imported from Madras and Ceylon. 2. See *Curcuma a.-r.* 3. A name applied to various starchy substances found in the East Indies (*e. g.*, canna starch, cassova, etc.). [B, 270.]—**English a.-r.** See AMYLUM *solani.*—**Florida a.-r.** See *Zamia a.-r.*—**Guiana a.-r.** 1. A starch obtained from the banana (*Musa paradisiaca*). See BANANA *starch.* 2. A starch obtained from the yam. [B, 270.] See DISCOREA *starch.*—**Jamaica a.-r.** Ordinary a.-r. [B, 270.]—**Maize a.-r.** See CORN *starch.*—**Malabar a.-r.** See *Curcuma a.-r.*—**Manihot a.-r.** See TAPIOCA *meal.*—**Maranta a.-r.** True a.-r. [B.]—**Morgenländisches Arrowroot** (Ger.). See *East Indian a.-r.*—**Natal a.-r.** A variety made in Natal from the *Maranta indica.* [L.]—**Otaheiti a.-r.** See *Tacca a.-r.*—**Para a.-r.** Manihot. [B, 270.]—**Portland a.-r.** See *Arum a.-r.*—**Potato a.-r.** See AMYLUM *solani.*—**Queensland a.-r.** See CANNA *starch.*—**Rice a.-r.** Rice flour, made from the *Oryza sativa.* [L, 63.]—**Rio a.-r.** Manihot. [B, 270.]—**Sierra Leone a.-r.** See *African a.-r.*—**Tellichery a.-r.** See *Curcuma a.-r.*—**St. Thomas a.-r., St. Vincent a.-r.** See *West Indian a.-r.*—**Tacca a.-r., Tahiti a.-r.** A variety made from the *Tacca oceanica,* having granules of about the same size as those of tapioca meal, but flattened and angular; rarely met with in commerce. [B, 2; L, 65.]—**Talcahuana a.-r.** A form of starch resembling ordinary a.-r., derived from the root of the *Alstroemeria ligtu,* a Chilian plant. [B, 5.]—**Tavoulou a.-r.** See *Tacca a.-r.*—**Travancore a.-r.** See *Curcuma a.-r.*—**West Indian a.-r.** Fr., *tous-les-mois.* Ger., *westindisches Arrowroot.* Ordinary a.-r. [B, 270.]—**Williams's a.-r.** See *Tahiti a.-r.*—**Zamia a.-r.** Florida a.-r.; a form of starch obtained from the root of the *Zamia integrifolia,* a native of Florida. It differs from true a.-r. in microscopic appearance. [B, 5.]

ARROW-WEED, n. A^{2}r'ro-wed. See SAGITTARIA *sagittifolia.*

ARROW-WOOD, n. A^{2}r'ro-wu^{4}d. A name applied to some species of *Viburnum.* [B, 19.]

ARRUDEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r-ru'de^{2}-a^{3}. From the Brazilian botanist, *Arruda de Camara.* A genus of clusiaceous plants made by A. Saint-Hilaire, now referred to *Clusia.* [B, 42, 121.]—**A. clusioides** [Cambess.]. See CLUSIA *a.*—**A. rosea.** See CLUSIA *rosea.*

ARRUK, n. See ARRACK.

ARRYTHMIA (Lat.), n. f. See ARRHYTHMIA.

ARRYTHMIC, ARRYTHMOUS, adj's. See ARRHYTHMIC and ARRHYTHMOUS.

ARS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rz(a^{3}rs). Gen., *ar'tis.* Gr., τέχνη. Fr., *art.* Ger., *Kunst.* It, Sp., *arte.* 1. Skill, ability, or cunning in working; art, artfulness. 2. That at which one works; a science, profession, occupation, or pursuit. [B, 134.]—**A. angelica.** Magic. [B, 49.]—**A. atracia.** Magic; so called from Atrax, a city in Thessaly, the latter being regarded as the country of enchanters. [B, 49.]—**A. auxiliatrix in partu.** Obstetrics. [A, 88.]—**A. cabalistica.** See *A. signata.*—**A. chemiatrica, A. chymiatrica.** Chemistry in its relations to medicine; therapeutics founded on chemistry. [A, 322.]—**A. clysmatica nova.** Syn.: *chirurgia infusoria.* The transfusion of blood, also the infusion of a remedy into the circulation. [A, 322.] See TRANSFUSION and *Intravenous* INJECTION.—**A. cosmetica.** Fr., *art cosmétique.* Ger., *Verschönerungskunst, Kosmetik.* See COSMESIS.—**A. empirica.** Gr., τέχνη ἐμπειρική. See EMPIRICISM.—**A. formulas medicinæ concinnandi.** Fr., *art de formuler.* The art of writing prescriptions. [A. 316, 385.]—**A. hermetica.** Fr., *art sacré.* Alchemy. [A, 385.]—**A. hydriatrica.** See HYDRO-THERAPEUTICS.—**A. infusoria.** See *A. clysmatica nova.*—**A. machaonica.** Ger., *machaonische Kunst.* The healing art; so called from Machaon, a son of Æsculapius. [A, 322.]—**A. mæutica, A. maieutica.** Gr., τέχνη μαιευτική. Obstetrics. [A, 88.]—**A. medendi** [Pliny], **A. medica** [Sydenham]. The healing art: medicine. [B, 90, 134.]—**A. obstetricandi, A. obstetricans, A. obstetricaria, A. obstetricia.** Obstetrics. [A, 88.]—**A. philosophica.** Fr., *art sacré.* Alchemy. [A, 385.]—**A. sanandi.** See *A. medica.*—**A. signata.** Literally, the signed or sealed art; the art of understanding the signs which show the qualities of bodies. [Paracelsus (H).] See SIGNATURE.—**A. spagyrica.** Ger., *spagyrische Kunst.* See *A. chemiatrica.*—**A. sphygmica.** Ger., *Pulsuntersuchungskunst.* Syn.: *sphygmotechne.* The art of examining and interpreting the condition of the pulse. [A, 322.]—**A. spirituosa, A. spirituum.** Magic. [B. 48, 49.]—**A. veterinaria, A. zoiatrica.** Fr., *art vétérinaire.* Veterinary medicine. [A, 385.]—**Medicinalis a.** Medicine. [Celsus (B, 45).]

ARS (Fr.), n. A^{3}r(a^{3}rs). In veterinary parlance, the fold which marks the junction of a horse's fore leg with the chest. [A, 300, 385.]—**A. antérieure.** See *A.*—**A. postérieure.** The fold running from the body to the hind leg. [L, 180.]

ARSA, n. Also written *arki.* A rectified spirituous liquor prepared by the Tartars from kumyss (*q. v.*). In a weak state, before rectification, it is called *araca.* [A, 1.]

ARSACE (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r'sa^{3}-se(ka). From Ἀρσάκης, the founder of the Parthian dominion. A section of the botanical genus *Erica,* made by Salisbury. [B, 121.]

ARSACUM, n. A sort of satyriasis or morbid sexual excitement; the same as *acrai.* [B, 200.]

ARSADINE, n. A^{3}r'sa^{2}d-i^{2}n. An obsolete term for arsenic or one of its compounds, especially orpiment. [B, 221.]

ARSAG, n. Arsenic. [B, 144.]

ARSALTOS, n. Asphalt. [B, 200.]

ARSAMMONIC, adj. A^{3}rs''a^{2}m-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Containing or pertaining to arsammonium. [B, 4.]

ARSAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rs-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-mo'ni^{2}-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *arsenic* and *ammonium.* A compound radicles made up of a substituted arsonium united with a substituted ammonium. Such compounds have the general constitution −RAs−NR'−, where R and R' are trivalent radicles or assemblages of radicles having a total quantivalence of three. [B, 4.]

ARSANECK, n. An alchemical term for sublimed arsenic. [Johnson (B, 200).]

ARSATUM, n. See ARSACUM.

ARSCH (Ger.), n. A^{3}rsh. The arse, or fundament. [B.]—**A'made.** The *Oxyuris vermicularis.* [L, 17.]

ARSEDINE, n. A^{3}r'se^{2}d-i^{2}n. See ARSADINE.

ARSELIN (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-se^{2}l-a^{2}n^{2}. See TROCHIMUS *vipera.*

ARSELLA (It.), n. A^{3}r-se^{2}l'la^{3}. From It., *arse,* fire, on account of the acrimony of the juice when instilled into the eye. The *Argemone.* [B, 121.]

ARSEN (Ger.). n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'. Arsenic. [B.]—**A'äthyl.** Arsenethyl. [B, 196.]—**A'äthylsäure.** Ethylarsinic acid. [B, 4.]—**A'base.** See ARSENIC *base.*—**A'blende.** A native sulphide of arsenic. [B, 49.] See *Gelbe A'blende* and *Rothe A'blende.*—**A'bromid, A'bromür.** Arsenic tribromide. [B, 48, 196.]—**A'butter.** Butter of arsenic; arsenic trichloride. [B, 48.]—**A'chlordihydrat.** See ARSENIC *chlordihydrate.*—**A'chlorid, A'chlorür.** Arsenic trichloride. [B.]—**A'diäthyl.** See ARSENDIETHYL and DIARSENTETRETHYL.—**A'diäthylsäure.** Diethylarsinic acid. [B, 4.]—**A'dichlorid.** Arsenic dichloride. [B.]—**A'dihydrat.** Arsenic dihydrate; pyroarsenic acid. [B.]—**A'dimethyl.** Arsendimethyl; cacodyl. [B.]—**A'dimethylbromür.** See CACODYL *bromide.*—**A'dimethylchlordihydrat.** See CACODYL *chlorodihydrate.*—**A'dimethylchlorür.** See CACODYL *chloride.*—**A'dimethylcyanür.** See CACODYL *cyanide.*—**A'dimethyljodür.** See CACODYL *iodide.*—**A'dimethyloxyd.** See CACODYL *oxide.*—**A'dimethylpersulfid.** See CACODYL *persulphide.*—**A'dimethylsäure.** Dimethylarsinic acid. [B, 4.]—**A'dimethylsulfür.** See CACODYL *sulphide.*—**A'dimethyltrichlorür.** See CACODYL *trichloride.*—**A'diphenyl.** See ARSENDIPHENYL.—**A'diphenylchlorür.** See ARSENDIPHENYL *chtoride.*—**A'diphenyltrichlorür.** See ARSENDIPHENYL *trichloride.*—**A'disulfid.** Ar-

senic disulphide. [B, 196.]—**A'eisen.** A native arsenide of iron; lölingite. [B, 49.]—**A'fluorid, A'fluorür.** Arsenic fluoride. [B.]—**A'fluorwasserstoffsäure.** A substance having the properties of an acid, produced by the decomposition of arsenic trifluoride. [B, 196.]—**A'glas.** See *Gelbes A'glas, Rothes A'glas*, and *Weisses A'glas.*—**A'haltig.** Containing arsenic. [B, 49.]—**A'hydrat.** See ARSENIC *hydrate.*—**A'hydrür.** See HYDROGEN *arsenide.*—**A'jodid, A'jodür.** Arsenic triiodide. [B, 48, 196.]—**A'kies.** Mispickel. [B, 49.]—**A'kupfer.** A native compound of arsenic and copper. [B, 49.]—**A'methyl.** Arsenmethyl. [B, 196.]—**A'methylchlorür.** Arsenmethyl chloride. [B.]—**A'methyloxyd.** Arsenmethyl oxide. [B.]—**A'methylsäure.** Methylarsinic acid. [B, 4.]—**A'methylsulfid.** Arsenmethyl sulphide. [B.]—**A'molybdänsäure.** Arseniomolybdic acid. [B.]—**A'monäthyl.** Arsenethyl. [B, 196.]—**A'monäthylsäure.** See ETHYLARSINIC ACID.—**A'monomethyl.** Arsenmethyl. [B, 196.]—**A'monomethylsäure.** See METHYLARSINIC *acid.*—**A'nickel, A'nickelglanz.** Compounds of arsenic and nickel occurring in nature. [B, 49.]—**A'oxybromür.** Arsenic oxybromide. [B.]—**A'oxychlorür.** Arsenic oxychloride. [B.]—**A'oxyd.** Arsenic trioxide. [B.]—**A'oxyjodür.** Arsenic oxyiodide. [B.]—**A'oxysulfür.** Arsenic oxysulphide. [B.]—**A'pentafluorid.** Arsenic pentafluoride. [B.]—**A'pentasulfid.** Arsenic pentasulphide. [B.]—**A'phenyl.** Arsenphenyl. [B.]—**A'phenylchlorür.** Arsenphenyl chloride. [B.]—**A'phenyloxyd.** Arsenphenyl oxide. [B.]—**A'radical.** See ARSENIC *radical.*—**A'rubin.** Ruby of arsenic; arsenic disulphide. [B, 49.]—**A'sauer.** Of or pertaining to arsenic acid, arsenic; with the name of a base, the arsenate of that base. [B.]—**A'säure.** Arsenic acid. [B.]—**A'säureanhydrid.** Arsenic anhydride; arsenic pentoxide. [B, 49.]—**A'säurehydrat.** Arsenic acid. [B, 196.]—**A'säuresalze.** The arsenates. [B, 49.]—**A'sesquichlorür.** Arsenic trichloride. [B.]—**A'spiegel.** The arsenic mirror; the film of metallic arsenic deposited in applying Marsh's test. [B, 49.]—**A'suboxyd.** Arsenic suboxide. [B, 48.]—**A'sulfid, A'sulfür.** Arsenic disulphide. [B, 48, 49.]—**A'superfluorür.** Arsenic fluoride. [B, 48.]—**A'supersulfid.** Arsenic pentasulphide. [B, 48.]—**A'supersulfür.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B, 48.]—**A'thier.** An animal poisoned with arsenic. [Steinauer, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissnsch.," Jan. 21, 1882, p. 64 (B).]—**A'triäthyl.** Triethylarsine. [B, 196.]—**A'triäthylsäure.** Triethylarsinic acid. [B, 4.]—**A'tribromür.** Arsenic tribromide. [B.]—**A'trichlorür.** Arsenic trichloride. [B.]—**A'trifluorür.** Arsenic trifluoride. [B.]—**A'trihydrat.** Arsenic acid. [B.]—**A'trijodür.** Arsenic triiodide. [B.]—**A'trioxyd.** Arsenic trioxide. [B.]—**A'trisulfid.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B, 108.]—**A'vergiftung.** Poisoning by arsenic. [B, 18.]—**A'wasserstoff.** Arsenic hydride. [B.] See HYDROGEN *arsenide.*—**A'wolframsäure.** Arseniotungstic acid. [B.]—**Broma'.** Arsenic tribromide. [B, 48.]—**Chlora'.** Arsenic trichloride. [B, 49.]—**Farbiges A'glas.** Artificially prepared arsenic trisulphide. [B.]—**Fester A'wasserstoff.** Solid hydrogen arsenide. [B, 196.]—**Gelbe A'blende, Gelber A., Gelbes A'glas.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B, 49.]—**Grauer A.** Arsenic obtained under the form of a gray powder. [B, 49.]—**Joda'.** Arsenic triiodide. [B, 48.]—**Rothe A'blende, Rother Schwefela', Rothes A'glas.** Arsenic disulphide. [B, 49.]—**Wasserfreie A'säure.** Anhydrous arsenic acid; arsenic pentoxide. [B.]—**Weisser A., Weisses A'glas.** Arsenic trioxide. [B, 49.]

ARSENAL, n. A^{3}r'se^{2}n-a^{2}l. Through It. and Sp., *darsena*, from Ar., *dâr al-çinâ'ah*, an arsenal (literally, a house of works, from *dâr*, a house, and *çinâ'at*, an art, a trade). [B, 52, 223.] Fr., *arsenal.* Ger., *Zeughaus.* It., *arsenale.* Sp., *arsenal.* See ARMAMENTARIUM *chirurgicum.*

ARSENALLYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-li^{2}l(lu^{6}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See TETRALLYLARSONIUM.—**A. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenallyliumjodür.* See TETRALLYLARSONIUM *iodide.*

ARSENAMINE, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'a^{2}m-en. Hydrogen arsenide. [B, 9.]

ARSENATE, n. A^{3}r'se^{2}n-at. Written also *arseniate.* Lat., *arsenas, arsenias.* Fr., *arséniate.* Ger., *arsensaures Salz, Arsenat.* It., Sp., *arseniato.* A salt of arsenic (orthoarsenic) acid. The *normal a's* or *triarsenates* have the formula $R(AsO_4)$ where R is a trivalent radicle, or $R_3(AsO_4)_n$ where R is a radicle of the quantivalence of *n.* The *acid*, or *hydric, a's* include (1) the *dimetallic* or *monohydric a's*, of the general formula $R''HAsO_4$ or $R_2(HAsO_4)_n$, and (2) the *monometallic* or *dyhydric a's*, or *binarseniates*, of the general formula $R(H_2AsO_4)_n$, where R'' is a bivalent radicle and R a radicle of the quantivalence of *n. Basic a's*, composed of arsenic acid combined with the oxide or hydrate of a base, are also known. The term *basic a.* was formerly applied to the normal a's. [B.] See also METARSENATE and PYROARSENATE, and for the individual a's see under the names of the bases.—**Acid a.** Fr., *arséniate acide.* Ger., *saures Arseniat.* It., *arseniato acido.* Sp., *arseniato ácido.* A monohydric or dihydric a.; in the older chemical works more especially restricted to the latter. [B, 142.]—**Basic a.** Fr., *arséniate basique.* Ger., *basisches Arseniat.* It., *arseniato basico.* Sp., *arseniato básico.* See under *A.*—**Dihydric a.** 1. An acid a. containing 2 atoms of hydrogen. See *supra.* 2. Pyroarsenic acid. [B, 158.]—**Monohydric a.** 1. An acid a. containing 1 atom of hydrogen. See *supra.* 2. Metarsenic acid. [B, 158.]—**Neutral a.** Fr., *arséniate neutrale.* Ger., *neutrales Arseniat.* It., *arseniato neutro.* 1. A normal a. 2. In the older chemical works, a pyroarsenate. [B, 142.]—**Trihydric a.** Arsenic (orthoarsenic) acid. [B, 158.]

ARSENBIETHYL, n. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-bi-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. From *arsenic* and *ethyl* (see also *Bi-**). See ARSENDIETHYL.

ARSENCHLORODIMETHIDE, n. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-klo^{3}r-o-di-me^{2}th'i^{2}d(id). Diarsentetramethyl chloride. [B, 158.]

ARSENDIETHYL, n. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-di-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. From *arsenic* and *ethyl* (see also *Di-**). Fr., *arsén-diéthyle.* Ger., *Arsendiäthyl.* A univalent radicle, $As(C_2H_5)_2'$. It occurs in the free state with doubled molecule, constituting $As_2(C_2H_5)_4$, or *diarsentetrethyl* (*q. v.*). [B, 4.]—**A. iodide.** Fr., *iodure d'arsén-diéthyle.* Ger., *Arsendiäthyljodür.* A yellowish oily liquid, $As(C_2H_5)_2I$, insoluble in water. [B, 4.]

ARSENDIETHYLIC, adj. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-di-e^{2}th-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *arsén-diéthylique.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, arsendiethyl. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide arsén-diéthylique.* Ger., *Arsendiäthylsäure.* See DIETHYL*arsinic acid.*

ARSENDIMETHYL, n. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-di-me^{2}th'i^{2}l. From *arsenic* and *methyl* (see also *Di-**). Fr., *arsén-diméthyle.* Ger., *Arsendimethyl.* See CACODYL.

ARSENDIMETHYLIC, adj. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-di-me^{2}th-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *arsén-diméthylique.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, arsendimethyl; cacodylic. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide arsén-diméthylique.* Ger., *Arsendimethylsäure.* See DIMETHYL*arsinic acid.*

ARSENDIPHENYL, n. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-di-fe^{2}n'i^{2}l. Fr., *arsén-diphényle.* Ger., *Arsendiphenyl.* Syn.: *diphenylarsen.* A univalent or trivalent radicle, $As(C_6H_5)_2'$ or $As(C_6H_5)_2'''$. [B.]—**A. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'arsén-diphényle.* Ger., *Arsendiphenylchlorür.* An oily liquid of the composition $As(C_6H_5)_2Cl$. [B, 4.]—**A. trichloride.** Fr., *trichlorure d'arsén-diphényle.* Ger., *Arsendiphenyltrichlorür.* A solid substance, $As(C_6H_5)_2Cl_3$, decomposed by water into diphenylarsinic acid. [B, 4.]

ARSENDIPHENYLIC, adj. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-di-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *arsén-diphénylique.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, arsendiphenyl. [B.]

ARSENETHYL, n. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. Fr., *arsén-éthyle.* Ger., *Arsenäthyl.* A bivalent or quadrivalent radicle, $As(C_2H_5)''$ or $As(C_2H_5)''''$. [B.]—**A. diiodide.** Fr., *biiodure d'arsén-éthyle.* Ger., *Arsenäthyldijodür.* A substance, $As(C_2H_5)I_2$, formed by the action of iodine upon arsendiethyl iodide. [B, 2.]

ARSENETHYLIC, adj. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-e^{2}th-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *arsénéthylique.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, arsenethyl. [B.]

ARSENETHYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-e^{2}th-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *arsén-éthylium.* Ger., *Arsenäthylium.* See ETHYL*arsonium* and TETRETHYL*arsonium.*

ARSENETED, adj. A^{3}rs'e^{2}n-e^{2}t-e^{2}d. See ARSENIURETED.

ARSENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^2-a^3. Hydrogen arsenide. [B, 9.]

ARSENIAC, adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}k. Of or pertaining to arsenic. [B.]—**A. acid.** Arsenic acid. [B, 91.]

ARSENIAS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *arsenia'tis.* An arsenate. [B.]—**A. ammonicus.** See AMMONIUM *arsenate.*—**A. ammonicus solutus.** See *Liquor* AMMONII *arsenici.*—**A. bihydrico-kalicus.** Dihydric potassium arsenate. [A, 316.] See POTASSIUM *arsenate.*—**A. ferricus.** Ferric arsenate. [A, 316.] See IRON *arsenate.*—**A. ferrosus** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferrous arsenate. [B, 113.] See IRON *arsenate.*—**A. hydrico-binatricus.** Disodic arsenate. [A, 316.] See SODIUM *arsenate.*—**A. natricus.** Sodium arsenate. [B.]—**A. potassicus.** Potassium arsenate. [A, 316.]—**A. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Disodic arsenate. [B, 113.] See SODIUM *arsenate.*—**A. sodicus aqua solutus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* SODII *arseniatis.*

ARSENIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *arsenia'seos (-sis).* Fr., *arséniasie.* Poisoning by arsenic; arsenicalism. [B, 38.] See under ARSENIC *trioxide.*

ARSENIATE, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^2-at. Fr, *arséniate.* Ger., *Arseniat.* It., Sp., *arseniato.* See ARSENATE.

ARSÉNIATE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-san-i^2-a^{3}t. An arsenate. [B.]—**A. ferreux** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferrous arsenate. [B, 113.] See IRON *arsenate.*

ARSENIATED, adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^2-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *arsenicatus.* Fr., *arséniaté, arsénié, arséniqué.* It., *arseniato.* Sp., *arseniado.* Arseniureted. [B.]

ARSENIC, n. A^{3}r'se^{2}n-i^{2}k. From ἀρσενικόν, ἀῤῥενικόν, orpiment, so called from ἀῤῥενικός, masculine, on account of its strength. Lat., *arsenicum, arsenum, arsenium* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *arsenic.* Ger., *Arsen, Arsenik.* It., *arsenico.* Sp., *arsénico.* 1. An element frequently ranked among the metals, but now usually regarded as non-metallic. It was known under the form of its sulphur compounds to the ancients, but was first isolated by the later alchemists (Schröder, 1694; Brandt, 1773). It occurs in nature in combination with iron as lölingite, with iron and sulphur as arsenical pyrites or mispickel, with sulphur as realgar and orpiment, and with nickel, cobalt, and other elements; and it is also found in the free state. A. is procured chiefly by subliming arsenical pyrites, when it is obtained under the form of a steel-gray, brittle, crystalline mass of metallic lustre. On resublimation, this is converted into lustrous rhombohedral crystals, isomorphous with those of tellurium and antimony, of a sp. gr. of 5·727. *Amorphous a.*, under the form of either a shining black mass or a grayish powder, and having a sp. gr. of 4·710, is obtained by subliming crystalline a. in a current of hydrogen and condensing in the colder portion of the sublimation-tube. On heating, this is converted into crystalline a. A. usually volatilizes directly, without fusion, giving off a lemon-colored vapor of garlicky odor, but under increased pressure can be melted, and then solidifies into a crystalline mass of a sp. gr. of 5·709. On exposure to moist air, a. readily oxidizes and becomes covered with a grayish film. In composition a. acts sometimes as a triad, sometimes as a pentad, forming compounds analogous to those of nitrogen, with which it is usually associated in systematic chemical treatises. It unites directly with hydrogen, forming arsine, which is the starting-point for the different a. bases (arsines, arsoniums, and their derivatives the arsinic and arsonic acids). It also forms compounds with the halogens and with phosphorus; and with oxygen and sulphur it unites to form oxides and sulphides, which in turn give rise to various oxyacids and sulphur acids, and to their salts, the arsenites, metarsenites, arsenates, pyroarsenates, metarsenates, thioarsenites, and thioarsenates. Atomic weight, 74·9; vapor density, 149·8 (the molecule containing 4 atoms of a. instead of 2 as in the case of most elements); symbol, As (occasion-

ally Ar). [B, 3, 158, 159, 196.] 2. In common parlance, a. is used for a. trioxide, and formerly designated also a. trisulphide. [B.]—**A. ammonio-chloride.** Fr., *ammonio chlorure d'a.* A white solid substance, $As_2H_{21}N_7Cl_6 = 2AsCl_3 + 7NH_3$ (Rose), or $2(NH.AsCl).4NH_4Cl.NH_3$ (Pasteur), or $AsCl_3 + 3NH_3$ (Roscoe and Schorlemmer), or $AsCl_3 + 2NH_3$ (Frankland and Japp), soluble in water and in alcohol, formed by the action of dry ammonia upon a. trichloride. [B, 2, 3, 159.]—**A. and calcium sulphide.** See CALCIUM *thioarsenite* and *Sulphuretum* ARSENICI *et calcis*.—**A. and selenium sulphide.** See *A. seleno-sulphide* and *A. thioselenide*.—**A. base.** Fr., *base arsénicale.* Ger., *Arsenbase.* It., *base arsenicale.* Sp., *base arsenical.* A bases containing a., as arsine and its substitution compounds and the arsoniums; a base having the same relation to a. that the ammonium bases have to nitrogen. [B.]—**A. bichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure d'a.* See *A. dichloride*.—**A. bisulphide, A. bisulphuret.** See *A. disulphide*.—**A. blanc** (Fr.). White a. [B.] See *A. trioxide*.—**A. bloom.** Ger., *Arsenikblüthe.* See ARSENOLITE.—**A. bromide.** Fr., *bromure d'a.* Ger., *Bromarsen, Arsenbromür.* It., *bromuro di arsenico.* Sp., *bromuro de arsénico.* A compound of a. and bromine. [B.] See *A. tribromide*.—**A. chlordihydrate.** Fr., *chlordihydrate d'a.* Ger., *Arsenchlordihydrat.* See under *A. oxychloride*.—**A. chloride.** Lat., *arsenici chloridum.* Fr., *chlorure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenchlorür, Arsenchlorid, Chlorarsen.* It., *cloruro di arsenico.* Sp., *cloruro de arsénico.* A compound of a. and chlorine. [B.] See *A. trichloride*.—**A. chlorophosphide.** A compound of a. with chlorine and phosphorus, prepared by heating together on a water-bath arsenic acid 1 part, phosphorus 2 parts, dilute hydrochloric acid 180 parts, and water up to 270 parts. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Nov., 1881, p. 171, and Jan., 1884, p. 9 (B).]—**A. des philosophes** (Fr.). An alchemical term for mercury or the substance from which mercury or sulphur is obtained. [B, 38.]—**A. dichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure d'a.* Ger., *Arsendichlorid.* A substance, $AsCl_2$, obtained, according to Gmelin and Dumas, by distilling a. trioxide and sulphuric acid and adding common salt during the operation. [B, 142.]—**A. dihydrate.** Fr., *bihydrate d'a.* Ger., *Arsendihydrat.* It., *diidrato di arsenico.* Pyroarsenic acid. [B, 2.]—**A. dihydride.** Fr., *bihydrure d'a.* Ger., *Arsendihydrür.* Solid hydrogen arsenide. See HYDROGEN *arsenide*.—**A. disulphide.** Gr., *σανδαράκη* [Theophrastus and Dioscorides]. Lat., *sandaraca* [Pliny and Vitruvius], *arsenicum rubrum* (seu *sulfuratum rubrum*), *sulphuretum arsenici rubrum* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bisulfure d'a., sulfure rouge d'a.* [Fr. Cod.], *a. sulfure rouge.* Ger., *Arsensulfür, Arsendisulfid, Zweifach-Schwefelarsen, rothes Rauschgelb.* It., *bisolfuro di arsenico.* Sp., *bisulfuro de arsénico, arsénico rojo* [Sp. Ph.], *rejalgar* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *realgar, red orpiment.* A substance, As_2S_2, occurring native as resinous-looking translucent prismatic crystals, orange-yellow in color, streaked with yellow or red. A substance of similar, although somewhat variable, composition, called *ruby sulphur* or *red a. glass, arsenicum rubrum factitium*, is prepared by heating arsenical pyrites with iron pyrites or other sulphurous ore. It is a red vitreous mass translucent at the edges, containing from 66 to 75 per cent. of a. A disulphide combines with basic sulphides to form compounds known as *hypothioarsenites* (*q. v.*), and is hence improperly called *hyposulpharsenious acid.* It is used in tanning and in pyrotechnics, and has been occasionally used in medicine as a remedy for intermittent fevers. [B, 3, 119.]—**A. flour.** Ger., *Giftmehl.* See under *A. trioxide*.—**A. fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenfluorür.* It., *fluoruro di arsenico.* A compound of a. and fluorine. [B.] See *A. trifluoride* and *A. pentafluoride*.—**A. glass.** Fr., *verre d'a.* Ger., *Arsenglas.* See *A. disulphide* and *A. trioxide*.—**A. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'a.* Ger., *Arsenhydrat.* It., *idrato di arsenico.* Sp., *hidrato de arsénico.* See *A. monohydrate, A. dihydrate*, and *A. trihydrate*.—**A. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenwasserstoff.* It., *idruro di arsenico.* Sp., *hidruro de arsénico.* See HYDROGEN *arsenide*.—**A. hydriodate.** See *A. triiodide*.—**A. hypersulphuret.** Ger., *Arsenikübersulfid* [Berzelius]. A. persulphide. [B, 142.]—**A. iodide, A. ioduret.** Lat., *arsenicum iodatum* (seu *ioduretum* [Gr. Ph.], *arsenii iodidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]). Fr., *iodure d'a.* Ger., *Jodarsen, Arsenjodür.* It., *ioduro di arsenico.* Sp., *ioduro de arsénico.* A compound of a. and iodine. [B.] See *A. triiodide*.—**A. monohydrate.** Fr., *monohydrate d'a.* Ger., *Arsenmonohydrat.* It., *monoidrato di arsenico.* See METARSENIC ACID.—**A. noir** (Fr.). Metallic a. [A, 301.]—**A. normal** (Fr.). The a. which, according to some, is invariably present in all dead bodies and which is always to be found on making the appropriate tests. [Raspail (B, 38).]—**A. octadeca-sulphide.** A. persulphide. [B, 140.]—**A. oxide.** Lat., *arsenicum oxydatum, arsenici oxidum.* Fr., *oxyde d'a.* Ger., *Arsenoxyd.* It., *ossido di arsenico.* Sp., *óxido de arsénico.* A compound of a. and oxygen. [B.] See *A. trioxide, A. pentoxide*, and *A. suboxide*.—**A. oxybromide.** Fr., *oxybromure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenoxybromür.* It., *ossibromuro di arsenico.* A soft dark-colored mass of the composition AsBrO, forming the lower of two layers into which a solution of a. trioxide in a fused a. tribromide separates after distillation and cooling. A hydrated oxybromide, $2AsBrO.3H_2O$, consisting of thin, white, pearly crystals, is formed by evaporating in the cold over sulphuric acid a solution of a. tribromide in water containing hydrobromic acid. [A, 1.]—**A. oxychloride.** Fr., *oxychlorure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenoxychlorür.* It., *ossicloruro di arsenico.* A viscid, translucent brownish mass of the composition $AsClO(= AsCl_3.As_2O_3)$, obtained by distilling a solution of a. trioxide in a. trichloride, also by treating a. trichloride with a quantity of water insufficient to dissolve it. Combined with water, this body constitutes *A. chlordihydrate*, $AsCl(OH)_2 = AsOCl + H_2O$, a substance deposited as acicular crystals when a. trichloride is decomposed with water. [A, 1; B, 159.]—**A. oxydé** (Fr.). A. oxide. [B, 132.]—**A. oxyiodide.** Fr., *oxyiodure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenoxyjodür.* It., *ossiioduro di arsenico.* A substance forming thin pearly laminar crystals of the composition $As_8I_2O_{11}(= 2AsIO.3As_2O_3) + 6H_2O$, deposited from a slowly cooled aqueous solution of a. triiodide. [A, 1.]—**A. oxysulphide.** Fr., *oxysulfure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenoxysulfür.* It., *ossisolfuro di arsenico.* Sp., *óxisulfuro de arsénico.* A substance, $As_2O_3S_2$, improperly called *sulphoxiarsenic acid*, known only in solution and through its compounds with basic oxides, called sulphoxarsenates. [B, 140.]—**A. pentafluoride.** Fr., *pentafluorure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenpentafluorid.* A substance, AsF_5, known only in composition with other fluorides. [B, 3.]—**A. pentamethylide.** See PENTAMETHYL*arsine*—**A. pentasulphide.** Fr., *pentasulfure d'a., quintisulfure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenpentasulfid, Arsensupersulfid.* It., *pentasolfuro di arsenico.* Sp., *pentasulfuro de arsénico.* Syn.: *arsenic sulphide, sulpharsenic anhydride.* A substance, As_2S_5, obtained as a yellow precipitate by decomposing a thioarsenate with hydrochloric acid, and also prepared by fusing together a. trisulphide and sulphur. In combination with basic sulphides it forms the class of salts called thioarsenates, and is hence frequently (although improperly) called *sulpharsenic acid.* [B, 2, 3, 159.]—**A. pentoxide.** Fr., *pentoxyde d'a.* Ger., *Arsenpentoxyd.* It., *pentossido di arsenico.* Sp., *pentóxido de arsénico.* Syn.: *arsenic oxide* (or *anhydride*), *anhydrous arsenic acid.* A substance, As_2O_5, occurring as a white porous mass when arsenic acid is heated to just below a red heat. It is soluble in water, deliquesces in moist air, forming arsenic acid, and by reducing agents is converted into metallic a. By combining with water in various proportions it forms arsenic, metarsenic, and pyroarsenic acids, and is itself often erroneously designated as arsenic acid. [B, 3.]—**A. persulphide.** Fr., *persulfure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenpersulfid.* It., *persolfuro di arsenico.* Sp., *persulfuro de arsénico.* A substance having, according to Berzelius, the composition As_2S_{18}, obtained as yellow crystalline scales by mixing a solution of dipotassic or disodic thioarsenate with alcohol and evaporating to about two thirds. The name a. persulphide is also applied to a sulphide of a. containing a higher proportion of sulphur, made by fusing a. trioxide with sulphur. [B, 2, 140.]—**A. phosphide.** Fr., *phosphure d'a.* Ger., *Phosphorarsen.* It., *fosfuro di arsenico.* A brownish-red substance, AsP, compounded of a. and phosphorus. [B, 3.]—**A. radicle.** A radicle containing a., especially one compounded of a. and a hydrocarbon. [B.] See ARSINE and ARSONIUM.—**A. seleno-sulphide.** Fr., *sélénio-sulfure d'a.* A reddish-colored translucent substance of the composition $AsSeS_2$. [B, 3.] Cf. *A. thioselenide*.—**A. sesquichloride.** Fr., *sesquichlorure d'a.* Ger., *Arsensesquichlorür.* A. trichloride. [B, 142.]—**A. suboxide.** Fr., *sous-oxyde d'a.* Ger., *Arsensuboxyd.* It., *sotto-ossido di arsenico.* Sp., *subóxido de arsénico.* The blackish-gray oxide of a. deposited upon metallic a. when exposed to moist air. It is probably a mixture of a. and a. trioxide. According to some, the garlicky odor of metallic a. is due to a suboxide of a. [B, 140, 196.]—**A. subsulphide.** Fr., *sous-sulfure d'a.* Ger., *Arsensubsulfür.* It., *sotto-solfuro di arsenico.* Sp., *subsulfuro de arsénico.* A brown powder, $As_{12}S$, which remains when a. disulphide is digested with caustic alkalies. [A, 1.]—**A. sulfuré** (Fr.). A. sulphide. [B.]—**A. sulfuré jaune** (Fr.). A. trisulphide. [B, 119.]—**A. sulfuré rouge** (Fr.). A. disulphide. [B, 119.]—**A. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'a.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Arsenoxyd.* It., *solfato di arsenico.* Sp., *sulfato de arsénico.* A compound supposed to be obtained when a. is heated with sulphuric acid. [B, 140.]—**A. sulphide.** Lat., *arsenicum sulfuratum, arsenici sulphidum.* Fr., *sulfure d'a., a. sulfuré.* Ger., *Schwefelarsen, Arsensulfid.* It., *solfuro di arsenico.* Sp., *sulfuro de arsénico.* A compound of a. and sulphur. [B.] See *A. subsulphide, A. disulphide, A. trisulphide, A. pentasulphide*, and *A. persulphide*.—**A. superiodide.** Lat., *arsenici superioduretum.* An iodide of a. (apparently the triiodide) occurring in the liquor arsenici superiodureti. [B, 98.]—**A. terbromide, A. terchloride, A. terfluoride, A. teriodide, A. teroxide, A. tersulphide** (or **tersulphuret**). See *A. tribromide, A. trichloride, A. trifluoride, A. triiodide, A. trioxide*, and *A. trisulphide*.—**A. thioselenide.** Fr., *thiosélénîure d'a.* Ger., *Arsenthioseleniür.* A crystalline substance of the composition $AsSSe_2$. [B, 3.] Cf. *A. seleno-sulphide*.—**A. tribromide.** Lat., *arsenici terbromidum.* Fr., *tribromure d'a., bromure arsénieux.* Ger., *Arsenbromür, Arsentribromür.* It., *tribromuro di arsenico.* Sp., *tribromuro de arsénico.* Syn.: *arsenious bromide, bromide of a.* A substance, $AsBr_3$, occurring as colorless deliquescent prismatic crystals of strong arsenical odor, formed by the action of pulverized a. upon a solution of bromine in carbon disulphide. [B, 3, 159.]—**A. trichloride.** Lat., *arsenici* (seu *arsenii*) *chloridum, arsenicum chloratum.* Fr., *trichlorure d'a., chlorure arsénieux.* Ger., *Chlorarsen, Arsenchlorid, Arsenchlorür, Arsentrichlorür.* It., *tricloruro di arsenico, cloruro arsenioso.* Sp., *tricloruro de arsénico.* Syn.: *butter of a., caustic oil of a., arsenious chloride.* A very heavy, colorless, oily liquid, $AsCl_3$, obtained by the action of dry chlorine upon a., by distilling a. with corrosive sublimate or a. trioxide with sodium chloride and sulphuric acid, or by boiling a solution of a. trioxide in hydrochloric acid. It gives off white fumes of a. trioxide on exposure to the air and on contact with a small quantity of water, decomposes with the formation of a. chlordihydrate, while by an excess of water it is decomposed into a. trioxide and hydrochloric acid. Contact with dry ammonia converts it into a. ammonio-chloride. It is very poisonous. [B, 2, 3, 159.]—**A. trifluoride.** Fr., *trifluorure d'a.* Ger., *Arsentrifluorür.* A transparent, colorless liquid, AsF_3, very volatile and fuming on exposure to the air. A drop of it applied to the skin produces a painful ulcer which suppurates a long time like a burn. [A, 1; B, 3.]—**A. trihydrate.** Fr., *trihydrate d'a.* Ger., *Arsentrihydrat.* It., *triidrato di arsenico.* Sp., *trihidrato de arsénico.* Arsenic acid. [B, 2.]—**A. trihydride.** Fr., *trihydrure d'a.* Ger., *Arsentrihydrür.* It., *triidruro di arsenico.* Sp., *trihidruro de arsénico.* Arsenuretted hydrogen gas. [B.] See HYDROGEN *arsenide*.—**A. triiodide.** Lat., *arsenici iodidum* (seu *teriodidum*), *arsenii iodidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *arsenicum iodatum* (seu *ioduretum* [Greek Ph.]). Fr., *triiodure d'a., iodure arsénieux.* Ger., *Jodarsen, Arsenjodür, Arsentrijodür.* It., *triioduro di arsenico, ioduro arsenioso.* Sp., *triioduro de arsénico.* Syn.: *iodide of a., arsenious iodide.* An unstable compound, AsI_3, formed by melting together a mixture of a. and iodine. It occurs as orange-red crystalline masses of iodine-

like odor and taste, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. From the alcoholic solution it crystallizes in brick-red laminæ. It has been used as an application in ulcerating tubercular skin diseases and internally in impetigo, lepra, and affections resembling cancer. It is also used in the preparation of the liquor arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi. [B, 2, 5.] Cf. *Liquor superiodureti* ARSENICI.—**A. trioxide.** Lat., *acidum arseniosum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *acidum arsenicosum* [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Dan. Ph., Fenn. Ph.], *arsenicum album* [Greek Ph.]. Fr., *acide arsénieux* [Fr. Cod.], *trioxyde d'a., oxyde blanc d'a., a. blanc.* Ger., *arsenige Säure, Arsenoxyd, Arsentrioxyd, weisses Arsen.* It., *acido arsenioso, arsenico bianco, triossido di arsenico.* Sp., *arsénico blanco* [Sp. Ph.], *trióxido de arsénico, ácido arsenioso.* Syn.: *arsenious acid, white a., white oxide of a., common a.* A substance, As_2O_3, obtained by volatilizing a. in the presence of oxygen. It is commonly prepared by subliming arsenical pyrites, the product of the sublimation being called *poison-flour* or *flowers of a.* On resublimation this latter product furnishes amorphous a. trioxide (*a. glass, vitreous arsenious acid*), a colorless translucent, vitreous mass of sp. gr. of 3·738, soluble in 25 parts of cold water and 94 of absolute alcohol. This amorphous form on standing is gradually converted into an opaque porcelain-like mass of crystalline structure (*opaque* or *enamel-like arsenious acid*). Crystalline a. trioxide, under the form of octahedral crystals (*octahedral arsenious acid*) of sp. gr. of 3·689 soluble in 80 parts of cold water and 400 of absolute alcohol, occurs native as arsenolite, and may be obtained artificially by crystallization of either vitreous or opaque arsenious acid from a solution in hydrochloric acid; and, under the form of rhombic crystals (*right rhombic arsenious acid*), it occurs as claudetite, and is also found among the products of sublimation of arsenical pyrites. A. trioxide is odorless, has a faint sweetish metallic taste, and is volatile, emitting a colorless and odorless vapor. Chemically it is an acid-forming oxide, uniting with water to form true arsenious acid, and also metarsenious acid. It is much used in the preparation of other arsenical compounds, in the manufacture of pigments, and in glass-making. In doses of $^1/_{30}$-$^1/_{20}$ grain, it appears to act as a digestive tonic and cardiac and respiratory stimulant, and is much employed as a nerve-tonic in chorea and other nervous affections, as a remedy in chronic skin-disease, and as an adjuvant to or substitute for quinine in the treatment of malarial poisoning, and especially of its non-febrile manifestations. By the a. eaters of Styria, a. trioxide is used habitually in much larger doses without apparent ill-effects. In ordinary cases in doses of 1 grain or upward it is an acrid poison, producing violent gastro-enteritis with ulceration of the stomach and intestines, and fatty or parenchymatous degeneration of the liver, heart, and kidneys. The symptoms of acute arsenical poisoning are burning pain in the epigastrium, marked gastric irritability, vomiting, and purging, the vomited matters being brownish or bloody and the stools black and fœtid, great thirst, suppression of urine, and extreme prostration. If the patient survives this inflammatory stage, nervous symptoms (paresis, convulsions, tetanus, mania, etc.) frequently ensue. This acute form of arsenical poisoning is usually fatal unless the poison is evacuated or rendered inert by combination with some substance which renders it insoluble in the liquids of the stomach. The former is effected by the use of warm water, the sulphates of zinc and copper, and the use of the stomach-pump; the latter is accomplished by the use of the hydrated oxide of iron, magnesia, and sulphureted hydrogen, the first being by far the most efficacious. In addition, demulcents are to be given to reduce the inflammation, stimulants to combat the depression, and narcotics to relieve the pain. Besides this acute form of poisoning by a. trioxide or its salts, a chronic form is observed in those who work with arsenical compounds, or who in other ways take into the system small repeated doses of a soluble a. compound. The symptoms of this chronic arsenical poisoning are gastric disturbance, cutaneous irritation, conjunctival redness and itching, and œdema of the eyelids. In its topical action, a. trioxide is an escharotic and is frequently applied, especially by irregular practitioners, to cancerous and other malignant ulcers. A. trioxide enters into the composition of the liquor potassii arsenitis, liquor acidi arseniosi, and other official and unofficial solutions and pastes. [B, 3, 5, 159.]—**A. trisulphide.** Gr., ἀρσένικον (Dioscorides), ἀῤῥένικον (Theophrastus). Lat., *sulphuretum arsenici flavum* [Belg. Ph.], *arsenicum sulfuratum citrinum, arsenici tersulphuretum, arsenicum* (Pliny), *auripigmentum* (Vitruvius). Fr., *sulfure jaune d'a.* [Fr. Cod.], *trisulfure d'a.* Ger., *Arsensupersulfür, Arsentrisulfid, gelbes Rauschgelb.* It., *trisolfuro di arsenico, orpimento.* Sp., *arsénico amarillo* [Sp. Ph.], *oropimente* [Sp. Ph.], *trisulfuro de arsénico.* Syn.: *arsenious sulphide, yellow sulphide of a., sulpharsenious anhydride.* A substance, As_2S_3, occurring native, under the form of lemon-yellow rhombic prismatic crystals, as the mineral *orpiment*, and obtainable artificially as an orange-yellow powder by precipitating an acidulated solution of a. trioxide or of an arsenite with hydrogen sulphide. It is ordinarily insoluble in water, but may be obtained in solution by passing hydrogen sulphide into a pure aqueous solution of a. trioxide and separating the unaltered a. trioxide by dialysis. This variety of a. trisulphide, called *colloidal arsenious sulphide*, forms a yellowish solution with reddish fluorescence, which on evaporation yields a yellowish or reddish, amphorous, translucent substance. *Commercial a. trisulphide* is prepared by heating together a. trioxide and sulphur, and is really a mixture of the trioxide and trisulphide. It is highly poisonous, while the pure trisulphide is comparatively inert. In composition with basic sulphides, a. trisulphide forms sulphur salts (thioarsenites), analogous to the arsenites, and is hence often improperly called sulpharsenious acid. A. trisulphide is used as a pigment (*king's yellow*) in the printing of indigo-colors, and in the manufacture of fire-works; and it has been employed in medicine chiefly as a depilatory, but also formerly by way of fumigation in the treatment of asthma and venereal ulcers. See MIXTURE *cathérétique.* The Fr. Codex distinguishes native orpiment (*sulfure jaune d'a. naturel*) from the trisulphide artificially prepared by precipitation (*sulfure jaune d'a. officinal*). [B, 3, 5, 59, 113, 159.]—**Ammonio-chlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. ammonio-chloride.*—**Bichlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. dichloride.*—**Bihydrate d'a.** (Fr.). Pyroarsenic acid. [B.]—**Bihydrure d'a.** (Fr.). Solid hydrogen arsenide. [B.]—**Bisulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. disulphide.*—**Black a.** Lat., *arsenicum nigrum.* Fr., *a. noir, mort-aux-mouches.* Metallic a. [A, 301.]—**Black sulphuret of a.** See *A. subsulphide.*—**Bromure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. bromide.*—**Butter of a., Caustic oil of a.** Lat., *butyrum arsenici, oleum arsenici.* Fr., *beurre d'a.* Ger., *Arsenbutter, ätzendes Arseniköl.* See *A. trichloride.*—**Cerate of a.** See *Ceratum* ARSENICI.—**Chaux d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. trioxide.*—**Chlordihydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. chlordihydrate.*—**Chlorophosphure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. chlorophosphide.*—**Chlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. chloride* and *A. trichloride.*—**Colloidal a. sulphide, Colloidal a. trisulphide.** See under *A. trisulphide.*—**Common a.** Fr., *a. commun.* Ger., *gemeiner Arsenik.* See *A. trioxide.*—**Crude a.** Fr., *a. cru.* Ger., *Giftmehl.* Poison-flour; crude sublimed a. trioxide. [B, 2.] See *A. trioxide.*—**Dichlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. dichloride.*—**Dihydrate d'a.** (Fr.). Pyroarsenic acid. [B.]—**Dihydrure d'a.** (Fr.). Solid hydrogen arsenide. [B.]—**Disulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. disulphide.*—**Fixed liver of a.** Potassium arsenite. [B, 140.]—**Flour of a.** See *A. flour* and *A. trioxide.*—**Flowers of a.** Fr., *fleurs d'a.* Ger., *Arsenikblumen.* It., *fiori di arsenico.* A. trioxide obtained by sublimation; a. flour. [B, 3.] See *A. trioxide.*—**Fluorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. fluoride.*—**Foie d'a.** (Fr.). See *Liver of a.*—**Glacial white a.** Ger., *weisses Arsenikglas.* A. glass. [B, 98.] See under *A. trioxide.*—**Hydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hydrate.*—**Hydrated a. terchloride.** A. chlordihydrate. [B, 140.] See *A. oxychloride.*—**Hydrochloric solution of a.** See *Liquor* ACIDI ARSENIOSI.—**Hydrure d'a.** (Fr.). See HYDROGEN *arsenide.*—**Iodure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. triiodide.*—**Liver of a.** Fr., *foie d'a.* Ger., *Arsenikleber.* It., *fegato di arsenico.* Sp., *hígado de arsénico.* An old term for the alkaline thioarsenites. [B, 2.] See *Fixed liver of a.* and *Volatile liver of a.*—**Monohydrate d'a.** (Fr.). Metarsenic acid. [B.]—**Octadécasulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. persulphide.*—**Oil of a.** See *A. trichloride.*—**Oxybromure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. oxybromide.*—**Oxychlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. oxychloride.*—**Oxyde blanc d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. trioxide.*—**Oxyde d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. oxide.*—**Oxyiodure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. oxyiodide.*—**Oxysulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. oxysulphide.*—**Paysan à l'a.** (Fr.). A peasant addicted to a.-eating. [A, 301.]—**Pentasulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. pentasulphide.*—**Pentoxyde d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. pentoxide.*—**Persulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. persulphide.*—**Phosphure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. phosphide.*—**Poudre de sulfure jaune d'a.** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.]. A. trisulphide powdered and passed through a sieve containing 120 meshes to the French inch. [B, 113.]—**Poudre de sulfure rouge d'a.** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.]. A. disulphide prepared like the *poudre de sulfure jaune d'a.* [B, 113.]—**Red a., Red a. glass, Red sulphuret of a., Red sulphurized a.** Ger., *rother Arsenik, rothes Arsenglas, rothes Schwefelarsen.* A. disulphide. [B, 142, 200.]—**Sélénio-sulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. seleno-sulphide.*—**Sesquichlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. trichloride.*—**Solution of chloride of a.** The liquor arsenici chloridi. [B.] See *Liquor* ACIDI ARSENIOSI.—**Solution of hydriodate of a. and mercury, Solution of iodide of a. and mercury.** See *Liquor* ARSENII *et hydrargyri iodidi.*—**Solution of superioduret of a.** See *Liquor superiodureti* ARSENICI.—**Sous-oxyde d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. suboxide.*—**Sous-sulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. subsulphide.*—**Sublimed a., Sublimed white oxide of a.** [Dub. Ph., 1826]. Lat., *arsenici oxydum album sublimatum* [Dub. Ph., 1826]. Sublimed a. trioxide. [B.] See *A. trioxide.*—**Sulfate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. sulphate.*—**Sulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. sulphide.*—**Sulfure d'a. et de chaux** (Fr.). See *Sulphuretum* ARSENICI *et calcis.*—**Sulfure d'a. et de sélénium** (Fr.). See *A. seleno-sulphide* and *A. thioselenide.*—**Sulfure jaune d'a.** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *sulfuretum arseniosum* [Fr. Cod.]. A. trisulphide. [B, 113.]—**Sulfure jaune d'a. naturel** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.]. Native orpiment; crude a. trisulphide. [B, 113.]—**Sulfure jaune d'a. officinal** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.] (ou pur [Fr. Cod.]). A. trisulphide prepared by precipitating an acidulated solution of a. trioxide with hydrogen sulphide, and purified for pharmaceutical purposes. [B, 113.]—**Sulfure rouge d'a.** (Fr.). A. trisulphide. [B, 119.]—**Thiosélénieure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. thioselenide.*—**Tribromure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. tribromide.*—**Trichlorure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. trichloride.*—**Trifluorure d'a.** See *A. trifluoride.*—**Trihydrate d'a.** Arsenic acid. [B.]—**Trihydrure d'a.** (Fr.). Hydrogen arsenide. [B.]—**Triiodure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. triiodide.*—**Trioxyde d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. trioxide.*—**Trisulfure d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. trisulphide.*—**Verre d'a.** (Fr.). A. glass. [B.] See *A. trioxide* and *A. disulphide.*—**Vitriol of a.** A. sulphate. [B, 91.]—**Volatile liver of a.** Ammonium arsenite. [B, 140.]—**White a., White oxide of a.** Lat., *arsenicum album* [Greek Ph.], *arsenici oxydum album* [Dub. Ph., 1826]. Fr., *a. blanc, oxyde d'a. blanc.* Ger., *weisser Arsenik.* It., *arsenico bianco, ossido bianco di arsenico.* Sp., *arsénico blanco* [Sp. Ph.]. See *A. trioxide.*—**Yellow a., Yellow sulphide of a., Yellow sulphuret of a., Yellow sulphurized a.** Lat., *arsenicum sulfuratum citrinum, sulphuretum arsenici flavum* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfure jaune d'a.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gelber Arsenik.* It., *solfuro giallo di arsenico.* Sp., *arsénico amarillo* [Sp. Ph.]. See *A. trisulphide.*

ARSENIC, adj. A³r-se²n'i²k. Lat., *arsenicus, arsenicicus.* Fr., *arsénique.* It., *arsenico.* Sp., *arsénico.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, arsenic; in chemical nomenclature, containing arsenic as a quinquivalent radicle. [B.]—**Anhydrous a. acid.** Fr., *acide arsénique anhydre.* Ger., *wasserfreie Arsensäure.* It., *acido arsenico anidro.* Sp., *ácido arsénico.* Arsenic pentoxide. [B.]—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum arsenicum* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *arsenicicum* [Swiss Ph.]). Fr., *acide arsénique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Arsensäure.* It., *acido arsenico.* Sp., *ácido arsénico.* A name often given improperly to arsenic pentoxide, but properly applied to the hydrate of this substance, $H_3AsO_4(As_2O_5 + 3H_2O = 2H_3AsO_4)$, which acts as a tribasic acid forming salts called arsenates. A. acid usually occurs in the

form of a very concentrated aqueous solution of syrupy consistence, metallic taste, strongly acid reaction, and corrosive properties. From this solution the pure acid (the a. acid of the Fr. Cod. and Swiss Ph.) separates in the form of acicular crystals having the constitution $2(H_3AsO_4) + H_2O$. At 100° C. these crystals melt, lose their water of crystallization, and are reduced to a white pulverulent mass. At 140°-160° C. a. acid is converted into pyroarsenic acid, and at 260° C. into metarsenic acid. A. acid and the arsenates are poisonous, but not as much so as arsenic trioxide and the arsenites. [B, 2, 3.] See also METARSENIC ACID and PYROARSENIC ACID. —**A. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride arsenique.* Ger., *Arsensäureanhydrid.* It., *anidride arsenica.* See ARSENIC *pentoxide.*—**A. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde arsénique.* It., *ossido arsenico.* Sp., *óxido arsénico.* See ARSENIC *pentoxide.*—**A. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure arsénique.* It., *solfuro arsenico.* Sp., *sulfuro arsénico.* See ARSENIC *pentasulphide.*—**Monobasic a. acid.** See METARSENIC ACID.—**Tetrabasic a. acid.** See PYROARSENIC ACID.—**Tribasic a. acid.** See *A. acid.*

ARSENICAL, adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *arsenicalis.* Fr., *arsénical.* Ger., *arsenikalisch.* It., *arsenicale.* Sp., *arsenical.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, arsenic; derived from arsenic. [B.] See *A.* CAUSTIC, *A.* ŒDEMA, *A.* PASTE, *A.* PYRITES, *A.* INTOXICATION, *A.* POISONING, *A.* RASH, *A.* SALT, and *A.* SOLUTION.

ARSENICALIS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^{2}k-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Arsenical. [B.] For special uses of the word see under ŒDEMA, SOLUTIO, and ULCUS.

ARSENICALISM, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'-i^{2}k-a^{2}l-i^{2}zm. Fr., *arsenicisme.* Chronic arsenical poisoning. [A, 301.] See ARSENIC *trioxide.*

ARSENICATE, v. tr. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^{2}k-at. Lat., *arsenicare.* To impregnate with arsenic. [A, 316.]

ARSENICATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^{2}k-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *arséniqué.* Arsenicated; combined with or containing arsenic. [B, 119.]

ARSENICHT (Ger.), adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^{2}ch^{2}t. Arsenious.—**A'e Säure.** Arsenious acid.

ARSENICIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^2-si^2(ki^2)-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *arsenicia'seos (-is).* Fr., *arséniciase.* Ger., *Arsenikdarre.* See ARSENICALISM.

ARSENICICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *arsénicique.* Arsenical; agreeing with the name of a base, the arsenate of that base. [B.] See ACIDUM *arsenicicum,* FERRUM *arsenicicum,* etc.

ARSENICISM, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^{2}s-i^{2}zm. Fr., *arsénicisme.* See ARSENICALISM. [D, 34.]

ARSENICK, n. A^{3}r'se^{2}n-i^{2}k. 1. An archaic spelling of arsenic. 2. The *Polygonum hydropiper.* [B, 222.]

ARSÉNICO-FERRIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-san-i^{2}k-o-fe^{2}r-ri^2-fe^{2}r. Containing or producing arsenic and iron. [B, 132.]

ARSENICOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^{2}k-o^{2}f'a^3-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). From ἀρσενικόν, arsenic, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *arsénicophage.* Ger., *Arsenikesser.* An arsenic-eater. [L, 46.]

ARSENICOPHAGY, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^{2}k-o^{2}f'a^3-ji^2. Fr., *arsénicophagie.* Ger., *Arsenikessen.* The practice of eating arsenic. [A, 385.]

ARSENICO-SULFURATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^{2}k-o-su^{3}l-(su^{4}l)-fu^2(fu)-ra(ra^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *arsenicum,* arsenic, and *sulfur,* sulphur. Combined with or containing both arsenic and sulphur. [B, 78.] See HYDRARGYRUM *arsenico-sulfuratum.*

ARSÉNICO-SULFURIDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-san-i^{2}k-o-su^{6}l-fu^{6}r-ed. A compound containing both sulphur and arsenic; a thioarsenite or thioarsenate. [B, 132.]

ARSENICOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^{2}k-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Arsenious; with the name of a base, the arsenite of that base. [B.] See ACIDUM *arsenicosum.*

ARSENICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From Gr., ἀρσενικόν. See ARSENIC. 1. Orpiment or native arsenic trisulphide (Pliny). 2. Common arsenic; arsenic trioxide. 3. Metallic arsenic. In this sense now superseded by arsenium in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. [B, 2, 5.]—**Antidotum arsenici** [Ger. Ph.]. See FERRI *oxidum hydratum cum magnesia.*—**Aqua arsenici.** See *Liquor* POTASSII *arsenitis* and *Liquor arsenici albi.*—**Arsenici bisulphuretum.** Arsenic disulphide. [B, 98.]—**Arsenici chloridum.** Arsenic trichloride. [B.] **Arsenici hydriodas, Arsenici iodidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870], **Arsenici ioduretum.** Arsenic triiodide. [B.]—**Arsenici oxydum album** [Dub. Ph., 1826]. Arsenic trioxide. [B, 5.]—**Arsenici oxydum album sublimatum** [Dub. Ph., 1826], **Arsenici oxydum præparatum, Arsenici oxydum sublimatum.** Sublimed white oxide of arsenic; arsenic trioxide purified by sublimation. [B, 5, 59.]—**Arsenici superiodidum.** Arsenic superiodide. [B, 98.]—**Arsenici terbromidum.** Arsenic tribromide. [B.]—**Arsenici terchloridum.** Arsenic trichloride. [B.]—**Arsenici teriodidum.** Arsenic triiodide. [B, 98.]—**Arsenici tersulphuretum.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B, 98.]—**A. album** [Greek Ph.]. Arsenic trioxide. [B, 95.]—**A. album calcinatum Bergmanni, A. album pulveratum.** Arsenic trioxide. [B.]—**A. album sublimatum.** Sublimed arsenic trioxide. [A, 316.]—**A. album venale pulveratum.** An impure trioxide of arsenic, used as a poison for rats and other vermin. [B, 270.]—**A. antimoniatum.** See CAUSTICUM *arsenicale.*—**A. bromatum.** Arsenic tribromide. [A, 316.]—**A. chloratum.** Arsenic trichloride. [B, 48.]—**A. citrinum.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B.]—**A. citrinum factitium.** Artificially prepared arsenic trisulphide. [A, 316.]—**A. citrinum nativum.** Native arsenic trisulphide (orpiment). [B, 180.]—**A. croceum.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B, 59.]—**A. crudum.** Arsenic trioxide. [B, 119.]—**A. crystallinum** [Schroder]. Arsenic trioxide. [B, 200.]—**A. cum antimonio.** See CAUSTICUM *antimoniale.*—**A. factitium album** [Aldrov.]. Arsenic trioxide. [B, 200.]—**A. factitium flavum** [Aldrov.]. Artificially prepared arsenic trisulphide. [B, 200.]—**A. flavum.** Yellow sulphide of arsenic; arsenic trisulphide. [B, 119.]—**A. Grenii.** Arsenic trioxide. [A, 316.]—**A. griseum.** Ger., *grauer Arsen.* Arsenic obtained under the form of a gray powder. [B, 180.]—**A. iodatum, A. ioduretum** [Greek Ph.]. Arsenic triiodide. [B, 108, 180.]—**A. luteum.** It., *arsenico giallo.* Golden sulphide of arsenic. [A, 314.] See ARSENIC *trisulphide.*—**A. mineralisatum risigallum.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B, 180.]—**A. nativum porosum.** Native metallic arsenic. [B, 180.]—**A. nigrum.** Metallic arsenic. [A, 314.]—**A. oxydatum, A. oxydatum album.** Arsenic trioxide. [B, 98.]—**A. persulphuratum.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B, 180.] See, however, ARSENIC *persulphide.*—**A. potassicum.** Potassium arsenite. [A, 316.]—**A. pulverisatum.** See *A. album venale pulveratum.*—**A. rex.** An alchemical name for metallic arsenic. [B, 3.]—**A. rubrum.** Red arsenic; arsenic disulphide. [B, 119.]—**A. rubrum crudum.** Realgar; native arsenic disulphide. [B, 180.]—**A. rubrum factitium.** Artificially prepared arsenic disulphide. [B, 200.]—**A. rubrum nativum.** Realgar; native arsenic trisulphide. [B, 180.]—**A. sandaracha.** Sandaracha; arsenic disulphide. [A, 316.]—**A. sulfuratum.** Arsenic sulphide. [B.]—**A. sulfuratum citrinum.** Arsenic trisulphide, especially the native trisulphide or orpiment. [B, 95.]—**A. sulfuratum citrinum purum.** Purified arsenic trisulphide; arsenic trisulphide prepared by precipitation, the *sulfure jaune d'arsenic officinal* of the Fr. Cod. [B, 95.]—**A. sulfuratum flavum.** See *A. sulfuratum citrinum.*—**A. sulfuratum rubrum.** Red sulphide of arsenic; arsenic disulphide. [B, 95.]—**A. testaceum.** A commercial name for one of the varieties of arsenic ore. [B, 180.]—**A. veterum.** Arsenic trioxide. [A, 316.]—**Butyrum arsenici.** Butter of arsenic; arsenic trisulphide. [B, 48.]—**Calx arsenici alba.** Arsenic trioxide. [B, 119.]—**Ceratum arsenici** [U. S. Ph., 1820, 1830]. Fr., *cérat d'arsenic* (ou *arsénical*). Ger., *Arseniksalbe.* It., *cerato di arsenico.* Cerate of arsenic; a preparation, used as an application to cancerous ulcers, consisting of arsenic trioxide, 20 grains, mixed with simple cerate, 1 oz. Various preparations of similar composition are mentioned in several of the older pharmacopœias and dispensatories. [B, 5 (4th ed.), 119.]—**Chloruretum arsenici.** Arsenic trichloride. [B, 119.]—**Deutosulphuretum citrinum arsenici nativum.** Native arsenic trisulphide; orpiment. [B, 180.]—**Ioduretum arsenici.** Arsenic triiodide. [B, 119.]—**Liquor arsenici albi.** A liquid obtained by the deflagration of 2 parts each of nitre and arsenic (arsenic trioxide) with, in some cases, 1 part of sulphur. [B, 59.] This preparation, as well as that known as *aqua arsenici,* seems to be mainly impure arsenic acid produced by the deliquescence of the a. pentoxide produced by the oxidation of the arsenic. [B.]—**Liquor arsenici chloridi** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Liquor* ACIDI ARSENIOSI.—**Liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodati, Liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Liquor* ARSENII *et hydrargyri iodidi.*—**Liquor arsenici hydrochloricus** [Br. Ph.]. Hydrochloric solution of arsenic. [B.] See *Liquor* ACIDI ARSENIOSI.—**Liquor superioduréti arsenici.** Arsenic triiodide in aqueous solution, used as an external application in cancer. [B, 48.]—**Oleum arsenici.** Caustic oil of arsenic; arsenic trichloride. [B, 48.]—**Oxidum arsenici** [Ed. Ph., 1817], **Oxydum arsenici album.** Arsenic trioxide. [B, 5 (4th ed.), 119.]—**Oxydum arsenici album cum sulphureto stibii.** See CAUSTICUM *arsenicale.*—**Oxydum citrinum arsenici nativum.** Native arsenic trisulphide. [B, 180.]—**Protosulphuretum arsenici.** Arsenic disulphide. [B, 180.]—**Regulus arsenici.** Metallic arsenic. [B, 196.]—**Rubinus arsenici.** Arsenic disulphide. [B, 180.]—**Solutio arsenici.** See *Liquor* ACIDI ARSENIOSI.—**Sulphuretum arsenici flavum** [Belg. Ph.]. Arsenic trisulphide. [B, 95.]—**Sulphuretum arsenici nativum.** Native trisulphide of arsenic. [B, 180.]—**Sulphuretum arsenici rubrum** [Belg. Ph.]. Arsenic disulphide. [B, 95.]—**Sulphuretum citrinum arsenici nativum.** Native trisulphide of arsenic. [B, 180.]—**Unguentum arsenici.** See *Ceratum arsenici.*

ARSENICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Arsenical, arsenic; with the name of a. base, the arsenate of that base. [B.] See ACIDUM ARSENICUM.

ARSENIDE, n. A^{3}r'se^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Lat., *arsenidum, arseniuretum.* Fr., *arséniure* (1st def.), *arsénide.* Ger., *Arseniür* (1st def.). It., Sp., *arseniuro* (1st def.). 1. A compound made up of arsenic united directly with another element or a radicle. 2. In mineralogy, a mineral composed of arsenic or of an arsenical compound. [B, 2, 132.]

ARSÉNIÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-sa-ni^2-a. Arseniated, arseniureted. [B, 132.]

ARSENIET, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^2-e^{2}t. An arsenide. [B, 142.]

ARSÉNIEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-sa-ni^2-u^5. Arsenious. [B.]

ARSENIFEROUS, adj. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *arseniferus* (from *arsenicum,* arsenic, and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *arsénifère.* Ger., *Arsenhaltig.* It., *arsenifero.* Sp., *arsenifero.* Producing or containing arsenic, as a. compounds. [B, 3, 98.]

ARSENIG (Ger.), adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^{2}g. Arsenious.—**A'e säure, A'säure.** Arsenious acid. [B.]—**Wasserfreie A'säure.** Anhydrous arsenious acid; arsenic trioxide. [B.]

ARSENIK (Ger.), n. A^{3}r-san'i^{2}k. Arsenic, or arsenic trioxide. —**Aetzendes A'öl.** Caustic oil of arsenic; arsenic trichloride. [B, 196.]—**A'bauer.** A peasant addicted to arsenic-eating. [A, 301.]—**A'blumen.** Flowers of arsenic. [L.] See ARSENIC *trioxide.*—**A'blüte.** Arsenic bloom; native octahedral arsenic trioxide. [B.]—**A'bromür.** See ARSENIC *tribromide.*—**A'butter.** Butter of arsenic; arsenic trichloride. [B, 196.]—**A'chlorür.** See ARSENIC *trichloride.*—**A'darre.** See ARSENICALISM.—**A'essen.** Arsenic-eating. [B, 49.]—**A'esser.** An arsenic-eater. [B.] See under ARSENIC *trioxide.*—**A'jodür.** See ARSENIC *triiodide.*—**A'kies.** See ARSEN*kies.*—**A'kobaltkies.** A native arsenide of cobalt. [B,

49.]—**A'kupfer.** See ARSEN*kupfer*.—**A'lähmung.** Arsenical paralysis.—**A'leber.** See *Liver of* ARSENIC.—**A'mohr.** See ÆTHIOPS *auripigmentalis*.—**A'salbe.** See *Ceratum* ARSENICI.—**A'salz.** An arsenate. [A, 301.]—**A'säure.** Arsenic acid. [B, 196.]—**A'seife.** See *Arsenical* SOAP.—**A'stein.** Metallic arsenic. [B, 180.]—**A'superchlorür** [Berzelius]. Arsenic trichloride. [B, 142.]—**A'übersulfid** [Berzelius]. Arsenic persulphide. [B, 142.]—**A'vergiftung.** Arsenical poisoning. See under ARSENIC *trioxide*.—**A'wasserstoff, A'wasserstoffgas.** Hydrogen arsenide. [B, 142.]—**Fowler's A'auflösung.** See *Liquor* POTASSII *arsenitis*.—**Gelbe A'blende** [Naumann]. Native arsenic trisulphide; orpiment. [B, 180.]—**Gelber A.** Arsenic trisulphide. [B, 49.]—**Gelber natürlicher A.** Native arsenic trisulphide. [B, 180.]—**Gemeiner A.** Arsenic trioxide. [B, 48.]—**Geschwefelter A.** Arsenic sulphide. [B, 124.]—**Grauer A.** See *Graues* ARSEN.—**Rothe A'blende** [Naumann]. Native arsenic disulphide; realgar. [B, 180.]—**Rother A.** Red arsenic; arsenic disulphide. [B, 49.]—**Schwefela'.** Arsenic sulphide. [B, 180.]—**Weisser A.** White arsenic; arsenic trioxide. [B.]

ARSENIKALIEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^{2}k-a^{3}l'en. Arsenical preparations; preparations of arsenic and its compounds. [B, 49.]

ARSENIKALISCH (Ger.), adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^{2}k-a^{3}l'i^{2}sh. Arsenical. [B.]

ARSENIKALKIES (Ger.), n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^{2}k-a^{2}l'kes. Lölingite. [B, 49.]

ARSENIKANTON (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^{2}k-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'to^{2}n. The *Mentha pulegium*. [Dioscorides (B, 121).]

ARSÉNIO-ANTIMONIAL (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-sa-ni^2-o-a^{3}n-ti^2-mo-ni^2-a^{3}l. Containing both arsenic and antimony. [B, 137.]

ARSÉNIO-BIÉTHYLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-sa-ni^2-o-bi^2-at-i^{2}l. Arsendiethyl. [B, 38.]

ARSÉNIO-BIMÉTHYLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-sa-ni^2-o-bi^2-mat-i^{2}l. Arsendimethyl. [B.]

ARSÉNIO-CHLORURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-sa-ni^2-o-klo-ru^{6}r. See ARSENOCHLORIDE.

ARSENIODIETHYL, ARSENIODIMETHYL, ARSENIODIPHENYL, n's. A^{3}r-se^{2}n''i^2-o-di-e^{2}th'i^{2}l, -me^{2}th'i^{2}l, -fe^{2}n'i^{2}l. Fr., *arsénio-diéthyle, arsénio-diméthyle, arséniq-diphényle*. See ARSENDIETHYL, ARSENDIMETHYL, and ARSENDIPHENYL.

ARSÉNIO-FLUORURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-sa-ni^2-o-flu^6-o-ru^{6}r. See ARSENOFLUORIDE.

ARSÉNIO-MÉTHYLATE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-sa-ni^2-o-mat-i^{2}l-a^{3}t. See ARSENMETHYLATE.

ARSENIO-MOLYBDATE, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n''i^2-o-mo^{2}l-i^{2}b'dat. Fr., *arsénio-molybdate*. It., *arsenio-molibdato*. A salt of arseniomolybdic acid. [B.]

ARSENIOMOLYBDIC ACID, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n''i^2-o-mo^{2}l-i^{2}b'di^{2}k. From *arsenic* and *molybdic*. Fr., *acide arsénio-molybdique*. Ger., *Arsenmolybdänsäure*. It., *acido arsenio-molibdico*. An acid substance prepared under the form of orange-red acicular crystals by dissolving a metallic molybdate in an aqueous solution of arsenic acid and decomposing the double salt thus produced with sulphuric acid. [O. Pufahl, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gsllsch.," 1884, 213; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Nov., 1884, p. 286 (B).]

ARSENIOPHENYL, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n''i^2-o-fe^{2}n'i^{2}l. Fr., *arséniophényle*. See ARSENPHENYL.

ARSENIO-PHOSPHATE, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n''i^2-o-fo^{2}s'fat. From *arsenic* and *phosphate*. Fr., *arsénio-phosphate*. It., Sp., *arseniofosfato*. A compound of a base with both arsenic and phosphoric acids. [B, 142.]

ARSENIO-PHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-se^{2}n''i^2-o-ti(te)'si^{2}s. Gen., *arsenio-phthis'eos* (*-sis*). For deriv, see ARSENIC and PHTHISIS. Fr., *arséniophthisie*. See ARSENICALISM.

ARSÉNIO-SULFURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-sa-ni^2-o-su^{6}l-fu^{6}r. A mineral containing arsenic and sulphur. [B, 38.]

ARSENIO-SULPHATE, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n''i^2-o-su^{3}l'fat. From *arsenic* and *sulphate*. Fr., *arsénio-sulfate*. It., *arsenio-solfato*. Sp., *arsenio-sulfato*. A compound of a base with both arsenic and sulphuric acids. [B, 140.]

ARSENIOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-i^2-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Arsenious; in agreement with the name of a base, the arsenite of that base. [B.] See ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM.

ARSENIOTRIETHYL, ARSENIOTRIMETHYL, n's. A^{3}r-se^{2}n''i^2-o-tri-e^{2}th'i^{2}l, -me^{2}th'i^{2}l. Fr., *arsénio-triéthyle, arsénio-triméthyle*. See TRIETHYLARSINE and TRIMETHYLARSINE.

ARSENIOTUNGSTATE, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n''i^2-o-tu^{3}n^{2}g'stat. Fr., *arsénio-tungstate*. Ger., *arsenwolframsaures Salz*. It., *arseniotungstato*. A salt of arseniotungstic acid. [B.]

ARSENIOTUNGSTIC ACID, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n''i^2-o-tun^{2}g'sti^{2}k. Fr., *acide arsénio-tungstique*. Ger., *Arsenwolframsäure*. It., *acido arsenio-tungstico*. An acid formed by dissolving a metallic tungstate in an aqueous solution of arsenic acid and decomposing the double salt so produced with sulphuric acid. [M. Fremery, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1884, p. 296; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Dec., 1884, p. 306 (B).]

ARSENIOUS, adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *arseniosus, arsenicosus*. Fr., *arsénieux*. Ger., *arsenig*. It., Sp., *arsenioso*. Containing arsenic; in chemistry, containing arsenic as a trivalent radicle. [B.]—**A. acid.** See the major list.—**A. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride arsénieux*. Ger., *Arsenigsäureanhydrid*. It., *anidride arseniosa*. See ARSENIC *trioxide*.—**A. bromide, A. chloride, A. fluoride, A. iodide, A. oxide, A. sulphide.** See ARSENIC *tribromide*, ARSENIC *trichloride*, ARSENIC *trifluoride*, ARSENIC *triiodide*, ARSENIC *trioxide*, ARSENIC *trisulphide*.

ARSENIOUS ACID, n. Lat., *acidum arseniosum* (seu *arsenicosum*). Fr., *acide arsénieux, arsenic blanc, mort-aux-rats*. Ger., *Arsenigsäure, arsenige Säure*. It., *acido arsenioso*. Sp., *ácido arsenioso*. A name often given to arsenic trioxide (*q. v.*), but properly applied to the hydrate of this substance, H_3AsO_3(= As_2O_3 + $3H_2O$), a body known only in aqueous solution and prepared by dissolving the trioxide in water. It acts as a tribasic acid forming salts called *arsenites*. [B, 3.] Cf. METARSENIOUS ACID and PYROARSENIOUS ACID.—**Amorphous a. a.** The amorphous variety of arsenic trioxide. [B, 98.]—**Anhydrous a. a.** Fr., *acide arsénieux anhydre*. Ger., *wasserfreie Arsenigsäure*. It., *acido arsenioso anidro*. Arsenic trioxide. [B.]—**A. a. hydriodate.** See *A. a. terhydriodate*.—**A. a. sulphate.** See ARSENIC *sulphate*.—**A. a. terhydriodate.** The hydrated oxyiodide of arsenic. [B, 98.]—**A. a. terhydrochlorate.** The chlordihydrate (or hydrated oxychloride) of arsenic. [B, 98.]—**Crystallized a. a.** The crystalline variety of arsenic trioxide. [B, 98.]—**Enamel-like a. a.** Fr., *acide arsénieux porcellanique*. See under ARSENIC *trioxide*.—**Glacial a. a.** See *Vitreous a. a.*—**Octahedral a. a.** The variety of arsenic trioxide crystallizing in octahedra. [B, 98.]—**Opaque a. a.** See *Enamel-like a. a.*—**Right-rhombic a. a.** The variety of arsenic trioxide crystallizing in rhombic prisms. [B, 98.]—**Rough a. a.** (more properly *crude* or *raw a. a.*). Crude arsenic trioxide obtained by sublimation of arsenical ore; flowers of arsenic. [B, 98.]—**Solution of a. a.** See *Liquor* ACIDI ARSENIOSI, and Cf. *Liquor* ARSENICI *albi*.—**Vitreous a. a.** Fr., *acide arsénieux vitreux*. Ger., *weisses Arsenglas*. See under ARSENIC *trioxide*.

ARSENIOVINIC ACID, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n''i^2-o-vi'ni^{2}k. Fr., *acide arsénio-vinique*. An acid, said to have the composition of dihydric ethyl arsenate, $H^2As(C_2H_5)O_4$, obtained, according to F. d'Arcet, by the action of alcohol upon arsenic acid. [B, 118, 140.] See ETHYL *arsenate*.

ARSÉNIOXYDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-sa-ni^2-o^{2}x-ed. A mineral composed of arsenic and oxygen. [B, 132.]

ARSÉNIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-sa-nek. Arsenic. [B.]

ARSÉNIQUÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-sa-ni^2-ka. Arseniated. [B, 132.]

ARSENIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r'se^{2}n-i^{2}s. Gen., *arseni'tis*. An arsenite. [B.]—**A. potassicus aqua solutus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor* POTASSII *arsenitis*.

ARSENITE, n. A^{3}r'se^{2}n-it. Lat., *arsenis*. Fr., *arsénite*. Ger., *Arsenit*. It., Sp., *arsenito*. A salt of arsenious acid. The true a's (*orthoarsenites*), or salts of ordinary arsenious acid, are divided into: 1. *Neutral* or *normal a's*, of the composition $R'''AsO_3$ or $M_3(AsO_3)_n$. 2. *Acid a's*, including *monohydric a's* or *dimetallic a's*, of the composition $HR''AsO_3$ or $M_2(HAsO_3)_n$, and *dihydric a's* or *monometallic a's*, of the composition $M(H_2AsO_3)_n$, where R'' and R''' are bivalent and trivalent radicles and M is a radicle of the quantivalence of *n*. [B.] See also METARSENITE and PYROARSENITE.

ARSENIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rs-e^{2}n'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Arsenic; the name adopted in the present U. S. Ph. [B.]—**Arsenii chloridum.** See ARSENIC *trichloride*.—**Arsenii iodidum** [U. S. Ph.]. See ARSENIC *triiodide*.—**Liquor arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté d'iodo-arsénite de mercure de Donovan*. Ger., *Jodquecksilberarseniklösung, Donovanische Tropfen*. Syn.: *liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Solution of iodide of arsenic and mercury; Donovan's solution. A solution containing 1 part of arsenic triiodide and 1 part of mercury biniodide (mercuric iodide) in 100 parts of distilled water [U. S. Ph.]. The solution made by Donovan was supposed by him to contain the so-called hydriodates of arsenious oxide and of mercuric oxide (the oxyiodides of arsenic and mercury). [A; B, 5.]

ARSÉNIURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-san-i^2-u^{6}r. An arsenide. [B, 132.]

ARSENIURET, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^2-u^2-re^{2}t. Lat., *arseniuretum*. Fr., *arséniure*. Ger., *Arseniür*. It., Sp., *arseniuro*. See ARSENIDE.

ARSENIURETED, adj. A^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^2-u^2-re^{2}t-e^{2}d. Lat., *arseniatus*. Fr., *arsénié, arséniuré*. It., *arseniato*. Compounded with or containing arsenic. [B.] See *A.* HYDROGEN.

ARSENIZATION, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n''i^2-za'-shu^{3}n. It., *arsenizzazione*. Medication with arsenic. [B.]

ARSENMETHYL, n. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-me^{2}th'i^{2}l. Fr., *arsén-méthyle*. Ger., *Arsenmethyl*. It., *arsenio-metile*. Syn.: *methylarsen, arsenmonomethyl*. A bivalent or quadrivalent radicle $As(CH_3)''$ or $As(CH_3)''''$. It is not known in the free state. [B, 2.]—**A. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'arsén-méthyle*. Ger., *Arsenmethylchlorür*. See *A. dichloride* and *A. tetrachloride*.—**A. chlorobromide.** Fr., *chloro-bromure d'arsén-méthyle*. Ger., *Arsenmethylchlorbromür*. A substance, $As(CH_3)ClBr$, apparently produced by the spontaneous decomposition of the chlorodibromide of cacodyl. [B, 2.]—**A. dichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure d'arsén-méthyle*. Ger., *Arsenmethyldichlorür*. A colorless, heavy, highly refractive liquid, $As(CH_3)Cl_2$, the vapor of which is a powerful irritant to the mucous membranes. [B, 2.]—**A. diiodide.** Fr., *biiodure d'arsén-méthyle*. Ger., *Arsenmethyldijodür*. A substance, $As(CH_3)I_2$, forming yellow acicular crystals melting at 20°–25° C. [B, 3.]—**A. iodide.** See *A. diiodide*.—**A. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde d'arsén-méthyle*. Ger., *Arsenmethyloxyd*. A substance, $As(CH_3)O$, occurring as crystals having the odor of asafœtida and melting at 95° C. [B, 3.]—**A. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure d'arsén-méthyle*. Ger., *Arsenmethylsulfid*. A crystalline substance, $As(CH_3)S$, melting at 110° C. and having a faint odor of asafœtida. [B.]—**A. tetrachloride.** Fr., *tétrachlorure d'arsén-méthyle*. Ger., *Arsenmethyltetrachlorür*. A crystalline compound, $As(CH_3)Cl_4$. [B, 2.]

ARSENMETHYLATE, n. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-me^{2}th'i^{2}l-at. Fr., *arsénio-méthylate*. Ger., *Arsenmethylat*. A salt of arsenmethylic (methylarsinic) acid; a methylarsinate. [B.]

ARSENMETHYLIC, adj. A^{3}r''se^{2}n-me^{2}th-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *arsén-méthylique*. Of or pertaining to arsenmethyl. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr.,

acide arsénio-monométhylique. Ger., *Arsenmethylsäure.* See Methylarsinic *acid.*

ARSENMETHYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-me^{2}th-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *arsén-méthylium.* Ger., *Arsenmethylium.* See Tetramethylarsonium.

ARSENMETHYLTRIETHYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r‴se^{2}n-me^{2}th″i^{2}l-tri(tre)-e^{2}th-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *arsén-méthyl-triéthylium.* Ger., *Arsenmethyltriäthylium.* See Methyltriethylarsonium.

ARSENMONETHYL, n. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-mo^{2}n-e^{2}th′i^{2}l. Fr., *arsén-monoéthyle.* Ger., *Arsenmonäthyl.* See Arsenethyl.

ARSENMONETHYLIC, adj. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-mo^{2}n-e^{2}th-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *arsén-monéthylique.* Of or pertaining to arsenmonethyl. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide arsén-monéthylique.* Ger., *Arsenmonäthylsäure.* See Ethylarsinic *acid.*

ARSENMONOMETHYL, n. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-mo^{2}n-o-me^{2}th′i^{2}l. Fr., *arsén-monométhyle.* Ger., *Arsenmonomethyl.* See Arsenmethyl.

ARSENMONOMETHYLIC, adj. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-mo^{2}n-o-me^{2}th-i^{2}l′-i^{2}k. Fr., *arsén-monométhylique.* Of or pertaining to arsenmonomethyl. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide arsén-monométhylique.* Ger., *Arsenmonomethylsäure.* See Methylarsinic *acid.*

ARSENO-CHLORIDE, n. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-o-klo′ri^{2}d(rid). Fr., *arsénio-chlorure.* Ger., *Arseniochlorür.* It., Sp., *arsenio-cloruro.* A compound of chlorine with arsenic and another element or radicle. [B.]

ARSENO-FLUORIDE, n. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-o-flu^2′o^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *arsénio-fluorure.* Ger., *Arseniofluorür.* It., Sp., *arsenio-fluoruro.* A compound of fluorine with arsenic and another element or radicle. [B.]

ARSENOGONON (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-o^{2}g′o^{2}n-o^{2}n. See Arrhenogonon.

ARSENOLITE, n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n′o-lit. Ger., *Arsenit, Arsenikblüthe.* Syn.: *arsenite, arsenic bloom.* A native trioxide of arsenic occurring under the form of octahedral crystals. [B, 159.]

ARSENOMOLYBDATE, ARSENOMOLYBDIC ACID, n's. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-o-mo^{2}l-i^{2}b′dat, -i^{2}b′di^{2}k. See Arseniomolybdate and Arseniomolybdic acid.

ARSENOPHOSPHATE, n. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-o-fo^{2}s′fat. See Arsenio-phosphate.

ARSENOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-o^{2}p′te^{2}r-i^{2}s. A subgenus of *Aspidium*, made by Webb and Berthelot, including species with a reniform indusium. It corresponds to the genus *Nephrodium* of others, and includes the subsections *Lastræa* and *Nephrodium.* [B, 121.]

ARSENOPYRIT (Ger.), n. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-o-pu^6-ret′. Arsenical pyrites; mispickel. [B, 49.]

ARSENOSULPHATE, n. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-o-sul′fat. See Arsenio. sulphate.

ARSENOTA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-se^{2}n-o′ta^3. A name for *Staphisagria* in Dioscorides. [Bory (B, 121).]

ARSENOTUNGSTATE, ARSENOTUNGSTIC ACID, n's. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-o-tu^{3}ng′stat, -sti^{2}k. See Arseniotungstate and Arseniotungstic acid.

ARSENPHENYL, n. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-fe^{2}n′i^{2}l. From *arsenic* and *phenyl.* Fr., *arsén-phényle.* Ger., *Arsenphenyl.* A bivalent or quadrivalent radicle, $As(C_6H_5)''$ or $As(C_6H_5)''''$. [B, 4.]—**A. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure d'arsén-phényle.* Ger., *Arsenphenylchlorür.* See *A. dichloride, A. tetrachloride,* and *A. oxychloride.*—**A. dichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure d'arsén-phényle.* Ger., *Arsenphenyldichlorür.* A colorless liquid, $As(C_6H_5)Cl_2$. [B, 4.]—**A. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde d'arsén-phényle.* Ger., *Arsenphenyloxyd.* A solid substance, $As(C_6H_5)O$, having an odor resembling that of anise. [B, 4.]—**A. oxychloride.** Fr., *oxychlorure d'arsén-phényle.* Ger., *Arsenphenyloxychlorür.* A substance, $As(C_6H_5)OCl_2$, readily soluble in water, melting at 100° C. [B, 4.]—**A. tetrachloride.** Fr., *tétrachlorure d'arsén-phényle.* Ger., *Arsenphenyltetrachlorür.* A yellow liquid, $As(C_6H_5)Cl_4$. [B, 4.]

ARSENTRIETHYL, n. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-tri-e^{2}th′i^{2}l. From *arsenic* and *ethyl* (see also *Tri-**). Fr., *arsén-triéthyle.* Ger., *Arsentriäthyl.* See Triethylarsine.

ARSENTRIETHYLIC, adj. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-tri-e^{2}th-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *arsén-triéthylique.* Of or pertaining to arsentriethyl. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide arsén-triéthylique.* Ger., *Arsentriäthylsäure.* See Triethylarsinic *acid.*

ARSENTRIMETHYL, n. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-tri-me^{2}th′i^{2}l. From *arsenic* and *methyl* (see also *Tri-**). Fr., *arsén-triméthyle.* Ger., *Arsentrimethyl.* See Trimethylarsine.

ARSENTRIMETHYLIC, adj. A^{3}r″se^{2}n-tri-me^{2}th-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *arsén-triméthylique.* Of or pertaining to arsentrimethyl. [B.]

ARSENUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r′se^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Arsenic. [B.] See Arsenium and Arsenicum.

ARSICCIA (It.), n. A^{3}r-si^{2}t′chi^2-a^3. See *Black*-tongue.

ARSIDE, n. A^{3}r′si^{2}d(id). Ger., *Arsid.* Arsidogen. [B, 140, 196.] Cf. Amide and Amidogen.

ARSIDOGEN, n. A^{3}r-si^{2}d′o^{2}j-e^{2}n. From arsenic and γεννᾶν, to beget. Cf. Amidogen. The name given by Gmelin to a hypothetical compound, AsH_2, of arsenic and hydrogen, formerly supposed to exist in cacodyl and its derivatives. The symbol An was sometimes given to it. [B, 140, 196.]

ARSIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}r-sen′. See Arsine.—**A'säuren.** See *Arsinic* acids.

ARSINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-si(se)′na^3. The botanical genus *Curcuma.* [B, 121.]

ARSINE, n. A^{3}r′sen. Fr., *arsine.* Ger., *Arsin.* Arseniureted hydrogen, AsH_3. Also, generically, any substitution compound of this substance in which 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by elements or radicles. The a's in this sense are analogous in structure to the amines and are similarly classed as primary, secondary, and tertiary a's. The primary a's, of the general formula $AsR'H_2$, exist only in combination; the secondary a's, $AsR''H$, exist by themselves with a doubled molecular formula, $As_2R''_2H_2$, constituting the class of compounds known as *cacodyls;* and the tertiary a's, AsR''', are known in the free state. [B.] See also Triethylarsine, Trimethylarsine, and Cacodyl.

ARSINIC, adj. A^{3}r-si^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *arsinique.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, an arsine. [B.] See *A.* acids.

ARSIORA, n. Cerussa. [Johnson (B, 200).]

ARSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r′si^{2}s. Gen., *ar′seos* (-*sis*). Gr., ἄρσις, a raising, from αἴρειν, to lift up, because of the berry being elevated from the receptacle. A name given by Loureiro to the genus *Grewia.* [B, 121.]

ARSMART, n. A^{3}rs′ma^{3}rt. A name given to several species of *Polygonum.* [B.]—**Biting a.** The *Polygonum hydropiper.* [B, 59.]—**Dead a., Spotted a.** The *Polygonum persicaria.* [B, 59.]

ARSONIC, adj. A^{3}r-so^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *arsonique.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, arsonium. [B.] See *A.* acids.

ARSONIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-so′ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *arsonium.* Ger., *Arsonium.* A univalent radicle, AsH_4, bearing the same relation to arsenic that ammonium does to nitrogen; also, generically, any substitution compound of this body. [B, 4.] See Tetrethylarsonium, etc.

ARSURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-su^{6}r. 1. A disease of plants produced by dryness of the soil. 2. An old name for gonorrhœa. [B, 38.]

ART, n. A^{3}rt. See Ars.—**A. de formuler** (Fr.). See Ars *formulas medicinæ concinnandi.*—**A. sacré** (Fr.). Alchemy. [A, 385.]

ART (Ger.), n. A^{3}rt. A species. [B.]—**Aba'.** A subspecies or variety. [B, 49.]—**A'name.** A specific name. [B.]—**Spiela'.** See Abart.

ARTA (It.), n. A^{3}r′ta^3. A place in Venetia where there is a spring containing hydrogen sulphide. [A, 385.]

ARTABA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r′ta^3-ba^3. Gr., ἀρτάβη. An ancient Egyptian measure. [B, 200.]

ARTABOTRYS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ta^3-bo^{2}t′ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s). Gen., *artabot′ryos* (-*ryis*). From ἀρτᾶν, to hang, and βότρυς, a cluster of grapes. A genus of anonaceous shrubs, established by R. Brown. [B, 93.]—**A. intermedia** [Husskarl]. A species furnishing a fragrant oil used as a perfume in Java, under the name of *minjack-kenangan.* [B, 121.]—**A. suaveolens** [Blume]. A species the aromatic leaves of which have been used in infusion as a remedy for cholera. [B, 121.]

ARTANECH, ARTANECK, n's. Arsenic. [Ruland (B, 200).]

ARTANEMA [Don] (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ta^3-ne(na)′ma^3. Gen., *artanem′atos* (-*tis*). From ἀρτᾶν, to hang, and νῆμα, a thread. The genus *Achimenes.* [B, 121.]

ARTANITA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ta^3-ni(ne)′ta^3. From Sp., *a.*, the *Cyclamen europæum.* Of Mésné, the genus *Cyclamen.* [Adanson (B, 121).]

ARTANITIN, n. A^{3}r-ta^{2}n′i^{2}t-i^{2}n. See Arthanitin.

ARTANTHE (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ta^{2}n(ta^{3}n)′the(tha). A genus of piperaceous plants, established by Miquel, with a woody, jointed stem, and bearing spikes of perfect flowers with an involucre of peltate or cucullate bracts. [B, 19.]—**A. adunca.** A species growing in the West Indies, Brazil, and various parts of South America, possessed of aromatic properties and a pungent taste, used as a substitute for pepper and employed in gonorrhœa like cubebs. The leaves, which are distinguished from those of *A. elongata* by not being tessellated, rough, or hairy, and the spikes and branches, constitute, according to Bentley, a variety of matico imported from Central America, and identical in medicinal properties with the matico derived from *A. elongata.* [B, 5, 33, 197.]—**A. crocata.** Syn.: *Piper crocatum* [Ruíz and Pavón]. A Peruvian shrub, the leaves and spikes of which are employed as a substitute for pepper and the mature spikes as the source of a yellow dye. [B, 180, 197.]—**A. elongata** [Miquel]. Syn.: *Piper elongatum* [Vahl] (seu *angustifolium* [Ruíz and Pavón]). A shrub, 12 feet in height, growing in the forests of Peru. The leaves are sessile or short-petiolate, oval-lanceolate, acuminate at the apex, cordate at the base, from 2 to 6 inches long and about 1 inch broad, bright-green and tessellated on the upper surface, paler on the lower surface, which is roughly reticulate and downy, of an agreeable spicy odor, and a pungent aromatic taste. They contain a dark-green resin, coloring matters, a light-green volatile oil, and, according to Hodges, a bitter principle called *maticin,* which, according to Wiegand, is the potassium salt of an acid. Marcotte found in it a crystalline acid, *artanthic acid.* The leaves constitute the *matico* of the U. S. Ph., and are used as a styptic and hæmostatic. The matico of commerce always contains the spikes and stalks of the plant intermixed with the leaves. A decoction of the plant is used as a remedy for syphilitic affections in Peru. [B, 5, 180.]—**A. eucalyptifolia.** A Brazilian species, employed as a carminative in colic and flatulence, and as a remedy for arthritic pains. [B, 197.]—**A. lanceæfolia** [Miquel]. Syn.: *Piper lanceæfolium.* A New Granada species furnishing one of the varieties of matico. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 646 (L).]—**A. mollicoma** [Miquel]. A Brazilian species the leaves of which are used for the same purposes as jaborandi. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 162 (L).]—**A. trichostachya.** A species employed as a substitute for pepper. [B, 197.]

ARTANTHIC, adj. A^{3}r-ta^{2}n′thi^{2}k. Of or derived from the genus *Artanthe.* [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide artanthique.* A crys-

talline acid found by Marcotte in matico (the leaves of *Artanthe elongata*. [B, 5.]

ARTAR ROOT, n. A root, of unknown origin, which contains 3 per cent. of a resin capable of exerting an effect like that of aconitine. [B, 270.]

ARTATE, adj. A^{3}rt'at. Written also *arctate*. Lat., *artatus* (from *artare*, to compress). Fr., *rétréci*. Ger., *verengert*. Compressed, constricted. [A, 316.]

ARTEDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ta'di^2-a^3. From *Artedi*, a Swedish botanist. A genus of umbelliferous plants established by Linnæus. [B, 48.]—**A. squamata** [Linnæus]. A species growing in Greece, Asia Minor, and Lebanon. [B, 48.]

ARTEFACT, n. A^{3}r'te^2-fa^{2}kt. From *ars*, art, and *facere*, to make. Ger., *Artefact, Kunstproduct*. A term used in histology to designate an apparent structure produced by the chemical or the mechanical means employed in investigation; an apparent, but not a real, structure. [Kollmann, "Ztschr. d. wissen. Zool.," 1873; Elsberg, "Ann. of the N. Y. Acad. of Sci.," 1879 (J).]

ARTEFI, n. The *Tragopogon porrifolius*. [B, 121.]

ARTEJO (Sp.), n. A^{3}r-ta'ho. A village in the province of Corunna, Spain, where there is a spring containing hydrogen sulphide and sodium and magnesium chlorides. The water, drank and used as baths, is considered laxative, aperitive, resolvent, diuretic, antiseptic, and detergent, and is advised in scrofula, gout, erysipelas, and catarrh. [A, 255.]

ARTEMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te^{2}m'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀρτεμία, from ἀρτεμής, safe. Health, soundness. [M, 13.]

ARTEMIDION, ARTEMIDIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{3}r-te^{2}m-i^{2}d'-i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The *Origanum dictamnus*. [Bory (B, 121).]

ARTEMISIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te^{2}m-i^{2}s'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀρτεμισία (from Ἄρτεμις, the goddess Diana). Fr., *artémise, armoise*. Ger., *Beifuss, Abrandkraut*. It., *artemisia*. Sp., *artemisa*. Wormwood. A genus of erect leafy herbs or shrubs belonging to the order *Compositæ*, tribe *Senecionideæ* (or, according to more recent classifications, the *Anthemideæ*), established by Tournefort, with alternate, often much-divided, grayish leaves; panicles of yellowish, greenish, or purplish flowers, surrounded by an ovoid or hemispherical involucre of imbricate bracts, and placed upon a receptacle devoid of pales or bristles; and an obovate fruit without pappus. It is divided into 4 subgenera: 1. *Absinthium*, with the outer florets female, the central florets hermaphrodite, and the receptacle hairy; 2. *Abrotanum*, like No. 1, but with a naked receptacle; 3. *Seriphida* (*Seriphidium*), with all the florets hermaphrodite and the receptacle naked; 4. *Oligosporus* (*Dracunculus*), with the outer florets female, the rest hermaphrodite and with abortive fruit, and with a naked receptacle. [B, 19, 34, 180.]—**Aqua artemisiæ.** Fr., *eau d'armoise*. A preparation made by distilling the leaves of *A. vulgaris* 1 part and water 3 parts until 1 part of distillate is obtained. [Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773; Port. Cod., 1836; Fr. Cod., 1837 (L, 85).]—**A. abrotanum** [Linnæus]. Gr., ἀβρότονον ἄρρεν [Dioscorides]. Lat., *abrotanum*. Fr., *aurone mâle* [Fr. Cod.], *citronelle*. Ger., *Stabwurz, Ebberraute, Eberreis*. It., *abrotano maschio*. Sp., *abrotano*. Southernwood. A perennial shrubby plant, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, indigenous to southern Europe, Asia Minor, and China, and frequently cultivated in gardens in Europe and America. It stands about 3 feet in height and bears grayish-green much-divided leaves and axillary racemes of nodding yellowish flowers. The leaves and flowering tops, *herba* et *summitates abrotani* (seu *abrotani maris*, seu *abrotani hortensis*, seu *artemisiæ abrotani*), have a penetrating aromatic odor and a somewhat bitter, spicy taste. They have been official in various pharmacopœias and are used for the same purposes as those of *A. absinthium*, from which they differ in being more stimulant and less tonic. [B, 34, 180.]—**A. absinthium** [Linnæus]. Lat., *absinthium*. Fr., *grande absinthe* [Fr. Cod.], *aluyne, absinthe commune, armoise amère*. Ger., *Wermut*. It., *assenzio maggiore*. Sp., *ajenjo*. Syn.: *Absinthium vulgare* [Lamarck] (seu *officinale* [Richard]). Wormwood. A perennial herb, belonging to the subgenus *Absinthium*, growing in Europe, New England, and Canada. It bears multifid leaves with lanceolate segments pubescent on both sides, and nodding yellow flowers disposed in erect racemes. (See illustration under ABSINTHIUM.) The whole plant has a strong, disagreeable aromatic odor, and a penetrating, very bitter taste, and contains a volatile oil, and, according to Braconnot, an insipid and a very bitter nitrogenous principle, a bitter resin, and several organic acids, including an *absinthic acid*, which is probably identical with succinic acid. Caventou found in wormwood a bitter crystalline principle, *absinthin*, which, according to Kromayer, is an aldehyde of the composition $C_{40}H_{56}O_8 + H_2O$. The volatile oil (*oleum essentiale absinthii*) is dark-green, sometimes yellow or brownish, has the peculiar odor of the plant, an acrid taste, and a sp. gr. of 0·972, and consists chiefly of *absinthol* (*q. v.*). The flowering tops, the ἀψίνθιον of Hippocrates, the *absinthium* of the U. S. Ph., the *herba* et *summitates absinthii* (seu *absynthii*, seu *absinthii majoris*, seu *absinthii rusticani*, seu *absinthii vulgaris*), are used as a tonic and aromatic stimulant, especially in atony of the digestive organs, in diarrhœa, muscular debility, and remittent fevers, as an anthelminthic, and in the preparation of the liqueur called *absinthe*. [B, 5, 34, 180.]—**A. abyssinica** [Olivier]. An African species supposed to be the source of an Abyssinian drug called *tschunking* or *zerechtit*, which, mixed with soap, is applied to the calves of the legs to relieve cramps in the later stages of a malarial disease called the "kolla" sickness. The infusion is mildly antispasmodic, tonic, and diaphoretic. [B, 81; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 176 (L).]—**A. acetica.** A Persian species having a strong odor of vinegar. [B, 197.]—**A. afra.** 1. Of Jacquin, the *A. pontica*. [B, 49.] 2. Of Linnæus, a species used at the Cape of Good Hope as a vermifuge and in the treatment of jaundice. [B, 93.]—**A. alba** [Tabernæmontanus]. A variety of the *A. vulgaris* with a whitish stem. It is said to be used by the Calmucks and Kirghese as a forage plant. [B, 180, 197.]—**A. annua** [Linnæus]. A species, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing throughout Central Asia and China, and used in the latter country as a remedy for wasting fever, dysenteries, and putrid ulcers. [B, 180.]—**A. arborescens** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Absinthium arborescens* [Mönch]. An herbaceous plant, 4 to 6 feet high, belonging to the subgenus *Absinthium*, growing along the coast of the Mediterranean. It is probably one of the varieties of the ἀρτεμισία of Dioscorides. It is a tonic, stomachic, and emmenagogue, and is used for similar purposes as the *A. absinthium*. [B, 173, 180.]—**A. arbuscula** [Nuttall]. A dwarf species growing on the high mountains and elevated plains of the western United States. It has similar properties to those of *A. tridentata*. [B, 81, 215.]—**A. argentea** [Aiton]. A species with silvery-white leaves, cultivated as an ornament in gardens. [B, 49.]—**A. argonensis.** An Algerian plant, called by the natives *el chikh*, and used by them as a tonic, aperient, and vermifuge. [A, 316.]—**A. austriaca** [Jacquin]. See *A. alba*.—**A. balsamita.** See *A. pontica*.—**A. biennis** [Willdenow]. An Asiatic and North American species having bipinnatipartite leaves with pinnatifid or toothed segments, and suberect sessile heads of flowers borne in leafy panicles or racemes and surrounded by an involucre of green pubescent bracts. [B, 34, 212.]—**A. boccone** [Allioni]. See *A. spicata*.—**A. botrys.** See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosioides*.—**A. cærulescens** [Linnæus]. A shrubby plant, of the subgenus *Seriphida*, growing on the sea-shore in southern and western Europe, distinguished by its gray, lanceolate, entire leaves and its oblong flower-heads. The latter, called *semen seriphii*, have been used as a febrifuge and anthelminthic. [B, 93, 178, 180.]—**A. californica.** A species, 4 to 5 feet high, indigenous to the western United States, bearing singly or doubly pinnately-parted leaves and many-flowered heads in leafy panicles surrounded by a hemispherical involucre. [B, 212.]—**A. campestris** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aurone des champs* (ou *sauvage*), *armoise bâtarde*. A species, belonging to the subgenus *Oligosporus*, growing on old ruins and in dry places in Europe and North America. It is perhaps the ἀρτεμισία λεπτόφυλλος of Dioscorides. The leaves and flowering tops, *herba artemisiæ rubræ*, were formerly employed in medicine as a stimulant, tonic, and antispasmodic, and the flowering tops to adulterate worm-seed, and the root was sometimes collected instead of that of *A. vulgaris*, but the plant appears to be medicinally inert, and is now rarely employed. [B, 173, 180.]—**A. camphorata** [Vill.]. A species growing in rocky, uncultivated places in central Europe, used as an anthelminthic under the name of *sanguénié*. [B, 93, 178.]—**A. canadensis** [Michaux]. Sea wormwood. A perennial species having pinnatifid leaves with linear segments and subglobose flowers in sessile heads borne in racemose panicles, growing along the shores of lakes and rivers in the northern United States, Canada, and northwestern Asia. [B, 34, 215.]—**A. caudata** [Michaux]. A biennial species growing in the Atlantic United States, glabrous, with pinnately, bipinnately, or tripinnately divided leaves, having filiform or setaceous segments, and with ovoid-globose pedicellate heads of flowers borne in dense panicles. [B, 34, 215.]—**A. chamæmelifolia** [Vill.]. A south European species, cultivated on account of the pleasant odor of its leaves. [B, 49.]—**A. chenopodium.** See CHENOPODIUM *botrys*.—**A. chiageana** [Kunze]. An Oriental species the botanical characters of which are imperfectly known. The flower-heads have been used, according to Della Chiaje, to adulterate the Levant worm-seed (semen contra), which they resemble in odor and taste. [B, 180.]—**A. chinensis** [Linnæus]. China mugwort. An Asiatic species, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, the down upon the leaves of which is used by the Chinese in the preparation of moxa (*q. v.*), and the plant itself is employed as a stomachic, tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. [B, 180.]—**A. cina** [Bergmann]. See *A. maritima*, var. *stechmanniana*.—**A. contra.** 1. Of Linnæus, a species closely resembling, if not identical with, *A. glomerata*. 2. Of Vahl, the *A. vahliana*. [B, 180.]—**A. dracunculus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *estragon, armoise estragon*. Ger., *Estragon, Dragunbeifuss*. It., *draconcello*. Syn.: *Oligosporus condimentarius* [Cassini]. Tarragon. An herbaceous species, belonging to the subgenus *Oligosporus*, growing in Siberia, Tartary, and southern Europe, and frequently cultivated as a condiment. The leaves are glabrous, shining, lanceolate, and entire; the flowers are borne in ovoid-globose heads on short peduncles. The plant has an aromatic odor and a pungent taste. The flowering-tops, *herba* seu *summitates dracunculi* (seu *dracunculi esculenti*, seu *dracunculi hortensis*, seu *acetariæ*), have been official, and are employed as an antiscorbutic, but more particularly as a condiment. [B, 19, 180.]—**A. eriantha.** See *A. spicata*.—**A. filifolia** [Torrey]. A North American species with slender, filiform, revolute, tomentose leaves and small heads of flowers borne in elongated leafy panicles. [B, 81, 215.]—**A. frigida** [Willdenow]. A species, belonging to the subgenus *Absinthium*, growing in the rocky hills of the northwestern United States. The stems, 6 to 12 inches in height, are simple or branched from the base; the leaves are silky-canescent, pinnately divided or parted, with linear segments; the nodding globose flower-heads, borne in racemose panicles, have an involucre of canescent rounded or oblong scales and glabrous corollas. The plant is said to be used as a substitute for quinine, also as an anthelminthic, under the name of *sierra salvia*. [Evans, quoted in "Nouv. remèdes," Feb. 1, 1886, p. 72; B, 34, 215; Tschisch (B, 270).]—**A. gallica** [Willdenow]. See *A. maritima*, var. *gallica*.—**A. glacialis.** Fr., *génipi vrai*. Ger., *Gletscher-Beifuss*. 1. Of Jacquin and Wulfenden, the *A. mutellina*. 2. Of Linnæus, a species, belonging to the subgenus *Absinthium*, growing upon the highest points of the Alps. The flower-bearing stalk is simple, the leaves are palmately parted and covered with snow-white silky hairs; the globose flower-heads are erect and terminal. It is one of the herbs used in the preparation of the liqueur *absinthe* and of the *vulnéraire suisse*. [B, 93, 178, 180.]—**A. glomerata** [Siebold]. Ger., *geknäuelter Beifuss*. A shrubby species, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing in Palestine. The stalk is erect, 1 to 2 feet high, and lanuginous; the leaves are very small, palmately divided, hairy or tomentose; the flowers are disposed in panicles made up of clusters of 2 or 3 closely set, almost sessile,

ovoid, tomentose heads. The immature unopened heads constitute the Barbary wormseed, *semen cinæ barbaricum* (seu *indicum*, seu *africanum*), *semen santonici*, *semen contra*, etc. They contain an acrid volatile oil, a bitter principle, tannin, and santonin, have the odor and taste of Levant wormseed (santonica), and are a powerful stomachic, tonic, stimulant, and anthelminthic. They have the same medicinal uses as Levant wormseed, but, although more powerful than the latter, are more rarely employed. [B, 5, 180.]—**A. grandiflora.** See *A. rupestris.*—**A. helvetica** [Schleich.]. See *A. nana.*—**A. inculta.** A small Egyptian shrub with tomatose branches, grayish bipinnatifid leaves, and glabrous flower-heads. The latter constitute, according to some, the Indian wormseed, which, however, is probably identical with the Barbary wormseed derived from *A. glomerata* and other species. [B, 180.]—**A. indica** [Willdenow]. An herbaceous species, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, indigenous to the East Indies, China, and Japan. It differs but little in botanical characters from *A. vulgaris*, to which it is referred by Thunberg and others. It is used as a bitter stomachic tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue, and the downy covering upon the leaves is said to be employed in the preparation of moxa. [B, 5, 180; Dymock, "Phar. Jour. and Trans.," Aug. 10, 1879 (L).]—**A. judaica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *barbotine*, *armoise de Judée*. A shrubby species, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing in Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, China, and Cochin-China. The leaves are very small, obovate, pinnatifid, and tomentose; the hemispherical flower-heads are borne in terminal racemes. These flower-heads have a strong aromatic odor and have powerful anthelminthic properties resembling those of Levant wormseed, but are said not to occur in commerce. Some, however, assert that a variety of Barbary wormseed is furnished by them. The variety of *A. judaica* observed by Loureiro in China and Cochin-China is, according to Kosteletzky, a distinct species, the *A. Loureiri*. [B, 5, 180.]—**A. lanata** [Linnæus]. A species belonging to the subgenus *Absinthium*, growing in Africa and the Tyrol. The down upon it is used for the preparation of moxa. [B, 173, 178.]—**A. latifolia vulgaris major.** The *A. vulgaris*. [B, 200.]—**A. leptophylla.** See *A. prescottiana*. The ἀρτεμισία λεπτόφυλλος of Dioscorides was probably the *A. campestris*. [B, 180; L.]—**A. lercheana** [Stechmann]. A species growing along the Volga, the flower-heads of which are used in Russia as a substitute for santonica. It is now believed to be identical with the *A. maritima*, var. *stechmanniana*. [B, 81, 180.]—**A. Loureiri** [Kosteletzky]. The variety of *A. judaica* occurring in China and Cochin-China; regarded by Kosteletzky as a distinct species. [B, 180.]—**A. ludoviciana** [Nuttall]. A perennial herb, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing in the Mississippi valley and on the shores of the Great Lakes. It has a stem 3 to 5 feet high, lanceolate leaves, the lower serrate or subpinnatifid, the upper entire, and ovoid subsessile flower-heads disposed in a simple leafy panicle. The whole plant is canescently tomentose. An infusion of it is used as a hair-tonic. [B, 5, 34.]—**A. maderaspatana** [Roxburgh]. See GRANGEA *maderaspatana*.—**A. maritima** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Meerstrands-Beifuss*. A perennial herb or shrub, belonging to the subgenus *Seriphida*, growing along the entire seacoast of Europe and of western Asia. The non-flowering stems are cæspitose, bearing numerous bipinnatifid or multipinnatifid canescently tomentose leaves about 1 inch in length, with linear segments; the flowering stems are erect and bear very small leaves, the upper ones entire; the flower-heads are small, oblong, and sessile. The common European variety, *A. maritima*, var. α *maritima* (*A. maritima* [Willdenow]), has erect heads borne on nodding branches. This variety has a strong aromatic, somewhat camphoraceous odor and a bitter taste, and the herb (*herba*, seu *summitates absinthii maritimi*) has been employed like that of *A. absinthium*, although it is less energetic in action than the latter. It was known to the ancients as ἀψίνθιον θαλάσσιον [Dioscorides]. The *A. maritima*, var. β *gallica* (*A. gallica* [Willdenow]), distinguished by its erect heads and rigid branches, occurs commonly in France, where it is employed as an anthelminthic under the name of *sanguénié*, and in England. This variety was analyzed by Heckel and Schlagdenhauffen and found to contain santonin, an essential oil, a yellow coloring matter, glucose, and tannin. The *A. maritima*, var. γ *salina* (*A. salina* [Willdenow]), distinguished by its dependent heads, occurs in England. It is sometimes collected for the ordinary variety, but appears to be of little medicinal value. The *A. maritima*, var. δ *vallesiaca* (*A. vallesiaca* [Allioni]), having erect heads and branches, and covered all over with white hairs, occurs in dry sunny spots in southern Europe. It is highly aromatic and the herb is used, under the name of *genippi nigri herba*, in the preparation of *absinthe* and the *vulnéraire suisse*. The *A. maritima*, var. *stechmannia* [Besser], or *A. maritima*, var. *pauciflora* [Ledebour], with which the *A. cina* of Berg and Schmidt and the *A. pauciflora* of Weber are probably identical, is an Oriental variety, the unexpanded flower-heads of which, according to the U. S. Ph., constitute the Levant wormseed, or santonica. This drug is also said to be produced by the *A. vahliana* (*q. v.*). See SANTONICA. [B, 5, 178, 180; "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," June, 1885, p. 368 (B).]—**A. mater herbarum.** The *A. vulgaris*. [B, 200.]—**A. mexicana** [Willdenow]. A species, 2 to 4 feet high, growing in portions of the United States and Mexico. The narrow, lanceolate or linear leaves are said to have stimulant, emmenagogue, and anthelminthic properties. [B, 215; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 774 (L).]—**A. minima.** A species growing in Asia, resembling *A. sternutatoria*, from which it is distinguished by the leaves not being sessile or downy, and by the fewer florets in each flower-head. [W. Dymock, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 144 (L).]—**A. monogyna** [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to Hungary, distinguished by there being no more than a single female floret in each flower-head. [B, 71.]—**A. moxa** [Bessey]. An Asiatic species said to be the source of the moxa of the Chinese and Japanese. [B, 5.]—**A. mutellina** [Vill.]. Ger., *Alpen-Beifuss*. Syn.: *Absinthium lapsum* [Lamarck] (seu *mutellinum* [Rochleder], seu *petrosum* [Baumgarten]). A perennial herb, belonging to the subgenus *Absinthium*, growing in meadows upon the Alps. It has palmate multifid leaves, and oblong erect axillary flower-heads, the lower pedunculate, the upper sessile. Its herb has an aromatic taste, pleasanter than that of *A. absinthium*, which it frequently replaces in the preparation of *absinthe* and of the *vulnéraire suisse*. It is a very powerful aromatic tonic. [B, 173, 180.]—**A. nana** [Gaudin]. A perennial species belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing in central Europe and the East. It has properties resembling those of *A. mutellina*. [B, 173, 178.]—**A. orientalis vulgaris facie.** The *A. chinensis*. [B, 200.]—**A. palmata** [Lamarck]. A shrubby species growing in southern France and in Spain. It is probably the ἀρτεμισία σαντόνιον of Dioscorides. It has an aromatic odor like that of santonica, and, according to some, furnishes a variety of the latter. [B, 180.]—**A. paniculata** [Lamarck]. A species said to be used as a substitute for *A. abrotanum*. [A, 316.]—**A. pauciflora** [Weber]. An Oriental species said to furnish Levant wormseed: probably identical with *A. maritima*, var. *stechmanniana*. [B, 5, 49.]—**A. pedemontana** [Balb.]. See *A. lanata*.—**A. pontica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *petite absinthe*, *armoise pontique*. Ger., *römischer Beifuss* (oder *Wermuth*). It., *assenzio romano*, *piccolo assenzio*. Sp., *ajenjo póntico* (ó *romano*). Roman wormwood. A perennial herbaceous species belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing in central and southern Europe and in the East. The leaves are covered with hairs, gray on the upper surface, whitish on the lower surface, the lower ones doubly pinnatipartite and petiolate, the upper ones singly pinnatipartite or entire, and sessile. The flower-heads are grayish, globose, and nodding, and borne in erect, leafy, paniculate racemes. The flowering tops, *herba* vel *summitates absinthii pontici* (seu *hortensis*, seu *incani*, seu *minoris*, seu *nobilis*, seu *romani*, seu *tenuifolii*), have a pleasant aromatic odor and a bitter taste, and are used as a tonic and stimulant like *A. absinthium*. In the East they are employed as a cosmetic and in Egypt are burned to avert contagion during the plague. [B, 173, 178, 180.]—**A. prescottiana** [Bess.]. A North American species. [B, 215.]—**A. procera.** A species said to be used as a substitute for *A. abrotanum*. [A, 316.]—**A. pyromacha** [Viviani]. A species employed by the Arabs in the manufacture of a sort of amadou. [B, 173.]—**A. ramosa** [Smith]. A species found in northern Africa, the unexpanded flower-heads of which are said to furnish a part of the Barbary wormseed. [B, 81.] Cf. *A. glomerata*.—**A. rubra** [Tabernæmontanus]. A variety of *A. vulgaris* with a purplish stem. [B, 180.] See also *A. campestris*.—**A. rupestris** [Linnæus]. A perennial species, belonging to the subgenus *Absinthium*, growing in rocky and waste ground in the Alps. It has glabrous bipinnate leaves, the upper leaves and those upon the flower-stalks being entire and pectiniform-pinnate. The flower-heads are globose and nodding. The herb, *herba genippi albi* (seu *absinthii alpini*), has medicinal properties and uses similar to those of the herb of *A. mutellina* and *A. dracunculus*. By Allioni the *A. mutellina*, and by Vill. the *A. spicata* were referred to *A. rupestris*. [B, 97, 180.]—**A. salina** [Willdenow]. See *A. maritima*, var. *salina*.—**A. santonica** [Linnæus]. Ger., *tartarischer Beifuss*. A shrubby species, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing in Persia and Tartary. It has grayish leaves, the lower bipinnately incised, the upper pinnately incised, the uppermost linear in shape. The cylindrical flower-heads are borne in racemes. The unexpanded flower-heads constitute a variety of wormseed occasionally imported from Russia, and were at one time thought to be the source of the Levant wormseed, or santonica. [B, 81, 180.]—**A. saxatilis** [Willdenow]. A variety of *A. campestris*. [B, 178.]—**A. scoparia** [Waldstein and Kitaibel]. A species belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing in sandy places in central Europe. The stalks are used for making brooms. [B, 173, 178.]—**A. Sieberi.** See *A. glomerata*.—**A. sinensis.** See *A. chinensis*.—**A. spicata** [Jacquin]. Fr., *armoise en épis*. Ger., *ähriger Beifuss*. A small perennial herb, belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing upon the tops of the Alps. It has strong aromatic qualities, and is used for the same purposes as *A. mutellina* and *A. glacialis*. It is believed to be the ἀρτεμισία μονόκλωνος of Dioscorides. [B, 180.]—**A. stelleriana** [Bess.]. A species with grayish-white leaves cultivated as an ornamental plant. [B, 49.]—**A. sternutatoria.** An Asiatic species, the *wakh-chiknee* of the Hindoos, having numerous sessile wedge-shaped, deeply dentate villous leaves, and subglobular, sessile axillary flower-heads with 10 to 12 central florets. The seeds and powdered herb are used as a sternutatory. [W. Dymock, "Phar. Jour. and Trans.," Aug. 16, 1879 (L).]—**A. tenuifolia.** The *A. campestris*. [B, 200.] See also *A. pontica*.—**A. tridentata** [Nuttall]. The sage-brush; a shrub 5 to 6 feet high growing through the elevated regions of western North America, with canescent cuneate and truncate 3-toothed leaves and spicate clusters of obovold or oblong flower-heads disposed in narrow panicles. It contains a pungent volatile oil. An infusion of the plant is used by the Indians as a remedy for colds and headaches and as a vermifuge. [B, 81; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1880, p. 69 (L).]—**A. trifida** [Nuttall]. A variety of sage-brush growing in the plains and valleys of Wyoming and Utah. A plant 1 to 2 feet high with 3-cleft or 3-parted leaves, and numerous flower-



THE ARTEMISIA MARITIMA.
[A, 327.]

heads in contracted leafy panicles or spikes. It has properties similar to those of *A. tridentata.* [B, 81 ; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1880, p. 69 (L).]—**A. umbelliformis** [Lamarck]. A species possessed of tonic and stimulant properties. [B, 173.]—**A. vahliana** [Kostel]. A shrub belonging to the subgenus *Abratanum*, indigenous to Persia. The leaves are very small, palmately pinnate, and almost glabrous ; the flower-heads are very small, sessile, agglomerated in tufts, and oblong-ovoid. The unexpanded flower-heads were formerly believed to constitute the Levant wormseed, which is now referred to *A. maritima*, var. *stechmanniana (q. v.)*. [B, 180.] See also SANTONICA.—**A. vallesiaca** [Allioni]. See *A. maritima*, var. *vallesiaca.*—**A. vulgaris** [Linnæus]. Fr., *armoise commune.* Ger., *gemeiner Beifuss*, *Mutterkraut.* It., *assenzio selvatico.* Mugwort. A perennial herb belonging to the subgenus *Abrotanum*, growing wild in waste spots in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. It is 2 to 3 feet high, bears simply or doubly pinnatifid leaves with lanceolate segments, canescently tomentose inferiorly, green superiorly, and oblong-ovoid, sessile, purplish flower-heads disposed in a series of short, leafy, racemose spikes forming long panicles. Two varieties, *A. alba* and *A. rubra*, having respectively a white and a purplish stem, are described. It has a feeble, rather pleasant, aromatic odor and a bitter taste, and contains a volatile oil, a bitter principle, and tannic acid. The leaves and flowering tops, *herba et summitates artemisiæ albæ* (seu *rubræ*, seu *vulgaris*), *herba regia*, are used in infusion especially in uterine diseases. The root (derived especially from the variety *A. rubra*), *radix artemisiæ albæ* (seu *rubræ*, seu *vulgaris*), *radix parthenii*, *radix regia*, is woody, about 8 inches long and 1 inch thick, and is beset with numerous rootlets. The latter (*fibrillæ radicis artemisiæ vulgaris*) have been highly recommended in all convulsive affections, especially epilepsy, chorea, and infantile eclampsia, and in other morbid nervous states. The black coal-like rhizome of the dead plant was sometimes collected under the name of *carbones artemisiæ rubræ*, but is inert. The down of the leaves is sometimes employed as a source of moxa. [B, 33, 34, 180.]—**A. vulgaris major** [Bauhin]. See *A. vulgaris.*—**A. Wulfeni** [Schleich]. The *A. mutellina.* [B. 180.]—**Carbones artemisiæ rubræ.** See under *A. vulgaris.*—**Extractum artemisiæ absinthii aquosum.** An aqueous extract of the herb of wormwood (*A. absinthium*), formerly official in several pharmacopœias. [B, 97.] Cf. *Extractum* ABSINTHII and *Extrait d'*ABSINTHE.—**Extractum foliorum artemisiæ.** An aqueous extract of the leaves of *A. campestris* and *A. vulgaris*, the *extrait d'armoise* of the Fr. Cod. [B, 108.]—**Essentia artemisiæ absinthii.** See *Tinctura artemisiæ absinthii.*—**Fibrillæ radicis artemisiæ vulgaris.** See under *A. vulgaris.*—**Herba artemisiæ abrotani.** The herb of *A. abrotanum.* [B, 180.]—**Herba artemisiæ albæ, Herba artemisiæ florida, Herba artemisiæ rubræ, Herba artemisiæ vulgaris, Herba cum floribus artemisiæ.** The leaves and flowering tops of *A. vulgaris.* [B, 180, 270.]—**Oleum artemisiæ æthereum.** The volatile oil of *A. vulgaris.* [L, 85.]—**Radix artemisiæ, Radix artemisiæ albæ.** The root of *A. vulgaris.* [B, 108, 180.]—**Radix artemisiæ rubræ.** The root of *A. vulgaris* and *A. campestris.* [B. 180.]—**Radix artemisiæ vulgaris.** The root of *A. vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**Summitates artemisiæ abrotani.** The flowering tops of *A. abrotanum.* [B, 180.]—**Summitates artemisiæ albæ (seu rubræ, seu vulgaris).** The flowering tops of *A. vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**Syrupus artemisiæ.** Syrup of mugwort ; made by infusing the dry leaves of *A. vulgaris* in an equal quantity of boiling water for six hours, straining, adding to the liquid twice its weight of white sugar, and straining again ; official in several old pharmacopœias. [A, 353.]—**Syrupus artemisiæ compositus.** Compound syrup of mugwort, official in several old formularies. The Fr. Cod. directed 6 oz. of the flowering tops of *A. vulgaris*, ½ oz. each of elecampane, lovage, and fennel roots, 6 oz. each of pennyroyal, catmint, and flowers of savin, 3¼ oz. each of marjoram, hyssop, feverfew, rue, and sweet basil flowers, and 9 drachms each of aniseed and cinnamon to be bruised and macerated for three days in 18 lbs. of hydromel, ¼ lb. of liquid to be distilled off over a water-bath, and 1 lb. of white sugar added ; the residuum to be strained with slight expression, boiled with 4 lbs. of sugar, and added to the syrup first prepared, when it had become half-cold. [A, 353.]—**Tinctura artemisiæ absinthii.** A preparation made by infusing *A. absinthium* in alcohol. [B, 97.]

ARTEMISIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-te^{2}m-i^{2}s′i^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of the *Compositæ* made by Rüling. [B, 170.]

ARTEMISIÆFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-te^{2}m-i^{2}s-i^2-e(a^3-e^2)-fo′li^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARTEMISIFOLIUS.

ARTEMISIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-te^{2}m-i^{2}s-i(e)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *artemisiées.* Ger., *Artemesieen.* A division or subtribe of composite plants belonging to the tribe *Senecionideæ* and including *Artemisia*, *Tanacetum*, and 1 or 2 other genera. As made by De Candolle, it comprised genera with discoid heterogamous or homogamous heads, the ray florets of which are usually female and are either uniseriate or multiseriate, and the disc florets hermaphrodite with a cylindroid corolla and a bifid style. The achænia are non-alate and are rarely or never (?) flat ob-compressed, and the receptacle is devoid of pales. The *A.* of Lessing was a much larger division of plants and comprised the sections *Santolineæ*, *Cotuleæ*, *Athanasieæ*, *Artemisieæ* (= nearly the *A.* of De Candolle), *Hippieæ*, and *Eriocephaleæ.* [B, 170, 197, 214.]

ARTEMISIFOLIUS, ARTEMISIIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{3}r-te^{2}m-i^{2}s-i^2-fo′li^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -i(e)-i^2-fo′li^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *Artemisia*, and *folium*, a leaf. Having leaves like those of the *Artemisia* ; a botanical species-name. [B.]

ARTEMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-te^{2}m-o′ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀρτεμώνιον (from Ἀρτεμον, its inventor). A collyrium described by Galen. [A, 325 ; B, 59.]

ARTEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}rt′e^{2}n. A common name for herba marrubii (horehound). [B, 270.]

ARTÈRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-te^{2}r. See ARTERY.—**A. abdominale.** See *Deep circumflex iliac* ARTERY.—**A. abdominale sous-cutanée.** See *Superficial epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. adipeuse.** See *Capsular* ARTERY.—**A. alvéolaire.** See *Superior dental* ARTERY.—**A. alvéolaire inférieure.** See *Inferior dental* ARTERY.—**A. alvéolaire supérieure.** See *Superior dental* ARTERY.—**A. anale.** See *Anal* ARTERY.—**A. anonyme.** See *Innominate* ARTERY.—**A. aorte.** See AORTA.—**A. antérieure communicante.** See *Anterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain.*—**A. antérieure des tubercules quadrijumeaux.** See *Anterior* ARTERY *of the corpora quadrigemina.*—**A. aorte cervicale.** A term applied to the single trunk which, in many of the lower animals, arises from the arch of the aorta and gives origin to the arteries of the head and the cephalic extremities. [L, 158.]—**A. aorte postérieure.** See *Posterior* AORTA.—**A. articulaire de la tête du péroné.** See ARTERIA *articularis capituli fibulæ.*—**A. articulaire inférieure externe du genou.** See *Inferior external articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articulaire inférieure interne du genou.** See *Inferior internal articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articulaire moyenne du genou.** See *Middle articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articulaire moyenne inférieure du genou.** See ARTERIA *articularis genu media inferior.*—**A. articulaire superficielle du genou.** See *Anastomotica magna* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. articulaire supérieure externe du genou.** See *Superior external articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articulaire supérieure interne du genou.** See *Superior internal articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. asternale.** See *Asternal* ARTERY.—**A. auditive externe.** See *External auditory* ARTERY.—**A. auditive interne.** See *Internal auditory* ARTERY.—**A's auriculaires antérieures.** See *Anterior auricular* ARTERIES.—**A's auriculaires antéro-inférieures.** See *Anterior inferior auricular* ARTERIES.—**A. auriculaire antéro-supérieure.** See *Anterior superior auricular* ARTERY.—**A. auriculaire postérieure.** See *Posterior auricular* ARTERY.—**A. auriculaire profonde.** See *Deep auricular* ARTERY.—**A. auriculaire supérieure.** See ARTERIA *auricularis superior.*—**A. brachiale profonde.** See *Superior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. brachio-céphalique.** See *Innominate* ARTERY.—**A. brachio-cervicale.** A branch of the right aortic arch of many reptiles, distributed to the lateral cervical region.—**A's bronchiales (ou bronchiques).** See *Bronchial* ARTERIES.—**A's bronchiques supérieures.** See *Superior bronchial* ARTERIES.—**A. bulbeuse.** See ARTERY *of the bulb of the urethra.*—**A. bulbo-urétrale.** See ARTERIA *bulbo-urethralis.*—**A. cæcale** [Chaussier]. See *Ileo-colic* ARTERY and ARTERIA *cæcalis.*—**A. calcanéenne inférieure.** See *Inferior calcaneal* ARTERY.—**A. capsulaire supérieure.** See *Superior suprarenal* ARTERY.—**A's capsulaires inférieures.** See *Inferior suprarenal* ARTERIES.—**A. capsulaire moyenne.** See *Capsular* ARTERY.—**A. cardiaque antérieure.** See *Left coronary* ARTERY *of the heart.*—**A. cardiaque droite.** See *Right coronary* ARTERY *of the heart.*—**A. cardiaque gauche.** See *Left coronary* ARTERY *of the heart.*—**A. cardiaque postérieure.** See *Right coronary* ARTERY *of the heart.*—**A. carotide commune.** See *Common carotid* ARTERY and *A. carotide interne postérieure.*—**A. carotide faciale** [Chaussier]. See *External carotid* ARTERY.—**A. carotide interne postérieure.** An artery in fishes analogous to the vertebral artery of man. [L, 158.]—**A. carotide primitive.** See *Common carotid* ARTERY.—**A. carotide superficielle.** See *External carotid* ARTERY.—**A. caudale.** An artery which arises, in some of the *Arachnida*, from the posterior extremity of the heart, and lies upon the intestinal canal. [L, 158.]—**A. caverneuse.** See ARTERY *of the corpus cavernosum* and *Cavernous* ARTERY *of the clitoris.*—**A. caverneuse du clitoris.** See *Cavernous* ARTERY *of the clitoris.*—**A. centrale de la rétine.** See *Central retinal* ARTERY.—**A. céphalique accessoire.** A forward continuation of the dorsal aorta, in fishes, which, after giving off lateral branches to the parts it traverses, anastomoses with the anterior portion of the aortic circle. [L, 158.]—**A. cérébelleuse inférieure antérieure.** See *Anterior inferior cerebellar* ARTERY.—**A. cérébelleuse inférieure postérieure.** See *Posterior inferior cerebellar* ARTERY.—**A. cérébelleuse supérieure.** See *Superior cerebellar* ARTERY.—**A. cérébrale antérieure.** See *Anterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. cérébrale moyenne.** See *Middle cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. cérébrale postérieure, A. cérébrale profonde.** See *Posterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. cervicale ascendante.** See *Ascending cervical* ARTERY.—**A. cervicale postérieure.** See *Posterior cervical* ARTERY.—**A. cervicale profonde.** See *Deep cervical* ARTERY.—**A. cervicale superficielle.** See *Superficial cervical* ARTERY.—**A. cervicale supérieure profonde, A. cervicale transverse.** See *Transverse cervical* ARTERY.—**A. cervico-scapulaire.** See *Posterior scapular* ARTERY.—**A's choroïdiennes antérieures.** See *Anterior chorioid* ARTERIES.—**A's choroïdiennes postérieures.** See *Posterior chorioid* ARTERIES.—**A's choroïdiennes supérieures antérieures.** See ARTERIÆ *chorioideæ superiores anteriores.*—**A. choroïdienne supérieure postérieure.** See ARTERIA *chorioidea posterior superior.*—**A's ciliaires antérieures.** See *Anterior ciliary* ARTERIES.—**A's ciliaires courtes.** See *Short ciliary* ARTERIES.—**A's ciliaires longues, A's ciliaires moyennes.** See *Long ciliary* ARTERIES.—**A. circonflexe antérieure.** See *Anterior circumflex* ARTERY *of the arm* and *External circumflex* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. circonflexe de l'omoplate.** See *Circumflex* ARTERY *of the scapula.*—**A. circonflexe du cœur.** See ARTERIA *circumflexa cordis.*—**A. circonflexe externe de la cuisse.** See *External circumflex* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. circonflexe iliaque, A. circonflexe iliaque externe.** See *External circumflex iliac* ARTERY.—**A. circonflexe interne de la cuisse.** See *Internal circumflex* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. circonflexe postérieure de la cuisse.** See *Posterior circumflex* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. circonflexe postérieure de l'humérus.** See *Posterior circumflex* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. cléido-sus-scapulaire.** See *Suprascapular* ARTERY.—**A. clitoridienne, A. clitorienne.** See ARTERIA *clitoridis.*—**A. colique droite.** See *Right colic* ARTERY.—**A. co-**

lique gauche. See *Left colic* ARTERY.—**A. colique gauche inférieure.** See ARTERIA *colica sinistra inferior.*—**A. colique gauche moyenne.** See ARTERIA *colica sinistra media.*—**A. colique gauche supérieure.** See ARTERIA *colica sinistra superior.*—**A. colique moyenne.** See *Middle colic* ARTERY.—**A. colique postérieure.** See *Posterior colic* ARTERY.—**A's collatérales dorsales des orteils.** See *Dorsal digital* ARTERIES *of the foot.*—**A. collatérale du coude.** See *Anastomotic* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. collatérale externe.** See *Superior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. collatérale externe de l'annulaire.** The external collateral artery of the ring finger. [L.]—**A. collatérale externe de l'index.** See ARTERIA *volaris radialis indicis.*—**A. collatérale externe du médius.** See ARTERIA *volaris radialis digiti medii.*—**A. collatérale externe du petit doigt.** See ARTERIA *volaris radialis digiti minimi.*—**A. collatérale inférieure.** See *Anastomotic* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. collatérale interne de l'annulaire.** See ARTERIA *volaris ulnaris digiti tertii.*—**A. collatérale interne de l'index.** See ARTERIA *volaris ulnaris indicis.*—**A. collatérale interne du médius.** See ARTERIA *volaris ulnaris digiti medii.*—**A. collatérale interne du petit doigt.** See ARTERIA *volaris ulnaris digiti minimi.*—**A. collatérale interne du pouce.** See ARTERIA *volaris ulnaris pollicis.*—**A. collatérale médiane.** See ARTERIA *collateralis media.*—**A's collatérales des doigts.** See *Collateral digital* ARTERIES.—**A's collatérales plantaires des orteils.** See *Plantar digital* ARTERIES.—**A. collatérale radiale externe.** See *Profunda radial* ARTERY.—**A. collatérale supérieure.** See *Inferior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. communicante antérieure.** See *Anterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain.*—**A. communicante de Willis, A. communicante postérieure.** See *Posterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain.*—**A. communicante profonde.** See ARTERIA *metacarpea volaris radialis profunda.*—**A. coronaire de la lèvre inférieure.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the lower lip.*—**A. coronaire de la lèvre supérieure.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the upper lip.*—**A. coronaire droite du cœur.** See *Right coronary* ARTERY *of the heart.*—**A. coronaire gauche du cœur.** See *Left coronary* ARTERY *of the heart.*—**A. coronaire stomachique.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**A. coronaire stomachique droite.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**A. coronaire stomachique droite inférieure.** See *Right gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A. coronaire stomachique gauche.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**A. coronaire stomachique gauche inférieure.** See *Left gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A's corticales.** See *Cortical system of* ARTERIES.—**A. crico-thyréoïdienne.** See *Crico-thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. crurale.** See *Femoral* ARTERY.—**A. cubitale.** See *Ulnar* ARTERY.—**A. cubito-dorsale du pouce.** See ARTERIA *pollicis ulnaris dorsalis.*—**A. cubito-palmaire du pouce.** See ARTERIA *pollicis ulnaris volaris.*—**A. déférentielle.** See ARTERY *of the vas deferens.*—**A. de la caisse du tympan.** See ARTERIA *tympanica superior.*—**A. de la cloison.** 1. A branch of the left coronary artery of the heart distributed to the interventricular septum. [L, 35.] 2. See ARTERY *of the septum narium.*—**A's de la grande lèvre.** See ARTERIÆ *labiales posteriores.* [L, 35.]—**A. de l'aile du nez.** See *Lateral nasal* ARTERY.—**A. de l'appendice cæcale.** See *Appendicular* ARTERY.—**A. de la scissure de Sylvius.** See *Middle cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. de la sous-cloison.** See *A. de la cloison.*—**A. de la vessie natatoire.** A branch of the abdominal artery which, in fishes, runs along the inferior surface of the swimming-bladder. [L, 158.]—**A's de l'hexagone de Willis.** See CIRCLE *of Willis.*—**A. de l'ovaire.** See *Ovarian* ARTERY.—**A. deltoïdienne.** See ARTERIA *deltoidea.*—**A. dentaire inférieure.** See *Inferior dental* ARTERY.—**A. dentaire supérieure.** See *Superior dental* ARTERY.—**A. deuxième des thoraciques.** See *External thoracic* ARTERY.—**A's diaphragmatiques.** See *Diaphragmatic* ARTERIES.—**A's diaphragmatiques inférieures.** See *Inferior phrenic* ARTERIES.—**A. diaphragmatique supérieure.** See *Superior phrenic* ARTERY.—**A's digitales dorsales de la main.** See *Dorsal digital* ARTERIES *of the hand.*—**A's digitales palmaires de la main.** See *Palmar digital* ARTERIES.—**A's digitales plantaires.** See *Plantar digital* ARTERIES.—**A. dorsale.** See AORTA.—**A. dorsale de la langue.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the tongue.*—**A. dorsale de la verge.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the penis.*—**A. dorsale de l'épaule.** See *Posterior scapular* ARTERY.—**A's dorsales des orteils.** See *Dorsal digital* ARTERIES *of the foot.*—**A's dorsales du carpe.** See *Dorsal carpal* ARTERIES.—**A. dorsale du clitoris.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the clitoris.*—**A. dorsale du gros orteil.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the great toe.*—**A. dorsale du métatarse.** See *Metatarsal* ARTERY.—**A. dorsale du nez.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the nose.*—**A. dorsale du pouce.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the thumb.*—**A. dorsale du tarse.** See *Tarsal* ARTERY.—**A's dorsales interosseuses du pied.** See *Dorsal interosseous* ARTERIES *of the foot.*—**A. dorsale pédieuse.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the foot.*—**A. dorso-spinale.** See ARTERIA *dorsospinalis.*—**A. du bulbe.** See ARTERY *of the bulb of the urethra.*—**A. du canal déférent.** See ARTERY *of the vas deferens.*—**A. du corps calleux.** See *Anterior cerebral* ARTERY and ARTERY *of the corpus callosum.*—**A. du filet.** That portion of the ranine artery which lies at the side of the frænum of the tongue. [L, 35.]—**A. du muscle triceps-fémoral.** A branch either of the superficial or of the deep femoral artery distributed to the triceps femoris muscle and adjacent parts. [L, 35.]—**A. du nerf médian.** See *Median* ARTERY.—**A. émulgente.** See *Renal* ARTERY.—**A. encéphalo-oculaire.** A branch of the *a. encéphalo-palatine,* which, with its fellow of the opposite side, forms the anterior portion of the arterial circle and a single median trunk which gives off branches to the eyes and the brain. [L, 158.]—**A. encéphalo-palatine.** A branch of the carotid artery which, in certain fishes, divides into the *a. orbito-palatine* and the *a. encéphalo-oculaire.* [L, 158.]—**A. épididymaire.** A branch of the spermatic artery distributed to the epididymis. [L, 35.]—**A. épigastrique inférieure.** See *Deep epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. épigastrique inférieure externe.** See *External circumflex iliac* ARTERY.—**A. épigastrique inférieure interne, A. épigastrique profonde.** See *Deep epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. épigastrique superficielle.** See *Superficial epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. épigastrique supérieure.** See *Superior epigastric* ARTERY.—**A's epiglottiques.** Branches of the dorsal artery of the tongue and of the superior thyreoid artery distributed to the epiglottis. [L, 35.]—**A. épineuse.** See *Middle meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. épiploïque droite.** See *Right gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A. épiploïque gauche.** See ARTERIA *epiploica sinistra.*—**A. ethmoïdale antérieure.** See *Anterior ethmoidal* ARTERY.—**A. ethmoïdale postérieure.** See *Posterior ethmoidal* ARTERY.—**A. fémorale profonde.** See *Deep femoral* ARTERY.—**A. fémorale propre.** See *Common femoral* ARTERY.—**A. fessière.** See *Gluteal* ARTERY.—**A. fessière inférieure.** See *Inferior gluteal* ARTERY and *Ischiadic* ARTERY.—**A. frontale externe.** See *Supra-orbital* ARTERY.—**A. frontale externe et inférieure.** See *External and inferior frontal* ARTERY.—**A. frontale interne.** See *Frontal* ARTERY.—**A's frontales internes et antérieures.** See *Anterior and internal frontal* ARTERIES.—**A's frontales moyennes et internes.** See *Middle and internal frontal* ARTERIES.—**A's frontales postérieures et internes.** See *Posterior and internal frontal* ARTERIES.—**A. gastrique antérieure.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**A's gastriques courtes.** See ARTERIÆ *gastricæ breves.*—**A. gastrique droite petite.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**A. gastrique gauche.** See ARTERIA *epiploica sinistra.*—**A. gastrique supérieure.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**A. gastrique supérieure droite.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**A. gastrique supérieure gauche.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**A. gastro-epiploïque droite.** See *Right gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A. gastro-epiploïque gauche.** See *Left gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A. gastro-hépatique gauche.** See ARTERIA *gastro-hepatica sinistra.*—**A. gastro-splénique.** A branch of the abdominal aorta which, in fishes, runs along the greater curvature of the stomach and terminates in the spleen. [L, 158.]—**A's graisseuses.** See *Adipose* ARTERIES.—**A. grande anastomotique de la cuisse.** See *Anastomotica magna* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. grande colique gauche** [Chaussier]. The uppermost of the branches of the left colic artery, which ascends to anastomose with the middle colic. [L, 35.]—**A's grandes iriennes.** See *Long ciliary* ARTERIES.—**A. grande musculaire de la cuisse** [Chaussier]. See *Deep femoral* ARTERY.—**A. grande musculaire superficielle de la cuisse.** See *Superficial muscular* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A's gutturo-maxillaires** [Chaussier]. See *Internal maxillary* ARTERIES.—**A's hémorrhoïdales inférieures.** See *External hæmorrhoidal* ARTERIES.—**A. hémorrhoïdale interne supérieure.** See *Superior hæmorrhoidal* ARTERY.—**A. hémorrhoïdale moyenne.** See *Middle hæmorrhoidal* ARTERY.—**A's honteuses externes.** See *External pudic* ARTERIES.—**A. honteuse externe inférieure.** See *Inferior external pudic* ARTERY.—**A. honteuse externe sous-aponévrotique.** See *Inferior external pudic* ARTERY.—**A. honteuse externe sous-cutanée.** See *Superior external pudic* ARTERY.—**A. honteuse externe supérieure.** See *Superior external pudic* ARTERY.—**A. honteuse interne.** See *Internal pudic* ARTERY.—**A. honteuse sous-cutanée.** See *Superior external pudic* ARTERY.—**A. humérale.** See *Brachial* ARTERY.—**A. humérale profonde.** See *Superior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. hyoïdienne.** See *Hyoid* ARTERY.—**A. hypogastrique.** See *Internal iliac* ARTERY.—**A. iliaque antérieure.** See *Circumflex iliac* ARTERY.—**A. iliaque commune.** See *Common iliac* ARTERY.—**A. iliaque externe.** See *External iliac* ARTERY.—**A. iliaque interne.** See *Internal iliac* ARTERY.—**A. iliaque postérieure.** See *Gluteal* ARTERY.—**A. iliaque primitive.** See *Common iliac* ARTERY.—**A. impaire du genou.** See *Middle articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. incisive.** See ARTERIA *incisiva.*—**A's inguinales.** See ARTERIÆ *inguinales.*—**A. innominée.** See *Innominate* ARTERY.—**A's intercostales antérieures.** See *Anterior intercostal* ARTERIES.—**A's intercostales aortiques.** See *Aortic intercostal* ARTERIES.—**A's intercostales inférieures.** See *Aortic intercostal* ARTERIES.—**A. intercostales supérieure.** See *Superior intercostal* ARTERY.—**A. interosseuse antérieure.** See *Anterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interosseuse brachiale.** See *Common interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interosseuse externe.** See *Posterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interosseuse interne.** See *Anterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A's interosseuses plantaires.** See *Plantar interosseous* ARTERIES.—**A. interosseuse recurrente.** See ARTERIA *interossea recurrens.*—**A's interpédonculaires.** See *Interpeduncular* ARTERIES.—**A's iriennes.** See *Long ciliary* ARTERIES.—**A. ischiatique.** See *Ischiadic* ARTERY.—**A. ischio-pénienne.** See *Internal pudic* ARTERY.—**A's jumelles.** See *Sural* ARTERIES.—**A's jumelles internes.** The sural arteries given off from the inner side of the popliteal artery. [L, 114.]—**A. labiale.** See *Facial* ARTERY.—**A. labiale antérieure.** See ARTERIA *labialis anterior.*—**A. labiale inférieure.** See *Inferior labial* ARTERY.—**A. labiale supérieure.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the upper lip.*—**A. lacrymale.** See *Lacrymal* ARTERY.—**A. laryngée inférieure.** See *Crico-thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. laryngée supérieure.** See *Superior laryngeal* ARTERY.—**A's lenticulo-striées.** See *Lenticulo-striate* ARTERIES.—**A. lombaire inférieure.** See ARTERIA *lumbaris ima.*—**A. malaire sous-cutanée.** See ARTERIA *subcutanea malæ.*—**A. malléolaire externe.** See *External malleolar* ARTERY.—**A. malléolaire interne.** See *Internal malleolar* ARTERY.—**A. malléolaire interne postérieure.** See ARTERIA *malleolaris interna posterior.*—**A. mammaire externe.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**A. mammaire interne.** See *Internal mammary* ARTERY.—**A. massétérine.** See *Masseteric* ARTERY.—**A's massétérines postérieures.** See ARTERIÆ *massetericæ posteriores.*—**A. mastoïdienne.** See *Mastoid* ARTERY.—**A. mastoïdienne postérieure.** A branch of the occipital artery distributed to the dura mater. [L, 35.]—**A. maxillaire externe.** See *Facial* ARTERY.—**A. maxillaire interne.** See *Internal maxillary* ARTERY.—**A. médiane antérieure du rhachis.** See

Anterior median ARTERY *of the spinal cord.*—**A. médiane postérieure du rhachis.** See *Posterior spinal* ARTERY.—**A's médiastines antérieures.** See *Anterior mediastinal* ARTERIES.—**A's médiastines postérieures.** See *Posterior mediastinal* ARTERIES.—**A's médio-protuberantielles.** Branches of the basilar artery which penetrate the median fissure of the pons Varolii. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**A's médullaires.** See *Medullary* ARTERIES.—**A's méningées antérieures.** See *Anterior meningeal* ARTERIES.—**A. méningée moyenne.** See *Middle meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. méningée petite.** See *Small meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. méningée postérieure.** See *Posterior meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. mentale, A. mentonnière.** See *Mental* ARTERY.—**A. mésaraïque inférieure.** See *Inferior mesenteric* ARTERY.—**A. mésaraïque supérieure.** See *Superior mesenteric* ARTERY.—**A. mésentérique inférieure.** See *Inferior mesenteric* ARTERY.—**A. mésentérique supérieure.** See *Superior mesenteric* ARTERY.—**A. méso-céphalique.** See *Basilar* ARTERY.—**A. méso-colique.** See *Middle colic* ARTERY.—**A's métacarpiennes.** See *Metacarpal* ARTERIES.—**A's métatarsiennes.** See *Metatarsal* ARTERIES.—**A. moyenne des tubercules quadrijumeaux.** See *Middle* ARTERY *of the corpora quadrigemina.*—**A. musculaire grande de la cuisse.** See *Deep femoral* ARTERY.—**A. musculaire grande du bras.** See *Deep humeral* ARTERY.—**A. musculaire profonde.** See *Deep femoral* ARTERY.—**A. musculo-phrénique.** See *Musculo-phrenic* ARTERY.—**A. mylo-hyoïdienne.** See *Mylo-hyoid* ARTERY.—**A. nasale externe.** See *Lateral nasal* ARTERY.—**A. nasale moyenne.** See *Middle nasal* ARTERY.—**A. nasale postérieure.** See *Spheno-palatine* ARTERY.—**A's nasales supérieures.** Branches of the posterior ethmoidal artery which pass through the ethmoidal cells to the upper part of the nose. [L, 1, 35.]—**A. nourricière de l'humérus.** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the os brachii.*—**A. nourricière du cubitus.** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the ulna.*—**A. nourricière du fémur.** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the femur.*—**A. nourricière du radius.**—See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the radius.*—**A. nourricière du tibia.** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the tibia.*—**A. obturatrice.** See *Obturator* ARTERY.—**A's œsophagiennes.** See *Œsophageal* ARTERIES.—**A's œsophagiennes inférieures.** See *Inferior œsophageal* ARTERIES.—**A's operculaires.** See *Hyoid* ARTERIES.—**A. opisthogastrique, A. opisto-gastrique.** See *Cœliac* ARTERY.—**A. optique externe postérieure.** See *External posterior optic* ARTERY.—**A. optique interne et antérieure.** See *Internal and anterior optic* ARTERY.—**A. optique interne postérieure.** See *Internal posterior optic* ARTERY.—**A. optique postérieure interne.** See *Posterior internal optic* ARTERY.—**A. orbitaire.** See *Orbital* ARTERY.—**A. orbito-palatine.** A branch of the encephalo-palatine, which, after passing through the orbit, enters the nasal fossa, furnishing branches to the contents of both those cavities. [L, 158.]—**A's ovariennes, A's ovariques.** See *Ovarian* ARTERIES.—**A. palatine antérieure.** See *Anterior palatine* ARTERY.—**A. palatine ascendente.** See *Inferior palatine* ARTERY.—**A. palatine descendente.** See *Superior palatine* ARTERY.—**A. palatine inférieure.** See *Inferior palatine* ARTERY.—**A. palatine supérieure.** See *Superior palatine* ARTERY.—**A. palato-labiale.** See *Facial* ARTERY.—**A's palléales postérieures.** Branches of the posterior aorta which, in many mollusks, are distributed to the posterior portion of the mantle. [L, 158.]—**A. palpébrale inférieure.** See *Inferior palpebral* ARTERY.—**A. palpébrale supérieure.** See *Superior palpebral* ARTERY.—**A. pancréatico-duodénale.** See *Superior pancreatico-duodenal* ARTERY.—**A. pancréatico-duodénale inférieure.** See *Inferior pancreatico-duodenal* ARTERY.—**A. pancréatico-duodénale supérieure.** See *Superior pancreatico-duodenal* ARTERY.—**A. pariétale antérieure.** See *Anterior parietal* ARTERY.—**A. pariétale moyenne.** See *Middle parietal* ARTERY.—**A. pariétale postérieure.** See *Posterior parietal* ARTERY.—**A's parotidiennes.** See ARTERIÆ *parotidææ.*—**A. pédieuse.** See *Pedal* ARTERY.—**A. pédieuse interne.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the foot.*—**A's pédonculaires antérieures et internes.** See *Anterior and internal peduncular* ARTERIES.—**A's pédonculaires externes.** See *External peduncular* ARTERIES.—**A. pelvi-crurale.** See *Common iliac* ARTERY.—**A. pelvienne.** See *Deep iliac* ARTERY.—**A. pénienne.** See ARTERY *of the penis.*—**A's perforantes de la cuisse.** See *Perforating* ARTERIES *of the thigh.*—**A. périnéale inférieure.** See *Superficial perineal* ARTERY.—**A. péronière.** See *Peroneal* ARTERY.—**A. péronière antérieure.** See *Anterior peroneal* ARTERY.—**A's péronières postérieures.** See *External calcaneal* ARTERIES.—**A. petite gastrique droite.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**A's petites iriennes.** See *Anterior ciliary* ARTERIES.—**A. petite méningée.** See *Small meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. petite musculaire superficielle.** A branch of the superficial femoral artery arising just below the origin of the inferior external pudic, with which it sometimes arises by a common trunk; distributed to the sartorius, iliacus, psoas, and tensor vaginæ femoris muscles and to the anterior surface of the thigh. [L, 35.]—**A. pétreuse.** See ARTERIA *petrosa.*—**A. pharyngienne ascendante.** See *Ascending pharyngeal* ARTERY.—**A. pharyngienne descendante.** See *Pterygo-palatine* ARTERY.—**A. pharyngienne inférieure.** See *Ascending pharyngeal* ARTERY.—**A. pharyngienne supérieure.** See *Pterygo-palatine* ARTERY.—**A. pharyngo-méningée.** See *Ascending pharyngeal* ARTERY.—**A's phréniques inférieures.** See *Inferior phrenic* ARTERIES.—**A. plantaire externe.** See *External plantar* ARTERY.—**A. plantaire interne.** See *Internal plantar* ARTERY.—**A. poplitée.** See *Popliteal* ARTERY.—**A. postérieure de la cloison des fosses nasales.** See ARTERIA *septi nasi posterior.*—**A. postérieure des thoraciques.** See *Superior intercostal* ARTERY.—**A. prévertébrale.** See *Prevertebral* ARTERY.—**A. principale.** See AORTA.—**A. profonde auriculaire.** See *Deep auricular* ARTERY.—**A. profonde de la langue.** See *Ranine* ARTERY.—**A. profonde de la verge.** See ARTERY *of the corpus cavernosum.*—**A. profonde du clitoris.** See ARTERIA *profunda clitoridis.*—**A. ptérygoïdienne.** See *Vidian* ARTERY.—**A's ptérygoïdiennes.** See ARTERIÆ *pterygoideæ.*—**A. ptérygo-méningée.** See *Small meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. ptérygo-palatine.** See *Pterygo-palatine* ARTERY.—**A. pubienne.** See ARTERIA *pubica.*—**A's pyloriques inférieures.** Branches of the right gastro-epiploic artery distributed to the pylorus. [L, 35.]—**A's radiculaires.** Branches of the vertebral artery distributed to the roots of the nerves emerging from the medulla oblongata. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**A. radio-carpienne transversale palmaire.** See *Anterior radial carpal* ARTERY.—**A. radio-dorsale de l'index.** See ARTERIA *indicis radialis dorsalis.*—**A. radio-dorsale du pouce.** See ARTERIA *pollicis radialis dorsalis.*—**A. radio-palmaire de l'index.** See ARTERIA *indicis radialis volaris.*—**A. radio-palmaire du pouce.** See ARTERIA *pollicis radialis volaris.*—**A. récurrente cubitale antérieure.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. récurrente cubitale postérieure.** See *Posterior ulnar recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. récurrente radiale antérieure.** See *Anterior radial recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. récurrente radiale postérieure.** See *Posterior radial recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. sacrée antérieure.** See *Middle sacral* ARTERY.—**A's sacrées latérales.** See *Lateral sacral* ARTERIES.—**A. sacrée moyenne.** See *Middle sacral* ARTERY.—**A. scapulaire commune.** See *Subscapular* ARTERY.—**A. scapulaire inférieure.** See *Subscapular* ARTERY.—**A. scapulaire postérieure.** See *Posterior scapular* ARTERY. —**A. scapulaire supérieure, A. scapulaire transverse.** See *Suprascapular* ARTERY.—**A's scrotales antérieures.** See *Anterior scrotal* ARTERIES.—**A's scrotales postérieures.** See *Posterior scrotal* ARTERIES.—**A. seconde articulaire supérieure interne.** See *Superior internal articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A's segmentaires.** Arteries which are distributed to the parts in which they are situated. [Nunn (L, 35).] Cf. *A's transsegmentaires.*—**A. sourcilière.** See ARTERIA *superciliaris.*—**A. sous-aponévrotique.** See *Middle temporal* ARTERY.—**A. sous-clavière.** See *Subclavian* ARTERY.—**A. sous-cutanée abdominale.** See *Superficial epigastric* ARTERY.—**A's sous-diaphragmatiques.** See *Inferior phrenic* ARTERIES.—**A. sous-linguale.** See *Sublingual* ARTERY.—**A. sous-mentale.** See *Submental* ARTERY.—**A. sous-orbitaire.** See *Suborbital* ARTERY.—**A's sous-protubérantielles.** Branches of the basilar artery going to the upper part of the median fissure of the pons Varolii. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**A. sous-pubienne.** See *Internal pudic* ARTERY.—**A. sous-pubio-fémorale.** See *Obturator* ARTERY.—**A. sous-scapulaire.** See *Subscapular* ARTERY.—**A. sous-sternale.** See *Internal mammary* ARTERY.—**A. spermatique.** See *Spermatic* ARTERY.—**A. spermatique externe.** See *External spermatic* ARTERY.—**A. spermatique interne.** See *Internal spermatic* ARTERY.—**A. sphéno-épineuse.** See *Middle meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. spinale.** A term applied to both the abdominal aorta and the artery lying beneath the alimentary canal in some of the *Arachnida.* [L, 158.]—**A. spinale antérieure.** See *Anterior spinal* ARTERY.—**A. spinale postérieure.** See *Posterior spinal* ARTERY.—**A's spirales.** See *Utero-placental* ARTERIES.—**A. splénique.** See *Splenic* ARTERY.—**A. stapédienne.** See ARTERIA *stapedica.*—**A. sterno-mastoïdienne supérieure.** See ARTERIA *circumflexa musculi sterno-cleido-mastoidei superior.*—**A. stomo-gastrique.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**A. stylo-mastoïdienne.** See *Stylo-mastoid* ARTERY.—**A. superficielle du périnée.** See *Superficial perineal* ARTERY.—**A. surciliare.** See ARTERIA *superciliaris.*—**A. surnuméraire.** See *Middle thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A's surrénales inférieures.** See *Inferior suprarenal* ARTERIES.—**A's surrénales supérieures.** See *Superior suprarenal* ARTERIES.—**A. sus-carpienne.** See *Posterior radio-carpal* ARTERY.—**A. sus-maxillaire.** A term applied loosely to any of the arteries of the face situated above the inferior maxilla, especially the superior dental. [L.]—**A. sus-métatarsienne.** See *Metatarsal* ARTERY.—**A. sus-orbitaire.** See *Supra-orbital* ARTERY.—**A. sus-orbitaire externe.** See ARTERIA *supra-orbitalis externa.*—**A's sus-protubérantielles.** Branches of the basilar artery distributed to the upper portion of the floor of the fourth ventricle. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**A. sus-pubienne.** See ARTERIA *pubica.*—**A. sus-scapulaire.** See *Suprascapular* ARTERY.—**A. sus-tarsienne.** See *Tarsal* ARTERY.—**A. sylvienne.** See *Middle cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. tarsienne externe.** See *External tarsal* ARTERY.—**A. tarsienne interne.** See *Internal tarsal* ARTERY.—**A. tégumentaire abdominale.** See *Superior external pudic* ARTERY.—**A. temporale antérieure.** See *Anterior temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporale moyenne.** See *Middle temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporale postérieure.** See *Posterior temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporale profonde.** See *Deep temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporale profonde antérieure.** See *Deep anterior temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporale profonde postérieure.** See *Deep posterior temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporale superficielle.** See *Superficial temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporo-maxillaire.** A branch of the transverse facial artery distributed to the temporo-maxillary articulation. [L, 35.]—**A's tergales antérieures.** The arteries distributed to the anterior portion of the mantle in molluscs. [L, 158.]—**A's tergales moyennes.** The arteries distributed to the upper part of the mantle in molluscs. [L, 158.]—**A. termatique.** See *Termatic* ARTERY.—**A. testiculaire.** See *Internal spermatic* ARTERY.—**A. thoracico-dorsale.** See ARTERIA *thoracico-dorsalis.*—**A. thoracique antérieure.** A branch of the acromio-thoracic artery distributed to the substance and the deep surface of the pectoralis major muscle. [L, 35.]—**A. thoracique dorsale.** See *Acromio-thoracic* ARTERY.—**A. thoracique externe.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**A. thoracique humérale.** See *Acromial* ARTERY.—**A. thoracique inférieure.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**A. thoracique interne.** See *Internal mammary* ARTERY.—**A. thoracique longue.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**A. thoracique postérieure.** A branch of the acromio-thoracic artery (rarely of the axillary) distributed to the pectoralis minor muscle. [L, 35.]—**A. thoracique supérieure.** See *Superior thoracic* ARTERY.—**A's thymiques.** See *Anterior mediastinal* ARTERIES.—**A. thyréo-cervicale.** See *Thyreoid* AXIS.—**A. thyréoïdienne de Neubauer.** See *Deep thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. thyréoïdienne inféri-**

eure. See *Inferior thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. thyréoïdienne moyenne.** See *Middle thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. thyréoïdienne supérieure.** See *Superior thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. tibiale antérieure.** See *Anterior tibial* ARTERY.—**A. tibiale postérieure.** See *Posterior tibial* ARTERY.—**A. tibiale récurrente antérieure.** See *Anterior tibial recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. tibiale récurrente postérieure.** See *Posterior tibial recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. tibio-péronière.** See *Posterior tibial* ARTERY.—**A. tonsillaire.** See *Tonsillar* ARTERY.—**A. trachélo-cervicale.** See *Transverse cervical* ARTERY.—**A's transsegmentaires.** Arteries which pass through a part without furnishing any branches to it. [L, 35.] Cf. *A's segmentaires.*—**A. transversale de la face.** See *Transverse facial* ARTERY.—**A. transverse antérieure cubitale du carpe.** See *Anterior ulnar carpal* ARTERY.—**A. transverse antérieure radiale du carpe.** See *Anterior radial carpal* ARTERY.—**A. transverse du périnée.** See *Transverse perineal* ARTERY.—**A. trochantérienne, A. trochantérienne antérieure.** See ARTERIA *trochanterica.*—**A. troisième des thoraciques.** See *Acromial* ARTERY.—**A. tubaire.** See ARTERIA *tubaria.*—**A. tympanique.** See *Tympanic* ARTERY.—**A. tympanique inférieure.** See ARTERIA *tympanica inferior.*—**A. tympanique supérieure.** See ARTERIA *tympanica superior.*—**A's utéro-placentaires.** See *Utero-placental* ARTERIES.—**A's uvéales.** See *Posterior ciliary* ARTERIES.—**A. veineuse.** See ARTERIA *venosa.*—**A's vertébrales postérieures.** See *Primitive subvertebral* AORTÆ.—**A. vésicale inférieure.** See *Inferior vesical* ARTERY.—**A's vésicales supérieures.** See *Superior vesical* ARTERIES.—**A. vidienne.** See *Vidian* ARTERY.—**A's vulvaires** [Chaussier]. See *External pudic* ARTERIES.—**A. zygomato-orbitaire.** See ARTERIA *supra-orbitalis externa.*—**Grande a., Grosse a.** See AORTA.—**Trachée-a.** See TRACHEA.

ARTEREURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-te^{2}r-u^2-ri^{2}z(ru^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *artereurys'matos* (*-tis*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and εὔρυσμα, dilatation. Fr., *artérévrysme.* Sp., *artereurisma.* See ANEURYSM.

ARTERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)'ri^2-a^3. See ARTERY.—**A. abdominalis.** See *Deep circumflex* ARTERY.—**A. abdominalis externa** (seu **subcutanea**). See *Superficial epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. acetabuli.** A branch of the internal circumflex artery distributed to the hip joint. [L, 31.]—**A. acromialis.** See *Acromial* ARTERY.—**A. ad cutem abdominis.** See *Superficial epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. ad fenestram ovalem.** A branch of the stylo-mastoid artery running to the fenestra ovalis. [L, 7.]—**A. ad humiliorem mesenterii sedem.** See *Inferior mesenteric* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ adiposæ.** See *Adipose* ARTERIES.—**A. adiposa ima.** A branch of the internal spermatic artery distributed to the panniculus adiposus. [L, 31.]—**A. alaris.** See *Lateral nasal* ARTERY and *Axillary* ARTERY.—**A. alveolaris inferior.** See *Inferior dental* ARTERY.—**A. alveolaris posterior.** See *Posterior dental* ARTERY.—**A. alveolaris superior.** See *Superior dental* ARTERY.—**A. anastomotica genu magna.** See *Anastomotica magna* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. anastomotica magna.** See *Anastomotica magna* ARTERY *of the thigh* and *Anastomotic* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. anastomotica magna femoris.** See *Anastomica magna* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. anastomotica pedis.** See *Deep plantar* ARTERY.—**A. anastomotica transversa.** Ger., *quere Verbindungsarterie.* A branch of the anterior peroneal artery anastomosing with a branch of the posterior tibial artery. [L, 117.]—**A. angularis.** See *Angular* ARTERY.—**A. angularis externa.** See *A. facialis anterior* and *Facial* ARTERY.—**A. angularis narium** (seu **nasi**). See *Angular* ARTERY.—**A. anonyma.** See *Innominate* ARTERY.—**A. anonyma brachio-cephalica.** See *Innominate* ARTERY.—**A. anonyma iliaca.** See *Common iliac* ARTERY.—**A. anterior communicans.** See *Anterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain.*—**A. antibrachii communis.** See *Common interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. aorta.** See AORTA.—**A. aorta abdominalis.** See *Abdominal* AORTA.—**A. aorta ascendens.** See *Ascending* AORTA.—**A. aorta descendens abdominalis.** See *Abdominal* AORTA.—**A. aorta descendens thoracica, A. aorta thoracica.** See *Thoracic* AORTA.—**A. apoplectica.** See *Carotid* ARTERY.—**A. appendicalis, A. appendicularis.** See *Appendicular* ARTERY.—**A. articularis capituli fibulæ.** Fr., *artère articulaire du la tête de péroné.* Ger., *obere Wadenbeinarterie.* A branch of the anterior tibial artery running beneath the fibula, covered by the origins of the peroneus longus and extensor digitorum muscles, to the tibio-fibular articulation. [L, 7.]—**A. articularis azygos.** See *Middle articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis cubiti media.** A small branch of the ulnar artery, occasionally of the radial, to the radio-ulnar orbicular ligament. [L, 31.]—**A. articularis genu azygos.** See *Middle articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu inferior externa.** See *External inferior articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu inferior interna** (seu **lateralis**). See *Internal inferior articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu inferior medialis.** See *External inferior articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu interna secunda.** See *Internal superior articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu lateralis.** See *Superior external articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu media, A. articularis genu medialis.** See *Middle articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu media inferior.** Fr., *artère articulaire moyenne inférieure du genou.* Ger., *mittlere unpaare Kniegelenkarterie.* An occasional branch of the popliteal or of the inferior articular artery of the knee. [L, 7.]—**A. articularis genu superficialis.** See *Anastomotica magna* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. articularis genu superior externa.** See *External superior articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu superior interna.** See *Internal superior articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu superior interna profunda.** Ger., *obere innere tiefe Gelenkpulsader des Knies.* A deep branch of the internal superior articular artery of the knee. [L, 174.]—**A. articularis genu superior interna superficialis.** Ger., *oberflächliche obere innere Gelenkpulsader des Knies.* A superficial branch of the internal superior articular artery of the knee. [L. 174.]—**A. genu articularis superior lateralis.** See *External superior articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu superior medialis.** See *Internal superior articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu superior profunda.** See *Internal superior articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu suprema.** See *Anastomotica magna* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu suprema medialis.** See *Internal superior articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. articularis genu recurrens.** See *Anterior tibial recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. articularis humeri anterior.** See *Anterior circumflex* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. articularis humeri posterior.** See *Posterior circumflex* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. articularis interna secunda.** See *Internal superior articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. aspera.** See TRACHEA.—**A. atloido-muscularis.** Fr., *artère atloïdo-musculaire.* In the solipeds, a branch of the occipital, which anastomoses with the vertebral. [Girard (L, 43).]—**A. atrabiliaria.** See *Capsular* ARTERY.—**A. auditiva.** See *Auditory* ARTERY.—**A. auditiva externa.** See *External auditory* ARTERY.—**A. auditiva interna.** See *Internal auditory* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ auriculares.** See *Auricular* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ auriculares anteriores.** See *Anterior auricular* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ auriculares anteriores inferiores.** See *Anterior inferior auricular* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ auriculares genu accessoriæ.** Ger., *Nebengelenkpulsadern des Knies.* Branches of the popliteal artery distributed to the knee joint. [L, 175.]—**A. auricularis anterior superior.** See *Anterior superior auricular* ARTERY.—**A. auricularis cordis dextra.** A branch of the right coronary artery of the heart distributed to the right auricle. [L, 117.]—**A. auricularis cordis sinistra.** A branch of the left coronary artery of the heart distributed to the left auricle. [L, 117.]—**A. auricularis posterior.** See *Posterior auricular* ARTERY.—**A. auricularis profunda.** See *Deep auricular* ARTERY.—**A. auricularis superior.** Fr., *artère auriculaire supérieure.* A term applied to the auricular branch (when there is only one) of the superficial temporal a., distributed to the upper part of the external ear. [L, 31.]—**A. axillaris.** See *Axillary* ARTERY.—**A. azygos linguæ** [Hyrtl]. A small artery in the median line of the dorsum of the tongue, formed by the union of branches of the dorsal arteries of the tongue. [L, 115.]—**A. basilaris.** See *Basilar* ARTERY.—**A. brachialis.** See *Brachial* ARTERY.—**A. brachialis communis.** See *Subclavian* ARTERY.—**A. brachialis profunda.** See *Posterior circumflex* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. brachio-cephalica.** See *Innominate* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ bronchiales anteriores.** Branches of the internal mammary artery distributed to the bronchi. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ bronchiales inferiores posteriores.** Branches of the thoracic aorta distributed to the bronchi. [L, 175.]—**Arteriæ bronchiales superiores.** See ARTERIÆ *bronchiales anteriores.*—**A. bronchialis communis.** The common trunk which occasionally gives origin to the right and one left bronchial artery. [L, 31.]—**A. bronchialis dextra.** See *Right bronchial* ARTERY.—**A. bronchialis posterior, A. bronchialis sinistra inferior.** See *Inferior bronchial* ARTERY.—**A. bronchialis sinistra prima.** The uppermost of the left bronchial arteries. [L, 117.]—**A. bronchialis sinistra secunda.** See *Inferior bronchial* ARTERY.—**A. bronchialis sinistra superior.** See *A. bronchialis sinistra prima.*—**Arteriæ bronchicæ.** The bronchial arteries. [L.]—**Arteriæ bronchicæ superiores.** See ARTERIÆ *bronchiales anteriores.*—**A. buccalis, A. buccinatoria.** See *Buccal* ARTERY.—**A. bulbina, A. bulbo-cavernosa, A. bulbosa.** See ARTERY *of the bulb of the urethra.*—**A. bulbo-urethralis.** Fr., *artère bulbo-urétrale.* A branch of the artery of the penis, or of the artery of the corpus cavernosum, distributed to the bulb of the urethra. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ cæcales.** See *Cæcal* ARTERIES.—**A. cæcalis.** Fr., *artère cæcale.* Ger., *Blinddarmpulsader.* A branch of the ileo-colic artery, distributed to the cæcum. [L, 7.]—**A. cæcalis anterior.** A branch of the a. cæcalis to the anterior surface of the cæcum. [L, 7.]—**A. cæcalis posterior.** A branch of the a. cæcalis to the posterior surface of the cæcum. [L, 7.]—**Arteriæ calcaneæ externæ.** See *External calcaneal* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ calcaneæ mediales.** See *Middle calcaneal* ARTERIES.—**A. callosa.** See *Anterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. capitalis.** See *Carotid* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ capsulares mediæ.** The capsular arteries.—**A. cardiaca dextra.** See *Right coronary* ARTERY *of the heart* and *Right coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**A. cardiaca sinistra.** See *Left coronary* ARTERY *of the heart* and *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**A. carotica** (seu **carotida**, seu **carotis**). See *Carotid* ARTERY.—**A. carotica** (seu **carotida**, seu **carotis**) **cerebralis.** See *Internal carotid* ARTERY.—**A. carotica** (seu **carotida**, seu **carotis**) **communis.** See *Common carotid* ARTERY.—**A. carotica** (seu **carotida**, seu **carotis**) **externa.** See *External carotid* ARTERY.—**A. carotica** (seu **carotida**, seu **carotis**) **facialis.** See *External carotid* ARTERY.—**A. carotica** (seu **carotida**, seu **carotis**) **interna.** See *Internal carotid* ARTERY.—**A. carotica** (seu **carotida**, seu **carotis**) **primitiva.** See *Common carotid* ARTERY.—**A. carpea anterior.** See *Anterior carpal* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ carpeæ dorsales.** See *Dorsal carpal* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ carpeæ dorsales ulnares.** Branches of the ulnar artery to the posterior surface of the carpus, which assist in forming the rete carpeum dorsale. [L, 31.]—**A. carpea dorsalis radialis.** See *Posterior radio-carpal* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ carpeæ ulnares volares.** Branches of the ulnar artery to the anterior surface of the carpus, which assist in forming the rete carpeum volare. [L, 31.]—**A. carpea volaris anterior** (seu **radialis**), **A. carpi transversa anterior.** See *Anterior radio-carpal* ARTERY.—**A. cavernosa.** See ARTERY *of the corpus cavernosum.*—**A. cavernosa urethræ.** See ARTERY *of the bulb of the urethra.*—**A. cavi tympani.** See *External auditory* ARTERY.—**A. centralis modioli.** The artery which is situated in the tubulus centralis modioli. [L, 172.]—**A. centralis retinæ.** See *Central retinal* ARTERY.—**A. cerebelli inferior, A. cerebelli inferior anterior.** See *Anterior inferior cerebellar* ARTERY.—**A. cerebelli inferior posterior, A. cerebelli magna.** See *Posterior inferior cerebellar* ARTERY.—**A.**

cerebelli superior. See *Superior cerebellar* ARTERY.—**A. cerebelli superior anterior.** A branch of the vertebral artery distributed to the anterior portion of the cerebellum. [Weber (L, 31).]—**A. cerebelli superior posterior.** A branch of the vertebral artery distributed to the posterior portion of the cerebellum. [Weber (L, 31).]—**A. cerebralis.** See *Internal carotid* ARTERY.—**A. cerebralis anterior.** See *Anterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. cerebralis media.** See *Middle cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. cerebralis posterior.** See *Posterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. cerebri anterior.** See *Anterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. cerebri anterior communis.** An artery formed by the union of the internal carotids; the analogue of the two anterior cerebrals. [Barkow (L, 31).]—**A. cerebri media.** See *Middle cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. cerebri posterior** (seu **profunda**). See *Posterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. cerebri transversa.** See *Middle cerebral* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ cervicales descendentes profundæ.** Branches of the occipital artery to the deep cervical muscles. [Arnold (L, 31).]—**Arteriæ cervicales descendentes superficiales.** Branches of the occipital artery (1st def.) to the superficial cervical muscles. [Arnold (L, 31).]—**Arteriæ cervicales descendentes profundæ.** Branches of the occipital artery (1st def.) to the deep muscles of the neck. [L, 31.]—**A. cervicalis.** See *Basilar* ARTERY.—**A. cervicalis ascendens.** See *Ascending cervical* ARTERY.—**A. cervicalis descendens.** See *Descending cervical* ARTERY.—**A. cervicalis posterior.** See *Posterior cervical* ARTERY.—**A. cervicalis princeps.** See *Descending cervical* ARTERY.—**A. cervicalis profunda.** See *Deep cervical* ARTERY.—**A. cervicalis suprema.** One of the terminal branches of the posterior scapular artery [L, 175.]—**A. cervicalis superficialis.** See *Superficial cervical* ARTERY.—**A. cervicalis transversa.** See *Transverse cervical* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ chorioideæ anteriores.** See *Anterior chorioid* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ chorioideæ posteriores.** See *Posterior chorioid* ARTERIES.—**A. chorioidea posterior superior.** Fr., *artère choroïdienne supérieure postérieure.* Ger., *hintere obere Adernetzpulsader.* A branch of the superior cerebellar artery distributed to the valve of Vieussens, the pineal gland, and the corpora quadrigemina, and anastomosing with the anterior chorioid arteries. [L, 7.]—**Arteriæ chorioideæ superiores anteriores.** Fr., *artères choroïdiennes antérieures.* Ger., *vordere Adernetzpulsadern.* Branches of the posterior cerebral artery to the chorioid plexus. [L, 7.]—**Arteriæ ciliares anteriores** (seu **anticæ**). See *Anterior ciliary* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ ciliares mediæ.** See *Long ciliary* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ ciliares posteriores breves.** See *Short ciliary* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ ciliares posteriores longæ.** See *Long ciliary* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ ciliares posticæ.** See *Posterior ciliary* ARTERIES.—**A. circumflexa abdominis.** See *Deep circumflex iliac* ARTERY.—**A. circumflexa cordis.** Fr., *artère circonflexe du cœur.* The posterior branch of the left coronary artery of the heart, distributed to its posterior surface. [L, 7.]—**A. circumflexa femoris anterior** (seu **externa**). See *External circumflex* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. circumflexa femoris interna.** See *Internal circumflex* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. circumflexa femoris lateralis.** See *External circumflex* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. circumflexa femoris medialis** (seu **posterior**). See *Internal circumflex* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**Arteriæ circumflexæ genu.** See *Articular* ARTERIES *of the knee.*—**A. circumflexa genu inferior interna.** See *Internal inferior articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. circumflexa humeri anterior.** See *Anterior circumflex* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. circumflexa humeri major.** See *Posterior circumflex* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. circumflexa humeri minor.** See *Anterior circumflex* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. circumflexa humeri posterior.** See *Posterior circumflex* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. circumflexa ilii.** A term applied to the deep and external circumflex iliac arteries, but more properly to the latter. [L.]—**A. circumflexa ilii externa.** See *External circumflex iliac* ARTERY.—**A. circumflexa ilii interna.** See *Deep circumflex iliac* ARTERY.—**A. circumflexa ilii superficialis.** See *External circumflex iliac* ARTERY.—**A. circumflexa musculi sterno-cleido-mastoidei inferior.** A branch of the external carotid artery, distributed to the lower portion of the sterno cleido-mastoid muscle. [L, 31.]—**A. circumflexa musculi sterno-cleido-mastoidei superior.** A branch of the external carotid artery, distributed to the upper portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [L, 31.]—**A. circumflexa scapulæ.** See *Circumflex* ARTERY *of the scapula.*—**A. clitoridea, A. clitoridis.** Fr., *artère clitoridienne.* The artery of the clitoris; the analogue in the female of the artery of the penis of the male. [L, 7.]—**A. coccygea.** See *Coccygeal* ARTERY.—**A. cochleæ.** See *Cochlear* ARTERY.—**A. cœliaca.** See *Cœliac* ARTERY.—**A. colica dextra.** See *Right colic* ARTERY.—**A. colica dextra inferior.** See *Ileocolic* ARTERY.—**A. colica media.** See *Middle colic* ARTERY.—**A. colica sinistra.** See *Left colic* ARTERY.—**A. colica sinistra inferior.** Fr., *artère colique gauche inférieure.* Ger., *untere linke Grimmdarmpulsader.* A branch of the inferior mesenteric artery to the mesocolon of the sigmoid flexure of the colon. [L, 31.]—**A. colica sinistra media.** Fr., *artère colique moyenne gauche.* Ger., *mittlere linke Grimmdarmpulsader.* A branch of the inferior mesenteric artery uniting the a. colica sinistra and the a. colica superior. [L, 31.]—**A. colica sinistra superior.** Fr., *artère colique gauche supérieure.* Ger., *obere linke Grimmdarmpulsader.* A branch of the inferior mesenteric artery supplying the left portion of the colon as far as the sigmoid flexure. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ collaterales colli.** Rathke's term for the vertebral arteries of birds. [L, 63.]—**Arteriæ collaterales genu.** See *Articular* ARTERIES *of the knee.*—**A. collateralis brachii externa.** See *Superior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. collateralis externa.** See *Profunda radial* ARTERY.—**A. collateralis genu superior externa.** See *External superior articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**A. collateralis interna.** See *Inferior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. collateralis magna.** See *Superior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. collateralis media.** Fr., *artère collatérale médiane.* Ger., *mittlere Nebenpulsader.* A branch of the superior profunda artery of the arm distributed to the triceps muscle. [L, 117.]—**A. collateralis profunda.** See *A. collateralis radialis superior posterior.*—**A. collateralis radialis anterior** [Weber]. A branch of the profunda radial artery which accompanies the upper portion of the radial nerve for a short distance and is distributed to the back part of the arm. [L, 31.]—**A. collateralis radialis inferior.** See *Profunda radial* ARTERY.—**A. collateralis radialis posterior** (seu **primaria, seu superior**). A branch of the superior profunda artery of the arm, or of one of its branches, distributed to the outer and back part of the olecranon. [L, 31.]—**A. collateralis ulnaris anterior** (seu **inferior**). See *Anastomotic* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. collateralis ulnaris posterior.** See *Inferior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. collateralis ulnaris prima.** See *Superior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. collateralis ulnaris secunda.** See *Anastomotic* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. collateralis ulnaris superior.** See *Superior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. colli transversa.** See *Transverse cervical* ARTERY.—**A. comes nervi ischiadici.** A branch of the inferior gluteal artery which accompanies the sciatic nerve to the middle of the thigh. [L, 117.]—**A. comes nervi mediani.** See *Median* ARTERY.—**A. comes nervi phrenici.** See *Superior phrenic* ARTERY.—**A. communicans anterior, A. communicans cerebri anterior.** See *Anterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain.*—**A. communicans cerebri posterior.** See *Posterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain.*—**A. communicans cerebri superior.** See *Anterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain.*—**A. communicans Willisii.** See *Posterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain.*—**A. concharum nasi.** See *Spheno-palatine* ARTERY.—**A. coronaria cordis anterior** (seu **interna**). See *Right coronary* ARTERY *of the heart.*—**Arteriæ conjunctivales anteriores.** Branches of the naso-frontal artery distributed to the conjunctiva. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ conjunctivales posteriores.** Branches of the palpebral or lacrymal arteries distributed to the conjunctiva. [L, 31.]—**A. coronaria cordis dextra.** See *Right coronary* ARTERY *of the heart.*—**A. coronaria cordis externa.** See *Left coronary* ARTERY *of the heart.*—**A. coronaria cordis media.** A branch of the left coronary artery of the heart which supplies the apex of the organ. [L, 175.]—**A. coronaria cordis posterior** (seu **sinistra**). See *Left coronary* ARTERY *of the heart.*—**A. coronaria labii inferioris.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the lower lip.*—**A. coronaria labii superioris.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the upper lip.*—**A. coronaria malleolaris.** See *A. anastomotica transversa.*—**A. coronaria ventriculi dextra.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**A. coronaria ventriculi dextra inferior.** See *Right gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A. coronaria ventriculi dextra superior.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**A. coronaria ventriculi major.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**A. coronaria ventriculi minor.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**A. coronaria ventriculi sinistra.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**A. coronaria ventriculi sinistra inferior.** See *Left gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A. coronaria ventriculi sinistra superior.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**A. coronaria ventriculi superior dextra.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**A. coronaria ventriculi superior sinistra.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**A. carpea dorsalis ulnaris.** See *Posterior ulno-carpal* ARTERY.—**A. corporis callosi.** See *Anterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. corporis cavernosi urethræ.** See ARTERY *of the bulb of the urethra.*—**Arteriæ costales posteriores.** See *Aortic intercostal* ARTERIES.—**A. costalis anterior.** An intercostal branch of the internal mammary a. [L, 63.]—**A. costalis inferior.** The anterior branch of an aortic intercostal a. [L, 31.]—**A. costalis prima.** See *Superior intercostal* ARTERY.—**A. costalis superior, A. costalis suprema.** See *Superior intercostal a.*—**A. costo-cervicalis.** See *Costo-cervical* ARTERY.—**A. costo-lumbaris.** According to some authorities, the lowest of the intercostal arteries, and according to others, the uppermost of the lumbar arteries. [L, 31.]—**A. crassa.** See AORTA.—**A. cremasterica.** See *External spermatic* ARTERY.—**A. crico-thyreoidea.** See *Crico-thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. cristæ pubis.** See *A. pubica.*—**A. cruralis.** See *Femoral* ARTERY.—**A. cruralis communis.** See *Common femoral* ARTERY.—**A. cruralis externa.** See *External femoral* ARTERY.—**A. cruralis iliaca.** See *External iliac* ARTERY.—**A. cruralis interna.** See *Internal iliac* ARTERY.—**A. cruralis profunda.** See *deep femoral* ARTERY.—**A. cruralis superficialis.** See *Superficial femoral* ARTERY.—**A. cruris et pedis.** See *Popliteal* ARTERY.—**A. cubitalis.** See *Ulnar* ARTERY.—**A. cubitalis recurrens anterior.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. cubitalis recurrens posterior.** See *Posterior ulnar recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. cubitalis volaris profunda.** See *A. metacarpea volaris profunda ulnaris.*—**A. cubiti externa.** See *Radial a.*—**A. cutanea abdominis.** See *Superficial epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. cystica.** See *Cystic* ARTERY.—**A. deferentialis.** See ARTERY *of the vas deferens.*—**A. deltoidea.** Fr., *artère deltoïdienne.* A branch of the acromio-thoracic artery running in the groove between the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles and distributed to the latter. [L, 7.]—**A. dentalis inferior.** See *Inferior dental* ARTERY.—**A. dentalis posterior.** See *Posterior dental* ARTERY.—**A. dentalis superior.** See *Superior dental* ARTERY.—**A. diaphragmatica superior, A. diaphragmatica superior anterior.** See *Superior phrenic* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ diaphragmaticæ.** See *Inferior phrenic* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ digitales communes.** The interosseous arteries of the foot and hand. [L.]—**Arteriæ digitales communes plantares.** See *Plantar interosseous* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ digitales communes volares.** See *Palmar interosseous* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ digitales dorsales manus.** See *Dorsal digital* ARTERIES *of the hand.*—**Arteriæ digitales dorsales pedis.** See *Dorsal digital* ARTERIES *of the foot.*—**Arteriæ digitales manus dorsales.** See *Dorsal digital* ARTERIES *of the hand.*—**Arteriæ digitales manus volares.** See *Palmar digital* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ digitales pedis dorsales.** See *Dorsal digital* ARTERIES *of the foot.*—**Arteriæ digitales pedis plantares.** See *Plantar digital* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ digitales volares communes.** See *Palmar interosseous* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ digitales volares**

radiales. The palmar digital arteries on the radial side of the fingers. [L, 117.]—**Arteriæ digitales volares ulnares.** The palmar digital arteries on the ulnar side of the fingers. [L, 117.]—**A. digitalis communis prima, A. digitalis communis volaris prima.** See *A. princeps pollicis et indicis.*—**A. digitalis dorsalis hallucis interna.** The dorsal digital artery of the tibial side of the great toe. [L, 175.]—**A. digitalis medialis hallucis.** The continuation of the external plantar artery on the plantar and external surfaces of the great toe. [L, 117.]—**A. digitalis volaris prima.** Ger., *erste Fingerarterie der Hohlenhand.* The first palmar digital artery. [L, 31.]—**A. digitalis volaris quarta.** Ger., *vierte Fingerarterie der Hohlenhand.* The fourth palmar digital artery. [L, 31.]—**A. digitalis plantaris propria lateralis digiti quinti.** The plantar digital artery to the fibular side of the little toe. [L, 31.]—**A. digitalis volaris secunda.** Ger., *zweite Fingerarterie der Hohlenhand.* The second palmar digital artery. [L, 174.]—**A. digitalis volaris tertia.** Ger., *dritte Fingerarterie der Hohlenhand.* The third palmar digital artery. [L, 174.]—**A. digiti minimi plantaris externa.** See *A. plantaris lateralis digiti quinti.*—**Arteriæ dorsales carpi.** See *Dorsal carpal* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ dorsales digitales** (seu digitorum). See *Dorsal digital* ARTERIES *of the hand.*—**A. dorsalis clitoridis.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the clitoris.*—**A. dorsalis digitalis minima.** See *A. dorsalis digiti minimi externa.*—**A. dorsalis digiti medii externa.** Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der zweiten Zehe.* The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the second toe. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis digiti minimi.** The dorsal artery of the little toe. [L.]—**A. dorsalis digiti minimi externa.** Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der kleinen Zehe.* The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the little toe. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis digiti quarti externa.** Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der vierten Zehe.* The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the fourth toe. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis digiti quarti interna.** Ger., *innere Rückenpulsader der vierten Zehe.* The dorsal digital artery on the tibial side of the fourth toe. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis digiti quinti externa.** Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der fünften Zehe.* The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the little toe. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis digiti quinti interna.** Ger., *innere Rückenpulsader der fünften Zehe.* The dorsal digital artery on the tibial side of the little toe. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis digiti secundi externa.** Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der zweiten Zehe.* The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the second toe. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis digiti secundi interna.** Ger., *innere Rückenpulsader der zweiten Zehe.* The dorsal digital artery on the tibial side of the second toe. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis digiti tertii externa.** Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der dritten Zehe.* The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the third toe. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis digiti tertii interna.** Ger., *innere Rückenpulsader der dritten Zehe.* The dorsal digital artery on the tibial side of the third toe. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis hallucis.** The first dorsal interosseous artery of the foot. [L.]—**A. dorsalis hallucis externa.** Ger., *äussere Rückenpulsader der grossen Zehe.* The dorsal digital artery on the fibular side of the great toe. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis hallucis interna.** Ger., *innere Rückenpulsader der grossen Zehe.* The dorsal digital artery on the tibial side of the great toe. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis indicis radialis.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the index finger.*—**A. dorsalis linguæ.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the tongue.*—**A. dorsalis metacarpi.** See *Posterior radio-carpal* ARTERY.—**A. dorsalis nasi.** The nasal branch of the ophthalmic artery. [L, 31.]—**A. dorsalis pedis.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the foot.*—**A. dorsalis penis.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the penis.*—**A. dorsalis pollicis.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the thumb.*—**A. dorsalis radialis digiti medii.** The dorsal digital artery on the radial side of the middle finger. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis radialis digiti minimi.** The dorsal digital artery on the radial side of the little finger. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis radialis digiti quarti.** The dorsal digital artery on the radial side of the ring finger. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis radialis indicis.** The dorsal digital artery on the radial side of the index finger. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis radialis pollicis.** A branch of the dorsal carpal branch of the radial artery to the radial side of the thumb. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis scapulæ.** See *Posterior scapular* ARTERY.—**A. dorsalis scapulæ inferior.** The inferior branch of the posterior scapular artery. [L. 31.]—**A. dorso-spinalis.** Fr., *artère dorso-spinale.* A branch of the superior intercostal artery to the posterior cervical muscles. [L, 7.]—**A. dorsalis suprema.** See *Ascending cervical* ARTERY.—**A. dorsalis ulnaris.** See *A. carpea dorsalis ulnaris.*—**A. dorsalis ulnaris indicis.** The dorsal digital artery on the ulnar side of the index finger. [L, 174.]—**A. dorsalis ulnaris pollicis.** A branch of the dorsal metacarpal branch of the radial artery on the ulnar side of the thumb. [L, 174.]—**A. duodenalis inferior.** See *Inferior pancreatico-duodenal* ARTERY.—**A. duræ matris media maxima.** See *Middle meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. emulgens.** See *Renal* ARTERY.—**A. encephalica.** See *Internal carotid* ARTERY.—**A. epigastrica.** See *Epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. epigastrica abdominalis, A. epigastrica externa.** See *Superficial epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. epigastrica inferior.** See *Deep epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. epigastrica inferior externa.** See *Superficial epigastric* ARTERY and *External circumflex iliac* ARTERY.—**A. epigastrica inferior interna** (seu profunda). See *Deep epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. epigastrica inferior superficialis.** See *Superficial epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. epigastrica interna.** See *Deep epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. epigastrica subcutanea, A. epigastrica superficialis.** See *Superficial epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. epigastrica superior.** See *Superior epigastric* ARTERY.—**A. epiploica sinistra.** Fr., *artère épiploïque gauche.* The largest of the branches of the left gastro-epiploic artery, which is distributed to the mesentery. [L, 7.]—**A. ethmoidalis anterior.** See *Anterior ethmoidal* ARTERY.—**A. ethmoidalis posterior.** See *Posterior ethmoidal* ARTERY.—**A. facialis.** See *Facial* ARTERY.—**A. facialis anterior.** See *Angular* ARTERY and *Facial* ARTERY.—**A. facialis externa.** See *Facial* ARTERY.—**A. facialis posterior.** See *Transverse facial* ARTERY.—**A. facialis profunda.** See *Internal maxillary* ARTERY.—**A. facialis** (seu faciei) **transversa** (seu transversa posterior). See *Transverse facial* ARTERY.—**A. femoralis.** See *Femoral* ARTERY.—**A. femoralis communis.** See *Common femoral* ARTERY.—**A. femoralis profunda.** See *Deep femoral* ARTERY.—**A. femoralis superficialis.** See *Superficial femoral* ARTERY.—**A. femoris profunda.** See *Deep femoral* ARTERY.—**A. fibularis, A. fibularis communis.** See *Peroneal* ARTERY.—**A. fibularis superior.** See *A. articularis capituli fibulæ.*—**A. fossæ Sylvii.** See *Middle cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. frontalis.** See *Frontal* ARTERY.—**A. frontalis externa.** See *Supra-orbital* ARTERY.—**A. frontalis interna.** See *A. naso-frontalis.*—**A. funicularis, A. funiculi spermatici.** See *External spermatic* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ gastricæ breves.** Fr., *artères gastriques courtes.* The short branches to the walls of the stomach from the coronary, splenic, pyloric, and right and left gastro-epiploic arteries. [L, 115.]—**A. gastrica coronaria ventriculi inferior dextra.** See *Right gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A. gastrica coronaria ventriculi inferior sinistra.** See *Left gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A. gastrica dextra inferior.** See *Right gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A. gastrica dextra superior.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**A. gastrica inferior sinistra.** See *Left gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A. gastrica major.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**A. gastrica sinistra inferior.** See *Left gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A. gastrica** (sinistra) **superior.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**A. gastrica superior dextra.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**A. gastrica sinistra.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**Arteriæ gastrocnemiæ.** See *Deep sural* ARTERIES.—**A. gastro-duodenalis.** See *Gastro-duodenal* ARTERY.—**A. gastro-epiploica dextra.** See *Right gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A. gastro-epiploica sinistra.** See *Left gastro-epiploic* ARTERY.—**A. gastro-hepatica sinistra.** Fr., *artère gastro-hépatique gauche.* An occasional branch of the coronary artery of the stomach distributed to the left lobe of the liver. [L, 7.]—**Arteriæ gemellæ.** See *Sural* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ gemellæ cutaneæ.** See *Superficial sural* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ gemellæ musculares, Arteriæ gemellæ profundæ.** See *Deep sural* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ gemellæ superficiales.** See *Superficial sural* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ gemellæ suræ.** See *Sural* ARTERIES.—**A. glandulosa axillaris.** A branch of the axillary artery distributed to the axillary glands. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ glomeruli.** The arteries of a glomerulus of the kidney. [L, 117.]—**A. glutæa.** See *Gluteal* ARTERY.—**A. glutæa inferior.** See *Inferior gluteal* ARTERY.—**A. glutæa superior.** See *Superior gluteal* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ hæmorrhoidales externæ.** See *External hæmorrhoidal* ARTERIES.—**A. hæmorrhoidalis interna.** See *Internal hæmorrhoidal* ARTERY.—**A. hæmorrhoidalis media.** See *Middle hæmorrhoidal* ARTERY.—**A. hæmorrhoidalis superior.** See *Superior hæmorrhoidal* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ helicinæ.** See *Helicine* ARTERIES.—**A. hepatica.** See *Hepatic* ARTERY.—**A. hepatica communis.** See *Common hepatic* ARTERY.—**A. hepatica dextra.** See *Right hepatic* ARTERY.—**A. hepatica propria.** See *Hepatic* ARTERY.—**A. hepatica sinistra.** See *Left hepatic* ARTERY.—**A. humeraria.** See *Brachial* ARTERY.—**A. humeri profunda.** See *Superior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. hyaloidea.** See *Hyaloid* ARTERY.—**A. hyoidea.** See *Hyoid* ARTERY.—**A. hypogastrica.** See *Internal iliac* ARTERY.—**A. ileo-cæcalis.** See *Ileo-cæcal* ARTERY.—**A. ileo-colica.** See *Ileo-colic* ARTERY.—**A. ileo-colica dextra media.** See *Right colic* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ iliacæ.** See *Iliac* ARTERIES.—**A. iliaca anterior.** See *Internal iliac* ARTERY.—**A. iliaca communis.** See *Common iliac* ARTERY.—**A. iliaca cruralis.** See *External iliac* ARTERY.—**A. iliaca externa.** See *External iliac* ARTERY.—**A. iliaca femoris.** See *Superficial femoral* ARTERY.—**A. iliaca hypogastrica** (seu interna). See *Internal iliac* ARTERY.—**A. iliaca parva.** See *Ilio-lumbar* ARTERY.—**A. iliaca posterior.** See *Gluteal* ARTERY.—**A. iliaca primitiva.** See *Common iliac* ARTERY.—**A. ilio-lumbaris.** See *Ilio-lumbar* ARTERY.—**A. ilii profundissima.** A branch of the gluteal artery to the hip joint. [L, 7.]—**A. incisiva.** Fr., *artère incisive.* One of the terminal branches of the inferior dental artery, which supplies the lower incisor teeth. [L, 31.]—**A. indicis radialis dorsalis.** See *A. dorsalis radialis indicis.*—**A. indicis radialis volaris.** See *A. volaris radialis indicis.*—**A. inferior linguæ.** See *Ranine* ARTERY.—**A. infra-orbitalis.** See *Infra-orbital* ARTERY.—**A. infrascapularis.** See *Infrascapular* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ inguinales.** Fr., *artères inguinales.* Branches of the common femoral artery to the inguinal region. [L, 7.]—**A. innominata.** See *Innominate* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ intercostales anteriores.** See *Anterior intercostal* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ intercostales aorticæ** (seu inferiores, seu posteriores). See *Aortic intercostal* ARTERIES.—**A. intercostalis prima.** See *Superior intercostal* ARTERY.—**A. intercostalis secunda.** The second intercostal artery. [L, 115.]—**A. intercostalis superior** (seu suprema). See *Superior intercostal* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ intermetacarpeæ dorsales.** See *Dorsal interosseous* ARTERIES *of the hand.*—**Arteriæ intermetacarpeæ volares.** See *Palmar interosseous* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ intermetatarseæ dorsales.** See *Dorsal interosseous* ARTERIES *of the foot.*—**A. interossea accessoria.** An anomalous branch of the interosseous artery of the forearm which descends into the palm of the hand, gives off branches to the index-finger and the thumb, and assists in forming the superficial palmar arch. [L, 31.]—**A. interossea anterior.** See *Anterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interossea anterior dorsalis.** A branch of the anterior interosseous artery of the forearm which pierces the interosseous membrane and assists in forming the rete carpeum dorsale. [L, 31.]—**A. interossea anterior volaris.** A branch of the anterior interosseous artery of the arm which descends to assist in forming the rete carpeum volare. [L, 31.]—**A. interossea antibrachii communis.** See *Common interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interossea antibrachii externa.** See *Posterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interossea antibrachii interna.** See *Anterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interossea antibrachii posterior.** See *Posterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interossea antibrachii**

superficialis. See *Median* ARTERY.—**A. interossea communis.** See *Common interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interossea digitalis plantaris quarta.** Ger., *vierte Sohlenmittelfussschlagader.* The fourth plantar interosseous artery. [L, 174.]—**A. interossea digitalis plantaris secunda.** Ger., *zweite Sohlenmittelfussschlagader.* The second plantar interosseous artery. [L, 174.]—**A. interossea digitalis plantaris tertia.** Ger., *dritte Sohlenmittelfussschlagader.* The third plantar interosseous artery. [L, 174.]—**A. interossea dorsalis hallucis, A. interossea dorsalis interna, A. interossea dorsalis pedis prima.** The first dorsal interosseous artery of the foot. [L.]—**A. interossea dorsalis pedis secunda.** The second dorsal interosseous artery of the foot. [L, 174.]—**A. interossea dorsalis pedis tertia.** The third dorsal interosseous artery of the foot. [L, 174.]—**A. interossea externa.** See *Posterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interossea hallucis.** The first dorsal interosseous artery of the foot. [L, 175.]—**A. interossea interna.** See *Anterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interossea interna metacarpi dorsalis.** The first dorsal interosseous artery of the hand. [L, 175.]—**Arteriæ interosseæ metacarpi dorsales.** See *Dorsal interosseous* ARTERIES *of the hand.*—**Arteriæ interosseæ metatarsi dorsales.** See *Dorsal interosseous* ARTERIES *of the foot.*—**A. interossea palmaris.** See *Anterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interossea perforans inferior.** 1. A branch of the anterior interosseous artery of the forearm which runs backward through the interosseous membrane and aids in forming the rete carpeum. 2. See *Anterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.* [L, 31, 115.]—**A. interossea perforans major.** See *Posterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interossea perforans prima.** See *Posterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm* and *A. interossea anterior dorsalis.*—**A. interossea perforans superior.** See *Posterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**Arteriæ interosseæ plantares.** See *Plantar interosseous* ARTERIES.—**A. interossea plantaris prima.** Ger., *erste Sohlenmittelfussschlagader.* The first plantar interosseous artery. [L, 174.]—**A. interossea plantaris quarta.** Ger., *vierte Sohlenmittelfussschlagader.* The fourth plantar interosseous artery. [L, 174.]—**A. interossea plantaris secunda.** See *A. interossea digitalis plantaris secunda.*—**A. interossea plantaris tertia.** See *A. interossea digitalis plantaris tertia.*—**A. interossea posterior.** See *Posterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interossea primitiva.** See *Common interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interossea recurrens.** Fr., *artère interosseuse récurrente.* Ger., *zurücklaufende Zwischenknochenpulsader.* A branch of the posterior interosseous artery of the forearm, distributed to the anconæus quartus muscle. [L, 31.]—**A. interossea secunda metacarpi dorsalis.** The second dorsal interosseous artery of the hand. [L, 174.]—**A. interossea superficialis.** See *Median* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ interosseæ volares.** See *Palmar interosseous* ARTERIES.—**A. interossea volaris.** See *Anterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. interossea volaris prima.** Ger., *erste Hohlhandzwischenknochenpulsader.* The first palmar interosseous artery.—**A. interossea volaris secunda.** Ger., *zweite Hohlhandzwischenknochenpulsader.* The second palmar interosseous artery. [L, 174.]—**A. interossea volaris tertia.** Ger., *dritte Hohlhandzwischenknochenpulsader.* The third palmar interosseous artery. [L, 174.]—**Arteriæ intestinales.** See *Intestinal* ARTERIES.—**A. ischiadica.** See *Ischiadic* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ jejunales.** Branches of the superior mesenteric artery to the small intestine. [L, 31.]—**A. jugularis.** See *Carotid* ARTERY.—**A. labialis anterior.** Fr., *artère labiale antérieure.* The analogue in the female of the anterior scrotal artery of the male; distributed to the vulva. [L, 7.]—**Arteriæ labiales posteriores, Arteriæ labiales pudendi inferiores (seu posteriores).** Fr., *artères labiales postérieures.* Ger., *hintere Schamlippenpulsadern.* The analogues in the female of the posterior scrotal arteries of the male; distributed to the vulva. [L, 7.]—**A. labialis inferior.** See *Inferior labial* ARTERY.—**A. labialis superficialis.** Ger., *flache Lippenarterie.* A name applied to that portion of the facial artery situated between the point where it gives off the submental artery and that of its bifurcation into the coronary arteries of the upper and lower lips. [L, 174.]—**A. labialis superior.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the upper lip.*—**A. lacrimalis.** See *Lacrymal* ARTERY.—**A. laryngea ascendens** (seu **inferior**). See *Crico-thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. laryngea interna.** See *Internal laryngeal* ARTERY.—**A. laryngea superior.** See *Superior laryngeal* ARTERY.—**A. lethargica.** See *Carotid* ARTERY.—**A. lienalis.** See *Splenic* ARTERY.—**A. linguæ dorsalis.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the tongue.*—**A. linguæ profunda.** See *Ranine* ARTERY.—**A. lingualis.** See *Lingual* ARTERY.—**A. lingualis profunda.** See *Ranine* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ lumbales.** See *Lumbar* ARTERIES.—**A. lumbalis (seu lumbaris) ima** (seu **infima**). Fr., *artère lombaire inférieure.* A branch of the middle sacral artery given off on the level of the fifth lumbar vertebra and distributed to the psoas muscles. [L, 7.]—**Arteriæ lumbares.** See *Lumbar* ARTERIES.—**A. lumbaris quinta.** See *A. lumbalis ima.*—**Arteriæ maculares inferiores.** The lowermost of the retinal arteries on the nasal side of the optic nerve which run in a horizontal direction. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ maculares superiores.** The uppermost of the retinal arteries on the nasal side of the optic nerve which run in a horizontal direction. [L, 31.]—**A. magna.** See AORTA.—**A. magna pollicis.** See *Large* ARTERY *of the thumb.*—**Arteriæ malleolares anteriores.** See *A. malleolaris anterior externa* and *A. malleolaris anterior interna.*—**A. malleolaris anterior externa.** Ger., *vordere äussere Knöchelschlagader.* A branch of the anterior tibial artery to the external malleolus. [L, 115.]—**A. malleolaris anterior interna.** Ger., *vordere innere Knöchelschlagader.* A branch of the anterior tibial artery to the internal malleolus. [L, 115.]—**A. malleolaris anterior lateralis.** A branch of the anterior tibial artery which runs transversely across the dorsum of the foot beneath the tendons of the extensor digitorum communis and peroneus tertius muscles and is distributed to the inner side of the foot and ankle. [L, 31.]—**A. malleolaris anterior medialis.** A branch of the anterior tibial artery which runs across the foot beneath the tendon of the tibialis anticus muscle and is distributed to the front and the outer side of the ankle. [L, 31.]—**A. malleolaris externa.** See *External malleolar* ARTERY.—**A. malleolaris interna.** See *Internal malleolar* ARTERY.—**A. malleolaris interna posterior.** Fr., *artère malléolaire interne.* Ger., *hintere innere Knöchelpulsader.* A branch of the posterior tibial artery distributed to the parts behind the internal malleolus. [L, 7.]—**A. malleolaris posterior externa.** Ger., *hintere äussere Knöchelpulsader.* A branch of the anterior peroneal artery to the external malleolus. [L, 175.]—**A. malleolaris posterior medialis.** A branch of the posterior tibial artery to the back and outer side of the ankle joint. [L, 31.]—**A. mammaria externa.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**A. mammaria interna.** See *Internal mammary* ARTERY.—**A. mammaria interna lateralis.** An anomalous branch of the internal mammary artery which descends upon the inner surfaces of the ribs at a point about midway between the costal cartilages and the vertebræ. [L, 31.]—**A. mandibularis.** See *Inferior dental* ARTERY.—**A. marginalis hepatis.** A branch of the hepatic artery distributed to the upper margin of the left lobe of the liver. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ marginales scroti.** See *Posterior scrotal* ARTERIES.—**A. masseterica.** See *Masseteric* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ massetericæ posteriores.** Fr., *artères massétérines postérieures.* Branches of the external carotid artery in the neighborhood of the parotid gland to the masseter muscle. [L, 7.]—**A. mastoidea, A. mastoidea posterior.** See *Mastoid* ARTERY.—**A. maxillaris, A. maxillaris externa.** See *Facial* ARTERY.—**A. maxillaris inferior.** See *Inferior dental* ARTERY.—**A. maxillaris interna.** See *Internal maxillary* ARTERY.—**A. maxima.** See AORTA.—**A. media.** See *Median* ARTERY.—**A. media anastomotica.** See *Middle colic* ARTERY.—**A. mediana.** See *Median* ARTERY.—**A. mediana menti.** An anomalous artery in the median line of the chin, derived from one or both coronary arteries of the lower lip. [L, 31.]—**A. mediana retinæ.** The middle horizontal branch of the central retinal artery. [L, 31.]—**A. mediana superficialis.** A small branch of the a. plicæ cubiti superficialis. [L, 115.]—**Arteriæ mediastinales anteriores.** See *Anterior mediastinal* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ mediastinales posteriores.** See *Posterior mediastinal* ARTERIES.—**A. medicerebellaris** [Wilder]. See *Anterior inferior cerebellar* ARTERY.—**A. medicerebralis** [Wilder]. See *Middle cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. medullæ spinalis anterior.** See *Anterior spinal* ARTERY.—**A. medullæ spinalis posterior.** See *Posterior spinal* ARTERY.—**A. meningea accessoria.** See *Small meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. meningea accessoria externa.** See *Posterior meningeal* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ meningeæ anteriores** (seu **anticæ**). See *Anterior meningeal* ARTERIES.—**A. meningea magna** (seu **media**). See *Middle meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. meningea parva.** See *Small meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. meningea posterior.** See *Posterior meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. meningea posterior externa.** A branch of the occipital artery which passes through the mastoid foramen to the dura mater. [L, 115.]—**A. meningea posterior inferior.** See *Posterior meningeal* ARTERY (1st def.).—**A. meningea posterior interna.** See *Posterior meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. meningea posterior mastoidea.** See *A. meningea posterior externa.*—**A. meningea postica.** See *Posterior meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. mentalis.** See *Mental* ARTERY.—**A. meseraica inferior.** See *Inferior mesenteric* ARTERY.—**A. meseraica superior.** See *Superior mesenteric* ARTERY.—**A. mesenterica inferior.** See *Inferior mesenteric* ARTERY.—**A. mesenterica media.** See *Middle mesenteric* ARTERY.—**A. mesenterica superior.** See *Superior mesenteric* ARTERY.—**A. mesolobaris, A. mesolobica.** See *Anterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. metacarpea.** See *Metacarpal* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ metacarpeæ dorsales radiales.** The dorsal arteries of the index finger and the thumb. [L, 31.]—**A. metacarpea dorsalis ulnaris.** See *Posterior ulnocarpal* ARTERY.—**A. metacarpea volaris radialis profunda.** The branch of the radial artery which, uniting with a branch of the ulnar artery, forms the deep palmar arch. [L, 31.]—**A. metacarpea volaris radialis sublimis.** See *Superficial volar* ARTERY.—**A. metacarpea volaris ulnaris.** See *A. volaris digiti quinti ulnaris.*—**A. metacarpea volaris ulnaris profunda.** The termination of the ulnar artery on the palm of the hand, which, uniting with a branch of the radial artery, forms the deep palmar arch. [L, 31.]—**A. metacarpea volaris ulnaris sublimis.** A branch of the ulnar artery on the palm of the hand, which, uniting with a branch of the radial artery, forms the superficial palmar arch. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ metacarpi volares.** See *Palmar interosseous* ARTERIES.—**A. metatarsea.** See *Metatarsal* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ metatarseæ dorsales.** See *Dorsal interosseous* ARTERIES *of the foot.*—**A. metatarsea dorsalis fibularis.** The dorsal artery of the little toe on the fibular side. [L, 31.]—**A. metatarsea dorsalis prima.** Fr., *artère dorsale du gros orteil.* Ger., *erste Rückenmittelfusspulsader.* The first dorsal interosseous artery of the foot.—**A. metatarsea dorsalis tertia.** Ger., *dritte Rückenmittelfusspulsader.* The third dorsal interosseous artery of the foot. [L, 174.]—**A. metatarsea dorsalis secunda.** Ger., *zweite Rückenmittelfusspulsader.* The second dorsal interosseous artery of the foot. [L, 174.]—**A. minima.** See ARTERIOLE.—**A. muscularis femoris.** See *Deep femoral* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ musculares inferiores.** See *Deep sural* ARTERIES.—**A. muscularis magna.** See *A. muscularis superficialis.*—**A. muscularis profunda, A. muscularis profunda femoris.** See *Deep femoral* ARTERY.—**A. muscularis superficialis, A. muscularis tricipitis.** A branch of the common femoral artery to the triceps muscle. [L, 31.]—**A. musculo-articularis.** A branch of the anastomotica magna artery of the thigh to the vastus medius muscle. [L, 31.]—**A. musculo-phrenica.** See *Musculo-phrenic* ARTERY.—**A. mylo-hyoidea.** See *Mylo-hyoid* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ nasales retinæ inferiores.** The lower retinal arteries on the nasal side of the optic nerve. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ nasales superiores.** The upper retinal arteries on the nasal side of the optic nerve. [L, 31.]—**A. nasalis.** See *Nasal* ARTERY.—**A. nasalis anterior.** See *Anterior*

nasal ARTERY.—**A. nasalis externa.** See *A. nasalis lateralis posterior* and *Lateral nasal* ARTERY.—**A. nasalis lateralis.** See *Lateral nasal* ARTERY.—**A. nasalis lateralis posterior.** A branch of the spheno-palatine artery to the mucous membrane of the upper part of the nose. [L, 117.]—**A. nasalis media.** See *Middle nasal* ARTERY.—**A. nasalis posterior, A. nasalis posterior communis, A. nasalis posterior externa.** See *Spheno-palatine* ARTERY.—**A. naso-frontalis.** A name applied to the ophthalmic artery beyond the point at which it gives off the supra-orbital artery. [L, 31.]—**A. naso-palatina.** See *Naso-palatine* ARTERY.—**A. nervi acustici.** See *Internal auditory* ARTERY.—**A. nervi mediani.** See *Median* ARTERY.—**A. nutritia brachii (magna).** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the os brachii.*—**Arteriæ nutritiæ pelvis.** Small branches of the renal artery to the pelvis of the kidney. [Hyrtl (L, 31).]—**A. nutritia femoris.** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the femur.*—**A. nutritia femoris inferior (seu magna).** See *First perforating* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. nutritia femoris superior.** See *Superior nutrient* ARTERY *of the femur.*—**A. nutritia fibulæ (seu fibularis).** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the fibula.*—**A. nutritia humeri.** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the os brachii.*—**A. nutritia ilii.** A branch of the gluteal artery to the ilium. [L, 31.]—**A. nutritia magna humeri.** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the os brachii.*—**A. nutritia radii.** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the radius.*—**A. nutritia magna tibiæ, A. nutritia tibiæ.** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the tibia.*—**A. nutritia tibiæ inferior.** A branch of the posterior tibial artery entering the tibia through the nutrient foramen. [L, 174.]—**A. nutritia tibiæ magna.** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the tibia.*—**A. nutritia tibiæ posterior.** See *Posterior tibial recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. nutritia tibiæ superior.** A branch of the posterior tibial artery to the tibia. [L, 175.]—**A. nutritia ulnæ.** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the ulna.*—**A. nutriens radii.** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the radius.*—**A. obturatoria, A. obturatrix.** See *Obturator* ARTERY.—**A. occipitalis.** See *Occipital* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ œsophageæ.** See *Œsophageal* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ œsophageæ inferiores.** Branches of the coronary artery of the stomach to the œsophagus. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ omphalo-mesentericæ.** See *Omphalo-mesenteric* ARTERIES.—**A. ophthalmica.** See *Ophthalmic* ARTERY.—**A. ovarii.** See *Ovarian* ARTERY.—**A. palatina anterior.** See *Anterior palatine* ARTERY.—**A. palatina ascendens.** See *Inferior palatine* ARTERY.—**A. palatina descendens.** See *Descending palatine* ARTERY.—**A. palatina inferior.** See *Inferior palatine* ARTERY.—**A. palatina major.** See *Anterior palatine* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ palatinæ minores.** See *Arteriæ veli palati.*—**A. palatina superior.** See *Superior palatine* ARTERY.—**A. palmaris.** See *Palmar* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ palpebrales externæ.** See *External palpebral* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ palpebrales internæ.** See *Internal palpebral* ARTERIES.—**A. palpebralis inferior.** See *Inferior palpebral* ARTERY.—**A. palpebralis lateralis inferior.** See *Inferior palpebral* ARTERY.—**A. palpebralis superior.** See *Superior palpebral* ARTERY.—**A. palpebralis medialis inferior.** The branch of the naso-frontal artery to the lower lid. [L, 31.]—**A. palpebralis medialis superior.** The branch of the naso-frontal artery to the upper lid. [L, 31.]—**A. palpebralis superior.** See *Superior palpebral* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ pancreaticæ mediæ.** Branches of the hepatic artery to the pancreas. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ pancreaticæ parvæ.** Small branches of the splenic artery distributed to the pancreas. [L, 172.]—**A. pancreatica magna (seu suprema).** Fr., *artère pancréatique supérieure.* A branch of the splenic artery which runs along the posterior surface of the pancreas following the course of the pancreatic duct. [L, 35, 172.]—**A. pancreatico-duodenalis inferior.** See *Inferior pancreatico-duodenal* ARTERY.—**A. pancreatico-duodenalis superior.** See *Superior pancreatico-duodenal* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ parotideæ.** Fr., *artères parotidiennes.* Branches of the external carotid artery to the parotid gland. [L, 31.]—**A. pediaca, A. pediaca interna.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the foot.*—**A. pelvica.** See *Internal iliac* ARTERY.—**A. penis profunda.** See ARTERY *of the corpus cavernosum.*—**A. perforans antibrachii inferior.** See *A. interossea perforans inferior.*—**A. perforans antibrachii superior.** See *Posterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**A. perforans femoris prima.** See *First perforating* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. perforans femoris secunda.** See *Second perforating* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. perforans femoris tertia (seu ultima).** See *Third perforating* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**A. perforans pedis posterior prima.** See *Deep plantar* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ perforantes arcus plantaris.** See *Anterior* and *Posterior perforating* ARTERIES *of the foot.*—**Arteriæ perforantes pedis anteriores.** See *Anterior perforating* ARTERIES *of the foot.*—**Arteriæ perforantes pedis posteriores.** See *Posterior perforating* ARTERIES *of the foot.*—**A. pericardiaca ascendens, A. pericardiaca descendens (seu inferior).** See *Superior phrenic* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ pericardiacæ posteriores.** Branches of the thoracic aorta to the posterior surface of the pericardium. [L, 31.]—**A. pericardiaca phrenica (seu superior).** See *Superior phrenic* ARTERY.—**A. perinæalis inferior.** See *Superficial perineal* ARTERY.—**A. perinæi superficialis.** See *Superficial perineal* ARTERY.—**A. perinæi transversa.** See *Transverse perineal* ARTERY.—**A. peronea.** See *Peroneal* ARTERY.—**A. peronea anterior.** See *Anterior peroneal* ARTERY.—**A. peronea communis (seu descendens).** See *Peroneal* ARTERY.—**A. peronea perforans.** See *Anterior peroneal* ARTERY.—**A. peronea posterior.** See *Posterior peroneal* ARTERY.—**A. peronea superior.** See *A. articularis capituli fibulæ.*—**A. petrosa.** Fr., *artère pétreuse.* Ger., *Felsenbeinpulsader.* A branch of the internal maxillary artery to the tensor tympani muscle, which anastomoses with the stylo-mastoid artery. [L, 7.]—**A. pharyngea ascendens.** See *Ascending pharyngeal* ARTERY.—**A. pharyngea descendens.** See *Pterygo-palatine* ARTERY.—**A. pharyngea inferior.** See *Ascending pharyngeal* ARTERY.—**A. pharyngea suprema.** See *Pterygo-palatine* ARTERY.—**A. pharyngo-basilaris, A. pharyngo-meningea.** See *Ascending pharyngeal* ARTERY.—**A. pharyngo-palatina.** See *Inferior palatine* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ phrenicæ inferiores (seu magnæ).** See *Inferior phrenic* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ phrenicæ posteriores.** See *Posterior phrenic* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ phrenicæ principes.** See *Inferior phrenic* ARTERIES.—**A. phrenico-costalis.** See *Musculo-phrenic* ARTERY.—**A. phrenico-pericardiaca.** See *Superior phrenic* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ pinnales.** Branches of the coronary artery of the upper lip to the ala of the nose. [L, 175.]—**A. plantaris.** See *Plantar* ARTERY.—**A. plantaris externa.** See *External plantar* ARTERY.—**A. plantaris externa digiti medii.** Ger., *äussere Fussohlenschlagader der dritten Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the fibular side of the third toe. [L, 174.]—**A. plantaris externa digiti minimi.** Ger., *äussere Fusssohlenpulsader der kleinen Zehe.* See *A. plantaris lateralis digiti quinti.*—**A. plantaris externa digiti quarti.** Ger., *äussere Fusssohlenpulsader der vierten Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the fibular side of the fourth toe. [L, 174.]—**A. plantaris externa digiti secundi.** Ger., *äussere Fusssohlenpulsader der zweiten Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the fibular side of the second toe. [L, 175.]—**A. plantaris externa hallucis.** Ger., *äussere Fusssohlenpulsader der grossen Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the fibular side of the great toe. [L, 174.]—**A. plantaris externa parva.** See *A. plantaris medialis.*—**A. plantaris interna.** See *Internal plantar* ARTERY.—**A. plantaris interna digiti medii.** Ger., *innere Fussohlenpulsader der dritten Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the tibial side of the third toe. [L, 174.]—**A. plantaris interna digiti quarti.** Ger., *innere Fusssohlenpulsader der vierten Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the tibial side of the fourth toe. [L, 174.]—**A. plantaris interna digiti quinti.** Ger., *innere Fusssohlenpulsader der kleinen Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the tibial side of the little toe. [L, 174.]—**A. plantaris interna digiti secundi.** Ger., *innere Fusssohlenpulsader der zweiten Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the tibial side of the second toe. [L, 174.]—**A. plantaris interna digiti tertii.** Ger., *innere Fusssohlenpulsader der dritten Zehe.* The plantar digital artery on the tibial side of the third toe. [L, 174.]—**A. plantaris interna hallucis.** See *A. digitalis medialis hallucis.*—**A. plantaris lateralis.** See *External plantar* ARTERY.—**A. plantaris lateralis digiti quinti.** A branch of the external plantar artery to the outer side of the little toe. [L, 117.]—**A. plantaris medialis.** See *Internal plantar* ARTERY.—**A. plantaris profunda.** See *A. anastomotica pedis.*—**A. plicæ cubiti superficialis.** Ger., *oberflächliche Ellenbogenschlagader.* A branch of the radial artery running beneath the bicipital aponeurosis and distributed to the pronator radii teres, the palmaris longus, and the flexor muscles of the forearm. [L, 115.]—**A. pollicis magna (seu princeps).** See *Large* ARTERY *of the thumb.*—**A. pollicis radialis dorsalis.** See *Inner dorsal* ARTERY *of the thumb.*—**A. pollicis radialis volaris.** Fr., *artère radio-palmaire du pouce.* Ger., *Speichenhohlhandpulsader des Daumens.* The branch of the large artery of the thumb running on the radial side of its palmar surface. [L, 7.]—**A. pollicis ulnaris dorsalis.** See *Outer dorsal* ARTERY *of the thumb.*—**A. pollicis ulnaris volaris.** Fr., *artère cubito-palmaire du pouce.* Ger., *Ellenbogenhohlhandpulsader des Daumens.* The branch of the large artery of the thumb running on the ulnar side of its palmar surface. [L, 7.]—**A. poplitæa (seu poplitea).** See *Popliteal* ARTERY.—**A. postcerebellaris** [Wilder]. See *Anterior inferior cerebellar* ARTERY.—**A. postcerebralis** [Wilder]. See *Posterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. postcommunicans.** [Wilder]. See *Posterior communicating* ARTERY.—**A. posterior cerebri.** See *Posterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. præcerebellaris** [Wilder]. See *Superior cerebellar* ARTERY.—**A. præcerebralis** [Wilder]. See *Anterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ præchorioideæ** [Wilder]. See *Anterior chorioid* ARTERIES.—**A. præcommunicans** [Wilder]. See *Anterior communicating* ARTERY —**Arteriæ præparantes.** See *Internal spermatic* ARTERIES.—**A. princeps pollicis.** See *Large* ARTERY *of the thumb.*—**A. processus appendicalis (seu vermiformis).** See *Appendicular* ARTERY.—**A. processus xiphoidei.** A branch of the internal mammary artery which, with its fellow of the opposite side, forms a plexus behind the lower part of the sternum. [L, 31.]—**A. profunda brachii inferior.** See *Inferior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. profunda brachii superior.** See *Superior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. profunda cerebri.** See *Posterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. profunda cervicis.** 1. A branch of the superior intercostal artery to the deep cervical muscles. [L, 173.] 2. See *Posterior cervical* ARTERY.—**A. profunda clitoridis.** See *Cavernous* ARTERY *of the clitoris.*—**A. profunda femoris.** See *Deep femoral* ARTERY.—**A. profunda humeri.** See *Superior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**A. profunda linguæ.** See *Ranine* ARTERY.—**A. profunda penis.** See ARTERY *of the corpus cavernosum.*—**A. profunda volæ.** The termination of the radial artery in the palm of the hand. [L, 31.]—**A. profundissima ilii.** A branch of the lateral sacral artery to the periosteum of the acetabulum. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ propriæ renales.** Branches of the renal artery which enter the kidney in the columns of Bertin. Two run on each side of each pyramid of Malpighi for its whole length, and divide at its base into the interlobular arteries and the true arteriæ rectæ. [L, 172.]—**A. pro stapedio.** See *A. stapedii.*—**A. prostatica.** See *Vesico-prostatic* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ pterygoideæ.** Fr., *artères ptérygoïdiennes.* Ger., *Flügelmuskelpulsadern.* Branches of the internal maxillary artery to the pterygoid muscles. [L, 31.]—**A. pterygo-meningea.** See *Small meningeal* ARTERY.—**A. pterygo-palatina.** See *Pterygo-palatine* ARTERY.—**A. pubica.** Fr., *artère pubienne.* Ger., *Schambeinpulsader.* A branch of the deep epigastric artery which anastomoses behind the pubes with its fellow of the opposite side. [L, 31.]—**A. pudenda accessoria.** See *Accessory pudic* ARTERY.—**A. pudenda communis.** See *Internal pudic* ARTERY.—**A. pudenda externa prima.** See *Superior external pudic* ARTERY.—**A. pudenda externa secunda.** See *Inferior external pudic* ARTERY.—**A. pudenda externa subaponeurotica.** See *Superior external pudic* ARTERY.—**A. pudenda externa subcutanea.** See *Deep external pudic* ARTERY.—**A. pudenda externa tertia.** Ger., *dritte äussere Schampulsader.* An occasional branch of the

superficial femoral artery distributed to the lower part of the abdomen and to the genital organs. [L, 174.]—**A. pudenda interna.** See *Internal pudic* ARTERY.—**A. pulmonalis.** See *Pulmonary* ARTERY.—**A. pylorica, A. pylorica superior.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY (1st def.).—**A. radialis.** See *Radial* ARTERY.—**A. radialis indicis.** See *Radialis indicis* ARTERY.—**A. radialis recurrens.** See *Radial recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. radialis volaris indicis.** See *A. indicis radialis volaris.*—**A. radica.** See *Radial* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ radiculares.** Lateral branches of the vertebral artery to the medulla spinalis. [L, 31.]—**A. radio-palmaris.** See *Radio-palmar* ARTERY.—**A. ramulus ductus pterygoidei.** See *Pterygoid* ARTERY.—**A. ranina.** See *Ranine* ARTERY.—**A. receptaculi anterior.** See *Anterior* ARTERY *of the receptacle.* —**A. receptaculi posterior.** See *Posterior* ARTERY *of the receptacle.*—**Arteriæ rectæ.** The straight arteries of the kidney. The *true arteriæ rectæ* are branches of the arteriæ propriæ renales which enter at the bases of the medullary pyramids, and terminate at their apices in venous plexuses. The *false arteriæ rectæ* are straight branches of the efferent vessels of the lowermost glomeruli which pass into the medulla and supply the downward continuations of the medullary rays into the pyramids. [L, 142, 172.]—**A. recurrens radialis.** See *Recurrent radial* ARTERY.—**A. recurrens tibialis.** See *Tibial recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. recurrens tibialis anterior.** See *Anterior tibial recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. recurrens tibialis posterior.** See *Posterior tibial recurrent* ARTERY. —**A. recurrens ulnaris anterior.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. recurrens ulnaris inferior** (seu **posterior**). See *Posterior ulnar recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. recurrens ulnaris superior.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. renalis.** See *Renal* ARTERY.—**A. renocapsularis.** See *Capsular* ARTERY.—**A. retinæ centralis.** See *Central retinal* ARTERY.—**A. retrocostalis.** See *A. mammaria interna lateralis.*—**Arteriarum omnium mater.** See AORTA.—**Arteriæ sacrales laterales.** See *Lateral sacral* ARTERIES.—**A. sacralis media.** See *Middle sacral* ARTERY.—**A. saphena magna.** An occasional branch of the deep femoral artery which passes down between the adductor magnus and the vastus medius to the ankle, in company with the vena saphena magna. [L, 31.]—**A. saphena parva.** An occasional branch of the popliteal artery which passes to the middle of the calf of the leg, in company with the small saphenus nerve. [L, 31.] —**A. scapulæ dorsalis.** See *Posterior scapular* ARTERY.—**A. scapulæ transversa.** See *Suprascapular* ARTERY.—**A. scapularis communis.** See *Subscapular* ARTERY.—**A. scapularis externa.** See *Acromial* ARTERY.—**A. scapularis inferior.** See *Subscapular* ARTERY.—**A. scapularis posterior.** See *Posterior scapular* ARTERY.—**A. scapularis propria.** See *Circumflex* ARTERY *of the scapula.*—**A. scapularis superior.** See *Suprascapular* ARTERY.—**A. scrotalis anterior.** See *Anterior scrotal* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ scrotales posteriores.** See *Posterior scrotal* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ scrotales posteriores majores.** Branches of the internal pudic artery to the scrotum. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ scrotales posteriores minores.** Branches of the transverse perineal artery to the scrotum. [L, 31.]—**A. scrotalis anterior secunda.** See *Inferior external pudic* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ seminales.** See *External* and *Internal spermatic* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ septales scroti.** Branches of the transverse perineal artery to the septum of the scrotum. [L, 31.]—**A. septi mobilii, A. septi narium.** See ARTERY *of the septum narium.* [L, 115.]—**A. septi narium posterior.** See *Naso-palatine* ARTERY.—**A. septi scroti.** A branch of the internal pudic artery to the septum of the scrotum. [L, 175.]—**A. sigmoidea.** See *Sigmoid* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ sinus cavernosi.** Branches of the vidian artery to the cavernous sinus. [L, 31.] Cf. *Anterior* and *Posterior* ARTERIES *of the receptacle.*—**Arteriæ somniferæ** (seu **soporales,** seu **soporariæ**). The carotid arteries. [L, 35.]—**A. spermatica deferentialis.** See ARTERY *of the vas deferens.*—**A. spermatica externa.** See *External spermatic* ARTERY.—**A. spermatica interna.** 1. See *Internal spermatic* ARTERY. 2. A branch of the umbilical artery observed by F. Faesebeck in a double monster. [A, 43.]—**A. spheno-palatina.** See *Sphenopalatine* ARTERY.—**A. spheno-spinosa.** See *Middle meningeal* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ spinales posteriores.** See *Posterior spinal* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ spinales.** The arteries of the spinal cord. [L.]—**A. spinalis.** See *Superior profunda* ARTERY *of the arm.* —**A. spinalis anterior.** See *Anterior spinal* ARTERY.—**A. spinosa.** See *Middle meningeal* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ spirales.** See *Utero-placental* ARTERIES.—**A. splenica.** See *Splenic* ARTERY.—**A. stapedii.** Fr., *artère stapédienne.* Ger., *Steigbügelarterie.* It., *arteria stapediana.* Sp., *arteria estapedia.* A branch of the stylo-mastoid artery which enters the tympanum just above the fenestra ovalis. [F.]—**Arteriæ sternales anteriores.** The terminations of the perforating branches of the internal mammary artery which are distributed to the anterior surface of the sternum. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ sternales posteriores.** Branches of the internal mammary artery distributed to the posterior surface of the sternum. [L, 32.]—**A. sternalis.** See *Internal mammary* ARTERY.—**A. sterno-cleido-mastoidea.** A branch of the external carotid artery to the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [L, 31.]— —**A. stylo-mastoidea.** See *Stylo-mastoid* ARTERY.—**A. subclavia.** See *Subclavian* ARTERY.—**A. subcostalis.** See *A. mammaria interna lateralis.*—**A. subcutanea malæ.** Fr., *artère malaire.* A branch of the deep anterior temporal or internal maxillary artery, which accompanies the malar cutaneous nerve and is distributed to the upper portion of the face. [L, 7.]—**A. sublingualis.** See *Sublingual* ARTERY.—**A. submentalis.** See *Submental* ARTERY.—**A. subscapularis.** See *Subscapular* ARTERY.—**A. superciliaris.** Fr., *artère sourcilière.* A branch of the frontal artery distributed to the superciliary region. [L, 7.]—**A. superficialis pedis interna.** A branch of the internal plantar artery which anastomoses with the internal tarsal artery and is distributed to the tibial side of the great toe. [L, 175.]—**A. superficialis pedis medialis.** A branch of the internal plantar artery distributed to the fibular side of the great toe. [L, 31.]—**A. superficialis volæ.** See *Superficial volar* ARTERY.—**A. supracostalis.** See *Collateral intercostal* ARTERY.—**A. supramaxillaris.** See *Superior dental* ARTERY.—**A. suprametatarsea.** See *Metatarsal* ARTERY.—**A. supra-orbitalis.** See *Supra-orbital* ARTERY.—**A. supra-orbitalis externa.** Fr., *artère sus-orbitaire externe.* A branch of the superficial temporal artery distributed to the region of the zygoma. [L, 31.]—**A. suprarenalis aortica.** See *Capsular* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ suprarenales inferiores.** See *Inferior suprarenal* ARTERIES.—**A. suprarenalis media.** See *Capsular* ARTERY.—**A. suprarenalis superior.** See *Superior suprarenal* ARTERY.—**A. suprascapularis.**—See *Suprascapular* ARTERY.—**A. supraspinata.** See *Supraspinous* ARTERY.—**A. supratarsea.** See *Metatarsal* ARTERY.—**A. supratarsea externa.** See *External tarsal* ARTERY.—**A. supratarsea interna.** A branch of the dorsal artery of the foot distributed to the tibial side of the great toe. [L, 31.]—**A. supratrochlearis.** A branch of the ophthalmic artery distributed to the upper eyelid. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ surales.** See *Sural* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ surales laterales.** See *Superficial sural* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ surales mediales.** Branches of the popliteal artery to the upper part of the sural muscles. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ surales profundæ.** See *Deep sural* ARTERIES.—**Arteriæ surales superficiales.** See *Superficial sural* ARTERIES.—**A. sylviana.** See *Middle cerebral* ARTERY.—**A. tarsea externa.** See *External tarsal* ARTERY.—**A. tarsea externa anterior.** See *Metatarsal* ARTERY.—**A. tarsea externa posterior.** See *Tarsal* ARTERY.—**A. tarsea interna.** See *Internal tarsal* ARTERY.—**A. tarsea lateralis anterior.** See *Metatarsal* ARTERY.—**A. tarsea lateralis posterior.** See *External tarsal* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ temporales retinæ inferiores.** The lower retinal arteries on the temporal side of the optic nerve. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ temporales retinæ superiores.** The upper retinal arteries on the temporal side of the optic nerve. [L, 31.]—**A. temporalis anterior.** See *Anterior temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporalis externa.** See *Posterior temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporalis frontalis** (seu **interna**). See *Anterior temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporalis media.** See *Middle temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporalis occipitalis.** See *Posterior temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporalis profunda anterior.** See *Deep anterior temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporalis profunda posterior** (seu **prima**). See *Posterior temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporalis secunda.** See *Deep anterior temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporalis superficialis, A. temporalis superficialis anterior** (seu **frontalis**). See *Anterior temporal* ARTERY.—**A. temporalis superficialis occipitalis** (seu **posterior**). A branch of the occipital artery distributed to the occipital region. [L, 31.]—**A. temporalis superior.** See *Posterior temporal* ARTERY.—**A. ternatica.** See *Ternatic* ARTERY.—**A. testicularis.** See *Internal spermatic* ARTERY.—**A. testis externa.** See *External spermatic* ARTERY.— **A. thoracica acromialis.** See *Acromio-thoracic* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica alaris.** See *Alar thoracic* ARTERY and *Subscapular* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica anterior.** Fr., *artère thoracique antérieure.* The external branch of the acromio-thoracic artery. [L, 114.]—**A. thoracica axillaris.** See *Alar thoracic* ARTERY and *Subscapular* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica externa, A. thoracica externa inferior.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica externa secunda.** See *Acromio-thoracic* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica externa tertia.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica humeralis** (seu **humeraria**). See *Acromio-thoracic* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica inferior.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica interna, A. thoracica interna longa.** See *Internal mammary* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica longa.** See *External mammary* ARTERY and *A. thoracico-dorsalis.*—**A. thoracica major.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica mammaria.** See *Internal mammary* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica media.** See *Acromio-thoracic* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica minor.** See *Superior thoracic* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica posterior.** See *A. thoracico-dorsalis.* —**A. thoracica prima.** See *Superior thoracic* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica quarta.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**A. thoracica suprema.** See *Superior thoracic* ARTERY.—**A. thoracico-acromialis.** See *Acromio-thoracic* ARTERY.—**A. thoracico-dorsalis.** Fr., *artère thoracique dorsale.* A branch of the subscapular artery distributed to the side and front of the chest. [Krause (L, 31).] —**A. thoracico-humeraria.** See *Acromio-thoracic* ARTERY.— **Arteriæ thymicæ.** See *Anterior mediastinal* ARTERIES.—**A. thyreoidea ascendens.** See *Inferior thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. thyreoidea descendens.** See *Superior thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. thyreoidea ima.** See *Deep thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. thyreoidea inferior** (seu **infima**). See *Inferior thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. thyreoidea Neubaueri.** See *Deep thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. thyreoidea superior.** See *Superior thyreoid* ARTERY.—**A. thyreoidea superior altera.** Ger., *zweite obere Schilddrüsenarterie.* An occasional branch of the external carotid artery which furnishes a common origin for the lingual and superior thyreoid arteries. [L, 31.]—**A. thyreo-cervicalis.** See *Thyreoid* AXIS.—**A. tibialis antica.** See *Anterior tibial* ARTERY.—**A. tibialis postica.** See *Posterior tibial* ARTERY.—**A. tibialis recurrens anterior.** See *Anterior tibial recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. tibialis recurrens posterior.** See *Posterior tibial recurrent* ARTERY.—**A. tonsillaris.** See *Tonsillar* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ tracheales superiores.** Branches of the internal mammary, inferior thyreoid, or subclavian artery to the trachea. [L, 175.]—**A. transversa carpi anterior.** See *A. carpea volaris.*—**A. transversa carpi dorsalis.** See *A. carpea dorsalis radialis.*—**A. transversa carpi posterior.** See *A. carpea dorsalis radialis.*—**A. transversa carpi volaris.** See *A. carpea volaris radialis.*—**A. transversa colli.** See *Posterior scapular* ARTERY.—**A. transversa faciei.** See *Transverse facial* ARTERY.—**A. transversalis cervicis** (seu **colli**). See *Transverse cervical* ARTERY.—**A. transversalis humeri** (seu **scapulæ**). See *Suprascapular* ARTERY.—**A. transversa perinæi.** See ARTERY *of the bulb* and *Transverse perineal* ARTERY.—**A. transversa scapulæ.** See *Suprascapular* ARTERY.—**A. transversa superficialis perinæi.** See *Superficial perineal* ARTERY.—**A. trochanterica, A. trochanterica ante-**

rior. Fr., *artère trochantérienne.* A branch of the internal circumflex artery of the thigh distributed to the muscles in the neighborhood of the great trochanter. [L, 7.]—**A. tubaria.** Fr., *artère tubaire.* Ger., *Trompetenpulsader.* A branch of the uterine artery to the oviduct. [L, 31.]—**A. tunicæ vaginalis communis.** See *External spermatic* ARTERY.—**A. tympanica.** See *Tympanic* ARTERY.—**A. tympanica inferior.** Fr., *artère tympanique inférieure.* Ger., *untere Trommelfellpulsader.* A branch of the internal maxillary or of the deep auricular artery which enters the tympanum through the Glaserian fissure. [L, 7.]—**A. tympanica superior.** Fr., *artère tympanique supérieure.* Ger., *obere Trommelfellpulsader.* A branch of the stylo-mastoid artery which enters the cavity of the ear in company with the chorda tympani and is distributed to the tympanum. [L, 7.]—**A. ulnaris.** See *Ulnar* ARTERY.—**A. ulnaris accessoria.** An anomalous artery formed by the bifurcation of the ulnar artery at a high point in the forearm. [L, 31.]—**A. ulnaris digiti minimi.** See *A. volaris digiti quinti ulnaris.*—**A. ulnaris superficialis.** See *A. ulnaris accessoria.*—**A. ulnaris volaris digiti minimi.** See *A. volaris digiti quinti ulnaris.*—**Arteriæ umbilicales.** See *Umbilical* ARTERIES.—**A. umbilicalis accessoria.** A term applied by Krause to a delicate filament observed by Osiander in a case where there was only one umbilical artery, which filament appeared to be an artery running, free from the mesentery, to that part of the peritonæum where the umbilical artery was lacking. [A, 43.]—**A. urethralis.** A branch of the artery of the penis distributed to the urethra. [L, 31.]—**A. ureterica superior.** A branch of the abdominal aorta to the upper part of the ureter. [L, 31.]—**Arteriæ uterinæ.** See *Uterine* ARTERIES.—**A. uterina aortica.** See *Aortic uterine* ARTERY.—**A. uterina hypogastrica.** See *Hypogastric uterine* ARTERY.—**A. utero-ovarica.** See *Utero-ovarian* ARTERY.—**A. vaginalis.** See *Vaginal* ARTERY.—**A. vasis deferentis, A. vasis deferentialis.** See ARTERY *of the vas deferens.*—**A. vasta posterior, A. vasta posterior profunda.** See *Deep femoral* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ veli palati (seu palatini).** Branches of the pterygo-palatine artery to the upper part of the pharynx and to the palate. [L, 31.]—**A. venosa.** A term applied to the pulmonary vein by Harvey. [H, 12.]—**Arteriæ ventriculi breves.** Branches of the splenic artery to the stomach. [L, 175.]—**Arteriæ vertebrales posteriores.** See *Primitive* AORTÆ.—**A. vertebralis.** See *Vertebral* ARTERY.—**A. vertebralis ascendens.** See *Ascending cervical* ARTERY.—**A. vertebralis impar.** A forward continuation of the subvertebral aorta in certain of the lower *Vertebrata.* [L, 176.]—**A. vesicalis media.** See *Middle vesical* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ vesicales superiores (seu supremæ).** See *Superior vesical* ARTERIES.—**A. vesicalis inferior (seu infima).** See *Inferior vesical* ARTERY. —**A. vesicalis superior.** See *Superior vesical* ARTERY.—**A. vesico-prostatica.** See *Vesico-prostatic* ARTERY.—**A. vesico-vaginalis.** See *Vesico-vaginal* ARTERY.—**A. vestibuli.** A branch of the internal auditory artery to the labyrinth. [L, 31.]—**A. vidiana.** See *Vidian* ARTERY.—**A. vitrea.** See *Hyaloid* ARTERY.—**A. volæ superficialis.** See *Superficial volar* ARTERY.—**Arteriæ volares carpi.** See *Anterior carpal* ARTERIES.—**A. volaris digiti quinti ulnaris.** A branch of the deep palmar arch or of the ulnar artery to the ulnar side of the palmar surface of the little finger. [L, 117.]—**A. volaris indicis.** See *A. radialis indicis.*—**A. volaris manus ulnaris.** See *A. metacarpea volaris ulnaris.*—**A. volaris profunda pollicis ulnaris.** The termination of the large artery of the thumb on the ulnar side. [L, 174.]—**A. volaris pollicis radialis.** One of the terminal branches of the large artery of the thumb on the radial side. [L, 175.]—**A. volaris profunda radialis.** See *A. metacarpea volaris radialis profunda.*—**A. volaris profunda ulnaris.** See *Ulnar profunda* ARTERY *of the hand.*—**A. volaris radialis digiti annularis.** The palmar digital artery on the radial side of the ring finger. [L, 174.]—**A. volaris radialis digiti medii.** The palmar digital artery on the radial side of the middle finger. [L, 174.]—**A. volaris radialis digiti minimi.** The palmar digital artery on the radial side of the little finger. [L, 174.]—**A. volaris digiti quarti.** See *A. volaris radialis digiti annularis.*—**A. volaris radialis digiti quinti.** See *A. volaris radialis digiti minimi.*—**A. volaris radialis digiti secundi.** See *A. volaris radialis digiti secundi.*—**A. volaris radialis indicis.** The palmar digital artery on the radial side of the index finger. [L, 174.]—**A. volaris superficialis.** See *Superficial volar* ARTERY.—**A. volaris ulnaris digiti medii.** The palmar digital artery on the ulnar side of the middle finger. [L, 174.]—**A. volaris ulnaris digiti minimi.** See *A. volaris digiti quinti ulnaris.*—**A. volaris ulnaris digiti quarti.** The palmar digital artery on the ulnar side of the fourth finger. [L, 174.]—**A. volaris ulnaris digiti tertii.** The palmar digital artery on the ulnar side of the third finger. [L, 174.]—**A. volaris ulnaris indicis.** The palmar digital artery on the ulnar side of the index finger. [L, 174.]—**A. volaris ulnaris pollicis.** See *A. volaris pollicis ulnaris.*—**A. Willisii.** See *Posterior communicating* ARTERY *of the brain.*—**A. zygomatico-orbitalis.** See *A. supra-orbitalis externa.*—**Aspera a.** See TRACHEA.

ARTERIAC, adj. A^{3}r-te'ri^2-a^{2}k. Gr., ἀρτηριακός. Lat., *arteriacus.* Fr., *artériaque.* Relating to or affecting the arteries or the trachea; as a n. pl., remedies which are used in diseases of the arteries or trachea. [L, 43, 50, 105.]

ARTERIACA, ARTERIACE (Lat.), n's. A^{3}r-te^{2}r-i(e)'a^{3}ka^3, -se(ka). See TR CHEA.

ARTERN (Ger.), n. A^{3}rt'e^{2}rn. A village in Prussia, where there is a weak mineral spring. [L, 105.]

ARTERIACAL, adj. A^{3}r-te^2-ri'a^3-ka^{2}l. See ARTERIAC.

ARTERIAGRA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rt-e^{2}r-i(e)'a^3-gra^3. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *artériagre.* Ger., *Schlagaderschmerz.* 1. Pain in an artery. [M, 13.] 2. Alteration in an artery due to the gouty diathesis. [D, 142.]

ARTERIAL, adj. A^{3}r-te'ri^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *arterialis.* Fr., *artériel.* Ger., *arteriell, arteriös.* It., *arterioso.* Sp., *arterial.* 1. Pertaining to the arteries or their contents. 2. Pertaining to blood containing a relatively large amount of oxygen and a relatively small amount of carbon dioxide. [I.]

ARTÉRIALITÉ (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ta-ri^2-a^{3}l-i^2-ta. See ARTERIOSITY.

ARTERIALIZATION, n. A^{3}r-te-ri^2-a^{2}l-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *arterialisatio.* Fr., *artérialisation.* Ger., *Arterielisirung.* The transformation of dark-red venous into bright-red arterial blood during its passage through the lungs, gills, or any respiratory apparatus. This transformation consists in the removal of carbon dioxide from the blood and the addition of oxygen. [I.]

ARTÉRIARCTIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ta-re-a^{3}rk-te. The condition of contraction in an artery. [L.]

ARTERIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te^{2}r-i^2-a(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *arteria'-seos (-sis).* It., *arteriasi.* A term applied by Zannini to atheromatous and calcareous degeneration of an artery, sometimes falsely termed ossification. [D, 76.]

ARTERIE (Ger.), n. A^{3}r-ta-re'. See ARTERY, and, for subheadings not given here, see under PULSADER and SCHLAGADER.—**Absteigende Gaumena'.** See *Descending palatine* ARTERY.—**Achsela'.** See *Axillary* ARTERY.—**Alara'.** See *Alar thoracic* ARTERY.—**Antlitza'.** See *Facial* ARTERY.—**Aortena'.** See AORTA.—**Aortenintercostala'n, Aortenzwischenrippena'n.** See *Aortic intercostal* ARTERIES.—**Arma'.** See *Brachial* ARTERY.—**A. der Scheidenhaut.** See *External spermatic* ARTERY.—**A. des eirunden Beckenlochs.** See *Obturator* ARTERY.—**A. des Glaskörpers.** See *Hyaloid* ARTERY.—**A. des oberen Augenlids.** See *Superior palpebral* ARTERY.—**A. des unteren Augenlids.** See *Inferior palpebral* ARTERY.—**A. des Zungenrückens.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the tongue.*—**A'ectasie, A'ektasie.** See ARTERIECTASIS.—**A'nblut.** Arterial blood. [L.]—**A'ndruck.** See *Arterial* PRESSURE.—**A'ndrücker.** See *Arterial* COMPRESSOR.—**A'nentzündung.** See ARTERITIS.—**A'neröffnung.** See ARTERIOTOMY.—**A'nerweiterung.** See ANEURYSM.—**A'ngeräusch.** See *Arterial* MURMUR.—**A'ngeschwulst.** See ANEURYSM.—**A'nhaken.** An artery tenaculum. [L, 135.]—**A'nnadel.** See *Artery* NEEDLE.—**A'nnerven.** Nerves distributed to the coats of the arteries. [L, 30.]—**A'npincette.** See *Artery* FORCEPS.—**A'npresse.** See ARTERIOPIESTER.—**A'npresser.** See *Artery* COMPRESSOR.—**A'npuls.** See *Arterial* PULSE.—**A'npulsation.** See *Arterial* PULSATION.—**A'nschlinge.** A ligature for tying arteries. [L, 135.]—**A'nsystem.** See *Arterial* SYSTEM.—**A'nton.** See *Arterial* MURMUR.—**A'nunterbindung.** The ligation of arteries. [L, 135.]—**A'nverengerung.** See ARTERIOSTENOSIS—**A'nverkalkung.** Arterial calcification. [M, 1.]—**A'nzange.** See *Artery* FORCEPS.—**A'nzerreissung.** See ARTERIORRHEXIS.—**Aufsteigende Schlundkopfsa'.** See *Ascending pharyngeal* ARTERY.—**Augena'.** See *Ophthalmic* ARTERY.—**Augenlidera'n.** See *Palpebral* ARTERIES.—**Aeussere A. des Ohres.** See *External auditory* ARTERY.—**Aeussere Brusta'.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**Aeussere Fusssohlena'.** See *External plantar* ARTERY.—**Aeussere Fusswurzela'.** See *External tarsal* ARTERY.—**Aeussere Kranza' des Schenkels.** See *External circumflex* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**Aeussere Schama'n.** See *External pudic* ARTERIES.—**Aeussere Thoraxa'.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**Aeussere Zwischenknochena'.** See *Anterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**Backena'.** See *Buccal* ARTERY.—**Balkena'.** See *Anterior cerebral* ARTERY.—**Basila', Basilara'.** See *Basilar* ARTERY.—**Baucha'.** See *Abdominal* ARTERY and *Cœliac* ARTERY.—**Bauchdecdena'.** See *Superficial epigastric* ARTERY.—**Bauchspeicheldrüsen-Zwölffingerdarma'.** See *Pancreatico-duodenal* ARTERY.—**Beckena'.** See *Internal iliac* ARTERY.—**Blinddarma'.** See *Cœcal* ARTERY.—**Brustdrüsena'n.** See *Anterior mediastinal* ARTERIES and *External* and *Internal mammary a.*—**Centrala' der Netzhaut.** See *Central retinal* ARTERY.—**Ciliara'n.** See *Ciliary* ARTERIES.—**Damma'.** See *Perineal* ARTERY.—**Daumena'.** See *Large* ARTERY *of the thumb.*—**Dickdarma'.** See *Colic* ARTERY.—**Dritte Fingera' der Hohlenhand.** See ARTERIA *digitalis volaris tertia.*—**Ellenbogena'.** See *Ulnar* ARTERY.—**Ernährende A. des Oberarmknochens.** See *Nutrient* ARTERY *of the os brachii.*—**Erste äussere Brusta'.** See *Superior thoracic* ARTERY.—**Erste Fingera' der Hohlenhand.** See ARTERIA *digitalis volaris prima.*—**Erste Zwischenknochena' des Fussrückens.** The first dorsal interosseous artery of the foot. [L, 30.]—**Erweiterung einer A.** See ANEURYSM.—**Fingerrückena'n.** See *Dorsal digital* ARTERIES.—**Flache Lippena'.** See ARTERIA *labialis superficialis.*—**Froscha'.** See *Ranine* ARTERY.—**Fussohlena'.** See *Plantar* ARTERY.—**Gallenblasena'.** See *Cystic* ARTERY.—**Gebärmuttera'n.** See *Uterine* ARTERIES.—**Gehöra'.** See *Auditory* ARTERY.—**Gesässa'.** See *Gluteal* ARTERY.—**Gesichtsa'.** See *Facial* ARTERY.—**Griffelsitzena'.** See *Stylo-mastoid* ARTERY.—**Hintere äussere Fusswurzela'.** See *External tarsal* ARTERY.—**Hintere innere Hirnhauta'.** See *Posterior meningeal* ARTERY.—**Hintere Kranza' des Armes.** See *Posterior circumflex* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**Hintere Nasena'.** See *Spheno-palatine* ARTERY.—**Hintere Ohra'.** See *Posterior auricular* ARTERY.—**Hinterhauptsa'.** See *Occipital* ARTERY.—**Hintere Schienbeina'.** See *Posterior tibial* ARTERY.—**Hüftlocha'.** See *Obturator* ARTERY.—**Hüftsa'.** See *Internal iliac* ARTERY.—**Hüftbeinlocha'.** See *Obturator* ARTERY.—**Infraorbitala'.** See *Infra-orbital* ARTERY.—**Innere A. des Ohres.** See *Internal auditory* ARTERY.—**Innere Brusta'.** See *Internal mammary* ARTERY.—**Innere Fusssohlena'.** See *Internal plantar* ARTERY.—**Innere Fusswurzela'.** See *Metatarsal* ARTERY.—**Innere Kehlkopfa'.** See *Internal laryngeal* ARTERY.—**Innere Kranza' des Armes.** See *Internal circumflex* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**Innere Kranza' des Schenkels.** See *Internal circumflex* ARTERY *of the thigh.*—**Innere vordere Knöchela'.** See *Anterior malleolar* ARTERY.—**Innere Zwischenknochena'.** See *Posterior interosseous* ARTERY *of the forearm.*—**Kniekehlena'.** See *Popliteal* ARTERY.—**Kopfa'.** See *Carotid* ARTERY.—**Kranza' der Hüfte.** See *Circumflex iliac* ARTERY.—**Kranza' der Oberlippe.** See *Coronary*

ARTERY *of the upper lip.*—**Kranza' der Unterlippe.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the lower lip.*—**Kranza' des Hüftbeins.** See *Deep circumflex iliac* ARTERY.—**Kranza' des Magens.** See *Coronary* ARTERY *of the stomach.*—**Kranza' des Schulterblatts.** See *Circumflex* ARTERY *of the scapula.*—**Lachrymala'.** See *Lacrymal* ARTERY.—**Lange Brusta'.** See *External mammary* ARTERY.—**Linke obere Kranza' des Magens.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**Linke Lebera'.** See *Left hepatic* ARTERY.—**Lungena'.** See *Pulmonary* ARTERY.—**Mandela'.** See *Tonsillar* ARTERY.—**Milza'.** See *Splenic* ARTERY.—**Mittelfussa'.** See *Metatarsal* ARTERY.—**Mittlere A. der Leber.** See ARTERIA *hepatica media.*—**Mittlere unpaarige Kniegelenka'.** See *Middle articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**Mittlere Nebena'.** See *Capsular* ARTERY.—**Nabela'n.** See *Umbilical* ARTERIES.—**Nasena'.** See *Nasal* ARTERY.—**Nasenrückena'.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the nose.*—**Oberarma'.** See *Brachial* ARTERY.—**Obere äussere Kniegelenka'.** See *Superior external articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**Oberaugenhöhlena'.** See *Supra-orbital* ARTERY.—**Obere Bauchspeicheldrüsena'n.** See ARTERIÆ *pancreaticæ superiores.*—**Obere Bauchspeicheldrüsen-Zwölffingerdarma'.** See *Superior pancreatico-duodenal* ARTERY.—**Obere Gaumena'.** See *Descending palatine* ARTERY.—**Obere innere Kniegelenka'.** See *Superior internal articular* ARTERY *of the knee.*—**Obere Nebennierena'.** See *Capsular* ARTERY.—**Obere Rippena'.** See *Superior intercostal* ARTERY.—**Obere Schilddrüsena'.** See *Superior thyreoid* ARTERY.—**Obere Schulterblattsa'.** See *Suprascapular* ARTERY.—**Obere Wadenbeina'.** See ARTERIA *articularis capituli fibulæ.*—**Oberflächliche Bauchdeckena'.** See *Superficial epigastric* ARTERY.—**Oberflächliche Hohlhanda'.** See *Superficial volar* ARTERY.—**Oberflächliche Nackena'.** See *Superficial cervical* ARTERY.—**Oberflächliche Schläfena'.** See *Superficial temporal* ARTERY.—**Oberschenkela'.** See *Femoral* ARTERY.—**Oberste Brusta'.** See *Superior thoracic* ARTERY.—**Oberste Schlundkopfa'.** See *Pterygo-palatine* ARTERY.—**Paukenfellsa'.** See *Tympanic* ARTERY.—**Pylora'.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**Quere Antlitza'.** See *Transverse facial* ARTERY.—**Quere Kehlkopfsa'.** See *Crico-thyreoid* ARTERY.—**Quere Nackena'.** See *Transverse cervical* ARTERY.—**Quere Schulterblattsa'.** See *Suprascapular* ARTERY.—**Quere Verbindungsa'.** See ARTERIA *anastomotica transversa.*—**Rechte Lebera'.** See *Right hepatic* ARTERY.—**Rechte obere Kranza' des Magens.** See *Pyloric* ARTERY.—**Rollhügela'.** See ARTERIA *trochanterica.*—**Rückena'n der Fingern.** See *Dorsal digital* ARTERIES.—**Rückena' der grossen Zehe.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the great toe.*—**Rückena' der kleinen Zehe.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the little toe.*—**Rückena' der Nase.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the nose.*—**Rückena' des Schulterblatts.** See *Suprascapular* ARTERY.—**Rückena' des Zeigefingers an der Speichenseite.** See ARTERIA *radialis dorsalis radialis indicis.*—**Rückennasea'.** See *Dorsal* ARTERY *of the nose.*—**Rückenschulterblattsa'.** See *Transverse cervical* ARTERY.—**Scheidena'.** See *Vaginal* ARTERY.—**Schenkela'.** See *External iliac* ARTERY.—**Schlüsselbeina'.** See *Subclavian* ARTERY.—**Schulterbrusta'.** See *Acromio-thoracic* ARTERY.—**Schulterhöhena'n.** See *Acromial* ARTERIES and ARTERIA *scapularis externa.*—**Seitena' der Nase.** See *Lateral nasal* ARTERY.—**Seitenzungena'.** See *Ranine* ARTERY.—**Tiefe Schenkela'.** See *Deep femoral* ARTERY.—**Tiefe Speichen-Handa'.** See ARTERIA *metacarpea volaris radialis profunda.*—**Vordere Kranza' des Oberarmes.** See *Anterior circumflex* ARTERY *of the arm.*—**Vordere untere Rumpfa'.** See *Deep epigastric* ARTERY.—**Wirbela'.** See *Vertebral* ARTERY.—**Zahnhöhlena'.** See *Inferior* and *Superior dental* ARTERY.

ARTERIECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)-ri^2 e^{2}k'ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *arteriecta'seos* (*-ec'tasis*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. Fr., *artériectasie.* Ger., *Arterienausdehnung.* Dilatation of an artery, as by aneurysm, or of a number of arteries. [A, 322.]

ARTERIECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)-ri^2-e^{2}k-to'pi^2-a^3. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and ἐκτόπιος, out of the way. Fr., *artériectopie.* 1. An abnormal course of an artery. [L, 50.] 2. The displacement of an artery from its original situation. [L, 50.]

ARTERIECTOPICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-te(ta)-ri^2-e^{2}k-to^{2}p'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to arteriectopia. [D, 80.]

ARTERIEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-te(ta)-ri-u^2-ri^{2}z(ru^{6}s)'-ma^3. Gen., *arterieurys'matos* (*-tis*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and εὔρυσμα, dilatation. Fr., *artérévrysme.* See ANEURYSM.

ARTERIEURYSMATICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-te(ta)-ri^2-u^2-ri^{2}z-(ru^{6}s)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ANEURYSMAL.

ARTERIITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)-ri^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *arteriit'idis.* See ARTERITIS.

ARTERIOARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)-ri^2-o-a^{3}rk'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *arteria*, an artery, and *arctare*, to compress. Fr., *artérioarctie* [Piorry]. See ARTERIOSTENOSIS.

ARTERIO-CAPILLARY, adj. A^{3}r-te''ri^2-o-ka^{2}p'i^{2}l-la-ri^2. Pertaining to the arterioles and the capillaries. See *A.-c.* FIBROSIS.

ARTERIOCHALASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o(o^2)-ka^{2}l-(ch^{2}a^{3}l)'a^3-si^{3}s. Gen., *arteriochala'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and χάλασις (from χαλᾶν), relaxation. Fr., *arteriochatasie.* Atony of the arteries. [D, 112.]

ARTERIOCHALASTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o(o^2)-ka^{2}l-(ch^{2}a^{3}l)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to arteriochalasis. [D, 80.]

ARTERIODES (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-te(ta)-ri^2-o'dez(de^{2}s). Gr., ἀρτηριώδης (from ἀρτηρία, an artery, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling an artery. [D, 80.]

ARTERIODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-di(de)-a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *arteriodialys'eos* (*-al'ysis*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and διάλυσις, dissolution. Fr., *artériodialyse.* Attenuation of the walls of an artery, with or without rupture. [A, 322.]

ARTERIODIALYTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-di(de)-a^3-li^{2}t(lu^{6}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to arteriodialysis. [L, 50.]

ARTERIODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-di(de)-a^{2}st-(a^{3}st)'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *arteriodiasta'seos* (*-ast'asis*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and διάστασις, a separation. Fr., *arteriodiastase.* 1. The retraction of the two ends of a divided artery. [L, 50.] 2. A divergence of two arteries that normally lie near each other. [L, 50.] 3. Arteriectopia. [Ludwig (L, 50).]

ARTERIODIASTATICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-di(de)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to arteriodiastasis. [D, 80.]

ARTERIODIPLOPIESMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-di^{2}p-lo-pi^2-e^{2}z(e^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, διπλόος, twofold, and πιεσμός (from πιέζειν), pressure. Fr., *artériodiplopiesme.* A procedure recommended by Leroy d'Étiolles for securing rapid coagulation of the blood in a portion of an artery situated between two different points at which pressure is made simultaneously. [D, 80.]

ARTERIODOMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-te(ta)-ri^2-o^{2}d'o-mu^{3}m-(mu^{4}m). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and δαμᾶν, to subdue. Fr., *artériodème.* Ger., *Arteriodom.* E. Graefe's name for an artery-forceps devised by him. [A, 322 ; D, 130.]

ARTERIOGRAM, n. A^{3}r-te'ri^2-o-gra^{3}m. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and γράμμα (from γράφειν), a drawing. Syn.: *sphygmogram.* A graphic delineation of the variations of the pulse ; a pulse-curve. [K.]

ARTERIOGRAPH, n. A^{3}r-te'ri^2-o-gra^{3}f. Fr., *artériographe.* See ANGEIOGRAPH.

ARTERIOGRAPHIC, adj. A^{3}r-te-ri^2-o-gra^{2}f'i^{2}k. Fr., *artériographique.* Pertaining to arteriography or to the arteriograph.

ARTERIOGRAPHY, n. A^{3}r-te-ri^2-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *arteriographia* (from ἀρτηρία, an artery, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *artériographie.* Ger., *Arteriographie.* It., *arteriografia.* Sp., *arteriografía.* 1. Arteriology (*q. v.*). 2. The practice of producing graphic representations of the state of the pulse.

ARTERIOID, adj. A^{3}r-te'ri^2-oid. Lat., *arterioides* (from ἀρτηρια, an artery, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *artérioïde.* Ger., *schlagaderähnlich.* Resembling an artery. [A, 380.]

ARTERIOLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te^{2}r-i(e)'o-la^3. Dim. of *arteria.* See ARTERIOLE.—**A. auricularis cordis dextra.** See ARTERIA *auricularis cordis dextra.*—**A. auricularis cordis sinistra.** See ARTERIA *auricularis cordis sinistra.*—**A. circumflexa dextra.** A branch of the right coronary artery of the heart running to the auriculo-ventricular groove. [L, 117.]—**A. circumflexa sinistra.** A branch of the left coronary artery of the heart running to the aorta and the pulmonary artery. [L, 117.]—**Arteriolæ interlobulares, Arteriolæ radiolatæ.** The interlobular arteries of the kidney. [L.] See under ARTERY.—**Arteriolæ lymphaticæ.** The minute lymphatic vessels. [L, 128.]—**Arteriolæ rectæ.** The true arteriæ rectæ of the kidney. [L.] See under ARTERIÆ *rectæ.*

ARTERIOLE, n. A^{3}r-te'ri^2-ol. Lat., *arteriola.* Fr., *artériole.* Ger., *Schlagäderchen.* It., *arteriola.* Sp., *arteriola.* A minute artery. [A, 385.]

ARTERIOLOGY, n. A^{3}r-te-ri^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *arteriologia* (from ἀρτηρία, an artery, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *artériologie.* Ger., *Arteriologie.* It., *arteriologia.* Sp., *arteriología.* That department of anatomy which relates to the arteries.

ARTERIOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *artériomalacie.* Ger., *Arteriomalacie.* Softening of the coats of an artery. [D, 130.]

ARTERIOMALACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-ma^{2}l-(ma^{3}l)-a^3-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *arteriomalaco'seos* (*-sis*). See ARTERIOMALACIA.

ARTERIOPALMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and παλμός, a throbbing. Fr., *artériopalme.* Ger., *Schlagaderklopfen.* Syn.: *pulsatio arteriarum vehementior.* Throbbing of the arteries. [M, 13.]

ARTERIOPATHY, n. A^{3}r-te-ri^2-o^{2}p'a^{2}th-i^2. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *artériopathie* [Piorry]. Any disease of an artery. [D, 10.]

ARTERIOPERISSIA, ARTERIOPERITTIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-pe^{2}r-i^{2}s'si^2-a^3, -i^{2}t'ti^2-a^3. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and περισσός, extraordinary. Fr., *artériopérissie.* Ger., *Schlagaderüberwucherung.* An extraordinary development of arteries (as in morbid erectile tissue). [M, 13.]

ARTERIO-PHLEBOTOMY, n. A^{3}r-te''ri^2-o-fle^{2}b-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, φλέψ, a vein, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *artério-phlébotomie.* Bloodletting from the capillaries by means of scarification. [D, 10.]

ARTÉRIOPHTHORIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ta-ri^2-o^{2}p-to-re. See ARTERIOCHALASIS.

ARTERIOPIESTER (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-pi^2-e^{2}st'e^{2}r. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and πιεστήρ, a squeezer. Fr., *artériopiestère, presse-artère.* Ger., *Arteriendrücker.* An artery-compressor. [D, 130.]

ARTERIO-PITUITOUS, adj. A^{3}r-te''ri^2-o-pi^{2}t-u^2'i^{2}t-u^{3}s. From *arteria*, an artery, and *pituita*, mucus. Fr., *artério-pituiteux.* Arterial and pertaining to the nares (said of the blood-vessels of the nasal passages). [L, 41.]

ARTERIOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-pla(pla^3)'-ni^2-a^3. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and πλανᾶσθαι, to wander. Fr., *artérioplanie.* Ger., *Arterioplanie.* 1. An excessive elongation and tortuousness of an artery. ["Maryland Med. Recorder," i, p. 155 (L, 50).] 2. A deviation of an artery from its usual course. [D, 12.]

ARTERIOPLANICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-pla^{2}n-(pla^{3}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with arterioplania. [D, 80.]

ARTERIOPLEGMUS, ARTERIOPLOCE (Lat.), n's m. and f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-ple^{2}g'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s), -o^{2}p'lo-se(ka). See ANGEIOPLOCE.

ARTERIORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἀρτηρ΄α, an artery, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *artériorrhagie.* Hæmorrhage from rupture of an artery. [D, 10.]

ARTERIORRHECTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o^{2}r-re^{2}k'-ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, arteriorrhexis. [D, 80.]

ARTERIORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o^{2}r-re^{2}x'i^{2}s. Gen., *arteriorrhex'eos* (*-is*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and ῥῆξις (from ῥήγνυσθαι), a bursting. Fr., *artériorrhexie.* Ger., *Arteriorrhexie, Schlagaderzerreissung.* Rupture of an artery. [D, 130.]

ARTERIOSCENOGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-se^{2}n(ske^{2}n)-o-gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and σκηνογραφία, scene-painting. Fr., *artérioscénographie.* Ger., *Arterioscenographie.* A portrayal of arteries. [A, 322.]

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-skle^{2}r-o'-si^{2}s. Gen., *arteriosclero'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and σκληρύνειν, to harden. Fr., *artériosclérose.* Ger., *Arteriosclerose, Schlagaderverhärtung.* Induration of the walls of an artery, or of the arteries, especially in the musculo-elastic coat. [A, 385; J. B. Duplaix, "Arch. gén. de méd.," Feb., March, 1885; "Rev. des sci. méd.," April, 1886, p. 449.] See also ENDARTERITIS *deformans.*

ARTERIOSITY, n. A^{3}r-te-ri^2-o^{2}s'i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *arteriositas.* Fr., *arteriosité.* Ger., *Arteriosität.* A condition in which the blood in the systemic veins possesses the characters of arterial blood; the opposite of venosity. It may be induced artificially by superaeration of the blood. [J, 16; K.]

ARTERIOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-ste^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *arteriosteno'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and στένωσις, a narrowing. Fr., *artériosténose.* Ger., *Arteriostenose, Schlagaderverengerung.* A narrowing of the lumen of an artery. [D, 130.]

ARTERIOSTEOGENESIS, ARTERIOSTEOSIS, ARTERIOSTOSIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{3}r-te(ta)-ri^2-o^{2}s''te^2-o-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s, -o^{2}s-te^2-o'si^{2}s, -o^{2}s-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *arteriosteogene'seos* (*-gen'esis*), *-teo'seos* (*-sis*), *-to'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, ὀστέον, a bone, and γένεσις, production, or ὀστέωσις, a formation of bone. Fr., *artériostéose.* Ger., *Arteriosteose, Schlagaderverknöcherung.* Calcification of an artery or of the arteries. [D, 130, 142.]

ARTERIOSTREPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-stre^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *arteriostrep'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and στρέψις, a twisting. Fr., *torsion d'une artére.* Ger., *Schlagaderdrehung.* The operation of twisting an artery to obliterate its lumen. [Amussat (A, 322).] See TORSION.

ARTERIOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-te(ta)-ri^2-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Fr., *artérieux.* Ger., *arteriös.* Arterial; conveying arterial blood.

ARTERIOTHLIMMA, ARTERIOTHLIPSIS (Lat.), n's n. and f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-thli^{2}m'ma^3, -thli^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *arteriothlim'matos* (*-tis*), *-thlip'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and θλῖψις (from θλίβειν, to gall). Injury to an artery by pressure. [A, 322.]

ARTERIOTHLIPTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-thli^{2}p'-ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to arteriothlipsis. [A, 322.]

ARTERIOTOME, n. A^{3}r-te'ri^2-o-tom. From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *artériotome.* Ger., *Arteriotom, Schlagaderöffner.* A knife for performing arteriotomy. [D, 12.]

ARTERIOTOMICUS, ARTERIOTOMUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-to^{2}m'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}t'o-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *artériotomique.* Pertaining to arteriotomy. [L, 50.]

ARTERIOTOMY, n. A^{3}r-te-ri^2-o^{2}t'o-mi^2. Lat., *arteriotomia.* Fr., *artériotomie.* Ger., *Schlagaderzerlegung* (1st def.), *Schlagaderöffnung* (2d def.). It., *arteriotomia.* Sp., *arteriotomia.* 1. The dissection of arteries. [C.] 2. The operation of opening an artery for the purpose of depletion. [D, 100.]

ARTERIOTREPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-o-tre^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *arteriotrep'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, and τρέψις, torsion. Fr., *artériotrepsie.* See ARTERIOSTREPSIS.

ARTERIO-VENOUS, adj. A^{3}r-te''ri^2-o-ve'nu^{3}s. Lat., *arteriovenosus* (from *arteria*, an artery, and *vena*, a vein). Fr., *arterioveineux, artérioso-veineux.* Ger., *arterio-venös.* Pertaining to both an artery and a vein. [A, 385.]—**A.-v. aneurysm.** See *Varicose* ANEURYSM and *Aneurysmal* VARIX.

ARTÉRITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ta-ret. See ARTERITIS.—**A. dothiénentérique.** See *A. typhoïdique.*—**A. obturante.** See ENDARTERITIS *obliterans.*—**A. ossifiante.** An arteritis in which there is calcification of the artery. [Siredey (D, 87).]—**A. rhumatismale.** A rare form of arteritis involving the inner tunic, occurring in the course of an attack of rheumatism. [D, 72.]—**A. typhoïdique.** A form of arteritis occurring in the course of typhoid fever. [L. Landouzy, A. Siredey, "Rev. de méd.," Oct., 1885, p. 843.]

ARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *arterit'idis.* Written also (more correctly but less euphoniously) *arteriitis.* From ἀρτηρία, an artery (see also *-itis**). Fr., *artérite.* Ger., *Schlagaderentzündung.* It., *arterite, arteritide.* Sp., *arterítis.* Inflammation of an artery. See ENDARTERITIS, MESARTERITIS, and PERIARTERITIS. According to some authors, the term should be limited to inflammation of the external coat. [A, 385.]—**A. deformans.** See ENDARTERITIS *deformans.*—**A. obliterans, A. obliterativa.** See ENDARTERITIS *obliterans.*—**A. syphilitica.** Endarteritis deformans due to syphilis. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**A. umbilicalis.** Inflammation and thrombosis of the umbilical arteries in the newborn. [C. Hennig (A, 416).]—**Cerebral a.** Inflammation of the cerebral arteries. [J. M. Da Costa (D, 87).]—**Obliterating a.** See ENDARTERITIS *obliterans.*

ARTERIVERSION, n. A^{3}r''te^{2}r-i^2-vu^{5}r'zhu^{3}n. Lat., *arteriversio* (from *arteria*, an artery, and *vertere*, to turn). The correct spelling of *aerteriversion* (*q. v.*).

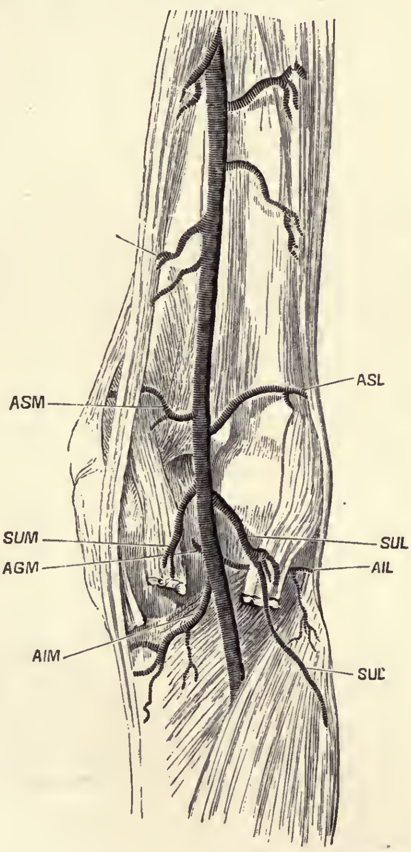
ARTERIVERTER, n. A^{3}r''te^{2}r-i^2-vu^{5}rt'u^{5}r. See AERTERIVERTER.

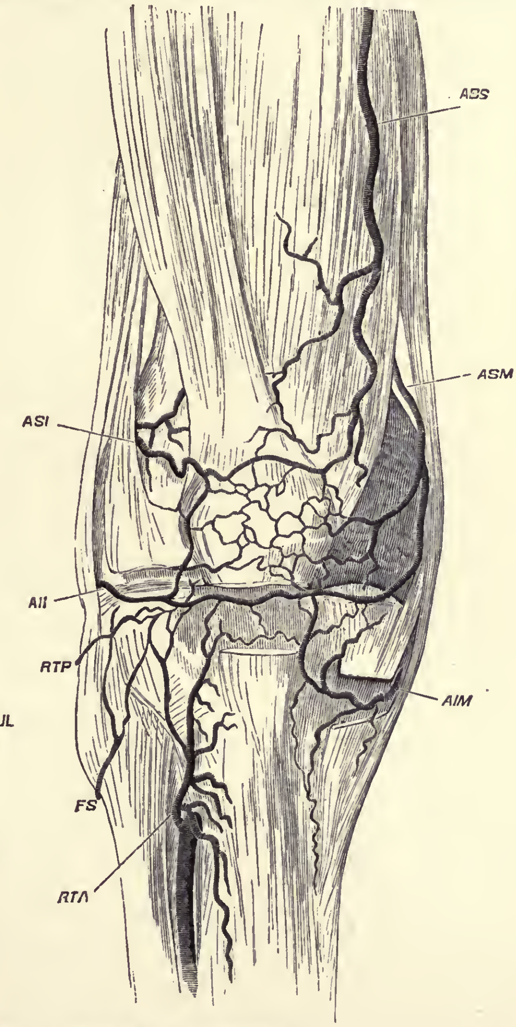
ARTERIYPERECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-te(ta)''ri^2-i(u^6)-pe^{2}r-e^{2}k'ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *arteriyperecta'seos* (*-ec'tasis*). From ἀρτηρία, an artery, ὑπέρ, to excess, and ἔκτασις, distension. Extreme dilatation of an artery. [D, 80.]

ARTERY, n. A^{3}r'te^{2}r-i^2. Gr., ἀρτηρία. Lat., *arteria.* Fr., *artère.* Ger., *Arterie, Pulsader, Schlagader.* It., Sp., *arteria.* A vessel which conveys blood from the heart.—**Abdominal a.** Lat., *arteria abdominalis.* Fr., *artère abdominale.* 1. See *Deep circumflex iliac a., deep epigastric a., superficial epigastric a., superior abdominal a.,* and *superior external pudic a.* 2. In osseous fishes, a branch of the dorsal aorta which pierces the anterior portion of the kidneys, runs along above the œsophagus, and is distributed to the abdominal organs. [L, 158.]—**Aberrant a.** See VAS *aberrans.*—**Accessory pudic a.** Lat., *arteria pudenda accessoria.* An occasional branch of the internal iliac a. distributed to the same parts as the internal pudic a. [L, 142.]—**Accessory thyreoid a.** A name applied, in the domesticated animals, to the analogue of the middle thyreoid a. of man. [L, 13.]—**Acromial a.** Lat., *arteria acromialis.* Fr., *artère acromiale.* Ger., *Schulterhöhenarterie.* Sp., *arteria acromial.* The external branch of the acromio-thoracic a.; in the pl., the branches of the acromio-thoracic a. distributed to the deltoid muscle and to the structures above the acromion. [L, 114, 142.]—**Acromial thoracic a., Acromio-thoracic a.** Lat., *arteria thoracica acromialis.* Fr., *artère acromio-thoracique.* Ger., *Brustschulterpulsader.* Sp., *arteria acromio-torácica.* A branch of the axillary a. given off at the upper border of the pectoralis minor muscle, giving origin to the acromial arteries, the arteria deltoidea, and branches to the side of the thorax, the subclavius muscle, and the internal surface of the arm. [L, 31, 142.]—**Adipose arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ adiposæ.* Fr., *artères adipeuses.* The capsular arteries, and also the small branches of the thoracic aorta distributed to the adipose tissue of the heart. [L, 32.]—**Afferent arteries of the kidney.** The branches of the interlobular arteries of the kidneys, which pass into the glomeruli. [L, 142.]—**Alar a.** See *Alar thoracic a.* and *Axillary a.*—**Alar thoracic a.** Ger., *Alararterie.* An inconstant branch of the axillary a. distributed to the glands and adipose tissue of the axilla. [L, 142.]—**Allantoic arteries** [Balfour]. See *Umbilical arteries.*—**Alveolar a.** Lat., *arteria alveolaris.* Fr., *artère alvéolaire.* See *Posterior dental a.*—**Anal a.** Fr., *artère anale.* A branch of the posterior aorta in many molluscs, which descends on the inferior surface of the intestinal canal to the anus. [L, 158.]—**Anastomotic arteries.** Fr., *artères anastomotiques.* Arteries which unite those more or less remote from each other. [Nunn (L, 31).]—**Anastomotic a. of the arm.** Lat., *arteria collateralis ulnaris inferior.* Fr., *artère collatérale interne inférieure.* Ger., *untere Ellenbogenne-benpulsader.* Sp., *arteria colateral interna.* A branch of the brachial a., arising about two inches above the elbow, which runs backward and inward on the brachialis anticus muscle above the inner condyle of the os brachii, and, after perforating the inter-muscular septum, turns outward behind the os brachii and forms an arch with the superior profunda a. just above the olecranon fossa. [L, 142.]—**Anastomotic a. of the sciatic a.** A branch of the sciatic a. distributed to the external rotator muscles of the thigh and the hip joint and anastomosing with branches of the gluteal a. [L, 142.]—**Anastomotic a. of the thigh.** See *Anastomotica magna a. of the thigh.*—**Anastomotica magna a. of the thigh.** Lat., *arteria anastomotica magna femoris.* Fr., *artère grande anastomotique de la cuisse.* Ger., *oberste Kniegelenkschlagader.* A branch of the femoral a. arising close to the opening in the adductor magnus muscle (Hunter's canal), which divides into two branches, the superficial and deep. The superficial branch accompanies the internal saphenous nerve to the inner side of the knee, and ends by supplying the upper part of the inner side of the leg; the deep branch descends to the inner condyle of the femur, where it anastomoses with the internal articular arteries of the knee. [L, 142.]—**Angular a.** Lat., *arteria angularis.* Fr., *artère angulaire.* Ger., *Winkelpulsader.* 1. The termination of the facial a., which inosculates at the inner side of the orbit with the nasal branch of the ophthalmic. [L, 142.] 2. See *Facial a.*—**Antennary arteries.** Fr., *artères antennaires.* In certain crustaceans, branches from the anterior surface of the heart distributed to the antennæ. [L, 158.]—**Anterior abdominal a.** A branch, in many of the lower animals, of the internal mammary a., distributed to the rectus abdominis muscle and in its neighborhood. [L, 13.]—**Anterior and internal frontal arteries.** Fr., *artères frontales internes et antérieures.* Branches of the anterior cerebral a. distributed to the inferior frontal convolutions. [L, 189.]—**Anterior and internal peduncular arteries.** Fr., *artères pédonculaires antérieures et internes.* Branches of the posterior cerebral a. distributed to the internal surface of the peduncle. [H. Duret, "Arch. de physiol. norm. et path.," 1874, p. 72 (L).]—**Anterior a. of the corpora quadrigemina.** Fr., *artère antérieure des tubercules quadrijumeaux.* A branch of the posterior cerebral a., or of one of its branches, distributed to the anterior portion of the tubercula quadrigemina. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**Anterior a. of the receptacle.** A branch of the internal carotid a. to the dura mater of the cavernous sinus and adjacent parts. [L, 179.]—**Anterior auricular arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ auriculares anteriores.* Fr., *artères auriculaires antérieures.* Branches of the temporal a., varying in number, distributed to the anterior portion of the auricle, the lobule, and part of the external meatus, anastomosing with branches of the posterior auricular. [F.]—**Anterior cæcal a.** A branch of the inferior mesenteric a. distributed to the anterior surface of the cæcum. [L, 179.]—**Anterior cardiac a.** See *Left coronary a. of the heart.*—**Anterior carpal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ volares carpi.* See *Anterior radio-*

carpal a. and *Anterior ulno-carpal a.*—**Anterior cerebral a.** Lat., *arteria cerebralis anterior.* Fr., *artère cérébrale antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Gehirnpulsader.* One of the ultimate branches of the internal carotid a., arising at the inner end of the fissure of Sylvius, which runs forward and inward between the cerebral hemispheres to the anterior border of the corpus callosum, where it breaks up into branches mainly distributed to the frontal lobe of the brain. At the point where it enters the longitudinal fissure it is connected with its fellow of the opposite side by the anterior communicating a. of the brain. [L, 142.]—**Anterior cervical a.** See *Anterior thyreoid a.*—**Anterior chorioid arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ chorioideæ anteriores.* Fr., *artères choroïdiennes antérieures.* Ger., *vordere Adernetzpulsadern.* Branches of the internal carotid a., or of the middle cerebral a., which pass through the fissure between the temporo-sphenoidal lobe and the crus cerebri to the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle, in which they are distributed to the chorioid plexus. [L, 142.]—**Anterior ciliary arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ ciliares anteriores.* Fr., *artères ciliaires antérieures.* Ger., *vordere Blendungspulsadern.* Sp., *arterias ciliares anteriores.* Branches of the lacrymal or of the muscular branches of the ophthalmic artery which pierce the sclerotic, and are distributed to the ciliary processes, and form a vascular ring beneath the conjunctiva close to the cornea. [L, 142.]—**Anterior circumflex a. of the arm.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa humeri anterior.* Fr., *artère circonflexe antérieure de l'humérus.* Ger., *vordere Kranzarterie des Armes.* Sp., *arteria circunfleja anterior.* A branch of the axillary a., arising just below the subscapular a., which passes outward beneath the inner head of the biceps and coraco-brachialis muscles until it reaches the bicipital groove, where it divides into two branches, one of which ascends with the tendon of the long head of the biceps to the head of the os brachii and the capsule of the joint, and the other runs backward to anastomose with the posterior circumflex a. of the arm. [L, 142, 172.]—**Anterior communicating a. of the brain.** Lat., *arteria anterior communicans.* Fr., *artère antérieure communicante.* Ger., *vordere Verbindungspulsader.* Sp., *arteria comunicante anterior.* An a. which unites the anterior cerebral arteries as they enter the longitudinal fissure of the brain. [L, 142.]—**Anterior cubital recurrent a.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent a.*—**Anterior dental a.** A branch of the infra-orbital a., which descends in the anterior dental canal, and is distributed to the mucous membrane of the maxillary antrum and to the upper front teeth. [L, 142.]—**Anterior dorsal a. of the penis.** The analogue of the dorsal a. of the penis of man in some of the lower animals. [L, 13.]—**Anterior ethmoidal a.** Lat., *arteria ethmoidalis anterior.* Fr., *artère ethmoïdale antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Riechbeinpulsader.* Sp., *arteria etmoidal anterior.* A branch of the ophthalmic a. which accompanies the nasal nerve through the anterior ethmoidal foramen, and is distributed to the adjacent dura mater and to the upper portion of the nasal cavities. [L, 172.]—**Anterior inferior auricular arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ auriculares anteriores inferiores.* Fr., *artères auriculaires antérieures inférieures.* Ger., *vordere untere Arterien des äusseren Ohres.* It., *arterie auriculari anteriori inferiori.* Sp., *arterias auriculares anteriores inferiores.* Branches of the superficial temporal a. which supply the anterior surface of the auricle and the external portion of the meatus auditorius. [L, 31.]—**Anterior inferior cerebellar a.** Lat., *arteria cerebelli inferior anterior.* Fr., *artère cérébelleuse inférieure antérieure.* Ger., *vordere untere Hirnleinpulsader.* Sp., *arteria cerebelosa inferior y anterior.* A branch of the basilar a. which supplies the anterior portion of the lower surface of the cerebellum and anastomoses with the cerebellar branches of the vertebral arteries. [L, 142.]—**Anterior intercostal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ intercostales anteriores.* Fr., *artères intercostales antérieures.* Ger., *vordere Zwischenrippenpulsadern.* Branches of the internal mammary a., two in each of the six upper intercostal spaces, which arise separately or from a common trunk in each space and pass outward between the pleura and the internal intercostal muscles, and afterward between the two layers of the intercostal muscles. They lie at the margins of the ribs, and are distributed to the intercostal and pectoral muscles and inosculate with corresponding branches of the aortic intercostal arteries. [L, 142.]—**Anterior interosseous a. of the forearm.** Lat., *arteria interossea anterior.* Fr., *artère interosseuse antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Zwischenknochenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria interosea anterior.* A branch of the common interosseous a. of the forearm which arises at the upper border of the interosseous membrane, upon the front of which it descends, accompanied by the interosseous branch of the median nerve, to the upper border of the pronator quadratus muscle, where it divides into the median a., muscular branches to the pronator quadratus, flexor profundus, and flexor longus pollicis, the nutrient arteries of the radius and ulna, and a communicating branch which anastomoses with the anterior carpal arteries. [L, 142.]—**Anterior laminal arteries.** Branches of the plantar arch in the horse, which ascend into the laminal tissue. [L, 13.]—**Anterior median a. of the spinal cord.** An a., formed by the union of the anterior spinal arteries, which runs in the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord, receiving branches from the cervical and intercostal arteries, and terminating at the cauda equina. [L, 142.]—**Anterior mediastinal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ mediastinales anteriores.* Fr., *artères médiastines antérieures.* Ger., *vordere Mittelfellpulsadern.* Branches of the internal mammary a. to the connective tissue of the mediastinum and the thymus gland. [L, 35.]—**Anterior meningeal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ meningeæ anteriores.* Fr., *artères meningées antérieures.* Ger., *vordere Hirnhautpulsadern.* Branches of the anterior ethmoidal a. to the dura mater of the anterior fossa of the skull. [L, 142.]—**Anterior metacarpal interosseous arteries.** Two branches of the radio-palmar artery, in many of the lower animals, supplying the structures lying in front of the metacarpus. [L, 13.]—**Anterior nasal a.** Lat., *arteria nasalis anterior.* Fr., *artère nasale antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Nasenarterie.* Sp., *arteria nasal anterior.* The termination of the anterior ethmoidal a. in the nose. [L, 35.]—**Anterior palatine a.** Lat., *arteria palatina anterior.* Fr., *artère palatine antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Gaumenpulsader.* The continuation of the pterygo-palatine a., distributed to the anterior pillars of the fauces and the adjacent gums. [L, 7.]—**Anterior parietal a.** Fr., *artère pariétale antérieure.* A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the second frontal convolution as far as the perpendicular frontal sulcus and the anterior convolution of the fissure of Rolando. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**Anterior perforating arteries of the foot.** Lat., *arteriæ perforantes pedis anteriores.* Inconstant branches of communication between the dorsal digital arteries of the foot and the plantar arch. [L, 142.]—**Anterior peroneal a.** Lat., *arteria peronea antica.* Fr., *artère péronière antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Madenbeinpulsader.* Sp., *arteria peronea anterior.* A branch of the peroneal a., arising about an inch and a half above the ankle joint, which descends in front of the articulation between the fibula and tibia to the outer side of the tarsus; it supplies the peroneus tertius muscle and the ankle joint in part, and anastomoses with the posterior peroneal and tarsal arteries. [L, 142.]—**Anterior radial recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria radialis recurrens anterior.* Fr., *artère récurrente radiale antérieure.* Ger., *vordere zurücklaufende Speichenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria recurrente anterior.* A branch from the posterior surface of the radial a., just below its origin, which arches upward between the branches of the musculo-spiral nerve, lying upon the supinator brevis and brachialis anticus muscles and beneath the supinator longus. It gives off branches to the adjacent muscles and anastomoses with the superior profunda and posterior interosseous recurrent arteries. [L, 35, 142.]—**Anterior radial carpal (or radio-carpal) a.** Lat., *arteria carpea volaris radialis.* Fr., *artère transverse antérieure du carpe.* Ger., *vordere Handwurzelpulsader.* Sp., *arteria transversal del carpo.* A branch of the radial a., which arises near the inferior border of the pronator quadratus muscle and runs inward to unite with the anterior ulno-carpal a. to form the anterior rete carpeum. [L, 7.]—**Anterior sacral a.** See *Middle sacral a.*—**Anterior scrotal a.** Lat., *arteria scrotalis anterior.* Fr., *artère scrotale antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Hodensackpulsader.* 1. See *Inferior external pudic a.* 2. The termination of the inferior external pudic a. on the anterior portion of the scrotum. [L, 7.]—**Anterior spinal a.** Lat., *arteria spinalis anterior.* Fr., *artère spinale antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Rückenmarksarterie.* Sp., *arteria spinal anterior.* A branch of the vertebral a., near its termination, which descends obliquely in front of the medulla and unites with its fellow to form the anterior median a. of the spinal cord. [L, 142.]—**Anterior superior auricular a.** Lat., *arteria auricularis superior anterior.* Fr., *artère auriculaire antérieure supérieure.* Ger., *vordere obere Arterie des äusseren Ohres.* It., *arteria auriculare anteriore superiore.* Sp., *arteria auricular anterior superior.* A branch of the superficial temporal a. which, with the anterior inferior auricular a., supplies the anterior portion of the auricle and the external auditory meatus. [L, 140.]—**Anterior temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis anterior.* Fr., *artère temporale antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Schläfenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria temporal anterior.* 1. The anterior terminal branch of the superficial temporal a., which runs upward and forward upon the fore part of the head and supplies the orbicular and occipito-frontal muscles, the pericranium, and the integument of the forehead, and inosculates with branches of the ophthalmic and posterior temporal arteries. It is often selected for the operation of arteriotomy. [L, 142.] 2. A branch of the posterior cerebral a. distributed to the gyrus uncinatus as far as the second temporal sulcus. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**Anterior tibial a.** Lat., *arteria tibialis antica.* Fr., *artère tibiale antérieure.* Ger., *vordere Schienbeinarterie.* Sp., *arteria tibial anterior.* The smaller of the two divisions of the popliteal a., extending from the lower border of the poplitæus muscle to the bend of the ankle, beyond which point it is termed the dorsal a. of the foot. It passes forward between the heads of the tibialis posticus muscle, through the aperture in the interosseous membrane, to the inner side of the neck of the fibula, and descends upon the anterior surface of the interosseous membrane to the lower part of the leg, where it lies in front of the tibia. A line drawn from a point midway between the head of the fibula and the external tuberosity of the tibia to the centre of the front of the ankle joint will indicate the position of this vessel. Before perforating the interosseous membrane it gives off the posterior tibial recurrent a. and unnamed branches to the fibular region, and on the front of the leg the anterior tibial recurrent a., branches to the muscles of the front of the leg, and the external and internal malleolar arteries. [L, 142.]—**Anterior tibial recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria tibialis recurrens anterior.* Fr., *artère tibiale récurrente antérieure.* Ger., *vordere zurücklaufende Schienbeinpulsader.* Sp., *arteria recurrente tibial anterior.* A branch of the anterior tibial a., immediately after its passage through the interosseous membrane, which ascends through the upper end of the tibialis anticus muscle to the outer tuberosity of the tibia. It furnishes branches to the tibialis anticus muscle and anastomoses with the articular arteries of the knee. [L, 142.]—**Anterior tympanic a.** See *External auditory a.*—**Anterior ulnar recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria recurrens anterior.* Fr., *artère récurrente antérieure.* Ger., *vordere zurücklaufende Ellenbogenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria recurrente cubital anterior.* A branch of the ulnar a. running upward and inward from the upper part of the ulnar a., in front of the inner condyle, lying upon the brachialis anticus and covered by the pronator radii teres muscles, which muscles it supplies in part, anastomosing with the anastomotic a. of the arm. [L, 142.]—**Anterior ulno-carpal a.** Lat., *arteria ulnaris volaris.* Fr., *artère transverse antérieure du carpe.* Sp., *arteria transversal anterior del carpo.* A branch of the ulnar a. running beneath the tendons of the fingers at the level of the lower border of the pronator quadratus muscle and uniting with the anterior radio-carpal a. [L, 142.]—**Aortic intercostal arteries.** Fr., *artères intercostales aortiques.* Ger., *Aortenzwischenrippenarterien.* Branches from the back portion of the thoracic aorta, usually

ten on each side, the upper two spaces being supplied by branches of the superior intercostal a. They pass outward across the bodies of the vertebræ to the intercostal spaces, where they divide into an anterior and posterior branch. The anterior branch passes outward, lying at first upon the external intercostal muscle, but farther along placed between the two layers, to the lower border of the rib above, where it divides into two branches. The larger of these lies in the groove in the lower border of the rib above, and the smaller on the upper border of the rib below. They are distributed to the intercostal muscles and anastomose with the anterior intercostal arteries and branches of the thoracic branches of the axillary a. The posterior branch passes backward to the inner side of the anterior costo-transverse ligament, and divides into branches distributed to the vertebræ and to the muscles and integument of the back. [L, 142, 172.]—**Aortic œsophageal arteries.** Branches of the thoracic aorta distributed to the œsophagus, pericardium, and pleura. [L, 7.]—**Aortic suprarenal a.** See *Capsular a.*—**Aortic uterine a.** Lat., Sp., *arteria uterine aortica.* The internal spermatic a. of the female. It is distributed to the ovary, the oviduct, and the side of the uterus, and anastomoses with the hypogastric uterine a. [L.] Cf. *Internal spermatic a.*—**Appendicular a.** Lat., *arteria appendicularis.* Fr., *artère de l'appendice cœcale.* Ger., *Wurmfortsatzpulsader.* A branch of the ileo-colic a. distributed to the mesentery of the vermiform appendix. [L, 31.]—**A. of Broca's convolution.** See *External and inferior frontal a.*—**A. of Neubauer.** See *Deep thyreoid a.*—**A. of the bulb of the penis** (or **of the urethra**). Lat., *arteria bulbina.* Fr., *artère du bulbe.* Ger., *Harnrohrenzwiebelpulsader.* A branch of the internal pudic, or of one of the perineal arteries, distributed to the erectile tissue of the corpus spongiosum, Cowper's gland, and the membranous portion of the urethra. [L, 142.]—**A. of the corpus callosum.** Fr., *artère du corps calleux.* 1. See *Anterior cerebral a.* 2. A branch of the anterior cerebral a. distributed to the corpus callosum. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**A. of the corpus cavernosum.** Lat., *arteria profunda penis.* Fr., *artère profonde de la verge.* Ger., *tiefe Ruthenpulsader.* A branch of the internal pudic, or of the a. of the penis, which runs forward in the centre of the corpus cavernosum, to which it is distributed. [L, 172.]—**A. of the penis.** Fr., *artère pénienne.* Ger., *Ruthenschlagader.* The superior of the two terminal branches of the internal pudic a., which, after giving off the a. of the bulb of the urethra, divides into the dorsal a. of the penis and the a. of the corpus cavernosum. [L, 31.]—**A. of the septum narium.** Fr., *artère de la cloison.* A term applied to the naso-palatine a. or to a branch of the coronary a. of the upper lip distributed to the nasal septum. [L, 135, 172.]—**A. of the vas deferens.** Lat *arteria deferentialis.* Fr., *artère déférentielle.* Ger., *Samengangpulsader.* Sp., *arteria del conducto deferente.* A branch of the superior or inferior vesical a., which sends twigs to the vas deferens and the seminal vesicles and continues along the spermatic cord to the testicle, where it anastomoses with the internal spermatic a. [L, 142.]—**Articular arteries of the arm.** See *Anterior* and *Posterior circumflex arteries of the arm.*—**Articular arteries of the knee.** See *Inferior external articular, Inferior internal articular, Middle articular, Superior external articular,* and *Superior internal articular a. of the knee.*—**Articular a. of the maxilla.** A branch of the superficial temporal a., which sends a twig to the temporo-maxillary articulation and others which enter the ear with the portio dura. [L, 179.]—**Ascending cervical a.** Fr., *artère cervicale ascendante.* Ger., *aufsteigende Nackenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria cervical ascendente.* A branch of the inferior thyreoid a., occasionally of the subclavian, which runs upward in the groove between the scalenus anticus and rectus anticus major muscles, to which it furnishes branches. It sends branches through the intervertebral foramina to the spinal cord, and terminates by anastomosing with the vertebral a. [L, 142.]—**Ascending frontal a.** A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed mainly to the second frontal convolution. [L, 189.]—**Ascending palatine a.** Lat., *arteria palatina ascendens.* Fr., *artère palatine ascendente.* See *Inferior palatine a.*—**Ascending parietal a.** A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the ascending parietal convolution and the superior parietal lobule. [L, 189.]—**Ascending pharyngeal a.** Lat., *arteria pharyngea ascendens.* Fr., *artère pharyngienne ascendante.* Ger., *aufsteigende Schlundkopfarterie.* Sp., *arteria faringea inferior.* A branch of the external carotid a., arising about an inch above its origin, which runs upward to the base of the skull between the internal carotid a. and the pharynx. It furnishes branches to the pharynx, the Eustachian tube, and the structures in front of the spine, and twigs which enter the skull through the foramen lacerum posterius and the anterior condyloid and jugular foramina. [L, 142.]—**Ascending thyreoid a.** See *Inferior thyreoid a.*—**Asternal a.** Fr., *artère asternale.* 1. One of the terminal branches, in some of the domesticated animals, of the internal mammary a., at the level of the xiphoid cartilage, to the muscles, etc., as far as the thirteenth intercostal space. [L, 13.] 2. A branch of the internal mammary a. of man, which is distributed to the inner surface of the costal cartilages. [L, 41.]—**Atloido-muscular a.** An inconstant branch of the occipital a., in many of the domesticated animals, given off beneath the transverse process of the atlas and distributed to the adjacent parts. [L, 13.]—**Atrabiliary a.** See *Capsular a.*—**Auditory a.** A term applied to the internal and external auditory arteries, but more commonly to the former. [L.]—**Auricular arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ auriculares.* Fr., *artères auriculaires.* Ger., *Arterien des äusseren Ohres.* It., *arterie auricolari.* Sp., *arterias auriculares.* See *Anterior inferior auricular arteries. Anterior superior auricular arteries, Deep auricular a.,* and *Posterior auricular a.*—**Axillary a.** Lat., *arteria axillaris.* Fr., *artère axillaire.* Ger., *Achselarterie.*

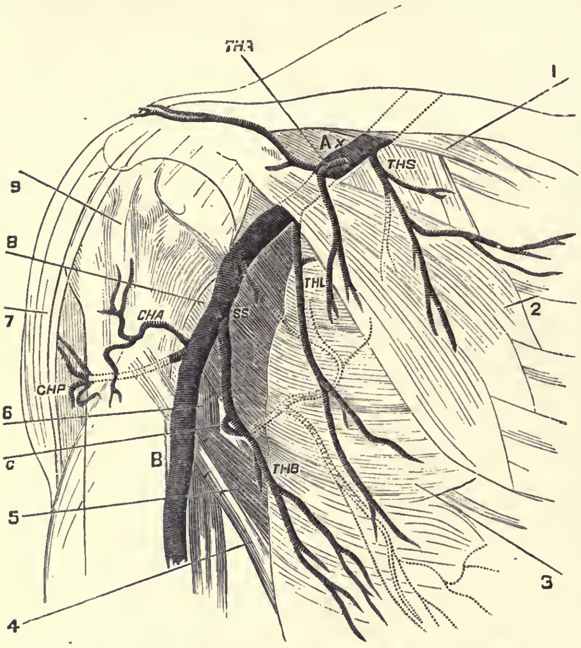




THE ARTICULAR ARTERIES OF THE KNEE. (AFTER HENLE.)

SUL, SUM, the sural arteries; *SUL',* one of the superficial sural arteries; *ASM,* the superior internal articular; *ASL,* the superior external articular; *AIM,* the inferior internal articular; *AIL,* the inferior external articular; *AGM,* the middle articular; *AGS,* the anastomotica magna; *RTP,* the posterior tibial recurrent; *RTA,* the anterior tibial recurrent; *FS,* the superior fibular.

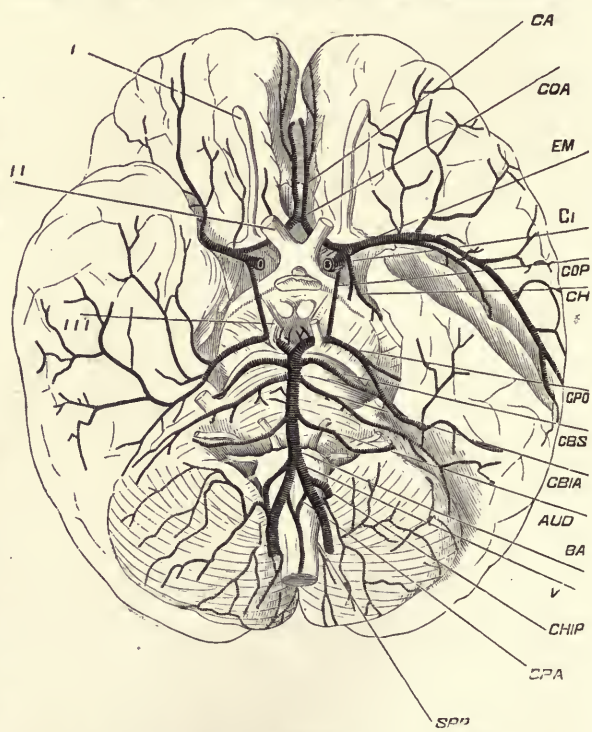
Sp., *arteria axilar.* 1. The continuation of the subclavian a. It extends from the outer border of the first rib to the lower margin of the teres major muscle, lying upon the inner side of the shoulder joint and the upper part of the os brachii. With the arm raised to the level of the shoulder, its position will be indicated by a line drawn from the most prominent part of the clavicle to the inner side of the elevation formed by the biceps and



THE AXILLARY ARTERY AND ITS BRANCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

Ax, the axillary; *B*, the brachial; *THS*, the superior thoracic; *THA*, the acromio-thoracic; *THL*, the external mammary; *CHA*, the anterior circumflex; *CHP*, the posterior circumflex; *SS*, the subscapular; *CSC*, the circumflex of the scapula; 1, the subclavius muscle; 2, the pectoralis minor; 3, the serratus magnus; 4, the latissimus dorsi; 5, the teres major; 6, the long head of the triceps; 7, the deltoid; 8, the subscapularis, 9, the bicipital groove.

coraco-brachialis muscles. By the pectoralis minor muscle it is divided into three parts, the first lying between the upper border of that muscle and the first rib, the second behind it, and the third between the lower border of the muscle and the lower margin of the teres major. In the first part of its course it is placed deep beneath the pectoralis major muscle, a prolongation of the costo-coracoid membrane, and a considerable quantity of fat and connective tissue, and rests upon the first intercostal space and the first digitations of the serratus magnus muscle; in the second part it is covered by the pectoralis major and minor muscles; in the third part it is at first covered by the pectoralis major muscle, but in the lower half is placed immediately beneath the deep fascia of the arm, resting upon the subscapularis muscle and the tendons of the latissimus dorsi and teres major muscles. From the first part are given off the superior thoracic and acromio-thoracic, from the second the external mammary and alar thoracic, and from the third the anterior and posterior circumflex arteries, besides a number of unnamed branches to the adjacent parts. [L, 142, 172.] Cf. *Brachial* PLEXUS and *Axillary* VEIN. 2. See *Clavicular a.* (2d def.).—**Azygos articular a.** See *Middle articular a. of the knee.*—**Basilar a.** Lat., *arteria basilaris.* Fr., *artère basilaire.* Ger., *Zapfenarterie.* Sp., *arteria basilar.* An a. formed by the union of the vertebral arteries of the two sides, extending from the posterior to the anterior border of the pons Varolii, where it divides into two terminal branches, the posterior cerebral arteries. It gives off the anterior inferior cerebellar, the superior cerebellar, and the internal auditory arteries, and numerous transverse branches to the pons and adjacent parts. [L, 172.]—**Biliary hepatic a.** See *Right hepatic a.*—**Brachial a.** Lat., *arteria brachialis.* Fr., *artère brachiale.* Ger., *Armpulsader.* Sp., *arteria braquial.* The continuation of the axillary a., extending from the lower margin of the teres major muscle to about a finger's breadth below the bend of the elbow, where it divides into the radial and ulnar arteries. It runs along the inner side and forepart of the arm, in the depression on the inner border of the biceps and coraco-brachialis muscles, lying beneath the integument and fascia of the arm, as far as the bend of the elbow, where it sinks into the space between the supinator longus and pronator radii teres muscles. The median nerve lies on the outer side in the upper part, in front in the lower portion of the a., and on the inner side at the elbow joint. From it are given off the superior and inferior profunda, and anastomotic arteries of the arm, the nutrient a. of the os brachii, and a number of unnamed branches to the muscles and integument. [L, 142, 172.]—**Branchial arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ branchiales.* Fr., *artères branchiales.* The arteries which, in the *Branchiata*, run in the grooves on the convex side of the branchial arches, and ramify upon the leaflets of the branchiæ. [L, 158.] See also *Common branchial a.* and *Nutrient branchial arteries.*—**Bronchial arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ bronchiales.* Fr., *artères bronchiales.* See *Inferior, Superior, Left,* and *Right bronchial a.*—**Brachio-cephalic a.** Lat., *arteria brachiocephalica.* Fr., *artère brachio-céphalique.* See *Innominate a.*—**Broncho-œsophageal a.** A branch of the posterior aorta in some of the quadrupeds, given off to the right of the first intercostal arteries, which runs forward between the aorta and the œsophagus to the bifurcation of the trachea, where it divides into two branches, the bronchial arteries. It also gives off branches to the œsophagus, the trachea, and adjacent parts. [L, 13.]—**Buccal a.** Lat., *arteria buccalis.* Fr., *artère buccale.* Ger., *Backenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria bucal.* A branch of the second part of the internal maxillary a., which runs obliquely downward and forward, in company with the buccal nerve, upon the buccinator muscle, and is distributed to the muscles and integument of the cheek. [L, 142.]—**Bulb a.** See *A. of the bulb of the urethra.*—**Cæcal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ cæcales.* Branches of the great mesenteric a. distributed to the walls of the cæcum. [L, 13.]—**Calcaneal arteries.** See *External, Internal,* and *Middle calcaneal arteries,* and *Inferior calcaneal a.*—**Capsular a.** Lat., *arteria capsularis.* Fr., *artère capsulaire.* Ger., *mittlere Nebenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria capsular media.* A branch of the abdominal aorta, arising at the level of the superior mesenteric a., which passes obliquely outward upon the crus of the diaphragm to the suprarenal capsule, anastomosing with the inferior and superior suprarenal arteries. [L, 142.]—**Cardiac arteries.** See *Right* and *Left coronary a. of the heart.*—**Carotid a.** See *Common, External,* and *Internal carotid a.* Used without qualification, the term is most commonly understood to apply to the former.—**Cavernous a. of the clitoris.** Lat., *arteria profunda clitoridis.* Fr., *artère caverneuse* (ou *clitoridienne*). One of the terminal branches of the internal pudic a. of the female, distributed to the corpus cavernosum of the clitoris. [L, 142.]—**Central system of arteries.** A term applied by Heubner and Duret to the primary or secondary branches of the circle of Willis, distributed to the central ganglia of the brain. [L, 142.]—**Central a. of the retina, Central a. of Zinn, Central retinal a.** Lat., *arteria centralis retinæ.* Fr., *artère centrale de la rétine.* Ger., *centrale Netzhautarterie.* It., *arteria centrale della retina.* Sp., *arteria central de la retina.* A branch of the ophthalmic a., given off in the orbital cavity near the optic foramen, which pierces the optic nerve obliquely and runs forward in or near the central axis of the nerve to the porus opticus, where it divides into from two to five branches, which run forward in the nerve-fibre or ganglion-cell layers of the retina as far as the ora serrata, forming a dense capillary network. [L.]—**Cerebellar arteries.** See *Anterior in-*

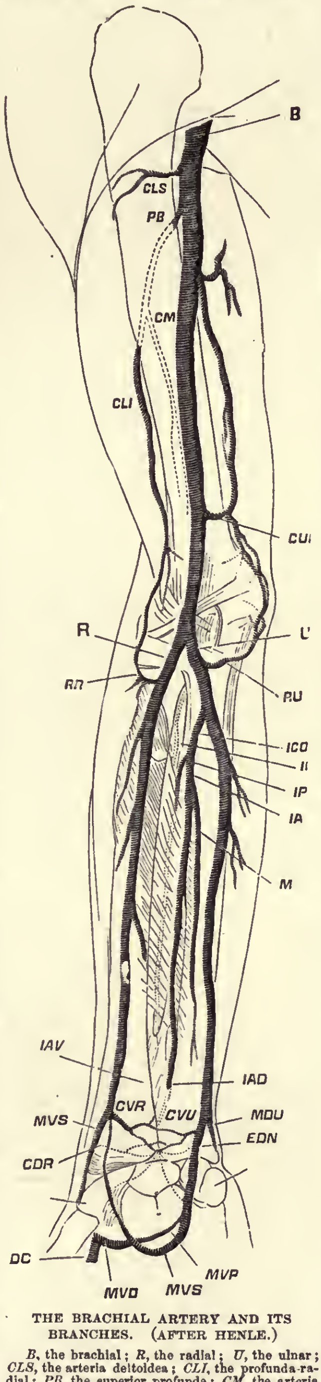


THE ARTERIES OF THE BASE OF THE BRAIN. (AFTER HENLE.)

CA, the anterior cerebral; *COA*, the anterior communicating; *CM*, the middle cerebral; *CI*, the internal carotid; *COP*, the posterior communicating; *CH*, the anterior chorioid; *CPO*, the posterior cerebral; *CBS*, the superior cerebral; *CBIA*, the anterior inferior cerebellar; *AUD*, the internal auditory; *BA*, the basilar; *V*, the vertebral; *CHIP*, the posterior inferior cerebellar; *SPA*, the anterior spinal; *SPP*, the posterior spinal.

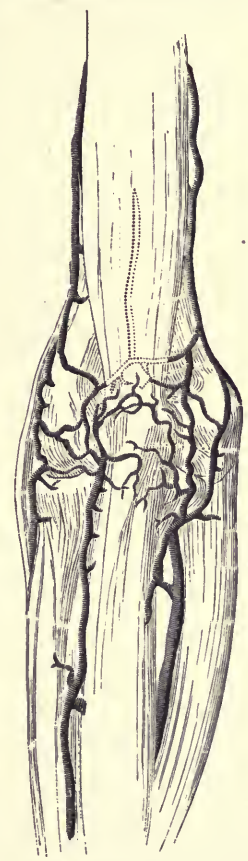
ferior, Posterior, and *Superior cerebellar a.*—**Cerebral a.** See *Internal carotid a.*—**Cerebral arteries.** See *Anterior, Middle,* and *Posterior cerebral a.*—**Cerebro-spinal a.** One of the terminal branches of the occipital a. of the horse, which enters the spinal canal by the anterior foramen of the atlas, where it divides into

two branches. The anterior of these unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form the basilar a., and the other, uniting in a similar manner, forms the anterior median spinal a. [L, 13.]—**Cervical arteries.** See *Ascending, Descending, Superficial, Deep, Inferior, Posterior*, and *Transverse cervical a., Superficial descending a. of the neck, Anterior thyreoid a.*, and *Cervico-muscular a.*—**Cervico-muscular a.** A branch of the axillary a., in many of the domesticated animals, which supplies the first intercostal space and the lower cervical muscles. [L, 13.]—**Cervico-pulmonary a.** Fr., *artère pulmo-cervicale.* A vessel of certain batrachians, which divides into the pulmonary and the occipito-dorsal arteries. [L, 158.]—**Cervico-scapular a.** Fr., *artère cervico-scapulaire.* See *Transverse cervical a.*—**Chorioid arteries.** See *Anterior* and *Posterior choriod arteries.*—**Ciliary arteries.** See *Anterior, Posterior, Long*, and *Short ciliary arteries.*—**Circular a. of the uterus.** A circular loop situated at the junction of the cervix with the body of the uterus, formed by an anastomosis of two vessels (on each side a special branch of the hypogastric uterine a.), so as to encircle the organ. [A, 225.]—**Circumflex a. of the coronary cushion.** A superficial vascular arch around the coronet of the hoof of the horse, formed by the anterior branches of the coronary circle. [L, 13.]—**Circumflex a. of the scapula.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa scapulæ.* Fr., *artère circonflexe de l'omoplate.* A branch of the subscapular a., which passes through between the subscapularis and teres muscles to the infraspinous fossa of the scapula. [L, 7.]—**Circumflex iliac a.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa iliaca.* Fr., *artère circonflexe iliaque.* A term applied to the deep circumflex and superficial circumflex iliac arteries, but more properly restricted to the former. [L.]—**Clavicular a.** Fr., *artère claviculaire.* 1. A branch of the acromio-thoracic a. distributed to the subclavian muscle. 2. In the pl., the arteries distributed to the pectoral fins in fishes. [L, 142, 158.]—**Coccygeal a.** Lat., *arteria coccygea.* A branch of the sciatic a. supplying the glutæus maximus muscle and the integument and other structures behind the coccyx. [L, 172.]—**Coccygeal arteries.** See *Coccygeal a., Lateral coccygeal a.*, and *Middle coccygeal a.*—**Cochlear a.** Lat., *arteria cochleæ.* One of the terminal branches of the internal auditory a. distributed to the cochlea. [L, 172.]—**Cœliac a.** Lat., *arteria cœliaca.* Fr., *artère cœliaque.* Ger., *Eingeweidepulsader.* Sp., *arteria celiaca.* Syn.: *cœliac axis.* A short vessel arising from the front of the abdominal aorta, close to the margin of the opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the aorta. It lies behind the lesser omentum and to the left side of the Spigelian lobe of the liver, and divides into the coronary a. of the stomach and the hepatic and splenic arteries. [L, 142.]—**Colic arteries.** See *Right, Left, Middle, Posterior, Transverse, Direct*, and *Retrograde colic a.*—**Collateral a. of the cannon.** See *Metatarso-pedal a.*—**Collateral digital arteries.** Fr., *artères collatérales des doigts.* A term applied to the arteries running along the margins of the fingers and toes. They are four in number for each digit and anastomose freely with each other. [L.] See *Dorsal digital arteries of the hand* and *foot, Palmar digital*, and *Plantar digital arteries.*—**Collateral intercostal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ supracostales.* The branches of the aortic intercostal arteries which lie on the upper margins of the ribs. [L, 31.]—**Comes nervi ischiadici a.** Lat., *arteria comes nervi ischiadici.* A branch of the ischiadic a. which enters the sciatic nerve and anastomoses with the perforating arteries of the thigh. [L, 142.]—**Common branchial a.** Fr., *artère branchiale commune.* The single trunk from which, in certain of the *Branchiata*, the branchial arteries arise. [L, 158.]—**Common carotid a.** Lat., *arteria carotis communis.* Fr., *artère carotide commune.* Ger., *gemeinschaftlicher Stamm für beide Carotiden.* Sp., *arteria carótida primitiva.* The large a. of the neck which extends from the sterno-clavicular articulation to the level of the upper border of the thyreoid cartilage, where it divides into the external and internal carotid arteries. On the right side it arises from the innominate a., on the left from the middle part of the arch of the aorta, lying behind the remains of the thymus gland and the left innominate vein and upon the trachea, the œsophagus, and the thoracic duct. It is inclosed within a common sheath with the internal jugular vein and the pneumogastric nerve, which is continuous with the deep cervical fascia. It is covered, as far up as the lower margin of the crico-thyreoid cartilage, by the sterno-mastoid, sterno-hyoid, sterno-thyreoid, and platysma muscles; above that point, where it is crossed by the omo-hyoid muscle, it is covered only by the integument and the sterno-mastoid and platysma muscles. Its position is indicated by a line drawn between the sterno-clavicular articulation and a point midway between the angle of the jaw and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. As a rule it gives off no branches, but occasionally the middle thyreoid. [L, 142.]—**Common femoral a.** Lat., *arteria femoralis communis.* Fr., *artère fémorale commune.* Ger., *Oberschenkelpulsader.* The continuation of the external iliac a.; that portion of the femoral a. which extends from its origin to the point at which it gives off the deep femoral a. [L, 142.]—**Common hepatic a.** Lat., *arteria hepatica communis.* Fr., *artère hépatique commune.* The term applied to the hepatic a. before it gives off the gastro-duodenal a. [L, 31.]—**Common iliac a.** Lat., *arteria iliaca communis.* Fr., *artère iliaque commune.* Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Hüftpulsader.* Sp., *arteria iliaca comune.* An a., on each side of the body, the two arising from the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta. They diverge from each other at an angle which is slightly greater in the female than in the male, and divide opposite the lumbo-sacral articulation into the external and internal iliac arteries. The left a. lies close to the border of the psoas muscle, resting upon the bodies of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ and behind the superior hæmorrhoidal vessels. The right is separated from the bones by the two common iliac veins, and touches the psoas muscle only at its lower end. Both vessels measure about two inches in length and are covered by the peritonæum and small intestine. [L, 142.]—**Common interosseous a. of the forearm.** Lat., *arteria interossea communis antibrachii.* Fr., *artère interosseuse commune de l'avant-bras.* Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Zwischenpulsader des Vorderarmes.* A branch of the ulnar a. which arises about an inch from its commencement and runs backward to the upper border of the interosseous membrane of the forearm, where it divides into the anterior and posterior interosseous arteries of the forearm. [L, 142.]—**Common scapular a.** See *Subscapular a.*—**Communicating arteries.** Those which establish a direct communication between two arteries. [L.]—**Coraco-radial a.** A branch of the humeral a. to the biceps muscle of many quadrupeds. [L, 13.]—**Coronary arteries of the heart.** See *Right* and *Left coronary a. of the heart.*—**Coronary a. of the lower lip.** Lat., *arteria coronaria labii inferioris.* Fr., *artère coronaire de la lèvre inférieure.* Ger., *Kranzarterie der Unterlippe.* Sp., *arteria labial inferior.* A branch of the facial a., arising at the outer border of the depressor anguli oris muscle, which runs beneath that muscle and between the orbicularis oris and the mucous membrane on the free margin of the upper lip and



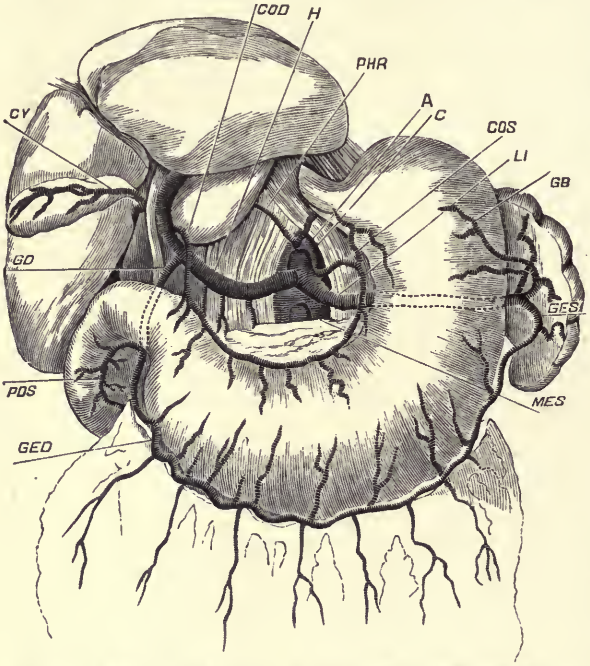
THE BRACHIAL ARTERY AND ITS BRANCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

B, the brachial; *R*, the radial; *U*, the ulnar; *CLS*, the arteria deltoidea; *CLI*, the profunda-radial; *PB*, the superior profunda; *CM*, the arteria collateralis media; *CUI*, the anastomotic a. of the arm; *RR*, the anterior radial recurrent; *RU*, the anterior ulnar recurrent; *ICO*, the common interosseous; *IA*, the anterior interosseous; *IP*, the posterior interosseous; *IR*, the posterior interosseous recurrent; *IAV*, the arteria interossea anterior volaris; *IAD*, the arteria interossea anterior dorsalis; *M*, the median; *CVR*, the anterior radio-carpal; *CVU*, the anterior ulno-carpal; *CDR*, the posterior radio-carpal; *CDU*, the posterior ulno-carpal; *MDU*, the posterior ulno-carpal; *MVS*, the superficial volar; *MVP*, the ulnar portion of the deep palmar arch; *DC*, the first palmar digital.



THE RETE CUBITALE. (AFTER HENLE.)

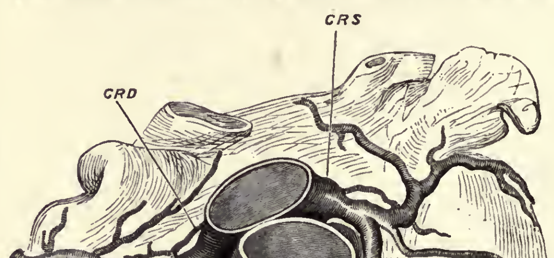
anastomoses with its fellow of the opposite side. It furnishes branches to the structures of the lower lip, and others which anastomose with the vessels distributed to the chin. [L, 142.]—**Coronary a. of the stomach.** Lat., *arteria coronaria ventriculi.* Fr., *artère coronaire stomachique.* Ger., *Kranzarterie des Magens.* Sp., *arteria coronaria estomáquica.* The smallest of the branches



THE CŒLIAC ARTERY AND ITS BRANCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

A, the aorta; *PHR*, the inferior phrenic; *C*, the cœliac; *COD*, the pyloric; *COS*, the coronary; *H*, the hepatic; *CY*, the cystic; *GD*, the gastro-duodenal; *PDS*, the superior pancreatico-duodenal; *GED*, the right gastro-epiploic; *LI*, the splenic.

of the cœliac a. It runs at first upward and to the left side to the cardial orifice of the stomach, where it turns forward and downward and is continued along the lesser curvature of the stomach. It gives off branches to the œsophagus and to both surfaces of the stomach and inosculates with the pyloric a. [L, 142.]—**Coronary a. of the upper lip.** Lat., *arteria coronaria labii superioris.* Fr., *artère coronaire de la lèvre supérieure.* Ger., *Kranzarterie der Oberlippe.* Sp., *arteria labial superior.* A branch of the facial a. which arises beneath the zygomaticus major muscle, between which and the mucous membrane of the cheek it runs across to the upper lip, where it anastomoses with its fellow of the opposite side. It supplies the tissue of the upper lip and gives off the a. of the nasal septum and certain unnamed branches to the nose. [L, 142.]—**Cortical system of arteries.** Fr., *artères corticales.* A term applied by Heubner and Duret to the arteries distributed to the cortical substance of the brain and the parts immediately beneath it. [L, 142.]—**Costo-cervical a.** Lat., *arteria costo-cervicalis.* Fr., *artère costo-cervicale.* Ger., *Rippennackenpulsader.* A term applied to the superior intercostal a. between its origin and the point at which it gives off the deep cervical a. [L, 7.]—**Cremasteric a.** Lat., *arteria cremasterica.* Fr., *artère crémastérique.* See *External spermatic a.*—**Crico-thyreoid a.** Lat., *arteria crico-thyreoidea.* Fr., *artère crico-thyréoïdienne.* Ger., *untere Kehlkopfarterie.* Sp., *arteria crico-tiroidea.* A branch of the superior thyreoid a. which runs across the crico-thyreoid membrane, anastomosing with its fellow of the opposite side. When of large size it may be the source of considerable hæmorrhage in the performance of laryngotomy. [L, 142.]—**Crotaphite a.** See *Temporal a.*—**Crural a.** Lat., *arteria cruralis.* Fr., *artère crurale.* See *Femoral a.*—**Cubital a.** See *Ulnar a.*—**Curling arteries of the placenta.** Twisted branches of the umbilical arteries distributed to the substance of the placenta.. [J. Hunter (L, 171).]—**Cystic a.** Lat., *arteria cystica.* Fr., *artère cystique.* Ger., *Gallenblasenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria cistica.* A branch of the right hepatic a. which turns forward upon the neck of the gall-bladder and divides into two branches, one of which goes to the coats of the gall-bladder on the inferior surface, and the other to the tissues between the liver and the gall-bladder. [L, 142.]—**Deep anterior temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis profunda anterior.* Fr., *artère temporale profonde antérieure.* Ger., *vordere tiefe Schläfenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria temporal profunda anterior.* A branch of the pterygoid portion of the internal maxillary a. which ascends between the temporal muscle and the cranium, is distributed to the structures in the anterior portion of the temporal fossa, and anastomoses with the middle temporal a. and small branches of the lacrymal arteries. [L, 142.]—**Deep auricular a.** Lat., *arteria auricularis profunda.* Fr., *artère auriculaire profonde.* Ger., *tiefe Arterie des äusseren Ohres.* It., *arteria profunda auricolare.* Sp., *arteria profunda auricular.* A branch of the first portion of the internal maxillary a. which perforates the walls of the external auditory meatus, to which and to the outer part of the tympanum it is distributed. [L, 142.]—**Deep cervical a.** Lat., *arteria cervicalis profunda.* Fr., *artère cervicale profonde.* Ger., *tiefe Nackenarterie.* Sp., *arteria cervical profunda.* 1. A branch of the costo-cervical a., sometimes of the subclavian, which passes backward between the transverse process of the last cervical vertebra and the first rib to the posterior aspect of the neck, where it ascends beneath the complexus muscle and resting upon the semispinalis colli to the level of the axis. It gives off branches to the posterior and deep muscles of the neck, and others which anastomose with branches of the vertebral, occipital, and ascending cervical arteries. [L, 142.] 2. See *Posterior scapular a.*—**Deep circumflex iliac a.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa ilii interna.* Fr., *artère circonflexe iliaque profonde.* Ger., *tiefe umgeschlagene Hüftpulsader.* A branch of the external iliac a. arising at about the level of Poupart's ligament, behind which it runs upward and outward, resting upon the iliacus muscle, as far as the anterior superior spine of the ilium, where it turns backward along the inner margin of the iliac crest and ends by anastomosing with the iliac branch of the ilio-lumbar a. It gives off branches to the upper part of the sartorius, the tensor vaginæ femoris, the iliacus, and the lateral abdominal muscles. [L, 142.]—**Deep epigastric a.** Lat., *arteria epigastrica profunda.* Fr., *artère épigastrique profonde.* Ger., *Bauchdeckenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria epigástrica ascendente.* A branch arising from the inner and fore part of the external iliac a., usually a little above Poupart's ligament. It runs inward for a short distance between Poupart's ligament and the internal abdominal ring, and then ascends along the inner side of the ring beneath the vas deferens and the spermatic vessels, and about at the umbilicus anastomoses with a branch of the internal mammary a. It gives off the external spermatic a., the arteria pubica, and branches to the muscles and integument of the abdomen. [L, 142.]—**Deep external pudic a.** See *Inferior external pudic a.*—**Deep external temporal a.** See *Deep anterior temporal a.*—**Deep femoral a.** Lat., *arteria profunda femoris.* Fr., *artère fémorale profonde.* Ger., *tiefe Oberschenkelpulsader.* Sp., *arteria femoral profunda.* An a. arising from the outer and back part of the femoral a., about 1½ inch below Poupart's ligament. It is directed outward in front of the iliacus muscle and then inward and backward behind the superficial femoral a. and between the adductor longus and magnus muscles. It terminates at the junction of the middle and lower thirds of the thigh as the fourth perforating a. of the thigh. It gives off the external and internal circumflex arteries and the four perforating arteries of the thigh. [L, 142.]—**Deep gluteal a.** Ger., *tiefe Gesässpulsader.* A branch of the gluteal a. distributed to the deep muscles of the posterior gluteal region. [L, 142.]—**Deep humeral a.** Fr., *artère musculaire grande du bras.* A branch of the brachial a. of many quadrupeds, supplying the extensor muscles of the arm and the parts around the olecranon. [L, 13.]—**Deep internal temporal a.** See *Deep posterior temporal a.*—**Deep muscular a.** See *Deep femoral a.*—**Deep perineal a.** See *Artery of the penis.*—**Deep plantar a.** Lat., *arteria plantaris profunda.* Ger., *tiefe Sohlenarterie.* A branch of the metatarsal a. running between the heads of the first dorsal interosseous muscle of the foot; distributed in the first interosseous space and assisting in the formation of the plantar arch.

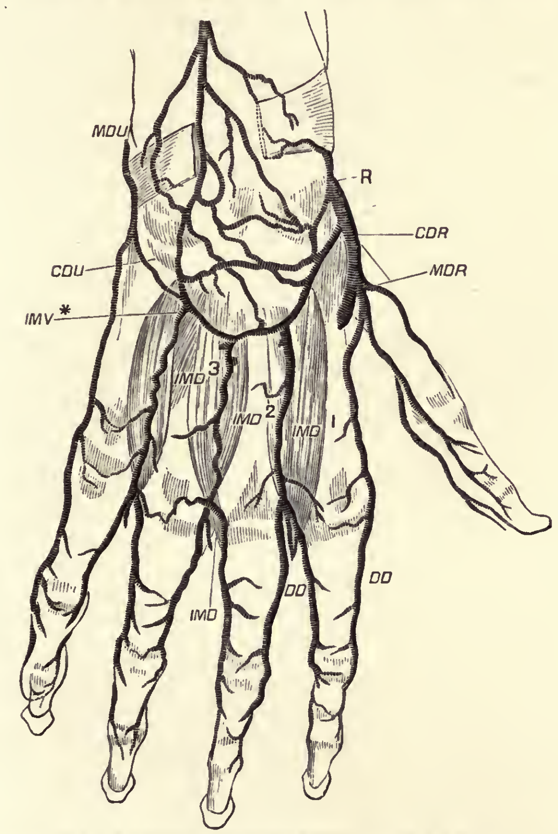


THE CORONARY ARTERIES OF THE HEART. (AFTER HENLE.)

CRD, the right coronary; *CRS*, the left coronary.

[L, 117.]—**Deep posterior temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis profunda posterior.* Fr., *artère temporale profonde postérieure.* Ger., *hintere tiefe Schläfenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria temporal profunda posterior.* A branch of the pterygoid portion of the internal maxillary a. which ascends between the temporal muscle and the cranium and is distributed to the temporal fossa. [L, 142.]—**Deep external pudic a.** Lat., *arteria pudenda externa.* See *Inferior*

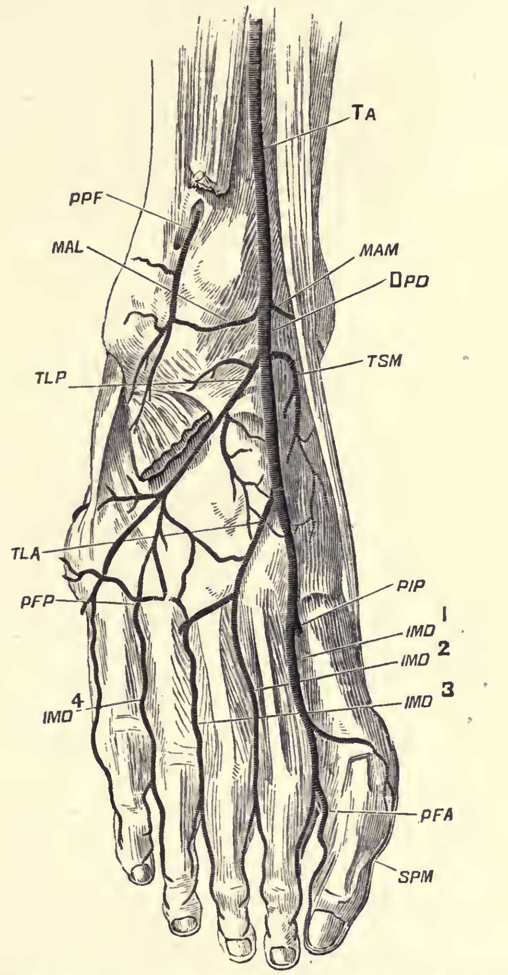
external pudic a.—**Deep sural arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ surales profundæ.* Ger., *tiefe Wadenpulsadern.* Branches of the popliteal a. to the upper part of the muscles of the calf of the leg. [L, 31, 75.]—**Deep thyreoid a.** Lat., *arteria thyreoida ima.* Fr., *artère thyréoïdienne de Neubauer.* Ger., *unterste Schilddrüsenarterie.* An occasional branch of the arch of the aorta, or of the innominate a., distributed to the same parts as the inferior thyreoid a. and often taking its place. [L, 7.]—**Deferent a. of the testis.** See *A. of the vas deferens.*—**Dental arteries.** See *Anterior, Posterior, Superior,* and *Inferior dental a.*—**Descending cervical a.** Lat., *arteria cervicis descendens.* A descending branch of the deep cervical a. (1st def.). [L, 31.]—**Descending palatine a.** Lat., *arteria palatina descendens.* Fr., *artère palatine descendente.* See *Superior palatine a.*—**Descending thyreoid a.** See *Superior thyreoid a.*—**Diaphragmatic arteries.** Fr., *artères diaphragmatiques.* Branches of the aorta distributed to the diaphragm. [L, 142.]—**Digital arteries.** See *Palmar, Plantar, Ulnar,* and *Collateral digital arteries, Dorsal digital arteries of the hand,* and *Dorsal digital arteries of the foot.*—**Digito-fibular arteries.** The digital arteries on the fibular side of the toes. [L. 179.]—**Digito-radial arteries.** The digital arteries on the radial side of



THE DORSAL ARTERIES OF THE HAND. (AFTER HENLE.)

CDR, the posterior radio-carpal; *CDU*, one of the arteriæ carpeæ dorsales ulnares; *MDR*, the arteriæ metacarpeæ dorsales radiales: *MDU*, the posterior ulno-carpal; *IMD*, IMD^1, IMD^2, IMD^3, the dorsal interosseous arteries; *IMV**, one of the posterior perforating arteries; *DD*, the dorsal digital arteries.

the fingers. [L, 179.]—**Digito-tibial arteries.** The digital arteries on the tibial side of the toes. [L, 179.]—**Digito-ulnar arteries.** The digital arteries on the ulnar side of the fingers. [L, 179.]—**Direct colic a.** A branch of the superior mesenteric a. in some quadrupeds, running along the colon in the same direction as the food and uniting with the retrograde colic a. to form an arterial arch. [L, 13.]—**Dorsal a. of the clitoris.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis clitoridis.* Fr., *artère dorsale du clitoris.* Ger., *Rückenpulsader des Kitzlers.* Sp., *arteria dorsal del clitoris.* One of the terminal branches of the internal pudic a. of the female, distributed to the glans and prepuce of the clitoris. [L, 142.]—**Dorsal a. of the foot.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis pedis.* Fr., *artère dorsale pédieuse.* Sp., *arteria pedia.* The continuation of the anterior tibial a. in the foot. It extends from the bend of the ankle to the posterior end of the first intermetatarsal space, where it turns downward and passes between the heads of the first dorsal interosseous muscle to the sole of the foot and aids in forming the plantar arch. It gives off the tarsal, metatarsal, and first dorsal interosseous arteries and a plantar digital branch distributed to the adjacent sides of the first and second toes. [L, 142.]—**Dorsal a. of the great toe.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis hallucis.* Fr., *artère dorsale du gros orteil.* Ger., *Rückenarterie der grossen Zehe.* The first dorsal interosseous a. of the foot, which furnishes branches to the dorsum of the great toe and an occasional branch to the tibial side of the second toe. [L, 117.]—**Dorsal a. of the index finger.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis indicis radialis.* Fr., *artère radio-dorsale de l'index.* Ger., *Speichenrückenpulsader des Zeigefingers.* The dorsal digital a. on the radial side of the index finger. It is a branch of the radial a. given off just below the base of the metacarpal bone, and furnishes a small branch to the abductor indicis muscle. [L, 31.]—**Dorsal a. of the little toe.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis digiti minimi.* Ger., *Rückenarterie der kleinen Zehe.* A branch of the dorsal a. of the foot, or of the metatarsal a., to the fibular side of the

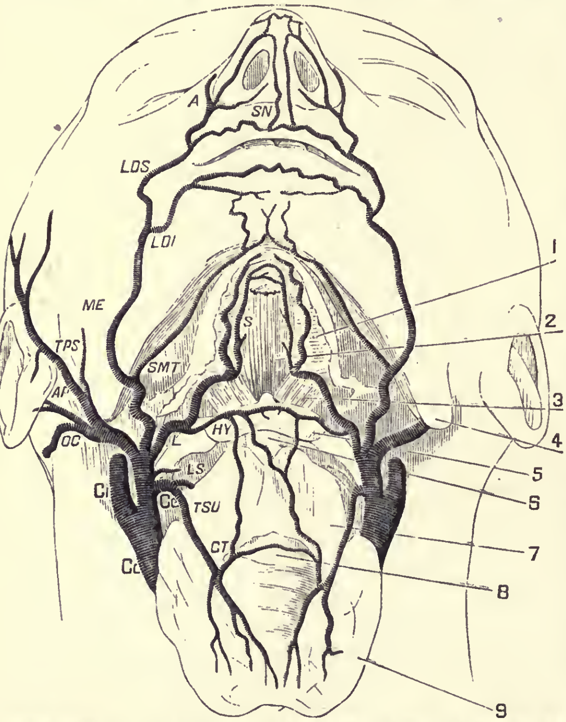


THE DORSAL ARTERIES OF THE FOOT. (AFTER HENLE.)

TA, the anterior tibial; *DPD*, the dorsal; *PPF*, the anterior peroneal; *MAM*, the arteria malleolaris anterior medialis; *MAL*, the internal malleolar; *TSM*, the arteria supratarsea interna; *TLP*, the external tarsal; *TLA*, the metatarsal; *PLP*, the deep plantar; IMD^1, IMD^2, IMD^3, IMD^4, the dorsal interosseous arteries; *PFP*, one of the posterior perforating arteries; *PFA*, the anterior perforating a.; *SPM*, the arteria superficialis pedis medialis.

dorsal aspect of the little toe. [L, 117.]—**Dorsal a. of the nose.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis nasi.* Fr., *artère dorsale du nez.* Ger., *Nasenrückenarterie.* A branch of the internal maxillary or of the ophthalmic a. which runs down from the internal angle of the eye on the dorsum of the nose. [L, 7.]—**Dorsal a. of the penis.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis penis.* Fr., *artère dorsale de la verge.* Ger., *Rückenarterie der Ruthe.* Sp., *arteria dorsal del pene.* A branch of the a. of the penis which ascends to the dorsum between the crus and the pubic symphysis and terminates at the neck of the organ in small branches to the glans and prepuce. It also sends branches to the integument and the corpus cavernosum. [L, 142.]—**Dorsal a. of the thumb.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis pollicis.* A term applied indifferently to the inner and outer dorsal arteries of the thumb. [L.]—**Dorsal a. of the tongue.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis linguæ.* Fr., *artère dorsale de la langue.* Ger., *Arterie des Zungenrücken.* Sp., *arteria dorsal de la lengua.* A branch of the lingual a., arising beneath the hyo-glossus muscle, which is distributed to the mucous membrane of the dorsum of the tongue and to its substance, the tonsils, and the epiglottis. [L, 142.]—**Dorsal carpal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ dorsales carpi.* See *Posterior radio-carpal* and *Posterior ulno-carpal a.*—**Dorsal digital arteries of the foot.** Lat., *arteriæ digitales dorsales pedis.* Fr., *artères dorsales des orteils.* Ger., *Zehenrückenpulsadern.* Branches of the dorsal

interosseous arteries of the foot which are distributed to the sides of the dorsal aspect of the toes. By the anterior and posterior perforating arteries they connect with the plantar arch and the plantar digital artęries. [L, 142.]—**Dorsal digital arteries of the hand.** Lat., *arteriæ digitales manus dorsales.* Fr., *artères digitales dorsales de la main.* Ger., *Fingerrückenpulsadern.* A term applied to the dorsal arteries of the thumb, the dorsal a. of the index finger, and the branches of the interosseous arteries of the hand, distributed to the sides of the dorsal aspect of the digits. [L, 142.]—**Dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot.** Lat., *arteriæ interosseæ metatarsi dorsales.* Fr., *artères dorsales interosseuses du pied.* Ger., *Mittelfussrückenpulsadern.* The arteries running over the dorsal interosseous muscles of the foot, which divide into the dorsal digital arteries of the foot. The first is the continuation of the dorsal a. of the foot, and the three inner arteries arise from the convexity of the arch. [L, 142.]—**Dorsal interosseous arteries of the hand.** Lat., *arteriæ interosseæ dorsales manus.* Fr., *artères métacarpiennes dorsales.* The arteries lying upon the dorsal interosseous muscles of the hand, which divide into the collateral digital arteries. The first is usually termed the dorsal a. of the index finger, the second and third arise from the posterior carpal arch, and the fourth is ordinarily a branch of the posterior ulno-carpal a. [L, 7.]—**Dorsal interosseous arteries of the metatarsal a.** See *Dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot.*—**Dorso-carpal arteries.** See *Dorsal carpal arteries.*—



THE EXTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY AND ITS BRANCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

CC, the common carotid; *CE*, the external carotid; *CI*, the internal carotid; *TSV*, the snperior thyreoid; *LS*, the superior laryngeal and the crico-thyreoid; *HY*, the hyoid branch of the lingual; *S*, the sublingual; *ME*, the facial; *SMT*, the submental; *LBI*, the inferior labial; *LBS*, the coronary of the upper lip; *SN*, the a. of the septum narium; *A*, the angular; *OC*, the occipital; *AP*, the posterior auricular; *TPS*, the superficial temporal; 1, the tongue; 2, the genio-glossus muscle; 3, the hyo-glossus; 4, the angle of the lower jaw; 5, the hyoid bone; 6, the thyreo-hyoid ligament; 7, the thyreoid cartilage; 8, the crico-thyreoid membrane.

Dorso-interosseal arteries. A term applied to the dorsal interosseous arteries of the hand and of the foot. [L.]—**Dorso-metatarsal arteries.** See *Dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot.*—**Dorso-radial arteries.** The dorsal digital arteries of the hand on the radial side of the fingers. [L, 179.]—**Dorso-scapular a.** See *Superior scapular a.*—**Dorso-ulnar arteries.** The dorsal digital arteries on the ulnar side of the fingers. [L, 179.]—**Duodenal a.** A branch of the right gastro-epiploic a. of quadrupeds, distributed to the duodenum. [L, 13.] See also *Superior pancreatico-duodenal a.*—**Duodeno-gastric a.** See *Gastro-duodenal a.*—**Emulgent arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ emulgentes.* Fr., *artères émulgentes.* The renal arteries. [L, 31.]—**Epibranchial arteries.** Fr., *artères épibranchiales.* See *Epibranchial* VEINS.—**Epicondyloid a.** See *Ulnar a.*—**Epigastric arteries.** See *Deep*, *Superficial*, and *Superior epigastric a.*—**Ethmoidal arteries.** See *Anterior* and *Posterior ethmoidal a.*—**External and inferior frontal a.** Fr., *artère frontale externe et inférieure.* A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the outer third of the lower surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum (the third frontal convolution). [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L); L, 189.]—**External arteries of the corpus striatum.** See *Lenticulo-striate arteries.*—**External auditory a.** Lat., *arteria auditiva externa.* Fr., *artère auditive externe.* Ger., *äussere Arterie des Ohres.* It., *arteria auditiva externa.* Sp., *arteria auditiva externa.* A branch of the first portion of the internal maxillary a. which enters the tympanum by the fissure of Glasser, is distributed to the tympanum, and anastomoses with branches of the stylo-mastoid. [L, 31.]—**External calcaneal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ calcaneæ externæ.* Fr., *artères calcanéennes externes.* Ger., *äussere Fersenbeinpulsadern.* The terminal branches of the posterior peroneal artery, distributed to the outer side of the foot and heel and anastomosing with the external malleolar, the external plantar, and the tarsal arteries. [L, 142.]—**External carotid a.** Lat., *arteria carotis externa.* Fr., *artère carotide externe.* Ger., *äussere Kopfschlagader.* Sp., *arteria carótida externa.* One of the terminal branches of the common carotid a. arising at a point opposite the upper border of the thyreoid cartilage and terminating at the neck of the jaw by dividing into the internal maxillary and superficial temporal arteries. In the lower portion of its course it is covered by the platysma myoides muscle and the fascia, and is slightly overlapped by the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle; in its upper part it is placed beneath the stylo-hyoid and digastric muscles, and finally is imbedded in the substance of the parotid gland. At its commencement it lies upon the pharynx and the hyoid bone; above, it is separated from the ramus of the jaw and the stylo-maxillary ligament by a portion of the parotid gland and rests upon the stylo-pharyngeus muscle and the styloid process of the temporal bone. At about the lower border of the digastric muscle it is crossed by the hypoglossal nerve, and in the parotid gland by the facial nerve. Between it and the internal carotid a. lies the glosso-pharyngeal nerve and on its inner side the superior laryngeal nerve. It gives off the superior thyreoid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, ascending pharyngeal, superficial temporal, and internal maxillary arteries, in the order mentioned from below upward, and numerous small branches to the parts it traverses. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**External circumflex a. of the thigh.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa femoris externa.* Fr., *artère circonflexe externe de la cuisse.* Ger., *äussere Kranzpulsader des Oberschenkels.* Sp., *arteria circunfleja externa.* A branch arising from the outer side of the deep femoral a. near its origin. It divides into an ascending branch, which runs upward beneath the tensor vaginæ femoris muscle, and is distributed to the muscles on the upper lateral aspect of the thigh and to the hip joint; a transverse branch, which runs outward to be distributed to the deep surface of the vastus externus muscle; and a descending branch, which is distributed to the muscles on the outer side and front of the thigh. [L, 142.]—**External circumflex iliac a.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa ilii externa.* See *Superficial circumflex iliac a.*—**External collateral elbow a.** See *Deep humeral a.*—**External hæmorrhoidal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ hæmorrhoidales externæ.* Fr., *artères hémorrhoïdales externes.* Ger., *äussere Mastdarmpulsadern.* Branches of the internal pudic a., which arise as it enters the perinæum, and are distributed to the lower part of the rectum, the anus, and the adjacent skin. [L, 172.]—**External iliac a.** Lat., *arteria iliaca externa.* Fr., *artère iliaque externe.* Ger., *äussere Hüftpulsader.* Sp., *arteria iliaca externa.* The external of the two terminal branches of the common iliac a., which extends from the lumbo-sacral articulation to the lower border of Poupart's ligament, where it becomes the femoral. It is from 3 to 4 inches in length, and its course is indicated by a line drawn from a point about a finger's breadth to the left of and below the umbilicus to a point midway between the anterior superior spine of the ilium and the crest of the pubes. It lies a little above the brim of the pelvis, and near its termination is placed upon the psoas muscle. On the left side the a. is covered by the peritonæum and by the sigmoid flexure of the colon, and on the right by the peritonæum and the termination of the ileum. It gives off the deep epigastric and deep circumflex iliac arteries. [L, 142.]—**External malleolar a.** Lat., *arteria malleolaris externa.* Fr., *artère malléolaire externe.* Ger., *äussere Knöchelpulsader.* Sp., *arteria maleolar externa.* A branch of the anterior tibial a. which arises near the ankle joint and runs outward beneath the extensor longus digitorum and the peroneus tertius muscles to be distributed to the external malleolar region. [L, 142.]—**External mammary a.** Lat., *arteria mammaria externa.* Fr., *artère mammaire externe.* Ger., *äussere Brustarterie.* Sp., *arteria mamaria externa.* An a. which arises from the second portion of the axillary a. and runs downward and inward along the lower border of the pectoralis minor muscle to the side of the chest. It supplies the serratus magnus, subscapularis, and pectoral muscles and the mammary and axillary glands, and gives off branches which anastomose with the internal mammary and intercostal arteries. [L, 142, 172.]—**External maxillary a.** Lat., *arteria maxillaris externa.* Fr., *artère maxillaire externe.* See *Facial a.*—**External obturator a.** Lat., *arteria obturatoria externa.* Fr., *artère obturatrice externe.* One of the terminal branches of the obturator a., distributed to the muscles in the neighborhood of the obturator foramen and anastomosing with the internal obturator a. [L, 172.]—**External ophthalmic a.** Fr., *artère ophthalmique externe.* An a. which is the analogue in birds of the anterior cerebral of man, and is distributed to the temporal rete mirabile and adjacent parts. [L, 158.]—**External palpebral arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ palpebrales externæ.* The palpebral branches of the ophthalmic a.—**External peduncular arteries.** Fr., *artères pédonculaires externes.* Branches of the posterior communicating a. distributed to the peduncles of the cerebellum. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**External plantar a.** Lat., *arteria plantaris externa.* Fr., *artère plantaire externe.* Ger., *äussere Fusssohlenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria plantar externa.* One of the terminal branches of the posterior tibial a., which runs outward and forward to the base of the fifth metatarsal bone, where it turns obliquely inward to the interval between the bases of the first and second metatarsal bones to unite with the termination of the dorsal a. of the foot, forming the plantar arch. It gives off small branches to the outer side of the heel and foot. [L, 142.]—**External posterior optic a.** Fr., *artère optique externe postérieure.* A branch of the posterior cerebral, given off

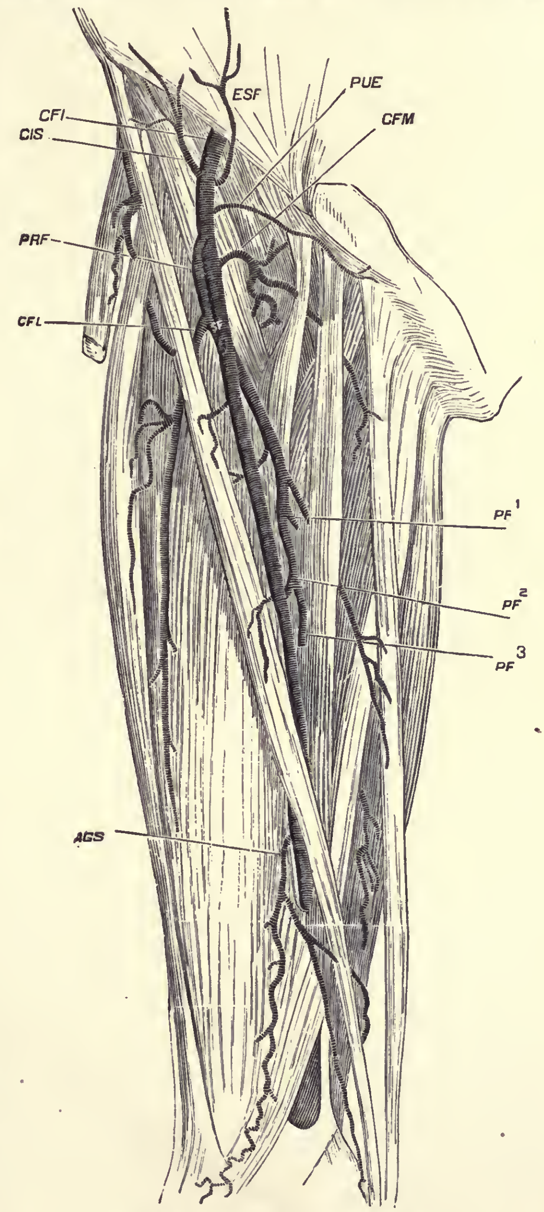
after the latter has passed around the crus cerebri, which ascends through the substance of the crus, and is distributed to the contiguous posterior portion of the optic thalamus. [L, 189.]—**External pudic arteries.** See *Inferior* and *Superior external pudic arteries.*—**External scapular a.** See *Acromial a.*—**External spermatic a.** Lat., *arteria spermatica externa.* Fr., *artère spermatique externe.* Sp., *arteria funicular.* A branch of the deep epigastric a. which descends upon the spermatic cord and supplies the cremaster muscle and other structures of the spermatic cord and anastomoses with the internal spermatic and external pudic arteries. [L, 142.]—**External tarsal a.** Lat., *arteria tarsea externa.* Fr., *artère tarsienne externe.* Ger., *hintere äussere Fusswurzelarterie.* A branch of the dorsal a. of the foot, given off at the head of the astragalus, which runs obliquely across the foot to the tuberosity of the fifth metatarsal bone. [L, 31.]—**External thoracic a.** Lat., *arteria thoracica externa.* Fr., *artère thoracique externe.* See *External mammary a.*—**Facial a.** Lat., *arteria facialis.* Fr., *artère faciale.* Ger., *Antlitzarterie.* Sp., *arteria facial.* A branch of the external cartoid a. which arises a little above the great cornu of the hyoid bone and runs at first outward beneath the digastric and stylo-hyoid muscles to the hinder part of the submaxillary triangle, where it takes a horizontal course beneath the base of the lower jaw, resting upon the mylo-hyoid muscle and lying in a groove on the deep surface of the submaxillary gland. After leaving the gland, it runs upward, crossing the jaw in front of the masseter muscle, covered only by the integument and



THE FACIAL AND TEMPORAL ARTERIES. (AFTER HENLE.)

CE, the external carotid; *TSU*, the superior thyreoid; *LS*, the superior laryngeal; *CT*, the crico-thyreoid; *HY*, the hyoid branch of the lingual; *DL*, the dorsal a. of the tongue; *S*, the sublingual; *ME*, the facial; *SMT*, the submental; *A*, the angular; *LBI*, the inferior labial; *LBS*, the coronary of the upper lip; *SN*, the a. of the septum narium; *SC*, *SC′*, the sterno-mastoids; *AP*, the posterior auricular; *ST*, the stylo-mastoid; *PAA*, the ascending pharyngeal; *MI*, the internal maxillary; *TPS*, the superficial temporal; *TF*, the transverse facial; *TM*, the middle temporal; *Z′*, the arteria supra-orbitalis externa; *F*, the frontal; *SO*, the supra-orbital; *LA*, the lacrymal; *N*, the nasal; *, the parotid branches of the external carotid; 1, the submaxillary gland.

the platysma muscle. On the side of the face it runs obliquely near the angle of the mouth and the side of the nose to the inner canthus of the eye, where it ends in an anastomosis with the nasal branches of the ophthalmic a. It gives off the inferior palatine, tonsillar, submental, and inferior labial arteries, the coronary arteries of the lower and upper lip, the lateral nasal and angular arteries, and numerous small branches to the structures in its neighborhood. [L, 142.] See also *Transverse facial a.*—**Femoral a.** Lat., *arteria femoralis.* Fr., *artère fémorale.* Sp., *arteria femoral.* See *Deep* and *Superficial femoral a.* (the former of which is commonly meant when the other is not specified), also *Common femoral a.*, *Internal circumflex a. of the thigh*, and *Superficial muscular a. of the thigh.*—**Femoro-popliteal a.** Fr., *artère femoro-poplitée.* A branch of the popliteal a. of some of the quadrupeds, given off at the level of the opening in the adductor magnus muscle for the passage of the popliteal a. and distributed to the back of the leg and thigh. [L, 13.]—**Fibular arteries.** See *Superior fibular a.*, *Peroneal a.*, *Anterior peroneal a.*, and *External calcaneal arteries.*—**First dorsal interosseous a. of the foot.** Lat., *arteria intermetatarsea dorsalis prima.* See *Dorsal a. of the great toe.*—**First intercostal a.** Lat., *arteria intercostalis prima.* See *Superior intercostal a.*—**First perforating a. of the profunda femoris a., First perforating a. of the thigh.** Lat., *arteria perforans femoris prima.* Fr., *artère perforante première de la cuisse.* A branch of the deep femoral a. given off at the lower border of the pectinæus muscle, which runs backward through the adductor brevis and magnus muscles, to which it furnishes branches, and is distributed to the hamstring and glutæus maximus muscles. [L, 142.]—**Fourth perforating a. of the thigh.** A branch of the deep femoral a. distributed to the short head of the biceps femoris muscle. [L, 142.]—**Frontal a.** Lat., *arteria frontalis.*

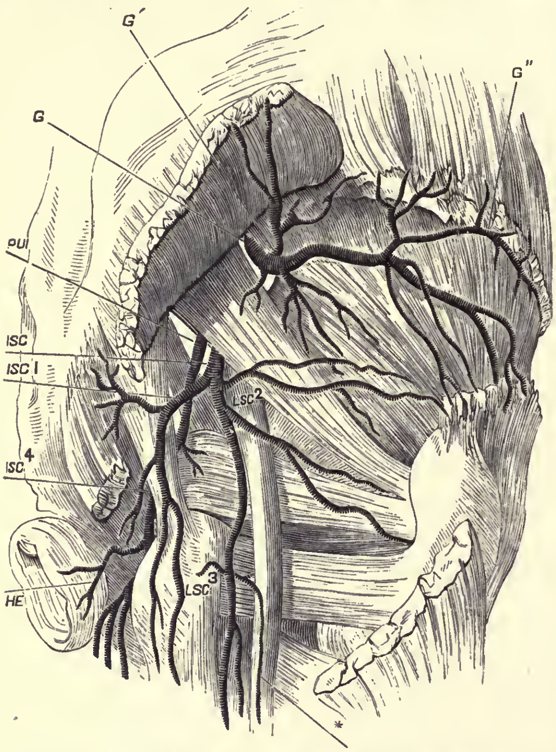


THE FEMORAL ARTERY. (AFTER HENLE.)

CFI, the common femoral; *ESF*, the superficial epigastric; *CIS*, the superficial circumflex iliac; *PUE*, the external pudic; *PRF*, the deep femoral; *CFL*, the external circumflex of the thigh; *CFM*, the internal circumflex of the thigh; *PF1*, the first perforating a. of the thigh; *PF2*, the second perforating a.; *PF3*, the third perforating a.; *AGS*, the arteria anastomotica magna; *SF*, the superficial femoral.

Fr., *artère frontale.* Ger., *Stirnschlagader.* Sp., *arteria frontal.* A branch of the ophthalmic a. which runs upward around the inner end of the orbital arch and is distributed to the integument, muscles, and periosteum of the mesial portion of the forehead. [L, 142.]—**Funicular a.** See *A. of the vas deferens* and *External spermatic a.*—**Gastric a.** Lat., *arteria gastrica.* Fr., *artère gastrique.* See *Coronary a. of the stomach*, *Right gastro-epiploic a.*, and *Left gastro-epiploic a.*—**Gastro-duodenal a.** Lat., *arteria gastro-duodenalis.* Fr., *artère gastro-duodénale.* Ger., *Magenzwölffingerpulsader.* A branch of the hepatic a., given off near the pyloric orifice of the stomach, which divides shortly after its

origin into the superior pancreatico-duodenal and right gastro-epiploic arteries. [L, 142.]—**Gastro-epiploic arteries.** See *Right gastro-epiploic a.* and *Left gastro-epiploic a.*—**Gastro-hepatic a.** Lat., *arteria gastro-hepatica.* Fr., *artère gastro-hépatique.* A term applied to the coronary a. of the stomach when, as is sometimes the case, it gives off the hepatic a. [L, 35.]—**Gastro-omental arteries.** See *Right gastro-epiploic a.* and *Left gastro-epiploic a.*—**Genital a.** See *Internal pudic a.*—**Gill-arch arteries.** See *Aortic* ARCHES.—**Glandular arteries.** Branches

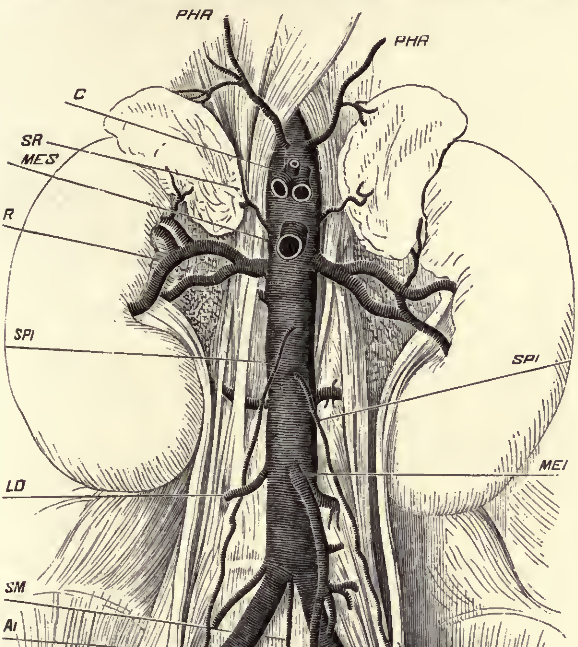


THE ARTERIES OF THE GLUTEAL REGION. (AFTER HENLE.)

G, the gluteal; *ISC*, the ischiadic; *PUI*, the internal pudic; *HE*, the external hæmorrhoidal; *G′*, the superficial gluteal; *G″*, the deep gluteal; *ISC*[1], *ISC*[2], *ISC*[3], unnamed branches.

of the facial a. to the submaxillary gland. [L, 142.]—**Glosso-facial a.** See *Facial a.*—**Gluteal a.** Lat., *arteria glutœa.* Fr., *artère fessière.* Ger., *Gesässpulsader.* Sp., *arteria glutea.* A branch of the internal iliac a. which runs backward between the lumbo-sacral cord and the first sacral nerve, turns round the upper margin of the great sacro-sciatic foramen, and divides, opposite the interval between the glutæus medius and pyriformis muscles, into the deep and superficial gluteal arteries. [L, 142.] See also *Deep*, *Superficial*, *Superior*, and *Inferior gluteal a.*—**Great anterior muscular a. of the thigh.** See *Superficial a. of the thigh.*—**Great left gastric a.** See *Coronary a. of the stomach.*—**Great meningeal a.** Lat., *arteria meningea magna.* See *Middle meningeal a.*—**Great mesenteric a.** The analogue, in some of the quadrupeds, of the superior mesenteric a. of man. [L, 13.]—**Great nutritious a. of the femur.** See *Superior nutrient a. of the femur.*—**Great posterior muscular a. of the thigh.** See *Deep femoral a.*—**Great saphenous a.** An a., normal in rabbits and many other mammals, which is occasionally found in man. It arises from the femoral a., close to the point at which the deep femoral is given off, and runs down the leg in company with the internal saphenous vein. [L, 142.]—**Great testicular a.** See *Internal spermatic a.*—**Gutturo-maxillary a.** Fr., *artère gutturo-maxillaire.* See *Internal maxillary a.*—**Hæmorrhoidal arteries.** See *Middle hæmorrhoidal a.*, *Superior hæmorrhoidal a.*, and *External hæmorrhoidal arteries.*—**Helicine arteries.** Fr., *artères hélicines.* A term applied to the highly convoluted and tendril-like arteries found in cavernous tissue, in the body of the uterus, and in the hilum of the ovary. [L, 142.]—**Hepatic a.** Lat., *arteria hepatica.* Fr., *artère hépatique.* Ger., *Leberpulsader.* Sp., *arteria hepática.* A branch of the cœliac a. which at first runs forward and to the right, over the upper border of the pancreas and below the foramen of Winslow to the upper margin of the stomach, where it turns upward between the layers of the lesser omentum toward the transverse fissure of the liver, lying upon the portal vein and to the left of the common bile-duct. Near the liver it divides into the left and right hepatic arteries. It gives off, besides its terminal branches, the gastro-duodenal and pyloric arteries. [L, 142.] See also *Right*, *Left*, and *Common hepatic a.*—**Humeral a.** See *Brachial a.*, *Deep humeral a.*, and *Suprascapular a.*—**Humeral thoracic a.** See *Acromio-thoracic a.*—**Hyaloid a.** Lat., *arteria hyaloidea.* Fr., *artère hyaloïde.* Ger., *Arterie des Glaskörpers.* It., *arteria vitrea.* Sp., *arteria vítrea.* A branch of the central retinal a., existing as a rule only in the fœtus, which runs forward in the hyaloid canal, near the centre of the vitreous humor, to the posterior surface of the crystalline lens, on which it forms a fine network. During fœtal life it supplies the vitreous and lens. Occasionally it is seen ophthalmoscopically in the adult as a solid cord running from the optic disc toward the lens, but only in a few instances has it been observed to be pervious. [F.]—**Hyoid a.** Lat., *arteria hyoidea.* Fr., *artère hyoïdienne.* Ger., *Zungenbeinpulsader.* 1. A term applied to a branch of either the external carotid or the superior thyreoid a., distributed to the parts in the neighborhood of the hyoid bone, also to a branch of the lingual a. of similar distribution. 2. In the pl., branches of the anterior epibranchial a. in certain crustaceans, distributed to the lower portion of the head. [L, 158.]—**Hypogastric a.** Lat., *arteria hypogastrica.* Fr., *artère hypogastrique.* Sp., *arteria hipogástrica.* See *Internal iliac a.*—**Hypogastric uterine a.** Lat., *arteria hypogastrica uterina.* Sp., *arteria hipogástrica uterina.* A branch of the internal iliac a. distributed to the uterus and the upper part of the vagina.—**Ileo-colic a.** Lat., *arteria ileo-colica.* Fr., *artère iléo-colique.* Sp., *arteria ileo-cólica.* The lowermost of the branches of the superior mesenteric a. distributed to the lower portion of the colon. [L, 142.]—**Iliac arteries.** See *Common iliac a.*, *External iliac a.*, *Internal iliac a.*, *Deep circumflex iliac a.*, and *Superficial circumflex iliac a.*—**Iliaco-femoral a.** A branch, in some quadrupeds, of the internal iliac a., distributed to the muscles of the posterior portion of the thigh ; in the pl., a term applied to some unimportant branches of the obturator a. of man. [L, 13.]—**Ilio-lumbar a.** Lat., *arteria ilio-lumbalis.* Fr., *artère ilio-lombaire.* Ger., *Hüftlendenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria ilio-lumbar.* A branch of the internal iliac a. which passes outward between the obturator nerve and the lumbo-sacral cord to the upper margin of the ilio-pectineal line, where it divides into branches distributed to the lumbar region and to the iliac fossa. [L, 142.]—**Ilio-muscular a.** See *Ilio-lumbar a.*—**Inferior abdominal a.** Fr., *artère abdominale inférieure.* In certain crustaceans, a branch of the sternal a. distributed to the lower part of the abdomen. [L, 158.]—**Inferior articular arteries of the knee.** See *Internal* and *External articular arteries of the knee.*—**Inferior bronchial a.** The lower of the bronchial arteries on the left side. [L, 172.]—**Inferior calcaneal a.** Fr., *artère calcanéenne inférieure.* A branch of the external plantar a. arising in front of the tuberosity of the calcaneum and distributed to the external plantar muscles. [L, 35.]—**Inferior cerebellar a.** See *Anterior inferior cerebellar a.*—**Inferior cervical a.** A branch of the axillary a. of some quadrupeds, which gives off two branches, the one analogous to the ascending cervical a. and the other to the acromio-thoracic a. of man. [L, 13.]—**Inferior circumflex a. of the foot.** A curved vessel following the contour of the inferior face of the os pedis of the horse and united at its extremities to the preplantar a., which sends off from its concavity numerous small branches to the villous tissue of the foot. [L, 13.]—**Inferior communicating arteries of the foot.** Branches of the plantar arch of the horse, which assist in forming the arterial network of the laminal tissue. [L, 13.]—**Inferior coronary a.** See *Coronary a. of the lower lip* and *Right gastro-epiploic a.*—**Inferior coronary a. of the stomach.** See *Right gastro-epiploic a.*—**Inferior dental a.** Lat., *arteria dentalis inferior.* Fr., *artère dentaire inférieure.* Ger., *untere Zahnpulsader.* Sp., *arteria dentaria inferior.* A branch of the internal maxillary a. which passes into the dental canal with the inferior dental nerve and escapes on to the face through the mental foramen. It gives off the mylo-hyoid a. and branches to the teeth, and terminates on the face as the mental a. [L, 142.]—**Inferior epigastric a.** Lat., *arteria epigastrica inferior.* Fr., *artère épigastrique inférieure.* See *Deep epigastric a.*—**Inferior external articular a. of the knee.** Lat., *arteria articularis genu inferior externa.* Fr., *artère articulaire inférieure externe du genou.* Ger., *äussere untere Kniegelenkpulsader.* Sp., *arteria articular inferior externa.* A branch of the popliteal a. which runs outward beneath the outer head of the gastrocnemius muscle and afterward beneath the external lateral ligament of the knee and the tendon of the biceps femoris muscle, resting upon the external semilunar cartilage, to the forepart of the joint, where it anastomoses with the other articular arteries. [L, 142.]—**Inferior external pudic a.** Lat., *arteria pudenda externa subcutanea.* Fr., *artère honteuse externe inférieure.* Sp., *arteria pudenda externa inferior.* An a. arising, separately or in common with the superior external pudic a., from the common femoral a., which runs inward upon the pectinæus and adductor longus muscles, to which it gives off branches, to be distributed to the scrotum in the male and the labia in the female. [L, 142.]—**Inferior gluteal a.** Lat., *arteria glutœa inferior.* Fr., *artère fessière inférieure.* Ger., *Sitzbeinpulsader.* A branch of the gluteal a. distributed to the structures in the neighborhood of the hip joint. [L, 115.]—**Inferior guttural a.** See *Inferior thyreoid a.*—**Inferior hæmorrhoidal a.** Lat., *arteria hæmorrhoidalis inferior.* Fr., *artère hémorrhoïdale inférieure.* See *External hæmorrhoidal a.*—**Inferior intercostal arteries.** See *Aortic intercostal arteries.*—**Inferior internal articular a. of the knee.** Lat., *arteria articularis genu inferior interna.* Fr., *artère articulaire inférieure interne du genou.* Ger., *innere untere Kniegelenkpulsader.* Sp., *arteria articular inferior interna.* A branch of the popliteal a. which runs downward and inward along the upper margin of the poplitæus muscle and then forward below the outer tuberosity of the tibia, and is distributed to the outer and forepart of the joint, anastomosing with the other articular arteries of the knee. [L, 142.]—**Inferior labial a.** Lat., *arteria labialis inferior.* Fr., *artère labiale inférieure.* A branch of the facial a., given off at about the inferior border of the maxilla, which runs forward beneath the depressor anguli oris muscle, and is distributed to the muscles and skin of the lower lip, anastomosing with the coronary a. of the lower lip and the mental and submental arteries. [L, 142.]—**Inferior laryngeal a.** Lat., *ar-*

teria laryngea inferior. Fr., *artère laryngée inférieure.* See *Crico-thyreoid a.*—**Inferior maxillary a.** Lat., *arteria maxillaris inferior.* See *Inferior dental a.*—**Inferior meningeal arteries.** Branches of the occipital a. distributed to the dura mater of the posterior fossa of the skull. [L, 179.]—**Inferior mesenteric a.** Lat., *arteria mesenterica inferior.* Fr., *artère mésentérique inférieure.* Ger., *untere Gekröspulsader.* Sp., *arteria mesentérica inferior.* A branch of the abdominal aorta arising from one to two inches above its bifurcation. It inclines slightly to the left, passes downward close to the aorta, and, after giving off the left colic and sigmoid arteries, terminates as the superior hæmorrhoidal artery. [L, 142.]—**Inferior mesenterico-duodenal a.** See *Inferior pancreatico-duodenal a.*—**Inferior nutrient a. of the femur.** Lat., *arteria nutritia femoris inferior.* Fr., *artère nourricière inférieure du fémur.* Ger., *untere Ernährungspulsader des Oberschenkels.* A branch of the third perforating a. of the thigh which enters the femur just above its middle.

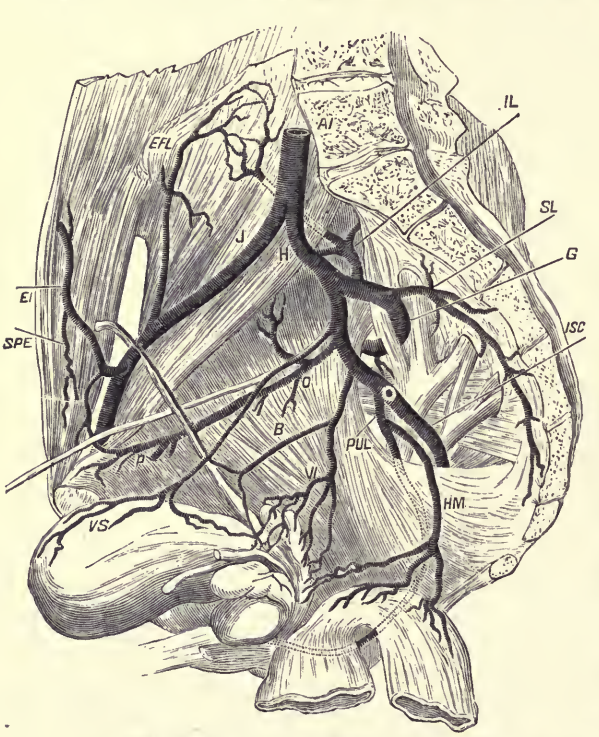


THE ABDOMINAL AORTA. (AFTER HENLE.)

AI, the common iliac artery; *I*, the external iliac; *H*, the internal iliac; *SM*, the middle sacral; *PHR*, the inferior phrenic arteries; *LB*, one of the lumbar arteries; *C*, the cœliac; *MES*, the superior mesenteric; *MEI*, the inferior mesenteric; *SR*, the capsular; *R*, the renal; *SPI*, the internal spermatic; *HI*, the internal hæmorrhoidal.

[L, 177.]—**Inferior œsophageal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ œsophageæ inferiores.* Fr., *artères œsophagiennes inférieures.* Ger., *untere Speiseröhrepulsadern.* The œsophageal branches of the coronary a. of the stomach. [L, 7.]—**Inferior palatine a.** Lat., *arteria palatina inferior.* Fr., *artère palatine inférieure.* Ger., *aufsteigende Gaumenschlagader.* Sp., *arteria palatina inferior.* A branch of the facial a. which ascends between the stylo-glossus and stylo-pharyngeus muscles and then between the internal pterygoid muscle and the wall of the pharynx to the base of the skull. It is distributed to the muscles in its neighborhood, the tonsil, the Eustachian tube, and the soft palate. [L, 142.]—**Inferior palpebral a.** Lat., *arteria palpebralis inferior.* Fr., *artère palpébrale inférieure.* Ger., *Arterie des unteren Augenlids.* Sp., *arteria palpebral inferior.* A branch of the ophthalmic a. which arises near the front of the orbit and, lying below the internal tarsal ligament, gives off small branches to the conjunctiva, the lacrymal sac, and the caruncle, and, after passing outward between the orbicularis muscle and the tarsus, forms an arterial arch on the free margin of the lower lid with a branch of the lacrymal a. [L, 142.]—**Inferior pancreatico-duodenal a.** Lat., *arteria pancreatico-duodenalis inferior.* Fr., *artère pancréatico-duodénale inférieure.* Ger., *untere Bauchspeicheldrüsenzwölffingerpulsader.* A branch of the superior mesenteric a. distributed to the concavity of the duodenum and anastomosing with the superior pancreatico-duodenal a. [L, 17.]—**Inferior perforating arteries of the hand.** Branches of the dorsal interosseous arteries of the hand which unite them with the palmar digital arteries. [L, 179.]—**Inferior perforating a.** See *Third perforating a. of the thigh.*—**Inferior pharyngeal a.** See *Ascending pharyngeal a.*—**Inferior phrenic arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ phrenicæ inferiores.* Fr., *artères phréniques inférieures.* Ger., *untere Zwerchfellpulsadern.* Sp., *arterias diafragmáticas inferiores.* A term applied to branches of the cœliac a., or of the abdominal aorta, distributed to the inferior surface of the diaphragm and anastomosing with the superior phrenic, the musculo-phrenic, and the arteries of the lower intercostal spaces. [L, 7.]—**Inferior profunda a. of the arm.** Lat., *arteria profunda brachii inferior.* Fr., *artère collatérale supérieure du bras.* Ger., *untere tiefe Armpulsader.* A branch of the brachial a. which arises about the middle of the arm and runs downward in company with the ulnar nerve to the back part of the inner condyle of the os brachii, where it anastomoses with the posterior ulnar recurrent a. and anastomotic arteries of the arm. It supplies branches to the inner head of the triceps muscle and to the parts it traverses. [L, 142.]—**Inferior scapular a.** See *Subscapular a.*—**Inferior suprarenal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ suprarenales inferiores.* Fr., *artères surrénales inférieures.* Ger., *untere Nebennierenpulsadern.* One or two small branches of the renal a. distributed to the suprarenal capsules. [L, 142.]—**Inferior thoracic a.** Fr., *artère thoracique inférieure.* See *External thoracic a.*—**Inferior thyreoid a.** Lat., *arteria thyreoidea inferior.* Fr., *artère thyréoïdienne inférieure.* Ger., *untere Schilddrüsenarterie.* A branch of the thyreoid axis which runs directly upward in front of the vertebral a., a short distance beyond which it bends inward and downward behind the large cervical vessels and the sympathetic nerve, and then curves in the opposite direction and terminates in branches to the thyreoid gland. It gives off the ascending cervical and crico-thyreoid arteries and numerous branches to the trachea, the œsophagus, and the cervical muscles. [L, 142.]—**Inferior ureteric a.** A branch of the superior vesical or uterine artery, distributed to the lower part of the ureter and the adjacent part of the bladder. [L, 179.]—**Inferior vertebral arteries.** The aortic arches of the embryo. [L, 171.]—**Inferior vesical a.** Lat., *arteria vesicalis inferior.* Fr., *artère vésicale inférieure.* Ger., *untere Blasenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria vesical inferior.* A branch, usually of the anterior division of the internal iliac a., which runs directly toward the base of the bladder. It is distributed to the lower part of the bladder, the prostate gland, and the vesiculæ seminales. [L, 142.]—**Inferior volar perforant arteries.** See *Inferior perforating arteries of the hand.*—**Infra-orbital a.** Lat., *arteria infra-orbitalis.* Fr., *artère sous-orbitaire.* Ger., *untere Augenhöhlenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria suborbitaria.* A branch of the internal carotid a., which passes out upon the face through the infra-orbital foramen in company with the superior maxillary nerve. It gives off the posterior dental a. and branches to the orbital muscles, the lacrymal sac, and the structures around the inner angle of the eye. [L, 142.]—**Infrascapular a.** See *Subscapular a.*—**Inner dorsal a. of the thumb.** Lat., *arteria pollicis radialis dorsalis.* Fr., *artère radio-dorsale du pouce.* Ger., *Speichenrückenpulsader des Daumens.* A branch of the radial a. arising opposite the base of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, and distributed to the radial side of the dorsal aspect of the thumb. [L, 142.]—**Innominate a.** Lat., *arteria innominata* (seu *anonyma*). Fr., *artère anonyme.* Ger., *ungenannte Pulsader.* Sp., *arteria inominada.* 1. An a. arising from the upper surface of the transverse portion of the arch of the aorta. It ascends obliquely toward the right sterno-clavicular articulation, opposite which it divides into the right subclavian and common carotid arteries. It lies in front of the trachea and pleura and behind the sternum, from which it is separated by the sterno-hyoid and sterno-thyreoid muscles, the remains of the thymus gland, and the right innominate vein. It occasionally gives off the deep thyreoid a. [L, 142.] 2. See *Clavicular a.*—**Intercostal arteries.** See *Anterior intercostal arteries*, *Aortic intercostal arteries*, and *Superior intercostal a.*—**Interlobular arteries of the kidney.** Lat., *arteriæ interlobulares.* Branches of the arterial arches formed at the bases of the pyramids, which run outward through the cortical substance, and are finally distributed to the Malpighian corpuscles and to a capillary network around the uriniferous tubules. [L, 142, 172.]—**Internal and anterior optic a.** Fr., *artère optique interne et antérieure.* A branch of the posterior communicating a. of the brain which ramifies on the anterior portion of the third ventricle, on the walls of the infundibulum, and is distributed to the optic thalamus. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**Internal auditory a.** Lat., *arteria auditiva interna.* Fr., *artère auditive interne.* Ger., *innere Arterie des Ohres.* Sp., *arteria auditiva interna.* A branch either of one of the transverse branches of the basilar or of the superior cerebellar a., which accompanies the auditory nerve into the inner ear, and is distributed to the labyrinth. [L, 142.]—**Internal calcaneal arteries.** Fr., *artères calcanéennes internes.* A term applied to branches of the posterior tibial and peroneal arteries distributed to the parts on the inner side of the heel and sole of the foot. [L, 142, 172.]—**Internal carotid a.** Lat., *arteria carotis interna.* Fr., *artère carotide interne.* Ger., *innere Kopfschlagader.* Sp., *arteria carótida interna.* One of the two terminal branches of the common carotid a. given off at the level of the upper border of the thyreoid cartilage. It runs directly upward to the carotid canal in the temporal bone, which it traverses to enter the cranium by the foramen lacerum anticum; it then runs in the carotid groove of the sphenoid bone, at the end of which it bends upward on the inner side of the anterior clinoid process to the inner side of the fissure of Sylvius,

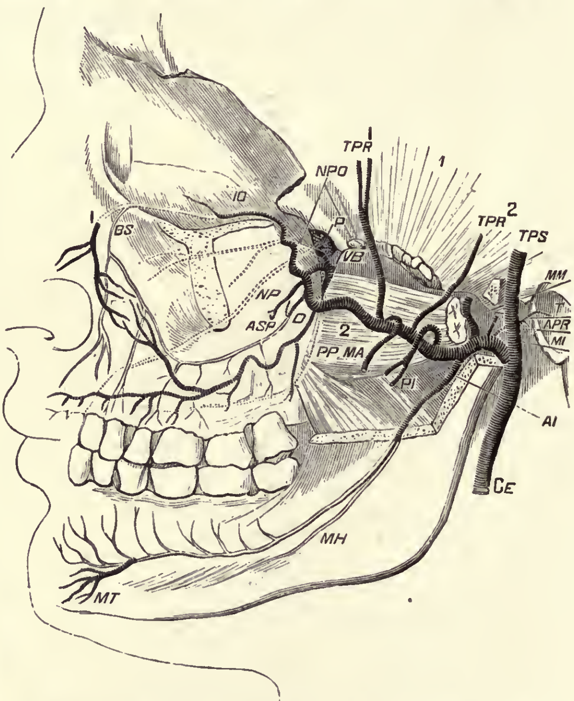
where it divides into the anterior and middle cerebral arteries. In the neck it lies at first behind the external carotid a., covered by the platysma myoides muscle and fascia; higher up it passes beneath the digastric and stylo-hyoid muscles, lying to the inner side of the external carotid a.; above these muscles it lies under the parotid gland, the styloid process of the temporal bone, and the stylo-pharyngeus muscle. Within the head it lies upon the floor of the cavernous sinus, which it perforates on the inner side of the anterior clinoid process. From the point at which it perforates the sinus to its termination it lies between the second and third cranial nerves. The internal jugular vein and the pneumogastric nerve are included with it in a prolongation of the carotid sheath during its passage through the neck. In addition to its terminal branches, it gives off the ophthalmic a. and numerous small branches to its vicinity. [L, 142.] See ARTÈRE *encéphalo-palatine.*—**Internal circumflex a. of the thigh.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa femoris interna.* Fr., *artère circonflexe interne de la cuisse.* Ger., *innere Kranzpulsader des Oberschenkels.* Sp., *arteria circonfleja interna.* An a. which arises from the inner and posterior part of the deep femoral a. just below its origin, and passes backward between the psoas and pectinæus muscles toward the lesser trochanter of the femur, near which it divides into branches distributed to the hip joint and the muscles in that region. [L, 142.]—**Internal collateral elbow a.** See *Ulnar a.*—**Internal hæmorrhoidal a.** Lat., *arteria hæmorrhoidalis interna.* Fr., *artère hémorrhoïdale interne.* Ger., *innere Mastdarmpulsader.* See *Superior hæmorrhoidal a.*—**Internal iliac a.** Lat., *arteria iliaca interna.* Fr.,



THE INTERNAL ILIAC ARTERY. (AFTER HENLE.)

AI, the common iliac; *H*, the internal iliac; *J*, the external iliac; *VS*, the superior vesical; *IL*, the ilio-lumbar; *O*, the obturator; *SL*, a lateral sacral; *G*, the gluteal; *ISC*, the ischiadic; *D*, the a. of the vas deferens; *VI*, the inferior vesical; *HM*, the middle hæmorrhoidal.

artère iliaque interne. Ger., *innere Hüftpulsader.* Sp., *arteria iliaca interna.* A branch of the common iliac a. which extends from its bifurcation to the upper border of the great sacro-sciatic notch, where it divides into two branches, the anterior and posterior. At its origin it lies near the border of the psoas muscle, but lower down it rests against the sacrum and the lumbo-sacral cord, and is in its whole course covered by the peritonæum. From its anterior division it gives off the superior vesical, inferior vesical (vaginal in the female), middle hæmorrhoidal, obturator, internal pudic, sciatic, and in the female the uterine, arteries. From the posterior division are given off the ilio-lumbar and lateral sacral and gluteal arteries. [L, 142.]—**Internal laryngeal a.** Lat., *arteria laryngea interna.* Ger., *innere Kehlkopfarterie.* See *Superior laryngeal a.*—**Internal malleolar a.** Lat., *arteria malleolaris interna.* Fr., *artère malléolaire interne.* Ger., *innere Knöchelpulsader.* Sp., *arteria maleolar interna.* A branch of the anterior tibial a. which runs inward beneath the tendon of the tibialis anticus muscle to the inner malleolus, in the vicinity of which it is distributed. [L, 142.]—**Internal mammary a.** Lat., *arteria mammaria interna.* Fr., *artère mammaire interne.* Ger., *innere Brustpulsader.* Sp., *arteria mammaria interna.* A branch of the subclavian a. arising opposite the thyreoid axis. It runs downward and forward to the posterior surface of the cartilage of the first rib, from which point it descends vertically behind the costal cartilages, about an inch from the border of the sternum, to the interval between the sixth and seventh cartilages, where it divides into its terminal branches, the musculo-phrenic and superior epigastric arteries. In the upper part of its course it lies upon the pleura, but at its lower end it is separated from it by the triangularis sterni muscle. At its origin it is covered by the subclavian vein and is crossed from within outward by the phrenic nerve. Besides its terminal branches, it gives off the anterior intercostal arteries. [L, 142.]—**Internal maxillary a.** Lat., *arteria maxillaris interna.* Fr., *artère maxillaire interne.* Ger., *innere Kieferschlagader.* Sp., *arteria maxi-*



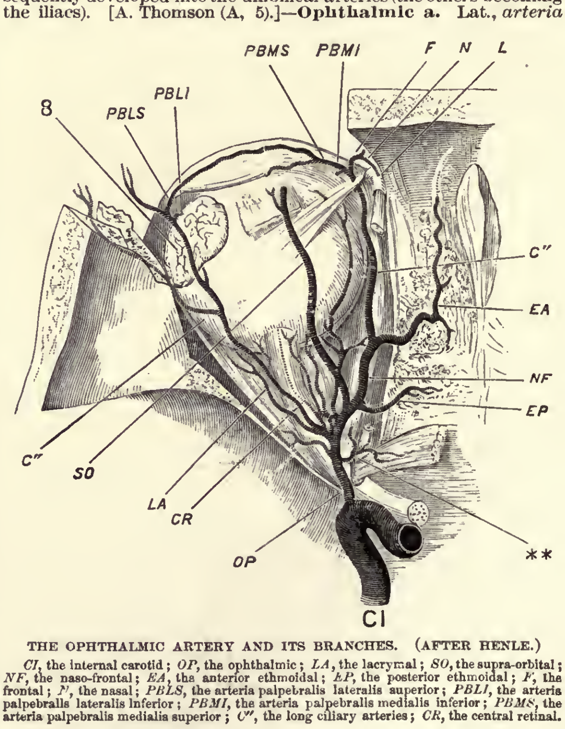
THE INTERNAL MAXILLARY ARTERY AND ITS BRANCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

MI, the internal maxillary; *CE*, the external carotid; *TPS*, the superficial temporal; *APR*, the deep auricular; *T*, the anterior tympanic; *MM*, the middle meningeal; *AI*, the inferior dental; *MH*, the mylo-hyoid; *MT*, the mental; *TPR*1, the deep anterior temporal; *PT*, the pterygoid branch; *MA*, the masseteric; *B*, the buccinator; *ASP*, the posterior branch of the superior alveolar; *IO*, the infra-orbital; *ASA*, the anterior branch of the superior alveolar; *VD*, the vidian; *SP*, the spheno-palatine; *PP*, the pterygo-palatine; *NPO*, the posterior nasal; *NP*, the naso-palatine; *TPR*2, the deep posterior temporal; 1, the temporal muscle; 2, the external pterygoid muscle.

lar interna. One of the terminal branches of the external carotid a., which runs horizontally forward between the jaw and the internal lateral ligament of the temporo-maxillary articulation, and then passes obliquely forward and upward on either the inner or outer surface of the external pterygoid muscle to the spheno-maxillary fossa, where it breaks up into a number of branches. It is divided into the maxillary portion, or that part between the jaw and the internal lateral ligament; the pterygoid, or that portion lying upon the pterygoid muscle; and the spheno-maxillary, or that portion just outside of and within the spheno-maxillary fossa. From the first part are given off the deep auricular, anterior tympanic, middle and small meningeal, and inferior dental arteries; from the second the anterior and posterior temporal, buccal, and masseteric arteries, and branches to the pterygoid muscles; and from the third the posterior dental, infra-orbital, superior palatine, vidian, pterygo-palatine, and spheno-palatine arteries. [L, 142.]—**Internal obturator a.** Lat., *arteria obturatoria interna.* Fr., *artère obturatrice interne.* Ger., *innere Hüftbeinpulsader.* A branch of the obturator a. given off just external to the pelvis, which curves around the inner side of the obturator foramen, furnishes branches to the adjoining muscles, and anastomoses with the external obturator and internal circumflex arteries. [L, 172.]—**Internal ophthalmic a.** Fr., *artère ophthalmique interne.* A branch of the common carotid, in birds, distributed to the masseter muscle, the maxillary articulation, the lower eyelid, and the eye. [L, 158.]—**Internal palpebral arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ palpebrales inferiores.* The palpebral branches of the ophthalmic a. [L, 175.]—**Internal plantar a.** Lat., *arteria plantaris interna.* Fr., *artère plantaire interne.* Ger., *innere Fussohlenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria plantar interna.* One of the terminal branches of the posterior tibial a., which runs outward in the groove between the abductor hallucis and flexor brevis muscles to the head of the first metatarsal bone, where it terminates by joining the plantar digital a. on the tibial side of the great toe. It furnishes branches to the structures through which it passes. [L, 142.]—**Internal posterior optic a.** See *Posterior internal optic a.*—**Internal pudic a.** Lat., *arteria pudenda interna.* Fr., *artère honteuse interne.* Ger., *innere Schampulsader.* Sp., *arteria pudenda interna.* The

terminal branch of the anterior division of the internal iliac a., distributed to the perinæum and the external organs of generation. It arises in front of the pyriformis muscle, leaves the pelvis by the lower part of the great sacro-sciatic foramen, then curves forward over the spine of the ischium, enters the posterior portion of the perineal space by the lesser sacro-sciatic foramen, and runs along the outer wall of the ischio-rectal fossa about an inch above the tuberosity of the ischium. Running forward, it pierces the base of the triangular ligament, passes forward in its folds to about the apex of the pubic arch, and terminates under the crus penis in the arteries of the bulb and of the penis. It gives off the external hæmorrhoidal and superficial and transverse perineal arteries and the arteries of the bulb of the urethra and of the penis. [L, 31, 142.]—**Internal scapular a.** See *Subscapular a.*—**Internal spermatic a.** Lat., *arteria spermatica interna.* Fr., *artère spermatique interne.* A branch of the abdominal aorta which arises a little below the renal a., and runs down upon the psoas muscle to reach the internal abdominal ring, where it enters the inguinal canal. It passes down the canal with the other constituents of the spermatic cord and is distributed to the testicle. [L, 142.]—**Internal tarsal a.** Fr., *artère tarsienne interne.* A branch of the dorsal a. of the foot running forward and inward to the level of the bases of the metatarsal bones, and, anastomosing with the internal plantar, continued on to the great toe. [L, 35.]—**Internal thoracic a.** Lat., *arteria thoracica interna.* Fr., *artère thoracique interne.* See *Internal mammary a.*—**Interpeduncular arteries.** Fr., *artères interpédonculaires.* Branches of the posterior cerebral a. distributed to the posterior perforated space and the lower portion of the peduncles. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**Intestinal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ intestinales.* Ger., *Dünndarmpulsadern.* A term applied to the small branches of the mesenteric arteries distributed to the intestines. [L, 175.]—**Ischiadic a.** Lat., *arteria ischiadica.* Fr., *artère ischiatique.* 1. See *Inferior gluteal a.* 2. A branch, in some quadrupeds, of the lateral sacral a. which passes under the upper portion of the vastus longus muscle and is distributed to the ischio-tibial muscles.—**Ischio-clitorian a.** See Arteria *clitoridis.*—**Lacrymal a.** Lat., *arteria lacrimalis.* Fr., *artère lachrymale.* Ger., *Thränenschlagader.* It., *arteria lagrimale.* Sp., *arteria lagrimal.* A branch of the ophthalmic a. which arises close to the optic foramen and runs along the upper border of the external rectus muscle to the lacrymal gland, to which it is principally distributed. It also gives off branches which pierce the malar bone and others distributed to the upper eyelid and the conjunctiva. [L, 142.]—**Large anastomotic a. of the arm.** See *Anastomotic a. of the arm.*—**Large a. of the thumb.** Lat., *arteria princeps pollicis.* Fr., *grande artère du pouce.* Ger., *grosse Daumenpulsader.* A branch of the radial a. which passes down between the metacarpal bone of the thumb and the muscles covering it to the space between the heads of the flexor brevis pollicis muscle, where it divides into the palmar collateral arteries. [L, 142.]—**Large collateral a. of the arm.** See *Profunda a. of the arm.*—**Large communicating radial a.** See *Profunda radial a.*—**Large lateral nasal a.** See *Spheno-palatine a.*—**Laryngeal arteries.** See *Superior laryngeal a.* and *Crico-thyreoid a.*—**Lateral arteries of the sacrum.** See *Lateral sacral arteries.*—**Lateral coccygeal a.** The continuation of the lateral sacral a. of some quadrupeds, which runs along on each side of the sacrum. [L, 13.]—**Lateral nasal a.** Lat., *arteria nasalis lateralis.* Fr., *artère de l'aile du nez.* Ger., *seitliche Nasenarterie.* A branch of the facial a. which runs inward to the side of the nose, over which it ramifies, sending branches to the ala and dorsum. [L, 142.]—**Lateral sacral arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ sacrales laterales.* Fr., *artères sacrées latérales.* Ger., *seitliche Heiligbeinpulsadern.* Branches of the internal iliac a. which run down on the anterior surface of the sacrum. They are distributed to the sacrum and its neighborhood. In man sometimes, in quadrupeds as a rule, they are united into one trunk. [L, 13, 142.]—**Lateral spinal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ spinales laterales.* Ger., *vordere Rückenmarkspulsadern.* Branches of the vertebral arteries which enter the spinal canal through the intervertebral foramina. [L, 172.]—**Left bronchial arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ bronchiales sinistræ.* Fr., *artères bronchiales gauches.* Ger., *linke Luftröhrenpulsadern.* Branches from the left side of the thoracic aorta, distributed to the posterior surface of the corresponding bronchus and the tissue of the left lung. The lower of the two is sometimes termed the inferior bronchial a. [L, 142.]—**Left cardiac a.** See *Left coronary a. of the heart.*—**Left colic a.** Lat., *arteria colica sinistra.* Fr., *artère colique gauche.* Ger., *linke Grimmdarmpulsader.* A branch of the inferior mesenteric a. which runs across the left kidney behind the peritonæum to the descending colon, where it divides into an ascending and a descending portion, which run upward and downward along the colon. This term is sometimes applied to the inferior mesenteric a. itself. [L, 142.]—**Left coronary a. of the heart.** Lat., *arteria coronaria cordis sinistra.* Fr., *artère coronaire gauche du cœur.* Ger., *linke Kranzpulsader des Herzens.* An a. arising from the left posterior sinus of Valsalva, which runs behind and to the left side of the pulmonary a. and divides into two branches, one of which runs in the groove between the left auricle and ventricle, and the other along the line of the interventricular septum, and is distributed to the tissue of the heart. [L, 142.]—**Left gastric a., Left gastro-epiploic a.** Lat., *arteria gastro-epiploica sinistra.* Fr., *artère gastro-epiploïque gauche.* Ger., *linke Magennetzpulsader.* Sp., *arteria gastro-epiplóica izquierda.* A branch of the splenic a. which runs along the greater curvature of the stomach from left to right, supplying branches to the stomach and the omentum on the left side and anastomosing with the right gastro-epiploic a. [L, 31, 142.]—**Left gastro-hepatic a.** See *Coronary a. of the stomach.*—**Left gastro-omental a.** See *Left gastro-epiploic a.*—**Left hepatic a.** Lat., *arteria hepatica sinistra.* Fr., *artère hépatique gauche.* Ger., *linke Leberpulsader.* An a. arising at a right angle from the hepatic a., which enters the liver at the left end of the transverse fissure. It also furnishes branches to the Spigelian lobe. [L, 142.]—**Lenticulo-optic arteries.** Basal branches of the middle cerebral, distributed to the posterior portion of the internal capsule and the anterior part of the optic thalamus. [L, 189.]—**Lenticulo-striate arteries.** Branches of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the lenticular and caudate nuclei. [L, 189.]—**Lesser profunda a. of the arm.** See *Inferior profunda a. of the arm.*—**Lingual a.** Lat., *arteria lingualis.* Fr., *artère linguale.* Ger., *Zungenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria lingual.* A branch of the external carotid a. which is given off between the superior thyreoid and facial arteries, usually opposite the great cornu of the hyoid bone. It ascends for a short distance and then curves downward, forming a loop crossed by the hypoglossal nerve, after which it runs beneath the digastric and stylo-hyoid muscles and passes forward along the upper border of the great cornu of the hyo d to the anterior border of the hyo-glossus muscle, whence it ascends to the lower surface of the tongue, along which it is continued as the ranine a. It gives off the hyoid, sublingual, and ranine arteries, and the dorsal a. of the tongue. [L, 142.]—**Long ciliary arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ ciliares longæ.* Fr., *artères ciliaires longues.* Ger., *vordere Blendungspulsadern.* Sp., *arterias ciliares largas.* Two branches of the posterior ciliary arteries, one on each side, which are distributed to the ciliary muscle and the iris. [L, 142.]—**Long thoracic a.** Lat., *arteria thoracica longa.* Fr., *artère thoracique longue.* See *External mammary a.*—**Lumbar arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ lumbales.* Ger., *Lendenpulsadern.* Branches, usually five in number, of the abdominal aorta, which pass backward to the interval between the transverse processes of the vertebræ and divide into abdominal and dorsal branches. The abdominal branches are distributed to the lateral wall of the abdomen and the dorsal to the muscles and integument of the back, also sending branches through the intervertebral foramina to the spinal canal. [L, 142.]—**Malar arteries.** Branches of the lacrymal a. which pierce the malar bone to reach the temporal fossa, to which they are distributed. [L, 172.]—**Malleolar arteries.** See *External* and *Internal malleolar a.*—**Mammary arteries.** See *External* and *Internal mammary a.*—**Masseteric a.** Lat., *arteria masseterica.* Fr., *artère massétérine.* Ger., *Kaumuskelpulsader.* A branch of the pterygoid portion of the internal maxillary a. which passes outward through the sigmoid notch of the inferior maxilla to the deep surface of the masseter muscle, to which it is distributed. [L, 142.]—**Mastoid a.** Lat., *arteria mastoidea.* Fr., *artère mastoïdienne.* 1. A branch of the occipital a. which enters the skull through the mastoid foramen and is distributed to the dura mater and the diploe. 2. A branch of the posterior auricular a. running over the insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to the occipitalis muscle and the overlying integument, and anastomosing with the occipital a. [L, 142.]—**Maxillo-muscular a.** A branch, in some quadrupeds, of the external carotid a. distributed to the internal pterygoid and masseter muscles. [L, 13.]—**Median a.** Lat., *arteria media.* Fr., *artère du nerf médian.* Sp., *arteria del nervio medio.* A branch of the anterior interosseous a. of the arm which accompanies the median nerve and is distributed to its substance and to the flexor sublimis digitorum muscle. [L, 142.]—**Median sacral a.** See *Middle sacral a.*—**Medicerebellar a.** [Wilder]. See *Anterior inferior cerebellar a.*—**Medicerebral a.** [Wilder]. See *Middle cerebral a.*—**Medio-colic a.** See *Middle colic a.*—**Medullary arteries.** Fr., *artères médullaires.* 1. See *Nutrient arteries.* 2. The arteries of the medullary substance of the brain. [L.]—**Meningeal arteries.** See *Anterior meningeal arteries, Posterior meningeal a., Inferior meningeal arteries, Middle meningeal a.*, and *Small meningeal a.*—**Mental a.** Lat., *arteria mentalis.* Fr., *artère mentale.* Ger., *Kinnpulsader.* The terminal branch of the inferior dental a., which passes out on to the face through the mental foramen and is distributed to the side of the chin and face. [L, 142.]—**Mesenteric arteries.** See *Great, Small, Superior, Inferior*, and *Middle mesenteric a.*—**Meso-lobar a.** Lat., *arteria meso-lobaris.* See *Anterior cerebral a.*—**Metacarpal a.** Lat., *arteria metacarpea.* The first dorsal interosseous a. of the hand. It arises from the radial a. beneath the extensor tendons of the thumb, frequently in common with the posterior radio-carpal a., and descends upon the second dorsal interosseous muscle to the level of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation, where it divides into the dorsal digital arteries to the adjacent sides of the index and middle fingers. It communicates with the deep palmar arch. In the pl., the dorsal and palmar interosseous arteries. [L, 7, 142, 172.]—**Metatarsal a.** Lat., *arteria metatarsea.* Fr., *artère métatarsienne.* Ger., *erste Mittelfussrückenpulsader.* A branch of the dorsal a. of the foot, which arises near the bases of the metatarsal bones and runs outward beneath the extensor brevis muscle to anastomose with branches of the tarsal and external plantar arteries, forming the plantar arch. In the pl., the dorsal and plantar interosseous arteries. [L, 7, 142, 172.]—**Metatarso-pedal a.** One of the two terminal branches of the pedal a. of the horse and some other solipeds, which runs down the side of the metatarsus and divides into the collateral arteries of the digits. [L, 13.]—**Middle and internal frontal arteries.** Fr., *artères frontales moyenne et interne.* Branches of the anterior cerebral a. distributed to the convolution of the corpus callosum, the corpus callosum itself, the first and second frontal convolutions, and the upper part of the ascending frontal convolution. [L, 189.]—**Middle a. of the corpora quadrigemina.** Fr., *artère moyenne des tubercules quadrijumeaux.* A branch of the posterior cerebral a. which terminates in fine ramifications in the space between the corpora quadrigemina. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**Middle articular a. of the knee.** Lat., *arteria articularis genu media.* Fr., *artère articulaire moyenne du genou.* Ger., *mittlere Kniegelenkpulsader.* Sp., *arteria articular media.* A branch of the popliteal a. which arises opposite the flexure of the knee joint, pierces the posterior ligament, and is distributed to the crucial ligaments and the structures within the joint. [L, 142.]—**Middle calcaneal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ calcaneæ mediæ.* Several small branches of the posterior tibial a. distributed to the

outer and back surface of the os calcis. [L, 31.]—**Middle cerebral a.** Lat., *arteria cerebralis media.* Fr., *artère cérébrale moyenne.* Ger., *mittlere Gehirnpulsader.* Sp., *arteria cerebral media.* One of the two terminal branches of the internal carotid a. which runs obliquely outward and upward in the fissure of Sylvius to the surface of the island of Reil, where it divides into branches distributed to the pia mater covering the outer surface of the cerebrum. It also gives off the anterior chorioid and lenticulo-nuclear arteries. [L, 31, 142.]—**Middle coccygeal a.** A branch of one of the sacral arteries of some of the lower animals, which runs down on the inferior surface of the caudal vertebræ, between the two depressor muscles of the tail, to its extremity. [L, 13.]—**Middle colic a.** Lat., *arteria colica media.* Fr., *artère colique moyenne.* Ger., *mittlere Dickdarmpulsader.* A branch of the superior mesenteric a. which runs forward between the layers of the transverse mesocolon toward the transverse colon, where it divides into two branches, one of which anastomoses with the right colic a. and the other with the left colic and a number of small branches distributed to the coats of the colon. [L, 142.]—**Middle external pudic a.** An occasional branch of the superficial epigastric a. distributed to the parts supplied by the inferior and superior external pudic arteries. [L, 179.]—**Middle hæmorrhoidal a.** Lat., *arteria hæmorrhoidalis media.* Fr., *artère hémorrhoïdale moyenne.* Ger., *mittlere Mastdarmpulsader.* Sp., *arteria hemorroidal media.* An a. arising most commonly from the internal iliac, but occasionally from the inferior vesical or the internal pudic, which is distributed to the lower part of the rectum and anastomoses with the superior and inferior hæmorrhoidal and inferior vesical arteries. [L, 142.]—**Middle meningeal a.** Lat., *arteria meningealis media.* Fr., *artère méningée moyenne.* Ger., *mittlere Hirnhautpulsader.* A branch of the internal maxillary a. which enters the cranium by the foramen spinosum and is distributed to the dura mater from the frontal bone in front to the occipital behind and as high as the vertex. [L, 142.]—**Middle mesenteric a.** Lat., *arteria mesenterica media.* An occasional branch of the common iliac a., furnishing branches to the transverse and descending colon. [L, 142.]—**Middle nasal a.** Lat., *arteria nasalis media.* Fr., *artère nasale moyenne.* See *Anterior nasal a.*—**Middle parietal a.** Fr., *artère pariétale moyenne.* A branch of the middle cerebral a. which ascends in the fissure of Rolando and is distributed to its convolutions and often to the anterior portion of the first parietal convolution. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**Middle perforating a. of the thigh.** See *Second perforating a. of the thigh.*—**Middle sacral a.** Lat., *arteria sacralis media.* Fr., *artère sacrée moyenne.* Ger., *mittlere Heiligbeinpulsader.* A single a., arising from the abdominal aorta just above its bifurcation into the common iliac arteries, which runs downward upon the last lumbar vertebra and along the middle of the sacrum to the front of the coccyx, where it anastomoses with branches of the lateral sacral arteries and is continued onward through the median aponeurosis of the levator ani muscles to the coccygeal gland. It sends small branches to the sacrum and the parts between it and the rectum and to the rectum itself. [L, 142.]—**Middle suprarenal a.** See *Capsular a.*—**Middle temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis media.* Fr., *artère temporale moyenne.* Ger., *mittlere Schläfenbeinpulsader.* Sp., *arteria temporal media.* A branch of the superficial temporal a. which arises close above the zygoma, ascends in a groove upon the squamous portion of the temporal bone, and is distributed to the temporal fossa. [L, 142.]—**Middle thyreoid a.** Fr., *artère thyréoïdienne moyenne.* An occasional branch of the common carotid a. distributed to the thyreoid body. [L, 35.]—**Middle ureteric arteries.** Small branches of the aorta, or of the common iliac or internal spermatic a., distributed to the middle portion of the ureter. [L, 179.]—**Middle vesical (or vesicular) arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ vesicales mediæ.* The posterior branches of the superior vesical. [C ; L, 142.]—**Musculo-phrenic a.** Lat., *arteria musculo-phrenica.* Fr., *artère musculo-phrénique.* Ger., *Muskelzwerchfellpulsader.* The outer of the two terminal branches of the internal mammary a., which runs downward and outward behind the cartilages of the floating ribs. It gives off branches to the diaphragm, the lower intercostal spaces, and the abdominal muscles. [L, 142.]—**Mylo-hyoid a.** Lat., *arteria mylo-hyoidea.* Fr., *artère mylo-hyoïdienne.* Ger., *Kieferzungenbeinpulsader.* A branch of the inferior dental a. which runs downward in the mylo-hyoid groove and is distributed to the mylo-hyoid muscle. [L, 172.]—**Nasal a.** Lat., *arteria nasalis.* Fr., *artère nasale.* Ger., *Nasenarterie.* Sp., *arteria nasal.* A term applied to the anterior nasal and to the spheno-palatine arteries, but more properly to the latter. [L.] See also *Lateral nasal a.*—**Naso-palatine a.** Lat., *arteria naso-palatina.* Fr., *artère naso-palatine.* A branch of the spheno-palatine a. which runs down in the groove in the vomer and connects with the descending palatine through the incisor foramen. [L, 142.]—**Navel arteries.** See *Umbilical arteries.*—**Nutrient a. of the fibula.** Lat., *arteria nutriens fibulæ.* A small branch of the peroneal a. which supplies the fibula. [L, 172.]—**Nutrient a. of the humerus.** See *Nutrient a. of the os brachii.*—**Nutrient a. of the ilium.** Lat., *arteria nutriens ilii.* A branch of the gluteal a., which enters the lower part of the ilium. [L, 7.]—**Nutrient a. of the os brachii.** Lat., *arteria nutriens ossis brachii.* Fr., *artère nourricière de l'humérus.* Ger., *Ernährungspulsader des Oberarmes.* A branch of the brachial a. which arises about the middle of the arm and enters the os brachii near the insertion of the coraco-brachialis muscle. [L, 172.]—**Nutrient a. of the radius.** Lat., *arteria nutriens radii.* Fr., *artère nourricière du radius.* Ger., *Ernährungspulsader der Speiche.* A branch of the anterior interosseous a. of the forearm, which supplies the radius. [L, 172.]—**Nutrient a. of the tibia.** Lat., *arteria nutriens tibiæ.* Fr., *artère nourricière du tibia.* Ger., *Ernährungspulsader des Schienbeins.* A branch of the posterior tibial a. which descends upon the external and posterior surface of the tibia, which it enters through the nutrient foramen. It gives off branches to the adjacent muscles in its course. [L, 7.]—**Nutrient a. of the ulna.** Lat., *arteria nutriens ulnæ.* Fr., *artère nourricière du cubitus.* Ger., *Ernährungspulsader der Ellenbogenröhre.* A branch of the anterior interosseous a. of the forearm supplying the ulna. [L, 7.]—**Nutrient branchial arteries.** Fr., *artères nourricières des branchies.* Branches of the efferent arterioles of the branchial capillary network of the *Branchiata*, distributed to the substance of the gills. [L, 158.]—**Obturator a.** Lat., *arteria obturatoria.* Fr., *artère obturatrice.* Ger., *Hüftbeinlochpulsader.* A branch of the internal iliac a., most commonly of its anterior division, resting upon the obturator portion of the pelvic fascia, which passes out of the pelvis through the upper part of the thyreoid foramen, and upon the surface of the obturator membrane divides into an external and internal branch. The internal branch curves around the inner margin of the foramen and is distributed to the obturator, pectinæus, gracilis, and adductor muscles, and anastomoses with the internal circumflex a. The external branch passes around the outer margin of the foramen to the space between the gemellus inferior and quadratus femoris muscles, where it anastomoses with the sciatic a. It supplies the obturator muscles and sends a branch to the hip joint. This vessel occasionally arises from the internal epigastric a., in which case it may curve along the free margin of Gimbernat's ligament and be wounded in the operation for femoral hernia. [L, 142, 172.]—**Occipital a.** Lat., *arteria occipitalis.* Fr., *artère occipitale.* Ger., *Hinterhauptspulsader.* Sp., *arteria occipital.* 1. A branch of the external carotid a. which arises from its posterior surface near the lower border of the digastric muscle. It runs upward to the interval between the transverse process of the atlas and the mastoid process of the temporal bone, whence it runs horizontally to the occipital bone, upon which it turns upward to divide near the occiput into branches. It gives off the mastoid a., the arteria princeps cervicis, and branches to the occiput and the muscles of the neck. [L, 7, 142, 172.] 2. A branch of the posterior cerebral a. distributed to the occipital convolutions and adjacent parts. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**Occipito-dorsal a.** Fr., *artère occipito-dorsale.* A branch of the cervico-pulmonary a., distributed to the dorsal pectoral and the lateral cranial regions in the toad. [L, 158.]—**Occipito-meningeal a.** A branch of the vertebral a. distributed to the dura mater. [L, 115.]—**Occipito-muscular a.** One of the terminal branches of the occipital a. of many of the lower animals, distributed to the occiput. [L, 13.]—**Œsophageal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ œsophageæ.* Fr., *artères œsophagiennes.* Ger., *Speiseröhrenpulsadern.* See *Aortic* and *Inferior œsophageal arteries.*—**Omphalo-mesenteric arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ omphalo-mesentericæ.* Fr., *artères omphalo-mésentériques.* Ger., *Nabelgekröspulsadern.* Sp., *arterias omfalo-mesentéricas.* The larger of the branches into which the primitive aortæ of the embryo divide, subsequently developed into the umbilical arteries (the others becoming the iliacs). [A. Thomson (A, 5).]—**Ophthalmic a.** Lat., *arteria*

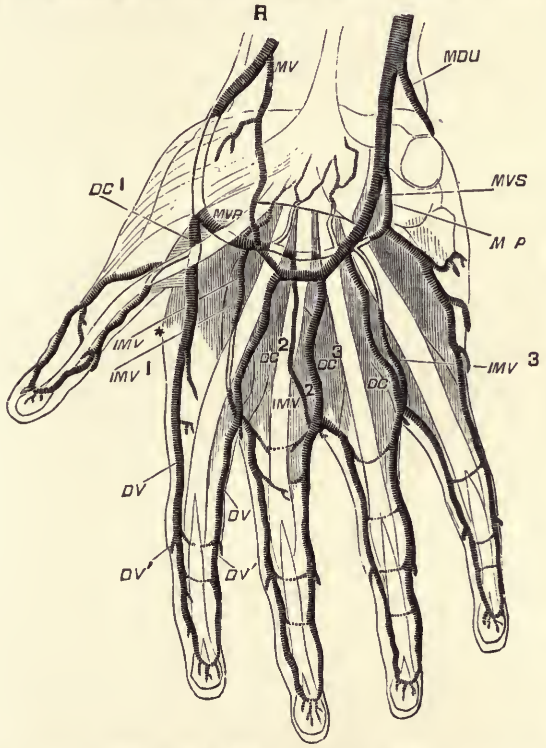


THE OPHTHALMIC ARTERY AND ITS BRANCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

CI, the internal carotid; *OP*, the ophthalmic; *LA*, the lacrymal; *SO*, the supra-orbital; *NF*, the naso-frontal; *EA*, the anterior ethmoidal; *EP*, the posterior ethmoidal; *F*, the frontal; *N*, the nasal; *PBLS*, the arteria palpebralis lateralis superior; *PBLI*, the arteria palpebralis lateralis inferior; *PBMI*, the arteria palpebralis medialis inferior; *PBMS*, the arteria palpebralis medialis superior; *C″*, the long ciliary arteries; *CR*, the central retinal.

ophthalmica. Fr., *artère ophthalmique.* Ger., *Augenarterie.* Sp., *arteria oftálmica.* A branch from the internal carotid a. on the inner side of the anterior clinoid process, which enters the orbit through the optic foramen, below and on the outer side of the optic nerve. It passes across the optic nerve and then forward, beneath the lower border of the superior oblique muscle, to the inner angle of the eye, where it divides into the frontal and the nasal arteries. Its branches are divided into those distributed to the orbit and surrounding parts and those which supply the muscles and globe of the eye. Its orbital branches are the lacrymal, supra-orbital, anterior

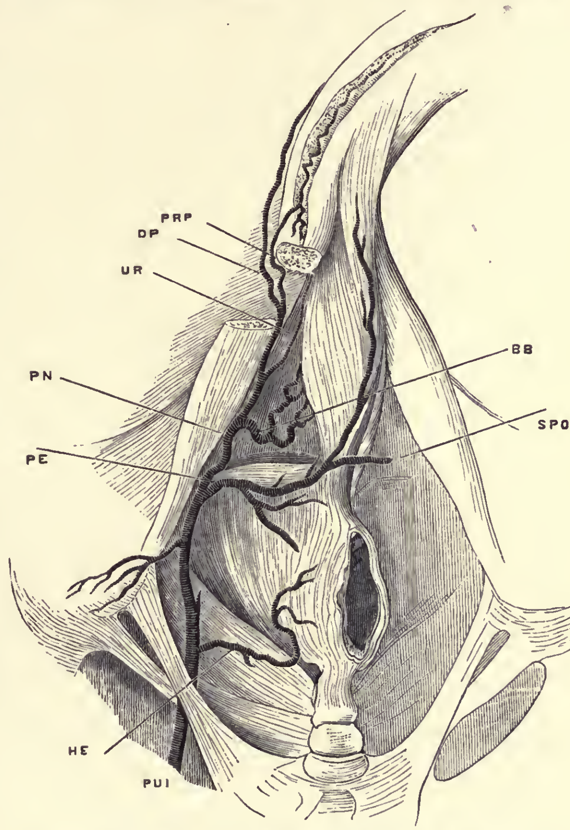
and posterior ethmoidal, inferior and superior palpebral, frontal, and nasal arteries. The ocular branches are the anterior short and long ciliary arteries, the central retinal a., and branches to the ocular muscles. [L, 142, 172.]—**Orbital a.** A small a. arising from either the superficial or middle temporal a., which runs forward across the zygoma to supply the outer portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle and the integument. [L, 142.]—**Outer dorsal a. of the thumb.** Lat., *arteria pollicis ulnaris dorsalis.* Fr., *artère cubito-dorsale du pouce.* A branch of the radial a. running on the radial side of the dorsal aspect of the thumb. [L, 7, 142.]—**Ovarian a.** Lat., *arteria ovarii.* Fr., *artère ovarienne.* A branch of the abdominal aorta of the female which corresponds to the internal spermatic a. of the male. It runs downward upon the psoas muscle as far as the margin of the pelvis, where it inclines inward between the layers of the broad ligament to the attached margin of the ovary, which it supplies. It sends off a branch which accompanies the round ligament into the inguinal canal, a second along the oviduct, and a third which anastomoses with the uterine a. [L, 142.]—**Palatine arteries.** See *Anterior, Superior,* and *Inferior palatine a.*—**Palato-labial a.** See *Facial a.* and *Superior palatine a.*—**Palato-maxillary a.** See *Superior palatine a.*—**Palmar digital arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ digitales volares.*



THE PALMAR ARCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

R, the radial artery; *U*, the ulnar; *MV*, the superficial volar; *MVS*, the arteria metacarpea volaris ulnaris sublimis; *MVP*, the arteria metacarpea volaris radialis profunda; *MP*, the arteria metacarpea volaris ulnaris profunda; *DC*, *DC*², *DC*³, the palmar digital arteries; *IMV* 1, *IMV* 2, *IMV* 3, the palmar interosseous arteries; *IMV* *, one of the posterior perforating arteries; *DV*, the collateral digital arteries.

Fr., *artères digitales palmaires.* Ger., *Hohlhandfingerpulsadern.* Branches, usually four in number, from the convex surface of the superficial palmar arch, which are distributed to both sides of the three inner fingers and the ulnar side of the index finger. The first is distributed to the ulnar side of the little finger; the three others run down in the intermetacarpal spaces to the roots of the fingers, where they divide into the collateral digital arteries. [L, 142.]—**Palmar interosseous arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ interosseæ volares.* Fr., *artères métacarpiennes paimaires.* Ger., *Hohlhandmittelhandpulsadern.* Branches, usually three in number, which arise from the deep palmar arch, run down upon the interosseous muscles, and at the roots of the fingers inosculate with the palmar digital arteries. They also supply branches to the deep structures of the palm of the hand. [L, 142.]—**Palpebral arteries.** See *Superior* and *Inferior palpebral a.* and *External* and *Internal palpebral arteries.*—**Pancreatico-duodenal a.** Lat., *arteria duodenalis inferior.* A branch of the hepatic a., distributed to the adjacent margins of the pancreas and the duodenum. [L, 172.] See also *Superior pancreatico-duodenal a.*—**Parietal a.** A branch of the occipital a. (1st def.) which pierces the parietal bone and ramifies over the superior longitudinal sinus. [L, 45.]—**Parieto-sphenoidal a.** A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the inferior parietal lobule, the angular gyrus, and the upper part of the cortex of the sphenoidal lobe. [L, 189.]—**Pedal a.** Lat., *arteria pediaca.* Fr., *artère pédieuse.* See *Dorsal a. of the foot.*—**Perforating arteries of the hand.** Branches of the deep palmar arch which pass backward between the heads of the last three dorsal interosseous muscles to inosculate with the dorsal interosseous arteries. [L, 172.]—**Pericephalic a.** See *External carotid a.*—**Perineal a.** Lat., *arteria perinæalis.* A term used by some anatomists for the superficial perineal a. or for the trunk from which the superficial and transverse perineal arteries arise. [L.] See also *A. of the penis.*

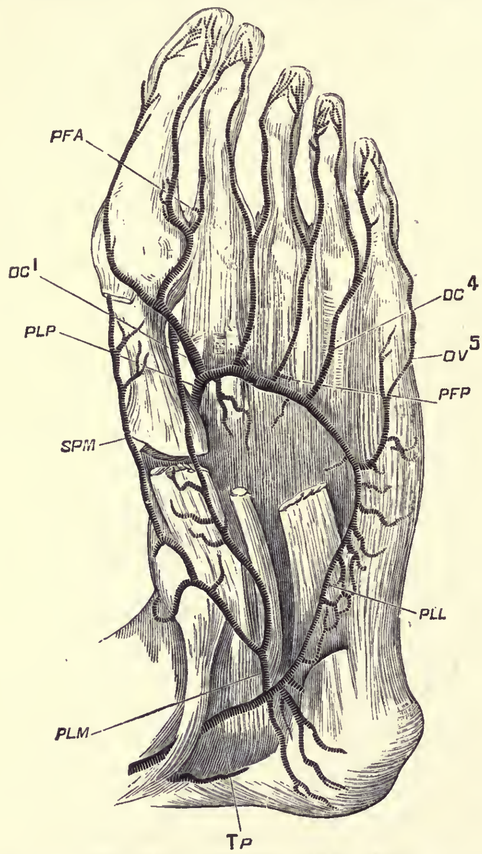


THE PERINEAL ARTERIES. (AFTER HENLE.)

PUI, the internal pudic; *HE*, the external hæmorrhoidal; *PE*, the perineal; *SPO*, the posterior scrotal; *PN*, the a. of the penis; *BB*, the a. of the bulb of the urethra; *UR*, the arteria urethralis; *DP*, the dorsal a. of the penis; *PRP*, the a. of the corpus cavernosum.

—**Peroneal a.** Lat., *arteria peronea.* Fr., *artère péronière.* Ger., *Madenbeinpulsader.* Sp., *arteria peronéa.* A branch of the posterior tibial a., which arises about an inch below the lower border of the poplitæus muscle and descends along the inner border of the fibula to the lower end of the interosseous space, where it divides into the anterior and posterior peroneal arteries. It gives off branches to the muscles of the calf, the nutrient a. of the fibula, and a branch of communication with the posterior tibial a. [L, 142.] See also *Anterior peroneal a.* and *External calcaneal arteries.*—**Perpendicular a.** A vessel which arises at right angles from the digital a of the hind leg of the horse and some other animals, and is distributed to the neighborhood of the fetlock. [L, 13.]—**Pharyngeal a.** A branch of the facial a. in some quadrupeds, analogous to the superior pharyngeal a. of man. [L, 13.] See also *Ascending pharyngeal a.* and *Pterygo-palatine a.*—**Phrenic arteries.** See *Superior phrenic a.* and *Inferior phrenic arteries.*—**Placental a.** A name suggested by B. Ridge for the umbilical vein. [A, 79.]—**Plantar a.** Lat., *arteria plantaris.* Ger., *Fusssohlenpulsader.* A term applied to the posterior tibial a. on the sole of the foot, before it divides into the external and internal plantar arteries. [L, 174.] See also *Deep plantar a.*—**Plantar digital arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ digitales plantares.* Fr., *artères digitales plantaires.* Ger., *Sohlenzehenpulsadern.* The branches of the plantar interosseous arteries which are distributed to the sides of the plantar aspect of the toes. They pass down to the distal phalanx, where they form an arch from the convexity of which small branches pass to the extremity of the toe and to the matrix of the nail. [L, 142, 172.]—**Plantar interosseous arteries, Plantar metatarsal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ interosseæ plantares.* Fr., *artères interosseuses plantaires.* Ger., *Sohlenmittelfusspulsadern.* Sp., *arterias interóseas plantares.* Branches from the convexity of the plantar arch, which run downward in the interosseous spaces to the bases of the second phalanges, where they divide into the plantar digital arteries. They also give off the anterior and posterior perforating arteries of the foot. [L, 142.]—**Plantar-pollicar a.** A branch of either the anterior tibial or the external plantar a., which runs downward in the first interosseous space and divides into the dorsal digital arteries of the great toe. [L, 179.]—**Pollicar a.** See *Large a. of the thumb.*—**Popliteal a.** Lat., *arteria poplitæa.* Fr., *artère poplitée.* Ger., *Kniekehlpulsader.* Sp., *arteria poplítea.* The

continuation of the femoral a. which extends from the opening in the adductor magnus muscle to the lower border of the poplitæus muscle, where it divides into the anterior and posterior tibial arteries. It lies deep in the popliteal space, being covered at its upper end by the semimembranosus muscle, and lower



THE PLANTAR ARTERIES. (AFTER HENLE.)

TP, the posterior tibial; *PLM*, the internal plantar; *PLL*, the external plantar; *PLP*, the deep plantar; *SPM*, the arteria superficialis pedis medialis: DC^1, DC^2, DC^3, DC^4, the plantar interosseous arteries; DV^5, the arteria digitalis plantaris propria lateralis quinti digiti; *PFP*, one of the posterior perforating arteries; *PFA*, one of the anterior perforating arteries.

down by the gastrocnemius, the plantaris, and the upper part of the solæus. It furnishes muscular branches to the lower part of the muscles of the thigh, the superior and inferior, internal and external, and middle articular arteries of the knee, and the sural arteries. [L, 142.]—**Popliteal articular arteries.** See *Articular arteries of the knee.*—**Postcerebellar a.** [Wilder]. See *Posterior inferior cerebellar a.*—**Postcerebral a.** [Wilder]. See *Posterior cerebral a.*—**Postchorioid arteries** [Wilder]. See *Posterior chorioid arteries.*—**Postcommunicant a.** [Wilder]. See *Posterior communicating a. of the brain.*—**Posterior abdominal a.** Fr., *artère abdominale postérieure.* See *Deep epigastric a.*—**Posterior and internal frontal arteries.** Fr., *artères frontales postérieures et internes.* Branches of the anterior cerebral a. distributed over the quadrate lobe. [L, 189.]—**Posterior a. of the cavernous sinus** (or **of the receptacle**). A branch given off from the internal carotid a. in the carotid canal, distributed to the posterior clinoid process, the fourth, fifth, and sixth cranial nerves, and the dura mater in its vicinity. [L, 179.]—**Posterior auricular a.** Lat., *arteria auricularis posterior.* Fr., *artère auriculaire postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Ohrarterie.* Sp., *arteria auricular posterior.* A branch of the external carotid a. which runs upward under the parotid gland to the groove between the cartilage of the ear and the mastoid process of the temporal bone, where it divides into the auricular and mastoid branches. It also gives off the stylo-mastoid a. [L, 142.]—**Posterior cæcal a.** A branch of the superior mesenteric distributed to the posterior surface of the cæcum. [L, 179.]—**Posterior cerebral a.** Lat., *arteria cerebralis posterior.* Fr., *artère cérébrale postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Gehirnpulsader.* Sp., *arteria cerebral posterior.* One of the two terminal branches of the basilar a., which passes upward from the upper border of the pons Varolii to the lower surface of the posterior part of the cerebrum. It gives off the posterior communicating and posterior chorioid arteries and branches to the occipital lobe and to the inner and lower parts of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [L, 142.] See also *Vertebral a.*—**Posterior cervical a.** Lat., *arteria cervicalis posterior.* Fr., *artère cervicale.* Ger., *hintere Nackenpulsader.* 1. A branch of the transverse cervical a. which runs upward between the levator anguli scapulæ and splenius colli muscles, to which it is principally distributed, and ends by anastomosing with the superficial cervical a. 2. See *Deep cervical a.*—**Posterior chorioid arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ chorioideæ posteriores.* Ger., *hintere Adernetzpulsadern.* Branches of the posterior cerebral a. distributed to the upper portion of the chorioid plexus. [L, 142.]—**Posterior ciliary arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ ciliares posteriores.* Fr., *artères ciliaires postérieures.* Ger., *hintere Blendungspulsadern.* Sp., *arterias ciliares posteriores.* Branches of the ophthalmic a. which pass forward, surrounding the optic nerve, to the sclerotic, which they pierce near the optic nerve, and divide in the chorioid coat into the long and short ciliary arteries. [L, 142.]—**Posterior circumflex a. of the arm.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa humeri posterior.* Fr., *artère circonflexe postérieure de l'humérus.* Ger., *hintere Kranzarterie des Armes.* A branch of the axillary a. which arises just below the lower border of the subscapularis muscle and runs backward in company with the circumflex nerve through the space formed by the teres major muscle, the tendon of the long head of the triceps, and the os brachii. It winds around the bone and terminates in the substance of the deltoid muscle, giving off branches to the structures in its neighborhood. [L, 142.]—**Posterior circumflex a. of the shoulder.** See *Prehumeral a.*—**Posterior circumflex a. of the thigh.** See *Internal circumflex a. of the thigh.*—**Posterior colic a.** Fr., *artère colique postérieure.* An a. which runs along the free margin of the colon in the horse. [L, 158.]—**Posterior communicating a. of the brain.** Lat., *arteria communicans posterior.* Fr., *artère communicante postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Verbindungspulsader.* A short vessel connecting the posterior cerebral and internal carotid arteries on each side. [L.] Cf. Circle *of Willis.*—**Posterior cubital recurrent a.** See *Posterior ulnar recurrent a.*—**Posterior dental a.** Lat., *arteria dentalis posterior.* Fr., *artère dentaire postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Zahnpulsader.* A branch of the sphenomaxillary portion of the internal maxillary a., distributed to the molar and bicuspid teeth and the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus. [L, 142.]—**Posterior dorsal a. of the penis.** An analogue of the dorsal a. of the penis of man, in some quadrupeds. [L, 13.]—**Posterior dorso-interosseous a. of the arm.** See *Posterior interosseous a. of the arm.*—**Posterior ethmoidal a.** Lat., *arteria ethmoidalis posterior.* Fr., *artère ethmoïdale postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Riechbeinpulsader.* Sp., *arteria etmoidal posterior.* A branch of the ophthalmic a., which passes through the internal orbital canal and is distributed to the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal cells and of the upper part of the nose. [L, 142.]—**Posterior iliac a.** See *Gluteal a.*—**Posterior inferior cerebellar a.** Lat., *arteria cerebelli inferior posterior.* Fr., *artère cérébelleuse inférieure posterieure.* Ger., *hintere und untere Hirnleinpulsader.* A branch either of the vertebral or of the basilar artery, which arises near the pons Varolii and runs backward and outward to the forepart of the vallecula, where it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the lower and back portion of the cerebellum. [L, 142.]—**Posterior internal optic a.** Fr., *artère optique interne postérieure* A branch of the posterior communicating a. of the brain, or of the posterior cerebral a., which is distributed to the optic thalmus. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**Posterior interosseous a. of the forearm.** Lat., *arteria interossea antibrachii posterior.* Fr., *artère interosseuse postérieure de l'avant-bras.* Ger., *hintere Zwischenknochenpulsader.* A branch of the common interosseous a. of the forearm, which passes to the posterior surface of the forearm through the interval between the oblique ligament and the upper border of the interosseous membrane. It runs downward between the superficial and deep extensor muscles and ends near the wrist by anastomosing with the rete carpeum dorsale. It gives off the posterior interosseous recurrent a. and numerous branches to the muscles of the back of the forearm.—**Posterior interosseous recurrent a. of the arm.** See *Posterior radial recurrent a.*—**Posterior mediastinal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ mediastinæ posteriores.* Fr., *artères médiastinées postérieures.* Ger., *hintere Mittelfellpulsadern.* Branches of the thoracic aorta distributed to the glands and areolar tissue of the posterior mediastinum. [L, 172.]—**Posterior meningeal a.** Lat., *arteria meningea posterior.* Fr., *artère méningée postérieure.* Ger., *hintere Hirnhautpulsader.* Sp., *arteria meningea posterior.* 1. A branch of the vertebral a. given off opposite the foramen magnum, distributed to the dura mater of the lower occipital fossa and to the falx cerebelli. [L, 142.] 2. A branch of the inferior pharyngeal a. distributed to the dura mater. [L.]—**Posterior metacarpal interosseous arteries.** Two branches, in some quadrupeds, of the radio-palmar a., distributed to the lateral and posterior portions of the metacarpus. [L, 13.]—**Posterior palatine a.** See *Superior palatine a.*—**Posterior parietal a.** Fr., *artère pariétale postérieure.* A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the inferior parietal and the first temporal convolutions. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L).]—**Posterior perforating arteries of the foot.** Lat., *arteriæ perforantes posteriores.* Three branches of the plantar arch which pass backward through the back part of the three outer interosseous spaces to inosculate with the dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot. [L, 142.]—**Posterior peroneal arteries.** Fr., *artères péronières postérieures.* Sp., *arterias peróneas posteriores.* See *External calcaneal arteries.*—**Posterior radial carpal a.** See *Posterior radio-carpal a.*—**Posterior radial recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria radialis recurrens posterior.* Fr., *artère récurrente radiale postérieure.* Sp., *arteria recurrente radial posterior.* A branch of the posterior interosseous a. of the forearm, which passes up beneath the anconæus muscle to the interval between the olecranon and the external condyle, and terminates by anastomosing with the superior profunda and posterior ulnar recurrent arteries. [L, 142.]—**Posterior radio-carpal a.** Lat., *arteria carpea dorsalis radialis.* Fr., *artère dorsale du carpe.* A branch of the radial a., which runs transversely across the back of the carpus and, uniting with a similar branch of the ulnar a., assists

in forming the rete carpeum dorsale. [L, 7.]—**Posterior scapular a.** Lat., *arteria dorsalis scapulæ*. Fr., *artère scapulaire postérieure*. Ger., *Rückenschlagader des Schulterblatts*. Sp., *arteria escapular posterior*. A branch of either the transverse cervical or the subclavian a., which runs backward to the upper angle of the scapula, where it turns and passes downward to the inferior angle of the bone. Close to the upper angle of the scapula it gives off the supraspinous a., and during its course numerous branches to the adjoining muscles. [L, 142.]—**Posterior scrotal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ scrotales posteriores*. Fr., *artères scrotales postérieures*. Branches of the internal pudic a. distributed to the posterior portion of the scrotum. [L, 31.]—**Posterior spinal a.** Lat., *arteria spinalis posterior*. Fr., *artère spinale postérieure*. Ger., *hintere Rückenmarkspulsader*. Sp., *arteria spinal posterior*. A branch of the vertebral a., given off at the side of the medulla oblongata, which descends behind the posterior roots of the spinal nerves as far as the cauda equina. It is distributed to the contents of the spinal canal and receives branches through the intervertebral foramina from the intercostal and lumbar arteries. [L, 172.]—**Posterior temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis posterior*. Fr., *artère temporale postérieure*. 1. A branch of the superficial temporal a., which runs upward upon the temporal fascia and is distributed to the side of the head and to the vertex. [L, 142.] 2. A branch of the posterior cerebral a. distributed to the hippocampal convolution, the third temporal convolution, and the lobulus fusiformis, terminating at the inferior occipito-temporal sulcus. [H. Duret, *l. c.* (L); L, 189.]—**Posterior tibial a.** Lat., *arteria tibialis posterior*. Fr., *artère tibiale postérieure*. Ger., *hintere Schienbeinpulsader*. Sp., *arteria tibial posterior*. The larger of the two terminal branches of the popliteal a., which extends from the lower border of the poplitæus muscle to the lower border of the internal annular ligament of the ankle, where it divides into the external and internal plantar arteries. It gives off numerous unnamed branches to the integument and muscles of the posterior portion of the calf, the nutrient a. of the tibia, and the peroneal and internal malleolar

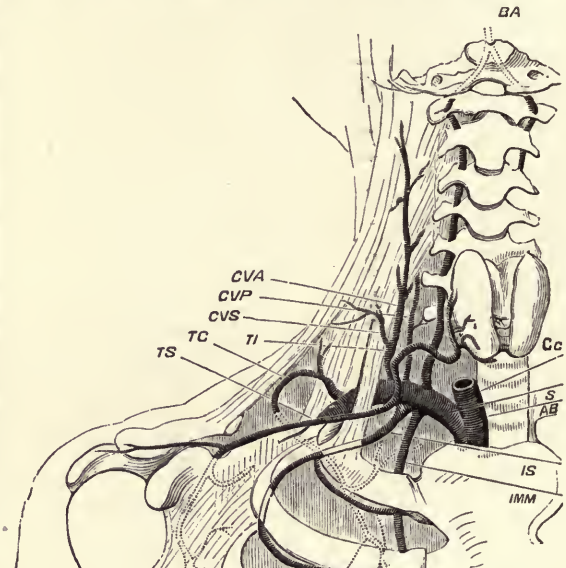


POSTERIOR TIBIAL ARTERY. (AFTER HENLE.)

PO, the popliteal; *TA*, the anterior tibial; *TP*, the posterior tibial; *PC*, the peroneal; *RTA*, the anterior tibial recurrent; *RTP*, the posterior tibial recurrent; *FS*, the superior fibular; *NUF*, the nutrient a. of the fibula; *NUT*, the nutrient a. of the tibia; *PPF*, the anterior peroneal; *COM*, the arteria anastomotica transversa; *MAM*, the arteria malleolaris anterior medialis; *MAL*, the internal malleolar; *MPM*, the arteria malleolaris posterior medialis; *CAM*, the middle calcaneal; *PLM*, the internal plantar; *PLL*, the external plantar.

arteries. [L, 142.]—**Posterior tibial recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria tibialis recurrens posterior*. Fr., *artère tibiale récurrente postérieure*. Ger., *hintere zurücklaufende Schienbeinpulsader*. A branch of the anterior tibial a., which runs up beneath the poplitæus muscle to the back of the knee joint where it anastomoses with the inferior articular arteries of the knee. [L, 13, 142.]—**Posterior ulnar carpal a.** See *Posterior ulno-carpal a.*—**Posterior ulnar recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria recurrens ulnaris posterior*. Fr., *artère récurrente cubitale postérieure*. Ger., *hintere zurücklaufende Ellenbogenpulsader*. A branch of the upper part of the ulnar a., sometimes arising with the anterior recurrent from a common trunk, which runs upward and backward beneath the flexor sublimis muscle to the inner condyle of the os brachii. It gives off branches to the ulnar nerve, the elbow joint, and the muscles in its vicinity, and anastomoses with the inferior profunda, anastomotic, and posterior radial recurrent arteries. [L, 142.]—**Posterior ulno-carpal a.** Lat., *arteria carpea dorsalis ulnaris*. Fr., *artère dorsale du carpe*. A branch of the ulnar a., which passes across the dorsal surface of the carpus and, uniting with a similar branch of the radial a., assists in forming the rete carpeum dorsale. [L, A.]—**Posterior vertebral arteries.** See *Primitive* AORTÆ.—**Præcipua mesentericum accedens a.** See *Superior mesenteric a.*—**Precerebellar a.** [Wilder]. See *Superior cerebellar a.*—**Precerebral a.** [Wilder]. See *Anterior cerebral a.*—**Prechorioid arteries** [Wilder]. See *Anterior chorioid arteries.*—**Precommunicant a.** [Wilder]. See *Anterior communicating a. of the brain.*—**Prehumeral a.** A branch of the brachial a. of some quadrupeds, which passes down between the two heads of the coraco-humeralis muscle and terminates in the substance of the mastoido-humeral muscle. It supplies the shoulder joint and the adjacent muscles. [L, 13.]—**Preplantar a., Preplantar ungual a.** One of the terminal branches of the digital a. of the horse and some other animals, which passes down through the preplantar fissure and is distributed to the bulb of the heel and to the villous and laminal tissues of the foot. [L, 13.]—**Prepubic a.** A branch, in the solipeds, of the external iliac or femoral a., which passes through the crural ring and divides into two branches, which are the analogues of the superficial epigastric, the epigastric, and the external pudic arteries of man. [L, 13.]—**Prevertebral a.** Fr., *artère prévertébrale*. A branch, in some quadrupeds, of the occipital a., which is distributed to the meninges and to the rotator muscles of the head. [L, 13.] See also *Posterior meningeal a.*—**Primary iliac a.** See *Common iliac a.*—**Primitive a.** See *Primitive* AORTA.—**Primitive carotid a.** See *Common carotid a.*—**Primitive iliac a.** See *Common iliac a.*—**Profunda a. of the clitoris.** See *Cavernous a. of the clitoris.*—**Profunda a. of the thigh.** See *Deep femoral a.*—**Profunda femoris a.** See *Deep femoral a.*—**Profunda penis a.** See *A. of the corpus cavernosum.*—**Profunda radial a.** Lat., *arteria collateralis radialis inferior*. Fr., *artère collatérale externe*. The termination of the superior profunda a. of the arm at the back of the elbow. [L, 1796.]—**Profunda tibial a. of the foot.** The innermost branch of the internal plantar a., which runs down on the border of the abductor pollicis muscle and unites with the plantar pollicar a. [L, 179.]—**Pterygo-palatine a.** Lat., *arteria pterygo-palatina*. Fr., *artère ptérygo-palatine*. Ger., *Flügelpulsader*. A branch of the spheno-maxillary a., which passes through the pterygo-palatine canal, and is distributed to the Eustachian tube and the upper part of the pharynx. [L, 172.]—**Pudic arteries.** See *Accessory pudic*, *Inferior external pudic*, *Internal pudic*, *Middle external pudic*, and *Superior external pudic a.*—**Pulmonary a.** Lat., *arteria pulmonalis*. Fr., *artère pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenarterie*. Sp., *arteria pulmonal*. The vessel which arises from the left side of the base of the right ventricle of the heart and terminates by dividing into the right and left pulmonary arteries close to the lower side of the arch of the aorta. The right a. runs outward behind the ascending aorta and the superior vena cava to the root of the lung, where it divides into two branches. The left a. passes in front of the descending aorta and the left bronchus, where it also divides into two branches. They divide into branches which accompany the bronchial tubes and terminate in the pulmonary capillaries. [L, 172.]—**Pyloric a.** Lat., *arteria pylorica*. Fr., *artère pylorique*. Sp., *arteria pilórica*. 1. A branch of the hepatic a., which reaches the stomach at the pylorus and runs from right to left, along the smaller curvature, to anastomose with the coronary a. of the stomach. 2. A branch of the gastro-duodenal a. distributed to the pylorus. [L, 172.]—**Radial a.** Lat., *arteria radialis*. Fr., *artère radiale*. Ger., *Speichenpulsader*. Sp., *arteria radial*. The smaller of the two terminal branches of the brachial a. It commences at a point opposite the neck of the radius, and runs along the outer part of the forearm to the styloid process of the radius, where it turns around the outer border of the wrist to the upper border of the space between the metacarpal bones of the thumb and index finger, and passes into the palm of the hand, terminating in the deep palmar arch. Its position in the forearm is indicated by a line extending between the middle of the bend of the elbow and the space between the scaphoid bone and the extensor tendons of the thumb. It gives off the anterior radial recurrent, anterior radio-carpal, superficial volar, posterior radio-carpal, and first dorsal interosseous arteries, the dorsal arteries of the thumb and index finger, the large a. of the thumb, and the arteria radialis indicis. [L, 142, 172.]—**Radial recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria radialis recurrens*. Fr., *artère radiale récurrente*. A term applied to the anterior and posterior radial recurrent arteries, but more properly restricted to the former. [L.]—**Radialis indicis a.** Lat., *arteria radialis indicis*. Fr., *artère radio-dorsale de l'index*. A branch of the radial a., which descends between the abductor indicis and the adductor pollicis muscles, and runs along the radial side of the index finger to its extremity. [L, 172.]—**Radio-carpal transverse palmar a.** See *Anterior radio-carpal a.*—**Radio-palmar a.** Lat., *arteria radio-palmaris*. Fr., *artère radio-palmaire*. See *Superficial volar a.*—**Ranine a.** Lat., *arteria ranina*. Fr., *artère ranine*. Ger., *Seitenzungenarterie*. The continuation

of the lingual a., which passes forward from the lower surface of the tongue to its tip, where it anastomoses with its fellow, forming a small loop. In the last part of its course it lies close to the frænum and may be wounded in the operation for tongue-tie. It is distributed to the substance of the tongue. [L, 172.]—**Renal a.** Lat., *arteria renalis.* Fr., *artère rénale.* Ger., *Nierenpulsader.* A branch of the abdominal aorta, which arises a little below the superior mesenteric a., that of the left side being usually a little the lower. It runs at nearly a right angle to the hilum of the kidney, where it divides into several branches distributed to the substance of that organ. It also gives off the inferior suprarenal and the superior ureteric arteries. [L, 31, 142.]—**Retinal arteries.** See *Central retinal a.*, ARTERIÆ *nasales retinæ superiores* and *inferiores*, ARTERIÆ *temporales retinæ superiores* and *inferiores*, ARTERIÆ *maculares retinæ superiores* and *inferiores*, and ARTERIA *mediana retinæ.*—**Retrograde colic a.** A term applied, in some quadrupeds, to a branch of the superior mesenteric a., which runs along the colon in a direction opposite to that taken by the food, and anastomoses with the direct colic a. [L, 13.]—**Retrograde occipital a.** See *Atloido-muscular a.*—**Rhachidian arteries.** See ARTERIÆ *spinales.*—**Right bronchial a.** Lat., *arteria bronchialis dextra.* Fr., *artère bronchique droite.* The vessel which is distributed to the tissue of the right lung. It arises from the first aortic intercostal a. or, by a common trunk with the upper left bronchial, from the thoracic aorta. [L, 142.]—**Right cardiac a.** See *Right coronary a. of the heart.*—**Right colic a.** Lat., *arteria colica dextra.* Fr., *artère colique droite.* Ger., *rechte Dickdarmpulsader.* A branch of the superior mesenteric a., which runs transversely across to the right side, lying beneath the peritonæum, to the middle of the ascending colon, where it divides into two branches, one of which communicates with the ileo-colic and the other with the middle colic a. [L, 142.] See also *Direct colic a.*—**Right coronary a. of the heart.** Lat., *arteria coronaria cordis dextra.* Fr., *artère coronaire droite du cœur.* An a. arising from the anterior sinus of Valsalva, which runs forward between the pulmonary a. and the right auricular appendix to the right auriculo-ventricular groove, which it follows for a certain distance and then divides into two branches, one of which runs in the left auriculo-ventricular groove and the other in the posterior interventricular groove. [L, 142.]—**Right coronary a. of the stomach.** See *Pyloric a.*—**Right gastric a., Right gastro-epiploic a.** Lat., *arteria gastro-epiploica dextra.* Fr., *artère gastro-épiploïque droite.* Ger., *rechte Magennetzpulsader.* Sp., *arteria gastro-epiplóica derecha.* The continuation of the gastro-duodenal a., which runs from right to left along the great curvature of the stomach, between the layers of the great omentum, and anastomoses with the left gastro-epiploic a. [L, 31.]—**Right hepatic a.** Lat., *arteria hepatica dextra.* Fr., *artère hepatique droite.* Ger., *rechte Leberarterie.* A branch of the hepatic a., which runs outward to the transverse fissure, where it divides into several small branches distributed to the substance of the liver. It also gives off the cystic a. [L, 142.]—**Right subclavian a.** A term sometimes applied to the innominate a. [L.]—**Right superior duodenal a.** See *Superior pancreatico-duodenal a.*—**Sacral arteries.** See *Middle sacral a.* and *Lateral sacral arteries.*—**Sacra media a.** See *Middle sacral a.*—**Sacro-lateral arteries.** See *Lateral sacral arteries.*—**Sacro-median a.** See *Middle sacral a.*—**Saphena a.** An a. arising at an acute angle from the femoral a. of the horse and some other quadrupeds, which runs down the leg in company with the saphenous vein, and is distributed to the hollow of the hock and the anterior surface of the lower third of the leg. [L, 13.]—**Scapular arteries.** See *Clavicular a.*, *Subscapular a.*, *Acromial a.*, *Posterior scapular a.*, *Circumflex a. of the scapula*, and *Suprascapular a.*—**Scapular circumflex a.** See *Circumflex a. of the scapula.*—**Scapulo-humeral a.** See *Posterior circumflex a. of the arm.*—**Sciatic a.** Lat., *arteria ischiadica.* The larger of the two terminal branches of the internal iliac a., which descends upon the anterior surface of the pyriformis muscle and the sacral plexus to the lower part of the great sacro-sciatic foramen, where it passes out of the pelvis in company with the internal pudic a. and the sciatic nerve. It then turns downward beneath the glutæus maximus muscle and ends in a small branch distributed to the integument of the back of the thigh. It gives off the comes nervi ischiadici a. and branches to the coccyx and to the parts it traverses.—**Scrotal arteries.** See *Anterior scrotal a.* and *Posterior scrotal arteries.*—**Second perforating a. of the thigh.** Lat., *arteria perforans secunda.* Fr., *artère perforante seconde de la cuisse.* Ger., *zweite durchbohrende Pulsader.* A branch of the deep femoral a., given off a little below the lower border of the pectinæus muscle, sometimes in common with the first perforating a., which pierces the adductor magnus and longus muscles, and is distributed to the muscles of the posterior aspect of the thigh. [L, 142.]—**Short ciliary arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ ciliares breves.* Fr., *artères ciliaires courtes.* Ger., *kurze Blendungspulsadern.* Sp., *arterias ciliares cortes.* Branches of the posterior ciliary arteries distributed to the chorioid coat of the eye. [L, 31.]—**Short thoracic a.** See *Superior thoracic a.*—**Sigmoid a.** Lat., *arteria sigmoidea.* Fr., *artère colique gauche inférieure.* A branch of the inferior mesenteric a., which runs down to the sigmoid flexure of the colon, where it divides into branches which are distributed to the colon, and anastomoses with the left colic and superior hæmorrhoidal arteries. [L, 142.]—**Small external iliac a.** See *External circumflex iliac a.*—**Small meningeal a.** Lat., *arteria meningea parva.* Fr., *artère méningée petite.* Ger., *kleine Hirnhautpulsader.* A branch of either the middle meningeal or the internal maxillary a., which enters the cranium through the foramen ovale and is distributed to the Gasserian ganglion and the dura mater of the middle fossa of the skull. [L, 7.]—**Small mesenteric a.** A term applied, in some quadrupeds, to a branch of the abdominal aorta distributed to the lower portion of the colon and the rectum. [L, 13.]—**Small saphenous a.** An occasional branch of the popliteal a., which runs down to the external malleolus, to the neighborhood of which it is distributed. [L, 142.]—**Small testicular a.** See *External spermatic a.*—**Spermatic a.** Fr., *artère spermatique.* A term applied to the external and internal spermatic arteries, but more properly restricted to the latter. [L.]—**Sphenoidal a.** A branch of the middle cerebral a. distributed to the lower portion of the cortex of the sphenoidal lobe. [L, 189.]—**Spheno-palatine a.** Lat., *arteria spheno-palatina.* Fr., *artère sphéno-palatine.* Ger., *Keilbeingaumenpulsader.* A small branch of the internal maxillary a., which passes through the spheno-palatine foramen and is distributed to the ethmoidal cells, the antrum, and the frontal sinus. [L, 142.]—**Spheno-spinous a.** Lat., *arteria spheno-spinosa.* Fr., *artère sphéno-épineuse.* See *Middle meningeal a.*—**Spinal arteries.** See ARTERIÆ *spinales.*—**Spiral arteries.** See *Utero-placental arteries.*—**Splenic a.** Lat., *arteria splenica.* Fr., *artère splénique.* Ger., *Milzpulsader.* Sp., *arteria esplénica.* The largest branch of the cœliac a., which runs along the upper border of the pancreas and divides into branches distributed to the stomach and the spleen. It gives off the arteria pancreatica magna and the left gastro-epiploic a. [L, 31, 172.]—**Splenico-pancreatic arteries.** Branches of the splenic a. distributed to the spleen. [L, 179.]—**Staphyline a.** See *Posterior palatine a.*—**Sternal a.** Fr., *artère sternale.* 1. An a., in certain of the crustaceans, which passes down at right angles to the heart to the sternum, where it divides into two branches, which run beneath and parallel to the nervous cord. [L, 158.] 2. In the pl., the branches of the internal mammary a. distributed to the sternum and the triangularis sterni muscle. [L, 7.]—**Sterno-mastoid arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ sterno-mastoideæ.* Fr., *artères sterno-mastoïdiennes.* A term applied to branches of the external carotid, occipital, and superior thyreoid arteries distributed to the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [L, 7, 142.]—**Straight arteries of the kidney.** See ARTERIÆ *rectæ.*—**Stylo-mastoid a.** Lat., *arteria stylo-mastoidea.* Fr., *artère stylo-mastoïdienne.* Ger., *Griffelzitzenarterie.* A branch of the posterior auricular a., which enters the ear through the aqueduct of Fallopius. It gives off branches to the mastoid cells, also the anterior tympanic a. [L, 115, 142.]—**Subaponeurotic external pudic a.** See *Inferior external pudic a.*—**Subcerebellar a.** Lat., *arteria cerebelli inferior anterior.* A branch of the basilar a., distributed to the inferior and anterior portion of the cerebellum. [Weber (L, 31).]—**Subclavian a.** Lat., *arteria subclavia.* Fr., *artère sous-clavière.* Ger., *Schlüsselbeinarterie.* Sp., *arteria subclávia.* An a. which on the right side of the body arises from the innominate a. and on the left from the upper aspect of the arch of the aorta. Each a. is divided into three parts, the first extending from its commencement to the inner border of the scalenus anticus muscle, the second being that portion lying behind the muscle, and the third that part between the outer margin of the muscle and the external border of the first rib, where it becomes the axillary a. Both vessels are deeply situated in the upper part of the neck, the thorax, and the lower cervical region, the a. on the right side, however, rising a little above the clavicle. From the first portion of the a. are given off the vertebral and internal mammary arteries and the thyreoid axis, and from the second the superior intercostal a. [L, 142, 172.]—**Subcostal a.** See *Superior intercostal a.*—**Sub-**

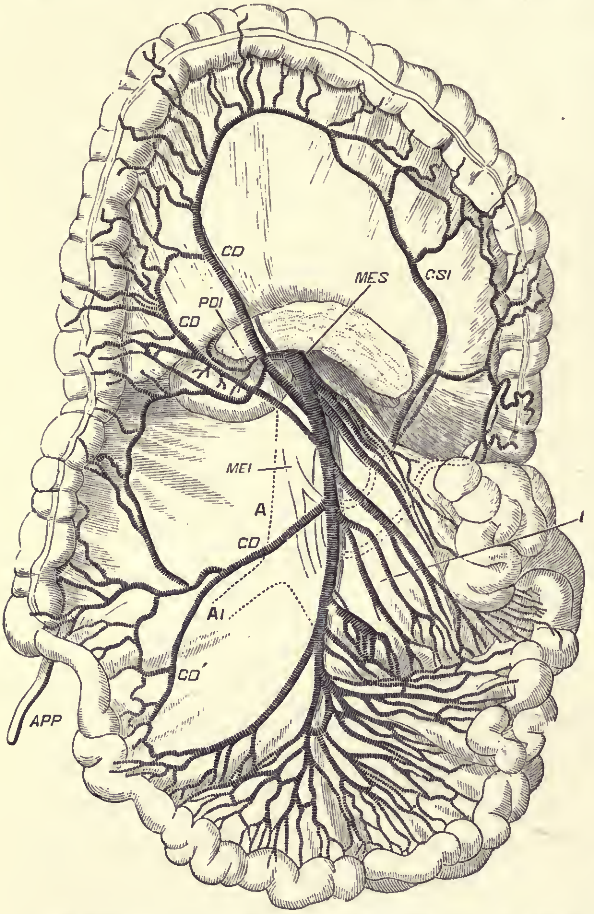


THE SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY. (AFTER HENLE.)

AB, the innominate; *CC*, the common carotid; *SA*, the subclavian; *V*, the vertebral; *BA*, the basilar; *MMI*, the internal mammary; *ES*, the superior epigastric; *MP*, the musculophrenic; *IS*, the superior intercostal; *CVP*, the deep cervical; *TI*, the inferior thyreoid; *CVA*, the ascending cervical; *CVS*, the superficial cervical; *TS*, the suprascapular; *TC*, the posterior scapular.

cutaneous abdominal a. See *Superior external pudic a.* and *Superficial epigastric a.*—**Subcutaneous external pudic a.** See *Superior external pudic a.*—**Sublingual a.** Lat., *arteria sublingualis.* Fr., *artère sous-linguale.* Ger., *Unterzungenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria sublingual.* A branch of the lingual a., which arises at the anterior margin of the hyo-glossus muscle and runs forward and outward to the sublingual gland, to which and the structures in its neighborhood it is distributed. [L, 172.]—**Submaxillary arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ submaxillares.* Branches of the facial a. distributed to the submaxillary glands. [L, 172.]—**Submental a.** Lat., *arteria submentalis.* Fr., *artère sous-mentale.* Ger., *Unterkinnarterie.* A branch of the facial a., given off close to the submaxillary gland, which runs forward beneath the body of the jaw to the symphysis, where it divides into two branches. It is distributed to the muscles and integument of the lower and front parts of the lower jaw. [L, 172.]—**Suborbital a.** Lat., *arteria suborbitalis.* Fr., *artère sous-orbitaire.* See *Infra-orbital a.*—**Subsacral arteries.** See *Lateral sacral arteries.*—**Subscapular a.** Lat., *arteria subscapularis.* Fr., *artère sous-scapulaire.* Ger., *Unterschulterblattspulsader.* Sp., *arteria subescapular.* A branch of the axillary a., which arises near the lower border of the subscapularis muscle, along which it runs toward the inferior angle of the scapula. It gives off the dorsal scapular a. and terminates in branches to the scapular muscles. [L, 142, 172.]—**Subzygomatic a.** A branch of the external carotid a. of the horse and some other quadrupeds, distributed to the masseter muscle. [L, 13.]—**Superficial a. of the abdomen.** See *Superior external pudic a.*—**Superficial carotid a.** See *External carotid a.*—**Superficial cervical a.** Lat., *arteria cervicalis superficialis.* Fr., *artère cervicale superficielle.* Ger., *oberflächliche Nackenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria cervical superficial.* A branch of the transverse cervical a., which ascends beneath the trapezius muscle, to which it furnishes branches. It also sends branches to the levator anguli scapulæ and splenius colli muscles, the cervical glands, and the integument. [L, 142.]—**Superficial circumflex iliac a.** Lat., *arteria circumflexa ilii superficialis.* Fr., *artère circonflexe iliaque superficielle.* A branch of the superficial femoral a., or of the superficial epigastric, which runs upward toward the anterior superior spine of the ilium and is distributed to the iliacus and sartorius muscles and the structures of the lower part of the abdomen. [L, 7.]—**Superficial descending a. of the neck.** That one of the sterno-mastoid arteries which arises from the external carotid a. [L.]—**Superficial epigastric a.** Lat., *arteria epigastrica externa.* Fr., *artère épigastrique superficielle.* Ger., *oberflächliche Bauchdeckenpulsader.* An a. which arises from the anterior surface of the superficial femoral a., about an inch below Poupart's ligament, runs upward to be distributed to the lower part of the abdomen, and anastomoses with branches of the deep epigastric a. [L, 7.]—**Superficial external pudic a.** See *Superior external pudic a.*—**Superficial femoral a.** Lat., *arteria femoralis superficialis.* Fr., *artère fémorale superficielle.* Ger., *oberflächliche Oberschenkelpulsader.* The continuation of the trunk of the common femoral a. upon the thigh. Its course is indicated by a line drawn from a point midway between the anterior iliac spine and the symphysis pubis to the prominent tuberosity on the inner condyle of the femur, the thigh being somewhat flexed and rotated outward. In the first part of its course it lies in the middle of Scarpa's triangle, and is covered by the sartorius muscle, except in the upper two or three inches of its course; below Scarpa's triangle it lies in Hunter's canal, and its lower boundary is the opening in the adductor magnus muscle for the passage of the fourth perforating a. of the thigh. Its principal branches are the deep and inferior external pudic, superficial iliac, and circumflex iliac arteries, and an anastomotic branch given off close to the opening in the adductor magnus muscle. [L, 142, 172.]—**Superficial gluteal a.** A superficial branch of the gluteal a., which is distributed to the glutæus maximus muscle and the integument on the posterior aspect of the sacrum. [L, 172.]—**Superficial muscular a. of the thigh.** Fr., *artère grande musculaire superficielle de la cuisse.* A branch of the femoral a., distributed to the muscles of the back of the thigh. [L, 13.]—**Superficial perineal a.** Lat., *arteria perinæalis superficialis.* Fr., *artère superficielle du périnée.* Ger., *oberflächliche Dammarterie.* A branch of the internal pudic a., which arises at the forepart of the ischio-rectal fossa and runs forward beneath the superficial perineal fascia to the posterior part of the scrotum, where it divides into the posterior scrotal arteries. It also gives off branches to the structures situated in the perinæum. By some anatomists, particularly when it arises by a common trunk with the transverse perineal a., this a. is termed the perineal a. [L, 31, 142.]—**Superficial plantar a.** See *Metatarso-pedal a.*—**Superficial pudic a.** See *Superior external pudic a.*—**Superficial scapular a.** [Sömmerring]. See *Suprascapular a.*—**Superficial sural arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ surales superficiales.* Fr., *artères surales superficielles.* Branches of the sural arteries, distributed to the integument of the calf of the leg. [L, 142.]—**Superficial temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis superficialis.* Fr., *artère temporale superficielle.* Ger., *oberflächliche Schläfenarterie.* One of the two terminal branches of the external carotid a., which runs upward from a little below the condyle of the lower jaw over the posterior root of the zygoma, above which it divides into the anterior and posterior temporal arteries. It gives off unnamed branches to the parts in its vicinity, also the transverse facial, inferior and superior auricular, and orbital arteries. [L, 31, 142.]—**Superficial volar a.** Lat., *arteria superficialis volæ.* Fr., *artère radio-palmaire.* Ger., *oberflächliche Hohlhandpulsader.* A branch of the radial a., which arises a little below the styloid process of the radius and is distributed to the muscles of the thumb. When it is of considerable size it anastomoses with the superficial palmar arch. [L, 31, 142.]—**Superior abdominal a.** An a. which arises from the posterior part of the heart, in some of the crustaceans, and runs along the middle line of the abdomen above the intestines, to which it gives off branches. [L, 158, 168.]—**Superior articular arteries of the knee.** See *Superior external* and *Superior internal articular arteries of the knee.*—**Superior bronchial arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ bronchiales superiores.* Fr., *artères bronchiques supérieures.* Branches of the arch of the aorta running to the bronchi. [L, 7.]—**Superior cerebellar a.** Lat., *arteria cerebelli superior.* Fr., *artère cérébelleuse supérieure.* Ger., *obere Pulsader des Hirnleins.* Sp., *arteria cerebelosa superior.* A branch of the basilar a., which passes outward to the groove between the crus cerebri and the pons Varolii, through which it runs to the upper surface of the cerebellum. It gives off branches distributed to the cerebellum, the vermiform process, the valve of Vieussens, and the velum interpositum. [L, 152.]—**Superior cervical a.** See *Cervico-muscular a.*—**Superior colic a.** See *Middle colic a.*—**Superior coronary a.** See *Coronary a. of the upper lip.*—**Superior dental a.** Lat., *arteria dentalis superior.* Fr., *artère dentaire supérieure.* 1. A branch of the posterior dental a., which supplies the molar and bicuspid teeth of the superior maxilla. [L, 172.] 2. See *Posterior dental a.*—**Superior epigastric a.** Lat., *arteria epigastrica superior.* Fr., *artère épigastrique supérieure.* Ger., *obere Bauchdeckenpulsader.* One of the terminal branches of the internal mammary a., which descends between the costal and sternal portions of the diaphragm to the substance of the rectus abdominis muscle and anastomoses with the superficial epigastric a. It gives off branches to the diaphragm and the muscles and integument of the anterior abdominal wall. [L, 172.]—**Superior external articular a. of the knee.** Lat., *arteria articularis genu superior externa.* Fr., *artère articulaire supérieure externe du genou.* Ger., *obere äussere Kniegelenkpulsader.* A branch of the popliteal a., which runs outward above the outer head of the gastrocnemius muscle to the lower part of the cruræus. It gives off a number of branches, which anastomose with the other articular arteries of the knee. [L, 142.]—**Superior external pudic a.** Lat., *arteria pudenda externa superior.* Fr., *artère honteuse externe supérieure.* A branch of the external pudic, or of the femoral a., which runs upward and is distributed to the integument of the lower part of the abdomen and to the external genitals. [L, 142.]—**Superior externo-articular a. of the knee.** See *Superior external articular a. of the knee.*—**Superior fibular a.** An a. which may arise from the anterior or posterior tibial or the popliteal a., which runs across the neck of the fibula and is distributed to the solæus and peroneus tertius muscles and to the integument. [L, 142.]—**Superior gastro-hepatic a.** See *Coronary a. of the stomach.*—**Superior gluteal a.** Lat., *arteria glutœa superior.* Fr., *artère fessière supérieure.* Ger., *obere Gesässpulsader.* A branch of the deep gluteal a., which runs across toward the anterior superior spine of the ilium and, after furnishing branches to the muscles through which it runs, anastomoses with the deep and external circumflex iliac arteries. [L, 31.] The term is also applied to the gluteal a. itself. [L.]—**Superior guttural a.** See *Superior thyreoid a.*—**Superior hæmorrhoidal a.** Lat., *arteria hœmorrhoidalis superior.* Fr., *artère hémorrhoïdale supérieure.* Ger., *obere Mastdarmpulsader.* Sp., *arteria hemoroidal superior.* A continuation of the inferior mesenteric a., which passes down into the pelvis behind the rectum, where it divides into two branches, which lie one upon each side of the gut. It gives off branches which are distributed to the coats of the intestine and anastomose with the inferior and middle hæmorrhoidal arteries. [L, 142.]—**Superior intercostal a.** Lat., *arteria intercostalis superior.* Fr., *artère intercostale supérieure.* Ger., *obere Rippenarterie.* Sp., *arteria intercostal superior.* A branch from the second portion of the subclavian a., which runs at first backward and a little upward and then turns downward in front of the neck of the first rib. It gives off the deep cervical a. and branches to the first and second intercostal spaces, which are distributed in the same manner as the aortic intercostal arteries. [L, 142.]—**Superior internal articular (or interno-articular) a. of the knee.** Lat., *arteria articularis genu superior interna.* Fr., *artère articulaire supérieure interne du genou.* Ger., *innere obere Kniegelenkpulsader.* Sp., *arteria articular superior interna.* A branch of the popliteal a., which runs inward under the inner head of the gastrocnemius muscle to the inner side of the femur, around which it winds and divides beneath the vastus internus into branches which anastomose with the other articular arteries of the knee. [L, 31, 142.]—**Superior labial a.** Lat., *arteria labialis superior.* Fr., *artère labiale supérieure.* See *Coronary a. of the upper lip.*—**Superior laryngeal a.** Lat., *arteria laryngea superior.* Fr., *artère laryngée supérieure.* Ger., *obere Kehlkopfpulsader.* 1. A branch of the superior thyreoid a., which pierces the thyreo-hyoid membrane and is distributed to the mucous membrane, glands, and intrinsic muscles of the larynx. [L, 172.] 2. See *Superior thyreoid a.*—**Superior mesenteric a.** Lat., *arteria mesenterica superior.* Fr., *artère mésentérique supérieure.* Ger., *obere Gekröspulsader.* A branch from the forepart of the abdominal aorta, a little below the cœliac a., which supplies the larger part of the small intestine and half of the colon. It runs between the layers of the mesentery and gives off the inferior pancreatico-duodenal, ileo-colic, and right and middle colic arteries, and numerous unnamed branches to the walls of the intestines. [L, 142.]—**Superior nutrient a. of the femur.** Lat., *arteria nutriens femoris superior.* Fr., *artère nourricière supérieure du fémur.* Ger., *obere Ernährungspulsader des Oberschenkels.* A branch of the first perforating a. of the thigh, which enters the femur a little above its middle. [L, 7.]—**Superior palatine a.** Lat., *arteria palatina superior.* Fr., *artère palatine supérieure.* Ger., *obere Gaumenpulsader.* A branch of the spheno-maxillary portion of the internal maxillary a., which passes through the posterior palatine canal, runs along the inner side of the alveolar border of the hard palate, and is distributed to the palatine glands, the gums, and the mucous membrane of the hard palate. [L, 142.]—**Superior palpebral a.** Lat., *arteria palpebralis superior.* Fr., *artère palpébrale supérieure.* Ger., *Arterie des oberen Augenlids.* Sp., *arteria palpebral superior.* A branch of the ophthalmic a., sometimes arising from a common trunk with the inferior palpebral a., which

is distributed to the upper eyelid above the internal tarsal ligaments. [L, 142.]—**Superior pancreatico-duodenal a.** Lat., *arteria pancreatico-duodenalis superior.* Fr., *artère pancréatico-duodénale supérieure.* Ger., *obere Bauchspeichelzwölffingerdarmpulsader.* A branch of the gastro-duodenal a., which runs along the inner margin of the duodenum. It gives off branches to the pancreas and to the duodenum, and anastomoses with the inferior

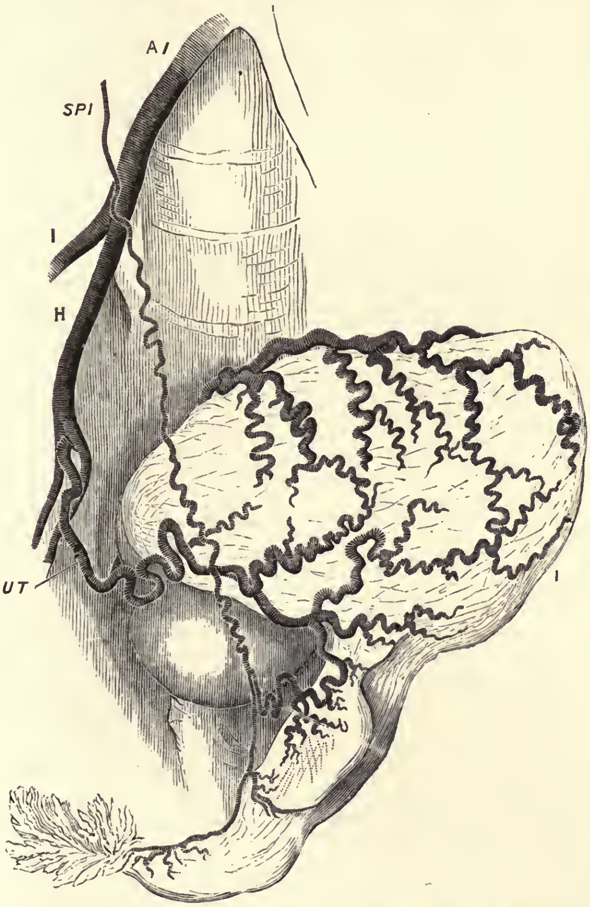


THE MESENTERIC ARTERIES AND THEIR BRANCHES. (AFTER HENLE.)

A, the aorta; *AI*, the common iliac; *MEI*, the inferior mesenteric; *MES*, the superior mesenteric; *I*, the intestinal arteries; *CD*, *CD*, *CD*, the right colic arteries (which usually arise by a common trunk termed the right colic); *CSI*, the left colic; *PDI*, the inferior pancreatico-duodenal; *APP*, the appendicular.

pancreatico-duodenal a. [L, 142.]—**Superior perforating arteries of the hand.** Three branches of the deep palmar arch, which pass through the upper extremities of the three inner interosseous spaces of the hand to inosculate with the dorsal interosseous arteries of the hand. [L, 142.]—**Superior perforating a. of the thigh.** See *First perforating a. of the thigh.*—**Superior pharyngeal a.** Lat., *arteria pharyngea suprema.* Fr., *artère pharyngienne supérieure.* See *Pterygo-palatine a.*—**Superior phrenic a.** Lat., *arteria phrenica superior.* Fr., *artère diaphragmatique supérieurê.* Ger., *obere Zwerchfellpulsader.* A branch of the internal mammary a., which runs down through the thorax with the phrenic nerve and is distributed to the diaphragm. [L, 31.] —**Superior profunda a. of the arm.** Lat., *arteria humeri profunda superior.* Fr., *artère humérale supérieure profonde.* A branch of the brachial a., given off just below the border of the teres major muscle, which accompanies the musculo-spiral nerve in the groove in the os brachii to the outer side of the bone, where it divides into two branches, one of which passes through the external intermuscular septum to the interval between the supinator longus and brachialis anticus muscles to anastomose with the anterior radial recurrent a., and the other descends along the back of the external intermuscular septum to the lower and back part of the os brachii, where it anastomoses with the posterior interosseous recurrent, inferior profunda, and anastomotic arteries. It gives off a number of small branches distributed to the muscles and integument of the arm. [L, 31, 142.]—**Superior right colic a.** See *Right colic a.*—**Superior pudic a.** See *Superior external pudic a.*—**Superior scapular a.** See *Suprascapular a.*—**Superior suprarenal a.** Lat., *arteria suprarenalis superior.* Fr., *artère surrénale supérieure.* Ger., *obere Nebennierenpulsader.* A branch of the inferior phrenic a., distributed to the suprarenal capsule. [L, 31.]—**Superior thoracic a.** Lat., *arteria thoracica superior.* Fr., *artère thoracique supérieure.* Ger., *oberste Brustpulsader.* Sp., *arteria torácica superior.* A branch of the axillary a., which arises near the lower border of the subclavian muscle, runs downward and inward across the first intercostal space, and terminates in branches distributed to the pectoralis major and minor, serratus magnus, and intercostal muscles. [L, 31.]—**Superior thyreoid a.** Lat., *arteria thyreoidea superior.* Fr., *artère thyréoïdienne supérieure.* Ger., *obere Schilddrüsenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria tiroidea superior.* The lowermost of the branches of the external carotid a., which arises a little below the great cornu of the hyoid bone and runs forward and upward to the upper margin of the thyreoid cartilage, where it turns downward and divides, at the upper border of the thyreoid gland, into a number of small branches. It gives off the hyoid, superior laryngeal, sterno-mastoid, and crico-thyreoid arteries, and branches to the thyreoid gland and to the structures in its vicinity. [L, 31, 172.]—**Superior ureteric a.** Lat., *arteria ureterica superior.* A small branch of the renal a., distributed to the upper part of the ureter. [L.]—**Superior vesical (or vesicular) arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ vesicales superiores.* Fr., *artères vésicales supérieures.* Ger., *obere Blasenpulsadern.* Branches, two to four in number, of the internal iliac a., or umbilical arteries, which are distributed to the bladder as far as the urachus. By some anatomists the middle vesical arteries are included under this term. [L, 71.]—**Superior volar a.** See *Superficial volar a.*—**Supermaxillodental a.** See *Superior dental a.*—**Superscapular a.** See *Suprascapular a.*—**Supra-acromial a.** A branch of the suprascapular a., distributed to the neighborhood of the acromion. [L, 173.]—**Supramaxillary a.** Fr., *artère sus-maxillaire.* See *Superior dental a.*—**Supra-orbital a.** Lat., *arteria supra-orbitalis.* Fr., *artère sus-orbitaire.* Ger., *Oberaugenhöhlenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria supra-orbitaria.* A branch of the ophthalmic a., given off at the point where it crosses the optic nerve, which passes out of the orbit through the supra-orbital notch and is distributed to the eyelids and the forehead. [L, 142.]—**Suprarenal arteries.** See *Capsular a.*, *Superior suprarenal a.*, and *Inferior suprarenal arteries.*—**Suprascapular a.** Lat., *arteria suprascapularis.* Fr., *artère sus-scapulaire.* Ger., *obere Schulterblattsarterie.* Sp., *arteria supra-escapular.* A branch of the thyreoid axis, which runs across the subclavian and behind the clavicle to the upper border of the scapula in the neighborhood of the suprascapular notch, where it passes down into the supraspinous fossa. It gives off the supra-acromial and suprasternal arteries and numerous branches to the lower cervical muscles and those of the scapula. [L, 142.]—**Supraspinous a.** Lat., *arteria supraspinata.* A branch of the transverse cervical a., distributed to the supraspinatus muscle and the integument covering it. [L, 142.]—**Suprasternal a.** A branch of the suprascapular a., which passes over the inner end of the clavicle and is distributed to the anterior pectoral region. [L, 142.]—**Sural arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ gemellæ.* See *Deep* and *Superficial sural arteries.*—**Tarsal arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ tarseæ.* Fr., *artères tarsiennes.* See *External* and *Internal tarsal a.*—**Temporal a.** Lat., *arteria temporalis.* Fr., *artère temporale.* A term usually applied to the superficial temporal a. (*q. v.*). [L.] See also *Anterior temporal a.*, *Deep anterior temporal a.*, *Posterior temporal a.*, *Deep posterior temporal a.*, and *Middle temporal a.*—**Temporo-frontal a.** See *Anterior temporal a.*—**Temporo-occipital a.** See *Posterior temporal a.* —**Termatic a.** [Wilder]. Lat., *arteria termatica.* Fr., *artère termatique.* An a. which arises at the junction of the anterior cerebral arteries, or (when that exists) from the anterior communicating a., and is distributed to the lamina terminalis (the terma of Wilder), the adjacent cerebral cortex, and the genu. [B. G. Wilder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 21, 1885, p. 325; "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1885.]—**Testicular arteries.** See *Internal* and *External spermatic a.*—**Third perforating a.** Lat., *arteria perforans femoris tertia.* A branch of the deep femoral a., distributed to the adductor magnus muscle. [L, 142.]—**Thoracic arteries.** Fr., *artères thoraciques.* Branches of the subclavian a. distributed, in birds, to the pectoral region. [L, 158.] See also *Internal* and *Superior thoracic a.* and *External mammary a.*—**Thymic arteries.** Fr., *artères thymiques.* See *Anterior mediastinal arteries.*—**Thyreoid arteries.** See *Accessory*, *Superior*, *Middle*, *Inferior*, and *Deep thyreoid a.*—**Thyreo-laryngeal a.** See *Superior thyreoid a.*—**Tibial arteries.** See *Anterior* and *Posterior tibial a.*, *Anterior* and *Posterior tibial recurrent a.*, and *Profunda tibial a. of the foot.*—**Tonsillar a.** Lat., *arteria tonsillaris.* Fr., *artère tonsillaire.* Ger., *Mandelpulsader.* A branch of the facial a., distributed to the tonsil and the side of the tongue. [L, 31.]—**Trachelo-muscular a.** See *Inferior cervical a.*—**Transversalis colli a.** See *Transverse cervical a.*—**Transverse arteries.** A term applied to the lateral branches of the basilar a., distributed to the pons Varolii. [L, 172.]—**Transverse cervical a.** Lat., *arteria cervicalis transversa.* Fr., *artère cervicale transverse.* Ger., *quere Nackenarterie.* Sp., *arteria cervical transversa.* A branch of the thyreoid axis, which runs outward to a point near the lower border of the levator anguli scapulæ muscle, where it divides into the posterior and superficial cervical arteries. [L, 172.]—**Transverse colic a.** A branch of the middle colic a., distributed to the concave side of the transverse colon. [L, 179.]—**Transverse facial a.** Lat., *arteria transversa facialis.* Fr., *artère transverse faciale.* Ger., *quere Antlitzarterie.* A branch of the superficial temporal a., which arises within the parotid gland and runs across the face, lying above the parotid duct and upon the masseter muscle. It gives off branches to the parotid gland, the masseter muscle, and the side of the face. [L, 142.]—**Transverse humeral a.** See *Suprascapular a.*—**Transverse perineal a.** Lat., *arteria transversa perinœi.* Fr., *artère transverse du périnée.* Ger., *quere Dammpulsader.* Sp., *arteria transversal del periné.* A branch of the perineal or internal pudic a., which passes inward to the central point of the perinæum and is distributed to the parts between the anus and the urethra. By some anatomists this term is applied to what is more commonly described as the superficial perineal a.

[L, 31, 115, 142.]—**Transverse scapular a.** Lat., *arteria transversa scapulæ.* See *Suprascapular a.* and *Transverse cervical a.*—**Transverse tarsal a.** See *Tarsal a.*—**Tympanic a.** Lat., *arteria tympanica.* Fr., *artère tympanique.* Ger., *Paukenfellsarterie.* The anterior tympanic a., or the arteria tympanica inferior, or the external auditory a., especially the former. [L.]—**Ulnar a.** Lat., *arteria ulnaris.* Fr., *artère cubitale.* Ger., *Ellenbogenpulsader.* Sp., *arteria cubital.* The larger of the two terminal branches of the brachial a., which runs along the inner side of the forearm to the palm of the hand, where it terminates as the superficial palmar arch. It begins a little below the bend of the elbow and runs downward and inward to about the middle of the inner border of the forearm, along which it runs to the wrist and crosses the annular ligament on the radial side of the pisiform bone to reach the palm of the hand, where it is termed the superficial palmar arch. In the forearm it gives off the anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent and the common interosseous arteries, and on the wrist the anterior and posterior ulno-carpal arteries. It also furnishes branches to the structures it traverses. [L, 142, 172.]—**Ulnar digital arteries.** The palmar and dorsal digital arteries on the ulnar border of the fingers. [L.]—**Ulnar profunda a. of the hand.** Lat., *arteria volaris profunda ulnaris.* The termination of the ulnar a. in the palm of the hand. [L, 179.]



THE UTERINE AND OVARIAN ARTERIES. (AFTER HENLE.)

AI, the common iliac; *H*, the internal iliac; *I*, the external iliac; *SPI*, the aortic uterine; *UT*, the hypogastric uterine.

—**Ulnar recurrent a.** Lat., *arteria recurrens ulnaris.* Ger., *zurücklaufende Ellenbogenarterie.* A term sometimes applied to the anterior ulnar recurrent a. (*q. v.*). [L.]—**Umbilical arteries, Umbilico-fœtal arteries** [B. Ridge]. Lat., *arteriæ umbilicales.* Fr., *artères ombilicales.* Ger., *Nabelpulsadern.* It., *arterie ombellicali.* Sp., *arterias umbilicales.* The arteries of the fœtus which arise from the hypogastric arteries and proceed to the umbilicus and thence through the umbilical cord to the placenta, where they divide into numerous branches distributed to the chorionic villi, to which they convey venous blood to be aerated.—**Ureteric arteries.** See *Superior* and *Inferior ureteric a.* and *Middle ureteric arteries.*—**Urethral a.** See *A. of the bulb of the urethra.*—**Urethro-bulbar a.** See *A. of the bulb of the urethra* and *Transverse perineal a.*—**Uterine arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ uterinæ.* Fr., *artères utérines.* See *Aortic* and *Hypogastric uterine a.* and *Circular a. of the uterus.*—**Utero-ovarian a.** Lat., *arteria utero-ovarica.* Fr., *artère utéro-ovarienne.* Sp., *arteria utero-ovárica.* See *Aortic uterine a.*—**Utero-placental arteries.** Fr., *artères utéro-placentaires* (ou *spirales*). Numerous small spiral arteries of the gravid uterus, formerly imagined to open directly into the placental lacunæ, but now known to lose their distinctive character when they penetrate into the placenta. [Kölliker (A, 127).]—**Uveal arteries.** See *Posterior* and *Short ciliary arteries.*—**Vaginal a.** Lat., *arteria vaginalis.* Fr., *artère vaginale.* Ger., *Scheidenpulsader.* A branch of the internal iliac a. of the female, corresponding to the inferior vesical a. of the male, which is distributed to the vagina, the bulb of the vestibule, the lower part of the bladder, and the contiguous part of the rectum. [L, 142, 172.]—**Vertebral a.** Lat., *arteria vertebralis.* Fr., *artère vertébrale.* Ger., *Wirbelpulsader.* Sp., *arteria vertebral.* A branch of the first part of the subclavian a., which passes backward and enters the foramen in the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra, ascends in the corresponding foramina of the other cervical vertebræ, and enters the cranium through the foramen magnum; passing upward and forward to the front of the medulla, it unites with its fellow to form the basilar a. It gives off branches, some of which are distributed to the muscles of the neck and others of which enter the spinal canal through the intervertebral foramina. [L, 142, 172.] See also *Inferior vertebral arteries* and *Primitive* AORTÆ.—**Vesical** (or **Vesicular**) **arteries.** See *Superior* and *Inferior vesical a.* and *Middle vesical arteries.*—**Vesico-vaginal a.** Lat., *arteria vesico-vaginalis.* 1. See *Vaginal a.* 2. The analogue in the female of the vesico-prostatic arteries of the male. [L.]—**Vesico-prostatic arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ vesico-prostaticæ.* Branches of the middle hæmorrhoidal a., distributed to the prostate gland and the vesiculæ seminales. [L, 31.]—**Vestibular arteries.** Branches of the internal auditory a., distributed to the membranous labyrinth. [L, 172.]—**Vidian a.** Lat., *arteria vidiana.* Fr., *artère vidienne.* Ger., *vidische Pulsader.* A branch of the internal maxillary a., which passes through the vidian canal to be distributed to the Eustachian tube and the upper part of the pharynx. [L, 115.]—**Vitelline arteries.** Lat., *arteriæ vitellinæ.* Fr., *artères vitellines.* Sp., *arterias vitelinas.* See *Omphalo-mesenteric arteries.*—**Volar a. of the little finger.** See ARTERIA *volaris digiti minimi.*—**Volar digital arteries.** See *Palmar digital arteries.*—**Volar interosseal arteries.** See *Palmar interosseous arteries.*—**Volar radial arteries.** The digital arteries on the radial side of the palmar aspect of the fingers. [L, 179.]—**Volar ulnar a. of the little finger.** See ARTERIA *volaris digiti minimi.*

ARTETISCOS, ARTETISCUS (Lat.), n's m. A³rt-e²t-i²sk′o²s, -u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *artétisque.* One who has lost a limb. [Dornæus, Ruland, Johnson (L, 53).]

ARTETYKES, n. A³r′te-tix. Probably related to *Arthritis.* An obsolete term for a sort of gout or other arthritic trouble. [B, 222.]

ARTHANITA (Lat.), n. f. A³r-tha³-ni(ne)′ta³. Fr., *arthanite.* 1. The *Cyclamen europæum.* [L, 105.] 2. An ointment made from the same. [A, 385.]

ARTHANITIC ACID, ARTHANITIN, n's. A³r-tha²n-i²t′-i²k, -tha²n′i²t-i²n. Fr., *acide arthanitique, arthanitine.* Ger., *Arthanitinsäure, Arthanitin.* See CYCLAMIN.

ARTHEMISIA (Lat.), n. f. A³r-the²m-i²s′i²-a³. See ARTEMISIA.

ARTHERETICUS (Lat.), adj. A³r-the²r-e²t′i²k-u³s(u⁴s). See ARTHRITIC.

ARTHETICA (Lat.), n., f. and n. pl. of adj. *artheticus* (*gutta, planta,* or *remedia* understood). A³r-the²t′i²k-a³. Fr., *arthétique* ou *arthétiques.* 1. Arthritis. [A, 322.] 2. The ground-pine (*Ajuga chamæpitys*). [B, 121.] 3. Antarthritic remedies. [A, 322.]

ARTHETICUS (Lat.), adj. A³r-the²t′i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *arthétique.* See ARTHRITIC.

ARTHO [Basque], n. Related to ἄρτος, bread. Maize. [B. 121.]

ARTHOICUM (Lat.), n. n. A³r-tho(o²)′i²k-u³m(u⁴m). See ARTOICUM.

ARTHONARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A³r-tho²n-a(a³)′ri²-e(a³-e²). From *Arthonaria* the typical genus. A section of lichens (*Blastopsoræ*), made by Reichenbach. [B, 170.]

ARTHONIA (Lat.), n. f. A³r-tho(tho²)′ni²-a³. From ἄρθειν (or ἄρδειν), to sprinkle, because the thallus is sprinkled with minute apothecia. A genus of lichens, established by Acharius. [B, 170.]—**A. crocea** [Acharius]. See PELTIGERA *crocea.*—**A. esculenta** [Acharius]. See URCEOLARIA *esculenta.*—**A. marginata** [Duf.]. See GRAPHIS *marginata.*—**A. polymorpha** [Acharius]. See GRAPHIS *polymorpha.*—**A. sinensigrapha** [Fée]. See LECANACTIS *sinensigrapha.*

ARTHONIACEÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A³r-tho²n-i²-a(a³)′se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). A family of lichens (*Coniopsoræ*), including *Arthonia* and four other genera. [B, 170.]

ARTHONIEÆ [Körber], **ARTHONIEI** (Lat.), n's f. and m. pl. A³r-tho²n-i(e)′e²-e(a³-e²), -i(e). A subfamily of lichens (*Graphideæ* or *Graphidiacei*), including *Arthonia* and other genera. [B, 75, 170.]

ARTHONIOIDES (Lat.), adj. A³r-tho²n-i²-o-i(e)′dez(das). From ἄρθειν (see ARTHONIA), and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Arthonia;* a species-name applied to lichens. [B, 252.]

ARTHRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A³r-thre′(thra³′e²)-mi²-a³. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *arthrémie.* Congestion of a joint. [L, 41, 50.]

ARTHRAGRA (Lat.), n. f. A³r′thra³g-ra³. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Gout. [M, 13.]

ARTHRAGROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A³r-thra³-gro′si²s. Gen., *arthragro′seos* (*-sis*). Fr., *arthragrose.* Ger., *Gichtkrankheit.* Gout; in the pl., *arthragroses,* gouty affections, especially those of the skin. [G, 5; L, 50.] Cf. ARTHRITIDES.

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

ARTHRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-thra^{2}l(thra^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *arthralgie.* Ger., *Arthralgie, Gliederschmerz.* Articular pain or neuralgia. [A, 301, 385.]—**A. hysterica.** Fr., *arthralgie hystérique.* A. due to hysteria. [M, 2.]—**A. saturnina.** Fr., *arthralgie saturnine.* Ger., *Bleiarthralgie.* One of the manifestations of lead poisoning, characterized by severe pain in the joints, with rigidity and cramps of the neighboring muscles. [M, 2.]

ARTHRALGIC, adj. A^{3}r-thra^{2}l′ji^{2}k. Lat., *arthralgicus.* Fr., *arthralgique.* Pertaining to arthralgia. [A, 385.]

ARTHRAPOBROCHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rth-ra^{2}p(ra^{3}p)-o-bro-ki^{2}z(ch^{2}i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἄρθρον, a limb, and ἀποβροχισμός, strangulation. Syn.: *articuli subligatio.* Firm bandaging of a limb, or strangulation with a bandage. [L, 50.]

ARTHRAPOSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ra^{2}p(ra^{3}p)-o-sfi^{2}n^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *arthraposphinx′eos* (*-is*). From ἄρθρον, a limb, and ἀπόσφιγξις, a squeezing tight. See ARTHRAPOBROCHISMUS.

ARTHRAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth-ra^{2}p(ra^{3}p)-o-ste(sta)′-ma^3. Gen., *arthrapostem′atos* (*-tis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ἀπόστημα, an abscess. Fr., *arthrapostème.* Ger., *Gelenkabscess.* Abscess of a joint. [M, 13.]

ARTHRECTASIA, ARTHRECTASIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{3}rth-re^{2}k-ta(ta^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -re^{2}k′ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *arthrecta′siæ, -ta′seos* (*-ec′tasis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ἔκτασις, dilatation. Fr., *arthrectasie.* Ger., *Arthrectasie, Gelenkausdehnung.* Distension of the cavity of a joint. [A, 385.]

ARTHRECTOMY, n. A^{3}rth-re^{2}k′to-mi^2. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ἐκτομή (from ἐκτέμνειν), a cutting away. Fr., *arthrectomie.* Ger., *Arthrectomie.* It., *artrectomia.* The operation of opening a joint and removing diseased structures by a process of scraping, gouging, or cutting; also excision of a joint. [G. A. Wright, "Med. Chron.," July, 1885, p. 271.]

ARTHRELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-re^{2}l-ko′si^{2}s. Gen., *arthrelco′seos* (*-sis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration. Fr., *arthrelcose.* Ger., *Gelenkverschwärung* (1st def.), *Gichtgeschwür* (2d def.). 1. Ulceration of a joint. [E; L, 50.] 2. Ulceration in the vicinity of gouty joints; the discharge is said to contain chalky matter. [G, 5.]

ARTHREMBOLA (Lat.), n. f. sing. or n. pl. of adj. *arthrembolus* (*machina* [=μηχανή] or *instrumenta* [=ὄργανα] understood). A^{3}rth-re^{2}m′bo-la^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint or a limb, and ἐμβάλλειν, to set, put into place. Fr., *arthrembole* (sing.). Ger., *Einrenkungsmaschine* (sing.), *Gliedzieher* (sing.), *Marterwerkzeuge* (pl.). An ancient appliance for reducing fractures or dislocations; in the pl., a set of appliances for the same purpose. [L, 50.]

ARTHREMBOLESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-re^{2}m-bo-le(la)′si^{2}s. Gen., *arthrembole′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἀρθρεμβόλησις. The reduction of a broken or dislocated bone. [L, 50.]

ARTHREMBOLICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth-re^{2}m-bo^{2}l′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to arthrembolesis. [L, 50.]

ARTHREMBOLON, ARTHREMBOLUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{3}rth-re^{2}m′bo(bo^2)-lo^{2}n, -lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). 1. Arthrembolesis. [Galen (L, 50).] 2. See ARTHREMBOLA.

ARTHREMBOLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth-re^{2}m′bo(bo^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ἀρθρέμβολος. Pertaining to arthrembolesis; as a n., an arthrembola, also a person who has had a fracture or dislocation reduced. [L, 50.]

ARTHREMPYEMA, ARTHREMPYESIS (Lat.), n's n. and f. A^{3}rth-re^{2}m-pi(pu^6)-e(a)′ma^3, -e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *arthrempyem′atos* (*-tis*), *-e′seos* (*-sis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ἐμπύημα or ἐμπύησις, suppuration. Fr., *arthrempyème, arthrempyèse.* Ger., *Gelenkeiterung.* Suppuration of a joint. [A, 322, 385.]

ARTHRENTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-re^{2}n′ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *arthrenta′seos* (*-en′tasis*). From ἄρθρον, a limb, and ἔντασις, distortion. Fr., *arthrentase.* Gouty distortion of the limbs. [L, 50.]

ARTHRETICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth-re^{2}t′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARTHRITIC.

ARTHRIC, adj. A^{3}rth′ri^{2}k. Gr., ἀρθρικός. Lat., *arthricus.* Fr., *arthrique.* See ARTICULAR.

ARTHRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth-ri^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀρθρίδιον (dim. of ἄρθρον). Fr., *arthridie.* A little joint. [A, 385; L, 50.]

ARTHRIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-tre. See ARTHROPATHY.

ARTHRIFLUENT (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-tre-flu^6-a^{3}n^2. Proceeding from a diseased joint (said of abscesses). [Nicaise, "Rev. de chir.," June, 1885, p. 486.]

ARTHRIFUGUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth-ri^{2}f′u^2(u^4)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). See ARTHRITIFUGUS.

ARTHRION (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth′ri^2-o^{2}n. See ARTHRIUM.

ARTHRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-trek. See ARTICULAR.

ARTHRITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-tret. See ARTHRITIS.—**A. aiguë primitive.** Acute synovitis. [L.]—**A. aiguë pseudo-membraneuse.** Acute synovitis with lymphy exudation. [L.]—**A. des jeunes animaux.** See ARTHROCACE *agniculorum.*—**A. génitale.** See *Gonorrhœal* ARTHRITIS.—**A. herpétique** [Bazin]. Arthritis attended with herpetic eruptions. [Jaccoud (M).]—**A. noueuse.** See *Rheumatoid* ARTHRITIS.—**A. par propagation.** An arthritis arising by extension of inflammation from another part. [Ollier (L, 87).]—**A. plastique ankylosante.** A destructive form of arthritis followed by ankylosis. [Guelliot, "Gaz. méd. de Paris," 1882, p. 458 (L).]—**A. rhumatismale** (ou **rhumatoïde**) **chronique.** See *Rheumatoid* ARTHRITIS.—**A. sèche aiguë, A. sèche chronique** [Deville]. See *Rheumatoid* ARTHRITIS.—**A. secondaire.** See *A. par propagation.*—**A. sous-diarthrodiale.** A form of fungous arthritis in which the inflamed medulla gives rise to fleshy granulations between the bone and the articular cartilage. [E, 24.]—**A. suppurée.** Purulent arthritis. [L.]

ARTHRITES (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth-ri(re)′tez(tas). Gr., ἀρθρίτης. See ARTHRITIC and ARTICULAR.

ARTHRITIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ri^2′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *arthritie.* Gout. [A, 385.]

ARTHRITIC, adj. A^{3}rth-ri^{2}t′i^{2}k. Gr., ἀρθριτικός, ἀρθρίτης (1st def.). Lat., *arthricus* (1st def.), *arthriticus* (2d def.). Fr., *arthritique.* Ger., *arthritisch.* It., *artritico.* Sp., *artritico.* 1. Pertaining to a joint or the joints; articular. [L, 50.] 2. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, arthritis or arthritism. [A, 322; B.] 3. Antarthritic. [A, 301.]

ARTHRITICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *arthriticus.* A^{3}r-thri^{2}t′i^{2}k-a^3. A section of the genus *Primula,* made by Duby. Also the *Ajuga chamæpitys* [B, 121.] Cf. ARTHETICA.

ARTHRITICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth-ri^{2}t′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Arthritic; as a n. (*morbus* understood), gout.

ARTHRITIDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-tre-ted. Bazin's term for any cutaneous disease due to arthritism (*q. v.*). According to that author the a's are specially characterized by a multiplicity of the primary lesions; by a deep-red color, due to intense congestion that not infrequently leads to cutaneous hæmorrhages (petechiæ, etc.); by the absence of decided itching; and by a scanty discharge from eroded surfaces. They are usually confined to certain limited regions (such as the hands, feet, face, or genitals), or, when more widely distributed, assume the form of isolated, circumscribed, asymmetrical patches, which have little tendency to spread and do not become confluent. Moreover, they show a disposition to develop under the influence of changes of weather or of exposure to cold, and are usually associated with other manifestations of arthritism, either in the individual or in his family. [G, 26.] Cf. HERPÉTIDE.—**A's boutonneuses.** A division comprising arthritic prurigo and acne. [Bazin (M, 69).]—**A's bullo-lamelleuses.** A division comprising arthritic pemphigus. [Bazin (M, 69).]—**A's circonscrites.** See *A's communes.*—**A's communes.** The common, or secondary, a's; including rosacea, intertrigo, acne, sycosis, *eczéma circonscrit, herpès successif* et *chronique, hydroa vacciniforme,* and arthritic forms of pityriasis, psoriasis, prurigo, and lichen. [G, 26.]—**A's graves.** See *A's tardives.*—**A's intermédiaires.** See *A's communes.*—**A's primitives.** See *A's pseudo-exanthématiques.*—**A's primitives érythémateuses.** A division of the *a's pseudo-exanthématiques* embracing erythema nodosum, papulo-tubercular erythema, urticaria, and pityriasis rubra acuta. [Bazin (L, 87).]—**A's primitives vésiculeuses.** A division of the *a's pseudo-exanthématiques* embracing herpes circinatus (1st def.) and hydroa vesiculosa. [Bazin (L, 87).]—**A's pseudo-exanthématiques.** Syn.: *pseudo-exanthèmes arthritiques.* The arthritic pseudo-exanthemata; including erythema nodosum, papulo-tubercular erythema (*érythème papulo-tuberculeux*), urticaria hæmorrhagica, herpes circinatus (1st def.), vesicular hydroa (*hydroa vésiculeux*), and *pityriasis rubra aiguë.* [G, 26.]—**A's pseudo-exanthématiques bulleuses.** A division comprising acute pemphigus. [Bazin (M, 69).]—**A's pseudo-exanthématiques érythémateuses.** A division including rheumatic erythema, urticaria, and acute disseminated pityriasis. [Bazin (M, 69).]—**A's pseudo-exanthématiques vesiculeuses.** A division comprising phlyctenular herpes and zoster. [Bazin (M, 69).]—**A's puro-crustacées.** A division comprising arthritic sycosis, ecthyma, and furuncle. [Bazin (M, 69).]—**A's sèches érythémateuses.** A division comprising arthritic intertrigo, papulo-tubercular erythema, and chronic arthritic urticaria. [Bazin (M, 69).]—**A's secondaires.** See *A's communes.*—**A's squameuses.** A division comprising arthritic pityriasis and psoriasis. [Bazin (L, 87).]—**A's sub-aiguës.** See *A's pseudo-exanthématiques.*—**A's tardives et graves.** Late a's of a severe character; including the arthritic form of chronic urticaria (cnidosis), *eczéma nummulaire* (ou *suintant généralisé*), *hydroa bulleux,* chronic pemphigus (the arthritic form), and hidrosadenitis. [G, 26.]—**A's vésico-squameuses.** A division comprising circumscribed dry eczema and vacciniform hydroa. [Bazin (L, 87).]

ARTHRITIDOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rth-ri^{2}t-i^{2}d-o^{2}l′i^{2}th-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARTHRITOLITH.

ARTHRITIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-tre-te. Gout. [A, 385.]

ARTHRITIFUGUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth-ri^{2}t-i^{2}f′u^2(u^4)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). From *arthritis* (=ἀρθρῖτις), gout, and *fugare,* to put to flight. Fr., *arthrifuge.* Efficacious against gout. [L, 41.]—**Arthritifugum magnum.** Cold water, from its supposed efficacy in gouty disorders. [Heyden (L, 130).]

ARTHRITIKER (Ger.), n. A^{3}r-tri^{2}t′i^{2}k-e^{2}r. A person affected with arthritic disease.

ARTHRITIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-tre-tek. Arthritic; as a n., the *Ajuga chamæpitys.* [L, 105.]

ARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ri(re)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *arthrit′idis.* Gr., ἀρθρῖτις (fem. of adj. ἀρθρίτης [νόσος understood]). Fr., *arthrite, goutte* (2d def.). Ger., *Gelenkentzündung* (1st def.), *Gicht* (2d def.). It., *artrite.* Sp., *artritis.* 1. Inflammation of a joint. [E.] 2. Gout. [A, 322.]—**Acute a.** Lat., *a. acuta.* Fr., *arthrite aiguë.* Ger., *regelmässige acute Gicht.* Any acute inflammation of a joint, but especially one due to gout. [L, 44.]—**Acute rheumatic a.** See *Acute articular* RHEUMATISM.—**Acute serous a.** Acute synovitis. [L, 44.]—**A. aberrans.** Ger., *herumschweifende Gicht.* Metastatic gout. [L, 84.]—**A. a colica** [Musgrave.]. Gouty pains in the back from eating unripe fruit. [L, 132.]—**A. acuta.** See *Acute a.*—**A. æstiva.** Fr., *goutte chaude.* A mild form of gout described by Sauvages (who was himself subject to it) as not attended with the formation of swellings and not severe enough to compel the patient to remain indoors. [L, 132.]—**A. alba.** See *A. chlorotica.*—**A. americana.** See FRAMBŒSIA.—**A. anomala.**

Fr., *goute anomale.* Ger., *unregelmässige Gicht.* Gout which pursues an irregular or anomalous course. [A, 305.].—**A. arthrodynia.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. asthenica.** Fr., *goutte asthénique.* Atonic gout. [A, 385.]—**A. asthmatica** [Musgrave]. A form of gout occurring in elderly asthmatic persons, which is mitigated by an attack of asthma. [L, 132.]—**A. atonica.** See *Atonic* GOUT. —**A. atypica.** See *A. anomala.*—**A. bahamensis.** An affection met with in the Bahamas, characterized by atrocious pains in the joints and terminating in itching; attributed to eating a certain kind of fish. [L, 132.]—**A. blennorrhagica.** Fr., *arthrite blennorrhagique.* See *Gonorrhœal* RHEUMATISM.—**A. calida.** See *Acute a.* **A. cheiragra, A. chiragra.** Gout in the hands. [L, 119.]—**A. chlorotica.** A form seen in women who, being gouty by inheritance, are chlorotic or subject to menstrual disorders. [L, 132.]—**A. chronica.** Fr., *goutte chronique.* Ger., *chronische Gicht.* A form of gout in which the joint manifestations are not so prominent as those affecting other parts of the body. [M, 2.]—**A. deformans.** See *Rheumatoid a.*—**A. diaphragmatica.** Angina pectoris. [A, 316.]—**A. erratica.** See *A. aberrans.*—**A. exanthematica.** Gout occurring in persons affected with hæmorrhoids or any form of cutaneous disease. [L, 132.]—**A. febricosa** [Werlhof]. A mild form of gout or rheumatic gout, not well marked, with remittent fever. [L, 132.]—**A. febrisequa.** A form of gout following fevers. [L, 132.]—**A. fixa.** Gout that remains confined to the joint first attacked. [L, 51.] **A. frigida.** See *A. chronica.*—**A. genuina.** See *A. regularis.*—**A. gonagra.** Gout in the knees. [L, 119.]—**A. gonorrhoica.** Ger., *Trippergicht.* A severe rheumatoid affection, especially of the knee, which sometimes occurs in connection with gonorrhœa. [A, 305.] Cf. *Gonorrhœal* RHEUMATISM.—**A. hiemalis.** Winter gout; gout that occurs more frequently at other seasons than in summer. [L, 132.]—**A. hydrarthros.** See HYDRARTHROSIS.—**A. irregularis.** See *A. anomala.*—**A. inflammatoria.** See *Acute a.*—**A. interna.** See *A. visceralis.*—**A. ischias.** Gout in the region of the hip. [A, 325; L, 119.]—**A. larvata** [Stoll]. Fr., *goutte larvée.* Ger., *verlarvte Gicht.* Masked gout; gout which does not show itself by the usual symptoms. [L, 136.]—**A. maxillaris.** Rheumatoid a. of the temporo-maxillary articulation. [M, 60.]—**A. melancholica** [Musgrave] A mild form of gout attacking persons debilitated by grief, overstudy, hysteria, hypochondriasis, etc. [L, 132.]—**A. metastatica retrograda.** Retrocedent gout. [D, 1.]—**A. morbis cuticularibus subjecta.** See *A. exanthematica.*—**A. neurotica.** Ger., *neurotische A.* An articular inflammation caused by injury or disease of the nervous system; characterized by absence of fever; occurring only in paralyzed limbs, and accompanied by doughy œdema and cutaneous and muscular atrophy, etc. [J. M'Ardle, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1885, p. 490.]—**A. nodosa.** Fr., *goutte nouée* (ou *noueuse*). Gout attended with the formation of lumps of chalky deposit about the joints. [A, 385.]— —**A. pauperum.** See *Rheumatoid a.*—**A. planetica.** See *A. aberrans.*—**A. podagra.** Gout in the feet. [L, 132.]—**A. regularis.** Fr., *goutte régulière.* Well-marked acute or chronic gout. [A, 305.]—**A. retrograda.** Fr., *goutte remontée* (ou *rétrocedée*). Ger., *zurückgetretene Gicht.* Suppressed gout. [A, 385.]—**A. rhachialgica.** See *A. a colica.*—**A. rhachitica.** A term applied by Sauvages to pains in the bones in cases of rickets. [L, 132.]—**A. rheumatica.** 1. Rheumatoid a. 2. Acute rheumatism. [L, 132.]—**A. rheumatica chronica.** See *Rheumatoid a.*—**A. rheumatismo superveniens** [Musgrave]. See *Rheumatoid a.*—**A. rheumatismus.** Acute rheumatism. [L, 63.]—**A. rheumatoides.** See *Rheumatoid a.*—**A. scarlatinosa.** See *Scarlatinal* RHEUMATISM.—**A. scorbutica** [Musgrave]. Gout occurring in scorbutic persons or accompanied with bleeding gums, as in scurvy. [L, 132.]—**A. scorbutica vaga.** An old term for a disease described as a grave and malignant form of gout, rapidly undermining the vital powers. [L, 53.]—**A. sicca.** Fr., *arthrite sèche.* See *Rheumatoid a.*—**A. spuria.** 1. An old term for vague pains in any part of the body. [L, 128.] 2. A periodical swelling of one or more joints, closely resembling ordinary rheumatism or gout, but depending on an idiopathic or a traumatic affection of the nerves of the part. [Remak (E, 12).]—**A. syphilitica** [Musgrave]. The nocturnal pains of syphilis, also gonorrhœal rheumatism. [L, 132.]—**A. typica.** See *Acute a.*—**A. uratica.** Gout due to an excessive formation of uric acid. [D, 4.]—**A. urethralis.** See *Gonorrhœal* RHEUMATISM.—**A. urica.** See *A. uratica.*—**A. vaga.** See *A. aberrans.*—**A. venerea.** See *A. syphilitica.*—**A. vera.** See *Acute a.*—**A. visceralis.** A gouty affection of some internal organ alternating with articular manifestations of gout. [M, 2.]—**Asthenic a.** Lat., *a. asthenica.* Fr., *goutte asthénique.* Atonic gout. [A, 385.]—**Blennorrhagic a.** See *Gonorrhœal* RHEUMATISM.—**Chronic a.** See *A. chronica.*—**Chronic rheumatic** (or **rheumatoid**) **a.** See *Rheumatoid a.*—**Chronic strumous a.** See *Fungous a.*—**Dry a.** Lat., *a. sicca.* Fr., *arthrite sèche.* See *Rheumatoid a.* —**Fungous a.** Fr., *arthrite fongueuse.* Ger., *fungöse Gelenkentzündung* [Volkmann]. White swelling; a chronic strumous inflammation of a joint, characterized by the formation of granulation tissue with subsequent fibrous, fatty, or purulent degeneration. [R. Barwell (A, 277).]—**Gelatinous a.** See *Fungous a.*—**Gonorrhœal a.** See *Gonorrhœal* RHEUMATISM.—**Gouty a.** Fr., *arthrite goutteuse.* Articular inflammation due to gout.—**Intervertebral a.** See SPONDYLARTHRITIS.—**Osteo-a.** See the major list. —**Proliferating a.** See *Chronic* OSTEO-A.—**Rheumatic a., Rheumatoid a.** [Garrod]. Fr., *arthrite rhumatismale* (ou *rhumatoïde*), *rhumatisme noueux* [Trousseau], *usure des cartilages articulaires* [Cruveilhier]. Ger., *rheumatische A.* Syn.: *osteo-a., rheumatic gout.* A form of a., usually chronic, occurring in persons who are out of health, but not necessarily rheumatic or gouty; distinguished by invading the various joints in succession and leading to permanent deformities similar to those of chronic gout (osseous nodes and stiffness of the joints with distortion). Sometimes only the fingers and toes are affected. [A. B. Garrod (A, 438).]—**Strumous a.** See *Fungous a.*—**Subdiarthrodial a.** See ARTHRITE *sous-diarthrodiale.*

ARTHRITISM, n. A^{3}rth'ri^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Fr., *arthritisme.* The gouty or rheumatic diathesis. [A, 385.]

ARTHRITISME (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-tri^{2}t-i^{2}zm. See ARTHRITISM.—**A. abarticulaire.** An arthritic tendency without involvement of the joints (manifested by such phenomena as localized œdema and cutaneous and subcutaneous nodosities). [Chauvet, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 15, 1884, p. 112 (D).]

ARTHRITOLITH, n. A^{3}rth-ri^{2}t'o-li^{2}th. Lat., *arthritolithus* (from ἀρθρίτης, arthritic, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *arthritolithe.* Ger., *Gichtstein, arthritisches Concrement.* Syn.: *tophus arthriticus.* A gouty cretaceous deposit in or near a joint. [A, 301.]

ARTHRIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄρθρον, a joint. Fr., *arthrion.* Lit., a little joint; Kirby's name for a small joint at the base of the last segment of the foot in certain *Coleoptera.* [L, 41, 119.]

ARTHRO-ARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth"ro-a^{3}rk'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *arthro-arctie* [Piorry]. See ARTHROSTENOSIS.

ARTHROBACTERIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rth"ro-ba^{2}k-(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)-ri^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *arthrobactériacées.* Ger., *Arthrobacteriaceen.* Of De Bary and others, a division (genus) of arthrosporous *Schizomycetes* (*Arthrosporeæ*), comprising those forms which occur characteristically as rods, either solitary or united into pseudo-filaments. It includes the subdivisions (subgenera) *Arthrobacterium* and *Spirulina.* [H. M. Ward (B, 77); B, 270.]

ARTHROBACTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth"ro-ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). De Bary's name for those members of the genus *Bacterium* in which endogenous spore-formation has not been observed. [B, 54.] See BACTERIUM.—**A. aceti** [De Bary]. See BACTERIUM *aceti.*—**A. chlorinum.** See BACTERIUM *chlorinum.*—**A. merismopœdioides.** See BACTERIUM *merismopœdioides.*—**A. pastorianum** [De Bary]. See BACTERIUM *pastorianum.*—**A. viride.** See BACTERIUM *viride.*—**A. Zopfii.** See BACTERIUM *Zopfii.*

ARTHROBOTRYDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-thro(thro^2)-bo^{2}t-ri^{2}d(ru^{6}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Corda, a family of *Fungi* including genera, such as *Arthrobotrys,* which have bilocular spores. [B, 121.]

ARTHROBOTRYS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-thro-bo^{2}t'ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s). Gen., *arthrobot'ryos* (*-is*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and βότρυς, a cluster of grapes. 1. Of Corda, a genus of *Fungi.* 2. Of Wallich a genus of ferns. [B, 170.]

ARTHROBRANCHIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rth-ro-bra^{2}n^2-(bra^{3}n^2)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and βράγχιον, a gill. Arthrobranchs; the branchiæ which, in many of the *Crustacea,* are attached to the interarticular membranes connecting the basal joints of the limbs and the thorax. [L, 168.]

ARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}k'a^3-se(ka). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil, pernicious. Fr., *arthrocace.* Ger., *Arthrokake.* An old term for various severe inflammatory diseases of joints, especially fungous arthritis. [A, 385.]—**A. agniculorum.** Fr., *arthrite des jeunes animaux.* Ger., *Lämmerlähme, Kälberlähme, Füllenlähme, Fohlenlähme, Gelenkfluss der Säuglinge, ungarische Gelenkseuche.* It., *artrite dei giovanni animali.* A disease occurring sporadically or enzootically in colts, calves, lambs, and pigs, soon after birth, supposed to depend on blood poisoning arising from inflammation of the umbilical vein. It may take the form of rhachitis, arthritis, rapidly progressing gout, a simple rheumatic or scrofulous affection, or a general morbid condition. [Bollinger (L, 44).]—**A. coxarum.** See MORBUS *coxarius.* —**A. pullorum equinorum.** See *A. agniculorum.*—**A. sénile** (Fr.). A term applied to various senile changes in the joints, either of the synovial membrane or of the articular cartilage. [Gosselin, "Bull. de la soc. de chir.," 1851, p. 611 (L).]—**A. vitulorum.** See *A. agniculorum.*

ARTHROCACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro-ka(ka^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Fr., *arthrocacie.* Ger., *Arthrokakie.* A chronic joint disease, especially one characterized by dislocation not dependent on violence. [Rust (L, 50).]

ARTHROCACOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth"ro-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o-lo(lo^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint, κακός, evil, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *arthrocacologie.* Ger., *Arthrokakologie.* It., *artrocacologia.* That branch of pathology which deals with diseases of the joints. [Rust (L, 50).]

ARTHROCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth"ro-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o'ma^3. Gen., *arthrocarcinom'atos* (*-tis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. Fr., *arthrocarcinome.* Ger., *Arthrocarcinom, Gelenkkrebs.* Cancerous disease of a joint. [A, 322; E.]

ARTHROCARPÆA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-thro-ka^{3}r-pe'(pa^3'e^2)-a^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and καρπός, a fruit. A section of the genus *Glycyrrhiza,* made by C. A. Meyer. [B, 121.]

ARTHROCELE (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro-se(ka)'le(la); as an English word, a^{3}rth'ro-sel. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *arthrocèle.* Ger., *Gelenkgeschwulst.* A tumor of a joint. [A, 322.]

ARTHROCENCHRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth"ro-se^{2}n^2(ke^{2}n^2)-kri(ch^{2}re)'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *arthrocenchria'seos* (*-i'asis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and κεγχρίας, miliary. Fr., *arthrocenchriase.* A miliary eruption over a joint. [A, 322.]

ARTHROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth-ro-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^3-lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *arthrocéphale.* Having the head distinct from the body (said of certain *Crustacea*). [L, 41.]

ARTHROCERALIS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth-ro-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *arthrocéral.* Having two of the vertebral segments developed superiorly into appendages (said of the *Arthropoda*). [L, 41.]

ARTHROCHONDRITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro(ro^2)-ko^{2}n-(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-dri(dre)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *arthrochondrit'idis.* From ἄρθρον, a

joint, and χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *arthrochondrite.* Ger., *Gelenkknorpelentzündung.* Inflammation of the cartilages of a joint. [L, 30.]

ARTHROCLADIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-thro-kla^{2}d(kla^{3}d)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of plants belonging to the *Antheridieæ*, made by Zanardini. [B, 170.]

ARTHROCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}k'la^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *arthroclas'eos (-thro'clasis).* From ἄρθρον, a joint, and κλάσις, a breaking. Fr., *arthroclasie.* Arthroclasy; the operation of breaking up an ankylosed joint. [A, 385.]

ARTHROCOCCACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rth''ro-ko^{2}k-ka(ka^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and κόκκος (see COCCUS). Fr., *arthrococcacées.* Ger., *Arthrokokkaceen.* A section (genus) of the *Arthrosporeæ* [De Bary]. comprising those forms which occur only as cocci. It includes the sections (subgenera) *Arthrostreptococcus, Leuconostoc, Merista, Sarcina, Micrococcus,* and *Ascococcus.* [Weichselbaum (B, 270).]

ARTHROCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rth-ro-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). A micrococcus which, in the lacteous fermentation, has become elongated and assumed the form of jointed staff-like cells. [A, 327.] See BACILLUS *acidi lactici.*



THE ARTHROCOCCUS. (AFTER HALLIER [A, 327].)

ARTHRODACTYLOUS, adj. A^{3}rth-ro-da^{2}k'ti^{2}l-u^{3}s. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and δάκτυλος, a finger. Fr., *arthrodactyle.* Having the digits articulated. [A, 385.]

ARTHRÖDEM (Ger.), n. A^{3}rt-ru^{6}d-e^{2}m'. See ARTHRŒDEMA.

ARTHRODERM, n. A^{3}rth'ro-du^{6}rm. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and δέρμα, the skin. The outer crust, or body-wall, of the *Arthropoda.* [L, 196.]

ARTHRODES (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth-ro'dez(das). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *arthroïde.* Ger., *gelenkartig, gelenkförmig.* Resembling a joint, of the nature of a joint. [L, 50.]

ARTHRODHYAL (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-trod-i^2-a^{3}l. See STYLO-HYAL.

ARTHRODIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro'di^2-a^3. Gr., ἀρθρωδία. Fr., *arthrodie.* O. Fr., *enfonceuse, enfonçure.* Ger., *Arthrodie, Kugelgelenk.* It., *artrodia.* Sp., *artrodia.* 1. That variety of diarthrosis in which an articular head plays upon a shallow cavity, as in the temporo-maxillary articulation; differing from enarthrosis in that both the convexity and the concavity of the opposed surfaces are less marked, so as to admit of some gliding motion. [A, 322, 385; C.] 2. A name given by Rafinesque to a vegetable substance found floating upon the surface of fresh waters in Sicily; perhaps a species of *Palmella.* [B, 121.]

ARTHRODIAL, ARTHRODIC, adj's. A^{3}rth-ro'di^2-a^{2}l, -ro^{2}d'i^{2}k. Lat., *arthrodialis.* Fr., *arthrodial.* Ger., *arthrodisch.* It., *artrodiale.* Sp., *artrodial.* Pertaining to a joint of the variety termed arthrodia. [C.]

ARTHRODIÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-tro-di^2-a. Articulated by arthrodia. [A, 385.]

ARTHRODIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rth-ro-di(de)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *arthrodiées.* Bory de St. Vincent's name for a family of fresh-water *Hydrophyta* (*Algæ* and *Protophyta*), including organisms composed of filaments each made up of an outer homogeneous transparent tube inclosing an inner jointed tube filled with coloring matter. These organisms, which were regarded as forming a connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdom, were divided into the tribes *Frigillariæ, Oscillarieæ, Conjugatæ,* and *Zoocarpæ,* and included genera now chiefly referable to the *Zygosporeæ.* [B, 1, 121.]

ARTHRODION, ARTHRODIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{3}rth-ro'-di^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ARTHRIDIUM.

ARTHRODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *arthrodynie.* Ger., *Arthrodynie, Gelenkschmerz.* It., *artrodinia.* 1. Pain in a joint. [E.] 2. Chronic rheumatism. [Cullen (L, 32).]—**A. podagrica.** See PODAGRA.—**Exanthesis rosalia a.** See DENGUE.

ARTHRODYNIC, adj. A^{3}rth-ro-di^{2}n'i^{2}k. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, arthrodynia. [L, 73.]

ARTHRO-ECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro-e^{2}k-ta(ta^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. See ARTHRECTASIS.

ARTHRŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth-re^{2}d(ro-e^{2}d)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *arthrœdem'atos (-tis).* From ἄρθρον, a joint, and οἴδημα (see ŒDEMA). Fr., *arthrœdème.* Ger., *Arthrödem, Gelenkwassersucht.* Œdema of a joint. [A, 322.]

ARTHRO-EMPYESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro-e^{2}m-pi(pu^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *arthro-empye'seos (-sis).* See ARTHREMPYESIS.

ARTHROGASTERES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{3}r-thro-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'te^{2}r-ez(e^{2}s). See ARTHROGASTRA.

ARTHROGASTRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}rth-ro-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'tra^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *arthrogastres.* Ger., *Gliedleibige.* An order of the *Arachnida.*, distinguished by having the abdomen segmented. It includes the *Pedipalpi* and *Adelarthrosomata.* [L, 147.]

ARTHROGELURE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-tro-zhe^{2}l-u^{6}r. An inflamed state of a joint, especially the first metatarso-phalangeal joint, attributed to exposure to cold. [Beau, "Gaz. d. hôp.," xxxi, 1858, p. 369 (L).]

ARTHROGRAPHY, n. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}g'ra^3-fi^2. Lat., *arthrographia* (from ἄρθρον, a joint, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *arthrographie.* Ger., *Arthrographie, Gelenklehre.* See ARTHROLOGY.

ARTHROGRYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro-gri^{2}p(gru^{6}p)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *arthrogrypo'seos (-sis).* From ἄρθρον, a joint, and γρύπωσις, a crooking. Fr., *arthrogrypose.* Ger., *Arthrogrypose, Gelenkverkrümmung.* It., *artrogriposi.* Sp., *artrogripósis.* A permanent flexion of a joint. [L, 44.]

ARTHRO-HÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-tro-a-me. See ARTHRÆMIA.

ARTHRO-HYAL, adj. A^{3}rth''ro-hi'a^{2}l. See STYLO-HYAL.

ARTHRO-HYDRIN, n. A^{3}rth''ro-hi'dri^{2}n. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *arthro-hydrine.* Syn.: *synovin.* A coagulable substance found in synovia. [L, 49.]

ARTHROKOKKACEEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}rt-ro-ko^{2}k-ka^3-tsa'-e^{2}n. See ARTHROCOCCACEÆ.

ARTHROLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}l'e^{2}p-i^{2}s. A section of the Linnæan genus *Achillea*, made by Boissier, characterized by having numerous large ligulæ and by the scales of the involucre being deciduous. [B, 63.] See ANACYCLUS.

ARTHROLEPROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro-le^{2}p-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *arthrolepro'seos (-sis).* From ἄρθρον, a limb, and λέπρωσις, the process of becoming leprous. Fr., *arthrolèprose.* Ger., *Gelenkleprose.* A form of leprosy observed in India, described as characterized by the gradual ulceration and partial separation of the fingers and toes. [A, 322.] Cf. AINHUM.

ARTHROLITH, n. A^{3}rth'ro-li^{2}th. See ARTHRITOLITH.

ARTHROLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth-ro-lo'bi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of leguminous plants. [L, 87.]—**A. scorpioides** [De Candolle]. A species indigenous to southern Europe and probably one of the drugs included under the σκορπιοειδής of Dioscorides, believed, from the resemblance of their pods to a scorpion's tail, to be a cure for the wound inflicted by the latter. The leaves have been used as a vesicant. [B, 180, 197.] Cf. SCORPIURUS.

ARTHROLOGY, n. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *arthrologia* (from ἄρθρον, a joint, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *arthrologie.* Ger., *Arthrologie, Gelenklehre.* The anatomy of the joints. [L, 31.]

ARTHROMBOLE (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}m'bo-le(la). See ARTHREMBOLA.

ARTHROMÉNINGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-tro-ma-na^{2}n^{2}zh. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and μῆνιγξ, a membrane. The synovial membrane of a joint. [L, 41.]

ARTHROMÉNINGÉ, ARTHROMÉNINGIEN (Fr.), adj's. A^{3}r-tro-ma-na^{2}n^2-zha, -zhi^2-a^{3}n^2. Pertaining to the synovial membrane of a joint. [L, 41.]

ARTHROMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth''ro-me^{2}n-i^{2}n(i^{2}n^2)-ji(ge)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *arthromeningit'idis.* Fr., *arthroméningite.* Ger., *Gelenkhautentzündung.* Synovitis. [D, 18.]—**A. acuta serosa.** Acute synovitis. [L, 44.]—**A. chronica.** Hydrarthrosis. [L, 44.]—**A. crouposa.** A rare joint affection described by Bonnet, consisting of synovitis with a membranous exudation. [Busch (M, 1).]—**A. gonorrhoica.** See *Gonorrhœal* RHEUMATISM.—**A. prolifera.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**A. purulenta.** Synovitis with purulent effusion. [Busch (M, 1).]—**A. serosa.** Synovitis with serous effusion. [Busch (M, 1).]—**A. tuberculosa.** Tubercular synovitis. [Busch (M, 1).]

ARTHROMERE, n. A^{3}rth'ro-mer. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and μέρος, a part. See SOMITE.

ARTHROMITUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r-thro^{2}m'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and μίτος, thread. A genus of low vegetable organisms, made by Leidy and related, according to him, to the *Mycodermata*; by Robin, assigned to the *Leptotricheæ.* They consist of simple, non-branching, cylindrical, jointed filaments, fixed in the midst of a nuclear body, without well-defined structure. [B, 239.]—**A. cristatus** [Leidy]. A species found upon the mucous membrane of the small intestine and upon the intestinal parasites of the *Iulus marginatus.* It consists of fine filaments crossing each other so as to form moderately thick tufts upon small rounded, fixed, yellowish bodies. The total length of the filaments is from 65 to 540 μ and the thickness 1 μ, and each internode is about 2 μ long. The interior of the filament is structureless. [B, 239.]—**A. nitidus** [Leidy]. A species found in the rectum of the *Iulus marginatus,* consisting of 3 or 4 crossing hyaline filaments 213 μ long and 5 μ broad. The articulations are very distinct and the internodes are about 5 μ in length and contain in their interior oval spores 3 μ long and 2 μ broad. [B, 239.]

ARTHRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth'ro^{2}n. Gr., ἄρθρον. A joint. [A, 322.]

ARTHRONALGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}n-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *arthronalgie.* See ARTHRALGIA.

ARTHRONCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ὄγκος, a mass. Ger., *Gelenkgeschwulst.* Syn.: *arthrophyma.* Swelling of a joint. [E; L, 128.]

ARTHRONEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}n-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *arthronem'atos (-tis).* From ἄρθρον, a joint, and νῆμα, a thread. Fr., *arthronème.* Ger., *Gliederfaden* (2d def.). 1. A genus of *Annelida*, of the family of leeches. [A, 306.] 2. Wallroth's name for a jointed filament making up part of the thallus of an *Alga.* 3. In the pl., *Arthronemata*, a subdivision of low vegetable organisms belonging to the *Dermatonemata*, made by Wallroth, including the genera *Conferva* and *Bulbochæte.* [B, 121, 198.]

ARTHRONEMPYESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth''ro^{2}n-e^{2}m-pi(pu^6)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *arthronempye'seos (-sis).* See ARTHREMPYESIS.

ARTHRONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth''ro-nu^2-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)'-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint, νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἄλγος, pain. Ger., *Arthroneuralgie.* See ARTHRALGIA.

ARTHRONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-thro'ni^2-a^3. See ARTHONIA.

ARTHROPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth″ro-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *arthroparalys′eos* (*-al′ysis*). From ἄρθρον, a limb, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Ger., *Gliederlähmung.* Paralysis of a limb. [L, 50.]

ARTHROPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth″ro-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)′i^2-a^3. See ARTHROPATHY.—**A. hysterica.** See *Hysterical* ARTHROPATHY.—**A. progressiva.** A symmetrical articular affection of nervous origin, of a slow, progressive course, independent of rheumatism, characterized by puffy swelling of the thumbs, enlargement of the first joint of the fingers, and some impediment to the flexion of the latter. [A. McL. Hamilton, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 24, 1885, p. 97.]—**A. tabetica, A. tabidorum.** See *Tabetic* ARTHROPATHY.

ARTHROPATHOLOGY, n. A^{3}rth″ro pa^{2}th-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. From ἄρθρον, a joint (see also PATHOLOGY). That department of pathology which deals with diseases of the joints.

ARTHROPATHY, n. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}p′a^{2}th-i^2. Lat., *arthropathia* (from ἄρθρον, a joint, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *arthropathie.* Ger., *Arthropathie, Gelenkleiden.* It., *artropatia.* Sp., *artropatia.* A general term for diseases of the joints, usually applied to those which depend on some general disease. [A, 322.]—**Ataxic a.** Fr., *arthropathie ataxique.* See *Tabetic a.*—**Hysterical a.** Lat., *arthropathia hysterica.* Fr., *arthropathie hystérique.* An articular affection occurring as a manifestation of hysteria.—**Tabetic a.** Lat., *arthropathia tabetica* (vel *tabidorum*). Fr., *arthropathie tabétique* (ou *des ataxiques* [Charcot]). Ger., *tabetische Arthropathie.* Syn.: *Charcot's joint disease.* A disease of one or more of the joints, occurring as a manifestation of tabes dorsalis. "Without any premonitory symptoms or appreciable cause, a particular joint suddenly becomes swollen, always to a considerable and sometimes to an enormous extent. The swelling is not attended with pain, fever, or redness, but the tissues surrounding the joint become œdematous and doughy. In a week or two the swelling disappears, and it is then noticed that serious injury has resulted to the joint, destruction of the cartilages and ligaments having occurred, so that the ends of the bones are in contact with each other. A creaking sound is heard on moving the joint, and luxations may readily take place. The destructive process does not expend itself on the cartilages, but extends to the ends of the bones, which become atrophied and eroded. There is very little tendency to exostosis, but the bones become fragile, and fractures may occur on the slightest injury, what is known as 'spontaneous fracture' being also met with." ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 5, 1887, p. 153.]—**Vertebral a.** Fr., *arthropathie vertébrale.* A term applied by a writer in the "Jour. de méd. de Bordeaux" to a case of tabetic a. in which there were depressions and rugosities of the vertebræ, many of which were much flattened, with their upper and lower borders decidedly projecting. ["Lancet," Jan. 23, 1886, p. 167.]

ARTHROPERISPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth″ro-pe^{2}r-i^2-sfi^{2}n^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *arthroperisphinx′eos* (*-xis*). From ἄρθρον, a limb, and περισφιγξις, a tight constriction. See ARTHRAPOBROCHISMUS.

ARTHROPERISSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth″ro-pe^{2}r-i^{2}s-si(se)′a^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint or a limb, and περισσεία, an abundance. Fr., *arthropérissie.* Ger., *Ueberzähligkeit der Glieder.* A superfluity of limbs or joints. [A, 322.]

ARTHROPERISSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth″ro-pe^{2}r-i^{2}s′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and περισσός, extraordinary. Pertaining to or affected with arthroperissia. [A, 322.]

ARTHROPERITTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth″ro-pe^{2}r-i^{2}t-ti(te)′a^3. See ARTHROPERISSIA.

ARTHROPERITTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth″ro-pe^{2}r-i^{2}t′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ARTHROPERISSUS.

ARTHROPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth″ro-flo(flo^2)-go′si^{2}s. Gen., *arthrophlogo′seos* (*-sis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and φλόγωσις, inflammatory heat. Fr., *arthrophlogose.* Ger., *Arthrophlogose, Gelenkentzündung.* It., *artroflogosi.* Sp., *artroflogósis.* Inflammation of a joint. [L, 43.]—**A. deformans.** See *Chronic* OSTEO-ARTHRITIS.—**A. externa.** Inflammation around but not in a joint. [L, 128.]—**A. fibrosa.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**A. interna.** Inflammation of the proper structure of a joint. [L, 128.]—**A. synovialis.** See SYNOVITIS.

ARTHROPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}f′li^{2}s(lu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *arthrophlys′eos* (*-throph′lysis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and φλύσις, an eruption. Ger., *Gichtausschlag.* A gouty cutaneous eruption. [G, 5.]—**A. cardiaca.** Ger., *Gichtfriesel.* Syn.: *miliaria arthritica.* A miliary eczematous eruption said to occur only in connection with gouty or rheumatic cardiac disease. [G, 5.]—**A. vulgaris.** Syn.: *eczema arthriticum.* A vesicular eczema that is said to occur about gouty joints. [G, 5.]

ARTHROPHRAGM, n. A^{3}rth′ro-fra^{2}m. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and φράγμα, a screen. The partition between the articular cavities for the limbs in many of the *Arthropoda.* [L, 168.]

ARTHROPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth″ro-fi(fu^6)′ma^3. Gen., *arthrophym′atos* (*-tis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and φῦμα, a swelling. A tumor or swelling of a joint. [L, 128.]—**A. adenochondrium.** See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS and ADENOCHONDRIUS.—**A. bursale.** Ger., *Bohnengeschwulst.* An enlargement of a bursa. [L, 128.]—**A. externum.** A swelling in the neighborhood of a joint, but not affecting its proper structure. [L, 128.]—**A. internum.** A swelling or tumor of the proper structure of a joint. [L, 128.]—**A. saccatum.** See HYDRARTHROSIS.

ARTHROPHYTE, n. A^{3}rth′ro-fit. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and φυτόν, a growth. Fr., *arthrophyte.* 1. A free body within a joint, originating in the synovial membrane. [Panas, quoted by Poncet, "Rev. de chir.," Oct., 1882, p. 797.] Cf. *Floating* CARTILAGE. 2. Any outgrowth from the proper structure of a joint projecting into its cavity. [A, 385.]

ARTHROPLASTIC, adj. A^{3}rth-ro-pla^{2}st′i^{2}k. Lat., *arthroplasticus.* Fr., *arthroplastique.* Ger., *arthroplastisch, gelenkbildend.* Pertaining to arthroplasty. [J. R. Barton (E).]

ARTHROPLASTY, n. A^{3}rth′ro-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *arthroplastice* (from ἄρθρον, a joint, and πλάσσειν, to form). Fr., *arthroplastique.* Ger., *Arthroplastik, künstliche Gelenkbildung.* It., *artroplastica.* The formation of an artificial joint for the correction of ankylosis. [J. R. Barton, "N. Am. Med. and Surg. Jour.," April, 1827, p. 279 (L, 50).]

ARTHROPLEURAL, adj. A^{3}rth-ro-plu^2′ra^{2}l. Pertaining to the arthropleure (*q. v.*). [L, 196.]

ARTHROPLEURE, n. A^{3}rth′ro-plu^{2}r. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and πλευρά, the side. In the *Arthropoda*, the limb-bearing region of the body (the part between the tergite and the sternite). [L, 196.]

ARTHROPODS, n. pl. A^{3}rth′ro-po^{2}dz. See ARTHROPODA.—**Branchiate a.** The crustaceans. [L.]

ARTHROPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}p′o^{2}d-a^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *arthropodes, arthropodaires.* Ger., *Arthropoden, Gliederfüssler.* Syn.: *Articulata* (in part). Articulate animals; one of the two primary divisions of the *Annulosa*, comprising the classes *Crustacea, Arachnida, Myriapoda*, and *Insecta.* The body is composed of a series of segments arranged along a longitudinal axis, each occasionally, and some always, provided with articulated locomotor appendages. Both the body and the appendages are provided with a chitinous exoskeleton; the appendages are hollow, with muscles prolonged into their interior. The nervous system consists of a double chain of ganglia on the ventral surface of the body, united by longitudinal commissures and traversed anteriorly by the œsophagus. The hæmal system, when differentiated, is dorsal, and consists of a valvular heart communicating with a circumvisceral cavity. Respiration is effected at the surface, by gills, pulmonary sacs, or tracheæ. Typically, the head is composed of six segments, and never has fewer than four. [B; L, 147.]—**A. branchiata.** See CRUSTACEA.—**A. hexapoda.** See INSECTA.

ARTHROPODAL, adj. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}p′o^{2}d-a^{2}l. Fr., *arthropodaire.* Pertaining to the *Arthropoda.* [A, 385; B, 100.]

ARTHROPOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}rth″ro-po^{2}m(pom)′a^3-ta^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and πῶμα, a cover. See CLISTENTERATA.

ARTHROPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth″ro(ro^2)-pi(pu^6)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *arthropyo′seos* (*-sis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and πύωσις, suppuration. Fr., *arthropyose.* Ger., *Arthropyose, Gelenkvereiterung.* The formation of pus within a joint. [L, 50.]

ARTHRORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth′ro^{2}r-ra(ra^3)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Fr., *arthrorrhagie.* Ger., *Gelenkblutfluss.* Sudden hæmorrhage into a joint. [L, 50, 116.]

ARTHRORRHEUMA, ARTHRORRHEUMATISMUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{3}rth″ro^{2}r-ru^2′ma^3, -ru^2-ma^3-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gen., *arthrorheu′matos* (*-tis*), *-rheumatis′mi.* From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ῥεῦμα, or ῥευματισμός, a flux. Old terms for articular rheumatism. [L, 50.]

ARTHROSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Fr., *arthrosie.* A general name for severely painful inflammations mostly confined to the joints, but occasionally extending to adjoining parts. [L, 83.]—**A. acuta.** Acute rheumatism. [L, 83.]—**A. artuum.** Pain chiefly in the joints and muscles of the limbs. [L, 83.]—**A. chronica.** Chronic rheumatism. [L, 83.]—**A. coxendicis.** Sciatica. [L, 83.]—**A. hydarthrus.** White swelling. [L, 83.] See *Fungous* ARTHRITIS.—**A. lumborum.** Lumbago. [L, 83.]—**A. podagra.** Gout. [L, 83.]—**A. podagra complicata.** Retrocedent gout. [L, 83.]—**A. podagrica.** See *A. podagra.*—**A. podagra larvata.** Atonic gout. [L, 83.]—**A. podagra regularis.** Typical gout. [L, 83.]—**A. thoracis.** Pleurodynia. [L, 83.]—**Exanthesis a.** See DENGUE.

ARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro′si^{2}s. Gen., *arthro′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἄρθρωσις (from ἀρθροῦν, to articulate). Fr., *arthrose.* Ger., *Einlenkung.* See ARTICULATION.

ARTHROSPIROBACTERIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}s″pi^{2}r-o-ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)-ri^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From ἄρθρον, a joint, σπεῖρα, a coil, and βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM). Fr., *arthrospirobactériacées.* A subdivision (genus) of the *Arthrosporeæ* (arthrosporous *Schizomycetes*), comprising those forms in which the cells are screw-shaped spirals and are united into spiral filaments. It includes the single section *Spirochæte*, and differs from the *Spirobacteriaceæ* only in the fact of its arthrosporous reproduction. [Weichselbaum (B, 270).]

ARTHROSPONGICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth″ro-spo^{2}n(spo^{2}n^2)′-ji^2(gi^2)-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, fungous arthritis. [A, 322.]

ARTHROSPONGOSIS, ARTHROSPONGUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{3}rth″ro-spo^{2}n^2-go′si^{2}s, -spo^{2}n^2′gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). Gen., *arthrospongo′seos* (*-sis*), *-spon′gi.* From ἄρθρον, a joint, and σπόγγος, a spongy substance. Fr., *arthrospongose.* Ger., *Gliedschwamm.* Old terms for fungous arthritis. [L, 50.]

ARTHROSPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-thro^{2}s′po^{2}r-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see ARTHROSPORE. Of Schulz, an order of cryptogamous plants (*Algæ*) comprising the divisions *Batrachospermeæ, Confervaceæ*, and *Ulvaceæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 121.]

ARTHROSPORE, n. A^{3}rth′ro-spor. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and σπόρος, a seed. Lat., *arthrospora.* Fr., *arthrospore.* Ger., *Arthrospore.* 1. One of a series of spores united in the form of a chain or rosary. [B, 121.] 2. A spore which is produced by the segmentation of a parent cell (as opposed to one produced by endogenous development within the latter). [B, 238.] 3. In the pl., *a's.* See ARTHROSPORÆ and ARTHROSPOREI.

ARTHROSPOREÆ [De Bary] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rth-ro-spor-(spo^{2}r)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). The arthrosporous *Schizomycetes*; a group comprising all those which reproduce by the formation of arthrospores (*i. e.*, by segmentation only). It includes the subdivisions (genera)

Arthrococcaceæ, *Arthrobacteriaceæ*, *Arthrospirobacteriaceæ*, and, according to Hueppe, also the *Leptotricheæ* and *Cladotricheæ*. [H. M. Ward (B, 77); Weichselbaum (B, 270).]

ARTHROSPOREI, ARTHROSPORI (Lat.), n's m. pl. A^{3}r-thro-spor(spo^{2}r)'e^2-i(e), -o^{2}s'po^{2}r-i(e). Fr., *arthrosporées*. Ger., *Arthrosporen*. Of Léveillé, a division of *Fungi* distinguished by the arrangement of the spores in the form of an articulated chain like the beads of a rosary. Such *Fungi* seem often to be composed wholly of spores, the receptacle which supports the latter being almost indistinguishable. [Léveillé (B, 121).] It includes the divisions *Phragmonemei* and *Homiscinei*. [B, 170.]

ARTHROSPOROUS, adj. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}s'po-ru^{3}s. Fr., *arthrosporé*. Having spores formed out of portions of the cell-body or some of the individual cells of the latter set free from the parent organism; the opposite of *endosporous* (said of *Bacteria* and allied organisms). [De Bary (B, 54).]

ARTHROSTEITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth''ro^{2}s-te^2-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *arthrosteit'idis*. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ὀστέον, a bone (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the articular end of a bone.

ARTHROSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth''ro-ste^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *arthrosteno'seos* (*-sis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and στένωσις (from στένειν, to straiten), contraction. Ger., *Gelenkverengerung*. Contracture of a joint. [A, 322.]

ARTHROSTEOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth''ro^{2}s-te^2-o-fi(fu^6)'-ma^3. Gen., *arthrosteophym'atos* (*-tis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, ὀστέον, a bone, and φῦμα, a tumor. A tumor of the articular end of a bone. [L, 30.]

ARTHROSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth''ro(ro^2)-ste^{2}r-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *arthrostere'seos* (*-sis*). From ἄρθρον, a limb, and στέρησις, deprivation. Fr., *arthrostérèse*. Ger., *Gliedermangel*. The lack of one or more limbs. [L, 50.]

ARTHROSTERETOS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth''ro(ro^2)-ste^{2}r-e(a)'to^{2}s. Lacking one or more of the limbs. [L, 50.]

ARTHROSTERIGMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth''ro(ro^2)-ste^2(sta)-ri^{2}g'-ma^3. Gen., *arthrosterig'matos* (*-tis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and στήριγμα, a support. Fr., *arthrostérigmate*. A sterigma made up of ramifying rows of articulated cells, from each of which spermatia are produced as lateral offshoots. Cf. STERIGMA. [Nylander (B, 54).]

ARTHROSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}s-ti(te)'ti^{2}s. See ARTHROSTEITIS.

ARTHROSTRACA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}s'tra^3-ka^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ὄστρακον, a shell. See EDRIOPHTHALMATA.

ARTHROSTREPTOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rth-ro(ro^2)-stre^{2}p-to(to^2)-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From ἄρθρον, a joint, στρέφειν, to twist, and κόκκος, a kernel. A subdivision (subgenus) of the *Arthrococcaceæ*, comprising those forms in which the cells (cocci) are disposed in chains. [B, 270.] See STREPTOCOCCUS.

ARTHROSTYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-thro(thro^2)-stil'stu^{6}l)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and στῦλος, a pillar. A section of composite plants, made by Dumortier, corresponding to the *Cynareæ* of Lessing. [B, 121, 170.]

ARTHROSYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth''ro(ro^2)-si^{2}m(su^{6}m)'-fi^2(fu^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *arthrosymphys'eos* (*-sym'physis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and σύμφυσις, a growing together. Ger., *Gelenkverwachsung*. See ANKYLOSIS.

ARTHROSYMPHYTICUS (Lat.) adj. A^{3}rth''ro(ro^2)-si^{2}m-(su^{6}m)-fi^{2}t(fu^{6}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, ankylosis. [L, 50.]

ARTHROSYNDESMITIS (Lat.). n. f. A^{3}rth''ro(ro^2)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-de^{2}s-mi(me)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *arthrosyndesmit'idis*. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and σύνδεσμος, a bond of connection (see also *-itis**). An old term for fungous arthritis. [F. Busch (M, 1).]

ARTHROSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro(ro^2)-si^{2}r(su^{6}r)'i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *arthrosyrin'gos* (*-gis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and σῦριγξ, a canal. Ger., *Gelenkfistel*. A fistula communicating with the interior of a joint. [A, 322.]

ARTHROTILUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-thro(thro^2)-ti(te)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). A genus of rivulariaceous plants, established by Rabenhorst. [B, 121.]—**A. thermalis** [Rabenhorst]. Syn.: *Amphithrix thermalis* [Kützing]. A species inhabiting the warm springs of Abano in Nubia. [B, 121.]

ARTHROTOMIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}r-tro^{2}t-o-me, -me'. See ARTHROTOMY.—**A. ignée** (Fr.). Arthrectomy by means of the actual cautery. [Vincent, "Rev. de chir.," iv, 1884, p. 30 (L).]

ARTHROTOMY, n. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}t'o-mi^2. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and τέμνειν, to cut. Fr., *arthrotomie*. Ger., *Arthrotomie*. Properly, the operation of cutting into a joint; often used in the sense of arthrectomy (*q. v.*). [Calliouzis, "Rev. de chir.," Jan., 1887, p. 60.]

ARTHROTOPHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rth-ro(ro^2)-to'fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and *tophus* (*q. v.*). An articular tophus. [L, 50.] See TOPHUS.

ARTHROTRAUMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rth-ro(ro^2)-tra^4'(tra^3'u^4)-ma^3. Gen., *arthrotrau'matos* (*-tis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and τραῦμα, an injury. Ger., *Gelenkwunde*. An injury of a joint by violence. [A, 322.]

ARTHROTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro(ro^2)-trop(tro^{2}p)'i^2-a^3. From ἄρθρον, a limb, and τροπή, a turning. Fr., *arthrotropie*. Ger., *Arthrotropie*, *Glieddrehen*. Torsion of a limb. [L, 50.]

ARTHROTROPICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rth-ro(ro^2)-tro^{2}p'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to arthrotropia. [L, 50.]

ARTHROXEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth''ro(ro^2)-ze^{2}r-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *arthroxero'seos* (*-sis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ξήρωσις (=ξήρανσις [from ξηραίνειν]), a drying up. See *Chronic* OSTEO-ARTHRITIS.

ARTHROXESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth-ro^{2}x'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *arthroxe'seos* (*-ox'esis*). From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ξέσις (from ξεῖν, to scrape), a scraping. The abrasion of fungous growths from an articular surface. [Létiévant, "Compt.-rend. du Congr. périod. internat.," 1879 (L).] See ARTHRECTOMY.

ARTHROZAMIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-thro(thro^2)-za^{2}m(za^{3}m)-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Arthrozamia*, the only genus. A division of plants belonging to the *Zamiaceæ*, made by Reichenbach. [B, 170.]

ARTHROZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}rth-ro(ro^2)-zo'a^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *arthrozoaires*. Ger., *Gliederthiere*. According to Burmeister, the *Arthropoda*; according to Fitzinger, the *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, and *Insecta*. [A, 322; L, 121, 204.] Cf. ANNULOSA.

ARTHROZOIC, adj. A^{3}r''thro-zo'i^{2}k. Of or pertaining to the *Arthrozoa*; applied by Huxley to a series of invertebrate animals including the *Nematoscolices* (*Nematoidea*), the *Arthropoda*, and probably the *Chætognatha*. [B, 100.]

ARTHRYPERPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth''ri(ru^6)-pu^{6}r(pe^{2}r)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'i^2-a^3. From ἄρθρον, a joint, ὑπέρ, exceeding, and πάθος, a disease. A general term for severe diseases of the joints. [Piorry (L, 50).]

ARTHRYPOSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rth''ri(ru^6)-po-sfi^{2}n^{2}x'-i^{2}s. Gen., *arthryposphinx'eos* (*-is*). From ἄρθρον, a limb, and ὑποσφίγγειν, to tie tight. See ARTHRAPOBROCHISMUS.

ARTI, n. A Malabar name for the *Ipomœa pes tigridis*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

ARTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r'ti^2-a^3. Gr., ἀρτία, ἀρτήη. An old name for the trachea. [A, 325.]

ARTIAD, n. A^{3}r'ti^2-a^{2}d. From ἄρτιος, even. In chemistry, an element having a combining capacity expressed by some even number (*e. g.*, oxygen and carbon). [B.]

ARTIAS (Sp.), n. A^{3}r'te-a^{3}s. A village in the province of Lerida, Spain, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [A, 385.]

ARTICHAUT (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-te-sho. See ARTICHOKE.—**A. camus.** The *Cynara scolymus*, var. *viride*. [B, 121.]—**A. de Jérusalem.** The *Batatas edulis*, *Helianthus tuberosus*, and the *Cucurbita melopepo*. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. des Indes.** The *Batatas edulis*. [L, 105.]—**A. d'Espagne.** The *Cucurbita melopepo*. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. des toits.** The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [L.]—**A. de terre, A. d'hiver, A. du Canada.** The *Helianthus tuberosus*. [B, 38, 121.]—**A. sauvage.** The *Sempervivum tectorum*, *Onopordon acanthium*, *Carduus marianus*, and *Carlina vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173.]

ARTICHOAK, n. A^{3}r'ti^2-chok. See ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHOKE, n. A^{3}r'ti^2-chok. Ar., *'harshaf*, or *'harshûf*. [B, 52.] Lat., *articoca*, *articocalus*. Fr., *artichaut*. Ger., *Artischocke*. It., *articiocco*, *alcachosa*. Sp., *alcachofa*. The *Cynara scolymus*, a perennial herb indigenous to southern Europe and cultivated in America. The flower-heads are used as an article of food, and the leaves are occasionally employed in medicine. [B, 5.]—**French a., Garden a.** See *A.*—**Globe a.** A variety of the garden a. preferred for cultivation. [A. 327.]—**Jerusalem a.** Fr., *artichaut de terre*. Ger., *Erdartischocke*. It., *girasole* (of which the English name is said to be a corruption). The tuberous sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*), Canada (or Virginia) potato; indigenous to Brazil, but cultivated in Europe and North America. The tubers are used as food for cattle and hogs. [A. 327.]



THE GLOBE ARTICHOKE. [A, 327.]



THE TUBER OF THE JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. [A, 327.]

ARTICLE, n. A^{3}rt'i^{2}kl. Lat., *articulus* (dim. of *artus*), *articulum*. Fr., *article*. Ger., *Gelenk*. It., *articolo*. Sp., *articulo*. 1. A joint; any movable articulation. [A. 385.] 2. In botany, one of a series of similar superimposed, connected, separable parts constituting an organ or other portion of a plant; especially a portion of a fruit separable from the rest and containing a single seed. Also a vegetable cell which is developed from another cell and is shut off from the latter by a partition. See also ARTICULUM. 3. In zoology, any of the separate pieces constituting the antenna, the palpus, the tarsus, or the body of an insect. [L, 43.]—**In the a. of death.** See *In* ARTICULO *mortis* (under ARTICULUS).

ARTICOCA, ARTICOCALUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. A^{3}rt-i^2-ko'ka^3, -ko^{2}k'a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See ARTICHOKE.

ARTICULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}r-ti^{2}k'u^2(u)-la^3. See ARTICULUM.

ARTICULAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}r-ti^{2}k-u^6-la^{2}r. See ARTICULAR.

ARTICULAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ti^{2}k''u^2(u)-la^3-me^{2}nt'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An articulation. [A, 318.]

ARTICULAR, adj. A^{3}rt-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Gr., ἀρθρικός, ἀρθριτικός, ἀρθρίτης. Lat., *articularis*. Fr., *articulaire*. Ger., *articular*. It., *articolare*. Sp., *articular*. Pertaining to an articulation; in botany, springing from a node or from an article (2d def.); as a n. (Ger., *Gelenkstück des Unterkiefers*), the submalleal bone; a bone found in the lower jaw of many fishes. It articulates with the tympanic trochlea, sends up a process to which the ligament from the maxillary bone and the masticatory muscles are attached, and is joined with the angular and dentary pieces. [L, 27.]

ARTICULARIS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rt-i^{2}k-u^2(u)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. See ARTICULAR.—**A. genu.** See SUBCRURÆUS.

ARTICULARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rt-i^{2}k-u^2(u)-la(la^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Articular. [A, 318.]

ARTICULARY, adj. A^{3}r-ti^{2}k'u^2-la-ri^2. See ARTICULAR.

ARTICULATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}rt-i^{2}k-u^2(u)-la(la^3)'ta^3. Fr., *articulés*. 1. In Cuvier's and von Baer's classifications, a general term for the *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, *Annelida*, and *Insecta* (including the *Myriapoda*). 2. Of Blainville, see ENTOMOZOARIA. 3. Of Owen, see HOMOGANGLIATA. 4. Of Grant, see DIPLONEURA. 5. Of Wagner, the *Cirrhopodes*, *Annelida*, *Arachnida*, and *Insecta*. 6. Of Van Beneden, the *Epicotyledones*. 7. Of Ehrenberg, the *Insecta*, *Arachnoidea*, *Crustacea* (including the *Cirrhopodes* and *Epizoa*), and *Annelida*. 8. A phylum made by Haeckel in 1866, but now abandoned, which included the *Arthropoda* (in the present meaning), *Infusoria*, intestinal worms, and *Annelida*. 9. An order of the *Crinoidea* including the families *Pentacrinidæ* and *Comatulidæ*. 10. A group of the *Brachiopoda* made by Deshayes to include those having the shells united by teeth. See CLISTENTERATA. [L, 121, 208, 227.] The term was formerly used in nearly the same sense as *Arthropoda* (*q. v.*). [B.]

ARTICULATE, ARTICULATED, adj's. A^{3}rt-i^{2}k'u^2-lat, -lat-e^{2}d. Gr., ἀρθρώδης. Lat., *articulatus*. Fr., *articulé*. Ger., *articulirt*. It., *articolato*. Sp., *articulado*. 1. Jointed, provided with articulations. [B.] 2. Belonging to the *Articulata*. [L.] 3. Having the separate bones properly joined together (said of a prepared skeleton). 4. In botany, composed of articles or of separable connected parts (said of a fruit); also connected to another part by a joint (said of a leaf or a floral peduncle). [B, 121.]

ARTICULATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-ti^{2}k-u^2(u)-la(la^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *articulatio'nis*. See ARTICULATION.—**A. acromio-spinalis.** An articulation existing between the acromion and the spine of the scapula when the two do not unite. [Gruber (L, 30).]—**Articulationes ary-santorianæ.** The joints between the arytenoid cartilages and the cornicula laryngis. [L, 115.]—**A. astragalo-calcanea propria** [Meckel]. See *Astragalo calcaneal* ARTICULATION.—**A. atlanto-axialis, A. atlanto-epistrophica.** See *Atlanto-axoid* ARTICULATION.—**A. cardiniformis.** See GINGLYMUS.—**Articulationes cartilaginum costalium.** See *Interchondral* ARTICULATIONS.—**A. Chopartii.** Ger., *Chopart'sches Gelenk*. The articulation between the astragalus and os calcis behind and the cuboid and scaphoid bones anteriorly, being the line followed in Chopart's amputation of the foot. [L, 117.]—**A. costo-spinalis.** See *Costo-vertebral* ARTICULATION.—**A. coxæ.** The hip joint.—**A. cubiti.** The elbow joint. [L, 175.]—**A. cuneo-navicularis.** See *Naviculo-cuneiform* ARTICULATION.—**Articulationes digitorum.** See *Phalangeal* ARTICULATIONS.—**A. dubia.** See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**A. femoris.** See *Femoro-tibial* ARTICULATION.—**A. genu.** The knee joint. [L, 175.]—**A. humeri.** The shoulder joint. [L, 175.]—**A. Lisfrancii.** Ger., *Lisfranc'sches Gelenk*. A term applied to the tarso-metatarsal articulations, on account of the line of incision in Lisfranc's amputation of the foot passing through them. [L, 117.]—**A. mandibularis, A. maxillæ, A. maxillaris.** See *Temporo-maxillary* ARTICULATION.—**Articulationes metacarpo-phalangeæ.** See *Metacarpo-phalangeal* ARTICULATIONS.—**A. mixta.** See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**Articulationes musculo-ossariæ.** A term used by Weber to describe the attachment of muscles or tendons to bones. [L, 31.]—**A. notha.** See *False* ARTICULATION.—**A. pedis.** The ankle joint. [L, 175.]—**A. peroneo-tibialis inferior.** See *Inferior tibio-fibular* ARTICULATION.—**A. peroneo-tibialis superior.** See *Superior tibio-fibular* ARTICULATION.—**A. petro-basilaris.** The anterior portion of the spheno-temporal suture. [L, 31.]—**A. petro-occipitalis.** The petro-occipital suture. [L, 31.]—**Articulationes phalangeæ** (seu **phalangum**). See *Phalangeal* ARTICULATIONS.—**A. plana.** See ARTHRODIA.—**A. radio-ulnaris inferior.** See *Inferior radio-ulnar* ARTICULATION.—**A. radio-ulnaris superior.** See *Superior radio-ulnar* ARTICULATION.—**A. scapulo-clavicularis.** See *Acromio-clavicular* ARTICULATION.—**A. sphæroidea.** See ENARTHROSIS.—**A. sterno-costalis.** See *Costo-sternal* ARTICULATION.—**A. tali.** The ankle joint. [L, 175.]—**A. talo-calcanea.** See *Astragalo-calcaneal* ARTICULATION.—**A. talo-calcaneo-navicularis.** See *Astragalo-calcaneo-scaphoid* ARTICULATION.—**A. talo-cruralis.** The ankle joint. [L, 31.]—**A. talo-navicularis.** See *Astragalo-scaphoid* ARTICULATION.—**A. tarso-metatarsea externa.** The articulation between the cuboid and the third and fourth metatarsal bones. [L, 117.]—**A. tarso-metatarsea interna.** The articulation between the first cuneiform and the first metatarsal bones. [L, 117.]—**A. tarso-metatarsea media.** The articulation between the second and third cuneiform and the second and third metatarsal bones. [L, 117.]—**A. trochoides.** See *Trochoid* ARTICULATION.

ARTICULATION, n. A^{3}r-ti^{2}k-u^2-la'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἄρθρον. Lat., *articulatio*. Fr., *articulation*. Ger., *Gelenk* (1st def.), *Articulation*, *Knochenfügung* (1st def.), *Knochenverbindung* (1st def.). It., *articolazione*. Sp., *articulación*. 1. A joint, whether movable or not; the union of any two segments of an animal body through the intervention of a structure or structures different from both; most commonly limited to the connection existing between contiguous bones or cartilages. [L, 133, 142.] 2. The act of putting the bones of a skeleton together properly. 3. In zoology, the division of the body of an animal into separate, movable segments; the line of junction of two adjacent segments; occasionally, one of the segments themselves. 4. In botany, the connection of the parts of a plant by joints, particularly of the several parts of a compound leaf; the place or line of such connection; also applied occasionally, but improperly, to the part included between two joints. 5. The act or function of combining vocal sounds in the form of syllables or words (in which sense such of the foreign equivalents as are not derivatives of articulatio do not apply).—**Acromio-clavicular a.** Lat., *articulatio acromio-clavicularis*. Fr., *a. acromio-claviculaire*. Ger., *Schulterblattschlüsselbeingelenk*. It., *articolazione acromio-clavicolare* (o *cleido-scapolare*). Sp., *articulación acromio-clavicular*. The a. between the outer end of the clavicle and the upper edge of the acromion. [L, 172.]—**Amphiarthrodial a.** See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**Apparent a.** One in which the separation of the parts by a joint is obvious. [B, 240.]—**Arthrodial a.** See ARTHRODIA.—**A. accidentelle, A. anorme** (Fr.). See *False a.*—**A. bicondylienne** (Fr.). An a. of two condyles separated by a bi-concave fibro-cartilage. [L, 114.]—**A. bitrochléene** (Fr.). An a. in which the articular surfaces are separated by two fibro-cartilages. [L, 114.]—**A. by mutual reception.** See SCHINDYLESIS.—**A. by suture.** See SUTURE.—**A. calcanéo-astragalienne** (Fr.). See *Astragalo-calcaneal a.*—**A. calcanéo-cuboïdienne** (Fr.). See *Calcaneo-cuboid a.*—**A. chondro-costales** (Fr.). See *Chondro-costal a's.*—**A. chondro-sternale** (Fr.). See *Costo-sternal a.*—**A. condylienne** (Fr.). See CONDYLARTHROSIS.—**A. contre nature** (Fr.). See *False a.*—**A's cunéennes** (Fr.). See *Cuneiform a's.*—**A. cunéo-cuboïdienne** (Fr.). See *Cubo-cuneiform a.*—**A. cunéo-scaphoïdienne** (Fr.). See *Naviculo-cuneiform a.*—**A. de la hanche** (Fr.). See *Coxo-femoral a.*—**A. de l'étrier avec la fenêtre ovale** (Fr.). See *Stapedio-vestibular a.*—**A. des apophyses articulaires** (Fr.). The a. between the articular apophyses of the vertebræ. [L, 188.]—**A. des apophyses épineuses** (Fr.). The connection between the spinous processes of the vertebræ by the interspinous and supraspinous ligaments. [L, 188.]—**A. douteuse** (Fr.). See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**A. du cinquième genre** (Fr.). See *Trochoid a.*—**A. du cou de pied** (Fr.). The ankle joint. [L, 188.]—**A. du deuxième genre** (Fr.). A variety of a. allowing of motion of every kind except rotation. [L, 87.]—**A. du genou** (Fr.). See *Tibio-femoral a.*—**A. du première genre** (Fr.). See ENARTHROSIS.—**A. du quatrième genre** (Fr.). See CYLINDRARTHROSIS.—**A. du troisième genre** (Fr.). See CONDYLARTHROSIS.—**A. en charnière** (Fr.), **A. en genou** (Fr.). See GINGLYMUS.—**A. fausse** (Fr.). See *False a.*—**A. fixe** (Fr.). See SYNARTHROSIS.—**A. ginglyme** (Fr.), **A. ginglyme angulaire** (Fr.). See GINGLYMUS.—**A. ginglyme latérale** (Fr.). See *Trochoid a.*—**A. ginglymoïdale** (Fr.). See GINGLYMUS.—**A. immobile** (Fr.). See SYNARTHROSIS.—**A. médio-carpienne** (Fr.). See *Medio-carpal a.*—**A. médio-tarsienne** (Fr.). See *Medio-tarsal a.*—**A's métacarpiennes** (Fr.). See *Intermetacarpal a's.*—**A's métatarsiennes** (Fr.). See *Intermetatarsal a's.*—**A. mixte** (Fr.). See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**A. mobile** (Fr.). See DIARTHROSIS.—**A. neutre** (Fr.). See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**A. orbiculo-stapédienne** (Fr.). See *Incudo-stapedial a.*—**A. par contiguité** (Fr.). See DIARTHROSIS.—**A. par continuité** (Fr.). See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**A. par double emboîtement réciproque** (Fr.). An a. in which the bones are separated by a fibro-cartilage the surfaces of which are of the same shape as the extremities of the bones (*e. g.*, the sterno-clavicular a.). [L, 114.]—**A. par emboîtement réciproque** (Fr.). Ger., *Sattelgelenk*. It., *articolazione a sella*, *diartrosi a sella* (o *efippiale*). A term applied by Cruveilhier and Richet to that variety of ginglymus in which a shallow curved groove articulates with a regularly rounded curved ridge, as in the carpo-metacarpal articulation of the thumb. [A, 314.]—**A. péronéo-sous-tibiale** (Fr.), **A. péronéo-tibiale inférieure** (Fr.). See *Inferior tibio-fibular a.*—**A. péronéo-tibiale moyenne** (Fr.). See *Middle tibio-fibular a.*—**A. péronéo-tibiale supérieure** (Fr.). See *Superior tibio-fibular a.*—**A. pivotante** (Fr.). See *Trochoid a.*—**A. pubienne** (Fr.). See SYMPHYSIS *pubis*.—**A. radio-cubitale inférieure** (Fr.). See *Inferior radio-ulnar a.*—**A. radio-cubitale supérieure** (Fr.). See *Superior radio-ulnar a.*—**A. scaphoïdo-astragalienne** (Fr.). See *Astragalo-scaphoid a.*—**A. scaphoïdo-cuboïdienne** (Fr.). See *Naviculo-cuboid a.*—**A'sebene** (Ger.). The general plane of contact between the head of a bone and the cavity in which it plays, irrespective of the greater size of the former. [L, 31.]—**A. serrée** (Fr.). Syn.: *diarthrose planiforme*. A movable a. by flat or nearly flat surfaces (like those of the carpal bones). [A, 301.]—**A'sfläche** (Ger.). An articular surface. [L, 31.]—**A'sgrube** (Ger.). An articular fossa or cavity. [L, 80.]—**A. semi-mobile** (Fr.). See AMPHIARTHROSIS.—**A. sternale inférieure** (Fr.). The a. between the gladiolus and the body of the sternum. [L, 114.]—**A. sternale supérieure** (Fr.). Of Sappey, the a. between the manubrium and the body of the sternum. [L, 114.]—**A. supplémentaire** (Fr.). A form of *a. surnuméraire* (*q. v.*) in which the fractured ends become rounded (or one is rounded and the other hollowed out), smooth like cartilage, and covered with a fibrous capsule. [A, 301.]—**A. surnuméraire** (Fr.). A sort of joint formed between the fragments of a broken bone. [A, 301.]—**A. trochléenne** (Fr.). See *Trochoid a.*—**A. unicondylienne** (Fr.). A variety of a. in which there are two elliptical surfaces, one of which is convex and termed a condyle. [L, 114.]—**A. vertébro-iliaque** (Fr.). A term applied to the union established between the last lumbar vertebra and the coccyx by the ilio-lumbar ligaments. [L, 188.]—**Astragalo-calcaneal a., Astragalo-calcanean a.** Lat., *articulatio astragalo-calcanea*. Fr., *a. calcanéo-astragalienne*. Ger., *unteres Sprung-*

beingelenk. The a. between the astragalus and the os calcis. [L, 31.]—**Astragalo-calcaneo-scaphoid a.** Lat., *articulatio astragalo-calcaneo-scaphoidea.* Ger., *vorderes Sprungbeingelenk.* An arthrodial a. formed by the astragalus, the os calcis, and the scaphoid bone; by some anatomists it is divided into the astragalo-calcaneal and the astragalo-scaphoid a's. [L, 31.]—**Astragalo-scaphoid a.** Lat., *articulatio astragalo-scaphoidea.* Fr., *a. scaphoïdo-astragalienne.* The a. between the astragalus and the scaphoid bone. [L, 31.]—**Atlanto-axial a.** Lat., *articulatio atlanto-axialis.* Fr., *a. atloïdo-axoïdienne.* Ger., *Drehwirbelgelenk.* It., *articolazione atloido-assoidea.* Sp., *articulación atloido-axoidea.* An arthrodial a. between the articular surfaces of the atlas and axis. [L, 31.]—**Atlanto-occipital a.** See *Occipito-atlantal a.* —**Atlanto-odontoid a.** Lat., *articulatio atlantico-odontoidea.* Fr., *a. atlanto-odontoïdienne.* Ger., *Zahngelenk.* Sp., *articulación atloido-odontoidea.* A lateral ginglymoid a. between the anterior arch of the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis. [L, 31, 142.]—**Atlo-axoid a.** See *Atlanto-axial a.*—**Ball-and-socket a.** See Enarthrosis.—**Bewegliche A.** (Ger.). See Diarthrosis. —**Bewegliche runde A.** (Ger.). See Enarthrosis.—**Calcaneo-cuboid a.** Lat., *articulatio calcaneo-cuboidea.* Fr., *a. calcanéo-cuboïdienne.* Ger., *Würfelbeingelenk.* Sp., *articulación calcaneo-cuboidea.* The a. between the os calcis and the cuboid bone. [L, 31.]—**Calcaneo-scaphoid a.** Fr., *a. calcanéo-scaphoïdienne.* A term applied to the connection existing between the os calcis and the scaphoid bone through the calcaneo-scaphoid ligaments. [L, 188.]—**Carpo-metacarpal a's.** Lat., *articulationes carpo-metacarpeæ.* Fr., *a's carpo-métacarpiennes.* Ger., *Carpalmetacarpalgelenke.* It., *articolazioni carpo-metacarpali.* Sp., *articulaciones carpo-metacarpianas.* The a's between the carpal and metacarpal bones. [L, 31.]—**Chondro-costal a's.** Fr., *a's chondro-costales.* Sp., *articulaciones condro-costales.* The a's between the ribs and the costal cartilages. [L, 188.]—**Chondro-sternal a.** See *Costo-sternal a.*—**Chondro-transverse a.** See *Costo-transverse a.*—**Chondro-vertebral a.** See *Costo-vertebral a.* —**Coccygeal a's.** Fr., *a's coccygiennes.* The a's between the coccygeal vertebræ. [L, 114.]—**Coraco-clavicular a.** Lat., *articulatio coraco-clavicularis.* Fr., *a. coraco-claviculaire.* It., *articolazione coraco-clavocolare.* A term applied to the union established between the outer end of the clavicle and the coracoid process of the scapula by the coracoid ligament. [L, 114.]—**Costo-central a.** See *Costo-vertebral a.*—**Costo-clavicular a.** Ger., *Costoclaviculargelenk, Rippenschlüsselbeingelenk.* An a. formed by a small facet on the inferior surface of the sternal end of the clavicle and the upper border of the first rib. [L, 31.]—**Costo-sternal a.** Lat., *articulatio costo-sternalis.* Fr., *a. chondro-sternale.* Ger., *Rippenbrustbeingelenk.* It., *articolazione costo-sternale.* Sp., *articulación condro-esternale.* The a. between a costal cartilage and a fossa on the margin of the sternum. [L, 31.]—**Costo-transverse a's.** Lat., *articulationes costo-transversales.* Fr., *a's costo-transversaires.* Ger., *Rippenhöckergelenke.* Sp., *articulaciones costo-transversales.* The a's between the transverse processes of the vertebræ and the neck and tubercles of the ribs. [L, 114.]—**Costo-vertebral a.** Lat., *articulatio costo-vertebralis.* Fr., *a. costo-vertébrale.* Ger., *Rippenköpfchengelenk.* It., *articolazione costo-vertebrale.* Sp., *articulación costo-vertebral.* The a. between the head of a rib and the bodies of two adjacent vertebræ; occasionally the rib is attached to one vertebra only. [L, 31.]—**Coxo-femoral a.** Lat., *articulatio coxo-femoralis.* Fr., *a. coxo-fémorale.* Sp., *articulación coxo-femoral.* The hip joint. [L, 114.]—**Crico-arytenoid a's.** Lat., *articulationes crico-arytænoideæ.* The a's between the convex surfaces on the upper border of the cricoid cartilage and the concave depressions on the bases of the arytenoid cartilages. [L, 117.]—**Crico-thyreoid a's.** Lat., *articulationes crico-thyreoideæ.* The a's between the lesser cornua of the thyreoid cartilage and the sides of the cricoid cartilage. [L, 117.]—**Cubo-cuneiform a.** Fr., *a. cunéo-cuboïdienne.* The a. between the cuboid and the external cuneiform bones. [L, 142.]—**Cuneiform a's.** Fr., *a's cunéenes.* The a's between the cuneiform bones. [L, 142.]—**Cup-and-ball a.** See Enarthrosis. **Diathrodial a.** See Diarthrosis.—**False a.** Lat., *articulatio notha.* Fr., *a. fausse* (ou *accidentelle*, ou *contre nature*, ou *anorme*, ou *surnuméraire*). Ger., *falsches Gelenk.* Syn.: *pseudarthrosis.* A sort of joint formed between the fragments of a broken bone or between the end of a dislocated bone and the surrounding parts.—**Femoro-tibial a.** Lat., *articulatio genu.* Fr., *a. fémoro-tibiale.* Ger., *Kniegelenk.* It., *articolazione femoro-tibiale.* Sp., *articulación femoro-tibial.* The knee joint. [L, 188.]—**Humero-cubital a.** Lat., *articulatio cubiti.* Fr., *a. huméro-cubitale.* Ger., *Ellenbogengelenk.* Sp., *articulación humero-cubital.* 1. The elbow joint. [L, 115.] 2. See *Humero-ulnar a.*—**Humero-radial a.** Fr., *a. huméro-radiale.* The a. between the lower end of the os brachii and the upper end of the radius. [L, 13.]—**Humero-scapular a.** See *Scapulo-humeral a.*—**Humero-ulnar a.** The a. between the lower end of the os brachii and the upper end of the ulna. [L, 190.]—**Immovable a.** See Synarthrosis.—**Inco-orbicular a.** Lat., *articulatio inco-orbicularis.* Fr., *a. inco-orbiculaire.* Ger., *Amboss-orbiculargelenk.* It., *articolazione inco-orbicolare.* Sp., *articulación inco-orbicular.* A term applied by the older anatomists to the union between the incus and the so-called os orbiculare. [F.]—**Incudo-stapedial a.** Lat., *articulatio incudo-stapedica.* Fr., *a. incudo-stapédiale.* Ger., *Ambosssteigbügelgelenk.* The a. between the lenticular process of the incus and the head of the stapes. [F.]—**Inferior radio-ulnar a.** Lat., *articulatio radio-ulnaris inferior.* Fr., *a. radio-cubitale inférieure.* Ger., *unteres Radioulnargelenk.* It., *articolazione cubito-radiale inferiore.* A lateral ginglymoid a. between the sigmoid cavity of the radius and the lower end of the ulna. [L, 172.]—**Inferior tibio-fibular a.** Lat., *articulatio peroneo-tibialis inferior.* Fr., *a. péronéo-sous-tibiale.* Ger., *unteres Tibiofibulargelenk.* It., *articolazione tibio-peronea inferiore.* Sp., *articulación peroneo-tibial inferior.* The a. between the articular surfaces of the lower end of the tibia and that of the fibula. [L, 142.]—**Intercarpal a's.** See *Medio-carpal a's.*—**Interchondral a's.** Lat., *articulationes cartilaginum costalium.* The a's formed by processes on the adjacent margins of the costal cartilages; they usually exist from the sixth to the ninth cartilages. [L, 142.]—**Interhyoideal a's.** A term applied to the a's between the different pieces of the hyoideal apparatus. [L, 13.]—**Intermetacarpal a's.** Lat., *articulationes intermetacarpeæ.* Fr., *a's intermétacarpiennes.* A term applied to the a's of the metacarpal bones with each other. [L, 142.]—**Intermetatarsal a's.** Lat., *articulationes intermetatarseæ.* Fr., *a's intermétatarsiennes.* The a's between the proximal and distal ends of the metatarsal bones. [L, 142.]—**Interphalangeal a's.** See *Phalangeal a's.*—**Intertarsal a's.** The a's of the tarsal bones with each other. [L, 13.]—**Intervertebral a's.** Lat., *articulationes intervertebrales.* Fr., *a's intervertébrales.* A term applied to the a's between the bodies and the transverse and spinous processes of the vertebræ. [L, 13.]—**Ischio-pubic a.** A term applied to the union between the ischium and the pubic bone, which in many young and in some adult animals is a true amphiarthrodial joint. [L, 13.]—**Kugelförmige A.** (Ger.). See Enarthrosis.—**Lateral ginglymoid a.** Fr., *a. ginglyme latérale.* See *Trochoid a.*—**Lumbo-sacral a.** See *Sacro-vertebral a.* —**Malleo-incudal a.** Fr., *a. malléo-incudale.* Ger., *Hammerambossgelenk.* The a. between the posterior surface of the head of the malleus and the body of the incus. [F, 3.]—**Medio-carpal a.** Fr., *a. médio-carpienne.* The a. between the adjacent surfaces of the two rows of carpal bones. [L, 114.]—**Medio-tarsal a.** Fr., *a. médio-tarsienne.* Sp., *articulación medio-tarsiana.* A term applied to the articulation of the os calcis and the astragalus with the scaphoid and cuboid bones. [L, 114.]—**Metacarpal a's.** See *Intermetacarpal a's.*—**Metacarpo-phalangeal a's.** Lat., *articulationes metacarpo-phalangeæ.* Fr., *a's métacarpo-phalangiennes.* Ger., *Metacarpophalangealgelenke.* Sp., *articulaciones metacarpo-falángicas.* The a's between the metacarpal bones and their corresponding phalanges. [L, 114.]—**Metatarso-phalangeal a's.** Lat., *articulationes metatarso-phalangeales.* Fr., *a's métatarso-phalangiennes.* Ger., *Metatarsophalangealgelenke.* Sp., *articulaciones metatarso-falángicas.* The a's between the heads of the metatarsal bones and the corresponding phalanges. [L, 114.]—**Middle radio-ulnar a.** A term applied to the union between the radius and the ulna formed by the interosseous membrane and the oblique ligament. [L, 172.] —**Middle tibio-fibular a.** Fr., *a. péronéo-tibiale moyenne.* A term applied to the connection between the tibia and the fibula formed by the interosseous membrane. [L, 172.]—**Mixed a.** See Amphiarthrosis.—**Movable a.** See Diarthrosis.—**Naviculo-cuboid a.** Lat., *articulatio naviculo-cuboidea.* Fr., *a. scaphoïdo-cuboïdienne.* The a. between the cuboid and scaphoid bones. [L, 142.]—**Naviculo-cuneiform a.** Lat., *articulatio cuneo-navicularis.* Fr., *a. cunéo-scaphoïdienne.* Ger., *Schiffbeingelenk.* The a. between the scaphoid and the cuneiform bones. [L, 142.]—**Obsolete a.** One in which the separation of the parts by a joint is not obvious. [B, 240.]—**Occipito-atlantal, Occipito-atloid a.** Lat., *articulatio atlanto-occipitalis.* Fr., *a. occipito-atloïdienne.* Ger., *Hinterhauptsgelenk.* It., *articolazione atloido-occipitale.* Sp., *articulación occipito-atloidea.* The a. formed by the condyles of the occipital bone and the articular surfaces of the upper surface of the atlas. [L, 31.]—**Occipito-axoid a.** Lat., *articulatio occipito-axoidea.* Fr., *a. occipito-axoïdienne.* Sp., *articulación occipito-atloidea.* A term applied to the connection between the occipital bone and the axis formed by the odontoid and occipito-axoid ligaments. [L, 172.]—**Orbiculo-stapedial a.** Fr., *a. orbiculo-stapédienne.* See *Incudo-stapedial a.*—**Pedal a.** A term applied to the a. between the second phalanx and the third phalanx and navicular bone of the horse and some other of the solipeds. [L, 13.]—**Phalangeal a's.** Lat., *articulationes phalangum.* Fr., *a's phalangiennes.* Ger., *Fingergelenke.* Sp., *articulaciones falángicas.* The a's between the heads of the phalanges. [L, 114.]—**Posterior calcaneo-astragaloid a.** Lat., *articulatio astragalo-calcanea propria.* Fr., *a. calcanéo-astragalienne postérieure.* Ger., *hinteres Sprungbeingelenk.* The a. between the posterior articular surface of the astragalus and the sustentaculum tali. [L. 32.]—**Pubic a.** Lat, *articulatio pubica.* Fr., *a. pubienne.* Sp., *articulación pubiana.* See Symphysis *pubis.*—**Quadrato-mandibular a.** The a. of the mandible with the quadrate bone. [L, 12.]—**Radio-carpal a.** Lat., *articulatio radio-carpalis.* Fr., *a. radio-carpienne.* Ger., *Radio-carpalgelenk.* The a. formed by the lower end of the radius and the cuneiform, scaphoid, and semilunar bones. [L, 142.] —**Rundliche A.** (Ger.). See Enarthrosis.—**Sacro-coccygeal a.** Lat., *articulatio sacro-coccygea.* Fr., *a. sacro-coccygienne.* Ger., *Kreuzsteissbeingelenk.* Sp., *articulación sacro-coccijea.* The a. between the sacrum and the coccyx. [L, 142.]—**Sacro-iliac a.** Lat., *articulatio sacro-iliaca.* Fr., *a. sacro-iliaque.* Ger., *Hüftkreuzbeingelenk.* Sp., *articulación sacro-iliaca.* The a. between the sacrum and the ilium. [L, 142.]—**Sacro-vertebral a.** Lat., *articulatio sacro-vertebralis.* Fr., *a. sacro-vertébrale.* Ger., *Lendenwirbelkreuzbeingelenk.* Sp., *articulación sacro-vertebral.* The a. between the sacrum and the last lumbar vertebra. [L, 172.]—**Scapulo-clavicular a.** Lat., *articulatio scapulo-clavicularis.* Fr., *a. scapulo-claviculaire.* See *Acromio-clavicular a.*—**Scapulo-humeral a.** Lat., *articulatio scapulo-humeralis.* Fr., *a. scapulo-humérale.* Ger., *Schultergelenk.* Sp., *articulación escapulo-humeral.* The shoulder joint; formed by the head of the os brachii and the glenoid fossa of the scapula. [L, 142.]—**Stapedio-vestibular a.** Fr., *a. de l'étrier avec la fenêtre ovale.* Ger., *Steigbügelvorhofgelenk.* It., *articolazione della staffa colla finestra ovale.* Sp., *articulación del estrio con la ventana oval.* The a. between the stapes and the margin of the fenestra ovalis. [F, 32.]—**Sterno-clavicular a.** Lat., *articulatio sterno-clavicularis.* Fr., *a. sterno-claviculaire.* Ger., *Brustbeinschlüsselbeingelenk.* Sp., *articulación esterno-clavicular.* The a. between the sternum and the clavicle. [L, 114.]—**Superior radio-ulnar a.** Lat., *articulatio radio-ulnaris superior.* Fr., *a. radio-cubitale supérieure.*

Ger., *oberes Radioulnargelenk.* Sp., *articulación cubito-radial superior.* The a. formed by the head of the radius and the sigmoid fossa of the upper end of the ulna. [L, 31.]—**Superior tibio-fibular a.** Lat., *articulatio peroneo-tibialis superior.* Fr., *a. péronéo-tibiale supérieure.* Ger., *oberes Tibiofibulargelenk.* The a. formed by the upper end of the fibula and an articular surface on the tibia just below and to the outer side of the knee joint. [L, 142.]—**Synovial a.** An a. which is lubricated by synovial fluid. [C.]—**Tarso-metatarsal a's.** Fr., *a's tarso-métatarsiennes.* Ger., *Tarsometatarsalgelenke.* See ARTICULATIO *tarso-metatarsea externa, interna,* and *media.*—**Temporo-hyoideal a.** The a. between the styloid bone and the styloid process of the temporal bone. [L, 13.]—**Temporo-maxillary a.** Lat., *articulatio maxillaris.* Fr., *a. temporo-maxillaire.* Ger., *Unterkiefergelenk.* Sp., *articulación temporo-maxilar.* The a. formed by the condyle of the lower jaw and the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone. [L, 142.]—**Thyreo-hyoid a.** A term applied to the connection between the thyreoid cartilage and the hyoid bone formed by the thyreo-hyoid ligaments and membrane. [L, 190.]—**Tibio-tarsal a.** Lat., *articulatio tibio-tarsalis.* Fr., *a. tibio-tarsienne.* Ger., *Knöchelgelenk.* Sp., *articulación tibio-tarsiana.* The ankle joint; formed by the inferior extremities of the tibia and fibula and the astragalus. [L, 142.]—**Trochoid a.** Lat., *articulatio trochoides,* Fr., *a. trochléene.* Ger., *Achsenfügung, Rollgelenk.* A form of a. in which rotation alone is possible (*e. g.*, the superior radio-ulnar a.). [L, 31.]

ARTICULATIVE, adj. A^{3}rt-i^{2}k′u^2-la-ti^{2}v. See ARTICULAR.

ARTICULATOR, n. A^{3}rt-i^{2}k′u^2-la-to^{2}r. One who articulates bones. [L.]

ARTICULATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rt-i^{2}k-u^2(u)-la(la^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Articulated. [B.]

ARTICULÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}rt-i^{2}k-u^6-la. 1. Articulated. [B.] 2. Belonging to the *Articulata.* [A, 385.] 3. Articulate (said of speech). [A, 301.] 4. As a n., in the pl., see ARTICULATA.—**A's en dedans** [Duméril]. Vertebrates. [L, 208.]—**A's en dehors** [Duméril]. A general term for insects, crustaceans, and worms. [L, 208.]

ARTICULEUX (Fr.), adj. A^{3}rt-i^{2}k-u^6-lu^5. See ARTICULÉ and ARTICULOSUS.

ARTICULIRT (Ger.), adj. A^{3}rt-i^{2}k-u-lert′. Articulated. [L, 80.]

ARTICULO-ANGULAIRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ti^{2}k-u^6-lo-a^{3}n^2-gu^6-la^{2}r. Dugés's term for the articular bone (see under ARTICULAR). [L.]

ARTICULO-ANGULO-OPERCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}rt-ik-u^6-lo-a^{3}n^2-gu^6-lo-o-pe^{2}r-ku^6-la^{2}r. A descriptive zoological term applied to a bone in the head of the *Cœciliæ.* [B, 38.]

ARTICULOSUS (Lat.). adj. A^{3}rt-i^{2}k-u^2(u)-lo′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *articulus,* a joint. Fr., *articuleux.* Many-jointed (applied as a species-name to a crab having many-jointed antennæ). [L, 180.] In botany, made up of superimposed articulated segments (articles). [B, 121.]

ARTICULUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-ti^{2}k′u^2(u)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). A faultily formed diminutive of *artus.* A term applied by the older botanists to the spores or conidia of *Fungi,* when arranged in the form of a chain or rosary. [B, 121.]

ARTICULUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rt-i^{2}k′u^2(u)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *artus.* 1. A joint. [L, 50.] 2. A segment, as of an animal. [L, 11.] 3. A limb. [L, 50.] 4. A moment of time. See *In articulo mortis.*—**Aqua articulorum.** See SYNOVIA.—**Articuli coarctatio.** See ARTHROSTENOSIS.—**Articuli dilatatio.** See ARTHRECTASIS.—**Articuli duplicati.** Lit., double joints; an old term for rickets. [D, 72.]—**A. nothus, A. novus.** See PSEUDARTHROSIS.—**Articuli of the lenticular nucleus.** Lat., *articuli nuclei lentiformis.* Ger., *Glieder des Linsenkerns.* The three (sometimes four) divisions of the lenticular nucleus, applied against each other like concavo-convex vertebræ, the outer one being known as the *putamen,* and the two (or three) others together as the *globus pallidus.* [α, 10.]—**A. præternaturalis, A. spurius.** See PSEUDARTHROSIS.—**In articulo mortis.** At the moment of death.—**Lenticular articuli.** See *Articuli of the lenticular nucleus.*

ARTIER, n. A^{3}r′ti^2-u^{3}r. An obsolete form of artery. [B, 222.]

ARTIFICIAL, adj. A^{3}rt-i^2-fi^{2}sh′a^{2}l. Lat., *artificialis* (from *arte,* by art, and *facere,* to make). Fr., *artificiel.* Ger., *künstlich.* It., *artificiale.* Sp., *artificial.* Made by man (opposed to *natural*); in natural history, an a. system is a system of classification and nomenclature founded upon distinctions selected arbitrarily. [B.]

ARTIODACTYLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}r″shi^2(ti^2)-o-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)′-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-a^3. From ἄρτιος, even, and δάκτυλος, a finger. The artiodactyls; a subdivision of the hoofed quadrupeds, including such as have an even number of toes to each foot; it comprises pigs and all the ruminant hoofed animals. [B, 28.]

ARTIOMORPHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{3}r″shi^2(ti^2)-o-mo^{2}rf′a^3. From ἄρτιος, even, and μορφή, form. Fr., *artiomorphes.* Ger., *Artiomorphen.* In Blainville's classification of animals, a subkingdom comprising those which are symmetrical on the two sides. [L, 121.]

ARTIOZOA, ARTIOZOARIA (Lat.), n's n. pl. A^{3}r″shi^2(ti^2)-o-zo′a^3, -zo-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. From ἄρτιος, even, and ζῷον, an animal. Fr., *artiozoaires.* See ARTIOMORPHA.

ARTIPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rt-i^2-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From ἄρτι, exactly, and φύλλον, a leaf. Having buds in the axils of all the leaves. [B, 38.]

ARTISCHOCKE (Ger.), n. A^{3}rt-i^2-shok′e^2. See ARTICHOKE.—**A'bart.** The inner, filamentous portion of an artichoke; the "choke." [L, 46.]—**A'nbogen.** The bottom of the artichoke. [L, 46.]—**A'ndistel.** See ARTICHOKE.—**A'nfast.** A mixture of wine and the expressed juice of the artichoke; used in scurvy. [L, 30.]—**A'nkäse.** See *A'nbogen.*—**A'nsamen.** The fruit of *Cynara scolymus.* [B, 180.]—**A'nstuhl.** See *A'nbogen.*—**Cardonen-A.** The *Cynara cardunculus.* [B, 180.]—**Echte A., Französische A., Garten-A., Glatte A., Grüne A.** See ARTICHOKE.—**Kugel-A., Rothe A.** See *Globe* ARTICHOKE.—**Spanische A.** The *Cynara cardunculus.* [B. 49.]—**Wilde A.** The *Carlina acaulis.* [B, 180.]

ARTISCHOCUS, ARTISCOCCUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{3}rt-i^{2}s-ko(ch^{2}o^2)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s), ko^{2}k′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). The artichoke. [B, 59.]—**A. lævis.** The common artichoke, *Cynara scolymus.* [B, 59.]—**Semen artischoci.** The fruit of *Cynara scolymus.* [B, 180.]

ARTISCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rt-i^{2}s′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., ἀρτίσκος (dim. of ἄρτος), a little loaf, a roll, a cake. An old name for a troche, on account of its shape; especially one made of bread and viper's flesh. [L, 84, 94.]

ARTISTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rt-i^{2}s-tom(to^{2}m)′i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀρτιστομία (from ἄρτι, exactly, and στόμα, a mouth). 1. A distinct, precise articulation. [L, 50.] 2. That state of an opening (in an instrument and especially in an operation wound) in which its size exactly answers the purpose. [L, 50.

ARTISTOMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rt-i^{2}st′o(o^2)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀρτίστομος. Having the quality of artistomia. [L, 50.]

ARTIYLS, n. pl. A^{3}r′ti^2-i^{2}lz. From ἄρτιος, even (see also *-yl**). Ger., *Artiyle.* A name given by Löwig to the hydrocarbons of the general formula C_nH_{2n}. [B, 196.]

ARTIYPOCHROS, ARTIYPOCHRUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{3}rt″i^2-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-o′kro^{2}s(ch^{2}ro^{2}s), -kru^{3}s(ch^{2}ru^{4}s). Gr., ἀρτιύπωχρος (from ἄρτι, exactly, and ὕπωχρος, pale yellow). Of a pale-yellow color. [Hippocrates (L, 50).]

ARTIZOOS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rt-i^2-zo′o^{2}s. Gr., ἀρτίζωος. 1. Barely alive (said of infants that are born in a state of impaired vitality). [A, 322.] 2. Recently born. [A, 322.]

ARTOCARPACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rt″o-ka^{3}rp-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see ARTOCARPUS. Fr., *artocarpées, artocarpacées.* Ger., *Artokarpaceen, Brodfruchtbäume.* The artocarpads. Of Lindley and others, an order of apetalous phanerogams comprising trees and shrubs with milky opalescent juice, usually acrid and poisonous, sometimes nutritious and wholesome; leaves usually alternate, convolute in the bud, and provided with large deciduous stipules which are usually amplexicaul; flowers collected in dense heads or aments; ovaries with a single ovule, which is ascending or, if descending, is nearly or quite orthotropal, the micropyle being always superior; and large fleshy fruit formed by the aggregation of the ovaries. This order, which comprises *Artocarpus, Ficus, Antiaris, Cecropia,* and other genera, is by many regarded as a tribe of the *Ulmaceæ* related to the *Moreæ,* or is merged with the latter, from which it is chiefly distinguished by the character of its leaves and stipules and by its erect stamens. [B, 34, 121.]

ARTOCARPACEOUS, adj. A^{3}rt″o-ka^{3}rp-a′shu^{3}s. Fr., *artocarpé.* Belonging to the *Artocarpaceæ.*

ARTOCARPADS, n. pl. A^{3}rt-o-ka^{3}rp′a^{2}dz. See ARTOCARPACEÆ.

ARTOCARPEÆ [R. Brown] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rt-o-ka^{3}rp′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). The *Artocarpaceæ,* especially when regarded as a tribe of the *Ulmaceæ* or the *Moraceæ,* and not as a distinct order. [B.]

ARTOCARPEOUS, adj. A^{3}r″to-ka^{3}r′pe-u^{3}s. See ARTOCARPACEOUS.

ARTOCARPIDEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}r-to-ka^{3}r-pi^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See ARTOCARPEÆ.

ARTOCARPOUS, adj. A^{3}rt-o-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s. See ARTOCARPACEOUS.

ARTOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. (although treated by botanists as fem.). A^{3}rt-o-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἄρτος, bread, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *artocarpe, arbre à pain.* Ger., *Brodfruchtbaum, Brodbaum.* A genus of artocarpaceous trees, made by Forster, bearing separate male and female flowers, the former on long, club-shaped spikes, and the latter in round heads which soon coalesce into a fleshy mass rich in starch—the bread-fruit—which is largely used



THE ARTOCARPUS INCISA. [A, 327.]

as food in the Pacific islands and in India. [B, 19.]—**A. Blumei** [Trécul]. A species growing in Java and Malabar, used like *A. pubescens* and *A. lakoocha*. An ointment of the buds and leaves is applied to buboes and hæmorrhoids. The fruit is edible, contains an oil used in cooking, and is employed in diarrhœa. [H. Baillon (B.)]—**A. brasiliensis** [Gomez]. The *jaca* of Brazil; a species producing an edible fruit. [H. Baillon (B); L, 105.]—**A. camansi.** The *camangei, dalangian, dolongyian*, or *pacac*; a species growing in the Philippines, having edible seeds of a taste like that of chestnuts. [Blanco (B).]—**A. chaplasha.** A large species found in Chillagonz and the forests lying east of Bengal; furnishing timber. [B, 177.]—**A. communis** [Forster]. See *A. incisa*.—**A. echinata.** A large tree found in the Neilgherries, furnishing timber. [B, 172.]—**A. elastica** [Reinw.]. An East Indian species with edible fruit. [H. Baillon (B).]—**A. heterophylla** [Lamarck]. A species the root of which is astringent and used in diarrhœa and other affections. [B, 121.]—**A. hirsuta** (seu **hirsutus**) [Lamarck]. The *ansjeli* of the Malays; a species bearing an edible fruit which, eaten in excess, is said to cause diarrhœa, for which the bark and root of the same plant are used as remedies. [L, 87, 105.]—**A. imperialis** [Roxburgh]. An East Indian species having an edible fruit. [H. Baillon (B).]—**A. incisa** (seu **incisus**) [Linnæus fil.].



THE LEAVES, FLOWER, AND FRUIT OF THE ARTOCARPUS INCISA. [A, 327.]

Fr., *arbre à pain, rimier.* Ger., *Brodfruchtbaum, gemeiner Brodbaum.* The bread-fruit tree of the South Sea Islands; a tree of 50 to 60 feet in height, with rough, dark-green, lobate leaves, and a rounded, greenish, edible fruit, of the size of a man's head, which consists internally of a whitish, pulpy mass resembling fresh bread in texture, and forms one of the staple articles of food in the Pacific islands. The fresh flowers are made into an acidulous conserve, and the dried female flowers are used in the manufacture of a sort of amadou. The seeds are eaten. The juice of the tree contains caoutchouc, and the bark can be fashioned into a sort of coarse cloth. The ashes of the leaves mixed with cocoanut oil are used as an inunction in leprous skin diseases, a decoction of the wood, together with that of *Mangifera fœtida*, is drank in order to purify the blood and bring on the lochia, and the root is employed as a remedy in dysentery. [B, 33, 121, 180.]—**A. integrifolia** (seu **integrifolius**) [Linnæus fil.]. Fr., *jaquier, jacquier.* Ger., *indischer Brodbaum.* The *iak, iack, jaq, jaques*, or *iaca*; a species found on the islands of the Indian Ocean, differing from *A. incisa* in having the leaves entire. The fruit is ovoid-oblong, sometimes 1½ feet in length. This and the other parts of the tree have properties and uses similar to those of *A. incisa*. A decoction of the root is used in diarrhœa and externally in leprous skin diseases, and concretions forming spontaneously from the exuded juice of the root are employed in diarrhœal diseases. [B, 33, 121, 180.]—**A. jaca** [Lamarck]. See *A. integrifolia*.—**A. kertau.** A Java species bearing an edible fruit. [H. Baillon (B).]—**A. lævis.** An East Indian species bearing an edible fruit. [H. Baillon (B).]—**A. lakoocha.** A Bengal species. The male spadix is acid and astringent, and is eaten in curry. The roots furnish a yellow dye. [B, 172.]—**A. longifolia** [H. Cels]. An East Indian species bearing an edible fruit. [H. Baillon (B).]—**A. maxima.** The *nangea*; a species growing in the Philippines, bearing an edible fruit 1½ foot long and 1 foot thick. The ashes of the wood are used as an application to burns. [Blanco (B).]—**A. ovata.** A species with large, ovate-oblong leaves, indigenous to the Philippines, where it is called *anobing*, or *anobling*. Its wood is very durable. [Blanco (B).]—**A. parvifolia** [Wight]. An East Indian species bearing an edible fruit. [H. Baillon (B).]—**A. polyphema** [Persoon]. Syn.: *Polyphema champeden* [Loureiro]. The *tjampeda*, or *cay mit nai*, of Annam; a species with an edible fruit, indigenous to Cochin China. [H. Baillon (B).]—**A. pubescens** [Willdenow]. See *A. hirsuta*.—**A. rigida** [Blume]. An East Indian species bearing an edible fruit. [H. Baillon (B).]—**A. venenosa** [Zoll.]. An East Indian species with a very poisonous juice. [H. Baillon (B).]

ARTOCREAS (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rt-o^{2}k're^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *artocre'atos (-tis).* Gr., ἀρτόκρεας (from ἄρτος, bread, and κρέας, meat). Fr., *artocréas.* Ger., *Artokreas, Fleischbrod.* Syn.: *pastœtum.* An ancient article of pastry containing meat. [A, 325; L, 50.]

ARTOGALA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rt-o^{2}g'a^3-la^3. Gen., *artogalac'tos (-tis).* From ἄρτος, bread, and γάλα, milk. An ancient name for a mixture of bread and milk, used either for food or as a poultice. [L, 119.]

ARTOICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rt-o(o^2)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄρτος, bread. An ancient preparation made by boiling bread with a red oil derived from the roots of certain plants. [A, 325.]

ARTOMELI (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rt-o^{2}m'e^{2}l-i(e). Gen., *artomel'itos (-tis).* From ἄρτος, bread, and μέλι, honey. Fr., *artomel.* Ger., *Artomel, Honigteig.* An ancient plaster or poultice of bread and honey. [A, 311; L, 43.]

ARTOPŒOPSORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}rt-o-pe''(po''e^2)-o^{2}p-so'ra^3. From ἀρτοποιός, a baker, and ψώρα, the itch. Ger., *Bäckerkrätze.* Bakers' itch; a form of eczema of the hands to which bakers are subject in consequence of their occupation. [G; L, 50.]

ARTOPTA (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rt-o^{2}p'ta^3. Gr., ἀρτόπτης (from ἄρτος, bread, and ὀπτᾶν, to bake). Ger., *Tortenpfanne.* Lit., a baking pan; applied by H. Deventer to women whose labors are easy and rapid. [A, 322, 325; L, 94.]

ARTOPTICIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}rt-o^{2}p-ti^2'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀρτοπτίκιος. Baked in a pan; as a n., bread so cooked. [A, 311, 312, 325.]

ARTORRHIZEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{3}rt-o^{2}r-ri^{2}z'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἄρτος, bread, and ῥίζα, a root. Fr., *artorrhizées.* Ger., *Brodwurzeln.* Of Endlicher, a class of monocotyledonous plants having edible roots or rhizomes, embracing the *Dioscoreaceæ* and the *Taccaceæ.* [B, 121; L, 41.]

ARTOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}rt'o^{2}s. Gr., ἄρτος. Bread. [A, 322.] See Panis.

ARTOTROGUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{3}r-to-tro'gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). From ἄρτος, bread, and τρώγειν, to chew. A genus of parasitic hyphomycetous *Fungi*, made by Montagne, but which, according to Tulasne, is only the conidiferous form of a species belonging to the *Peronosporeæ.* [B, 54, 76, 121.]

ARTURO, n. A Cretan name for the *Astragalus sesameus* and the *Celsia arcturus.* [B, 121.]

ARTUS (Lat.), n. m. (in the sing.) or n. (in the pl.). A^{3}rt'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *art'us*; pl., *artus* or *art'ua*; gen. pl., *art'uum.* A joint or a limb. [A, 312, 322.]

ARTY, n. See Arti.

ARTYMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}rt-i(u^6)'ma^3. Gen., *artym'atos (-tis).* Gr., ἄρτυμα. See Condiment.

ARTZET (O. Ger.), n. A^{3}rt'ze^{2}t. The medical art. [Paracelsus (H).]

ARTZNEY (Ger.), n. A^{3}rtz'ni. See Arznei.—**Beider A. Doctor.** A doctor of medicine and surgery. [H.]

ARU-ARU, n. A native name for the finest *Manioca* arrowroot. [A, 385.]

ARUBA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^2(u)'ba^3. Of Aublet, a genus of simarubaceous plants corresponding to the genus *Simaba.* By Baillon it is included under the genus *Quassia.* [B, 121.]—**A. cedron.** See Simaba *cedron.*—**Cortex arubæ.** A bark imported from Brazil, supposed to be derived from a species of *A.* It occurs in rolled fragments smooth on both sides, covered with a greenish-brown or yellowish-brown epidermis, and having an astringent bitterish taste. [B, 180.]

ARUBAJWAIN, n. An East Indian name for the *Ptychotis carum*, used in India as a carminative. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]

ARUBEA (Lat.), n. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^2(u)'be^2-a^3. Of Nees and Martius, a section of the genus *Galipea*, including species with free stamens. [B, 121.]

ARUBIA, n. A Kabyle name for the *Rubia tinctorum.* [B, 121.]

ARUDA, n. A Cingalese and Tamil name for the *Ruta graveolens.* [L, 105.]

ARUEIRA, ARUERA, n's. The *Pistacia lentiscus* and *Schinus molle.* [B, 121.]

ARUGAM VAYR, n. An East Indian name for the *Agrostis linearis.* [L, 105.]

ARULAY GUDDA, n. A Teloogoo name for the potato. [L, 77.]

ARUM (Lat.), n. n. A(a^3)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., ἄρον. Fr., *arum* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Aron, Aaron.* It., *aro.* A genus of araceous herbs (subfamily *Aroideæ*, tribe *Areæ*, subtribe *Arinæ* [Engler]; tribe *Arineæ*, subtribe *Euarineæ* [Bentham and Hooker]), established by Linnæus. It formerly included many species now referred to distinct genera. It now includes perennial acaulescent herbs, with hastate or sagittate leaves, convolute spathe, and free, appendiculate, club-shaped spadix, flowerless at the top, in the middle densely covered with the male flowers, which are naked and consist of sessile or subsessile anthers, and at its base bearing the female flowers, which are also naked, are devoid of staminodia, and consist of unilocular ovaries containing many orthotropal ovules. The fruit is baccate and many-seeded. [B, 19, 42.]—**Arrow a.** The *Peltandra virginica.* [B, 19.]—**A. abyssinicum** [Richard]. A species probably referable to the *Sauromatum abyssinicum* (*q. v.*). [B, 216.]—**A. acaule.** See *A. maculatum.*—**A. à cinq feuilles** (Fr.). See *A. pentaphyllum.*—**A. ægyptiacum** [Död.], **A. ægyptium** [Rumphius]. The *Colocasia antiquorum.* [B, 211.]—**A. æthiopicum.** The *Richardia africana.* [B, 211.]—**A. albispathum** [Hort.]. See *A. italicum.*—**A. alpinum** [Schott]. The *A. maculatum*, var. γ. [B, 216.]—**A. americanum ari vulgaris facie.** The *Richardia africana.* [B, 211.]—**A. americanum betæ foliis.** The *Dracontium fœtidum.* [B, 211.]—**A. arborescens** [Plumier]. Fr., *gouet en arbre.* Ger., *Aronsbaum.* See Montrichardia *arborescens.*—**A. arisarum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *gouet*

en capuchon. See ARISARUM *vulgare.*—**A. à trois feuilles** (Fr.). See *A. triphyllum.*—**A. atrorubens.** 1. Of Aiton, the *Arisæma atrorubens.* 2. Of Sprengel, the *Pinellia tuberifera.* [B, 216.]—**A. auritum** [Vell.]. See SYNGONIUM *auritum.*—**A. besserianum** [Schott]. The *A. maculatum,* var. β *angustatum.* [B, 216.]—**A. bicolor** [Aiton]. See CALADIUM *bicolor.*—**A. byzantinum** [Schott]. The *A. italicum,* var. *byzantinum.* [B, 216.]—**A. campanulatum** [Roxburgh]. See AMORPHOPHALLUS *campanulatus.*—**A. canariense** [Webb and Berthelot]. The *A. italicum,* var. *canariense.* [B, 216.]—**A. caulescens** [Plumier]. See DIEFFENBACHIA *seguine.*—**A. colocasia** [Linnæus]. The *Colocasia antiquorum,* var. α *typica.* [B, 216.]—**A. colocasioides** [Desfontaines]. The *Colocasia antiquorum,* var. γ *Fontanesii.* [B, 216.]—**A. concinnatum** [Schott]. The *A. italicum,* var. *concinnatum.* [B, 216.]—**A. cordifolium** [Bory]. A species more properly referred to the genus *Alocasia* (*A. indica,* var. γ *variegata*); highly prized in the Gilbert Islands as an article of food. [A, 327; B, 216.]—**A. costatum** [Wallich]. See ARISÆMA *costatum.*—**A. crinitum** [Aiton]. See HELICODICEROS *muscivorus.*—**A. cuspidatum** [Blume]. See TYPHONIUM *cuspidatum.*—**A. cyprium** [Schott]. The *A. Dioscoridis,* var. α *Smithii.* [B, 216.]—**A. d'Éthiopie** (Fr.). The *Richardia æthiopica.* [B, 19.]—**A. Dioscoridis** [Sibthorp and Smith]. Gr., ἄρον [Dioscorides]. Fr., *gouet de Dioscoride.* A species indigenous to Greece. The petiole is two or three times as long as the hastate or sagittate leaf, the anterior lobe of which is oblong-triangular and nearly twice the length of the posterior lobe; the tube of the spathe, pale within, is from a fifth to a third the length of the lanceolate-oblong, variously colored lamina; the female inflorescence is of two to three times the length of the male, the appendix of the spadix is elongated, club-shaped or cylindroid, and of a dark-violet color. The *A. Dioscoridis,* var. α *Smithii,* occurring in Cyprus, has a purple spathe covered with dark-purple, lenticular spots, and yellowish female flowers purplish at their apex. The *A. Dioscoridis,* var. β *spectabile,* found in Rhodes, Cilicia, and Tripoli, has elongate-sagittate leaves with the anterior lobes of nearly three times the length of the posterior, the spathe with tube greenish within and yellowish-green lamina covered with large spots, and the appendix of the spadix cylindrical and terminating in a club-shaped extremity. The *A. Dioscoridis,* var. γ *Syriacum,* occurring in Syria, Tripoli, and the Grecian Archipelago, has the lamina of the spathe dark-purple below, greenish above, and covered with dark-purple spots, and the appendix of the spadix is cylindroid. The *A. Dioscoridis,* forma *guttata,* occurring in Syria, resembles the last variety, but the lamina of the spathe is yellowish-green and the spots on its surface are larger. The root of *A. Dioscoridis* is edible when cooked. [B, 173, 180, 216.]—**A. divaricatum** [Linnæus]. See TYPHONIUM *divaricatum* and TYPHONIUM *cuspidatum.*—**A. diversifolium** [Blume]. See TYPHONIUM *divaricatum.*—**A. dracontium.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Arisæma dracontium.* 2. Of Thunberg, the *Arisæma Thunbergii.* 3. Of Loureiro, the *Pinellia Wawræ.* 4. Of Velloz, the *Staurostigma luschnathianum.* [B, 216.]—**A. dracunculus.** 1. Of Linnæus and Sieber, the *Dracunculus vulgaris.* 2. Of Thunberg, the *Arisæma japonicum.* [B, 216.]—**A. esculentum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chou caraïbe.* See COLOCASIA *antiquorum,* var. ε *esculentum.*—**A. flagelliforme** [Lodd.]. See TYPHONIUM *cuspidatum.*—**A. fornicatum** [Roth]. See PINELLIA *tuberifera.*—**A. gracile** [Unverricht]. The *A. maculatum,* var. γ *alpinum.* [B, 216.]—**A. gramineum** [Lamarck]. See BIARUM *tenuiflorum.*—**A. guttatum** [Wall.]. See SAUROMATUM *guttatum.*—**A. hederaceum.** 1. Of Jacquin, the *Philodendron Hoffmanni.* 2. Of Willdenow, the *Philodendron hederaceum.* [B, 216.]—**A. humile angustifolium.** See BIARUM *tenuiflorum.*—**A. immaculatum** [Schott]. The *A. maculatum,* forma *immaculata.* [B, 216.]—**A. incurvatum** [Lamarck]. See ARISARUM *vulgare.*—**A. indicum.** 1. Of Loureiro, the *Colocasia indica.* 2. Of Roxburgh, a species more properly referred to the *Alocasia indica* (*q. v.* in Supplement). [B, 216.]—**A. indicum sativum** [Rumphius]. See *A. macrorrhizon.*—**A. intermedium** [Schur.]. The *A. maculatum,* var. β *angustatum.* [B, 216.]—**A. italicum** [Miller]. Gr., δρακόντιον μικρὸν [Dioscorides]. Ger., *italienischer Aron.* A species growing throughout southern Europe, with hastate auriculate leaves; spathe with oblong-cylindrical tube, white within, and of a quarter to a third the length of the oblong-acuminate lamina, which is greenish externally, yellowish within; and cylindrical-cuneate spadix, shorter than the spathe, yellow-colored at its upper naked portion, and at its base bearing the cylindrical female inflorescence, which is of three to four times the length of the male inflorescence and consists of very pale ovoid ovaries. The *A. italicum,* var. β *canariense,* growing in the Canary Islands, the *A. italicum,* var. γ *concinnatum,* growing in Cyprus and Asia Minor, and the *A. italicum,* var. δ *byzantinum,* growing in Crete, differ from the ordinary form chiefly in the form and color of the leaves, spathe, and appendix of the spadix. The root of *A. italicum—radix ari gallici* (seu *majoris,* seu *dracunculi*)—has the same properties and is used for the same purposes as that of *A. maculatum.* [B, 180, 216.]—**A. Liepoldii** [Schott]. The *A. Dioscoridis,* var. γ *syriacum.* [B, 216.]—**A. lyratum** [Roxburgh]. A species more properly referred to the *Amorphophallus lyratus* (*q. v.* in the Supplement).—**A. macrorrhizon** [Linnæus]. See ALOCASIA *macrorrhiza* (in Supplement).—**A. macrourum.** The *Pinellia tuberifera.* [L, 75.]—**A. maculatum.** Fr., *aron, gouet, pied-de-veau, a. tacheté* (ou *maculé*). Ger., *gefleckter Aron, Aronstab, gemeine Aronswurz, Aasblume, deutscher Ingwer.* It., *aro, gigaro.* 1. Of Linnæus, European dragon-root, wake-robin, cuckoo-pint, lords and ladies. A species growing wild in Europe distinguished by the following characters: The petioles, sheathed for one third their length, are twice as long as the hastate or sagittate-hastate leaves, the oblong anterior lobe of which is twice as long as the retrorse posterior lobe; the peduncle is usually shorter than the petiole; the tube of the spathe, whitish within and marked with a purple band, is one third the length of the oblong-lanceolate lamina, which is greenish within, purplish at the edge; the spadix is at most one half the length of the spathe, bearing at its base the female inflorescence, which is of three or four times the length of the male inflorescence and consists of ovoid, pale-greenish ovaries; the appendix of the spadix terminates in a violet club-shaped extremity. In the form *A. maculatum,* forma *vulgaris immaculata,* or common variety, the leaves are not spotted; in the *A. maculatum,* forma *vulgaris maculata,* the leaves and lamina of the spathe are sprinkled with black or purple spots. The *A. maculatum,* var. β *angustatum,* found in Dalmatia Montenegro, and Greece, has a spathe with elongated oblong-lanceolate purplish lamina, and the *A. maculatum,* var. γ *alpinum,* growing in Transylvania, is distinguished by its peduncle equal to the petiole in length, the ovate-lanceolate lamina of the spathe, and the slender cylindroid appendix of the spadix. The corm of *A. maculatum—radix ari, radix ari communis* (seu *vulgaris*), *radix Aronis* (seu *barbæ Aronis,* seu *dracontiæ minoris,* seu *serpentariæ minoris,* seu *laphæ,* seu *alami*)—is ovoid in shape, of about the size of a hazel-nut, yellowish-brown externally, white within, and contains a very volatile neutral acrid principle, a fixed oil, resin, starch (27·2 per cent.), gum, mucilage, sugar, etc. When freshly gathered, it is a powerful irritant, vesicant, and drastic, acting in over-doses as an acrid poison. It loses its acrimony, gradually on drying and immediately on heating, and then, from the quantity of starch which it contains, forms a useful article of diet, furnishing a variety of arrow-root (*Portland arrow-root, Portland sago*) prepared in the Isle of Portland. Medicinally, the recently dried root, which retains part of its acrimony, is used internally in doses of 10 grains as a stimulant in chronic affections of the respiratory tract, especially asthma, whooping-cough, rheumatism, and various cachectic states. 2. Of Allioni and Mason, includes also the *A. italicum.* [B, 5, 180, 216.]—**A. Malyi** [Schott]. The *A. maculatum,* var. β *angustatum.* [B, 216.]—**A. margaritiferum** [Roxburgh]. See PLESMONIUM *margaritiferum.*—**A. marmoratum** [Schott]. The *A. italicum,* var. *concinnatum.* [B, 216.]—**A. maximum ægyptium** [Bauhin]. See COLOCASIA *antiquorum.*—**A. maximum macrorrhizon zeylanicum** [Herm.]. See *A. macrorrhizon.*—**A. montanum** [Roxburgh]. See ALOCASIA *montana* (in Supplement).—**A. moschatum.** Common pepper. [L, 119.]—**A. mucronatum** [Lamarck]. See *A. macrorrhizon.*—**A. muscivorum** [Linnæus]. See HELICODICEROS *muscivorus.*—**A. Nickelii** [Schott]. The *A. italicum,* var. *concinnatum.* [B, 216.]—**A. numidicum** [Schott]. See *A. italicum.*—**A. nymphæifolium** [Roxburgh]. The *Colocasia antiquorum,* var. ζ *nymphæifolia.* [B, 216.]—**A. odorum** [Roxburgh]. See ALOCASIA *odora* (in Supplement).—**A. orixense.** 1. Of Roxburgh, the *Typhonium trilobatum.* 2. Of R. Brown, the *Typhonium Brownii.* [B, 216.]—**A. ovatum.** Fr., *a. à feuilles ovales.* Ger., *eirunder Aron.* See LAGENANDRA *toxicaria.*—**A. peltatum** [Lamarck]. See COLOCASIA *antiquorum,* var. α and var. ε.—**A. pentaphyllum.** Fr., *a. à cinque feuilles.* Ger., *fünfblättriger Aron.* 1. Of Linnæus, the *Arisæma pentaphyllum.* 2. Of Velloz, the *Xanthosoma pentaphyllum.* [B, 216.]—**A. peregrinum** [Linnæus]. See *A. macrorrhizon.*—**A. poecile** [Schott]. A variety of the *Caladium bicolor* (*q. v.*). [B, 216.]—**A. polyphyllum, caule scabro punicante** [Herm.]. The *Dracontium polyphyllum* [Linnæus]. [B, 216.]—**A. polyphyllum ceylanicum,** etc. [Commeyln]. See AMORPHOPHALLUS *campanulatus.*—**A. polyphyllum, dracunculus.** See SYMPLOCARPUS.—**A. polyphyllum surinamense,** etc. [Plukenet]. The *Dracontium polyphyllum* [Linnæus]. [B, 216.]—**A. ponticum** [Schott]. The *A. italicum,* var. *concinnatum.* [B, 216.]—**A. pumilum** [Lamarck]. A species probably identical with *Typhonium trilobatum.* [B, 216.]—**A. punctatum** [Desfontaines]. See *A. cordifolium.*—**A. pyrenæum** [Dufour]. A species probably identical with *A. maculatum.* [B, 173, 216.]—**A. regnium** [Rodschied]. See DIEFFENBACHIA *seguine.*—**A. ringens** [Thunberg]. See ARISÆMA *ringens.*—**A. Rumphii** [Gaudichaud]. See AMORPHOPHALLUS *campanulatus.*—**A. sagittæfolium** (seu **sagittifolium**). 1. Of Linnæus, the *Xanthosoma sagittifolium.* 2. Of Link, the *Xanthosoma hastifolium.* 3. Of Rodschied, the *Urospatha sagittifolia.* [B, 216.]—**A. scorzoneræ folio.** See BIARUM *tenuifolium.*—**A. seguine** [Jacquin], **A. seguinum** [Linnæus]. See DIEFFENBACHIA *seguine.*—**A. serpentaria.** Ar., *Alluf.* Fr., *a. serpentoire.* See *A. dracunculus.*—**A. silvestre** [Rumhius]. See *A. indicum* (2d def.).—**A. spectabile.** 1. Of Regel, the *A. Dioscoridis,* var. α *Smithii.* 2. Of Schott, the *A. Dioscoridis,* var. β *spectabile.* [B, 216.]—**A'stärke** (Ger.), Portland arrow-root. [B, 270.] See *A. maculatum.*—**A. subulatum** [Desfontaines]. See PINELLIA *tuberifera.*—**A. syriacum.** 1. Of Blume, the *A.*



THE ARUM MACULATUM [LINNÆUS].
(AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

Dioscoridis, var. γ *syriacum*. 2. Of Schott, the *A. Dioscoridis*, forma *guttata*. [B, 216.]—**A. tacheté** (Fr.). See *A. maculatum*. —**A. tenuifolium** [Linnæus]. See Biarum *tenuifolium*. — **A. ternatum** [Thunberg]. See Pinellia *tuberifera*.—**A. trapezuntinum** [Schott]. The *A. italicum*, var. *concinnatum*. [B, 216.] —**A. trilobatum.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Typhonium trilobatum*. 2. Of the "Bot. Mag.," the *Typhonium divaricatum*. 3. Of Roxburgh, the *Typhonium divaricatum*, var. γ *Roxburghii*. [B, 216.] —**A. triphyllum.** 1. Of Houttayn, and probably of Loureiro, the *Pinellia tuberifera*. 2. Of Linnæus, the *Arisæma atrorubens*. 3. Of Thunberg, the *Arisæma ringens*. [B, 216.]—**A. venenatum.** A species growing in British Guiana, the tuber of which is said to be excessively poisonous, causing severe irritation on mere contact, and death when taken internally. It is used by the Serekongs as a poison. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, p. 262 (B).]—**A. vénéneux** (Fr.). See Dieffenbachia *seguine*.—**A. venosum** ["Botanical Register"]. See Sauromatum *guttatum*.—**A. vermitoxicum** [Velloz]. The *Caladium bicolor*, var. *vellozianum*. [B, 216.] —**A. violaceum.** The *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. γ *Fontanesii*. [B, 216 ; L, 105.]—**A. virginicum** [Linnæus]. See Peltandra *virginica*.—**A. vulgare** [Lamarck]. See *A. maculatum*.—**A. xanthorrhizon** [Jacquin]. See Xanthosoma *sagittifolium*.—**A. Zelebori** [Schott]. The *A. maculatum*, forma *vulgaris immaculata*. [B, 216.]—**Conserva ari** [Lond. Ph., 1788]. Fr., *conserve de pied-deveau*. A conserve made by beating together in a mortar 2 parts of the bruised corm of *A. maculatum* and 3 of sugar. [L, 184.] In the Dispens. lippiacum, 1792, 1 part of the corm and 3 parts of sugar were ordered. [B, 119.]—**Essbarer A.** (Ger.). See *A. esculentum*.—**Extractum ari.** Ger., *Aronsextract*. An alcoholic extract of the corm of *A. maculatum*. [L, 30.]—**Fæcula ari.** A preparation official in several of the older pharmacopœias, made by adding water to the expressed juice of the corm of *A. maculatum*, decanting, and drying the sediment at a gentle heat. [B, 119.]—**Grand a.** (Fr.). The *Colocasia antiquorum*. [B, 121.]—**Pulvis ari compositus** [Ph. fuldens., 1791]. A powder made up of the corm of *A. maculatum* 3 parts, rhizome of *Acorus calamus* 3 parts, and *Cannella alba* 2 parts. [B, 119.]—**Radix ari.** See *Radix ari communis*.—**Radix ari æthiopici.** The tuberous root of *Richardia æthiopica*. [B, 180.]—**Radix ari communis.** Ger., *Aronswurzel*. The corm of *A. maculatum*. [B, 180 ; L, 30.]—**Radix ari dracunculi, Radix ari gallici.** Gr., ῥίζα λευκή. Ger., *französische Aronswurzel*. Terms applied to the root both of *A. italicum* and of *Dracunculus vulgaris* (*A. dracunculus*). [B, 180.]—**Radix ari indici.** The rhizome of *Arisæma triphyllum*. [B, 270.]—**Radix ari majoris.** The root of *A. italicum*. [B, 180.]—**Radix ari vulgaris.** See *Radix ari communis*.—**Rhizoma ari, Tuber ari.** The rhizome of *A. maculatum*. [B, 270.]—**Tuber ari indici.** See *Radix ari indici*.—**Water a.** The *Calla palustris*. [B, 19.]—**White a.** The *Richardia africana*. [B, 19.]

ARUMARI, n. See Caramata.

ARUND, ARUNDA (Hind.), n's. The *Ricinus communis*. [B, 172.]

ARUNDARBOR FERA SECUNDA [Rumphius] (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}nd(u^{4}nd)-a^{3}r'bo^{2}r fe(fa)'ra^3 se^{2}k-u^{3}n(un)'da^3. See Bambusa *spinosa*.

ARUNDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-u^{6}nd. See Arundo.

ARUNDEL, n. A^{2}r-u^{3}nd'e^{2}l. A sea-bathing resort on the southern coast of England. [A, 319.]

ARUNDIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}r-u^{3}nd-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *arundo*, a reed, and *ferre*, to bear. Producing reeds or canes. [Blount (A, 302).]

ARUNDINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}nd(u^{4}nd)-i^{2}n-a-(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *arundinacées, arondinacées*. A tribe of gramineous plants, in Kunth's classification comprising *Arundo*, *Ampelodesmus*, *Phragmites*, *Deyeuxia*, *Calamagrostis*, and some other genera. It is the *Arundineæ* of Bentham and Hooker, with the addition of some genera included by the latter among the *Euagrosteæ*. [B, 42, 170, 188.]

ARUNDINACEOUS, adj. A^{2}r-u^{3}nd-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *arundinaceus*. Fr., *arundinacé*. Resembling the genus *Arundo*; resembling or belonging to the *Arundinaceæ*. [L, 180.]

ARUNDINARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}n(u^{4}n)-di^{2}n-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. A genus of gramineous plants belonging to the *Bambusidæ*, established by Richard. They form shrubs or small trees with jointed stems resembling those of the bamboo. [B, 19, 197.]—**A. falcata** [Nees]. A species indigenous to Nepal and the Himalayas, where the jointed stems, which contain an abundance of silica, are used to thatch the houses. [B, 19.]—**A. macrosperma** [Mich.]. A species the root of which is used in French Guiana as a diuretic and sudorific. [B, 173.]—**A. Schomburghii.** A species indigenous to Guiana, with stems often 16 feet in height and 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The latter are used by the Indians in making the blow-guns from which they shoot the poisoned arrows. [B, 197.]

ARUNDINARIÆ [Nees], **ARUNDINARIEÆ** [Steud.] (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}n(u^{4}n)-di^{2}n-a(a^3)'ri^2-e(a^3-e^2), -a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(e)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). A section or series of gramineous plants belonging to the *Bambusaceæ*, including *Arundinaria* and other genera. [B, 170.]

ARUNDINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}n(u^{4}n)-di^{2}n'e^2-e^2-(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Reichenbach, a section of gramineous plants belonging to the *Agrosteæ*, and, of Lindley, a tribe of the *Gramineæ*, corresponding to the *Arundinaceæ* of Kunth. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Festuceæ*, including *Arundo*, *Ampelodesmos*, *Phragmites*, and other genera. [B, 42, 170.]

ARUNDINEOUS, adj. A^{2}r-u^{3}nd-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s. Fr., *arundiné*. See Arundinaceous.

ARUNDO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{3}nd(und)'o. Written also *harundo*. Gen., *arund'inis*. Gr., κάλαμος. Fr., *arunde*, *roseau*, *canne*. Ger., *Rohr*, *Schilfrohr*. 1. A reed. 2. A genus of gramineous plants belonging to the tribe *Festuceæ*, subtribe *Arundineæ*, established by Tournefort. It formerly included many species now referred to distinct genera, but is now restricted to those with broadly paniculate spicules and those in which the flowering glumes are membranaceous, tripli-nerved, bidentate, and mucronate between the dentations. [B, 42, 170.] 3. An old term for a surgical splint or a bandage. [L, 128.]—**A. ægyptia** [Desfontaines]. A variety of *A. donax*, derived from Egypt. [B, 188.]—**A. alpina** [Vill.] See Calamagrostis *halleriana*.—**A. ampelodesmos** [Cyrill Neap.]. See Ampelodesmos *tenax*.—**A. arbor** [Linnæus]. The *Bambusa* or the *Bambusa spinosa*. [B, 188, 211.]—**A. arenaria** [Linnæus]. See Psamma *arenaria*.—**A. bambos** [Linnæus]. See Bambusa *arundinacea*.—**A. bengalensis** [Bojer]. The *Phragmites communis*. [B.]—**A. biflora** [Lamarck]. See Ampelodesmos *tenax*.—**A. calamagrostis.** 1. Of Haller, see Calamagrostis *halleriana*. 2. Of Linnæus, see Calamagrostis *lanceolata*.—**A. canescens** [Wigg.]. See Calamagrostis *epigeios*.—**A. colorata** [Aiton]. See Phalaris *arundinacea*.—**A. donax** [Linnæus]. Fr., *canne de Provence*, *grand roseau* [Fr. Cod.], *roseau aromatique* (ou *à grenouilles*). It., *canna dei giardini*. Provence cane ; a species found in the south of Europe and cultivated in England ; a reed 10 feet or more in height. The rhizome is official in the Fr. Cod., and has been used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and antigalactic. It is subject to a variety of black rust (the *Sporotrichum dermatodes*) the spores of which, inhaled or ingested, give rise to a form of dermatitis venenosa (Fr., *maladie des roseaux*) characterized by great swelling of the face, with a marked papular eruption and other serious symptoms. [A, 301 ; B, 61.]—**A. epigeios.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Calamagrostis epigeios*. 2. Of Forskål, the *Imperata arundinacea*. [B, 173, 188.]—**A. farcta.** 1. Of Rumphius, the *Andropogon nardus*. 2. Of Aublet, the *Scleria flagellum*. [B, 188, 211.]—**A. farcta Alpium Ravennæ** [Zanon]. The *Erianthus Ravennæ*. [B, 211.]—**A. farcta Indiæ orientalis.** The *Calamus draco*. [B, 59.]—**A. festucoides** [Desfontaines]. See Ampelodesmos *tenax*.—**A. gigantea** [Walter]. The *Arundinaria macrosperma*. [B, 188.]—**A. Halleri** [Willdenow]. The *Stipa calamagrostis*. [B, 173.]—**A. halleriana** [Gaudichaud]. The *Calamagrostis halleriana*. [B, 188.]—**A. indica**, etc. [Commelyn]. The *Bambusa arundinacea*. [B, 211.]—**A. indica arborea maxima cortice spinoso, tabaxir fundens** [Burmann]. The *Bambusa spinosa*. [B, 188.]—**A. indica florida angustifolia** [Moris.]. The *Canna angustifolia*. [B, 211.]—**A. indica latifolia.** 1. Of Bauhin, the *Canna indica*. 2. Of Morison, the *Costus arabicus* of Linnæus. [B, 211.]—**A. indica odorata** [Grim.]. The *Andropogon nardus*. [B, 211.]—**A. intermedia** [Gmelin]. The *Calamagrostis epigeios*. [B, 188.]—**A. Leersii** [Oett.]. The *Calamagrostis lanceolata*. [B. 188.]—**A. linearis.** An Indian species the botanical properties and position of which are not given. The root is said to be used in the preparation of a refreshing beverage. [B, 173.]—**A. lithuanica** [Bess.]. The *Calamagrostis epigeios*. [B, 188.]—**A. major.** An old term for the tibia. [L, 97.]—**A. mauritanica** [Poiret]. See Ampelodesmos *tenax*.—**A. minor.** An old term for the fibula. [L, 97.]—**A. phragmites, A. phragmitis** [Linnæus]. See Phragmites *communis*. — **A. pseudo-phragmites.** 1. Of Schrader, the *Calamagrostis halleriana*. 2. Of Lejeune, a variety of the *Phragmites communis*. [B, 188.]—**A. saccharifera.** The *Saccharum officinarum*. [B, 211.]—**A. sativa** [Lamarck]. See *A. donax*.—**A. sedenensis** [Deslongchamps]. The *Avena sempervirens*. [B, 188.]—**A. silvatica** [Schrader]. The *Deyeuxia silvatica*. [B, 188.]—**A. speciosa** [Schrader]. The *Stipa calamagrostis*. [B, 188.]—**A. syriaca.** The *Acorus calamus*. [B, 59.] —**A. tabaxifera** [Dal.]. The *Bambusa arundinacea* [B, 211.] —**A. tenax** [Wahl]. See Ampelodesmos *tenax*.—**A. vallatoria** [Lob.]. The *Phragmites communis*. [B, 211.]—**A. versicolor** [Miller]. A variety of *A. donax*. [B, 188.]—**A. viba brasiliensis.** See Saccharum *officinarum*.—**A. villosa** [Schultz]. The *Deyeuxia silvatica*. [B, 188.]—**A. vilnensis** [Bess.]. The *Calamagrostis epigeios*. [B, 188.]—**A. vulgaris** [Lamarck], **A. vulgaris Dioscoridis** [Bauhin], **A. vulgaris palustris, A. vulgaris vallatoria.** The *Phragmites communis*. [B, 211.]—**A. zeylanica** [Burmann]. The *Calamus rotang*. [B, 173.]—**A. zeylanica farcta** [Burmann]. The *Andropogon nardus*. [B, 211.] —**Flores (et Folia) arundinis calamagrostis.** The flowers and the leaves of *Calamagrostis lanceolata*. [B, 180.]—**Radix arundinis calamagrostis.** The root of *Calamagrostis lanceolata*. [B, 180.]—**Radix arundinis donacis.** The root of *A. donax*, formerly official. [B, 180.]—**Stipites arundinis calamagrostis.** The stalks of *Calamagrostis lanceolata*. [B, 180.]—**Syrupus de arundine.** Syrup of sweet flag. A preparation of the Sardinian Ph., 1773, made by macerating 1¼ lb. of the fresh rhizome of *Acorus calamus* in 1½ lb. of purified apple-juice and 6 lbs. of water, reducing the mixture by boiling to one half, then adding 2 handfuls of colt's-foot flowers, boiling again, straining, and adding to the strained liquor 3 lbs. of honey, 1 lb. of sugar, and an infusion made by digesting 6 oz. of fresh lemon-peel in ½ lb. of apple-juice. [B, 97.]

ARUS (Hind.), n. The *Adhatoda vasica*. [B, 172.]

ARUSHKARA, n. A Teloogoo name for the *Semecarpus anacardium*, esteemed as an antisyphilitic. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]

ARUZ (Ar.), n. Rice. [L, 105.]

ARVA, n. See Ava.

ARVE (Ger.), n. A^{3}r'fe^2. See Arvele.

ARVEGILLA (Sp.), n. A^{3}r-va-hel'ya^3. A Peruvian name for the *Valeriana laciniata*. [B, 121.]

ARVELE (Ger.), n. A^{3}r'fe^{2}l-e^2. The fir-leaved pine-tree (*Pinus cembra*). [B, 270 ; L, 46.]

ARVENSIS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)'si^{2}s. From *arvum*, cultivated land. Fr., *arvin*, *arvien*. Growing in cultivated fields (used as a botanical species-name). [B.]

ARVIC ACID, n. A^{3}rv'i^{2}k. From *arvum*, cultivated land. Fr., *acide avique*. Ger., *Ackersäure*. An acid substance obtained

from tilled soil, containing from 4·89 to 15 per cent. of nitrogen ; of the same class of substances as Berzelius's apocrenic acid. [B, 140.]

ARVICOLA, ARVICOLINÆ (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. A^{3}r-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)'o(o^{2})-la^{3}, -vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-o(o^{2})-li(le)'ne(na^{3}-e^{2}). From *arvum*, cultivated land, and *colere*, to inhabit. The voles ; a subfamily of the family *Muridæ* of rodent animals. [A, 359 ; L, 121.]

ARVICOLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}r-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)'o(o^{2})-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Fr., *Arvicole*. Inhabiting cultivated fields. [L, 41.]

ARVIEN, ARVIN (Fr.), adj's. A^{3}r-vi^{2}-a^{3}n^{2}, -va^{2}n^{2}. See ARVENSIS.

ARVINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{3}r-vi(we)'na^{3}. Lard. [A, 325.]

ARVISIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r-vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s)'i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An ancient wine from Mt. Arvisius, in Chios. [A, 318.]

ARVORE (Port.), n. A^{3}r'vo-ra. A tree.—**A. da vida.** Paraguay tea. [L, 105.]—**A. de congonha.** The *Ilex paraguayensis.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 299 (L).]—**A. de poina.** The *Chorisia speciosa.* [B, 121.]—**A. do mate.** Paraguay tea. [L, 105.]

ARVUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{3}r'vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). A field.—**Arva muliebria, Genitale a.** The female genitals. [Lucretius, Vergil (A, 318).]

ARYAMUCHA, n. A Carib name for pimento. [L, 105.]

ARY-ARYTÆNOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)''i^{2}(u^{6})-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}(u^{6})-te^{2}n(ta^{3}-e^{2}n)-o(o^{2})-i^{2}d'e^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *ary-aryténoïdien*, *ary-santorinien.* A name given by Morgagni and Santorini to the arytænoideus transversus muscle. [A, 301 ; L, 41.]

ARY-CORNICULATUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)''i^{2}(u^{6})-ko^{2}rn-i^{2}k-u^{2}(u)-la(la^{3})'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ARYTÆNOIDEUS *rectus.*—**A.-c. rectus.** See ARYTÆNOIDEUS *rectus.*

ARY-EPIGLOTTEUS, ARY-EPIGLOTTICUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)''i^{2}(u^{6})-e^{2}p-i^{2}-glo^{2}t(glot)'te^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTICUS.

ARYSANE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)'a^{3}-ne(na). Gr., ἀρυςάνη. See ARYTÆNA.

ARY-SANTORINIANUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)''i^{2}(u^{6})-sa^{2}n(sa^{3}n)-to(to^{2})-ri^{2}n-i^{2}-a(a^{3})'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See ARYTÆNOIDEUS *transversus.*

ARYSTER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)'u^{6}r(e^{2}r). Gen., *aryste'ros (-ris).* See ARYTÆNA.

ARYSTICHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)'i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^{2})-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀρύστιχος (dim. of ἀρυτήρ). A little arytæna (*q. v.*). [L, 50.]

ARYSTIS, ARYSTRIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)'i^{2}s, -ri^{2}s. Gen., *aryst'idos (-dis)*, *aryst'ridos (-dis).* Gr., ἄρυστις, ἀρυστρίς. See ARYTÆNA.

ARY-SYNDESMICUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)''i^{2}(u^{6})-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-de^{2}s'mi^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀρύταινα (see ARYTÆNA), and συνδεσμικός, conjunctive. A bundle of muscular fibres running from the cricoid cartilage to the arytenoid. It may be regarded as a part of the crico-arytænoideus lateralis. [L, 34.]

ARYTÆNA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}(u^{6})-te'(ta^{3}'e^{2})-na^{3}. Gen., *arytœ'nes.* Gr., ἀρύταινα. 1. A pitcher, jug, cup, or ladle. [A, 322.] 2. A part resembliug such a utensil ; the arytenoid cartilages. [A, 322.]

ARYTÆNEPIGLOTTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}(u^{6})-te^{2}n-(ta^{3}-e^{2}n)-e^{2}p-i^{2}-glo^{2}t(glot)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIC.

ARYTÆNODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}(u^{6})-te^{2}n(ta^{3}-e^{2}n)-o'-dez(das). See ARYTENOID.

ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}(u^{6})-te''(ta^{3}''e^{2})-no-e^{2}p-i^{2}-glo^{2}t(glot)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIC and ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS.

ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}(u^{6})-te''(ta^{3}''e^{2})-no-e^{2}p-i^{2}-glo^{2}t(glot)-ti^{2}d'e^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIC. As a n., a name applied by some anatomists to both the a.-e. superior and the a.-e. inferior. [L.]—**A.-e. inferior.** Syn. : *compressor sacculi laryngis.* A small bundle of muscular fibres running from the arytenoid cartilage to the margin of the epiglottis. [L, 172.]—**A.-e. superior.** A small bundle of muscular fibres arising from the apex of the arytenoid cartilage, which, running upward, is lost in the aryteno-epiglottic mucous membrane. [L, 172.]

ARYTÆNOIDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}(u^{6})-te^{2}n(ta^{3}-e^{2}n)-o-i(e)'dez(das). See ARYTENOID.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}(u^{6})-te^{2}n(ta^{3}-e^{2}n)-o-(o^{2})i^{2}d'e^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ARYTENOID. As a n. (Fr., *muscle aryténoïdien ;* Ger., *Giesskannenmuskel, Pyramidenmuskel*), a band of muscular fibres passing from the back of one arytenoid cartilage to the other ; also a muscle of the solipeds, analogous to the a. of man. [L, 44.]—**A. major.** See *A. transversus.*—**A. minor, A. obliquus.** Fr., *aryténoïdien oblique* [Cruveilhier] (ou *croisé*, ou *supérieur* [Winslow]). The oblique portion of the a., formerly considered as a separate muscle. [L, 44.]—**A. rectus.** Syn. : *ary-corniculatus rectus, depressor cartilaginis Santorini.* An anomalous band of muscular fibres running from the arytenoid cartilage to the corniculum laryngis of the same side. [L, 31.]—**A. transversus.** Fr., *aryténoïdien transversal* [Winslow]. Syn. : *a. major, a. tertius semicircularis* [Casser]. The transverse portion of the a., formerly considered as a separate muscle. [L, 44.]

ARYTÆNO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}(u^{6})-te''(ta^{3}''e^{2})-no(no^{2})-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^{2})'je^{2}(ge^{2})-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A muscle of the solipeds, extending from the posterior border of the arytenoid cartilage to the origin of the œsophagus. [L, 13.]

ARYTÉNÉAL (Fr.), adj. A^{3}-ri^{2}-ta-na-a^{3}l. Arytenoid ; as a n., according to G. St.-Hilaire, the arytenoid cartilage when it is ossified. [L, 181.]

ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIC, ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEAN, adj's. A^{2}r-i^{2}-te''no-e^{2}p-i^{2}-glo^{2}t'ti^{2}k, -glo^{2}t-ti^{2}d'e-a^{2}n. Lat., *arytæno-epiglotticus.* Fr., *aryténo-épiglottique.* Ger., *arytäno-epiglottisch.* Pertaining to the arytenoid cartilage and the epiglottis. [C.]

ARYTENOID, adj. A^{2}r-i^{2}-te'noid. Gr., ἀρυταινώδης (from ἀρύταινα, a pitcher, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *arytænodes, arytænoideus.* Fr., *aryténoïde, aryténoïdal, aryténoïdien.* Ger., *arytänoidisch, giesskannenförmig.* 1. Shaped like the mouth of a pitcher. [A, 322.] 2. Pertaining to the a. cartilages. See *A.* CARTILAGES, *A.* GLANDS, and ARYTÆNOIDEUS.

ARYTÉNOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. A^{3}-ri^{2}-ta-no-i^{2}d-i^{2}-a^{3}n^{2}. See ARYTÆNOIDEUS.—**A. croisé** [Winslow]. See ARYTÆNOIDEUS *obliquus.*—**A. transversal** [Winslow], **Vrai a.** See ARYTÆNOIDEUS *transversus.*

ARYTER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)'i^{2}(u^{6})-tu^{6}r(te^{2}r). Gen., *aryte'ros (-ris).* Gr., ἀρυτήρ. See ARYTÆNA.

ARYTERA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-e(a)'ra^{3}. The genus *Rotonia* (*Cupania*). [B, 121.]

ARYTHÉNOÏDE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}-ri^{2}-ta-no-ed. See ARYTENOID.

ARYTHMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}th^{2}(u^{6}th^{2})'mi^{2}-a^{3}. For this and other words in *aryth-*, see the corresponding words in *arrhyth-*.

ARZ (Ar.), n. Rice. [L, 105.] See ARUZ.

ARZATWURZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}rt'za^{3}t-vurtz. The *Atropa mandragora.* [L, 43.]

ARZEL (Fr.), n. A^{3}r-ze^{2}l. A veterinary term for a horse which has the hind feet and the face white. [A, 301.]

ARZENEI (Ger.), n. A^{3}rt-ze^{2}n-i'. See ARZNEI.

ARZEZ (Ar.), n. The *Marchanta polymorpha.* [L, 105.]

ARZI (Ar.), n. See ARZ.

ARZIZ (Ar.), n. The *Marchanta polymorpha.* [B, 121.]

ARZNEI (Ger.), n. A^{3}rtz-ni'. A drug, a medicine. [A, 315.]—**A'abgabe.** The dispensing of drugs. [B, 270.]—**A'anwendung.** Medication. [L, 80.]—**A'ausschlag.** A cutaneous eruption produced by a drug. [G. Behrend (A, 319).]—**A'bereiter.** An apothecary. [L, 46.]—**A'bereitung.** Pharmacy, the dispensing of medicines. [L, 46.]—**A'bereitungsbuch.** A dispensatory, a formulary. [L, 46.]—**A'bereitungskunst, A'bereitungslehre.** The science and art of pharmacy. [L, 46.]—**A'bier.** A medicated beer (*cerevisia medicata*). [B, 270.]—**A'buch.** See *A'bereitungsbuch.*—**A'erkenntnisslehre.** Pharmacology. [L, 30.]—**A'essig.** See ACETUM *medicatum.*—**A'flasche.** The same as *A'glas*, but usually restricted to the narrow-mouthed or to the larger-sized bottles. [B, 270.]—**A'form.** The form into which a drug is brought for medicinal use. [B, 270.]—**A'formel.** A pharmaceutical formula, a prescription. [L, 80.]—**A'gabe.** A dose. [A, 317.]—**A'garten.** A garden in which medicinal plants are cultivated. [L, 30.]—**A'gelatin.** A preparation made by incorporating a medicine with gelatin. [B, 270.] See LAMELLA.—**A'gelatinverband.** A medicated gelatin bandage or dressing. [B, 270.]—**A'gelehrsamkeit.** See *A'gelehrtheit.*—**A'gelehrte.** A physician. [L, 46.]—**A'gelehrtheit.** Therapeutics. [L, 46.]—**A'gewicht.** Apothecaries' weight. [A, 315.]—**A'glas.** A bottle or jar in which medicines are dispensed. [B, 270.]—**A'gott.** The god Æsculapius. [A, 317.]—**A'göttin.** The goddess Hygeia. [A, 315.]—**A'handel.** The drug trade. [L, 46.]—**A'händler.** A druggist. [L, 46.]—**A'handlung.** An apothecary's shop or a drug-store. [A, 315.]—**A'kästchen, A'kasten, A'kiste.** A medicine chest. [L, 80.]—**A'körper.** A medicinal substance. [L, 46.]—**A'kräftig.** Medicinal. [L, 46.]—**A'kraut.** A medicinal herb. [L, 46.]—**A'kugel.** A bolus. [L, 46.]—**A'kügelchen.** A lozenge, a tablet. [L, 46.]—**A'kunde, A'kunst.** Pharmacy or therapeutics. [A, 315.]—**A'künstig.** Pharmaceutical. [L, 46.]—**A'künstler.** A pharmacist. [L, 46.]—**A'laden.** An apothecary's shop or a drug-store. [A, 315.]—**A'lehre.** Pharmacology. [L, 46.]—**A'lich.** Medicinal, medical. [L, 46.]—**A'mittel.** A drug. [L, 46.]—**A'mittelkunde, A'mittellehre.** Pharmacology. [L, 46, 80.]—**A'niederschreiblehre.** The art of prescribing. [A, 322.]—**A'öl.** See OLEUM *coctum* and OLEUM *infusum.*—**A'pflanze.** A medicinal plant. [L, 80.]—**A'schatz.** See THESAURUS *medicamentorum.*—**A'schrank.** See *A'kiste.*—**A'stoff.** A medicinal principle. [L, 80.]—**A'sucht.** An excessive propensity to take or prescribe medicines. [L, 80.] See PHARMACOMANIA.—**A'tasche.** A bag or satchel for carrying medicines. [H. Frölich (A, 319).]—**A'trank.** A potion, a draught. [L, 46.]—**A'verkäufer.** A druggist. [L, 43.]—**A'verordnung.** A prescription. [L, 30.]—**A'verordnungslehre.** The art of prescribing. [L, 30.]—**A'verpflegung.** A system of maintaining a supply of medicines (as in an army). [H. Frölich (A, 319).]—**A'verschreibung.** A prescription, a pharmaceutical formula. [L, 46.]—**A'verständig.** Skilled in pharmacology. [L, 46.]—**A'verständiger.** A physician. [L, 46.]—**A'verzeichniss.** A schedule, inventory, or price-list of drugs. [A, 315.]—**A'vorrath.** See APPARATUS *medicaminum.*—**A'waare.** A drug. [A, 317.]—**A'wein.** A medicated wine. [B. 270.]—**A'wesen.** The state of the drug trade, the interests of pharmacists and druggists. [L, 46.]—**A'wirkung.** The action of a drug. [B, 270.]—**A'wissenschaft.** The science of pharmacology. [L, 46.]—**A'wissenschaftlich.** Pharmacological. [L, 46.]—**A'zettel.** A prescription. [L, 46.]—**Bewährte A.** A specific. [L, 43.]—**Gerichtliche A'kunde.** Forensic medicine. [L, 43.]

ARZNEY (Ger.), n. A^{3}rtz-ni'. See ARZNEI.

ARZT (Ger.), n. A^{3}rtzt. A physician. [A, 315.]—**Armena'.** A physician appointed to attend the poor.—**A'finger.** The ring-finger. [L, 43.]—**A'gebühr.** A physician's fee. [A, 315.]—**A'in.** A female physician. [L, 43.]—**A'lohn.** See *A'gebühr.*—**Ausübender A.** A practising physician. [A, 315.]—**Herumziehender A.** A charlatan. [L, 43.]—**Wunda'.** A surgeon.—**Zahna'.** A dentist.

ARZUELLA, n. A vegetable substance, supposed to be a *Lichen*, obtained at the Cape de Verde Islands; used to mix with cochineal. [L, 105.]

ARZUNG (Ger.), n. A³rtz'ung. Medical treatment. [A, 315.]

AS (Lat.), n. m. A²s(a³s). Gen., *as'sis.* See ASSARIUS.

AS (Ar.), n. The *Myrtus communis.* [B, 121.]

ASA (Lat.), n. f. A(a³)'sa³. From Pers. *asa.* A gum. [L.]—**A. dulcis, A. dulcis odorata.** Benzoin. [L, 105.]—**A. fetida, A. fœtida.** See ASAFŒTIDA, ASA FŒTIDA, and ASSA FŒTIDA.—**A. odorata.** See *A. dulcis.* — **Stinkende A.** (Ger.). Asafœtida. [L, 43.]

ASA, n. A name given in the Marquesas Islands to the *Ficus religiosa.* [B, 121.]

ASAB (Ar.), n. A disease said to be epidemic about the River Senegal, affecting the genitals, but differing from syphilis (applied to it only as it occurs in males). [L, 104, 116.] See BOROZAIL.

ASABA HERMES (Ar.), n. The meadow-saffron. [L, 119.]

ASABON, n. An alchemical name for soap. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

ASÆSTUS (Lat.), n. m. A²s(a³s)-e²st'(a³'e²st)-u³s(u⁴s). An old name for lime or limestone. [A, 325.]

ASAFETIDA, n. A²s-a³-fe²t'i²d-a³. See ASAFŒTIDA. — **A. mixture.** See *Mistura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**A. plaster.** See *Emplastrum* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Milk of a.** See *Mistura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Pills of a.** See *Pilulæ* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Tincture of a.** See *Tinctura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.

ASAFŒTIDA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. A²s(a²s)-a³-fe²t'-(fo²'e²t)-i²d-a³. From *asa* (adopted from Pers.), a gum, and *fœtidus*, fœtid. Gr., *σίλφιον μηδικὸν* [Dioscorides]. Fr., *asse-fétide.* Ger., *Asafötida Stinkasant, Teufelsdreck.* It., *assafetida.* Sp., *asafétida* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *asa fœtida* [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Greek Ph.], *assafœtida* [Br. Ph., 1867], *gummi asæ fœtidæ, gummi-resina asa fœtida* [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *gummi-resina assa fœtida* [Finn. Ph.], *stercus diaboli, cibus deorum.* A gum-resin extracted from the root of the *Ferula narthex* and *Ferula scorodosma*, Persian umbelliferous plants. The fresh juice is white, but gradually becomes yellow and at last dark-brown. A. occurs in commerce in the form of reddish gum-like masses streaked with white, having an extremely disagreeable alliaceous odor and a snarp, biting taste. It dissolves readily in alcohol, and forms a milky mixture with water. According to Pelletier, it contains 65 per cent. of resin, 19·4 per cent. of soluble gum, 11·2 per cent. of bassorin, 3·6 per cent. of volatile oil, and 0·3 per cent. of calcium malate. [B, 2, 5.] It is occasionally used in medicine for flatulence and hysterical attacks, also as an expectorant.—**Amygdaloid a.** Lat., *a. amygdaloides.* Ger., *mandelartige Asafötida.* Tear a. agglutinated into masses. [L, 132.]—**A. disgunensis** [Kaempfer]. See FERULA *a.*—**A. in granis, A. in lacrimis.** See *Tear a.*—**A. in massis.** See *Lump a.*—**A. petræa.** See *Stony a.*—**A'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura asafœtidæ.*—**A'wasser** (Ger.). See *Aqua* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Emplastrum asafœtidæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre d'asa fœtida.* Ger., *Stinkasantpflaster.* Sp., *emplastro de asafétida compuesto.* Syn.: *emplastrum asæ fœtidæ* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *emplastrum assæ fœtidæ compositum* [Finn. Ph., Greek Ph.], *emplastrum fœtidum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.; Swiss Ph.]. A. plaster; made by digesting 35 parts of a. and 15 of galbanum in 120 of alcohol, straining, evaporating to the consistence of honey, and adding a mixture of 35 parts of lead plaster and 15 of yellow wax melted together. The preparations of the other pharmacopœias contained yellow wax 20 per cent. [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], 40 per cent. [Finn. Ph.], or 42 per cent. [Greek Ph.]; pine-resin 20 per cent. [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], 10 per cent. [Finn. Ph.], or 5 per cent. [Greek Ph.]; olive-oil 10 per cent. [Greek Ph.]; powdered ammoniac 10 per cent. [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or 21 per cent. [Greek Ph.]; powdered a. 40 per cent. [Belg. Ph.], 30 per cent. [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or 21 per cent. [Greek Ph.]; and turpentine 20 per cent. [Ger. Ph.], or larch turpentine 20 per cent. [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. The plaster of the Netherl. Ph. contains colophony 31 parts. a. 46 parts, powdered galbanum 15 parts, and larch turpentine 8 parts; that of the Sp. Ph. contains yellow wax 57 per cent., turpentine 14 per cent., a. and olibanum each 7 per cent., anime 5¼ per cent., myrrh 3½ per cent., castoreum canadense and cumin fruit each 2¼ per cent., and rectified oil of amber, 1¾ per cent. [B, 5, 95.]—**Emplastrum asafœtidæ matricale** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777]. A plaster containing 12 parts of galbanum, 6 each of tacamahac and yellow wax, and 4 each of a., Venice turpentine, and cumin. With slight variations, it was given in several old formularies. [L, 85.]—**Enema asafœtidæ.** Fr., *lavement d'asa fœtida.* A mixture of a. and water, in varying proportions, used as an enema. [L, 85.]—**Essentia asafœtidæ.** See *Tinctura asafœtidæ.*—**Essentia asafœtidæ kalica.** See *Tinctura asafœtidæ kalica.*—**A. Ferula a.** See under FERULA.—**Gummi-resina asafœtidæ.** See *A.*—**Lac asafœtidæ.** See *Mistura asafœtidæ.*—**Lump a.** Lat., *a. in massis.* A. in irregular masses of various sizes, reddish or brownish-yellow in color. [L, 132.]—**Mistura asafœtidæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A. mixture, milk of a.; an emulsion made by rubbing up 4 parts of a. with 100 of water, and straining. [B.]—**Oil of a.** A sulphureted essential oil, constituting about 3 per cent. of a., obtained by distilling the latter with water; according to Hlasiwetz, a variable mixture of the two compounds $C_{12}H_{22}S_2$ and $C_{12}H_{22}S$. [B, 2.]—**Pilulæ asafœtidæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Pills each containing 3 grains of a. and 1 grain of soap. [B.]—**Pilulæ asafœtidæ martiatæ** [Würzb. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ* ASÆ FŒTIDÆ *martiatæ.* [L. 85.]—**Resin of a.** A resin extracted from a. with alcohol; light-yellow when pure, turning purple on exposure to the sun. [B, 2.]—**Stony a.** Lat., *a. petræa.* Ger., *steiniger Stinkasand.* A. adulterated with plaster of Paris (sometimes to the extent of 50 per cent.); more or less angular pieces, having the odor of a., yellowish-brown, with numerous small shining points or plates. [L, 132.]—**Tear a.** Lat., *a. in granis* (seu *in lacrimis*). Ger., *Stinkasand in Körnern.* A. occurring in flattened, oval, or irregular pieces, in size from that of a pea to that of a walnut, yellow or brownish-yellow without and white within. Compared with lump a., it is feebler in odor and less yellow, and its fractured surface does not become so red or turn red so rapidly. [L, 132.]—**Tinctura asafœtidæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'asa fœtida* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Asanttinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura assafœtidæ* [Br. Ph.] (seu *asæ fœtidæ*) [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.]. Tincture of a.; made by macerating a. in alcohol and filtering; 100 parts contain 20 [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.] or about 15 parts [Br. Ph.] of a. [B.]—**Tinctura asafœtidæ ammoniata.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *fœtidus.*—**Tinctura asafœtidæ kalica.** Fr., *teinture alcaline d'asa fœtida.* An alkaline tincture of a.; made by digesting for three days, with a gentle heat, equal parts of a., potassium carbonate, and alcohol, and filtering. [Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Würtemb. Ph., 1798 (L).]—**Volatile oil of a.** See *Oil of a.*

ASA FŒTIDA [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. See ASAFŒTIDA.—**Alcoolature d'a. f.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Alcoolé alcaline d'a. f.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* ASAFŒTIDÆ *kalica.*—**Alcoolé d'a. f.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Alcoolé d'a. f. composé** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* FULIGINIS *fœtida.*—**Aqua asæ fœtidæ.** Ger., *Asafœtidawasser.* A preparation made by distilling asafœtida with water. [B, 48.]—**Aqua asæ fœtidæ composita** [Belg. Ph., Pruss. Ph. (6th ed.)]. The product obtained by distilling 1,000 parts from a mixture of asafœtida, angelica root, sweet-flag rhizome, and alcohol, of each, 65 parts [Belg. Ph.] or 60 parts [Pruss Ph.], and water a sufficiency. [B, 95.] Cf. AQUA *fœtida antihysterica.*—**Aqua asæ fœtidæ cum castoreo** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made up of aqua asæ fœtidæ composita 98 parts and tinctura castorei canadensis 2 parts. [B, 95.]—**A. f. purifiée** [Fr. Cod.]. Asafœtida purified by dissolving in alcohol, straining, and evaporating. [B.]—**Emplastrum asæ fœtidæ** [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Emplâtre d'a. f. composé** (Fr.). See *Emplastrum* ASAFŒTIDÆ *matricale.*—**Essence d'a. f.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Éthérolé d'a. f.** (Fr.). See *Teinture éthérée d'a. f.*—**Gummi asæ fœtidæ, Gummi-resina asæ fœtidæ** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See ASAFŒTIDA.—**Lac asæ fœtidæ, Lait d'a. f.** (Fr.). See *Mistura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Lavement d'a. f.** (Fr.). See *Enema* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Mixtura asæ fœtidæ, Mixture d'a. f.** (Fr.). See *Mistura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Pilulæ asæ fœtidæ martiatæ.** 1. A preparation containing 2 scruples each of asafœtida and the ammonio-chloride of iron, 10 drops of rectified oil of amber, and a sufficient quantity of balsam of Peru to make a pilular mass [Würzburg Ph., 1796]. 2. A pill mass containing equal parts of asafœtida, ferrous sulphate, and extract of chamomile [Dan. Ph., 1805]. [B, 119.]—**Pilules d'aloès et d'a. f.** (Fr.). See under ALOÈS.—**Pilules d'a. f. et de galbanum** (Fr.). See PILULÆ *gummosæ.*—**Pilules d'a. f. hyoseyamées** (Fr.). 2-grain pills of a mixture of 120 parts of asafœtida, 40 of extract of hyoscyamus, 3 of powdered hyoscyamus, and 1 part of powdered ipecac. [Hamb. Cod., 1835 (L).]—**Pilules d'a. f. martiales** (Fr.). See *Pilulæ asæ fœtidæ martiatæ.*—**Pilules d'a. f. musquées** (Fr.). 10- to 15-grain pills of a mixture of asafœtida and castoreum each 56 parts, oil of amber 12 parts, musk 1 part, and a sufficient quantity of diascordium. [Ferrara Ph., 1832 (L).]—**Pilules d'a. f. savonneuses** (Fr.). See *Pilulæ* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Pilules d'a. f. valérianées** (Fr.). See *Pilulæ* VALERIANÆ *ferulaceæ.*—**Poudre d'a. f.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A powder made by drying asafœtida, triturating it in a mortar, and passing it through a sieve of 80 meshes to the inch (of 27 mm.). [B.]—**Rétinolé d'a. f. composé** (Fr.). A preparation very similar to the emplastrum asafœtidæ. [L.]—**Teinture alcoolique d'a. f.** (Fr.), **Teinture d'a. f.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Teinture d'a. f. ammoniacée** (Fr.). See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *fœtidus.*—**Teinture éthérée d'a. f.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Tinctura ætherea asæ fœtidæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *éthérolé d'a. f.* A preparation made by macerating for ten days 1 part of powdered asafœtida in 5 parts of ether diluted with alcohol (3½ parts of ether and 1½ of alcohol), and filtering. [B.]—**Tinctura asæ fœtidæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Tinctura asæ fœtidæ ammoniata.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *fœtidus.*—**Trochisques d'a. f. et de myrrhe** (Fr.). See *Trochischi* MYRRHÆ *compositi.*

ASAFÖTIDA (Ger.), n. A³s-a³-fu⁵t'i²d-a³. See ASAFŒTIDA.—**Feine A., Mandelartige A.** See *Amygdaloid* ASAFŒTIDA.

ASAGAR, n. Verdigris. [L, 97.]

ASAGEN, n. An alchemical term for dragon's-blood. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

ASAGI, n. An alchemical term for vitriol. [Ruland (A, 325).]

ASAGRÆA (Lat.), n. f. A-sa³-gra'a³. Named after Asa Gray, an American botanist. Fr., *asagrée.* 1. A genus of melanthaceous herbs, established by Lindley, now referred to *Schœnocaulon.* 2. A genus of papilionaceous plants, made by H. Baillon, belonging to the *Psoraleæ.* [B, 5, 19, 121.]—**A. officinalis** [Lindley]. See SCHŒNOCAULON *officinale.*—**A. spinosa** [Baillon]. A species of *A.* (2d def.); a branching shrub growing in California. [B, 121.]

ASAGRAYA (Lat.), n. f. A-sa³-gra'a³. See ASAGRÆA.

ASAHASAFRA, n. A plant mentioned by Avicenna; probably a species of orchis. [B, 121.]

ASAKANA, n. A Carib name for the *Laurus borbonia.* [L, 105.]

ASAMAR, n. See ASAGAR.

ASAMAZ, n. See ASAGI.

ASAN (Hind.), n. The *Terminalia glabrata* and *Terminalia tomentosa.* [B, 121.]

ASAND (Ger.), n. A³-za³nd'. See ASANT.

ASANON, n. Prepared sal ammoniac. [L, 119.]

ASANT (Ger.), n. A^3-za^{3}nt′. A general term for benzoin and asafœtida. [A, 315.]—**A'aloëpillen.** See *Pilules d'*ALOÈS *et d' asa fœtida.*—**A'ammoniumtinctur.** See *Spiritus* AMMONIÆ *fœtidus.*—**A'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**A'pillen.** See *Pilulæ* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**A'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Stinka', Stinkender A.** Asafœtida. [L, 46.]—**Wohlriechender A.** Benzoin. [L. 46.]

ASAPEIXE, n. A Brazilian name for the *Bœhmeria caudata.* [H, Baillon (L, 87).]

ASAPES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′a^3-pez(pas). Gr., ἀσαπής (from α priv., and σήπειν, to cause to decay). 1. Not decaying, not decayed. [A, 322.] 2. Crude, unconcocted, not elaborated (said of the sputum). [Hippocrates (A, 322, 325).]

ASAPHATUM, n. From Ar., *al-safat* or *assafat.* [Choulant (A, 322).] An old term for a cutaneous affection characterized by worm-like formations with black heads (? comedones) which may be squeezed out. [Dornæus, Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

ASAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^3-fi(fe)′a^3. Gr., ἀσάφεια (from α priv., and σαφής, distinct). Fr., *asaphie.* Ger., *unverständliche Ausrede.* Indistinctness of speech, especially from cleft palate. [A, 325; L, 83.]

ASAPHINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^3-fi(fe)′ni(ne). A family of trilobites. [L, 204.]

ASAPRIXE, n. See ASAPEIXE.

ASARABACA, ASARABACCA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^3-ra^3-ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)′ka^3. From *Asarum* (*q. v.*), and *bacca*, a berry. [B, 7.] The *Asarum europœum.* [B, 121.]—**A. officinarum.** See ASARUM *europœum.*—**Broad-leaved a.** See ASARUM *canadense.*—**Common a.** See *A.*—**Compound powder of a.** See *Pulvis* ASARI *compositus.*—**Herba asarabacæ, Radix asarabacæ.** The leaves and root of *Asarum europœum.* [B, 180.]

ASARACEÆ [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a(a^3)′-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *Asarum.* See ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

ASARAL, adj. A^{2}s′a^{2}r-a^{2}l. From *Asarum.* Lat., *asaralis.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the genus *Asarum;* belonging to the *Asarales.* [B, 197.]—**A. alliance.** See ASARALES (1st def.).

ASARALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^3-ra(ra^3)′lez(las). 1. An alliance of epigynous exogens, established by Lindley, comprising the orders *Santalaceæ*, *Loranthaceæ*, and *Aristolochiaceæ*, which have monochlamydeous flowers and a small embryo surrounded by abundant albumen. [B, 197.] 2. In other classifications, a cohort of apetalous dicotyledonous plants, including the orders *Rafflesiaceæ* and *Aristolochiaceæ*, distinguished by their usually monoclinous flowers, inferior ovary, and seeds provided with integuments and containing a minute embryo usually surrounded by albumen. Cf. SERPENTARIÆ. [B, 75.]

ASARAN, n. An Arabic and Dukhanee name for the *Asarum europœum.* [L, 105.]

ASARATH, n. A Turkish name for the *Cannabis sativa.* [L, 105.]

ASARCIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^{3}r′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀσαρκία (from α priv., and σάρξ, flesh). Fr., *asarcie, maigreur.* Ger., *Asarcie, Asarkie, Fleischmangel.* Emaciation. [L, 50.]

ASARCODÉS (Fr.), n. pl. A^3-sa^{3}r-ko-da. From α priv., and σάρξ, flesh. A division of *Fungi* in Bertillon's classification, comprising those made up solely of free filaments not connected with any fleshy or membranous body. It corresponds nearly to the old group *Hyphomycetes.* [B, 46, 121.]

ASARCON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^{3}rk′o^{2}n. Gr., ἄσαρκον. See ASARCIA.

ASARCUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^{3}rk′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἄσαρκος. Emaciated. [A, 322.]

ASAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a(a^3)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Duchartre and others, a suborder of the *Aristolochiaceæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 104, 170.]

ASARENE, n. A^{2}s′a^3-ren. Fr., *asarène.* Ger., *Asaren.* A terpene. $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in the volatile oil derived from *Asarum canadense.* [B, 33.]

ASARERO (Port.), n. A^3-sa^3-ra-ro. The *Prunus lusitanica.* [B, 121.]

ASARET (Fr.), n. A^3-sa^3-ra. The genus *Asarum.* [A, 385.]—**A. à feuilles d'aron.** The *Asarum arifolium.*—**A. d'Europe.** The *Asarum europœum.* [L, 43.]—**A. du Canada.** The *Asarum canadense.* [L.]—**Extrait d'a.** See *Extractum* ASARI.—**Poudre d'a. composée.** See *Pulvis* ASARI *compositus.*—**Teinture d'a.** See *Tinctura* ASARI.

ASARIA-PALA, n. See ADSARIA-PALA.

ASARIFE, n. According to Bory, a name given by Dioscorides to the *Atriplex halimus.* [B, 121.]

ASARIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^{3}r-i^2-fol(fo^{2}l)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *Asarum* (*q. v.*), and *folium*, a leaf. Ger., *haselwurzblätterig.* Having leaves like those of the *Asarum* (*e. g.*, the *Valeriana asarifolia*). [B.]

ASARIN, n. A^{2}s′a^3-ri^{2}n. Fr., *asarine.* Ger., *Asarin.* 1. A bitter, yellow coloring matter, $C_{20}H_{26}O_6$, found by Gräger in the root and leaves of *Asarum europœum* and *Asarum canadense*, of an aromatic taste and odor, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 5, 10.] 2. A neutral substance of the empirical formula $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$ found in the root of *Asarum canadense.* 3. Asarone (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Camphorous a.** See ASARONE.

ASARINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *asarinées.* Ger., *Asarinen.* 1. A family of plants belonging to the *Polymorphæ* made by Batsch, including *Asarum* and other genera now ranked with the *Aristolochiaceæ*, and also the genera *Pistia* and *Tacca*, now placed in distinct orders. 2. Of Agardh, Link, and others, a division of aristolochiaceous plants corresponding to the *Asareæ* of Duchartre. [B, 49, 170.]

ASARINE (Fr.), n. A^3-sa^3-ren. 1. Asarin. 2. The root of *Antirrhinum asarina.* [L, 105.]

ASARINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^3-ri^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asarinées.* 1. A tribe, division, or family of aristolochiacous plants corresponding in some classifications to the *Asareæ* of Duchartre, in others to the *Aristolochieæ* and *Asareæ*, and, in others, including with the *Asareæ Bragantia* and other genera usually placed in distinct tribes. 2. Of Kunth, a family of *Apetalæ*, including *Asarum* and *Aristolochia.* See ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ. 3. Of Brongniart, a class of perigynous *Dialypetalæ*, including the families *Aristolochieæ*, *Nepentheæ*, *Cytineæ*, *Rafflesiaceæ*, and possibly the *Balanophoreæ.* [B, 170.]

ASARINEOUS, adj. A^{2}s-a^3-ri^{2}n′e^2-u^{3}s. Lat. *asarineus.* Fr., *asariné.* Resembling the genus *Asarum*, or belonging to the *Asarineæ.* [L, 41.]

ASARITE, n. A^{2}s′a^3-rit. Fr., *asarite.* Ger., *Asarit.* Of Gräger, a camphor-like substance found, together with asarin and asarone, in the rhizome of *Asarum europœum.* It forms small acicular crystals of silky lustre, devoid of taste and odor, and soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in the volatile oils. It volatilizes on heating, with the evolution of an acid white vapor. [B, 2, 98.]

ASARITES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^3-ri(re)′tez(tas). Gr., ἀσαρίτης. Wine flavored with *Asarum.* [Dioscorides (A, 311); L, 97.]

ASARKIE (Ger.), n. A^3-za^{3}rk-e′. See ASARCIA.

ASAROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἄσαρον (see ASARUM), and εἶδος, likeness. Fr., *asaroidées.* Of Ventenat, an order of plants, including *Asarum*, *Aristolochia*, and *Cytinus.* [B, 170.] See ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

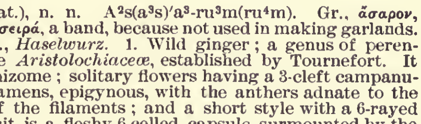
ASAROL, n. A^{2}s′a^3-ro^{2}l. A body allied to the camphors, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, having the chemical constitution of an alcohol. The acetic and probably the valerianic ethers of this body exist in the rhizome of *Asarum canadense.* Two isomeric varieties of a. exist, differing in their boiling points and their behavior to polarized light. [F. B. Powers, "Proc. of the Am. Ph. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 485 (B).]

ASARONE, n. A^{2}s′a^3-ron. Fr., *asarone.* Ger., *Asaron.* Asarum camphor, camphorous asarin; a concrete, volatile, camphor-like substance obtained from the root of *Asarum europœum* by distillation with water; insoluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in essential oils. [B, 2, 5.]

ASAROON (Ar.), n. See ASARAN.

ASAROT, n. A name given in Languedoc to the *Acer pseudoplatanus.* [B, 121.]

ASARUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′a^3-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., ἄσαρον, from α priv., and σειρά, a band, because not used in making garlands. Fr., *asaret.* Ger., *Haselwurz.* 1. Wild ginger; a genus of perennial herbs of the *Aristolochiaceæ*, established by Tournefort. It has a creeping rhizome; solitary flowers having a 3-cleft campanulate calyx; 12 stamens, epigynous, with the anthers adnate to the middle or top of the filaments; and a short style with a 6-rayed stigma. The fruit is a fleshy 6-celled capsule surmounted by the remains of the calyx. [B, 19. 34.] 2. In the U. S. Ph., the root of *A. canadense.* [A, 247.] 3. In the Fr. Cod., the *A. europœum.* [B.]—**Alcoolé d'opium et d'a. composé** (Fr.). Syn.: *gouttes anodynes anglaises.* A preparation made by digesting for 20 days and filtering a mixture of 30 parts each of the root of *A. europœum* and sassafras, 15 of aloes-wood, 12 of opium, 4 of ammonium carbonate, and 500 of alcohol; used in epilepsy and hysteria. [L, 77.]—**A. arifolium** [Michaux]. A species indigenous to the south-eastern United States, distinguished by its broadly hastate solitary leaves, which are puberulent along the veins, and by its inflated-urceolate purplish-brown calyx, trilobate at its summit. The slender whitish rhizome has a faint taste of ginger, and is sometimes substituted for serpentaria. It has the medicinal properties of *A. europœum.* [B, 34, 180.]—**A.-bitter.** See ASARIN.—**A. camphor.** Fr., *camphre d'a.* See ASARONE.—**A. canadense** [Linnæus]. Fr., *asaret du Canada.* Ger., *canadische Haselwurz.* Syn.: *A. villosum* [Michaux] (seu *carolinianum* [Walter], seu *latifolium* [Salisbury]). Canada snakeroot, wild ginger; a species distinguished by its pair of large, radical, reniform leaves, with the solitary purplish flower lying between them and close to the ground. Its rhizome is used in domestic medicine, and contains a volatile oil made up of *asarene*, *asarol*,



THE ASARUM CANADENSE. [A, 327.]

and ethereal derivatives of the latter, also a neutral body (*asarin*) of the composition $C_{12}H_{16}O_2$, resin, starch, mucilage, sugar, and a coloring matter (*asarin*). [B, 33, 34.]—**A. carolinianum** [Walter]. See *A. canadense.*—**A. europæum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cabaret* [Fr. Cod.], *rondelle, oreille d'homme, oreillette, nard sauvage.* Ger., *wilde Narde, gemeine Haselwurz.* It., *asaro, nardo silvatico.* Syn.: *asarum* [Fr. Cod.], *Nardus montana* (seu *rustica*, seu *silvestris*), *asarabacca.* A European species resembling *A. canadense* in appearance and botanical character. It contains a volatile oil, a bitter principle (*asarin*), *asarone*, and *asarite.* The rhizome is rounded, of about the thickness of a quill, branching, and beset with rootlets; it has a sharply aromatic odor like that of pepper and valerian, and a nauseous, bitter, and acrid taste. The leaves and rhizome, *radix* (et *herba*) *asari* (seu *azari*, seu *nardi silvestris*, seu *nardi rusticani*, seu *cabaretæ*, seu *vulgaginis*, seu *sanguinis Martis*), were formerly much employed before ipecac was known as an emetic, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and in the form of a dry powder as a sternutatory. After the introduction of ipecac they were used chiefly in veterinary practice. [A, 247; B, 19, 180.]—**A. grandiflorum** [Klotsch]. See *A. arifolium.*—**A. Hookeri.** A species resembling *A. canadense*, of which it is sometimes regarded as a variety, growing on the Pacific coast of North America. [B, 214.]—**A. hypocistis** [Linnæus]. See CYTINUS *hypocystis.*—**A. latifolium** [Salisbury]. See *A. canadense.*—**A. officinale.** See *A. europæum.*—**A. oil.** Lat., *oleum asari.* A volatile oil obtained in small quantity from the root of *A. europæum* by distillation; a yellowish, viscid liquid, smelling like valerian oil, of a sharp, burning taste, sparingly soluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in fixed and volatile oils. Its exact composition is unknown, but the following formulæ have been deduced: C_8H_9O and $C_{10}H_{15}O_2$. [B, 2; L, 132.] See also *A. canadense.*—**A. Sieboldii** [Miquel]. A species growing in Japan, where it is called *to-sai-shin*, having a slender, aromatic rhizome of a pungent, irritating after-taste. [A, 247.]—**A. udne.** An Arabic name for the *A. europæum.* [A, 259.]—**A. villosum** [Michaux]. See *A. canadense.*—**A. virginianum, A. virginicum** [Willdenow]. Black snake-weed; a low acaulescent species, growing in the mountainous regions of the southeastern United States, and said also to occur in China and Japan; it resembles *A. canadense*, but differs in having solitary, glabrous, coriaceous, orbicular-ovate, deeply cordate leaves, and a short subcampanulate dark-purpled calyx. The root is sometimes substituted for that of *Aristolochia serpentaria.* [B, 34, 180; L.]—**A. vulgare, A. vulgare rotundifolium** [Morison]. See *A. europæum.*—**Essentia asari.** See *Tinctura asari.*—**Extractum asari.** Fr., *extrait d'asaret.* An alcoholic solid extract of the root of *A. europæum*, formerly official. [L, 85.]—**Folia asari, Herba asari.** The leaves of *A. europæum.* [B, 180; L, 120.]—**Oleum asari.** See *A. oil.*—**Poudre d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Pulvis asari** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by powdering the recently dried leaves of *A. europæum* and passing the powder through a sieve of 80 meshes to the inch (of 27 mm.). [B.]—**Pulvis asari compositus** (seu **errhinus,** seu **sternutatorius**). Compound powder of asarabacca, containing 8 parts of the leaves of *A. europæum* and 1 part of lavender, slightly different proportions being given in several old pharmacopœias; used as an errhine in headache and ophthalmia. [L, 132.]—**Radix asari.** The rhizome of *A. europæum.* [B, 180.]—**Tinctura asari** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Fr., *teinture d'asaret.* A tincture made by macerating 1 part of the leaves of *A. europæum* in 4 parts of alcohol for 15 days, and filtering. [L, 85.]

ASARWURZ (Ger.), n. A^3'za^{3}r-vurtz. The *Asarum europæum.* [L, 43.]

ASARYAPALA, n. See ADSARI-PALA.

ASASI, n. A Guinea tree, resembling the laurel, a decoction of which is used for toothache. [L, 105.]

ASAUNA, n. The *Briedelia montana.* ["Proc. of the Am. Phar. Assoc.," xxv, p. 225 (B).]

ASBARDO, n. The stems of *Kleinia pteroneura.* ["Proc. of the Am. Phar. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 167 (B).]

ASBEST (Ger.), n. A^{3}s-be^{2}st'. Asbestos. [A, 315.]—**A'ähnlich.** See ASBESTOID.—**A'artig.** See ASBESTINE.—**A'holz.** See *Ligneous* ASBESTOS.—**A'weiss.** See AMIANTINUS.—**Biegsamer A.** Flexible asbestos. [B, 49.] See ASBESTOS.—**Gemeiner A.** A variety of asbestos having a nacreous lustre, translucent at the edges only, and made up of long, thin fibres which are little or not at all elastic. [B, 49.]—**Holza'.** See *Ligniform* ASBESTOS.—**Kanadischer A.** Canadian asbestos. [B, 49.]—**Papiera'.** See *Elastic* ASBESTOS.—**Schillernder A.** See CHRYSOTILE.

ASBESTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-be^{2}st. See ASBESTOS.—**A. ligniforme.** See *Ligneous* ASBESTOS.

ASBESTIC, adj. A^{2}s-be^{2}st'i^{2}k. See ASBESTINE.

ASBESTIFORM, adj. A^{2}s-be^{2}st'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *asbestiformis.* Fr., *asbestiforme.* Fibrous like asbestos. [L, 73, 180.]

ASBESTINE, adj. A^{2}s-be^{2}st'i^{2}n. Lat., *asbestinus.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling asbestos. [A, 302.] 2. Incombustible. [A, 302.]

ASBESTINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-be^{2}st'i^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ASBESTOS.

ASBESTINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-be^{2}st'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ASBESTINE.

ASBESTOID, adj. A^{2}s-be^{2}st'oid. Lat., *asbestoides.* Fr., *asbestoïde.* Ger., *asbestähnlich.* Resembling asbestos. [L, 180.]

ASBESTOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-be^{2}st'o^{2}s. Gr., ἄσβεστος. Fr., *asbeste, amiante.* Ger., *Asbest, Bergflachs.* 1. Anciently (τίτανος understood), unslaked lime. [Dioscorides (A, 311).] 2. A name given to several fibrous varieties of double silicate of magnesium and calcium, remarkable for their resistance to the action of heat. A soft, fibrous substance, made up of flexible or elastic filaments sometimes closely resembling those of flax or silk. It surpasses all other substances as a non-conductor of heat. It is found chiefly in the mountains of northern Italy, but is sparsely distributed throughout the world. The constituents of the Italian and Canadian varieties are given as follows:

	Italian.	Canadian.
Lime and magnesia	37·84	33·20
Silica	41·69	40·90
Oxide of iron	3·01	5·75
Potassa	0·85	traces.
Soda	1·41	0·68
Alumina	2·57	6·60
Moisture (hygroscopic)	3·04	—
Organic matter and water of hydration	9·56	12·50
Loss	·03	0·12
Chlorine	—	0·25

It was formerly employed in medicine as a local irritant, and has been used internally as an anthelminthic. [A, 247, 347, 377; "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," June 12, 1886, p. 432; B, 180.]—**A. plumosus.** See *A.*—**Elastic a.** Ger., *Bergkork, Papierasbest.* Mountain cork; a variety in which the fibres are so interlaced as to be hardly separable or even distinguishable; dull exteriorly or but slightly lustrous, not translucent, of a brown, gray, or green color. It is found in Sweden, Spain, and the Tyrol. [B, 49.]—**Flexible a.** Lat., *amiantus, amianthus.* Ger., *biegsamer Asbest.* Amianth. See *A.*—**Ligneous a., Ligniform a.** Fr., *asbeste ligniforme.* Ger., *Asbestholz, Holzasbest.* A brownish variety found in the Tyrol, closely resembling wood in appearance and texture. [B, 49.]

ASBESTOUS, adj. A^{2}s-be^{2}st'u^{3}s. See ASBESTINE.

ASBESTUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-be^{2}st'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ASBESTOS.

ASBIDAGH (Ar.), n. Carbonate of lead. [A, 259.]

ASBIREE (Ar.), n. See As (Ar.).

ASBO, n. An old name for an unknown animal the fat of which was used as an ingredient of a plaster employed in the treatment of pleurisy. [L, 94.]

ASBOLAN, n. A^{2}s'bo-la^{2}n. From ἄσβολος, soot. See *Earthy* COBALT.

ASBOLE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'bo^{2}l-e(a). Gr., ἀσβόλη (=ἄσβολος). See ASBOLOS.

ASBOLICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-bo^{2}l'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *asbolique.* Ger., *russartig* (1st def.). 1. Sooty, fuliginous. 2. Caused by soot. [A, 322.] See CARCINOMA *scroti asbolicum.*

ASBOLIN, n. A^{2}s'bo-li^{2}n. Lat., *asbolinum, asbolina.* Fr., *asboline.* Ger., *Asbolin.* 1. An old remedy for tape-worm, containing soot. [A, 322.] 2. A yellow volatile oil, bitter and very acrid, extracted, according to Braconnot, from soot. [B, 2.] 3. A resinous substance derived from soot. [B, 7.]

ASBOLODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-bo^{2}l-o'dez(das). Gr., ἀσβολώδης (from ἄσβολος, soot, and εἶδος, resemblance). Sooty, resembling soot. [A, 322.]

ASBOLOS (Lat.), n. f. and m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'bo^{2}l-o^{2}s. Gr., ἄσβολος. Fr., *suie.* Ger., *Russ.* Soot. [A, 322.] See FULIGO.

ASBOLOTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-bo^{2}l-o^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ASBOLICUS.

ASCAIN (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-ka^{2}n^2. A town in the department of the Basses-Pyrenées, France, where there is a cold ferruginous spring. [L, 105.]

ASCALERON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'e^{2}r-o^{2}n. Of Athenæus, the *ascalia* (*q. v.*). [Bory (B, 121).]

ASCALIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀσκαλία. An ancient name for the receptacle of the artichoke. [Pliny (B, 121).]

ASCALONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^3-lo'ni^2-a^3. See ALLIUM *ascalonicum.*

ASCALONICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^3-lo^{2}n(lon)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *Ascalon*, a city in Judæa. See ALLIUM *ascalonicum.*

ASCALONIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^3-lo'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ALLIUM *ascalonicum.*

ASCAMONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^3-mo'ni^2-a^3. Gr., ἀσκαμωνία (= σκαμωνία). See SCAMMONY.

ASCARACANTHA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^3-ra^3-ka^{2}nth-(ka^{3}nth)'a^3. From ἀσκαρίς (see ASCARIS), and ἄκανθα, a prickle. A genus of nematoid worms. [A, 249.]—**A. tenuis.** A species found by Van Beneden in the gizzard of the large goosander, having around its head four blades, toothed on the concave side. [A, 249.]

ASCARDAMYCTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{3}rd-a^3-mi^{2}k(mu^{6}k)'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀσκαρδάμυκτος (from ἀσκαρδαμυκτεῖν, to look without winking). Fr., *ascardamycte.* Having a fixed, staring gaze. [A, 322.]

ASCARIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^3-ri(re)'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *ascaria'scos* (*-ri'asis*). See ASCARIDIASIS.

ASCARICIDA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)-i^2-si(ke)'da^3. From ἀσκαρίς, an intestinal worm, and *cædere*, to destroy. Fr., *ascaricide.* A genus of vernoniaceous plants, made by Cassini, now referred to *Vernonia.* [B, 42.]—**A. anthelminthica, A. indica** [Cassini]. Fr., *ascaricide indienne.* See VERNONIA *anthelminthica.*

ASCARICIDE, n. A^{2}s-ka^{2}r'i^2-sid. Lat., *ascaricidum* (1st def.). Fr., *ascaricide.* 1. A remedy capable of destroying ascarides. [A, 385.] 2. The genus *Ascaricida.* [B.]—**A. indienne** (Fr.). See ASCARICIDA *indica.*

ASCARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ascaridiens, ascaridés.* Ger., *Askariden, Springwürmer.* A family of nematoid worms of the class *Scolecida*, including those genera which have the mouth furnished with three papillæ, one

dorsal and two ventral; usually possess a pharyngeal bulb (or muscular stomach); and have two spicula, or chitinous rods, connected with the male genital apparatus. [B, 27.]

ASCARIDARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{3}-ri^{2}d-a(a^{3})′ri^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *ascaridaire.* Resembling the *Ascaridæ* (said of a section of *Microzoaria* [the *Ascaridaria*] belonging to the apodous worms). [Blainville (L, 116).]

ASCARIDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-ka^{3}r-ed. See ASCARIS.—**A. ailée.** See ASCARIS *mystax.*—**A. du cheval.** See ASCARIS *megalocephala.*—**A. du chien.** See ASCARIS *marginata.*—**A. du cochon.** See ASCARIS *suilla.*—**A. du mouton.** See ASCARIS *ovis.*—**A. du saumon.** See ASCARIS *capsularia.*

ASCARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. of *ascaris* (*q. v.*). A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)′i^{2}d-ez(as).

ASCARIDÉS (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}s-ka^{3}r-i^{2}d-a. See ASCARIDÆ.

ASCARIDIA [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{3}r-i^{2}d′i^{2}-a^{3}. See ASCARICIDA.

ASCARIDIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{3}-ri^{2}d-i(i^{2})′a^{3}-si^{2}s. Gen., *ascaridia′seos* (*-di′asis*). Fr., *ascaridiase* (1st def.). Ger., *Askaridenkrankheit* (1st def.), *Spulwurmkrankheit* (1st def.). 1. The state of being infested with ascarides, together with the resulting morbid phenomena. [A, 322.] 2. Phtheiriasis. [Bory de St. Vincent (A, 322).]

ASCARIDICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{3}-ri^{2}d′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with ascarides. [A, 322.]

ASCARIDIENS (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}s-ka^{3}r-i^{2}d-i^{2}-a^{3}n^{2}. See ASCARIDÆ.

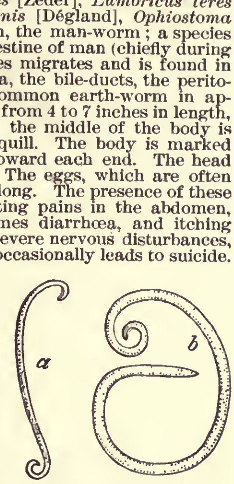
ASCARIDIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{3}-ri^{2}d′i^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ASCARIDARIUS.

ASCARIDOCNESMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)″i^{2}d-o^{2}k-ne^{2}s(nas)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἀσκαρὶς (see ASCARIS), and κνησμός, itching. Fr., *ascaridocnesme.* Itching of the anus or vulva, due to the presence of ascarides. [M, 13.]

ASCARIDODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{3}-ri^{2}d-o′dez(das). Gr., ἀσκαριδώδης. Infested with a great number of ascarides. [A, 322.]

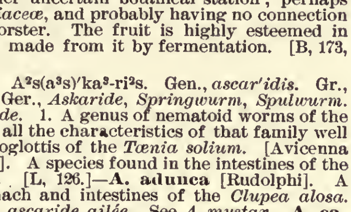
ASCARINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{3}-ri(re)′na^{3}. Fr., *ascarine.* A genus of chloranthaceous plants established by Forster. [B, 214.]—**A. rubra** [Poiret]. Syn.: *Morella rubra* [Loureiro]. An Asiatic plant of altogether uncertain botanical station; perhaps referable to the *Euphorbiaceæ*, and probably having no connection with the genus *A.* of Forster. The fruit is highly esteemed in China, where a liquor is made from it by fermentation. [B, 173, 214; L, 105.]

ASCARIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′ka^{3}-ri^{2}s. Gen., *ascar′idis.* Gr., ἀσκαρίς. Fr., *ascaride.* Ger., *Askaride, Springwurm, Spulwurm.* It., *ascaride.* Sp., *ascáride.* 1. A genus of nematoid worms of the family *Ascaridæ*, having all the characteristics of that family well marked. [B.] 2. The proglottis of the *Tænia solium.* [Avicenna (L, 17).]—**A. acus** [Bloch.]. A species found in the intestines of the herring and the salmon. [L, 126.]—**A. adunca** [Rudolphi]. A species found in the stomach and intestines of the *Clupea alosa.* [L, 127.]—**A. alata.** Fr., *ascaride ailée.* See *A. mystax.*—**A. caniculæ, A. canis, A. canis aurei.** See *A. marginata.*—**A. canis et martis** [Schrank]. See EUSTRONGYLUS *gigas.*—**A. canis lagopodis.** A species found in the *Canis lagopus.* [L, 127.]—**A. capsularia** [Rudolphi]. Fr., *ascaride du saumon.* A species found in the intestines and abdomen of the salmon. [L, 126.]—**A. cati** [Schrank]. See *A. mystax.*—**A. clupearum.** A species found in the abdomen of the *Clupea harengus.* [L, 127.]—**A. columbæ** [Gmelin]. See *A. maculosa.*—**A. conosoma.** A term applied by Bremser, Diesing, and others to the larva of the common fly (*Musca domestica*), mistaken for an entozoon. [L, 16.]—**A. corpore utrinque sulcato, cauda obtusiuscula.** See *A. lumbricoides.*—**A. crenulata.** See *A. leptoptera.*—**A. dipodis.** See *A. tetraptera.*—**A. dispar** [Schrank]. A species found in the cæcum of the goose. [L, 127.]—**A. equi** [Gmelin]. See *A. megalocephala.*—**A. felis** [Gmelin]. See *A. mystax.*—**A. gibbosa** [Rudolphi]. A species found in the intestine of the pheasant. [L, 127.]—**A. gigas.** See *A. lumbricoides.*—**A. gigas equi** [Goeze]. See *A. megalocephala.*—**A. inflexa** [Zeder]. A species found in fowls. [L, 24.]—**A. labiata** [Rudolphi]. A species found in the eel. [L, 126.]—**A. leptoptera** [Rudolphi]. A species found in many of the cat family. [L, 126.]—**A. lumbricoides** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ascaride lombricoïde, lombriç intestinal.* Ger., *gemeiner Spulwurm, regenwurmähnlicher Springwurm.* It., *ascaride lombricoide.* Sp., *ascáride lumbricoida, lombriz.* Syn.: *A. gigas* [Goeze], *Fusaria lumbricoides* [Zeder], *Lumbricus teres hominis* [Tyson], *Nematoideum hominis* [Dégland], *Ophiostoma Pontierii* [Bremser]. The round-worm, the man-worm; a species of common occurrence in the small intestine of man (chiefly during middle childhood), whence it sometimes migrates and is found in the most diverse localities (the trachea, the bile-ducts, the peritoneal cavity, etc.). It resembles the common earth-worm in appearance. The males usually measure from 4 to 7 inches in length, and the females from 9 to 14 inches; the middle of the body is about as large as an ordinary goose-quill. The body is marked by fine transverse rings, and tapers toward each end. The head is provided with three oral papillæ. The eggs, which are often found in the fæces, are from 50 to 60 μ long. The presence of these worms gives rise to colicky and shooting pains in the abdomen, indigestion, nausea, vomiting, sometimes diarrhœa, and itching of the nose; also in some instances to severe nervous disturbances, including a morbid sensitiveness that occasionally leads to suicide. The diagnosis rests on the passage of the worm or its ova. Santonin is the remedy most commonly used to expel these worms. [A, 249; T. S. Cobbold (A, 364); B, 27; L, 16.]—**A. lumbricoides asini feri** [Pallas]. See *A. megalocephala.*—**A. maculosa** [Rudolphi]. A species found in the intestine of the pigeon. [L, 24, 126.]—**A. marginata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ascaride du chien.* A species found in the small intestine of the dog and the wolf. [L, 18.]—**A. maritima** [Leuckart]. A species of which only one specimen has been observed—in the matter vomited by a child. It was 32 mm. (1¼ inch) long and 1 mm. broad. [B, 27.]—**A. megalocephala** [Cloquet]. Fr., *ascaride du cheval.* Syn.: *A. equi* [Gmelin], *A. gigas equi* [Goeze]. A species infesting the horse, the ass, and other like animals; resembling the *A. lumbricoides*, and formerly considered to be identical with it. [B, 84; L, 126.]—**A. mystax** [Rudolphi]. Ger., *Katzenspringwurm.* Syn.: *A. felis* [Gmelin], *A. teres felis* [Goeze], *A. cati* [Schrank], *A. alata* [Dujardin], *Fusaria mystax* [Zeder]. A species resembling the *A. lumbricoides*, but smaller; found in the intestines of cats and dogs and occasionally of man. It has a very slender worm-like body, and is provided with a wing-like projection on either side of the head. The tail of the male is usually rolled into the form of a spiral. [B, 27; L, 16.]—**A. negrovenosa.** A species forming a connecting link between the free and the parasitic *Nematoda.* It inhabits the lungs of frogs, and the young, after escaping, develop in damp earth or mud into sexually mature animals, but the young of the latter do not reach sexual maturity until they have become parasitic in the frog. [L, 147.]—**A. obvelata** [Rudolphi]. See *A. tetraptera.*—**A. ovis.** Fr., *ascaride du mouton.* A species found in the intestine of the sheep. [Rudolphi (L, 17).]—**A. perspicillum** [Rudolphi]. A species found in the small intestine of the turkey. [L, 126.]—**A. renalis** [Gmelin]. See EUSTRONGYLUS *gigas.*—**A. salaris, A. salmonis.** See *A. capsularia.*—**A. stephanostoma** [Jördens]. The larva of the *Musca carnaria*, which, having been found in the intestinal canal of man, Jördens, Lenz, and others regarded as an entozoon. [B, 84; L, 16.]—**A. suilla.** Fr., *ascaride du cochon.* A species found in the hog; formerly thought to be identical with *A. lumbricoides.* [B, 84; L, 16, 17.]—**A. teres canis** [Goeze]. See *A. marginata.*—**A. teres felis** [Goeze]. See *A. mystax.*—**A. tetraptera** [Nitzsch]. A species found in the large intestine of the mouse. [L, 126.]—**A. trichiura** [Linnæus]. See TRICOCEPHALUS *dispar.*—**A. tricuspidata.** See *A. marginata.*—**A. triquetra.** See *A. mystax.*—**A. truncatula** [Rudolphi]. A species found in the intestine of the perch. [L, 127.]—**A. vermicularis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ascaride vermiculaire.* Ger., *Afterwurm, Aftermade.* See OXYURIS *vermicularis.*—**A. vesicularis** [Fröhlich]. A species found in the cæcum of the domestic fowl. [L, 44.]—**A. visceralis** [Gmelin]. See EUSTRONGYLUS *gigas.*—**A. Werneri** [Rudolphi]. See *A. marginata.*



THE ASCARIS MYSTAX, NATURAL SIZE. (FROM QUAIN, AFTER LEUCKART.)

a, the male; *b*, the female.



THE ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES. (AFTER VAN BENEDEN.)

1, the complete worm; 2, the head; 3, the tail of the male; 4, the middle of the body of the female.

ASCAROIDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ka^{3}-ro(ro^{2})-i(e)′dez(das). From ἀσκαρίς (see ASCARIS), and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *askaridenartig.* Of the nature of an *Ascaris*; as a n., a genus of nematoid worms resembling the *Ascaris.* [A, 249; L, 81.]

ASCE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s. See ASCUS.

ASCEA (It.), n. A^{3}s-cha′a^{3}. An Italian village where there is a cold sulphurous and ferruginous spring. [A, 385.]

ASCELES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-ez(as). Gr., ἀσκελής (from α intens., and σκέλλειν, to dry, parch [1st def.], or α priv., and σκέλος, the leg [2d def.]). Fr., *ascèle.* Ger., *dünnschenkelig* (1st def.). 1. Very thin in the legs. [A, 322.] 2. Having no legs. [A, 322; L, 41, 94.]

ASCELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)′la^{3}. Fr., *ascelle.* See AXILLA.

ASCELLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See ASCUS.

ASCELUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ASCELES.

ASCENDING, adj. A^{2}s-se^{2}nd′i^{2}ng. Lat., *ascendens* (from *ascendere*, to ascend). Fr., *ascendant, montant.* Ger., *aufsteigend.* It., Sp., *ascendente.* Rising, pursuing an upward course (in botany, said especially of a stem or other part of a plant which, at first horizontally disposed, takes an upward direction). [B, 19.] See also *A.* AORTA, *A.* COLON, *A.* CURRENT, *A.* METAMORPHOSIS, and *A.* PARALYSIS.

ASCENSION, ASCENT, n's. A^{2}s-se^{2}n'shu^{3}n, -se^{2}nt'. Lat., *ascensio, ascensus.* Fr., *ascension.* Ger., *Aufsteigen, Erhöhung.* 1. Locomotion upward, note being taken of the physiological effects of changes of altitude. [A, 385.] 2. An increase in the severity of a disease. [A, 322.] 3. Of an organ, *e. g.*, the uterus (Lat., *ascensus* [seu *elevatio*] *uteri*; Ger., *Höhenstand* [oder *Erhebung*] *des Uterus*), the assumption of a more elevated situation. [A, 69.] 4. An old term for the process of sublimation. [Libavius (L, 116).]

ASCEOUS, adj. A^{2}s'se^2-u^{3}s. Of or pertaining to an ascus (*q. v.*). [Farlow (B).]

ASCESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-se(ka)'si^{2}s. Gen., *asce'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., ἄσκησις (from ἀσκεῖν, to exercise, to practice). Exercise. [A, 325.]

ASCHAM (Ar.), n. See AMNIYOS.

ASCHBAUM (Ger.), n. A^{3}sh'ba^3-u^{4}m. The ash-tree. [A, 315.] —**A'rinde.** See *Cortex* FRAXINI. [B, 180.] See FRAXINUS *excelsior.*

ASCHBLATT (Ger.), n. A^{3}sh'bla^{3}t. See ARTEMISIA *maritima.*

ASCHBLEI (Ger.), n. A^{3}sh'bli. 1. Graphite. 2. Bismuth. [B, 49, 180.]

ASCH-BUTCHEGAN (Ar.), n. Castoreum. [L, 77.]

ASCHE (Ger.), n. A^{3}sh'e^2. See ASH.—**A'nartig.** Cineritious. [L, 80.]—**A'nbad.** An ash-bath. [L, 80.]—**A'nbett.** The application of heat to the body by means of hot, dry ashes. [L, 135.]—**A'nflockenblume.** The centaury. [L, 43.]—**A'nkapelle, A'nkupelle.** Ashes used in cupellation. [L, 46.]—**A'nkraut.** The sky-flower. [L, 46.] See CINERARIA.—**A'nlauge.** The lye of wood-ashes. [A, 315.]—**A'npflanze.** 1. The sky-flower. [L, 30.] See CINERARIA. 2. The *Artemisia vulgaris.* [A, 315.]—**A'nsalz.** Potash. [L, 30.]—**Blaue A.** Cinis cærulea; azurite. [B, 180.]—**Grüne A.** Cinis viridis; chrysocolla or green malachite. [B, 180.]—**Holza'.** Wood-ashes. [L, 30.]—**Knochena'.** Bone-ash. [L, 30.]

ASCHÉE (Fr.), n. A^{3}sh-a. An old name for the earth-worm. [L, 105.]

ASCHENFETT (Ger.), n. A^{3}sh'e^{2}n-fe^{2}t. Salmon-fat. [B, 180.] See SALMO *thymallus.*

ASCHERWURZEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}sh'e^{2}r-vur-tze^{2}l. White dittany root; the root of *Dictamnus albus.* [B, 180.]

ASCHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. The salmon. [B, 180.]—**Axungia aschiæ, Oleum aschiæ.** Salmon-fat. [B, 180.] See SALMO *thymallus.*

ASCHIDASARUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ki^{2}d(ch^{2}i^{2}d)-a^{2}s-(a^{3}s)'a^3-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From α priv., σχίζειν, to split, and *Asarum* (*q. v.*). A section of the genus *Asarum*, including species with undivided styles. [Duchartre (B, 214).]

ASCHIDOBLASTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ki^{2}d(ch^{2}i^{2}d)-o-(o^2)-bla^{2}s(bla^{3}s)'te^2-e(a^3-e^2). From α priv., σχίζειν, to split, and βλαστός, a germ. Fr., *aschidoblastées.* Of Jussieu, a subdivision of the *Perispermeæ*, including the families (orders) *Burmanniaceæ*, *Apostasieæ*, and *Orchidaceæ*, characterized by the presence of a very imperfect, undivided, homogeneous embryo. [B, 121.]

ASCHIL, ASCHILL (Ar.), n's. The *Scilla maritima.* [A, 259.]

ASCHION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., ἄσχιον. An ancient name for the truffle [Dioscorides (A, 311)]; applied by Wallroth to the genus *Tuber.* [B, 121.]—**A. nigrum** [Wallroth]. See TUBER *cibarium.*

ASCHISTODACTYLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ki^{2}st(ch^{2}i^{2}st)''-o(o^2)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. From ἄσχιστος, not cloven, and δάκτυλος, a finger Fr., *aschistodactylie.* See SYNDACTYLIA.

ASCHISTODACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ki^{2}st(ch^{2}i^{2}st)''-o(o^2)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *aschistodactyle.* Pertaining to or affected with syndactylia. [A, 322.]

ASCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ASCHIA.—**Axungia aschii, Oleum aschii.** Salmon-fat. [B, 180.] See under SALMO *thymallus.*

ASCHKUR (Ar.), n. The *Andropogon schœnanthus.* [L, 77.]

ASCHLAUCH (Ger.), n. A^{3}sh'la^3-u^{4}k. The common leek (*Allium porrum*). [L, 37.]

ASCHNITZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}sh'ni^{2}tz. The lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*). [L, 46.]

ASCHWURZ (Ger.), n. A^{3}sh'vurtz. The white dittany (*Dictamnus albus*). [A, 315.]

ASCHWURZEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}sh'vur-tze^{2}l. The root of the *Dictamnus albus.* [B, 180.]

ASCIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{2}s)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From ἄσκιος, shadowless, so thin as to cast no shadow. 1. A hatchet, or ax. [A, 322.] 2. In zoology, the salmon (*Salmo thymallus*). 3. A spiral bandage. Galen (A, 325).]—**Axungia asciæ, Oleum asciæ.** Salmon-fat. [B, 180.] See under SALMO *thymallus.*

ASCIANO (It.), n. A^{3}s-chi^2-a^3'no. A place in Tuscany, a mile from Pisa, where there is a spring containing earthy sulphates, carbonates, and chlorides. [A, 319; L, 135.]

ASCIDÉS (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}s-i^{2}d-a. The *Ascomycetes.* [Bertillon (B, 46).]

ASCIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'i^2-a^3. From ἀσκίδιον (= ἀσκίον), dim. of ἀσκός, a leather wine-bag. Fr., *ascidies, ascidiens.* Ger., *Mantelthiere* (1st def.). 1. The ascidians. See ASCIDIVIDA. 2. The pl. of *ascidium* (*q. v.*).—**A. abdominalia** [Huxley]. An order of the *Tunicata* characterized by the alimentary canal being completely behind the branchial sac, which is comparatively small. [L, 147.]—**A. branchialia** [Huxley]. An order of the *Tunicata* characterized by a branchial sac occupying the whole or nearly the whole length of the body, the intestine lying on one side of it. [L, 147.]—**A. larvalia** [Huxley]. An order of the *Tunicata* which retain the larval form throughout their life. [L, 147.] Cf. APPENDICULARIA.

ASCIDIACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-a^3. Fr., *ascidiacés.* See ASCIDIADÆ.

ASCIDIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-i(e)'a^3-de(da^3-e^2). Fr., *ascidides.* The simple ascidians; a family of the *Tunicata* made by Woodward, characterized by the members being simple, fixed, solitary or gregarious, oviparous, the sexes united, and the branchial sac simple or disposed in deep and regular folds. [L, 147.]

ASCIDIALIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-i^2-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Of or pertaining to an ascidium. [B, 198.]

ASCIDIANS, n. pl. A^{2}s-si^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}nz. Fr., *ascidiens.* See ASCIDIA.—**Compound a.** See BOTRYLLIDÆ.—**Simple a.** See ASCIDIADÆ.—**Social a.** See CLAVELLINIDÆ.

ASCIDIARIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-i^2-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). An aggregation of compound ascidians. [A, 316, 359.] See BOTRYLLIDÆ.

ASCIDIATE, adj. A^{2}s-si^{2}d'i^2-at. Lat., *ascidiatus.* Fr., *ascidié.* Shaped like a vase or flask; in botany, provided with an ascidium. [B, 198; L, 180.]

ASCIDICOLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-i^2-ko^{2}l'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of copepods. [L, 204.]

ASCIDIFORM, adj. A^{2}s-si^{2}d'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *ascidiformis, ascidiiformis* (from ἀσκίδιον [see ASCIDIA], and *forma*, form). See ASCIDIOID.

ASCIDIGEROUS, adj. A^{2}s-si^{2}d-i^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From ἀσκίδιον (see ASCIDIA), and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *ascidigère.* Bearing ascidia (said of leaves or plants). [B, 121.]

ASCIDIOCARPA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of adj. *ascidiocarpus.* A^{2}s-(a^{3}s)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-i^2-o(o^2)-ka^{3}r'pa^3. Fr., *ascidiocarpes.* A class of cryptogams, established by Lühnemann for the two genera *Blasia* and *Riccia.* [B, 170.]

ASCIDIOCARPOUS, adj. A^{2}s-si^{2}d''i^2-o-ka^{3}rp'u^{3}s. From ἀσκίδιον (see ASCIDIA), and καρπός, a fruit. Lat., *ascidiocarpus.* Fr., *ascidiocarpe.* Having the fruit open at the top (said of certain *Hepaticæ*). [L, 41.]

ASCIDIOID, adj. A^{2}s-si^{2}d'i^2-oid. Lat., *ascidiodes* (from ἀσκίδιον [see ASCIDIA], and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *ascidioïde.* Ger., *schlauchförmig.* Sac-shaped. [A, 322.]

ASCIDIOIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-i^2-o(o^2)-i(e)'da^3. The *Tunicata* (*q. v.*), so called because many of them are shaped like a two-necked bottle. [A, 359.]

ASCIDION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'i^2-o^{2}n. From ἀσκίδιον (= ἀσκίον, dim. of ἀσκός), a little pouch or bottle. 1. A genus of lichens found on cinchona barks. 2. A genus of *Fungi.* [L, 41, 109.]

ASCIDIOZOOID, n. A^{2}s-si^{2}d''i^2-o-zo'oid. From ἀσκίον, a little pouch, ζῷον, an animal, and εἶδος, resemblance. Huxley's term for one of the zooids or individuals into which the anterior portion of the blastoderm of certain of the ascidians develops. [L.] Cf. CYATHOZOOID.

ASCIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *outre, goudet.* Ger., *Schlauch.* 1. A tubular or pitcher-shaped organ, open at the top and often filled with liquid, developed from or upon a leaf. 2. A name given by Fries to the spore of an ascophorous *Fungus*, when this spore contains in its interior several vesicles (sporidiola). 3. Of Fée, a genus of lichens. 4. Of A. Braun, a genus of *Algæ.* [B, 170, 198.]

ASCIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-se. The *Cyprinus erythropthalmus.* [A, 385.]

ASCIFORM, adj. A^{2}s'si^2-fo^{2}rm. From ἀσκός, a pouch or bottle, and *forma*, form. Fr., *asciforme.* Ger., *schlauchförmig.* Shaped like a flask or ascus. [B.]

ASCIGERI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}j(ki^{2}g)'e^{2}r-i(e). Fr., *ascigères.* The ascigerous *Fungi*, or *Ascomycetes.* Of Bail, a division of the *Gasteromycetes*, including the *Tuberaceæ*, and of the *Pyrenomycetes*, including the *Sphæriacei.* [B, 121.]

ASCIGEROUS, adj. A^{2}s-si^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *ascigerus* (from ἀσκός, a pouch or bottle, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *ascigère.* Ger., *schlauchtragend.* Bearing asci (said of certain *Fungi*, such as the *Ascomycetes*, which are provided with asci). [B, 19.]

ASCILLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)'la^3. See AXILLA.

ASCINDOE, n. A shrub of Guinea, used in gonorrhœa. [L, 105.]

ASCITE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-set. See ASCITES.—**A. chyliforme.** See *Chylous* EFFUSION.—**A. de l'utérus.** See HYDROMETRA.—**A. huileuse.** See ASCITES *adiposus.*—**A. isolée.** A form of ascites occurring suddenly, with fever, and running an acute course (to recovery) without any concomitant disease. [Besnier (L, 87).]—**A. péritonéale.** See ASCITES.—**A. sous-cutanée.** See ŒDEMA and ANASARCA.—**A. vaginale.** See ASCITES *vaginalis.*—**A. vraie.** See ASCITES.

ASCITES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si(ke)'tez(tas). Gen., *asci'tæ*; acc., *asci'ten.* Gr., ἀσκίτης (ὕδρωψ understood), the bag-like dropsy (from ἀσκός, a pouch or bottle). Fr., *ascite, hydropisie du bas ventre* (ou *du péritoine*), *hydropéritoine* [Piorry]. Ger., *Bauchwassersucht.* It., *ascite.* Sp., *ascitis.* Syn.: *hydroperitonæum, hydrops peritonæi* (seu *abdominis*). Dropsy of the peritonæum (or of the belly), abdominal dropsy; a collection of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity, especially one not due to inflammation of the peritonæum. It is a symptom of various diseases, especially of the heart, liver, and kidneys, or may be due to local causes, such as degeneration of the peritonæum or obstruction of the portal circulation. The sp. gr. of the liquid varies from 1·008 to 1·014, and it occasionally contains fibrin, cholesterin, biliary elements, etc., and, in cases of renal origin, urea. [D, 21; Eichhorst (M, 1).]—**Active a.,**

Acute a. Fr., *ascite aiguë.* A form in which a large effusion takes place suddenly, especially as the result of exposure to wet and cold. [D, 1.]—**A. ab aqua sanguinolenta** (seu **nigrescente**). See *A. cruentus.*—**A. abdominalis.** See *A.*—**A. ab exanthemate.** A. attributed to the suppression of a cutaneous eruption. [L, 132.]—**A. ab hepate.** A. due to hepatic disease. [L, 132.]—**A. ab herpetibus repressis.** See *A. ab exanthemate.*—**A. ab inanitione et colliquatione.** See *A. a sanguifluxibus.*—**A. ab oppilatione.** A. from visceral obstruction. [L, 132; M, 60.]—**A. ab ovariis.** A. due to ovarian disease. [L, 132.]—**A. a colliquatione.** See *A. febrilis.*—**A. a cruore loturæ carnium simili, A. a cruore mero.** See *A. cruentus.*—**A. adiposus.** Fr., *ascite huileuse.* A form in which the effusion contains much fatty matter and occasionally peptones, casein-like masses, or lecithin; commonly associated with malignant or tubercular disease of the peritonæum. [H, Eichhorst (A, 319).]—**A. a liene.** A. due to enlargement of the spleen from malarial poisoning. [L, 132.]—**A. a mesenterio strumoso.** See *A. scrofulosus.*—**A. arthriticus.** A. due to gout. [L, 132.]—**A. a sanguifluxibus.** A. due to impoverishment of the blood from repeated hæmorrhages. [L, 132.]—**A. a scabie repulsa.** See *A. ab exanthemate.*—**A. a vesica disrupta.** See *A. urinosus.*—**A. calidus.** See *Acute a.*—**A. chylosus.** See *Chylous* EFFUSION.—**A. cruentus.** Hæmorrhage into the peritonæum. [L, 132.]—**A. exquartana** [Werlhof]. A. due to malarial fever of the quartan type. [L, 119, 132.]—**A. febrilis.** A. occurring as the result of a fever. [L, 119, 132.]—**A. flatulento-peritonæus.** Abdominal distension from tympanites. [L, 132.]—**A. hepaticus.** A. due to hepatic disease.—**A. hepato-cysticus.** Dropsy or great distension of the gall-bladder. [M, 60.]—**A. intercus.** Dropsy situated between the skin and the peritonæum. [L, 132; M, 60.]—**A. intermuscularis.** Œdema of the abdominal muscles. [L, 132.]—**A. maculis repressis.** See *A. ab exanthemate.*—**A. of the uterus.** See HYDROMETRA.—**A. oleosus.** See *A. adiposus.*—**A. omentalis.** Dropsy of the omentum. [L, 132.]—**A. ovarii.** See *Ovarian* CYSTOMA.—**A. purulento-peritonæus, A. purulentus.** Ger., *Eiterbauchwassersucht.* A collection of purulent matter in the peritonæum. [L, 132.]—**A. rubeola repressa.** See *A. ab exanthemate.*—**A. saccatus.** 1. Encysted dropsy of the peritonæum; a form in which the effusion is shut off from the general peritoneal cavity by inflammatory exudate or adhesions. 2. Ovarian dropsy. [L, 84, 132.] See *Ovarian* CYSTOMA.—**A. sanguineo-intercus.** Hæmorrhage beneath the peritonæum, separating it from the abdominal muscles. [L, 132.]—**A. sanguineo-peritonæus.** Hæmorrhage into the abdominal muscles. [L, 132.]—**A. sanguineo-uterinus.** See HÆMATOMETRA.—**A. scorbuticus** [Boerhaave]. A. due to scurvy or accompanied with scorbutic symptoms. [L, 132.]—**A. scrofulosus.** A. occurring in scrofulous children. [L, 132.]—**A. stomachi.** An accumulation of water in the stomach. [L, 132.]—**A. urinosus.** An escape of urine into the peritonæum. [L, 132.]—**A. uterinus.** See HYDROMETRA.—**A. vaginalis.** Fr., *ascite vaginale.* Ger., *Bauchmuskelscheidewassersucht.* An accumulation of liquid within the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle. [L, 44.]—**A. vulgatior.** A. preceded by high-colored, scanty urine, evidently due to kidney disease. [L, 132.]—**Chronic a.** A. of long standing, or in which the effusion takes place slowly. [M.]—**Chyliform a., Chylous a.** Fr., *ascite chyliforme.* See *Chylous* EFFUSION.—**Encysted a.** See *A. saccatus.*—**Hepatic a.** See *A. hepaticus.*—**Hydrops a. adiposus.** See *A. adiposus.*—**Mechanical a., Passive a.** A. due to disease of the heart, liver, spleen, or kidneys leading to retardation of the blood current in the vena portæ. [D, 1.]—**Saccated a.** See *A. saccatus.*—**Subcutaneous a.** Œdema of the abdominal wall. [L, 44.]—**Visceral a.** See *Mechanical a.*

ASCITIC, ASCITICAL, adj's. A^{2}s-si^{2}t'i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *asciticus.* Fr., *ascitique.* Ger., *ascitisch, bauchwassersüchtig.* It., *ascitico.* Sp., *ascitico.* Pertaining to or affected with ascites. [D.]

ASCIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ASCIDIUM.

ASCLÉPEION (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-kla-pa-o^{2}n^2. See ASCLEPIEION.

ASCLEPIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p(klap)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asclépiacées.* 1. A division of the *Asclepiadaceæ,* made by Reichenbach. 2. The *Asclepiadaceæ.* [B, 121, 172.]

ASCLEPIADACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p(klap)-i^2-a^{3}da(da^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see ASCLEPIAS. Fr., *asclépiadées.* Ger., *Asklepiadaceen.* It., *asclepiadacee.* Syn.: *Asclepiadeæ* [Jacquin, R. Brown, Endlicher, Decaisne, Bentham and Hooker]. The milk-weeds or asclepiads; an order of dicotyledonous herbs or shrubs belonging to the solanal alliance (Lindley) or the cohort *Gentianales* [Bentham and Hooker], having a milky, frequently acrid juice, and bearing entire, exstipulate, usually opposite leaves. The calyx and corolla are regular, 5-parted, and both are valvate in æstivation; the stamens are united to each other, and the pollen coheres in masses (pollinia); there are 2 ovaries, with the 2 stigmas united and adherent to the stamens. The *A.* (*Asclepiadeæ*) have been variously subdivided. By Bentham and Hooker and others they are divided into the suborders *Periploceæ,* including the single tribe *Periploceæ,* which have flowers with granulose pollen applied to the extremity of the acuminate or appendiculate anthers, and *Euasclepiadeæ* (*Asclepiadeæ veræ*), comprising the tribes *Secamoneæ, Cynancheæ, Gonolobeæ, Marsdenieæ, Ceropegieæ,* and *Stapelieæ,* which have waxy pollen in masses (pollinia), of which there is usually but one in each loculus. By Endlicher the *Secamoneæ* are made a distinct suborder, and by Decaisne and Lindley the order is divided into the tribes *Periploceæ, Secamoneæ, Asclepiadeæ veræ, Gonolobeæ, Stapelieæ.* In the most recent classification (Hooker's) the *Stapelieæ* are omitted as a distinct tribe. [B, 34, 42, 170, 212.]

ASCLEPIADACEOUS, adj. A^{2}s-kle^{2}p''i^2-a^{2}d-a'shu^{3}s. Of or belonging to the *Asclepiadaceæ.* [B.]

ASCLEPIADÆ (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *Asclepiades.* A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p-(klap)-i(e)'a^3-de(da^3-e^2). 1. The pl. of *Asclepiades* (*q. v.*). 2. Of Decaisne, a division of the *Asclepiadeæ veræ,* including *Asclepias* and 6 other genera, in which the corolla is naked at the throat and there is a staminal corona made up of 5 concave leaflets each furnished with an appendix. [B, 121, 170.]

ASCLÉPIADE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-kla-pi^2-a^{3}d. Syn.: *dompte-venin.* 1. In the Fr. Cod., the *Cynanchum vincetoxicum.* [B, 5.] 2. The genus *Asclepias.* [A, 385.] 3. See ASCLEPIADES.—**A. bicolor.** See ASCLEPIAS *curassavica.*—**A. blanc, A. blanche.** See CYNANCHUM *vincetoxicum.*—**A. colorant.** See GYMNEMA *tingens.*—**A. de Curaçoa.** See ASCLEPIAS *curassavica.*—**A. de Syrie.** See ASCLEPIAS *Cornuti.*—**A. lactifère.** See ASCLEPIAS *lactifera.*—**A. laniflore.** See ASCLEPIAS *laniflora.*—**A. tubéreuse, A. tubéreux.** See ASCLEPIAS *tuberosa.*—**Racine d'a. tubéreuse.** The root of *Asclepias tuberosa.*

ASCLEPIADEACEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p(klap)-i^{2}a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

ASCLEPIADEÆ (Lat.), n f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p(klap)-i^2-a^{2}d-(a^{3}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asclépiadées.* 1. Of R. Brown, Endlicher, Bentham and Hooker, and most botanists, the *Asclepiadaceæ* (*q. v.*). 2. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Asclepiadaceæ* corresponding to the *A. veræ* of Decaisne. [B, 170.]—**A. genuinæ** [Bartling]. The same as the *Euasclepiadaceæ* (*q. v.* under ASCLEPIADACEÆ). [B, 170.]—**A. veræ.** 1. Of R. Brown, see *A. genuinæ.* 2. Of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Asclepiadaceæ,* including all the *Euasclepiadaceæ* of Bentham and Hooker, except the *Secamoneæ,* and divided by him into the tribes *Cynancheæ, Gonolobeæ,* and *Pergularineæ.* 3. Of Decaisne and Lindley, a tribe (also called *A.* by Lindley) of the *Asclepiadaceæ,* including genera having stamens with connate filaments and bilocular anthers, each anther bearing a pair of pollinic masses suspended by two threads. It includes the subdivisions *Astephaneæ, Microlomeæ, Haplostemmeæ, Cynoctoneæ, Sarcostemmeæ, Eustegieæ, Asclepiadæ, Ditassæ,* and *Oxypetalæ.* [B, 34, 121, 170.]

ASCLEPIADES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p(klap)-i(e)'a^3-dez-(das). Gr., Ἀσκληπιάδης (from Ἀσκληπιός = Æsculapius). Fr., *Asclépiade.* A son, priest, or disciple of Æsculapius; in the pl., *Asclepiadæ,* physicians. [A, 311, 322.]

ASCLEPIADIN, n. A^{2}s-kle^{2}p-i'a^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *asclépiadine.* Ger., *Asclepiadin.* Syn.: *asclepin, cynanchin.* A yellow, amorphous, bitter glucoside obtained from various species of *Asclepias* and *Cynanchum.* It is emetic, diaphoretic, and purgative, and is poisonous, and is readily decomposed into sugar and asclepin (*q. v.*). [C. Gram, "Arch. f. exp. Pathol. u. Pharm.," xix, 6; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Jan. 25, 1886, p. 82; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1886, p. 451; B, 2, 207.]

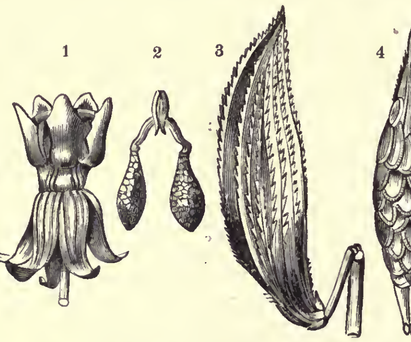
ASCLEPIADINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p(klap)-i^2-a^{2}d-(a^{3}d)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asclépiadinées.* Ger., *Asklepiadineen.* Of Brongniart, a class of hypogynous gamopetalous plants, including the families (orders) *Spigeliaceæ, Loganiaceæ, Apocyneæ, Asclepiadeæ,* and *Gentianeæ.* [B, 170.] Cf. GENTIANALES [Bentham and Hooker].

ASCLEPIADS, n. pl. A^{2}s-klep'i^2-a^{2}dz. See ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

ASCLEPIARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p(klap)-i^2-a^{2}r-(a^{3}r)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of asclepiadaceous plants (*Stelliflorœ*), including the *Asclepieæ, Astephaneæ, Ditasseæ, Gonolobeæ.* and *Pergularieæ.* 2. Of Dumortier, an order of the *Torocoronæ,* including the families *Menyanthideæ, Gentianaceæ, Loganiaceæ, Asclepiadeæ,* and *Apocyneæ.* [B, 170.] Cf. GENTIANALES.

ASCLEPIAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p(klap)'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *asclepi'ados* (*-dis*). Gr., ἀσκληπιάς. Fr., *asclépiade.* Ger., *Asclepias, Schwalbenwurzel, Seidenpflanze.* It., *asclepiade.* 1. An unknown plant mentioned by Dioscorides. [A, 311.] 2. The milk-weed, butterfly-weed, or orange swallow-wort; a genus of perennial herbs of the *Asclepiadaceæ,* made by Tournefort and Linnæus. The flower consists of a 5-parted calyx, a corolla of 5 petals bent downward toward the stalk, a corona of 5 cup-shaped processes, each provided with a curved, horn-shaped eminence lying within the corolla, and an antheridium consisting of 5 anthers with connate filaments, bearing 5 pairs of pollinia suspended by threads, and adherent to the 5-angled stigma. The fruit is a pair of follicles containing numerous seeds, provided with a tuft of silky hairs. The juice is milky-white and somewhat acrid. [B, 19, 34.] 3. In the U. S. Ph., the root of *A. tuberosa.* [B.]—**A. acida** [Roxburgh]. See SARCOSTEMMA *brevistigma.*—**A. acuminata** [Roxburgh]. See GYMNEMA *acuminata.*—**A. alba** [Cavanilles], **A. albo flore.** Fr., *asclépiade blanche.* See CYNANCHUM *vincetoxicum.*—**A. alexicaca** [Jacquin]. A species, now referred to *Tylophora,* growing in Malabar and Ceylon, where it is used as an emetic and alexipharmic. [B, 180, 216.]—**A. amœna** [Linnæus]. See *A. incarnata.*—**A. annularis** [Roxburgh]. See HOLOSTEMMA *Rheedei.*—**A. aphylla.** See SARCOSTEMMA *brevistigma,* S. *forskahlianum,* and S. *aphyllum.*—**A. apocynum.** See *A. Cornuti.*—**A. arborescens** [Linnæus]. See GOMPHOCARPUS *arborescens.*—**A. asthmatica** [Linnæus]. See TYLOPHORA *asthmatica.*—**A. bicolor** [Mönch]. Fr., *Asclépiade bicolor.* See *A. curassavica.*—**A. brevicornu** [Scheele]. See ASCLEPIODORA *decumbens.*—**A. connivens** [Baldwin]. See ANANTHERIX *connivens.*—**A. contrayerva.** A Mexican species, said to furnish *mechoacan,* with which jalap is adulterated. [Guibourt (A, 308).]—**A. convolvulacea.** See DÆMIA *extensa* and DÆMIA *angolensis.*—**A. Cornuti** [Decaisne]. Fr., *asclépiade à la soie, herba à l'ouate.* Syn.: *A. syriaca* [Linnæus]. Milk-weed, Virginian swallow-wort, Virginian silk, common silk-weed, wild cotton; a species found throughout the United States. It is an herb from 3 to 4 feet high, bearing numerous greenish-purple, fragrant flowers in a globular umbel, and having the fruit follicles covered with soft, warty spines, and full of silky seeds. The young shoots are used as a substitute for asparagus; a sort of sugar is obtained from the flowers; the rhizome, which is employed in medicine as an anodyne and sedative in catarrhal affections and asthma, contains asclepion,

caoutchouc, resin, starch, sugar, and tannin ; and the juice, applied to wounds, forms a firm pellicle. The silk of the seeds is used for stuffing pillows and is sometimes woven into fabrics. [A, 327 ; B, 19, 33, 34, 180 ; L, 65.]—**A. crispa** [Linnæus]. See GOMPHOCARPUS *crispus*.—**A. curassavica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *asclépiade de Curaçoa*. The *ponchishuis* of Mexico ; a species indigenous to South



THE ASCLEPIAS CORNUTI. [A, 327.]
1, the flower ; 2, the pollen masses ; 3, the pod ; 4, the seeds.

America, Central America, and the West Indies, naturalized in Florida. A tall shrubby plant, bearing scarlet flowers ; sometimes erroneously called ipecacuanha. In doses of from 3 to 9 drops, the juice is powerfully emetic and cathartic, and has been used as an antiperiodic and vermifuge ; the extract is a violent sternutatory ; the stem is credited with the same properties as sarsaparilla and China-root ; the leaves are said to be hæmostatic, antiblennorrhagic, and curative of cancer ; and the root has been recommended in asthma and other nervous affections. Great care is necessary in using any preparation of the plant. [B, 19, 34 ; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]—**A. cynanchoides** [Willdenow]. See SARCOSTEMMA *glaucum*.—**A. dæmia** [Forskål]. See DÆMIA *extensa*.—**A. decumbens** [Linnæus]. See *A. tuberosa*.—**A. echinata.** See DÆMIA *extensa* and DÆMIA *angolensis*.—**A. eriocarpa** [Bentham]. A species growing in southern California. [B, 215.]—**A. erosa** [Torrey]. Syn. : *A. leucophylla* [Engelmann]. A species growing in Utah, Arizona, and California. A variety of it (the *A. leucophylla*, var. *obtusa* [Gray]), growing in California, is said to produce the disease called "loco" in sheep. [B, 66, 215.]—**A. exaltata** [Muhlenberg]. See *A. phytolaccoides*.—**A. fascicularis** [Decaisne]. See *A. mexicana*.—**A. flore nigro quorumdam** [J. Bauhin]. See CYNANCHUM *nigrum*.—**A. fruticosa** [Linnæus]. See GOMPHOCARPUS *fruticosus*.—**A. fuscata** [Willdenow]. See CYNANCHUM *fuscatum*.—**A. galioides** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. See *A. verticillata*.—**A. geminata** [Roxburgh]. See GYMNEMA *silvestre*.—**A. gigantea.** Fr., *mercure végétal*. See CALOTROPIS *gigantea* and CALOTROPIS *procera*.—**A. incarnata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *asclépiade incarnate*. Ger., *fleischfarbige Schwalbenwurzel*. Flesh-colored a., swamp milk-weed ; a species growing in the United States and Canada, having a stalk from 3 to 4 feet high, bearing purple flowers disposed in close umbels. Its rhizome, which has been used as an emetic, cathartic, and expectorant, contains a volatile oil in minute quantities, two acrid resinous substances, an alkaloid, starchy and saccharine principles, and a gum. [A, 308 ; B, 34, 108.]—**A. javanica zeylanica**, etc. [Burmann]. See TYLOPHORA *asthmatica*.—**A. lactifera** [Linnæus]. Fr., *asclépiade lactifere*. See GYMNEMA *lactiferum*.—**A. laniflora.** Fr., *asclépiade laniflore*. See KANAHIA *Delilii* and KANAHIA *Forskalii*.—**A. leucophylla** [Engelmann]. See *A. erosa*.—**A. linaria** [Cavanilles]. A species growing throughout Mexico upon the high table-lands. [B, 60, 214.]—**A. linearis** [Linnæus]. The *A. verticillata*, var. *subverticillata*. [B, 215.]—**A. longipetala** [Scheele]. See ASCLEPIODORA *viridis*.—**A. macrophylla** [Nuttall], **A. mexicana** [Cavanilles]. A species 3 to 5 feet high, growing throughout Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, and Mexico, bearing verticillate leaves and greenish-white flowers in many-flowered corymbose umbels. [B, 60, 215.]—**A. microphylla** [Roxburgh]. See PENTATROPIS *microphylla*.—**A. montana** [Roxburgh]. See GYMNEMA *montanum*.—**A. nigra** [Linnæus], **A. nigro folio** [C. Bauhin]. See CYNANCHUM *nigrum*.—**A. nivea** [Linnæus]. A plant 1 to 2 feet in height, with white flowers, growing in the Gulf States. The juice is vermifuge ; the root, "bastard ipecacuanha," is emetic. [B, 34 ; L, 43.]—**A. obovata.** See *A. Cornuti*.—**A. odoratissima** [Roxburgh]. See PERGULARIA *minor*.—**A. pallida** [Roxburgh]. See PERGULARIA *pallida*.—**A. phytolaccoides** [Pursh]. An American species the silk of the seeds of which is used like that of *A. Cornuti*.—**A. procera** [Aiton]. See CALOTROPIS *procera*.—**A. prolifera** [Röttler]. An East Indian species. The root is emetic. [B, 180 ; L, 87.]—**A. pseudosarsa** [Roxburgh]. The *Hemidesmus indicus*. [B, 212.]—**A. pubescens** [Michaux]. See GOMPHOCARPUS *arborescens*.—**A. pulchra.** 1. Of Arrab, the *Oxypetalum pulchrum*. 2. Of Ehrhart, a variety of the *A. incarnata* with densely tomentose stem and leaves. [B, 214.]—**A. rosea.** 1. Of Kunth, a species growing at moderate elevations in Central America and Mexico. 2. Of Roxburgh, see OXYSTELMA *esculentum*. [B, 60, 212.]—**A. scandens** [Beauvois]. See DÆMIA *angolensis*.—**A. setosa.** 1. Of Forskål, see GOMPHOCARPUS *setosus*. 2. Of Bentham, a Mexican species, the *contrayerba de julimes* of the inhabitants. It is said to be tonic, diaphoretic, and antiperiodic. [B, 60, 214 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 773 (B).]—**A. spiralis** [Forskål]. See PENTATROPIS *spiralis*.—**A. stipitacea** [Forskål]. See SARCOSTEMMA *stipitaceum*.—**A. syriaca** [Linnæus]. See *A. Cornuti*.—**A. tinctoria** [Roxburgh]. See MARSDENIA *tinctoria*.—**A. tingens** [Ham.]. See GYMNEMA *tingens*.—**A. tomentosa.** 1. Of Thonning, a species of *Leptadenia*. 2. Of the "Herb. Madr.," the *Marsdenia tenacissima*. [B, 214.]—**A. tuberosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *asclépiade tubéreuse*. Ger., *knollige Schwalbenwurzel*. Pleurisy-root, wind-root, butterfly-weed ; a species indigenous to the United States and Canada, bearing alternate sessile leaves and bright-orange flowers disposed in corymbs. Its root is the a. of the U. S. Ph. ; it contains starch, tannin, albumin, pectin, gum, two resins, a fixed oil, a volatile odorous matter, and a peculiar principle having the taste of the root. It has emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, expectorant, and carminative properties. The *A. tuberosa* of Roxburgh is the *Leptadenia reticulata*. [A, 247 ; B, 34, 212.]—**A. tunicata** ["Hort. Calc."]. See TYLOPHORA *asthmatica*.—**A. undulata** [Linnæus]. A species now referred to *Xysmalobium*, several species of which it includes. [B, 214.] See XYSMALOBIUM *undulatum*.—**A. verticillata** [Elliott]. A species found in the United States, Mexico, and Canada. It stands about 2 feet high, and bears greenish-white flowers, and leaves from 3 to 5 inches long and only a line in width, usually disposed in whorls of from 4 to 6. The *A. verticillata*, var. *pumila* [Gray], occurring in the western and southwestern States, is a dwarf many-stemmed leafy plant. The *A. verticillata*, var. *subverticillata* [Gray] (*A. linearis* [Scheele in Linnæus]), is a species from 1 foot to 2½ feet high, with opposite leaves, growing in Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico. This variety is the *romerillo* of the Mexicans, the *venenillo* of the Mex. Ph. Its milky juice is said to be a violent and dangerous cathartic ; and the seed-hairs are used like eider-down, and, impregnated with a solution of ferric chloride and well dried, are employed in Mexico as a hæmostatic. The *A. verticillata* has been used as an anodyne and sudorific, and as a remedy for venomous bites. [A, 308 ; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 168 ; B, 34, 215 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (B).]—**A. vincetoxicum.** See CYNANCHUM *vincetoxicum*.—**A. volubilis.** See SARCOSTEMMA *dombeyanum*, DREGEA *volubilis*, and LEPTADENIA *reticulata*.—**A. vomitoria** [Roxburgh]. See TYLOPHORA *asthmatica*. —**Flesh-colored a.** See *A. incarnata*.

ASCLEPIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p(klap)-i^2-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). A term applied by the later Greek physicians to hæmorrhoids. [A, 322.]

ASCLEPIDIN, n. A^{2}s-kle^{2}p′i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *asclépidine*. Ger., *Asclepidin*. A principle found in *Asclepias tuberosa*, said to be efficacious against congestions. [A, 385 ; B, 8.]

ASCLEPIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p(klap)-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asclépiées*. A tribe, suborder, or division of asclepiadaceous plants (*Asclepiarieæ* [Reichenbach]), corresponding to the *Asclepiadeæ veræ* of Endlicher [Meisner], or including the tribes *Stapelieæ*, *Cynancheæ*, and *Astephaneæ* [Reichenbach], or the tribes *Cynancheæ*, *A. genuinæ* (= *Euasclepieæ*), and *Calotropideæ* [Reichenbach]. [B, 170.]

ASCLEPIEION, ASCLEPIEUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p-(klap)-i^2-i′(e^2′i^2)-o^{2}n, -e(a)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., Ἀσκληπιεῖον. Fr., *Asclépiion*. A temple of Æsculapius. [A, 322.]

ASCLEPIN, n. A^{2}s-kle′pi^{2}n. Fr., *asclépine*. Ger., *Asclepin*. 1. A gummy, brownish-yellow substance of repulsive odor and taste resembling that of ipecac, insoluble in water, formed by the decomposition of asclepiadin. It is said to be diaphoretic, purgative, and alterative, and acts as a poison to the respiratory centre, and, if artificial respiration is kept up, paralyzes the heart. 2. Asclepiadin (*q. v.*). [C. Gram, "Arch. f. exp. Pathol. u. Pharm.," xix, 6 (B) ; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Jan. 25, 1886, p. 82 ; B, 207.]

ASCLEPIODORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p(klap)-i^2-o(o^2)-do′-ra^3. From *Asclepias* (*q. v.*), and δῶρον, a gift. A genus of asclepiadaceous plants. established by A. Gray. [B, 215.]—**A. decumbens** [Gray]. Syn. : *Asclepias brevicornu* [Scheele]. A species also described as *Acerates decumbens* (*q. v.*), growing in the western and southwestern States and Territories of the United States. [B, 215.]—**A. viridis** [Gray]. Syn. : *Anantherix paniculatus* [Nuttall] (seu *torreyanus* [Don]), *Asclepias longipetala* [Scheele]. A species growing in the southern and western United States. [B, 215.]

ASCLEPION, ASCLEPIONE, n's. A^{2}s-kle^{2}p′i^2-o^{2}n, -on. Fr., *asclépione*. Ger., *Asclepion*. A crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{34}O_3$, obtained by coagulating the albumin of the milky juice of *Asclepias Cornuti* with heat, treating the coagulum with ether, and evaporating ; white, tasteless, odorless, insoluble in water and in alcohol, but readily soluble in ether. [B, 2, 5, 207.]

ASCLEPIOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-kle^{2}p(klap)′i^2-o^{2}s. Gr., Ἀσκληπιός (1st def.), ἀσκλήπιος (2d and 3d def's). 1. Æsculapius, the god of medicine. [A, 322.] 2. The name of an ancient dry detergent mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, a troche mentioned by Aetius, and a collyrium mentioned by Scribonius. [A, 325.] 3. A hæmorrhoid. [Leo Medicus (A, 468).]

ASCOBACTERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)″ko(ko^2)-ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te-(ta)′ri^2-a^3. For deriv., see ASCUS and BACTERIUM. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, of uncertain affinities, made by Van Tieghem, consisting of colonies of cells surrounded by a thick gelatinous membrane. [B, 73.]—**A. ulvina** [Van Tieghem]. A species found upon the surface of liquids containing decaying leguminous seeds. It consists of short rod-like forms, which increase by division, aggregated into polyhedral colonies inclosed in a cartilage-like membrane. [B, 73.]

ASCOBOLEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ko(ko^2)-bol(bo^{2}l)′e^2-i(e). Fr., *ascobolées*. A division of helvellaceous *Fungi*, including the *Ascobolus*. [B, 61.] Cf. ASCOBOLIDEÆ.

ASCOBOLIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ko(ko^2)-bo^{2}l-i^{2}d′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a division of *Fungi* belonging to the *Hymenothecæ*, including the single genus *Ascobolus*. [B, 170.]

ASCOBOLUS (Lat.), n. m. A²s(a³s)-ko²b′o(o²)-lu³s(lu⁴s). From ἀσκός, a pouch or bottle, and βάλλειν, to cast; so called from the manner in which the asci are protruded when ripe. [B, 19.] Fr., *ascobole*. A genus of *Fungi* of the family *Discomycetes*, occurring on the excrement of the *Herbivora*. [A, 396.]—**A. furfuraceus.** A species found on cow-dung. [B, 54, 61, 75.]—**A. inquinans** [Nees]. See Bulgaria *inquinans*.

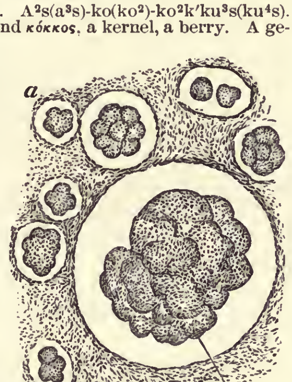


SECTION OF THE SPOROCARP OF ASCOBOLUS. (AFTER JANCZENSKI [A, 443].)

a, the cortical layer of cells forming the pericarp; *b*, the secondary layer (pseudo-parenchymatous sterile tissue); *c*, the subhymenial tissue bearing the asci; *d*, asci, containing ascopores; *e*, paraphyses.

ASCOCHYTACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A²s(a³s)-ko(ko²)-ki²t(ch²u⁶t)-a(a³)′se²-i(e). From *Ascochyta*, one of the genera. Of Lebert, a section of *Fungi* belonging to the *Xylomyci*. [B, 170.]

ASCOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. A²s(a³s)-ko(ko²)-ko²k′ku³s(ku⁴s). From ἀσκός, a pouch or bottle, and κόκκος, a kernel, a berry. A genus of *Schizomycetes* established by Billroth and adopted by Cohn, belonging to the *Coccaceæ* [Zopf] and consisting of very small round cells arranged in several layers and united into families by a thick, glairy intercellular substance, each family containing a great number of individuals. [B, 29.]—**A. Billrothii** [Cohn]. A species forming globular or lobulated masses from 20 to 160 μ in diameter, surrounded by a thick, gelatinous envelope; it produces a sort of mucilaginous fermentation in saccharine solutions and decomposes ammonium tartrate with the evolution of butyric acid. [A, 396; B, 30, 237.]—**A. mesenterioides** [Cienkowski]. See Leuconostoc *mesenterioides*.—**A. vibrans** [Van Tieghem]. A species found upon the surface of water containing *Beggiatoæ*, and resembling *A. Billrothii*, but distinguished by the whirling, oscillating motion of the cells. [B, 73.]

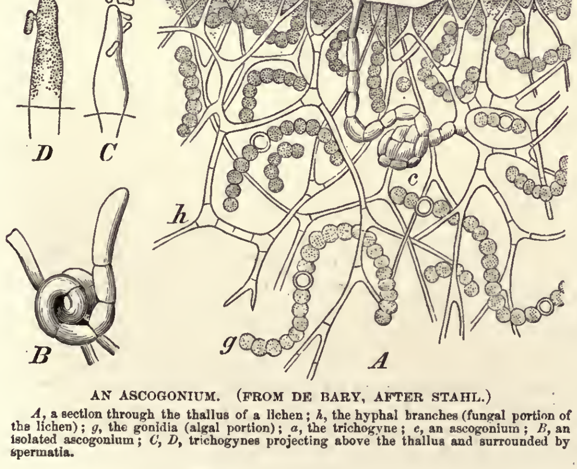


THE ASCOCOCCUS BILLROTHII. (FROM ZOPF, AFTER COHN.)

a, *a*, small isolated colonies of cocci; *b*, a large isolated colony.

ASCOGENOUS, adj. A²s-ko²j′e²n-u³s. From ἀσκός, a pouch, and γεννᾶν, to beget. Fr., *ascogène*. Ger., *ascogen*. Producing asci, as *a. hyphæ*, *a. cells*. [B, 54.]

ASCOGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. A²s(a³s)-ko(ko²)-gon(go²n)′i²-u³m-(u⁴m). From ἀσκός, a pouch or bottle, and γόνος, an organ of reproduction. Ger., *Ascogon*. An organ discovered by Stahl in the *Collemaceæ*, and believed by him to represent the carpogonium of other *Ascomycetes*. It consists of a spirally coiled tube connected with a vertical portion which projects above the surface of the plant and which acts as the channel through which the spermatia act upon the a. After the fertilization of the latter by the spermatia, it develops asci and becomes enveloped in a distinct investment (sporocarp). [B, 54, 75.]



AN ASCOGONIUM. (FROM DE BARY, AFTER STAHL.)

A, a section through the thallus of a lichen; *h*, the hyphal branches (fungal portion of the lichen); *g*, the gonidia (algal portion); *a*, the trichogyne; *c*, an ascogonium; *B*, an isolated ascogonium; *C*, *D*, trichogynes projecting above the thallus and surrounded by spermatia.

ASCO-HYMENIUM (Lat.), n. n. A²s(a³s)″ko(ko²)-hi(hu⁶)-me-(ma)′ni²-u³m(u⁴m). For deriv., see Ascos and Hymenium. Fr., *ascyméne*. An hymenium composed of asci. [Bertillon (B, 46).]

ASCOIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A²s(a³s)-ko(ko²)-i²d′i²-u³m(u⁴m). From ἀσκός, a pouch, and εἶδος, form, from their pouch-like shape. A genus of *Infusoria* belonging to the *Vorticeltæ*, found in drainage-water, cattle-stalls, the cæcum of pigs, and the dejecta and urine of typhoid-fever patients. ["Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 7, p. 204.]

ASCOLI (It.), n. A³s′ko-le. A place in Italy, where there is a hot spring containing sulphates, iron, and hydrogen sulphide, with carbonated saline springs containing sodium sulphate. [A, 316.]

ASCOLIMBROS, ASCOLOMBROS, n′s. Cretan names for the *Scolymus hispanicus*. [L, 105.]

ASCOMA (Lat.), n. n. A²s(a³s)-ko′ma³. Gen., *ascom′atos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἄσκωμα. Fr., *ascome*. Lit., a leather padding; in botany, a term used by Wallroth for the receptacle or thalamium of hymenomyatous *Fungi*, and more particularly the hymenophore as distinguished from the hymenium; also an old term for the mons Veneris. [B, 198; L, 94.]

ASCOMORPHOUS, adj. A²s-ko-mo³r′fu³s. From ἀσκός, a pouch, and μόρφη, form. Resembling an ascus in shape or structure. [B, 121.]

ASCOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. A²s(a³s)-ko²m′i²(u⁶)-sez(kas). Gen., *ascomyce′tos* (*-tis*). From ἀσκός, a pouch or bottle, and μύκης, a mushroom. A species of ascomycetous *Fungi*, consisting mainly of asci filled with spores, occurring as parasites upon plants. [B, 19.]—**A. bullatus** [Berkeley]. A species found on the leaves of the pear-tree. [B, 61.]—**A. deformans** [Berkeley]. A species forming blisters on the leaves of the peach-tree. [B, 61.]—**A. juglandis** [Berkeley]. A species found on the leaves of the walnut-tree. [B, 61.]—**A. pruni** [Fehl.]. A species that attacks young plums. [B, 61.]

ASCOMYCETE, n. A²s-ko²m′i²-set. A member of the *Ascomycetes*. [W. G. Farlow, "Arch. of Otol.," x, 1881 (B).]

ASCOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *Ascomyces* (*q. v.*). A²s-(a³s)-ko(ko²)-mi(mu⁶)-se(ka)′tez(tas). Fr., *ascomycètes*. Ger., *Ascomyceten*, *Sporenschlauchpilze*, *Schlauchschwämme*. A division of *Fungi* distinguished by their spores being contained in sac-like receptacles (*asci*). As originally made by Fries, it was considered a subclass and included the cohorts *Hymenomycetes* and *Pyrenomycetes*. In Lindley's classification it constituted an order of the fungal alliance and included the suborders *Ellvelacei*, *Tuberacei*, *Phacidiacei*, *Sphœriacei*, *Perisporiacei*, and *Onygeni*. It is now counted as one of the classes of the grand subdivision *Carposporæ*, including non-chlorophyllaceous plants consisting of a mycelium upon which are developed antheridia and carpogonia, the latter of which, upon fertilization by the former, produce sporocarps containing asci in their interior. The asci are at first single cells, but later form sacs in which spores (*ascospores*) are produced by internal cell-formation. The *A.* include the groups (orders) *Perisporiaceæ*, *Tuberaceæ*, *Helveltaceæ* (*Discomycetes*), *Pyrenomycetes*, *Lichenes* (including the entire division of lichens), and probably the *Uredineæ* and *Ustilagineæ*. [B, 54, 75, 170.]

ASCOMYZENTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A²s(a³s)-ko(ko²)-mi²z-(mu⁶z)-e²nt′i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of copepods. [L, 204.]

ASCONEMATIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A²s(a³s)-ko²n-e²m-a²t(a³t)′-i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Lyssacina* the dermal spicules of which are pinnuli. [L, 121.]

ASCONEMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A²s(a³s)-ko(ko²)-ne²m(nam)′e²-e(a³-e²). From ἀσκός, a pouch, and νῆμα, a thread. A division of hyphomycetous *Fungi* made by Kickx comprising those with spores developed in the interior of unicellular, claviform, ascomorphous filaments. [B, 121.]

ASCONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A²s(a³s)-kon(ko²n)′ez(as). An order of calcareous sponges. [L, 173.]

ASCONIDÆ [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A²s(a³s)-ko²n′i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Homocœla* which are simple or composite, but never develop radial tubes. [L, 121.]

ASCOPAREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A²s(a³s)-ko(ko²)-pa(pa³)′re²-a³. A family of tailed *Catarrhini* with cheek-pouches. [L, 173.]

ASCOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. A²s(a³s)-ko²f′o²r-a³. From ἀσκός, a pouch or bottle, and φορεῖν, to bear. Tode's name for a genus of *Fungi* (*Zygosporeæ*) belonging to the *Mucorini*. It is in part equivalent to the *Mucedo* of Persoon. It differs from the related genus *Mucor* in that sporangeia becomes at length flaccid, hanging over the top of their support like a bonnet. [B, 19.]—**A. elegans.** The bread-mold; a species more properly referred to *Mucor*, causing moldiness in bread, distinguished by the repeatedly forked division of its hyphæ, each branch bearing a sporangeium. It is found very rarely in the ear; first described in that situation by Schenk and von Tröltsch. [F.]

ASCOPHORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A²s(a³s)-ko²f′o²r-e(a³-e²). A cohort of *Fungi*, made by Ehrenberg, including *Aspergillus*, *Mucor*, and other genera in which the sporongeium is borne upon an erect pedicel springing from the mycelium. [B, 121, 170.]

ASCOPHORE, n. A²s′ko-for. From ἀσκός, a pouch, and φορεῖν, to bear. A branch of the hyphæ, in *Fungi*, bearing an ascus. [B.]

ASCOPHOREI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A²s(a³s)-ko(ko²)-for(fo²r)′e²-i(e). Fr., *ascophorées*. Of Léveillé, a section of *Fungi* belonging to the

Columellei, including *Ascophora*, *Mucor*, etc. [B, 170.] Cf. Ascophoræ.

ASCOPHORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ko^{2}f′o^{2}r-i(e). Of Corda, a suborder of hymenomycetous *Fungi*, including the families *Pyronemeæ*, *Agyriaceæ*, *Patellariaceæ*, *Pezizeæ*, *Geoglosseæ*, *Leotiaceæ*, and *Helvellaceæ*. [B, 170.]

ASCOPHOROUS, adj. A^{2}s-ko^{2}f′o-ru^{4}s. Lat., *ascophorus*, *ascophoreus*. Fr., *ascophore*. Ger., *schlauchtragend*. Bearing asci (said of hyphæ). [B, 75.]

ASCOPHYCÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ko(ko^2)-fi(fu^6)′se(ka^3-e^2). From ἀσκός, a pouch, and φῦκος, sea-weed. Of Reichenbach, a formation of *Algæ* comprising the families *Florideæ*, *Fucoideæ*, and *Ceramiaceæ*. [B, 170.]

ASCOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ko(ko^2)-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}k)′e^2-e(a^3)-e^2). From ἀσκός, a pouch, and φῦκος, sea-weed. Fr., *ascophycées*. Ger., *Ascophyceen*. 1. Of Zanardini, an order of *Algæ* (*Phyceæ*), including the series *Gymnosporeæ*, *Angiosporeæ*, and *Gloiasporeæ*. 2. Of Rabenhorst, a suborder of *Algæ*, including the families *Ceramiaceæ*, *Sphærococceæ*, and *Phyceæ*. Cf. Ascophycæ. [B, 170.]

ASCOPSORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ko^{2}p-so′re(ra^3-e^2). From ἀσκός, a pouch, and ψώρα, the itch, also a lichen. An order of lichens, made by Reichenbach, including the formations *Gasteropsoræ* and *Hymenopsoræ*. [B, 170.]

ASCORUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′ko(ko^2)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From ἀσκός, a pouch. Fr., *ascore*. Nees von Esenbeck's name for that portion of the pileus of a fungus which incloses the asci. [L, 180.]

ASCOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′ko^{2}s. Gr., ἀσκός. Fr., *asque*. Ger., *Schlauch*, *Sack*. 1. A bag or bottle anciently employed, filled with warm water or oil, for applying heat to a part. [Hippocrates (A, 325; L, 94).] 2. The abdomen, especially when distended by dropsy or pregnancy. [A, 322.]

ASCOSPORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ko^{2}s′po(po^2)-ra^3. From ἀσκός, a pouch, and σπόρος, a seed. 1. Of Fries and others, a genus of *Fungi* belonging to the *Sphæronemei*. [B, 170.] 2. Of some botanists, the spore-case of the *Nidularei*; of Vittadini, that of the *Tuber*. [B.]

ASCOSPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ko^{2}s′po(po^2)-re(ra^3-e^2). See Ascosporeæ (1st def.).

ASCOSPORE, n. A^{2}s′ko-spor. Fr., *ascospore*. Ger., *Schlauchspore*. Syn.: *sporidium*, *thecaspore*. A spore developed in an ascus, as in the *Ascomycetes*. [B.]

ASCOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ko(ko^2)-spo(spo^2)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Fries, a division of the *Phyllostictei*. [B, 170.] 2. Of Cohn, an order of his class *Thallophyta*, including the families *Tuberaceæ*, *Onygenaceæ*, *Erysiphaceæ*, *Sphæriaceæ* (*Pyrenomycetes*), *Helvellaceæ*, and *Lichenes*. It corresponds nearly to the *Ascomycetes*. [B, 75.]

ASCOSPOREI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ko(ko^2)-spo(spo^2)′re^2-i(e). Of Bonorden, a family of *Fungi* (*Cryptomycetes*), including *Ascospora* and other genera. [B, 170.]

ASCOSPORIC, ASCOSPOROUS, adj's. A^{2}s-ko^{2}s-po^{2}r′i^{2}k, -ko^{2}s′po^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *ascosporus*, *ascosporeus*. Fr., *ascospore*. Provided with or containing ascospores. [W. G. Farlow, "Arch. of Otol.," x, 1881, p. 324 (B); B, 77.]

ASCOTRICHA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ko^{2}t′ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-a^3. From ἀσκός, a pouch, and θρίξ, the hair. A genus of perisporiaceous *Fungi*, made by Berkeley. [B, 170.]—**A. chartarum** [Berkeley]. One of the varieties of paper-mildew; a species with thin greenish-brown perithecium and numerous linear sporangeia containing elliptical chocolate-colored spores. [B, 76.]

ASCULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′ku^2(ku^4)-la^3. Dim. of *ascus* (*q. v.*). A term applied to the embryo of a sponge after it has become fixed and has lost its flagella, and is developing into the adult form. [B, 100.]

ASCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., ἀσκός (see Ascos). Fr., *asque*. Ger., *Sporenschlauch*. In the *Ascomycetes*, a cell or pouch developed as the result of the fertilization of the carpogonium and containing the spores. [B, 54. 75.] See figure under Ascobolus.—**A. suffultorius** [Corda]. Ger., *Stützschlauch*. See Sterigma.

ASCYMÈNE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-si^{2}m-e^{2}n. See Asco-hymenium.

ASCYPHOUS, adj. A^{2}s′si^{2}f-u^{3}s. Gr., ἄσκυφος (from α priv., and σκύφος, a cup). Lat., *ascyphos*, *ascyphus*. Fr., *ascyphe*. Ger., *becherlos*. 1. Headless (said formerly of monsters). [A, 322.] 2. Not terminating in a funnel-shaped dilatation (*scyphus*); said of the podelium of lichens.. [B, 198.]

ASCYREÆ [Reichenbach], **ASCYRINEÆ** [Spach] (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}r(ku^{6}r)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -si^{2}r(ku^{6}r)-i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ascyrées*, *ascyrinees*. A division of plants belonging to *Hypericeæ*, includihg *Ascyrum* [Spach] or *Ascyrum*, *Androsæmum*, *Hypericum*, and related genera [Reichenbach]. [B, 170.]

ASCYROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}r(ku^{6}r)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ascyroidées*. Of Necker, an order of plants including *Cistus* and *Hypericum*. [B, 170.]

ASCYROIDES (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}r(ku^{6}r)-o(o^2)-i(e)′dez(das). Gr., ἀσκυροειδές [Dioscorides]. An ancient name of a plant resembling the *Ascyrum*. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ASCYRON, ASCYRUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′si^{2}r(ku^{6}r)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἄσκυρον. Fr., *ascyre*. Ger., *Hartheu*. St. John's-wort, St. Peter's-wort; a genus of hypericaceous plants, made by Linnæus, characterized by the tetramerous division of the calyx and corolla. [A, 318; B, 34.]—**A. crux Andreæ.** Ger., *Andreaskraut*, *Andreaskreuz*. St. Andrew's-cross, a species growing along the Atlantic coast of the United States, with stalk from 1 to 2 feet in height, bearing many suberect branches with linear-oblong obtuse leaves and bracteolate flowers; used for the same purposes as *Hypericum perforatum*. [A, 247; B, 34; L.]—**A. hypericoides** [Linnæus], **A. stans** [Michaux]. A species from 1 to 3 feet in height with erect branches and oblong sessile leaves, growing on the Atlantic coast of the United States. From the leaves an astringent decoction is prepared, and the seeds are said to be purgative. [B, 34, 173.]

ASDENIGI, n. See Asedenigi.

ASE (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)′se(sa). Gr., ἄση (from ἄν, or ἄμεναι, to hurt, or to satiate). Pain or a sense of oppression in the region of the heart or the stomach, or a general feeling of discomfort, due to repletion of the stomach. [A, 325.]

ASEB, n. An alchemical name for alum. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

ASED, n. From Ar., *asad*, a lion. An alchemical name for gold. [B, 52.]

ASEDENIGI, n. An alchemical name for the blood-stone (lapis hæmatites). [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

ASEF (Ar.), n. An old name for some vesicular affection of the skin (perhaps hidroa, sudamina, or pemphigus). [A, 322; L, 84, 94; M, 56.]

ASEFÉTIDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-fa-ted. See Asafœtida.

ASEGEN, ASEGON, n's. Alchemical names for dragon's-blood. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325); L, 94.]

ASELGOTRIPSIA, ASELGOTRIPSIS (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}s-(a^{3}s)-e^{2}l-go(go^2)-tri^{2}p′si^2-a^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *aselgotrip′siæ*, *-trip′seos* (*-sis*). From ἀσελγής, lascivious, and τρῖψις, friction. Fr., *aselgotripsie*. See Tribadismus.

ASELLATION, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}l-la′shu^{3}n. From *asellus*, an ass. Riding on an ass, prescribed as a remedial measure. [L, 41.]

ASELLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e^{2}l′li(le). Ger., *Asseln*. A name formerly applied to various *Crustacea* belonging to the *Isopoda* (*Armadillo*, *Armadillidium*) and other animals of similar appearance comprising the pharmaceutical group of *Millepedes* (*q. v.*). [B, 180.]

ASELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e^{2}l′li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asellides*. Ger., *Wasserasseln*. A family of crustaceans having the *Asellus* as a type. [Lamarck (L, 110).]

ASELLOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e^{2}l-lo′ta^3. Fr., *asellotes*. See Asellidæ.

ASELLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e^{2}l′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Fr., *aselle*. 1. An ass. [A, 325.] 2. A genus of cursorial isopods of the subclass *Malacostraca*, class *Crustacea*. [A, 359.] 3. An old name for the cod-fish. [A, 306.]—**A. major** [Schoner.]. See Gadus *morrhua*.—**A. niger** [Willoughby]. See Gadus *carbonarius*.—**A. secundus** [Gessner]. See Gadus *merlangus*.—**A. striatus** (vel **varius**) [Willoughby]. See Gadus *callarias*.—**Oleum jecinoris aselli, Oleum jecoris aselli** [Ger. Ph.]. Cod-liver oil. [B.]

ASELOURI, n. The *Atriplex halimus*. [Dioscorides, Bory (B, 121).]

ASEMA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *asemos* (*crisis* understood). A^{2}s-(a^{3}s)-e(a)′ma^3. An unexpected crisis, or one that occurs without the usual signs. [A, 322.]

ASEMA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *asemos*. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e(a)′ma^3. Irregular, deceptive, or untimely morbid phenomena. [M, 13.]

ASEMASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e^{2}m-a(a^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. See Asemia.

ASEMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e(a)′mi^2-a^3. From ἄσημος, unintelligible. Fr., *asémie*. Ger., *Asemie*. A general term suggested by Steinthal, indicating an inability to comprehend signs or tokens as well as articulate speech. [D, 53.]—**A. expressiva.** A. of expression, including aphasia, agraphia, amimia, and their subdivisions. [D, 18.]—**A. graphica.** See Agraphia.—**A. mimica.** See Amimia.—**A. perceptiva.** A. of perception, including alexia, paralexia, anakroasia, and paranakroasia. [D, 18.]—**A. spuria.** See Parasemia.—**A. verbalis.** See Aphasia.

ASEMOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e(a)′mo^{2}s. Gr., ἄσημος (from α priv., and σῆμα, a sign). Taking place without notab.e signs or symptoms. [A, 322.]

ASEMOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e^{2}m(am)-o(o^2)-spu^{6}rm(spe^{2}rm)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἀ priv., σῆμα, sign, and σπέρμα, seed. Fr., *asémospermées*. Kützing's name for a division of *Algæ* belonging to the suborder *Tiloblasteæ* (section *Glœosipheæ*), including the *Oscillarieæ* and *Leptotricheæ*. [B, 197.]

ASEMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e(a)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See Asemos.

ASEPH, n. See Aseb.

ASEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e^{2}p(ap)′si^{2}s. Gen., *asep′seos* (*-sis*). From α priv., and σῆψις, putrefaction. Fr., *asepsie*. Ger., *Asepsie*. Freedom from putrefaction or from its effects. [A, 385.]

ASEPTA (Lat), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e^{2}p(ap)′ta^3. 1. Substances not liable to putrefaction. [Hippocrates (A, 311).] 2. Undigested food. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ASEPTIC, adj. A^{2}s-e^{2}p′ti^{2}k. Gr., ἄσηπτος (from α priv., and σήπειν, to rot). Fr., *aseptique*. Ger., *aseptisch*. Lat., *aseptos*, *aseptus*. Free from putrefaction and from its causes. [A, 385.]

ASEPTICISM, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}p′ti^2-si^{2}zm. The practice of surgery or obstetrics with strict regard to the prevention of sepsis.

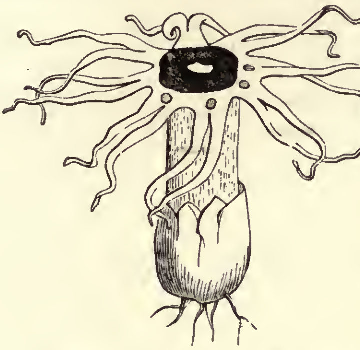
ASEPTICITY, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}p-ti^{2}s′i^{2}t-i^2. The state of being aseptic. [B.]

ASEPTOL, n. A^{2}s-e^{2}p′to^{2}l. A brown, syrupy, aromatic liquid, $C_6(H,H,H,H,OH,SO_2OH) = C_6H_4.OH.SO_2.OH = C_6H_6SO_4$, having an odor of carbolic acid and the chemical constitution of sulpho-

carbolic (orthophenolsulphonic) acid, soluble in 10 parts of water; recommended as an antiseptic application. [Anneessens, " Jour. de pharm. d'Anvers"; "Revist. de Med. y Cirug. Práct.," July 22, 1884, p. 74 (B); Transer, "France méd."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 10, 1885, p. 56; Merck, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 11, 1886, p. 137.]

ASEPTOS, ASEPTUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e^{2}p(ap)'to^{2}s, -tu^{2}s-(tu^{4}s). See ASEPTIC.

ASEROE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e^{2}r'o(o^2)-e(a). A genus of gasteromycetous *Fungi* belonging to the *Phalloidei*, distinguished by the bifid processes radiating from the receptacle. When fresh, these organisms have a very fœtid odor.



THE RECEPTACLE OF AN ASEROE. (FROM DE BARY, AFTER BERKELEY. [B, 54].)



THE RECEPTACLE OF AN ASEROPHALLUS. (FROM DE BARY, AFTER MONTAGNE AND LEPIDEUR [B, 54].)

ASEROPHALLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e^{2}r-o-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)'lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). A genus of gasteromycetous *Fungi* belonging to the *Phalloidei*, characterized by the long cylindrical pedicel bearing the receptacle and terminating at its apex in 4 arms which embrace the gleba. [B, 54.]

ASEROS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e(a)'ro^{2}s. Gr., ἀσηρός (from ἄση [see ASE]). Causing nausea, irksome. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ASEROSMEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-e^{2}r-o^{2}s'me^2-i(e). Fr., *asérosmées*. Of Léveillé, a tribe of *Fungi* belonging to the *Ectobasides*, including the sections *Phalloidei*, *Clathracei*, and *Lysurei*. [B, 170.]

ASETIGEROUS, adj. A^{2}s-e^{2}t-i^{2}j'-e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *asetiger* (from α priv., *seta* [=*sœta*], a bristle, and *gerere*, to bear). Destitute of bristles. [L, 116.]

ASEXUAL, adj. A^{2}s-e^{2}x'u^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *asexus* (from α priv., and *sexus*, sex). Fr., *asexe*, *asexué*, *asexuel*. Ger., *geschlechtlos*. It., *asessuale*. Sp., *asexual*. Non-sexual; in botany, having no organs of reproduction (said formerly of the cryptogams); in botany and zoology, effected without sexual congress (said of reproduction). [B, 19, 28, 75.]

ASFE, n. Of Dioscorides, the *Atriplex balimus*. [Bory (B, 121).]

ASFIDAJ (Ar.), n. Carbonate of lead. [L, 77, 105.]

ASFOS, n. An Egyptian name for the *Ballota fœtida*. [B, 121.]

ASFRAK, n. Syn.: *trayamana*. An East Indian name for a drug consisting of the flowers, flower-stalks, and the unripe fruit of an unknown plant, probably a species of *Delphinium*. It is of light yellowish-green color and has an odor somewhat resembling that of honey. It is used to make a yellow dye, and is also employed as a detergent, anodyne, and diuretic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 161 (B).]

ASGANDA [Hind.], n. The *Adhatoda vasica*. [B, 172.]

ASGANDH (Hind.), n. The *Physalis somnifera*. [B, 181.]

ASGUND, n. See ASGANDH.

ASH, n. A^{2}sh. A.-S., *asca* (1st def.), *æsc* (2d def.). Gr., κόνις (1st def.). Lat., *cinis* (1st def.), *fraxinus* (2d def.). Fr., *cendre* (1st def.), *frêne* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Asche* (1st def.), *Esche* (2d def.) It., *cenere* (1st def.), *frassino* (2d def.). Sp., *ceniza* (1st def.), *fresno* (2d def.). 1. The incombustible residue left after a substance has been burned with free access of air. [B, 2.] 2. The common name of a number of trees of the genus *Fraxinus* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**American mountain-a.** The *Sorbus* (*Pyrus*) *americana*. [B.]—**Antimony a.** See under ANTIMONY.—**A. bath.** See under BATH.—**A. maple.** See NEGUNDO.—**A.-weed.** See ÆGOPODIUM *podagraria*.—**Bitter a.** 1. The Quassia-tree. [B.] 2. The *Byttera febrifuga*. [B.]—**Black a.** 1. See *British* BARILLA. 2. The *Fraxinus sambucifolia*. [B, 75.]—**Black mountain-a.** The *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*. [B, 19.]—**Blue a.** The *Fraxinus quadrangulata*. [B, 34.]—**Bone-a.** The residue left after burning bone. [B.]—**Calabrian a.** The *Fraxinus rotundifolia*. [L.]—**Cape a.** The *Ekebergia capensis*. [B, 19.]—**Common a.** The *Fraxinus excelsior*.—**Copper-a'es.** The scales cast off from copper in the process of forging. [B.]—**European a.** The *Fraxinus excelsior*. [B, 34.]—**European mountain-a.** The *Sorbus* (*Pyrus*) *aucuparia*. [B.]—**Flowering a.** The *Fraxinus ornus*. [L.]—**Fluid extract of prickly a.** See *Extractum* XANTHOXYLI *fluidum*.—**Green a.** The *Fraxinus viridis*. [B, 34.]—**Hoop a.** The *Celtis crassifolia*. [B, 19.]—**Manna a.** The *Fraxinus ornus*. [L.]—**Mountain-a.** See PYRUS *aucuparia*, SORBUS *americana*, and PANAX *dendroides*.—**Pearl-a.** See PEARLASH.—**Poison a.** The *Rhus venenatum*. [B, 19.]—**Prickly a.** Properly, the *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*, but also applied to the *Aralia spinosa*. [B, 5.]—**Red a.** The *Fraxinus pubescens*. [B, 19.]—**Rim a.** The *Celtis occidentalis*. [B, 19.]—**Small-leaved flowering a.** The *Fraxinus ornus*. [L.]—**Soda-a.** See under SODA.—**Volcanic a.** The pulverulent portion of the matter thrown out by volcanoes. [B, 2.]—**Water a.** The *Fraxinus sambucifolia*. [B, 34.]—**White a.** The *Fraxinus americana*. [B, 5.]

ASHBY-DE-LA ZOUCHE, n. A^{2}sh'bi^2-d'-la^3-zush''. A town in Leicestershire, England, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride and bromide, calcium chloride, etc., employed in rheumatic and scrofulous affections. [A, 316; L, 49, 57.]

ASHEK (Ar.), n. Gum ammoniacum. [L, 77.]

ASHEN KEYS, n. pl. A^{2}sh'e^{2}n-kez. The seed-vessels of the ash-tree. [L, 73.]

ASHEVILLE, n. A^{2}sh'vi^{2}l. A town in the centre of the mountainous region of western North Carolina, recommended as a residence for consumptives. [T. M. Lloyd, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 9, 1887, p. 399.]

ASHNEH, n. A name given in India to the *Parmelia kamtchadalis*. [B, 121.]

ASHOCA, n. The *Jonesia asoca*. [L, 73.] See ASOCA and ASOK.

ASHOO-KUCHOO (Bengal.), n. The *Colocasia antiquorum*. [B, 172.]

ASHTEAD, n. A^{2}sh'te^{2}d. A place in England, near Epsom, where there is a saline spring. [B, 277.]

ASHUVA (Sanscr.), n. See ASHWA.

ASHVAGANDSHA, n. See ASVAGANDHÁ.

ASHWA (Sanscr.), **ASHWADA-GUNDA** (Bengal.), n's. The *Withania somnifera*. [B, 172.]

ASHWERTHA (Bengal.), **ASHWUTH** (Hind.), n's. The *Ficus religiosa*. [A, 316; B, 172.]



THE FLOWERING BRANCH AND MATURE LEAF OF ASIMINA TRILOBA, ¼ SIZE. (AFTER J. U. AND C. G. LLOYD.)

ASIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)'sha^3(si^2-a^3). Gr., ἀσία. An ancient name for a variety of rye. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ASIALIA, ASIALOCHIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. -a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ok(o^{2}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From α priv., and σίαλον, saliva; or σίαλον, and χεῖσθαι, to stream. Fr., *asialie*. Ger., *Speichelmangel*. Failure or deficiency of the salivary secretion. [M, 13.]

ASIALOCHOOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s-(a^{3}s)-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)'o(o^2)-o^{2}s. Affected with asialia. [A, 322.]

ASIALORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i(i^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From α priv., σίαλον, saliva, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *asialorrhée* [Piorry]. See ASIALIA.

ASIENAWURZEL (Ger.), n. A^3-zen'a^3-vurtz-e^{2}l. The rhizome of gentian. [B, 270.]

ASIGI, n. See AZAGOR.

ASIGRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}g'ru^{3}m-(ru^{4}m). Of C. Bauhin, the *Hypericum montanum*. [B, 121.]

ASILE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-el. See ASYLUM.—**A. d'aliénés.** A lunatic asylum. [A, 385.]—**A. de convalescents.** A home for convalescents. [A, 385.]

ASILIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}l'i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asilidées*. A family of dipterous insects, including the genus *Asilus*. [A, 385; L, 73.]

ASILIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s-(a^{3}s)-i^{2}l-i^2-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. From *Asilus* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Fr., *asiliforme*. Resembling an *Asilus*. [L, 180.]

ASILUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i(e)'-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Fr., *asile*. A genus of flies. [L, 26.]—**A. crabroniformis.** A species which attacks man and the lower animals, inflicting wounds from which considerable blood flows. [L, 26.]

ASIMEN, n. A Madagascar name for the *Volkameria*. [B, 121.]

ASIMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}m'-i^2-a^3. See ASIMINA.

ASIMINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^2-mi(me)'na^3. Fr., *asimine* (1st def.), *asiminier* (2d def.) 1. Of Desvaux, a fruit, such as that of the *Anona*, formed by the union of several fleshy fruits. [B, 198; L,

41.] 2. A genus of anonaceous trees or shrubs, made by Adanson, much resembling the genus *Anona*, with which it was formerly united. [B, 19, 34.]—**A. triloba** [Dunal]. Fr., *asiminier, monin.* Syn.: *Anona triloba* [Linnæus], *Orchidocarpum arietinum* [Michaux], *Porcelia triloba* [Persoon], *Uvaria triloba* [Torrey, Gray]. The North American papaw, or custard-apple (to be distinguished from the true papaw of tropical America [*Carica papaya*]); a shrub or small tree common in the Ohio Valley, rare in western New York and central and eastern Pennsylvania, and thence south to Florida and west to Kansas. The ripe fruit, somewhat resembling the banana, is edible; the green fruit and all parts of the plant contain a volatile oil of a disagreeable odor; the seeds contain a characteristic alkaloid, *asiminine.* [J. U. and C. G. Lloyd, "Drugs and Med. of N. Am.," Sept., 1886, p. 49.]

ASIMININE, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}m'i^{2}n-en. An alkaloid obtained by J. U. and C. G. Lloyd from the seeds of *Asimina triloba;* colorless, tasteless, and practically insoluble in water, but freely soluble in alcohol and in ether, and less readily in choloroform and in benzol. The hydrochloride tastes sweetish at first, but leaves a bitter aftertaste. R. Bartholow, who experimented with it in the form of a 1-to-60 solution of the hydrochloride, found that, in frogs, it produced a primary stage of excitement and exaggerated sensibility to certain tactile impressions, followed by narcosis. ["Drugs and Med. of N. Am.," Sept., 1886, p. 49.]

ASINA, n. A Russian name for the *Populus alba.* [B, 121.]

ASINALUNGA (It.), n. A^3-se-na^3-lun'ga^3. A place in Italy, where there is an alkaline chalybeate spring. [A, 316.]

ASINES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'i^{2}n-ez(as). Gr., ἀσινής (from α priv., and σίνεσθαι, to hurt). 1. Uninjured. [A, 322.] 2. Innocuous. [A, 322.]

ASINGAR, n. See AZAGOR.

ASININUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}n-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *asine.* Asinine, pertaining to an ass. [A, 312.]—**Lac asininum.** See *Ass's* MILK.—**Lac asininum artificiale.** See *Mock ass's* MILK.

ASINUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ὄνος. Fr., *âne.* Ger., *Esel.* It., *asino.* Sp., *asno, burro.* 1. The ass. 2. A genus of the family *Equidæ*, comprising the asses and zebras. [A, 359.] 3. See ASIRACUS.

ASINUSCA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}n-u^{3}s(us)'ka^3. An ancient name for a sort of wild vine. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ASIPHONATE, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}f'o^{2}n-at. From α priv., and σίφων, a tube. Having no respiratory siphou (said of certain *Mollusca*). [B, 28.]

ASIPHONIA [Griffith] (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}f-o'ni^2-a^3. See BRAGANTIA and ASIPHONIATA.

ASIPHONIATA, ASIPHONIDA, ASIPHONIDÆ (Lat.), n's n. pl., n. pl., and f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}f-o-ni^2-a(a^3)'ta^3, -i^{2}f-o^{2}n(on)'-i^{2}d-a^3, -o^{2}n(on)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A section of lamellibranchiate molluscs characterized by the absence of respiratory siphons, by the mantle lobes being free or united at only one point, which divides the branchial from the exhalant chamber, and by the pallial line being simple and not indented. [L. 147.]

ASIRACOSTUM, n. See SIRACOSTUM.

ASIRACUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}r'a^3-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., ἀσίρακος. Fr., *asiracque.* An ancient name for a kind of wingless locust esteemed a remedy for the bite of the scorpion. [A, 325; L, 94.]

ASITIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^2'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀσιτία (from α priv., and σῖτος, food). Fr., *asitie.* Ger., *Asitie.* It., *asizia.* 1. Lack of food. [A, 311.] 2. Fasting. [L, 43.] 3. Loss of appetite. [M, 13.]

ASIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ASSIUS.

ASJAGAN, ASJOGAM, n's. East Indian names for the *Jonesia pinnata.* [A, 385.] Cf. ASOK.

ASKELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ke^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From ἀσκελής (from α priv., and σκέλος, the lower limb). Fr., *askélie, ascélie.* Lack of development of the legs or thighs. [A, 385.]

ASKER, n. A^{3}sk'u^{5}r. See ESCHAR.

ASKERN, n. A^{3}sk'u^{5}rn. A village near Doncaster, England, where there is an alkaline sulphurous spring. [L, 57.]

ASKIDA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ki(ke)'da^3. A name applied by Dioscorides to the *Veratrum album.* [Bory (L, 87).]

ASKOE, n. A Norwegian island, where there is a hot spring. [A, 305.]

ASKOGON (Ger.), n. A^{3}s-ko-gon'. See ASCOGONIUM.

ASKOKAN, n. An African name for the *Pastinaca oleracea.* [L, 105.]

ASKOLAME (Ar.), n. The *Asphodelus ramosus.* [L, 105.]

ASKOLIN, n. A^{2}s'ko^{2}l-i^{2}n. Glycerin supersaturated with sulphurous acid. [Hager (B, 270).]

ASKOMYCETEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}s-ko-mu^6-tzat'e^{3}n. See ASCOMYCETES.

ASKOSAIRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-ko-sa^{3}r. From ἀσκός, a pouch. See TETRACHÆNIUM.

ASKOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ko'si^{3}s. Gen., *asko'seos (-sis).* Fr., *askose.* A name formerly applied to that variety of achænium found in the *Cyperaceæ* and in some *Polygoneæ* and *Chenopodieæ.* [B, 121.]

ASMAGA, n. An alchemical term for an admixture of certain metals in turn. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

ASMAN JUNIE (Ar.), n. Florentine iris. [L, 77.] Cf. ASMENIS.

ASMEGMATIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-me^{2}g(mag)-ma(ma^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-a^3. From α priv., and σμῆγμα (see SMEGMA). A deficiency of smegma. [L, 50.]

ASMENIS (Ar.), n. The *Iris germanica.* [L, 105.]

ASMIAR (Ar.), n. An alchemical name for verdigris. [Ruland, Johnson (L, 116).]

ASMOGA, n. See ASMAGA.

ASMONICH, n. A Peruvian name for the *Cinchona rosea* [Ruíz and Pavón] (*Lasionema rosea* [Don]). [B, 121; L, 49.]

ASNELLE-LA-BELLE-PLAGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-ne^{2}l-la^3-be^{2}l-pla^{3}zh. A sea-bathing station in the department of Calvados, France. [L, 57.]

ASOCA, n. The *Jonesia a.* [L, 73.] See ASOK.

ASODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-o'dez(das). Gr., ἀσώδης (from ἄση, nausea, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *asode.* Ger., *asodisch, voll Ekel, höchst unbehaglich.* Affected with or characterized by restlessness, nausea, and a feeling of anxiety; as a n. (*febris* understood; Ger., *Angstfieber*), an old term for a form of fever characterized by such symptoms. [A, 322, 385.]

ASOK, n. An East Indian name for the *Jonesia asoca.* [E. J. Waring, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Aug., 1885, p. 260.]

ASONATOU, n. See ASOUATOU.

ASOPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-o^{2}p'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the suborder *Heteroptera* of the *Hemiptera.* [L, 121.]

ASOPOR, n. An alchemical name for soot. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

ASOUATOU, n. An East Indian name for the *Ficus indica.* [B, 121.]

ASP, n. A^{2}sp. Gr., ἀσπίς. Lat., *aspis.* Fr., *aspic.* Ger., *Natter* (2d def.). *Otter* (2d def.). 1. The Egyptian cobra (*Naja haie*). [A, 311, 385.] 2. The common viper (*Vipera aspic* [Latreille]). [A, 385.]

ASPALASOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)-a^3-so'ma^3. Gen., *aspalasom'atos (-tis).* From ἀσπάλαξ, the mole, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *aspalasome.* A monstrosity characterized by an eventration at the lower part of the body, so that the rectum, the urethra, and the genital apparatus open by three distinct orifices, as in the moles. [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (L, 49).]

ASPALATH (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}s-pa^3-la^{3}t, -la^{3}t'. See ASPALATHUS.—**A'holz** (Ger.), **Bois d'a.** (Fr.). See ALOES-WOOD (2d def.) and *Lignum* ASPALATHI.

ASPALATHOIDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pa^2(pa^3)-la^{2}th(la^{3}th)-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). Fr., *aspalathoïde.* Resembling the *Aspalathus;* as *Indigopera a.* [B; L, 41.]

ASPALATHUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)'a^3-thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). Gr., ἀσπάλαθος. Fr., *aspalath, aspalathe.* Ger., *Aspalath.* 1. A prickly shrub, yielding a fragrant oil, mentioned by Theophrastus, Pliny, Celsus, and other ancient writers. 2. A genus of leguminous trees or shrubs belonging to the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, established by Linnæus, having ternately arranged, sometimes cæspitose leaves and flowers in terminal racemes or spikes. 3. A name given to various leguminous plants, as the *Cytisus* and *Ulex.* [A, 311; B, 19, 45, 121.]—**A. ebenus** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Amerimnum ebenus* [Swartz], *Pterocarpus buxifolius* [Murray] (seu *ebenus* [Persoon], seu *glaber* [Reichenbach]). A South American tree, the wood of which takes a high polish and is used in cabinet-making. [B, 173.]—**A. indica** [Linnæus]. See INDIGOFERA *uniflora* and I. *aspalathoides.*—**Lignum aspalathi.** Fr., *bois d'aspalath.* A fragrant wood derived, according to some, from the *A. ebenus* [B, 93], but, according to others, from the *Aquilaria malaccensis.* [B.] See ALOES-WOOD (2d def.) and BOIS *de Rhodes.*

ASPALTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pa^{2}lt(pa^{3}lt)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ASPHALTUM.

ASPARACTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pa^3-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or derived from *Asparagus.* [A, 322.]—**Acidum asparacticum.** See ASPARTIC ACID.

ASPARAGACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}g(a^{3}g)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asparagacées.* Ger., *Asparagaceen.* Of Kunth, an order of plants belonging to the *Coronariæ*, including the tribes *Dracæneæ* and *Asparageæ.* [B, 170.]

ASPARAGACEITES (Lat.). n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}g-(a^{3}g)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)-e^2-i(e)'tez(tas). Of Sternberg, an order of fossil plants. [B, 170.]

ASPARAGEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pa^{3}r-a(a^3)'je^2(ge^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asparagées.* Ger., *Asparageen.* 1. Of De Candolle, Eichler, and others, a family (order) of monocotyledonous plants, including *Asparagus, Smilax, Convallaria, Dracœna*, and other genera usually classed under the *Litiaceæ.* 2. Of several authors, a subdivision of the *Smilaceæ* or *Asphodeleæ* [Endlicher]. 3. Of Kunth, a division of the *Asparagineæ*, including 3 genera. Bentham and Hooker make it a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*, including *Asparagus* and three other genera. [B, 42, 170.]

ASPARAGI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)'a^3-ji(ge). Gr., ἀσπάραγοι. Fr., *asperges.* Ger., *Spargelsprossen, Spargelstengel* (1st def.). 1. The young shoots of asparagus and of other like vegetables. [A, 311, 322; L, 119.] 2. Of Adanson, a section of liliaceous plants, including *Asparagus, Smilax, Dioscorea, Medeola*, and *Ruscus.* 3. Of Jussieu, an order of plants corresponding to the *Asphodeleæ* and *Smilacinæ* of Brown. [B, 170, 180.]

ASPARAGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pa^{3}r-a(a^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀσπαραγία. An ancient name for the root of asparagus. [A, 387.]

ASPARAGIC ACID, n. A^{2}s-pa^{2}r-a^{2}j'i^{2}k. See ASPARTIC ACID.

ASPARAGIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}s-pa^{3}r-a^3-gen'. See ASPARAGINE.—**A'säure.** See ASPARTIC ACID.—**A'thier.** An animal fed on asparagine. [B.]—**Gallena'.** See TAURINE.

ASPARAGINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *asparaginées.* Ger., *Asparaginen.* An order of endogenous plants made by Link. [B, 120.]

ASPARAGINE, n. A[2]s-pa[2]r′a[3]-jen. Lat., *asparagina, asparaginum.* Fr., *asparagine, agedoïl* [Caventou]. Ger., *Asparagin, Spargelstoff.* It., *asparagina, acido aspartammidico.* Syn.: *asparamide, amidosuccinamic acid, altheine.* An alkaloid, $C_4H_8N_2O_3.H_2O$, or $CO.NH_2 - C_2H_3.NH_2 \left\{ \begin{matrix} H \\ CO \\ O \end{matrix} \right.$, found in asparagus, marsh-mallow, comfrey, licorice-root, the root of the locust-tree, lily-of-the-valley, the milky juice of lettuce, the tubers of the *Dahlia*, the young shoots of vetches, peas, beans, and several other leguminous plants grown in the dark, also sweet almonds. The juice of the young shoots of asparagus, filtered and evaporated to a syrup, deposits the crystals after standing for some days. They are inodorous and of but slight taste, and dissolve in 11 parts of cold water and in 4·44 of boiling water, the solution having a faint acid reaction, but do not dissolve in alcohol, in ether, or in oils. A. forms definite salts with acids, also salts in which 1 atom of its hydrogen is replaced by a metal. It is said to be a circulatory depressant. [B, 2.]—**A. hydrochlorate, A. hydrochloride.** A salt of a. and hydrochloric acid, occurring in large crystals of the composition $C_4H_8N_2O_3.HCl$. [B, 2.]—**Biliary a.** Lat., *asparagina* (seu *asparaginum*) *bilis.* Fr., *asparagine biliaire.* Ger., *Gallenasparagin.* A name given by Tiedemann and Gmelin to taurine (*q. v.*). [A, 322; L, 81.]

ASPARAGINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]s(a[3]s)-pa[2]r(pa[3]r)-a[3]-ji[2]n-(gi[2]n)′e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *asparaginées.* 1. Of Jussieu and Kunth, a family of monocotyledonous plants, including genera usually referred to the tribe *Asphodeleæ* of liliaceous plants. It was divided by Kunth into the *Dracæneæ, Asparageæ,* and *Eustrepheæ.* 2. A tribe of *Liliaceæ* corresponding to the *Convallarineæ.* [B.] 3. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Liliarieæ*, including the *Smilacineæ, Maianthemeæ, Ruscineæ, Asparageæ, Draceneæ,* and *Convallarieæ.* [B, 170.]

ASPARAGINUM (Lat.), n. n. A[2]s(a[3]s)-pa[2]r(pa[3]r)-a[3]-ji(ge)′-nu[3]m(nu[4]m). See ASPARAGINE.—**A. bilis.** See TAURINE.

ASPARAGOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A[2]s(a[3]s)-pa[2]r(pa[3]r)-a[2]g-(a[3]g)-o(o[2])-i[2]d′e[2]-e(a[3]-e[2]). Fr., *asparagoïdées.* 1. Of Ventenat, an order of plants, including *Dracæna, Asparagus, Convallaria,* and other genera, usually grouped under the tribes *Asphodeleæ* and *Convallarineæ* of the *Liliaceæ.* [B, 170.] 2. Of Engler, a suborder of liliaceous plants, including those with a subterranean rhizome terminating above in aerial, more or less leafy, flowering branches, and also branching in the ground or sending out subterranean offshoots which develop lateral flowering branches. The fruit is a berry. [Engler (B, 245).]

ASPARAGONIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]s(a[3]s)-pa[2]r(pa[3]r)-a[3]-go′ni[2]-a[3]. Gr., **ἀσπαραγωνία.** Asparagus or its root. [A, 311, 322, 387.]

ASPARAGOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A[2]s(a[3]s)-pa[2]r(pa[3]r)-a[2]g(a[3]g)-o[2]p′si[2]s. Gen., *asparagop′seos* (*-sis*). From **ἀσπάραγος** (see ASPARAGUS) and **ὄψις**, appearance. See ASPARAGUS.—**A. umbellulata** [Kunth]. See ASPARAGUS *umbellulatus.*

ASPARAGUS (Lat.), n. m. A[2]s(a[3]s)-pa[2]r(pa[3]r)′a[3]-gu[3]s(gu[4]s). Gr., **ἀσπάραγος, ἀσφάραγος.** Fr., *asperge* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Spargel.* It., *asparago, sparagio.* Sp., *espárrago.* 1. Anciently, any shoot or sprout [Pliny (A, 318)], and used in this sense as a botanical descriptive name by the earlier botanists. [B, 198.] 2. A genus of perennial liliaceous herbs of the tribe *Asphodeleæ*, established by Linnæus. The flower has a 6-parted perianth, 6 perigynous straight stamens, a very short style, and 3 stigmas; the fruit is a berry containing 3 cells, each cell containing 2 seeds; the leaves are very narrow. [B.] 3. The *A. officinalis* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**A. acutifolius** [Linnæus]. Fr., *asperge sauvage, espargon sauvage.* Syn.: *Corruda.* A species growing in southern Europe resembling in appearance and properties *A. officinalis.* The young shoots are eaten, and the rhizome and fruit (*radix et semen corrudæ*) are used like those of *A. officinalis.* It is said to contain more asparagine and to act more powerfully as a medicinal agent than the latter. [B, 173, 180; L, 120.]—**A. albus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *asperge blanche.* A shrubby, trailing species indigenous to the East, but growing in Spain and Portugal, where the young shoots are eaten. [B, 71, 173, 180.]—**A. altilis.** See *A. officinalis.*—**A. amarus** [De Candolle]. See *A. scaber.*—**A. aphyllus** [Linnæus]. A shrubby species indigenous to the East. It has the same properties and uses as *A. officinalis.* [B, 173.]—**A. ascendens.** A species the root of which (*sufed-mush*) is used in India as a substitute for salep. [B, 172.]—**A. bean.** The *Dolichos sesquipedalis.* [B, 19.]—**A. corruda** [Scopoli]. See *A. acutifolius.*—**A. crispus.** 1. Of Lamarck, a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. 2. Of Bojer, the *A. umbellulatus.* [B, 192.]—**A. draco** [Linnæus]. See DRACÆNA *draco.*—**A. falcatus** [Linnæus]. An herbaceous species growing in China and the East Indies. The root is used in China as an anodyne and antisyphilitic. [B, 71, 180; L, 75.]—**A. juice.** See *Suc de pointe d'*ASPERGE.—**A. officinalis** [Linnæus]. Gr., **ἀσπάραγος** [Dioscorides]. Fr., *asperge, asperge officinale.* Ger., *gebräuchlicher Spargel.* Ordinary garden a., a perennial herbaceous plant indigenous to Europe and cultivated both there and in America. It is from 2 to 4 feet high, bearing filiform leaves, axillary flowers, and globose red berries. The young shoots (Lat., *turiones*) are used as food, and, together with the stalks and the rhizome, are official in the Fr. Cod., the Belg. Ph., and the Swiss Ph. The berries and seeds were also formerly employed in medicine. The juice contains asparagine. [B, 5, 180.] The plant is used as a diuretic, and imparts a peculiar disagreeable odor to the urine. [A, 319.]—**A. petræa, A. petræus.** See *A. acutifolia.*—**A. phyllacanthos** [Lamarck]. See *A. aphyllus.*—**A. racemosus** [Willdenow]. A climbing shrub with slender terete woody stems, bearing dense racemes of white flowers with small globose red anthers. It is found in N. Australia and throughout the Pacific islands. Its tubers are employed for the same purposes as salep. Boiled in milk, they are used in bilious disorders. The bark is considered poisonous. The leaves, boiled and mixed with ghee, are applied to promote suppuration. [B, 172, 192; L, 65.]—**A. sarmentosus** [Willdenow]. An East Indian climbing species, used for the same purposes as salep. An infusion of the root (the *sufed-mush* of southern India) is used to prevent small-pox pustules from becoming confluent. [B, 172, 173; L, 105.]—**A. scaber** [Brogniart]. A European species, regarded by Linnæus as a variety of *A. officinalis*, but distinguished from the latter by the dentate scabrous margins of the leaves.—**A. silvaticus** [Waldstein and Kitaibel]. See *A. tenuifolius.*—**A. tea.** See *Tisane de racine d'*ASPERGE.—**A. tenuifolius** [Lamarck]. A European species, regarded by Linnæus as a variety of the *A. officinalis*, distinguished by its finely capillary leaves, which, with the branches, are glabrous. [B, 173, 178.]—**A. umbellulatus** [Sieber]. A climbing shrub of Mauritius having deflexed branches and flowers in axillary umbels. [B, 192.]—**A. verticillaris** [Bieb.]. A semi-scandent herbaceous species indigenous to the Caucasus. [B, 71.]—**Baceæ asparagi.** The fruit of the *A. officinalis*, regarded as diuretic and aphrodisiac. [B, 180.]—**Bath a.** The *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.* [B, 185.]—**Common a.** See *A. officinalis.*—**Extractum asparagi.** An extract made from the fresh shoots of the *A. officinalis.* [B, 270.]—**French a.** See *Bath a.*—**Garden a.** See *A. officinalis.*—**Ptisana radicis asparagi.** See *Tisane d'*ASPERGE.—**Radix asparagi, Radix asparagi alticis.** Fr., *racine d'asperge.* The rhizome of *A. officinalis*, formerly official in the Brit. Ph. and regarded as one of the five major aperient roots, also as diuretic, emmenagogue, and aphrodisiac; still official in the Fr. Cod., the Belg. Ph., and the Swiss Ph. [B, 270; L, 120.]—**Rock a.** See *A. petræus.*—**Semen asparagi.** The seeds of *A. officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Succus turionum asparagi amari** [Fr. Cod.]. The juice of the shoots of the *A. officinalis*, var. *maritimus*, and the *A. scaber*; used in making *sirop de pointe d'asperge.* [B, 270.]—**Syrupus cum succo asparagi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de pointe d'*ASPERGE.—**Turiones asparagi, Turiones asparagi juniores.** The young edible shoots of *A. officinalis.* [A, 319; B, 270.]



THE ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS.
[A, 327.]

ASPARAMIC ACID, n. A[3]s-pa[3]r-a[2]m′i[2]k. Fr., *acide asparamique.* See ASPARTIC ACID.

ASPARAMIDE, n. A[2]s-pa[2]r′a[3]-mi[2]d. See ASPARAGINE.

ASPARMATE, n. A[2]s-pa[3]rm′at. See ASPARTATE.

ASPARMIC ACID, n. A[2]s-pa[3]rm′i[2]k. See ASPARTIC ACID.

ASPARTATE, n. A[2]s-pa[3]rt′at. A salt of aspartic acid. [B, 2.]

ASPARTIC ACID, n. A[3]s-pa[3]rt′i[2]k. Fr., *acide aspartique.* Ger., *Aspartinsäure.* It., *acido aspartico.* Sp., *ácido aspártico.* Syn.: *asparagic* (or *asparamic*, or *asparmic*, or *amidosuccinic*) *acid.* A dibasic crystalline acid, having the composition $C_4H_7NO_4 = \left\langle \begin{matrix} CH_2.CO.OH \\ CH(NH_2).CO.OH \end{matrix} \right.$, being that of malic acid in which a molecule of amidogen replaces one of hydroxyl; formed from asparagine. Both the active and the inactive acid form definite crystallizable compounds with the stronger acids, and unite with bases to form salts (aspartates). In each series the individual compounds show the same behavior toward polarized lights as the acid entering into their composition. [B, 2, 4.]—**Active a. a.** An isomeric variety which, when dissolved in an acid, rotates the plane of polarization to the right, and, when dissolved in an alkali, rotates it to the left. It crystallizes in thin rectangular plates. [B, 2.]—**Inactive a. a.** An isomeric variety which has no action on the polarized beam, and forms crystals of the monoclinic system. [B, 2.]—**Isoa' a.** Syn.: *methylmalonic acid, amidoisosuccinic acid.* A crystalline variety, $CH_3 - C(CO.OH).NH_2 - CO.OH$, soluble with difficulty in water and almost insoluble in alcohol. Its solutions are optically inactive. [G. Körner and A. Menozzi, "Ann. di chim. e di farm.," July, 1886, p. 32 (B).]

ASPASIA (Lat.), n. f. A[2]s(a[3]s)-pa(pa[3])′zi[2](si[2])-a[3]. A term applied in the middle ages to a ball of wool or a sachet imbued with an infusion of galls, used in the vagina as an astringent. [A, 322, 325.]

ASPECTION (Ger.), n. A[3]s-pe[2]k-ti[2]-on′. See INSPECTION.

ASPÉLINE (Fr.), n. A[3]s-pa-len. A species of groundsel (*Senecion*). [L, 41.]

ASPEN, n. A[3]sp′e[2]n. A.-S., *æspe, æsp, æps, epse.* Fr., *tremble.* Ger., *Espe, Zitterpappel.* It., *tremula.* Sp., *álamo temblon.* A tree of the genus *Populus*, including the American variety (*Populus tremuloides*) and the European variety (*Populus tremula*). Its bark contains salicin and populin, and has been used in medicine. [B, 5.]

ASPER (Lat.), adj. A[2]s(a[3]s)′pe[2]r. Gr., **τραχύς.** Rough, uneven. [M, 13.] See ARTERIA *aspera* and LINEA *aspera.*

ASPERAGO (Lat.), n. f. A[2]s(a[3]s)-pe[2]r-a(a[3])′go. Gen., *asperag′inis.* A faulty spelling for *Asperugo* (*q. v.*). [B.]

ASPERATUS (Lat.), adj. A[2]s(a[3]s)-pe[2]r-a(a[3])′tu[3]s(tu[4]s). Roughened. [A, 312.] See SPECILLUM *asperatum.*

ASPERBEERE (Ger.), n. A[3]′pe[2]r-bar-e[2]. The rough gooseberry (*Ribes grossularia*). [A, 315.]

ASPERCETTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-pe^{2}r-se^{2}t. The botanical genus *Onobrychis*. [A, 300; L, 41.]

ASPÉRELLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-pa-re^{2}l. The *Equisetum arvense*. [A, 300; L, 41.]

ASPERELLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pe^{2}r-e^{2}l-li(le)′-ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *aspérellinées*. A mistaken spelling for *Asprellinæ* (*q. v.*).

ASPÉRELLINÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}s-pa-re^{2}l-en-a. Rough to the touch (said of leaves). [L, 41.]

ASPERGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-pe^{2}rzh. See Asparagus.—**A. commune.** See Asparagus *officinalis*.—**A's de Cosaque.** The young shoots of the *Typha latifolia*, used as food by the Cossacks. [L, 77.]—**A. du Cap.** The edible shoots of the *Aponogeton distachyum*. [A, 385.]—**A. officinale.** See Asparagus *officinalis*.—**Sirop de pointe d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum succo asparagi*. A syrup made by mixing, on a water-bath, 10 parts of asparagus juice and 18 of white sugar. [B, 113.]—**Tisane d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *ptisana radicis asparagi*. Asparagus tea; made by infusing 2 parts of asparagus root in 100 of boiling water. [B.]

ASPERGEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-pe^{2}rzh-ma^{3}n^2. See Aspersion.

ASPERGETTES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}s-pe^{2}rzh-e^{2}t. The young shoots of the *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, used as food in the neighborhood of Geneva. [B, 173.]

ASPERGILLACEÆ, ASPERGILLEÆ (Lat.), n's. f. pl. A^{2}s-(a^{3}s)-pu^{3}r(pe^{2}r)-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aspergillacées, aspergillées*. Ger., *Aspergillaceen, Aspergilleen*. Of Link, a family of mucedinous *Fungi*, including *Aspergillus, Mucor, Penicillium*, etc. [B, 170.]

ASPERGILLEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pu^{3}r(pe^{2}r)-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)′-e^2-i(e). Fr., *aspergillés*. Of Fries and Léveillé, a division of *Fungi* belonging to the *Mucedines* or *Hormiscini*, characterized by the floccose receptacle, which is either simple or branching and which bears the sporidia fixed upon a spherical or ovate terminal vesicle. [B, 170, 239.]

ASPERGILLIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pu^{3}r(pe^{2}r)-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)-li^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aspergillidées*. Of Gray, a division of *Fungi*, corresponding in part to *Aspergillaceæ*. [B, 170.]

ASPERGILLIFORM, adj. A^{2}s-pu^{5}r-ji^{2}l′li^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *aspergilliformis* (from *aspergillum*, a sprinkler, and *forma*, form). Fr., *aspergilliforme*. Ger., *sprengwedelförmig*. In botany, resembling a sprinkler. [A, 300; B.]

ASPERGILLINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pu^{3}r(pe^{2}r)-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)-li(le)′ni(ne). Fr., *Aspergillinés*. Of Corda, a family of hyphomycetous *Fungi* (*Mucedines*), including *Stilbum, Peronospora, Penicillium*, etc. Of Reichenbach, a section of *Fungi* including *Oidium, Penicillium, Aspergillus*, etc. [B, 170.]

ASPERGILLINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)-li(le)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *aspergillin*. Pertaining to or caused by an *Aspergillus*. [Siebenmann, "Arch. of Otol.," xii, 3, 4; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 10, 1884, p. 539.] See Otomycosis *aspergillina*.

ASPERGILLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pu^{5}r(pe^{2}r)-ji^{2}l(gi^{2}l)′-lu^{2}s(lu^{4}s). From *aspergere*, to sprinkle (from its resemblance to the *aspergillus* used for sprinkling holy water). Fr., *aspergille*. Ger., *Aspergillus, Kolbenschimmel*. It., *aspergillo*. Sp., *aspergilo*. A genus of ascomycetous *Fungi*, made by Micheli, belonging to the section *Aspergillei*, consisting of a mycelium made up of translucent, tubular, septate, branching threads (hyphæ), with thin walls, bearing erect, unbranched, usually non-septate, and thick-walled branches, the apices of which are dilated into spherical or club-shaped vesicles (receptacles). From the receptacle radiate a number of thin processes, the sterigmata, and each sterigma, by a process of terminal segmentation, divides into a row of spores (conidia). The entire apparatus, receptacle, sterigmata, and conidia, constitute the capitulum. *A.* is also found in another stage of development, the so-called sclerotium stage, when it consists of a dense tissue of mycelial threads inclosing hard, irregularly shaped granules (the sclerotia) made up of a dark fibrous cortex and a tough, yellowish medullary substance. Several species of *A.* are now known to be only the non-sexual reproductive stages of *Eurotium*, and the other species should probably be referred to the latter or to some similar genus. [B, 72, 239.]—**A. albus.** A species growing upon bread, distinguished by its branching sterigmata, white capitulum, and the small size of all its parts. [B, 72.]—**A. auricularis** [Link]. A species said to have been found in the external auditory canal of man. [B, 93.]—**A. candidus** [Micheli]. Syn.: *Monilia candida* [Persoon]. A species with white hyphæ and conidia, found in the air-sacs of a bird (*Pyrrhula vulgaris*) which were infiltrated with tubercles. [B, 46, 239.]—**A. clavatus.** A greenish-colored species with club-shaped receptacle larger than that of *A. fumigatus*, bearing very small conidia and supported upon very large and long hyphal branches. [B, 72.]—**A. flavescens** [Wreden], **A. flavus** [Brefeld]. The conidial form of *Eurotium a. flavus* (*q. v.*). [B, 72.]—**A. fumigatus** [Fresenius]. Syn.: *A. nigrescens* [Robin]. A pathogenetic species, with small club-shaped receptacles, bearing unbranched sterigmata and spherical conidia and carried upon short hyphal branches. The capitulum is at first colorless; afterward the receptacle and sterigmata (seldom the conidia) become yellowish, then blue or dark-green, and finally brown or dark-gray. The whole fungus has the aspect of a thin blue, green, or gray mold. It is the smallest of the varieties found in the human ear, and is said to be the only one capable of development in the healthy ear, and then only under the influence of constant moisture. It causes in the external auditory canal a variety of inflammation, although, according to Bezold, it is less apt to do so than the other species. It has also been found in the lungs of man and of the lower animals (the pheasant) and the nose of man. [A, 396; B, 72, 232, 239.]—**A. glaucus** [Link, Fries]. The conidial stage of *Eurotium a. glaucus* (*q. v.*). [B, 72.]—**A. mucoroides.** A species found, according to Virchow, in human lungs affected with tuberculosis or gangrene. [L, 87.]—**A. niger** [Van Tieghem]. See Eurotium *a. niger*.—**A. nigrescens** [Robin]. See *A. fumigatus*.—**A. nigricans** [Wreden]. See Eurotium *a. niger*.—**A. ochraceus.** A species distinguished by its branched sterigmata, its regularly spherical receptacles, and its color, which, at first flesh-colored, soon changes to an ochre-yellow. [B, 72.]—**A. oryzæ.** See Eurotium *oryzæ*.—**A. rubens.** J. O. Green's name for the *Otomyces purpureus*. [F.]

ASPERGOUTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-pe^{2}r-gut. See Espargoute.

ASPERGULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pu^{5}rg(pe^{2}rg)′u^2(u^4)-la^3. See Asperula.

ASPERICIFOLIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pe^{2}r-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)″-i^2-fo(fo^2)-li^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See Asperifoliaceæ.

ASPERICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ko^{2}l′li^{2}s. From *asper*, rough, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *aspéricolle*. Ger., *rauhhalsig*. Having the neck or corselet rough. [L, 109, 116.]

ASPERICORNIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pe^{2}r-i^2-ko^{2}rn′i^{2}s. From *asper*, rough, and *cornu*, a horn. Having rough, horny processes. [L, 180.]

ASPERIFOLIACEÆ [Reichenbach], **ASPERIFOLIÆ** [Linnæus] (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pe^{2}r-i^2-fo(fo^2)-li^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2), -fo′li^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *aspérifoliées, aspérifoliacées*. Ger., *Rauhblättrige*. A family of plants belonging to the *Tubifloræ*, corresponding nearly to the *Borragineæ*; by some, made a tribe of that order. It is divided into the *Borragineæ, Echieæ*, and *Hydrophylleæ*, or into the *Schizocarpicæ, diocarpicæ*, and *Capsulares*. [B, 170.]

ASPERIFOLIATE, adj. A^{2}s″pe^{2}r-i^2-fo′li^{2}at. See Asperifolious.

ASPERIFOLIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pe^{2}r-i^2-fo(fo^2)-li(li^2)′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asperifoliées*. 1. Of Martius, Spach, and Jussieu, a tribe or suborder of borraginaceous plants including *Buglossum, Arnebia*, and the *Anchuseæ* and *Cynoglosseæ* of Endlicher. 2. Of Brongniart, a class of hypogynous *Gamopetalæ*, comprising the families *Cordiaceæ, Borragineæ, Hydrophylleæ*, and *Hydroleaceæ*. [B, 170.]

ASPERIFOLIOUS, adj. A^{2}s-pe^{2}r-i-fo′li^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *asperifolius*. Fr., *aspérifolié*. Ger., *rauhblättrig*. Having the leaves rough. [A, 385.]

ASPERITAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pe^{2}r′i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *asperita′tis*. Fr., *aspérité, âpreté*. Ger., *Asperität, Rauhigkeit*. 1. Roughness, coarseness, rugosity (as of the surface of a bone where a muscle is attached). [A, 385; L, 43.] 2. Dryness, barrenness. [A, 312.] 3. Hoarseness. [A, 312.] 4. Harshness, sharpness, acidity, brackishness. [A, 312.]—**A. ab ætate, A. a. lixivio.** See *A. cutis*.—**A. arteriæ asperæ.** See *A.* (3d def.).—**A. a sapone, A. a vento.** See *A. cutis*.—**A. cutis.** Roughness of the skin. Plenck describes an *a. a vento*, due to exposure to cold winds; an *a. a lixivio* (seu *a sapone*), affecting the hands of washerwomen, and due to the caustic alkali in the soap used; and an *a. ab ætate*, observed in old persons, in whom the skin, especially that of the face, tends to grow coarse and rough. [G, 11.]—**A. unguium.** Roughness of the nails. [G.]

ASPÉRITÉ (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-pa-ri^2-ta. See Asperitas and Scabrities.

ASPERITUDO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pe^{2}r-i^2-tu^2(tu)′do. Gen., *asperitu′dinis*. See Asperitas.

ASPERITY, n. A^{2}s-pe^{2}r′i^2-ti^2. See Asperitas.

ASPERMA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pu^{5}rm(pe^{2}rm)′a^3. See Aspermatism.

ASPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pu^{5}rm(pe^{2}rm)′e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aspermes*. Ger., *Aspermen*. Of Wiggers, an order of cryptogamous plants, comprising such as he believed to be without seed or spore, and including *Ceramium, Conferva, Byssus, Ulva*, and other genera. [B, 170.]

ASPERMAL, adj. A^{2}s-pu^{5}rm′a^{2}l. See Aspermous.

ASPERMASIA, ASPERMATIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pu^{5}rm(pe^{2}rm)-a(a^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *aspermasie*. See Aspermatism.

ASPERMATIC, adj. A^{2}s-pu^{5}rm-a^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *aspermaticus*. Fr., *aspermatique*. Ger., *aspermatisch*. 1. Aspermous (*q. v.*). [A, 322.] 2. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, aspermatism. [M, 13.]

ASPERMATISM, n. A^{2}s-pu^{5}rm′a^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Lat., *aspermatismus* (from *α* priv., and *σπέρμα*, a seed). Fr., *aspermatisme*. Ger., *Aspermie, Samenmangel*. 1. A deficiency of seminal fluid. [D, 18.] 2. An habitually deficient or impeded ejaculation of the semen. [D, 18.]

ASPERMATOUS, adj. A^{2}s-pu^{5}rm′a^{2}t-u^{3}s. See Aspermous.

ASPERMATOZOË (Ger.), n. A^{3}s-pe^{2}rm-a^3-to-tso′e^2. See Azoospermia.

ASPERMATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pu^{3}r(pe^{2}r)-ma(ma^3)′tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Fr., *aspermé*. In botany, unable to reproduce; said of certain plants. [B, 121.]

ASPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pu^{5}rm(pe^{2}rm)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *aspermie*. See Aspermatism.

ASPERMOUS, adj. A^{2}s-pu^{5}rm′u^{3}s. Gr., *ἄσπερμος*. Lat., *aspermus*. Fr., *aspermé*. Ger., *aspermisch, samenlos*. 1. Deficient in semen, affected with aspermatism. [A, 322.] 2. In botany, destitute of seeds. [B, 7.]

ASPEROCOCCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pe^{2}r-o(o^2)-ko^{2}k′-se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *asperococcus*, one of the genera, from *asper*,

rough, and κόκκος, a berry. Fr., *aspérococcées.* Of Zanardini, a tribe of *Algæ* (*Ectogymnosporeæ*), including 4 genera. [B, 170.]

ASPEROUS, adj. A^{2}s'pu^{3}r-u^{3}s. In entomology, rugged, uneven, having very distinct elevated dots. [B, 240.]

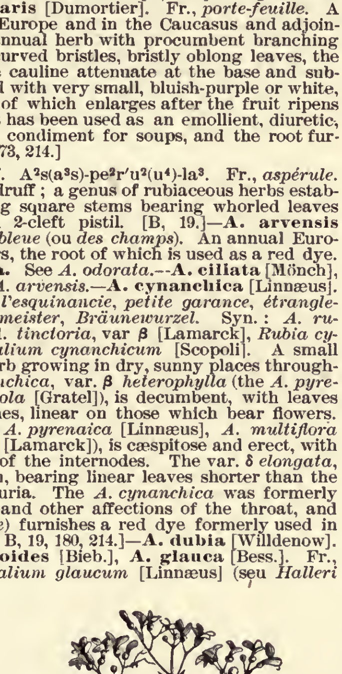
ASPERSION, n. A^{2}s-pu^{5}r'zhu^{3}n. Gr., ῥαντισμός. Lat., *aspersio* (from *aspergere*, to sprinkle). Fr., *aspersion*, *arrosage*, *arrosement.* Ger., *Bestreuen*, *Besprengen.* Irrigation or sprinkling of the body or of a part with a liquid or a powder. [A, 322, 325.]

ASPERSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pu^{5}rs(pe^{2}rs)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *aspergere*, to sprinkle. Ger., *aufgestreut.* In botany, covered with scattered spots as if sprinkled. [B, 198.]

ASPERTANNIC ACID, n. A^{2}s-pu^{5}r-ta^{2}n'ni^{2}k. Fr., *acide aspertannique.* Ger., *Aspertannsäure.* A variety of tannic acid, $C_{14}H_9O_9$, or, according to others, $C_7H_8O_4 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, found in the *Asperula odorata.* It is a light-brown, odorless, very hygroscopic substance. [B, 2, 81, 207.]

ASPERUGO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pe^{2}r-u^2(u)'go. Gen., *asperu'ginis.* 1. A prickly plant mentioned by Pliny. [A, 312.] 2. A genus of borraginaceous plants. [B, 19.]—**A. ægyptiaca** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Anchusa ægyptiaca* [De Candolle], *Lycopsis ægyptiaca* [Linnæus]. A species more properly referred to *Anchusa;* an annual plant growing near Alexandria. [B, 214.]—**A. procumbens** [Linnæus], **A. vulgaris** [Dumortier]. Fr., *porte-feuille.* A species found throughout Europe and in the Caucasus and adjoining portions of Asia; an annual herb with procumbent branching stems covered with stiff, curved bristles, bristly oblong leaves, the radical ones petiolate, the cauline attenuate at the base and subopposite or alternate; and with very small, bluish-purple or white, axilary flowers, the calyx of which enlarges after the fruit ripens and incloses the latter. It has been used as an emollient, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and as a condiment for soups, and the root furnishes a red dye. [B, 19, 173, 214.]

ASPERULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pe^{2}r'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Fr., *aspérule.* Ger., *Waldmeister.* Woodruff; a genus of rubiaceous herbs established by Linnæus, having square stems bearing whorled leaves and 4-parted flowers and 2-cleft pistil. [B, 19.]—**A. arvensis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aspérule bleue* (ou *des champs*). An annual European herb with blue flowers, the root of which is used as a red dye. [B, 173, 214.]—**A. cheirosa.** See *A. odorata.*—**A. ciliata** [Mönch], **A. cœrulea** [Dod.]. See *A. arvensis.*—**A. cynanchica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aspérule* (ou *herbe*) *à l'esquinancie*, *petite garance*, *étranglechien.* Ger., *Hügel-Waldmeister*, *Bräunewurzel.* Syn.: *A. rubeola*, var. α [Lamarck], *A. tinctoria*, var β [Lamarck], *Rubia cynanchica* [J. Bauhin], *Galium cynanchicum* [Scopoli]. A small perennial, nearly erect, herb growing in dry, sunny places throughout Europe. The *A. cynanchica*, var. β *heterophylla* (the *A. pyrenaica* [Linnæus], *A. rubeola* [Gratel]), is decumbent, with leaves ovate on the sterile branches, linear on those which bear flowers. The var. γ *saxatilis* (the *A. pyrenaica* [Linnæus], *A. multiflora* [Lapeyrouse], *A. saxatilis* [Lamarck]), is cæspitose and erect, with linear leaves of the length of the internodes. The var. δ *elongata*, with elongated, erect stem, bearing linear leaves shorter than the internode, is found in Tauria. The *A. cynanchica* was formerly used as a gargle in quinsy and other affections of the throat, and the root (*radix cynanchicæ*) furnishes a red dye formerly used in place of madder. [A, 301; B, 19, 180, 214.]—**A. dubia** [Willdenow]. See *A. arvensis.*—**A. galioides** [Bieb.], **A. glauca** [Bess.]. Fr., *aspérule gaillet.* Syn.: *Galium glaucum* [Linnæus] (seu *Halleri* [Sut.], seu *campanulatum* [Villars], seu *grandiflorum* [Clairo]). A perennial herb growing in middle and southern Europe. [B, 214.]—**A. multiflora** [Lapeyrouse]. The *A. cynanchica*, var. γ *saxatilis.* [B, 214.]—**A. odorata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aspérule odorante*, *muguet* (ou *reine*, ou *hépatique*) *des bois*, *petit muguet*, *hépatique étoilée.* Ger., *gemeiner Waldmeister*, *Meserich*, *Megerkraut.* Syn.: *Galium odoratum*, *herba matrisilvæ.* Sweet-scented woodruff, wood-rowel; a European species bearing brilliant white flowers and bright-green leaves disposed in a stellate fashion about the stem. The leaves, which are inodorous when fresh, acquire the scent of new-mown hay when wilted, and, after being dried, retain it for years; they are infused in Rhine wine to make the *Maitrank*, or *Maiwein*, of the Germans. The plant contains aspertannie acid and coumarin, and is esteemed as an aromatic, tonic, astringent, and diaphoretic. Its herb, *herba matrisilvæ* (seu *hepaticæ stellatæ*, seu *asperulæ*, seu *aparines montanæ*, seu *stellariæ*), was formerly used as a remedy for hydrophobia. [A, 301, 327; B, 19, 119, 180; H. Baillon (L, 87).]—**A. odorosa.** See *A. odorata.*—**A. pyrenaica** [Linnæus], **A. rubeola** [Lamarck, Gratel], **A. saxatilis** [Lamarck]. Species now regarded as varieties of *A. cynanchica* (*q. v.*). [B, 214.]—**A. tinctoria** [Linnæus]. Fr., *aspérule à teinture.* Syn.: *A. rubeola*, var. β [Lamarck], *A. tinctoria*, var. α [Lamarck], *Galium tinctorium* [Scopoli]. A perennial species, closely related to *A. cynanchica*, and used as a dye-plant, growing in dry, rocky places of Europe. The *A. tinctoria*, var. β, of Lamarck is a variety of the *A. cynanchica.* [B, 173, 214.]—**Herba asperulæ.** The herb of *A. odorata.* [A, 319.]—**Herba asperulæ aureæ.** The herb of *Galium cruciata.* [B, 180.]—**Radix asperulæ.** The root of *A. odorata.* [L, 57.]



THE ASPERULA ODORATA. [A, 327.]

ASPÉRULE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-pa-ru^{6}l. See ASPERULA.—**A. à l'esquinancie.**—See ASPERULA *cynanchica.*—**A. à teinture.** See ASPERULA *tinctoria.*—**A. des champs.** See ASPERULA *arvensis.*—**A. des teinturiers.** See ASPERULA *tinctoria.*—**A. gaillet.** See ASPERULA *glauca.*—**A. odorante.** See ASPERULA *odorata.*

ASPERULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pe^{2}r-u^2(u)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aspérulées.* A tribe of rubiaceous plants, including the genus *Asperula*, corresponding to the *Stellatæ* of De Candolle. [A. Richard (B, 170).]

ASPERULEOUS, adj. A^{2}s-pe^{2}r-u^2'le^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *asperuleus.* Fr., *aspérulé.* Resembling or belonging to the genus *Asperula.* [L, 41.]

ASPERULUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pe^{2}r'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *asper.* Slightly rough. [B, 121.]

ASPERUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'pe^{2}r-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A rough surface. [L, 94.]

ASPHALGESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fa^{2}l(fa^{3}l)-je(ga)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. A term applied by A. Pitres to that condition in which a person affected with hemi-anæsthesia or hemi-analgesia feels intense pain on touching certain articles, such as copper or silver, followed by a convulsive attack if the contact is prolonged; usually observed during hypnotism, rarely in the waking state. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 13, 1886, p. 946.]

ASPHALT, n. A^{2}s-fa^{2}lt'. Gr., ἄσφαλτος, ἄσφαλτον. Lat., *asphaltum* [Fr. Cod.], *bitumen judaicum.* Fr., *asphalte*, *goudron minéral*, *bitume de Judée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Asphalt*, *Judenpech*, *Erdharz*, *Erdpech*, *Bergpech.* It., *asfalto*, *bitume giudaico.* Sp., *asfalto* [Sp. Ph.]. Compact bitumen, mineral pitch, Jew's pitch; a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brownish-black, resinous mineral, of conchoidal fracture and bituminous odor, which takes fire easily and burns with a bright but very smoky flame. It consists of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen in varying proportions, with a variable amount of ash. According to Boussingault, it is a mixture of asphaltene and petrolene. It is found pure on the shores of the Dead Sea, and more or less pure in other parts of the world. Occurring mixed with liquid petroleum, so as to be semi-solid, it constitutes *maltha*, or mineral tar. It was used by the ancient Egyptians for embalming. [B, 2.]—**Artificial a.** Coal-tar a., gas-tar a.; a mixture of sand, chalk, or limestone, with the thick, pitchy residue obtained by evaporating the more volatile portion of coal-tar. [B.]—**A. cement.** See *A. varnish.*—**A. oil.** Lat., *oleum asphalti.* Ger., *A'öl.* A yellow or dark-brown oil, consisting of hydrocarbons with a small quantity of oxidized matter, obtained by the dry distillation of a. It has been used in the treatment of phthisis and as an antispasmodic. [A, 301; B; L, 30.]—**A'stein** (Ger.). A mixture of a. and limestone, found in various parts of the world. [L, 37.]—**A. varnish.** Brunswick black, a varnish made by dissolving, with the aid of heat, 4 oz. of asphalt and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of India-rubber in 10 oz. of mineral naphtha; used for making cells on microscope slides. [Carpenter (B, 164).]—**Coal-tar a.** See *Artificial a.*—**Gas-tar a.** See *Artificial a.*

ASPHALTENE, n. A^{2}s-fa^{2}lt'en. Fr., *asphaltène.* Ger., *Asphalten.* A black solid body, $C_{40}H_{20}O_6$, forming the chief constituent of certain bituminous substances. [A, 385.]

ASPHALTIAS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fa^{2}lt(fa^{3}lt)'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., ἀσφαλτίας. An ancient name for one of the lumbar vertebræ. Authors differ as to whether it was the first or the fifth. [A, 301; Pollux (A, 311); A, 322, 323; Gorræus (A, 325); A, 385.]

ASPHALTIC, adj. A^{2}s-fa^{2}lt'i^{2}k. Fr., *asphaltique.* Consisting of, containing, derived from, contained in, or pertaining to, asphalt. [B, 137; L, 73.]

ASPHALTION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fa^{2}lt(fa^{3}lt)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀσφάλτιον. An ancient name for a kind of trefoil having a bituminous odor, supposed to have been the *Psoralea bituminosa.* [Dioscorides (A, 311; L, 105); Pliny (A, 312).]

ASPHALTITES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fa^{2}lt(fa^{3}lt)-i(e)'tez(tas). Gr., ἀσφαλτίτης. Fr., *asphaltite.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, asphalt; as a n. (σπόνδυλος understood), see ASPHALTIAS. [A, 311.]

ASPHALTITIS (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *asphaltites.* A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fa^{2}lt-(fa^{3}lt)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *asphaltit'idis.* Gr., ἀσφαλτῖτις. Fr., *asphaltite.* 1. See ASPHALTIAS. 2. See ASPHALTION.

ASPHALTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fa^{2}lt(fa^{3}lt)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἄσφαλτος, ἄσφαλτον. In the Fr. Cod., the official title of asphalt (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Gummi asphalti.** See ASPHALT.—**Oleum asphalti.** See ASPHALT *oil.*

ASPHARAGONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-a^3-go'ni^2-a^3. See ASPARAGONIA.

ASPHARAGUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)'a^3-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). Gr., ἀσφάραγος. See PHARYNX and ASPARAGUS.

ASPHENDAMNOS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fe^{2}n-da^{2}m(da^{3}m)'no^{2}s. See SPHENDAMNUS.

ASPHODEL, n. A^{2}s'fo-de^{2}l. See ASPHODELUS.—**Bog a.** The *Narthecium ossifragum.* [B, 19.]—**False a.** The *Tofieldia.* [B, 19.]—**Lancashire a.** The *Narthecium ossifragum.* [B, 19.]—**Scotch a.** The *Tofieldia palustris.* [B, 19.]—**White a.** See ASPHODELUS *ramosus* and ASPHODELUS *albus.*—**Yellow a.** See ASPHODELINE *lutea.*

ASPHODÈLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-fo-de^{2}l. See ASPHODELUS.—**A. à Jeanne.** See ASPHODELINE *lutea.*—**A. blanc.** See ASPHODELUS

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

ramosus, Asphodelus *albus*.—**A. jaune.** See Asphodeline *lutea*. —**A. mâle, A. rameux.** See Asphodelus *ramosus*.

ASPHODELEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fo(fo^2)-de^{2}l'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asphodelées*. Ger., *Asphodeleen*. A family (order) of monocotyledonous plants, in the systems of Jussieu, Brown, and others, comprising *Aletris*, *Sanseviera*, *Aloe*, *Anthericum*, *Asphodelus*, *Phalangium*, *Hyacinthus*, *Scilla*, *Ornithogalum*, *Allium*, and other genera. It includes caulescent or acaulescent herbs with 6-parted regular perianth, deciduous or withering ; 6 stamens inserted on the calyx with introrse bilocular anthers ; a free trilocular ovary with the loculi opposite the outer divisions of the perianth, and each loculus containing several (rarely 2 or 1) biseriate, generally anatropous ovules ; a single terminal, more or less elongated style with entire or 3-cleft stigma ; and a capsular, trilocular, loculicidal fruit containing in each loculus 1 to many seeds which have a membranaceous, rarely crustaceous, testa and horny or fleshy albumen. It was divided by Endlicher into the *Hyacintheæ*, *Anthericeæ*, and *Asparageæ ;* by Kunth into *Hyacintheæ*, *Allieæ*, and *Anthericeæ*, to which others add a fourth tribe, the *Tulipeæ ;* by Reichenbach into the *Scilleæ*, *Hemerocallidieæ*, and *Anthericeæ*, and in another classification into the *Tullbaghieæ*, *Scilleæ*, and *Dracæneæ ;* and by others into the *Aloineæ*, *Hemerocallideæ*, *Tullbaghieæ*, *Hyacintheæ*, *Scilleæ*, *Eriospermeæ*, *Anthericeæ*, *Aphyllantheæ*, and *Tulipeæ*. By most of the later writers it is joined to the *Liliaceæ*, being regarded as a tribe of the latter. It then is usually employed in a more restricted sense, comprising those liliaceous herbs in which the rhizome is quite short, the stem rarely bulbous, the leaves are not fleshy, the inflorescence is simple, rarely branching, the segments of the perianth are separate and patent, the anthers are introrsely dehiscent, and the fruit is a capsule [Bentham and Hooker]. It is divided into the subtribes *Euasphodeleæ*, *Chlorogaleæ*, *Bowieæ*, *Anthericeæ*, and *Dianelleæ*. Engler divides the *A.* into the subtribes *Asphodelinæ*, the *Anthericinæ* (in part, the *Anthericeæ* and the *Euasphodeleæ* of Bentham and Hooker), the *Chlorogalinæ* (Bentham and Hooker's *Chlorogaleæ*), the *Odontosteminæ*, the *Eriosperminæ* (Bentham and Hooker's *Bowieæ*), the *Xeronemieæ* (comprising two genera referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Euasphodeleæ* and the *Anthericeæ*), and the *Dianellinæ* (Bentham and Hooker's *Dianelleæ*). [B, 42, 170, 188 ; Engler (B, 245).]

ASPHODELEOUS, adj. A^{2}s-fo-de^{2}l'e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *asphodeleus*. Fr., *asphodelé*. Resembling an *Asphodelus* or belonging to the *Asphodeleæ*. [L, 116.]

ASPHODELI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fo^{2}d'e^{2}l-i(e). Fr., *asphodelés*. Ger., *Asphodelen*. Of Jussieu and De Candolle, a section of plants corresponding to *Asphodeleæ* in the more extended sense. [B, 170.]

ASPHODELIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fo^{2}d-e^{2}l-i^2-a(a^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asphodeliacées*. Ger., *Asphodeliaceen*. See Asphodeleæ.

ASPHODELIN, n. A^{2}s-fo^{2}d'e^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *asphodéline*. Ger., *Asphodelin*. Rogain's name for the variety of cane-sugar found in the root of *Asphodelus ramosus*. [B, 207.]

ASPHODELINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fo(fo^2)-de^{2}l-i(e)'ne-(na^3-e^2). Of Engler, a subtribe of the *Asphodeleæ*, comprising *Asphodelus*, *Asphodeline*, and two other genera with racemose flowers having an infundibuliform or campanulate perianth. [Engler (B, 245).]

ASPHODELINE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fo^{2}d-e^{2}l-i(e)'ne(na). A genus of plants separated by Reichenbach from *Asphodelus*, from which it differs in its more or less leafy stem and usually yellow flowers. [B, 42.]—**A. lutea** [Reichenbach]. Fr., *asphodèle jaune*. Ger., *gelber Asphodill* (oder *Affodill*). Syn. : *Asphodelus luteus* [Linnæus]. A perennial herb growing in rocky districts in southern Europe and North America, with erect leafy stalks 1 to 3 feet in height, bearing long racemes of fragrant yellow flowers. The tubers (*radix asphodeli lutei*) of the yellow fleshy root were formerly employed like those of *Asphodelus ramosus*. [B, 180.]

ASPHODELODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fod(fo^{2}d)-e^{2}l-o'dez-(das). Gr., ἀσφοδελώδης. Resembling the *Asphodelus*. [Theophrastus (A, 311).]

ASPHODELOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fo^{2}d-e^{2}l-o(o^2)-i^{2}d'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asphodeloidées*. 1. A section of liliaceous plants made by Ventenat. [B, 170.] 2. Of Engler, a suborder of liliaceous plants, comprising the tribes *Asphodeleæ*, *Hemerocallideæ*, *Aloineæ*, *Aphyllantheæ*, *Johnsonieæ*, *Dasypogoneæ*, *Lomandreæ*, and *Calectasieæ ;* corresponding in part, therefore, to *Asphodeleæ* in its widest sense. [Engler (B, 245).]

ASPHODELUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fo^{2}d'e^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀσφόδελος. Fr., *asphodèle*. Ger., *Asphodill*, *Affodill*. It., *asfodilo*. Sp., *asfodel*. The asphodel, day-lily, or daffodil ; a genus of liliaceous plants belonging to the *Asphodeleæ*, established by Linnæus, comprising herbs with radical subulate leaves, and flowers, usually white, having a 6-parted, spreading perianth and 6 declinate upcurved stamens with dilated bases arching over the free ovary, and with a globular, trilocular, capsular fruit, having 2 seeds in each cell. [B, 34, 180.]—**A. æstivus.** 1. Of Reichenbach, see *A. tenuifolius*. 2. Of Brotero, a perennial Portuguese species. [B, 188.]—**A. albus** [Miller], **A. albus non ramosus.** Fr., *asphodèle blanc*. Ger., *weisser Asphodill* (oder *Affodill*). A species by some united with *A. ramosus*, but differing from the latter in its not-branching stem, the color and length of the bracts and the larger, ovate capsule. It is found in the portions of Europe and Africa bordering upon the Mediterranean and in Dalmatia and Persia. Its root-tubers (*radix asphodeli albi*) were used like those of *A. ramosus*. The *A. albus* of Nees v. Esenbeck is the *A. fistulosus*. [B, 180, 188.]—**A. albus ramosus.** See *A. ramosus*.—**A. canariensis** [Smith]. See *A. tenuifolius*.—**A. fistulosus** [Linnæus]. A species, by some included with *A. ramosus*, growing in the Mediterranean countries of Europe and Africa, distinguished by its stems branching above and by its subulate, subfistulose, rather rough leaves. [B, 188.]—**A. fœminus** [Cam.], **A. folio fistuloso striato** [Morison]. The *Asphodeline lutea*. [B, 211.]—**A. intermedius** [Hornem.]. See *A. tenuifolius*.—**A. luteus** [Linnæus]. See Asphodeline *lutea*.—**A. major albus ramosus.** See *A. ramosus*.—**A. major non ramosus.** See *A. albus*.—**A. major ramosus flore albo.** See *A. ramosus*.—**A. microcarpus** [Viviani]. See *A. ramosus*.—**A. minor** [Clusius]. See *A. fistulosus*.—**A. neglectus** [Römer and Schultes]. A species growing in Hungary, the mountains of Italy, and the Pyrenees ; by Kunth identified with *A. albus*, by others regarded as a distinct species closely related to *A. ramosus*. It has the same medicinal applications as the latter. [B, 180, 188.]—**A. racemosus** [Link]. See *A. ramosus*.—**A. ramosus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *asphodèle rameux*, *lis asphodèle*, *baton royal*. Ger., *ästiger Asphodill*, *Königswurzel*, *Kupferwurzel*, *Goldwurzel*. Syn. : *hastula regia*, *sceptrum regium*. King's-spear, white branched asphodel ; a species having a naked branching stem, each branch bearing a spike of white, star-shaped flowers having the petals streaked with purple. The rhizome and aggregated, oblong, wedge-shaped root-tubers, brownish externally, dirty yellow within, of fleshy consistency and unpleasant, acrid, bitter taste, were formerly used in medicine under the names of *radix asphodeli* (seu *asphodeli albi vera*, seu *hastulæ*, seu *hastulæ regis*, seu *hastulæ regiæ*, seu *martagi*) and *bacilli regii*. They were the ἀσφόδελος of Dioscorides and are said to constitute the drug, used at the present day in Morocco, known as *ablaluz*. They have been used as a diuretic, emetic, and emmenagogue, and boiled in wine lees, as a poultice for application to wounds and cutaneous eruptions. [A, 327; B, 180; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 133 (B) ; L, 94.]—**A. tenuifolius** [Cavanilles]. A species indigenous to the Canary Islands, closely related to *A. fistulosus* and perhaps only a variety of the latter. It constitutes the drug known as *elhet lahode* in Morocco. The *A. tenuifolius* of the "Hortus berolinensis" is the *A. fistulosus*. [B, 188 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 114 (B).]—**A. verus albus.** See *A. albus*.—**A. verus luteus.** See Asphodeline *lutea*.—**Radix asphodeli.** The tuberous roots of *A. ramosus* and *Asphodeline lutea*. [B, 180 ; L, 30.]—**Radix asphodeli albi.** The rhizome and tubers of *A. albus* and *A. ramosus*. [B, 180.]—**Radix asphodeli albi vera.** The rhizome and tubers of *A. ramosus*. [B, 180.]—**Radix asphodeli lutei.** The tuberous rhizome of *Asphodeline lutea*. [B, 180.]



THE ASPHODELUS RAMOSUS.
[A, 327.]

ASPHODILL (Ger.), n. A^{3}s-fo-del'. See Asphodelus.—**Aestiger A., A'lilie.** See Asphodelus *ramosus*.—**Gelber A.** See Asphodeline *lutea*.—**Weisser A.** See Asphodelus *ramosus* and Asphodelus *albus*.

ASPHOTA (Sanscr.), n. The *Clitorea ternata*. [B, 172.]

ASPHYCTIC, adj. A^{2}s-fi^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Gr., ἄσφυκτος. Lat., *asphyctus*, *asphycticus*. Fr., *asphyctique*. Ger., *asphyktisch*. It., *asfittico*. Sp., *asfictico*. Pertaining to, affected with, or causing, asphyxia. [A, 322, 385 ; L, 54.]

ASPHYCTOUS, adj. A^{2}s-fi^{2}k'tu^{3}s. See Asphyctic.

ASPHYXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-fi^{2}x(fu^{6}x)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀσφυξία (from α priv., and σφύζειν, to pulsate, or σφύξις [=σφυγμός], pulsation). Fr., *asphyxie*. Ger., *Asphyxie*, *Pulslosigkeit*, *Scheintod*. It., *asfissia*. Sp., *asfixia*. 1. Anciently, any condition attended with sudden cessation or weakness of the pulse. [A, 387.] 2. As now used, a state of suspended animation caused by impeded respiration, as by strangulation, smothering, submersion, or the inhalation of an irrespirable gas. 3. In botany, that condition of a plant which is produced by an obstruction to the entrance of air into its tissues. [B, 19.]—**A. absoluta.** A. without intervals of sensibility or consciousness. [L, 83.]—**A. a carbone.** A. due to the inhalation of the fumes of burning charcoal. [L, 132.]—**A. a fumis.** A. due to the inhalation of any noxious gas, vapor, or exhalation. [L, 132.]—**A. algida.** Insensibility from exposure to cold. [L, 83, 120.]—**A. a mephitide, A. a musto.** See *A. a fumis*.—**A. a pathemate.** See Apoplexia *mentalis*.—**A. carbone.** See *A. a carbone*.—**A. cataleptica.** Catalepsy. [L, 132.] —**A. cataphora.** A. with short, imperfect remissions. [L, 83.]—**A. congelatorum.** See *A. algida*.—**A. demersorum.** See *A. immersorum*.—**A. electrica.** A. caused by electricity or lightning. [L, 120.]—**A. ex compressu.** A. from being crushed. [M, 66.]—**A. ex corpore superincubante.** A. from overlying. [M, 66.]—**A. ex obturatis spiritus itineribus.** A. from occlusion of the air-passages. [M, 66.]—**A. ex suspendio.** See *A. suspensorum*.—**A. ex vaporibus pestiferis.** See *A. a fumis*.—**A. flatulenta.** See Apoplexia *flatulenta*.—**A. foricariorum, A. fumis.** See *A. a fumis*.—**A. hysterica.** Sudden loss of consciousness due to hysteria. [L, 132.]—**A. idiopathica.** See *Idiopathic a.*—**A. immersorum** [Morgagni]. A. due to submersion, apparent death by drowning. [L, 132.]—**A. lethargica.** A state of mental and bodily torpor with deep, quiet sleep. [L, 83.]—**A. livida.** That form or stage of suspended animation in which the skin is dusky-red or cyanotic, the cutaneous vessels being turgid with blood, and the reflex contractility of the muscles is preserved. [A, 22.]—**A. localis.** See *Local a.*—**A. localis cum gangræna symmetrica.** Fr., *asphyxie locale avec gangrène symétrique*. Syn.: *Raynaud's disease*, *Raynaud's symmetrical gangrene*. A general

nervous disease, specially characterized by local disorders of the circulation (in the form of ischæmia, cyanosis, or rubor) of the skin, affecting particularly the extremities, and attended with severe pain, together with symmetrical gangrene of the ends of the fingers or toes, and sometimes also of the nose, ears, or other parts. [Raynaud, "De l'asphyxie locale et de la gangrène symétrique des extrémités." Thèse de Paris, 1862 (G, 75).]—**A. mephitica, A. musta.** See *A. a fumis.*—**A. neonatorum.** Fr., *asphyxie* (ou *mort apparente*) *des nouveau-nés.* Ger., *Scheintod Neugeborenen.* It., *asfissia dei neonati.* Sp., *asfixia de los recien nacidos.* Suspended animation of the new-born; a condition in which the respiratory muscles do not act, or act imperfectly, and consequently breathing does not take place, although the heart may be acting with regularity. It is met with under two forms, *a. livida* and *a. pallida* (*q. v.*). [A, 22; D, 29.]—**A. neophytorum, A. of the new-born.** See *A. neonatorum.*—**A. pallida.** That form or stage of suspended animation in which the surface is cold and pallid, and the reflex contractility of the muscles is lost. [A, 22.]—**A. pestilenta.** See *Asiatic* CHOLERA.—**A. sideratorum.** Apparent death from sunstroke or from a stroke of lightning. [L, 132.]—**A. spinalis** [Duhamel]. Death from extravasation into the spinal canal. [L, 132.]—**A. strangulatorum, A. suffocationis.** A. from suffocation. [L, 83.]—**A. suspensorum.** A. from suspension (hanging). [L, 132.]—**A. traumatica** [Bohn]. Apparent death due to an injury. [L, 132.] See SHOCK.—**A. valsalviana.** Cardiac syncope. [L, 132.]—**A. vigil.** See COMA *vigil.*—**Cholera a.** See *Asiatic* CHOLERA.—**Choleraic a.** An asphyctic state occurring in the course of Asiatic cholora. [D, 41.]—**Cutaneous a.** Fr., *asphyxie cutanée.* Ger., *Hautasphyxie.* It., *asfissia cutanea.* 1. A term which has been applied to the condition which results from covering an animal, such as a rabbit, with an impermeable varnish so as to prevent all ingress or egress of liquids or gases by the skin. The temperature undergoes a decided reduction, due to its increased discharge from the surface, and the condition may be mitigated by keeping the animal warm; otherwise it soon ends in death. It seems to be due to retention of some of the constituents of the sweat in the blood and to rapid loss of heat. [A, 383.] 2. Cutaneous gangrene. [L, 44.]—**Heat a.** Sunstroke. [D.]—**Idiopathic a.** Lat., *a. idiopathica.* A really meaningless term formerly applied to such occurrences as sudden death from heart disease. [A, 69.]—**Local a.** Lat., *a. localis.* Fr., *asphyxie locale* (ou *des parties*). Ger., *locale Asphyxie.* 1. A localized anæmia with chilling, as of the tips of the fingers, so that they become white and insensible, as if frozen; a condition due to spasmodic constriction of the blood-vessels. [Huchard, "Sur les névroses," Paris, 1882; rev. in "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Apr. 28, 1882, p. 274.] 2. Gangrene of a part. Cf. *Symmetrical* GANGRENE and *A. localis cum gangræna symmetrica.*—**Paralytic a.** A form of a. neonatorum produced by compression or other injury of the brain and medulla oblongata during delivery. [A, 398.]—**Pestilential a.** Lat., *a. pestilenta.* See *Asiatic* CHOLERA.—**Secondary a.** A form that comes on after apparent resuscitation, gradually increasing and sometimes proving fatal. [M. Hall (A, 398).]—**Solar a.** Sunstroke. [M, 10.]

ASPHYXIAL, adj. A^{2}s-fi^{2}x'i^2-a^{2}l. See ASPHYCTIC.

ASPHYXIANT (Fr.), adj. A^{3}s-fi^{2}x-i^2-a^{3}n^2. Asphyxiating, producing asphyxia. [L, 41, 42.]

ASPHYXIATED, adj. A^{2}s-fi^{2}x'i^2-at-e^{2}d. Fr., *asphyxié.* Ger., *asphyxirt.* In a state of asphyxia.

ASPHYXIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}s-fi^{2}x-e, -e'. Asphyxia.—**A. croupale** (Fr.). Asphyxia due to croup. ["Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Nov., 1884 (D).]—**A. des nouveau-nés** (Fr.). See ASPHYXIA *neonatorum.*—**A. des parties** (Fr.). See *Local* ASPHYXIA.—**A. lente des nouveau-nés** (Fr.). See SCLEREMA *neonatorum.*—**A. locale** (Fr.). See *Local* ASPHYXIA.

ASPHYXIED, adj. A^{2}s-fi^{2}x'i^{2}d. See ASPHYXIATED.

ASPHYXY, n. A^{2}s-fi^{2}x'i^2. See ASPHYXIA.

ASPIC, n. A^{2}s'pi^{2}k. Fr., *aspic.* Ger., *Spieke* (1st def.). 1. (A corruption of *spica*) see LAVANDULA *spica.* 2. The asp. [L, 43.]—**A. d'outre mer** (Fr.). See ANDROPOGON *nardus.*—**Essence d'a.** (Fr.), **Huile d'a.** (Fr.), **Oil of a.** See *Oleum* LAVANDULÆ.

ASPICILIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^2-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aspiciliées.* Of Arnold, a tribe of the *Urceolariaceæ,* comprising 2 genera. [B, 170.]

ASPIDECHIDNEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}sp(a^{3}sp)''i^{2}d-e^2-ki^{2}d-(ch^{2}i^{2}d)'ne^2-i(e). From ἀσπίς, a shield, and ἔχιδνα, a viper.

ASPIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'pi^{2}d-ez(as). Ger., *Aspiden, Schildthiere.* Of Hæckel, a class of the *Articulata,* including the *Trilobita* and the *Merostoma.* [L, 228.]

ASPIDEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Shield-shaped; a botanical species-name. [B.]

ASPIDIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aspidiacées.* Of Gray, Presl, and others, a suborder or division of polypodiaceous ferns, including *Aspidium* and related genera. According to Hooker, it comprises *Aspidium, Nephrodium, Onoclea,* and 5 other genera with subglobose, rarely elliptical, dorsal sori, and superior involucre which may be orbicular and peltate, or cordate, or reniform and affixed by the sinus, or elliptical and attached by a longitudinal receptacle, the margins being free or nearly so. [B, 170, 242.]

ASPIDIACEOUS, adj. A^{2}s-pi^{2}d-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *aspidiaceus.* Fr., *aspidiacé.* Resembling the genus *Aspidium,* or belonging to the *Aspidiaceæ.* [L, 116, 180.]

ASPIDIACITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-i^2-a^2(a^3)-si(ke)'-tez(tas). A tribe of fossil ferns (*Filicacites*), made by Sternberg. [B, 170.]

ASPIDIARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-i^2-ar(a^{3}r)'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). A section of the *Aspidiaceæ,* made by Presl, including *Aspidium* (in its broadest sense) and one other genus, which have a peltate suborbicular indusium. [B, 121, 170.]

ASPIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aspidiées.* Of Gaudichaud and others, a tribe or subtribe of polypodiaceous ferns, corresponding to the *Aspidiaceæ,* with the addition of *Cystopteris* and 1 or 2 other genera. [B, 170.]

ASPIDIN, n. A^{2}s'pi^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *aspidine.* Ger., *Aspidin.* It., *aspidina.* A substance obtained by Pavesi from the male fern (*Aspidium filix mas*); not a definite chemical compound, but a sort of extract. [B, 5.]

ASPIDIOID, adj. A^{2}s-pi^{2}d'i^2-oid. Gr., ἀσπιδοειδής (from ἀσπίς, a shield, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *aspidiodes, aspidioides.* Fr., *aspidiode.* Ger., *schildförmig.* 1. Shield-shaped. [M, 13.] 2. In botany, resembling *Aspidium.* [B, 19.]

ASPIDION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀσπίδιον (dim. of ἀσπίς, a shield). An ancient name for the plant *Alysson,* from the resemblance of its pods to a buckler. [Dioscorides (L, 84).]

ASPIDIONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-i^2-on(o^{2}n)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aspidionées.* See ASPIDIACEÆ.

ASPIDIONEOUS, adj. A^{2}s-pi^{2}d-i^2-o'ne^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *aspidioneus.* Fr., *aspidioné.* See ASPIDIACEOUS.

ASPIDIOPSORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d''i^2-o-so-ri^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *aspidiopsoria'seos* (*-sis*). From ἀσπιδιον (dim. of ἀσπίς, a shield), and ψωρίασις (see PSORIASIS). Fr., *aspidiopsoriase.* Ger., *Schildräude.* An old term for a variety of psoriasis attended with the formation of shield-shaped scales. [A, 322.]

ASPIDIOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-i^2-o'ta^3. Fr., *aspidiotes.* A family of *Crustaceæ* having the body covered with a kind of shield; parasitic on plants. [L, 30; Latreille (L, 116).]

ASPIDIPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-i^{2}f'o(o^2)-ra^3. From ἀσπίς, a shield, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *aspidiphores.* Ger., *Schildträger.* A family of *Crustaceæ* having the body covered with a shell. [Cuvier, Latreille (L, 116).]

ASPIDISCINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^2-di^{2}s-si(ke)'na^3. A family of *Infusoria,* made by Ehrenberg, including loricate genera, provided with an intestine (*Enterodela*), and having the apertures variously disposed (*Allotreta*). [B, 208.]

ASPIDISCOS, ASPIDISCUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^2-di^{2}sk'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀσπιδίσκος. Fr., *aspidisque.* 1. Lit., the boss of a shield; applied figuratively to the sphincter ani. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 325; L, 84).] 2. A genus of *Infusoria* belonging to the *Aspidiscina.* [Ehrenberg (B, 208).]

ASPIDISTRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-i^{2}s-tra(tra^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *Aspidistra,* one of the genera. Fr., *aspidistracées.* An order of plants belonging to the *Coronariæ,* made by Kunth. [B, 170.]

ASPIDISTREÆ [Bentham and Hooker], **ASPIDISTRINÆ** [Engler] (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-i^{2}s'tre^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}s-tri(tre)'-ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *aspidistrées.* Of Endlicher, a family of plants related to the *Smilaceæ,* from which they are distinguished by their radiate stigma and dense spicate inflorescence; by others, made a tribe of the *Smilaceæ.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe (of Engler, a subtribe) of the *Liliaceæ,* distinguished by the style terminating in more or less broad stigmatic lobes. [B, 42, 245.]

ASPIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀσπίδιον (dim. of ἀσπις, a shield), from the shape of the indusium. Fr., *rhizome de fougère mâle* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Schildfarn.* Syn.: *filix mas* [Br. Ph.] (2d def.), *rhizoma filicis* [Ger. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. The shield-fern; a genus of polypodiaceous ferns belonging to the tribe *Aspidieæ,* characterized by the dorsal subglobose sori, covered by the orbicular-peltate or reniform indusium. It includes the following sections, frequently regarded as distinct genera: (1) *Polystichum,* in which the veins are free (non-anastomosing) and either simple, pinnate, or variously dichotomous, and the pinnæ and pinnules are usually rigid and spinuloso-serrate; (2) *Cyclodium,* in which the primary veins are pinnate, opposite branches uniting at an angle and sending a free veinlet into the areola so formed, and the pinnæ of the fertile frond are contracted; (3) *Cyrtomium,* in which the primary veins are pinnated, the branches being more or less united or often quite free, and the fronds, sterile and fertile, are nearly or quite uniform; (4) *Euaspidium* (the *A.* of Schott and many others), in which the primary veins arising from the costæ are generally straight, the rest are compoundly anastomosing and sometimes send free veinlets into the included areolæ, and the indusium is orbicular-peltate, as in the preceding sections, or cordate, or horseshoe-shaped; (5) *Nephrodium,* distinguished by its cordate or reniform indusium attached by its sinus to the backs of the veins. This last subgenus is itself divided into the sections *Pleocnemia, Eunephrodium* (the *Nephrodium* of Schott), and *Lastrea,* which are often regarded as distinct genera. 2. In the U. S. Ph., the rhizome of *A. filix mas.* [B, 5, 242.]—**A. aculeatum** [Swartz]. Syn.: *Polypodium aculeatum* [Linnæus], *Polystichum aculeatum* [Roth]. False male fern; a species belonging to the section *Polystichum,* found in the mountain woods of Italy, closely resembling *A. filix mas.* [B, 10.]—**A. æmulum** [Swartz]. A variety of *A. spinulosum.* [B, 242.]—**A. alpestre** [Swartz]. See POLYPODIUM *alpestre.*—**A. angustum** [Willdenow]. See ASPLENIUM *filix fœmina.*—**A. appendiculatum** [Wallich]. See *A. molle.*—**A. argutum** [Kaulfuss]. See *A. rigidum.*—**A. asplenioides** [Swartz]. See ASPLENIUM *filix fœmina.*—**A. athamanticum** [Kunze]. Syn.: *Nephrodium athamanticum* [Hooker], *Lastrea Plantii* [Moore]. A southern African species belonging to the section *Nephrodium.* The rhizome, which is thicker than that of the *A. filix mas* and is brownish inside, is termed *umkomo-komo* and *panna-panna* by the natives of Natal, who use it as a tæniacide. [B, 33, 242.]—**A. baromets** [Willdenow]. See CIBOTIUM *glaucescens.*—**A. californicum.** A California species enumer-

ated among the medicinal plants. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 307 (B).]—**A. campylopterum** [Kunze]. A variety of *A. spinulosum.* [B, 242.]—**A. canariense** [A. Braun]. A variety of *A. filix mas.* [B, 242.]—**A. canescens** [Wall.]. See *A. molle.*—**A. capense** [Willdenow]. See *A. coriaceum.*—**A. colobodon** [Kunze].—A variety of *Cystopteris fragilis* (*q. v.*). [B, 242.]—**A. coriaceum** [Swartz]. Syn.: *Polypodium berteroanum* [Sprengel] (seu *adiantiforme* [Forster]), *Tectaria calahuala* [Cavanilles], *Rumohrea aspidioides* [Raddi]. A species, belonging to the section *Polystichum*, found throughout the Pacific islands, New Zealand, southern Africa, Madagascar, the Mauritius, South America, and the West Indies. The rhizome, *radix calagualæ* (seu *calahualæ*, seu *calaguellæ*), *calahuala*, is said to contain an acrid oil and other principles, and was formerly held in much repute as a tonic, respiratory stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic, and as a remedy in syphilis. Several varieties of the rhizome were formerly described. [B, 173, 180, 242.]—**A. depastum** [Schkuhr]. A variety of *A. filix mas.* [B, 242.]—**A. discolor** [Langs. and Fisch.]. See *A. coriaceum.*—**A. elatius** [Link]. See Asplenium *filix fœmina.*—**A. elongatum** [Swartz], **A. erosum** [Schkuhr]. A variety of *A. filix mas.* [B, 242.]—**A. filix fœmina** [Swartz]. The *Asplenium filix fœmina.* [B, 242.]—**A. filix mas** [Swartz]. Fr.,



THE ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

fougère mâle [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *männliches Farnkraut, Farnkrautmännchen, Wurmfarn, Waldfarn, Johanniswurzel.* It., *felce maschia.* Sp., *helecho macho.* Syn.: *Polypodium* [Linnæus] (seu *Nephrodium* [Richard]) *filix mas.* The male fern; a species belonging to the section *Nephrodium*, common in Europe, and found also in Africa, eastern India, and tropical America, but rare in the United States, where it has been found only in the neighborhood of Lake Superior. It has a lanceolate frond with linear-lanceolate pinnæ, very obtuse pinnules toothed at the apex, and the sori placed nearer to the mid-vein than to the border of the frond. A number of varieties are described, differing much in appearance, and including many sorts described as distinct species by some botanists. The rhizome is from 3 to 6 inches long, and from ½ to 1 inch thick (or, with the adherent stipe, from 2 to 2½ inches thick), and covered with transparent, brown, chaffy scales; internally it is light-green and of a spongy texture; it contains filitannic acid, filicic acid, filix red, chlorophyll, and a fixed oil; it has a slight disagreeable odor and an astringent, bitter, and nauseous taste. The rhizome is used as a remedy for tape-worm, in doses of from 30 to 90 grains of the powder, fasting, followed by a purge. The *A. filix mas* of Pursh is the *A. goldieanum.* [A, 327; B, 33, 34, 242: L, 65.]—**A. fragile** [Swartz]. See Cystopteris *fragilis.*—**A. furcatum** [Forster]. Syn.: *Nephrodium furcatum* [Hooker]. A species, belonging to the section *Nephrodium*, found in tropical America from Peru to Panama.—**A. goldieanum** [Hooker]. Syn.: *Nephrodium goldieanum* [Hooker], *A. filix mas* [Pursh]. Goldie's fern; a species, belonging to the section *Nephrodium*, having a broad ovate frond, from 10 to 16 inches in length, and with a uniform peltrate indusium, found in the northern and western United States and Canada. [B, 34.]—**A. heracleifolium** [Willdenow]. See *A. trifoliatum.*—**A. lonchitis** [Swartz]. Ger., *Milzkraut.* Syn.: *Polypodium lonchitis* [Linnæus], *Polystichum lonchitis* [Roth]. A species growing in Europe, India, and, though rarely, the northern part of North America. Under the name of *herba lonchitis majoris* it was formerly employed in diseases of the spleen. [B, 180, 242.]—**A. ludovicianum** [Kunze]. A variety of the *A. filix mas.* [B, 242.]—**A. marginale** [Swartz]. The marginal shield-fern; a large fern, belonging to the section *Nephrodium*, found in the United States and Canada, distinguished by its fruit-dots being disposed in regular rows along the borders of the segments of the frond. Its rhizome is employed for the same purpose as that of *A. filix mas.* [B, 33.]—**A. molle** [Swartz]. Syn.: *Nephrodium molle* [Desvaux], *Polypodium molle* [Jacquin], *Polystichum molle* [Gaudichaud]. A species belonging to the section *Nephrodium.* It is found throughout the entire world except in North America. [B, 242.]—**A. munitum** [Kaulfuss]. Syn.: *Polystichum munitum* [Presl], *Nephrodium plumula* [Presl]. A species growing in California and Oregon; the roots are roasted and eaten by the Indians. [B, 242.]—**A. nymphale** [Forster]. See *A. molle.*—**A. oreopteris** [Swartz]. Syn.: *Nephrodium oreopteris* [Desvaux], *Polypodium oreopteris* [English botany], *Lastrea oreopteris* [Presl]. A species, belonging to the section *Nephrodium*, growing in hilly regions throughout Europe. It possesses a balsamic fragrance due to its numerous resin-glands. [B, 242.]—**A. orientale** [Desvaux]. See *A. coriaceum.*—**A. pallidum** [Link]. See *A. rigidum.*—**A. parallelogrammum** [Kunze]. A variety of *A. filix mas.* [B, 242.]—**A. parasiticum** [Sieb. and Swartz]. See *A. molle.*—**A. Pontederæ** [Willdenow]. A variety of the *Cystopteris fragilis.* [B, 242.]—**A. pseudo-trifoliatum** [Swartz]. See Polypodium *pseudo-trifoliatum.*—**A. recurvum** [Bree]. A variety of *A. spinulosum.* [B, 242.]—**A. remotum** [A. Braun]. A variety of *A. filix mas.* [B, 242.]—**A. rhæticum** [Swartz]. See Polypodium *alpestre.*—**A. rigidum** [Swartz]. Syn.: *Nephrodium rigidum* [Desvaux], *Polypodium rigidum* [Hoffmann] (seu *fragrans* [Villars]). A species, belonging to the section *Nephrodium*, growing in central Europe and in the mountainous parts of Great Britain. The variety *α pallidum* (the *A. pallidum* [Link]) with pale-green fronds is found in Asia Minor and the Mediterranean islands, and the variety *β americanum* (the *A. argutum* [Kaulfuss]) with very large fronds, grows in California and New Mexico. It is closely related to some varieties of the *A. filix mas*, from which it differs in the longer and thinner rhizome, and in that the stipes are not closely imbricated. It is used as a remedy for the tape-worm, and in Siberia an infusion has been employed as a substitute for tea, and under the name of *serlik* as a remedy in gout and scurvy. [B, 33, 88, 242; L.]—**A. schimperianum** [Hochst. and A. Braun]. A variety of the *A. filix mas.* [B, 242.]—**A. setosum** [Swartz]. See *A. varium.*—**A. spinulosum** [Swartz]. Syn.: *Nephrodium spinulosum* [Desvaux], *Polystichum spinosum* [Roth]. A species, belonging to the section *Nephrodium*, of which a number of varieties, often referred to distinct species and even to other genera, are known. Some of these varieties bear a close resemblance to the *A. filix mas*, and, according to some, the latter should be included with *A. spinulosum* in a single species. The rhizome is thin, with about 6 fibro-vascular bundles, remnants of a dark-brown nearly cylindrical stipe, and little or no chaff. [B, 242; L, 65.]—**A. tenue** [Swartz]. A variety of the *Cystopteris fragilis.* [B, 242.]—**A. trifoliatum** [Swartz]. Syn.: *Polypodium trifoliatum* [Linnæus] (seu *cordifolium* [Martius and Gal.]), *Drynaris cordifolia* [Fée]. A species belonging to the section *Euaspidium*, growing in the West Indies, tropical South America, Central America, and Mexico, where it is said to be used for the same purposes as the *Polypodium vulgare.* [B, 180, 242.]—**A. varium** [Swartz]. Syn.: *Polypodium varium* [Linnæus]. A species belonging to the section *Polystichum* growing in China, Cochin-China, and Japan, where the tender shoots form an article of food. [B, 88, 242.]—**Oleo-resina aspidii** [U. S. Ph.], **Oleo-resin of a.** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait éthéré* (ou *huile*) *de fougère mâle.* Ger., *Wurmfarnextrakt, Wurmfarnöl.* Syn.: *oleo-resina filicis* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *extractum filicis æthereum* [Br. Ph.], *extractum filicis* [Ger. Ph.], *oleum filicis maris.* Fluid (or liquid) extract of male fern; made by digesting 100 parts of the rhizome of *A. filix mas*, in No. 60 powder, in a sufficient quantity of stronger ether. The powder is put into a cylindrical glass percolator, provided with a stopcock and arranged with a cover and receptacle suitable for volatile liquids, and pressed firmly, and stronger ether is poured upon it until 150 parts of liquid have slowly passed. The greater part of the ether is recovered by distillation on a water-bath, and the residue is exposed in a capsule until the remaining ether has evaporated. On standing, the preparation usually deposits a granular-crystalline substance (filicic acid), which should be well mixed with the liquid before it is used. This is a very sure remedy for the unarmed tape-worm, and reasonably certain for the armed variety, if suitable precautions are taken. Trousseau and Pidoux's method of using it, recommended by Bartholow, is as follows: On the first day, a strictly milk diet; on the morning of the second day, 4 grammes (about 1 drachm) of the oleo-resin in four doses, with an interval of a quarter of an hour between them; on the third day, the same quantity, given in the same way, followed by 50 grammes (about 12½ drachms) of syrup of ether, and, a half-hour later, an emulsion containing 3 drops of croton-oil. [A, 247, 286.]

ASPIDOACHIRI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''pi^{2}d-o(o^2)-a^3-ki-(ch^{2}e)'ri(re). From ἀσπίς, a shield, α priv., and χείρ, the hand. Fr., *aspidoachires.* J. A. Ritgen's name for a family of saurian reptiles, comprising those having the body covered with scales having 2 feet behind and none in front. [L, 180.]

ASPIDOBRANCHIA, ASPIDOBRANCHIATA (Lat.), n's n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''pi^{2}d-o(o^2)-bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3, -bra^{2}n^2-(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a-(a^3)'ta^3. From ἀσπίς, a shield, and βράγχια, gills. Fr., *aspidobranches.* 1. A family of gasteropod mollusks having the branchiæ protected by a shield-shaped shell. [L, 180.] 2. Of Schweigger, the *Scutibranchia* of Cuvier. [L, 204.]

ASPIDOCARPA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-o(o^2)-ka^{3}r'pa^3. From ἀσπίς, a shield, and καρπος, fruit. Of Lühnemann, a class of cryptogamous plants, including the orders *Idiothalamia* and *Cœnothalamia.* [B, 170.]

ASPIDOCEPHALI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''pi^{2}d-o(o^{2})-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{3}-li(le). From ἀσπίς, a shield, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *aspidocéphales.* A section of ophidian reptiles, comprising those having the head covered with scales. [Ritgen (L, 180).]

ASPIDOCHIRI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''pi^{2}d-o(o^{2})-ki(ch^{2}e)'-ri(re). Fr., *aspidochires.* From ἀσπίς, a shield, and χείρ, the hand. Ritgen's name for a division of saurian reptiles covered with scales and having 2 feet in front and none behind. [L, 180.]

ASPIDOCHIROTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{2}s)''pi^{2}d-o(o^{2})-ki-(ch^{2}i^{2})-ro'ta^{3}. An order of the *Eupodia*, or sea-cucumbers, with aquatic feet and scutiform tentacles. [L, 173.]

ASPIDOCHIROTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''pi^{2}d-o(o^{2})-ki-(ch^{2}i^{2})-ro-te(ta^{3}-e^{2}). A division of the *Dipneumona* having shield-like tentacles. [L, 121.]

ASPIDOCOLOBI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''pi^{2}d-o(o^{2})-ko^{2}l'o(o^{2})-bi(be). Fr., *aspidocolobes.* A family of saurian reptiles with scaly bodies and imperfect limbs. [Ritgen (L, 180).]

ASPIDOCOTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''pi^{2}d-o(o^{2})-ko^{2}t'i^{2}l(u^{5}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀσπίς, a shield, and κοτύλη, a socket. Fr., *aspidocotyle.* A genus of the *Trematoda* (family *Polystemidœ*), made by Diesing. [Cobbold (L).]

ASPIDOFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-o^{2}f'e^{2}r-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). From ἀσπίς, a shield, and *ferre*, to bear. Of Wiggers, an order of cryptogamous plants (lichens), comprising the genera *Lichen*, *Collema*, *Cladonia*, *Usnea*, *Verrucaria*, etc. [B, 170.]

ASPIDOGASTER (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''pi^{2}d-o(o^{2})-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s'-tu^{5}r(tar). From ἀσπίς, a shield, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *aspidogastre.* A genus (or a larval form) of entozoa of the order *Distomidœ*, infesting certain fresh-water shell-fish. [Von Baer (L, 16, 18); Rudolphi (L, 27).]

ASPIDOID, adj. A^{2}s'pi^{2}d-oid. From ἀσπίς, a shield, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *aspidoïde.* Ger., *Schildförmig.* Shield-shaped, scutiform, peltate. [A, 385.] See Aspidioid.

ASPIDOL, n. A^{2}s'pi^{2}d-o^{2}l. A substance, $C_{20}H_{34}O$, obtained by Daccomo from the *Aspidium filix mas*, giving the reactions of cholesterin. ["Ann. di chim. e di farm.," Aug., 1886, p. 112 (B).]

ASPIDOPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^{3}. From ἀσπίς, a shield, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *aspidophores.* See Aspidoferæ, than which, however, this is a better form.

ASPIDOPHOROUS, adj. A^{2}s-pi^{2}d-o^{2}f'o-ru^{3}s. Lat., *aspidophorus.* Fr., *aspidophore.* Ger., *schildtragend, beschildet.* In zoology, provided with a shield-like scaly exoskeleton. [L, 41, 42.]

ASPIDORRHYNCHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''pi^{2}d-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n^{2}(ru^{6}n^{2})'ki^{2}d(ch^{2}i^{2}d)-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). From ἀσπίς, a shield, and ῥύγχος, a snout. A family of the *Lepidosteoidei* having an elongated body, ganoid scales, and beak-like jaws, with the termination of the vertebral column homocercal. [L, 207.]

ASPIDOSAMINE, n. A^{2}s-pi^{2}d-o^{2}s'a^{2}m-en. For deriv., see Aspidosperma and Amine. Fr., *aspidosamine.* Ger., *Aspidosamin.* An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_2$, melting at about 100° C., found in white quebracho bark, having emetic properties. [Hesse, "Ann. d. Chem.," ccxi; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 25, 1882, p. 781; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1882, p. 366; Harmack and Hoffmann, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," viii, 6; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 13, 1885, p. 113; A, 247.]

ASPIDOSPERMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-o(o^{2})-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'a^{3}. Gen., *aspidosperm'atos* (*-tis*). From ἀσπίς, a shield, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *aspidosperme.* A genus of apocynaceous trees, established by Martius and Zuccarini, bearing alternate leaves and having the flowers disposed in terminal cymes, with a 5-parted calyx, an hypogynous, subinfundibuliform, 5-lobed corolla, 5 stamens inserted into the middle of the corolla, with subsessile anthers and 2 ovaries with numerous ovules. The fruit is an obovate woody follicle with many membranaceous seeds. [B, 19.]—**A. peroba.** A Brazilian species the fruit of which is used medicinally. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, p. 102 (B).]—**A. quebracho** [Schlechtendal]. Sp., *quebracho blanco.* A large evergreen tree of South America, furnishing the quebracho bark of commerce. The bark contains tannic acid, aspidospermine, aspidospermatine, aspidosamine, quebrachine, quebrachamine, and hypoquebrachine. It is used chiefly as a remedy for dyspnœa, but also as a stomachic tonic. [A, 247, 286.] Cf. Quebracho.

ASPIDOSPERMATINE, n. A^{2}s-pi^{2}d-o-spu^{5}rm'a^{3}-ten. Lat., *aspidospermatina, aspidospermatinum.* Fr., *aspidospermatine.* Ger., *Aspidospermatin.* A crystalline, bitter, lævogyrous alkaloid found in the bark of *Aspidosperma quebracho*, isomeric with aspidosamine, melting at 162° C. [Hesse, "Ann. d. Chem.," ccxi; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 25, 1882, p. 781; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1882, p. 366; A, 247.]—**A. lactate.** Lat., *aspidospermatinæ lactas, aspidospermatinum lacticum.* A compound of a. and lactic acid, having a marked depressant action upon the animal temperature. [C. Eloy and H. Huchard, "Union méd.," 1884, No. 137; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Feb. 2, 1885, p. 77 (B).]

ASPIDOSPERMINE, n. A^{2}s-pi^{2}d-o-spu^{5}rm'en. Lat., *aspidospermina, aspidosperminum.* Fr., *aspidospermine.* Ger., *Aspidospermin.* A weak, crystalline, lævogyrous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O_2$, melting at 205° C., found in the bark of *Aspidosperma quebracho*; soluble with difficulty in water, but readily soluble in oils, in absolute alcohol, and in ether. Its physiological action closely resembles that of quebracho bark. [Hesse, "Ann. d. Chem.," ccxi; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 25, 1882, p. 781; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1882, p. 366; A, 247, 286; B, 5.]—**A. citrate.** Ger., *citronensaures Aspidospermin.* A salt of a. and citric acid; obtained either as an amorphous or as a crystalline compound, readily soluble in water. [A, 286; Guttmann, "Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Pharm.," xiv, p. 451 (B).]—**A. hydrochlorate, A. hydrochloride.** Lat., *aspidosperminæ hydrochloras* (seu *hydrochloridum*), *aspidosperminum hydrochloricum.* Fr., *chlorhydrate d'aspidospermine.* Ger., *chlorwasserstoffsaures Aspidospermin, Chlorwasserstoffaspidospermin.* A salt of a. and hydrochloric acid, very soluble in water. [B, 5.]—**A. sulphate.** Ger., *schwefelsaures Aspidospermin.* A salt of a. and sulphuric acid, very soluble in water. [B, 5.]

ASPIDOSTRACA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-o^{2}s'tra^{2}-ka^{3}. A family of crustaceans established by Zenker, now included in the *Branchiopoda.* [L, 204.]

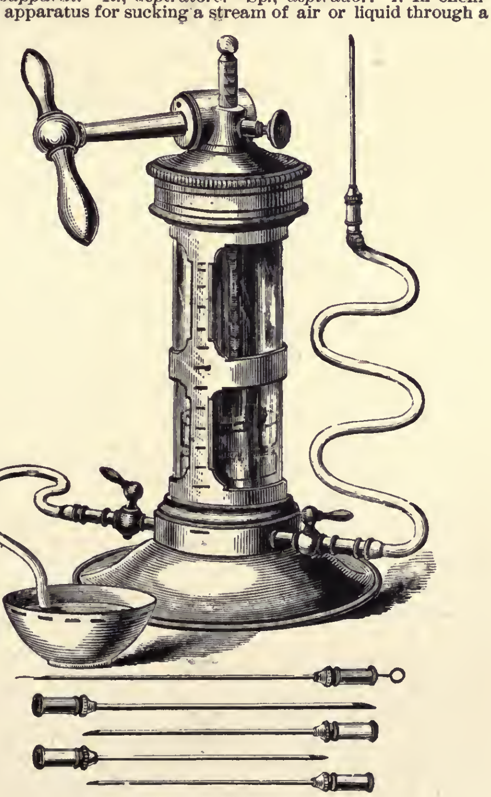
ASPIDOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}d-o'ta^{3}. See Aspidiota.

ASPILIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}l(pel)'i^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *aspilie.* A genus of composite plants, belonging to the *Helianthoideœ*, established by Dupetit Thouars. [B, 121; L, 41.]—**A. latifolia** [Oliver and Hiern]. Hæmorrhage plant; an herbaceous African species, 1½ to 4 feet in height, with spreading branches, opposite, very hard and roughly hairy, ovate, acuminate, serrulate leaves, and yellow flowers with neuter ray florets and nearly obsolete pappus. It is said to have remarkable hæmostatic powers when locally applied, and it is also used internally in the form of infusion in pulmonary hæmorrhage. ["Proc. of the Am. Phar. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 168 (B); B, 250.]

ASPIRALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}r-a(a^{2})'lez(las). Of Corda, a division of vascular cryptogams, comprising the subdivisions *Stomatophorœ* and *Astomatophorœ.* [B, 170.]

ASPIRATION, n. A^{2}s-pi^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *aspiratio* (from *aspirare*, to breathe or blow upon). Fr., *aspiration.* Ger., *Aspiration.* It., *aspirazione.* Sp., *aspiracion.* 1. In chemistry and pharmacy, the process of sucking a gas or a liquid from one receptacle into another, as by means of a siphon. [B, 2.] 2. The act of drawing in the breath; inspiration (used in this sense by French and Italian writers especially). [J.] 3. The sucking action exerted upon the circulatory system during inspiration, by which the vessels in the thorax are somewhat expanded, so that the movement of the blood in the systemic veins toward the heart is accelerated, while the peripheral, or outward, movement of the blood in the systemic arteries is retarded. The movement of the blood in the entire pulmonary circulation is accelerated after the first instant. [J, 11, 19.] 4. Pronunciation with a full emission of the breath, giving a rough *h*-sound. [J.] 5. The removal of fluid from a cavity of the body by means of suction, especially with the aspirator (*q. v.*, 3d def.).—**Pneumatic a.** Fr., *a. pneumatique.* See *A.* (5th def.).

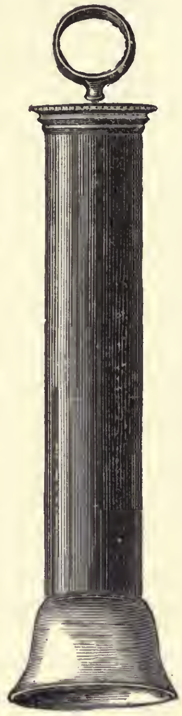
ASPIRATOR, n. A^{2}s'pi^{2}r-a-to^{2}r. Fr., *aspirateur.* Ger., *Aspirationsapparat.* It., *aspiratore.* Sp., *aspirador.* 1. In chemistry, an apparatus for sucking a stream of air or liquid through a



DIEULAFOY'S ASPIRATOR.

tube or other vessel; generally a modification of the siphon. A vessel provided with a stopcock at the bottom is filled with water, which, being allowed to flow out by opening the stopcock, sucks a current of air or other fluid through a tube opening into the vessel at its top. [B, 2.] 2. A drying apparatus formed of V-shaped tubes filled with pumice-stone soaked in sulphuric acid, for dehydrating air or gases. [L, 41.] 3. An apparatus devised by Dieulafoy for removing liquids from a natural or pathological cavity of the body

by suction. It consists essentially of an exhausting pump (a glass barrel partly incased in metal), a set of sharp and blunt cannulæ of various sizes, and two pieces of flexible tubing. The nozzle of the pump has a short tube connected at its side, with a stopcock. A cannula is attached at the nozzle by one of the pieces of tubing, the other piece of tubing being connected with the side-tube and having its free end placed in a basin. The cannula is thrust into the cavity to be evacuated, and, when the stopcock is turned so as to open the nozzle and close the side-tube, and the piston of the pump is slowly drawn up, the fluid rushes into the pump to fill the vacuum. On reversing the stopcock so as to close the nozzle, and pushing the piston down, the fluid is driven through the side-tube into the basin. This alternation is repeated until enough of the fluid has been withdrawn. Many modifications of the instrument are in use. [E.]—**Micro-a.** A suction apparatus for drawing a current of air through some filtering medium, so as to separate the microscopical substances contained in it for purposes of examination. [L. Vorstädter, "Illustr. Mntschr. d. ärztl. Polytechn.," Aug., 1884, p. 171.]—**Pneumatic a.** Fr., *aspirateur pneumatique.* See *A.* (especially 3d def.).—**Tracheal a.** A hard-rubber syringe terminating in a soft-rubber cup; to be applied over the mouth of a tracheotomy-tube, when in position, for the purpose of freeing it from clots, mucus, etc.



THE TRACHEAL ASPIRATOR.

ASPIRATORY, adj. A^{2}s'pi^{2}r-a^3-to-ri^2. Pertaining to aspiration.

ASPIROZ (Sp.), n. A^{3}s-pe-roth^2'. A place in Navarre, Spain, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

ASPIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'pi^{2}s. Gen., *as'pidos (-dis).* Gr., ἀσπίς. See Asp.—**Emplastrum ex aspidibus.** An old plaster made from asps; used for scrofulous swellings and for gout. [Paulus Ægineta (L, 94).]

ASPIS (Ar.), n. The *Cannabis sativa.* [H. Baillon (B).]

ASPISTÈRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-pi^{2}st-e^{2}r. The botanical genus *Parmelia.* [L, 41.]

ASPISTES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}st'ez-(as). Gr., ἀσπιστής. Fr., *aspiste.* Covered with scales (said of serpents). [L, 109.]

ASPISURE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}s-pi^{2}s-u^{6}r. From ἀσπιστής, armed with a shield, and οὐρά, the tail. Having the tail covered with horny plates. [A, 385.]

ASPLENIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ple^{2}n(plan)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aspléniacées.* Ger., *Aspleniaceen.* Of Gray and others, a division or suborder of polypodiaceous ferns, including the genus *Asplenium* (in its widest sense) and one or two other genera, and hence corresponds to the *Asplenieæ* of Hooker (*q. v.*); according to some, it also comprises *Blechnum, Lomaria, Scolopendrium,* and similar genera, included by Hooker among the *Lomarieæ* and *Scolopendrieæ.* By Presl, the *A.* were divided into the *Cystopterideæ, Blechnaceæ, Aspleniariæ, Diplazieæ,* and *Scolopendrieæ.* [B, 170, 242.]

ASPLENIACEOUS, adj. A^{2}s-ple^{2}n''i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *aspleniaceus.* Fr., *aspléniacé.* Resembling the genus *Asplenium*; of or pertaining to the *Aspleniaceæ.* [B; L, 41.]

ASPLENIACITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ple^{2}n(plan)-i^2-a^{2}s-(a^{3}k)-i(e)'tez(tas). A tribe of fossil ferns (*Filicaceites*), made by Sternberg. [B, 170.]

ASPLENIARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ple^{2}n(plan)-i^2-ar(a^{3}r)'-i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aspléniaires, aspléniariées.* Of Presl, a section of the *Aspleniaceæ,* comprising *Asplenium* and 2 other genera. [B, 170.]

ASPLÉNIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-pla-ne. See Asplenium.—**A. noire.** See Asplenium *adiantum nigrum.*—**A. polytric.** See Asplenium *trichomanes.*—**A. rue de muraille.** See Asplenium *ruta muraria.*

ASPLENIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ple^{2}n(plan)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aspléniées.* Ger., *Asplenieen.* A section or subtribe of polypodiaceous ferns, including *Asplenium* (in its widest sense) and 2 other genera [Hooker]; or, according to others, also comprising *Ceterach, Grammitis, Scolopendrium, Diplazium, Blechnum, Lomaria,* etc. As defined by Hooker, it comprises ferns, either tufted or furnished with somewhat elongated caudex or rhizome, with dorsal, linear or oblong sori, usually distant from the margin, scattered, and generally oblique with regard to the costa, and with involucres, arising from the side of a vein or veinlet, sometimes from the superior or inferior aspect, opening toward the costa, plane or vaulted, and generally membranaceous in texture. [B, 170, 242.]

ASPLENIIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ple^{2}n(plan)-i^2-i^2-fo-(fo^2)'li^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *Asplenium* and *folium.* Having leaves or fronds like the *Asplenium.* [B, 242.]

ASPLENIOID, adj. A^{2}s-ple^{2}n'i^2-oid. Lat., *aspleniodes* (from ἀσπλήνιον [see Asplenium], and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *asplénioïdé.* Resembling the *Asplenium,* or disposed as in the *Asplenium* (said of an arrangement of sori). [B.]

ASPLENIOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ple^{2}n(plan)-i^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asplénioïdées.* A section of polypodiaceous ferns, made by Reichenbach, including *Asplenium, Scolopendrium, Diplazium,* and 3 other genera. [B, 170.]

ASPLENION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ple^{2}n(plan)'i^2-o^{2}n. See Asplenium.

ASPLENIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ple^{2}n(plan)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἄσπληνον, ἀσπλήνιον (from α priv., and σπλήν, an affection of the spleen). Fr., *asplénie, asplénium, doradille.* Ger., *Milzfarn, Milzkraut, Streifenfarn, Strichfarn.* It., *asplenio.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns belonging to the *Asplenieæ,* having a short rhizome, very variable venation, and dorsal, linear or oblong sori, in rows arranged more or less obliquely to the mid-vein of the frond, and usually asplenioid in attachment, *i. e.,* attached to one side of a vein, sometimes diplazioid, *i. e.,* in sets of 2, one on each side of the vein and opposite the other. The indusium is of the same shape as the sorus and opens toward the costa when single, but, when diplazioid, the 2 indusia open in opposite directions. The genus includes the following sections, frequently regarded as independent genera: (1) *Thamnopteris,* having undivided fronds and a vein running longitudinally along the margin and uniting with the apices of the transverse veins. The sori are nearly or quite plane and quite single. (2) *Euasplenium,* including by far the greater number of species, which has sori like (1) and usually free veins. (3) *Athyrium,* with pinnato-pinnatifid or bi-tripinnate fronds, usually short sori, and a loose convex indusium which may be straight or often more or less arcuate. (4) *Eudiplazium,* with free veins, and diplazioid, usually associated with asplenioid, indusia. (5) *Anisogonium,* resembling (4) but having anastomosing veins. (6) *Hemidictyum,* with very long, naked, asplenioid sori with the veins near the margin anastomosing. [B, 242.]—**A. acrostichoides.** See *A. thelyptroides.*—**A. acutiusculum** [Blume]. See *A. hirtum.*—**A. acutum** [Bory]. The *A. adiantum nigrum,* var. β *acutum.* [B, 242.]—**A. adiantum nigrum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *capillaire, doradille noir.* Ger., *Frauenhaarstreiffarn.* Black maiden-hair; a species belonging to the section *Euasplenium,* found throughout Europe, northern and southern Asia, northern and southern Africa, and the adjacent islands. The varieties β *acutum,* with acute or acuminate narrower pinnæ, pinnules, and segments, γ *obtusum* [Moore] or *capense* [Schlecht.], with the lobes of the pinnules very broad, and δ *gaudichaudianum* [Hooker], with thick, coriaceous fronds, are known. The rhizome, which is beset with numerous black fibrils, and the frond (*herba adianti nigri*) were formerly employed like the true maiden-hair (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*) as a bechic and diuretic. [B, 173, 180, 242.]—**A. alternifolium** [Wulf.]. See *A. germanicum.*—**A. ambiguum** [Swartz]. See *A. esculentum.*—**A. anceps** [Sol.]. See *A. trichomanes.*—**A. approximatum** [Blume]. See *A. hirtum.*—**A. arboreum** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Diplazium auriculatum* [Kaulfuss]. A species, belonging to the section *Eudiplazium,* growing in South America and Jamaica. The *A. pellucidum* of Lamarck, said to be useful in thoracic affections and as a vermifuge, is by Hooker identified with this species and with *A. hirtum.* [B, 173, 242.]—**A. argutum** [Kaulfuss]. See *A. adiantum nigrum.*—**A. aureum.** The *A. ceterach.* [B.]—**A. Breynii** [Retzius]. See *A. germanicum.*—**A. capense** [Linnæus]. See *A. adiantum nigrum.*—**A. castaneum** [Schlecht.]. A variety of the *A. trichomanes.* [B, 242.]—**A. ceterach** [Linnæus]. Fr., *dorade, doradille, herbe doree.* Ger., *kleine Hirschzunge, gebräuchlicher Milzfarn, Milzkraut.* Sp., *doradilla.* Syn.: *Ceterach officinarum* [Willdenow], *Grammitis* [Schkuhr] (seu *Gymnogramme* [Sprengel], seu *Scolopendrium* [Swartz]) *ceterach.* Milt-waste, scale fern; a species, belonging to the section *Hemidictyum,* growing throughout Europe and Asia. It is distinguished by its coriaceous texture and the dense covering of tawny imbricated scales upon the lower surface of the frond. The variety β *aureum,* the *Ceterach aureum* [Link] (seu *canariensis* [Willdenow], seu *latifolium* [Fée]), *Acrostichum aureum* [Cavanilles], *Grammitis aurea* [Swartz], is larger and has longer segments and toothed scales. The whole plant, constituting the ἄσπληνον of Dioscorides, and the *herba ceterach* (seu *asplenii,* seu *asplenii veri,* seu *scolopendrii veri,* seu *doradillæ*), is somewhat bitter and mucilaginous, and was formerly held in great repute in diseases of the spleen, dropsy, and asthma, and is now sometimes employed as a demulcent, anodyne, and mildly astringen remedy in pulmonary disorders, and as a lithontriptic. [B, 19, 180, 242.]—**A. crenulatum** [Presl]. See *A. serratum.*—**A. cuneifolium** [Vis.]. The *A. adiantum nigrum,* var. γ *obtusum.* [B, 242.]—**A. densum** [Brack.], **A. dichroum** [Kunze]. See *A. trichomanes.*—**A. esculentum** [Presl]. Syn.: *Diplazium malabaricum* [Sprengel] (seu *umbrosum* [Moritz]), *Digrammaria ambigua* [Presl]. A species, belonging to the section *Anisogonium,* growing in India, Java, and China. It is said to be employed in the treatment of intermittent fever and thoracic affections, and as a laxative. [B, 180, 242.]—**A. falcatum** [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Trichomanes adiantoides* [Linnæus], *filix non ramosa zeylanica* [Burmann]. A species, belonging to the section *Euasplenium,* found in Australia, New Zealand, the South Sea Islands, Mauritius, Ceylon, and India, and, according to some, in the West Indies. The rhizome is used in the treatment of dysentery, and the herb as a laxative. [B, 180, 242; L, 37.]—**A. filix fœmina** [Bernhardi]. Fr., *fougère femelle.* Ger., *weiblicher Streiffarn, Farnkrautweibchen.* It., *felce femmina.* Sp., *helecho hembra.* Syn.: *Polypodium* [Linnæus] (seu *Athyrium* [Roth], seu *Aspidium* [Swartz], seu *Tectaria* [Cavanilles]) *filix fœmina, Polypodium rhoeticum* [Linnæus], *Aspidium asplenioides* [Swartz], etc. Lady-fern, female fern; a species belonging to the section *Athyrium,* found in Europe and America, having fronds from 1 to 2 feet in height, of a peculiarly delicate plumy appearance, and bipinnately or tripinnately divided into obtuse, deeply serrated segments. The sori are large and finally confluent, giving the frond a brownish hue. The rhizome is used as a substitute for that of the *Aspidium filix mas,* but is much less powerful. [B, 19, 34.]—**A. firmum** [Fée]. A variety of *A. falcatum.* [B, 242.]—**A. frondibus pinnatis.** See *A. trichomanes.*—**A. germanicum** [Weiss]. A species, belonging to the section

Euasplenium, growing in central and northern Europe and rarely in Great Britain. It is used like *A. ruta muraria.* [B, 173, 242; L, 30.]—**A. Harovii** [Godr.]. See *A. trichomanes.*—**A. hemionitis.** 1. Of Linnæus, a species, belonging to the section *Euasplenium*, growing in the woody regions of northwestern Africa and southwestern Europe and the adjacent Atlantic islands. It is the *Hemionitis vulgaris* [Bauhin] (seu *vera* [Clusius]). 2. Of other authors, the *Scolopendrium hemionitis* (*q. v.*). [B, 211, 242.]—**A. heterochroum** [Kunze]. See *A. trichomanes.*—**A. hirtum** [Kaulfuss]. A species, belonging to the section *Euasplenium*, growing in the South Pacific islands, Mauritius, Madagascar, Java, and Borneo. The *A. pellucidum* of Lamarck, which, by Hooker, is identified with this species and with *A. arboreum*, is said to be efficient as a vermifuge and remedy in diseases of the chest. [B, 173, 242.]—**A. humile** [Blume]. See *A. adiantum nigrum.*—**A. hymenodes** [Mettenius]. See *A. arboreum.*—**A. integrum** [Fée]. See *A. serratum.*—**A. latifolium** [Sturm.]. A species belonging to the section *Athyrium*. The *A. latifolium* [Bory] is the *A. ceterach.* [B, 242.]—**A. lucidum** [Forster]. A New Zealand species belonging to the section *Euasplenium.* [B, 138, 242.]—**A. luridum** [Salisbury]. See *A. adiantum nigrum.*—**A. Lyallii** [Moore]. See *A. lucidum.*—**A. Macræi** [Hooker]. See *A. rhizophyllum.*—**A. Matthioli** [Gasp. and Guss.]. See *A. ruta muraria.*—**A. melanocaulon** [Muhlenberg]. See *A. trichomanes.*—**A. meyerianum** [Presl]. See *A. hirtum.*—**A. microphyllum** [Tineo]. See *A. trichomanes.*—**A. multicaule** [Presl], **A. murale** [Bernhardi], **A. murorum** [Lamarck]. See *A. ruta muraria.*—**A. myriophyllum** [Presl]. See *A. rhizophyllum.*—**A. nidus** [Raddi]. See *A. serratum.*—**A. nigrum** [Bernhardi]. See *A. adiantum nigrum.*—**A. obtusum** [Kitaibel]. See *A. adiantum nigrum.*—**A. officinarum.** See *A. ceterach.*—**A. palmatum** [Lamarck]. The *A. hemionitis* [Linnæus]. [B, 242.]—**A. patens** [Gaudichaud]. The *A. adiantum nigrum*, var. *δ.* [B, 242.]—**A. pellucidum** [Lamarck]. See *A. hirtum* and *A. arboreum.*—**A. plumosum** [Bory]. See *A. hirtum.*—**A. polyodon** [Forster]. See *A. falcatum.*—**A. productum** [Low.]. See *A. adiantum nigrum.*—**A. pubescens** [Mettenius]. See *A. esculentum.*—**A. radiatum** [Swartz]. A species described under *Acrostichum dichotomum* (*q. v.*), but more properly referred to *Actinopteris radiata.* [B, 242.]—**A. Raddii** [Kl.]. See *A. serratum.*—**A. rhizophyllum** [Kunze]. Syn.: *Cœnopteris myriophylla* [Swartz], *Camptosorus rhizophyllus.*



THE ASPLENIUM RHIZOPHYLLUM. [A, 327.]

The walking fern, or walking leaf. A species belonging to the section *Euasplenium*, growing in the United States, Mexico, Central America, tropical South America, the West Indies, and the Sandwich Islands. [B, 138, 242.]—**A. ruta muraria** [Linnæus]. Fr., *capillaire blanc, sauve-vie, rue de muraille.* Ger., *Mauerraute, Mauer-Streiffarn.* Syn.: *Ruta muraria* [Bauhin], *Adiantum album.* Wall-rue, tent-wort, white maidenhair; a species belonging to the section *Euasplenium*, growing in Europe, northern Asia, northern and southern Africa, and North America. The leafy frond, *herba rutæ murariæ* (seu *adianti albi*, seu *paronychiæ*), was formerly employed in the form of a decoction as an aperient and expectorant remedy in phthisis and other thoracic affections, and also in disorders of lactation and in gout. [B, 180, 242.]—**A. saxatile** [Salisbury]. See *A. trichomanes.*—**A. schomburgkianum** [Kl.]. See *A. serratum.*—**A. scolopendrium** [Linnæus]. See *Scolopendrium vulgare.*—**A. semihastatum** [Kunze]. See *A. arboreum.*—**A. septentrionale** [Swartz]. A species belonging to the section *Euasplenium*, growing in mountainous districts in Europe, and central Asia, and in New Mexico. It is said to have the same properties as *A. ruta muraria.* [B, 173, 242.]—**A. Serpentini** [Tausch and Henfl.]. The *A. adiantum nigrum*, var. *γ.* [B, 242.]—**A. serratum** [Linnæus]. A species belonging to the section *Euasplenium*, growing in the West Indies, South America, and the Pacific islands. It is said to be used in the West Indies in diseases of the liver and obstinate diarrhœas. [B, 173, 180, 242.]—**A. silesiacum** [Milde]. See *A. adiantum nigrum.*—**A. spicant.** See Lomaria *spicant.*—**A. stenopteris** [Kunze]. See *A. hirtum.*—**A. tenuifrons** [Wall.]. See *A. filix fœmina.*—**A. thelypteroides** [Michaux]. A species belonging to the section *Athyrium*, growing in Canada, the United States, India, and Tartary; its rhizome closely resembles that of *Aspidium filix mas.* [B, 242; L, 65.]—**A. torresianum** [Gaudichaud]. See *A. hirtum.*—**A. trichomanes** [Linnæus]. Fr., *asplénie polytric, polytric officinal, capillaire rouge.* Ger., *rothes Frauenhaar, Goldhaar, rother* (oder *gemeiner*) *Wiederthon, Abthon, Aberthon.* Syn.: *Adiantum aureum, Polytrichum commune.* Dwarf-spleenwort, common maidenhair; a species belonging to the section *Euasplenium*, found generally distributed throughout the world; a small fern having a black, polished stipe and a pinnate frond from 3 to 6 inches high, with from 8 to 12 pairs of rounded, sessile leaflets about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long; formerly accounted one of the five aperient herbs. Its frond, *herba trichomanes* (seu *adianti rubri*, seu *saxifragæ rubræ*), was formerly used like that of *A. ruta muraria.* This species was the τριχομανές of Dioscorides. [B, 5, 34, 180; L, 30.]—**A. trichomanoides** [Cavanilles]. See *A. trichomanes.*—**A. zamiæfolium** [Presl]. See *A. falcatum.*—**Herba asplenii, Herba asplenii veri.** The herb of *A. ceterach.* [B, 180.]

ASPLENUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ple(pla)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Gr., ἄσπληνον. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Asplenium ceterach.* [B, 180.] 2. An ancient name for the *Mandragora silvestre*, from the notion that it destroyed the spleen in animals that fed upon it. [B, 2.] 3. A name proposed for *Asplenium*, as being etymologically more correct. [B.]

ASPONDYLOÏDE, ASPONDYLOPHORE (Fr.), adj's. A^{3}s-po^{2}nd-i^{2}l-o-ed, -for. From α priv., σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and εἶδος, resemblance, or φορεῖν, to bear. Invertebrate. [L, 41, 109.]

ASPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′po^{2}r-e(a^3-e). From α priv., and σπόρος, seed. Fr., *asporées.* Ger., *Asporen.* A name formerly applied to a group of *Fungi*, including *Sclerotium* and other genera, which were supposed to be destitute of spores. These genera are now known to be only vegetative states of spore-producing *Fungi.* [B, 121.]

ASPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-po(po^2)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *asporées.* Ger., *Asporeen.* A division of *Schizomycetes*, comprising those which have no spores, or, at least, none which are distinguishable from the vegetative cells of which the organisms are composed. [H. M. Ward (B, 77).]

ASPORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′po^{2}r-i(e). Fr., *asporés.* See Asporæ.

ASPOROMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)″po(po^2)-ro(ro^2)-mi(mu^6)-se(ka)′tez(tas). From α priv., σπόρος, a seed, and μύκης, a fungus. Of Wallroth, an order of *Fungi* comprising 3 groups: the *A. gongromorphi*, including *Sclerotium* and other genera; the *A. helicomorphi*; and the *A. rhizomorphi*, including *Dematium, Rhizomorpha*, etc. [B, 170.] Cf. Asporæ.

ASPOROUS, adj. A^{2}s′po-ru^{3}s. From α priv., and σπόρος, a seed. Fr., *aspore.* Having no spores. [B, 38.]

ASPREDO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pre(pra)′do. Gen., *aspred′inis.* From *asper*, rough. 1. Trachoma. [G, 13.] 2. Urticaria. [Celsus (G, 13).] 3. The ruff, a sort of perch, one of the bones of the head of which was formerly used as a remedy for nephritic colic. [Gesner (L, 94).]—**A. cernua.** See *A.* (3d def.).—**A. miliacea.** An old term for miliaria. [G.]—**A. perca fluviatilis minor.** See *A.* (3d def.).

ASPRELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pre^{2}l′la^3. From *asper*, rough. Fr., *asprèle.* 1. An old name for the *Equisetum majus.* [L, 94.] 2. A genus of gramineous plants. [B.]—**A. oryzoides** [Lamarck]. See Leersia *oryzoides.*

ASPRELLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pre^{2}l-li(le)′ne(na^3-e^2). From *asprellus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *asprellinées.* A family of gramineous plants, including *Leersia*, made by Link. [B, 170.]

ASPRELLUS (Lat.), adj., dim. of *Asper.* A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pre^{2}l′lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). Slightly rough; a botanical species name. [B, 74.]

ASPRES-LEZ-VEYNE (Fr.), n. A^{3}spr-la-van. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there are hot springs containing carbonates. [A, 321, 385.]

ASPRETUDO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pre^{2}t-u^2(u)′do. Gen., *aspretu′dinis.* See Aspredo.

ASPRIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′pri^{2}s. Gr., ἄσπρις. An ancient name for a kind of oak-tree [Theophrastus (A, 311)]; according to others, a gramineous plant akin to *Avena* [Bory (B, 121)].

ASPRITUDO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pri^2-tu^2(tu)′do. Gen., *aspritu′dinis.* See Aspredo.

ASQUE (Fr.), n. A^{3}sk. See Ascus.

ASS, n. A^{3}s(a^{2}s). See Asinus.

ASS (Ar.), n. See As.

ASSA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *assus* (*nutrix* understood). A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′sa^3. 1. A dry-nurse. [A, 312; M, 60.] 2. See Asa. 3. The tamarind. [C. Bauhin (B, 121).]

ASSA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *assus.* An ancient term for a sun-bath or for the sweating-room (sudatorium) of a bath. [A, 312.]

ASSAB, n. See Asab.

ASSABATUS, n. See Borozail.

ASSAC, n. See Ammoniacum (1st def.).

ASSACOU, ASSACÙ, n's. Written also *ussacou* and *ussacù.* Brazilian names for the *Hura brasiliensis* or for a poisonous substance contained in its bark and juice, used in the treatment of elephantiasis. [B; L, 30, 65.]

ASSADA, n. An old name for the nutmeg. [L, 84.]

ASSAFAT, ASSAFATUM, n's. See Safat.

ASSAFETIDA, ASSAFŒTIDA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-sa^3-fe^{2}t(fat)′i^{2}d-a^3, -fe^{2}t′(fo^2′e^{2}t)-i^{2}d-a^3. See Asafœtida.

ASSA FŒTIDA (Lat.), n. f. See ASAFŒTIDA.—**Emplastrum assæ fœtidæ compositum** [Finn. Ph., Greek Ph.]. See *Emplastrum* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Emulsio assæ fœtidæ** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Mistura* ASAFŒTIDÆ.—**Gummi resina a. f.** [Finn. Ph.]. See ASAFŒTIDA.

ASSAI, n. A Brazilian term for a drink made from the fruits of various species of palm. [L, 49.] See EUTERPE *edulis*.

ASSAINISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^3-se^{2}n-es-ma^{3}n^2. The sanitation of a locality; the act or process of rendering it wholesome (as by disinfection, drainage, etc.); also the result of such action. [A, 300, 385.]

ASSAISONNEMENT (Fr.), n. A^3-se^{2}z-on-ma^{3}n^2. The act of seasoning; also a condiment. [A, 300.]

ASSAL (Ar.), n. Honey. [L, 77.]

ASSALA, n. The nutmeg. [Dornæus, Ruland, Johnson (A, 325); L, 87.]

ASSALIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-sa(sa^3)'li^2-e(a^3-e^2). An old name for worms that feed on wood; anciently esteemed in the treatment of jaundice. [A, 325.]

ASSAM, n. An East Indian name for the tamarind. [L, 105.]

ASSAMAR, n. A^{2}s'sa^{2}m-a^{3}r. From *assare*, to roast, and *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *assamare*. Ger., *Röstbitter*. Reichenbach's term for a peculiar bitter principle formed by roasting gum, sugar, starch, gluten, meat, bread, etc.; said to have the property of retarding tissue metamorphosis. [B, 2, 14; L, 120.]

ASSAM-KALUBI, n. An East Indian name for the *Zalacca conferta*. [B, 121.]

ASSAMODUM, n. A Cingalese name for various aromatic and stimulating umbelliferous plants, including probably the *Ammi majus*. [H. Baillon (L, 87).]

ASSAM-PAIAH, n. See ASSAM-KALUBI.

ASSANEGI, ASSANGI, n's. The powder that falls from the walls of salt mines. [Ruland (A, 325); L, 94, 104.]

ASSAPHAT, ASSAPHATUM, n's. See SAFAT.

ASSARABACCA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s) sa^3-ra^3-ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)'ka^3. See ASARABACCA.

ASSARIUM, ASSARIUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-sa(sa^3)'-ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Syn.: *as*. Gr., ἀσσάριον. Ancient names for: (1) the twelfth part of anything; (2) a weight of 2 drachms. [Galen (A, 325).]

ASSASSIN, n. Ar., *chashîsh*. See HASCHISCHIN.

ASSATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-sa(sa^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *assatio'nis*. From *assare*, to roast. Gr., ὄπτησις. Fr., *assation*. Ger., *Rösten, Braten*. It., *assazione*. The cooking of any article of food or medicine in its own juice. [A, 325, 385; L, 35, 94.]

ASSATURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-sa^3-tu^2(tu)'ra^3. Syn.: *a. suffocata* [Santes Ardoynus]. An old term for a roasted animal or piece of meat swathed in cloth immediately after its removal from the fire; considered poisonous. [A, 325.]

ASSAY, v. tr. A^{2}s-sa'. Fr., *essayer*. Ger., *versuchen, probiren*. It., *assaggiare*. Sp., *ensayar*. To subject a substance, especially a metallic compound, to analysis; to test it with the special purpose of ascertaining the proportion in which a particular constituent is contained in it. Thus, opium and its preparations are a'ed to determine the amount of morphine that they contain.

ASSAY, n. A^{2}s-sa'. Fr., *essai*. Ger., *Versuch, Probe, Prüfung, Untersuchung*. It., *saggio*. Sp., *ensayo*. The process of assaying (see ASSAY, v.).

ASSAZŒ, n. An Abyssinian name for a plant (probably fabulous) believed to be efficacious against the bites of serpents. [L, 105.]

ASSBERRI (Ar.), n. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [L, 77.]

ASSEFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-se^2-fo(fo^2)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The herb, dog's-tooth or dog's-grass. [Apuleius (A, 318).]

ASSEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}s'se^{2}l. The woodlouse; in the pl., *A'n*. the *Aselli*. [B, 180.]—**Kellera'**. The *Oniscus scaber*. [B, 49.]—**Kugela'n**. The *Sphæromidæ*. [B, 49.]—**Landa'n**. The *Oniscidæ*. [B, 49.]—**Rolla'**. The *Armadillo officinarum*. [B, 49.]—**Wassera'n**. The *Asellidæ*. [B, 49.]

ASSELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-se^{2}l'la^3. See AXILLA.

ASSENAR (Ar.), n. A species (in the pharmaceutical sense). [L, 77.]

ASSENZIO (It.), n. A^{3}s-se^{2}nt'si^2-o. Wormwood. [B.] See ABSINTHIUM.—**A. alpino.** See ACHILLEA *moschata*.—**A. maggiore.** See ARTEMISIA *absinthium*.—**A. maritimo, A romano.** See ARTEMISIA *pontica*.—**A. selvatico.** See ARTEMISIA *vulgaris*.—**Piccolo a.** See ARTEMISIA *pontica*.—**Sale d'a.** See *Sal* ABSINTHII.

ASSER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'su^{5}r(se^{2}r). Gen., *as'seris*. A splint. [L, 135.]—**A. pedibus fulciendis.** A splint for fractures of the bones of the feet. [L, 135.]

ASSERAC, n. See HASCHISCHIN and ASSIS.

ASSERCULUM, ASSERCULUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-su^{5}rk(se^{2}rk)'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m), -lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *asser* (*q. v.*).

ASSERIDA, n. The native name of a Guinea plant which is chewed for pain in the stomach. [L, 105.]

ASSERVATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-su^{5}r(se^{2}r)-va(wa^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *asservatio'nis*. From *asservare*, to keep, to preserve. The preservation of drugs in readiness for use. [A, 325; L, 84.]

ASSESTRIX (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-se^{2}s'tri^{2}x. Gen., *assestri'cis*. From *assidere*, to sit by, to attend upon. A midwife. [A, 318.]

ASSI, n. A Madagascar name for the *Dracœna umbraculifera*. [B, 121.]

ASSIDENS (Lat.), adj., pres. partic. of *assidere*, to sit by. A^{2}s-(a^{3}s)'si^{2}d-e^{2}nz(e^{2}ns). Fr., *assident*. Associated, accessory, concomitant (said of symptoms). [A, 301, 325, 385.]

ASSIDERATION, n. A^{2}s-si^{2}d-e^{2}r-a'shu^{3}n. From *ad*, intens., and *sideratio* (from *sidus*, a star), the stroke of a malign influence, because such strokes were formerly attributed to the evil action of certain stars. Fr., *assidération*. A medico-legal term for homicide (especially infanticide) by forcing the victim to remain for a long time in ice-cold water, so that the cause of death may not be known. [A, 301; L, 41.]

ASSIDUUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}d'u^2(u^4)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Continued (said of fevers). [Fernelius (A, 325).]

ASSILIS (Ar.), n. The *Selinum silvestre*. [L, 105.]

ASSIMILABILITY, n. A^{2}s-si^{2}m''i^2-la^{2}b-i^{2}l'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *assimilabilité*. Ger., *Assimilationsvermögen*. That state of an aliment in which it is capable of being assimilated; according to Burdach, its capability, while still in the intestinal canal, of assuming a form similar to that of the constituents of the blood. [A, 385; C.]

ASSIMILABLE, adj. A^{2}s-si^{2}m'i^{2}l-a^2-bl'. Lat., *assimilabilis*. Fr., *assimilable*. Ger., *angleichbar*. It., *assimilabile*. Sp., *semejable*. Capable of being assimilated (said of food). [C.]

ASSIMILATION, n. A^{2}s-si^{2}m''i^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ὁμοίωσις. Lat., *assimilatio* (from *similis*, like). Fr., *assimilation*. Ger., *Aehnlichmachung, Gleichmachung, Aneignung*. It., *assimilazione*. Sp., *asimilación*. The process by which nutritive material, having been prepared by digestion, and having been brought into molecular contact with the organism, is appropriated by the latter and becomes a part of it. [A, 385; C; K.]—**A'skraft** (Ger.). The assimilative faculty.—**A'svermögen** (Ger.). See ASSIMILABILITY.—**Destructive a.** Fr., *désassimilation*. Ger., *zerstörende A.* Disassimilation, destructive metamorphosis; the molecular separation of any of the constituents of an organism and their reduction to the excrementitious state. [K.]

ASSIMILATIVE, adj. A^{2}s-si^{2}m'i^{2}l-a-ti^{2}v. Lat., *assimilativus*. Fr., *assimilateur*. Ger., *ähnlichmachend*. Assimilating; having the power to assimilate. [C.]

ASSIMILATORY, adj. A^{2}s-si^{2}m'i^{2}l-a^{2}t-o-ri^2. See ASSIMILATIVE.

ASSIMINUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}m'i^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *assimine*. A sort of fruit. [L, 109.] See ASIMINA.

ASSIMINIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}m-i^{2}n'i^2-a^3. See ASIMINIA.

ASSIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'si^{2}s. 1. An ancient name for opium or for some preparation of hemp, of an intoxicating nature, used by the Egyptians. [Prosper Alpinus (A, 325); L, 105, 116.] 2. A slice (as of a root). [Pliny (A, 318).] 3. See ASSER.

ASSISTENTES (Lat.), n., fem. pl. of partic. *assistens* (*glandulæ* understood). A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}st-e^{2}nt'ez(as). Lit., the accessory glands; an old term for either the epididymides or the lobes of the prostate. [A, 325; L, 116.] Cf. PARASTATÆ.

ASSITRA, n. The *Bauhinia variegata*. [B, 121; L, 94, 104.]

ASSIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'si^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἄσσιος. From *Assos*, a city of Troas. Ger., *assisch*. See LAPIS *a.* and SARCOPHAGUS.

ASSMANNSHAUSEN (Ger.), n. A^{3}s'ma^{3}ns-ha^3-u-ze^{2}n. A place on the Rhine, where there are warm springs containing sodium bicarbonate and chloride and lithium bicarbonate. [L, 57.]

ASSOCIABLE, adj. A^{2}s-so'si^2-a-bl'. Liable to be affected by sympathy (said of a part). [L, 56.]

ASSOCIATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-so(so^3)-si^2(ki^2)-a(a^3)'te(ta^3-e^3). Of Hill, a class of herbaceous plants the type of which is *Carduus*. [B, 121.]

ASSOCIATED, adj. A^{2}s-so'si^2-a-te^{2}d. Fr., *associé*. Accompanying voluntary muscular acts, but not directed by the will (said of muscular action). [L, 41.]

ASSOCIATION, n. A^{2}s-so-si^2-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *associatio* (from *associare*, to join to, to unite with). Fr., *association*. Ger., *Association, Verbindung, Vereinigung*. It., *associazione*. Sp., *asociación*. 1. A functional or structural connection (said chiefly of the structure and functions of the brain). See *A.* BUNDLES, *A.* FIBRES, *A.* PARALYSIS, and *A.* SYSTEM. 2. In chemistry, the reverse of dissociation (*q. v.*). [B, 196.]—**A. of ideas.** Fr., *a. des idées*. Ger., *Ideenverbindung*. That operation of the mind by which an idea or a mental impression evokes the memory of other ideas or mental impressions that at some previous time have co-existed with one similar to the former. [A, 306.]

ASSODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-so'dez(das). See ASODES.

ASSOGNE, n. Sp., *azogne* (probably from Ar., *zawaq*, mercury). Originally, mercury; hence, a vessel in which mercury was carried. [B, 52.]

ASSONIA [Cavanilles] (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-so'ni^2-a^3. See DOMBEYA.

ASSOS, n. An alchemical name for alum. [Ruland (A, 325).]

ASSOSUNUL (Ar.), n. *Iris florentina*. [L, 77.]

ASSOUBLEND TCHICHEI, n. A Turkish name for benzoic acid. [A, 259.]

ASSOUPISSANT (Fr.), adj. A^{3}s-su-pe-sa^{3}n^2. Causing drowsiness. [A, 385.]

ASSOUPISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-su-pes-ma^{3}n^2. Somnolence, drowsiness. [A, 385.]

ASSOUPLISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-su-ples-ma^{3}n^2. A term which seems to denote a peculiar kind of softening (attributed to imbibition) which fibrous tumors of the uterus undergo during the last few days of pregnancy. [A, 24.]

ASSOUROU, n. A Jamaica name for the *Myrtus pimenta*, or, according to some, of the *Myrtus citrifolia*. [L, 87.]

ASSOUVISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-su-ves-ma^{3}n^2. Satiety. [A, 385.]

ASSRAMINA, n. A native name of a Guinea plant which is said to kill the Guinea worm. [L, 105.]

ASSUEFACTIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-su^2(su^4)-e^2(a)-fa^{2}k(fa^{3}k)′-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *assuefactio′nis*. From *assuefacere*, to accustom to. Ger., *Angewöhnung*. Properly, the establishment of assuetude, but sometimes used as synonymous with that term. [A, 355.]

ASSUETUDE, n. A^{2}s′swe^2-tu^{2}d. Lat., *assuetudo* (from *assuescere*, to become accustomed to). Fr, *assuétude*. Ger., *Angewohnheit*. An acquired tolerance of disturbing agencies, climatic, medicinal, toxic, etc.; that state of the organism in which it has become so habituated to an agent that the latter no longer has its former effect. [A, 385.]

ASSUJETTISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-su^6-zhe^{2}t-tes-ma^{3}n^2. The process or means of restraining an animal on which an experiment is to be performed. [L, 49.]

ASSULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′su^2(su^4)-la^3. Dim. of *assis*. Fr., *assule*. 1. A splint. [E.] 2. In zoology, the cuirass of a mammal when composed of scales united in a sort of areolated form. [Illiger (L, 180).]

ASSULTUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-sú^{3}lt(sult)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gen., *assultus*. From *assultare*, to leap upon. An attack (as of a disease). [L, 45.]

ASSUMPTION, n. A^{2}s-su^{3}mp′shu^{3}n. Gr., πρόσληψις, προσφορά. Lat., *assumptio* (from *assumere*, to take to one's self). Fr., *assomption*. Ger., *Aufnahme, Annahme*. It., *assunzione*. Sp., *asunción*. A taking up, an appropriation (as of oxygen or nutrient material by the blood). [J, 19.]

ASSURGENT, adj. A^{2}s-su^{5}rj′e^{2}nt. Lat., *assurgens* (from *assurgere*, to rise up). Fr., *assurgent*. Ger., *aufstrebend*. In botany, at first depressed, and then rising so as to grow upward; ascending. [B.]

ASSURINE, n. A^{2}s′u^2-ren. Fr., *assurine*. Ger., *Assurin*. A substance, $C_{46}H_{94}N_2P_2O_9$ or $C_{47}H_{101}N_2P_2O_{11}$, belonging to the group of diphosphatides, occurring in the alcoholic extract of cerebrine, from which myeline, sphingomyeline, and kerasine have been extracted. [B, 220.]

ASSY, n. See Assi.

ASSYOUNI, n. An African name for an intoxicating preparation of *Cannabis indica*. [A, 259.] See Hasheesh and Bhang.

AST (Ger.), n. A^{3}st. A branch. [B.]—**A'achsel.** The axilla of a branch; the angle made by a branch with the stem or with another branch. [B, 198.]—**A'achselständig.** Placed in the axilla of a branch; alar. [B, 198.]—**A'ähnlich.** Resembling a branch. [B, 198.]—**A'blatt.** A leaf growing upon a branch (folium rameale). [B, 198.]—**A'gabel.** See *A'achsel*.—**A'knorren.** A knot (in wood). [B, 198.]—**A'los.** Destitute of branches. [L, 46.]—**A'moos.** See the major list.—**A'pinsel.** See Penicilli *ramulorum*.—**A'quirle.** See Verticilli *ramulorum*.—**A'ständig.** See Ramealis and Rameus.—**A'ranke.** See Capreolus.—**A'stiel.** See Cladopodium.—**A'voll.** Branching; full of branches. [B, 131.]—**A'vortretend.** See Rameanus.—**A'winkel.** See *A'achsel*.—**Horizontaler A.** A horizontal branch. [L, 80.]—**Horizontaler A. des Arbor vitæ.** A layer of white substance which extends backward from the corpus trapezoides in a line with the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [I, 17; K.]—**Kleiner A.** See Ramulus.—**Verticaler A. des Arbor vitæ.** A tract of white substance described by Schwalbe as extending vertically upward from the medullary centre of the vermiform process of the cerebellum. [I, 17; K.]

ASTACAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}s-ta^3-ka^{2}r. See Astacoid.

ASTACIAN, adj. A^{2}s-ta′sha^{2}n. Fr., *astacien*. Belonging to the genus *Astacus* or to the family *Astacidæ*.

ASTACIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}st(a^{3}st)-a^{2}s(a^{3}k)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *astacidées*. See Astacoides.

ASTACIFORM, adj. A^{2}st-a^{2}s′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *astaciformis* (from *astacus* [= ἄστακος], a kind of lobster, and *forma*, form). Fr., *astaciforme*. Ger., *krebsförmig*. Having a shell like a crab. [B, 195.]

ASTACII (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ta(ta^3)′si^2(ki^2)-i(e). Of Lamarck, see Astacoides.

ASTACINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ta^3-si(ke)′na^3. A tribe of the *Crustacea*, including *Astacus*, divided into the families *Potamobiidæ* and *Parastacidæ*. [L, 168.] Cf. Astacoides.

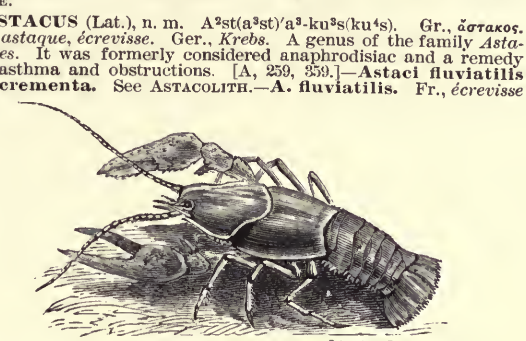
ASTACINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}st(a^{3}st)-a^3-si(ke)′ne(na^3-e^2). See Astacoides.

ASTACOID. adj. A^{2}st′a^3-koid. Lat., *astacoides* (from ἄστακος, a lobster, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *astacoïde*. Ger.. *krebsähnlich*. Belonging to or resembling the genus *Astacus*. [L, 109, 116.]

ASTACOIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ta^2(ta^3)-ko(ko^2)-i(e)′dez-(das). An order of *Crustacea*, or a family of decapod *Crustacea*, including *Astacus*. [B, 195.]

ASTACOLITH, n. A^{2}s-ta^{2}k′o-li^{2}th. From ἄστακος, a lobster, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *astacolithe*. Syn.: *eye-stone, crab-stone*. A concretion found in the stomach of the craw-fish (*Astacus fluviatilis*), consisting of calcium carbonate and a gelatinous material. These concretions, commonly termed crab's eyes (Lat., *oculi* [seu *lapides*] *cancrorum*; Fr., *yeux* [ou *pierres*] *d'écrevisses*; Ger., *Krebsaugen, Krebssteine*; It., *occhi di grauchio*; Sp., *ojos de cangrejos*). are little hemispherical bodies formed of concentric layers, smooth, hard, and having a shallow central depression which gives them some resemblance to an eye. They were formerly used for acidity, gout, and hæmorrhages. [A, 259, 385.] See *Yeux d'*Écrevisse.

ASTACUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}st(a^{3}st)′a^3-ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gr., ἄστακος. Fr., *astaque, écrevisse*. Ger., *Krebs*. A genus of the family *Astacoides*. It was formerly considered anaphrodisiac and a remedy for asthma and obstructions. [A, 259, 359.]—**Astaci fluviatilis concrementa.** See Astacolith.—**A. fluviatilis.** Fr., *écrevisse*



THE ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS. [A, 327.]

de rivière. Ger., *Flusskrebs, Bachkrebs*. It., *cammaro*. The crawfish, cray-fish, or river-lobster; a species found in the United States and in Europe. Its flesh is esteemed as an article of food, and in its stomach are found the concretions known as crab's eyes (see Astacolith). [A, 327; L, 65.]—**A. homarus, A. marinus.** The lobster. [L, 128.] See Homarus *vulgaris*.

ASTA DE CIERVO (Sp.), n. A^{3}s′ta^3 da the-e^{2}r′vo. See *Cornu* cervi.

ASTAKILLOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}st(a^{3}st)-a^3-ki^{2}l′lo^{2}s. Probably a dim. of ἄστακος, a kind of lobster. See Astchachilos.

ASTANTES (Lat.), n. m. and f. pl. A^{2}st(a^{3}st)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)′ez(as). From *astare*, to stand by. An old term for nurses. [M, 59.]

ASTAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}st(a^{3}st)′a^3-fi^{2}s. Gen., *astaph′idos* (*-dis*). Gr., ἀσταφίς. 1. A raisin; especially the Corinthian raisin. [L, 94.] 2. Staphisagria. [B, 217.]—**A. agria** [Pliny]. See Staphisagria.

ASTAPHYS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}st(a^{3}st)′a^3-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s). See Astaphis (1st def.).

ASTAQUE (Fr.), n. A^{3}st-a^{3}k. See Astacus.

ASTARACH, n. Ar., *aḉt'arak*. The *Styrax officinale*. [B, 121.]

ASTARTIF, n. An African name for chamomile. [L, 105.]

ASTARZOF, n. A term applied by Paracelsus to an ointment made with ½ oz. of washed litharge, 1½ oz. of frog-spawn, and 3 oz. each of the juice of the house-leek and of the water-lily; also to a mixture of 1 oz. of camphor and 2 oz. of rose-water. [L, 94.]

ASTASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ta(ta^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀστασία (from α priv., and ἱστάναι, to be stationary). Fr., *astasie*. Ger., *Astasie*. It., *astasi*. Sp., *astasis*. 1. Great restlessness with jactitation. [A, 322.] 2. Muscular unsteadiness, tremor. [M, 3.] 3. A genus of *Infusoria* (*Flagellata-Eustomata*), made by Ehrenberg. [B, 208.]

ASTASIÆ [Perty] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ta(ta^3)′zi^2(si^2)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of *Infusoria*, including *Astasia* and other genera. [B, 208.] See Astasiadæ.

ASTASIÆA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-i^2-e′(a^{3}e^2)-a^3. A family of *Infusoria*, made by Ehrenberg, comprising genera such as *Astasia*, which are anenterous, without appendages (pseudopodia), of changeable form, and illoricate. [B, 208.]

ASTASIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-i(i^2)′a^3-de-(da^3-e^2). A family of flagellate infusorians (*Eustomata*), including those with single flagellum (*Monomastiga*), of very changeable form (metabolic) and with colorless endoplasm. [B, 208.]

ASTASINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ta^3-si(se)′na^3. A family of the *Euglenoidea*, colorless, metabolic or stiff, and provided with a supplementary paraflagellum. [L, 121.]

ASTATHE, n. A^{2}s′tath^2. From ἀσταθής, unstable. Fr., *astathe*. The innermost layer of cellulose in vegetable cells. [Hartig (A, 385).]

ASTATIC, adj. A^{2}s-ta^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *astaticus* (from α priv., and στατικός, bringing to a stand-still. Fr., *astatique*. Ger., *astatisch*. It., *astatico*. Sp., *astático*. 1. Unstable, constantly in motion (said of the needle of a galvanometer). [A, 385.] 2. Free to move, not affected by the earth's magnetism (said of a magnetic needle that is made free to move in any direction—usually by connecting to the axis on which it revolves a parallel needle with its poles reversed). [B.]

ASTCHACHILOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}st(a^{3}st)-ka^3(ch^{2}a^3)-ki(ch^{2}e)′-lo^{2}s. Syn.: *araneum*. A malignant gangrenous ulcer of the foot, spreading to the leg, attributed to the presence of a mercurial salt in the blood. [Paracelsus (A, 325).]

ASTEATODES (Lat.). adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te(te^2)-a^3-to′dez(das). From α priv., and στεατώδης, tallow-like. Deficient in or destitute of sebaceous secretion; as a n.. see Asteatosis. [G.]

ASTEATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te(te^2)-a^3-to′si^{2}s. Gen., *asteato′seos* (*-sis*). For deriv., see *A-**, Stearin, and *-osis*.* Fr., *astéatose*. Ger., *Asteatose*. It., *asteatosi*. Sp., *asteatósis*. A deficiency of sebum or of fat; in the pl., *asteatoses*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a family of the *steatoses*, comprising xerodermia congenita and xerodermia acquisita, characterized by absence or deficiency of the sebaceous secretion. [G, 4.]

ASTELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te(ta)′li^2-a^3. From ἀ priv., and στήλη, a column. Fr., *astélie.* 1. A genus of liliaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Dracæneæ.* [Banks and So.ander (B, 42).] 2. The state of being astelic. .[" Ann. des sci. nat. (Bot.)," 1886, p. 275 (B).]—**A. alpina.** A Tasmanian species having a very short flattened scape bearing at its apex a dense panicle of chestnut-colored flowers. The hairy linear leaves are edible. [B, 19.]

ASTELIACEÆ [Dumortier], **ASTELIEÆ** [Endlicher] (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}l(tal)-i^2-a(a^3)-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A family of plants related to the *Juncaceæ* (by some made a suborder of the latter), including the genus *Astelia*, which is now referred to the *Liliaceæ.* [B, 170.]

ASTELIC, adj. A^{2}s-te^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *astélique.* Having no central cylinder, or stele (said of the stems of plants). [" Ann. des sci. nat. (Bot.)," 1886, p. 275 (B).]

ASTELIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te(ta)′li^{2}s. From ἀ priv., and στήλη, a column. Without support, pedicel, or podetium; a term applied to lichens. [B, 123.]

ASTEMON (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te(ta)′mo^{2}n(mon). Gen., *aste′monos (-is).* From ἀ priv., and στήμων, a thread. A genus of labiate plants. [B, 19.]—**A. graveolens.** A shrub, 6 to 8 feet in height, of disagreeable odor, growing in Bolivia. [B, 19.]

ASTELLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-te^{2}l. A splint. [L, 109.]

ASTEOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te(ta)′o^{2}s. Gr.. ἀστεῖος. Lit., pleasant; harmless, non-poisonous (said of plants). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

ASTEPHANÆ [Decaisne], **ASTEPHANEÆ** [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n's f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}f′a^3-ne(na^3-e^2), -te^{2}f-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of asclepiadaceous plants, including *Astephanus* and 3 or 4 other genera. As defined by Decaisne, it includes those of the *Asclepiadeæ veræ* in which the throat of the corolla is devoid of scales and the stamens have no corona. [B, 121, 170, 214.]

ASTER (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)′tu^{5}r(tar). Gen., *as′teris.* Gr., ἀστήρ. Fr., *aster* (1st def.), *étoile mère* (1st def.). Ger., *Stern* (1st def.), *Sternform* (1st def.), *Sternblume* (3d def.). 1. That phase or condition (*star*, *mother-star*, *astral* or *stellate phase* or *figure*) of a dividing nucleus in which the fibrils are in open loops and arranged around a common centre, thus producing the appearance of a star; also a star-like figure that appears in an ovum, in the vitelline plasma between the lacuna and the surface, after the disappearance of the germinal spot (Cf. AMPHIASTER). [A, 15; J, 30, 32; Flemming, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1878, 1880 (J)]. 2. An ancient name for a very white earth, used as a hæmostatic. [Aretæus (A, 322).] Cf. TERRA *samia.* 3. A genus of composite plants, established by Tournefort, belonging to the tribe *Asteroideæ*, subtribe *Heterochromeæ*, including leafy-stemmed herbs with hemispherical or campanulate, sometimes oblong or turbinate, involucre, consisting of several rows of imbricated, unequal, generally herbaceous, bracts; flowers with numerous, not very narrow rays and slender-subulate, lanceolate, or ovate-acute style-appendages; and fruit consisting of compressed 2 to 10-nerved achænia with abundant, usually simple pappus. The genus *A.* includes 2 series: (*a*) perennial herbs with many-headed rhizome, and (*b*) annuals or biennials. The first series includes the sections *Amellastrum*, with 2 to 3 rows of slightly unequal bracts, the outer foliaceous or herbaceous at the tip, and with broad, obovate, usually flat achænia with callous nerves at the margin only; *Megalastrum; Heleastrum* (the genus *Heleastrum* of De Candolle); *Hesperastrum; Biotia* (the genus *Biotia* of De Candolle), having corymbosely cymose heads, campanulate involucre of subcoriaceous, appressed, obtuse bracts, 6 to 18 rays, subulate-lanceolate style-appendages, achænia, usually linear, but little compressed, and with 3 or more ribs and slightly rigid simple pappus, and having the radical and lower cauline leaves cordate and long-petiolate; *Aster* proper (*Euaster*), including most of the species, having bracts either foliaceous or with green herbaceous tips and non-scarious margins, obovate-oblong or linear achænia with 3 or more nerves and usually fine, soft, simple pappus; *Erigerastrum; Dœllingeria; Ianthe;* and *Orthomeris*, with imbricated, appressed bracts without foliaceous or herbaceous tips and often scarious at the edge, and with fertile rays. The second series includes *Oxytripolium*, *Conyzopsis*, and *Machlœrunthera.* [B, 215.]—**A. acris** [Linnæus]. See *A. tripolium.*—**A. alpinus** [Linnæus]. A species with violet rays belonging to the section *Amellastrum*, growing in Europe on the Alps and Pyrenees, in the Caucasian Mountains and Siberia, and in the Arctic regions of North America and the northern Rocky Mountains. [B, 214, 215.]—**A. amelloides** [Besser, Reichenbach, Römer]. Different varieties of *A. amellus.* [B, 214.]—**A. amellus** [Linnæus]. Gr., ἀστὴρ ἀττικός. Fr., *œil de Christ.* Ger., *blaue A.* A species belonging to the section *Amellastrum*, growing in central and southern Europe and western Asia, of which several varieties are described. Its herb and root, *radix et herba bubonii* (seu *asteris attici*), were formerly employed in inflammatory buboes, hernias, and diseases of the eyes. [B, 180, 214.]—**A. amœnus** [Lamarck]. See *A. puniceus.*—**A. annuus** [Linnæus]. See ERIGERON *annuus.*—**A. argophyllus** [Labillardière]. See OLEARIA *argophylla.*—**A. artemisiæ folius** [Poiret]. See *A. Tradescanti.*—**A. atticus** [Dod.]. Gr., ἀστὴρ ἀττικός. See *A. amellus.*—**A. atticus luteus montanus villosus, magno flore** [Bauhin]. The *Inula montana* [Linnæus]. [B, 211.]—**A. bessarabicus** [Bernhardi]. A variety of *A. amellus.* [B, 214.]—**A. bifrons** [Allioni]. See INULA *bifrons.*—**A. blandus** [Todd., Pursh]. See *A. puniceus.*—**A. britannicus** [Allioni]. See INULA *britanica.*—**A'es callimeridi** [Nees]. See under ASTEREÆ.—**A. chinensis** [Linnæus]. See CALLISTEPHUS *chinensis.*—**A'es cinerariformes** [Nees]. See under ASTEREÆ.—**A. Collinsonii** [Nuttall]. See SERIOCARPUS *tortifolius.*—**A. confertus** [Hort. par.]. The *A. puniceus*, var. *lævicaulis.* [B, 215.]—**A. conyzoides.** See ERIGERON *acris.*—**A. conyzoides flore luteo.** See PULICARIA *dysenterica.*—**A. cordifolius.** 1. Of Linnæus, the heart-leaved a., a species belonging to the section *Aster* proper, found throughout the eastern half of the United States and in Canada. 2. Of Michaux, the *A. corymbosus.* [B, 215.]—**A. corymbosus** [Aiton]. Syn.: *Biotia* [De Candolle] (seu *Eurybia* [Cassini]) *corymbosa.* A species belonging to the section *Biotia*, found in the Atlantic United States and Canada. [B, 215.]—**A. crispus** [Forskål]. A species referred to *Pulicaria* (*q. v.*). [B, 42.]—**A. divaricatus** [Linnæus]. See *A. corymbosus.*—**A. Durandi** [Nuttall]. See *A. Menziesii.*—**A. dysentericus** [Scopoli]. See PULICARIA *dysenterica.*—**A. ericoides Meliloti, agrariæ umbone** [Dillenius]. A variety of the *A. vimineus.* [B, 215.]—**A. firmus** [Nees]. A variety of *A. puniceus.* [B, 215.]—**A. flexuosus** [Nuttall]. The *A. tenuifolius* [Linnæus]. [B, 215.]—**A. foliolosus** [Aiton]. A variety of the *A. vimineus* [Lamarck]. [B, 215.]—**A. fragilis.** 1. Of Willdenow, the *A. Tradescanti.* 2. Of Nees, the *A. vimineus* [Lamarck].—**A. fruticosus** [Linnæus], **A. fruticulosus** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Diplopappus fruticulosus* [Less.] (et *obtusatus* [Less.]). A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 214.]—**A'es genuini** [Nees]. See under ASTEREÆ.—**A. helenium** [Scopoli]. See INULA *helenium.*—**A. heterophyllus** [Willdenow]. The *A. cordifolius* [Linnæus]. [B, 215.]—**A. hirtus** [Scopoli]. See INULA *hirta.*—**A. hispidus** [Lamarck]. See *A. puniceus.*—**A. ibericus** [Stev.]. A variety of *A. amellus.* [B, 214.]—**A. indicus** [Linnæus]. See LOTONIA *indica.*—**A. inguinalis.** See ERYNGIUM *campestre.*—**A. javanensis** [Gac.]. See BOLTONIA *indica.*—**A. latifolius glaber** [Moris.], **A. latifolius autumnalis.** The *A. cordifolius* [Linnæus]. [B, 211.]—**A. leucanthemus** [Desfontaines]. See *A. Tradescanti.*—**A. linosyris** [Bernhardi]. Fr., *dorelle.* Syn.: *Linosyris vulgaris* [Cassini] (et *foliosa* [Cassini], seu *nuperorum* [Lob.]), *Chrysocoma* [Linnæus] (seu *Crinitaria* [Less.], seu *Erigeron* [Clairo.]) *linosyris.* A perennial European species said to be anthelminthic and deobstruent. [B, 42, 173, 214.]—**A. lucidus** [Wenderoth]. The *A. puniceus*, var. *lucidulus.* [B, 215.]—**A. luteus radice odora.** The *Inula* (*Pulicaria*) *odora.* [B, 211.]—**A. Menziesii** [Lindley]. Syn.: *A. Durandi* [Nuttall]. A California species, belonging to the section *A.* proper, enumerated among the medicinal plants. [B, 215; " Proc. of the Am. Phar. Assoc.," xix, p. 302 (B).]—**A. miser.** 1. Of Aiton, the *A. Tradescanti.* 2. Of Linnæus, a variety of the *A. vimineus* [Lamarck]. [B, 215.]—**A. odorus** [Allioni]. See PULICARIA *odora.*—**A. officinalis** [Allioni]. See INULA *helenium.*—**A. omnium maximus.** The *Inula helenium.* [B, 211.]—**A'es paleigeri** [Nees]. See under ASTEREÆ.—**A. palustris** [Lamarck]. See *A. tripolium.*—**A. paniculatus.** 1. Of Nees and Willdenow, the *A. cordifolius.* 2. Of Lamarck, a species, belonging to the section *A.* proper, growing throughout the United States and Canada. [B, 215.]—**A. pannonicus** [Jacquin]. A variety of *A. tripolium.* [B, 214.]—**A. parviflorus** [Nees]. See *A. Tradescanti.*—**A. persoonoides** [Cum.]. See OLEARIA *argophylla.*—**A. peruanus, A. peruvianus.** The *Helianthus tuberosus.* [B, 59.]—**A'es plumigeri** [Nees]. See under ASTEREÆ.—**A. pratensis autumnalis conyzæ folio.** The *Pulicaria dysenterica.* [B, 211.]—**A. pseudo-amellus** [De Candolle]. A variety of *A. amellus.* [B, 214.]—**A. pulicaria** [Allioni], **A. pulicarius** [Scopoli]. See PULICARIA *vulgaris.*—**A. puniceus** [Linnæus]. Rough-stemmed a., red-stalked a.; a species belonging to the section *A.* proper, growing in Canada and the northern, central, and Atlantic districts of the United States. It has a stem from 3 to 7 feet in height, covered with spreading bristles and often red or purple in color. The *A. puniceus*, var. *lævicaulis*, is lower, and the stem, which is usually green, is almost completely devoid of bristly appendages; and the *A. puniceus*, var. *lucidulus*, which is also lower and has a glabrous stem, has somewhat lucid leaves. This species is counted among the medicinal plants. [B, 215; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 442 (B).]—**A. salicilifolius** [Scholler]. A variety of *A. paniculatus* [Lamarck]. [B, 215.]—**A. salicinus** [Scopoli]. See INULA *salicina.*—**A. salinus** [Schrader]. A variety of the *A. tripolium.* [B, 214.]—**A. samius.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. scabrosus** [Bertol.]. See SERIOCARPUS *tortifolius.*—**A. secundiflorus** [Desfontaines]. The *A. vimineus* [Lamarck]. [B, 215.]—**A. simplex** [Torrey and Gray]. The *A. paniculatus* [Lamarck]. [B. 215.]—**A. sparsiflorus** [Pursh]. The *A. tenuifolius* [Linnæus]. [B, 215.]—**A'es tenelli** [Nees]. See under ASTEREÆ.—**A. tenuifolius.** 1. Of Linnæus, a species belonging to the section *Orthomeris*, growing in salt marshes along the Atlantic coast of the United States. 2. Of Nees, in part, the *A. paniculatus* [Lamarck]. 3. Of Elliott, the *A. vimineus* [Lamarck]. [B, 215.]—**A. thalassius.** Gr., αστὴρ θαλάσσιος. Syn.: *stella marina.* 1. A certain marine zoophyte which, together with a species of *Brassica* and aromatic wine, was recommended by Hippocrates for the so-called ascent of the womb and for hysterical pains. [A, 325.] 2. An ancient name for a medicament used for catarrh and for various pains. [Galen (A, 325).]—**A'es thalattii.** See *A. thalassius.*—**A. tortifolius** [Michaux]. See SERIOCARPUS *tortifolius.*—**A. Tradescanti** [Linnæus]. The Michaelmas daisy; a species belonging to the section *A.* proper, growing throughout the United States. It is enumerated among the medicinal plants. [B, 215; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 442 (B).]—**A. tripolium.** Syn.: *Tripolium vulgare* [Nees]. 1. Of Linnæus, a species of which several varieties are enumerated, growing in Europe and northern Asia. Its ash contains a large amount of soda, potash, and sodium chloride. 2. Of Walter, the *A. tenuifolius* [Linnæus]. [B, 196, 214, 215.]—**A. undulus** [Mönch]. See PULICARIA *dysenterica.*—**A. vimineus.** 1. Of Nees, the *A. puniceus*, var. *lævicaulis.* 2. Of Lamarck, a species belonging to the section *A.* proper, found in moist ground throughout the eastern half of the United States and in Canada. [B, 215.]—**A. virginianus parvis floribus Tradescanti** [Moris.]. See *A. Tradescanti.*—**Blaue A.** (Ger.). See *A. amellus.*—**China a.** Ger., *chinesische A.* See CALLISTEPHUS *chinensis.*—**Heart-leaved a.** See *A. cordifolius.*—**Herba asteris attici.** The herb of *A. amellus.* [B, 180.]—**Herba asteris conyzoidis.** The herb of *Erigeron acris.* [B, 180.]—**Jährige A.** (Ger.). See ERIGERON *heterophyllus.*—**Radix asteris attici.** The root of *A. amellus.* [B, 180.]—**Radix asteris conyzoidis flore luteo.** The root of *Pulicaria dysenterica.* [B, 180.]—**Radix asteris inguinalis.** The root of *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 180.]—**Red-stalked a., Rough-stemmed a.** See *A. puniceus.*

ASTERACANTHA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)″te^{2}r-a^3-ka^{2}n(ka^{3}n)′-tha^3. From ἀστήρ, a star, and ἄκανθα, a prickly plant. Fr., *astéracanthe.* A genus of acanthaceous plants established by Nees von Esenbeck, now made a subgenus of *Hygrophila.* [A; B, 42.]—**A. auriculata** [Nees], **A. longifolia** [Nees]. See HYGROPHILA *spinosa.*

ASTERACE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r′a^3-se(ka). See ASTERIACE.

ASTERACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *astéracées.* 1. Of Lindley, see COMPOSITÆ. 2. Of Brongniart, a tribe of the *Compositæ*, including the subtribes *Eclipteæ*, *Buphthalmeæ*, *Inuleæ*, *Tarchonantheæ*, *Baccharideæ*, and *Astereæ.* [B, 170.] Cf. ASTEROIDEÆ [De Candolle].

ASTERAL, adj. A^{2}s′te^{2}r-a^{2}l. Lat., *asteralis.* Resembling the *Aster*; belonging to the *Asterales.* [B.]—**A. alliance.** See ASTERALES (1st def.).

ASTERALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-a(a^3)′lez(las). 1. Of Lindley, an alliance of monopetalous plants (*Aggregatæ*), including the orders *Calycereæ* and *Compositæ.* 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of gamopetalous dicotyledons belonging to the series *Inferæ*, including the orders *Valerianæ*, *Dipsaceæ*, *Calycereæ*, and *Compositæ*, in which the limb of the calyx is frequently obsolete, or heteromorphous, or reduced to a pappus, the stamens are applied to the corolla and alternate with its lobes, the anthers are either free (in the first 2 orders) or connate (in the last 2 orders), and the ovary is unilocular and contains a single ovule. [B, 42, 170.]

ASTERANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′the^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *astéranthées.* A section of the *Olacinæ*, made by Reichenbach, comprising 2 genera. [B, 170.]

ASTEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te(te^2)′re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *astérées.* A tribe of composite plants, or a subtribe belonging to the *Asteroideæ* [Less.], or *Asterineæ* [De Candolle], established by Cassini. By the latter it was divided into the *Solidagineæ*, *Baccharideæ*, *A. archetypæ*, and *Bellideæ*; by Nees into the *Asteres callimeridi*, *cinerariformes*, *genuini*, *paleigeri*, *plumigeri*, and *tenelli*; by others into the *Amelloideæ*, *A.*, including *Aster*, *Diplopappus*, *Solidago*, *Bellis*, and many other genera, and *Chrysocomeæ*; and by De Candolle into the *Euastereæ*, *Diplopappeæ*, *Erigereæ*, *Heteropappeæ*, *Bellieæ*, and *Bellideæ.* It includes, according to the latter, genera having receptacles without pales and either bare, alveolate or fimbrilliferous and heterogamous heads with the female ray flowers ligulate and heterochromous. [B, 170, 214.]—**A. archetypæ** [Cassini]. A division of *A.*, including the *Erigereæ* and *A. archetypæ veræ*, the latter comprising *Aster*, *Eurybia*, and 1 or 2 other genera. [B, 170.]—**A. genuinæ** [Reichenbach]. 1. A section of the *A.* comprising the *Asterinæ* and *Erigereæ.* Cf. *A. archetypæ.* 2. A subdivision of the *Asterinæ* (2d def.), corresponding nearly to the *Euastereæ* of De Candolle. [B, 170.]

ASTERELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-e^{2}l′la^3. Fr., *astérelle.* The *Rebouillia* of Rudd. [B, 121.]

ASTERENCRINEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-e^{2}n-kri^{2}n′-e^2-a^3. See CRINOIDEA.

ASTERENIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-e^{2}n′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *astérides.* A family of the *Asteroidea.* [L, 147.]

ASTERENK, n. A Persian name for the plant mandragora. [L, 41.]

ASTERGES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)′jez(gas). Gr., ἀστεργής. Hard, compact, crude. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

ASTERGIR (Ar.), n. The azederach. [Bory (B, 121).]

ASTERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te(te^2)′ri^2-a^3. 1. See ASTERIAS. 2. See ASTERISM.

ASTERIACE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-i(i^2)′a^3-se(ka). Gr., ἀστεριακή. A mineral, probably yellow ochre, mentioned by Celsus as an application to ulcers. [B, 45.]

ASTERIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-i(i^2)′a^3-de(da^3-e^2). A family of the *Asteroidea*, including those with ambulacra having four rows of feet, and with a simple dorsal wart. [L, 147.]

ASTERIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te(te^2)′ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *astéries.* An order [Goldfuss] of the *Radiata*, or a family [Ficinus and Caruo] of the *Oozoaria.* [B, 195.] According to Haeckel, the *Asteroidea*, divided by him into the *Palasteriæ* and the *Colasteriæ.* [L, 228.]

ASTERIAS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te(te^2)′ri^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., ἀστερίας. Fr., *astérias*, *astériade* (3d def.). 1. A kind of heron. [Pliny (A, 312).] 2. The star-stone; a fossil gem found in India and Carmania, having black rays; formerly esteemed as a preventive of pestilential disease and of birth-marks, and as a vermicide. [A, 325; L, 94.] 3. A genus separated from *Gentiana* by several writers; by others, made a section of that genus. [B, 121, 170.]—**A. lutea** [Gaudichaud]. See GENTIANA *lutea.*

ASTERICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r′i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀστερικόν. A plant mentioned by Pliny. [A, 312.]

ASTERIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r′i^{2}d-a^3. Of Haeckel, the *Asteroidea*, divided by him into the *Actinogastra* and the *Discogastra.* [L, 173.]

ASTÉRIDE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}s-ta-red. Belonging to the *Asteroidea.* [A, 385.]

ASTÉRIDÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}s-ta-re-da. Resembling the genus *Aster.* [L, 41, 109.]

ASTERIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-i^{2}d′e^2-a^3. See ASTEROIDEA.

ASTERINÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-i(e)′-ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *astérinées.* A section of the *Astereæ genuinæ* (1st def.), comprising *Aster* and several other genera, with radiate homogamous or heterogamous heads, a receptacle without pales, anthers without appendages, and frequently alternate leaves. 2. A division of *Astereæ*, comprising the *Bellideæ*, *Bellieæ*, *Boltonieæ*, *Erigeroneæ*, *Diplopappeæ*, *Astereæ genuinæ*, *Amelleæ*, *Disparaginæ*, and *Chrysocomeæ.* [B, 121, 170.]

ASTERINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *astérinées.* Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Asteroideæ*, comprising the *Amelleæ*, *Astereæ*, *Chrysocomeæ*, and *Solenogyneæ.* [B, 170.]

ASTERINEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-i^{2}n′e^2-i(e). Fr., *astérinés.* Of Fries, a division of periphoriaceous *Fungi*, including *Erysiphe* and other genera. [B, 170.]

ASTERINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-i^{2}n′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A division of the *Asteroidea*, made by Poirrier, including those with pedunculated pedicellariæ, and having the pedicels quadriserial as a rule. [L, 121.]

ASTERIOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-i^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d′e^2-a^3. See ASTEROIDEA.

ASTERION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te(te^2)′ri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀστέριον. Fr., *astérion.* 1. An ancient name for a sort of spider. [Pliny (A, 312).] 2. In craniometry, the point of junction of the occipital, parietal, and temporal bones. [L, 150.]

ASTERISCA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-i^{2}sk′a^3. For deriv., see ASTERISCUS. Ger., *Sternflechte.* A genus of lichens made by Meyer, having usually a radiate star-shaped apothecium; now referred to *Medusula.* [B, 121, 180.]—**A. cinchonarum** [Sprengel]. Ger., *China-Sternflechte.* A species found on the surface of Huanuco cinchona bark. [B, 180.]—**A. tricosa** [Meyer]. Ger., *verschlungene Sternflechte.* A species found on cascarilla bark. [B, 180.]

ASTERISCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-i^{2}sk′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀστερίσκος (dim. of ἀστήρ, a star). Fr., *astérisque.* It., *asterisco.* 1. A kind of aster mentioned by Theophrastus. [A, 311.] 2. A genus of composite plants, made by Mönch, now referred to *Odontospermum.* [B, 42.] 3. A star-shaped opacity of the cornea. 4. A small otolith of certain fishes, lying in a diverticulum of the vestibule, just beneath the ampulla of the posterior canal. [L, 200.]

ASTERISM, n. A^{2}s′te^{2}r-i^{2}zm. Lat., *asterismus*, *asteria.* A peculiar star-like luminosity produced in certain minerals by either reflected or refracted light-rays. [B, 195, 196.]

ASTERITES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-i(e)′tez(tas). Gen., *asteri′tæ.* Gr., ἀστερίτης. An ancient name for a sort of basilisk or cockatrice. [Apuleius (A, 318).]

ASTERKILLOS, n. An African name for the *Achillea millefolium.* [L, 105.]

ASTERNAL, adj. A^{2}s-tu^{5}rn′a^{2}l. From α priv., and στέρνον, the chest. Fr., *asternal.* Not attached to the sternum. [A, 385.] See *A.* RIBS.

ASTERNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tu^{5}rn(te^{2}rn)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *asternie* [Breschet]. A developmental defect characterized by absence of the sternum. [L, 109.]

ASTEROCARPEÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See ASTROCARPEÆ.

ASTEROCEPHALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^3-le(la^3-e^2). Fr., *astérocéphalées.* Of Butsch, an order of composite plants, including the single family *Corymbiferæ.* [B, 170.]

ASTEROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)″te^{2}r-o(o^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From ἀστήρ, a star, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *astérocéphale.* A section of the genus *Scabiosa.* [L, 84.]—**A. columbarius** [Wallroth]. See SCABIOSA *columbaria.*—**A. succisus** [Wallroth]. See SCABIOSA *succisa.*

ASTERODACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)″te^{2}r-o(o^2)-da^{2}k-(da^{3}k)′ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀστήρ, a star, and δάκτυλος, a finger. Having radiated digits.

ASTEROGEUM [Gray] (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^2)-je(ga)′-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CORONOPUS.

ASTEROID, adj. A^{2}s′tu^{5}r-oid. Lat., *asteroides*, *asterodes*, *asteroideus* (from ἀστήρ, a star, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *astéroïde.* Ger., *sternähnlich.* Star-shaped, stellate; in zoology, having radiating lobes or rays, like a star-fish. [A, 359.]

ASTEROIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^2)-i(e)′da^3. Fr., *astéroïdes.* See ASTEROIDEA.

ASTEROIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^2)-i^{2}d′e^2-a^3. Fr., *astéroïdées.* Ger., *Seesterne.* An order of animals of the class *Echinodermata*, including the star-fishes. [B.]

ASTEROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^2)-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Brongniart, a class of the perigynous *Gamopetalæ*, comprising the single family *Compositæ.* 2. Of Link, an order of the *Anthodiatæ*, comprising *Aster*, *Solidago*, *Arnica*, *Pulicaria*, *Inula*, and other genera. 3. Of most authors, a tribe of the *Compositæ*, including the subtribes *Astereæ*, *Baccharideæ*, *Tarchonantheæ*, *Heliantheæ*, *Melampodieæ* [Less.], or *Asterineæ*, *Baccharideæ*, *Tarchonantheæ*, *Inuleæ*, *Buphthalmeæ*, and *Eclipteæ* [De Candolle], or the subtribes *Homochromeæ*, *Grangeineæ*, *Bellideæ*, *Heterochromeæ*, *Conyzeæ*, and *Baccharideæ* [Bentham and Hooker]. It includes genera with heterogamous, radiate, or disciform, or, by the absence of the ray, homogamous heads; anthers obtuse at the base, nearly entire; branches of the style flattened, usually appendiculate; leaves usually alternate; receptacle generally naked; disk-florets usually yellow, those of the ray homochromous or heterochromous. [B, 42, 214.] Cf. ANTHODIATÆ.

ASTEROLAMPREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^2)-la^{2}m-(la^{3}m)′pre^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Asterolampra*, one of the genera. Fr., *astérolamprées.* A family of diatoms belonging to the tribe *Cryptoraphidieæ*, characterized by their circular (rarely angular) and usually hyaline valves, with linear, frequently bifurcating, rays. [B, 75.]

ASTEROLINON, ASTEROLINUM (Lat.), n's. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''-te^{2}r-o(o^2)-li(le)'no^{2}n, -nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). From ἀστήρ, a star, and *linum*, flax. Fr., *astérolinon*. A genus of primulaceous plants closely related to *Lysimachia*, from which it differs in having minute corollæ and capsules with few seeds. [B, 19.]—**A. linum stellatum** [Link and Hoff.], **A. stellatum.** Syn.: *Lysimachia linum stellatum* [Linnæus]. A small annual plant with pale-red, star-shaped flowers, and flax-like leaves, growing in France. [B, 243.]

ASTEROMA [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. n. A^2 (a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o'ma^3. Gen., *asterom'atos* (*-tis*). Fr., *astérome*. A genus of microscopic *Fungi* parasitic on the upper surface of leaves. [L, 109.]—**A. rosæ.** A species attacking roses. [B, 61.]

ASTEROMEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^2)'me^2-i(e). Fr., *astéromées*. Of Leveille, a section of *Fungi* belonging to the *Endosporei* (*Endoclini*), having horny conceptacles opening by a pore at the apex and supported by a receptacle composed of radiating fibres. [B, 121, 170.]

ASTEROMŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^2)-me'(mo^2'e^2)-a^3. A genus of composite plants, made by Blume; now regarded as a section of *Boltonia*. [B, 42.]—**A. indica** [Blume]. See BOLTONIA *indica*.

ASTEROPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From ἀστήρ, a star, and φορεῖν, to bear. A suborder of the *Choristida*, the microsclere of which is an aster. [L, 121.]

ASTEROPHORIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^2)-fo-(fo^2)-ri^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *astérophoridées*. A division of *Hymenotheceæ* (*Cœomaceæ*), made by Gray. [B, 170.]

ASTEROPHRYDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o^{2}f-ri^{2}d-(ru^{6}d)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). 1. A family of the *Opisthoglossa* made by Günther. [L, 204.] 2. A family of the *Arciferi* having opisthocœlous vertebræ. [E. D. Cope, "Nat. Hist. Rev.," 1865, p. 104 (L); L, 204.]

ASTEROPHYLLITÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l-(fu^{6}l)-li(le)'te(ta^3-e^2). A family of fossil *Equisetaceæ*, made by Brongniart. [B, 170.]

ASTÉROSPHÉRIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-ta-ro-sfa-re. Itzigsohn's name for a star-shaped body which develops in the *Conjugatæ* at the point at which conjugation takes place, and which is regarded by him as the male generative element. [B, 121.]

ASTÉROSCOPIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-ta-ro-sko-pe. From ἀστήρ, a star, and σκοπεῖν, to observe. Divination by examining stars. [A, 385.]

ASTEROSPONDYLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''te^{2}r-o(o^2)-spo^{2}n-di^{2}l(du^{6}l)'i^2-a^3. From ἀστήρ, a star, and σπόνδυλος (= σφόνδυλος), a vertebra. The development of osseous rays around the double cone represented by the bodies of the vertebræ, as in certain of the *Plagiostomi*. [A, 385.]

ASTEROSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^2)-spo(spo^2)'-ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀστήρ, a star, and σπόρος, a seed. A genus of *Fungi* (*Stilbosporæ*), made by Kunze. [B.]

ASTEROSTIGMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-te^{2}r-o(o^2)-sti^{2}g'-me^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Schott, a tribe of araceous plants belonging to the section *Effilamentatæ*, subsection *Pachyzeugmaticæ*. [B, 121.]

ASTHENEMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *asthenem'atos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀσθένημα. See ASTHENIA.

ASTHENES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'the^{2}n-ez(as). Gr., ἀσθενής. Feeble, sickly, infirm. [Hippocrates (A, 325).] Cf. ASTHENIC.

ASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n-i(e)'a^3. Gr., ἀσθένεια (from α priv., and σθένος, strength). Fr., *asthénie*. Ger., *Asthenie*, *Schwäche*, *Kraftlosigkeit*. It., *astenia*. Sp., *astenia*. 1. Infirmity, debility. [Galen (A, 325).] 2. That state of an individual in which he is not really sick, but is prone to be affected by morbific influences. [Hippocrates (L, 41).] 3. According to the Brunonian nosology. one of the fundamental divisions (the other being *sthenia*), characterized by weakness and lassitude. Brown regarded disease as a departure from the normal irritability; named an increase of the latter *sthenia*, and a decrease *a.*; and classed fevers as sthenic or asthenic, according as they were attended with a full, strong pulse or a small, weak, and thready pulse. [D, 3; Samuel (M, 1).] 4. According to Sauvages, weakness of the organs of animal life. [L, 87.]—**Alcoholic a.** A condition, imputed to the habitual use of alcohol, in which sensations are felt that seem to depend on a flagging of the heart's power (notably a feeling of depression or sinking, referred to the locality of the stomach or to some point within the chest), and are relieved for the time being by taking alcohol. [B. W. Richardson, "Asclepiad," iii, 3, p. 193.]—**A. ab inanitione.** A. resulting from hæmorrhages or morbid fluxes. [L, 132.]—**A. ab osteosarcosi.** The debility of osteomalacia. [L, 132.]—**A. abstinentium.** Weakness due to abstinence from food. [L, 132.]—**A. a hydrocephalo.** A. due to hydrocephalus. [L, 132.]—**A. americana.** A form of a. observed in scorbutic persons who are addicted to strong drink. [L, 132.]—**A. a pathematis.** A. due to mental disturbances. [L, 132.]—**A. aphrodisiaca.** Sterility. [Young (L, 83).]—**A. cachectica.** The debility of scrofulous children. [L, 132.]—**A. chlorotica.** The a. of scurvy. [L, 132.]—**A. deglutitionis** [Young]. See DYSPHAGIA *atonica*.—**A. dolorifica.** Angina pectoris. [Darwin (L, 134).]—**A. febrilis.** The feeling of lassitude that precedes severe diseases. [L, 132.]—**A. hydrocephali, A. hydrocephalica.** See *A. a hydrocephalo*.—**A. hysterica.** Debility due to hysteria. [L, 132.]—**A. infantum.** The marasmus of children. [L, 132.]—**A. nativa.** Congenital weakness. [L, 132.]—**A. ossifraga.** A debilitating disease attributed to the use of *Narthecium ossifragum*. [L, 132.]—**A. pannonica.** See AMPHEMERINA *hungarica*.—**A. pectoralis.** Angina pectoris. [Young (L, 134).]—**A. scorbutica.** Weakness due to scurvy. [L, 132.]—**A. syphilitica.** A. due to syphilitic infection. [L, 132.]—**A. virginica.** A form of a. characterized by wakefulness, loss of appetite, and emaciation, observed among the early settlers in America. [L, 132.]—**A. vocis** [Young]. See PSELLISMUS *dentiloquens*.—**Local a.** Fr., *asthénie locale*. Loss or impairment of function of any organ or set of organs (*e. g.*, muscular a.). [L, 41.]—**Muscular a.** Fr., *asthénie musculaire*. Weakness of certain groups of muscles. Pinel made five varieties: 1. Weakness of voluntary movements. 2. Paralysis. 3. Muscular tremor. 4. Contracture. 5. Torticollis. [L, 41.]—**Nervous a.** A lowering of the tone of the nervous system. [A. Flint, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 29, 1884, p. 597 (D).] Cf. NEURASTHENIA.—**Structural a.** A normal or pathological weakness of parts or tissues which prevents their effective resistance to opposing forces. [W. D. Schuyler, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 1, 1883, p. 596 (D).]—**Typhoid a.** A weak and depressed condition of the system in which, while no definite type of disease is present, more or fewer of the symptoms of the typhoid condition are manifest. [D, 1.]

ASTHENIC, adj. A^{2}s-the^{2}n'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀσθενής. Lat., *asthenes*, *asthenicus*. Fr., *asthénique*. Ger., *asthenisch*. It., *astenico*. Sp., *asténico*. Of the nature of, depending on, characterized by, or causing, asthenia. [A, 322; L, 105.] See *A.* FEVER and ADYNAMIC.

ASTHENICOPYRA, ASTHENICOPYRETOS, ASTHENICOPYRETUS (Lat.), n's f., m., and m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n-i^{2}k-o^{2}p'i^2(u^6)-ra^3, -o(o^2)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'e^{2}t-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ASTHENOPYRA.

ASTHÉNIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-ta-ne. See ASTHENIA.—**A. cérébrale.** Cerebral exhaustion. [L, 41.]—**A. surrénale.** See *Addison's* DISEASE.

ASTHENOGENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n-o(o^2)-je(ge^2)'-ni^2-a^3. From ἀσθένεια (see ASTHENIA) and γένειν (= γίγνεσθαι), to come into existence. Fr., *asthénogénie*. The production of asthenia. [A, 322.]

ASTHENOLOGY, n. A^{2}s-the^{2}n-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *asthenologia* (from ἀσθένεια, asthenia, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *asthénologie*. Ger., *Asthenologie*. The study, science, or doctrine of asthenia. [A, 322.]

ASTHENOMACROBIOTICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *asthenomacrobioticus* (*ars* understood). A^{2}s(a^{2}s)''the^{2}n-o(o^2)-ma^{2}k(ma^{3}k)-ro(ro^2)-bi(bi^2)-o^{2}t'i^{2}k-a^3. From ἀσθένεια, asthenia, and μακροβίοτος, long-lived. Ger., *Asthenomakrobiotik*. The art of prolonging a life which is naturally feeble. [D, 18.]

ASTHENOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n-o(o^2)'pi^2-a^3. From ἀσθενής, weak, and ὄψις, the power of sight. Fr., *asthénopie*, *amblyopie presbytique*. Ger., *Asthenopie*, *Gesichtsermüdung*, *Augenschwäche*, *Schwachsichtigkeit*. It., *astenopia*. Sp., *astenopía*. Syn.: *copiopia*, *hebetudo* (seu *debilitas*) *visus*. Impaired vision, weak-sightedness; a peculiar condition described by Donders, consisting of more or less inability to use the eyes continuously for close work without the occurrence of one or more of the following symptoms; fatigue, tension, or a strained feeling in and above the eyes, sometimes amounting to absolute pain; blurring of the sight, so that all objects appear indistinct; blepharospasm; lacrymation; photophobia; nausea, and even vomiting; and vertigo. There is no organic disease of the eyes, and the cause is usually to be found in an error of refraction, generally hypermetropia. [H. Schmidt-Rimpler (A, 318); F.]—**Accommodative a.** Lat., *a. accommodativa*. Fr., *asthénopie accommodative*. Ger., *accommodative Asthenopie*. A. of accommodation; a. dependent on either an inherent weakness or an overworked condition of the ciliary muscle (muscle of accommodation), due in the latter case to an uncorrected error of refraction, almost always hypermetropia. [F.]—**A. nervosa.** See *Retinal a.*—**A. of accommodation.** See *Accommodative a.*—**Binocular a.** See *Muscular a.*—**Muscular a.** Lat., *a. muscularis*. Fr., *asthénopie musculaire*. Ger., *muskuläre Asthenopie*. It., *astenopia muscolare*. Sp., *astenopía muscular*. A. dependent on inherent weakness of the muscles of the eyes (insufficiency of the internal or external recti), alone or in connection with weakness of the ciliary muscle. [F.]—**Nervous a.** Lat., *a. nervosa*. Fr., *asthénopie nerveuse*. Ger., *nervöse Asthenopie*. See *Retinal a.*—**Retinal a.** Lat., *a. retinalis*. Fr., *asthénopie rétinienne* (ou *de la rétine*). Ger., *Netzhautasthenopie*. It., *astenopia retinica*. Sp., *astenopía retinal*. 1. An old term implying an a. depending on hyperæsthesia and irritability of the retina, accompanied with hyperæmia, occurring mainly in feeble, nervous, and excitable persons. 2. A reflex form, of sympathetic nature, characterized by periodical failure of central vision of very short duration, during which all objects seem covered by a thin mist or fog. [F.]—**True a.** See *Accommodative a.*

ASTHENOPYRA, ASTHENOPYRETOS, ASTHENOPYRETUS (Lat.), n's f., m., and m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-the^{2}n-o^{2}p'i^2(u^6)-ra^3, -o(o^2)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'e^{2}t-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀσθενής, weak, and πῦρ or πυρετός, fever. Fr., *asthénopyre*. Fever accompanied with or dependent on asthenia. [A, 322.]

ASTHMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}sth(a^{3}sth)'ma^3. Gen., *asth'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἆσθμα. Fr., *asthme*. Ger., *Asthma*, *Kurzathmigkeit*, *Engbrüstigkeit*. It., *asma*, *bolsaggine*. Sp., *asma*. A disease characterized chiefly by attacks of excessive dyspnœa caused by spasmodic contraction of the smaller bronchial tubes. It is manifested by paroxysms, which may be excited by indigestion, by nervous strain, by various meteorological conditions, or by causes that are peculiar to the individual case. In many instances it seems to be due to an inherited tendency, and is believed by some to be associated with the gouty or the rheumatic diathesis. It attacks infants and persons of all ages, and seems to have no tendency to shorten life. The paroxysms commonly come on at night, and may recur for several nights; they may last only a few minutes or be prolonged, with brief intermissions, for many hours or days. The patient wheezes and gasps, the shoulders are raised, the head is thrown back, the upper part of the chest is immovable, while the lower part is agitated, the face becomes livid, and suffocation seems imminent. As the spasm wears away, there is an expectoration of tough mucus in which certain crystals have been found that have been thought to be connected with the ætiology of the disease. At the beginning of the attack there is apt to be profuse diuresis, and neuralgic pains may occur in various parts of the body. [A.

Fraenkel (A, 319); D, 1.]—**Abdominal a.** Lat., *a. abdominale.* A. due to some abdominal affection. [M, 6.]—**Acute and chronic a. of Millar.** See *A. acutum et chronicum Millari.*—**Arthritic a.** Lat., *a. arithriticum.* 1. A. depending on the gouty diathesis. [M, 2.] 2. Angina pectoris. [Schmidt (L, 134).]—**A. abdominale.** See *Abdominal a.*—**A. acutum, A. acutum et chronicum Millari, A. acutum periodicum infantum** (seu **Millari**). Fr., *asthme aigu de Millar.* Spasm of the glottis or laryngismus stridulus. [D, 39.]—**A. adultorum convulsivum.** The ordinary a. of adults.—**A. a gibbo.** 1. A form observed in hunchbacks. [Hippocrates (L, 132).] 2. A. due to bronchocele. [M, 60.]—**A. a polypo cordis.** Shortness of breath, with palpitation of the heart, attributed to concretions in the heart. [L, 132.]—**A. arthriticum.** See *Arthritic a.*—**A. biliosum.** See *Dyspeptic a.*—**A. bronchiale.** See *A.*—**A. cachecticum.** A. associated with cachexia. [L, 132.]—**A. cardiacum.** See *Cardiac a.*—**A. catarrhale.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. convulsivum.** See *Convulsive a.*—**A. convulsivum Willisii.** A form which is sudden in its attacks; supposed by Willis to be due to some affection of the costal nerves. [L, 132.]—**A. crystals.** Ger., *A.-Krystalle.* Syn.: *Charcot-Neumann crystals.* Certain crystalline bodies found in the sputum of persons suffering with a., considered by Leyden to be peculiar to the disease, but they are frequently absent and have often



ASTHMA CRYSTALS. (AFTER A. FRAENKEL [A, 319].)

been found in the sputum of persons entirely free from a. They are colorless, opalescent, and of different sizes, and consist, according to Salkowski, of a substance resembling mucin, or, according to Friedreich, of tyrosine. [A. Fraenkel (A, 319); A, 444.]—**A. cultrariorum.** See *Grinders' a.*—**A. dentientium.** Spasm of the glottis in teething children. [D, 29.]—**A. der Tuchmacher** (Ger.). See *A. fullorum.*—**A. diaphragmaticum, A. dolorificum.** Angina pectoris. [A, 316; Darwin (M, 50).]—**A. dyspepticum.** See *Dyspeptic a.*—**A. emphysematicum.** A. accompanied with pulmonary emphysema.—**A. equinum.** The dyspnœa of broken-winded horses. [L, 132.]—**A. exanthematicum.** A. attributed to the recession of a cutaneous eruption. [L, 132.]—**A. ex fœnisicio, A. ex fœno.** See *Hay a.*—**A. febricosum.** A. occurring during the course of malarial fever. [L, 132; M, 60.]—**A. flatulentum.** See *Flatulent a.*—**A. fullorum.** Ger., *A. der Tuchmacher.* A form observed in weavers. [M, 6.]—**A. gypseum.** See *Grinders' a.*—**A. hæmorrhoidale.** A term applied by some authors to a. attributed to hæmorrhoids. [L, 135.]—**A. herpeticum.** See *Herpetic a.*—**A. humidum, A. humorale.** See *Humid a.*—**A. hydropicorum.** Dyspnœa from pleuritic effusion. [M, 6.]—**A. hypochondriacum.** A. associated with hypochondriasis. [L, 132; M, 60.]—**A. hystericum.** See *Hysterical a.*—**A. idiopathicum.** See *Idiopathic a.*—**A. idiosyncraticum.** See *Idiosyncratic a.*—**A. infantum, A. infantum spasmodicum, A. Koppii, A. laryngeum infantum.** Laryngismus stridulus. [A. Fraenkel (M, 1).]—**A. metallariorum, A. metallicum.** See *Miners' a.*—**A. metastaticum.** See *Metastatic a.*—**A. Millari, A. Millari acutum.** See *A. acutum et chronicum Millari.*—**A. nephriticum.** See *Renal a.*—**A. nervosum.** See *Nervous a.*—**A. nocturnum.** Nightmare. [L, 132.] See INCUBUS.—**A. nothum.** See *A. hypochondriacum.*—**A. occultum.** See *A. convulsivum Willisii.*—**A. paper.** Nitre paper. [A, 308.] See *Charta* POTASSII *nitratis.*—**A. phlegmaticum.** A. attributed to "repelled œdema of the extremities . . . with scanty secretion of urine." [M, 50.]—**A. pituitosum.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. plethoricum.** See *Plethoric a.*—**A. pneumodes.** A form in which the sputum is solid or becomes so soon after its expulsion. [Aretæus (L, 132).]—**A. pneumonicum.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**A. pressoriodolorificum.** Angina pectoris. [L, 30.]—**A. pulverulentorum.** See *Grinders' a.*—**A. purulentum.** Dyspnœa due to an abscess in the air-passages. [Morgagni (L, 132).]—**A. sanguineum.** See *Plethoric a.*—**A. saturninum.** A. due to chronic lead poisoning. [L, 80.]—**A. senile, A. seniorum.** See *Senile a.*—**A. siccum.** See *Dry a.*—**A. simplex.** See *Idiopathic a.*—**A. spasmodico-arthriticum inconstans.** Angina pectoris. [L, 30.]—**A. spasmodico-flatulentum.** See *Flatulent a.*—**A. spasmodicum.** See *Convulsive a.*—**A. spasticum, A. spasticum adultorum.** See *Convulsive a.*—**A. spontaneum.** See *Idiopathic a.*—**A. stomachicum.** See *Dyspeptic a.*—**A. symptomaticum.** See *Symptomatic a.*—**A. syncopticum.** Ger., *Bräune der Brust.* Angina pectoris. [M, 19.]—**A. thymico-cyanoticum, A. thymicum, A. thymicum Koppii.** Spasm of the glottis. [D, 39.]—**A. thyreoideum.** See *Thyreoid a.*—**A. typicum.** See *Periodic a.*—**A. uræmicum, A. urinosum.** See *Uræmic a.*—**A. uteri, A. uterinum.** See *Uterine a.*—**A. vaporosum.** See *Miners' a.*—**A. venereum.** A. attributed to syphilis. [L, 132.]—**A. verminosum.** A. attributed to intestinal worms. [A. Fraenkel (M, 1).]—**Bronchial a.** Lat., *a. bronchiale.* Fr., *asthme bronchial.* Ger., *Bronchial-asthma.* It., *asma bronchiale.* See *A.*—**Bronchitic a.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**Cardiac a.** Lat., *a. cardiacum.* Fr., *asthme cardiaque.* Ger., *cardiales A.* It., *asma cardiaco.* A term applied to sudden attacks of pain and distress, with dyspnœa, occurring in subjects of advanced heart disease. [B. F. Westbrook, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 9, 1886, p. 393.]—**Catarrhal a.** Lat., *a. catarrhale.* Fr., *asthme catarrhal.* Ger., *catarrhalisches A.* A. attended with increased bronchial secretion. [Copland (M).]—**Central a.** [Salter]. A. or dyspnœa due to the influence of the central nervous system. [L, 87.]—**Congestive a.** Ordinary a. attributed to a congested state of the digestive organs. [D, 1.]—**Continued a.** See *Moist a.*—**Convulsive a.** Lat., *a. convulsivum.* Fr., *asthme convulsif.* Ger., *convulsivisches A.* 1. Dry a. [B, 117.] 2. Spasm of the glottis. [M, 80.]—**Diathetic a.** Fr., *asthme diathésique.* A. depending on some diathesis. [M, 69.]—**Diurnal a.** A. in which the attacks occur in the day-time. [D, 1.]—**Dry a.** Lat., *a. siccum.* A. without expectoration. [B, 117.]—**Dynamic a.** See *A.*—**Dyspeptic a.** Lat., *a. dyspepticum.* A. presumed to depend on gastric irritation. [D, 1.]—**Emotional a.** [Salter]. A. in which the attacks are due to emotional excitement. [D, 1.]—**Feuchtes A.** (Ger.). See *Moist a.*—**Flatulent a.** Lat., *a. flatulentum.* Shortness of breath arising from flatus. [Copland (M).]—**Grinders' a.** Lat., *a. cultrariorum.* Fr., *maladie des aiguiseurs, phthisie calculeuse* (ou *silicieuse*). Ger., *Schleiferkrankheit.* It., *asma degli arrotini.* A., or pulmonary phthisis, caused by the constant inhalation of small particles of steel or of stone. [D, 92.]—**Hæmic a.** See *Toxic a.*—**Hay a.** Lat., *a. ex fœno.* Fr., *asthme* (ou *fièvre,* ou *rhume*) *des foins* (ou *d'été*). Ger., *Heu-A.* The asthmatic form of hay fever (see under FEVER).—**Heberden's a.** Angina pectoris. [L, 44.]—**Herpetic a.** Lat., *a. herpeticum.* A. occurring in connection with cutaneous eruptions. [Waldenburg (M, 2).]—**Heu-A.** (Ger.). See *Hay a.*—**Humid a., Humoral a.** Lat., *a. humidum.* See *Catarrhal a.*—**Hysterical a.** Lat., *a. hystericum.* A. due to hysteria. [D, 1.]—**Idiopathic a.** Lat., *a. idiopathicum.* Ger., *idiopathisches A.* A. not depending on any other disease. [M, 6.]—**Idiosyncratic a.** Lat., *a. idiosyncraticum.* A. in which the attacks are brought on by some substance, like a rose, a violet, etc., concerning which the individual has an idiosyncrasy. [A. Fraenkel (M, 1).]—**Infantile a.** Spasm of the glottis or laryngismus stridulus.—**Intermittent a. of children.** Laryngismus stridulus. [L. Elsberg, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 20, 1884, p. 685.]—**Intrinsic a.** [Salter]. Fr., *asthme intrinsèque.* An a. or dyspnœa due to a direct irritation of the lungs. [L, 87.]—**Kopp's a.** Lat., *a. thymicum Koppii.* Spasm of the glottis. [D, 40.]—**Krampfa'** (Ger.). See *Convulsive a.*—**Laryngeal a.** Laryngismus stridulus. [L. Elsberg, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 20, 1884, p. 685.]—**Marine a.** Beriberi. [H. J. Carter (D, 74).]—**Metastatic a.** Lat., *a. metastaticum.* A. supposed to be due to a metastasis of some other disease. [M, 69.]—**Millar's a.** Ger., *Millar'sches A.* See *A. acutum et chronicum Millari.*—**Miners' a.** Lat., *a. metallariorum.* Fr., *asthme des mineurs.* Ger., *A. der Bergleute.* It., *asma dei minatori.* See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**Moist a.** Lat., *a. humidum.* Ger., *feuchtes A.* A. with expectoration of purulent matter. [B, 117.]—**Nervous a., Neuro-pulmonary a.** Lat., *a. nervosum.* 1. Ordinary a. [D, 35.] 2. A variety described by Laennec, in which there is apparently no bronchial spasm, but simply dyspnœa accompanied by puerile respiration. [Copland (L, 137).]—**Non-organic a.** See *Idiopathic a.*—**Organic a.** See *Cardiac a.*—**Paralytic bronchial a.** A rare form, supposed to depend on a relaxed rather than a spasmodic condition of the bronchioles. [Walshe (L).]—**Peptic a.** See *Dyspeptic a.*—**Periodic a.** A. recurring at definite intervals. [Salter (D, 1).]—**Pituitous a.** See *Catarrhal a.*—**Plethoric a.** Lat., *a. plethoricum.* A. due to plethora or to the suppression of some habitual flux. [L, 132; M, 60.]—**Pneumobulbar a.** Sée's term for a. supposed to be occasioned by pulmonary irritation transmitted to the origin of the pneumogastric nerve and reflected back to the bronchioles. [Mendelsohn, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," Oct. 15. 1885; "Med. Chron.," Dec., 1885, p. 211.]—**Primary a.** See *Idiopathic a.*—**Renal a.** Lat., *a. nephriticum.* See *Uræmic a.*—**Rheumatic a.** A. depending on the rheumatic diathesis. [M, 69.]—**Saturnine a.** The dyspnœa that sometimes attends lead poisoning. [Remak (M, 1).]—**Secondary a.** See *Symptomatic a.*—**Senile a.** Lat., *a. senile.* A term applied by some authors to a. attributed to old age. [L, 135.]—**Simple a., Spasmodic a.** See *A.*—**Spasmodic a. of children.** Spasmodic croup. [D, 63.]—**Spasmodic bronchial a.** [Walshe]. See *A.*—**Spitting a.** See *Moist a.*—**Stomachic a.** See *Dyspeptic a.*—**Symptomatic a.** Lat., *a. symptomaticum.* A. occurring as a manifestation of some other disease, organic or functional. [M.]—**Thymic a.** Lat., *a. thymicum.* Fr., *asthme thymique.* It., *asma timica.* Spasm of the glottis; so called by Kopp, who attributed it to enlargement of the thymus gland. [D, 5, 39.]—**Thyreoid a.** A. attributed to enlargement of the thyreoid gland. [Hildebrandt (M, 1).]—**Toxic a.** A. due to poisoning of the nervous system by some specific morbid matter. [G. Sée (L, 88).]—**Uræmic a.** Lat., *a. uræmicum.* A. occurring in connection with Bright's disease, often due to a chronic pulmonary œdema. [Korányi (M, 1).]—**Uterine a.** Lat., *a. uterinum.* A form of dyspnœa observed in hysterical patients and not dependent on any organic disease. [M, 1.]—**Urticarial a.** A. associated with urticaria. [Pryce, "Lancet," May 22, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 21, 1886, p. 222.]

ASTHMATIC, adj. and n. A^{2}sth-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr. ἀσθματικός. Lat., *asthmaticus.* Fr., *asthmatique.* Ger., *asthmatisch* (adj.), *engbrüstig* (adj.), *Asthmatiker* (n.). It., *asmatico.* Sp., *asmático.* Pertaining to, affected with, or proceeding from, asthma or dyspnœa; as a n., one who suffers with asthma. [A, 322; D.]—**A. dropsy.** See BERI-BERI.—**A. fever.** See FIÈVRE *asthmatique.*

ASTHMATICO-SCORBUTIC, adj. A^{2}sth-ma^{2}t''i^{2}k-o-sko^{3}r-bu^2'ti^{2}k. Pertaining at the same time to asthma and scurvy; suffering from asthma and scurvy. [B, 200.]

ASTHMATOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}sth(a^{3}sth)''ma^3-to(to^2)-ti(te)'si^{2}s. Gen., *asthmatophthis'eos* (*-sis*). For deriv., see Asthma and Phthisis. Fr., *asthmato-phthisie.* Ger., *Schwindsucht mit Asthma.* Syn.: *phthisis asthmatica.* Phthisis accompanied with asthma. [A, 322.]

ASTHMATORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}sth(a^{3}sth)-ma^{2}t-(ma^{3}t)-o^{2}r-tho^{2}p-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. See Asthmorthopnœa.

ASTHME (Fr.), n. A^{3}sm, a^{3}zm. See Asthma.—**A. aigu de Millar.** See Asthma *acutum et chronicum Millari.*—**A. aigu des enfants.** Laryngismus stridulus. [L.]—**A. avec respiration puérile.** See *Nervous* ASTHMA (2d def.).—**A. charbonneux.** See Anthracosis (4th def.).—**A. dartreux.** See *Exanthematic* ASTHMA.—**A. des aiguiscurs.** See *Grinders'* ASTHMA.—**A. des foins.** See *Hay* FEVER.—**A. des solipèdes.** Syn.: *pousse.* Pursiness; a disease of horses, in which there is pulmonary emphysema, characterized by pulsation in the flanks, and by an interruption of the inspiratory act. [A, 385.]—**A. des vieillards.** See *Senile* ASTHMA.—**A. d'été.** See *Hay* FEVER.—**A. glottique.** Spasm of the glottis. [M, 3.]—**A. mixte.** See *Diathetic* ASTHMA.—**A. nocturne.** Nightmare. [M, 80.] See Incubus.—**A. pituiteux, A. pneumonique, A. pseudo-continu.** See *Moist* ASTHMA.—**A. sec.** See *Dry* ASTHMA.

ASTHMORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}sth(a^{3}sth)''mo^{2}r-tho^{2}p-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. For deriv., see Asthma and Orthopnœa. Fr., *asthmorthopnée.* Ger., *Asthmorthopnöe, Bruststeckung.* Orthopnœa due to asthma or to any impediment to respiration situated within the chest. [A, 322; M, 56.]

ASTHWEED, n. A^{2}sth'wed. The genus *Ægopodium.* [L, 67.]

ASTICHUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'ti^{2}k(ti^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv., and στίχος, a row. Ger., *unreihig.* Not disposed in rows. [B, 198.]

ASTICOT (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-te-ko. The larva of the fly (various species of *Musca*). [A, 385.]

ASTIGMATIC, adj. A^{2}s-ti^{2}g-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *astigmatique.* Ger., *astigmatisch.* It., *astigmatico.* Sp., *astigmático.* 1. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, astigmatism. 2. Used for defining degrees of astigmatism (*e. g.*, a. lens).

ASTIGMATISM [Whewell], n. A^{2}s-ti^{2}g'ma^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Lat., *astigmatismus* (from α priv., and στίγμα, a spot). Fr., *astigmatisme.* Ger., *Astigmatismus.* It., Sp., *astigmatismo.* A state of irregular refraction of an eye, usually congenital, in which the rays of light diverging from a single point can not be brought to a focus at a point on the retina; an asymmetrical condition of the refraction of the different meridians of the eye. [F.]—**Abnormal irregular a.** Fr., *astigmatisme irrégulier anormal.* Ger., *abnormer unregelmässiger Astigmatismus.* It., *astigmatismo irregolare anormale.* Sp., *astigmatismo irregular anormal.* A due to some defect in the curvature of the cornea or to some irregularity in the structure or position of the crystalline lens. Metamorphopsia is the chief symptom. [F.]—**Acquired a.** Fr., *astigmatisme acquis.* Ger., *erworbener Astigmatismus.* It., *astigmatismo acquistato* (o *guadagnato*). Sp., *astigmatismo adquirido.* A. dependent on flattening of the cornea from inflammatory changes, on irregular apposition of the flaps after a cataract extraction, or on dislocation of the crystalline lens. [F.]—**Compound hypermetropic a.** Fr., *astigmatisme hypermétropique composé.* Ger., *zusammengesetzter hypermetropischer Astigmatismus.* It., *astigmatismo ipermetropico composto.* Sp., *astigmatismo hipermetrópico compuesto.* That state of refraction in which hypermetropia exists in the two principal meridians, with an additional degree of hypermetropia in one of them; symbol, H+Hm. [F.]—**Compound myopic a.** Fr., *astigmatisme myopique composé.* Ger., *zusammengesetzter myopischer Astigmatismus.* It., *astigmatismo miopico composto.* Sp., *astigmatismo miópico compuesto.* That state of refraction in which myopia exists in both principal meridians, with an additional degree of myopia in one of them; symbol, M+Am. [F.]—**Corneal a.** A. due to causes residing in the cornea. [L.]—**Hypermetropic a.** Fr., *astigmatisme hypermétropique.* Ger., *hypermetropischer Astigmatismus.* It., *astigmatismo ipermetropico.* Sp., *astigmatismo hipermetrópico.* See *Simple* and *Compound hypermetropic a.*—**Irregular a.** Fr., *astigmatisme irrégulier.* Ger., *unregelmässiger Astigmatismus.* It., *astigmatismo irregolare.* Sp., *astigmatismo irregular.* See *Normal* and *Abnormal irregular a.*—**Lenticular a.** Fr., *astigmatisme lenticulaire.* Ger., *Linsenastigmatismus.* A. due to causes residing in the crystalline lens. [L.]—**Mixed a.** Fr., *astigmatisme mixte.* Ger., *gemischter Astigmatismus.* It., Sp., *astigmatismo misto.* A form of a. in which myopia exists in one principal meridian, and hypermetropia in the other. When there is predominant myopia, its symbol is Amh, and when there is predominant hypermetropia, Ahm. [F.]—**Myopic a.** Fr., *astigmatisme myopique.* Ger., *myopischer Astigmatismus.* It., *astigmatismo miopico.* Sp., *astigmatismo miópico.* See *Simple* and *Compound myopic a.*—**Normal irregular a.** Fr., *astigmatisme irrégulier normal.* Ger., *unregelmässiger normaler Astigmatismus.* It., *astigmatismo irregolare normale.* Sp., *astigmatismo irregular normal.* A. due to irregularities in the structure and density of the crystalline lens, so that an aberration of the rays occurs as they traverse the different sectors, in consequence of which there is an imperfect coincidence of the images of the different sectors. Its chief symptom is polyopia. [F.]—**Regular a.** Fr., *astigmatisme regulier.* Ger., *regelmässiger Astigmatismus.* It., *astigmatismo regolare.* Sp., *astigmatismo regular.* That error of refraction which is due to a difference in the focal distance of the two principal meridians, and depends mainly on the curvature of the cornea. [F.]—**Simple hypermetropic a.** Fr., *astigmatisme simple hypermétropique.* Ger., *einfacher hypermetropischer Astigmatismus.* It., *astigmatismo ipermetropico semplice.* Sp., *astigmatismo hipermetrópico simple.* A. with emmetropia in one of the principal meridians of the eye and hypermetropia in the other: symbol, Ah. [B; F.]—**Simple myopic a.** Fr., *astigmatisme simple myopique.* Ger., *einfacher myopischer Astigmatismus.* It., *astigmatismo miopico semplice.* Sp., *astigmatismo miópico simple.* A. with emmetropia in one of the principal meridians of the eye and myopia in the other; symbol, Am. [B; F]

ASTIGMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ti^{2}g-ma^3-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See Astigmatism.—**Linsena'** (Ger.). See *Lenticular* ASTIGMATISM.

ASTIGMOMETER, n. A^{2}s-ti^{2}g-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From α priv., στίγμα, a spot, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *astigmomètre.* An instrument for measuring the degree of astigmatism by determining the difference in refraction between the meridians of the cornea, devised by Javal and Schiotz, and based upon Coccius's ophthalmometer. The object of fixation is formed by two white rectangles moving on a perimetric arc, with a radius of 35 ctm., in the centre of which is the corneal image of the eye observed. This reflection is seen through a lens or glass, the objective of which produces a real and reversed image in the tube of the instrument. This image is divided by a Wollaston's bi-refracting prism, introduced between the two objectives and seen through the eye-piece, at the focus of which it is formed. The strength of the bi-refracting prism is such that it exactly bisects an object of 3 mm., situated at the point where the eye of the patient is to be placed. One of the white rectangles is cut out in the shape of a staircase in which the steps measure 6 mm. in width. The instrument being properly placed, the two rectangles may readily be turned until one of the images of one is in contact with one of the images of the other. In turning the instrument around its axis, the two images maintain their relative position if no astigmatism is present. They separate or become superimposed if the curvature of the cornea varies from one meridian to another. Each step of the staircase, one of the images of which encroaches upon the other, when the position of the arc changes by 90°, corresponds to a refractive difference of D1 between the two meridians of the cornea, and a fraction of a step to an equivalent fraction of a dioptre. [F.] Cf. *Registering* KERATOSCOPE.

ASTILBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ti^{2}l'be^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Astilbe*, the typical genus. Fr., *astilbées.* A suborder of saxifragaceous plants, made by Miquel. [B, 170.]

ASTISCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ti^{2}s-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). See Artiscoccus.—**A. lævis.** See Artiscoccus *lævis.*

ASTITES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'ti^{2}t-ez(as). See Parastatæ.

ASTMARY, n. A^{2}st'ma-ri^2. The *Chrysanthemum balsamita.* [B.]

ASTMOOS (Ger.), n. A^{3}st'mos. The genus *Hypnum.* [B, 180.]—**Dreieckiges A., Dreikantiges A.** The *Hypnum triquetrum.* [L, 80.]

ASTOCHADOS (Sp.), n. A^{3}s-to-cha^3'dos. The *Lavandula stœchas.* [B, 121.]

ASTOMA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'to^{2}m-a^3. 1. The genus *Sclerotium.* [Gray (B, 121).] 2. A genus of umbelliferous plants. [De Candolle (B, 42).]

ASTOMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'to^{2}m-e(a^3-e^2). From ἀ priv., and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *astomées.* 1. A division of mosses made by Agardh. Cf. Astomi. 2. A name given by Persoon to a group of the *Sphæriæ*, in which the ostiole is not apparent. [B, 121, 170.]

ASTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-to^{2}m'a^3-ta^3. A term used by some authors to include the *Gregarinidea* and the *Rhizopodes.* [L, 147.]

ASTOMATICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-to^{2}m-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^2-se-(ka^3-e^2). 1. In Kützing's classification of the *Diatomaceæ*, an order of the tribe *Striatæ*, comprising those without a central opening on the secondary side (the families *Eunotieæ*, *Meridieæ*, *Fragilarieæ*, *Melosireæ*, and *Surirelleæ*). 2. In the same classification, an order of the *Vittatæ*, including those without a central aperture on the secondary side (the tribes *Licmophoreæ* and *Striatelleæ*). [B, 261.]

ASTOMATOPHORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-to^{2}m-a^3-to^{2}f'o^{2}r-e(a^3-e^2). From α priv., στόμα, the mouth, and φορεῖν, to bear. Of Corda, a division of plants (*Aspirales*) including the classes *Lemneæ*, *Rhizospermeæ*, *Characeæ*, and *Musci.* [B, 170.]

ASTOMATOUS, adj. A^{2}s-to^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. See Astomous.

ASTOMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'to^{2}m-i(e). Fr., *astomés.* A class of mosses (*Vaginulati*), comprising the orders *Acrocarpi* and *Pleurocarpi.* [Brid. (B, 170).]

ASTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tom(to^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From α priv., and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *astomie.* Ger., *Astomie.* It., *astomia.* Sp., *astomía.* The state of having no mouth. [L, 49.]

ASTOMOUS, adj. A^{2}s'to-mu^{3}s. Gr., ἄστομος. Lat., *astomos, astomus.* Fr., *astome.* Ger., *mundlos, mündunglos, astomös.* It., Sp., *astomo.* Having no mouth; in botany, having no opening to the theca (said of mosses). [B, 7.]

ASTOURES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}s-tur. Certain seeds poisonous to fishes, said to be the product of two species of *Verbascum.* [Bosc (B, 121).]

ASTOURON, n. The Carib name for the *Pimenta communis.* [B, 121.]

ASTRABES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tra^3-bez(bas). Gr., ἀστραβής (= ἀστραφής). 1. Not twisted or distorted (said of the jaws or the teeth). [Hippocrates (A, 311, 325).] 2. Stretched tight. [Aretæus (A, 311).]

ASTRÆA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tre'(tra^3'e^2)-a^3. From ἀστραῖος, starry, starred. Of Klotzsch, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Croton.* [B, 42, 170.]

ASTRÆANS, n. pl. A^{2}s-tre′a^{2}nz. See Astræidæ.

ASTRÆIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tre′(tra^3′e^2)-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). The astræans ; a family of the division *Aporosa* of the order *Zoantharia sclerodermata* of the *Actinozoa ;* characterized by having the corallum simple or compound, no proper cœnenchyma, numerous dissepiments, no synapticulæ, no tabulæ, and the corallites well defined and separated from each other by perfect walls. [A, 359.]

ASTRÆIFORM, adj. A^{2}s-tre′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Shaped like the *Astrœa*, a genus of the *Astrœidœ*. [L, 121.]

ASTRÆOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tre(tra^3-e^2)-o^{2}p′si^{2}s. Gen., *astrœop′seos* (*-sis*). From *Astrœa* and ὄψις, an appearance. A section of the genus *Croton*. [H. Baillon (B, 121).]

ASTRAGALAR, adj. A^{2}s-tra^{2}g′a^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *astragaleus*. Fr., *astragalien*. Pertaining to the astragalus. [L, 41.]

ASTRAGALE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-tra^3-ga^{3}l. See Astragalus.—**A. à gousses velues, A. antivénérien.** See Astragalus *exscapus*.—**A. de Crète.** See Astragalus *creticus*.—**A. gommeux, A. gommifère.** See Astragalus *gummifer*.—**A. réglisse.** See Astragalus *glycyphyllos*.—**A. sans tige.** See Astragalus *exscapus*.

ASTRAGALÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}s-tra^3-ga^3-la. See Astragaloid and Astragaleous.

ASTRAGALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^3-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *astragalées*. Ger., *Astragaleen*. According to Sprengel, De Candolle, and Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of papilionaceous plants of the tribe *Galegeœ*, including herbs, shrubs, and trees, bearing axillary flowers, which are sometimes solitary, but usually disposed in racemes, spikes, or umbels, and have an erect vexillum, often narrow, with reflected margins ; a free vexillary stamen and a mass formed by the fusion of the other stamens ; muticous anthers ; and numerous ovules with a glabrous style. The fruit is either inflated, vesiculose, cylindrical, or, more rarely, compressed, and is often divided into two false longitudinal compartments by an inward projection of the wall. It includes the genera *Astragalus*, *Oxytropis*, *Caragana*, *Glycyrrhiza*, and four others. [B, 121, 170.]

ASTRAGALEOUS, adj. A^{2}s-tra^{2}g-a^{2}l′e-u^{3}s. Lat., *astragaleus*. Fr., *astragalé*. Belonging to the *Astragaleœ*.

ASTRAGALI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)′a^3-li(le). A section of leguminous plants including the genus *Astragalus*. [Adanson (B, 121, 170).]

ASTRAGALIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)-a^3-li^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A section of the *Leguminosœ* comprising the genera *Astragalus* and *Oxytropis*. [Gray (B, 121).]

ASTRAGALIEN (Fr.), adj. A^{3}s-tra^3-ga^3-li^2-a^{3}n^2. See Astragalar.

ASTRAGALINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)-a^3-li^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *astragalinées*. Ger., *Astragalineen*. Brongniart's term for the Astragaloideæ (*q. v.*). [B, 170.]

ASTRAGALINEUS, ASTRAGALINUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)-a^3-li^{2}n′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -li(le)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *astragalin*, *astragaliné*. Pertaining to or resembling the genus Astragalus. [B.] Cf. Astragalineæ.

ASTRAGALO-CALCANEAL, adj. A^{2}s-tra^{2}g″a^3-lo-ka^{2}l-ka′-ne-a^{2}l. Lat., *astragalo-calcaneus*. Fr., *astragalo-calcanéen*. Pertaining to the astragalus and the calcaneum. See *A.-c.* ligaments.

ASTRAGALO-EX-MÉTATARSIEN (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-tra^{3}g-a^3-lo-e^{2}x-ma-ta^3-ta^{3}r-si^2-a^{3}n^2. One of the extensor muscles of the thigh in the frog. [L, 109.]—**A.-e.-m. du pouce** [Dugés]. The extensor brevis digiti of certain of the *Amphibia*. [L, 204.]

ASTRAGALOGIA [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)″a^3-lo(lo^2)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See Astragalologia.

ASTRAGALOID, adj. A^{2}s-tra^{2}g′a^3-loid. Gr., ἀστραγαλώδης (from ἀστράγαλος [see Astragalus], and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *astragaloides*, *astragaloideus*. Fr., *astragaloïde*, *astragaloïdé*, *astragalé*. Resembling an astragalus.

ASTRAGALOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)″a^3-lo(lo^2)-i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *astragaloïdées*. Syn. : *Astragalineœ* [Brongniart]. A section of papilionaceous plants including the genera *Astragalus*, *Oxytropis*, *Phaca*, and *Bisserula*. [B, 170.]

ASTRAGALOIDES (Lat.), adj. and n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)-a^3-lo(lo^2)-i(e)′dez(das). 1. (Adj.) see Astragaloid. 2. (N.) of Tournefort and others, a genus of leguminous plants corresponding in part to *Astragalus*. [B, 170.] 3. (N.) of Adanson, the same as the genus *Phaca*. [B, 170.]—**A. cicera** [Mönch]. See Astragalus *cicer*.—**A. glaux** [Mönch]. See Astragalus *glaux*.—**A. syphilitica** [Mönch]. See Astragalus *exscapus*.

ASTRAGALOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)″a^3-lo(lo^2)-lo(lo^2)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From ἀστράγαλος (see Astragalus), and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *astragalologie*. Ger., *Astragalologie*. That department of botany which treats of the *Astragali*. [De Candolle (A, 322).]

ASTRAGALOMANCY, n. A^{2}s-tra^{2}g′a^3-lo-ma^{2}n-si^2. From ἀστράγαλος (see Astragalus), and μαντεία, divination. Fr., *astragalomancie*. Divination by means of the astragalus and other small bones. [A, 385.]

ASTRAGALOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{2}s)-tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)′a^3-lo^{2}s. Gr., ἀστράγαλος. See Astragalus.

ASTRAGALO-SCAPHOID, adj. A^{2}s-tra^{2}g″a^3-lo-ska^{2}f′oid. For deriv., see Astragalus and Scaphoid. Fr., *astragalo-scaphoïde*. Syn. : *talo-scaphoid*. Pertaining to the astragalus and to the scaphoid bone.

ASTRAGALO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN (Fr.), **ASTRAGALO-SUS-PHALANGIEN** (Fr.), n's. A^{3}s-tra^3-ga^3-lo-su^6-fa^3-la^{3}n^2-zhe^{2}t-ti^2-a^{3}n^2, -zhi^2-a^{3}n^2. One of the extensor muscles of the thigh in the frog. [L, 109, 229.]

ASTRAGALUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)′a^3-lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). See Astragalus.

ASTRAGALUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)′a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ἀστράγαλος, ἄστρις (3d def.). Fr., *astragale*. Ger., *Sprungbein* (3d def.), *Würfelbein* (3d def.), *Rollbein* (3d def.), *Wirtelbein* (3d def.). It., *astragalo*. Sp., *astrágalo*. Syn.: *talus* (3d def.), *quatrio* (3d def.), *os ballistœ* (3d def.). 1. An old name for one of the cervical vertebræ. [A, 311.] 2. Anciently, any small bone used in the game of dice. [A, 311.] 3. The ankle bone, the sling bone, the huckle-bone, the first bone of the tarsus ; an irregularly cubical bone which forms the key-stone of the arch of the foot, articulating above with the tibia and fibula, anteriorly (by a large convex head) with the scaphoid bone, and inferiorly (by two synovial joints, one behind the other) with the os calcis. The superior articulation (the ankle joint proper) is a simple hinge-joint allowing of antero-posterior motion, the rolling lateral mobility of the foot being provided for in the articulations between the a. and the os calcis below and the scaphoid bone in front. The convex portion which articulates with the scaphoid bone is termed the *head*, the constricted portion behind it the *neck*, and the remainder of the bone the *body*. The a. of the hare and that of the pig were recommended by the ancients in the treatment of epilepsy, difficult parturition, colic, and calculous affections, also for the pain following fractures. [A, 5, 70, 325.] 4. An ancient measure used by physicians. [A, 311.] 5. A leguminous plant mentioned by Dioscorides. 6. Of Linnæus, the milk-vetch, a genus of herbaceous or suffructicose, papilionaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Galegeœ*, subtribe *Astragaleœ*, bearing imparipinnate leaves, flowers growing in axillary clusters with 5-parted calyx, blunt carina, and diadelphous stamen, and fruit consisting of a legume divided into 2 compartments by a reflection of the cell-wall inward. [B, 34.]—**A. aboriginum** [Richards]. A species growing in the polar regions of North America, where its sweet, juicy root is eaten. [B, 270.]—**A. acanthoides** [Lamarck]. See *A. declinatus*.—**A. ammodytes** [Pallas]. A perennial herb indigenous to Siberia, all parts of which are sweet and can be used as a substitute for licorice. [B, 173, 214 ; L, 105.]—**A. angustifolius** [Lamarck]. A shrubby species, of which the principal variety, *A. angustifolius*, var. α *genuinus* (the *A. echinoides* of L'Héritier), indigenous to Greece and Crete, is distinguished by its peduncles shorter than the leaves and its whitish-yellow corolla. This variety furnishes a sort of tragacanth. The varieties *A. angustifolius*, var. β *violaceus* with violet corolla, and var. γ *glabrescens*, also occur in Greece, and the *A. angustifolius*, var. δ *peduncularis* (the *A. bracteolatus* of De Candolle), so called from its longish peduncles equaling or excelling in length the bracteate calyx, is found in Galatia and Cappadocia. [B, 63, 173.]—**A. arenarius** [Pallas]. See *A. hypoglottis*.—**A. argenteus** [Wheeler]. Probably the *A. syriacus*. [B, 200.]—**A. aristatus.** 1. Of L'Héritier, a perennial herb (the *A. sempervirens* of Lamarck, the τραγάκανθα ἐν Ἀρκαδία of Eresios) with spiny petioles, hairy mucronate leaves, and aristate calyx, growing throughout the mountainous districts of southern Europe. It is said to furnish a variety of tragacanth which is largely exported from Morea. 2. Of the "Flora græca," the *A. Parnassi*. [B, 63, 71, 180.]—**A. arnacantha** [Biebst.]. A Caucasian species said to furnish a slight amount of tragacanth of poor quality. Its root contains much mucilage. [B, 63, 180.]—**A. ascendens** [Boissier and Haussknecht]. An undershrub about 4 feet in height, growing on the mountains of southwestern Persia, having branches at first prostrate, finally ascending, and bearing compound leaves provided with adnate triangular stipules, tomentose at the base, glabrous at the apex, and made up of 4 to 6 pairs of hairy, oblong-linear, mucronate leaflets. It is said to furnish a large quantity of tragacanth and a variety of manna like that afforded by *A. florulentus*. [B, 63, 106, 270 ; L, 78.]—**A. aureus** [Willdenow]. A species growing in Armenia, Turkey, and the Caucasus, closely resembling *A. aristatus*, but bearing sessile yellowish flowers. [B, 63, 214.]—**A. bæticus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *café français*. Ger., *spanischer Tragacanth*. An annual herb growing in southern Europe and northern Africa, with ascending stem and compound leaves, having ovate acuminate stipules, and consisting of from 10 to 15 pairs of obtuse oblong leaflets. The seeds, which are contained in an erect 3-sided pod, are sometimes employed as a substitute for coffee. [B. 63, 180.]—**A. bethlemiticus** [Boissier]. A species growing in Lebanon, Syria, and Judæa. [B, 63.]—**A. Boissieri** [Bunge]. The *A. creticus* of Linnæus. [B, 63.]—**A. brachycalyx** [Fischer]. A species about 3 feet high, closely related to *A. ascendens*, from which it differs chiefly in the larger size and elliptical shape of its leaflets and in its oval obtuse bracts. It is a native of Persian Kurdistan and furnishes tragacanth. [B, 63, 106 ; L, 78.]—**A. bracteolatus** [De Candolle]. The *A. angustifolius*, var. δ *peduncularis*. [B, 63.]—**A. carnosus.** 1. Of Nuttall, the *A. caryocarpus*. 2. Of Pursh, a trailing shrub bearing fleshy pods, indigenous to the southern United States. [B, 71, 214.]—**A. caryocarpus** ["Botanical Register"]. An annual herb growing in the southern and western United States ; counted among the medicinal plants. [B, 214 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 447 (B).]—**A. caucasicus** [Pallas]. A shrubby species growing in the Caucasus and furnishing tragacanth. [B, 63, 173.]—**A. caudatus** [Pallas]. See Oxytropis *caudata*.—**A. cephalonicus** [Fischer]. A variety of *A. aristatus*. [B, 63.]—**A. chartosteglus** [Boissier and Hausknecht]. An oriental species furnishing a variety of manna like that afforded by *A. florulentus*. [B, 270.]—**A. christianus** [Linnæus]. An herbaceous species having an erect stalk with leaves having linear subulate stipules and elliptical leaflets, and with clusters of yellow flowers, indigenous to Armenia and Judæa. [B, 71, 214.]—**A. chromolepis** [Boissier and Hoh.]. A variety of the *A. aureus*. [B, 63.]—**A. cicer** [Linnæus]. Syn. : *Astragaloides cicera* [Mönch]. A perennial herb growing throughout middle and southern Europe, Russia, the Caucasus, and Siberia, employed as a forage plant and having an edible seed used in Rus-

sia as a food for children. The seeds are said to be laxative and detersive. [B, 63, 173; L, 91, 105.]—**A. cornutus** [Pallas]. See *A. vimineus*.—**A. crassicarpus** [Fras.]. See *A. caryocarpus*.—**A. creticus** [Lamarck]. Fr., *astragale de Crète*. Ger., *kretischer Traganth*. Syn.: *A. Boissieri* [Bunge], *Tragacantha cretica incana* [Tournefort]. A branching shrub indigenous to Greece and Crete, with stems and branches covered with thickly-set hairs and short spines, and bearing leaves composed of 5 or 6 pairs of oblong leaflets terminating in spinous points and covered with whitish hairs, and flowers in sessile globular heads. It is said to furnish a small amount of tragacanth (according to Martius, the vermicelli tragacanth of the Morea). It is the τραγάκανθα ἐν Κρήτῃ of Eresios. The *A. creticus* of Willdenow is the *A. angustifolius*, var. *α*. [B, 18, 63, 106, 214.]—**A. crotalariæ** [Gray]. A species growing on the Pacific coast of California; according to some authorities, the poisonous rattle-weed or loco-weed which produces in cattle feeding upon it the disease called *loco*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 247 (B).] Cf. *A. Hornii* and *A. mollissimus*.—**A. cylleneus** [Boissier and Heldreich]. A shrub growing in the Peloponnesus, having short branches armed with long slender spines, and bearing leaves composed of 5 pairs of oblong obtuse leaflets terminating in a long spine and flowers in oval or oblong heads. It furnishes a variety of the tragacanth exported from Greece. [B, 63, 106; L, 65.]—**A. danicus** [Hoffmann]. See *A. hypoglottis*.—**A. declinatus** [Willdenow]. A species growing in Armenia, Turkey, the Caucasus, and Kurdistan. [B, 63.]—**A. denudatus** [Stev.]. See *A. microcephalus*.—**A. Dioscoridis quibusdam, A. Dioscoridis vulgo Christianæ radix.** A name applied to a plant probably the *A. syriacus* or the *A. christianus*. [B, 200.]—**A. echinoides** [L'Héritier], **A. echioides** [Willdenow]. The *A. angustifolius*, var. *α genuinus*. [B, 214.]—**A. erianthus** [Willdenow]. See *A. gummifer*.—**A. ericantha** [Stev.]. See *A. arnacantha*.—**A. erinaceus** [Presl]. The *A. angustifolius*, var. *α genuinus*. [B, 63.]—**A. eriocaulos** [De Candolle]. See *A. microcephalus*.—**A. eriophaca** [Ball.]. See Phaca *bœtica*.—**A. exscapus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *astragale sans tige* (ou *à gousses velus*). Ger., *stengelloser Traganth*. Syn.: *Astragaloides syphilitica* [Mönch]. Stemless milk-vetch. A perennial European herb with very short stem covered with shaggy hairs and bearing imparipinnate leaves with deciduous petiole, adnate deciduous stipules, and ovate leaflets, and capitulate racemes of flowers upon short stalks. The root, which is cylindrical, from ½ to 1 inch in thickness, and frequently 2 feet in length is odorless, has a taste at first bitter and astringent, afterward sweetish, and contains a bitter extractive principle, and mucilage. Under the name of *radix astragali exscapi*, it was formerly much employed as a diuretic and diaphoretic, and was especially used as a remedy for the various complications of the later stages of syphilis, and also for gout and rheumatism. [B, 173, 180.]—**A. floridus** [Scopoli]. See *A. christianus*.—**A. florulentus** [Boissier and Haussknecht]. A species indigenous to southwestern Persia, related in botanical characters to *A. leioclados*. It furnishes a variety of manna (the *gaz anjabin*, *gaz alefi*, or *gaz khonsari* of the Persians) which contains dextrin, uncrystallizable sugar, and acids. [B, 63, 370; L, 78.]—**A. glaucoides** [Gmelin]. The *Coronilla varia*. [B, 214.]—**A. glaux** [Linnæus]. Fr., *herbe au lait*. Syn.: *Astragaloides glaux* [Mönch]. An annual herb growing in dry places in the south of France and in Spain, believed to be the γλαῦξ of Dioscorides. This plant, prepared with a decoction of



THE ASTRAGALUS CRETICUS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)



THE ASTRAGALUS GLYCYPHYLLOS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

barley, has been used as a galactagogue in Spain. [B, 173, 180.]—**A. glycyphyllos** [Linnæus]. Fr., *fausse réglisse*, *réglisse bâtarde* (ou *sauvage*), *chasse-vaches*. Ger., *wildes Süssholz*, *Wolfsschoten*. A prostrate, nearly glabrous, perennial herb, growing throughout Europe and northern Asia, bearing leaves, with ovate, acute, nearly free stipules and from 5 to 6 pairs of ovate leaflets, flowers in pedunculated spicate racemes, shorter than the leaves, and 3-sided cylindroid pods. The disagreeably tasting, sweetish leaves (*herba glycyrrhizœ silvestris*) and the seeds (*semen glycyrrhizœ silvestris*) have been used as an aperient and a remedy in retention of urine, strangury, and dartrous affections; and the sweetish root has been employed as a substitute for licorice. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**A. granatensis** [Linnæus]. See *A. poterium* (1st def.).—**A. gummifer, A. gummiferus** [Labillardière]. Fr., *astragale gommifère*. Ger., *gummigebender Traganth*. A shrub from 2 to 3 feet in height, growing throughout central Asia Minor, Syria, and thence north to Kurdistan, having numerous branches which bear glabrous leaves with from 4 to 6 pairs of linear-oblong leaflets, persistent thorny petioles, and persistent adnate glabrous stipules, and sessile flowers aggregated in groups of 2 to 5 in the axils of the leaves. It is said to furnish a variety of tragacanth, but not so copiously as *A. verus*, also, according to Guibourt, a variety of false tragacanth (Bassora gum) used in the adulteration of genuine tragacanth. [B. 63, 106, 121, 180, 270.]—**A. hispidulus** [De Candolle]. A species growing in Egypt and Arabia. [B, 63, 214.]—**A. Hornii** [Gray]. A California species, said to be one of those producing the disease *loco* in animals which feed upon it. [B, 66.]—**A. horridus.** 1. Of Boissier, a Persian species. 2. Of Willdenow, the *A. arnacantha*. [B, 63.]—**A. hypoglottis** [Linnæus]. A procumbent species distributed through North America, Siberia, Barbary, and Europe. [B, 63, 71, 214.]—**A. incanus.** 1. Of Linnæus, an acaulescent European species with purplish flowers borne on decumbent scapes. 2. Of Wulfen, the *A. Wulfeni*. [B, 71, 214.]—**A. incurvus** [Reichenbach]. See *A. Wulfeni*.—**A. kurdicus** [Boissier]. A shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height, growing throughout Cilicia and Cappadocia and extending eastward to Kurdistan. It has numerous naked branches with branchlets bearing blackish spines, with leaves having short, flat, narrow, silvery leaflets terminating in a long spine, and with flowers disposed in groups of 2 to 6 in a short loose spike. It furnishes, along with *A. stromatodes*, the greater part of the Aintab tragacanth. [B, 63, 106; L, 78.]—**A. lanigerus** [Desfontaines]. A north African species. A variety (the *A. tragacanthoides* [Willdenow]), a perennial herb indigenous to Armenia and Russia, is said to furnish a decoction employed by the Russians in the treatment of intermittent fever. [B, 173, 214.]—**A. leioclados** [Boissier]. A very branching fruticose species, the *guini* of the Kurds, growing in Cappadocia, Armenia, and Lebanon. It is closely related in botanical characters to *A. ascendens* and *A. brachycalyx*, and, like them, furnishes tragacanth. [B, 63; L, 78.]—**A. lentiginosus** [Douglas]. A species growing throughout the Pacific United States. A variety, the *A. lentiginosus*, var. *Fremontii* [Watson], growing in Nevada and California, is said to produce the disease called *loco* in animals feeding upon it. [B, 66.]—**A. leucophyllus** [Willdenow]. The *A. angustifolius*, var. *α genuinus*. [B, 63.]—**A. lusitanicus** [Lamarck]. See Phaca *bœtica*.—**A. luteus perennis procumbens vulgaris** [Morison]. The *A. glycyphyllos*. [B, 211.]—**A. macropodius** [Fischer]. See *A. aureus*.—**A. massiliensis** [Lamarck]. Fr., *barbe de renard*, *dragante*, *épine de bouc*. Syn.: *A. tragacantha* [Pallas], *A. tragacantha*, var. *α*. [Linnæus], *Tragacantha massiliensis* [Miller]. A shrubby species, growing in the south of France, Corsica, and Morocco, with spiny petioles and whitish flowers. It is said not to furnish tragacanth, although it has been placed among the plants producing that gum. [B, 173, 214.]—**A. mexicanus** [De Candolle]. A species growing in the prairies of the western United States, where the fruit, which is as large as a plum, is said to be eaten both raw and cooked. [B, 34.]—**A. micranthus** [Nuttall]. See *A. nuttallianus*.—**A. microcephalus** [Willdenow]. A shrub, growing in Asia Minor, Armenia, and Russia, with stems covered with white lanuginous hairs and yellowish petiolary spines, and bearing its flowers in small oval or oblong heads. It furnishes a variety of tragacanth. [B, 63, 106; L, 78.]—**A. mollissimus.** 1. Of Presl, the *A. bethlemiticus*. 2. Of Torrey, a species growing in the United States west of the Mississippi as far as California. It is one of the so-called loco weeds producing *loco* in cattle. It contains an active principle which, according to Ott, reduces the cardiac force and frequency; at first increases, then diminishes, the arterial tension; decreases motor irritability, blunts the sensibility of the cerebral centres, and acts as a strong narcotic; increases the secretion of saliva, powerfully dilates the pupil, and acts as a tetanizing agent upon the spinal centres. [B, 63; J. Ott, "New Remedies," Aug., 1882, p. 236; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, p. 157 (B).]—**A. monspessulanus.** 1. Of Linnæus, an acaulescent herbaceous species growing in the south of Europe and in Morocco. 2. Of Grisebach, the *A. Wulfeni*. [B, 63, 214.]—**A. Mortoni** [Nuttall]. A California species, said to act as a deadly poison upon sheep. [B, 66.]—**A. nudatus** [Bunge]. See *A. kurdicus*.—**A. nummularis** [C. A. Meyer]. See *A. talyschensis*.—**A. nuttallianus** [De Candolle]. An annual or biennial decumbent herb, becoming perennial on cultivation, found in the western United States and as far as California. It produces a fatal variety of loco in cattle. [B, 214; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 611 (B).]—**A. odessanus** [Besser]. See *A. vimineus*.—**A. olympicus** [Pallas]. The *A. angustifolius*, var. *α. genuinus*. [B, 63.]—**A. orientalis acaulis, flore luteo** [Tournefort]. See *A. declinatus*.—**A. Parnassi** [Boissier]. A species growing on Mt. Parnassus in Greece. The *A. Parnassi*, var. *cylleneus*, of some is the *A. cylleneus* (*q. v.*). [B, 63.]—**A. plumosus** [Sieber]. See *A. bethlemiticus*.—**A. poterium.** 1. Of Vahl, the *A. granatensis* [Linnæus] and *A. tragacantha*, var. *β* [Linnæus], the *poterium* of Clusius, and probably the ποτήριον of Dioscorides; a shrub with white flowers growing in dry places in Granada. The root contains much gum, and was formerly used as a tonic, nervine, and vulnerary. 2. Of

Pallas, the *A. arnacantha.* 3. Of Willdenow, a species not satisfactorily determined, but probably different from the species of Vahl. [B, 180, 214.]—**A. pseudo-tragacantha** [Pallas]. See *A. aureus.*—**A. pungens** [Willdenow]. The *A. angustifolius,* var. *δ peduncularis.* [B, 63.]—**A. pycnocladus** [Boissier and Hausskneeht]. A species growing in Persia and Kurdistan, closely allied to *A. microcephalus,* from which it is distinguished chiefly by its densely set, slender spines and its very short, green, folded leaflets. It furnishes a large amount of tragacanth. [B, 63, 106; L, 78.]—**A. pycnophyllus** [Stev.]. See *A. microcephalus.*—**A. retusus** [Willdenow]. The *A. angustifolius,* var. *α genuinus.* [B, 63.]—**A. sempervirens** [Lamarck]. See *A. aristatus.*—**A. siculus** [Biv.]. A species with white or purplish flowers, growing in Sicily and southern Italy. [B, 214.]—**A. silvaticus** [Willdenow], **A. silvicolus** [Pallas]. The *Oxytropis silvatica.* [B, 214.]—**A. spicatus** [Pallas]. The *Oxytropis caudata.* [B, 214.]—**A. strobiliferus** [Lindley]. An herbaceous species, growing in Turkestan, bearing woolly leaves with 3 pairs of oval awned leaflets and purple flowers in sessile heads, with plumose calyx and regular corolla; said to furnish the red variety of tragacanth. [B, 5, 71; L, 130.]—**A. stromatodes** [Bunge]. A species closely resembling the *A. kurdicus,* from which it differs chiefly in its globular inflorescence, its larger flowers, and its smaller size. It grows in northern Syria at elevations of about 5,000 feet. [B, 63, 106; L, 78.]—**A. succulentus** [Richards]. A species growing in polar North America, where it is used like *A. aboriginum.* [B, 270.]—**A. syriacus** [Linnæus], **A. syriacus hirsutus** [Bauhin]. A plant of uncertain botanical character; probably the *A. vimineus.* [B, 63, 211, 214.]—**A. talyschensis** [Bunge]. A species growing in waste fields in the province of Talyshin bordering on northern Persia. [B, 63.]—**A. tragacantha.** 1. Of Bernhardi, the *A. siculus.* 2. Of Pallas, the *A. massiliensis.* 3. Of Linnæus, the *A. massiliensis* and *A. poterium.* [B, 214.]—**A. tragacanthoides.** 1. Of Willdenow, the *A. lanigerus.* 2. Of Lamarck, the *A. declinatus.* 3. The *A. talyschensis.* [B, 63, 214.]—**A. uncinatus** [Mönch]. See *A. bæticus.*—**A. varius** [Gmelin]. See *A. virgatus.*—**A. verus.** 1. Of Olivier, a shrub growing in western Persia, with thick tomentose branches covered with short, slender, petiolar spines, and bearing leaves with 8 to 10 pairs of very narrow, linear, hispid leaflets and sessile flowers disposed in groups of 2 to 5, tomentose, and with obtusely 5-dentate calyx. According to Olivier, it furnishes the greater part of the gum tragacanth of commerce; according to Martius, it furnishes the flake tragacanth. 2. Of De Candolle, a plant referred to a different species. [B, 63, 106.]—**A. vimineus** [Pallas]. A species growing in Siberia and about Odessa. [B, 214.]—**A. virgatus** [Pallas]. 1. A species growing in Hungary and eastward along the Volga to the Caspian Sea. 2. A variety of the *A. crotalariæ,* made by Gray. [B, 214; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 247 (B).]—**A. vulgo Christianæ radix.** The *A. christianus,* or perhaps the *A. syriacus.* [B, 200, 211.]—**A. Wulfeni** [Koch]. A species growing in Greece, Macedonia, and Dalmatia. [B, 63.]—**Gummi astragalorum.** Gum tragacanth. [B.]—**Infusum astragali exscapi.** A preparation made by infusing 1 part of the root of *A. exscapus* in 12 parts of water and straining. [B, 119.]—**Radix astragali, Radix astragali exscapi.** Ger., *Astragalwurzel.* The root of *A. exscapus.* [B, 180; L, 30.]

ASTRAGALWURZEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}s-tra^3-ga^{3}l'vurt-se^{2}l. See *Radix* ASTRAGALI.

ASTRAL, adj. A^{2}s'tra^{2}l. Gr., ἀστρικός. Lat., *astralis* (from *aster,* a star). Fr., *astral.* Ger., *astralisch.* 1. Pertaining to the stars or to an aster (*q. v.*). 2. Pertaining to the stellate phase of the nucleus in karyokinesis. [J.]

ASTRANCE (Fr.), n. A^{3}s-tra^{3}ns. See ASTRANTIA.

ASTRANTHIUM [Nuttall] (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}n(tra^{3}n)'-thi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀστήρ, a star, and ἄνθος, a flower. A genus of composite plants corresponding in part to *Bellis* (*q. v.*). [B, 121.]

ASTRANTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}n(tra^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From ἄστρον, a star. Fr., *astrance.* Ger., *Astrantie, Sterndolde, Meisterwurz.* A genus of umbelliferous herbs of the tribe *Saniculeæ,* established by Linnæus. [B, 121.]—**A. candida** [Miller]. See *A. major.*—**A. diapensia** [Scopoli]. The *Sanicula europæa.* [B, 180.]—**A. epipactis** [Linnæus]. A species supposed to be the ἐπιπακτίς of Dioscorides. [L, 105.]—**A. major** [Linnæus]. Fr., *otruche noire, sanicle femelle* (ou *de montagne*). Ger., *grosse Astrantie, schwarze* (odor *falsche*) *Meisterwurz.* The black sanicle, black masterwort; a species growing in the mountainous districts of central Europe. The rhizome (*radix astrantiæ majoris, radix imperatoriæ nigræ*) is brownish-black, or, when dried, completely black, beset with numerous slender branching fibrils, and devoid of odor, but of an acrid, bitter taste. It has been used as a purgative, and is sometimes mixed with or substituted for black hellebore root. [B, 173, 180; L, 80.]—**A. minor.** Ger., *kleine Astrantie.* An herbaceous plant indigenous to Switzerland. [B, 71.]—**A. nigra** [Scopoli], **A. nigra major, A. vulgaris.** See *A. major.*—**Radix astrantiæ.** The rhizome of *Imperatoria ostruthium.* [B, 180.]—**Radix astrantiæ majoris.** The rhizome of *A. major.* [B, 180.]

ASTRANTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}n(trɛ^{3}n)-ti(ti^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of umbelliferous plants including only the genus *Astrantia.* [B, 170.]

ASTRAPÆA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^3-pe'(pa^3'e^2)-a^3. From ἀστραπαῖος, pertaining to lightning. A genus of plants, referred by Lindley to the *Sterculiaceæ,* by others to the *Malvaceæ,* and regarded by many as a section of *Dombeya,* but distinguished from the latter by the sessile flowers being surrounded by an involucre of large bracts. [B, 19, 121, 170.]—**A. cannabina.** A Madagascar species furnishing a material used in making cordage. [B, 19.]—**A. Wallichii.** A species indigenous to Madagascar and cultivated in Europe, having bright-red flowers borne in pendulous umbels. [B, 19.]

ASTRAPÆARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^3-pe(pa^3-e^2)-a^3-ri(ri^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subdivision of the *Malveæ* made by Reichenbach, including *Astrapæa.* [B, 170.]

ASTRAPE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tra^3-pe(pa). Gr., ἀστραπή. Lightning; reckoned by Galen among the procatartic causes of epilepsy. [A, 325.]

ASTRAPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^3-fo(fo^2)'bi^2-a^3. From ἀστραπή, lightning, and φόβος, terror. Fr., *astraphobie.* Excessive terror at the approach of thunder-storms, accompanied by nausea, vomiting, weakness of the limbs, and vertigo. [A, 445.]

ASTRAPOPLECTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''tra^3-po(po^2)-ple^{2}k-(plak)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀστραποπληκτός. Struck or blasted with lightning. [A, 318.]

ASTRENZWURZEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}s-tre^{2}ntz'vurtz-e^{2}l. See *Radix* ASTRUTII.

ASTREPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tre^{2}f'i^2-a^3. Of Dufresne, a genus of perennial valerianaceous herbs. [B, 42, 214.]—**A. coarctata** [Dufresne]. See VALERIANA *coarctata.*

ASTRICTIF (Fr.), adj. A^{3}s-tri^{2}k-tef. Astringent. [L, 41.]

ASTRICTION, n. A^{2}s-tri^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Lat., *astrictio* (from *astringere,* to bind, to tighten). Fr., *astriction.* Ger., *Zusammenziehung, Verstopfung.* It., *astrizione.* Sp., *astricción.* 1. The tightening of a bandage or a ligature. [L, 41, 42.] Cf. CONSTRICTION. 2. The action of an astringent or a styptic. [A, 385.]

ASTRICTIVE, ASTRICTORY, adj's. A^{2}s-tri^{2}k'ti^{2}v, -to-ri^2. Lat., *astrictorius.* Fr., *astrictif.* Ger., *zusammenziehend, styptisch.* See ASTRINGENT.

ASTRICTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tri^{2}k(trek)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). 1. Constipated. [Celsus (A, 318).] 2. Astringent. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ASTRICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀστρικός. See ASTRAL.

ASTRIFIBRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tri^2-fi^{2}b'ri^2-a^3. See CORTICALIA.

ASTRINGENCY, n. A^{2}s-tri^{2}n'je^{2}n-si^2. Fr., *astringence.* Ger., *adstringirende Kraft.* The property of acting as an astringent. [A, 385.]—**Principle of a.** An old name for gallic acid. [B, 91.]

ASTRINGENT, adj. and n. A^{2}s-tri^{2}n'je^{2}nt. Lat., *astringens.* Fr., *astringent.* Ger., *adstringirend* (adj.), *zusammenziehend* (adj.), *adstringirende Mittel* (n.). It., Sp., *astringente.* 1. Having the property of causing contraction or shrinking of living tissues, so as to diminish the amount of blood and other liquids in them, control or reduce hæmorrhage from them, and lessen their secretion. [A, 385.] 2. Constipating (by diminishing the intestinal secretions). 3. As a n., any agent producing these effects.—**A's absorbants** (Fr.). A's which act by withdrawing liquid from the tissues. [De Savignac (L, 87).]—**A's condensants** (Fr.). Those which act by contracting relaxed fibres. [De Savignac (L, 87.]—**A's emphractiques** (Fr.), **A's invisquants** (Fr.). Those which decrease the secretion of a part by coagulating the material in the mouths of its vessels. [De Savignac (L, 87).]—**A. principle.** See *Principle of* ASTRINGENCY.—**A's pycnotiques** (Fr.). See *A's condensants.*—**A's resserrants** (Fr.), **A's stégnotiques** (Fr.). Styptics. [L, 87.]

ASTRION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tri^2-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀστριον (dim. of ἀστήρ, a star). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Plantago coronopifolia.* [Bory (B, 121).] 2. According to Ingrassias, a term used by Galen as synonymous with *astragalus* (the ankle bone); but C. G. Kühn maintains that Galen wrote *astris.* [A, 322.]

ASTRIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tri^{2}s. Gr., ἄστρις. See ASTRAGALUS.

ASTRIZWURZEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}s-tri^{2}tz'vurtz-e^{2}l. See *Radix* ASTRUTII.

ASTROBLES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro^{2}b'lez(las). Gen., *astroble'tos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἀστροβλής, ἀστρόβλητος (from ἄστρον, a star, and βάλλειν, to strike). Syn.: *sideratus.* Affected with astrobolismus. [A, 325.]

ASTROBLESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-ble(bla)'si^2-a^3. Gr., ἀστροβλησία. See ASTROBOLISMUS.

ASTROBLETOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-ble(bla)'to^{2}s. Gr., ἀστρόβλητος. See ASTROBLES.

ASTROBOLESIA, ASTROBOLIA, ASTROBOLISMUS (Lat.), n's f., f., and m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-bo(bo^2)-le(la)'si^2-a^3, -bol-(bo^{2}l)'i^2-a^3, -bo(bo^2)-li^{2}s'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἀστροβολησία, ἀστροβολία, ἀστροβολισμός. Fr., *astrobolisme.* Syn.: *sideratio.* 1. A sudden withering or blighting of an organism or a part (said originally of plants), as by the heat of the sun or by some malign influence attributed to the stars, especially the dog-star. [A, 322, 387.] 2. The state of being struck by lightning. [L, 30.] 3. Sunstroke. [A, 322.] 4. A stroke of apoplexy. [Gorræus (A, 325); L, 41.] 5. Sphacelus. [A, 325.]

ASTROBOLUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro^{2}b'o(o^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ἀστρόβολος. See ASTERIAS (2d def.).

ASTROCARPEÆ [Reichenbach], **ASTROCARPINEÆ** [Spach] (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-ka^{3}rp'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -ka^{3}rp-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *astrocarpées.* A tribe of resedaceous plants, including the single genus *Astrocarpus.* [B, 121, 170.]

ASTROCARYUM [C. N. G. Meyer] (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-ka^{2}r(ka^{3}r)'i^2(u^6)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἄστρον, a star, and κάρυον, a nut, from the stellate dehiscence of the pericarp in some of the species. A genus of palms of the tribe *Cocoineæ.* [B, 19, 121.]—**A. acaule** [Martius]. The *Œnocarpus baccana* (*baccaba*). [B, 173.]—**A. ayri** [Martius]. Syn.: *Tophophœnix aculeatissima* [Schott]. A Brazilian species (the *ayri* of the Brazilians), of the wood of which the Indians make bows, spindles, etc., and which has an edible fruit. [B, 121, 173.]—**A. murmuru** [Martius]. A Brazilian species, the

fruit of which is eaten by the natives and given to cattle. The stony seeds, which pass through the alimentary canal unchanged, are afterward devoured by pigs. The leaves are used for thatching huts. [B, 19, 173.]—**A. tucuma** [Martius], **A. vulgare.** The tucum palm; a Brazilian species, the leaves of which furnish a fine thread woven by the Indians into hammocks. The fruit furnishes tucum oil. [B, 19, 173; L, 65, 73.] The root is said to be used as an antisyphilitic. [A, 316.]

ASTROCOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-kom(ko^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. A subfamily of *Nucularia*, including two genera. [Rafinesque (B, 170).]

ASTROCYNOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''tro(tro^2)-si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-o(o^2)-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. From ἀστροκύων, the dog-star, and λόγος, understanding. Astrology in its relations to the dog-star. [A, 325.]

ASTRODACTYLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-da^{2}k-(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Caducibranchia* of J. Hogg; frog-like, short-bodied, tailless, tongueless, four-legged, and having the tympanum concealed. [L, 204.]

ASTRODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-de^{2}n'dro^{2}n. From ἄστρον, a star, and δένδρον, a tree. See STERCULIA.

ASTROFEL, ASTROFELL, n's. A^{2}s'tro-fe^{2}l. See ASTER (3d def.).

ASTROGYNE [Bentham] (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro^{2}j(tro^{2}g)'-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, now regarded as a section of the genus *Croton*. [B, 121.]

ASTROIDEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *astroïde*. Star-shaped. [B, 212; L, 109.]

ASTROITES, ASTROITIS (Lat.), u's m. and f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro-(tro^2)-i(e)'tez(tas), -ti^{2}s. Gen., *astroi'tae, -it'idis*. See ASTERIAS (2d def.).

ASTROLINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-li^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Baudo, a tribe of primulaceous plants, including *Asterolinon* and *Pelletiera*. [B, 170.]

ASTROLINOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-li^{2}n-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). A tribe of plants of the family *Anagalleidæ*, made by Baudo, with *Asterolinon* as the typical genus. [B, 170.]

ASTROLINON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro^{2}l'i^{2}n-o^{2}n. See ASTEROLINON.

ASTROLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-lob(lo^{2}b)'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See ARTHROLOBIUM.

ASTROLOGER, n. A^{2}s-tro^{2}l'o-ju^{6}r. Gr., ἀστρολόγος (from ἄστρον, a star, and λόγος, understanding). Lat., *astrologus*. Fr., *astrologue*. Ger., *Astrolog, Sterndeuter*. A practitioner of astrology.

ASTROLOGY, n. A^{2}s-tro^{2}l'o-ji^2. Gr., ἀστρολογία. Lat., *astrologia*. Fr., *astrologie*. Ger., *Astrologie, Sterndeuterei*. The pretended science of divination by observations of the stars, and of the influence of the stars on the health, etc., of human beings. [A, 322, 325.]

ASTROLOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-lo'ma^3. From ἄστρον, a star, and λῶμα, a fringe or border. A genus of epacrideous undershrubs of the tribe *Stypelieæ*, made by R. Brown. [B, 19, 121.]—**A. humifusum** [R. Brown], **A. pallidum** [Sond.]. A diffuse or prostrate, much-branched species growing in Australia and Tasmania. [B, 219.]

ASTROMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-ti(te)'a^3. Gr., ἀστρομαντεία, ἀστρομαντική (τέχνη understood). Fr., *astromantie*. Ger., *Astromantie*. See ASTROLOGY.

ASTROMANTIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)'-ti^{2}s. Gen., *astromant'eos (-tis)*. Gr., ἀστρόμαντις. See ASTROLOGER.

ASTROMARCHANTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''tro(tro^2)-ma^{3}r-ka^{2}n(ch^{2}a^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. A section of the botanical genus *Marchantia*, including the species with a central female receptacle. [Nees (B, 121).]

ASTROMATICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)'-i^2-se(ka^3-e^2). A series of pyrenomycetous *Fungi*, including those species of *Sphæria* in which the receptacles, which are simple and distinct, are not borne upon a stroma. [Wallroth (B, 121).]

ASTRON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tro^{2}n. See ASTRUM.

ASTRONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro'ni^2-a^3. A genus of melastomaceous plants resembling *Melastoma* in general appearance and belonging to the tribe *Astronieæ*. [B, 19, 121.]—**A. papetaria.** A species growing in the Moluccas, having acidulous leaves which are cooked and used as a sauce for fish. [B, 19.]

ASTRONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro^{2}n-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *astroniées*. 1. A division of the *Anacardiaceæ* made by Marchand, including *Astronium*. [B, 121.] 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of melastomaceous plants including genera, such as *Astronia*, which have triplinerved leaves; equal stamens with short, subulate filaments and short, recurved anthers, with loculi dehiscing by introrse fissures, and with a connectile usually spurred below; an ovary completely inferior, bearing a capitate, grooved, or punctiform stigma, and having from two to five loculi containing numerous ovules placed upon placentæ which are either basilar, parietal, or situated in the angles of the loculi. The fruit is a coriaceous or fleshy, many-seeded berry. [B, 121.]

ASTRONIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro'ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A genus of American anacardiaceous plants made by Jacquin. [A, 385; B, 121.]—**A. fraxinifolium** [Schott]. A species which furnishes a turpentine and has an astringent wood. [B, 121.]—**A. graveolens** [Jacquin]. A species bearing an astringent fruit, used in New Granada as a medicine. [B, 121; L, 49.]

ASTROPECTINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)''tro(tro^2)-pe^{2}k-ti^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Asteroidea*, made by Gray, including those with two rows of feet and having the back flattish, with numerous tubercles crowned with radiating spines. [L, 147.]

ASTROPHEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)'fe^2-a^3. A section of the botanical genus *Passiflora*, destitute of cirrhi and involucre, and having a 10-parted calyx and five stamens. [B, 19.]

ASTROPHEL, n. A^{2}s'tro-fe^{2}l. See ASTER (3d def.).

ASTROPHORE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}s-tro-for. From ἄστρον, a star, and φορεῖν, to bear. Bearing star-shaped processes. [L, 41.]

ASTROPHYLLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro(tro^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'la^3. From ἄστρον, a star, and φύλλον, a leaf. A subfamily of *Aparinia* made by Rafinesque, including *Asperula* and other genera. [B, 121.]

ASTRORRHIZIDEA [Brady] (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro^{2}r-ri^{2}z-i^{2}d'e^2-a^3. A marine order of the *Imperforata*, having a coating composed of foreign particles, comprising the families *Astrorrhizina, Pilulina, Saccamminia*, and *Rhabdamminina*. [L, 121.]

ASTRORRHIZINA [Brady] (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro^{2}r-ri^{2}z-i(e)'na^3. A family of the *Astrorrhizidea*, having thick walls of loosely cemented sand or mud. [L, 121.]

ASTROTRICHA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *astrotrichus*. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro^{2}t'ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-a^3. Fr., *astrotriche*. A genus of umbelliferous plants indigenous to New Holland. [L, 109.]

ASTROTRICHUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tro^{2}t'ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἄστρον, a star, and θρίξ, a hair. Fr., *astrotriche*. Having hairs arranged in the form of a star; a botanical species-name. [L, 109.]

ASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)'tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). Gr., ἄστρον. Lit., anything brilliant or admirable; a name formerly applied to alcohol and all essences, also to any medicinal preparation which was supposed to have acquired special virtues in the method of its preparation; the power thus acquired; any remedy of extraordinary virtues. [A, 325; L, 94, 109.]—**A. duplicatum.** Ger., *Doppelgestirn*. An old charlatanistic name for a noted stomachic preparation containing antimony, coral, amber, and musk. [A, 322.]—**A. ex igne.** The appearance of fire. [Dornæus (A, 325).]—**A. salis.** The oily liquid resulting from the deliquescence of salt. [A, 325.]—**Mercurii a.** Sublimed mercury. [A, 325.]—**Sulphuris a.** "A most excellent oil" made by burning sulphur. [L, 94.]

ASTRUTHIUM, ASTRUTIUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tru^2-(tru)'thi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -ti^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See IMPERATORIA *ostruthium*.—**Radix astrutii.** Ger., *Astrenzwurzel*. The rhizome of *Imperatoria ostruthium*. [B, 180.]

ASTUCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tu^2(tu)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). It., *astuccio*. That portion of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain which is in relation with the hippocampus major. [L, 44.]

ASTURIENSIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tu^2(tu^4)-ri^2-e^{2}n'si^{2}s. Asturian, pertaining to Asturias. [G.] See ROSE *of the Asturias*.

ASTYLIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ti(tu^6)'li^{2}s. Gen., *astyl'idos (-dis)*. From α priv., and στῦλις (dim. of στῦλος, a shaft). 1. Of Wight, a section of *Hemicyctia*, referred by Bentham to *Drypetes*. 2. An old name for the mistletoe (*Viscum album*). 3. A variety of lettuce (*Lactuca*) formerly used as an antaphrodisiac. [B, 121.]

ASTYLON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ti(tu^6)'lo^{2}n. A section of the genus *Physarum*. [B, 121.]

ASTYLOUS, adj. A^{2}s-ti'lu^{3}s. Gr., ἄστυλος (from α priv., and στῦλος, a pillar). Lat., *astylus*. Fr., *astyle*. Ger., *griffellos*. In botany, having no style. [Wachendorf (B, 121).]

ASTYPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ti^{2}f(tu^{6}f)'i^2-a^3. See ASTYSIA.

ASTYPHOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ti(tu^6)'fo^{2}s. Gr., ἄστυφος. See ASCYPHOUS.

ASTYSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ti^{2}s(tu^{6}s)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀστυσία (from α priv., and στύειν, to make erect). Fr., *astysie*. A defective power of erection of the penis. [L, 70.]

ASTYTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ti^{2}t(tu^{6}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ASTYTOS.

ASTYTIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ti(tu^6)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *astyt'idos (-dis)*. Gr., ἀστυτίς. See ASTYLIS (3d def.).

ASTYTOS, ASTYTUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-ti(tu^6)'to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἄστυτος. Pertaining to, dependent on, causing, or affected with, astysia. [A, 322.]

ASUGAR, n. See AZAGOR.

ASUL (Ar.), n. The *Tamarix orientalis*; in India, the *Tamarix ferox*. [B, 19.]

ASULCI, n. See LAPIS *lazuli*.

ASUNTROPHON, n. An ancient name for the *Rubus fruticosus*. [Dioscorides (B, 121).]

ASUOLI, n. An alchemical name for soot and for ink. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

ASURIK, n. An African name for the *Eruca sativa* (*Brassica eruca*). [Adanson (B, 121); L, 105.]

ASVAGANDHÂ (Sanscr.), n. The *Withania somnifera*. [B, 181.]

ASVATTHA (Sanscr.), n. The *Ficus religiosus*. [B, 181.]

ASVOLI, n. See ASUOLI.

ASWAGANDHI (Teloogoo), n. See ASVAGANDHÂ.

ASWANA, n. A Ceylonese name for the *Spermacoce hispida*. [B. 121.]

ASYLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i(u^6)'la^3. An herb mentioned by Pliny. [A, 318.]

ASYLUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i(u^6)'lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). From ἄσυλος, safe from violence. Fr., *asyle*. Ger., *Asyl, Zufluchtsort*. It., Sp., *asilo*. A place of refuge for those who are sick or afflicted in any way calling for special care and protection.—**Insane a., Lunatic a.** Fr., *asyle des aliénés*. Ger., *Irrenanstalt*. An a. for the care

and treatment of the insane.—**Lying-in a.** Fr., *maternité.* Ger., *Gebäranstalt.* A maternity hospital; an institution into which women are received at or shortly before the time of labor, and where they are cared for during parturition and the puerperal period.

ASYMBOLIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-bo(bo^2)′li^2-a^3. From α priv., and σύμβολον, a sign. Ger., *Asymbolie.* A term proposed by Finkelnburg for the phenomena of aphasia, because those affected with it are unable to make themselves understood by the customary signs (*i. e.*, by words). [R. Arndt (D, 18).]

ASYMÉTRANTHE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}s-i^{2}m-a-trant. For this and other French words in *Asymétr-* not here given, see the corresponding English words in *Asymmetr-*.

ASYMMETRAL, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}m′me^{2}t-ra^{2}l. See ASYMMETRICAL.

ASYMMETRANTHOUS, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}m″me^{2}t-ra^{2}n′thu^{3}s. From ἀσύμμετρος, lacking in symmetry, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *asymétranthe.* Having asymmetrical flowers. [L, 41.]

ASYMMETRIC, ASYMMETRICAL, adj's. Gr., ἀσύμμετρος. Lat., *asymmetricus.* Fr., *asymétrique.* Ger., *asymmetrisch.* Lacking in symmetry, not developed alike on both sides; of organs, existing on only one side of the body. [L, 41, 49.]

ASYMMETROCARPOUS, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}m-me^{2}t-ro-ka^{2}rp′u^{3}s. From ἀσύμμετρος, asymmetrical, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *asymétrocarpe.* Having asymmetrical fruit. [L, 41, 180.]

ASYMMETRY, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}m′me^{2}t-ri^2. Gr., ἀσυμμετρία (from α priv., and συμμετρία, symmetry). Lat., *asymmetria.* Fr., *asymétrie.* Ger., *Asymmetrie.* It., *assimmetria.* Sp., *asimetría.* A deviation from equality of development of the two sides of the body, of an organ, or of the two members of a pair of organs; the existence of an organ on one side of the body without that of a corresponding organ on the other side. [A, 385; L, 42.]—**Meridional a.** Fr., *asymétrie méridionale.* Ger., *meridionale Asymetrie.* It., *assimmetria meridionale.* Sp., *asimetría meridional.* See *Regular* ASTIGMATISM.

ASYMPHOROS, ASYMPHORUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}m-(u^{6}m)′fo^{2}r-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἀσύμφορος. Prejudicial, noxious. [Hippocrates (A, 322).]

ASYMPHYTOUS, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}m′fi^{2}t-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀσύμφυτος. Lat., *asymphytus.* Distinct, not grown together. [Hippocrates (A, 311, 325).]

ASYMPTOTOUS, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}mp-to′tu^{3}s. Gr., ἀσύμπτωτος. Lat., *asymptotus.* Not restored to normal compactness (said of swollen parts). [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 325).]

ASYNCLITISM, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}n′kli^{2}t-i^{2}zm. From α priv., σύν, along with, and κλίσις or κλιτύς, an inclination, a slope. Fr., *asynclitisme.* The state of obliquity of two or more things to each other (*e. g.*, the fœtal head and the parturient canal or a particular portion of it). [A, 385.]

ASYNECHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)′i^2-a^3. From ἀσυνεχής, not continuous. Fr., *asynéchie.* Lack of structural continuity. [A, 322.]

ASYNECHIC, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}n-e^{2}k′i^{2}k. Lat., *asynechicus.* Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by, asynechia. [A, 322.]

ASYNERGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-ji(ge)′a^3, -u^{5}r(e^{2}r)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See ASYNERGY.

ASYNERGIC, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}n-u^{5}r′ji^{2}k. Gr., ἀσύνεργος. Lat., *asynergos.* Fr., *asynergique.* Ger., *asynergisch, nicht mitwirkend.* Pertaining to asynergy, not acting in harmony. [A, 322.]

ASYNERGY, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}n′u^{5}r-ji^2. Lat., *asynergia* (from α priv., and συνέργεια or συνεργία, concerted action). Fr., *asynergie.* Ger., *Asynergie, Mangel an Mitwirkung.* A lack of due proportion in the simultaneous action of two or more organs or parts. [A, 322, 385.] Cf. INCO-ORDINATION.—**Progressive locomotor** (or **motorial**) **a.** Fr., *asynergie locomotrice progressive.* See *Locomotor* ATAXIA.—**Verbal a.** Fr., *asynergie verbale.* Inco-ordination of speech, as in aphasia. [Lordat (D, 53).]—**Vocal a.** Fr., *asynergie vocale.* Choreic inco-ordination of the phonatory muscles of the larynx. [Krishaber.]

ASYNESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(e^2)′si^2-a^3. Gr., ἀσυνεσία. Fr., *asynésie.* Ger., *Dummheit, Einsichtslosigkeit.* Stupidity. [A, 322.]

ASYNETOUS, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}n′e^{2}t-u^{3}s. Gr., ἀσύνετος. Lat., *asynetos.* Ger., *dumm, einsichtslos.* Affected with asynesia. [A, 322.]

ASYNGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)′i^2-a^3. From α priv., σύν, with, and γαμεῖν, to marry. That state of a flower in which its pistils and stamens are not at the same moment ready for the act of fertilization: a condition believed by the Darwinists to be favorable to the evolution of new varieties. [B, 121.]

ASYNODIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-o(o^2)′di^2-a^3. From α priv., and συνοδία, a journeying together. Fr., *asynodie.* Ger., *Asynodie, Mangel des Beischlafs* (1st def.), *Unvermögen zum Beischlaf* (2d def.). 1. Lack of sexual intercourse. 2. Impotence. [A, 322.]

ASYNODIC, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}n-o^{2}d′i^{2}k. Lat., *asynodicus.* Fr., *asynodique.* Ger., *asynodisch.* Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, asynodia. [A, 322.]

ASYNOVIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-o′vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. For deriv., see *A-** and SYNOVIA. Fr., *asynovie.* An insufficiency of synovial fluid. [A, 322.]

ASYNTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)′the^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *asynthe′seos (-syn′thesis).* From α priv., and σύνθεσις, composition. Fr., *asynthèse.* Syn.: *defectus juncturæ.* A defective connection of parts. [A, 322.]

ASYNTHETOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)′the^{2}t-o^{2}s. From α priv., and σύνθετος, put together. Affected with asynthesis. [A, 322.]

ASYNTROPHY, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}n′tro-fi^2. From α priv., and συντροφία, development in common. Lack of symmetrical growth or development (said of paired bones and of the lateral halves of median bones). [Gardiner-Brown, "Lancet," 1879, ii, p. 684.]

ASYSTASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-si^{2}s(su^{6}s)-ta(ta^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Fr., *asystasie.* A genus of acanthaceous herbs or shrubs established by Blume. [B, 19.]

ASYSTASIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)-a^3-si(si^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of acanthaceous plants of the tribe *Justicieæ.* [B, 42.]

ASYSTOLE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}s(a^{3}s)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′to(to^2)-le(la). From α priv., and συστολή, a contraction. Fr., *asystolie.* Ger., *Asystolie.* It., *asistolia.* An abnormal action of the heart characterized by defective contraction and emptying of one or both of the ventricles, particularly in cardiac affections in the stage of compensatory disturbance. [D; M, 1.]—**Cardiataxic a.** Fr., *asystolie cardiataxique.* Temporary a. due to tumultuous action of the heart. [H. Huchard, "Union méd.," June 22, 1886, p. 1013.]—**Cardioplegic a.** Fr., *asystolie cardioplégique* [Gubler]. Permanent paralytic a.; amyocardia. [H. Huchard, *l. c.*]

ASYSTOLIC, adj. A^{2}s-i^{2}st-o^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *asystolique.* Ger., *asystolisch.* Pertaining to or affected with asystole. [A, 385.]

ASYSTOLISM, n. A^{2}s-i^{2}st′o^{2}l-i^{2}zm. See ASYSTOLE.

ÁTÁ (Bengal.), n. The *Anona squamosa.* [B, 181.]

ATAC, n. An alchemical name for talc or nitre. [B, 50.]

ATACAMEZ CORTEX, n. See CINCHONA *bicolor.*

ATACLIN, n. An African name for the *Rhamnus catharticus.* [Adanson (B, 121).]

ATACTIC, adj. A^{2}t-a^{2}k′ti^{2}k. Lat., *atactos, atacticus* (from ἄτακτος, disorderly). Fr., *atactique.* Ger., *atactisch.* It., *atassico.* Sp., *atáctico.* Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, ataxia; irregular, inco-ordinate, arrhythmical. [D, 20.] Cf. ATAXIC.

ATACTOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)″to-mo^{2}rf-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *atactomorpho′seos (-sis).* From ἄτακτος, irregular, and μόρφωσις, a shaping. Fr., *atactomorphose.* In entomology, the state in which a larva passes through its nymphal stage in a condition of almost absolute quiescence, from which it does not emerge until it has been transformed into a perfect insect. [B, 195; L, 41, 109.]

ATACTOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′to^{2}s. See ATACTIC.

ATACTOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)-to′si^2-a^3. A section of the botanical genus *Polypodium*, made by Blume. [B, 121.]

ATACTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ATACTIC.

ATADH, n. The *Rhamnus catharticus.* [L, 105.]

ÁTAICHA (Sanscr.), n. The *Aconitum heterophyllum.* [B, 181.]

ATAKTIKER (Ger.), n. A^3-ta^{3}k′ti^2-ke^{2}r. See ATAXIC (3d def.).

ATALANTA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)′ta^3. 1. See ATALANTIA. 2. Of Nuttall, see PERITOMA.

ATALANTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *atalantie.* A genus of aurantiaceous trees and shrubs established by Correa, distinguished by the leaves being entire, by the stamens being few and united below, and by the single ovule in each loculus of the ovary. [B, 19, 121.]—**A. monophylla** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Limonia monophylla* [Linnæus], *Turrœa virens* [Kön.], *Trichilia spinosa* [Willdenow]. A thorny shrub, about 8 feet in height, growing in Malabar and Coromandel, the fruit of which is called wild lime. The bark of the root is reddish-brown, aromatic, bitter, and antispasmodic; the leaves are aromatic; the fruit has a bitter, acid taste, and has been used in medicine; an oil obtained from the seeds is used externally in rheumatism and paralysis. [B, 19, 172, 180.]

ATALANTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-ti(ti^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A section of the *Limonieæ* made by Reichenbach, comprising *Atalantia, Feronia,* and *Lavanga* (*Luvunga*). [B, 121, 170.]

ATALEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a(a^3)′le^2-a^3. See ATTALEA.

ATALEC (Ar.), n. See ATTALEH.

ATALÉN (Sp.), n. A^3-ta^3-lan′. A place in Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

ATALERRIE (Fr.), n. A^3-ta^3-le^{2}r-re. The *Hydrolea zeylanica.* [B, 121.]

ATALLEC, ATALLECH (Ar.), n's. See ATTALEH.

ATAMARAM, n. The *Anona squamosa.* [Rheede (B, 121).]

ATAMOSCO, ATAMOSKO, n's. A genus of plants made by Adanson, including the *Zephyranthus atamasco.* [B, 121.]

ATANOR, n. "Olla perforata." [B, 50.]

ATANTA, n. A species of *Rhus*, probably akin to the *Rhus tomentosum*, used in Guinea as a roborant. [B, 88.]

ATANTASCH, n. An Abyssinian name for the *Euphorbia depauperata.* [B, 270.]

ATAR, n. Attar of roses. [B, 121.]

ATARACTOPŒESIA, ATARACTOPOESIA, ATARACTOPOIESIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)″to(to^2)-pe(po^2-e^2)-e(a)′si^2-a^3, -po(po^2)-e(a)′si^2-a^3, -poi-e(a)′si^2-a^3. Gr., ἀταρακτοποιησίη

(from ἀτάρακτος, steady, not confused, and ποίησις, a making or doing). Fr., *ataractopoiésie.* Cool and collected behavior, presence of mind. [Hippocrates (A, 322, 325).]

ATARAXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3-ra^{2}x(ra^{3}x)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀταραξία (from α priv., and τάραξις, disturbance). Fr., *ataraxie.* Ger., *Geistesruhe.* It., *atarassia.* Freedom from emotional disturbance. [A, 322, 385.]

ATARUSHA, n. An East Indian name for the *Adhatoda vasica.* [B, 181.]

ATAS, n. The fruit of the *Anona squamosa.* [B, 121.] Cf. ÁTÁ and ATTE.

ATASI (Sanscr.), n. The *Linum usitatissimum.* [B, 181.]

ATASITES (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^3-si(se)'tez(tas). Necker's name for the botanical genus *Gerbera.* [B, 121.]

ATATIER (Fr.), n. A^3-ta^3-ti^2-a. The fruit of the *Clematis viorna.* [B; L, 109.]

ATAUHERO, n. A New Zealand name for the *Rhabdothamnus Solandri.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 737 (B).]

ATAVISM, n. A^{2}t'a^{2}v-i^{2}zm. Lat., *atavismus* (from *atavus,* a forefather). Fr., *atavisme.* Ger., *Atavismus, Stammähnlichkeit.* It., Sp., *atavismo.* 1. Resemblance to one's ancestors. [A, 385.] 2. The reappearance of one of the primitive types in the descendants of parents of different races. [A, 385.] 3. That manifestation of ancestral influence which consists in bodily or mental peculiarities inherited from an ancestor more remote than the father and mother; the reappearance of family traits after they have been in abeyance for one or more generations. [H; K; L, 149.]—**Direct a.** Fr., *atavisme directe.* A. occurring in the direct line of descent. [B, 121.]—**Indirect a.** Fr., *atavisme indirecte.* A term used by Sedgwick to express the phenomenon of the transmission of peculiarities not presented by, or prevailing in the family of, either parent, but possessed by a male by whom the mother had previously been impregnated; the transmission of the peculiarities of a woman's first husband to her children by a succeeding husband. [A. Lingard, "Lancet," Apr. 19, 1884, p. 703.]

ATAVISTIC, adj. A^{2}t-a^{2}v-i^{2}st'i^{2}k. Fr., *atavistique.* Pertaining to atavism. [K.]

ATAW, n. A Gaulish name for the *Nymphæa alba.* [B, 121.]

ATAXACANTHUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)''a^3-ka^{2}n-(ka^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From ἀταξία, irregularity, and ἄκανθα, a spine. Fr., *ataxacanthe.* In botany, having spines disposed irregularly upon the branches and petioles; a species name. [B, 195.]

ATAXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀταξία. Fr., *ataxie.* Ger., *Ataxie.* It., *atassia.* Sp., *ataxia.* 1. Anciently, any morbid state, especially if characterized by disordered, irregular action, such as irregularity of the pulse, or by not conforming to the typical course. [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 314, 325).] 2. An assemblage of nervous symptoms characterized by irregularity and by want of correspondence to the gravity of the disease with which they are apparently associated; indicative of a primary or secondary cerebral affection of greater or less gravity. [Pinel (A, 314).] 3. Inco-ordination of muscular action, especially of the kind mentioned under *locomotor a.* (*q. v.*). [D.] 4. A genus of gramineous plants of the tribe *Phalarideæ,* made by R. Brown, distinguished by the flowers being borne in thyrsoid panicles, each spikelet bearing 2 unequal glumes and 3 flowers, the lower one male and provided with 2 pales, the middle one neuter with 1 pale, and the upper one hermaphrodite with 3 anthers. Bentham and Hooker refer the genus to *Hierochloe.* [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**Abortive locomotor a.** Fr., *ataxie locomotrice fruste.* Syn.: *tabes dolorosa, painful tabes.* The neuralgic form of locomotor a., in which the lancinating pains are the most prominent feature and may remain such for many years. [D, 35.]—**Acute a.** Locomotor a. of rapid development. [D, 35.]—**Alcoholic a.** A form of muscular inco-ordination observed in drunkards, resembling locomotor a.; said to depend on peripheral neuritis. [D, 35; Dreschfeld (M).]—**A. Horsfieldii.** A species of a. (4th def.) growing in Java, which, when crushed, emits a pleasant odor due to the presence of coumarin. [B, 19.]—**A. mensium, A. menstruum.** See *Menstrual a.*—**A. motus.** See *Locomotor a.*—**A. spirituum.** Fr., *ataxie des esprits animaux.* It., *atassia degli spiriti animali.* An instability of the nervous system to which Sydenham attributed nervous disorders. [A, 314.]—**Bulbar a.** Ger., *bulbäre Ataxie.* Locomotor a. occasioned by a lesion of the pons Varolii or of the medulla oblongata. [A. Pick (D, 18).]—**Central a.** Ger., *centrale Ataxie.* A. due to disturbance in the centres which preside over co-ordination. [A. Pick (D, 18).] Cf. *Sensory a.*—**Cerebellar a.** Fr., *ataxie cérébelleuse.* Ger., *cerebelläre Ataxie.* A. depending on disease of the cerebellum; usually to be distinguished by the patient's staggering from side to side like a drunken man and often falling to one side. [A. Pick (M, 1).]—**Cerebral a.** Ger., *cerebrale Ataxie.* A. due to a lesion of the cerebrum. [Friedreich, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," lxviii, p. 216 (L).]—**Choreic a.** Fr., *ataxie choréiforme.* The muscular inco-ordination that accompanies the voluntary movements of patients with chorea. [D, 35.]—**Diphtheritic a.** A form which sometimes follows diphtheria and precedes the occurrence of diphtheritic paralysis. The main phenomena of locomotor a. are observed, and the attack may pass off without paralysis, or it may end in death from nervous exhaustion. [D, 40; A. Pick (M, 1).]—**Drunkards' a.** See *Alcoholic a.*—**Family a., Friedreich's a., Hereditary a** [Friedreich]. Fr., *ataxie héréditaire.* Ger., *hereditäre Ataxie.* It., *atassia ereditaria.* Friedreich's disease; a rare and peculiar disease somewhat resembling locomotor a., but almost always occurring in several children of a family, especially the girls, between the ages of twelve and eighteen years. The preliminary pains are usually absent; there is marked ataxia of the lower limbs, which soon extends to the arms, and subsequently there is a disturbance of speech supposed to depend on inco-ordination, together with nystagmus. The disease lasts for many years, and, being incurable, ends in paralysis, contractures, and atrophy of the muscles involved. [A, 446.]—**Hysterical a.** An assemblage of hysterical phenomena resembling those of locomotor a., but usually without the darting pains. [D, 47.]—**Locomotor a.** Lat., *a. motus.* Fr., *ataxie locomotrice.* Ger., *Bewegungsataxie.* It., *atassia locomotrice.* Sp., *a. locomotriz.* Syn.: *progressive locomotor* (or *motorial*) *a.* [Duchenne] (or *asynergy*), *posterior spinal sclerosis, inflammation* (or *sclerosis*) *of the posterior root-zones of the spinal cord* [Hammond], *tabes dorsalis* (seu *dorsualis*) [Romberg], *consumption of the spinal cord, gray degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord* [Leyden], *cerebral paraplegia* [Gull], *Duchenne's paralysis* (or *disease*). A disease of the nervous system (commonly the posterior root-zones of the dorso-lumbar portion of the spinal cord) usually occurring in middle-aged men, which is generally very chronic in its course, but is believed to prove fatal in all cases. The initial symptoms are variable, the most remarkable of them being lightning-like pains beginning in the back and following the course of the nerves of the lower limbs. After a short time, muscular inco-ordination of the lower limbs (or of the upper limbs also when the spinal lesions are situated at a high level) sets in and becomes the prominent symptom to which the affection owes its name. There is no loss of power in the muscles, and the patient's lack of control over them is due to diminished sensibility, so that he is deprived of the normal guiding sensations, and has to depend almost entirely on the sense of sight—if he shuts his eyes, he is "often entirely unaware of the situation and position of his limbs," and is very apt to fall if he attempts to walk. The tendon reflexes, particularly that of the patella, are almost always diminished or abolished. Visual and auditory disturbances are frequent, especially contraction, inequality, or reflex immobility of the pupils, paralysis of the ocular muscles, atrophy of the optic or the acoustic nerve, and auditory vertigo. "Crises" are often observed, consisting of functional disturbances of the digestive organs or the laryngeal muscles, attacks of renal colic, and, in women, paroxysms of sexual excitement. Various diseases of the joints (tabetic arthropathies) are not uncommon. [A, 394, 446; D, 1.]—**Menstrual a.** Lat., *a. mensium.* Fr., *ataxie menstruelle.* An old term for vicarious menstruation, sometimes applied to other disorders of the menstrual function. [V. Poulet, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," May 14, 1886 (M).]—**Motor a.** Ger., *motorische A.* 1. Locomotor a. 2. A disturbance of the nerve tracts which bear the co-ordinating impulses to the periphery. [D, 18.]—**Muscular a.** Fr., *ataxie musculaire.* Muscular inco-ordination from any cause. [Potain (L, 87).]—**Paralytic a. of the heart.** A condition observed in bulbar affections, without organic disease of the heart; characterized by palpitation, dyspnœa, weakness of the cardiac sounds, œdema, and dropsy. ["Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Sept. 10, 1886, p. 605 (M).]—**Progressive locomotor a.** Fr., *ataxie locomotrice progressive* [Duchenne]. Ger., *progressive locomotorische Ataxie.* It., *atassia locomotrice progressiva.* Sp., *a. locomotriz progresiva.* See *Locomotor a.*—**Sensory a.** Ger., *sensorische Ataxie.* A form of a. (the existence of which is denied by Erb and Friedreich) attributed to disturbance of the nerve tracts leading from the periphery to the centres of co-ordination. [D, 18.] Cf. *Motor a.*—**Spinal a.** Fr., *ataxie spinale.* Ger., *spinale Ataxie.* See *Locomotor a.*—**Static a.** A term for the unsteadiness of locomotor a. observed when the patient attempts to stand erect with the eyes closed and the feet side by side; also for the uncertain movements of the upper limbs in the later stages of the disease. [D, 35.]

ATAXI-AMNESIC, adj. A^{2}t-a^{2}x''i^2-a^{2}m-ne'zi^{2}k. Pertaining to a combination of muscular inco-ordination with loss of memory (said of disturbances of speech). [D, 34.]

ATAXIC, adj. A^{2}t-a^{2}x'i^{2}k. Fr., *ataxique.* 1. See ATACTIC. 2. See ADYNAMIC. 3. As a n. (Ger., *Ataktiker*), a person affected with locomotor ataxia.

ATAXIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^3-ta^{3}x-e, -e'. See ATAXIA.—**A. cardio-vasculaire** (Fr.). Féréol's term for exophthalmic goitre. [F.]—**A. choréiforme** (Fr.). See *Choreic* ATAXIA.—**A. des esprits animaux** (Fr.). See ATAXIA *spirituum.*—**A. locomotrice fruste** (Fr.). See *Abortive locomotor* ATAXIA.—**A. morale** (Fr.). The instability of ideas and volition found in a certain class of hysterical subjects, sometimes accompanied by spasms and visceral pains. [Huchard, "Union méd.," Apr. 29, 1882; "Jour. de méd. de Paris," June 7, 1884, p. 1155 (D).] Cf. ATAXIA *spirituum.*—**A. spasmodique** (Fr.). See *Choreic* ATAXIA.—**Bewegungsa'** (Ger.). See *Motor* ATAXIA.—**Rindena'** (Ger.). Ataxia due to disease of the cerebral cortex. [D, 18.]

ATAXIOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)''i^2-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἀταξία, disorder, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *ataxiocarpées.* The *Acrosticheæ* (*q. v.*); so called because the sporangeia are scattered over the surface of the fertile frond without definite order. [B, 121.]

ATAXMIR (Ar.), n. The treatment of distichiasis, four methods of which were mentioned by Albucasis under this term. [A, 325.]

ATAXO-ADYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)''o(o^2)-a^{2}d-(a^{3}d)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *ataxo-adynamie.* A state of adynamia with ataxia. [A, 385.]

ATAXO-ADYNAMIC, adj. A^{2}t-a^{2}x''o-a^{2}d-i^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. Lat., *ataxo-adynamicus.* Fr., *ataxo-adynamique.* Pertaining to or affected with ataxo-adynamia. [A, 385.]

ATAXODYNAMY, n. A^{2}t-a^{2}x-o-di^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^2. From ἀταξία, confusion, and δύναμις, power. Fr., *ataxodynamie.* Irregularity of the movements of an organ. [L, 109.]

ATAXOPHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o(o^2)-fe(fa)'-mi^2-a^3. From ἀταξία, irregularity, and φάναι, to speak. Fr., *ataxo-*

phémie. It., *atassofemia.* Inco-ordination of speech; also any abnormal cerebral condition on which it depends. [A, 385; L, 44.]

ATAXO-SPASMODIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}t-a^{3}x-o-spa^{3}z-mo-dek. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, choreic ataxia.

ATAXY, n. A^{2}t′a^{2}x-i^2. See ATAXIA.

ATCEBARA, n. A Catalan name for the *Agave americana.* [B, 121.]

ATCHA (Tamil), n. The *Bauhinia racemosa.* [B, 172.]

ATCHAR, n. See ACHAR.

ATCHISO (Jap.), n. The *Hibiscus rosea.* [B, 121.]

ATCHY (Hind.), n. The *Morinda squamosa.* [B, 172.]

ATÉ, n. The fruit of the *Anona squamosa.* [B, 121.] See ATTE and ÁTÁ.

ATEBRAS, n. An alchemical name for a subliming vessel ("uncus aquinus, id est, vas sublimatorium"). [B, 50.]

ATECHNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)′ni^2-a^3. Gr., ἀτεχνία. Fr., *atechnie.* Lack of art, unskillfulness. [Hippocrates (A, 322).] Used also (improperly) for *atecnia* (*q. v.*).

ATECNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}k′ni^2-a^3. Gr., ἀτεκνία (from α priv., and τέκνον, a child). Fr., *atecnie.* Ger., *Ateknie.* Properly, childlessness or barrenness; used also to signify impotence and anaphrodisia. [A, 322, 385.]

ATECNOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}k′no^{3}s. Gr., ἄτεκνος. Ger., *ateknisch.* Childless or barren. [A, 322.]

ATEES, n. See ÁTIS.

ATEGKUDO, ATEGOCUDO, n's. The *Wrightia antidysenterica.* [B, 121.]

ATEIRA, n. An East Indian name for a fruit thought to be that of the *Anona squamosa.* [B, 121.]

ATEL (Ar.), n. The *Juniperus communis.* [Bory (B, 121).]

ATELÆMORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-e^{2}m-(a^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ro(ro^2)-id(ed)′ez(as). From ἀτελής, incomplete, and αἱμοῤῥοΐς, a hæmorrhoid. Fr., *atélémorrhoïdes.* See *Blind* HÆMORRHOIDS.

ATELECTASIAL, adj. A^{2}t-e^{2}l-e^{2}k-ta′zi^{2}a^{3}l. See ATELECTATIC.

ATELECTASIE (Ger.), n. A^3-te^{2}l-e^{2}k-ta^3-ze′. See ATELECTASIS.—**Lungena'** (Ger.). See ATELECTASIS *pulmonum.*

ATÉLECTASIE (Fr.), n. A^3-ta-le^{2}k-ta^3-ze. See ATELECTASIS.

ATÉLECTASIÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-ta-le^{2}k-ta^3-zi^2-a. See ATELECTATIC.

ATELECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-e^{2}k′ta^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *atelecta′seos* (*-ec′tasis*). From ἀτελής, imperfect, and ἔκτασις, extension. Fr., *atélectasie.* Ger., *Atelectase, Atelectasie.* It., *atelettasia.* Sp., *atelectasía.* Defective expansion; as commonly employed, *a. pulmonum* (*q. v.*). [A, 322, 385.]—**Acquired a.** Lat., *a. acquisita.* Collapse of pulmonary tissue from disease. [M, 2.]—**A. adnata.** Congenital a. pulmonum. [M, 2.]—**A. pulmonum.** Fr., *atélectasie des poumons.* Ger., *Lungenatelectasie.* Imperfect expansion of the lungs with consequent persistence of their fœtal condition after birth. [D, 29.]—**Compression a.** Ger., *Compressionsatelectasie.* Pulmonary collapse due to pressure, as by pleural effusion. [L, 54.]—**Obstructive a.** Ger., *Obstructionsatelectasie.* Pulmonary collapse from plugging of a bronchial tube. [L, 54.]—**Post-natal a.** See *Acquired a.*

ATELECTATIC, adj. A^{2}t-e^{2}l-e^{2}k-ta^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *atélectasique, atélectasié.* Ger., *atelectatisch.* Pertaining to or affected with atelectasis. [A, 15.]

ATELEKTASE (Ger.), **ATELEKTASIE** (Ger.), n's. A^3-te^{3}l-e^{2}k-ta^3′ze^2, -ta^3-ze′. See ATELECTASIS.

ATELEKTATISCH (Ger.), adj. A^3-te^{2}l-e^{2}k-ta^3′ti^{2}sh. See ATELECTATIC.

ATÉLENCÉPHALIE (Fr.), n. A^3-ta-la^{3}n^3-sa-fa^{3}l-e. From ἀτελής, incomplete, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Imperfect development of the brain. [L, 49.]

ATELEOBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l″e^2-o(o^2)-bra^{2}n^2-(bra^{3}n^2)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From ἀτελής, imperfect, and βράγχιον, a gill. Syn.: *Imperfecti-branchia* [Hogg]. Amphibious animals with imperfect branchiæ. [B, 78.]

ATELEOPODES (Lat.), n. m. pl A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-e^2-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-ez(as). For deriv., see ATELEOPUS. A tribe of aquatic birds having no thumbs. [Vieillot (L, 180).]

ATELEOPUS (Lat.), adj. A^{3}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-e(e^2)′o(o^2)-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). From ἀτελής. imperfect, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *atéléopode.* Lacking the thumb or some other digit. [L, 41; Vieillot (L, 116).]

ATELEPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-e^2-pla(pla^3)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From ἀτελής, imperfect, and πλάσις, formation. See ATELIA (1st def.).

ATELIA (Lat.), n. f. and n. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-i(e)′a^3. Gr., ἀτέλεια. Fr., *atélie* (1st def.). *atélines* (2d def.). 1. In teratology, a lack of development of a part. [Malcarne (L, 49).] 2. In botany, as a pl., Sprengel's last class of the vegetable kingdom, comprising the orders *Aetherogamia, Epiphyllospermæ. Pteroides, Musci frondosi, Hepaticæ, Hormallophyllæ, Lichenes, Algæ, Gastromyci,* and *Fungi.* [B, 170.]

ATELLA-BASILICATE (It.), n. A^3-te^{2}l′la^3-ba^3-si^{2}l-i^2-ka^3′ta. A place in Italy, where there are hot sulphurous and ferruginous springs. [A, 385.]

ATELOCARDIA [Crampton] (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-o(o^2)-ka^{2}rd′i^2-a^3. From ἀτελής, imperfect, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *atélocardie.* See CARDIATELIA.

ATELOCHEILIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-o(o^2)-ki′(ch^{2}e^2′i^2)-li^2-a^3. From ἀτελής, imperfect, and χεῖλος, the lip. Fr., *atélochalie.* Imperfect development of the lip. [M, 80.]

ATELOENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)″e^{2}l-o(o^2)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. See ATÉLENCÉPHALIE.

ATELOGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)′si^2-a^3. From ἀτελής, imperfect, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Defective development of the tongue. [E.]

ATELOGNATHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-o^{2}g-na(na^3)′thi^2-a^3. From ἀτελής, imperfect, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *atélognathie.* Imperfect development of the lower jaw. [A, 385; L, 49.]

ATELOMYELIA [Béclard] (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)″e^{2}l-o(o^2)-mi-(mu^6)-e(e^2)′li^2-a^3. From ἀτελής, imperfect, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *atélomyélie.* See MYELATELIA.

ATELOPROSOPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)″e^{2}l-o(o^2)-pro^{2}s-o′pi^2-a^3. From ἀτελής, imperfect, and πρόσωπον, the face. Fr., *atéloprosopie.* Imperfect development of the face. [M, 80.]

ATELORRHACHIDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)″e^{2}l-o^{2}r-ra^{2}k-(ra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}d′i^2-a^3. From ἀτελής, imperfect, and ῥάχις, the spine. Fr., *atélorrhachidie.* Imperfect development of the spine. [A, 385.] See SPINA *bifida.*

ATELOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}l-o(o^2)-sto(sto^2)′mi^2-a^3. From ἀτελής, imperfect, and στόμα, the mouth. Defective development of the mouth. [E.]

ATENES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′e^{2}n-ez(as). Gr., ἀτενής (from α intens., and τείνειν, to stretch). Staring. [A, 322.]

ATER (Lat.), adj. A(a^3)′tu^{5}r(te^{2}r). Gr., μέλας. Fr., *noir.* Ger., *schwarz.* It., *nero.* Sp., *negro.* Intensely black. [B, 1.]—**A. succus, Atra bilis.** See MELANCHOLIA.

ATERAMNIA (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)′ni^2-a^3. Gr., ἀτεραμνία. Crudeness, harshness, indigestibility. [A, 325.]

ATERAMNOS, ATERAMNUS, ATEREMNOS, ATEREMNUS (Lat.), adj's. A(a^3)-tu^{5}r(te^{2}r)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)′no^{2}s, -nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s), -e^{2}m′no^{2}s, -nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., ἀτέραμνος, ἀτέρεμνος. 1. Crude, harsh, refractory, indigestible. [A, 322.] 2. Constipated. [A, 311.]

ATERES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e(a)′rez(ras). Gr., ἀτηρής, ἀτηρός. Noxious. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

ATERLUSI, n. The *Aristolochia indica.* [L, 105.] Cf. Ger., OSTERLUZEI.

ATERRIMUS (Lat.), adj., superl. of *ater.* A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}r′ri^2-mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Excessively black, a botanical species name. [B.]

ATESINE, n. A^{3}t′e^{2}s-en. See ATISINE.

ATETERÉ, n. A Carib name for a species of EUPATORIA. [Borg (B, 121).]

ATEUCHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^2′ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). A variety of Egyptian scarabæus, anciently used as an amulet. [A, 385.]

ATHAD, n. Heb., אטד, from an Ar. root meaning to fasten or drive in firmly. [Parkhurst (B).] A Hebrew name for the *Lycium afrum.* [B, 121.]

ATHALAMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′a^3-mi(me). From α priv., and θάλαμος, an inner chamber. Fr., *athalames.* A class of lichens, embracing those in which no organs of fructification had been observed. [Acharius (B, 121, 170).]

ATHALAMOUS, adj. A^{3}th-a^{2}l′a^3-mu^{3}s. Lat., *athalamus.* Fr., *athalame.* Having no visible spore-containing organs (thalami); belonging to the *Athalami.* [B, 7.]

ATHALLINE, ATHALLOUS, adj's. A^{2}th-a^{2}l′len, -lu^{3}s. From α priv., and θαλλός, a palm-leaf. Fr., *athalle.* Having no leaves, or having no thallus. [B; L, 109.]

ATHAMANTA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-a^3-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)′ta^3. Gen., *athamant′æ.* For deriv., see ATHAMANTICUS. Fr., *athamante.* Ger., *Augenwurz.* A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Seselineæ*, established by Linnæus. Most of the species are referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Seseli* and *Peucedanum.* [B, 42, 180.]—**A. ajowan** [Wallich]. See CARUM *copticum.*—**A. annua** [Linnæus]. A species probably identical with *A. Matthioli.* [B, 173, 214.]—**A. aureoselinum.** See PEUCEDANUM *oreoselinum.*—**A. cervaria** [Linnæus]. See PEUCEDANUM *cervaria.*—**A. cervariæfolia** [De Candolle]. See TINGUARRA.—**A. chilioscladica** [Boiss.]. See under SESELI.—**A. chinensis** [Loureiro]. See SELINUM *Monnieri.*—**A. cretensis** [Linnæus], **A. cretica.** Gr., δαῦκος [Hippocrates], δαῦκος κρητικός [Dioscorides]. Fr., *daucus de Candie* (ou *de Crête* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Alpen-Augenwurz, kretische Hirschwurz.* It., *dauco cretico.* Syn.: *Petrocarvi* [Tausch], *Libanotis hirsuta* [Rochloing] (seu *cretensis* [Scopoli]), *daucus creticus* (seu *candianus*), *myrrhis annua.* A perennial European species, of which there are two varieties: the var. α, *hirsuta*, with tomentose leaves, growing on the higher portions of the Alps; and the var. β, *mutellinoides*, with glabrous leaves, growing at lower elevations. The fruit, often called the seed (*semen dauci cretici* [seu *candiani*], seu *myrrhidis annuæ*, seu *athamantidis creticæ*), is oblong-lanceolate, about 3 lines in length, with a contracted neck. It has a pleasant aromatic odor and taste, and was formerly much used as a stimulant, stomachic tonic, diuretic, and emmenagogue. [B, 42, 180, 214.]—**A. daucifolia** [Host.], **A. daucoides** [Roesisch.]. See SESELI *libanotis.*—**A. flexuosa** [Jussieu, "Hortus parisiensis"]. The *Peucedanum silvestre.* [B. 214.]—**A. incana** [Willdenow]. The *Libanotis vulgaris* (*Seseli libanotis*). [B, 214.]—**A. latifolia** [Viviani]. The *Peucedanum cervaria.* [B, 173.]—**A. leucospermum** [Poiret]. The *Seseli leucospermum.* [B, 214.]—**A. libanotis** [Linnæus], **A. lucida** [Retzius]. See SESELI *libanotis.*—**A. macedonica** [Sprengel]. Ger., *macedonische Augenwurz.* See under SESELI.—**A. Matthioli.** 1. Of Wulfen (the *Libanotis rupestris* of Scopoli), a perennial species growing in central Europe. 2. Of De Candolle,

the *A. cretensis*, var. *mutellinoides.* [B, 42, 216.]—**A. maxima** [Chois.]. See *A. cervariæfolia.*—**A. meum** [Linnæus]. See MEUM *athamanticum.*—**A. mutellinoides** [Lamarck]. The *A. cretensis*, var. *mutellinoides.* [B, 214.]—**A. oreoselinum** [Linnæus]. 1. Of Linnæus, the *Peucedanum oreoselinum.* [B, 173, 180.] 2. Of Hudson, the *Seseli libanotis.* [B, 121, 214, 216.]—**A. pisana** [Savi]. The *Peucedanum silvestre.* [B, 214.]—**A. pubescens** [De Candolle]. A variety of *Libanotis vulgaris.* [B, 214.]—**A. roxburghiana** [Wallich]. See CARUM *roxburghianum.*—**A. rupestris** [Vill.]. The *A. cretensis*, var. *mutellinoides.* [B, 216.]—**A. sicula** [Linnæus]. See TINGUARRA.—**Radix athamantæ.** The root of *Meum athamanticum.* [B, 180.]—**Semen athamantæ creticæ.** The fruit of *A. cretica.* [B, 180.]

ATHAMANTHA (Lat.), n. f. A2th(a3th)-a3-ma2n(ma3n)'tha3. 1. Of Scopoli, the *Libanotis* [Crantz]. 2. Of De Candolle and others, the genus *Athamanta* (*q. v.*). [B, 121, 214.]

ATHAMANTICA, ATHAMANTICUM (Lat.), n's f. and n. A2th(a3th)-a3-ma2n(ma3n)'ti2k-a3, -u3m(u4m). See MEUM *athamanticum.*—**Radix athamanticæ.** The root of *Meum athamanticum.* [B, 180.]

ATHAMANTICUS (Lat.), adj. A2th(a3th)-a3-ma2n(ma3n)'ti2k-u3s(u4s). Gr., ἀθαμαντικός. Named for Athamas, a son of Æolus, of Thessaly, or coming from the mountain of the same name (a botanical species name). [A, 312, 380.]

ATHAMANTIN, n. A2th-a3-ma2n'ti2n. Fr., *athamantine.* Ger., *Athamantin.* A substance, $C_{24}H_{30}O_7$, forming slender acicular crystals, of a bitter and acrid taste, found in the root and seeds of *Peucedanum* (*Athamanta*) *oreoselinum.* It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol and in ether. By boiling with hydrochloric acid it is converted into valeric acid and oreoselone. [B, 2, 158.]

ATHAMANTIS (Lat.), n. f. A2th(a3th)-a3-ma2n(ma3n)'ti2s. Gen., *athaman'tidis.* From 'Αθαμαντις, a daughter of Athamas. See ATHAMANTA.

ATHAMANTOID, adj. A2th-a3-ma2n'toid. For deriv., see ATHAMANTICUS and *-oid.** Fr., *athamantoïde.* Resembling the genus *Athamanta.* [L, 109.]

ATHAMANTÖL (Ger.), n. A3-ta3-ma3nt'u5l. An oil obtained from the *Peucedanum* (*Athamanta*) *oreoselinum.* [L, 30.]

ATHAMBIA (Lat.), n. f. A2th(a3th)-a2m(a3m)'bi2-a3. Gr., ἀθαμβία. Imperturbability. [Democritus (A, 322).] Cf. ATARAXIA.

ATHAMOS, n. The *Cicer arietinum.* [B, 121 ; L, 105.]

ATHANASIA (Lat.), n. f. A2th(a3th)-a3n-a(a3)'zi2(si2)-a3. Gr., ἀθανασία (from α priv., and θανεῖν, to die). Fr., *athanasie.* Ger., *Athanasie, Unsterblichkeit.* 1. An old name for various medicines, to express their extraordinary virtues (*e. g.*, tansy, because, when inserted into the nostrils of a corpse, it was said to prevent putrefaction). [L, 84, 94, 97, 109, 119.] 2. A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Senecionidæ*, established by Linnæus ; so called from the flowers preserving their freshness for a long time. [B, 19.]—**A. amara** [Cervantes]. Sp., *prodigiosa* [Mex. Ph.]. A species of A. (2d def.) growing in the temperate parts of Mexico, the leaves of which are said to be tonic and anthelminthic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 774 (B) ; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]—**A. magna.** An old name for a certain preparation used for dysentery and for various hæmorrhages. [A, 325.]—**A. maritima** [Linnæus]. See DIOTIS *candidissima.*—**Herba** (seu **Flores,** seu **Summitates**) **athanasiæ.** The herb of *Tanacetum vulgare.* [B, 180.]

ATHANASIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2th(a3th)-a2n(a3n)-a3-zi-(si2)'e2-e(a3-e2). A subtribe of composite plants belonging to the *Anthemideæ* of De Candolle (the *Artemisieæ* of Lessing), including species with a paleaceous receptacle, corymbose heads usually discoid, and alternate leaves. [B, 121, 170.]

ATHANATOS (Lat.), n. m. A2th(a3th)-a2n(a3n)'a3-to2s. From ἀθάνατος, immortal. An old name for the *Lydanis coronaria.* [L, 94.]

ATHANOR, n. A2th'a2n-o2r. From Ar., *al-tannûr* (pronounced *at-tannûr*), and this from Hebrew תנור, a furnace, from root *nûr, fire.* [B, 52.] Lat., *furnus philosophorum* (seu *philosophicus compositus*, seu *turritus*, seu *chymicus*), *uterus chymicus* (seu *spagyricus*), *piger Henricus.* Fr., *fourneau des paresseux.* Ger., *Acanor, faule Heinz.* A sort of self-feeding charcoal furnace formerly used by chemists, in which the reserve of fuel was contained in a hollow cylinder above the fire, and subsided gradually as the combustion made room for it—precisely as in the modern "base-burning" stove. The name is said to have been given it by Raymond Lully. [A, 1, 322.]

ATHAPSIA, n. Fr., *athapsie.* A Portuguese name for the *Ipomœa turpethum.* [A, 259 ; L, 87.]

ATHAR, n. See ATTAR.

ATHARA (Lat.), n. f. A2th(a3th)'a3-ra3. Gr., ἀθάρα. An ancient term for husked wheat, also for pap or porridge. [Pliny (A, 318) ; A, 387.]

ATHARASA, n. A name for a plant, probably a *Tamarix* (Ar., *el-tharsa*), found in the Latin version of an Arabic work wrongly attributed to Aristotle. [B, 121.]

ATHARE (Lat.), n. f. A2th(a3th)'a3-re(ra). Gr., ἀθάρη. See ATHARA.

ATHARODES (Lat.), adj. A2th(a3th)-a3-ro'dez(das). See ATHERODES.

ATHAROMA (Lat.), n. n. A2th(a3th)-a3-ro'ma3. See ATHEROMA.

ATHECATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A2th(a3th)-e2k(ak)-a(a3)'ta3. From α priv., and θήκη (see THECA). See GYMNOBLASTEA.

ATHELASMUS (Lat.), n. m. A2th(a3th)-e2l(al)-a2z(a3s)'mu3s-(mu4s). From α priv., and θηλασμός (from θηλή, the nipple), suckling. Inability to give suck, especially from imperfect development of the nipple. [A, 322 ; L, 81.]

ATHELES (Lat.), adj. A2th(a3th)-e(a)'lez(las). Gr., ἀθηλής (from α priv., and θηλή, the nipple). 1. Having no nipples. [A, 322.] 2. Never having given suck. [A, 311.] 3. As a n., a child that has not been suckled. [A, 322.] Cf. ATHELUS.

ATHELIA (Lat), n. f. A2th(a3th)-e(a)'li2-a3. Fr., *athélie.* 1. The state of having no nipple. [A, 33.] 2. A genus of *Fungi* made by Persoon, now regarded as the byssoid state of certain *Telephoræ.* [B, 121.]

ATHELUS (Lat.), adj. A2th(a3th)-e(a)'lu3s(lu4s). Gr., ἄθηλος (from α priv., and θηλή, the nipple). 1. Weaned. 2. Having never been suckled. [A, 322.]

ATHELXIS (Lat.), n. f. A2th(a3th)-e2lx'i2s. Gen., *athelx'eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἄθελξις (from ἀθέλγειν, to draw off or press out). Fr., *athelxie.* The act of suckling or pressing out milk from the breast. [A, 322 ; L, 41, 109.]

ATHEM (Ger.), n. A3'te2m. The breath ; respiration. [L, 80.]—**Accessorische A'muskeln.** The auxiliary respiratory muscles. [J, 53.]—**A'bar.** Respirable. [J.]—**A'barkeit.** Respirability. [L, 43.]—**A'beklemmung, A'beschwerden.** Difficulty of breathing. [L, 50 ; M.]—**A'bewegungen.** The movements of respiration. [J, 53.]—**A'centrum.** See *Respiratory* CENTRE.—**A'folge.** The respiratory rhythm. [L.]—**A'frequenz.** The respiratory rate. [J.]—**A'geräusch.** The respiratory murmur. [A, 317.]—**A'grösse.** The breathing capacity. [J.]—**A'höhlen.** The dilated spaces formed in plants by the intercellular passages beneath each stoma. [B, 49.]—**A'holen.** To draw a breath ; as a n., respiration. [A, 315.]—**A'los.** Breathless. [A, 315.]—**A'losigkeit.** Breathlessness. [A, 315.]—**A'messer.** See SPIROMETER.—**A'messung.** See SPIROMETRY.—**A'muskeln.** The respiratory muscles. [J, 53.]—**A'nerven.** The nerves supplying the respiratory apparatus. [J, 53.]—**A'noth.** The sensation of the necessity of breathing.—**A'pause.** The period of rest which is observed after an expiration and before the beginning of the succeeding inspiration. [J.]—**A'probe.** An examination of the lungs of a dead body for medico-legal purposes. [L, 135.]—**A'raum.** See *A'grösse.*—**A'schöpfen.** To breathe. [A, 315.]—**A'schwankung.** The variation of the breathing in depth, frequency, etc. [J, 53.]—**A'stickung.** Dyspnœa. [M, 6.]—**A'zäpfchen, A'zäpflein.** The uvula. [A, 315.]—**A'zug.** A breath. [A, 315.]—**A'zünglein.** 1. The uvula. [A, 315.] 2. The epiglottis. [L, 43.]—**Bell'scher A'nerv.** The spinal accessory nerve. [L, 115.]—**Beschwerliches A'holen.** Excessive dyspnœa. [L, 80.]—**Cheyne-Stokes'scher A.** See *Cheyne-Stokes* RESPIRATION.—**Kurzer A.** Shortness of breath. [A, 315.]—**Leichter A.** Free respiration. [L, 43.]—**Mittlere vitale A'lage.** That state of the lungs in which they are moderately filled with air, as in ordinary breathing. [Panum (J, 53).]—**Schwerer A., Schwerer A'zug.** Dyspnœa ; gasping or sighing respiration. [A, 315.]

ATHENA (Lat.), n. f. A2th(a3th)-e(a)'na3. From 'Αθηνᾶ (='Αθήνη), the goddess Athene. The name of an ancient vulnerary plaster of complex composition. [Gorræus (A, 325) ; L, 94.]

ATHENATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. A2th(a3th)-e2n(an)-a3-to'ri2-u3m(u4m). A thick glass cover for a cucurbit, used by the old chemists in subliming. Its neck led into the cucurbit, instead of winding around it. [A, 325.]

ATHENIPPIUM, ATHENIPPON, ATHENIPPUM (Lat.), n's n. A2th(a3th)-e2n(an)-i2p'pi2-u3m(u4m), -i2p'po2n, -pu3m(pu4m). Gr., ἀθηνίππιον, from the name of its inventor. Syn. : *diasmyrnes.* An ancient collyrium containing pompholyx, oxide of copper, saffron, myrrh, spikenard, hæmatite, white pepper, opium, and Chian wine. [Gorræus [L, 116).]—**Athenippon panchreston.** Another collyrium described by Galen. [L, 94.]

ATHENOR, n. A2th'e2n-o2r. See ATHANOR.

ATHER (Lat.), n. m. A(a3)'thu5r(thar). Gen., *a'theros* (*-ris*). Gr., ἀθήρ. 1. See AWN. 2. The point or barb of a weapon. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ATHER, n. See ATTAR.

ATHERA (Lat.), n. f. A2th(a3th)-e(a)'ra3. See ATHARA.

ATHERANDRA (Lat.), n. f. A2th(a3th)-e2r-a2n(a3n)'dra3. From ἀθήρ, an awn or spike, and ἀνήρ, a man. A genus of climbing asclepiadaceous shrubs, of the tribe *Periploceæ*, established by Decaisne. [B, 19, 42.]

ATHERAPEUSIA (Lat.), n. f. A2th(a3th)-e2r-a3-pu2'si2-a3. Gr., ἀθεραπευσία (from α priv., and θεραπεύειν, to give medical attendance). Want of care or attendance, neglect of a patient. [A, 387.]

ATHERAPEUTOS (Lat.), adj. A2th(a3th)-e2r-a3-pu2'to2s. Gr., ἀθεράπευτος. 1. Neglected, not taken care of, not cured. 2. Incurable. [A, 387.]

ATHERE (Lat.), n. f. A2th(a3th)-e(a)'re(ra). Gr., ἀθήρη. See ATHARA.

ATHÉREUX (Fr.), adj. A3-ta-ru5. See ATHEROID (2d def.).

ATHER-GUL, n. From *attar* (*q. v.*), and Pers., *gul*, a rose. [B.] See ATTAR *of roses.*

ATHERICERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A2th(a3th)-e2r-i2s(i2k)'e2r-a3. From ἀθήρ, a point, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *athéricères.* Cuvier's name for one of the primary divisions of dipterous insects. [L, 108.]

ATHERICEROUS, adj. A2th-e2r-i2s'e2r-u3s. Lat., *athericerus.* Fr., *athéricère.* Having the lower and side pieces of the suckers setaceous (said of dipterous insects). [L. 116.]

ATHERINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2th(a3th)-e2r-i2n-i2d-e(a3e2). A family of mugiliform *Acanthopterygii.* [L, 207.]

ÄTHERISCH (Ger.), adj. A'te^{2}r-i^{2}sh. Aerial, ethereal. [L, 52.]

ATHERMAL, adj. A^{2}th-u^{5}rm'a^{2}l. Gr., ἄθερμος (from α priv., and θέρμη, heat). Fr., *athermal*. Ger., *athermisch*. Cool (said of spring waters of a temperature between 0° and 15° C. [= 32° and 59° F.]). [A, 385.]

ATHERMANCY, n. A^{2}th-u^{5}rm'a^{2}n-si^2. From α priv., and θερμαίνεσθαι, to become heated. Fr., *athermanéité*. The state of being athermanous. [B, 21.]

ATHERMANOUS, adj. A^{2}th-u^{5}rm'a^{2}n-u^{3}s. Fr., *athermane*. Ger., *atherman*. Impervious to, or not transmitting, radiant heat (the opposite of diathermanous). [L, 49.]

ATHERMASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-u^{5}rm(e^{2}rm)-a(a^3)'si^2-a^3. From α priv., and θερμασία, heat. Fr., *athermasie*. Absence of heat. [L, 41, 109.]

ATHERMENNIG (Ger.), n. A^3'te^{2}r-me^{2}n-ni^{2}g. See Agrimonia.

ATHERMIC, adj. A^{2}th-u^{5}rm'i^{2}k. Gr., ἄθερμος (from α priv., and θέρμη, heat). Fr., *athermique*. Ger., *athermisch*. 1. Athermanous (*q. v.*). [L, 41.] 2. Taking place without raising the bodily temperature. [A, 385.]

ATHERMOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-u^{5}rm(e^{2}rm)-o'si^2-a^3. See Athermasia.

ATHERMOSYSTALTIC, adj. A^{2}th-u^{5}rm-o-si^{2}s-ta^{2}lt'i^{2}k. From α priv., θέρμη, heat, and συσταλτικός, contracting. Fr., *athermosystaltique*. Not contracting under the influence of heat (said of muscles). [K ; L, 158.]

ATHEROID, adj. A^{2}th'e^{2}r-oid. Gr., ἀθερώδης. Lat., *atherodes*. Fr., *athéroïde, athéreux*. Ger., *ährenartig, ährenförmig* (1st def.), *voll Aehren* (2d def.). 1. Resembling an ear or spike, aristiform. [A, 322 ; B, 78.] 2. Full of spikes, spicate, aristate. [B, 78.] 3. Mealy ; gruel-like. [B, 78.]

ATHEROLOGION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}r-o(o^2)-lo(lo^2)'-ji^2(gi^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀθερολόγιον (from ἀθήρ, the point of a weapon, and λέγειν, to gather). An ancient forceps for extracting thorns, splinters, etc. [A, 387.]

ATHEROMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}r(ar)-o'ma^3. Gen., *atherom'atos (-tis)*. Gr., ἀθήρωμα (from ἀθήρη, porridge). Fr., *athérome, loupe enkystée, molluscum stéarique*. Ger., *Atherom, Breigeschwulst, Balggeschwulst, Grützbeutelgeschwulst*. It., *ateroma*. Sp., *ateroma, lobanillo*. Syn.: *steatoma, acue sebacea molluscum, cystis sebacea, lupia, talpa*. 1. Properly, a wen (a sebaceous cyst) ; a subcutaneous cyst of considerable size, consisting of the retained contents of one or more sebaceous follicles, situated most commonly on the scalp, forehead, neck, or back, usually covered with skin unaltered in appearance ; so called from the porridge-like character of the contents. [G.] 2. Any morbid deposit resembling the contents of a wen. The ancients applied the term to glands affected with scrofulous degeneration. [Celsus (A, 318).] It is now often applied to atheromatous degeneration of an artery.—**Arterial a.** Lat., *a. arteriale*. Fr., *athérome artériel*. The formation of yellowish patches, consisting mostly of fat granules ; on the inner surface of the elastic coat of an artery, which subsequently assume the consistence of gruel. [A, 385.]—**A. cutis.** See *A.* (1st def.).—**Blepharo-a.** See the major list.—**Capillary a.** Fr., *athérome des capillaires*. The formation in the walls of the capillaries of fatty granules like those of the early stage of arterial a.

ATHEROMASIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^2)-ma(ma^3)'-si^2-a^3. Fr., *athéromasie*. It., *ateromasia*. Atheromatous degeneration of an artery. [Sanné, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Feb., 1887.]

ATHEROMATOUS, adj. A^{2}th-e^{2}r-o^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *atheromaticus, atheromatodes*. Fr., *athéromateux*. Ger., *atheromatös*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, caused by, or affected with, atheroma. [A, 322.]

ATHEROPOGON (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^2)-po'go^{2}n-(gon). Gen., *atheropogo'nos (-nis)*. From ἀθήρ, a spike, and πώγων, the beard. A section of the botanical genus *Bouteloua* (*q. v.*).

ATHEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}r(ar)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *athero'seos (-sis)*. See Atheromasia.

ATHEROSPERMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'a^3. Gen., *atherosperm'atos (-tis)*. From ἀθήρ, a beard, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *athérosperme*. A genus of trees of the order *Atherospermaceæ*, established by Labillardière. [B, 42.]—**A. moschatum** [Labillardière (who wrote *A. moschata*)]. The Tasmanian or Australian sassafras ; a large tree growing in New Holland, bearing opposite leaves and monœcious axillary flowers. The male flower is campanulate, with from 10 to 12 fertile and several barren stamens ; the female flower contains numerous sessile ovaries with one cell and one ovule. The bark (sassafras bark) yields a volatile oil which is said to act, in drop-doses, as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and cardiac sedative ; it also contains wax, a fixed oil, gum sugar, protein matters, a brownish-red aromatic resin (said to have the composition $C_{21}H_{32}O_5$), butyric and oxalic acids, atherospermatannic acid, and an alkaloid called atherospermine. [B, 5, 19. 75, 196.]—**A. Novæ Zealandiæ** [Hooker]. See Laurelia *Novæ Zelandiæ*.—**A. sassafras** [A. Cunningham]. See Doryphora *sassafras*.—**A. sempervirens** [H. Baillon]. See Laurelia *sempervirens*.

ATHEROSPERMACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}r(ar)-o-(o^2)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *athérospermacées*. Of Lindley, an order of trees the fruit of which is an aromatic nut provided with a permanent style covered with long hairs ; by Bentham and Hooker made a tribe of the *Monimiaceæ*. [B, 19, 42.]

ATHEROSPERMATANNIC ACID, n. A^{2}th-e^{2}r-o-spu^{5}rm-a^3-ta^{2}n'ni^{2}k. Fr., *acide athérosperma-tannique*. Ger., *Atherospermagerbsäure*. A variety of tannic acid, obtained from the bark of *Atherosperma moschatum*, the lead salt of which has the composition $C_{10}H_{14}O_3$.Pb [B, 196] or $C_{16}H_{14}Pb_2O_3$. [B, 207.]

ATHEROSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}r(ar)-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *athérospermées*. 1. Of R. Brown and Bentham and Hooker, the *Atherospermaceæ*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of nyctagineous plants, comprising the subdivisions *Pneumeæ, Chimonantheæ*, and *Calycantheæ*. [B, 170.]

ATHEROSPERMINE, n. A^{2}th-e^{2}r-o-spu^{5}rm'en. Fr., *athérospermine*. Ger., *Atherospermin*. An alkaloid extracted by Zezer from the bark of the *Atherosperma moschatum* ; a grayish, light, odorless, bitter powder, $C_{30}H_{40}N_2O_5$, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, and readily soluble in alcohol and in chloroform. [B, 5, 196, 207.]

ATHEROUS, adj. A^{2}th'e^{2}r-oid. See Atheroid (2d def.).

ATHERUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}r(ar)-u^2(u)'re^2-e-(a^3-e^2). A subtribe of dracunculineous plants made by Blume, including the single genus *Atherurus*. [B, 170.]

ATHERURUS [Blume] (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}r(ar)-u^2(u)'-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). The botanical genus *Pinellia* (*q. v.*). [B, 42.]—**A. ternatus** [Blume]. See Pinellia *tuberifera*.

ATHETOID, adj. A^{2}th'e^{2}t-oid. From ἄθετος (see Athetosis), and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *athetotisch*. Resembling athetosis. [D.]

ATHETOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-e^{2}t-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *athet-o'seos (-sis)*. From ἄθετος (from α priv., and τιθέναι, to bring into position), without fixed position (see also *-osis**). Fr., *athétose*. Ger., *Athetose*. It., *atetosi*. Sp., *atetosis*. Syn.: *Hammond's disease*. An affection of the nervous system described by W. A. Hammond in 1871 and considered by him to be due to degenerative changes in the brain and to be distinct from post-hemiplegic chorea, with which it has been confounded. It is characterized by involuntary movements of the fingers and toes, usually of one side only, of a slow, apparently determinate, systematic, and uniform character, with a tendency to distortion ; often preceded and accompanied by other symptoms of cerebral disease, especially epileptic seizures and impairment of the intellect, and attacking middle-aged men of intemperate habits. In a case observed by S. Ringer, lesions of the optic thalamus, the corpus striatum, and adjacent parts were found after death. [A, 394.]

ATHIN (Ar.), n. The *Antirrhinum*. [L, 105.]

ATHLETE, n. A^{2}th'let. Gr., ἀθλητής, ἀθλητήρ (from ἀθλεῖν, to contend with). Lat., *athleta*. Fr., *athlète*. Ger., *Athlet*. It., *atleta*. A person of powerful build and great muscular development, or one who practises bodily exercises for the purpose of increasing his muscular power. [A, 322, 385.]

ATHLETIC, adj. A^{2}th-le^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., ἀθλητικός. Lat., *athleticus*. Fr., *athlétique*. Ger., *athletisch*. It., *atletico*. Pertaining to, of the character of, or resembling, an athlete or the exercises practised by athletes. [A, 322, 385.]

ATHLETICS, n. sing. A^{2}th-le^{2}t'i^{2}ks. Fr., *athlétique*. Ger., *Athletik*. The art and exercises of athletes. [A, 315.]

ATHLIPTOS, ATHLIPTUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-li^{2}p'to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἄθλιπτος. Fr., *athlipte*. Ger., *athliptisch*. Setting in suddenly without premonition (said of fevers). [Galen (M, 59).]

ATHMEN (Ger.). v. intr. and n. A^{3}t'me^{2}n. To breathe ; as a n., breath, respiration. [D ; J.]—**A'röhre.** A siphon (of a mollusc). [L, 228.]—**A'sbedürfniss.** The respiratory sense. [J.]—**A'scentrum.** A respiratory centre. [J.]—**A'sstoff.** See Elements *of respiration*.—**Ausa'.** To breathe out, expire, exhale. [A, 315.]—**Baucha'.** Abdominal respiration. [L.]—**Schwera'.** To breathe with difficulty. [A, 315.]—**Tiefa'.** To draw a long, deep breath. [A, 315.]

ATHMUNG (Ger.), n. A^{3}t'mung. Respiration. [J.]—**Aeussere A.** See *External* respiration.—**A'losigkeit.** See Apnœa.—**A'sapparat.** The respiratory apparatus. [J.]—**A'sbewegungen.** The respiratory movements. [J.]—**A'sbreite.** The circumference of the chest when a full breath is taken and held. [M. 1.]—**A'scapacität des Blutes.** The respiratory capacity of the blood (*i. e.*, its capacity to absorb oxygen). [Maragliano, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 881 (B).]—**A'scentrum.** A respiratory centre. [J.]—**A'scurve.** A graphic tracing showing the respiratory movements. [J, 53.]—**A'sdruck.** Syn.: *Respirationsdruck*. The pressure of the air in the respiratory tract ; less than the atmospheric pressure during inspiration and greater during expiration. [J, 19, 53.]—**A'sfähig.** Capable of breathing. [A, 315.]—**A'sform.** A type of respiration. [J, 53.]—**A'sgeräusch.** The respiratory murmur. [A. 315.]—**A'sgrösse.** 1. According to Budge. the air inspired and expired at one breath ; the tidal air or the breathing capacity. [J, 7.] 2. According to Rosenthal, the air inhaled at one inspiration multiplied by the number of inspirations in a minute. [J, 53.] Cf. *Respiratory* volume.—**A'shöhle.** A respiratory cavity. [A, 46.]—**A'sluft.** See *Tidal* air.—**A'smechanismus.** The mechanism of respiration. [J, 53.]—**A'smedium.** The medium (air or water) in which respiration is carried on. [J, 52.]—**A'smuskeln.** The respiratory muscles. [J.]—**A'snoth.** The sensation of the necessity of breathing.—**A'splasma.** Brass's term for the intermediate of the three layers into which he divides the body of a cell ; supposed to be especially concerned in the assumption of oxygen. [J, 55, 60.]—**A'sraum.** A respiratory cavity ; the lungs. [J, 52.]—**A'srhythmus.** The respiratory rhythm. [J.]—**A'sstillstand.** A cessation of the respiratory movements in either the inspiratory or the expiratory phase. [J, 19, 40.] See *Expiratory* and *Inspiratory* tetanus.—**A'stypus.** A type of respiration. [J, 53.]—**A'sunterbrechung.** An interruption or intermission of respiration. [J, 52.]—**A'swege.** The respiratory passages. [M, 6.]—**A'swerkzeug.** The respiratory apparatus. [M, 6.]—**A's-zentrum.** A respiratory centre. [B, 49.]—**Cheyne-Stokes'sches A'sphänomen.** See *Cheyne-Stokes* respiration.—**Darma'.**

The process of the absorption and evolution of gas by the mucous membrane of the intestines. [B, 49.]—**Hauta'.** Cutaneous respiration. [B, 49.]—**Innere A.** Internal respiration, tissue respiration. [B, 49.]—**Intramolekuläre A.** The respiration of plants when, being deprived of a free supply of oxygen, they form carbon dioxide at the expense of the carbon and oxygen of their own tissues. [B, 49.]—**Luxusa'.** The introduction into the lungs of an amount of air in excess of that which the system actually requires; a phenomenon regarded by Mosso as occurring in normal respiration. [Du Bois-Raymond's "Archiv.," 1886; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Feb. 19, 1887, p. 133 (B).]—**Periodische A.** Breathing which presents periodical variations in intensity and rhythm, or periodical intermissions. [Mosso, Du Bois-Raymond's "Archiv.," 1886; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Feb. 19, 1887, p. 133 (B).]—**Ruhige A.** Tranquil respiration. [J.]—**Tiefe A.** A full inspiration. [J.]

ATHON (Ger.), n. A^3-ton'. The *Asplenium trichomanes.* [B, 49.]

ATHONDAIYALAI, n. An East Indian name for the *Caparis horrida.* [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3.]

ATHONOR, n. See Athanor.

ATHORACICA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *athoracicus* (*q. v.*). A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-o-ra^{2}s(ra^{3}k)'i^{2}k-a^3. Blainville's name for a class of the *Decapoda,* including those *Crustacea* which apparently have no thorax. [B, 195.]

ATHORACICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-o-ra^{2}s(ra^{3}k)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv., and θώραξ (see Thorax). Fr., *athoracique.* Having no thorax. [L, 42.]

ATHORACOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-o^{2}r(or)''a^3-ko(ko^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From α priv., θώραξ (see Thorax), and κεφαλή, the head. See Acephalogaster.

ATHORECTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-o-re^{2}k(rak)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἀθώρηκτος. Sober, not drunk. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

ATHORYBIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-o^{2}r-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)-i(i^2)'-a^3-de(da^3-e^2). In zoology, a family of the *Physophoridæ,* characterized by the hydrosoma having nectocalices, but without hydrophyllia, by the distal end of the filiform cœnosarc being dilated, and by the pneumatocyst being small. [Huxley (L, 147).]

ATHREPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-re^{2}p's'i^2-a^3. From α priv., and θρέψις (from τρέφειν, to nourish), nutrition. Fr., *athrepsie.* Ger., *Athrepsie.* It., *atrepsia.* Defective nutrition; Parrot's term for a chronic state of malnutrition in infants, attributed to faulty development, characterized by progressive emaciation, with greenish, liquid evacuations from the bowels, vomiting, and loss of digestive power. [A, 385; D, 40.]

ATHRIX (Lat.), adj. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)'ri^{2}x. Gen., *at'richos* (*-chis*). Gr., ἄθριξ (from α priv., and θρίξ, the hair). 1. Devoid of hair. [G.] 2. Weak, enervated. [Galen (A, 325).]

ATHRIXIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-ri^{2}x-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *athrixiées.* A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Inuloideæ,* comprising herbs and under-shrubs with leaves flat or recurved at the border; a non-paleaceous receptacle; homogamous radiate, or sometimes subdiscoid, heads; the flowers usually fertile, or those of the disc alone sterile, with styles having truncate divisions. [B, 42, 121.]

ATHRŒSMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-re^{2}z'(ro^2'e^{2}s)-ma^3. Gen., *athrœs'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., ἄθροισμα (from ἀθροίζειν, to collect). 1. In the Epicurean philosophy, a concourse of atoms. [Diogenes (A, 311).] 2. According to the empirics, a collection of observations. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

ATHROON (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *athroos* (*q. v.*). A^{2}th(a^{3}th)'-ro(ro^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀθρόον. A group, a collection (as of phenomena). [Galen (A, 325).]

ATHROOPOMPHOLYX (Lat.), n. f. and m. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)''-ro(ro^2)-o(o^2)-po^{2}m'fo(fo^2)-li^{2}x(lu^{6}x). Gen., *athroopomphol'ygos* (*-gis*). For deriv., see Athroos and Pompholyx. See Pompholyx *conferta.*

ATHROOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)'ro(ro^2)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀθρόος. Ger., *gehäuft.* Heaped up, aggregated, copious (said of cutaneous lesions and of secretions). [L, 94; M, 13.]

ATHROPOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-ro(ro^2)-po^{2}m'a^3-ta^3. See Clistenterata.

ATHROSOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-ro(ro^2)-so^{2}f'i^{2}t-(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From ἀθρόος, accumulated, and φυτόν, a plant. Necker's term for an order of plants, including many genera, such as *Jungermannia, Riccia, Fucus, Lichen, Ulva, Conferva,* etc., now placed in widely different orders. [B, 170.]

ATHRUPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-ru-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). From ἀθρόος, accumulated, and φύλλον, a leaf. Loureira's name for *Myrsine* (*q. v.*). [B, 170.]

ATHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-i(u^6)'mi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀθυμία (from α priv., and θυμός, animation). Fr., *athymie.* Ger., *Muthlosigkeit.* 1. Mental dejection. [Hippocrates (A, 325).] 2. See Apsychia.

ATHYMICUS, ATHYMUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -i(u^6)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., ἄθυμος. Ger., *schwermüthig.* Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, athymia. [A, 322.]

ATHYMY, n. A^{2}th-i'mi^2. See Athymia.

ATHYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *athyrion.* A genus of ferns of the suborder *Polypodiaceæ,* closely allied to *Asplenium,* from which it is distinguished by the sori being innate or somewhat resembling a horse-shoe in shape. [B, 19.]—**A. asplenioides** [Desvaux], **A. cyclosorum** [Rupr.], **A. filix fœmina** [Roth]. See Asplenium *filix fœmina.*—**A. filix mas.** See Aspidium *filix mas.*—**A. lætum** [Gray], **A. laxum** [Schum.]. See Asplenium *filix fœmina.*—**A. ovatum** [Newman]. See Asplenium *filix fœmina.*—**A. tripinnatum** [Rupr.]. See Asplenium *filix fœmina.*

ATHYRUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}th(a^{3}th)'i^2(u^6)-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See Lathyrus.

ATI, n. A Tahiti name for the *Caulophyllum inophyllum.* [B, 121.]

ATIBALÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Sida rhombifolia.* [B, 181.]

ATINCAR, n. An alchemical name for borax. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

ATINIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}n'i^2-a^3. The *Ulmus campestris,* or perhaps the *Carpinus betulus.* [Pliny (B, 88).]

ATINKAL, ATINKAR, n's. See Atincar.

ATIPOLO, n. A name in the Philippine Islands for the jacktree (*Artocarpus*). [B, 88.]

ATIRBESIA, n. An African name for the *Marrubium vulgare.* [B, 88.]

ATIRSITA, n. Fr., *atirsite.* The *Plantago coronopus.* [B, 121.]

ÁTIS, n. A common name in India for the *Aconitum heterophyllum.* [B, 5, 181.] It is also applied to the root of *Aconitum napellus* and to the root of another plant, probably the *Asparagus sarmentosus.* [L, 78.]

ATISINE, n. A^{2}t'i^{2}s-en. From *átis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *atisine.* Ger., *Atisin.* An alkaloid, $C_{46}H_{74}N_2O_6$, found in *Aconitum heterophyllum.* [A, 319; B, 5, 8.]

ATITARA, n. The *Desmoncus* [Martius]; according to Adanson, the *Calamus rotang.* [B, 121.]

ÁTIVISHA, n. The *Aconitum heterophyllum.* [B, 181.]

ATJA, n. An Abyssinian name for the *Triticum arras.* [B, 121.]

AT KULAGI, n. The flowers and ripe or nearly ripe fruit of a variety of *Rheum,* said to contain iron and tannin, used in Turkestan in the preparation of baths for rheumatism. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, p. 104 (B).]

ATLANCHANA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. A^{3}t-la^{3}n-cha^3'na^3. A Mexican name for the *Cuphea lanceolata.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 776 (B).]

ATLANTACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-ta(ta^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-a^3. See Pteropoda.

ATLANTAD [Barclay], adv. A^{2}t-la^{2}nt'a^{2}d. Toward the atlas (*q. v.* for deriv.). [L, 141.]

ATLANTAL, ATLANTAN [Barclay], adj's. A^{2}t-la^{2}nt'a^{2}l, -a^{2}n. Gr., Ἀτλαντικός. Lat., *atlanticus.* Fr., *atlantique.* Ger., *atlantisch.* Pertaining to, connected with, or directed toward, the atlas; hence, superior (in this sense, said of the upper limbs). [L, 141.]

ATLANTIC CITY, n. A^{2}t-la^{2}nt'i^{2}k si^{2}t'i^2. A seaside resort in southern New Jersey, esteemed in the climatic treatment of consumption. [B. Reed, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," xxxiii, p. 325.]

ATLANTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)'ti^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of molluscs of the order *Nucleobranchiata* (*Heteropoda*), class *Gasteropoda.* There is a well-developed shell into which the animal can retire; the branchiæ are contained in a dorsal mantle-cavity; and the shell is symmetrical, discoidal, and sometimes having an operculum. [A, 359.]

ATLANTI-OBLIQUUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)''ti^2-o^{2}b-li(li^2)'kwu^{3}s(kwu^{4}s). E. Coues's name for the obliquus capitis superior muscle. ["Med. Record," July 23, 1887 (L).]

ATLANTION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-ti(te)'o^{2}n. Gr., ἀτλάντειον. An old name for the atlas (the bone). [A, 325.]

ATLANTI-RECTUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)''ti^2-re^{2}k'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). E. Coues's name for the rectus capitis posticus minor muscle. ["Med. Record," July 23, 1887 (L).]

ATLANTIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)-ti(te)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., Ἀτλάντειος. See Atlantal.

ATLANTO-AXIAL, ATLANTO-AXOID, adj's. A^{2}t-la^{2}nt''-o-a^{2}x'i^2-a^{2}l, -a^{2}x'oid. Lat., *atlanto-axialis, atlanto-axoideus.* Fr., *atloïdo-axoïdien.* Pertaining to the bones termed the atlas and the axis. [L.]

ATLANTO-MANDIBULARIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-la^{2}n-(la^{3}n)''to(to^2)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-di^{2}b-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. Owen's name for a muscle in certain of the *Amphibia,* analogous to the temporal muscle of man. [L, 204.]

ATLANTO-OCCIPITAL, adj. A^{2}t-la^{2}nt''o-o^{2}k-si^{2}p'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. Lat., *atlanto-occipitalis.* Fr., *atloïdo-occipital.* Pertaining to the atlas and the occipital bone. [L, 44.]

ATLANTO-ODONTOID, adj. A^{2}t-la^{2}nt''o-o-do^{2}nt'oid. Lat., *atlanto-odontoideus.* Fr., *atloïdo-odontoïde.* Pertaining to the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis. [L, 44.]

ATLANTOSAURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)''to-(to^2)-sa^{4}r'(sa^3'u^{4}r)-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Dinosauria.* [L, 121.]

ATLAS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'la^{3}s. Gen., *atlan'tos* (*-tis*). Gr., Ἄτλας (the name of the god who was supposed to bear up the pillars of heaven). The first cervical vertebra; ring-like or elliptical in shape, from the fact that its body, instead of being consolidated with it, constitutes the odontoid process of the second vertebra (the axis), upon which the a. turns in rotation of the head. It articulates above with the condyles of the occipital bone, allowing of the nodding movements of the head. [A, 70.]

ATLAS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'la^{2}s. Gr., ἄτλας (from α intens. [1st def.], or priv. [2d def.], and τλᾶν [= τολμᾶν], to dare). 1. Able to bear great suffering. [A, 322.] 2. Weak, faint-hearted, unable to bear much. [A, 311, 322.]

ATLAS, n. A^{2}t'la^{2}s. A sort of fine satin formerly obtained from the East. [B, 7.]—**A'ähnlich** (Ger.), **A'artig** (Ger.). In botany, the same as *bombycinus* or, less properly, *sericeus.* [B,

198.]—**A'baum** (Ger.), **A'beerbaum** (Ger.). The *Prunus padus*, also the *Cratægus torminalis.* [A, 315.]—**A'beere** (Ger.). The fruit of the *Cratægus torminalis.* [A, 315.]—**A'blume** (Ger.). The satin-flower (*Lunaria rediviva*). [B, 180.]—**A'erz** (Ger.). Malachite. [B, 49.]—**A'holz** (Ger.). See *Satin* WOOD.—**A'kies** (Ger.). Malachite. [A, 315.]—**A'kirschbaum** (Ger.). See *A'baum.*—**A'kraut** (Ger.). The *Lunaria biennis.* [A, 315.]—**A'spath** (Ger.). Satin-spar; a white or variously colored limestone of fibrous texture and silky lustre, found in various parts of Europe, especially England. [B, 49, 180.]—**A'stein** (Ger.). A fibrous variety of gypsum. [B, 196.]—**A'vitriol** (Ger.). Copperas (sulphate of iron). [A, 315.]—**A. wood.** See *Satin* WOOD.—**Ostindischer A'holzbaum** (Ger.). The *Chloroxylon swietenia.* [B, 180.]

ATLATLANCUAYA (Sp.), n. A^{3}t-la^{3}t-la^{3}n-kwa^3'ya^3. A Mexican name for the *Achyranthes calea.* [A, 447.] See TLATLANCUAYA.

ATLAT-ZOPILLIN, n. A Mexican name for the *Malvaviscus pentacarpus.* [B, 121.]

ATLÉ, ATLEE, n's. Ar., *athlah.* Egyptian names for the *Tamarix orientalis.* [B, 19, 52.]—**Atlee gall.** A gall, filled with a scarlet liquid, produced on the *Tamarix orientalis.* [B, 19.]

ATLO-AXOID, adj. A^{2}t''lo-a^{2}x'oid. See ATLANTO-AXIAL.

ATLODIDYMUS, ATLODYMUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-lo(lo^2)-di^{2}d'i^{2}m(u^{6}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -di(du^6)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From ἄτλας, the atlas (the bone), and δίδυμος, double. Fr., *atlodidyme, atlodyme.* I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire's term for a monster having a single trunk and two separate but contiguous heads on a single neck. [A, 301, 385; L, 32, 49, 109.]

ATLOID, adj. A^{2}t'loid. Fr., *atloïde, atloïdien.* See ATLANTAL.

ATLOÏDE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}t-lo-ed. See ATLANTAL. As a n., the atlas. [Chaussier (A, 301).]

ATLOIDO-AXOID, adj. A^{2}t-loid''o-a^{2}x'oid. Fr., *atloïdo-axoïdien.* See ATLANTO-AXIAL.

ATLOÏDO-CORONOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-lo-ed-o-co-ro-no-ed-i^2-a^{3}n^2. See ATLANTO-MANDIBULARIS.

ATLOIDO-INFRA-OCCIPITALIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-lo(lo^2)-i(e)''do(do^2)-i^{2}n-fra^3-o^{2}k-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. See ATLOIDO-SUB-OCCIPITALIS.

ATLOIDO-MASTOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-lo(lo^2)-i(e)''do(do^2)-ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-to(to^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The obliquus capitis superior muscle in man, also an analogue of the same in the solipeds. [Girard, Percivall, Leyh (L, 13).]

ATLOIDO-MUSCULARIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-lo(lo^2)-i(e)''do(do^2)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s)-ku^2(ku^4)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. Fr., *atloïdo-musculaire.* Girard's term for the superior branch of the occipital artery. [L, 43.]

ATLOIDO-OCCIPITAL, adj. A^{2}t-loid''o-o^{2}k-si^{2}p'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. Lat., *atloido-occipitalis.* Fr., *atloïdo-occipital.* See ATLANTO-OCCIPITAL; as a n., the rectus capitis posticus minor muscle in man, also an analogous muscle in the solipeds. [L, 9, Girard, Percivall, Leyh (L, 13).]

ATLOIDO-ODONTOID, adj. A^{2}t-loid''o-o-do^{2}nt'oid. Fr., *atloïdo-odontoïdien.* See ATLANTO-ODONTOID.

ATLOÏDO-SOUS-MASTOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-lo-e-do-su-ma^{3}s-to-e-di^2-a^{3}n^2. The superior oblique muscle of the head. [A, 385.]

ATLOÏDO-SOUS-OCCIPITAL (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-lo-e-do-suz-o^{2}k-si^{2}p-i^{2}t-a^{3}l. The rectus capitis lateralis muscle. [A, 385.]

ATLOIDO-STYLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-lo(lo^2)-i(e)''do(do^2)-sti(stu^6)-lo(lo^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *petit droit latéral de la tête.* Ger., *Trägergriffelmuskel, kleiner* (oder *schiefer*) *Beuger des Kopfes.* Syn.: *flexor capitis parvus* [Bourgelat], *obliquus capitis anticus* [Percivall]. A muscle of the neck in quadrupeds, analogous to the rectus capitis lateralis in man. [A, 314; L, 13.]

ATLOIDO-SUB-MASTOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-lo(lo^2)-i-(e)''do(do^2)-su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-to(to^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See OBLIQUUS *capitis superior.*

ATLOIDO-SUB-OCCIPITALIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-lo(lo^2)-i-(e)''do(do^2)-su^{3}b(su^{4}b)-o^{2}k-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. Fr., *atloïdo-sous-occipital.* Syn.: *flexor capitis brevis* [Bourgelat], *rectus capitis anticus minor* [Percivall], *atloido-occipitalis inferior* [Leyh]. The rectus capitis lateralis muscle in man, also an analogous muscle in quadrupeds. [L, 9, 13.]

ATMAGOOPTA-MURKUTEE (Bengal.), **ÁTMAGUPTÁ** (Sanscr.), n's. The *Mucuna pruriens.* [B, 172, 181.]

ATME (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'me(ma). Gr., ἀτμή. See ATMOS.

ATMELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-me^{2}l'la^3. The *Spilanthes acmella.* [B.]—**Herba attmellæ, Semen atmellæ.** The herb and seed of *Spilanthes acmella.* [B, 180.]

ATMERYTHRIN, n. A^{2}t-me^{2}r'i^{2}th-ri^{2}n. Kane's name for a body forming reddish-green laminæ, produced by distilling litmic and litmylinic acids with lime. [B, 196.]

ATMIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-mi^2-a^{3}t-ri(re)'a^3. Fr., *atmiatrie.* Ger., *Atmiatrie.* See ATMIDIATRICA.

ATMIC, adj. A^{2}t'mi^{2}k. Lat., *atmicus* (from ἀτμός, vapor). Pertaining to, caused by, or consisting of, vapor. [M, 13.]

ATMIDIATRICA, ATMIDIATRICE (Lat.), n's, f. of adj. *atmidiatricus* (*ars* understood). A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-mi^{2}d-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^2-ca^3, -se(ka). From ἀτμίς, vapor, and ἰατρικός, medical. Fr., *atmidiatrique.* Ger., *Dampfheilkunde.* Medical treatment by means of vapors or gases. [A, 322, 385.]—**A. pulmonalis.** Fr., *atmiatrie pulmonaire* [Martin Solon]. The treatment of pulmonary diseases with inhalations of medicated vapors. [A, 301; L, 44.]

ATMIDODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-mi^{2}d-o'dez(das). Gr., ἀτμιδώδης (from ἀτμίς, vapor, and εἶδος, resemblance). Ger., *dampfigdunstig, dunstartig, dunstähnlich.* Vapor-like, vaporous. [A, 322.]

ATMIDOMETER, n. A^{2}t-mi^{2}d-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *atmidometrum* (from ἀτμίς, vapor, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *atmidomètre.* Ger., *Ausdünstungsmesser.* An instrument for measuring the amount of aqueous vapor in the air by determining the rate of evaporation from a moist surface. It consists of a long, thin, upright glass tube, graduated into inches, terminating below in a bulb of porous earthenware. It is filled with water, and the latter oozes through the bulb and evaporates, causing the level of the water to sink in the tube. The drier the air is, the faster does the evaporation proceed. [A, 305, 377.]

ATMIDOMÉTROGRAPHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-mi^{2}d-o-ma-tro-gra^{3}f. From ἀτμίς, vapor, μέτρον, a measure, and γράφειν, to write. A self-registering atmidometer. [L, 41.]

ATMIDOSCOPE, n. A^{2}t-mi^{2}d'o-skop. From ἀτμίς, vapor, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger., *Atmidoskop.* Babinet's name for the atmidometer. [B, 196; L, 41.]

ATMIOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-me-o-me^{2}tr. An apparatus for the employment of atmidiatrica (*q. v.*). [Jacobelli, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 5, 1887, p. 505.] Cf. *Pneumatic* CABINET.

ATMISMOMETER, n. A^{2}t-mi^{2}s-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Fr., *atmismomètre* [Délezenne]. See ATMIDOMETER.

ATMISTERION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-mi^{2}s-te(ta)'ri^2-o^{2}n. From ἀτμίς, vapor. See VAPORARIUM.

ATMIZONE, n. A^{2}t'mi^{2}z-on. Meissner's name for antozone. [B, 196.]

ATMIZONIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}t-mi^{2}z-o-nek. See ATMOZONICUS.

ATMOCLÉIDE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-mo-kla-ed. An apparatus for the inhalation of gases. [L, 41.]

ATMODES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-mo'dez(das). See ATMIDODES.

ATMOGRAPH, n. A^{2}t'mo-gra^{3}f. From ἀτμὸς, the breath, and γράφειν, to write. An instrument invented by J. B. Sanderson for registering the movements of the chest in respiration. [D, 25.]

ATMOGRAPHY, ATMOLOGY, n's. A^{2}t-mo^{2}g'ra^3-fi^2, -mo^{2}l'-o-ji^2. Lat., *atmographia* (from ἀτμός, vapor, and γράφειν, to write), *atmologia* (from ἀτμός, and λόγος, understanding). Ger., *Atmologie.* The science of vapors or of evaporation. [A, 322; B, 49.]

ATMOLUTRON, ATMOLUTRUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-mo(mo^2)-lu^2(lu)'tro^{2}n, -tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). From ἀτμός, vapor, and λουτρόν, a bath. Ger., *Dampfbad.* A vapor bath. [A, 322; L, 81.]

ATMOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-mo^{2}l'i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *atmolys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From ἀτμός, vapor, and λύσις, a liberation. The separation of air or any gas by diffusion through a porous plate. [B.]

ATMOLYZER, n. A^{2}t'mo^{2}l-iz-u^{5}r. An apparatus for the performance of atmolysis. [L, 73.]

ATMOMECHANE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-mo(mo^2)-me^{2}k(mach^2)'-a^3-ne(na). From ἀτμός, vapor, and μηχανή, a machine. Fr., *machine à vapeur.* Ger., *Dampfmaschine.* A steam engine. [L, 81.]

ATMOMECHANICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)''mo(mo^2)-me^{2}k-(mach^2)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or worked by steam power. [L, 81.]

ATMOMETER, n. A^{2}t-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *atmometrum* (from ἀτμός, vapor, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *atmomètre.* Ger., *Atmometer, Dunstmesser, Dampfmesser.* See ATMIDOMETER.

ATMOPYRE, n. A^{2}t'mo-pir. From ἀτμός, vapor, and πῦρ, fire. A hollow cylinder of burnt clay, closed at the top, open at the bottom, and having numerous perforations in the sides; used in chemical manipulations, being fixed loosely over an ordinary gas-burner. The gas burns with a perfectly blue, smokeless flame, which envelops the cylinder and soon renders it incandescent. [B, 2.]

ÁTMORÁ (Bengal.), n. The *Helicteres isora.* [B, 181.]

ATMOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'mo^{2}s. Gr., ἀτμός. A vapor, an exhalation, the breath. [J; L, 94.]

ATMOSPHÆRILIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-mo^{2}s-fe^{2}r(fa^3-e^{2}r)-i^{2}l'i^2-a^3. Fr., *atmosphérilies.* Ger., *Atmosphärilien.* The chemical constituents found in the atmosphere, especially considered in relation to alterations due to processes of combustion, respiration, etc., or to meteorological changes; constituting, according to some naturalists, a fourth, the gaseous, kingdom of nature. [B, 49; L, 43.]

ATMOSPHERE, n. A^{2}t'mo^{2}s-fer. Lat., *atmosphæra* (from ἀτμός, vapor, and σφαῖρα, a sphere). Fr., *atmosphère.* Ger., *Atmosphäre, Dunstkreis, Luftkreis.* It., *atmosfera.* Sp., *atmósfera.* 1. In chemistry, any special gaseous medium surrounding a solid or liquid body. [Tyndall (B, 2).] 2. As usually employed, the gaseous envelope (air) surrounding the earth. The *height* of the a. has been variously estimated. The usual estimates place it at about forty or fifty miles, but there is reason to think that it may be much greater than this. Its *weight* is estimated by the degree of pressure which it exerts in obedience to the law of gravitation. This pressure varies with the temperature, with differences of meteorological condition, and more especially with the height above the sea-level at which the estimate is made. It is measured with the barometer. At the level of the sea, and at a temperature of 0° C., the pressure is equal to that of a column of mercury 760 mm. (somewhat over 30 inches) in height; or it is equivalent to a weight of about 15 lbs. to every square inch of surface. The a. is continually varying in density, and the variations are the cause of those disturbances of atmospheric equilibrium which are apparent as winds and storms. Such alterations of density are due chiefly to changes of temperature effected in the a. either by variations in the amount of heat received from the sun or by inequality in the amount of heat radiated from different portions of the earth's surface. In its chemical composition, the a. may be considered as consisting of pure air (made up of oxygen and nitrogen in the proportion of

about 4 volumes of the latter to 1 volume of the former) mixed with variable amounts of water, carbon dioxide, ammonia, ozone, free nitric acid, nitrites, and various organic and inorganic gases and solids. Water is present in the a., either under the form of invisible aqueous vapor or as the visible finely divided particles of liquid constituting mist and clouds. It is constantly renewed by evaporation from the ocean and other bodies of water, and is also constantly exhaled from the cutaneous and respiratory surfaces of animals. The amount taken up from these sources increases with the temperature. When the a. has absorbed as much moisture as it can contain, it is said to be saturated ; and the degree of moisture, or *humidity*, of the a. at any time is measured by the ratio between the amount of moisture actually present and the amount that would be required to saturate it at the temperature of observation. This ratio is usually expressed as a percentage ; a humidity of 50, for instance, denoting that the air is half saturated with moisture. The humidity is measured with the hygrometer. When the amount of moisture present exceeds the limit of saturation, the atmospheric water is precipitated in the form of rain, snow, hail, dew, or frost. This is usually brought about by a lowering of the temperature, as an amount of aqueous vapor which is insufficient to saturate warm air will more than saturate an equal volume of colder air. *Carbon dioxide* (so-called carbonic acid) constitutes about 4 parts in 10.000 by volume of the a. It is continually renewed by the processes of animal respiration, and is continually decomposed by the processes of vegetable assimilation. Its quantity, therefore, varies according to the relative preponderance of these two factors. It is proportionately great in the a. of cities, and especially in houses where people are crowded together and ventilation is insufficient. The *ammonia* of the a. is usually present in combination. It is of importance as supplying plants with the nitrogenous material necessary for the full development of their seeds and other portions of their structure. The amount of atmospheric *ozone* is extremely small. It is produced in the evaporation of water and by the passage of an electric discharge (lightning) through the air. It is used up in the oxidation of nitrogen and organic matters. The other constituents of the a. may be regarded as purely adventitious. They consist of : (1) gaseous emanations from factories, furnaces, and dwellings ; (2) exhalations from decaying animal and vegetable matter ; (3) finely pulverized solid materials ; and (4) minute living organisms. Under the first head are included coal-gas, chlorine, hydrochloric acid, sulphur dioxide, sulphurous and sulphuric acids, and carbon monoxide. Under the second head are included marsh-gas, sulphureted hydrogen, and some of the ammoniacal compounds. Under the third head are included pulverized fragments of soil, coal-dust, and other inorganic material ; chloride of sodium and other salts left in suspension by the evaporation of sea-water ; and finely divided organic material composed chiefly of excrement and the products of putrefaction. Under the fourth head are included the pollen of plants and a variety of invisible vegetable germs which are believed to be the effective agents in the transmission of disease and the production of fermentations. The relative amount of these adventitious constituents varies greatly. Upon their amount the degree of salubrity of the a. chiefly depends, any air which contains a large proportion of them being unfit for respiration. The variations of the more constant ingredients of the a. are within narrow limits and are of secondary importance as regards wholesomeness. [B.] 3. In physics, a pressure equal to that of the a. (approximately, one of 15 lbs. to the square inch). [B.]—**Electrical a.** Lat., *atmosphæra electrica*. Fr., *atmosphère électrique*. Ger., *elektrische Atmosphäre*. The space about an electrified body in which it produces electric manifestations. [B, 49.]

ATMOSPHÈRE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-mo-sfe^{2}r. 1. See ATMOSPHERE. 2. A non-aerial medium surrounding a body.—**A. adipeuse** (ou **cellulo-graisseuse,** ou **graisseuse) du rein.** The fatty tissue surrounding the kidney. [Guyon, "Ann. des mal. des org. génito-urin.," March, 1887, p. 129.]

ATMOSPHERIC, ATMOSPHERICAL, adj's. A^{2}t-mo^{2}s-fe^{2}r′i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *atmosphæricus*. Fr., *atmosphérique*. Ger., *atmosphärisch*. It., *atmosferico*. Sp., *atmosferico*. Of or pertaining to the atmosphere. [B.] See *A.* LINES, *A.* MOISTURE, *A.* PRESSURE, and *A.* PRECIPITATES.

ATMOSPHÉRIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-mo-sfa-re. The therapeutical use of air. [A, 385.]

ATMOSPHERIZATION, n. A^{2}t″mo^{2}s-fe^{2}r-i^{2}z-a′shu^{3}n. The change of venous into arterial blood by the absorption of oxygen. [K.]

ATMOSPHEROLOGY, n. A^{2}t-mo^{2}s-fe^{2}r-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *atmosphærologia* (from ἀτμός, vapor, σφαῖρα, a sphere, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *atmosphérologie*. Ger., *Atmosphärologie*. That department of science which relates to the atmosphere.

ATMOSPOREUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-mo^{2}s-po(po^2)′re^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἀτμός, vapor, and σπορεύς (from σπείρειν, to sow), a sower. Ger., *Dampfverbreiter*. Syn. : *vaporis disseminator*, *vaporisator*. An apparatus devised by J. Corrigan for disseminating vapor. ["Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," March, 1839, p. 94 (A, 322).]

ATMOSTATICS, n. sing. A^{2}t-mo^{2}s-ta^{2}t′i^{2}ks. Lat., *atmostatica* (from ἀτμός, vapor, and στατική [ἐπιστήμη understood], statics—*scientia* understood). Ger., *Atmostatik*. The science of gases in a state of equilibrium. [B, 78.]

ATMOSTATICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-mo^{2}s-ta^{2}t(ta^{3}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to atmostatics or to the specific gravity of gases. [A, 322.]

ATMOZOMICUS, ATMOZONICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-mo-(mo^2)-zo^{2}m(zom)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -zo^{2}n(zon)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἀτμός, vapor, and ζῶμα, or ζώνη, a girdle. Fr., *atmizonique*, *atmozonique*. One or the other of these terms was applied by Blackadder to the wet-bulb hygrometer, from the bulb being swathed with muslin. [L, 41, 116 ; B, 195.]

ATMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ATMOS.

ATNON, n. A name said to have been applied by Dioscorides to the *Lolium temulentum*. [Bory (B, 121).]

ATOA, n. A Brahman name for the *Anona*. [Bory (B, 121).]

ATOCHA (Sp.), n. A^3-to′cha^3. The *Lygeum spartum*, the *Stipa tenacissima*, or the berries of the *Oxycoccus palustris*. [B, 19, 46, 121.]

ATOCHADOS (Sp.), n. A^3-to-cha^3′dos. The *Lavandula stoechas*. [B, 46.]

ATOCIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀτοκία (from α priv., and τίκτειν, to bring forth). Fr., *atocie*. Ger., *Unfruchtbarkeit*. Sterility in the female. [A, 385.]

ATOCION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)′si^2(ki^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., ἀτόκιον (φάρμακον understood). An old term for a medicine supposed to prevent conception. [Pliny (A, 318) ; A, 322.]

ATOCIOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)′si^2(ki^2)-o^{2}s. Gr., ἀτόκιος. Causing barrenness. [A, 322.]

ATOCIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)′si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). 1. The *Lychnis silvestris*. [Pliny (B, 134).] 2. See ATOCION.

ATOCIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)′si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ATOCIOS.

ATOCIVE (Fr.), n. A^3-to-sev. The *Anona squamosa*. [L, 49.]

ATOCOS, ATOCUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′o(o^2)-ko^{2}s, -ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). Gr., ἄτοκος. 1. Nulliparous. 2. Barren. [A, 311, 322.]

ATOLE, n. The *Bixa orellana* or the dye (annotto) obtained from it. [B, 173, 180.]

ATOLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}l′li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of *Hydrozoa* belonging to the order *Discomedusæ*, suborder *Cubostomæ*. [E. R. Lankester (B, 77).]

ATOM, n. A^{2}t′o^{2}m. Gr., ἄτομος (from α priv., and τέμνειν, to cut). Lat., *atomus*. Fr., *atome*. Ger., *Atom*, *Urstofftheilchen*. It., *atomo*. Sp., *átomo*. 1. In philosophy and physics, a supposititious, excessively small, indivisible, and unalterable particle of matter. By the aggregation of a's all substances were supposed to be formed, differences in their physical properties being attributed to differences in the a's themselves or in the arrangement and location of the component a's. This conception of an a. dates back to the time of Anaxagoras, Democritus, and Lucretius, and still exists in a somewhat modified form. [B.] See MOLECULE and *Atomic* THEORY. 2. In chemistry, a name given by Dalton to the smallest particle of a body, whether elementary or compound, which could be imagined to exist by itself or in combination. His definition thus includes both the a. and the molecule of recent chemistry. [B.] 3. In recent chemistry, the smallest conceivable portion of an elementary body which can preserve the chemical properties of the body, and go into and out of combination. [B.] Cf. MOLECULE.—**A'ähnlich** (Ger.). Atom-like. [L, 46.]—**A'gewicht** (Ger.). Atomic weight. [B.]—**A'refraction** (Ger.). See *Atomic* REFRACTION.—**A'wärme** (Ger.). Atomic heat. [B.]—**Chemical a.** See *A.* (2d and 3d def's).—**Compound a.** A molecule. [B, 140.]—**Elementary a.** The a. of an elementary body ; an a. in the chemical sense. [B, 140.]—**Organic a.** A molecule forming part of an organic compound. [B, 140.]—**Physical a.** See *A.* (1st def.) and MOLECULE.—**Simple a.** See *Elementary a.*—**Vortex-a.** Fr., *atome-tourbillon*. The elementary constituent of a substance according to the so-called vortex theory of matter ; a whirling ring (like the ring of smoke), being a portion of the infinitely attenuated, perfectly fluid ether supposed to permeate all space, to which portion a vortex motion has been communicated. Such a vortex-ring, produced in a perfect fluid (*i. e.*, one in which no friction exists), has been shown by Helmholtz to be indestructible and indivisible. [Tait (B, 164).]

ATOMARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}m-a(a^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *atomaire*. Having colored dots (an entomological and botanical species-name). [B, 121.]

ATOMATO-FLOCCULOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}m-a(a^3)″-to(to^2)-flo^{2}k-ku^2(ku^4)-lo′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *atomus*, an atom, and *floccus*, a lock of wool. Ger., *atomatisch-flockig*. Flocculose in spots of very small size (like the pileus of an agaric). [B, 198.]

ATOMATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}m-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See ATOMARIUS.

ATOME (Fr.), n. A^3-tom. See ATOM.—**A. insécable** [Dumas]. See ATOM (3d def.).—**A. sécable** [Dumas]. See MOLECULE.—**A.-tourbillon.** See *Vortex*-ATOM.

ATOMIC, adj. A^{2}t-o^{2}m′i^{2}k. Lat., *atomicus*. Fr., *atomique*. Ger., *atomisch*. It., *atomico*. Sp., *atómico*. Pertaining to atoms. [B.] See *A.* HEAT, *A.* THEORY, *A.* VOLUME, and *A.* WEIGHT.

ATOMICIAN, n. A^{2}t-o^{2}m-i^{2}sh′a^{2}n. See ATOMIST.

ATOMICISM, n. A^{2}t-o^{2}m′i^2-si^{2}sm. See ATOMISM.

ATOMICITY, n. A^{2}t-o^{2}m-i^{2}s′i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *atomicité*. Ger., *Atomicität*. It., *atomicità*. Sp., *atomicidad*. Syn. : *combining capacity* (or *power*), *quantivalence*, *valence*, *valency*. The combining power of an element as compared with that of hydrogen ; a number representing the greatest number of atoms of hydrogen which it will replace in a compound. The degrees of a. are expressed by the terms *univalence*, or the a. of a *monad* element, which replaces one atom of hydrogen ; *bivalence*, or the a. of a *diad* element, replacing two atoms of hydrogen ; *trivalence*, or the a. of a *triad* element ; *quadrivalence*, or the a. of a *tetrad* element ; *quinquivalence*, or the a. of a *pentad* element ; *sexvalence*, or the a. of a *hexad* element ; etc. [B.]—**Absolute a.** The maximum combining capacity of an element ; expressed by a number indicating the maximum number of atoms of a univalent element with which it can combine. It is equal to the sum of the active and latent atomicities (*q. v.*). [B, 159.]—**Active a.** The combining capacity of an element actually shown in combination with another element or a radicle (*e. g.*, the active a. of nitrogen in ammonia, NH_3, is 3, although the absolute

a. of nitrogen is 5). [B, 159.]—**Latent a.** The difference between the absolute a. and the active a. (*e. g.*, the latent a. of nitrogen in ammonia is 2). It expresses the number of bonds which are not attached to those of another element, and so become inter-united. Thus, ammonia may be written H—, H—, H— N >, where the 2 bonds on the right, having no connection with another element, unite with each other. [B, 159.]

ATOMIFERUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}m-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *atomus*, an atom, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *atomifère*. See ATOMARIUS.

ATOMIGKEIT (Ger.), n. A^3-to'mi^{2}g-kit. See ATOMICITY.

ATOMISM, n. A^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^{2}zm. Lat., *atomismus*, *atomistica* (*doctrina* understood). Fr., *atomisme*. Ger., *Atomismus*, *Atomistik*. It., Sp., *atomismo*. 1. The science or theory of atoms. [A, 302.] Cf. *Atomic* THEORY. 2. The philosophical doctrine which regards the universe as composed of atoms. [B, 49.]

ATOMIST, n. A^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^{2}st. Lat., *atomista*. Fr., *atomiste*. Ger., *Atomist*, *Atomistiker*. One who believes in atomism. [B.]

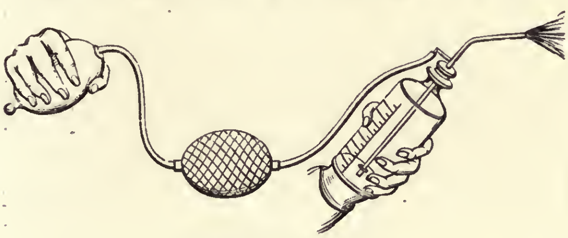
ATOMISTIC, adj. A^{2}t-o^{2}m-i^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *atomisticus*. Fr., *atomistique*. Ger., *atomistisch*. It., *atomistico*. Sp., *atomístico*. 1. Of or pertaining to an atom, consisting of a single atom, atomic. 2. Pertaining to atomism. [B.]

ATOMISTICS, n. sing. A^{2}t-o^{2}m-i^{2}st'i^{2}ks. Lat., *atomistica*, *atomistice* (*doctrina* understood), *atomisticum* (*systema* understood). See ATOMISM.

ATOMISTIKER (Ger.), n. A^3-to-mi^{2}st'i^{2}k-e^{2}r. See ATOMIST.

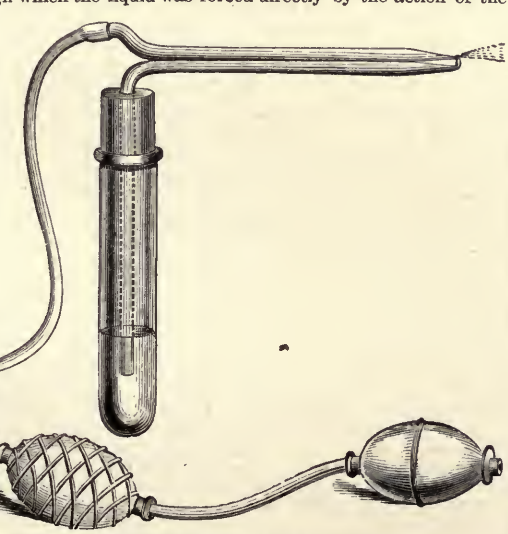
ATOMIZATION, n. A^{2}t-o^{2}m-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *atomisation*. Ger., *Zerstäuben*. The act or process of reducing a body to a state of very fine subdivision, especially that of converting a liquid into the form of spray. [B.]

ATOMIZER, n. A^{2}t'o^{2}m-i-zu^{5}r. Fr., *appareil à vapeur*, *pulvérisateur*. Ger., *Zerstäuber*, *Dampfapparat*. It., *apparecchio di vapore* (o *di spuma*), *polverizzatore*. Sp., *aparato de vapor* (ó



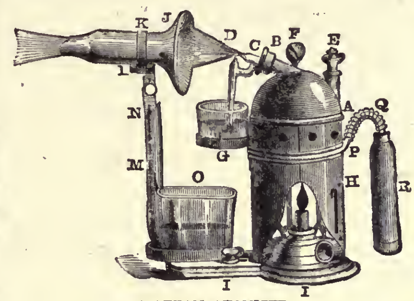
RICHARDSON'S ATOMIZER.

de espuma). Syn.: *spray producer* (or *apparatus*), *nebulizer*. An apparatus for throwing a jet of liquid in the form of a very fine spray. [B.] In the early a's, the spray was formed by means of a syringe having the objective end of the barrel closed with a plate of metal in which there were numerous minute perforations, through which the liquid was forced directly by the action of the

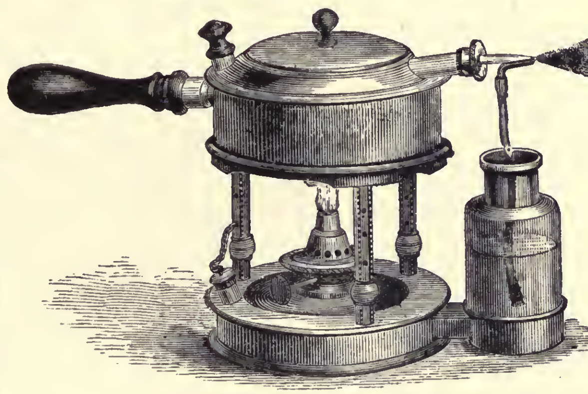


THE SUCTION ATOMIZER. (SASS'S PATTERN.)

piston. These were soon supplanted by Richardson's apparatus. This consists of a bottle to hold the liquid, closed with a stopper perforated by two tubes. One of the tubes extends nearly to the bottom of the bottle, so that its lower end is immersed in the liquid; its upper portion, which is directed at any convenient angle, ends in a fine aperture. The other tube stops short of the surface of the liquid, and is connected externally with a bulb apparatus for forcing a current of air through it. When the bulb is worked, the pressure of the air upon the surface of the liquid forces the latter out through the first tube, and, by means of a connection between the two tubes above the stopper, a portion of the current of air is diverted into the upper part of the first tube and divides the liquid into spray as it emerges. In the third form of the a., the stream of liquid, instead of being forced through the delivery tube by pressure on the surface of the liquid, is sucked up through it by the action of the current of air, the apertures of the two tubes being at right angles, the current serving at the same time to break the liquid up into spray as it reaches the aperture. Many varieties of the suction atomizer are in use, the power being furnished either by the hand-ball apparatus, by compressed air, or by a small steam-boiler, usually worked with a spirit lamp. The last-named is preferred when it is desired to warm



A STEAM ATOMIZER.



WEIR'S STEAM ATOMIZER.

the spray, as for inhalation, or to continue its production for a long time. A's are used for applying medicated liquids to diseased parts, for the production of local anæsthesia by freezing the skin, for producing sprays to be inhaled, and for disinfecting the air of an apartment or that in the immediate vicinity of a wound. [L.]

ATOMOGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)-mo(mo^2)-ji^{2}n(gu^{6}n)'-i^2-a^3. From ἄτομος, very small, and γυνή, a female. Fr., *atomogynie*. Ger., *Atomogynie*. Richard's name for the Linnæan order *Angiospermia*. [B, 1.]

ATOMOLOGY, n. A^{2}t-o^{2}m-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *atomologia* (from ἄτομος, an atom, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *atomologie*. See ATOMISM (1st def.).

ATOMON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'o(o^2)-mo^{3}n. A name said to have been given by Dioscorides to the *Hyoscyamus niger*. [L, 105.]

ATOMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'o(o^2)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). 1. An atom. 2. In zoology, a minute dot or point. [B, 240.]

ATON, n. The *Bunium bulbocastanum*. [Bory (B, 121); L, 105.]

ATONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-on(o^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Gr., ἀτονία (from α priv., and τείνειν, to stretch). See ATONY.—**A. nutritiva.** Atrophy. [Dupuytren (L, 44).]

ATONIATOUBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o(o^2)''ni^3-a^3-ton-ble^{2}f'a^3-ron. A Latin way of writing ἀτονία τῶν βλεφάρων (= *atonia palpebrarum*). A relaxed or paretic condition of one or both eyelids. [Beer (F).]

ATONIC, adj. A^{2}t-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Gr., ἄτονος. Lat., *atonus*, *atonicus*. Fr., *atonique*. Ger., *atonisch*, *schwach*, *schlaff*. It., *atonico*. Sp., *atónico*. Pertaining to, caused by, causing, or affected with, atony. [A, 322.]

ATONIFICATION (Fr.), n. A^3-to-ni^2-fi^2-ka^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. The production of atony. [L, 41.]

ATONUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'o(o^2)-nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See ATONIC.

ATONY, n. A^{2}t'o-ni^2. Gr., ἀτονία. Lat., *atonia* (*q. v.* for deriv.). Fr., *atonie*. Ger., *Atonie*, *Erschlaffung*, *Schlaffheit*. It., *atonia*. Sp., *atonía*. Weakness, relaxation, lack of tone or of normal contractile power (said of muscles and of hollow muscular organs). [D, 35; L, 32.]—**A. of the uterus.** Lat., *atonia* (seu *adynamia*) *uteri*. Fr., *atonie de l'utérus*. According to Wigand, the second degree of diminished uterine action in parturition, the contractions being weak and imperfect, besides being too infre-

quent. [A, 20.] See also *Uterine* INERTIA and PARALYSIS *of the uterus.*—**Nutritive atony.** Fr., *atonie nutritive.* Dupuytren's term for atrophy. [A, 301.]

ATOPOS, ATOPUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'o(o^2)-po^{2}s, -pu^{3}s-(pu^{4}s). Gr., ἄτοπος (from α priv., and τόπος, a place). Out of place, strange, paradoxical (said of symptoms). [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

ATORCULARIEN (Fr.), adj. A^3-tor-ku^6-la^3-ri^2-a^{3}n^2. For deriv., see *A-** and TORCULAR. Not connected with the torcular Herophili (said of the sinuses of the dura mater). [A, 385.]

ATORSAXOCOTI, ATORSAXOCOTL CHICHILTIC, n's. A West Indian fruit like a plum. [L, 119.]

ATOVONICO EL GRANDE (Sp.), n. A^3-to-vo'ne-ko e^{2}l gra^{3}n'da. A place in Mexico, where there is a hot spring. [A, 385.]

ATOXIC, adj. A^{2}t-o^{2}x'i^{2}k. Lat., *atoxicus* (from α priv., and τοχικόν, an arrow-poison). Fr., *atoxique.* Not venomous (said of serpents). [L, 42.]

ATOYAXACOTL, n. See MACAXOCOTILIFERA.

ATRABILARIAN, n. A^{2}t-ra^3-bi^{2}l-a'ri^2-a^{2}n. A person disposed to melancholy or to biliary derangements. [L, 56.]

ATRABILARIOUS, adj. A^{2}t-ra^3-bi^{2}l-a'ri^2-u^{3}s. See ATRABILIARY.

ATRABILIARY, ATRABILIOUS, adj's. A^{2}t-ra^3-bi^{2}l'i^2-a-ri^2, -i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *atrabilarius, atrabiliosus.* Fr., *atrabilaire, atrabilieux.* Ger., *atrabilarisch, gallsüchtig.* It., *atrabiliare.* Sp., *atrabiliar.* 1. Pertaining to, caused by, causing, or affected with, atrabilis (*q. v.*). [A, 385.] 2. Pertaining to the kidneys or the supra-renal capsules or to their blood-vessels. [A, 301.]

ATRABILIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^3-bi(be)'li^{2}s. Originally written *atra* (fem. of *ater, black*) *bilis* (bile). Gr., μέλαινα χολή. Fr., *atrabile.* Ger., *Gallsucht.* Black bile; a black humor supposed by the ancients to be secreted by the supra-renal capsules and, when in excess, to give rise to melancholy. [K.]

ATRABILITÄT (Ger.), n. A^3-tra^3-bi^{2}l-i^2-tat'. The state of being atrabilious. [M, 7.]

ATRACHELIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^3-ke-(ch^{2}a)'li^2-a^3. Fr., *atrachélie* (1st def.). Ger., *Kurzhalsigkeit* (1st def.). 1. (F. sing.) absence or abnormal shortness of the neck, *i. e.*, the absence of any constriction between the head and the body. [L, 41.] 2. (N. pl.) a division of the *Heteromera* in which there is no narrowing between the head and the corselet. [L, 121.]

ATRACHELIUS, ATRACHELUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^3-ke(ch^{2}a)'li^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -ke(ch^{2}a)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See ATRACHELOUS.

ATRACHELOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)''-e^{2}l(al)-o(o^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From ἀτράχηλος, having no neck, and κεφαλή, the head. Affected with atrachelia (1st def.); as a n., a monster so characterized. [L, 45.]

ATRACHELOUS, adj. A^{2}t-ra^3-ke'lu^{3}s. Gr., ἀτράχηλος (from α priv., and τράχηλος, the neck). Lat., *atrachelus.* Fr., *atrachèle.* Ger., *halslos, kurzhalsig.* 1. Having a very short neck. 2. Having no neck (sometimes in the sense of no head—beheaded). [Galen (A, 325).]

ATRACIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^3)-ra(ra^3)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of or pertaining to Atrax (a city of Thessaly). [B, 49.] See ARS *atracia.*

ATRACTASPIDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)-ta^{2}s-(ta^{3}s)-pi^{2}d'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of venomous colubriform *Ophidii* having a cylindrical body, a short tail, the head short and not distinct from the body, and no teeth behind the poison-fangs. [L, 121.]

ATRACTENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)-te^{2}n^2'-ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-ma^3. Gen., *atractenchym'atos (-tis).* From ἄτρακτος, a spindle, and χύμα, plastic material. A tissue of spindle-shaped cells. [Morren (L, 73).]

ATRACTOCÈRE (Fr.), adj. A^3-tra^{3}k-to-se^{2}r. From ἄτρακτος, a spindle, and κέρας, a horn. Having the antennæ spindle-shaped. [A, 385.]

ATRACTOÏDE (Fr.), adj. A^3-tra^{3}k-to-ed. Gr., ἀτρακτώδης. Spindle-shaped. [A, 385.]

ATRACTOSOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)-to(to^2)-so^{2}m(som)'a^3-ta^3. From ἄτρακτος, a spindle, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *atractosomes.* 1. Of Duméril, a family of fishes having the body fusiform. [L, 180.] 2. Of Blainville, all animals having the body fusiform. [L, 180.]

ATRACTOSOMATOUS, adj. A^{2}t-ra^{2}k-to-so^{2}m'a^{2}t-u^{3}s. Lat., *atractosomus.* Fr., *atractosome.* Having the body spindle-shaped. [L, 42.]

ATRACTOSOMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)-to(to^2)-so'-mi(me). See ATRACTOSOMATA (1st def.).

ATRACTOSOMOUS, adj. A^{2}t-ra^{2}k-to-so'mu^{3}s. See ATRACTOSOMATOUS.

ATRACTYLE (Fr.), n. A^3-tra^{3}k-tel. See ATRACTYLIS.

ATRACTYLATE, n. A^{2}t-ra^{2}k'ti^{2}l-at. A salt of atractylic acid. [A, 385.]

ATRACTYLIC ACID, n. A^{2}t-ra^{2}k-ti^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide atractylique.* Ger., *Atractylsäure.* A tribasic acid, $C_{30}H_{54}S_2O_{18}$, or a hexabasic acid, $C_{60}H_{110}S_4O_{36}$, derived from the root of the *Atractylis gummifera*, colorless, odorless, astringent, and of a sweetish-bitter taste; said by some to have the properties of a glucoside, but by others only to be converted into a glucoside, *atractylin*, by saponification with baryta or potash. An isomeric form, β a. a., occurs in the form of silky acicular crystals. [B, 2, 196, 244; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 285 (B); Lefranc, "Rec. de mém. de méd. . . . mil.," xxii, 1869, p. 137 (B).]

ATRACTYLIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of composite plants (*Amphicenianthæ*) established by Reichenbach, including *Atractylis* and some other genera. [B, 170.]

ATRACTYLIGENIN, n. A^{2}t-ra^{2}k-ti^{2}l-i^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *atractyligénine.* A substance produced by the decomposition of atractylin. [B, 244.]

ATRACTYLIN, n. A^{2}t-ra^{2}k'ti^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *atractyline.* Ger., *Atractylin.* A sweetish gummy substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_6$, having the properties of a glucoside, obtained by saponifying atractylic acid. By treating it with a dilute solution of potassa it is converted into atractyligenin and glucose. [B, 244.]

ATRACTYLIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-i^{2}s. Gen., *atractyl'idos (-dis).* Gr., ἀτρακτυλίς, ἀτρακτυλλίς. Fr., *atractyle, atractylide.* Ger., *Spindelkraut.* Syn.: *Anactis* [Cassini]. A genus of perennial or annual composite herbs established by Linnæus, bearing dentate or pinnatifid leaves, frequently with spinose margins; and terminal flowers in clusters of from 1 to 4, with 2 involucres, the outer one, consisting of pinnatifid leafy scales armed with spines, separated from the inner one, which consists of spinose ovate or lanceolate scales. [B, 19.]—**A. acaulis** [Desfontaines]. See *A. gummifera.*—**A. flore luteo** [Park.], **A. fusus agrestis** [Gärtner]. See CARTHAMUS *lanatus.*—**A. gummifera** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chardonette gommeuse, grenouillette.* Syn.: *Acarna gummifera* [Willdenow], *Carthamus gummiferus* [Lamarck], *Cirsellium gummiferum* [Lamarck], *Carlina gummifera* [Lessing]. A perennial species growing on the shores of Asia Minor and of Greece, said to be the χαμαιλέων λευκός of Dioscorides. It contains atractylic acid, and furnishes a gum (acantho-mastic) which is used in Morocco. The root and the flower-receptacle are edible, and the leaves are used to make *amadou.* [B, 173, 180; L, 65, 77.]—**A. humilis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chardon doré.* Syn.: *Cirsellium humile* [Gärtner], *Centaurea carduus* [Forskål]. A biennial species growing in France, having the same properties as *A. gummifera.* [B, 173.]—**A. lanata** [Scopoli]. See CARTHAMUS *lanatus.*—**A. lancea** [Thunberg]. Syn.: *Atractylodes lancea* (seu *alba*). A Chinese and Japanese species, with an erect branching stem; lanceolate, glabrous, ciliate leaves; and white flowers; containing a resinous substance not capable of extraction with water. The root occurs in hard, contorted pieces, wrinkled and brown externally, yellowish-white within, of a strong aromatic odor and slightly sweetish, aromatic taste. A tea, said to be stomachic and tonic, is made from it. [B, 193, 214; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 750, and xxviii, p. 148 (B).]—**A. lutea** [C. Bauhin]. See CARTHAMUS *lanatus.*—**A. ovata** [Thunberg]. Syn.: *Atractylodes ovata* (seu *rubra*). The *biaku jutsu, biakou sitzou,* or *ikera*; a Japanese and Chinese species with an erect, simple stem, glabrous, ciliate, ovate leaves, and purplish or violet flowers. The root (*biak yitz*) occurs in knotty, twisted fragments of irregular shape, about 1 inch long and ½ inch thick, pale-brown externally, whitish within, and speckled with yellowish-brown dots due to the presence of an oily, resinous substance like that of *A. lancea.* It is said to be used in Japan as a febrifuge, and in China as a tonic, stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic. [B, 193, 214; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 749 (B).]—**A. pilosa** [Mönch], **A. vera flore luteo** [J. Bauhin]. See CARTHAMUS *lanatus.*—**Herba atractylidis.** The herb of *Carthamus lanatus.* [B, 180.]

ATRACTYLODES (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-o'-dez(das). Fr., *atractylode.* A genus of mutisiaceous plants, made by De Candolle to include the *Atractylis ovata* and *Atractylis lancea*, and referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Atractylis.* [B, 42, 170.]—**A. alba, A. lancea.** See ATRACTYLIS *lancea.*—**A. ovata, A. rubra.** See ATRACTYLIS *ovata.*

ATRACTYLSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^3-tra^{3}k-tu^{6}l'zoi-re^2. See ATRACTYLIC ACID.

ATRAGENE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^3-je(ga)'ne(na). Ger., *Alpenrebe.* 1. A name formerly applied to the *Clematis vitalba.* [B, 19.] 2. A genus of ranunculaceous plants closely related to *Clematis*, to which it is referred by Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 211.]—**A. alpina** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Alpendoppelblume.* See CLEMATIS *alpina.*—**A. americana** [Sims]. See CLEMATIS *verticillaris.*—**A. austriaca** [Scopoli]. See CLEMATIS *alpina.*—**A. flava.** A variety of *A. alpina.* [B, 173.] See CLEMATIS *alpina.*—**A. sibirica** [Linnæus]. See CLEMATIS *sibirica.*—**A. vesicatoria** [Linnæus]. The *Adonis* (*Knowltonia*) *vesicatoria.* [B, 49.]

ATRAMENTACEOUS, ATRAMENTAL, adj's. A^{2}t-ra^3-me^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}s, -me^{2}nt'a^{2}l. Inky. [B, 116.]

ATRAMENTARII (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^3-me^{2}nt-a(a^3)'-ri^2-i(e). Fr., *atramentaires.* Of Paulet, a group of *Agarici*, comprising those which grow black on maturing. [B, 121.]

ATRAMENTARIOUS, adj. A^{2}t-ra^3-me^{2}nt-a'ri^2-u^{3}s. See ATRAMENTARIUS.

ATRAMENTARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^3-me^{2}nt-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *atramentaire.* Inky, ink-colored; a specific name applied to some plants (*e. g.*, to a species of *Agaricus* which readily melts into a sort of inky liquid). [B, 195.]

ATRAMENTOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^3-me^{2}nt-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See ATRAMENTARIUS.

ATRAMENTOUS, adj. A^{2}t-ra^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}s. See ATRAMENTARIUS.

ATRAMENTSTEIN (Ger.), n. A^3-tra^3-me^{2}nt'stin. See LAPIS *atramentarius.*

ATRAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^3-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *ater*, black. Gr., μέλαν. Fr., *atrament.* Ink or any black liquid. In the middle ages it often denoted the philosopher's stone. [A, 318; B, 49.]—**A. album.** White vitriol (zinc sulphate). [B, 50.]—**A. citrinum.** Colcothar. [B, 50.]—**A. hispanicum.** Vitriol. [B, 50.]—**A. liberarium.** See *A. scriptorium.*—**A. pictorium.** Ink used for painting; made of sepia, ivory, or other substances. [B.]—**A. rubrum.** Red ink. [L, 119.]—**A. scriptorium, A.**

scriptorum [Celsus]. Lit., black writing-ink ; a solution of "jet-black ointment," recommended by Hippocrates to be applied to a fractured skull to aid in the detection of the line of fracture. [Nancrede (A, 63).]—**A. sutorium.** A solution of a copper salt, probably the sulphate, in water, mentioned by Pliny and Celsus, the latter of whom recommended it as a styptic ; so called because it was used by shoemakers to blacken leather. [B, 45 ; L, 41.]

ATRANORIC ACID, n. A^{2}t-ra^3-no′ri^{2}k. From *atra* (see ATER), the specific name of *Lecanora atra*. Fr., *acide atranorique*. Ger., *Atranorsäure*. A solid acid, $C_{19}H_{18}O_8$, obtained by Paterno and Oglialaro from the *Usnea barbata* and the *Lecanora atra*. [B, 207, 244.] Cf. ATRIC ACID.

ATRAPHAXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^3-fa^{2}x(fa^{3}x)′i^{2}s. Gen., *atraphax′eos* (*-is*). Gr., ἀτράφαξις. 1. The plant *Atriplex* (orach), especially the *Atriplex hortensis*. [Dioscorides (B, 180).] 2. A genus of polygonaceous shrubs of the tribe *Polygoneæ*, established by Linnæus. [B, 134.]—**A. crassifolia** [Agardh]. The *A. spinosa*, var. β. [B, 214.]—**A. densiflora** [Koch]. The *A. spinosa*, var. α. [B, 214.]—**A. Fischeri** [Jaub. and Spach]. The *A. spinosa*, var. β. [B, 214.]—**A. Karelini** [Jaub. and Spach]. The *A. spinosa*, var. γ. [B, 214.]—**A. Laxmanni** [Agardh]. The *A. spinosa*, var. β. [B, 214.]—**A. replicata.** Of Lamarck, the *A. spinosa*, var. α ; of Fischer, the *A. spinosa*, var. γ. [B, 214.]—**A. spinosa** [Linnæus]. Syn. : *Tragopyrum spinosum* [Presl]. A dwarf shrub growing in western Asia, often cultivated as an ornamental plant in Europe ; thought to be one of the sources of Oriental manna. The var. α (linnæana), the *A. spinosa* of Linnæus, is found in the Caucasus and in Armenia ; the var. β (Fischeri) is found in southern Russia and in Siberia ; the var. γ (Karelini) is found on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea. [B, 214 ; L, 78.]

ATRAPHAXYS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^3-fa^{2}x(fa^{3}x)′i^{2}s(u^{6}s). Gr., ἀτράφαξυς. See ATRAPHAXIS (1st def.).

ATRATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra(ra^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *ater*, black. Blackened. [B.]

ATRAXYLE (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^{2}x(ra^{3}x)′i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a). From a Greek name for the *Carthamus lanatus*. A section of the botanical genus *Kentrophyllum*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Carthamus*. [B, 42, 214.]

ATREDORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}d(rad)′o(o^2)-ra^3. See ATRETODERA.

ATREMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re(re^2)′mi^2-a^3. Gr., ἀτρεμία (from α priv., and τρέμειν, to tremble). Properly, absence of tremor ; applied by Neftel to a condition, real or fancied, occurring chiefly in women, in which they are unable to walk, stand, sit, or read, although the power of voluntary motion is not abolished, nor the intellect impaired. Abnormities of sensibility are present, and are intensified by any attempt at movement. ["Lancet," April 21, 1883, p. 695 (D).]

ATRESELYTRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-rez(ras)″e^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)′-ri^2-a^3. See ATRETELYTRIA, and for other words in *Atres-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Atret-*.

ATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re(ra)′zi^2(si^2)-a^3. Gr., ἀτρησία (from α priv., and τρῆσις, a perforation ; said, however, to be from Ar., *alratia* or *al-ratqa* [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92]). Fr., *atrésie, imperforation*. Ger., *Atresie, Verschlossensein, Verschluss, Verschliessung*. It., *atresia, chiudimento, imperforazione*. Sp., *atresía, cerramiento. imperforación*. Syn. : *imperforatio*. The absence or occlusion (sometimes only an excessive narrowness) of one of the natural openings or channels of the body. [A, 322, 385.]—**Ano-rectal a., A. ani.** See *Imperforate* ANUS.—**A. ani adnata** (seu **congenita**). Fr., *imperforation congénitale de l'anus*. Ger., *angeborene Aftersperre*. A congenital imperforate state of the anus. [J. G. Albertus (D, 87).]—**A. ani vaginalis.** A. of the anus with the rectum opening into the vagina. [A. Hammer (D, 87).]—**A. ani vesicalis.** A. of the anus with the rectum opening into the bladder. [L, 54.]—**A. auris.** See ANKYLOTIA.—**A. hymenis.** An imperforate hymen. [L, 135.]—**A. ilei.** A. of the ileum. [L, 135.]—**A. intestini duodeni.** A. of the duodenum. [L, 135.]—**A. iridis.** See *A. pupillæ*.—**A. nymphæa.** A. of the nymphæ.—**A. pupillæ.** Fr., *atrésie de la pupille*. Ger., *Pupillensperre*. It., *a. della pupilla*. Sp., *atresía de la pupila*. An obsolete term for anterior synechiæ. [F.]—**A. urethræ.** A. of the urethra. [L, 135.]—**A. utero-vaginalis.** A rare condition of simultaneous a. of the uterus and vagina. [P. Müller (A, 182).]—**A. vaginæ.** A. of the vagina. [L, 135.]—**A. ventriculi.** A. of the stomach. [L, 135.]—**A. vesicæ.** A. of the urinary bladder. [L, 135.]—**A. vestibularis.** A. of the vaginal orifice in front of the hymen. [Eggel, "Mntsschr. f. Geburtsh. u. Frauenkr.," xxxi, p. 119 (A) ; A, 182.]—**A. vulvæ.** Fr., *atrésie vulvaire*. Obliteration or extreme narrowness of the vaginal orifice. [A, 385.]

ATRÉSIÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-tra-zi^2-a. Affected with atresia. [A, 385.]

ATRETA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *atretus* (*fœmina* understood). A^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-re(ra)′ta^3. A woman with atresia of the vaginal orifice. [A, 322.]

ATRETELYTRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-e^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)′-ri^2-a^3. From ἄτρητος, imperforate, and ἔλυτρον, the vagina. Fr., *atrételytrie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the vagina. [L, 41, 180.]

ATRETENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-e^{2}n-te(te^2)′ri^2-a^3. From ἄτρητος, imperforate, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Fr., *atrétentérie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the intestinal canal. [L, 109, 180.]

ATRETISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Fr., *atrétisme*. See ATRESIA.

ATRETOBLEPHARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-o(o^2)-ble^{2}f-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. From ἄτρητος, imperforate, and βλέφαρον, the eyelid. Fr., *atrétoblépharie*. Breschet's term for symblepharon. [L, 109, 180.]

ATRETOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-o(o^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From ἄτρητος, imperforate, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *atrétocéphale*. A monster having atresia of one or more of the openings situated on the head, such as the mouth, the nostrils, etc. [A, 385 ; M, 13.]

ATRETOCORMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}rm′-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From ἄτρητος, imperforate, and κορμός, the trunk. Fr., *atrétocorme*. A monster having atresia of one or more of the openings situated on the trunk, such as the anus, the vulva, etc. [A, 385 ; L, 81 ; M, 13.]

ATRETOCYSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-o(o^2)-si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)′-i^2-a^3. From ἄτρητος, imperforate, and κυσός (= κύσθος), the anus. Fr., *atrétocysie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the anus. [L, 32, 180.]

ATRETOCYSTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-o(o^2)-si^{2}s(ku^{6}s)′-ti^2-a^3. From ἄτρητος, imperforate, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *atrétocystie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the bladder. [L, 180.]

ATRETODERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-o^{2}d′e^{2}r-a^3. From ἄτρητος, imperforate. A group of the tailed *Batrachia* made by S. F. Baird, characterized by gill-openings which disappear in the mature animal. [L, 204.]

ATRETOGASTRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s-(ga^{3}s)′tri^2-a^3. From ἄτρητος, imperforate, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Fr., *atrétogastrie*. Breschet's term for atresia of either the cardial or the pyloric orifice of the stomach. [L, 32, 41, 180.]

ATRETOLÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-o(o^2)-le^{2}m′-(la^3′e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From ἄτρητος, imperforate, and λαιμός, the gullet. Fr., *atrétolémie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the pharynx or the œsophagus. [L, 32, 41, 180.]

ATRETOMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-o(o^2)-me^{2}t-(mat)′ri^2-a^2. From ἄτρητος, imperforate, and μήτρα, the womb. Fr., *atrétométrie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the uterus. [L, 41, 180.]

ATRETOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-o^{2}p(op)′si^2-a^3. From ἄτρητος, imperforate, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *atrétopsie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the pupil. [L, 180.] See CORECLEISIS.

ATRETORRHINIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n′i^2-a^3. From ἄτρητος, imperforate, and ῥίς, the nose. Fr., *atrétorrhinie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the nose. [L, 32, 180.]

ATRETOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-o(o^2)-sto(sto^2)′-mi^2-a^3. From ἄτρητος, imperforate. and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *atrétostomie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the mouth. [L, 32.]

ATRETURETHRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re^{2}t(rat)-u^2(u)-re-(ra)′thri^2-a^3. From ἄτρητος, imperforate, and οὐρήθρα, the urethra. Fr., *atréturéthrie*. Breschet's term for atresia of the urethra. [L, 32, 180.]

ATRETUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-re(ra)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., ἄτρητος. Fr., *atrésié*. Imperforate ; as a n., a person affected with atresia. [A, 322.]

ATRIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *atrium* (*q. v.*). A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^2-a^3.

ATRIAL, adj. A^{2}t′ri^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *atrial*. Pertaining to an atrium. [Huxley (B, 53).]

ATRIC ACID, n. A^{2}t′ri^{2}k. From *atra* (f. of *ater*), the specific name of the plant from which it is obtained. Fr., *acide atrique*. Paterno's name for an acid, $C_{16}H_{18}O_5$, found by him in the *Lecanora atra*. [B, 244.] Cf. ATRANORIC ACID.

ATRICAPILLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^2-ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)-i^{2}l′lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). From *ater*, black, and *capillus*, a hair. Having black hair. [A, 316.]

ATRICAUDATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^2-ka^{4}d(ka^3-ud)-a(a^3)′-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *ater*, black, and *cauda*, a tail. Fr., *atricaudé*. Ger., *schwarzschwanzig*. Having a black tail. [L, 42, 180.]

ATRICAULES (Fr.), n. pl. A^3-tre-kol. A group of *Fungi* made by Paulet, comprising those of dark color and firm consistence, such as *Sclerotium*, *Hypoxylon*, etc. [B, 121.]

ATRICES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *atrix* (*q. v.*). A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^2-sez(kas). An obsolete name for condylomata of the anus. [G.] Cf. ATRICI.

ATRICHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From α priv., and θρίξ, a hair. Of Rostafinski, a section of the *Myxomycetes* (*Endosporeæ*) belonging to the *Amaurosporeæ*, including those in which the fruit is devoid of a capillitium. [B, 236.]

ATRICHI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-i(e). From α priv., and θρίξ, the hair. Of Sprengel, a division of gastromycetous *Fungi*, including *Eurotium*, *Coniosporium*, *Phragmidium*, *Puccinia*, and two or three other genera. [B, 170.]

ATRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)′i^2-a^3. Fr., *atrichie*. Ger., *Atrichie, Haarlosigkeit*. 1. Baldness, loss of hair. [G.] 2. A genus of mosses. [L, 41.]

ATRICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-i(i^2)′a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *atrichia′seos* (*-i′asis*). See ATRICHIA (1st def.).

ATRICHOMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A^3-tri^2-ko-me. Falling out of the hair. [L, 82.]

ATRICHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *atricho′seos* (*-sis*). From α priv., and τρίχωσις, hairiness. A disease characterized by absence or loss of hair. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases the atrichoses are a family of the trichoses, including the various forms of alopecia (*q. v.*). [G, 4.]

ATRICHUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^{2}k(ri^{2}ch^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., ἄτριχος, ἄθριξ. Ger., *haarlos*. Not hairy, affected with loss of hair.

ATRICI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^2-si(ke). An old term for certain small ulcers or fissures of the anus. [A, 322.] Cf. ATRICES.

ATRICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^2-ko^{2}l′li^{2}s. From *ater*, black, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *atricolle*. In zoology, having the neck or the corselet black. [L, 41, 180.]

ATRICORNIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^{2}-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *ater*, black, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *atricorne*. In zoology, having the horns or the antennæ black. [L, 41, 180.]

ATRIGASTER (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^{2}-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'tu^{5}r(tar). From *ater*, black, and *gaster* (γαστήρ), the belly. Fr., *atrigastre*. In zoology, having the ventral surface of the body black. [L, 109, 180.]

ATRIOPORE, n. A^{2}t'ri^{2}-o-por. For deriv., see ATRIUM and PORE. The exhalant orifice of the peribranchial chamber in the *Chordata*. [L, 210.]

ATRIO-VENTRICULAR, adj. A^{2}t''ri^{2}-o-ve^{2}n-tri^{2}k'u^{2}-la^{3}r. For deriv., see ATRIUM and VENTRICLE. Lat., *atrio-ventricularis*. See AURICULO-VENTRICULAR.

ATRIPES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^{2}-pez(pas). From *ater*, black, and *pes*, a foot. Fr., *atripède*. In zoology, having the feet black; in botany, having the foot (or, of an agaric, the stipes) black (a specific name). [B; L, 42, 180.]

ATRIPLEX (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^{2}-ple^{2}x. Gen., *atrip'licis*. Gr., ἀτράφαξις. Fr., *arroche*. Ger., *Melde*. It., *atriplice*. An ancient name for the plant orache; of Linnæus, a genus of chenopodiaceous herbs or shrubs with alternate, petiolate, scurfy leaves, and spikes of closely clustered, green, monœcious or diœcious flowers, the male flower bractless, the female usually with 2 bracts, which enlarge after flowering and inclose the fruit. [B, 19, 34.]—**Aqua atriplicis fœtidi.** A distilled water made from the *Chenopodium vulvaria*. [B, 97.]—**A. alba.** 1. Of Scopoli, a variety of *A. rosea*. 2. Of Crantz, the *Chenopodium album*. 3. In pharmacy, the *A. hortensis*. [B, 180, 214.]—**A. albicans.** 1. Of Aiton (the *Exomis albicans* [Moquin], seu *atriplicoides*), a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, having an odor like that of the musk-melon. 2. Of Besser, a variety of *A. rosea*. [B, 214.]—**A. album.** See *A. hortensis*.—**A. alimus.** See *A. halimus*.—**A. ambrosioides** [Crantz], **A. americana, A. americanum.** See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosioides*.—**A. angustifolia** [Smith]. See *A. patula*.—**A. anthelminthica** [Crantz]. See CHENOPODIUM *anthelminthicum*.—**A. arenaria** [Nuttall]. Syn.: *Obione arenaria* [Moquin]. The sand-orache; an annual herb growing in sandy places on the Atlantic coast of the United States. [B, 34, 214.]—**A. argentea.** 1. Of Schrader, the *A. rosea*, var. β. 2. Of Nuttall (the *Obione argentea*), a species growing throughout the United States west of the Mississippi River. [B, 214, 228.]—**A. astracanica** [Babington]. The *A. laciniata* [Linnæus]. [B, 214.]—**A. axillaris** [Tenore]. The *A. rosea*. [B, 214.]—**A. besserianum** [Römer and Schultes]. The *A. rosea*, var. β. [B, 214.]—**A. bonus Henricus** [Crantz]. The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*. [B, 214.]—**A. botrys** [Crantz]. The *Chenopodium botrys*. [B, 214.]—**A. californica** [Moquin]. Syn.: *Phyllotheca californica* [Nuttall]. A California species. It is used as a substitute for soap, and its seeds are made into a sort of mush or bread by the Indians. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 153 (B); B, 214.]—**A. campestris** [Koch and Ziz.]. The *A. tatarica*, var. β *campestris*. [B, 214.]—**A. canescens.** 1. Of Nuttall, see *A. Nuttallii*. 2. Of James, a species growing throughout the United States west of the Missouri River; used like *A. californica*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 153 (B); B, 214, 228.]—**A. canina, A. caninum.** The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*. [B, 180.]—**A. chenopodia fœtida.** The *Chenopodium vulvaria*. [B, 200.]—**A. conduplicata.** An Australian shrub, resembling *A. hastata*, but differing from the latter in its fruit. [Von Müller, "Australas. Jour. of Pharm."; "Brit. and Colon Druggist," Jan. 8, 1887, p. 37.]—**A. confertifolia** [Watson]. Syn.: *Obione confertifolia* [Torrey]. A species growing in the western United States, from Idaho to New Mexico; used like *A. californica*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 153 (B); B, 228.]—**A. crassifolia** [Moquin]. A species akin to *A. patula*, growing in the Altai region and furnishing soda. [B, 46, 214.]—**A. deltoidea** [Babington]. The *A. hastata*, var. α *deltoides*. [B, 214.]—**A. diffusa** [Tenore]. The *A. laciniata*, var. δ *diffusa*. [B, 214.]—**A. dioica** [Rafinesque]. The *A. purshiana*. [B, 214.]—**A. erecta** [Hudson]. The *A. patula*, var. γ *mixta*. [B, 214.]—**A. expansa** [Watson]. A species growing in Colorado, California, and New Mexico; used like *A. californica*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 153 (B); B, 228.]—**A. fœtida, A. fœtidum.** See CHENOPODIUM *vulvaria*.—**A. fruticosum** [Nuttall]. See *A. Nuttallii*.—**A. gigantea** [Poiret]. The *A. hastata*. [B, 214.]—**A. glauca.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Obione glauca* [Moquin]; a perennial species growing on the coasts of Spain, Algeria, Egypt, and Arabia; used, in vinous infusion, for the relief of colic. [B, 46, 173.] 2. Of Crantz, the *Chenopodium glaucum*. [B, 214.]—**A. gracilis** [Nuttall]. The *A. hastata*, var. γ. [B, 214.]—**A. halimoides** [Rafinesque]. The *A. hastata*. [B, 214.]—**A. halimus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *pourpier de mer, arroche en arbrisseau, soutenelle*. Ger., *Meermelde, Meerportulak*. Syn.: *Chenopodium halimus* [Thunberg]. A shrub 6 feet in height, growing in sandy places in southern Europe, Syria, Africa, Chili, and New Holland. The leaves are emollient, and are eaten, raw or cooked. The plant is one of those furnishing soda. [B, 173, 180.]—**A. hastata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *gosseline, trâmasse*. An annual herb growing in the Atlantic United States, South America, and Europe, with an ascending or erect stem and triangular, hastate leaves varying much in shape. The var. β *deltoides* (*A. deltoidea* [Babington]) grows in England, in cultivated fields. The var. γ *triangularis*, the var. δ *microsperma* (having very minute seeds), the var. ε *oppositifolia*, and the var. ξ *parvifolia* are also described. The plant is used for the same purposes as *A. halimus*. [B, 34, 214.]—**A. heterophylla** [Nuttall]. See *A. Nuttallii*.—**A. hortense** [Römer and Schultes], **A. hortensis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *arroche-épinard blanche, arroche des jardins, bonne-dame, érode, arrode, irrible, fallette*. Ger., *Gartenmelde, Zuckermelde, wilder Spinat*. Garden orache, mountain spinach; an annual, erect, branching herb from 3 to 5 feet high, indigenous to Siberia, but cultivated in Europe and occasionally in America. It is supposed to be the ἀνδράφαξις of Hippocrates and the ἀτράφαξις (ἀτράφαξυς) of Dioscorides. Var. β *bengalensis* (*A. bengalensis* [Lamarck]), the *bétoua du Bengal*, a Bengal variety, is somewhat reddish. The leaves are emollient and are eaten in India. Var. γ *rubra* (the var. β of Linnæus) is of a dark blood-red color all over. Var. δ *obtusifolia* is greenish all over. Var. ε *microsperma* is green or reddish, with smaller fruit. The leaves (*herba atriplicis hortensis*, seu *sativi*, seu *albi*, seu *rubri*), which are emollient, are used as a pot-herb in place of spinach. The seeds (*semen atriplicis hortensis*, etc.) are emetic and purgative. [B, 173, 180, 214.]—**A. hortensis rubra** [Bauhin]. The *A. hortensis*, var. γ *rubra*. [B, 214.]—**A. incisa** [Bieb.]. The *A. laciniata*, var. α *incisa*. [B, 214.]—**A. laciniata.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Chenopodium laciniatum* [Thunberg] (seu *sinuatum* [Thunberg], seu *pinnatum* [Hortus]); an herbaceous species growing on the coast of Europe, in North America, and in Palestine, silvery-white all over. Var. α *incisa* is found in Corsica and the Caucasus; var. β *recurva* in Greece; var. γ *sinuata* in Venetia and France; var. δ *diffusa* in Naples; var. ε *turcomanica* in Turcomania; and var. ζ *integra* in France and Odessa. 2. Of Pursh, the *A. purshiana*. [B, 19, 214.]—**A. laciniata americana** [Torrey]. The *A. purshiana*. [B, 214.]—**A. latifolia** [Wahlenberg]. The *A. hastata*. [B, 214.]—**A. lentiformis.** A species growing in the western United States, used like *A. californica*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 153 (B).]—**A. littorale, A. littoralis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *arroche des rivages*. Ger., *Strandmelde*. Syn.: *Chenopodium littorale* [Thunberg]. The sea-orache; an annual plant growing in waste-fields and in the sea-sand in Europe and on the shores of the great lakes in the United States. The leaves are eaten, and the plant furnishes soda. Two varieties are described: var. β *serrata*, with subserrate leaves; and var. γ *augustissima*, with linear, entire leaves. [B, 34, 46, 173, 180, 214.]—**A. marina** [Persoon]. The *A. littorale*, var. β *serrata*. [B, 214.]—**A. maritima, A. maritimum.** 1. A variety of *A. littorale*. [B, 173.] 2. Of Crantz, the *Chenopodium maritimum*, var. α *vulgaris*. [B, 214.]—**A. mexicana, A. mexicanum.** See CHENOPODIUM *ambrosioides*.—**A. microsperma.** 1. Of Waldstein and Kitaibel, the *A. hastata*, var. δ *microsperma*. 2. Of the gardens, the *A. hortensis*, var. ε *microsperma*. [B, 214.]—**A. Nuttallii** [Watson]. Syn.: *A. canescens* [Nuttall], *Obione canescens* [Moquin], *Calligonum canescens* [Pursh]. A species growing in the western United States; used like *A. californica*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 153 (B); B, 214, 228.]—**A. oblongifolia.** 1. Of Host, the *A. hastata*, var. δ *microsperma*. 2. Of Waldstein and Kitaibel, the *A. tatarica*. [B, 214.]—**A. odora suaveolens.** See *A. odoratum*.—**A. odorata.** 1. Of Persoon, the *A. albicans*. 2. The *A. odoratum*. [B, 180, 214.]—**A. odoratum.** The *Chenopodium ambrosioides* and the *Chenopodium botrys*. [B, 180.]—**A. olida.** The *Chenopodium vulvaria*. [B, 211.]—**A. oppositifolia** [De Candolle]. The *A. hastata*, var. ε. [B, 214.]—**A. patula** [Linnæus]. A species growing in England, continental Europe, northern Africa, and the western United States. Several varieties are distinguished: var. β *microcarpa*; var. γ *mixta*, with rather an erect stem; and var. δ *obtusa*. [B, 19, 214, 228.]—**A. pedunculata** [Linnæus], **A. pedunculatum** [Römer and Schultes]. Syn.: *Obione pedunculata* [Moquin]. An annual species growing in England and continental Europe, distinguished by the fruit being pedicellate. [B, 19.]—**A. piqueres** [Lag.]. The *A. laciniata* [Linnæus]. [B, 214.]—**A. polysperma** [Tenore]. The *A. rosea*. [B, 214.]—**A. portulacoides** [Linnæus]. Fr., *arroche-pourpier*. Ger., *Portulakmelde*. Syn.: *Obione portulacoides* [Moquin], *Chenopodium portulacoides* [Thunberg], *Halimus portulacoides* [Dumortier]. The sea-purslane; a shrub or perennial herb growing on the European and African coasts of the Mediterranean, on the Atlantic coast of Europe, in Syria, and in North America. The young shoots are eaten as a relish, and the whole plant furnishes soda. [B, 173, 180, 214.]—**A. Powellii** [Watson]. A species growing in Arizona and southwestern Colorado; used like *A. californica*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 153 (B); B, 228.]—**A. prostrata** [Bouch.]. The *A. hastata*, var. γ. [B, 214.]—**A. purshiana** [Moquin]. Syn.: *A. laciniata* [Pursh], *A. laciniata americana* [Torrey]. An annual herb with an ascending, angulate stem, found in North America. [B, 214.]—**A. recurva** [Dun.]. The *A. laciniata*, var. β. [B, 214.]—**A. rosea** [Linnæus]. An annual herbaceous species growing in Europe, North America, Africa, Asia, and New Holland; comprising the varieties β *alba*, erect or procumbent, silvery-farinose; γ *crassifolia*, procumbent or ascending, with thick rhomboid or deltoid leaves; and δ *parvifolia*, ascending, subfarinose, with the leaves much smaller and subovate or subrotund. The *A. rosea* of Lamarck includes the *A. tatarica*. [B, 214.]—**A. ruberrima, A. rubra, A. rubrum.** The *A. hortense*, var. γ. [B, 214.]—**A. Sackii** [Rostk. and Schn.]. The *A. hastata*, var. γ. [B, 214.]—**A. salicina** [Pallas]. A Siberian species, perhaps a variety of *A. littorale*. [B, 214.]—**A. salina.** Of Desvaux, the *A. littorale*. [B, 214.]—**A. sativa, A. sativum.** The *A. hortense*. [B, 180.]—**A. serrata** [Hudson]. The *A. littorale*, var. β. [B, 214.]—**A. silvestris** [J. Bauhin], **A. silvestris altera** [C. Bauhin], **A. silvestris folio sinuato, etc., A. silvestris vulgatior sinuata** [Park.]. The *Chenopodium album*. [B, 211.]—**A. solanacea** [Linnæus]. The *Solanum aggregatum*. [B, 214.]—**A. spectabilis** [Ehr.]. The *A. hortense*, var. ε. [B, 214.]—**A. tatarica** [Linnæus]. An annual herb found in the Altai region, in Hungary, and in Tartary. It includes a variety (var. β *campestris*) with narrower leaves. The leaves are eaten. [B, 173, 214.]—**A. tetrandra** [Torrey]. The *A. purshiana*. [B, 214.]—**A. thunbergianum** [Römer and Schultes]. The *A. laciniata* [Linnæus]. [B, 214.]—**A. triangularis.** 1. Of Willdenow, the *A. hastata*, var. γ. 2. Of the gardens, the *A. hortensis*, var. ε. [B, 214.]—**A. turcomanica** [Turczan]. The *A. laciniata*, var. ε. [B, 214.]—**A. unctuosa, A. unctuosum.** The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*. [B, 180.]—**A. verticillata** [Lag.]. The *A. rosea*. [B, 214.]—**A. vulvaria** [Crantz]. The *Chenopodium vulvaria*. [B, 214.]—**Herba atriplicis albæ** (seu **albi**). The herb of *A. hortense*. [B, 180.]—**Herba atriplicis americani.** The herb of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. [B, 180.]—**Herba atriplicis**

caninæ (seu **canini**). The herb of *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* [B, 180.]—**Herba atriplicis fœtidi.** The herb of *Chenopodium vulvaria.* [B, 180.]—**Herba atriplicis hortensis.** The herb of *A. hortense.* [B, 180.]—**Herba atriplicis mexicanæ** (seu **mexicani**). The herb of *Chenopodium ambrosioides.* [B, 180.]—**Herba atriplicis odoratæ** (seu **odorati**). The herb of *Chenopodium botrys* and of *Chenopodium ambrosioides.* [B, 180.]—**Herba atriplicis olidæ** (seu **olidi**). The herb of *Chenopodium vulvaria.* [B, 180.]—**Herba atriplicis rubri** (seu **sativi**). The herb of *A. hortense.* [B, 180.]—**Herba atriplicis silvestris.** The herb of *Chenopodium rubrum.* [B, 180.]—**Herba atriplicis unctuosi.** The herb of *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* [B, 180.]—**Semen atriplicis albæ** (**seu albi, seu hortensis, seu rubræ, seu rubri, seu sativæ, seu sativi**). The seed of *A. hortense.* [B, 180.]

ATRIPLEXUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^2-ple^{2}x′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A name formerly applied to certain species of *Atriplex*, and by Reichenbach to a section of that genus. [B, 121.]

ATRIPLICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^2-pli^{2}s(pli^{2}k)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *atriplicées.* 1. Of Necker, Jussieu (1842), and others, an order of dicotyledonous plants corresponding to the *Chenopodeæ* of other authors; divided by Reichenbach into the *Chenopodeæ*, *Amarantheæ*, and *Phytolacceæ*, and again into the *A.*, *Salicornieæ*, *Chenopodeæ*, and *Salsoleæ*, and by Jussieu into the *Cyclobeæ* and *Spirolobeæ.* 2. Of Meyer, Endlicher, and others, a tribe of chenopodiaceous plants (*Chenopodeæ*, *Cyclobeæ*, etc.) including *Atriplex*, *Diotis*, *Spinacia*, and one or two other genera, in which the seed has a double integument, a crustaceous or coriaceous testa, copious albumen, and a slender milky embryo. [B, 170, 214.]

ATRIPLICES [Jussieu] (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^{2}p′li^2-sez(kas). The *Chenopodeæ* of Ventenat. [B, 170.]

ATRIPLICINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^{2}p-li^2-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *atriplicinées.* Of Persoon, a family of plants including *Atriplex*, *Chenopodium*, *Beta*, *Salsola*, *Anabasis*, *Anrederera*, and two other genera. [B, 170.]

ATRIPLICOIDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^{2}p-li^2-ko(ko^2)-i(e)′dez-(das). Resembling the genus *Atriplex* (*e. g.*, *Exomis a.*). [B.]

ATRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^3-trek. See Atric acid.

ATRIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ri^2-ro^{2}st′ri^{2}s. From *ater*, black, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., *atrirostre.* Having a black beak. [L, 42.]

ATRITARSE (Fr.), adj. A^3-tre-tars. From *ater*, black, and *tarsus* (*q. v.*). Having a black tarsus. [L, 41.]

ATRIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Vorhof.* 1. Lit., the hall, or entry, of a house; a dilatation, pouch, sinus, or ampulla. [A, 385.] 2. In the *Tunicata*, the cloaca into which the intestine opens. [B, 28.] 3. In many of the *Medusæ*, an enlargement of the somatic cavity situated at the base of the manubrium, from which the radiating canals proceed. [L, 193.] 4. An auricle of the heart, especially the main portion as distinguished from the appendix. [L, 142.] 5. The lower or main portion of the cavity of the tympanum, as distinguished from the attic; that part which is situated directly behind the tympanic membrane. [B.]—**A. anterius, A. cordis dextrum.** The right auricle of the heart. [L, 115, 175.]—**A. cordis sinistrum.** The left auricle of the heart. [L, 175.]—**A. dextrum cordis.** See *A. cordis dextrum.*—**A. genitale.** In the hermaphrodite *Planaria*, the cloaca into which the male and female organs open. [L, 121.]—**Atria mortis.** Lit., the halls of death; a term given by the ancients to those organs which are the instruments of the most important activities, and injury of which most quickly causes death; they include the heart, the lungs, and the medulla oblongata. [D, 3.]—**A. posterius** (seu **sinistrum**) **cordis.** The left auricle of the heart. [L, 115, 175.]—**A. vaginæ.** The vestibule of the vulva. [A, 182.]

ATRIVOLVO, n. The *Tribulus terrestris.* [B, 83.]

ATRIX (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^{2}x. Gen., *at′ricis.* Thought to be from ἄθριξ, hairless. See Atrices.

ATRO-ALBUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)″ro(ro^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). From *ater*, black, and *albus*, white. Black and white (a botanical species-name). [B.]

ATROBILAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^3-tro-be-la^{2}r. See Atrabilious.

ATRO-CÆRULEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)″ro(ro^2)-se^{2}r(ka^3-e^{2}r)-u^2(u^4)′le^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ater*, black, and *cæruleus*, blue, azure. Ger., *schwarzblau.* Dark sky-blue. [B; L, 81.]

ATROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From *ater*, black, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *atrocéphale.* Having a black head. [B, 195; L, 180.]

ATROCHA, ATROCHÆ (Lat.), n's n. and f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ro-(ro^2)-ka^3(ch^{2}a^3), -ke(ch^{2}a^3-e^2). From α priv., and τροχή, a running, a course. A division of chætopod larvæ in which the larva has at first a uniform coating of cilia which, although it may subsequently disappear from certain areas, does not break up into a series of definite bands. [L, 201.]

ATRO-CYANEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)″ro(ro^2)-si(ku^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′-e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ater*, black, and κυάνεος, deep-blue. Dark-blue (a botanical species-name). [B.]

ATROGLYCERIC ACID, n. A^{2}t″ro-gli^{2}s-e^{2}r′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide atroglycérique.* Ger., *Atroglycerinsäure.* Syn.: *α phenyldioxypropionic acid.* A monobasic acid, $C_9H_8O_4 = C_6H_5 - C(OH)(CO.OH) - CH_2.OH$. ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xvi, 1883, p. 1291 (B); B, 221.]

ATROGULARIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)″ro(ro^2)-gu^2(gu^4)-la(la^3)′-ri^{2}s. From *ater*, black, and *gula*, the throat. Fr., *atrogulaire.* Having a black throat (a zoological species-name). [B, 195; L, 180.]

ATROLACTIC ACID, n. A^{2}t″ro-la^{2}k′ti^{2}k. From *atropic* and *lactic* (*q. v.*). Fr., *acide atrolactique.* Ger., *Atrolactinsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, or, combined with water of crystallization, $C_9H_{10}O_3 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$. It probably has the structural composition $CH_3 - C(C_6H_5)(OH) - CO.OH$, or that of α phenyllactic acid (hence isomeric with tropic acid), and not, as Fittig and Wurster give it, $C_6H_5 - CH(CH_2.OH) - CO.OH$. ["Jahresb. . . . d. reinen Chem.," 1882, p. 372 (B); B, 225.]

ATROLACTYL, n. A^{2}t-ro-la^{2}k′ti^{2}l. The radicle, $C_9H_9O_2$, of atrolactic acid. [B.]—**A'tropeine.** Ger., *A'tropeïn.* Syn.: *pseudoatropine.* A tropeine derived from atrolactic acid; a base isomeric with atropine, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3 = C_8H_{14}NO.C_9H_9O_2$, obtained by Roth. Like atropine, it acts as a mydriatic. ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xv, 1882, p. 1027 (B).]

ATRO-MARGINATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)″ro(ro^2)-ma^{3}r-ji^{2}n-(gi^{2}n)-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *ater*, black, and *marginare*, to inclose with a border. Fr., *atro-marginé.* Having a black margin (a species-name). [L, 41, 180.]

ATROMOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ro(ro^2)-mo^{2}s. From α priv., and τρόμος, a trembling. Absence of shivering or of a thrill. [A, 322.] See Thoracatromos.

ATRONIC ACID, n. A^{2}t-ro^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide atronique.* Ger., *Atronsäure.* It., *acido atronico.* A derivative, $C_{17}H_{14}O_2 =$

$$\begin{array}{l} C_6H_5 - C(CO.OH) - CH \\ \diagup \qquad\qquad\qquad\quad \| \\ C_6H_4 \text{———} CH_2 - CH \end{array}$$

, of atropic acid, acting as a dibasic acid. An isomeric form, *isatronic acid*,

$$\begin{array}{l} C_6H_5 - CH \text{————} CH \\ \diagup \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad | \\ C_6H_4 - CH(CO.OH) - CH \end{array}$$

, is produced by the decomposition of isatropic acid. [Fittig, "Ann. d. Chem." (B).]

ATRONOL, n. A^{2}t′ro^{2}n-o^{2}l. An oily liquid, $C_{16}H_{14}$, probably

$$= \begin{array}{l} C_6H_5 - CH - CH \\ \diagup \qquad\qquad \| \\ C_6H_4 - CH_2 - CH \end{array}$$

, produced by heating isatropic acid. [B, 225; Fittig, "Ann. d. Chem." (B).]

ATROPA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ro(ro^2)-pa^3. From Ἄτροπος, one of the *Parcæ.* Fr., *belladone.* Ger., *Tollkirsche*, *Tollkraut.* A genus of herbs of the *Solanaceæ* (according to Miers, the *Atropaceæ*), distinguished by the bell-shaped, purplish corolla formed of 5 united petals, having its 5-parted calyx and its 5 stamens adherent to the tube of the corolla. The fruit is a black, succulent berry containing several seeds and having at its base the enlarged persistent calyx. [B, 19.]—**A. acuminata** [Royle]. The *A. belladonna.* [B, 212.]—**A. arborescens.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Acnistus arborescens.* 2. Of Römer and Schultes, the *Acnistus Plumieri.* [B, 173, 214.] See Supplement.—**A. belladonna** [Linnæus]. Fr., *belladone*, *belledame*, *bouton noir*, *morelle furieuse* (ou *marine*). Ger., *Tollkirsche*, *Wolfskirsche*, *gemeines Tollkraut*, *Nachtschatten.* It., *belladonna.* Sp., *belladona*, *belladama*, *yerbamora violenta.* Syn.: *Belladonna trichotoma* [Scopoli] (seu *baccifera* [Lamarck]), *Solanum lethale* [Volck.] (seu *melano-cerasus* [C. Bauhin]). The belladonna, deadly nightshade, common dwale; an erect perennial European herb, from 3 to 5 feet high, bearing dull-green, ovate, entire leaves having a peculiar heavy odor and a fatty feel, and solitary, axillary, dull-purplish, bell-shaped flowers on drooping stalks. The fruit is a dark, shining, many-seeded berry, resembling a cherry in shape and attached in the base of the permanent calyx. The branches, the inferior surface of the leaves, and the peduncles are pubescent. The root is carrot-shaped, branching, dirty-yellow externally, white within. The root and leaves (*radix et herba belladonnæ* [seu *atropæ belladonnæ*, seu *solani furiosi* (seu *lethalis*, seu *maniaci*, seu *somniferi*)]) are official as belladonna (*q. v.*). [B, 19.]—**Atropæ belladonnæ radix.** See *Radix atropæ belladonnæ.*—**A. frutescens** [Linnæus]. See Withania *frutescens.*—**A. lethalis.** See *A. belladonna.*—**A. lutescens** [Jacquin]. The *A. belladonna.* [B, 212.]—**A. mandragora** [Linnæus]. See Mandragora *officinalis.*—**A. physaloides** [Linnæus]. See Nicandra *physaloides.*—**A. plicata** [Roth], **A. procumbens** [Cavanilles]. The *Saracha procumbens.* [B, 180, 214.]—**A'säure** (Ger.). Atropic acid. [B.]—**A. solanea.** See *A. arborescens.*—**Extractum atropæ belladonæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* belladonnæ *alcoholicum* (1st def.).—**Extractum de radice atropæ belladonæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* belladonnæ *alcoholicum* (2d def.).—**Herba atropæ belladonnæ.** The leaves of *A. belladonna.* [B, 180.] See Belladonna.—**Herba atropæ mandragoræ.** The herb of *Mandragora officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Pulvis folii atropæ belladonæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* belladone (*feuilles*).—**Radix atropæ belladonnæ.** The root of *A. belladonna.* [B, 180.] See Belladonna.—**Radix atropæ mandragoræ.** The root of *Mandragora vernalis.* [B, 180.]



THE ATROPA BELLADONNA.
[A, 327.]

ATROPACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)-pa(pa^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *atropacées.* Ger., *Atropaceen.* An order of plants separated by Miers from the *Solanaceæ*, including the tribes *Nicotianæ*, *Datureæ*, *Duboisieæ*, *Schizantheæ*, *Salpiglossideæ*, *Petunieæ*, *Hyoscyameæ*, *Atropeæ*, *Solandreæ*, and *Brunsfelsieæ.* [B, 19, 170.]

ATROPAL, adj. A^{2}t′ro-pa^{2}l. Gr., ἄτροπος (from α priv., and τρέπειν, to turn). Fr., *atrope.* See ORTHOTROPAL.

ATROPE, adj. A^{2}t′rop. See ORTHOTROPAL.—**A. line.** See under LINE.

ATROPÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-tro-pa. Resembling the genus *Atropa.* [L, 41.]

ATROPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)′pe^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *atropées.* A division or tribe of the *Solanieæ* (*Atropaceæ*) including the genera *Atropa*, *Nicandra*, *Cliocarpus*, *Anisodus*, *Mandragora*, and *Lycium*, according to Miers, and also, according to Reichenbach, *Lycopersicum*, *Capsicum*, and *Physalis.* [B, 170.]

ATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)′fi^2-a^3. See ATROPHY.—**A. ab alvi fluxu.** Emaciation from diarrhœa. [L, 132.]—**A. ablactatorum.** Emaciation and diarrhœa due to weaning in infants. [Cheyne (A, 316).]—**A. a crinibus.** A wasting disease of infants ascribed to the presence of stiff hairs on the back, which prick them and prevent them from sleeping. [L, 132.]—**A. acuta jecinoris.** See *Acute yellow* ATROPHY *of the liver.*—**A. a. fascino.** See *A. verminosa.*—**A. a leucorrhœa.** A. due to seminal losses in men or to leucorrhœa in women. [L, 132.]—**A. anglica.** See *A. nervosa.* —**A. a ptyalismo.** A. due to excessive salivation. [L, 132.]—**A. a sanguifluxu.** A. due to continued hæmorrhages. [L, 132.]—**A. a vomitu** [Velschius]. A. due to repeated vomiting. [L, 132.]—**A. cacochymica.** A. due to improper food. [M, 60.]—**A. cutis linearis.** See *Linear* ATROPHY *of the skin.*—**A. cutis propria.** See ADESMOSIS.—**A. facialis.** See *Facial* ATROPHY.—**A. facialis bilateralis.** See *Bilateral facial* ATROPHY.—**A. famelicorum.** A. from lack of food. [L, 83.]—**A. febrisequa.** A. consequent on a fever. [L, 132.]—**A. glandularis.** See TABES *mesenterica.*—**A. inanitorum.** A. due to excessive evacuations. [L, 83.]—**A. infantilis, A. infantum.** See TABES *mesenterica.*—**A. ingravescens musculorum.** See *Progressive muscular* ATROPHY.—**A. lateralis.** A. of one lateral half of the body. [L, 132.]—**A. linearis.** See *Linear* ATROPHY *of the skin.*—**A. mesaraica, A. mesenterica.** See TABES *mesenterica.*—**A. musculorum ingravescens.** See *Progressive muscular* ATROPHY.—**A. musculorum lipomatosa** [Seidel]. A. of muscles with the replacement of their proper structure by fat. [L, 44.]—**A. musculorum lipomatosa pseudohypertrophica.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic spinal* PARALYSIS.—**A. musculorum progrediens** (seu **progressiva**). See *Progressive muscular* ATROPHY.—**A. musculorum progressiva pseudohypertrophica.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic spinal* PARALYSIS.—**A. nervea.** See *Neural* ATROPHY.—**A. nervosa** [Morton]. A gradual loss of flesh and strength, with aversion to food, etc., without fever, due to exposure to an unwholesome atmosphere, depression of spirits, etc. [L, 132.]—**A. rhachitica** [F. Hoffmann]. A. due to rickets. [L, 132.]—**A. scorbutica.** A form of marasmus described by Willis, attributed to scurvy or any severe disease. [B, 117; L, 132.]—**A. senilis.** See *Senile* ATROPHY.—**A. spinalis.** See *Locomotor* ATAXIA.—**A. syphilitica.** A. due to syphilis. [M, 60.]—**A. universalis.** See *General* ATROPHY.—**A. verminosa.** A. due to intestinal worms. [L, 132.]—**A. virginiana.** See *A. nervosa.*—**Nova a. facialis** [Bergson]. See *Progressive facial* ATROPHY.

ATROPHIC, adj. A^{2}t-ro^{2}f′i^{2}k. Gr., ἄτροφος. Lat., *atrophicus.* Fr., *atrophique.* Ger., *atrophisch.* It., *atrofico.* Sp., *atrófico.* Pertaining to, affected with, due to, characterized by, or causing, atrophy. [A, 322.] Cf. MORBI *atrophici.*

ATROPHIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^3-tro-fe, -fe′. See ATROPHY.—**Allgemeine A.** (Ger.). See *General* ATROPHY.—**Altersa'** (Ger.). See *Senile* ATROPHY.—**A. amyloïde** (Fr.). Atrophy due to amyloid degeneration. [Sarazin (L, 88).]—**A. angibromique** [Piorry] (Fr.). A diminution of the calibre of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]—**A. avec raréfaction** (Fr.). Atrophy of a part without decrease in size or with increase. [L, 41.] Cf. PSEUDO-HYPERTROPHY.—**A. cérébrale de l'enfance** (Fr.). Localized atrophy of the brain in children, described by French writers as proceeding from a variety of causes. [D, 18.]—**A. congénitale** (Fr.). A. from arrested development. [Ball (L, 87).]—**A. du cœur avec contraction** (Fr.). A diminution of the capacity of the cavities of the heart with increase of the thickness of their walls. [Bouillaud (L, 41).]—**A. du cœur avec dilatation** (Fr.). A diminution of the thickness of the walls of the heart with dilatation of the cavities. [Bouillaud (L, 41).] —**A. du cœur simple** (Fr.). Diminution of the thickness of the walls of the heart without any noteworthy change in the capacity of its cavities. [Bouillaud (L, 41).]—**A. du placenta** (Fr.). See PLACENTA *membranacea* (2d def.).—**A. granulo-protéique** (Fr.). A form of a. due to the substitution of fine granular masses in the cells. [Sarazin (L, 88).]—**A. jaune aiguë du foie** (Fr.). See *Acute yellow* ATROPHY *of the liver.*—**A. latérale** (Fr.). See ATROPHIA *lateralis.*—**A. mésentérique** (Fr.). Syn.: *carreau.* See TABES *mesenterica.*—**A. musculaire graisseuse** (Fr.), **A. musculaire graisseuse progressive** (Fr.), **A. musculaire idiopathique** (Fr.), **A. musculaire primitive** (Fr.), **A. musculaire progressive** (Fr.). See *Pseudo-hypertrophic spinal* PARALYSIS.—**A. musculaire progressive, type Duchenne-Aran** (Fr.). True muscular atrophy due to disease of the spinal cord. [L, 191.]—**A. nerveuse** (Fr.). See ATROPHIA *nervosa*, *Neural* ATROPHY, *Neuritic* ATROPHY, and *Progressive nervous* ATROPHY.—**A. nerveuse progressive** (Fr.). See *Progressive nervous* ATROPHY.—**A. névrique** (Fr.). See *Neural* ATROPHY.—**A. par dégénérescence graisseuse** (Fr.). See *Fatty* ATROPHY.—**A. par macilence** (Fr.). See *Simple* ATROPHY.—**A. partielle de la face** [Lasègue] (Fr.). See *Progressive facial* ATROPHY.—**A. physiologique** (Fr.). See *Physiological* ATROPHY.—**A. sénile** (Fr.). See *Senile* ATROPHY.—**A. simple** (Fr.). See *Simple* ATROPHY.—**A. sympathique** (Fr.). Atrophy of one member of a pair of organs (*e. g.*, an eye) in consequence of preceding atrophy of the other. [B. Ball (L, 87).]—**Drucka'** (Ger.). Atrophy due to pressure.—**Excentrische A.** (Ger.). See *Eccentric* ATROPHY.—**Päda'** (Ger.). See *Infantile* ATROPHY.—**Progressive Muskela'** (Ger.). See *Progressive muscular* ATROPHY.

ATROPHIED, adj. A^{2}t′ro-fi^{2}d. Fr., *atrophié.* Ger., *atrophisirt.* It., *atrofizzato.* Affected with or in a state of atrophy. [D.]

ATROPHOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)-fo^{2}l′i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *atropholys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From ἀτροφία, want of food, and λύσις, a setting loose. Fr., *atropholyse, dissolution atrophique.* Ger., *atrophische Auflösung.* Syn.: *solutio atrophica.* Weakness and flabbiness or ulceration from lack of nourishment. [Magendie (A, 322, 385).]

ATROPHUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ro(ro^2)-fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). Gr., ἄτροφος. 1. Atrophic. 2. Not nutritious. [A, 322.]

ATROPHY, n. A^{2}t′ro-fi^2. Gr., ἀτροφία (from α priv., and τρέφειν, to nourish). Lat., *atrophia.* Fr., *atrophie.* Ger., *Atrophie, Darrsucht.* It., *atrofia.* Sp., *atrofia.* Defective nutrition; wasting of a tissue, an organ, a part, or the whole body; in Good's nosology, a genus of the order *Marasmus*, characterized by a pale, dry, wrinkled skin and shrunken, flabby muscles, with little or no fever. [A, 322, 385; L, 83.]—**Accidental a.** A. of a part from pressure upon it or from interference with its supply of blood. [M, 66.]—**Active a.** Fr., *atrophie active.* Ger., *active Atrophie.* It., *atrofia attiva.* A general term for those forms of a. which are due to deficient or excessive functional activity, the action of certain chemical poisons or the virus of an infectious disease, to inflammations, to high fever, or to nutritive disorders of the nervous system. [D, 3.]—**Acute yellow a. of the liver.** Lat., *atrophia acuta jecinoris.* Fr., *atrophie jaune aiguë du foie.* Ger., *acute Leberatrophie.* It., *atrofia gialla acuta del fegato.* Sp., *atrofía amarilla aguda del higado.* A rare disease, more common in women than in men, and especially in pregnant women. After a simple jaundice of a few days' or weeks' duration, about which nothing peculiar is observed, symptoms indicating disease of the nervous system suddenly set in, such as delirium, convulsions, deep coma, and dilatation of the pupils, the pulse rising to 120 or 130, but the temperature remaining low until a short time before death. It is a general disease, likened by Trouss au to a pyrexia. Degeneration attacks all the glandular tissues, and, according to Virchow, is of a parenchymatous inflammatory nature. The cells of the glands become filled with granules, which are quickly followed by oily particles and drops. The disease derives its name from the yellow color of the liver and from the fact that it is usually, but not invariably, very much reduced in size. It almost always ends in death. [A, 448.] Cf. ICTERUS *gravis* and ICTERUS *gravidarum.*—**Amphiblestroid a.** Lat., *amphiblestrodatrophia.* A. of the retina. [D, 80, 90.]—**A. of the placenta.** See PLACENTA *membranacea* (2d def.).—**Bilateral facial a.** Lat., *atrophia facialis bilateralis.* A. of both sides of the face. Only one case has been recorded ("Berlin. klin. Wchnschr.," 1880, No. 31), and that occurred in a child who had been exposed to measles, but did not take that disease. [Samuel (M, 1).]—**Brown a.** Ger., *braune Atrophie.* A form of a. of the liver or the spleen observed chiefly in old people. In the liver. there is brown coloration due to pigment within the cells. In the spleen, the organ is small, dense, and reddish-brown; the capsule may be thickened and the tissue of the organ limited to trabeculæ and thickened vessels. [D, 3, 4.] See also *Simple brown a.*—**Concentric a.** Ger., *concentrische Atrophie.* A form of a. of a hollow organ, like the heart, which, proceeding from without inward, leads to a diminution of the capacity of the cavities. [D, 1, 4.]—**Cruveilhier's a.** See *Progressive muscular a.*—**Cyanotic a.** Ger., *cyanotische Atrophie.* A form of a. observed in the liver, due to long-continued and extensive interference with its circulation. [D, 66.] Cf. *Red a.*—**Degenerative a.** Fr., *atrophie dégénérative.* Ger., *Degenerationsatrophie.* A. in which there is degeneration followed by absorption of the degenerated elements. [L, 49, 87.]—**Eccentric a.** Ger., *excentrische Atrophie.* A. proceeding from within outward, leading, in the case of a hollow organ, to enlargement of the cavity. [D, 4.]—**Facial a.** See *Progressive facial a.* —**Fatty a.** Lat., *atrophia lipomatosa.* Fr., *atrophie graisseuse* (ou *lipomateuse*). Ger., *Fettatrophie.* It., *atrofia lipomatosa.* Sp., *atrofía grasienta.* A. with fatty degeneration. [D, 70.]—**Fatty muscular a.** Lat., *atrophia musculorum lipomatosa.* Fr., *atrophie musculaire graisseuse* (ou *lipomateuse*). Ger., *fettige Muskelatrophie.* See *Pseudo-hypertrophic spinal* PARALYSIS.—**General a.** Lat., *atrophia universalis.* Fr., *atrophie générale.* Ger., *allgemeine Atrophie.* Emaciation. [M.]—**Granular a.** Ger., *Granularatrophie.* A form of a. due to chronic interstitial inflammation, generally observed in the liver and the kidneys; besides the reduced size of the organs, there is an extensive formation of connective tissue, with the presence of an abundance of granular matter. [D, 4.]—**Gray a.** (of the optic papilla). A degenerative change in the optic disc in which the disc presents, on ophthalmoscopic examination, a distinctly grayish hue, different from the bluish-white or white color of simple a., with ill-defined outlines. It may result from inflammation of the retina or from disease of the central nervous system, in which the process is usually progressive, ending in more or less complete blindness. [F.]—**Halisteretic a.** A form of a. of bone; the lamellæ of the spongy tissue gradually grow thinner, but no other obvious change is to be discovered with the microscope. [Volkmann (E, 15).]—**Hemi-a.** A. limited to one lateral half of the body. See *Progressive facial a.*—**Hereditary muscular a.** A form of pseudo-hypertrophic spinal paralysis (*q. v.*) described by Erb. [L, 191.]—**Individual a.** Ger., *individuelle Atrophie.* Charcot's term for a. of single muscles in different parts. the adjacent muscles remaining intact; said to be pathognomonic of progressive muscular a. [Pick (M, 1).]—**Infantile a.** Lat., *atrophia infantilis* (seu *infantum*). Fr., *atrophie de l'enfance.* Ger., *Pädatrophie, Darrsucht der Kinder.* It., *atrofia infantile.* Sp., *atrofía infantil.* See TABES *mesenterica.*—**Infantile cerebral a.** Fr., *atrophie cérébrale de l'enfance.* A localized a. of the brain in infants; described by French writers as proceeding from a variety of processes. [D, 18.]—**Juvenile muscular a.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic spinal* PARALYSIS.—**Linear a. of the skin.** Lat., *atrophia cutis linearis, striæ atrophicæ cutis, lineæ albicantes.* Fr., *atro-*

phie linéaire de la peau. Ger., *linearförmige Hautatrophie.* A form of a. of the cutis giving rise to stripes having the appearance of scars. In the idiopathic form, the lesions occur without obvious cause, most commonly about the nates, the hips, or the thighs, sometimes on the trunk, the neck, or the arms. The stripes are from 1 to 2 or more lines in width, curved, undulating, or irregularly broken in their course, whitish or bluish-gray, smooth, glistening, and apparently slightly depressed. In the symptomatic form, they have the same general appearance, but are most common on the abdomen, being due to over-distension of the skin by tumors, ascites, pregnancy, corpulence, etc. [G; R. W. Taylor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 2, 1886, p. 1.]—**Mesenteric a.** Fr., *atrophie mésentérique.* See TABES *mesenterica.*—**Myopathic muscular a.** Muscular a. due to disease of the muscles themselves, and not to a spinal lesion. [L, 191.]—**Necrobiotic a.** Ger., *nekrobiotische Atrophie.* Numerical a. (*q. v.*). [D, 3.]—**Neural a.** Fr., *atrophie névrique.* A. of a nerve due, in conjunction with sclerosis, to chronic neuritis. [D, 34.]—**Neuritic a.** A. of a part due to neuritis.—**Neurotic a.** Fr., *atrophie névrotique.* Ger., *neurotische Atrophie.* A. of a part from disorder of its trophic nerves or from lack of use (*e. g.*, the "glossy skin" produced by injury of a nerve trunk). [D, 35; Samuel (M, 1).]—**Numerical a.** That form of a. in which there is not only a diminution in the volume of the part, but also an actual decrease in the number of its elements, some of them having been destroyed. [D, 3.]—**Partial a. of the face.** Fr., *atrophie partielle de la face* [Lasègue]. See *Progressive facial a.*—**Passive a.** Ger., *passive Atrophie.* A general term for various forms of a., especially such as are due to pressure, want of nourishment, digestive and various other visceral diseases, exhausting evacuations, and certain forms of concussion. [D, 3.] Cf. *Active a.*—**Pathological a.** Fr., *atrophie pathologique.* Ger., *pathologische Atrophie.* A. due to disease, as opposed to physiological a. (*q. v.*). [D.]—**Physiological a.** Fr., *atrophie physiologique.* Ger., *physiologische Atrophie.* The natural wasting of an organ or structure that has fulfilled the normal period of its functional activity (*e. g.*, that of the thymus gland). [B. Ball (L, 87).]—**Progressive facial a.** Lat., *atrophia* (seu *hemi-atrophia*) *facialis progressiva*, *nova atrophia facialis* [Bergson], *prosopodysmorphia* [Bergson], *trophoneurosis facialis* [Romberg]. Fr., *atrophie partielle de la face* [Lasègue] (ou *du tissu conjonctif*), *aplasie lamineuse progressive.* Ger., *einseitige Gesichtsatrophie.* Syn.: *partial* [Lasègue] (or *unilateral* [Moore]) *a. of the face*, *laminar aplasia* [Lande]. An uncommon disease characterized by progressive wasting of one side of the face, generally the left side, most commonly occurring in middle-aged persons, especially women. One or more small spots of pigmentation are first noticed; then the skin grows thin, the hairs become discolored, and the cheek falls in from loss of its fatty tissue, and after a time the bony and cartilaginous structures begin to waste. It is incurable, but not dangerous to life. It is generally attributed to an affection of the cervical sympathetic nerve, but some hold that it is due to primary a. of the subcutaneous connective tissue independently of nervous influence. There is but little paralysis of motion, and the sensibility and the secretions are not usually affected. [D, 34; Seeligmüller (M, 1).]—**Progressive muscular a.** Lat., *atrophia musculorum ingravescens* (seu *progressiva*). Fr., *atrophie musculaire progressive*, *paralysie musculaire progressive atrophique.* Ger., *progressive Muskelatrophie.* It., *atrofia muscolare progressiva.* Sp., *atrofia muscular progresiva.* Syn.: *Cruveilhier's a.*, *creeping* (or *partial*, or *local*, or *wasting*) *palsy*, *Wetherbee ail*, *atrophic paralysis.* A chronic disease characterized by progressive paralysis and wasting of the muscles, usually beginning with those of the extremities and finally producing death by implicating those of respiration. Its onset is usually preceded by fibrillary contractions (*q. v.*). As it advances, contractures are apt to occur. Its pathology is not definitely known; Hammond refers it to a. of the cells of the gray matter of the anterior horns of the spinal cord. Instances have been observed of a decided hereditary tendency to the disease. [D, 34.]—**Progressive nervous a.** Fr., *atrophie nerveuse progressive.* Jaccoud's term for a. of the spinal nerve roots caused by compression by minute plates of fibrous material deposited on the spinal arachnoid. It leads to complete loss of power in all the limbs, with a. and abolition of reflex excitability. [D, 34.]—**Progressive unilateral a. of the face.** See *Progressive facial a.*—**Pseudo-hypertrophic progressive muscular a.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic spinal* PARALYSIS.—**Pure a.** Ger., *reine Atrophie.* See *Simple a.*—**Qualitative a.** See DEGENERATION.—**Quantitative a.** See *Simple a.*—**Red a.** See *Cyanotic a.* and *Acute* CIRRHOSIS *of the liver.*—**Sclerotic a.** A term applied to deposits of connective tissue sometimes found in the substance of the heart after attacks of myocarditis. [D, 70.]—**Senile a.** Lat., *atrophia senilis.* Fr., *atrophie sénile.* Ger., *senile Atrophie*, *Altersatrophie.* A progressive wasting of the organs and tissues in general consequent on old age. [D.]—**Serous a.** [Martini]. A lesion found in the primitive muscular fasciculi in cases of sarcoma, lipomatosis, etc., in which the roundish or oval openings are filled with serous fluid and coalesce, the intervening striated tissue disappearing. [D, 3.]—**Simple a.** Lat., *atrophia simplex.* Fr., *atrophie simple.* Ger., *einfache* (oder *reine*) *Atrophie.* A simple wasting of tissue without any other pathological change. [L, 87.]—**Simple a. of the heart.** That form in which the cavities preserve their proper size as compared with one another, although the walls may undergo thinning to any extent. [D, 1.] Cf. *Simple brown a.*—**Simple brown a.** A term applied to that condition of the heart in which the muscle cells are small and contain numerous fine yellow pigment granules, but the fibres retain their normal striation. [D, 48.]—**Spinal a.** Lat., *atrophia spinalis.* See *Locomotor* ATAXIA.—**Subacute red a. of the liver.** See *Acute* CIRRHOSIS *of the liver.*—**Unilateral a. of the face, Unilateral progressive a. of the face.** See *Progressive facial a.*—**Varicose a.** See *Cyanotic a.*—**Yellow a. of the liver.** See *Acute yellow a. of the liver.*

ATROPHY, v. intr. A^{2}t'ro-fi^2. Fr., *s'atrophier.* To become atrophied.

ATROPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)'pi^2-a^3. See ATROPINE.—**Atropiæ sulphas** [Br. Ph., 1867; U. S. Ph., 1870]. See ATROPINE *sulphate.*—**Atropiæ valerianas.** See ATROPINE *valerianate.*—**Liquor atropiæ** [Br. Ph., 1867]. A solution of 4 grains of atropine in 1 fluidrachm of rectified spirit and 7 fluidrachms of water. [B, 5.]—**Liquor atropiæ sulphatis** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Liquor* ATROPINÆ *sulphatis.*—**Ointment of a.** See *Unguentum* ATROPINÆ.—**Solution of a.** See *Liquor atropiæ.*—**Solution of sulphate of a.** See *Liquor* ATROPINÆ *sulphatis.*—**Sulphate of a.** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See ATROPINE *sulphate.*—**Unguentum atropiæ** [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Unguentum* ATROPINÆ.

ATROPIC, adj. A^{2}t-ro^{2}p'i^{2}k. Lat., *atropicus.* Fr., *atropique.* It., *atropico.* Sp., *atrópico.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Atropa* or to atropine. [B.]—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum atropicum.* Fr., *acide atropique.* Ger., *Atropasäure.* It., *acido atropico.* Sp., *ácido atrópico.* A monobasic acid, $C_9H_8O_2 = CH_2{-}C(C_6H_5){-}CO.OH$ (α phenylacrylic acid), derived from tropic acid, forming colorless monoclinic tables or acicular crystals melting between 106° and 107° C. *Isatropic acid*, which has the polymeric formula

$$C_{18}H_6O_4 = \begin{array}{l} C_6H_5 - C(CO.OH) - CH_2 \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\quad | \\ C_6H_4 - CH(CO.OH) - CH_2 \end{array}$$

, and acts as a dibasic acid, is a crystalline substance of which two varieties, α *isatropic acid* and β *isatropic acid*, are known, differing in their melting points and in their solubility. They are both derived from *a. acid* by the action of acids. [B, 4, 225; Fittig, "Ann. d. Chem.," 206 (B).]

ATROPIDINE, n. A^{2}t-ro^{2}p'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *atropidine.* Ger., *Atropidin.* A name given to the so-called light atropine (hyoscyamine). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 422 (B).]

ATROPIN (Ger.), n. A^3-tro-pen'. See ATROPINE.—**Aepfelsaures A.** Atropine malate. [B.]—**A'isirt.** See ATROPINIZED.—**A'isirung.** See ATROPINIZATION.—**A'salbe.** See *Unguentum* ATROPINÆ.—**Baldriansaures A.** Atropine valerianate. [B.]—**Chlorwasserstoffa', Chlorwasserstoffsaures A.** Atropine hydrochloride. [B, 207.]—**Chlorwasserstoffsaures A'goldchlorid.** Atropine chloroaurate. [B, 207.]—**Essigsaures A.** Atropine acetate. [B.]—**Leichtes A.** See *Light* ATROPINE.—**Pikrinsaures A.** Atropine picrate. [B.]—**Salpetersaures A.** Atropine nitrate. [B.]—**Salzsaures A.** Atropine hydrochloride. [B.]—**Schwefelsaures A.** Atropine sulphate. [B.]—**Schweres A.** See *Heavy* ATROPINE.—**Weinsaures A.** Atropine tartrate. [B.]

ATROPINA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)-pi(pe)'na^3. See ATROPINE.—**Atropinæ salicylas.** Atropine salicylate. [B.]—**Atropinæ sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Atropine sulphate. [B.]—**Atropinæ valerianas.** Atropine valerianate. [B.]—**Liquor atropinæ sulphatis** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor atropiæ sulphatis* [Br. Ph., 1867]. A solution of 4 grains of atropine sulphate in a fluidounce of distilled water. [B, 5.]—**Oleatum atropinæ.** A mixture of 98 parts of oleic acid and 2 of atropine. [L, 65.]—**Sulfas atropinæ** [Fr. Cod.]. Atropine sulphate. [B, 113.]—**Unguentum atropinæ** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum atropiæ* [Br. Ph., 1867]. An ointment made by dissolving 8 grains of atropine in ½ fluidrachm of rectified spirit, and mixing with an ounce of prepared lard. [B.]

ATROPINÆ [Miers] (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)-pi(pe)'ne-(na^3-e^2). See ATROPACEÆ.

ATROPINE, n. A^{2}t'ro-pen. From *Atropa* (*q. v.*). Lat., *atropina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.], *atropinum* [Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *atropia* [U. S. Ph., 1870; Br. Ph., 1867], *atropium.* Fr., *atropine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Atropin*, *Atropine.* It., Sp., *atropina.* An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, obtained from *Atropa belladonna* and other solanaceous plants. It forms colorless acicular crystals having a bitter taste, dissolving in 600 parts of cold and in 35 parts of boiling water, and dissolving readily in alcohol and in chloroform. The symbol At is sometimes applied to it. Commercial a. is a mixture of true a. (heavy a., atropium verum, heavy daturine) and the isomeric hyoscyamine (light a., light daturine, duboisine, atropidine). [B, 5, 118; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 422 (B); "Jahresb. d. rein. Chem.," 1882, p. 512 (B).]—**Alcoolé d'a.** (Fr.). See *Teinture d'a.*—**Anhydro-a.** Atropyltropeine. [B.] See under ATROPYL.—**A. acetate.** Fr., *acétate d'a.* Ger., *Atropinacetat*, *essigsaures Atropin.* A salt of a. and acetic acid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.C_2H_4O_2$, forming very soluble nacreous prisms grouped in stars. [B, 2, 196.]—**A. chloroaurate.** Fr., *chloro-aurate d'a.* Ger., *chlorwasserstoffsaures Atropingoldchlorid.* A golden-yellow crystalline mass, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HCl.AuCl_3$, soluble with difficulty in water, formed by the action of trichloride of gold on a. hydrochloride. [A, 1; B, 196.]—**A. chloroplatinate.** See *A. platinichloride.*—**A. conjunctivitis.** See under CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**A. hydrochlorate, A. hydrochloride.** Fr., *chlorhydrate d'a.* Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffatropin*, *salzsaures Atropin.* A compound of a. and hydrochloric acid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HCl$, crystallizing in tufts. [Geiger (A, 1); B.]—**A. isovalerate.** See *A. valerianate.*—**A. malate.** Fr., *malate d'a.* Ger., *äpfelsaures Atropin.* A salt of a. and malic acid; the form in which a. appears to exist in the *Atropa belladonna.* [B, 8.]—**A. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate d'a.* Ger., *Atropinnitrat*, *salpetersaures Atropin.* A salt of a. and nitric acid; a syrupy, deliquescent mass. [A, 1.]—**A. picrate.** Fr., *picrate d'a.* Ger., *Atropinpikrat*, *pikrinsaures Atropin.* A yellow pulverulent precipitate compounded of a. and picric acid. [A, 1; B.]—**A. platinichloride.** Fr., *platinichlorure d'a.* Ger., *Atropinplatinchlorid.* A compound of a. hydrochloride and platinic chloride, $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HCl)_2.PtCl_4$. [B, 207.]—**A. salicylate.** Lat., *atropinæ salicylas.* Fr., *salicylate a.* Ger., *salicylsaures Atropin.* A salt of a. and salicylic acid, an uncrystallizable, colloidal mass, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.C_7H_6O$, obtained by dissolving 289 parts of a. and 138 of salicylic acid in an excess of water, and evaporating. [B, 81.]—**A. santonate.** A compound of a. and santonic acid; recommended as a mydriatic, being said to be absolutely unirritat-

ing and to resemble homatropine in its action, 1 drop of a 1-to-2,000 solution causing dilatation of the pupil which persists for nearly twenty-four hours. [Bombelon, "Pharm. Ztg.," April, 1886; "Therap. Gaz.," June, 1886, p. 409; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 10, 1886, p. 56.]—**A. sulphate.** Lat., *atropinæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *atropiæ sulphas* [U. S. Ph., 1870; Br. Ph., 1867], *sulfas atropinæ* [Fr. Cod.], *atropinum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *sulphas atropini* [Netherl. Ph.], *sulphas atropicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate d'a.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Atropinsulfat, schwefelsaures Atropin.* It., *solfato d'atropina.* Sp., *sulfato atrópico* [Sp. Ph.] (*ó de atropina*). A salt of a. and sulphuric acid, $(C_{17}N_{23}NO_3)_2.H_2SO_4$, a white crystalline substance having a neutral reaction and a very bitter taste, soluble in about half its weight of water and in 6 or 7 parts of alcohol. It is the salt commonly employed in medicine, being used in ophthalmic practice to dilate the pupil, paralyze the muscle of accommodation, allay inflammation in the cornea and iris, subdue pain in various inflammatory affections of the eye, etc. [A, 1; B, 5; F.] See also BELLADONNA.—**A. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate d'a.* Ger., *Atropintartrat, weinsaures Atropin.* It., *tartrato di atropina.* Sp., *tartrato de atropina.* A salt of a. and tartaric acid; a syrupy mass. [B, 2.]—**A. valerate, A. valerianate.** Lat., *valeras atropinus* [Fr. Cod.], *valerianas atropicus* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *atropinum valerianicum* [Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *valérianate d'a.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *baldriansaures Atropin.* It., *valerianato di atropina.* Sp., *valerianato atrópico* [Sp. Ph.] (*ó de atropina*). A salt of a. and valerianic acid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.C_5H_{10}O_2$, occurring under the form of minute white crystals soluble in water. [B, 10.] See also VALERIANAS *atropicus saccharatus.*—**Azotate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. nitrate.*—**Chlorhydrate d'a.** (Fr.). See *A. hydrochloride.*—**English a.** See ATROPINUM *usu anglico paratum.*—**Gouttes d'a.** (Fr.). See *Teinture d'a.*—**Granules d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Granules made of sugar of milk, gum arabic, honey, and water, together with such an amount of a. sulphate as the prescriber may direct. [B, 113.]—**Heavy a.** Ger., *schweres Atropin.* True a. [B.] See under *A.*—**Light a.** Ger., *leichtes Atropin.* Hyoscyamine. [B.] See under *A.*—**Ointment of a.** See *Unguentum* ATROPINÆ.—**Oleate of a.** See *Oleatum* ATROPINÆ. —**Pommade d'a.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum* ATROPINÆ.—**Solution of a.** See *Liquor* ATROPIÆ.—**Solution of a. sulphate.** See *Liquor* ATROPINÆ *sulphatis.*—**Teinture d'a.** (Fr.). A solution of 1 part of a. sulphate in 40 parts of dilute alcohol. [B, 92.]—**Valérate d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *A. valerianate.*

ATROPINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)-pi^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *atropinées.* Ger., *Atropineen.* Of Duval, a division of the *Solanaceæ* including *Atropa, Mandragora,* and several other genera. [B, 170, 214.]

ATROPINIZATION, n. A^{2}t''ro-pi^{2}n-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *atropinisation.* Ger., *Atropinisirung.* The act or process of bringing the organism, or a part of it, under the influence of atropine. [B.]

ATROPINIZED, adj. A^{2}t'ro-pi^{2}n-izd. Fr., *atropinisé.* Ger., *atropinisirt.* Treated or poisoned with atropine, or brought under its influence. [B.]

ATROPINUM [Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)-pi(pe)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See ATROPINE.—**A. hydrochloricum.** See ATROPINE *hydrochloride.*—**A. purum.** See ATROPINE.—**A. salicylicum.** See ATROPINE *salicylate.*—**A. sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See ATROPINE *sulphate.*—**A. sulfuricum album neutrale crystallisatum.** Pure white crystalline sulphate of atropine. [Merck, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 11, 1886, p. 137.]—**A. usu anglico paratum.** The so-called "English atropine," made (mostly in Germany) for the English market. [Merck, *l. c.*]—**A. valerianicum** [Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See ATROPINE *valerianate.*—**Liquor atropini.** See *Liquor* ATROPIÆ.—**Liquor atropini sulfurici.** See *Liquor* ATROPINÆ *sulphatis.*—**Sulphas atropini** [Netherl. Ph.]. See ATROPINE *sulphate.*—**Unguentum atropini.** See *Unguentum* ATROPINÆ.

ATROPINUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)-pi(pe)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Of or pertaining to the genus *Atropa* (see ATROPINÆ) or to atropine (see VALERAS *a.*). [B.]

ATROPION (Fr.), n. A^3-tro-pe-o^{2}n^2. See ATROPINE.

ATROPIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro(ro^2)-pi^{2}s. Trinius's name for a section of the botanical genus *Poa* (= *Puccinellia* [Parlatore]), now referred to *Glyceria.* [B, 42.]—**A. californica.** The squirrel-grass; a California species used as fodder. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 604 (B).]

ATROPISM, n. A^{2}t'ro-pi^{2}zm. Fr., *atropisme.* Poisoning with atropine or with belladonna. [A, 385; L, 44.]

ATROPIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)'pi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Atropine. [B, 196.]—**A. verum.** True (heavy) atropine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 422 (B).]

ATROPIVORUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)-pi^2'vo(wo^2)-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *atropos* (a species-name), and *vorare,* to devour. Fr., *atropivore.* Feeding on the larvæ of the *Sphinx atropos* (said of dipterous insects). [L, 41, 116, 180.]

ATROPOIDES (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)-po(po^2)-i(e)'dez(das). From Ἄτροπος (see ATROPA), and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *tollkirschenartig.* Resembling the genus *Atropa* (a botanical species-name). [B, 180.]

ATROPOUS, adj. A^{2}t'ro-pu^{3}s. From ἄτροπος, not to be turned. See ORTHOTROPAL.

ATROPTERUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ater,* black, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *atroptère.* Ger., *schwarzflügelicht.* Having black wings. [L, 109, 180.]

ATROPUNCTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)-pu^{3}nk(punk)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *ater,* black, and *pungere,* to prick in. Dotted with black points (a botanical species-name). [B.]

ATROPURPUREUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)''ro(ro^2)-pu^{5}r(pur)-pu^2(pu)'re^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ater,* black, and *purpureus,* purple. Blackish-purple (a botanical descriptive and species name). [B, 74, 121.]

ATROPYL, n. A^{2}t'ro-pi^{2}l. The radicle C_9H_7O, found in atropic acid. [B.]—**A'tropeine.** Ger., *Atropyltropeïn.* Syn.: *anhydro-atropine.* A monacid base, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2 = C_8H_{14}NO.C_9H_7O$, obtainable as an oily liquid. [Ladenberg, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xiii, 1880, p. 1085 (B).]

ATRORUBENS, ATRORUFUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)-ru^2(ru)'be^{2}nz(bans), -fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From *ater,* black, and *rubere,* to be red, or *rufus,* red. Of a dark-reddish color (botanical descriptive and species names). [B, 74, 121.]

ATROSANGUINEUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)''ro-sa^{2}n^2(sa^{3}n^2)-gwi^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *ater,* black, and *sanguineus,* blood-red. Of a dark blood-red color. [B, 121.]

ATROSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro'si^2-a^3. See ATROSIN.

ATROSIN, n. A^{2}t'ro-si^{2}n. Fr., *atrosine.* A red coloring matter found in the *Atropa belladonna.* [B, 10, 14.]

ATROSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro^{2}s'to(to^2)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From *ater,* black, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *atrostome.* Ger., *schwarzmündig.* In zoology, having a black mouth. [L, 109.]

ATROTOMENTOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)''ro(ro^2)-to(to^2)-me^{2}nt-o'su^{3}s-(su^{4}s). From *ater,* black, and *tomentum,* stuffing (such as hair, feathers, etc.). Dark-colored and downy. [B, 74.]

ATROVIPARE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}t-ro-ve-pa^{3}r. From *ater,* black, *ovum,* an egg, and *parire,* to lay. Laying brown eggs. [L, 41.]

ATROVIRENS, ATROVIRIDIS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro-(ro^2)-vi(we)'re^{2}nz(rans), -vi^{2}r(wi^{2}r)'i^{2}d-i^{2}s. From *ater,* black, and *virere,* to be green, or *viridis,* green. Ger., *schwarzgrün.* Dark green (botanical descriptive and species names). [B, 74, 121.]

ATROZOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ro(ro^2)-zo^{2}f(zof)'i^{2}t-(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ATHROZOPHYTUM.

ATRYPTODONTOPHOLIDOPHIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-ri^{2}p(ru^{6}p)'''to(to^2)-do^{2}nt''o(o^2)-fo^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}f'i^{2}d-ez(as). From α priv., τρυπᾶν, to pierce, ὀδούς, a tooth, φολίς, a reptile's scale, and ὄφις, a serpent. A family of reptiles having scales, but without venomous fangs. [J. A. Ritgen (L, 180).]

ATSCHI, n. 1. See ACHAR. 2. The *Capsicum annuum.* [B, 121.]

ATSCHIER (Ger.), n. A^{3}t'sher. See ATS HIER.

ATS HIER (Bengal.), n. An East Indian poison derived from a species of *Strychnos.* [A, 259; B, 121.]

ATSIAAR, n. See ACHAR.

ATTA (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ta^3. Perhaps from ἄττειν (= ἀίσσειν), to glide. An ancient name for a person who, on account of some trouble with the legs or feet, walked without bringing the heel to the ground. [Festus (A, 312, 325).]

ATTA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ta^3. Of Martius, a section of the botanical genus *Anona,* characterized by the absence of interior petals or by their being small and scale-like. [B, 121.]

ATTACHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-ta^{3}sh. A portion of bone to which a tendon, a ligament, or the like, is attached. [A, 385.]

ATTACHMENT, n. A^{2}t-ta^{2}ch'me^{2}nt. Fr., *attachement.* Ger., *Zuneigung.* It., *attaccamento.* Sp., *afección.* According to Gall, a cerebral trait having its seat near that of philoprogenitiveness, leading the individual to become fond of certain other individuals or of certain localities. [A, 301.]

ATTACK, n. A^{2}t-ta^{2}k'. Gr., εἰσβολή. Lat., *insultus.* Fr., *attaque.* Ger., *Attake, Anfall, Angriff.* It., *attacco.* Sp., *ataque.* The onset of a disease; an individual illness; a paroxysm or outbreak of a constitutional or recurrent disease. [A, 385.]

ATTAGAR, n. An alchemical name for a stone or mineral. [B, 50.]

ATTAGAS, ATTAGEN, ATTAGENA (Lat.), n's m., m., and f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ta^3-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s), -je^{2}n(gan), a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ta^3-je(ga)'na^3. Gen., *at'tagæ, attage'nis, -ge'næ.* Gr., ἀτταγᾶς, ἀτταγήν. Ancient names for a game bird of the grouse kind, supposed to have been the hazel-hen, or heath-cock (*Tetrao bonasia* [Linnæus]; Fr., *francolin;* Ger., *Haselhuhn*), esteemed a great delicacy and used also in medicine. [A, 311, 312, 322, 325, 385.]

ATTAGENUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ta^3-je(ga)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Fr., *attagène.* A genus of coleopterous insects, the larvæ of many species of which prey upon dried animal substances. [Latreille (L, 49).]

ATTAINT, n. A^{2}t-tant'. Fr., *atteinte.* An injury of a horse's leg caused by over-reaching. [A, 385; White (L, 56).]

ATTALEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ta(ta^3)'le^2-a^3. Fr., *attalée.* A genus of palm-trees of the tribe *Cocoineæ,* subtribe *Attaleeæ,* established by Humboldt and Bonpland, consisting of trees of moderate height, with a thick, irregularly ringed stem, large feathery leaves, yellow flowers, and an ovate or elliptical fruit with a fibrous-woody cortex and 3 edible seeds. [B, 19, 49.]—**A. Cohune** [Martius]. A Honduras species, growing about 40 feet high. A sort of wine is made from the juice of the stem, and the nuts (cohoun-nuts) furnish a fatty matter which can be substituted for cocoa-nut oil. [B, 19, 49.]—**A. compta** [Martius]. The Pindova palm, a Brazilian species having an edible fruit. [B, 19, 173.]—**A. excelsa.** A species the nuts of which are used like those of *A. speciosa.* [B, 19.]—**A. funifera** [Martius]. The piassata palm (chiqui-chiqui, *piassaba*); a Brazilian tree from 20 to 30 feet high, with very long leaves, from the base of the petioles of which, and of the spathes, a very strong, durable fibre (monkey-grass) is obtained. The nuts (coquilla-nuts) are very hard and are turned into small articles such as knobs. [A, 327; B, 75, 173.]—**A. speciosa** [Martius]. A species

furnishing nuts which are burned in order to dry the juice of the caoutchouc-tree (*Siphonia elastica*). [B, 19, 180.]



THE ATTALEA FUNIFERA. [A, 327.]

ATTALEEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ta(ta^3)-le(le^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subtribe of cocoineous palms including the genus *Attalea*. [B, 245.]

ATTALEH, n. A Barbary name for a tree that furnishes a variety of gum arabic known as Barbary gum. [Jackson (A, 308).]

ATTALÉRIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-ta^3-la-re. See ATALERRIE.

ATTALICUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ta^{2}l(ta^{3}l)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀτταλικόν. See ATTALUS.

ATTALO, n. See ANNATTO.

ATTALUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ta^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., ἄτταλος. A name applied by Galen to a certain medicament. [A, 325.]

ATTANCOURT (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-ta^{3}n^2-kur. A village in the department of the Haute-Marne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 105.]

ATTAQUE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-ta^{3}k. See ATTACK.—**A's de clownisme.** See *Hystero*-EPILEPSY.—**A's démoniaques.** The paroxysms of persons who fancy themselves possessed by an evil spirit. [Charcot (M, 1).]—**A. de nerfs.** A nervous paroxysm characterized by cerebral excitement with disordered and grotesque muscular movements. [A, 385.]

ATTAR, n. O^{2}t'ta^{3}r. From an Ar. word meaning perfume. An Oriental name for the essential oil of roses. [A, 259; B, 2.] See under ROSE.—**A. ghul, A.-gul, A. of roses.** See *A*.

ATTARUSCHA (Sanscr.), n. The *Justicia adhatoda*. [L, 87.]

ATTCHAR, n. See ACHAR.

ATTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t. The fruit of the *Anona squamosa*. [B, 173.]

ATTEÏ (Tamil), n. The leech. [A, 259.]

ATTEINTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-ta^{2}nt. 1. An attack, especially a mild one. [L, 111.] 2. A lesion. [A, 385.] 3. See ATTAINT.

ATTELABUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-te^{2}l'a^3-bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). Gr., ἀττέλαβος. An ancient name for a sort of small locust without wings. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ATTELLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-te^{2}l. A splint. [A, 385.]

ATTENTAT (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-ta^{3}n^2-ta^3. An attempt at a criminal act. [A, 300.]—**A. à la pudeur.** An indecent assault or attempt upon a woman or a child. [L, 42.]—**A. aux mœurs.** An indecent act committed in public. [L, 49.]

ATTENUANT, adj. A^{2}t-te^{2}n'u^2-a^{2}nt. Gr., λεπτύνων. Lat., *attenuans* (pres. partic. of *attenuare*, to weaken). Fr., *atténuant*. Ger., *verdünnend* (1st def.). It., *attenuante*. Sp., *atenuante*. 1. Having the effect of thinning the blood or the other humors. [A, 385; B, 117.] 2. Diminishing the effects of an agent. [A, 385.] 3. As a n., an agent producing either of those effects.

ATTENUATE, ATTENUATED, adj's. A^{2}t-te^{2}n'u^2-at, -ate^{2}d. Lat., *attenuatus*. Fr., *attenué*, *aminci*. Ger., *verdünnt*. It., *attenuato*, *assottigliato*. Sp., *atenuado*. 1. In botany, gradually diminishing in size. [B, 1.] 2. Diluted or finely divided. [L, 41.] 3. Reduced in potency (said particularly of viruses). [J. Guérin, 1863 (A, 385).] 4. Lean, spare. [Pliny (A, 318).]

ATTENUATION, n. A^{2}t-te^{2}n-u^2-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., λεπτυσμός, λέπτυνσις, λεπτοποίησις. Lat., *attenuatio*. Fr., *atténuation*, *amoindrissement*. Ger., *Verdünnung*. It., *attenuazione*, *sminuità*. Sp., *atenuación*. 1. The division of a substance into the finest particles possible. [L, 41.] 2. Dilution. 3. The state of being lean, or the process of losing flesh. [A, 385.] 4. A system of dietetic and medicinal treatment for the purpose of reducing corpulence. [A, 385.] 5. A process of diminishing the virulence of a pathogenetic organism by certain methods of cultivation or inoculation. [B.] See *Attenuated* VIRUS.

ATTENUATO-ACUATE, adj. A^{2}t-te^{2}n-u^2-a''to-a^{2}k'u^2-at. Tapering gradually from a hemispherical base to an acute apex. [L, 232.]

ATTENUATO-CLAVATE, adj. A^{2}t-te^{2}n-u^2-a''to-klav'at. Attenuated at one end and clavate at the other. [L, 232.]

ATTENUATO-CYLINDRICAL, adj. A^{2}t-te^{2}n-u^2-a''to-si^{2}l-i^{2}n'dri^{2}k-a^{2}l. Terminating hemispherically at each end, but with the shaft tapering from base to apex. [L, 232.]

ATTENUATO-DEPRESSO-SPINULATE, adj. A^{2}t-te^{2}n-u^2-a''to-de-pre^{2}s'''so-spi^{2}n'u^2-lat. Having a basal inflection depressed and the shaft tapering gradually from base to apex. [L, 232.]

ATTENUATO-EXPANSO-TERNATE, adj. A^{2}t-te^{2}n-u^2-a''-to-e^{2}x-pa^{2}ns'''o-tu^{5}rn'at. Having three attenuated terminal radii projecting from a shaft at angles of from 45° to 70°. [L, 232.]

ATTENUATO-PATENTO-TERNATE, adj. A^{2}t-te^{2}n-u^2-a''-to-pa^{2}t-e^{2}nt'''o-tu^{5}rn'at. Having three attenuated terminal radii projecting from a shaft nearly at right angles. [L, 232.]

ATTENUATO-PORRECTO-TERNATE, adj. A^{2}t-te^{2}n-u^2-a''to-po^{2}r-re^{2}kt'''o-tu^{5}rn'at. Having three attenuated terminal radii projecting from a shaft at an angle of less than 45°. [L, 232.]

ATTENUATO-RECURVO-TERNATE, adj. A^{2}t-te^{2}n-u^2-a''-to-re-ku^{5}rv'''o-tu^{5}rn'at. Having three attenuated terminal radii recurved from the apex of a shaft. [L, 232.]

ATTENUATO-STELLATE, adj. A^{2}t-te^{2}n-u^2-a''to-ste^{2}l'lat. Having radii attenuated toward the apices. [L, 232.]

ATTER (Ger.), n. A^{3}t'te^{2}r. The adder (*Vipera berus* [Goldfuss]). [B, 180.]

ATTHEE (Dan.), n. The genus *Althœa*. [A, 259.]

ATTI-ALU, n. A Malabar name for the *Ficus racemosa*. [B, 121.]

ATTIC OF THE TYMPANUM, n. A^{2}t'ti^{2}k. Lat., *atticus tympanicus*. Fr., *portion attique du tympan*. A pyramidal recess over the atrium and above the tympanic extremity of the external auditory meatus. It communicates with the mastoid antrum by the petro-mastoid canal (Sappey). It is partially filled by the malleus and the incus. [J. Leidy, "Science," May 11, 1883, p. 380 (L).]

ATTICH (Ger.), n. A^{3}t'ti^{2}ch^2. The dwarf-elder (*Sambucus ebulus*). [A, 259; B, 180.]—**A'beeren.** The fruit of the *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 180.]—**A'beerensaft.** The inspissated juice (*rob*) of dwarf-elder berries. [A, 315; L, 80.]—**A'hirschschwanz, A'hollunder.** See *A*.—**A'mus.** See *A'beerensaft*.—**Virginischer A.** The *Spiræa opulifolia*. [A, 315.]

ATTICUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *atticus* (*mel* understood). A^{2}t-(a^{3}t)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., ἀττικόν (μέλι understood). An ancient name for the best honey. [A, 325.]

ATTICUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See ATTIC and ATTICUM.

ATTIE-PUTTAY, n. An East Indian name for the *Ficus racemosa*. [L, 105.]

ATTIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-te-a. The *Anona squamosa*. [L, 41, 109.]

ATTIKA-MAMADIE (Teloogoo), n. The *Boerhavia diffusa*. [B, 172.]

ATTILA, n. One of the springs at Ofen, Hungary; 1,000 parts of the water contain 24·190 of magnesium sulphate, 33·517 of sodium sulphate, and 1·715 of calcium sulphate. [L, 57.]

ATTILUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ti^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). An ancient name for the *Acipenser huso* [Linnæus]. [B, 88.]

ATTI-MEER-ALOU (Malay), n. The *Ficus excelsa*. [B, 172.]

ATTINCAR VENERIS, n. Syn.: *tinctura* (seu *elixir*) *ad lunam*. An alchemical preparation for whitening copper into the semblance of silver. [Paracelsus (A, 325); L, 119.]

ATTINGAS, ATTINGAT (Ar.), n's. Alchemical names for verdigris. [B, 50; L, 105.]

ATTINGIR, ATTINGIT, n's. Alchemical names for an earthen capsule or crucible. [B, 50.]

ATTIRABLE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}t-ter-a^{3}bl. Capable of being attracted (as by a magnet). [B, 195.]

ATTIRANT (Fr.), adj. A^{3}t-ter-a^{3}n^2. See ATTRAHENS.

ATTITUDE, n. A^{2}t'ti^2-tu^{2}d. Lat., *habitus*, *situs corporis*. Fr., *attitude*. Ger., *Haltung*, *Lage*. It., *attitudine*. Sp., *actitud*. The form of a body (as of the person or an organ) as determined by the state of its movable parts. See remarks under POSITION.—**Crucifixion a.** An a. sometimes assumed by patients with hystero-epilepsy; the body is rigid, the head is thrown somewhat backward, and the arms are stretched straight out from the body. [Finlayson, "Liverpool Med.-chir. Jour.," Jan., 1885, p. 14.]

ATTMELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-me^{2}l'la^{3}. See SPILANTHES *acmella.*

ATTOLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-tol. See ATOLE.

ATTOLLENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-to^{2}l'le^{2}nz(lans). Pres. partic. of *attollere*, to lift. Fr., *élevant*. Ger., *aufhebend*. It., *attollente*. Acting as an elevator of a part ; as a n., a muscle having that action (Lat., *levator ;* Ger., *Aufhebungsmusket.*—**A. anterior.** See ZYGOMATO-AURICULARIS.—**A. aurem, A. auriculæ, A. auriculæ superior, A. auriculam.** Fr., *muscle élevateur de l'oreille, temporo-conchinien, auriculaire supérieur, temporo-auriculaire, premier de l'oreille* [Duverney], *premier mitoyen, second mitoyen* [Vieussens], *supérieur de l'oreille* [Winslow]. Ger., *Aufheber des Ohres.* It., *attollente* (o *elevatore*) *dell' orecchio, temporo-conchiniano, temporo-auricolare.* Syn. : *levator* (seu *superior*) *auris. auricularis superior* [Santorini], *superior auriculæ* [Santorini], *auriculæ primus* [Fallopius]. A muscle which arises from the temporal portion of the epicranial aponeurosis and is inserted into the upper part of the median surface of the pinna ; its action is to draw the auricle upward. [A, 7, 214, 246, 299, 314.]—**A. humerum** [Spigelius]. See DELTOIDEUS.—**A. labium superior** [Spigelius]. See ZYGOMATICUS *major.*—**A. linguam** [Spigelius]. See MYLOGLOSSUS.—**A. maxillam temporalis** [Spigelius]. See TEMPORALIS.—**A. maximus.** The temporo-auricularis externus muscle. [Percivall (L, 13).]—**A. oculi, A. oculum** [Spigelius]. See RECTUS *superior oculi.*—**A. ossis hyoidei** [Spigelius]. See GENIO-HYOIDEUS.—**A. posterior.** The temporo-auricularis internus muscle. [Percivall (L, 13).]—**A. scapulam** [Spigelius]. See LEVATOR *anguli scapulæ.*—**A. sedem** [Spigelius]. See LEVATOR *ani.*—**A. superiorem palpebram.** The levator palpebræ superioris muscle. [Riolan (A, 246).]

ATTONITÄTSSYMPTOM (Ger.), n. A^{3}t-to^{2}n-i^{2}-tats'su^{6}mp-tom''. An apoplectoid symptom. [L, 57.]

ATTONITUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-to^{2}n'i^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Perf. partic. of *attonere*, to stun. Gr., ἐμβρόντητος, ἀπόπληκτος, ἐκστατικός. Fr., *étonné*. Ger., *betäubt*. Stunned, stupefied, in an apoplectic state. [A, 322.]—**Morbus a., Stupor a.** Apoplexy. [Lullier-Winslow (M, 71).]

ATTOUCHEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-tush-ma^{3}n^{2}. 1. A tactile examination. [A, 300.] 2. The supposed conveyance of an influence from one person to another by a laying on of hands. [A, 305.] 3. An impingement (as of light upon the retina). [Richerand (A, 306).] 4. The topical application of a medicament. [A, 385.] 5. Masturbation. [L, 109.]

ATTRACTIF (Fr.), adj. and n. A^{3}t-tra^{3}k-tef. See ATTRAHENS.—**A. d'Estamque.** A sort of lever used in extracting teeth ; so called from the name of its inventor. [A, 301.]

ATTRACTIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}k)'shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o. Gen., *attractio'nis.* See ATTRACTION.—**A. electiva duplex.** See *Double* AFFINITY.—**A. electiva multiplex.** A variety of double affinity by virtue of which two ternary compounds, ABC and DEF, are decomposed into three binary compounds, AD, BE, and CF. [B, 140.]—**A. electiva simplex.** Simple elective affinity. [B.]

ATTRACTION, n. A^{2}t-tra^{2}k'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἕλξις. Lat., *attractio* (from *attrahere*, to draw toward). Fr., *attraction*. Ger., *Anziehung, Anziehungskraft*. It., *attrazione*. Sp., *atracción*. The act or force by which bodies are drawn toward each other. [B ; L, 43.]—**Acoustic a.** The a. exerted by a body when in a state of sonorous vibration upon another body in its vicinity. [B, 164.]—**Adherent a.** See *Capillary a.*—**Adhesive a.** The force of adhesion. [B, 140.]—**Atomic a.** The a. existing between atoms. [B, 164.] See *Chemical a.* and AFFINITY.—**A. of adhesion.** See *Adhesive a.*—**A. of affinity.** See AFFINITY.—**A. of aggregation, A. of cohesion.** Cohesion. [B, 140 ; L, 120.]—**A. of crystallization.** The mutual a. by virtue of which particles of matter tend to arrange themselves into crystalline forms. [B, 140.]—**A. of gravitation.** See GRAVITATION.—**A'skraft** (Ger.). The force of a. [L, 30.]—**Capillary a.** Fr., *a. capillaire.* Ger., *Capillar-A.* It., *attrazione capillare.* Sp., *atracción capilar.* The a. exerted upon the particles of a liquid by those of a solid body with which it is in contact, causing an elevation of the surface of the liquid at the line of contact ; so called because it is best observed in capillary tubes, where the elevation becomes considerable. The absorption of water by unsized paper and other vegetable tissues is due to capillary a. [B, 21.] Cf. *Capillary* REPULSION.—**Chemical a.** Fr., *a. chimique.* Ger., *chemische Anziehungskraft.* See *Chemical* AFFINITY.—**Cohesive a.** The force which binds similar particles together, as distinguished from chemical affinity, which binds dissimilar particles together ; cohesion. [B, 37.]—**Cone of a.** See under CONE.—**Corpuscular a.** See *Cohesive a.*—**Double elective a.** See *Double* AFFINITY.—**Elective a.** Lat., *attractio electiva.* Fr., *a. élective.* Chemical affinity. [B, 2.]—**Electrical a.** Fr., *a. électrique.* Ger., *elektrische Anziehung.* It., *attrazione elettrica.* Sp., *atracción eléctrica.* The a. exerted by an electrified body upon another body charged with an opposite variety of electricity. [B, 158.]—**Electro-dynamic a.** The a. produced by the interaction of two neighboring electrical currents or an electrical current and a magnet. [B, 158.]—**Magnetic a.** Fr., *a. magnétique.* Ger., *magnetische Anziehung.* It., *attrazione magnetica.* Sp., *atracción magnética.* The a. exerted by a magnet on iron and other magnetic substances. [B, 21.]—**Molar a.** Fr., *a. molaire.* Ger., *Massenanziehung.* The a. existing between masses, or the a. of gravitation. [B, 164.]—**Molecular a.** Fr., *a. moléculaire.* Ger., *molekuläranziehung.* It., *attrazione molecolare.* The a. existing between molecules. [B, 164.] See ADHESION and COHESION.—**Simple elective a.** See *Simple* AFFINITY.—**Terrestrial a.** Fr., *a. terrestre.* A. exerted by the earth or exhibited upon its surface. [B.]—**Universal a.** Fr., *a. universelle.* Ger., *allgemeine Anziehungskraft.* See GRAVITATION.

ATTRACTIVE, adj. A^{2}t-tra^{2}k'ti^{2}v. Lat., *attractivus.* Fr., *attractif.* Ger., *anziehend.* Attracting, drawing ; medicaments supposed to have the power of drawing the animal juices to the surface were formerly called *attractiva, attractoria,* or *attrahentia.* [B, 50, 117 ; L, 43.]

ATTRACTO-ÉLECTRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^{3}t-tra^{3}k-to-a-le^{2}k-trek. Having the property of attracting an electrical current. [L, 109.]

ATTRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}k)'to^{2}r. Gen., *attracto'ris.* See ATTRAHENS. — **A. scapulæ.** See LEVATOR *scapulæ.*

ATTRACTORIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-tra^{2}k(tra^{3}k)-to'ri^{2}-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See ATTRACTIVE.

ATTRAHENS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'tra^{3}-he^{2}nz(hans). Pres. partic. of *attrahere*, to draw toward. Ger., *anziehend*. Attractive (*q. v.*) ; as a n. (*musculus* understood), a muscle the action of which is to draw a movable part toward another part, also (*remedium* understood) a "drawing" medicament (see under ATTRACTIVE).—**A. alæ nasi.** See COMPRESSOR *naris.*—**A. aurem, A. auriculæ, A. auriculam.** Syn. : *prior* [Cloquet] (seu *protrahens*) *auriculæ, epicranius temporalis.* See AURICULARIS *anterior.*

ATTRAHENT, adj. A^{2}t'tra^{3}-he^{2}nt. See ATTRACTIVE.

ATTRAPE-LOURDAUD (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-tra^{3}p-lur-do. A sheathed bistouri. [A, 385.]

ATTRAPE-MOUCHE (Fr.), n. A^{3}t-tra^{3}p-mush. Venus's fly-trap ; the *Silene muscipula* [Linnæus], *Apocynum androsæmifolium, Drosera,* and certain other plants. [B, 173.]

ATTRAQUININE, n. A^{2}t-tra^{3}-kwi^{2}n'en. See HOMOQUININE.

ATTRIPLEX (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'tri^{2}-ple^{2}x. See ATRIPLEX.

ATTRIPLICES (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-tri^{2}p'li^{2}-sez(kas). See ATRIPLICES.

ATTRITION, n. A^{2}t-tri^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Gr., παράτριψις. Lat., *attritio* (from *atterere*, to rub against). Fr., *attrition*. Ger., *Anreibung, Aufreibung, Zermalmung*. It., *attrizione*. Sp., *atrición*. 1. The friction of bodies upon each other, also the effects (chafing, abrasion, intertrigo, etc.) of such friction. [L, 41, 43.] 2. (Obs.) a severe form of cardialgia with panting respiration. [A, 325.]

ATTRITUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-tri(tre)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *attri'tus.* See ATTRITION and cf. ERYTHEMA *ab attritu.*

ATTROW, n. A plant of Guinea, used in decoction to disperse swellings. [B, 88 ; L, 105.]

ATTRUMMAPHRE, n. A Guinea name for the *Indigofera hirsuta.* [B, 88.]

ATTY-ALOW, ATTY-ALU, n's. See ATTI-ALU.

ATUM CANDIDATUM (Lat.), n. n. A(a^{3})'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m) ka^{2}n-(ka^{3}n)-di^{2}d-a(a^{3})'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). The *Lycopodium rubrum.* [B, 121.]

ATUN, n. A shrub of the Moluccas, the scaly fruit of which contains a kernel which, grated, is used by the Malays as a condiment and digestive, and in the treatment of dysentery ; probably a species of *Heritiera.* [B, 88.]

ATUNYANGUA, n. A Peruvian name for the *Cybistax antisyphilitica.* [B, 19.]

ATUREB, n. An alchemical name for glass. [B, 50.]

ATURION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-u^{2}(u)'ri^{2}-o^{2}n. See ATYRION.

ATWISHA, n. See ÁTIVISHÁ.

ATY, n. A West Indian name for the *Capsicum annuum.* [L, 87, 105.]

ATYLOSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o'si^{2}-a^{3}. A genus of leguminous plants closely related to *Cajanus.* [B, 19.]

ATYOURAGLF, n. A Carib name for the *Parthenium hysterophorus.* [B, 88.]

ATYPIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)'i^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *atypie.* Ger., *Mangel an Regelmässigkeit.* The state of being atypical (*q. v.*). [A, 322, 385.]

ATYPIC, ATYPICAL, adj's. A^{2}t'i^{2}p(a^{2}t-i^{2}p')-i^{2}k, -i^{2}p'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Gr., ἄτυπος (from α priv., and τύπος, a type). Lat., *atypos, atypicus.* Fr., *atypique.* Ger., *atypisch.* Erratic, irregular, not conforming to any definite type (said particularly of periodical fevers). [Galen (A, 325) ; A, 385.]

ATYPOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)''i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-o(o^{2})-mo^{2}rf-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *atypomorpho'seos* (*-sis*). From ἄτυπος, atypical, and μόρφωσις, a shaping. Fr., *atypomorphose.* In entomology, a variety of metamorphosis in which the nymphæ bear no resemblance to their larval or imago state. [L, 41.] Cf. HOLOMETABOLISM.

ATYPOS, ATYPUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Atypical (*q. v.*). 2. (N.) a person who speaks indistinctly. [A, 322.] 3. (N.) a cripple. [A, 322.]

ATYRION (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)'i^{2}-o^{2}n. An ancient name for the *Asplenium ceterach.* [L, 87.]

ATZCALXOCHITL, n. A Mexican name for the *Colchicum alpinum* [De Candolle]. [A, 447.]

ATZEL (Ger.), n. A^{3}tz'e^{2}l. The *Corvus pica.* [B, 180 ; L, 80.]

ATZOYATL, n. A Mexican name for the *Mirabilis mexicana.* [L, 94.]

AUANSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}(a^{3}-u^{4})-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'si^{2}s. Gen., *auan'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., αὔανσις (from αὐαίνεσθαι, to be dried up). An old term for morbid dryness (said of the parturient canal). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

AUANTE (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}(a^{3}-u^{4})-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'te(ta). Gr., αὐαντή (νόσος understood). A term applied by Hippocrates to a special form of wasting or withering of the body ascribed to acidity of the stomach, flatulence, and a vicious state of the pancreatic juice. [A, 325.]

AUANTICUS, AUANTOS (Lat.), adj's. A^4(a^3-u^4)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′to^{2}s. Gr., αὐαντός. Desiccative. [A, 322, 325.]

AUAPSE (Lat.), n. f. A^4(a^3-u^4)-a^{2}p(a^{3}p)′se(sa). Gr., αὐαψή. Galen's term for *auante* (*q. v.*). [A, 325.]

AUAREMOTEMO, n. See Abaremotemo.

AUBAD (Ger.), n. A^3′u-ba^{3}d. An alkaline chalybeate spring in the Tyrol, near Rattenberg. [L, 30.]

AUBAINE (Fr.), n. O-ban. A variety of the *Triticum durum.* [A, 385.]

AUBE (Fr.), n. Ob. A name applied in the south of France to the *Populus alba.* [L, 41.]

AUBENTONIA (Lat.), n. f. O-ba^{3}n^2-to′ni^2-a^3. The botanical genus *Waltheria.* [B, 121.]

AUBÉPIN (Fr.), n. O-ba-pa^{2}n^2. See Aubépine.

AUBÉPINE (Fr.), n. O-ba-pen. The hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*). [A, 385; B, 121.]

AUBERGINE (Fr.), n. O-be^{2}r-zhen. The fruit of the egg-plant (*Solanum esculentum*). [B, 121.]

AUBERGINO, n. A Languedoc name for the aubergine. [B, 121.]

AUBERJO, n. A Languedoc name for a sort of cling-stone peach with yellow pulp. [B, 121.]

AUBERTIA (Lat.), n. f. O-be^{2}r′ti^2-a^3. Syn.: *Euodia* [Forster]. Of Endlicher, a section of the genus *Xanthoxylon.* [B, 121.]

AUBESON, n. In the Walloon dialect, a name for the *Agarici.* [B, 121.]

AUBESSIN (Fr.), n. Ob-sa^{2}n^2. See Aubépine.

AUBE-VIGNE (Fr.), n. Ob-ven. The *Clematis vitalba.* [L, 49.]

AUBIER (Fr.), n. O-bi^2-a. 1. See Alburnum. 2. In central France, a name for the willow, also for the *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 121, 173.]—**A. double, A. faux.** Alburnum accidentally covered by a layer of true wood, over which alburnum forms again. [L, 41.]

AUBIFOIN (Fr.), n. O-bi^2-fwa^{3}n^2. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 121.]—**Grand a.** The *Centaurea officinalis.* [A, 321; L, 41.]

AUBIFONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^4(a^3-u^4)-bi^2-fo′ni^2-a^3. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B.]—**Flores aubifoniæ.** The flowers of the *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 180.]

AUBITON, AUBITOU (Fr.), n's. O-bi^2-to^{2}n^2, -tu. See Aubifoin.

AUBLETIA (Lat.), n. f. O-bla′ti^2-a^3. From *Aublet*, a French botanist. Fr., *aublétie.* 1. Of Gärtner, the genus *Sonneratia.* 2. Of Jacquin, the *Verbena.* 3. Of Loureiro, the *Paliurus.* 4. Of Necker, *the Ruellia.* 5. Of Persoon, the *Monnieria.* 6. Of Schreb, the *Apeiba.* [B, 121.]—**A. caseolaris** [Gärtner]. See Sonneratia *acida.*—**A. trifolia** [Richard]. See Monniera *trifolia.*

AUBOUR (Fr.), n. O-bur. The *Cytisus laburnum*, also the *Viburnum opulus.* [B, 121; L, 49.]

AUBRE (Fr.), n. Obr. See Arbre.

AUBRELLE (Fr.), n. O-bre^{2}l. A name applied in central France to the poplar and the willow. [B, 121.]

AUBRESPI, n. A Languedoc name for the hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*). [B, 121.]

AUBRESSIN (Fr.), n. Obr-sa^{2}n^2. The *Cratægus oxyacantha.* [L, 105.]

AUBRIETIA (Lat.), n. f. O-bri^2-a′ti^2-a^3. Fr., *aubriétie.* A genus of cruciferous plants made by Adanson. [B, 121.]

AUBRYA (Lat.), n. f. O′bre-a^3. From *Aubry*, the name of a botanist. A genus of humiriaceous plants made by Baillon, now referred by him to *Humiria.* [B, 121.]—**A. gabonensis** [Baillon]. See Humiria *gabonensis.*

AUBSUR (Fr.), n. Ob-su^{6}r. The *Cytisus laburnum.* [A, 385.]

AUBURON (Fr.), n. O-bu^6-ro^{2}n^2. The *Agaricus acris.* [B, 88.]

AUBUZON (Fr.), n. O-bu^6-zo^{2}n^2. The genus *Agaricus.* [B, 173.]

AUCHE (Lat.), n. f. A^4′(a^3′u^4)-ke(ch^{2}a). Gr., αὐχή. Ger., *Halsstarrigkeit.* Lit., pride, haughtiness; stiffness of the neck. [A, 322.]

AUCHEIS (Lat.), adj. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke(ch^{2}a)′i^{2}s(es). Gr., αὐχήεις. See Aucheticus.

AUCHEN (Lat.), n. m. A^4′(a^3′u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an). Gen., *au′chenos* (*-is*). Gr., αὐχήν. The neck or the throat, also the neck of a bone, of the uterus, etc. [A, 311, 322.]

AUCHENATES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}e^{2}n)-a(a^3)′-tez(tas). A family of apterous insects having the head distinct from the corselet. [L, 41.]

AUCHÉNHYDROCÈLE (Fr.), n. O-kan-i^{2}d-ro-se^{2}l. See Auchenydrocele.

AUCHENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ken(ch^{2}e^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. A genus of ruminants of the camel family. [B, 180.]—**A. lama** [Illiger]. Ger., *Kameelziege.* Syn.: *Camelus llama* [Linnæus]. The llama; a domesticated species found in the mountains of Peru and Chili. A variety of bezoar (occidental bezoar) is sometimes found in its fourth stomach. [B, 180.]—**A. vicunna** [Illiger]. Ger., *Schafkameel.* The vicuña: a species found on the summits of the Cordilleras, furnishing vicuña wool. At times a variety of bezoar is found in its stomach. [B, 180.]

AUCHENIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}e^{2}n)-i^2-a^{2}t-(a^{3}t)-ri(re)′a^3. From αὐχήν, the throat, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. Fr., *auchéniatrie.* Ger., *Halsheilkunde.* The treatment of diseases of the throat. [A, 322, 385.]

AUCHENICUS (Lat.), adj. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}e^{2}n)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., αὐχένιος (from αὐχήν, the neck). Pertaining to the neck. [A, 322.]

AUCHENISTER (Lat.), n. m. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}e^{2}n)-i^{2}st′e^{2}r-(ar). Gen., *auchenisteʹros* (*-ris*). Gr., αὐχενιστήρ (from αὐχενίζειν, to behead). A term applied by Von Scanzoni to a decapitator devised by him. [A, 20.]

AUCHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke(ch^{2}e^2)′ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *auchénion.* The portion of the neck situated below the nucha. [L, 41.]

AUCHENOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o^{2}p′-te^{2}r-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From αὐχήν, the neck, and πτερόν, a wing or a fin. Fr., *auchénoptère.* Ger., *halsflügelig.* Having ventral fins under the neck. [L, 41.]

AUCHENORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o^{2}r-ru^2′ma^3. Gen., *auchenorrheu′matos* (*-tis*). From αὐχήν, the neck, and ῥεῦμα, a flux. Fr., *auchénorrhumatisme.* Ger., *Halsrheumatismus.* Rheumatism of the neck. [A, 322.]

AUCHENORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n^2(ru^{6}n^2)′ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From αὐχήν, the neck, and ῥύγχος, the beak. Fr., *auchénorrhynque.* Ger., *halsschnabelig.* Having the beak arising apparently from the neck. [L, 41.]

AUCHENOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o^{2}s′-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-si^{2}s. Gen., *auchenoschis′eos* (*-os′chisis*). From αὐχήν, the neck, and σχίσις, a fissure. A fissure of the neck, especially of the cervical vertebræ. [A, 322.]

AUCHENOSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o-(o^2)-sfi^{2}n^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *auchenosphinx′eos* (*-is*). From αὐχήν, the neck, and σφίγξις (from σφίγγειν), constriction. Strangulation. [A, 322.]

AUCHENOSTRANGALE (Lat.), n. f. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-stra^{2}n^2(stra^{3}n^2)′ga^3-le(la). From αὐχήν, the neck, and στραγγάλη, a halter. See Auchenosphinxis.

AUCHENOZOSTER (Lat.), n. m. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-o(o^2)-zo^{2}s(zos)′te^{5}r(tar). Gen., *auchenozoste′ros* (*-ris*). From αὐχήν, the neck, and ζωστήρ, a girdle. Ger., *Halsgürtel, Halsbrenngürtel.* Zoster of the neck. [A, 322.]

AUCHENYDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-i^{2}d-(u^{6}d)-ro(ro^2)-se(ka)′le(la). From αὐχήν, the neck, and ὑδροκήλη (see Hydrocele). Fr., *auchénhydrocèle.* Ger., *Blasenkropf, Wasserbruch des Halses.* Cystic goitre. [J. P. Maunoir (A, 322).]

AUCHENYPOSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}n(ch^{2}an)-i(u^6)-po(po^2)-sfi^{2}n^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *auchenyposphinx′eos* (*-is*). See Auchenosphinxis.

AUCHETICUS (Lat.), adj. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ke^{2}t(ch^{2}at)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., αὐχητικός. Having a stiff neck. [A, 322.]

AUCHMOS, AUCHMUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{4}k′(a^3′u^{4}ch^2)-mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., αὐχμός. 1. Drought, aridity. [Hippocrates (A, 325).] 2. A dry, raw air. [Hippocrates (A, 322).]

AUCKLANDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}k-la^{2}nd′i^2-a^3. Of Falconer, a genus of composite plants, now referred to *Saussurea.* [B, 42, 121.]—**A. costus** [Falconer]. See under Saussurea.

AUCTIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}k′(a^3′u^{4}k)-shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *auctio′nis.* From *augere*, to increase. See Accretion.

AUCTOVILLE (Fr.), n. Ok-to-vel. A place in the department of Calvados, France, where there is a cold spring containing iron, magnesium, and carbonic acid. [L, 49.]

AUCTUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}k′(a^3′u^{4}k)-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *augere*, to increase. 1. Grown, especially beyond the usual limits; persisting and increasing in growth. 2. Increased by the adhesion of another part or organ. [B, 198.]

AUCUBA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}k′(a^3′u^{4}k)-u^2(u^4)-ba^3. Fr., *aucube.* Of Thunberg, a genus of low evergreen shrubs with leathery leaves, belonging to the *Cornaceæ*, or, according to some, to the *Caprifoliaceæ.* [B, 49, 170.]—**A. japonica** [Thunberg]. A Japanese shrub from 6 to 10 feet high. [B, 49, 121.]—**A. himalaica** [Hooker fil.]. A species indigenous to the eastern Himalayas, from 15 to 20 feet high. [B, 49.]

AUCUBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}k(a^2-u^{4}k)-u^2(u)′be^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Endlicher, a suborder of plants belonging to the *Corneæ*, including *Aucuba* and three or four other genera. [B, 170.]

AUCUPALIS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}k(a^3-u^{4}k)-u^2(u^4)-pa(pa^3)′li^{2}s. See Aucuparius.

AUCUPARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}k(a^3-u^{4}k)-u^2(u^4)-pa(pa^3)′ri^2-a^3. See Sorbus.—**Baccæ** (seu **Fructus**) **aucupariæ.** The berries of the *Sorbus a.* [B, 180.]

AUCUPARIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}k(a^3-u^{4}k)-u^2(u^4)-pa(pa^3)′ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Birdlime. [B, 180.]

AUCUPARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}k(a^3-u^{4}k)-u^2(u^4)-pa(pa^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *auceps* (from *avis*, a bird, and *capere*, to take), a bird-catcher. Pertaining to or suitable for bird-catching. [B.] See Aucuparium and Sorbus *aucuparia.*

AUDACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^4(a^3-u^4)-da(da^3)′shi^2(ki^2)-a^3. Gr., τόλμα, τόλμη. The boldness of delirium or insanity. [A, 325; L. 84.]

AUDBIDH (Sanscr.), n. Lit., produced of itself from the earth; a salt consisting chiefly of sodium sulphate mixed with sodium chloride, occurring as an efflorescence on rocks in India and occasionally used in medicine. [B, 181.]

AUDE (Lat.), n. f. A^4′(a^3′u^4)-de(da). Gr., αὐδή. Fr., *voix.* Ger., *Stimme, Laut.* The voice, also a sound. [A, 322, 325.]

AUDIBERTIA (Lat.), n. f. O-di^2-be^{2}rt′i^2-a^3. Fr., *audibertie.* Bentham's name for a genus of labiate under-shrubs of the tribe *Monardeæ*; akin, on the one hand, to *Rosmarinus*, and, on the other, to some sections of *Salvia.* [B, 121.]—**A. decurrens** [Nut-

tall], **A. grandiflora** [Bentham]. A California species, mentioned among the medicinal plants of the State. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 304 (B); B, 214.]—**A. polystachya** [Bentham]. The white sage, a California species. Its flowers are used by the Indians as a condiment, like parsley. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 163 (B); B, 214.]—**A. spinulosa** [Nuttall], **A. stachyoides** [Bentham]. A species growing in northern California, mentioned among the medicinal plants of the State. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 304 (B); B, 214.]

AUDIEN-BOULOHA, n. A Madagascar shrub, perhaps a species of *Tournefortia*. [Bory (B, 121).]

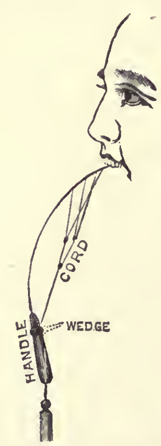
AUDIERNE (Fr.), n. O-di^2-e^{2}rn. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Finistère, France. [A, 385; L, 57, 87.]

AUDIMETER, n. A^{4}d-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Fr., *audimètre*. See AUDIOMETER.

AUDINAC (Fr.), n. O-di^{2}n-a^{4}k. A place in the department of Ariège, France, where there are carbonated chalybeate springs. [A, 385; L, 87.]

AUDIOMETER, n. A^{4}d-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From *audire*, to hear, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *audiomètre*. Ger., *Gehörmesser*. An instrument devised by Hughes for measuring the sensitiveness of the ear for sounds of small intensity. It consists of a microphone which is attached to a clock and which also forms part of a galvanic circuit. The galvanic current which passes through this circuit likewise passes through two induction coils, one 100 metres, the other 9 metres in length. Between these two coils, which are placed parallel to each other and about 30 centimetres apart, is a third induction coil, 100 metres in length, which moves freely along a graduated bar and can thus be placed at any point intermediate between the two primary coils. The latter are so constructed that they induce in the movable coil two currents in opposite directions, and which consequently counteract each other. The movable coil is connected with a telephone which repeats the ticking of the clock (magnified by the microphone) in greater or less intensity, according as the difference between the two currents induced in the movable coil is greater or less. When the movable coil is so placed that the two currents are equal, no sound is audible. This point is designated as zero on the scale, and the distance between this and the first of the two inducing coils is divided into 200 degrees. The instrument is used by placing the movable coil at the zero point and then gradually sliding it toward the first coil until the person listening at the telephone first perceives the ticking of the clock. The number of degrees (representing the intensity of the least sound audible) is then read off. [B, 22.]

AUDIPHONE, n. A^{4}d'i^2-fon. From *audire*, to hear, and *φωνή*, the voice. Syn: *osteophone* [Thomas]. A fan-shaped instrument of hard rubber or well-lacquered pasteboard, devised by Rhodes, for improving the hearing power of the deaf. The upper margin is provided with a little metal plate for laying on the teeth or on the zygoma, and at the lower margin there is a handle. By properly pressing the instrument against the anterior upper teeth, a forward convexity is given to it, and the sound-waves falling on it are conducted through the bones of the head to the labyrinth. There is an arrangement of cords by which the necessary curvature may be maintained. [F.]



RHODES'S AUDIPHONE, SIDE-VIEW. (AFTER POMEROY.)

AUDITION, n. A^{4}d-i^{2}sh'u^{3}n. Gr., *ἀκοή*. Lat., *auditus*, *auditio* (from *audire*, to hear). Fr., *audition*, *ouïe*. Ger., *Gehör*. It., *udito*. Sp., *audición*. The act, sense, or function of hearing. [F.]—**A. active** (Fr.). The hearing which takes place when one listens. [L, 109.] See AUSCULTATION.—**A. colorée** (Fr.). See *Color* HEARING.—**A. passive** (Fr.). The hearing of sounds which strike the ear without any effort being made to catch them. [L, 109.]—**Contre-a.** (Fr.). Ger., *Hinüberhören*. The hearing with one ear of the vibrations of a tuning-fork placed on the mastoid process of the opposite side; most marked with vibrations of more than a thousand to the second. Baumgarten first employed this test in the diagnosis and prognosis of disease of the middle ear and the internal ear. ["Ann. des mal. de l'oreille," etc., March, 1887, p. 98 (F).]—**Mental a.** Fr., *a. mentale*. The remembrance of a sound, or the formation of an idea or a mental image founded on past auditory impressions. [A, 390.]—**Verbal mental a.** Fr., *a. mentale verbale*, *parole intérieure*. The same as mental a., the sounds remembered being those of words. [A, 390.]

AUDITORY, adj. A^{4}d'i^{2}t-o-ri^2. Gr., *ἀκουστικός*. Lat., *auditorius*. Fr., *auditif*. Ger., *hörend*, *das Gehör* (oder *das Ohr*) *betreffend*. It., *auditivo*. Sp., *auditivo*. Syn.: *acoustic*, *auricular*. Relating to the sense of hearing or to the ear. [F.]

AUDITUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}d(a^3-u^{4}d)-i(e)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gen., *auditus*. See AUDITION.—**A. acrior** [Darwin]. See PARACUSIS *acris*.—**A. difficilis, A. gravitas, A. imminutus.** Diminished power of hearing. [A, 325; L, 132.]

AUDORN (Ger.), n. A^3'u-do^{2}rn. The *Marrubium vulgare*. [L, 57.]

AUERBACH, AUERBACHER (Ger.), n's. A^3'u-e^{2}r-ba^{3}ch^2, -ba^{3}ch^2-e^{2}r. A mineral spring in the Grand Duchy of Hesse. [L, 105.]

AUERSWALDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^3-u-e^{2}rs-va^{3}ld'i^2-a^3. In botany, Hoffmann's name for the receptacle of a *Sphæria*. [B, 121.]

AUFATHMEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-a^{3}t-me^{2}n. To breathe anew. [A, 315.]

AUFÄTZEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-e^{2}tz-e^{2}n. To open (*e. g.*, an abscess) by means of caustics. [A, 315.]

AUFBÄHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-ba-he^{2}n. To cause (an abscess) to open by fomenting. [A, 315.]

AUFBAUCHEN (Ger.), **AUFBAUSCHEN** (Ger.), v's intr. A^3'uf-ba^3-uch^2-e^{2}n, -ba^3-ush-e^{2}n. To swell up. [A, 315.]

AUFBEIZEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-bitz-en. 1. To corrode. [L, 46.] 2. See AUFÄTZEN.

AUFBERSTEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-be^{2}rst-e^{2}n. To crack, chap. [A, 315.]

AUFBINDEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-bi^{2}nd-e^{2}n. To loosen, unbind. [A, 315.]—**Den Verband a.** To remove the dressings. [A, 315.]

AUFBLÄHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-bla-he^{2}n. To inflate; as a n., inflation, distension. [A, 315.]—**A'd.** Flatulent. [A, 315.]—**A. des Leibes.** See TYMPANITES.

AUFBLÄHUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-bla-hung. 1. Inflation, distension, flatulence. [L, 46.] 2. In the pl., *A'en*, elevated lesions of the skin. [L, 43.]—**A. des Unterleibes.** See TYMPANITES.

AUFBLASEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-bla^3-ze^{2}n. See AUFBLÄHEN.

AUFBLÄTTERUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-ble^{2}t-te^{2}r-ung. Exfoliation, desquamation. [L, 59.]

AUFBLÜHEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-blu^6-he^{2}n. To blossom; as a n., inflorescence, also the time of flowering. [B, 36, 131.]—**Gleichzeitiges A.** See ANTHESIS *perfecta*.

AUFBRAUSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-bra^3-u-ze^{2}n. To boil, to effervesce, to ferment; as a n., ebullition, effervescence, fermentation. [L, 46.]—**A'd.** Effervescent. [L, 46.]

AUFBRECHEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-bre^{2}ch^2-e^{2}n. To open, expand (said of buds); as a n., an eruption, also the pointing and bursting of an abscess. [B, 131; E; L, 43, 80.]

AUFDAMPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'uf-da^{3}mpf-e^{2}n. To evaporate. [A, 315.]

AUFDÖRREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-du^{5}r-re^{2}n. To desiccate. [A, 315.]

AUFDUNSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-dun-se^{2}n. To be swollen, bloated. [A, 315.]

AUFDUNSTEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-dunst-e^{2}n. To rise in vapor. [A, 315.]

AUFDÜNSTEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-du^{6}nst-e^{2}n. To evaporate. [A, 315.]

AUFEINANDERLIEGEND (Ger.), adj. A^3-uf-in-a^{3}n'de^{2}r-le-ge^{2}nd. In botany, applied. [B, 123.]

AUFERNÄHREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-e^{2}r-na-re^{2}n. To nourish, to bring up. [M, 7.]

AUFERWECKEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-e^{2}r-ve^{2}k-e^{2}n. To resuscitate. [M, 7.]

AUFFALLEND (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-fa^{3}l-le^{2}nd. In botany, conspicuous. [B, 198.]

AUFFANGEGLAS (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-fa^{3}ng-e^2-gla^{3}s. In optics, an objective. [B, 48.]

AUFFRESSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-fre^{2}s-se^{2}n. To corrode; as a n., corrosion. [B. 131; L, 46.]

AUFFRISCHUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-fri^{2}sh-ung. See ANALEPSIS (1st def.).

AUFFRUCHTIG (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-fruch^{2}t-i^{2}g. See APOCARPOUS.

AUFFÜTTERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-fu^{6}t-te^{2}rn. To feed artificially. [L, 46.]

AUFFÜTTERUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-fu^{6}t-te^{2}r-ung. Artificial feeding.

AUFGATTERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-ga^{3}t-te^{2}rn. To keep an animal's mouth open while administering medicine. [M, 7.]

AUFGEBLÄHT (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-blat. Inflated, tympanitic. [B, 131; L, 80.]

AUFGEBLASEN (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-bla^3-ze^{2}n. See AUFGEBLÄHT.—**A'heit.** Inflation, distension, turgescence, emphysema, tympanites. [M, 7.]

AUFGEBOGEN (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-bo-ge^{2}n. In botany, ascending. [B, 198.]

AUFGEBORSTEN (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-borst-e^{2}n. See DISPANSUS.—**A.-lagersprossig.** See DISPANSO-ANABLASTETICUS.

AUFGEDUNSEN (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-duns-e^{2}n. Swollen, bloated. [M, 7.]—**A'heit.** Distension, inflation, swelling. [A, 315.]—**Bleiche A'heit.** Leucophlegmatia. [L, 80.]

AUFGEGOSSEN (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-go^{2}s-se^{2}n. Infused. [L, 43.]

AUFGEHÄUGT (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge-hoigt. In botany, suspended (like an embryo in the ovum). [B, 198.]

AUFGEHEND (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ga-he^{2}nd. Germinating, budding. [L, 46.]

AUFGEKLEBT (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-kle^{2}bt. In botany, adherent, adhesive. [B, 198.]

AUFGELAUFEN (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-la^3-uf-e^{2}n. Bloated, swollen, inflated. [B, 131.]

AUFGELEIMT (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-limt. In botany, agglutinated. [B. 198.]

AUFGELÖST (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-lu^{5}st. Dissolved; in botany, *dissolutus* (*q. v.*). [B, 198; L, 80.]

AUFGEREGTHEIT (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-ge^2-re^{2}gt-hit. Agitation, excitement. [A, 301.]

AUFGERICHTET (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-ri^{2}ch^{2}t-e^{2}t. In botany, elevated (*elevatus*); sometimes in the sense of erect, sometimes in that of ascending. [B, 198.]

AUFGEROLLT (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-rolt. In botany, convolutive [B, 198.]

AUFGESCHÜRZT (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-shu^{6}rtst. Shrunken in the flank (said of horses). [L, 46.]

AUFGESCHWOLLEN (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-shwol-le^{2}n. Swollen, bloated; in botany, tumid. [B, 131; L, 80.]—**A'sein.** Turgescence. [L, 80.]

AUFGESETZT (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-ze^{2}tst. In botany, *impositus* or *superpositus*; resting upon a part without being connected with it by a pedicle. [B, 198.]

AUFGESPRUNGEN (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-sprung-e^{2}n. In botany, *rimosus* (*q. v.*). [B, 193.]

AUFGESTREUT (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-stroit. In botany, *aspersus* (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]

AUFGETAUCHT (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-ta^3-uch^{2}t. In botany, *emersus*, projecting from the water. [B, 198.]

AUFGETRIEBEN (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-treb-e^{2}n. Turgid, inflated. [B, 198.]—**A'heit.** Intumescence. [L, 46.]

AUFGEWACHSEN (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-va^{3}ch^{2}s-e^{2}n. In botany, innate, adnate. [B, 131, 198; L, 46.]

AUFGEWORFEN (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ge^2-vorf-e^{2}n. Elevated, puffy. [L, 59.]

AUFGIESSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-ges-se^{2}n. To affuse, to sprinkle, to infuse; as a n., see Aufgiessung.

AUFGIESSUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-ges-sung. Affusion, infusion. [L, 46.]

AUFGUSS (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-gus. See Aufgiessung.—**A.-Absud.** An infuso-decoction.—[L, 80.]—**A'syrup.** A syrup made by adding sugar to an infusion or a tincture. [L, 57.]—**A'thierchen, A. würmchen.** The *Infusoria*. [B, 131.]—**Geistiger A.** An alcoholic infusion. [L, 80.]—**Heisser A.** A hot infusion. [L, 80.]—**Kalter A.** A cold infusion. [L, 80.]—**Spirituöser A.** See *Geistiger A.*—**Wässeriger A.** An aqueous infusion. [L. 80.]

AUFHÄNGE (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-he^{2}ng-e^2. A supporting apparatus. [A, 315.]—**A'band.** A suspensory ligament or bandage. [L, 43.]—**A'muskel.** A suspensory muscle. [A, 315.]

AUFHÄNGEN, AUFHÄNGUNG (Ger.), n's. A^3'uf-he^{2}ng-e^{2}n, -ung. Suspension. [A, 315; L, 57.]

AUFHÄUFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-hoif-e^{2}n. To accumulate; as a refl. v. (*sich a.*), to accumulate, to be congested with; as a n., accumulation, congestion, stasis. [L, 43, 80; M, 7.]—**A'd.** Cumulative. [L, 80.]

AUFHEBEBINDE (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-ha-be^2-bi^{2}nd-e^2. A truss or a suspensory bandage. [L, 46.]

AUFHEBEMUSKEL (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-ha-be^2-musk-e^{2}l. A levator muscle. [L, 46.]

AUFHEBER (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-hab-e^{2}r. 1. A levator muscle. 2. An elevator (the instrument). [A, 315.]

AUFHEBUNGSBAND (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-hab-ungs-ba^{3}nd. A suspensory ligament. [L, 80.]

AUFHEITERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-hit-e^{2}rn. To exhilarate. [L, 80.]

AUFHELLEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-he^{2}l-le^{2}n. To clarify; in microscopy, to make transparent. [A, 315; B, 270.]

AUFHUSTEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'uf-hust-e^{2}n. To cough loudly, to cough up; as a n., expectoration. [L, 80: M, 6.]

AUFKEIMEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-kim-e^{2}n. To germinate, bud, sprout; as a n., germination. [B, 131.]

AUFKLAFFEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-kla^{3}f-fe^{2}n. To gape (said of wounds). [L, 46.]—**A'd.** In botany, *dispansus* (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]

AUFKLAMMERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-kla^{3}m-me^{2}rn. To clamp. [A, 315.]

AUFKLÄREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-klar-e^{2}n. To clarify. [L, 46.]

AUFKLÄRUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-klar-ung. Clarification. [L, 46.]

AUFKNATTERN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-kna^{3}t-te^{2}rn. To crepitate, crackle. [B, 131.]

AUFKNISTERN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-kni^{2}st-e^{2}rn. See Aufknattern.

AUFKNÜPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-knu^{6}pf-e^{2}n. To resolve, loosen. [L, 80.]

AUFKOCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'uf-koch^2-e^{2}n. To boil; as a n., ebullition. [A, 315; L, 43.]

AUFKOMMEN (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-kom-me^{2}n. Recovery, restoration to health. [L, 80.]

AUFKRATZEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-kra^{3}tz-e^{2}n. To rasp, to scratch open. [A, 315.]

AUFKUNFT (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-kunft. See Aufkommen.

AUFLACHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-la^{3}ch^2-e^{2}n. To incise a tree for the purpose of extracting the resin. [A, 315.]

AUFLAGERUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-la^{3}g-e^{2}r-ung. An accumulation, a deposit. [A, 315.]

AUFLAUF (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-la^3-uf. The tympanites of ruminants. [L, 80.]

AUFLAUFEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-la^3-uf-e^{2}n. To swell, germinate, bud, shoot; as a n., swelling, inflation, intumescence, germination. [B, 131; L, 46.]

AUFLEBEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-lab-e^{2}n. To revive. [L, 80.]

AUFLEGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-lag-e^{2}n. To apply (*e. g.*, a blister, a poultice, etc.); as a n., see Auflegung. [A, 315.]

AUFLEGUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-lag-ung. The act of applying (plasters, poultices, bandages, etc.). [A, 315.]

AUFLIEGEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-leg-e^{2}n. To lie, to recline; as a refl. v. (*sich a.*), to become sore from long lying. [A, 315.]—**A'd.** In botany, incumbent. [B, 131, 198.]

AUFLOCKERUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-lo^{2}k-e^{2}r-ung. Relaxation, softening. [L, 80.]

AUFLÖSBAR (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-lu^{5}s-ba^{3}r. Soluble, also capable of being decomposed. [A, 315.]—**A'keit.** Solubility, also capability of decomposition. [A, 315.]

AUFLÖSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-lu^{5}z-e^{2}n. To dissolve, resolve, melt, decompose, disorganize, loosen; as a n., a solution. [L, 80.]—**A'd.** Solvent, resolvent, diluent, laxative, aperitive, analytical. [A, 301, 315.]—**A'de Mittel.** Solvents. [A, 315.]

AUFLÖSLICH (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-lu^{5}s-li^{2}ch^2. See Auflösbar.—**A'keit.** See Auflösbar*keit*.

AUFLÖSUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-lu^{5}z-ung. Solution, dissolution, analysis, decomposition. [A, 315; L, 80.]—**A. auf nassem Wege.** The process of solution when one or all of the bodies are liquid. [B, 48.] Cf. Analysis *in the wet way*.—**A. auf trockenem Wege.** The process of solution when all the bodies are solid, and liquefaction is effected either by heat or by the interaction of the ingredients. [B, 48.]. Cf. Analysis *in the dry way*.—**A. der Linse.** Solution of the crystalline lens (*i. e.*, soft cataract). [L, 135.]—**A. des Glaskörpers.** See Synchesis.—**A'sfähig.** Soluble, capable of being decomposed. [L, 46.]—**A'sfähigkeit.** Solubility, capability of being decomposed. [L, 46.]—**A'skraft.** The solvent power or capacity. [L, 46.]—**A'smittel.** A menstruum or solvent. [B, 48.]—**A'svermögen.** 1. See *A'skraft*. 2. The resolving power (of the microscope). [B, 270.]—**Gährende A.** Decomposition by fermentation. [L.]

AUFNAHMSFÄHIGKEIT (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-na^{3}ms-fa-hi^{2}g-kit. The power, possessed especially by amœboid cells, of ingesting foreign particles, the latter being often very large in proportion to the size of the cell. [Kollman, "Rec. zool. suisse," i, p. 259 (J).]

AUFNAHMSÖFFNUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-na^{3}ms-u^{5}f-nung. The mouth. [L, 59.]

AUFNAHMSORGAN (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-na^{3}ms-or-ga^{3}n. An organ for the reception of nourishment in plants. [B, 36.]

AUFNÄHREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-nar-e^{2}n. See Auffüttern.

AUFNEHMEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^{3}uf-nam-e^{2}n. To take up, absorb, appropriate. [A, 315.]

AUFPLATZEN (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-pla^{3}tz-e^{2}n. In botany, *ruptura* (as distinct from dehiscence). [B, 198.]—**A'd.** See Rumpens.

AUFQUALMEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-kwa^{3}l-me^{2}n. To rise in the form of vapor. [A, 315.]

AUFQUELLEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'uf-kwe^{2}l-le^{2}n. To cause to swell in water, to soak up, to steep; to well up, to bubble, to swell. [A, 315.]

AUFRAFFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-ra^{3}f-fe^{2}n. To pick up; as a refl. v. (*sich a.*), to recover one's strength after an illness. [A. 315.]

AUFRÄUSPERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-roisp-e^{2}rn. To cough up. [A, 315.]

AUFRECHT (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-re^{2}ch^{2}t. In botany, erect. [B, 198.]—**A. abstehend.** See Erecto-patens.—**A. oblong.** Oblong and longer in the vertical than in the transverse direction (said of the separate segments of a tape-worm). [B, 27.]—**A'stehen.** The upright posture. [L, 80.]—**A. stehend.** In botany, erect. [B, 36.]

AUFREGUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-rag-ung. Excitement, agitation, commotion. [A, 315; L, 80.]

AUFREIBEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-rib-e^{2}n. To fret, to gall, to chafe; as a n., attrition. [A, 315; L, 43.]

AUFREISSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-ris-se^{2}n. To burst, to crack, to gape, to chap; as a n., see Aufplatzen. [B, 198; L, 46.]—**A'd.** See Rumpens.

AUFREIZUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-ritz-ung. Excitation. [M, 7.]

AUFRICHTEMUSKEL (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-ri^{2}ch^{2}t-e^2-musk-e^{2}l. An erector muscle. [L, 46.]

AUFRICHTEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-ri^{2}ch^{2}t-e^{2}n. To erect; as a n., erection. [A, 315; L, 80.]—**A'd.** Erecting. [A, 315.] See *Sich a'd.*—**A'der Muskel.** An erector muscle. [A, 315.]—**Sich a'd.** In botany, *erigens* (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]

AUFRICHTER (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-ri^{2}ch^{2}t-e^{2}r. An erector muscle. [L, 43.]

AUFRICHTUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-ri^{2}ch^{2}t-ung. Erection. [L, 46.]—**A'svermögen.** The power or capability of erection. [L, 50.]

AUFRÖCHELN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-ru^{5}ch^2-e^{2}ln. To make a rattling sound in the throat. [A, 315.]

AUFRÜLPSEN (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-ru^{6}lps-e^{2}n. Eructation. [L, 80.]

AUFSÄUERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-zoi-e^{2}rn. To acidify, to leaven. [L, 46.]

AUFSAUGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-za^3-ug-e^{2}n. To absorb; as a n., absorption. [B, 131.]

AUFSÄUGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-zoig-e^{2}n. To bring up (a child) by suckling. [A, 315.]

AUFSAUGUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-za^3-ug-ung. Absorption. [B, 131.]—**Zurücka'.** Resorption. [K, 16.]

AUFSALBEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-za^{3}lb-e^{2}n. To apply an ointment. [A, 315.]

AUFSCHÄRFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A ^{3}'uf-sharf-e^{2}n. To abrade. [A, 315.]

AUFSCHÄRFUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-sharf-ung. Abrasion. [A, 315.]

AUFSCHARRER (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-sha^{3}r-re^{2}r. A scraping instrument. [L, 80.]

AUFSCHÄUMEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-shoim-e^{2}n. To froth, to foam; as a n., effervescence. [A, 315; L, 80.]

AUFSCHIELEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-shel-e^{2}n. To squint upward. [A, 315.]

AUFSCHIENEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-shen-e^{2}n. To bind with splints. [A, 315.]

AUFSCHIESSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-shes-se^{2}n. To shoot up, to spire, to grow rapidly (said of plants). [A, 315.]—**A'd.** Arborescent. [B, 131.]

AUFSCHINDEN (Ger.), v. refl. (*sich a.*). A^3'uf-shi^{2}nd-e^{2}n. To excoriate one's self. [A, 315.]

AUFSCHLAG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-shla^{3}g. A fomentation. [L, 80.]

AUFSCHLIESSEN (Ger.), v. refl. (*sich a.*). A^3'uf-shles-se^{2}n. To expand (said of buds and flowers). [A, 315.]

AUFSCHMELZEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-shme^{2}ltz-e^{2}n. To melt, to dissolve, to liquefy. [A, 315.]

AUFSCHNEIDEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-shnid-e^{2}n. To make an incision, to dissect; as a n., dissection, incision. [L, 46.]

AUFSCHNEIDUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-shnid-ung. Dissection, incision. [L, 46.]

AUFSCHNITT (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-shni^{2}t. A slit, an incision. [A, 315.]

AUFSCHOSSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-shos-sen. To shoot, to sprout. [A, 315.]

AUFSCHÖSSLING (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-shu^{5}s-li^{2}ng. A shoot, a sprout. [B, 131.]

AUFSCHRAMMEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-shra^{3}m-me^{2}n. To scratch (the skin). [A, 315.]

AUFSCHRUNDEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-shrund-e^{2}n. To crack, to chap. [A, 315.]

AUFSCHWÄMMEN (Ger.), **AUFSCHWELLEN** (Ger.), v's intr. A^3'uf-shwam-me^{3}n, -shwe^{2}l-le^{2}n. To swell, bloat. [A, 315.]

AUFSCHWELLUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-shwe^{2}l-lung. Swelling, tumefaction, turgescence. [B, 131.]

AUFSCHWUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-shwung. Exaltation. [M, 6.]

AUFSEIGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-zig-e^{2}n. To wean (said of cattle). [A, 315.]

AUFSIEDEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-zed-e^{2}n. To boil gently; as a n., ebullition. [B, 131; L, 46.]

AUFSITZEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-zi^{2}tz-e^{2}n. To sit up (with a sick person); as a refl. v. (*sich a.*), to become sore by sitting. [A, 315.]—**A'd.** In botany, sessile (*insidens*). [B, 198.]

AUFSPALTEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-spa^{3}lt-e^{2}n. To split, to crack, to chap. [A, 315; L, 80.]

AUFSPERRER (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-spe^{2}r-re^{2}r. A dilator. [L, 135.]

AUFSPRIESSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-spres-se^{2}n. To sprout, to shoot, to germinate. [A, 315.]

AUFSPRINGEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-spri^{2}ng-e^{2}n. To crack, to chap; as a n., chapping, dehiscence. [A, 315; B, 36.]—**A'd.** Dehiscent. [B, 36.]—**A. durch Klappen, A. durch Spalten.** Valvular dehiscence. [B, 36.]—**A. durch Zähne.** See DEHISCENTIA *dentalis*.—**A. in der Quere.** Transverse dehiscence. [B, 198.]—**A. in Karpellen, A. in Knospe.** Carpellary or septicidal dehiscence. [B, 198.]—**A. in Löchern.** Porous dehiscence. [B, 198.]—**A. in Ritzen, A. in Spalten.** Dehiscence by chinks (*dehiscentia rimalis*). [B, 198.]—**A. in Zähnen.** See DEHISCENTIA *dentalis*.—**A. nach aussen.** Extrorse dehiscence. [B, 198.]—**A. nach innen.** Introrse dehiscence. [B, 198.]—**Fachspaltiges A.** Loculicidal dehiscence. [B, 198.]—**Gliederiges A.** Articular dehiscence. [B, 198.]—**Halbklappiges A.** Semivalvular dehiscence. [B, 198.]—**Klappiges A.** Valvular dehiscence. [B, 198.]—**Quera'.** Transverse dehiscence. [B, 198.]—**Scheidewandabreissendes A.** Septifragal dehiscence. [B, 198.]—**Scheidewandspaltiges A.** Septicidal dehiscence. [B, 198.]—**Umschnittenes A.** Circumscissile dehiscence. [B, 36.]—**Zähniges A.** See DEHISCENTIA *dentalis*.

AUFSPRITZEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-spri^{2}tz-e^{2}n. To syringe. [B, 131.]

AUFSPROSSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-spro^{2}s-se^{2}n. To shoot, to sprout. [L, 46.]

AUFSPRÖSSLING (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-spru^{5}s-li^{2}ng. A shoot or sprout. [B, 131.]

AUFSPRUDELN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-sprud-e^{2}ln. To bubble up (said of springs), to sparkle (said of wine). [A, 315.]

AUFSTECHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-ste^{2}ch^2-e^{2}n. To open by puncture. [L, 46.]

AUFSTEHEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-sta-he^{2}n. To ferment a second time (said of wine). [A, 315.]—**A'd.** In botany, *arrectus* (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]

AUFSTEIGEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-stig-e^{2}n. To ascend; as a n., an ascent. [L, 80.]—**A'd.** Ascending, assurgent. [B; L, 80.]—**A. der Gebärmutter, A. der Mutter.** An hysterical attack. [L, 43; M, 7.]—**A. zum Kopfe.** A mounting (as of blood) to the head. [L, 80.]

AUFSTOSSEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'uf-sto^{2}s-se^{2}n. 1. To chafe, to abrade. 2. To become sour, to ferment afresh, to belch up wind. 3. As a n., eructation. [L, 46.]

AUFSTÖSSIG (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-stu^{5}s-si^{2}g. Sour, causing eructations. [M, 7.]—**A'keit.** Want of appetite. [M, 7.]

AUFSTREBEND (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-strab-e^{2}nd. In botany, assurgent. [B.]

AUFSTREIFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-strif-e^{2}n. To wound, to gall. [L, 46.]

AUFSTÜTZIG (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-stu^{6}tz-i^{2}g. Sick, having no appetite (said of cattle). [M, 7.]

AUFSÜSSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-zu^{6}s-se^{2}n. To edulcorate. [B, 131.]

AUFTAUCHEND (Ger.), adj. A^3'uf-ta^3-uch^2-e^{2}nd. In botany, emerging (*emergens*). [B, 198.]

AUFTHAUEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-ta^3-u-e^{2}n. To liquefy. [A, 315.]

AUFTHAUPUNKT (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-ta^3-u-punkt. The dew-point. [A, 315.]

AUFTREIBEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-trib-e^{2}n. To distend, to cause to swell; in chemistry, to sublime. [A, 315.]

AUFTREIBUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-trib-ung. Distension. [L, 46.]—**A. des Rückgrats.** See RHACHIOPHYMA.

AUFTRINKEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-tri^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}n. To absorb. [M, 7.]

AUFTROCKNEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'uf-tro^{2}k-ne^{2}n. To dry, to adhere to in drying. [A, 315.]

AUFTROCKNUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-tro^{2}k-nung. Desiccation. [A, 315.]

AUFTRÖPFELN, AUFTRÖPFEN (Ger.), v's tr. and intr. A^3'uf-tru^{5}pf-e^{2}ln, -e^{2}n. To apply to, or fall upon, in drops. [A, 315.]

AUFWALL (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-va^{3}l. See AUFWALLUNG.

AUFWALLEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'uf-va^{3}l-le^{2}n. To boil, to bubble, to effervesce; as a n., effervescence, ebullition. [A, 315; L, 80.]

AUFWÄLLEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-val-le^{2}n. To boil gently. [A, 315.]

AUFWALLUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-va^{3}l-lung. A bubbling up, ebullition, effervescence, orgasm; in veterinary medicine, urticaria. [B, 131; L, 43, 46; M, 6.]—**A'sfieber.** The urticaria of horses. [M, 6.]

AUFWÄRTSKEHRUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-varts-ke^{2}r-ung. A turning upward. [A, 315.]—**A. der Augenlider.** Eversion of the eyelids. [A, 315.]

AUFWÄRTSZIEHER (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-varts-tse-he^{2}r. A levator muscle. [L, 59.]

AUFWEICHEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'uf-wich^2-e^{2}n. To moisten, to soften, to become soft. [A, 315; L, 80.]—**A'd.** Emollient. [B, 131.]—**A'des Mittel.** An emollient. [A, 315.]

AUFWEICHUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-wich^2-ung. The softening or breaking up of a tissue. [L, 135.]

AUFWISCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-vi^{2}sh-e^{2}n. To sponge. [A, 309.]

AUFZEHREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'uf-tsar-e^{2}n. To absorb. [B, 131.]

AUFZIEHEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'uf-tse-he^{2}n. 1. To come to a head (said of abscesses). [A, 315; L, 80.] 2. To breed, to rear. [A, 309.]

AUFZIEHER (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-tse-he^{2}r. An elevator, a levator muscle. [L, 46.]

AUFZUG (Ger.), n. A^3'uf-tsug. In veterinary parlance, a portion of the shoe turned up in front and fastened upon the fore part of the hoof. [A, 315.]

AUGAPFEL (Ger.), n. A^3'ug-a^{3}p-fe^{2}l. The eyeball, also the pupil. [B; L, 115.]—**A'abscess.** See PANOPHTHALMITIS *purulenta*.—**A'ausrottung.** Removal of the eyeball. [L, 135.]—**A'bindehaut.** The ocular conjunctiva. [L, 115.]—**A'colobom.** See COLOBOMA *oculi*.—**A'entzündung.** See PANOPHTHALMITIS.—**A'geschwulst.** See EXOPHTHALMIA.—**A'halter.** See OPHTHALMOSTAT.—**A'haut.** Any of the tunics of the eye. [L, 80.]—**A'krampf.** See NYSTAGMUS.—**A'krebs.** Cancer of the eyeball. [L, 135.]—**A'lähmung.** Paralysis of the iris. [L, 46.]—**A'starrkrampf.** Spasm of the eyeball. [L, 59.]—**A'vergrösserung.** See OPHTHALMACROSIS.—**A'vorfall.** See EXOPHTHALMIA.—**A'zuckung.** See NYSTAGMUS.—**Dicke A'haut.** The sclerotic coat of the eye. [L, 80.]

AUGASTA, n. The Bengal name of a medicine which, according to Roxburgh, is derived from the *Agati grandiflora*. [L, 87.]

AUGE (Fr.), n. Ozh. 1. A term formerly applied to any vessel or receptacle of the body containing fluid. [L, 41.] 2. The space between the rami of the inferior maxilla of the horse. [L, 32.]—**A. galvanique.** A box divided into compartments for holding the cells of a galvanic battery. [L, 41.]

AUGE (Ger.), n. A^3'ug-e^2. 1. The eye. 2. In botany, the eye or oculus; a bud, especially when it is first beginning to grow; the portion of a plant which is used in budding; also the disc-shaped spot in the top of a fruit formed by the persistent apex of the ovary. [B, 198.]—**Abzieha'nmuskelnerv.** See *Trochlear* NERVE.—**Abziehender A'nmuskel.** The external rectus muscle of the eye.

[L.]—**Adducirender A'nmuskel.** The internal rectus muscle of the eye. [L.]—**Aderhaut des A's.** See CHORIOID.—**Aegyptische A'npest.** See *Egyptian* OPHTHALMIA.—**Aeusserer A'nmuskelnerv.** See *Trochlear* NERVE.—**Aeusseres A'nlidband, Aeusseres A'nwinkelband.** See *External tarsal* LIGAMENT.—**Amaurotisches Katzena'.** See *Amaurotic cat's* EYE.—**Angewachsenes A'nhäutchen.** See *Ocular* CONJUNCTIVA.—**Anziehender A'nmuskel.** The internal rectus muscle of the eye. [L.]—**Arthritische A'nentzündung.** See OPHTHALMIA *arthritica*.—**Attollirender A'nmuskel.** The superior rectus muscle of the eye. [L.]—**A'nabscess.** See PANOPHTHALMITIS *purulenta*.—**A'nachse.** See *Optic* AXIS.—**A'nader.** See *Ophthalmic* VEIN.—**A'naderhaut.** See CHORIOID.—**A'naderlass.** Abstraction of blood from the eye. [L, 135.]—**A'nähnlich.** Resembling an eye. [L, 46.]—**A'napfel.** See AUGAPFEL.—**A'narterie.** See *Ophthalmic* ARTERY.—**A'narznei.** An ophthalmic medicine. [L, 46.]—**A'arzt.** See OPHTHALMOLOGIST.—**A'närztlich.** Ophthalmological. [L.]—**A'nausrottung.** Removal of the eye. [L, 46.]—**A'nausschälung.** Enucleation of the eye. [L, 46, 135.]—**A'naxe.** See *Optic* AXIS.—**A'nbad.** The washing of an eye, also the fluid used for that purpose. [L, 43, 46.]—**A'nbadwännchen.** See *A'nbecken*.—**A'nball.** The eyeball. [L, 46.]—**A'nbalsam.** An eye-salve. [L, 46.]—**A'nbeben.** See NYSTAGMUS.—**A'nbecken, A'nbecker.** A basin or dish used for bathing the eyes. [L, 135.]—**A'nbersten.** Rupture of the eyeball.—**A'nbeschreibung.** See OPHTHALMOLOGY.—**A'nbeschützer.** An eye-protector.—**A'nbetrug.** An optical illusion. [L.]—**A'nbewegender.** The third cranial (motor oculi) nerve. [L, 43.]—**A'nbinde.** A bandage for the eyes. [L, 135.]—**A'nbindehaut.** See *Ocular* CONJUNCTIVA.—**A'nbistourie.** A bistoury for use on the eye. [L, 135.]—**A'nblasen.** The primitive optic vesicle. [I, 17.]—**A'nblasengrube.** See *Optic* CUP.—**A'nblasenspalte.** See *Fœtal ocular* FISSURE.—**A'nblasenstiel.** The pedicle of the optic vesicle; a projection in the brain of the embryo, at the extremity of which the vesicle is situated. [I, 17.]—**A'nblasenwurm.** See CYSTICERCUS *cellulosæ oculi*.—**A'nblennorrhöe.** See *Gonorrhœal* OPHTHALMIA.—**A'nblennorrhöe der Neugeborenen.** See OPHTHALMIA *neonatorum*.—**A'nblinken, A'nblinzeln, A'nblinzen.** See NICTITATION.—**A'nblöde, A'nblödigkeit.** Amblyopia. [L, 46, 135.]—**A'nblutader.** See *Ophthalmic* VEIN.—**A'nblutfluss.** See *A'nblutung*.—**A'nblutschwamm.** A fungous growth of the eye. [A, 317.]—**A'nblüthe.** See ANAGALLIS *arvensis*.—**A'nblutung, A'nblutunterlaufung.** See HÆMOPHTHALMIA.—**A'nbogen.** 1. The iris. [L. 46.] 2. See *Orbital* ARCH.—**A'nbogenfortsatz.** The zygomatic process of the superior maxilla. [L, 44.]—**A'nbogenschuppe.** Bojanus's term for the supra-temporal bone of Owen. [L, 27.]—**A'nbrand.** See BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS.—**A'nbraue.** The eyebrow. [A, 301.]—**A'nbrauenausfall.** See *A'nbraunenausfall*.—**A'nbrauenbogen.** See *Superciliary* RIDGES.—**A'nbrauenmuskel, A'nbrauenrunzler.** See CORRUGATOR *supercilii*.—**A'nbrauenzache.** A term applied to a few fibres of the occipito-frontalis muscle which run down toward the inner canthus of the eye and the side of the nose. [A, 262.]—**A'nbraune.** The eyebrow. [L, 80.]—**A'nbraunenausfall.** Falling out of the eyebrows. [L, 46.]—**A'nbraunenbogen.** See *Superciliary* RIDGES.—**A'nbraunenbogenloch.** See *Supra-orbital* FORAMEN.—**A'nbraunenkraut.** The genus *Ophrys*. [A, 315.]—**A'nbraunenmuskel.** See CORRUGATOR *supercilii*.—**A'nbraunennerv.** See *Supra-orbital* NERVE.—**A'nbraunenrunzler.** See CORRUGATOR *supercilii*.—**A'nbraunen-Verschönerungsmittel.** See CALLIBLEPHARON.—**A'nbraungegend.** The superciliary region. [L, 43.]—**A'braunhaare.** The eyebrows. [L, 135.]—**A'nbreite.** The space between the eyes. [L, 30.]—**A'nbrennen.** See *A'nweh*.—**A'nbruch.** See OPHTHALMOCELE.—**A'nbürste.** See *A'nlidkrätzer*.—**A'nbutter.** 1. The secretion of the Meibomian glands. [L, 43.] 2. See LIPPITUDO.—**A'nbutterdrüsen.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS.—**A'ncatarrh.** Catarrhal conjunctivitis. [L, 57.]—**A'ndecke.** See *Nictitating* MEMBRANE.—**A'ndeckel.** 1. An eye-protector. 2. The eyelid. [L, 43.]—**A'ndeckelhaare.** The eyelashes. [L, 43.]—**A'ndiät, A'ndiätetik.** The hygiene of the eye, or dietetics with reference to the eye. [L, 46, 80.]—**A'ndienst.** See *A'ntrost*.—**A'ndouche.** Affusion of the eyes with water. [L, 43.]—**A'ndrücken.** Pain in the eyes, especially that due to pressure. [L, 46, 59.]—**A'ndrüse.** See *Lacrymal* GLAND.—**A'ndrüsenentzündung.** See OPHTHALMIA *glandularis*.—**A'ndunkelheit.** A diminution or loss of the sight. [L, 135.]—**A'neisen.** A cautery iron for use on the eye or its appendages. [L, 135.]—**A'neiterung.** Suppuration of the eye. [L, 43.]—**A'nentzündung.** Any inflammatory process in the eye. [L, 135.]—**A'nentzündung der Neugeborenen.** See OPHTHALMIA *neonatorum*.—**A'nfällig.** Manifest, distinct. [B, 198.]—**A'nfeld.** The visual field. [A. 317.]—**A'nfell.** 1. A corneal opacity. [L, 46.] 2. A pterygium. [A, 317.]—**A'nfeuchtigkeit.** A term applied to the aqueous or vitreous humor of the eye. [L, 80.]—**A'nfistel.** A lacrymal or corneal fistula. [L, 135.]—**A'nfläche.** An orbital or ocular surface.—**A'nflechte.** See *A'nlidflechte*.—**A'nflecke.** 1. A pigment spot on the eye. [B.] 2. See *A'nfell*.—**A'nfleckig.** See OCELLATE.—**A'nfluss.** A discharge from the eye. [A, 301.]—**A'nflüssig.** Affected with a watery discharge from the eyes. [L, 46.]—**A'nförmig.** See OCELLATE.—**A'nfortsatz.** An orbital process. [L, 80.]—**A'nfunken.** See PHOTOPSIA.—**A'nganglie.** See *Optic* GANGLION.—**A'ngefässe.** The vessels of the eye. [L, 135.]—**A'ngegend.** The region of the eye. [L, 80.]—**A'ngerienkürbis.** See CUCURBITA *citrulus*.—**A'ngeschwulst.** See EXOPHTHALMIA.—**A'ngeschwür.** An ulcer upon the cornea or the sclerotic. [L, 30.]—**A'ngespenster.** An optical illusion. [L, 80.]—**A'ngewölk.** See *A'nfell*.—**A'nglas.** An eye-glass or the eye-piece of a telescope or microscope. [B.]—**A'ngläser.** Eye-glasses, spectacles. [A, 309.]—**A'nglasschleifer.** See OPTICIAN.—**A'ngrube.** 1. The orbit. 2. The depression above the eyes in certain animals. [L, 46.]—**A'ngrund.** See FUNDUS *oculi*.—**A'nhalter.** See OPHTHALMOSTAT.—**A'nhaut.** Any of the tunics of the eye. [L, 43.]—**A'nhäutchen.** See LEUCOMA.—**A'nheilkunde, A'nheillehre.** See OPHTHALMOLOGY.—**A'nheraustreten.** See EXOPHTHALMIA.—**A'nhintergrund.** See FUNDUS *oculi*.—**A'nhöhle.** The orbit. [L, 80.]—**A'nhöhlenarterie.** A term applied to any of the arteries contained within the orbit. [L, 80.]—**A'nhöhlenbogen.** See *Superciliary* RIDGES.—**A'nhöhlendach, A'nhöhlendecke.** The roof of the orbit. [A, 317; L, 80.]—**A'nhöhlenentzündung.** Inflammation of the structures surrounding the eye. [L, 135.]—**A'nhöhlenfissur.** See *Sphenoidal* FISSURE.—**A'nhöhlenfläche.** The orbital surfaces of the bones which form the orbits. [L, 115.]—**A'nhöhlenflügel.** See ALÆ *parvæ ossis sphenoidei*.—**A'nhöhlenfortsatz.** An orbital process. [L, 80.]—**A'nhöhlenhaut.** A term applied to the orbital aponeurosis or to the periosteum of the orbit. [L, 80.]—**A'nhöhlenkamm.** See CRISTA *orbitalis*.—**A'nhöhlenkrebs.** An orbital cancer. [L, 135.]—**A'nhöhlennery.** See *Orbital* NERVE.—**A'nhöhlenrand.** The margin of the orbit. [L, 80.]—**A'nhöhlenschlagader.** See *Orbital* ARTERY.—**A'nhöhlenspalte.** See *Sphenoidal* FISSURE.—**A'nhöhlenwassersucht.** See HYDROPHTHALMIA.—**A'nhöhlenwinkel.** The angle of the orbit. [L. 80.]—**A'nhöhlfläche.** See *A'nhöhlenfläche*.—**A'nindex.** See *Orbital* INDEX.—**A'njucken.** Itching of the eyes. [A, 317.]—**A'nkammer.** A chamber of the eye. [A, 301.]—**A'nklappe.** See EYELID.—**A'nklapperand.** See *A'nliderrand*.—**A'nklinik.** An eye-infirmary. [L, 46.]—**A'nknorpel.** The tarsal cartilage. [A, 301.]—**A'nknoten.** See *Ophthalmic* GANGLION.—**A'nkrampf.** See NYSTAGMUS.—**A'nkrankenanstalt.** An eye-infirmary. [L, 43.]—**A'nkrankenzimmer.** A room designed for the treatment of diseases of the eyes. [L, 135.]—**A'nkrankheit.** A disease affecting the eyes. [L, 43.]—**A'nkrankheitslehre.** See OPHTHALMOLOGY.—**A'nkrätze.** Gonorrhœal ophthalmia. [L, 135.]—**A'nkratzen.** Scarification of the conjunctiva. [L, 135.]—**A'nkratzer.** An instrument for scarifying the conjunctiva. [L, 135.]—**A'nkrebs.** Cancer of the eye. [L, 135.]—**A'nkreis.** The orbit. [L, 40.]—**A'nkugel.** The eyeball. [L, 80.]—**A'nlefzen.** The eyelids. [L, 80.]—**A'nlehre.** See OPHTHALMOLOGY.—**A'nleiden.** See *A'nkrankheit*.—**A'nleise, A'nleiste.** The orbit. [L, 80.]—**A'nleistenfortsatz.** An orbital process. [L, 80.]—**A'nlicht.** Eyesight. [L, 46.]—**A'nlid.** An eyelid. [L, 43.]—**A'nlidarterien.** See *Palpebral* ARTERIES.—**A'nlidband.** A tarsal ligament. [L, 115.]—**A'nlidbildung.** See BLEPHAROPLASTY.—**A'nlidbindehaut.** See *Palpebral* CONJUNCTIVA.—**A'nlidblutadern.** The palpebral veins. [L, 115.]—**A'nlidcarbunkel.** See BLEPHARANTHROCOSIS.—**A'nlidcolobom.** See COLOBOMA *palpebræ*.—**A'nliddrüsen.** The Meibomian glands. [L, 80.]—**A'nliddrüsenentzündung.** See BLEPHARITIS *glandulosa*.—**A'nliderarterien.** The palpebral arteries. [L, 32.]—**A'nliderauswärtskehrung.** See ECTROPION.—**A'nliderbalggeschwulst.** A cystic tumor of the eyelid. [L, 135.]—**A'nliderbänder.** The tarsal ligaments. [L, 80.]—**A'nliderbeule.** A furuncle on the inner surface of the eyelid. [L, 135.]—**A'nliderblinzeln.** See NICTITATION.—**A'nliderbindehaut.** The palpebral conjunctiva. [L.]—**A'nliderbindehautentzündung.** Palpebral conjunctivitis. [L, 50.]—**A'nliderbogen der A'nliderarterien.** A term applied to the arcus tarseus inferior and the arcus tarseus superior (*q. v.*). [L, 80.]—**A'nliderbrand.** See BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS.—**A'nlidercallosität.** See *A'nliderverknorpelung*.—**A'nlidercarbunkel.** See BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS.—**A'nliderdrüsen.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS.—**A'nliderdrüsenblennorrhöe, A'nliderdrüsenentzündung.** Inflammation of the Meibomian glands. [L, 135.]—**A'nlidereinwärtskehrung.** See ENTROPION.—**A'nliderentzündung.** See BLEPHARITIS.—**A'nliderexulceration, A'nliderflechte.** See BLEPHARITIS *marginalis*.—**A'nlidergeschwulst.** A tumor or swelling of the eyelids, of any nature. [L, 135.]—**A'nlidergeschwür.** Ulceration of the eyelids. [L, 135.]—**A'nliderhaare.** The eyelashes. [L, 135.]—**A'nliderhalter.** Any instrument used to hold the eyelids in position during an examination of or an operation upon the eye. [L, 135.]—**A'nliderhautentzündung.** See BLEPHARITIS *externa*.—**A'nliderhirsekorn.** See CHALAZION.—**A'nliderknorpel.** See *Tarsal* CARTILAGE.—**A'nliderknorpelverschrumpfung.** A corrugation or wrinkling of the tarsal cartilage. [L, 135.]—**A'nliderkrampf.** See BLEPHAROSPASM.—**A'nliderkrankheiten.** Diseases of the eyelids. [L, 135.]—**A'nliderkrätze.** See PSOROPHTHALMIA.—**A'nliderkratzer.** See *A'nkratzer*.—**A'nliderkrebs.** Cancer of the eyelid. [L, 135.]—**A'nliderlähmung.** See BLEPHAROPLEGIA.—**A'nliderläusesucht.** Ciliary phtheiriasis. [L.]—**A'nlidernerv.** See *Palpebral* NERVE.—**A'nliderödem.** See BLEPHARŒDEMA.—**A'nliderrand.** The margin of an eyelid. [L, 80.]—**A'nliderräude.** See *A'nliderflechte*.—**A'nliderrauhigkeit.** See TRACHOMA.—**A'nliderrose.** Erysipelas of the eyelids. [L, 135.]—**A'nliderschaffung.** Relaxation of the eyelids. [L. 43.]—**A'nliderschleimfluss.** A blennorrhœal discharge from the eyelids. [L, 43.]—**A'nliderschwiele.** See TYLOSIS.—**A'nliderspalte.** See *Palpebral* FISSURE.—**A'nliderstein krankheit.** See BLEPHAROLITHIASIS.—**A'nlidertriefen.** See *Egyptian* OPHTHALMIA and *A'nliderdrüsenentzündung*.—**A'nlidertripper.** See *Gonorrhœal* OPHTHALMIA.—**A'nliderumkehrung, A'nliderumlegung, A'nliderumstülpung.** See ECTROPION.—**A'nlidervenen.** The palpebral veins. [L, 80.]—**A'nliderverknorpelung.** Sclerosis of the eyelids. [L, 135.]—**A'nliderverkürzung.** See LAGOPHTHALMIA.—**A'nlidervorfall.** See BLEPHAROPTOSIS.—**A'nliderwassergeschwulst, A'nliderwassersucht.** See BLEPHARŒDEMA.—**A'nliderwindgeschwulst.** Emphysema of the eyelids. [L, 80.]—**A'nliderzellgewebsentzündung.** See BLEPHARITIS *interna*.—**A'nliderzusammenwachsung.** See SYMBLEPHARON.—**A'nlidfluss.** A discharge from the eyelids. [L.]—**A'nlidfollikel.** A palpebral follicle. [L.]—**A'nlidgeschwulst.** See *A'nlidergeschwulst*.—**A'nlidgriffel.** See *A'nliderhalter*.—**A'nlidhaare.** See *A'nl derhaare*.—**A'nlidhalter.** See *A'nliderhalter*.—**A'nlidheber.** See LEVATOR *palpebræ superioris*.—**A'nlidknorpel.** See *Tarsal* CARTILAGE.—**A'nlidkrampf.** See BLEPHAROSPASM.—**A'nlidlähmung.** See BLEPHAROPLEGIA.—**A'nlidlosigkeit.** See ABLEPHARIA.—**A'nlidlös.** See ABLEPHARUS.—**A'nlidnerv.** See *Palpebral* NERVE.—**A'nlidödem.** See BLEPHARŒDEMA.—**A'nlidrand.** The border

of the eyelid. [L, 43.]—**A'nlidränderentzündung.** See BLEPHARITIS *marginalis.*—**A'nlidrunzler.** See CORRUGATOR *supercilii.* —**A'nlidschlag.** See BLEPHAROPLEGIA.—**A'nlidschlagadern.** See *Palpebral* ARTERIES.—**A'nlidschliesser.** See ORBICULARIS *palpebrarum.*—**A'nlidschwiele.** See PACHYBLEPHAROSIS.—**A'nlidspalt.** Coloboma of the eyelid. [A, 317.]—**A'nlidtalgdrüsenentzündung.** See BLEPHARO-ADENITIS.—**A'nlidtripper.** See *A'nlidertripper.*—**A'nlidumkehrung.** See ECTROPION. — **A'nlidvenen.** See *Palpebral* VEINS. — **A'nlidverdickung.** See PACHYBLEPHAROSIS. — **A'nlidverlängerung.** See BLEPHAROPLASTY. — **A'nlidvorfall.** See BLEPHAROPTOSIS. — **A'nlidverwachsung.** See SYMBLEPHARON.—**A'nlidwarzen.** See VERRUCÆ *palpebrarum.*—**A'nlidwinkel.** See CANTHUS.—**A'nlidwinkelfrass.** See PERIBROSIS.—**A'nlidzerfressen.** See PERIBROSIS *palpebrarum.*—**A'nlied.** See *A'nlid.*—**A'nlinse.** See *Crystalline* LENS.—**A'nloch.** The pupil. [L, 46.]—**A'nlöffel.** A cataract spoon. [L, 46.] — **A'nlos.** Eyeless. [L, 46.]—**A'nlosigkeit.** Blindness or the loss of an eye. [L, 46.]—**A'nmahl.** A mole on the eyelid. [L, 135.]—**A'nmangel.** See ANOPHTHALMIA.—**A'nmass.** Eyesight. [L, 46.]—**A'nmäuslein.** The ocular muscles. [L, 80.]—**A'nmerk.** The visual point. [L, 80.]—**A'nmesser.** 1. See OPHTHALMOMETER. 2. A knife for use on the eyes. [L, 43.]—**A'nmittel.** An ophthalmic remedy. [L, 43.]—**A'nmittellehre.** Ophthalmic therapeutics. [L, 43.]—**A'nmuskeln.** The ocular muscles. [L, 43.]—**A'nmuskelkrampf.** See NYSTAGMUS.—**A'nmuskellähmung.** Paralysis of an ocular muscle. [M, 1.]—**A'nmuskeln.** The ocular muscles. [L, 43.]—**A'nmuskelnentzündung.** See OPHTHALMOMYOSITIS.—**A'nmuskelnnerven.** The nerves distributed to the ocular muscles. [L, 115.]—**A'nmuskelnschlagadern.** The arteries distributed to the ocular muscles. [L, 43.]—**A'nnadel.** A needle used in operations upon the eye. [L, 46.]—**A'nnagel.** See *A'nfell.*—**A'nnebel.** See LEUCOMA.—**A'nnerv.** A term applied to any of the nerves distributed to the eye or its appendages. [L, 135.] —**A'nnervenknoten.** See *Ciliary* GANGLION.—**A'nnicht, A'nnichts.** Zinc oxide used as an application to the eyes. [B, 49.] Cf. NIHILUM *album.*—**A'npappel.** See MALVA *alcea.*—**A'npein.** Pain in the eyes. [L, 46.]—**A'npest.** Epidemic ophthalmia. [A, 317.]—**A'npflege.** See *A'ndietätik.*—**A'nphantom.** See OPHTHALMOPHANTOM.—**A'npigment.** The coloring matter of the eye. [L, 80.]—**A'npincette.** A forceps for use upon the eye. [L, 135.] —**A'npulver.** 1. Any dry powder used upon the eye. [L, 135.] 2. Anything injurious to the eyes. [L, 46.]—**A'npunkt.** The visual point. [L, 46.]—**A'nbogen.** The iris. [L, 80.]—**A'nring.** The pupil. [L, 43.]—**A'nrinnen.** See EPIPHORA.—**A'nrose.** An erysipelatous inflammation of the eye or of its appendages. [L, 135.] —**A'nröthe.** See XEROPHTHALMIA. — **A'nsalbe.** An eye-salve. [L, 43.]—**A'nscalpell.** A scalpel used upon the eye. [L, 135.] —**A'nschau.** See OPHTHALMOSCOPY.—**A'nschälchen.** See *A'nbecker.*—**A'nscheeren.** Scissors used upon the eye. [L, 135.]—**A'nschein.** Inspection. [L, 80.]—**A'nscheinlich.** Manifest. [L, 80.]—**A'nschirm.** A screen for the eyes. [L, 80.]—**A'nschlagader.** See *Ophthalmic* ARTERY.—**A'nschleim.** Ocular mucus. [A, 317.]—**A'nschleimfluss.** See *A'nbutter* (1st def.).—**A'nschmalz.** See *A'nbutter.*—**A'nschmerz.** Pain in the eyes. [L, 80.]—**A'nschminke.** A cosmetic preparation for coloring the eyebrows. [L, 30.]—**A'nschnupfen.** See *Catarrhal* OPHTHALMIA. —**A'nschnupftabak.** An eye-snuff. [L, 46.]—**A'nschröpfen.** Scarification of the inner surface of the eyelids. [L, 30.]—**A'nschröpfer.** An instrument for scarifying the inner surface of the eyelids. [L, 30.]—**A'nschwäche.** See ASTHENOPIA.—**A'nschwamm.** 1. A sponge for use upon the eyes. [L, 43.] 2. Fungus hæmatodes of the eye. [L, 135.]—**A'nschwarz.** See MELANIN.—**A'nschwindel.** See SCOTODINIA.—**A'nschwinden.** Atrophy of the eyeball. [L, 30.]—**A'nscirrhus.** Scirrhus of the eye. [L, 80.]—**A'nseuche.** See OPHTHALMIA *epizootica.*—**A'nsichel.** See BLEPHAROMACHÆRION.—**A'nsieb.** An eye-protector made of black hair-cloth, used by the Tartars and the Kalmucks. [L, 135.]—**A'nspalte.** See *Ocular* FISSURE.—**A'nsperre.** See SYNIZESIS.—**A'nspiegel.** An ophthalmoscope or an eye-speculum. [L, 43.]—**A'nspiegelbild.** The appearance of the fundus oculi as seen with the ophthalmoscope. [L, 40.]—**A'nspies.** See *A'nhalter.*—**A'nspritze.** An eye-syringe. [L, 135.]—**A'nsprosse.** See *Optic* VESICLE.—**A'nstaar.** Cataract. [A, 301.]—**A'nstarrkrampf.** Spasm of the eye. [L, 59.]—**A'nstäupe.** See OPHTHALMIA *epizootica.*—**A'nstechen.** 1. Shooting pains in the eyes. 2. The couching of a cataract. [L, 46.]—**A'nstein.** See DACRYOLITH and LAPIS *divinus.*—**A'nstern.** The pupil. [L, 43.] — **A'nsternerweiterung.** Dilatation of the pupil. [L, 43.]—**A'nsternhaut.** See *Pupillary* MEMBRANE.—**A'nsternverengerung.** Contraction of the pupil. [L.]—**A'nstich.** See PARACENTESIS *oculi.*—**A'nstrom.** See *Eye* CURRENT.—**A'ntabak.** An eye-snuff. [L, 46.]—**A'ntalg.** See *A'nbutter* (1st def.).—**A'ntäuschung.** An optical illusion. [L, 37.]—**A'ntheriak.** The *Valeriana officinalis.* [L, 43.]—**A'nthierchen.** See INFUSORIA. —**A'nträger.** The bulb through which the germ of a seed shoots. [L, 46.]—**A'nthränen.** See EPIPHORA.—**A'ntreibend.** See GEMMIPAROUS.—**A'ntriefen.** 1. An irritating discharge from the eyes. [L, 30.] 2. See LIPPITUDO.—**A'ntriefen an den Lidecken.** See LIPPITUDO *angularis.*—**A'ntriefen des hohen Alters.** See LIPPITUDO *senilis.*—**A'ntriefig.** Blear-eyed. [L, 46.]—**A'ntripper.** See *Gonorrhœal* OPHTHALMIA and *Purulent* CONJUNCTIVITIS.—**A'ntrockenheit.** See XEROPHTHALMIA.—**A'ntrompetenblume.** See BIGNONIA *ophthalmica.*—**A'ntrost.** See EUPHRASIA *officinalis.*—**A'ntrostgras.** See STELLARIA.—**A'nübel.** See OPHTHALMIA.—**A'nvene.** See *Ophthalmic* VEIN. — **A'nverdunkelung.** See AMAUROSIS.—**A'nverbrennung.** A burn of the eye. [L, 135.]—**A'nvergrösserung.** Enlargement of the eye. [A, 317.]—**A'nverknöcherung.** Ossification of any portion of the eye. [L, 135.]—**A'nverletzung.** An injury to the eye. [L, 135.] —**A'nvorfall.** See EXOPHTHALMIA.—**A'nwännchen.** A vessel for bathing the eyes. [L, 80.]—**A'nwanne.** See *A'nbad.*—**A'nwasser.** A liquid collyrium. [L, 43.]—**A'nwasserfluss.** See OPHTHALMYDRORRHŒA.—**A'nwassersucht.** See HYDROPHTHALMIA.—**A'nweh.** Pain in the eyes. [L, 43.]—**A'nweiss.** The white of the eye. [L, 46.]—**A'nweite.** The visual distance. [A, 317.]—**A'nwelle.** See *Optic* AXIS.—**A'nwimmer, A'nwimper.** An eyelash. [L, 46.]—**A'nwimperdrüsen.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS. —**A'nwimperlöcherchen.** The follicle of an eyelash. [L, 80.]—**A'nwimpernausfallen.** Falling out of the eyelashes. [L, 43.]—**A'nwimpernpunkte.** See PUNCTA *ciliaria.*—**A'nwimperränder.** The margins of the eyelids. [L, 80.]—**A'nwinkel.** See CANTHUS. — **A'nwinkelabscess.** See ÆGILOPS. — **A'nwinkelbänder.** The tarsal ligaments. [L, 115.]—**A'nwinkelentzündung.** See ÆGILOPS. — **A'nwinkelgeschwulst.** See ÆGILOPS and ANCHILOPS.—**A'nwinkelgeschwür.** See ÆGILOPS.—**A'nwinkelunreinigkeit.** The sebaceous matter which is found in the corners of the eyes after sleeping. [L, 135.]—**A'nwinkelvereiterung.** See ÆGILOPS and ANCHILOPS.—**A'nwinkelzache.** See *A'nbrauenzache.*—**A'nwölkchen, A'nwölklein.** See *A'nfell.*—**A'nwurz, A'nwurzel.** See ATHAMANTA.—**A'nzahn.** See *Canine* TOOTH.—**A'nzahnmuskel.** See ADDUCTOR *anguli oris.* —**A'nzergliederung.** See OPHTHALMOTOMY. — **A'nzier, A'nzierde.** See ANCHUSA *officinalis.*—**A'nzirkel.** See IRIS.—**A'nzittern.** See NYSTAGMUS.—**A'nzwiebel.** See BULBUS *oculi.*—**A'nzucken, A'nzuckung.** See NYSTAGMUS.—**A'nzwiebel.** See ANCHUSA *officinalis.*—**Aeussere A'nhaut.** The cornea, in the sense of the older anatomists. [L, 31.]—**Aeusserer A'nmuskelnerv.** The sixth cranial nerve.—**Aeusserer A'nwinkel.** The external angle of the orbit. [L, 115.]—**Aeusserer gerade A'nmuskel.** The external rectus muscle of the eye. [L, 80.]—**Aeusseres A'nleistenloch.** See *Infra-orbital* FORAMEN.—**Ansteckende A'nentzündung.** See OPHTHALMIA *contagiosa.*—**Ausschälung des A's.** Enucleation of the eyeball. [L.]—**Ausschneiden des A's.** Removal of the eyeball. [L.]—**Ausweidung der A'nhöhle.** See EXENTERATIO *orbitæ.*—**Bebendes A.** See NYSTAGMUS.—**Blara', Blarra'.** Ectropion. [L, 43, 80.]—**Blauer A'ntrost.** See SCUTELLARIA *galericulata.*—**Blaues A.** See HYPOSPHAGMA.—**Blennorrhöe des A's.** See *Gonorrhœal* OPHTHALMIA.—**Braune A'nhaut.** See SCLEROTIC.—**Ciliarrand der A'nlider.** The ciliary margin of the eyelids. [L.]—**Colobom des A's.** See COLOBOMA *oculi.*—**Commissur der A'nlider.** A commissure of the eyelids. [L.]—**Deprimirender A'nmuskel.** The inferior rectus muscle of the eye. [L.]—**Derbe A'nhaut.** See *Aeussere A'nhaut.*—**Dickes A'nfell.** See PTERYGIUM *crassum.*—**Doppeltes A.** See BINOCLE.—**Drittes A'nlid.** See *Nictitating* MEMBRANE.—**Dünnes A'nfell.** See PTERYGIUM *tenue.*—**Ectopie des A's.** See ECTOPIA *oculi.*—**Einfache A'nliderentzündung.** See BLEPHARITIS *simplex.*—**Einfaches A.** See MONOCLE.—**Eingebogene A'wimpern.** See TRICHIASIS.—**Einkehrung der A'lider.** See ENTROPION.—**Eiterfluss der A'nlider.** See BLEPHARO-PYORRHŒA.—**Emphysem der A'nhöhle.** Emphysema of the orbit. [L.]—**Encephalocele der A'nhöhle.** See *Orbital* ENCEPHALOCELE.—**Entzündliche A'nlidergeschwulst.** See PACHYBLEPHAROSIS *inflammatoria.*—**Entzündung der A'nkapsel.** See CAPSULITIS *ocularis.*—**Entzündung des A'nliderwinkels.** See under BLEPHARITIS *intermarginalis.*—**Erysipelatöse A'nliderentzündung.** See BLEPHARITIS *erysipelatosa.*—**Evisceration des A's.** See EVISCERATION *of the eyeball.*—**Feste A'nhaut.** See *Aeussere A'nhaut.*—**Fettes A'nfell.** See PTERYGIUM *pingue.*—**Flechtenartige A'nliderentzündung.** See BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA *herpetica.* — **Flügelförmiges A'nfell.** See PTERYGIUM. — **Fötale A'nspalte.** See *Fœtal ocular* FISSURE.—**Galligte A'nentzündung.** See OPHTHALMIA *biliosa.*—**Gemeinschaftlicher A'nmuskelnerv.** The motor oculi nerve. [L, 115.]—**Gerade A'nmuskeln.** The recti muscles of the eye. [L. 31.]—**Gichtische A'nentzündung.** See OPHTHALMIA *arthritica.*—**Glandulöse A'nentzündung.** See CHALAZION.—**Glaserne A'nfeuchtigkeit.** See *Vitreous* HUMOR.—**Gonorrhöische A'nentzündung.** See *Gonorrhœal* OPHTHALMIA.—**Grosser A'nbrauenmuskel.** See EPICRANIUS.—**Harte A'nhaut.** See SCLEROTIC.—**Hasea'.** See LAGOPHTHALMUS.—**Hintere A'nkammer.** See *Posterior* CHAMBER *of the eye.*—**Hinunterziehender A'nmuskel.** The inferior rectus muscle of the eye. [L.]—**Hitzige A'nentzündung.** Acute ophthalmia. [L.]—**Innere A'nentzündung.** See OPHTHALMIA *interna.*—**Innerer A'nwinkel.** The internal canthus. [L. 80.] —**Innerer gerade A'nmuskel.** The internal rectus muscle of the eye. [L, 80.]—**Inneres A'nlid.** See *Nictitating* MEMBRANE. —**Inneres A'nlidband, Inneres A'nwinkelband.** The internal tarsal ligament. [L. 115.]—**Juckende A'ntriefen.** See LIPPITUDO *pruriginosa.*—**Kahlheit der A'nlider.** See MADAROSIS.—**Katarrhalische A'nentzündung.** See *Catarrhal* OPHTHALMIA. —**Katzena'.** See *Cat's* EYE.—**Kleiner A'nbrauenmuskel.** See CORRUGATOR *supercilii.*—**Kleiner A'nknoten.** See *Nasal* NERVE. —**Kleines A.** See OCELLUS.—**Kretische A'nwurzel.** See ATHAMANTA *cretensis.*—**Künstliche A'nlidbildung.** See BLEPHAROPLASTY. — **Künstliches A.** An artificial eye. [L.] — **Langer schiefe A'nmuskel.** The superior oblique muscle of the eye. [L.]—**Lichte A'nblick.** A lucid interval (said of the insane or the delirious). [M, 7.]—**Lichtscheues A.** An eye in a state of photophobia. [L.]—**Listing's schematisches A.** See under *Schematic* EYE.—**Listing'sches diagrammatische A.** See under *Diagrammatic* EYE.—**Macedonische A'nwurzel.** See ATHAMANTA *macedonica.*—**Mangel des A's.** See ANOPHTHALMIA.—**Matthiol's A'nwurzel.** See ATHAMANTA *Matthioli.*—**Morbillöse A'nentzündung.** See OPHTHALMIA *morbillosa.*—**Nervenhaut des A's.** See RETINA.—**Netzhaut des A's.** See CHORIOID. —**Niederziehender A'nmuskel.** The inferior rectus muscle of the eye. [L.]—**Obere A'nhöhlenspalte.** See *Superior orbital* FISSURE.—**Obere A'nhöhlenvene.** See *Supra-orbital* VEIN.—**Obere A'nlidschlagader.** See *Superior palpebral* ARTERY.—**Oberer A'nlidbogen.** See ARCUS *tarseus superior.*—**Oberer A'nlidnerv.** See *Fourth cranial* NERVE. [L, 115.]—**Oberer gerade A'nmuskel.** The superior rectus muscle of the eye. [L.]—**Oberer schiefe A'nmuskel.** The superior oblique muscle of the eye. [L.]—**Oberes A'nbrauenloch.** See *supra-orbital* FORAMEN.—**Oberflächliche A'nentzündung.** See TARAXIS.—**Oedematöse A'nlidergeschwulst.** See BLEPHAROPHY-

MA.—**Primärablenkung des A's.** See *Primary* DEVIATION *of the eye.*—**Pulsadergeschwulst der A'nhöhle.** An aneurysm of the orbit. [L.]—**Reducirtes A.** See *Reduced* EYE.—**Rheumatische A'nentzündung.** See *Rheumatic* OPHTHALMIA.—**Rother A'ntrost.** The *Bartsia odontites.* [B, 180.]—**Scarlatinöse A'nentzündung.** See OPHTHALMIA *scarlatinosa.*—**Schematisches A.** See *Schematic* EYE.—**Schleimichte** (oder **Schleimige**) **A'nliderentzündung.** See BLEPHAROBLENNORRHŒA.—**Schwarze A'nhaut.** See SCLEROTIC.—**Scrophulöse A'nentzündung.** See *Scrofulous* OPHTHALMIA.—**Secundärablenkung des A's.** See *Secondary* DEVIATION *of the eye.*—**Secundäre A'nblase.** See *Optic* CUP.—**Spinnenwebe des A's.** See ARACHNOID *of the eye.*—**Trippenartige A'nentzündung.** See *Gonorrhœal* OPHTHALMIA.—**Trockene A'nentzündung.** See XEROPHTHALMIA.—**Tuchförmiges A'nfell.** See PTERYGIUM *crassum.*—**Umstülpung der A'nlider.** See ECTROPION.—**Ungenannte A'nhaut.** See SCLEROTIC.—**Unterer A'nhöhlencanal.** See *Infra-orbital* CANAL.—**Untere A'nhöhlenspalte.** See *Inferior orbital* FISSURE.—**Untere A'nlidschlagader.** See *Inferiar palpebral* ARTERY.—**Untere A'nlidbogen.** See ARCUS *tarseus inferior.*—**Untere A'nlidmuskel.** See LACRIMO-LABIALIS.—**Unterer gerade A'nmuskel.** The inferior rectus muscle of the eye. [L.]—**Unterer schiefe A'nmuskel.** The inferior oblique muscle of the eye. [L.]—**Unteres A'nhöhlenloch.** See *Infra-orbital* FORAMEN.—**Variolöse A'nlidentzündung.** See BLEPHARITIS *variolosa.*—**Venerische A'nentzündung.** See *Gonorrhœal* OPHTHALMIA.—**Verfärbung der A'nlider.** See BLEPHARO-DYSCHRŒA.—**Vordere A'nkammer.** See *Anterior* CHAMBER *of the eye.*—**Warzige A'nliderrauhigkeit.** See TRACHOMA *caruncolosum.*—**Wässerige A'nfeuchtigkeit.** See *Aqueous* HUMOR.—**Weiche A'nlidergeschwulst.** See BLEPHAROPHYMA.—**Weisse A'nhaut.** See SCLEROTIC.—**Weisser A'nfleck, Weisses A'nfell.** See ALBUGO.—**Weisses A'nhäutchen.** See SCLEROTIC.—**Weisser A'nstein.** White vitriol. [L, 43.]

ÄUGELN (Ger.), v. tr. Oig'e^{2}ln. To graft or bud; as a n., a bud or graft. [L, 46.]

AUGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^4'(a^3'u^4)-ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From αὐγή, brilliancy, on account of the lustre of the varnish. Fr., *augie.* A genus of anacardiaceous trees established by Loureiro, of uncertain botanical characters, perhaps allied to *Rhus.* [B, 42, 121.]—**A. chinensis, A. sinensis** [Loureiro]. A tree from the trunk of which a resinous juice is obtained, constituting, according to Loureiro, the true varnish (lac) of the Chinese. The resin contains an acrid principle which is dissipated by heat, and is said by Loureiro to be used as a resolvent, emmenagogue, and anthelminthic. [B, 88; 121.]

AUGINOS (Lat.), n. m. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ji(ge)'no^{2}s. An ancient name for hyoscyamus. [Apuleius (A, 318).]

AUGION, n. A name said to have been applied by Dioscorides to the *Isatis.* [Bory (B, 121).]

AUGMENT (Fr.), n. Og-ma^{3}n^2. See AUGMENTUM.

AUGMENTATION, n. A^{4}g-me^{2}nt-a'shu^{3}n. See AUGMENTUM.

AUGMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}g(a^3-u^{4}g)-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *augere,* to increase. Gr., αὔξη, αὔξησις. Fr., *augment.* Ger., *Zunehmen.* It., Sp., *aumento.* An old term for that period or stage of a disease in which it is increasing in intensity. [A, 268.]

AUGNAT (Fr.), n. On-ya^3. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are springs containing sodium bicarbonate, iron, and lithium. [L, 49, 57.]

AUGNATHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}g'(a^3'u^{4}g)-na^3-thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From αὖ cumulat., and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *augnathe.* It., *anagnate* [Generali]. A monster having a supplementary lower jaw (the rudiment of a second head). [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 385; D, 76).]

AUGUO, n. A Provençal name for the *Zostera oceanica.* [B, 121; L, 105.]

AUGURE DE·LIN, AUGURE DU LIN (Fr.), n's. O-gu^{6}r d' la^{2}n^2, du^6 la^{2}n^2. The *Cuscuta europœa.* [B, 121; L, 105.]

AUGUSTA, n. A^{4}g-u^{3}st'a^3. See STRIBLING SPRINGS.

AUGUSTA (Lat.), n. A^3-u-gust'a^3. From the Empress of Austria. Carolina Augusta. Fr., *Augustée.* A genus of rubiaceous plants of the tribe *Rondeletieœ,* established by Pohl. [B, 121.]

AUGUSTAFELSENQUELLE (Ger.), n. A^3-u-gust-a^3-fe^{2}ls'-e^{2}n-kwe^{2}l-le^2. See EMS.

AUGUSTA SPRINGS, n. See STRIBLING SPRINGS.

AUGUSTBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^3'u-gust-brun-ne^{2}n. Mineral springs in Langenschwalbach. [L, 30.]

AUGUSTEA (Lat.), n. f. A^3-u-gust'e^2-a^3. See AUGUSTA (Lat.).

AUGUSTHAFER (Ger.), n. A^3'u-gust-ha^{3}f-e^{2}r. See AVENA *sativa.*

AUGUSTHOLZBAD (Ger.), n. A^3'u-gust-holtz-ba^{3}d. A place in the Canton of Luzerne, Switzerland, having an alkaline spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30.]

AUGUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^3-u-gust'i^2-a^3. From August, a Berlin professor. A genus of begoniaceous plants made by Klotsch; by De Candolle made a section of the genus *Begonia,* including the purely African species. [B, 121, 170.]

AUGUSTINEA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}g(a^3-u^{4}g)-u^{3}st(u^{4}st)-i^{2}n'e^2-a^3. See BACTRIS.

AUGUSTNUSS (Ger.), n. A^3'u-gust-nus. The hazel-nut (*Corylus avellana*).

AUGUSTPFLAUME (Ger.), n. A^3'u-gust-pfla^3-u-me^2. The *Prunus insititia.* [L.]

AUGUSTPILZ (Ger.), n. A^3'u-gust-pi^{2}ltz. The *Boletus luteus.* [L.]

AUGUSTSCHWAMM (Ger.), n. A^3'u-gust-shwa^{3}m. An edible mushroom resembling the *Agaricus arvensis,* but paler. [L, 30.]

AUGUSTUSBAD (Ger.), n. A^3-u-gust'us-ba^{3}d. A place in Saxony, near Dresden, where there is a spring containing iron, chlorides, and carbonates. [L, 135.]

AUGWIRBEL (Ger.), n. A^3'ug-verb-e^{2}l. The third cranial vertebra. [L.]

AUJON (Fr.), n. O-zho^{2}n^2. The *Ulex europœus.* [B, 121.]

AUKLANDIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}k-la^{2}nd'i^2-a^3. See AUCKLANDIA.

AUKUBA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}k'(a^3'u^{4}k)-u^2(u^4)-ba^3. See AUCUBA.

AULA (Lat.), n. f. A^4'(a^3'u)-la^3. Gr., αὐλή. Fr., *aule.* Syn.: *common ventricular cavity, communication betwixt the three ventricles, middle part of the foramen commune anterius, cavity of the basicerebrum, ventriculus communis loborum, ventriculus labi communis* (Fr., *vestibule des ventricules latéraux*; Ger., *mittlerer Theil des Vorderhirns, Verbindung der beiden Hemisphärenhöhlen untereinander und mit dem dritten Ventrikel*). B. G. Wilder's term for "the mesal portion of the prosocœle (prosencephalic ventricle), forming the dorso-cephalic part of what is commonly called the 'third ventricle'; extending ventrad to the level of the precommissure and including the slight interval (aulic recess) between the fornicolumns." [I, 80.]

AULACIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. Fr., *aulacie.* A genus of rutaceous plants made by Loureiro, referred (although doubtfully) to *Clausena.* [B.]—**A. falcata** [Loureiro]. Syn.: *Cookia falcata* [De Candolle]. A species the leaves of which are used in Cochin-China as an emmenagogue. [B, 88.]—**A. punctata** [Rausch.]. Syn.: *Cookia punctata* [Willdenow]. A Chinese species with an edible acid fruit. [B, 173.]

AULACIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-a^3-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *aulacidie.* Richard's name for the genus *Salpinga.* [B, 121.]

AULACINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-a^3-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'thu^{3}s-(thu^{4}s). Fr., *aulacinthe.* Of E. Meyer, a genus of leguminous plants, now made a section of *Lotononis.* [B, 42.]

AULACOCALYX (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-a^3-ko^{2}k'a^3-li^{2}x(lu^{6}x). Gen., *aulacacal'ycos* (*-cis*). From αὐλακόεις, furrowed, and κάλυξ a calyx. A genus of rubiaceous plants of the tribe *Alberteœ,* established by the younger Hooker. [B, 42.]—**A. jasminiflora** [Hooker fil.]. A branching shrub of western Africa. [B.]

AULACOMELE (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-a^3-ko(ko^2)-me(ma)'le(la). From αὐλακόεις, furrowed, and μήλη, a probe. Fr., *aulacomèle.* Ger., *Hohlsonde.* Syn.: *specillum sulcatum.* An old name for a grooved probe. [A, 322; L, 41.]

AULACOMNIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-a^3-ko^{2}m-ni(ni^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Aulacamnion,* one of the genera. Fr., *aulacomniées.* A family of mosses (*Bryaceœ*). [B, 121.]

AULACOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-a^3-ko^{2}f'o(o^2)-ra^3. Fr., *aulacophore.* A section of the genus *Cacalia,* established by De Candolle. [B, 42.]

AULACOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-a^3-ko(ko^2)-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *aulacosperme.* Ledebour's name for the genus PLEUROSPERMUM. [B, 121.]

AULACOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-a^3-ko^{2}st'o(o^2)-ma^3. Gen., *aulacostom'atos* (*-tis*). From αὐλακόεις, grooved, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *aulacostome.* A genus of leeches incapable of penetrating the human skin, found near Lyons; so called from the prominent folds that form the lower jaw. [L, 41.]

AULÆDIBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-e(a^3-e^2)-di-(di^2)-bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. See AULODEOBRANCHIA.

AULÆUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}l(a^2-u^{4}l)-e'(a^3'e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., αὐλαία. Lit., a curtain; in botany, a corolla. [B, 1.]

AULANIE (Fr.), n. O-la^3-ne. An old name for the hazel-nut. [L, 109.]

AULASTOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)'o(o^2)-ma^3. Gen., *aulastom'atos* (*-tis*). Fr., *aulastome.* See AULACOSTOMA.

AULAX (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}l'(a^3'u^{4}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *aul'acos* (*-cis*). Gr., αὖλαξ. 1. A furrow. [A, 322.] 2. Of Bergius, a genus (Ger., *Bartnuss*) of proteaceous plants of the tribe *Proteeœ.* [B, 121.]

AULAXANTHUS [Elliott], **AULAXIA** [Nuttall] (Lat.), n's n. and f. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s), -a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^2-a^3. See PANICUM.

AULAXINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i(e)'na^3. Fr., *aulaxine.* A genus of lichens, probably to be referred to *Opegrapha.* [Fée (B, 211).]

AULAXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Of Haworth, a section of the botanical genus *Saxifraga.* [B, 121.]

AULAYA (Lat.), n. f. O-la^3'ya^3. See HARVEYA.

AULÉDIBRANCHES (Fr.), n. pl. O-la-de-bra^{3}n^{2}sh. See AULODEOBRANCHIA.

AULEUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-e(a)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AULÆUM.

AULIC, adj. A^{4}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *aulicus.* Fr., *aulique.* Pertaining to the aula (*q. v.*). [I.]

AULISCOS, AULISCUS, AULISKOS (Lat.), n's m. A^{4}l-(a^3-u^{4}l)-i^{2}sk'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -o^{2}s. Gr., αὐλίσκος (dim. of αὐλός, a tube). See CANNULA.

AULIX (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}l'(a^3'u^{4}l)-i^{2}x. Gen., *aul'icis.* Lit., a furrow (see AULAX); B. G. Wilder's term for the fissure of Monro. [K.]

AULIZA, AULIZEA (Lat.), n's f. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-i(e)'za^3, -i^{2}z'e^2-a^3. See EPIDENDRUM.

AULIZEUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-i^{2}z'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Lindley, a section of the botanical genus *Epidendrum,* including species (the *Auliza* of Salisbury) having a split labellum. [B. 121.]

AULLO, n. An East Indian name for the *Paspulum frumentaceum.* [B, 121.]

AULNE (Fr.), n. On. See AUNE.—**A. blanc.** See BETULA *alba.*

AULNÉE (Fr.), n. O-na. See AUNÉE.

AULOBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-o(o^2)-bra^{2}n^2-(bra^{3}n^2)′-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. See AULODEOBRANCHIA.

AULOCYSTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-o(o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)′-i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Inermia.* [L, 121.]

AULODEOBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-o″de^2-o(o^2)-bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From αὐλοειδής, flute-like, and βράγχιον, a gill. Written also *Aulobranchia* and *Aulœdibranchia.* Fr., *aulœdibranches* [Latreille], *aulédibranches, aulobranches.* Ger., *Flötenfische.* A name applied by Latreille to a family of fishes having two branchiæ opening externally by perforations like those of a flute. [A, 322; B, 195.]

AULODES (Lat.), adj. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-o′dez(das). Gr., αὐλοειδής (from αὐλός, a flute, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *aulode.* Ger., *flötenförmig.* Flute-shaped. [A, 322, 385.]

AULONEMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-o(o^2)-ne(ne^2)′mi^2-a^3. From αὐλός, a flute, and νέμος, a forest. A genus of gramineous plants of the tribe *Bambuseæ,* established by Goudot. [B, 121, 170.]—**A. Quecko** [Goudot]. A New Granada species, the hollow stems of which are used for making flutes. [B, 121.]

AULONJAT, n. The *Agaricus cœsareus.* [B, 88, 173.]

AULOPOMINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-o(o^2)-pom-i(e)′na^3. A division of the *Cyclophoridæ.* [L, 234.]

AULOPORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-o(o^2)-po^{2}r′i^{2}d e(a^3-e^2). The only family of the *Tubulosa* (*q. v.*). [L, 147.]

AULOS (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}l′(a^3′u^{4}l)-o^{2}s. Gr., αὐλός. Lit., a flute; a name anciently applied to any tube or canal. [A, 322.]

AULOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-o^{2}s′to^{2}m-a^3. A genus of *Nephelidæ,* including the leeches. [L, 235.]—**A. gulo** [Moquin-Tandon], **A. nigrescens, A. nigrum.** The horse-leech; a variety about 4 inches long when extended, having the back of a dark olive green or nearly black, and the belly yellowish green. [L, 235.]

AULOSTOMIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{4}l(a^3 u^{4}l)-o(o^2)-sto^{2}m′i^{2}d-ez-(as). From αὐλός, a flute, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *aulostomides.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes having the snout prolonged in the shape of a flute. [Latreille (L, 180).]

AULOSTOMUM [Diesing] (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}l(a^3-u^{4}l)-o^{2}s′to^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See AULOSTOMA.—**A. vorax.** See AULOSTOMUM *gulo.*

AULUK BAGDADIE (Ar.), n. Mastic. [B, 88.]

AULUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}l′(a^3′u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AULOS.

AULUS (Fr.), n. O-lu^6. A place in the department of Ariège, France, where there are ferruginous and saline springs, the waters of which are used for herpetic affections. [A, 385.]

AUMADE (Fr.), n. O-ma^{3}d. An axillary phlegmon. [L, 41.]

AUMALE (Fr.), n. O-ma^{3}l. A village in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 57, 105.]

AUMARINO, n. The *Salix vitellina.* [B, 121.] See AMARINE.

AUMÉLI (Fr.), n. O-ma-le. A sort of syrup resembling hydromel. [L, 109.]

AUMOOKEERA (Tamil), n. The *Withania somnifera.* [B, 172.]

AUMURE (Fr.), n. O-mu^{6}r. The botanical genus *Parietaria.* [L, 49.]

AUNAI-COUDOUMANI (Tamil), n. The *Adenanthera pavonina.* [B, 121.]

AUNÂTRE (Fr.), n. O-na^{3}tr. The botanical genus *Alnaster,* separated by Spach from the genus *Alnus.* [B, 51.]

AUNE (Fr.), n. On. The botanical genus *Alnus.* [L, 87.]—**A. blanc.** The *Betula alba.* [A, 321, 385.]—**A. commun.** The *Alnus glutinosa.* [L, 85.]—**A. noir.** The *Rhamnus frangula.* [B, 93.]—**A. rogné.** The *Alnus emarginata.* [B, 173.]—**A. visqueux.** The *Alnus glutinosa.* [L.]—**Écorce d'a.** The bark of *Alnus glutinosa.* [L, 65.]

AUNÉE (Fr.), n. O-na. The *Inula helenium.* [A, 385.]—**Alcoolat d'a composé.** Syn.: *élixir américain de Courcelles.* A preparation formerly in great repute as an antigalactic; made by infusing 640 grammes of elecampane root, 480 of aristolochia root, 480 of sugar-cane root, and 30 of the root of *Arundo donax* in a sufficient quantity of boiling water to make 2·4 litres of liquid; expressing; adding 10 grammes of asarum root, 10 of the root of *Areca oleracea,* 160 of the leaves of *Persea gratissima,* 320 of the leaves of *Hypericum perforatum,* 80 of the leaves of *Sambucus nigra,* 40 of the leaves of a species of *Croton,* 20 of rosemary leaves, 20 of the leaves of *Justicia pectoralis,* 40 of orange flowers, 60 of the bark of *Mesua ferrea,* 30 of juniper berries, 20 of the flowers of *Tilia europœa,* 25 of opium, ½ a calabash, and 2.000 grammes of alcohol; macerating for three days, distilling off the spirituous part, expressing and burning the residue, and adding the ashes to the extractive liquid, together with water enough to enable an amount of aromatic water equal to that of the preparation already obtained to be distilled off over an open fire; mixing the two liquors; coloring the mixture with 60 grammes of *Papaver rhœas* and 30 of madder root; and filtering. [Henry, Guibourt (A, 259).]—**Alcoolé d'a.** See *Tinctura* HELENII.—**A. antidysentérique.** See PULICARIA *antidysenterica.*—**A. britannique.** The *Inula britannica.* [B, 121.]—**A. commune.** See *A. officinale.*—**A. odorante.** The *Pulicaria odora.* [B, 173.]—**A. officinale** [Fr. Cod.]. Elecampane (*Inula helenium*); the rhizome is official in the Fr. Cod. [B, 113.]—**Camphre d'a.** Helenin. [B, 121.]—**Conserve d'a.** See *Conserva* HELENII. [B, 119.]—**Décoction d'a.** See *Decoctum* HELENII.—**Eau d'a., Eau distillée d'a.** A preparation made by distilling elecampane rhizome with water. [B.]—**Électuaire d'a.** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made of powdered elecampane root 1 part, distilled water of elecampane (*eau distillée d'a.*) 2 parts, and sugar 8 parts. [B, 119.]—**Extrait alcoolique d'a.** See *Extractum* HELENII *alcoholicum.*—**Extrait aqueux d'a.** See *Extractum* HELENII *aquosum.*—**Extrait d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. An extract made from elecampane rhizome by exhausting with cold water and evaporating the product to the consistence of a soft extract. [B, 113.] Cf. *Extractum* HELENII *aquosum.*—**Grande a.** See *A. officinale.*—**Huile d'a. composée.** See *Oleum* INULÆ *compositum.*—**Huile essentielle d'a.** A volatile oil obtained by the distillation of elecampane rhizome. [B, 119.]—**Œnolé d'a.** See *Vin d'a.*—**Oléule d'a.** See *Huile essentielle d'a.*—**Onguent d'a.** See *Unguentum* INULÆ.—**Poudre d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Powder of elecampane rhizome; made by drying the rhizome, powdering in a mortar, and passing through a sieve of 120 meshes to the (French) inch. [B.]—**Rhizome d'a. officinale.** Elecampane rhizome. [B.]—**Sirop d'a.** See *Syrupus* ENULÆ.—**Teinture d'a.** See *Tinctura* HELENII.—**Tisane d'a.** [Fr. Cod.] Elecampane tea; an infusion made with 2 parts of elecampane rhizome and 100 of boiling water. [B, 113.] Cf. TISANE *pectorale.*—**Vin d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Wine of elecampane; made by macerating 3 parts of elecampane rhizome in 6 of 60-per-cent. alcohol for twenty-four hours, adding 100 of white wine, macerating again for ten days, and filtering. [B, 113.] Cf. *Vinum* ENULÆ.

AUNELLE (Fr.), n. O-ne^{2}l. See AUNE.

AUNIOU, n. A name in the Marquesas for the *Siegesbeckia orientalis.* [B, 121.]

AUNLA, n. A Ceylon name for the *Emblica myrobolans.* [B, 121.]

AUNTHOOLOOPAVAY (Tamil), n. The *Momordica dioica.* [B, 172.]

AUNWERD (Hind.), n. See AUNLA.

AUPALU (Teloogoo), n. The *Piratinera utilis.* [B, 88.]

AUR (Russ.), n. The *Acorus calamus.* [A, 259.]

AURA (Lat.), n. f. A^4′(a^3′u^4)-ra^3. Gen., *au′rœ, -rai.* Gr., αὖρα. Fr., *esprit volatil, vapeur, petit vent, souffle.* Ger., *Hauch, Lufthauch, Lüftchen, Anwehen.* It., *venticello piacevole.* Sp., *aura.* 1. A gentle current of air, a subtle vapor, an emanation. [A, 311, 312, 322, 325, 385.] 2. A vague subjective sensation in any part of the body, often like that caused by a gentle current of air, which precedes an epileptic or hysterical paroxysm. [A, 385; D, 35, 50; K, 4.] 3. In botany, an essence or volatile principle supposed to emanate from the grains of pollen, and to constitute their fertilizing principle. [B, 7, 104.] 4. A sort of crow (the *tropillotl*) found in Mexico, which, according to Lémery, is used as a medicine, the flesh being considered antisyphilitic and the ashes of the feathers detersive and vulnerary. [B, 88.]—**Auditory a.** An a. (2d def.) referred to the auditory apparatus; it may consist of hissing, ringing, explosive, or vocal sounds, and may be preceded by a sensation of profound stillness. [D, 35.]—**A. d'avertissement** (Fr.). See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. dolorifica.** A sudden and transient pain. [M, 6.]—**A. electrica.** See *Electric a.*—**A. epileptica.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. gastro-glottique** (Fr.). See *Hysterical a.*—**A. hysterica.** See *Hysterical a.*—**A. intellectuelle** (Fr.). An epileptic a. consisting of an hallucination. [D, 72.] Cf. *Psychical a.*—**A. nervea.** Ger., *Nervenäther.* See *A. vitalis.*—**A. of the special senses.** See *Auditory a., Gustatory a., Olfactory a.,* and *Visual a.*—**A. oxygena.** A supposed atmosphere of oxygen surrounding the individual red blood-corpuscles. [A, 305.]—**A. pollinaris.** See *A.* (3d def.).—**A. rabidica.** An a. (2d def.) said to precede a paroxysm of rabies. [M, 3.]—**A. sanguinis.** Ger., *Blutdunst.* Syn.: *halitus sanguinis.* The odor of fresh blood. [A, 305.]—**A. seminalis.** Fr., *vapeur* (ou *esprit volatil*) *spermatique.* Ger., *Samenhauch, Samenluft.* It., *a. seminale.* Syn.: *a. seminis, spiritus genitalis.* 1. A supposed seminal emanation which was thought by Harvey, Vaillant, Spallanzani, and others to suffice for impregnation, without actual contact of the semen with the corresponding element in the female. [A, 4.] 2. See *A.* (3d def.).—**A. seminis.** See *A. seminalis.*—**A. spermatique** (Fr.). See *A. seminalis.*—**A. vertiginosa.** Vertigo occurring as the introduction to a paroxysm of epilepsy. [A, 449.]—**A. vitalis.** Ger., *Lebenshauch.* 1. An old name for the vital principle. [A, 322, 325, 385.] 2. Van Helmont's term for vital heat. [L, 104.] 3. In botany, see *A.* (3d def.). Cf. *Vital a.*—**Electric a.** Lat., *a. electrica.* The "electric wind"; a sensation as of a current of air striking upon a part exposed to the discharge of static electricity from a number of fine points. [B.]—**Epileptic a.** Lat., *a. epileptica.* An a. (2d def.) preceding a paroxysm of epilepsy.—**Gustatory a.** An a. (2d def.) consisting of an abnormal sensation of taste, especially of a metallic character. [D, 35.]—**Hysterical a.** Lat., *a. hysterica.* An a. (2d def.) preceding a paroxysm of hysteria.—**Intellectual a.** See *A. intellectuelle.*—**Motor a.** Ger., *motorische A.* An a. (2d def.) in which there is a distinct sensation of muscular contraction, especially in the thumb, the great toe, or the side of the face; often followed by nausea and a sensation as of something rising in the throat. [B, 35.]—**Olfactory a.** An a. (2d def.) consisting of either a subjective sensation of smell or an odor proceeding from the patient. [D, 35.]—**Psychical a.** An a. (2d def.) constituted by a decided mental impression, as of horror, alarm, intellectual perversion, etc. [D, 35.] Cf. *A. intellectuelle.*—**Secretory a.** An a. (2d def.) characterized by an excessive secretion, as of saliva. [D, 35.]—**Sensitive a., Sensory a.** Ger., *sensorielle A.* An a. (2d def.) consisting of a sensation of cold, heat, tingling, numbness, pain (especially in the extremities), headache, vertigo, etc., appearing to move from the periphery toward the central organs. [D, 70.]—**Vaso-motor a.** Ger., *vaso-motorische A.* An a. (2d def.) characterized by paleness and numbness or redness and heat of the part in which it is felt; sometimes with an excessive flow of saliva. [D, 35.]—**Visceral a.** Fr., *a. viscérale.* The most common form of

a. (2d def.), consisting in sensations referred to some portion of the area of distribution of the pneumogastric nerve, such as a painful epigastric feeling, nausea, a sensation of choking, etc. [D, 35.]—**Visual a.** An a. (2d def.) consisting of some visual hallucination. Sparks, flashes of light, and even distinct colors may seem to be seen. [D, 35.]—**Vital a.** 1. See *A. vitalis.* 2. In Chinese medicine, the "circulating air," *i. e.*, air (swallowed) which, starting from the "little heart," circulates through the body. "Disease appears only when vitiated air can find entrance, or when the circulation of the vital a. is defective." [Macgowan, "Lancet," Apr. 3, 1886, p. 652.]

AURADE, AURADIN, n's. A^4'rad, -ra^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *aurade, auradine.* Sp., *aurado.* Syn.: *Neroli camphor.* A white crystallizable substance, soluble in ether, extracted by Plisson from the essential oil of orange-flowers; probably a hydrocarbon. [B, 93, 180.]

AURAL, adj. A^4'ra^{2}l. Lat., *auralis* (from *aura* [*q. v.*], or *auris*, the ear). 1. Pertaining to the air or to an aura (*q. v.*). [B, 116.] 2. Pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing.

AURAL, n. A^4'ra^{2}l. See AURADE.

AURAMINE, n. A^4'ra^{2}m-en. A yellow powder, readily soluble in water, used as a yellow dye for cotton. It is prepared by the action of ammonium chloride and zinc chloride on tetramethyl diamidobenzophenone, and is thought to have the composition $[C_6H_4N(CH_3)_2]_2{=}CN.HCl$. [B, 258.]

AURAMMONIUM, n. A^{4}r-a^{2}m-mon'i^2-u^{3}m. For deriv., see AURUM and AMMONIUM. A compound in which gold replaces hydrogen in ammonium (*e. g.*, the radicle $(NH_3Au)'$. [B, 3.]

AURANCUM, n. An alchemical name for egg-shells. [B, 50.]

AURANGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. For deriv., see AURANTIUM. See AURANTIA *hispalensis.*

AURANTIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *oranger* (2d def.), *orangers* (3d def.). Ger., *Kaisergelb* (1st def.). 1. A crystalline yellowish-red powder, $N[C_6H_2(NO_2)_3]_2.NH_4$, being the ammonium salt of hexanitrodiphenylamine. It is said to be exceedingly irritating to the skin, even in dilute solution, producing painful pustules like those caused by croton-oil; but this has been denied. [B, 49, 258.] 2. (Fem. of adj., *aurantius* [*malus* understood]) an orange. [B, 59.] 3. (Pl. of *aurantium* [*q. v.*]) oranges; also, of Jussieu and Correa, an order of plants corresponding, wholly or in part, to the *Aurantiaceæ.* [B, 121, 170.]—**Aurantiæ baccæ.** See *Fructus* AURANTII *immaturi*, under AURANTIUS.—**A. chinensis.** The China, or sweet, orange. [L, 119.]—**A. curassaventia** (seu **curassavica**). See *Fructus* AURANTII *immaturi*, under AURANTIUS.—**A. dulcis.** The sweet orange. [B, 59.]—**A. hispalensis.** The Seville, or bitter, orange. [B, 59.]—**A. immatura.** See *Fructus* AURANTII *immaturi*, under AURANTIUS.—**A. sinensis.** See *A. chinensis.*

AURANTIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-shi^2(ti^2)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aurantiacées.* Ger., *Orangengewächse.* It., *auranziache.* The citronworts, the *Aurantia* of Correa (and in part of Jussieu); an order of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the *Thalamifloræ* (*Choripetalæ*), made by Mirbel, Jussieu, De Candolle, and others. By Bentham and Hooker it is included among the *Rutaceæ*, as the tribe *Aurantieæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 36, 42, 170.]

AURANTIACEOUS, adj. A^{4}r-a^{2}n-shi^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *aurantiaceus.* Fr., *aurantiacé.* Resembling the orange, or belonging to or resembling the *Aurantiaceæ.* [B.]

AURANTIACUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti(ti^2)'a^3-ku^{3}s-(ku^{4}s). 1. Orange-colored. 2. Made with oranges (*e. g.*, *tinctura ferri aurantiaca*). [B.]

AURANTIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See AURANTIA (3d def.).

AURANTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti(ti^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aurantiées.* Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Hesperideæ* (of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rutaceæ*) comprising *Limonia, Clausena, Luvunga, Atalantia, Citrus, Feronia, Ægle*, and six other genera, in which the leaves are 1- to 3-foliolate or pinnate; there are regular hermaphrodite flowers with either free or connate petals and stamens and an entire ovary containing from one to many ovules, and a simple terminal style, entire at the base; and the fruit is usually a pulpy, corticate berry with exalbuminous seeds. By Reichenbach it was divided into the *Limonieæ, Clauseneæ*, and *Citreæ.* [B, 42, 170.]

AURANTIICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)''ti^2-i^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *aurantium*, an orange, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *aurantiicolle.* Having an orange-colored neck (a zoological species-name). [B, 195.]

AURANTIIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^2-i^2-flo're(ra^3-e^2). From *aurantium*, an orange, and *flos*, a flower. Ger., *Orangenblüthler.* Of Reichenbach, a formation (*formatio*) of plants belonging to the *Idiocarpicæ*, comprising the families *Hypericineæ, Guttiferæ*, and *Hesperideæ.* [B, 170.]

AURANTIIN, AURANTIN, n's. A^{4}r-ra^{2}nt'i^2-i^{2}n, -ra^{2}nt'i^{2}n. Fr., *aurantiine, aurantine.* Ger., *Aurantiin.* Syn.: *naringin.* A bitter crystallizable glucoside, $C_{23}H_{26}O_{12}+4H_2O$, obtained by De Vrii from the leaves of *Citrus decumana*; formerly supposed to be identical with hesperidin. [B, 207. 244.]

AURANTIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Originally written *arantium*; deriv., through It., *aranzi*, and Sp., *naranja*, from Ar., *narunj* (Sanscr., *nâranga, nâryanga, nâgaranga*), having the color of minium. Fr., *orange, oranger.* Ger., *Orange, Pomeranze.* 1. The orange; also the specific name of the *Citrus a.*, or orange-tree. 2. In descriptive botany, a fruit like an orange. See HESPERIDIUM. 3. Of Tournefort, a genus of plants, in part the *Citrus* of Linnæus. [B, 121, 123, 170.]—**Ætheroleum aurantii.** Distilled oil of orange-peel. [B, 97.]—**Albedo aurantiorum.** The white inner part of orange-peel. [B, 119.]—**Aqua corticum aurantii.** See *Aqua corticum aurantiorum.*—**Aqua corticum aurantiorum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *eau d'écorce d'orange.* Sp., *agua de corteza de naranja* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua citri aurantii* [Ed. Ph., 1826]. Orange-peel water; made by distilling orange-peel with water, with or without the addition of a small amount of alcohol, in quantity sufficient to produce, for 1 part of the orange-peel, 1 part of distillate [Sp. Ph.], 2 parts [Batav. Ph., 1805; Amsterd. Ph., 1792; Belg. Ph., 1823; Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Würt. Ph., 1798], 3½ parts [Netherl. Ph.], 5 parts [U. S. Ph., 1820; Ed. Ph., 1826], or 9 parts [Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B, 95, 97, 119.]—**Aqua corticum aurantiorum alcoholica** (seu **spirituosa,** seu **vinosa**). See *Spiritus aurantii.*—**A. amarum.** The bitter orange. [B.]—**Aurantia curassaventia** (seu **curassavica**). Ger., *Curassaoapfel.* See *Fructus* AURANTII *immaturi*, under AURANTIUS.—**Aurantia dulcia, A. dulce.** The sweet orange; the fruit of *Citrus a.*, var. *aurantium.* [B.]—**Aurantia enascentia** (seu **immatura**). See *Fructus* AURANTII *immaturi*, under AURANTIUS.—**Aurantii amari cortex** [U. S. Ph.], **Aurantii cortex** [Br. Ph.]. Bitter-orange peel. [B.] See under ORANGE.—**Aurantii corticis syrupus.** See *Syrupus aurantii.*—**Aurantii dulcis cortex** [U. S. Ph.]. Sweet-orange peel. [B.] See under ORANGE.—**Aurantii flores** [U. S. Ph.]. See under AURANTIUS.—**Aurantii floris aqua.** See under AURANTIUS.—**Aurantii oleum.** Oil of orange-peel. [B.] See under ORANGE.—**Aurantii tinctura.** See *Tinctura aurantii.*—**A. corniculatum** [Tournefort]. A subvariety (*corniculata*) of the *Citrus a.*, var. *bigaradia.* [B, 173.]—**A. dulci cortice sinense** [Ferraris]. The sweet orange. [B, 183.]—**A. fœtiferum** [Ferraris]. A subvariety (the *Citrus fœtifera* [Risso]) of the *Citrus a.*, var. *bigaradia.* [B, 173.]—**A. folio crispo** [Ferraris]. A subvariety of the bitter-orange tree (*Citrus a.*, var. *bigaradia*); the *Citrus crispifolia* of the gardens. [B, 173.]—**A. hermaphroditum** [Ferraris]. See *A. corniculatum.*—**A. hispalense** (seu **hispaniense**). See AURANTIA *hispalensis.*—**A. pumiliore** [Cluss.]. See *A. sinense.*—**A. roseum** [Ferraris]. A variety of the bergamot orange (*Citrus a.*, var. *bergamia*). [B, 173.]—**A. silvestre medulla dulc-amara, A. silvestre medulla minus amara,** etc. The wild orange-tree. [B, 183.]—**A. sinense** [Tournefort], **A. sinense foliis lanceolatis, acutis, glabris.** A variety of the *Citrus a.* [B, 173, 183.]—**A. stellatum** [Ferraris]. See *A. roseum.*—**A. striatum** [Ferraris]. A variety of the ordinary sweet orange, *Citrus a.* (the *Citrus a.*, var. *lunatum*, of the gardens). [B, 173.]—**A. violaceum** [Desfontaines]. A variety (the *Citrus violacea* of the gardens) of the *Citrus a.*, var. *bigaradia.* [B, 173.]—**A. virgatum** [Ferraris]. A variety of the *Citrus a.* (the *Citrus a.*, var. *mutabile* [Risso]). [B, 173.]—**A. vulgare** [Comm.]. The bitter-orange tree (*Citrus a.*, var. *bigaradia*). [B, 173.]—**Confectio aurantii** [Lond. Ph.]. Syn.: *conserva aurantii* [Ed. Ph.]. Confection of orange-peel; made with 1 part of orange-peel and 3 parts of sugar. [B, 98.]—**Conserva aurantii** [Sard. Ph., 1773; Ed. Ph.]. 1. Of the Sard. Ph., an electuary made of 2 parts of orange-pulp with the rind and 3 parts of sugar with water. [B, 119.] 2. Of the Ed. Ph., see *Confectio aurantii.*—**Conserva corticum aurantiorum.** See *Confectio aurantii.*—**Cortex aurantiorum.** Bitter-orange peel. [B, 180.] See under ORANGE.—**Cortex aurantiorum curassaviensium.** The peel of the Curaçoa orange; rather thinner, larger, and of darker color than ordinary orange-peel, and with less of the white inner coating (*albedo*). [B, 180.]—**Cortex aurantiorum dulcium.** Sweet-orange peel. [B.]—**Cortex aurantiorum in quarto.** Orange-peels divided into connected quarters. [B, 180.]—**Elixir aurantii** [U. S. Ph.]. Elixir of orange, simple elixir; made by dissolving as thoroughly as possible 1 part of oil of orange-peel in 100 parts each of alcohol and water, and adding 100 parts of sugar. [B.]—**Elixir aurantiorum compositum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Pomeranzenelixir.* Compound elixir of orange; made by macerating 50 parts of orange-peel, 10 of cinnamon, and 2½ of potassium carbonate in 250 of sherry wine; expressing: adding to the expressed liquid, brought up to 230 parts by the addition of wine, 5 parts each of extract of gentian, extract of wormwood, extract of cascarilla, and extract of buckbean [*Trifolium fibrinum*); allowing the whole to settle; and filtering. Various modifications of this formula were formerly official in a great number of pharmacopœias, under the names of *elixir viscerale* (seu *stomachicum*, seu *viscerale Hoffmanni*, seu *balsamicum Hoffmanni*, seu *balsamicum, stomachicum et temperatum Hoffmanni*), *essentia stomachicum, vinum amarum alcalisatum, tinctura amara* (seu *stomachica*). The original formula contained no orange. A very similar preparation, but without the potassium salt, is the *vinum aurantiorum compositum* (*q. v.*). The preparation of this name in the Sp. Ph. of 1798 was made of 1½ oz. each of orange-peel and cinchona, 1 oz. each of wormwood tops, chamomile flowers, and Jamaica pepper, ½ drachm of cochineal, 1½ lb. of water, and 4 oz. of alcohol, allowed to stand for three days, and filtered. [B, 97, 119, 205.] Cf. ELIXIR *viscerale Hoffmanni.*—**Essentia aurantii.** See *Tinctura aurantii.* [B, 119.]—**Essentia aurantii dulcis.** See *Tinctura aurantii dulcis.*—**Essentia corticum aurantiorum.** See *Tinctura aurantii.*—**Essentia corticum aurantiorum vinosa.** Wine of orange-peel; made by macerating 1 part of dried orange-peel in 8 parts of Spanish wine, and filtering. [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Würt. Ph., 1798 (B, 97).]—**Extractum aurantii amari fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of bitter-orange peel; made by exhausting 100 parts by weight of powdered bitter-orange peel with alcohol and water; reserving the first 80 parts of the percolate; evaporating the rest to the consistence of a soft extract; mixing this with the reserved portion; and adding enough alcohol and water to bring the whole up to 100 parts by volume. [B.]—**Flavedo corticis aurantii, Flavedo corticum aurantiorum.** Orange zest; the yellow outer portion of orange-peel. [B, 95, 119.]—**Infusum aurantii** [Br. Ph.; Dubl. Ph.]. 1. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by steeping 1 part of bitter-orange peel in 20 parts of boiling distilled water, and straining. [B, 5.] 2. Of the Dubl. Ph., see *Infusum aurantii compositum.*—**Infusum aurantii compositum** [Br. Ph.; Lond. Ph.]. Syn.: *infusum aurantii* [Dubl.

Ph.]. Compound infusion of orange-peel ; made, according to the Br. Ph., by steeping ¼ oz. (av.) of bitter-orange peel, 60 grains of lemon-peel, and 30 grains of cloves in 10 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water, and straining. The Lond. Ph. ordered ½ oz. of orange-peel, 2 dr. of lemon-peel, 1 dr. of cloves, and 1 pint of boiling water. The Dubl. Ph. ordered 3 dr. of orange-peel, ½ dr. of cloves, and ½ pint of boiling water. [B, 98.]—**Oleosaccharum aurantii.** Fr., *oléosucre* (ou *oléosaccharure* [Fr. Cod.]) *d'orange.* A preparation in several old pharmacopœias, made by impregnating 1 oz. of sugar with 10 or 12 drops of essential oil of orange, as in the present Fr. Cod. ; or by rubbing sugar upon fresh orange-rind and pulverizing it after it has imbibed the oil. This last is also called *dry essence of orange* (Fr., *essence d'orange sèche*). [B, 97, 119.]—**Oleum aurantii æthereum.** Essential oil of orange-peel. [B, 97.] See under ORANGE.—**Oleum aurantii corticis** [U. S. Ph.], **Oleum aurantiorum corticum, Oleum corticum aurantiorum, Oleum corticum aurantiorum æthereum** (seu **destillatum**). Oil of orange-peel. [B, 180.] See under ORANGE.—**Pulpa aurantiorum.** Orange-pulp. [B, 90.]—**Spiritus aurantii** [U. S. Ph.], **Spiritus aurantiorum, Spiritus aurantiorum abstractius.** Fr., *teinture d'essence d'orange* [Fr. Cod.], *esprit d'écorce d'orange.* Spirit of orange ; a solution of oil of orange-peel in alcohol, containing 6 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] or 2 per cent. [Fr. Cod.] of the oil. Preparations of a similar character, called *aqua corticum aurantiorum alcoholica* (seu *spirituosa,* seu *vinosa*) or *spiritus aurantiorum,* made by distilling an infusion of orange-peel in white wine or dilute alcohol, were formerly official in many formularies, 1 part of peel affording from 1 part to 8 or 9 parts of spirit. [B, 5, 97, 113, 119.]—**Succus aurantiorum.** Fr., *suc d'orange douce* [Fr. Cod.]. Orange-juice ; the clarified juice of ripe oranges, official in several pharmacopœias. [B, 97.]—**Syrupus aurantii** [U. S. Ph. ; Br. Ph.], **Syrupus aurantii corticis** [Ger. Ph.], **Syrupus aurantiorum** [Lond. Ph., 1824], **Syrupus corticum aurantiorum.** Fr., *sirop d'écorce d'orange amère* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pomeranzenschalensyrup.* Syn. : *syrupus de cortice citri vulgaris* [Fr. Cod.]. Syrup of orange ; made, according to the U. S. Ph., by macerating 5 parts of sweet-orange peel with 5 parts of alcohol ; expressing ; triturating the expressed liquid with calcium phosphate and water ; filtering, adding at the same time enough water to bring the filtrate up to 40 parts ; and adding 60 parts of sugar. The Br. Ph. directs 1 fl. oz. of tincture of orange to be dissolved in 7 fl. oz. of syrup. The Fr. Cod. orders 10 parts of bitter-orange peel to be macerated in 10 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol ; 100 parts of water to be added ; and, after expression, sugar to be added in the proportion of 18 parts to 10 of the liquid. The Ger. Ph. orders 60 parts of sugar to be added to 40 of a liquid prepared by macerating 5 parts of bitter-orange peel in 45 of alcohol. Similar preparations, made with or without the addition of alcohol, and with varying proportions of the ingredients, are or have been official in various other formularies. [B, 5, 97, 113, 119, 205.] See also *Vinous syrup of* ORANGE-*peel.*—**Syrupus de aurantiis, Syrupus e succo aurantiorum.** Fr., *sirop de suc d'orange.* Syrup of orange-juice ; made of purified orange-juice 4 parts and sugar 7 [Fr. Cod., 1818] or 10 [Austr. Ph., 1792] parts, flavored with oleosaccharum of orange [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 97.]—**Tinctura aurantii** [Ger. Ph. ; U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Tinctura aurantii amari.*—**Tinctura aurantii amari** [U. S. Ph. ; Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'orange amère.* Ger., *Pomeranzentinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Syn. : *tinctura aurantii* [Ger. Ph. ; U. S. Ph., 1870]. Tincture of bitter-orange peel ; made by macerating bitter-orange peel in dilute alcohol, and filtering. In the U. S. Ph. the process is hastened by percolation after the maceration has been continued for twenty-four hours ; 100 parts of the tincture, 20 [U. S. Ph. ; Fr. Cod. ; Ger. Ph.] or about 12 [Br. Ph.] parts of the peel. Similar preparations, in some of which the spiritus aurantii was used as a menstruum, while in others unripe oranges were added to the orange-peel, were official in the old Lond. Ph., the Ed. Ph., the Dubl. Ph., and the old pharmacopœias of Bavaria, Saxony, and Denmark, the proportions of the ingredients varying greatly in the different formulæ. [B, 5, 97, 98, 113, 205.] Cf. *Tinctura pomorum* AURANTIORUM *immaturorum,* under AURANTIUS, and *Tinctura aurantii recentis.*—**Tinctura aurantii dulcis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolature d'orange* [Fr. Cod.]. Tincture of sweet-orange peel ; made by macerating 20 parts of the peel in alcohol for twenty-four hours, and percolating, alcohol being added until 100 parts of tincture are obtained. The French preparation is made by macerating 1 part of the peel for eight days in 2 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering. Similar preparations, made by digesting fresh sweet-orange peel in spirit of orange, and adding sugar or syrup of orange, were official in the Palat. Ph. of 1764 and the Swed. Ph. of 1817. [B, 5, 97, 113.]—**Tinctura aurantii recentis** [Br. Ph.]. Tincture of fresh orange-peel ; made by macerating the outer rind cut from fresh bitter oranges in rectified spirit, expressing, and filtering. An imp. pint represents 6 oz. of the fresh peel (corresponding to 2 oz. of the dry peel). [B, 5.]—**Tinctura corticum aurantii** (seu **aurantiorum**). See *Tinctura aurantii amari.*—**Vinum aurantiorum compositum.** Fr., *élixir viscéral.* Syn. : *elixir balsamicum.* Compound wine of orange-peel ; a preparation resembling the *elixir aurantiorum compositum* (seu *viscerale,* seu *stomachicum Hoffmanni*), but not rendered alkaline by the addition of potassium carbonate. The various preparations known under this name consisted essentially of an infusion of fresh orange-peel in wine, to which were added the extracts of blessed thistle (*Carduus benedictus*), lesser centaury, gentian, and either wormwood or cascarilla. Aqueous extract of myrrh was frequently added to these ingredients, or substituted for one of them, and the Sax. Ph. of 1820 added also the tinctures of cloves and saffron. The Bav. Ph. ordered a vinous infusion of orange-peel and green oranges, and added the extracts of cascarilla, gentian, and buckbean. [B, 97.]

AURANTIUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. (Adj.) pertaining to oranges or the orange-tree. [B.] See MALA *aurantia.* 2. (N.) the orange-tree. [B.]—**Alcoolatum corticum fructuum aurantii.** See *Spiritus* AURANTII, under AURANTIUM.—**Aqua aurantii** [Swiss Ph. ; Swed. Ph. ; Ed. Ph.]. See *Aqua aurantii florum.*—**Aqua aurantii floris** [Br. Ph.]; **Aqua aurantii florum** [U. S. Ph. ; Austr. Ph. ; Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de fleurs d'oranger* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Orangenblüthenwasser* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *acqua di fiori d'arancio, acqua nanfa.* Sp., *agua de flores de naranjas, agua de azahar* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. : *aqua florum aurantii* [Ger. Ph. ; Norweg. Ph. ; Gr. Ph. ; Russ. Ph.], *aqua aurantii* [Swiss Ph. ; Swed. Ph.], *aqua florum aurantiorum* [Belg. Ph. ; Finn. Ph.], *aqua aurantii triplex venalis* [Dan. Ph.], *hydrolatum floris citri aurantii* [Fr. Cod.], *aqua naphæ.* Orange-flower water ; a clear or feebly opalescent, colorless liquid, having an agreeable odor of orange-flowers, obtained by the distillation of the flowers with water. In most of the pharmacopœias it is regarded as an article of commerce, and no specific directions are given for its preparation. In the others it is directed to be prepared by distillation with water, 100 parts of the product representing 20 [Gr. Ph.], 30 [Netherl. Ph.], 35 [Belg. Ph.], 40 [U. S. Ph.], 50 [Fr. Cod.], or 80 [Sp. Ph.] parts of the flowers. The Russ. Ph. directs the dilution of the *aqua aurantii triplex* (the triple orange-flower water of commerce), and the Norweg. Ph. directs its preparation extemporaneously by the addition of water to oil of orange. Commercial orange-flower water is made in several degrees of strength, being called *double* when 2 parts of distillate are obtained from 1 part of the flowers, *triple* when 3 parts of distillate are obtained from 2 parts of the flowers, and *quadruple* when 4 parts of distillate are obtained from 4 parts of the flowers. [B, 10, 81, 95.]—**Aqua aurantii quadruplex.** Commercial quadruple orange-flower water. [B.] See under *Aqua aurantii florum.*—**Aqua aurantii triplex venalis** [Dan. Ph.]. Commercial triple orange-flower water. [B, 95.] See under *Aqua aurantii florum.*—**Aqua floris aurantii** [Lond. Ph.], **Aqua florum aurantii.** See *Aqua aurantii florum.*—**Aurantii flores** [U. S. Ph.]. The partly unexpanded flowers of the sweet and the bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium,* var. *aurantum,* and var. *bigaradia*). [B.]—**Aurantii floris aqua.** See *Aqua aurantii florum.*—**Aurantii fructus immaturi** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Fructus aurantii immaturi.*—**Aurantii fructus maturi epidermis.** Bitter-orange peel. [B.] See under ORANGE.—**Baccæ aurantii, Baccæ aurantii immaturi.** See *Fructus aurantii immaturi.*—**Conserva florum aurantii** (seu **aurantiorum**). Fr., *conserve de fleurs d'oranger.* A conserve made of 1 part of orange-flowers and 3 parts of sugar [Sard. Ph., 1773], or by boiling orange-flowers in syrup and drying [Fr. Cod., 1818]. [B, 97.]—**Cortex aurantii fructus, Cortex fructus aurantii** [Ger. Ph.], **Cortex fructuum aurantii.** Bitter-orange peel. [B.] See under ORANGE.—**Cortex fructus aurantii dulcis.** Sweet-orange peel. [B.] See under ORANGE.—**Cortex pomorum aurantii** (seu **aurantiorum**). Orange-peel. [B.]—**Essentia pomorum aurantiorum immaturorum.** See *Tinctura pomorum aurantiorum immaturorum.*—**Flavedo fructus aurantii.** The outer, yellow portion of the rind of an orange ; the part which, according to the Ger. Ph., should alone be used in medicine. [B, 95.]—**Flores aurantiorum.** See *Aurantii flores.*—**Folia aurantii** (seu **aurantiorum**). The leaves of the orange-tree. [B, 180.]—**Fructus aurantii immaturi** [Ger. Ph. ; Belg. Ph., 1st ed. ; Norw. Ph. ; Russ. Ph. ; Swed. Ph.] (seu **immaturus** [Dan. Ph.]. Fr., *orangette, petit grain* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *unreife Pomeranzen.* Syn. : *aurantii fructus immaturi* [Gr. Ph.], *baccæ aurantii.* Orange-berries, Curassoa apples ; the unripe fruit of the *Citrus aurantium,* especially the *Citrus aurantium,* var. *bigaradia* (the bitter-orange tree) ; hard, spherical berries, ⅛ to ⅜ inch in diameter, of a very aromatic odor and a bitter, aromatic taste. [B, 95.]—**Fructus aurantiorum viridum, Fructus immaturi aurantiorum.** See *Fructus aurantii immaturi.*—**Fructus immaturus aurantii.** The unripe fruit of the sweet-orange tree. [B, 98.] Cf. *Fructus aurantii immaturi.*—**Fructus virides aurantiorum, Mala immatura aurantiorum.** See *Fructus aurantii immaturi.*—**Oleum aurantii, Oleum aurantii florum** [U. S. Ph. ; Ger. Ph.]. Oil of orange-flowers. [B.] See under ORANGE.—**Poma aurantiorum.** Oranges. [B, 119.]—**Poma aurantiorum immatura, Poma immatura aurantiorum.** See *Fructus aurantii immaturi.*—**Pulvis foliorum aurantii** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre d'*ORANGER (*feuille*).—**Syrupus aurantii floris** [Br. Ph.], **Syrupus aurantii florum** [U. S. Ph. ; Ger. Ph.], **Syrupus cum aqua floris aurantii** [Fr. Cod.], **Syrupus de floribus aurantiorum, Syrupus florum aurantii.** Fr., *sirop de fleur d'oranger* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Orangenblüthensyrup* [Ger. Ph.]. Syn. : *syrupus naphæ.* Syrup of orange-flowers ; made by adding sugar to orange-flower water ; 100 parts contain 35 [U. S. Ph.], 22 [Br. Ph.], 20 [Ger. Ph.], or 36 [Fr. Cod.] parts of orange-flower water. In the Br. Ph. and the Ger. Ph. the sugar is made into a syrup with distilled water before being mixed with the orange-flower water. Similar preparations, with somewhat varying proportions of the ingredients, were official in most of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 5, 97, 113, 205.]—**Tinctura pomorum aurantiorum immaturorum.** Fr., *teinture d'oranges vertes.* Tincture of unripe oranges ; made by digesting in from 4 to 6 parts of alcohol, and filtering. [Brunsw. Ph., 1777 ; Han. Ph., 1819 ; Hamb. Ph., 1833 (B, 97, 119).]

AURANTUM, n. See AURANCUM.

AURARIC, n. An alchemical name for mercury (in both the mystical and the ordinary sense). [B, 50.]

AURARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a(a^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *aurum,* gold. Ger., *aurarisch.* Of or pertaining to gold (a botanical species-name). [B, 48, 134, 173.] See LIMONELLUS *a.*

AURARSENETHYLIUM, n. A^{4}r-a^{3}r″se^{2}n-e^{2}th-i^{2}l′i^2-u^{3}m. For deriv., see AURUM, ARSENIC, and ETHYL. A univalent arsenic radicle, $As(C_2H_5)_3Au$. [B, 2.]

AURATE, n. A^{4}r′at. Fr., *aurate, orate.* Ger., *goldsaures Salz.* It., *aurato, orato.* A salt of auric acid ; a compound of auric oxide (gold trioxide) with a basic oxide. The term is usually applied to the compounds more properly called metaurates (*q. v.*). [B, 3.]

AURATICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *aurum*, gold, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *auraticolle*. Having a gold-colored neck (a zoological species-name). [B, 195 ; L, 41.]

AURATOS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a(a^3)'to^{2}s. See AURATUS.

AURATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *auré*. Ger., *goldgelb*. Golden ; in botany, of a clear, vivid yellow color. [B, 123.]—**A. Germanorum.** See AURUM *horizontale*.

AUREA ALEXANDRINA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}r'(a^3'u^{4}r)-e^2-a^3 a^{2}l-(a^{3}l)-e^{2}x-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-dri(dre)'na^3. An old preparation of opium ; so called either from Alexander, a physician, or from Alexandria. [L, 97.]

AUREILLETOS, n. The *Ficaria ranunculoides*. [L, 105.]

AUREILLO D'ASE. Syn. : *oreille d'âne*. A Languedoc name for the *Symphytum officinale*. [B, 121.]

AURELIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-e(a)'li^2-a^3. Fr., *aurélie*. 1. Of Cassini, see GRINDELIA. 2. Of J. Gay, a genus of amaryllidaceous plants allied to *Narcissus*. 3. Of Grisebach, a section of the genus *Hieracium*. [B, 121.] 4. A genus of the *Cœlenterata*. [B, 93.] 5. The state of an imperfect insect which succeeds the larva ; the nympha (so called from the golden lustre of the case of certain insects in this state). [B, 7, 240.] 6. (Probably from *areola* [*q. v.*]) an old term for the amnion, according to J. Hyrtl. [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

AURELIAN, adj. A^{4}r-el'ya^{2}n. Pertaining to or resembling an aurelia ; as a n., an amateur entomologist. [B, 116.]

AURELIANA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-e(a)-li^2-a(a^3)'na^3. Fr., *auréliane*. A genus of araliaceous plants, now referred to *Panax*, and by Decaisne and Planchon to *Aralia* (section *Ginseng*). [B, 42.]—**A. canadensis** [Lafit.]. The *Aralia quinquefolia*. [B, 267.]—**A. canadensis iroquæis.** The *Panax quinquefolium*. [B, 59.]

AURELIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-e^{2}l'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *aurélidées*. A family of *Hydrozoa* (subclass *Hydromedusidæ*, order *Trachomedusæ*). [E. R. Lankester (B, 77).]

AURENSAN (Fr.), n. O-ra^{3}n^2-sa^{3}n^2. A place in the department of Gers, France, where there is a spring containing iron, calcium, and chlorides. [L, 49.]

AUREOLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-e(e^2)'o-la^3. From *aureolus*, golden, brilliant. Fr., *auréole*. See AREOLA (1st def.).

AURÉOLAIRE (Fr.), n. O-ra-o-la^{2}r. Pertaining to the areola of the nipple. [A, 33.] See GLANDES *auréolaires*.

AUREOLIN, n. A^{4}r-e'o-li^{2}n. Fr., *auréoline*. A hair-bleaching agent containing hydrogen peroxide. [B, 14.]

AUREOLUS (Lat.), adj., dim. of *aureus*. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-e(e^2)'o(o^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See AURATUS.

AUREOSIN, n. A^{4}r-e'o-si^{2}n. A commercial name for a yellowish aniline pigment consisting of a compound of fluorescin with chlorine. [B, 258.]

AUREUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r'(a^3'u^{4}r)-e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AURATUS.

AUREUX (Fr.), adj. O-ru^5. See AUROUS.

AURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}r'(a^3'u^{4}r)-i^2-a^3. See GRATIOLA.

AURIBARBIS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^2-ba^{3}rb'i^{2}s. From *aurum*, gold, and *barba*, the beard. Fr., *auribarbe*. Ger., *goldbartig*. Having golden hairs disposed like a beard (a zoological species-name). [B, 195 ; L, 41.]

AURIC, adj. A^{4}r'i^{2}k. Lat., *auricus*. Fr., *aurique*, *orique*. It., *aurico*. 1. Of or pertaining to gold ; caused by gold (see *A.* FEVER). 2. In chemistry, containing gold as a trivalent radicle. [B.]—**A. acid.** Fr., *acide aurique*. Ger., *Goldsäure*. It., *acido aurico*. A name sometimes applied to gold trioxide, but which should be given to gold trihydroxide, $Au(OH)_3$, that compound forming the true aurates. The hydrate, AuO.OH, is often called a. acid, but is more properly designated *metauric acid* (*q. v.*). [B, 3, 159 ; Schottländer, "Ann. der Chem.," v, p. 312 (B).]—**A. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride aurique*. Ger., *Goldsäureanhydrid*. It., *anidride aurica*. Gold trioxide. [B, 159.]—**A. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate aurique*. Ger., *Goldoxydhydrat*. It., *idrato aurico*. Gold trihydroxide. [B. 159.]—**A. iodide, A. oxide,** etc. Gold triiodide, gold trioxide, etc. [B.] See under GOLD.

AURICEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^{3}u^{4}r)-i^2-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^3-lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). From *aurum*, gold, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *auricéphale*. Having a gold-colored head. [L, 41.]

AURICHALCUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}r(a^{3}u^{4}r)-i^2-ka^{2}l(ch^{2}a^{3}l)'ku^{3}m-(ku^{4}m). See ORICHALCUM.

AURICHLORIDE, n. A^{4}r-i^2-klo'ri^{2}d(rid). Ger., *Aurichlorid*. See CHLORAURIDE.

AURICHLORWASSERSTOFF (Ger.), n. A^3''ur-i^2-ch^{2}lor-va^{3}s'se^{2}r-sto^{3}f. Chlorauric acid. [B, 257.]

AURICILLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^2-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)'la^3. See AURICULA.

AURICLE, n. A^{4}r'i^{2}k-l'. Lat., *auricula*. Fr., *auricule* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's), *oreillette* (4th def.). Ger., *Oehrchen* (1st def.), *Aurikel* (4th def.), *Ohrläppchen* (3d def.), *Ohrmuschel* (3d def.), *Vorhof* (4th def.), *Herzohr* (4th def.). It., *auricola*. Sp., *aurícula*. 1. In botany, a projection resembling the lobe of the ear (*e. g.*, the divisions of certain leaves or the stipules in some plants). [B, 1.] 2. In zoology, a tuft of feathers above the eye in certain birds. [L, 41.] 3. The external ear, the pinna. [F.] 4. See *Left* and *Right a. of the heart*.—**Left a. of the heart.** Lat., *auricula cordis sinistra*. Fr., *oreillette gauche du cœur*. Ger., *linker Vorhof des Herzens*, *linkes Herzohr*. The left upper chamber of the heart. It receives arterial blood from the pulmonary veins, and discharges it into the left ventricle.—**Right a. of the heart.** Lat., *auricula cordis dextra*. Fr., *oreillette droite du cœur*. Ger., *rechter Vorhof des Herzens*, *rechtes Herzohr*. The right upper chamber of the heart. It receives venous blood from the venæ cavæ, and discharges it into the right ventricle.



DIAGRAM OF THE AURICLES AND VENTRICLES OF THE HEART. (FROM FLINT, AFTER BERNARD.)
od, the right auricle ; *vd*, the right ventricle ; *og*, the left auricle ; *vg*, the left ventricle.

AURICLED, adj. A^{4}r'i^{2}k-l'd. See AURICULATE.

AURICO-AMMONIC, adj. A^{4}r''i^{2}k-o-a^{2}m-mo^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *aurico-ammonique*. Containing gold and ammonium. [B, 132.]

AURICO-BARYTIC, adj. A^{4}r''i^{2}k-o-ba^{2}r-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *aurico-barytique*. Containing gold and barium. [B, 132.]

AURICO-CADMIC, adj. A^{4}r''i^{2}k-o-ka^{2}d'mi^{2}k. Fr., *aurico-cadmique*. Containing gold and cadmium. [B, 132.]

AURICO-COBALTIC, adj. A^{4}r''i^{2}k-o-ko-ba^{4}lt'i^{2}k. Fr., *aurico-cobaltique*. Containing gold and cobalt. [B, 132.]

AURICO-LITHIC, adj. A^{4}r''i^{2}k-o-li^{2}th'i^{2}k. Fr., *aurico-lithique*. Containing gold and lithium. [B, 132.]

AURICOLLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}r(a^{3}u^{4}r)-i^2-ko^{2}l'la^3. An old name for borax. [B, 88.]

AURICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^{3}u^{4}r)-i^2-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *aurum*, gold, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *auricolle*. Having a golden-yellow neck. [B, 195.]

AURICO-MAGNESIC, adj. A^{4}r''i^{2}k-o-ma^{2}g-ne'zi^{2}k. Fr., *aurico-magnésique*. Containing gold and magnesium. [B, 132.]

AURICO-MANGANIC, adj. A^{4}r''i^{2}k-o-ma^{2}n^2 ga^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *aurico-manganique*. Containing gold and manganese. [B, 132.]

AURICOME, n. A^{4}r'i^2-kom. From *aurum*, gold, and κόμη, the hair of the head. An agent for turning dark-colored hair yellow. [B, 3.]

AURICOMOUS, adj. A^{4}r-i^{2}k'o-mu^{3}s. Lat., *auricomus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *auricome*. Golden-haired, also turning the hair yellow. [L, 56.]

AURICOMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k'o(o^2)-mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). The plant maidenhair. [L, 119.]

AURICOMUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k'o(o^2)-mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). For deriv., see AURICOME. 1. Golden-haired or golden-leaved. [B.] 2. As a. n., a species of *Ranunculus* (*Ranunculus a.*), also a section of the genus *Ranunculus* including this species. [B, 109, 121, 134.]

AURICO-NATRICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r''(a^3''u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-o(o^2)-na^{2}t-(na^{3}t)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AURICO-SODIC.

AURICO-NICKELIC, adj. A^{4}r''i^{2}k-o-ni^{2}k-e^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *aurico-niccolique*. Containing gold and nickel. [B, 132.]

AURICO-POTASSIC, adj. A^{4}r''i^{2}k-o-po^{2}t-a^{2}s'si^{2}k. Fr., *aurico-potassique*. Containing gold and potassium. [B, 132.]

AURICORNIS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-o^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *aurum*, gold, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *auricorne*. Having horns, antennæ, or tufts of a golden-yellow color (a zoological species-name). [B, 195 ; L, 41, 180.]

AURICO-SODIC, adj. A^{4}r''i^{2}k-o-so'di^{2}k. Lat., *aurico-sodicus*, *aurico-natricus*. Fr., *aurico-sodique*. Containing gold (as a trivalent radicle) and sodium. [B, 113, 140.]

AURICO-STRONTIC, adj. A^{4}r''i^{2}k-o-stro^{2}nt'i^{2}k. Fr., *aurico-strontique*. Containing gold and strontium. [B, 132.]

AURICO-ZINCIC, adj. A^{4}r''i^{2}k-o-zi^{2}n'si^{2}k. Fr., *aurico-zincique*. Containing gold and zinc. [B, 132.]

AURICUIVRE (Fr.), n. O-ri^2-kwevr'. 1. An alloy of copper resembling gold. 2. A liquid used to give copper the appearance of gold. [L, 41.]

AURICULA (Lat.), n. f. A^4(a^3-u^4)-ri^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *auris*. Fr., *auricule*. Ger., *Aurikel*, *Oehrchen*. 1. See AURICLE. 2. One of the five processes in the *Echinoidea* which project inward from the ambulacral (sometimes from the inter-ambulacral) plates of

the oral margin of the corona and arch upon the ambulacrum. [B, 100; L, 121.] 3. A section of the botanical genus *Primula*, including the *Primula a.* [B, 48, 89.]—**Auriculæ absconditæ.** Ears which are covered with hair. [L, 108.]—**Auriculæ primus.** See Attollens *aurem.*—**Auriculæ secundus.** See Retrahens *aurem.*—**A. cordis dextra.** The right auricle of the heart. [L, 31.]—**A. cordis sinistra.** The left auricle of the heart. [L, 31.]—**A. flammea Malchi** [Sterb.]. A species of agaricus. [B, 121.]—**A. infima.** The lobule of the ear. [L, 175.]—**A. Judæ.** See Hirneola *a. Judæ.*—**A. leporis.** The *Bupleurum falcatum.* [B, 180.]—**Auriculæ marginatæ.** Ears bordered by a helix. [L, 108.]—**A. muris** [Brunfels]. See Hieracium *pilosella.*—**A. muris altera incana saxatilis** [Columu.]. See Hieracium *saxatile.*—**A. muris major** [Trag.]. The Hieracium *murorum.* [B, 121.]—**Auriculæ operculatæ.** Ears provided with a largely developed tragus which stands out like a subsidiary auricle. [L, 108.]—**A. ursi.** See *Primula a.*—**Flores auriculæ muris.** The flowers of the Hieracium *pilosella.* [B, 180.]—**Flores auriculæ muris albæ.** The flowers of the *Cerastium arvense.* [B, 180.]—**Flores auriculæ ursi.** The flowers of the *Primula a.* [B, 180.]—**Folia auriculæ ursi.** The leaves of the *Primula a.* [B, 180.]—**Herba auriculæ leporis.** The herb of the *Bupleurum falcatum.* [B, 180.]—**Herba auriculæ muris.** The herb of the *Hieracium pilosella.* [B, 180.]—**Herba auriculæ muris major.** The herb of the *Hieracium murorum.* [B, 180.]—**Radix auriculæ leporis.** The root of the *Bupleurum falcatum.* [B, 180.]—**Radix auriculæ ursi.** The root of the *Primula a.* [B, 180.]—**Secundus propriorum auriculæ.** See Retrahens *aurem.*—**Superior auriculæ.** See Attollens *aurem.*

AURICULAIRE (Fr.), adj. O-ri^{2}k-u^6-la^{2}r. See Auricular and Auricularis.—**A. antérieur.** See Auricularis *anterior.*—**A. antérieur profond.** See Auricularis *anterior profundus.*—**A. postérieur.** See Retrahens *aurem.*—**A. supérieur.** See Attollens *aurem.*

AURICULAR, adj. A^{4}r-i^{2}k'u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *auricularis.* Fr., *auriculaire.* Ger., *aurikulär, ohrförmig.* It., *auricolare.* Sp., *auricular.* 1. Relating to the external ear. 2. Relating to the auricle of the heart. 3. As a n., the circle of feathers which surrounds the opening to the auditory passage of some birds. [L, 108.]

AURICULARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. 1. J. Müller's name for the young larva of *Syanapta;* applied also to the larval form of nearly all the *Holothuroidea.* [L, 201.] 2. Of Bulliard, a genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* belonging to the *Auricularini.* 3. The *Hedyotis.* [B, 121.]—**A. indorum.** See *A.* (2d def.).—**A. sambuci** [Persoon], **A. sambucina** [Martius]. The *Hirneola auricula Judæ.* [B, 173.]—**Folia auriculariæ.** The leaves of *Hedyotis a.* [B, 2, 48.]

AURICULARII [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r) i^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^2-i(e). See Auricularini.

AURICULARINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-la^{3}r-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *auricularinées.* A section of the *Agariceæ,* made by Mathieu, including the genera *Auricularia, Coriophora,* and *Telophora.* [B, 170.]

AURICULARINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-la^{3}r-i-(e)'ni(ne). A suborder or order of *Fungi* (*Pileati* or *Hymenomycetes*) made by Fries, comprising *Auricularia, Thelephora, Stereum,* and other genera in which the hymenium is devoid of gills, pores, or other marked elevations. [B, 19, 170.]

AURICULARIS (Lat.), adj. and n. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'-ri^{2}s. Auricular (*q. v.*); as a n., the extensor minimi digiti, so called from its being frequently used in clearing the ear with the little finger. [A, 301.]—**A. abductor.** See Abductor *minimi digiti manus* and *A. posterior.*—**A. anterior.** Fr., *auriculaire antérieur.* See Attrahens *aurem.*—**A. anterior profundus.** Fr., *auriculaire antérieur profond.* An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres which arise from the zygoma, and are attached to the anterior portion of the auricle. [A, 262.]—**A. posterior.** See Retrahens *aurem.*—**A. superior.** See Attollens *aurem.*

AURICULARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Auricular; as a n., an aurist.

AURICULATE, AURICULATED. A^{4}r-i^{2}k'u^{2}lat, -la-te^{2}d. Lat., *auriculatus.* Fr., *auriculé.* Ger., *kleingeöhrt, geöhrelt.* Provided with ears or ear-shaped appendages. [B, 19; L, 41.]

AURICULATO-PINNATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-u^2-(u^4)-la(la^3)''to(to^2)-pi^{2}n-na(na^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *auriculatus,* auriculate, and *pinnatus,* pinnate. Fr., *auriculato-penné.* Pinnate and having auriculate folioles (said of leaves). [Link (B, 195).]

AURICULATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). See Auriculate.

AURICULE (Fr.), n. O-ri^{2}k-u^{6}l. See Auricle.—**A. de rat.** See Myosotis.

AURICULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-u^2(u)'li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Inoperculata* having a spiral shell with a horny epidermis and an elongated and denticulated aperture. [L, 147.]

AURICULIFERUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-li^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *auricula,* a little ear, and *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *auriculifère.* Ger., *ohrtragend.* Bearing auricles or ear-like appendages or impressions. [B, 195.]

AURICULIFORM, adj. A^{4}r-i^{2}k-u^2'li^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *auriculiformis.* Fr., *auriculiforme.* Ger., *ohrförmig.* Having the shape of an auricle or little ear. [B, 195.]

AURICULISTE (Fr.), n. O-ri^{2}k-u^6-lest. See Aurist.

AURICULO-BREGMATIC, adj. A^{4}r-i^{2}k''u^2-lo-bre^{2}g-ma^{2}t'ik. Relating to the external ear and the bregma (said of a vertical line drawn through the centre of the external auditory meatus from the alveolo-condyloid plane). [L, 195.]

AURICULO-METALLIC, adj. A^{4}r-i^{2}k''u^2-lo-me^{2}t-a^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *auriculo-métallique.* A term applied by Filhos to a metallic sound sometimes heard in auscultation of the heart, supposed to be due to the impact of the apex of the heart against the chest-walls. [L, 41.]

AURICULO-PENNÉ (Fr.), adj. O-ri^{2}k-u^6-lo-pe^{2}n-na. See Auriculato-pinnatus.

AURICULO-TEMPORAL, adj. A^{4}r-i^{2}k''u^2-lo-te^{2}m'po-ra^{2}l. Lat., *auriculo-temporalis.* Fr., *auriculo-temporal.* It., *auricolo-temporale.* Relating to the external ear and the temporal region. As a n., the term was applied by Cruveilhier to the attrahens and the attollens aurem muscles, regarded as one muscle. [A, 299.]

AURICULO-VENTRICULAR, adj. A^{4}r-i^{2}k''u^2-lo-ve^{2}n-tri^{2}k'-u^2-la^{3}r. Lat., *auriculo-ventricularis.* Fr., *auriculo-ventriculaire.* Ger., *aurikulo-ventrikular.* It., *auricolo-ventricolare.* Relating to an auricle and a ventricle of the heart. [L, 41.]

AURICULO-ZYGOMATIC, adj. A^{4}r-i^{2}k''u^2-lo-zi-go-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *auriculo-zygomaticus.* It., *auricolo-zigomatico.* Relating to the external ear and the zygoma; as a n., the attrahens aurem muscle. [L, 44.]

AURICURE (Fr.), n. O-ri^2-ku^{6}r. From *auris,* the ear, and *cura,* cure. See Aurist.

AURICYANIC, adj. A^{4}r''i^2-si-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. From *aurum,* gold, and *cyanic* (*q. v.*). Syn.: *cyanuric.* Compounded of gold (acting as a trivalent radicle) and cyanogen. [B.]—**A. acid.** See Hydroauricyanic acid.

AURICYANIDE, AURIDCYANIDE, adj's. A^{4}r-i^2-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id), -i^{2}d-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). A double cyanide of gold and another metal, which may also be regarded as a salt of hydroauricyanic acid. The general formula of the auricyanides is $R[Au(CN)_4]n$, where R is a radicle having the quantivalence n. [B, 4.]

AURIDE, n. A^{4}r'i^{2}d(id). Lat., *auridum, aururetum* (2d def.). Fr., *auride* (1st def.), *aurure* (2d def.). Ger., *Aurid.* 1. In mineralogy, a mineral consisting of gold or of its compounds. [B, 195.] 2. In chemistry, a compound of gold directly with another element or a radicle. [B.]

AURIÈRES (Fr.), n. O-ri^2-e^{2}r. A place near Clermont, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are cool carbonated mineral springs. [L, 57.]

AURIFEROUS, adj. A^{4}r-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *auriferus* (from *aurum,* gold, and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *aurifère.* Containing or producing gold. [B, 140.]

AURIFIC, adj. A^{4}r-i^{2}f'i^{2}k. Fr., *aurifique.* Ger., *goldtragend.* Containing gold. [L, 32.]

AURIFICATION (Fr.), n. Or-i^2-fi^2-ka^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. From *aurum,* gold, and *facere,* to make. Fr., *aurification.* The operation of plugging teeth with gold. [L, 42.]

AURIFIER (Fr.), v. tr. O-ri^2-fe-a. To plug with gold (said of teeth). [L, 42.]

AURIFORM, adj. A^{4}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *auriformis* (from *auris,* the ear, and *forma,* form). Fr., *auriforme.* Ger., *ohrförmig.* Ear-shaped. [B, 195.]

AURIFORMES (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^2-fo^{2}rm'ez(as). A family of the *Scutibranchiata,* having the shell spiral at one end and ear-shaped. [L, 226.]

AURIGA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i(e)'ga^3. Ger., *Fuhrmannsbinde.* 1. A bandage used in wounds of the thorax. [L, 50.] 2. The lobulus Spigelii of the liver. [L, 84.]

AURIGASTER (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^2-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'tu^{5}r(tar). From *aurum,* gold, and *gaster,* the belly. Fr., *aurigastre.* Ger., *goldbauchig.* Having a golden-yellow belly (a zoological species-name). [B, 195.]

AURIGERUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *aurum,* gold, and *gerere,* to bear. Fr., *aurigère.* Ger., *goldtragend.* Bearing gold, or gold-like processes, appendages, or marks. [B, 195.]

AURIGINOSUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i^{2}j(i^{2}g)-i^{2}n-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Fr., *aurigineux.* 1. Gold-colored. 2. Jaundiced or relating to the jaundice. [L, 41.]

AURIGNY (Fr.), n. O-ren-ye. The French name of the island of Alderney, a summer bathing resort. [L, 49.]

AURIGO (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}r(a^3-u^{4}r)-i(e)'go. Gen., *aurig'inis.* A corrupt form of *aurugo* (*q. v.*).—**A. ab obstructione.** Jaundice due to an obstacle to the escape of the bile into the intestines. [L, 132.]—**A. accidentalis.** Jaundice due to passion, fever, etc. [L, 119.]—**A. a graviditate** [Van Swieten]. Jaundice due to pregnancy. [L, 132.]—**A. a mensium suppressione.** Jaundice caused by suppression of the menses. [L, 132.]—**A. a spasmis** [F. Hoffmann]. See *A. calculosa.*—**A. a venenis.** Jaundice due to poisons or the bites of poisonous insects. [L, 132.]—**A. calculosa** [Bonetus]. Jaundice caused by gall-stones. [L, 132.]—**A. colica hysterica.** See *A. hysterica.*—**A. febricosa.** Jaundice occurring with remittent or intermittent fevers. [L, 132.]—**A. febrilis** [Sydenham]. Jaundice due to continued fevers and distinct from a. febricosa and a. hepatica. [L, 132.]—**A. hepatica** [Boerhaave]. Jaundice caused by inflammatory diseases of the liver. [L, 132.]—**A. hysterica** [Sydenham]. Jaundice arising from or accompanying hysterical gastrodynia or the hysterical colic of Sydenham. [L, 132.]—**A. indica** [Bontius]. A term applied to the yellow color of the inhabitants of hot countries. [L, 132.]—**A. neophytorum.** See Icterus *neonatorum.*—**A. plethorica.** Jaundice due to plethora. [L, 132.]—**A. purulenta** [Bonetus]. Jaundice due to abscess of the liver. [L, 132.]—**A. rhachialgica.** Jaundice caused by lead poisoning. [L, 132.]—**A. typhodes.** See *Yellow* fever.

AURIKEL (Ger.), n. A^3'ur-i^{2}k-e^{2}l. 1. See Auricle. 2. The *Primula auricula.* [B, 49.]—**A'kampher.** A stearoptene found in the *Primula auricula.* [B, 207.]

AURILAVE, n. A4r'i2-lav. From *auris*, the ear, and *lavare*, to wash. An instrument for cleansing the external auditory canal, consisting of a small piece of sponge attached to a slender handle. Its use is to be deprecated. [F.]

AURILLAC (Fr.), n. O-re-ya3k. A town in the department of Cantal, France, where there are feebly chalybeate springs. [L, 105.]

AURIN, n. A4r'i2n. From *aurum*, gold, on account of its yellow color. Fr., *aurine.* A yellow dye; pararosolic acid. See ROSOLIC ACID. [B, 4, 258.]

AURIN (Ger.), n. A3-ur-en'. The genus *Gratiola*.—**Rother A.** See ERYTHRÆA *centaurium*.—**Wilder A.** See GRATIOLA *officinalis.*

AURI-NASAL, adj. A4r''i2-na'sa2l. From *auris*, the ear, and *nasus*, the nose. Relating to the ear and the nose. [L, 141.]

AURI-NATRIUM (Lat.), n. n. A4r(a3-u4r)-i2-nat(na3t)'ri2-u3m-(u4m). From *auric* and *natrium.* See AURO-NATRIUM.—**A.-n. crystallisatum, A.-n. officinale.** Gold and sodium chloride. [B, 257.]

AURIO (Fr.), n. O-re-o. A Provençal name for the *Atriplex halimus.* [B, 88.]

AURIOL (Fr.), n. O-re-ol. A city in the department of Bouches-du-Rhone, France, not far from Marseilles, where there is a mineral spring. [B, 157.]

AURIOLE (Fr.), n. O-re-ol. See DAPHNE *laureola.*

AURIPENNIS (Lat.), adj. A4r''(a3''u4r)-i2-pe2n'ni2s. From *aurum*, gold, and *penna*, a wing. Fr., *auripenne.* Ger., *goldgeflügelicht.* Having wings of a golden color (a zoological species-name). [L, 116.]

AURIPIGMENTALIS (Lat.), adj. A4r(a3u4r)-i2-pi2g-me2nt-a(a3)'li2s. Of or pertaining to orpiment; orpimental. [B.] See ÆTHIOPS *a.*

AURIPIGMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. A4r(a3u4r)-i2-pi2g-me2nt'-u3m(u4m). From *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, paint. Vitruvius's term for orpiment. [B.] See ARSENIC *trisulphide.*—**A. rubrum.** Realgar; arsenic disulphide. [B, 180.]

AURIQUE (Fr.), adj. Or-ek. See AURIC.

AURIS (Lat.), n. f. A4r'(a3'u4r)-i2s. The ear. [L.]—**A. ceti.** The cochlea of the whale; formerly used in medicine. [B, 180.]—**A. externa.** See *External* EAR.—**A. interna, A. intima.** See *Internal* EAR.—**A. media.** See *Middle* EAR.

AURISCALPIUM (Lat.), n. n. A4r(a3-u4r)-i-ska2lp(ska3lp)'i2-u3m(u4m). From *auris*, the ear, and *scalpere*, to scrape. Fr., *auriscalpe; cure-oreille.* Ger., *Ohrlöffel.* 1. An old term for an ear-picker (an instrument for cleansing the ears). [A, 318.] 2. A probe. [B, 114.] 3. In botany. See HYDNUM *a.* [B, 48.]

AURISCOPE, n. A4r'i2-skop. From *auris*, the ear, and σκοπεῖν, to explore. See OTOSCOPE.

AURISCOPY, n. A4r-i2s'ko-pi2. The examination of the ear with an otoscope or an ear speculum. [L, 56.]

AURIST, n. A4r'i2st. Fr., *auriste.* Ger., *Ohrenarzt.* It., *otologo.* Sp., *aurista.* One who treats diseases of the ear or whose practice is confined to such diseases. [L.]

AURITARSUS (Lat.), adj. A4r(a3-u4r)-i2-ta3r'su3s(su4s). From *aurum*, gold, and *tarsus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *auritarse.* Ger., *goldfusswurzelig.* Having gold-colored tarsi (a zoological species-name). [L, 41, 116.]

AURITED, adj. A4r'i-te2d. See AURICULATE and AURITUS.

AURITUS (Lat.), adj. A4r(a3u4r)-i(e)'tu3s(tu4s). Ger., *geöhrt.* In botany, auriculate; especially provided with large auricles. [B, 123.]

AURIVENTRIS (Lat.), adj. A4r(a3-u4r)-i2-ve2nt(we2nt)'ri2s. From *aurum*, gold, and *venter*, the belly. Fr., *auriventre.* Ger., *goldbauchig.* See AURIGASTER.

AURO (Fr.), n. O-ro. See AURIO.

AUROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. A4r(a3u4r)-o(o2)-se2f(ke2f)'a3-lu3s(lu4s). From *aurum*, gold, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *aurocéphale.* Having a gold-colored head (a zoological species-name). [L, 41.]

AUROCHLORIDE, n. A4r-o-klo'ri2d(rid). For deriv., see AURUM and CHLORIDE. Fr., *aurochlorure.* Ger., *Aurochlorid.* A compound of chlorine with gold (acting as a univalent radicle) and another element or radicle. [B, 41.]

AUROCYANIDE, n. A4r-o-si'a2n-i2d(id). For deriv., see AURUM and CYANIDE. Fr., *aurocyanure.* Ger., *Aurocyanid.* A compound of cyanogen with gold (acting as a univalent radicle) and another element or radicle. [B, 140.]

AUROHYDROCYANIC, adj. A4r-o-hi-dro-si-a2n'i2k. See HYDRAURICYANIC.—**A. acid.** See HYDRAURICYANIC *acid.*

AURO-NATRIUM (Lat.), n. n. A4r''(a3''u4r)-o(o2)-na2t(na3t)'-ri2-u3m(u4m). For deriv., see AURUM and NATRIUM. A supposititious radicle compounded of gold and sodium. [B.]—**A.-n. chloratum** [Ger. Ph.], **A.-n. chloratum officinale.** See GOLD and *Sodium chloride.*

AURONE (Fr.), n. O-ron. The *Artemisia abrotanum.* [B.]—**A. des champs.** See ARTEMISIA *campestris.*—**A. des jardins.** See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum.*—**A. femelle** [Fr. Cod.]. See SANTOLINA *chamæcyparissus.*—**A. mâle, A. mâle des jardins.** See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum.*—**A. sauvage.** See ARTEMISIA *campestris.*—**A. vraie.** See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum.*

AUROPLUMBIFERUS (Lat.), adj. A4r''(a3''u4r)-o(o2)-plu3m-(plu4m)-bi2f'e2r-u3s(u4s). From *aurum*, gold, *plumbum*, lead, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *auriplombifère.* In Haüy's terminology, containing both gold and lead as an accidental constituent. [B, 195.]

AUROPOTASSIUM (Lat.), n. n. A4r''(a3''u4r)-o(o2)-po2t-a2s-(a3s)'-si2-u3m(u4m). For deriv., see AURUM and POTASSIUM. A supposititious radicle compounded of gold and potassium. [B.]—**A. cyanide.** See POTASSIUM *aurocyanide.*

AUROPUBESCENT, adj. A4r-o-pu2-be2s'se2nt. Lat., *auropubescens* (from *aurum*, gold, and *pubescens*, covered with hair). Fr., *auropubescent.* Having small leaves of a golden color, or covered with small golden hairs (a botanical and zoological species-name). [B, 195; L, 116.]

AURORA (Lat.), n. f. A4r(a3-u4r)-o'ra3. See QUISQUALIS.—**A. consurgens.** A term used by the alchemists to express the vegetation of gold. [L, 94.]—**A'blume** (Ger.). See ECHITES.

AURORAS, n. A Peruvian name for the *Ipomœa glandulifera.* [B, 121.]

AUROREUS, AURORUS (Lat.), adj's. A4r(a3-u4r)-o're2-u3s-(u4s), -o'ru3s(ru4s). Fr., *aurore.* Of a saffron-like yellow color (a botanical species-name). [L, 116.]

AURÖS (Ger.), adj. A3'u-ru5s. See AURIFEROUS.

AUROSO-BARYTIC, adj. A4r-o''so-ba2r-i2t'i2k. For deriv., see AURUM and BARIUM. Containing gold (as a univalent radicle) and barium. [B, 140.]

AUROSO-SODIC, adj. A4r-o''so-so'di2k. For deriv., see AURUM and SODIUM. Containing gold (acting as a univalent radicle) and sodium. [B, 140.]

AUROSULPHIDE, n. A4r''o-su3lf'i2d(id). For deriv., see AUROUS and SULPHUR. A compound of sulphur with gold (acting as a univalent radicle) and another radicle or element. [B, 3.]

AUROSULPHITE, n. A4r''o-su3lf'it. For deriv., see AUROUS and SULPHITE. Fr., *auro-sulfite.* A compound of aurous sulphite with the sulphite of another radicle or element. [B, 3.]

AUROSULPHOCYANATE, n. A4r''o-su3lf-o-si'a2n-at. Fr., *auro-sulfocyanate.* See AUROTHIOCYANATE.

AURO-SULPHURET, n. A4-ro-su3l'fu2-re2t. See AUROSULPHIDE.

AUROSUS (Lat.), adj. A4r(a3-u4r)-o'su3s(su4s). 1. See AUROREUS. 2. See AUROUS.

AUROTERCHLORIDE, n. A4r''o-tu5r-klo'ri2d(rid). Lat., *auroterchloridum.* A compound of gold terchloride with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 98.]

AUROTHIOCYANATE, n. A4r''o-thi-o-si'a2n-at. For deriv., see AUROUS and THIOCYANATE. A thiocyanate of gold (acting as a univalent radicle) and another radicle or element. [B, 3.]

AUROTHIOSULPHATE, n. A4r''o-thi-o-su3lf'at. For deriv., see AUROUS and THIOSULPHATE. A thiosulphate of gold (acting as a univalent radicle) and another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

AUROTHIOSULPHURIC ACID, n. A4''ro-thi-o-su3l-fu2r'-i2k. Fr., *acide auro-thiosulfurique.* Ger., *Aurothioschwefelsäure.* An aurothiosulphate of hydrogen; a substance, $3H_2S_2O_3 + Au_2S_2O_3$, which may be regarded as the acid of which the aurothiosulphates are salts. It is known only in solution. [B, 3, 257.]

AUROUS, adj. A4r'u3s. Lat., *aurosus* (from *aurum*, gold). Fr., *aureux.* It., *auroso.* Sp., *auróso.* 1. Belonging to or containing gold, or of a golden color. 2. In chemistry, containing gold as a univalent radicle, Au'. Some compounds, however, in which gold is apparently univalent, and which are hence called a. compounds, probably contain 2 atoms of trivalent gold (— Au ═ Au —) so united that each has only one free bond. [B.]—**A. cyanide, A. iodide,** etc. See GOLD *monocyanide*, GOLD *moniodide.*

AURUELO (Fr.), n. A Provençal name for the *Centaurea solstialis.* [B, 92.]

AURUGINATUS, AURUGINEUS, AURUGINOSUS (Lat.), adj's. A4r(a3-u4r)-u2(u4)-ji2n(gi2n)-a(a3)'tu3s(tu4s), -ji2n(gi2n)'e2-u3s-(u4s), -ji2n(gi2n)-o'su3s(su4s). From *aurum*, gold. Jaundiced; yellow. [B, 114.]

AURUGO (Lat.), n. f. A4r(a3-u4r)-u2(u)'go. Gen., *auru'ginis.* Written also, but incorrectly, *aurigo.* From *aurum*, gold. Jaundice; the yellow disease, so called from the color of the skin.

AURULENTUS (Lat.), adj. A4r(a3-u4r)-u2(u4)-le2nt'u3s(u4s). Of a golden color. [B, 114.]

AURUM (Lat.), n. n. A4r'(a3'u4r)-u3m(u4m). 1. Gold; the official title of gold in the Fr. Cod. and the Greek and Netherl. pharmacopœias. [B, 95, 113.] 2. An old name for ambra flava. [L, 104.]—**Ammoniuretum auri.** Fulminating gold. [B, 2, 48.]—**Auri chloratum, Auri chloridum.** See GOLD *trichloride.*—**Auri cyanidum.** Cyanide of gold. [B, 14.]—**Auri et ammonii chloridum.** See GOLD *and ammonium chloride.*—**Auri et natri chloretum, Auri et sodii chloridum** [U. S. Ph.]. See GOLD *and sodium chloride.*—**Auri iodidum, Auri ioduretum.** See GOLD *iodide.*—**Auri limatura.** Gold filings. [B.]—**Auri murias.** See GOLD *chloride.*—**Auri oxidum.** The trioxide of gold. [B, 81.]—**Auri pigmentum.** See AURIPIGMENTUM.—**Auri pulvis.** Gold in the form of a fine powder. See *A. præcipitatum, A. præparatum,* and *Auri lamitum.* [B, 81.]—**Auri sulphuretum.** See GOLD *sulphide.*—**Auri terchloridum.** Gold trichloride. [B, 98.]—**Auri tercyanidum.** Gold tricyanide. [B, 98.]—**Auri teroxidum, Auri teroxydum.** Gold trioxide. [B, 98.]—**Auri tinctura.** See *Tinctura auri.*—**A. ad inaurandas pilulas.** See *A. ad obducendas pilulas.*—**A. ad obrussam.** Gold tried by fire; refined gold. [B, 48.]—**A. ad obducendas pilulas.** Gold leaf (for coating pills). [B, 98.]—**A. album.** Platinum. [B, 165.]—**A. alcoholisatum.** See *A. præcipitatum.*—**A. borussicum.** Gold cyanide. [B, 165.]—**A. chloratum.** Gold trichloride. [B, 95.]—**A. chloratum acidum.** Chlorauric acid. [B, 257.]—**A. chloratum natronatum.** Gold and sodium chloride. [B, 49.]—**A. chloratum neutrale.** Gold trichloride. [B, 257.]—**A. chlorhydricum.** Chlorauric acid. [B, 257.]—**A. coc-**

tum. Gold leaf. [B, 50.]—**A. crepitans.** Fulminating gold. [B, 88.]—**A. crystallinum.** Ger., *Krystallgold.* Crystal gold. [B, 108.]—**A. cyanatum, A. cyanogenatum.** Gold cyanide. [B, 95.]—**A. diaphoreticum.** Fr., *or diaphorétique.* 1. Fulminating gold. [B, 88.] 2. A mixture of metallic gold and white precipitate. [Horstius (B, 88).]—**A. divisum.** See *Pulvis auri.*—**A. elempium.** Amber. [B, 59.]—**A. foliatum** [Belg. Ph.; Ger. Ph. (1st ed.); Gr. Ph.; Russ. Ph.]. Gold leaf. [B, 95.]—**A. fulminans.** See *Fulminating* GOLD.—**A. granulatum.** Granulated gold. [B, 199.]—**A. graphicum.** Ger., *Schrifterz.* A variety of a. paradoxum with crystalline veins simulating writing. [B.]—**A. horizontale.** A name given by the alchemists to a red preparation made from ordinary mercury, to which they attributed marvelous powers and which they regarded as formed in the transmutation of mercury into gold. [B, 200.]—**A. horizontale Zwingeri.** Syn.: *panacea Kormanni.* A preparation made by triturating together 2 drachms of crocus solis (auric oxide), 4 drachms of cinnabar of antimony, and 3 drops of oil of cinnamon. [B, 119.]—**A. hydrochloratum, A. hydrochloricum.** Gold trichloride. [B, 49.]—**A. hydrocyanicum.** Gold cyanide. [B, 119.]—**A. in bracteas ductum.** Gold leaf. [B. 50.]—**A. in conchis.** See *A. in musculis.*—**A. in fila ductum.** Gold wire. [B, 50.]—**A. in laminas exilissima complanatum.** Gold leaf. [B, 98.]—**A. in musculis.** Ger., *Muschelgold.* Gold shells; the gold bronze-powder formed in hammering gold leaf. This is rubbed up with honey or gum-water, washed, and brought into commerce in shells; whence the name. [B, 48.]—**A. iodatum.** Gold iodide. [B, 95.]—**A. lamellatum.** Gold leaf. [B, 98.]—**A. leporosum, A. leprosum.** An old name for antimony. [L, 84.]—**A. metallicum.** Metallic gold. [B, 108.]—**A. mosaicum.** See *A. musivum.*—**A. muriaticum.** 1. Gold trichloride. 2. See *A. muriaticum inspissatum.*—**A. muriaticum acidum.** Gold trichloride. [B, 165.]—**A. muriaticum inspissatum.** A mixture of gold trichloride and gold and sodium chloride, made by evaporating a solution of 6 parts of gold and 10 of sodium chloride. [B, 48.]—**A. muriaticum natro muriatico** [Gr. Ph.]. Gold and sodium chloride. [B, 95.]—**A. muriaticum natronatum, A. muriaticum natronatum crystallinum.** Chloride of gold and sodium. [B, 48.]—**A. muriaticum natronatum inspissatum.** See *A. muriaticum inspissatum.*—**A. muriaticum purum.** Gold trichloride. [B, 165.]—**A. muriaticum purum, A. muriaticum sine natro.** Gold chloride. [B, 165.]—**A. musicum, A. musivum.** Mosaic gold; the disulphide of tin. [B, 48.]—**A. obrizum, A. obryzum.** 1. A. ad obrusam (*q. v.*). [B, 48.] 2. Gold filings. [B, 50.]—**A. oxydatum.** 1. Gold trioxide. [B, 95.] 2. Gold monoxide. [B, 48.]—**A. paradoxum.** A name given to native tellurium, on account of its metallic lustre, or to the ore of tellurium and gold containing gold in visible particles. [B, 3.]—**A. perchloratum.** Gold trichloride. [B, 108.]—**A. philosophicum.** Ger., *alchemisches Gold.* See *A. sophisticum.*—**A. philosophorum.** Lead. [L, 50.]—**A. pictorium.** See *A. musivum.*—**A. pigmentum.** See AURIPIGMENTUM.—**A. potabile.** Fr., *or potable.* A name given to various liquid preparations alleged to contain gold, but which in reality seldom contained the metal, the latter either remaining undissolved or being precipitated in the course of preparation. The a. potabile of Paracelsus was made by reducing gold leaf or powdered gold "to a juice" (probably by dissolving in aqua regia), distilling 1 part of this with vinegar and adding 5 parts of his aqua vitæ, and letting the mixture digest in a closed vessel for a month. The *or potable des pauvres* [Zaporta (1586)] was a solution of sugar in brandy. Another a. potabile consisted of aurosulphide of potassium, or of sodium, made by fusing gold sulphide with liver of sulphur, dissolved in water. According to Stahl, it was this variety that was given by Moses to the Israelites when he made them drink their golden calf. The a. potabile of Helvetius is also known as tinctura auri (*q. v.*). That of Mlle. Grimaldi is the residue left after distilling the tinctura auri of Lamotte. [B, 3, 88, 255.] See also *Tinctura auri.*—**A. præcipitatum.** Precipitated gold; a cinnamon-colored powder of metallic gold precipitated from a solution of the metal in nitrohydrochloric acid by the addition of ferrous sulphate. [B, 14.]—**A. præcipitatum azurinum.** An oxide of gold precipitated by oil of tartar (potash); said (probably erroneously) to take a blue color when thus prepared. [B, 88.]—**A. præcipitatum purum.** See *A. præcipitatum.*—**A. præparatum.** Prepared gold; a fine powder of metallic gold made by triturating gold leaf with some hard substance, like potassium sulphate. [B, 14.]—**A. problematicum.** See *A. paradoxum.*—**A. pulveratum.** See *A. præcipitatum.*—**A. sophisticum.** 1. A gold bronze made up of 250 parts of verdigris, 125 of tutty, 60 each of borax and nitre, and 8 of corrosive sublimate. [B, 92.] 2. Brass (orichalcum). [B, 109.]—**A. stannatum, A. stanno paratum.** Purple of Cassius. [B, 98, 165.]—**A. trichloratum.** Gold trichloride. [B, 108.]—**A. vegetabile.** Saffron. [L, 84.]—**A. vitæ.** A name given to several preparations of gold. That of Paracelsus was termed "calcinatio et solutio solis" (*alexitère doré*), and was used in the treatment of syphilis; that of Campi (1623) contained gold and mercury, and was used against the plague, syphilis, dropsy, etc.; and that of Quercetanus was an imperfect solution of gold in vinegar and alcohol, and was believed to have marvelous medicinal properties. [B, 88.]—**A. vivum.** Quicksilver. [B, 50.]—**Calx auri.** Gold oxide. [B.]—**Calx auri fulminans.** Fulminating gold. [Plomgren (B, 137).]—**Chloruretum auri.** Gold trichloride. [B, 119.]—**Chloruretum auri et sodii** [Belg. Ph.]. See GOLD *and sodium chloride.*—**Crocus auri.** Fulminating gold. [B, 88.]—**Cyanuretum auri, Cyanuretum auri medicinale** [Belg. Ph.]. Gold cyanide. [B, 98, 119.]—**Elixir auri.** A name given to various preparations made from gold or supposed to contain it, but usually inert or dependent for their activity upon adventitious constituents. [B, 88.]—**Eisetia auri.** A class of preparations similar to the elixir auri. [B, 88.]—**Flores auri.** See IRON *and ammonium chloride.*—**Folium auri.** Gold leaf. [B, 90.]—**Hydrochloras auri et sodii.** Gold and sodium chloride. [B, 176.]—**Ioduretum auri** [Belg. Ph.]. Gold iodide. [B, 95.]—**Limaturi auri.** Gold filings. [B.]—**Magisterium auri** [Angelus Sola]. A mixture of fulminating gold (repeatedly moistened with spirit of melissa and dried), saffron, ambergris, and musk. It was used in the treatment of nervous affections. [B, 88.]—**Menstruum auri.** Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B, 97.]—**Murias auri.** Gold chloride. [B, 110.]—**Murias auri et sodæ.** Gold and sodium chloride. The preparation of this name in the old Austr. Ph. was made from 1 part of gold chloride and 10 parts of sodium chloride, and therefore contained a large excess of the latter. [B, 108, 165.]—**Murias auri liquidus** [Bav. Ph., 1822]. A solution of 1 part of gold chloride in 19 parts of distilled water. [B, 97.]—**Oleum auri.** A preparation made by boiling for two weeks gold "reduced to a succus" (*i. e.*, probably, dissolved in aqua regia) with vinegar in a mixture of chelidonium juice, aqua vitæ (Paracelsus), and "the solution of spirits of salts," and then distilling, when there remained a thick oil, which, according to Paracelsus, was gold without alloy or mixture. [B, 255.]—**Oxydum auri.** Gold trioxide. [B, 165.]—**Oxydum auri ammoniatum.** Fulminating gold. [B, 111.]—**Oxydum auri officinale.** Syn.: *crocus solis.* Gold trioxide. [B, 125.]—**Perchloruretum auri** [Belg. Ph.]. Gold trichloride.—**Peroxydum auri hydratum** [Belg. Ph.]. Hydrated peroxide of gold. See GOLD *trioxide.*—**Protiodetum auri, Protoioduretum auri.** Gold iodide. [B, 165.]—**Quintessentia auri.** A preparation of gold vaguely described by Paracelsus and extolled by him as a medicine. [B, 255.]—**Recrementa auri.** The dross or scoria formed in melting gold. [B, 50.]—**Sal auri de Gozzi.** See *A. muriaticum inspissatum.*—**Sal auri Figuieri.** Gold and sodium chloride. [B, 48.]—**Spuma auri.** Gold litharge. [B, 50.]—**Succus auri.** A form of gold (probably its solution in aqua regia) mentioned by Paracelsus. [B, 28, 255.]—**Syrupus auri.** Syrup of gold. That of the hospital of Montpellier was made of 1 part of powdered gold and 24 parts of syrup of gum arabic. [B, 165.]—**Tinctura auri.** Fr., *teinture* (ou *gouttes*) *d'or.* Ger., *Goldwasser.* It., *tintura d'oro.* A name applied to several preparations of gold. That of Lamotte (*gouttes d'or*) was made, according to some authorities, by precipitating trioxide of gold with potash, dissolving in nitric acid, and exposing for some months to the action of the sun; according to others, it was identical with the golden drops of Bestucheff, or acetated tincture of iron; according to others, it was made by triturating a drachm of fulminating gold with 2 oz. of nitric acid and adding 32 oz. of alcohol. The *gouttes d'or blanches* was an ethereal liquid containing no gold, but a little iron, made by digesting the *gouttes d'or* in the sunlight and evaporating; the residue constituted the *a. potabile* of Mlle. Grimaldi. The tinctura auri (a. potabile) of Helvetius was made by dissolving 1 part of gold in 8 parts of aqua regia and adding 16 of oil of rosemary and 64 of alcohol. It contained gold in a fine state of subdivision held in suspension by the oil. The *cordial solar tincture* was made by mixing 1 part of an inspissated solution of gold (in aqua regia) with 3 parts of a solution of oil of cinnamon in alcohol, and heating on a sand-bath. The resinous, blackish mass thus formed was dissolved in alcohol, forming a deep-brown tincture of an agreeable bitterish taste, which was used as a tonic. Still another tincture was made by fusing gold with antimony trisulphide and sal tartar (forming a soluble alkaline aurosulphide), adding sugar, and dissolving in tartarized alcohol. [B, 88, 119, 200.]

AURUNGZEBE, n. See *Delhi* BOIL.

AURURET, n. A⁴r'u²-re²t. Lat., *aururetum.* Fr., *aurure.* See AURIDE.

AURYL, n. A⁴r'i²l. Fr., *auryle.* Ger., *Auryl.* It., *aurile.* A univalent radicle, A – Au = O, found in metauric acid. [Schottländer, "Ann. der Chemie," v. 217 (1883), p. 312 (B).]—**Acid a. sulphate.** A substance of the composition $AuO.HSO_4$. [Schottländer, *l. c.* (B).]—**A. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'auryle.* Ger., *Aurylhydrat.* It., *idrato di aurile.* See METAURIC *acid.*

AUSARBEITUNG (Ger.), n. A³'us-a³rb-it-ung. See ELABORATION.

AUSART (Ger.), n. A³'us-a³rt. Degeneration, a degenerate variety. [A, 315.]

AUSARTUNG (Ger.), n. A³'us-a³rt-ung. Degeneration, degeneracy. [A, 315; B, 198; L, 80.]

AUSATHMEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A³'us-a³t-me²n. To exhale, expire. [A, 315.]

AUSATHMUNG (Ger.), n. A³'us-a³t-mung. An exhalation, expiration. [A, 315; J.]—**A'sdruck.** The pressure of air in the air-passages during expiration. It is greater than the atmospheric pressure. [J, 7, 53.]—**A'sluft.** The expired air. [J.]

AUSÄTZEN (Ger.), v. tr. A³'us-at-ze²n. To corrode. [A, 315.]

AUSBÄUCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A³'us-boich²-e²n. To cause to bulge; as a refl. v. (*sich a.*), to swell out like a belly. [A, 315.]—**A'e Gläser.** Convex glasses. [A, 315.]

AUSBEIZEN (Ger.), v. tr. A³'us-bit-ze²n. To corrode, to purify by macerating. [A, 315.]

AUSBILDUNG (Ger.), n. A³'us-bi²ld-ung. Maturation (as of an abscess). [A, 315.]

AUSBLASEN (Ger.), n. A³'us-bla³z-e²n. Exhalation. [L, 80.]

AUSBLEIBEN (Ger.), n. A³'us-blib-e²n. 1. A non-occurrence or cessation. [A, 315.] 2. A popular term for the tone which accompanies the first inspiration on the subsidence of an attack of spasm of the glottis. [D, 39.]

AUSBLÜHEN (Ger.), v. intr. A³'us-blu⁶-he²n. To effloresce; as a n., efflorescence. [B, 196; L, 37.]

AUSBLUTEN (Ger.), v. intr. and tr. A³'us-blut-e²n. To bleed, also to cease bleeding. [A, 315.]—**Das Leben a.** To bleed to death. [A, 315.]

AUSBRECHEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A³'us-bre²ch²-e²n. 1. (Tr.) to vomit up. [A, 315.] 2. (Intr.) to break out (said of eruptive diseases). [A, 315.]—**A'd.** Eruptive. [L, 43.]

AUSBREITUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-brit-ung. Extension, ramification, diffusion. [A, 315.]—**A'sfähigkeit.** Diffusibility. [A, 315.]

AUSBRENNEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-bre^{2}n-ne^{2}n. 1. To cauterize. [A, 315.] 2. To cleanse by fire; to burn, with a view of destroying adventitious matter and obtaining the incombustible matter pure. [B, 48.]

AUSBRUCH (Ger.), n. A^3'us-bruch^2. 1. A breaking out, an eruption. [A, 315.] 2. Wine made without pressing the grapes (said of Hungarian wine). [A, 315.]

AUSBRÜTEN, AUSBRÜTUNG (Ger.), n's. A^3'us-bru^{6}t-e^{2}n, -ung. Incubation. [A, 315.]

AUSBRUNSTEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-brunst-e^{2}n. To cease rutting. [A, 315.]

AUSBUCHTUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-buch^{2}t-ung. A crinkling. [A, 315.]—**Hintere A. der Grosshirnblase.** The posterior cephalic vesicle. [I, 10; K.]—**Untere A. des Ventriculi quarti.** The inferior fovea of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [I, 10; K.]

AUSCULT, v. tr. and intr. A^{4}s-ku^{3}lt'. See AUSCULTATE.

AUSCULTATE, v. tr. and intr. A^{4}s'ku^{3}lt-at. Lat., *auscultare.* Fr., *ausculter.* Ger., *auscultiren, auskultiren.* To examine by auscultation (*q. v.*), to practise auscultation. [D.]

AUSCULTATION, n. A^{4}s-ku^{3}lt-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *auscultatio* (from *auscultare,* to listen to). Fr., *auscultation.* Ger., *Auscultation, Auskultation.* It., *ascoltazione.* Sp., *auscultación.* The art, process, or method of listening to the sounds produced within the body, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the organs or parts so examined as to health or disease.—**A. à distance** (Fr.). See *Mediate a.*—**A. cadavérique** [Piorry]. Experimental mediate a. of the lungs of a cadaver, exposed by removing the chest-wall, for the purpose, apparently, of enabling the observer to distinguish between the sounds heard when the stethoscope is applied under such conditions and those which are really due to respiration. [L, 82.]—**A. plessimétrique** (Fr.). A method of a. in which the examiner applies his ear to one part of the patient's chest or abdomen and taps another part with his fingers; only very gentle tapping is said to be required, so that pain and muscular contraction are avoided. [A. Ruault, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," July 1, 1887, p. 419.]—**A'srohr** (Ger.), **A'sröhre** (Ger.). See STETHOSCOPE.—**A. transauriculaire** (Fr.). A method of examining the ear by a., to ascertain the situation of disease in the organ. A piece of tubing extends from the ear of the patient to that of the observer, and communicates with an inflation apparatus. A vibrating tuning-fork is held near the patient's head, and the conduction of sound under different degrees of pressure upon the patient's tympanum (which pressure is shut off from the observer's ear by a valve in the tube) may thus be observed. [Gellé, "Tribune méd.," May 7, 1882, p. 223.]—**A.-tube.** Fr., *tube d'a.* Ger., *A'sröhre.* It., *tubo d'ascoltazione.* Sp., *tubo de auscultación.* See STETHOSCOPE and *Three-limbed a.*-TUBE.—**Cephalic a., Cerebral a.** Fr., *a. céphalique.* An auscultatory examination of the head with a view to ascertain the existence of abnormal circulatory sounds. [J. Fisher, "Med. Mag.," Sept., 1833; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," xiii, p. 289 (L).]—**Immediate a.** Fr., *a. immédiate.* Ger., *unmittelbare A.* A. by the direct application of the ear, without the aid of a stethoscope or any other instrument. [A, 385.]—**Mediate a.** Fr., *a. médiate.* Ger., *mittelbare A.* A. with the aid of a stethoscope. [Laennec (A, 385).]—**Obstetric a.** Fr., *a. obstétricale.* Ger., *geburtshülfliche A.* A. of the gravid uterus or of the abdomen during pregnancy, with reference to the sounds of the fœtal heart and the murmurs to be heard in the uterus, the placenta, the umbilical cord, the arteries of the abdominal wall, etc.—**Vocal a.** A. of the sounds of the voice as transmitted through the wall of the chest. [D, 1.]

AUSCULTATOR, n. A^{4}s'ku^{3}lt-a-to^{2}r. Fr., *ausculteur.* Ger., *Auscultator, Auscultant.* One who practises or is skilled in auscultation. [D.]

AUSCULTATORY, adj. A^{4}s-ku^{3}lt-a^{2}t-o-ri^2. Ger., *auscultatorisch.* Pertaining to or ascertained by auscultation.—**A. percussion.** See under PERCUSSION.

AUSDAMPFEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-da^{3}mpf-e^{2}n. To evaporate. [A, 315.]

AUSDÄMPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-dampf-e^{2}n. To steam, to evaporate. [L, 30, 46.]

AUSDAMPFUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-da^{3}mpf-ung. Exhalation, perspiration. [M, 6.]—**Unmerkliche A.** Insensible perspiration. [M, 6.]

AUSDÄMPFUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-dampf-ung. Evaporation. [A, 315.]

AUSDÄRMEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-darm-e^{3}n. To eviscerate. [L, 46.]

AUSDAUERND (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-da^3-u-e^{2}rnd. In botany, perennial, evergreen. [A, 315; B, 198.]

AUSDEHNBAR (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-dan-ba^{3}r. Expansible, extensible, dilatable. [B, 22; L, 43.]—**A'keit.** Expansibility. [M, 6.]

AUSDEHNER (Ger.), n. A^3'us-dan-e^{2}r. A dilator. [L, 46.]

AUSDEHNSAM (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-dan-za^{3}m. Expansible. [L, 43.]—**A'keit.** Expansibility (said of gases). [B, 48.]

AUSDEHNUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-dan-ung. Extension, distension, expansion, dilatation. [B.]—**A. des Herzens.** The diastole of the heart. [L, 46.]—**A'skoëffizient.** The co-efficient of expansion. [B, 49.]—**A'skraft.** A dilating or expanding force. [B.]—**A'svermögen.** Expansibility, distensibility. [L, 46.]—**A'swerkzeug.** A dilating apparatus, a speculum. [A, 315.]—**Körperliche A.** Cubical expansion. [B, 22.]—**Körperlicher A'skoëffizient.** The co-efficient of cubical expansion. [B, 22.]—**Längena'.** Linear expansion. [B, 22.]—**Längena'skoëffizient.** The co-efficient of linear expansion. [B, 49.]—**Relative A., Scheinbare A.** See *Apparent* EXPANSION.—**Sehnige A.** An aponeurosis. [L, 80.]

AUSDORREN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-dor-re^{2}n. To be dried up, parched, withered; as a n., desiccation, withering, the drying up of plants from too great heat. [A, 315; B, 198.]

AUSDÖRREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-du^{5}r-re^{2}n. To dry, parch, wither; as a n., desiccation (in the active sense). [L, 46, 80.]

AUSDRÜCKEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-dru^{6}k-e^{2}n. To express, strain, squeeze out. [L, 80.]

AUSDRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-dru^{6}k-ung. Expression, straining. [A, 315.]

AUSDUFTEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-duft-e^{2}n. To exhale, evaporate (in the passive sense). [A, 315.]

AUSDÜFTEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-du^{6}ft-e^{2}n. To exhale (in the passive sense). [A, 315.]

AUSDUFTUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-duft-ung. Exhalation. [A, 315.]

AUSDUNST (Ger.), n. A^3'us-dunst. Vapor, exhalation, perspiration. [A, 315.]

AUSDUNSTBAR (Ger.), **AUSDÜNSTBAR** (Ger.), adj's. A^3'us-dunst-ba^{3}r, -du^{6}nst-ba^{3}r. Vaporizable, perspirable, transpirable. [A, 315.]

AUSDUNSTEN (Ger.), **AUSDÜNSTEN** (Ger.), v's tr. To exhale. [J.]

AUSDÜNSTUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-du^{6}nst-ung. Exhalation, transpiration, evaporation, effluvium. [B; J; L.]—**Ansteckende A.** A contagium. [A, 315.]—**A'sbefördernd.** Perspiratory. [K.]—**A'skrankheit.** A contagious or infectious disease. [L, 80.]—**A'smass.** See *A'smesser.*—**A'smaterie.** Perspirable matter, matter excreted by the perspiration. [L, 80.]—**A'smesser.** An atmidometer. [B, 48.]—**A'sstoff.** An effluvium. [L, 80.]—**Merkbare A.** Sensible perspiration. [K.]—**Unmerkliche A.** Insensible perspiration. [K.]—**Unterdrückte A., Verhinderte A.** Obstructed or suppressed perspiration. [L, 43.]—**Zurückgehaltene A'smaterie.** Retained perspiratory matter. [L, 80.]

AUSDUFTEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-duft-e^{2}n. To exhale, evaporate (in the passive sense). [L, 46.]

AUSDUFTUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-duft-ung. Exhalation. [A, 315.]

AUSEINANDERFAHREN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3-us-in-a^{3}nd'e^{2}r-fa^{3}r-e^{2}n. To diverge (said of rays of light); as a n., divergence. [L, 46.]—**A'd.** Divergent. [B, 198.]

AUSEINANDERGEBREITED (Ger.), adj. A^3-us-in-a^{3}nd'-e^{2}r-ge^2-brit-e^{2}t. Diffuse, diffused. [L, 43.]

AUSEINANDERGEHEN (Ger.), **AUSEINANDERLAUFEN** (Ger.), v's intr. A^3-us-in-a^{3}nd'e^{2}r-ga-he^{2}n, -la^3-uf-e^{2}n. See AUSEINANDERFAHREN.

AUSEINANDERSTEHEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3-us-in-a^{3}nd'e^{2}r-sta-he^{2}n. To stand apart; as a n., isolation, separation (as of the teeth). [L, 135.]—**A'd.** In botany, divergent. [B, 198.]

AUSEINANDERSTREBEND (Ger.), adj. A^3-us-in-a^{3}nd'e^{2}r-strab-e^{2}nd. In botany, diverging (as of the loculi of an anther). [B, 198.]

AUSEINANDERWEICHEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3-us-in-a^{3}nd'e^{2}r-vich^2-e^{2}n. To cause to suppurate, to suppurate; as a n., a product of suppuration, also a fragment of a broken bone. [L, 46, 80.]—**A'd.** In botany, *discedens* (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]

AUSEITERN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-it-e^{2}rn. To suppurate (with *sein*), to cease to suppurate (with *haben*); as a n., the cleansing of a suppurating surface. [L, 46.]

AUSERDA (Fr.), **AUSERDE** (Fr.), n's. O-se^{2}rd-a^3, -se^{2}rd. A popular name for the lucern in the province of Roussillon, France. [B, 38.]

AUSERON, n. A rare drug brought to Europe from Persia. [L, 109.]

AUSFAHREN (Ger.), n. A^3'us-fa^{3}r-e^{2}n. A cutaneous eruption. [G.]—**Rothes A.** See STROPHULUS.

AUSFALL (Ger.), n. A^3'us-fa^{3}l. A prolapse. [A, 315.]—**A'winkel.** The angle of reflection. [L, 52.]

AUSFALLEN (Ger.), v. intr. and tr. A^3'us-fa^{3}l-le^{2}n. To fall out, to shed or be shed (said of the hair, the teeth, etc.); as a refl. v. (*e. g., sich den Arm a.*), to suffer a dislocation; as a n., a falling out, shedding. [L, 46.]—**A'd.** In botany, *elabens* (said of the capillitium of the *Myxomycetes*). [B, 198.]

AUSFEGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-fag-e^{2}n. To purge by evacuation. [L, 46.]

AUSFLIESSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-fles-se^{2}n. To flow out, also to cease to flow; as a n., a flow, an emanation. [L, 46, 80.]

AUSFLUSS (Ger.), n. A^3'us-flus. A discharge, flow, emanation. [L, 46.]—**A'mangel.** See ARRHŒA.

AUSFRESSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-fre^{2}s-se^{2}n. To corrode. [A, 315.]

AUSFRIEREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-frer-e^{2}n. To condense a solution or a mixture of liquids (such as one of alcohol and water) by freezing. [B, 48.]

AUSFÜHREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-fu^{6}r-e^{2}n. To evacuate, purge. [L, 46.]—**A'd.** Excretory. [L, 43.]

AUSFÜHRGANG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-fu^{6}r-ga^{3}ng. An excretory duct. [L, 43.]—**A. der grossen Magendrüse.** The pancreatic duct. [L, 43.]

AUSFÜHRUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-fu^{6}r-ung. Evacuation, excretion. [L, 43, 46.]—**A'scanal, A'sgang, A'sgefäss, A'sröhrchen, A'sweg.** See AUSFÜHRGANG.

AUSFÜLLEN (Ger.), v. tr. A[3]'us-fu[6]l-le[2]n. To fill out. [L, 30.] —**A. der Zähne.** Plugging of the teeth. [L, 135.]

AUSFÜLLUNG (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-fu[6]l-lung. A filling, repletion. [L, 80.]—**A'sband.** An obturator ligament. [L, 80.]

AUSGÄHREN (Ger.), v. intr. A[3]'us-gar-e[2]n. To cease fermenting. [A, 315.]

AUSGANG (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-ga[3]ng. An outlet. [L, 43.]—**A's-mündung.** An opening of exit (*e. g.*, the pyloric orifice). [L, 80.]

AUSGÄSCHEN (Ger.), v. intr. A[3]'us-gash-en. See Ausgähren.

AUSGEARBEITET (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-a[3]rb-it-e[2]t. Elaborated. [A, 315.]

AUSGEBILDET (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-bi[2]ld-e[2]t. Finished; in botany, figurate (*figuratus*). [A, 315; B, 198.]

AUSGEBISSEN (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-bi[2]s-se[2]n. In botany, erose. [B, 198.]—**A.-gezähnt.** Eroso-dentate. [B, 198.]—**A.-wimperig.** Eroso-ciliate. [B, 198.]

AUSGEBLASENE (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-ge[2]-bla[3]z-e[2]n-e[2]. See Ecphysema.

AUSGEBREITET (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-brit-e[2]t. In botany, expanded (*expansus, extensus*), spreading (*patentissimus*). [B, 198.] —**Weit a.** Effusus. [B, 198.]

AUSGEBROCHENE (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-ge[2]-bro[3]ch[2]-e[2]n-e[2]. Vomited matter. [M, 6.]

AUSGEBUCHTIG (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-buch[2]t-i[2]g. Sinuous, tortuous. [L, 59.]

AUSGEDEHNT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-dant. Extended, extensive; in botany, protended. [L, 46, 80.]—**A'sein.** The state of being distended. [L, 50.]

AUSGEFRESSEN (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-fre[2]s-se[2]n. In botany, eroded (*erosus, exesus*). [B, 198.]—**A.-gezähnt.** Eroso-dentate. [B, 198.]

AUSGEFÜLLT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-fu[6]lt. In botany, filled (*farctus*). [L, 46.]

AUSGEFURCHT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-furch[2]t. In botany, *exaratus* (*q. v.*). [B. 198.]

AUSGEGRABEN (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-gra[3]b-e[2]n. In botany, *exsculptus* (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]

AUSGEHEND (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ga-he[2]nd. In botany, terminating. [L, 46.]

AUSGEHÖHLT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-hu[5]lt. In botany, excavated, canaliculate, striate, sinuate. [A, 315; L, 43.]

AUSGEHUNGERT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-hung-e[2]rt. Starved. [A, 315.]

AUSGEHUSTETE (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-ge[2]-hust-e[2]t-e[2]. Expectorated matter. [L, 80.]

AUSGEKERBT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-ke[2]rbt. In botany, crenate, serrated. [L, 46.]

AUSGEKÖHTET (Ger.). adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-ku[5]t-e[2]t. In veterinary medicine, dislocated. [L, 46.]

AUSGELADEN (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-la[3]d-e[2]n. Discharged (said of an electric machine). [B, 22.]

AUSGELAUGT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-la[3]-ugt. Lixiviated. [B, 48.]

AUSGELEERT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-lart. Passed, expelled (by the bowels). [A, 355.]

AUSGERANDET (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-ra[3]nd-e[2]t. In botany, emarginate. [B, 198.]—**A.-angewachsen.** *Emarginato-annexus.* [B, 198.]—**Spitz-a.** Acutely emarginate. [B, 198.]—**Stumpf-a.** Obtusely emarginate. [B, 198.]

AUSGERECKT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-re[2]kt. In botany, *porrectus* (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]

AUSGESCHIEDEN (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-shed-e[2]n. Excreted. [B, 198.]

AUSGESCHNITTEN (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-shni[2]t-te[2]n. In botany, excised (*excisus*). [B, 198.]

AUSGESCHWEIFT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-shwift. In botany, repand. [B, 198.]

AUSGESPERRT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us ge[2]-spe[2]rt. In botany, divaricate. [B, 198.]

AUSGESPIEENE (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-ge[2]-spe-e[2]n-e[2]. Expectorated matter. [L, 50.]

AUSGESPREITZT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-spritzt. See Ausgesperrt.

AUSGESPRENGE (Ger.), **AUSGESPRENGTE** (Ger.), n's. A[3]'us-ge[2]-spre[2]ng-e[2], -te[2]. See Strophulus.

AUSGESTÄUBT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-stoibt. In botany, *defloratus* (*q. v.*—said of an anther). [B, 198.]

AUSGESTOCHEN (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-sto[3]ch[2]-e[2]n. In botany, scrobiculate. [B, 198.]

AUSGESTOPFT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-sto[2]pft. In botany, filled (*farctus*). [B, 198.]

AUSGESTOSSENE (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-ge[2]-sto[3]s-se[2]n-e[2]. Expelled matter. [L, 50.]

AUSGESTRECKT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-stre[2]kt. In botany, porrect (*porrectus*). [L, 46.]

AUSGETRAGEN (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-tra[3]g-e[2]n. Mature, carried to full term (said of a fœtus).

AUSGETRETEN (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-tre[2]t-e[2]n. Extravasated. [L, 43.]

AUSGETRIEBENE (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-ge[2]-treb-e[2]n-e[2]. See Ausgestossene.

AUSGETROCKNET (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-tro[2]k-ne[2]t. Desiccated; in botany, *aridus, arescens.* [B, 198.]

AUSGEWACHSEN (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-va[3]ch[2]s-e[2]n. Full-grown; in chemistry, crystallized. [A, 315.]

AUSGEWANDERT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-va[3]nd-e[2]rt. Wandering, migrating (lit., having wandered). [A, 315.]

AUSGEWORFENE (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-ge[2]-vo[3]rf-e[2]n-e[2]. Expectorated or vomited matter. [A, 315.]

AUSGEZACKT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-tza[3]kt. In botany, crenated. [L, 43.]

AUSGEZWICKT (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-ge[2]-tzwi[2]kt. In botany, emarginate. [B, 198; L, 46.]

AUSGIESSUNG (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-ges-sung. Effusion. [A, 315.]

AUSGISCHEN (Ger.), v. intr. A[3]'us-gi[2]sh-e[2]n. See Ausgähren.

AUSGLÜHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A[3]'us-glu[6]-he[2]n. To anneal. [A, 315.]

AUSGLÜHUNG (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-glu[6]-hung. Ignition, annealing. [A, 315.]

AUSGURGELN (Ger.), v. tr. A[3]'us-gurg-e[2]ln. To gargle, to cleanse by gargling. [A, 315.]

AUSGUSS (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-gus. Effusion. [A, 315.]

AUSHAAREN (Ger.), v. intr. and tr. A[3]'us-ha[3]r-e[2]n. To lose hair, to epilate. [A, 315.]

AUSHÄREN (Ger.), v. tr. A[3]'us-har-e[2]n. See Aushaaren.

AUSHARNEN (Ger.), v. intr. A[3]'us-ha[3]rn-e[2]n. To pass urine. [A, 315.]

AUSHAUCH (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-ha[3]-uch[2]. An expiration, exhalation, fume. [A, 215.]

AUSHAUCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A[3]'us-ha[3]-uch[2]-e[2]n. To expire, exhale; as a n., expiration, exhalation. [A, 315.]—**A'd.** Expiratory, exhalent. [A, 355; B, 198.]

AUSHAUEN (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-ha[3]-u-e[2]n. Excision. [L, 43.]

AUSHEBUNG (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-hab-ung. A drawing off with a siphon (as of the contents of the stomach). [L, 57.]

AUSHECKEN (Ger.), v. tr. A[3]'us-he[2]k-e[2]n. To hatch. [A, 315.]

AUSHEILEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A[3]'us-hil-e[2]n. To cure, to be cured. [L, 46.]

AUSHEIMISCH (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-him-i[2]sh. Exotic. [L, 43.]

AUSHÖHLUNG (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-hu[5]l-ung. An excavation, hollow, cavity, fossa. [L, 80.]

AUSHUNGERN (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-hung-e[2]rn. Abstinence from food. [L, 80.]

AUSHUSTEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A[3]'us-hust-e[2]n. To cough up, expectorate; also (intr.) to cease coughing; as a n., expectoration. [A, 355; L, 46.]

AUSINO, n. A Languedoc name for the nut of the *Quercus ilex*. [B, 121.]

AUSKEGELN (Ger.), v. tr. A[3]'us-kag-e[2]ln. In veterinary medicine, to dislocate. [A, 315.]

AUSKEIMEN (Ger.), v. intr. A[3]'us-kim-e[2]n. To germinate, sprout (with *sein*), to cease germinating (with *haben*). [L, 46.]

AUSKERNEN (Ger.), v. tr. A[3]'us-ke[2]rn-e[2]n. To enucleate. [L, 43.]

AUSKERNUNG (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-ke[2]rn-ung. Enucleation. [L, 43.]

AUSKINDERN (Ger.), v. intr. A[3]'us-ki[2]nd-e[2]rn. To cease bearing children. [L, 46.]

AUSKITTEN (Ger.), v. tr. A[3]'us-ki[2]t-te[2]n. To lute. [L, 46.]

AUSKOCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A[3]'us-koch[2]-e[2]n. To boil out, to extract by boiling. [L, 46, 80.]

AUSKÖTHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A[3]'us-ku[5]t-e[2]n. To sprain or dislocate (in veterinary practice, said of the fetlock joint). [A, 315.]

AUSKRÄNKELN (Ger.), v. intr. A[3]'us-kre[2]n[2]k-e[2]ln. To cease to be sickly. [A, 315.]

AUSKRATZUNG (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-kra[3]tz-ung. Erasion, curetting.

AUSKULTANT (Ger.), n. A[3]-us-kult-a[3]nt'. See Auscultator.

AUSKULTATION (Ger.), n. A[3]-us-kult-a-tse-on'. See Auscultation.

AUSKULTATORISCH (Ger.), adj. A[3]-us-kult-a[3]-to'ri[2]sh. See Auscultatory.

AUSKULTIREN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A[3]-us-kult-e're[2]n. See Auscultate.

AUSKURIREN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A[3]'us-kur-e-re[2]n. See Ausheilen.

AUSLADEN (Ger.), v. tr. A[3]'us-la[3]d-en. To discharge (*e. g.*, an electrical machine). [B.]

AUSLADER (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-la[3]d-e[2]r. In electro-physics, a discharger. [B, 22.]

AUSLÄNDISCH (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-land-i[2]sh. Exotic. [L, 43, 46.]

AUSLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. A[3]'us-la[3]-uf-e[2]nd. In botany, excurrent. [B, 198.]

AUSLAUFER (Ger.), n. A[3]'us-la[3]-uf-e[2]r. A process (in the anatomical sense). [J.]

AUSLÄUFER (Ger.), n. A^3'us-loif-e^{2}r. In botany, a branch which sends down adventitious roots; a stolon, or runner; a flagellum. [B, 198.]—**A'artig.** Flagelliform. [B, 198.]—**A'treibend.** *Flagelliferus.* [B, 198.]

AUSLAUGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-la^3-ug-e^{2}n. To lixiviate, to extract; as a n., lixiviation, extraction. [B, 48.]—**Kontinuirliches A., Systematisches A.** See *Continuous* EXTRACTION.

AUSLEEREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-lar-e^{2}n. To empty, evacuate, drain; in veterinary medicine, to drench. [L, 46, 80.]—**A'd.** Evacuant. [L, 80.]

AUSLEERUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-lar-ung. Evacuation, excretion. [K.]—**A'smittel.** An evacuant, a purgative. [L, 46.]—**A's-organ.** An excretory organ. [A, 255.]—**A'sstoff.** Excrementitious matter. [A, 255.]—**Uebermässige A.** Depletion. [A, 255.]

AUSLÖFFELN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-lu^{5}f-fe^{2}ln. To remove with a spoon. [E.]

AUSLÖFFELUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-lu^{5}f-fe^{2}l-ung. Erasion, curetting. [L, 57.]

AUSLÖSCHUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-lu^{5}sh-ung. Obliteration, extinction. [A, 315 : L, 80.]

AUSLÖSEMESSER (Ger.), n. A^3'us-lu^{5}s-e^2-me^{2}s-se^{2}r. A knife for excision. [L, 43.]

AUSLÖSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-lu^{5}s-e^{2}n. To disarticulate. [L, 46.]—**Sich a'd.** See *Ausfallend*, under AUSFALLEN.

AUSLÖSUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-lu^{5}s-ung. Detachment, disarticulation. [L, 46.]—**A'shypothese.** See *Avalanche* THEORY.

AUSLÜFTEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-lu^{6}ft-e^{2}n. To aerate, ventilate. [J ; L, 80.]

AUSLÜFTUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-lu^{6}ft-ung. Aeration, ventilation. [J ; L, 50.]

AUSMACHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-ma^{3}ch^2-e^{2}n. To blanch (said of almonds). [A, 315.]

AUSMAGERN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'us-ma^{3}g-e^{2}rn. To cause to grow lean, to become emaciated. [L, 46.]

AUSMEISSELN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-mis-se^{2}ln. To chisel out. [A, 315.]

AUSMERGELN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-me^{2}rg-e^{2}ln. To make lean, exhaust, enervate, impoverish. [L, 46.]

AUSMESSUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-me^{2}s-sung. Mensuration. [A, 255.]

AUSNEHMUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-nam-ung. Extraction. [L, 80.]

AUSPINSELN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-pi^{2}ns-e^{2}ln. To pencil out a microscopic preparation. [B.]

AUSPRESSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-pre^{2}s-se^{2}n. To express, squeeze out, crush; as a n., expression. [A, 255 ; L, 135.]

AUSPRESSER (Ger.), n. A^3'us-pre^{2}s-se^{2}r. An expressing apparatus.—**A. des Harns.** See DETRUSOR *urinæ.*

AUSPROBEN (Ger.), **AUSPRÜFEN** (Ger.), v's tr. A^3'us-prob-e^{2}n, -pru^{6}f-e^{2}n. To assay. [L, 46.]

AUSRANDUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-ra^{3}nd-ung. Emargination. [B, 198.]

AUSRANGIREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-ra^{3}ng-e-re^{2}n. To garble. [A, 315]

AUSRANKEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-ra^{3}n^{2}k-e^{2}n. To spread by tendrils. [A, 315.]

AUSRAUCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-ra^3-uch^2-e^{2}n. 1. To smoke out, to expose to smoke. 2. To vaporize. [B ; L, 46.]

AUSRÄUCHERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-roich^2-e^{2}rn. To fumigate; as a n., fumigation. [B, 270 ; L, 43, 46.]

AUSRÄUMUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-roim-ung. An evacuation, emptying (as of the axillary space). [E. Küster, "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," Mar. 12, 1887, p. 193.]

AUSRÄUSPERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-roisp-e^{2}rn. To hawk up; as a n., expectoration. [L, 46, 80.]

AUSREINIGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-rin-i^{2}g-e^{2}n. To purify, to purge. [L, 46.]—**A'd.** Purifying, purgative. [A, 255.]

AUSREINIGUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-rin-ig-ung. Purification, purgation. [L, 80.]

AUSREISSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-ris-se^{2}n. To extract; as a n., extraction, evulsion. [L, 43, 46, 80.]

AUSRENKEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-re^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}n. To sprain, wrench, dislocate; as a n., a sprain, a dislocation. [L, 43, 46.]

AUSRENKUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-re^{2}n^{2}k-ung. A sprain, a dislocation. [L, 46, 80.]

AUSREUTER (Ger.), n. A^3'us-roit-e^{2}r. The impurities of grain, separated by sifting, etc. [B, 270.]

AUSRIESSELN (Ger.), n. A^3'us-res-se^{2}ln. A flow. [L, 80.]

AUSRINGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-ri^{2}ng-e^{2}n. 1. To express. 2. To dislocate. [A, 315 ; E.]

AUSRÖCHELN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-ru^{5}ch^2-e^{2}ln. To cease rattling (in the throat). [A. 315.]

AUSROTTBAR (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-ro^{3}t-ba^{3}r. Eradicable. [A, 315.]

AUSROTTEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-ro^{3}t-te^{2}n. To eradicate, extirpate; as a n., extirpation. [L, 80.]

AUSROTTUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-ro^{3}t-tung. Extirpation, eradication. [L, 46.]—**A'sblattern.** Cow-pox. [L, 80.]—**A'smesser.** An extirpating knife. [L, 135.]—**A'spocken.** Cow-pox. [A, 315.]

AUSRÜLPSEN (Ger.), n. A^3'us-ru^{6}lps-e^{2}n. Eructation. [L, 80.]

AUSRUPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-rupf-e^{2}n. To pluck; as a n., deplumation. [A, 315.]—**A. der Haare.** Epilation. [L, 43.]

AUSSAAT (Ger.), n. A^3'us-za^{3}t. A sowing (of seed). [B, 198.]

AUSSÄGUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-zag-ung. A sawing out. [A, 315.]

AUSSAIGERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-za^3-i^{2}g-e^{2}rn. To filter. [A, 315.]

AUSSALBEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-za^{3}lb-e^{2}n. To anoint. [A, 315.]

AUSSALZEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-za^{3}ltz-e^{2}n. To precipitate a dissolved substance by adding to the solution a salt which, being readily soluble, withdraws from the first substance the liquid required for its solution. [B, 270.]

AUSSANELLO, AUSSANO, n's. Languedoc names for the fruit of the *Solanum esculentum.* [B, 121.]

AUSSATZ (Ger.), n. A^3'us-za^{3}tz. Leprosy; in plants, a state termed lepra; in sheep, scab, rot; in horses, tetter. [A, 315 ; B, 198 ; G.]—**Abendländischer A.** See LEPRA *occidentalis.*—**Allgemeiner A.** See LEPRA *universalis.*—**A'bacillus.** See BACILLUS *lepræ.*—**A'flecken.** See *Macular* LEPROSY.—**A'haus.** See LEPROSERY.—**Dunkler A.** See LEPRA *nigricans.*—**Griechischer A.** Lepra Græcorum. [L, 43.] See PSORIASIS.—**Knolliger A.** See *Tubercular* LEPROSY.—**Lombardischer A.** See PELLAGRA.—**Morgenländischer A.** See LEPRA *orientalis.*—**Mosaischer A.** See LEPROSY.—**Räudiger A.** Scabby leprosy. [G.] See LEPROSY.—**Schuppiger A.** See LEPRA *squamosa.*—**Schwarzfleckiger A., Schwarzgefleckter A.** See LEPRA *maculosa nigra.*—**Schwarzlicher A.** See LEPRA *nigricans.*—**Wahrer A.** See LEPROSY.—**Weisser A.** See *White* LEPROSY.—**Weissgefleckter A., Weisshaarichter A.** See MORPHŒA *alba.*

AUSSÄTZIG (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-zatz-i^{2}g. Leprous. [L, 43.]

AUSSÄUERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-zoi-e^{2}rn. To neutralize (an acid substance). [A, 315.]

AUSSAUGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-za^3-ug e^{2}n. To suck out, to exhaust. [A, 315 ; B, 48.]

AUSSÄUGEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'us-zoig-e^{2}n. 1. (Tr.) to suckle for the full time. 2. (Intr.) to stop suckling. [A, 315.]

AUSSAUGER (Ger.), n. A^3'us-za^3-ug-e^{2}r. A parasitic plant. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHABEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-sha^{3}b-e^{2}n. To scrape out. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHÄLEN (Ger.); v. tr. A^3'us-shal-e^{2}n. To decorticate, blanch (almonds), enucleate; as a n., enucleation, decortication. [L, 46, 80.]

AUSSCHALTUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-sha^{3}lt-ung. In experimental physiology, the elimination of a disturbing influence. [K, 16.] See under DÉSINTERCALATION.

AUSSCHÄLUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-shal-ung. Enucleation. [B.]

AUSSCHÄUMEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'us-shoim-e^{2}n. 1. (Tr.) to throw up in the form of foam. 2. (Intr.) to cease foaming. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHEIDEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-shid-e^{2}n. To excrete. [L, 80.]—**A'd.** Excretory. [L, 46.]

AUSSCHEIDUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-shid-ung. Excretion. [L, 80.]—**A'sorgan.** An excretory organ. [L, 80.]—**A'sstrom.** See *Secretion* CURRENT.

AUSSCHIESSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-shes-se^{2}n. To germinate. [L, 46.]

AUSSCHLAG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-shla^{3}g. 1. Germination. [A, 315.] 2. A rash, an exanthem. [G.] 3. In veterinary medicine, farcy. [L, 46.] 4. In the manufacture of soap, nitre, and potash, the lixiviated ash. [B, 48.]—**A'milbe.** The itch-mite. [L, 43.] See SARCOPTES *scabiei.*—**A'schuppig.** Ramentaceous. [B, 198.]—**A'sbeule.** An eruptive boil. [L, 80.]—**A'sfieber.** An eruptive fever. [L, 80.]—**A'skrankheit.** An eruptive disease. [B, 49.]—**A'sschmerz.** Exanthematous rheumatism. [L, 80.]—**A's-schuppe.** A scale. [B, 198 ; L, 80.] See RAMENTUM and SQUAMA.—**A'swinkel.** The angle made by the indicating needle of a balance with the perpendicular when there is a small excess of weight in one of the pans. [B, 22.]—**Blasena'.** Pemphigus.—**Feueriger A.** Eczema. [L, 80.]—**Flechtenartiger A.** Lichen. [L, 80.]—**Hauta'.** See A. (2d def.)—**Hirsenähnlicher A.** See CERCHNASMUS.—**Hitziger A.** An acute exanthem. [A, 355.]

AUSSCHLAGEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-shla^{3}g-e^{2}n. To break out (said of diseases); as a n., efflorescence, the time of budding of leaves. [A, 315 ; B, 198.]—**A'lehre.** Exanthematology. [L, 43.]

AUSSCHLEUDERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-shloid-e^{2}rn. To subject to the action of centrifugal force by rapid rotation (in order to separate liquids of different densities, or solids from liquids). [B, 270.]

AUSSCHLIESSUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-shles-sung. Excision. [L, 43.]

AUSSCHLUCKEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-shluk-e^{2}n. To cease hiccoughing. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHMAUCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-shma^3-uch^2-e^{2}n. To fumigate. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHMELZEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-shme^{2}ltz-e^{2}n. To purify by melting. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHMOREN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-shmor-e^{2}n. To extract by stewing. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHNAUBEN (Ger.), **AUSSCHNAUFEN** (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-shna^3-ub-e^{2}n, -uf-e^{2}n. To blow, pant, puff, snort. [A. 315.]

AUSSCHNAUZEN (Ger.), n. A^3'us-shna^3-utz-e^{2}n. The act of blowing the nose. [L, 80.]

AUSSCHNÄUZEN (Ger.), v. refl. (*sich a.*). A^3'us-shnoitz-e^{2}n. To blow the nose. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHNEIDEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-shnid-e^{2}n. To excise; in veterinary medicine, to castrate; as a n., excision, castration. [L, 46, 80.]

AUSSCHNEIDER (Ger.), n. A^3'us-shnid-e^{2}r. In veterinary medicine, a gelder. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHNEIDUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-shnid-ung. Excision. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHNITT (Ger.), n. A^3'us-shni^{2}t. 1. A notch. [A, 355.] 2. Excision. [A, 315.] 3. In botany, see EXCISURA.—**Beutelförmiger A. des Cerebellums.** See *Posterior* NOTCH *of the cerebellum.*—**Drossela'.** The incisura jugularis; the notch in the occipital bone which forms the posterior and middle portions of the posterior jugular foramen. [L, 31.]—**Halbcirkelförmiger A., Halbmondförmiger A.** A semilunar notch. [A, 355.]—**Hinterer A. des Cerebellums.** See *Posterior* NOTCH *of the cerebellum.*—**Schlüsselbeina'.** The clavicular notch; that surface of the sternum which articulates with the clavicle. [L, 31.]

AUSSCHÖPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-shu^{5}pf-e^{2}n. To drain, exhaust; as a n., exhaustion. [A, 450.]

AUSSCHOSSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-sho^{3}s-se^{2}n. To sprout. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHRÖPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-shru^{5}pf-e^{2}n. To draw out by scarification or with cupping-glasses. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHWÄREN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-shwar-e^{2}n. To suppurate, to break down by suppuration; also to cease suppurating; as a n., a melting away by suppuration. [A, 301, 315.]

AUSSCHWEFELN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-shwe^{2}f-e^{2}ln. To fumigate or impregnate with sulphur. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHWEISSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-shwis-se^{2}n. To treat by sweating. [L, 46.]

AUSSCHWELLEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-shwe^{2}l-le^{2}n. To swell out. [A, 315.]

AUSSCHWITZEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'us-shwi^{2}tz-e^{2}n. 1. (Tr.) to exude, sweat out, discharge by perspiration. 2. (Intr.) to cease sweating or exuding. [L, 46.] 3. As a n., see AUSSCHWITZUNG.

AUSSCHWITZUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-shwi^{2}tz-ung. Exudation, sweating. [A, 315.]

AUSSEE (Ger.), n. A^3'us-za. A place in the Styrian Salzkammergut, near Selzthal, resorted to for its fine climate, its salt springs, and its establishments for hydro-therapeutics, inhalation, the milk-cure, whey-cure, herb-cure, etc. [L, 57.]

AUSSEICHEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-zich^2-e^{2}n. To pass urine. [A, 315.]

AUSSEIHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-zi-he^{2}n. To filter. [A, 315.]

AUSSENFALTE (Ger.), n. A^3'us-se^{2}n-fa^{3}lt-e^2. A term applied by His to the amniotic fold in its early stage. [H.]—**Vordere A.** A term applied by His to the first-formed part of the amnion, in the shape of a fold lying outside the fold formed by the head, which latter he calls the *vordere Kopffalte.* [H.]

AUSSENHAUT (Ger.), n. A^3'us-se^{2}n-ha^3-ut. The tunica exterior of mosses. [B, 198.]

AUSSENKELCH (Ger.), n. A^3'us-se^{2}n-ke^{2}lch^2. In botany, an involucre, a calyculus. [B, 49, 270.]

AUSSENRINDE (Ger.), n. A^3'us-se^{2}n-ri^{2}nd-e^2. Outer bark. [B, 35.]

AUSSENSCHEIDE (Ger.), n. A^3'us-se^{2}n-shid-e^2. An outer sheath. [L, 59.]

AUSSENWAND (Ger.), n. A^3'us-se^{2}n-va^{3}nd. The outer wall (of a cell or a fruit). [B, 198.]

AUSSENWINKEL (Ger.), n. A^3'us-se^{2}n-vi^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}l. An external angle. [A, 315.]—**A'blatt.** An infra-axillary leaf; a branch-leaf springing from the origin of the branch. [B, 198.]—**A'ständig.** In botany, infra-axillary. [B, 198.]

AUSSENZÄHNIG (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-se^{2}n-tzan-i^{2}g. Having the teeth external (said of mosses [*musci ectopogoni*]). [B, 198.]

AUSSENZONE (Ger.), n. A^3'us-se^{2}n-tzon-e^2. His's term for a crescentic region at the fore and outer part of the transparent area of the blastoderm, at which the separation of the epiblast from the hypoblast is most complete. [A, 8.]

AUSSERACHSELSTÄNDIG (Ger.), **AUSSERGABELSTÄNDIG** (Ger.), adj's. A^3-us-se^{2}r-a^{3}ch^{2}s'e^{2}l-stand-i^{2}g, -ga^{3}b'e^{2}l-stand-i^{2}g. In botany, extra-alary (*subramealis, extrafurcalis*). [B, 198.]

AUSSERKOMMEND (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-se^{2}r-ko^{3}m-me^{2}nd. Adventitious. [L, 44.]

AUSSERSICHSEIN (Ger.), n. A^3'us-se^{2}r-zi^{2}ch^2-zin. Ecstasy. [L, 80.]

AUSSERWESENTLICH (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-se^{2}r-vaz-e^{2}nt-li^{2}ch^2. Non-essential (said of those parts of a flower [the calyx, corolla, etc.] which are not directly concerned in fructification). [B, 198.]

AUSSERWINKELSTÄNDIG (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-se^{2}r-vi^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}l-stand-i^{2}g. In botany, extra-axillary. [B, 198.]

AUSSERZELLIG (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-se^{2}r-tze^{2}l-li^{2}g. Extracellular. [B, 198.]

AUSSETZEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'us-ze^{2}tz-e^{2}n. 1. (Tr.) to expose (to an influence, like cold). 2. (Intr.) to cease, intermit (said of the pulse and of fevers). 3. As a n., exposure, also intermittence. [L, 46, 80.]—**A'd.** Intermittent. [L, 135.]

AUSSETZUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-ze^{2}tz-ung. A pause, intermission. [A, 315.]

AUSSICHTEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-zi^{2}ch^{2}t-e^{2}n. To sift, winnow, garble. [A, 315.]

AUSSIEBEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-zeb-e^{2}n. See AUSSICHTEN.

AUSSIEDEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'us-zed-e^{2}n. 1. (Tr.) to boil, boil out. [L, 46.] 2. (Tr.) to purify a surface of gold or silver by boiling with nitric acid or an alkaline mixture. [B, 48.] 3. (Intr.) to cease boiling. [A, 315.]

AUSSOMMERN (Ger.), **AUSSÖMMERN** (Ger.), v's tr. A^3'us-zo^{3}m-me^{2}rn, -zu^{5}m-me^{2}rn. See AUSSONNEN.

AUSSONDERN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-zo^{3}nd-e^{2}rn. To excrete. [A, 315.]

AUSSONDERUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-zo^{3}nd-e^{2}r-ung. Excretion, also material excreted. [B, 198; L, 30, 46.]—**A'skrankheit.** An eccritical disease. [A, 355.]—**A'slehre.** The doctrine of eccrisis (*q. v.*). [L, 43.]—**A'sorgan.** An excretory organ. [L, 46.]

AUSSONNEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-zo^{3}n-ne^{2}n. To expose to the sun. [A, 315.]

AUSSPANNEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-spa^{3}n-ne^{2}n. To stretch, extend, distend. [A, 315.]

AUSSPANNER (Ger.), n. A^3'us-spa^{3}n-ne^{2}r. An extensor muscle. [L, 80.]

AUSSPANNUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-spa^{3}n-nung. Extension, distension. [L, 80.]

AUSSPEIEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-spi-e^{2}n. To spit up, expectorate, belch up, vomit up; as a n., spitting, expectoration, belching, vomiting. [A, 315, 355.]

AUSSPEIUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-spi-ung. Spitting, expectoration, etc. [A, 315.]

AUSSPEYEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-spi-e^{2}n. See AUSSPEIEN.

AUSSPRACHE (Ger.), n. A^3'us-spra^{3}ch^2-e^2. See ARTICULATION (5th def.).

AUSSPRINGEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'us-spri^{2}ng-e^{2}n. 1. (Tr.) to sprain, to dislocate. 2. (Intr.) to burst forth. 3. As a n., dehiscence, also a sprain or a dislocation. [L, 46, 80.]—**A'd.** Dehiscent. [L, 80.]

AUSSPRITZEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'us-spri^{2}tz-e^{2}n. 1. (Tr.) to syringe (*e. g.*, a wound). 2. (Intr.) to spout, to spurt. 3. As a n., see AUSSPRITZUNG. [L, 46.]

AUSSPRITZUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-spri^{2}tz-ung. Injection, emission, ejaculation. [L, 46, 80.]—**A'scanal, A'sgang.** An ejaculatory duct. [L, 80.]

AUSSPROSSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-spro^{3}s-se^{2}n. 1. Of plants, to appear as buds. 2. Of metals, to become oxidized, to swell up, to throw off jagged points (as molten silver does when rapidly cooled). [B.]

AUSSPRÖSSLING (Ger.), n. A^3'us-spru^{5}s-li^{2}ng. A shoot, a sprout. [A, 315.]

AUSSPROSSUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-spro^{3}s-sung. A budding. [L, 43.]

AUSSPRUDELN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-sprud-e^{2}ln. To bubble forth (said of springs). [A, 315.]

AUSSPRÜHEND (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-spru^6-he^{2}nd. In botany, *explosus* (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]

AUSSPRUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-sprung. Tinea of the face. [L, 80.]—**A'swinkel.** The angle of reflection. [L, 46.]—**Räudiger A.** Serpiginous tinea. [L, 80.]

AUSSPUCKEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-spuk-e^{2}n. To spit out, expectorate. [L, 46, 80.]

AUSSPÜLEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-spu^{6}l-e^{2}n. To wash out, to rinse; as a n., a rinsing, washing out. [A, 315.]

AUSSTILLEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-sti^{2}l-le^{2}n. To cease suckling. [A, 315.]

AUSSTOPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-sto^{3}pf-e^{2}n. To stuff, cram; as a n., repletion. [A, 315, 355.]—**A'd.** Obstruent. [L, 43.]

AUSSTOSSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-sto^{3}s-se^{2}n. To expel, eject; as a n., see AUSSTOSSUNG.

AUSSTOSSUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-sto^{3}s-sung. Expulsion (as of the fœtus), excretion (especially defecation). [K, 16; L, 80.]

AUSSTRAHLEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'us-stra^{3}l-e^{2}n. To give out rays, to radiate; as a n., see AUSSTRAHLUNG. [B, 22.]

AUSSTRAHLUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-stra^{3}l-ung. Radiation, emission (as of light or heat). [B, 22, 49.]—**Fasera' des Kleinhirnschenkels.** See under FASER.—**Pinselförmige A.** See CORONA *radiata.*

AUSSTRECKEMUSKEL (Ger.), n. A^3'us-stre^{2}k-e^2-musk-e^{2}l. See AUSSTRECKER.

AUSSTRECKEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-stre^{2}k-e^{2}n. To stretch out, extend; as a n., see AUSSTRECKUNG. [A, 315, 355.]—**A'd.** Extending, acting as an extensor. [L, 30.]

AUSSTRECKER (Ger.), **AUSSTRECKMUSKEL** (Ger.), n's. A^3'us-stre^{2}k-e^{2}r, -musk-e^{2}l. An extensor muscle. [A, 315; L, 80.]

AUSSTRECKUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-stre^{2}k-ung. Extension. [A, 315.]

AUSSTREUEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-stroi-e^{2}n. To disseminate; as a n., see AUSSTREUUNG. [A, 315.]—**A. von Samen.** An ejaculation of semen. [L, 80.]

AUSSTREUUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-stroi-ung. Dissemination. [A, 315.]

AUSSTRÖMEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'us-stru^{6}m-e^{2}n. To discharge, emit, flow, emanate; as a n., see Ausströmung. [A, 315.]

AUSSTRÖMUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-stru^{6}m-ung. Emanation, discharge, emission. [L, 30, 80.]—**A'srohr.** A delivery-pipe. [A, 315.]

AUSSTÜLPUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-stu^{6}lp-ung. Eversion. [B.]

AUSSUCHEND (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-zuch^2-e^{2}nd. Eclectic, elective. [A, 355.]

AUSSÜSSEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-zu^{6}s-se^{2}n. To edulcorate; as a n., edulcoration. [A, 315; B, 48; L, 43, 135.]

AUSSÜSSUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-zu^{6}s-sung. Maceration, also edulcoration. [A, 301.]

AUSSÜSSTÖPFEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^3'us-zu^{6}s-tu^{6}pf-e^{2}n. Large vessels with lateral openings, used in edulcoration. [B, 48.]

AUSTASTEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-ta^{3}st-e^{2}n. To examine by the touch. [A, 315.]

AUSTAUSCHUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-ta^3-ush-ung. An interchange (as of gases). [A, 315.]

AUSTER (Ger.), n. A^3'ust-e^{2}r. The oyster. [A, 315.]—**A'baum.** See Rhizophora.—**A'npilz.** See Agaricus *ostreatus*.—**A'nschalen, A'schalen.** Oyster-shells. [A, 315.]—**A'schalenpulver.** See Testa *præparata*.—**A'schalenwasser.** See *Aqua* concharum.—**A'schwamm.** See Agaricus *ostreatus*.—**Bereitete A'schalen.** See Testa *præparata*.—**Gemeine A.** The edible oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). [L.]—**Präparirte A'schalen.** See Testa *præparata*.

AUSTERALIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}st(a^3-u^{4}st)-e^{2}r-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. An old name for the water-cress. [Apuleius (A, 318).]

AUSTERE, adj. A^{4}st-er'. Gr., αὐστηρός. Lat., *austerus*. Fr., *austère*. Ger., *herbe*, *rauh*. It., Sp., *austero*. Harsh, sharp, astringent, or sour. [A, 322, 385.]

AUSTERITAS (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}s(a^3-u^{4}s)-te^{2}r'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *austerita'tis*. Ger., *Austerität*. The quality of being austere (*q. v.*). [L, 30, 119.]

AUSTILGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-ti^{2}lg-e^{2}n. To extirpate, obliterate, destroy. [A, 315.]

AUSTILGUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-ti^{2}lg-ung. Extirpation, destruction, obliteration. [A, 315.]

AUSTRACAMPHENE, n. A^{4}st''ra^3-ka^{2}m'fen. Ger., *Austracamphen*. A camphene obtained from the dextro-rotary turpentine oils (American and English turpentines). [B, 257.]

AUSTRAGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-tra^{3}g-e^{2}n. To carry (a fœtus) for the full term of gestation. [A, 315.]

AUSTRAL, adj. A^{4}st'ra^{2}l. Lat., *australis*. Fr., *austral*, *australique*. Ger., *austral*, *australisch*, *südlich*. It., *australe*. Sp., *austral*. Southern, living in southern countries. [L, 41.]

AUSTRALENE, n. A^{4}st'ra^{2}l-en. Fr., *australène*. Ger., *Australen*. It., *australene*. Sp., *australeno*. Syn.: *austroterebenthene*. Braconnot's term for a dextro-rotary terebenthene extracted from the *Pinus australis*. It boils between 156° and 157° C. [B, 4, 5, 93, 257; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 384 (B).]

AUSTRALINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}st(a^3-u^{4}st)-ra^3-li^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Australina*, the typical genus. Fr., *australinées*. A subtribe of urticaceous plants belonging to the *Forskohleæ*, made by Weddell. [B, 170.]

AUSTRAPYROLENE, AUSTRATEREBENTHENE, n's. A^{4}st''ra^3-pi'ro-len, -te^{2}r-e^2-be^{2}nth'en. See Australene.

AUSTREIBEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-trib-e^{2}n. To expel. [A, 315.]—**A'd.** Expulsive. [L, 30, 43.]

AUSTREIBUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-trib-ung. Expulsion, ejaculation. [A, 315, 355.]—**A. des Kindes.** The expulsion of the fœtus. [L, 80.]—**A. des Samens.** An ejaculation of semen. [L, 80.]—**A. des Unraths.** Defecation. [L, 80.]—**A'speriode der Geburt.** The expulsive stage of parturition.

AUSTRETEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-tre^{2}t-e^{2}n. To flow out, transude, be extravasated; to descend (said of a hernia); as a n., see Austretung. [A, 301; L, 46, 80.]—**A'd.** Efferent. [K.]

AUSTRETUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-tre^{2}t-ung. Transudation, extravasation. [L, 46.]

AUSTRITT (Ger.), n. A^3'us-tri^{2}t. Emergence. [A, 315.] See also Excursion.

AUSTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}st'(a^3'u^{4}st)-ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *Austria*. Symbol: *Aus*. According to Seipen, a new element discovered by Linnemann. ["Mntsh. f. Chem.," 1886, p. 127 (B).] According to Lecoq de Boisbandeau, it is identical with gallium. ["Ann. di chim. e di farm.," July, 1886, p. 80 (B).]

AUSTROCKNEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-tro^{2}k-ne^{2}n. To desiccate; as a n., desiccation. [A, 315; L, 80.]—**A'd.** Desiccative, desiccant. [A, 315.]

AUSTROCKNUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-tro^{2}k-nung. Desiccation. [L, 135.]

AUSTROMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}st''(a^3''u^{4}st)-ro-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-ti(te)'a^3. From *auster*, the south wind, and μαντεία, divination. Ger., *Austromantie*. Divination by observing the south wind. [A, 322.]

AUSTRÖPFELN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-tru^{6}pf-e^{2}ln. To dribble. [L, 80.]

AUSTROTEREBENTHENE, n. A^{4}st''ro-te^{2}r-e^2-be^{2}nth'en. See Australene.

AUSTRUCHE (Fr.), n. Os-tru^{6}sh. The plant *Imperatoria*. [L, 109.]

AUSÜBEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-u^{6}b-e^{2}n. To exercise, practise (a profession). [A, 315.]—**A'd.** Practising. [A, 315.]

AUSÜBER (Ger.), n. A^3'us-u^{6}b-e^{2}r. A practitioner. [A, 315.]

AUSWACHSEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-va^{3}ch^{2}s-e^{2}n. To grow in the form of an excrescence; in botany, to sprout; in chemistry, to crystallize; as a n., see Auswachsung. [A, 301; L, 46.]

AUSWACHSUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-va^{3}ch^{2}s-ung. An excrescence. [L, 135.]

AUSWÄHLEND (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-val-e^{2}nd. Elective, eclectic. [L, 46, 80.]

AUSWANDERUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-va^{3}nd-e^{2}r-ung. Emigration (as of the white blood-corpuscles), displacement (as of an organ). [K; L, 80.]

AUSWÄRTSDREHEN (Ger.), n. A^3'us-varts-dra-he^{2}n. Supination. [L, 80.]

AUSWÄRTSGEBOGEN (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-varts-ge^2-bo-ge^{2}n. In botany, recurved (*recurvatus*). [B, 198.]

AUSWÄRTSGEDREHT (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-varts-ge^2-drat. Supinated; in botany, *retortus* (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]

AUSWÄRTSGEHEN (Ger.), n. A^3'us-varts-ga-he^{2}n. Eversion. [L, 50.]

AUSWÄRTSGEKRÜMMT (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-varts-ge^2-kru^{6}mt. In botany, recurved (*recurvus*, *recuratus*). [B, 198.]

AUSWÄRTSGESCHLAGEN (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-varts-ge^2-shla^{3}g-e^{2}n. In botany, revolute or reduplicate. [B, 35.] See *A'e* Knospendeckung.

AUSWÄRTSKEHRUNG (Ger.), **AUSWÄRTSSTEHEN** (Ger.), n's. A^3'us-varts-ke^{2}r-ung, -sta-he^{2}n. Eversion. [L, 80.]

AUSWÄRTSSTÜLPUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-varts-stu^{6}lp-ung. Inversion, extroversion. [L, 135.]

AUSWÄRTSZIEHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-varts-tse-he^{2}n. To abduct; as a n., abduction.—**A'd.** Abducent.

AUSWÄRTSZIEHER (Ger.), n. A^3'us-varts-tse-he^{2}r. An abductor muscle. [A, 315, 355.]—**A. der grossen Zehe.** See Abductor *hallucis*.—**A. der kleinen Zehe.** See Abductor *minimi digiti pedis*.—**A. des Armbeins.** See Scapulo-humeralis *magnus*.—**A. des Augapfels.** The external rectus muscle of the eye. [L, 80.]—**Grosser A. des Armbeins.** See Abductor *longus brachii*.—**Kurzer A. des Armbeins.** See Abductor *brevis brachii* and Scapulo-humeralis *minor*.

AUSWASCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-va^{3}sh-e^{2}n. To wash, bathe; as a n., lotion, ablution. [A, 315.] Cf. Aussüssen.

AUSWEG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-ve^{2}g. An aperture of exit, an outlet. [A, 315; L, 80.]

AUSWEICHEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-vich^2-e^{2}n. To recede, to be displaced. [L, 80.]

AUSWEICHUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-vich^2-ung. Deviation, dislocation, displacement. [L, 46, 80, 135.]

AUSWEIDEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-vid-e^{2}n. To eviscerate. [A, 315.]

AUSWEIDUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-vid-ung. Evisceration, exenteration. [B.]

AUSWERFEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-ve^{2}rf-e^{2}n. To spit up, disgorge, vomit, belch up, expectorate, eject; as a n., spitting, vomiting, belching, expectoration, ejaculation. [A, 315.]

AUSWITTERN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. A^3'us-vi^{2}t-te^{2}rn. 1. (Tr.) to decompose. [A, 315.] 2. (Intr.) to effloresce. [B, 196.]

AUSWITTERUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-vi^{2}t-te^{2}r-ung. 1. Decomposition. [A, 315.] 2. Efflorescence. [L, 43.]

AUSWUCHS (Ger.), n. A^3'us-vuchs. A growth, sprouting, efflorescence, excrescence, protuberance. [A, 315.]—**A. am Zahnfleisch.** See Epulis.—**Warziger A.** A papillary excrescence. [B.]

AUSWURF (Ger.), n. A^3'us-vurf. Anything cast off from the organism, especially the sputum. [A, 315.]—**A'befördende Mittel.** Expectorants. [A, 355; B, 270.]—**A'sstoff.** See *A.*

AUSWURZELN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-vurtz-e^{2}ln. To eradicate. [L, 46.]

AUSZAHNEN (Ger.), v. intr. A^3'us-tza^{3}n-e^{2}n. To cease teething. [L, 46.]

AUSZÄHNUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-tzan-ung. Indentation, serration. [A, 315.]

AUSZEHREN (Ger.), v. refl. (*sich a.*). A^3'us-tze^{2}r-e^{2}n. To waste away; as a n., consumption. [A, 315.]—**A'd.** Consumptive, wasting. [L, 80.]

AUSZEHRUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-tze^{2}r-ung. Consumption, decline, phthisis, marasmus. [A, 315, 355.]—**A'skräuter.** The herb of the *Galeopsis grandiflora* and the *Pulmonaria*. [B, 270.]

AUSZEICHNEND (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-tzich^2-ne^{2}nd. See Proprius.

AUSZIEHBAR (Ger.), adj. A^3'us-tze-ba^{3}r. Extractive (capable of being extracted). [L, 80.]

AUSZIEHEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-tze-he^{2}n. To extract; as a n., extraction. [B, 48; L, 80.]

AUSZIEHMITTEL (Ger.), n. A^3'us-tze-mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. See Menstruum.

AUSZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-tze-hung. Extraction. [A, 315.]

AUSZITZEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-tzi^{2}tz-e^{2}n. See Aussaugen.

AUSZUG (Ger.), n. A^3'us-tzug. An extract. [B, 48.]—**A's-geschichte.** See Palingenesis.

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

AUSZWÄNGEN (Ger.), v. tr. A^3'us-tzwang-e^{2}n. To force out; as a n., prolapse, procidentia. [A, 315.]

AUTALGIA [Young] (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From *αὐτός*, of itself, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Localized pain or uneasiness, without any apparent cause. [L, 290.]—**A. dolorosa** [Young]. Simple pain or aching. [L, 290.]—**A. pruriginosa** [Young]. Itching. [L, 290.]—**A. vertigo** [Young]. Giddiness. [L, 290.]

AUTAMŒBÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-e'(o^2'e^2)-be-(ba^3-e^2). From *αὐτός*, absolute, and *ἀμνιβή* (see AMŒBA). Ger., *einfache Amöben*. Haeckel's term for the simplest forms of the *Amœba*. [L, 121.]

AUTARACHNÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'-ne(na^3-e^2). From *αὐτός*, absolute, and *ἀράχνη*, a spider's web. A family of the *Arachnida*, including the true arachnids. [L, 176.]

AUTARCHOGLOSSE (Fr.), adj. Ot-ark-o-glo^{2}s. From *αὔταρχος*, absolute, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. In zoology, having the tougue free. [L, 109.]

AUTARCIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-a^{3}r-si(ke)'a^3. Gr., *αυτάρκεια* (from *αὐτός*, one's self, and *ἀρκεῖν*, to suffice). Fr., *autarcie*, *bien-être*. Ger., *Selbstständigkeit*, *Selbsthinlänglichkeit*. Equanimlty with a sense of self-sufficiency. [A, 301, 322; Galen (A, 325).]

AUTECHINIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-e^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}n'-i^{2}d-a^3. From *αὐτός*, absolute, and *ἐχῖνος*, a sea-urchin. A subclass of the *Echinida* of Haeckel, including those with twenty rows of plates. [L, 173.]

AUTECHOSCOPE, n. A^{4}t-e^{2}k'o-skop. Lat., *autechoscopium*, *autechoscopon*, *autechoscopum*, *autechoscopus* (from *αὐτός*, one's self, *ἦχος* [=*ἠχή*], a sound, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *autéchoscope*. Ger., *Autechoskop*. Syn.: *soniscrutator proprii corporis*. L. A. Kraus's name for an instrument invented by him for practising auscultation on one's self. [A, 322.]

AUTÉE (Fr.), n. O-ta. An old name for pulmonary phthisis in cattle. [L, 41.]

AUTEMESIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-e^{2}m-e(a)'si^2-a^3. From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *ἐμεῖν*, to vomit. Fr., *autémésie*. Vomiting without any known cause; in Alibert's nosology, a genus of diseases of the family *Gastroses*. [A, 301; L, 41.]

AUTEMPRESMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-e^{2}m-pre^{2}s(pras)'-mu^{3}s(m^{4}s). From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *ἐμπρησμός* (= *ἔμπρησις*), combustion. Spontaneous combustion. [L, 45.]

AUTEUIL-PARIS (Fr.), n. O-tu^5-el-pa^{3}r-e. A spring in the department of the Seine, France, the water of which contains calcium, iron, and aluminium sulphates, and is used for anæmia. [A, 385; L, 87.]

AUTEUNUCHUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-u^2-nu^2(nu)'ku^{3}s-(ch^{2}u^{2}s). From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *εὐνοῦχος*, a eunuch. One who has castrated himself. [A, 322.]

AUTHEE NAR, n. The *Bauhinia diphylla*. [B, 172.]

AUTHEMERON (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}th(a^3-u^{4}th)-e^{2}m(am)'e^{2}r-o^{2}n. Gr., *αὐθήμερον* (from *αὐτός*, the same, and *ἡμέρα*, a day [*φάρμακον* understood]). Fr., *authémeron*. An old name for any medicine that took effect on the very day that it was given. [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 325).]

AUTHEPSA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}th(a^3-u^{4}th)-e^{2}p'sa^3. Gr., *αὐθέψης* (from *αὐτός*, of itself, and *ἕψειν*, to boil). An ancient cooking-utensil, like a tea-urn. [A, 311, 312.]

AUTHYGIANSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}th(a^3-u^{4}th)-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)-i^2-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *authygian'seos* (*-sis*). From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *ὑγίανσις* (= *ὑγίασις* [from *ὑγιάζειν*, to cure]), a cure. Ger., *Selbstheilung*. A spontaneous cure, also the curative power of nature. [A, 322.] Cf. VIS *medicatrix naturæ*.

AUTHYPNOBATESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}th(a^3-u^{4}th)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-no-(no^2)-ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *authypnobate'seos* (*-sis*). From *αὐτός*, of one's self, *ὕπνος*, sleep, and *βαίνειν*, to walk. Spontaneous somnambulism. [A, 316, 322.]

AUTITES (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-i(e)'tez(tas). Gen., *auti'tæ*. Gr., *αὐτίτης* (*οἶνος* understood). 1. Home-made (therefore pure) wine; applied also to other pure, unadulterated articles. [A, 311, 316.] 2. New wine (*i. e.*, not a year old). [A, 325.]

AUTO-AUDIBLE, adj. A^{4}t-o-a^{4}d'i^2-bl. From *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *audire*, to hear. Audible to the patient himself (said of cardiac murmurs). [L, 151.]

AUTOCARPIAN, AUTOCARPIOUS, AUTOCARPOUS, adj's. A^{4}t-o-ka^{3}rp'i^2-a^{2}n, -i^2-u^{3}s, -u^{3}s. Lat., *autocarpianus* (from *αὐτός*, by itself, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *autocarpien*. In botany, consisting of the ovary alone, without any appendages to the pericarp, such as a persistent calyx, etc. (said of fruits). [B, 7, 121.]

AUTOCETACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-se(ka)-ta-(ta^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. From *αὐτός*, absolute, and *κῆτος*, a sea monster. The true whales. [L, 173.] See CETACEA.

AUTOCHEIR, n. A^{4}t'o-kir. Gr., *αὐτόχειρ*. Ger., *Selbstmörder*. One who has committed suicide. [A, 322.]

AUTOCHEIRIA (Lat.), n f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-ki'(ch^{2}e^2'i^2)-ri^2-a^3. Gr., *αὐτοχειρία*. Fr., *autochirie*. Ger., *Selbstmord*. Suicide. [L, 44.]

AUTOCHEIRICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-ki'(ch^{2}e^2'i^2)-ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *αὐτόχειρ*, *αὐτοχείριος*. Suicidal; pertaining to or having a tendency to suicide. [A, 322.]

AUTOCHEIRUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-ki'(ch^{2}e^2'i^2)-ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). See AUTOCHEIR.

AUTOCHIR, n. A^{4}t'o-kir. See AUTOCHEIR.

AUTOCHIRIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-ki^{2}r(ch^{2}er)'i^2-a^3. See AUTOCHEIRIA.

AUTOCHIRICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-ki^{2}r(ch^{2}er)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See AUTOCHEIRICUS.

AUTOCHIRUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-ki(ch^{2}e)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). See AUTOCHEIR.

AUTOCHTHONIC, AUTOCHTHONOUS, adj's. A^{4}t-o^{2}k-tho^{2}n'i^{2}k, -o^{2}k'tho^{2}n-u^{3}s. Gr., *αὐτόχθων* (from *αὐτός*, itself, and *χθών*, a particular land or country). Fr., *autochthone*. Ger., *autochthonisch*, *eingeboren*. It., *autoctono*. Native, indigenous, aboriginal; in pathology, formed at the situation where it is found, and not carried there after its formation (said of a thrombus). [A, 322, 385; D, 3.]

AUTOCINESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *autocine'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., *αὐτοκίνησις*, *αὐτοκινησία* (from *αὐτός*, of itself, and *κινεῖν*, to move). Fr., *autocinésie*. Ger., *Selbstbewegung*. It., *autocinesi*. 1. Voluntary movement. [A, 322, 385.] 2. Movement of living matter accomplished without the action of any apparent contractile fibres (like that of spermatozooids and white blood-corpuscles, the segmentation of the ovum, etc.). [Bouchut (L, 41).]

AUTOCINETIC, adj. A^{4}t-o-si^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., *αὐτοκίνητος*, *αὐτοκινητικός*. Ger., *autokinetisch*. Pertaining to or endowed with the power of voluntary or spontaneous movement. [A, 325; L, 57, 94.]

AUTÖCISCH (Ger.), adj. A^3'ut-u^{5}tz-i^{2}sh. See AUTŒCIC.

AUTOCLAVE (Fr.), adj. and n. O-to-kla^{3}v. From *αὐτός*, of itself, and *clavare*, to fasten. 1. (Adj.) self-closing (said of the mechanism by which an increased influx of blood into an erectile tissue, like that of the corpora cavernosa, closes the channels of egress and produces an erection). [A, 321.] 2. (N.) See *Papin's* DIGESTER.

AUTOCLINIQUE (Fr.), n. O-to-cli^{2}n-ek. From *αὐτός*, by one's self, and *κλινικός* (see CLINICAL). The study of disease in one's own person. [L, 41.]

AUTOCLYSE (Fr.), n. O-to-klez. From *αὐτός* by one's self, and *κλύσις*, the administration of an enema. A form of rectal syringe which a person can use upon himself. [L, 41.]

AUTOCRACY, AUTOCRASY, n's. A^{4}t-o^{2}k'ra^3-si^2. Gr., *αὐτοκράτεια*, *αὐτοκρατορία* (from *αὐτός*, of one's self, and *κρατεῖν*, to rule). Lat., *autocrateia*, *autocratia*, *autocratoria*. Fr., *autocratie*. Ger., *Autocratie*, *Selbstherrschaft*, *selbstständige Herrschaft*. It., *autocrazia*. Sp., *autocrasia*. The intrinsic force (vital principle) of an organism. [A, 322, 385; K, 4; L, 43, 119.]

AUTOCRATIC, adj. A^{4}t-o-kra^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., *αὐτοκρατής*. Lat., *autocraticus*. Fr., *autocratique*. Ger., *selbstherrschend*. Pertaining to or endowed with autocracy. [L, 43.]

AUTOCTONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}k-to(to^2)'ni^2-a^3. From *αὐτοκτονεῖν*, to kill one's self. Suicide. [A, 316.]

AUTODYNAMIQUE (Fr.), adj. O-to-di^{2}n-a^3-mek. From *αὐτος*, of itself, and *δύναμις*, power. Ger., *autodynamisch*. See AUTOCRATIC.

AUTŒCIC, adj. A^{4}t-e^{2}s'i^{2}k. From *αὐτός*, the same, and *οἰκία*, a dwelling. Fr., *autoïque*. Ger., *autöcisch*. Going through all the stages of development on the same host (said of parasites). [B, 54.] Cf. HETERŒCIC and METŒCIC.

AUTO-ENDOSCOPY, n. A^{4}t''o-e^{2}nd-o^{2}s'ko-pi^2. From *αὐτός*, by one's self, *ἔνδον*, within, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Auto-Endoscopie*. The use of an endoscope on one's self. [Grünfeld (L, 57).]

AUTOFECUNDATION, n. A^{4}t''o-fe-ku^{3}nd-a'shu^{3}n. From *αὐτός*, by one's self, and *fecundare*, to fertilize. Fr., *autofécondation*. 1. Fecundation in hermaphrodite animals. [L, 185.] 2. In botany, the fecundation of an ovule by the pollen of the same flower, or, in cryptogams, of the female organ by a male organ springing from the same vegetative filament. [B, 121.]

AUTOGALVANISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}t''(a^3''u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}l-(ga^{3}l)-va^{2}n(va^{3}n)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). For deriv., see *Auto-** and GALVANISM. The production of so-called galvanic phenomena by the action of organic parts (as when parts that have been severed are immediately brought into contact again). [A, 322.]

AUTOGAMOUS, adj. A^{4}t-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-u^{3}s. From *αὐτός*, itself, and *γαμεῖν*, to marry. Of a flower, fertilizing its ovules with pollen from its own anthers. [B, 75.]

AUTOGAMY, n. A^{4}t-o^{2}g'a^{2}m-i^2. The state of being autogamous or that of having autogamous flowers. [B, 75.]

AUTOGAZOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. O-to-ga^{3}z-o-zhe^{2}n. From *αὐτός*, by itself, *gaz*, gas, and *γεννᾶν*, to generate. Producing its own gas (said of a lamp). [L, 41.]

AUTOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. O-to-zhe^{2}n. See AUTOGENOUS.

AUTOGENEAL, adj. A^{4}t-o-jen'e^2-a^{2}l. See AUTOGENOUS.

AUTOGENES (Lat.), adj. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}j(o^{2}g)'e^{2}n-ez(as). Gr., *αὐτογενής* (from *αὐτός*, itself, and *γεννᾶν*, to generate). Self-producing; producing leaves before being put into the earth (said of bulbs); as a n., the *Narcissus albo flore*. [B, 109.]

AUTOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^{3}u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *autogene'seos* (*-gen'ésis*). From *αὐτός*, itself, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *autogenèse*, *autogénie*. Ger., *Selbsterzeugung*. It., *autogenesi*. The formation of a structure or an entire organism independently of any pre-existing structure or organism of the same kind; spontaneous generation. [A, 321, 385.]

AUTOGENETIC, adj. A^{4}t-o-je^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *autogène*. 1. Pertaining to or developed by autogenesis. [K.] 2. Due to the absorption of matter existing within the organism itself or proceeding from it, as opposed to heterogenetic (*q. v.*, said of puerperal infection). [A, 398.]

AUTOGENIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. See AUTOGENESIS

AUTOGENOUS, adj. A^{4}t-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. 1. See AUTOGENETIC. 2. Having a separate centre of development (said of parts of a

bone). [Owen (L, 153).] 3. Essential, as opposed to accidental (said of the elements of pathological formations). [L, 87.]

AUTOGERUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}j(o^{2}g)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A name said to have been applied by Dioscorides to the *Narcissus*. [Bory (B, 121).]

AUTOGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}g-no'si^{2}s. Gen., *autogno'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., αὐτόγνωσις, αὐτογνωσία (from αὐτός, of one's self, and γνῶσις, knowledge). Fr., *autognose*. Ger., *Selbstkenntniss*. It., *autognosi*. Knowledge acquired by observation of one's self. [A, 301.]

AUTOGNOSTICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}g-no^{2}s(nos)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to autognosis. [A, 322.]

AUTOGONY, n. A^{4}t-o^{2}g'o^{2}n-i^2. From αὐτογόνος, self-producing. Fr., *autogonie*. Ger., *Autogonie*. Haeckel's term for the formation of simple organisms in an organic medium by the combination of inorganic bodies. [B, 121.]

AUTOGRAPHIC, adj. A^{4}t-o-gra^{2}f'i^{2}k. Gr., αὐτόγραφος (from αὐτός, self, and γράφειν, to write). Lat., *autographus*. Self-registering. [B, 167.] See *A.* AUXANOMETER.

AUTO-INFECTION, n. A^{4}t''o-i^{2}n-fe^{2}k'shu^{3}n. For deriv., see *Auto-** and INFECTION. Infection of the organism with a poison generated within itself. Cf. HETERO-INFECTION.

AUTO-INOCULATION, n. A^{2}t''o-i^{2}n-o^{2}k-u^2-la'shu^{3}n. For deriv., see *Auto-** and INOCULATION. Fr., *auto-inoculation*. Inoculation of an individual with matter from his own person. [G.]

AUTO-INTOXICATION, n. A^{4}t''o-i^{2}n-to^{2}x-i^2-ka'shu^{3}n. For deriv., see *Auto-** and INTOXICATION. Fr., *auto-intoxication*. Poisoning of an organism with matter produced within itself. [Bouchard, "Union méd.," April 10, 1886, p. 577.]—**A.-i. putride** (Fr.). A.-i. with some material that normally exists within the body, which. although ordinarily harmless, becomes poisonous by decomposition. [Netter, "Arch. gén. de méd.," June, 1884, p. 722 (D).]

AUTOÏQUE (Fr.), n. O-to-ek. See AUTŒCIC.

AUTOLABIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}l'a^3-bi^{2}s. Gen., *autolab'idis*. From αὐτός, of itself, and λαβίς, a forceps. Fr., *autolabe*. It., *autolabio*. A forceps that closes by its own elasticity. [A, 322.]

AUTO-LARYNGOSCOPY, n. A^{4}t''o-la^{2}r-i^{2}n^2-go^{2}s'ko^{2}p-i^2. For deriv., see *Auto-** and LARYNGOSCOPE. Ger., *Autolaryngoskopie*. The use of the laryngoscope on one's self. [Schnitzler (L, 57).]

AUTO-LITHOTOMIST, n. A^{4}t''o-li^{2}th-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^{2}st. Lat., *autolithotomus* (from αὐτός, by one's self, λίθος, a stone, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *auto-lithotomiste*. 1. A person who has performed lithotomy on himself. [L, 43.] 2. An automatic instrument for the performance of lithotomy. [A, 322.]

AUTOMATIC, adj. A^{4}t-o-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., αὐτόματος (from αὐτός, of itself, and μᾶν, to will). Lat., *automatos*. Fr., *automatique*. Ger., *automatisch*. It., *automatico*. Sp.. *automático*. Self-acting, *i. e.*, without the intervention of the will (said of physiological acts and of the mechanisms by which they are performed). The term is applied to acts which, although voluntary at first, become habitual and continue to be performed without any further attention being bestowed on them. [A, 301, 385.]

AUTOMATISM, n. A^{4}t-o^{2}m'a^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Gr., αὐτοματισμός (from αὐτοματίζειν, to happen by itself.) Lat., *automatismus*. Fr., *automatisme*. Ger., *Automatie*. Automatic action (*e. g.*, that of the eyelids in closing when a body is thrown toward the eye). [R. Arndt (A, 319); W. B. Carpenter, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 6, 1883, p. 1.]—**Rhythmical a.** Ger., *rhythmische Automatie*. Rhythmical automatic action (like that of the heart). [K, 16.]—**Tonic a.** Ger., *tonische Automatie*. A constant automatic action (like that of the sphincters). [K, 16.]

AUTOMATOS, AUTOMATUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}m'-a^3-to^{2}s, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See AUTOMATIC.

AUTOMEL, n. An East Indian name for the *Tylophora asthmatica*. [B, 88.]

AUTOMNAL (Fr.), adj. O-to^{2}m-na^{3}l. See AUTUMNALIS.

AUTOMNATION (Fr.), n. O-to^{2}m-na^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. See AUTUMNATIO.

AUTOMYSOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t''(a^3''u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-mi^{2}s-(mu^{6}s)-o(o^2)-fo(fo^2)'bi^2-a^3. For deriv., see *Auto-** and MYSOPHOBIA. Ger., *Automysophobie*. Beard and Hughes's term for a form of monomania characterized by a dread of personal uncleanliness. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]

AUTONOE (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}n'o(o^2)-e(a). Gen., *Auton'oes*. From the nymph Αὐτονόη. A section of the botanical genus *Scilla*, including the *Scilla hyacinthoides*. [Webb (B, 121).]

AUTONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}n-o(o^2)'mi^2-a^3. See AUTONOMY.

AUTONOMIC, AUTONOMOUS, adj's. A^{4}t-o^{2}n-o^{2}m'i^{2}k, -o^{2}n'-o^{2}m-u^{3}s. Gr., αὐτόνομος (from αὐτός, of itself, and νόμος, a law). Lat.. *autonomus*. Fr., *autonome*. Ger., *selbstständig*. 1. Acting spontaneously. [B, 229.] 2. Governed by its own laws, independent of other organisms, of other parts of the same organism, or of external influences. [A, 322, 385.]

AUTONOMY, n. A^{4}t-o^{2}n'o-mi^2. Gr., αὐτονομία. Lat., *autonomia*. Fr., *autonomie*. Ger., *Autonomie*, *Selbstständigkeit*, *Selbstleitung*. Independence in function; the condition of being governed by its own laws, without reference to other tissues, organs, or systems (said of parts of an organism). [A, 385.]

AUTONOSOGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t''(a^3''u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-no(no^2)-so(so^2)-gra^{2}f-(gra^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. From αὐτός, of one's self, νόσος, sickness, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *auto-nosographie*. Ger., *Autonosographie*. A description of one's own disease. [F. G. Sulzer (A, 322).]

AUTONOSOGRAPHICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}t''(a^3''u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-no(no^2)-so(so^2)-gra^{2}f(gra^{3}f)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to autonosographia. [A, 322.]

AUTONYCTOBATESIS, AUTONYCTOBATIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{4}t''(a^3''u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-ni^{2}k(nu^{6}k)-to(to^2)-ba^3-te(ta)'si^{2}s, -ba(ba^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-a^3. From αὐτός, by one's self, and νυκτοβατία, or νυκτοβαδία (from νύξ, night, and βαίνειν, to walk), traveling by night. See AUTHYPNOBATESIS.

AUTO-OPHTHALMOSCOPE, n. A^{4}t''o-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l'mo^{2}s-kop. See AUTOPHTHALMOSCOPE.

AUTO-OPHTHALMOSCOPY, n. A^{4}t''o-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo^{2}s'ko^{2}p-i^2. See AUTOPHTHALMOSCOPY.

AUTOPEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-pe^{2}p'si^2 a^3. From αὐτός, itself, and πεπτειν (= πέσσειν), to digest. Fr., *autopepsie*. Self-digestion; post-mortem softening of the stomach. [K.]

AUTOPHAGI (Lat.), n. m. pl. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}f'a^3-ji(ge). From αὐτός, by itself, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Birds whose young are capable of running about and obtaining food for themselves as soon as they are hatched. [A, 359.]

AUTOPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *autophagie*. Self-consumption; the wasting of the body that takes place as the result of insufficient food or diseases that interfere with nutrition. [D, 72, 74.]—**A. artificialis.** Fr., *autophagie artificielle*. A proposed method of prolonging life when death from absolute privation of food is apprehended, as in cases of shipwreck and the like, by causing the person to swallow small quantities of his own blood. [Anselmier (A, 385).]—**A. spontanea.** See *A.*

AUTOPHAGISM, n. A^{4}t-o^{2}f'a^3-ji^{2}zm. Lat., *autophagismus*. See AUTOPHAGIA.

AUTOPHAGOUS, adj. A^{4}t-o^{2}f'a^3-gu^{3}s. Lat., *autophagus*. Belonging to the *Autophagi* (*q. v.*). [L, 147.]

AUTOPHAGY, n. A^{4}t-o^{2}f'a^3-ji^2. See AUTOPHAGIA.

AUTOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)'fi^2-a^3. Fr., *autophie*. See AUTOPSY.

AUTOPHILIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From αὐτός. self, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *autophilie*. Ger., *übermässige Selbstliebe*. Immoderate self-love, bordering on insanity. [A, 322.]

AUTOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-fo(fo^2)'ni^2-a^3. Gr., αὐτοφονία (from αὐτός, of one's self, and φόνος, murder)—1st def.; αὐτοφωνία (from αὐτός, itself, and φωνή, the voice)—2d def. Fr., *autophonie*. Ger., *Selbstmord* (1st def.), *Selbststimme* (2d def.). 1. Suicide. [A, 322.] 2. See AUTOPHONY.

AUTOPHONICUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-fo^{2}n'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Fr., *autophonique*. Pertaining to autophonia. [L, 41.]

AUTOPHONOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t''(a^3''u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-fo^{2}n-o-(o^2)-ma(ma^3)'ni^2-a^3. For deriv., see AUTOPHONIA and MANIA. Suicidal insanity. [L, 45.]

AUTOPHONOS, AUTOPHONUS (Lat.), adj's. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}f'o^{2}n-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., αὐτοφόνος. Suicidal; as a n., one who commits suicide. [A, 322.]

AUTOPHONY, n. A^{4}t-o^{2}f'o^{2}n-i^2. Gr., αὐτοφωνία (from αὐτός, itself, and φωνή, the voice). Lat., *autophonia*, *vox propria*. Fr., *autophonie*. Ger., *Autophonie*, *Selbststimme*. It., *autofonia*. Sp., *autofonía*. 1. A method of auscultatory examination, or the quality of the sound heard, by the auscultator's applying his head to the patient's chest, and then speaking in a loud voice; the quality of the tone varies according to the condition of the patient's chest. The method is sometimes used when the patient is unable or unwilling to speak. [A, 322, 385; L, 41; Barth and Roget (L, 87).] 2. The altered resonance of one's own voice when one is the subject of acute aural catarrh, due to the impediment to the circulation of air caused by the swollen tissues of the aural passages. [B; F.]

AUTOPHOSPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-fo^{2}s(fos)'-fo^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., αὐτοφωσφόρος. Fr., *autophosphore*. An old name for phosphorus. [A, 325; L, 41, 109.]

AUTOPHTHALMOSCOPE, n. A^{4}t-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l'mo^{2}s-kop. From αὐτός, of one's self, ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *auto-ophthalmoscope*. Ger., *Auto-Ophthalmoskop*. An ophthalmoscope with which one may inspect the interior of his own eye. [L, 49.]

AUTOPHTHALMOSCOPY, n. A^{4}t-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l-mo^{2}s'ko^{2}p-i^2. Fr., *auto-ophthalmoscopie*. Ger., *Auto-Ophthalmoskopie*. The examination of one's own eyes with the ophthalmoscope.

AUTOPHYE (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}f'i^2(u^6)-e(a). From αὐτός, of itself, and φύη (from φύειν, to spring forth), a springing forth. A natural spring. [L, 105.]

AUTOPHYLLOGENY, n. A^{4}t-o-fi^{2}l-lo^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. From αὐτός, of itself, φύλλον, a leaf, and γεννᾶν, to generate. The growth of one leaf upon another. [A, 316.]

AUTOPHYSIOTHERAPEIA, AUTOPHYSIOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{4}t'''(a^3'''u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}z(fu^{6}s)''i^2-o(o^2)-the^{2}r-a^3-pl'-(pe^2'i^2)-a^3, -pi(pe)'a^3. From αὐτός, of itself, φύσις, nature, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., *auto-physiothérapie*. Ger., *Naturkraftsheilung*, *naturgemässe Selbstheilung*. Spontaneous cure (*i. e.*, by the powers of nature). [A, 322; L, 30.]

AUTOPLASTIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-pla^{2}st(pla^{3}st)'i^2-a^3. See AUTOPLASTY.

AUTOPLASTIC, adj. A^{4}t-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *autoplasticus*. Fr., *autoplastique*. Ger., *autoplastisch*. 1. Pertaining to autoplasty. [L, 41.] 2. Serving the purpose of autoplasty (said of a flap). [A, 301.]

AUTOPLASTICA, AUTOPLASTICE (Lat.), n's f. A^{4}t-(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-pla^{2}st(pla^{3}st)'i^2-ka^3, -se(ka). See AUTOPLASTY.

AUTOPLASTIE (Fr.), n. O-to-pla^{3}st-e. See AUTOPLASTY.—**A. à distance.** Autoplasty in which the transplanted tissue is taken from a distant part. [L, 41.]—**A. auriculaire.** See OTOPLASTY.—**A. au voisinage par méthode indienne.** Autoplasty by the sliding of flaps, together with an actual transplantation of tissue taken from the immediate neighborhood. [L, 41.]—**A. indienne.** Autoplasty in which a flap is made from an adjacent part and twisted into place. [L, 41.]—**A. italienne.** It., *autoplastia alla Tagliacozzi* (o *per trapiantamento*). Autoplasty in which the transplanted tissue is taken from a distant part, but is not completely detached until it has contracted adhesions in its new situation. [A, 314; L, 41.]—**A. naturelle.** The restoration of lost contour by the unaided efforts of nature. [Verneuil (L, 87).]—**A. naturelle par emprunt.** The natural restoration of a lost part by adjacent tissue being drawn to the locality by cicatricial contraction. [Verneuil (L, 87).]—**A. naturelle par régénération.** An actual reproduction of a lost part. [L, 87.]—**A. par débridement.** Autoplasty consisting largely of the division of cicatricial contractions. [L, 41.]—**A. par dédoublement, A. par doublure.** A form of autoplasty, devised by Richard, in which the flap is reversed, so that the raw surface is directed externally. [Verneuil (L, 87).]—**A. par extension forcée.** The approximation of separated parts by traction. [L, 41.]—**A. par glissement.** A form of autoplasty in which flaps of the neighboring skin are dissected up and slid into such a position as to cover a fistula or fill up a vacuity. [L, 41.]—**A. par migration successive du lambeau.** A form of autoplasty in which the tissue to be transplanted is taken from a distant part, but, instead of being conveyed at once to the seat of the deformity, is first made to contract adhesions to some intermediate part. [L, 87.]—**A. par simple rapprochement, A. par simple traction.** The simple approximation of parts separated from each other. [L, 41.]—**A. par transformation inodulaire.** The closure of a fistula by cauterization. [Verneuil (L, 87).]—**A. spontanée.** See *A. naturelle.*

AUTOPLASTIK (Ger.), n. A^3-u-to-pla^{3}st-ek'. See AUTOPLASTY.

AUTOPLASTIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. O-to-pla^{3}st-ek. See AUTOPLASTIC and AUTOPLASTY.

AUTOPLASTS, n. pl. A^{4}t'o-pla^{2}sts. From **αὐτός**, of itself, and **πλάσσειν**, to form. Certain cells (so called because each has a separate origin) which appear to arise independently in the nutritive yolk of the *Cephalopoda;* reach the surface, become fusiform, and form an investment or membrane of a single layer for the nutritive yolk; and disappear with it. Their significance is not understood. [J, 56; L, 121.]

AUTOPLASTY, n. A^{4}t'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. Gr., **αὐτοπλαστική** (**τέχνη** understood). Lat., *autoplastica* (*ars* understood). Fr., *autoplastie, autoplastique.* Ger., *Autoplastik.* It., *autoplastia.* Sp., *autoplastia.* The restoration of a lost part by material belonging to the same organism, usually by transplantation from a neighboring or a remote part. [P. F. Blandin (A, 322).] The term is said to have been first used by Labat, in 1834. [L, 197.]

AUTOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}p'si^2-a^3. Gr., **αὐτοψία** (from **αὐτός**, for one's self, and **ὄψις**, a view). See AUTOPSY.

AUTOPSICAL, adj. A^{4}t-o^{2}ps'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *autopsique.* See AUTOPTICAL.

AUTOPSIDES, n. pl. A^{4}t'o^{2}ps-i^{2}dz(idz). Haüy's name for a class of metallic substances having naturally a metallic lustre. [B, 195.]

AUTOPSORIN, n. A^{4}t-o^{2}p-so'ri^{2}n. From **αὐτός**, of one's self, and **ψώρα** (see PSORA). A term said to be applied by the homœopathists to a virus given as a medicine to the individual from whom it is taken. [L, 116.]

AUTOPSY, n. A^{4}t'o^{2}p-si^2. Lat., *autopsia* (*q. v.* for deriv.). Fr., *autopsie.* Ger., *Autopsie, Selbstsehen, Leichenöffnung* (2d def.). *Obduction* (2d def.). It., *autopsia, autossia.* Sp., *autopsia.* 1. A personal examination or inspection. [A, 322, 385.] 2. As now commonly employed, a post-mortem examination. In this sense, it seems to have been first used by J. von Rühl, W. Crighton, and Bluhm, in an account of the case of the Empress Maria Feodorowna, of Russia. ["Salzb. med.-chir. Ztg.," 1829, 1, p. 107 (A, 322).]—**Cadaveric a.** Fr., *autopsie cadavérique.* See *A.* (2d def.).—**Medical a.** Fr., *autopsie médicale.* An a. (2d def.) for scientific purposes only, as distinguished from a medico-legal a. (*q. v.*). [G. Tourdes (L, 87).]—**Medico-legal a.** Fr., *autopsie médico-légale.* An a. (2d def.) for the purpose of aiding in a judicial inquiry. [L.]

AUTOPTICAL, adj. A^{4}t-o^{2}p'ti^{2}k-a^{2}l. Gr., **αὐτοπτικός**. Lat., *autopticus.* Fr., *autoptique.* Ger., *autoptisch.* Pertaining to or ascertained by an autopsy. [L, 43, 56.]

AUTOPYRITES, AUTOPYROS, AUTOPYRUS (Lat.), n's m. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'i^{2}t-ez(as), -pi(pu^6)'ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., **αὐτοπυρίτης, αὐτόπυρος** (from **αὐτός**, itself, and **πυρίτης** [**ἄρτος** understood], wheaten bread, or **πυρός**, wheat). Ancient names for bread made of unbolted flour. [B, 109; L, 94.]

AUTORRHINOSCOPY, n. A^{4}t''o^{2}r-ri^{2}n-o^{2}s'ko^{2}p-i^2. From **αὐτός**, of one's self, **ῥίς**, the nose, and **σκοπεῖν**, to examine. Ger., *Autorrhinoskopie.* Rhinoscopy (*q. v.*) practised on one's self. [B. Fraenkel (L, 57).]

AUTOSAURIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-sa^{4}r'(sa^3'u^{4}r)-i^2-a^3. From **αὐτός** (see *Auto-**), and **σαύρα**, a lizard. See LACERTILIA.

AUTOSCOPE, n. A^{4}t'o^{2}s-kop. From **αὐτός**, one's self, and **σκοπεῖν**, to inspect. See AUTOPHTHALMOSCOPE.

AUTOSCOPY, n. A^{4}t-o^{2}s'ko^{2}p-i^2. Lat., *autoscopia.* Fr., *autoscopie.* Ger., *Selbstuntersuchung.* 1. See AUTOPSY. 2. The examination of one's own person for diagnostic purposes. [A, 316.]

AUTOSITAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. O-to-si^{2}t-a^{2}r. See AUTOSITIC and AUTOSITE.

AUTOSITE, n. A^{4}t'o-sit. From **αὐτόσιτος** (from **αὐτός**, for himself, and **σῖτος**, nourishment), one who provides his own food. Fr., *autosite, monstre autositaire* (I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire). Ger., *Autosit.* 1. A monster capable of carrying on an independent existence for a few hours after its separation from the maternal organism, and in some instances indefinitely; possessing, therefore, a perfect circulatory system, lungs, digestive organs, and at least part of a head. In cases of double monstrosity, both individuals are a's when they both continue to live by the activity of their own organs, or both contribute to the common vitality, or each maintains its own. [A, 301, 321, 387; Marchand (A, 319).] Cf. OMPHALOSITE and PARASITE. 2. An organism in or on which another organism lives as a parasite. [Leuckart, quoted by F. S. Billings, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1883, p. 116 (D).]

AUTOSITIC, AUTOSITOUS, adj's. A^{4}t-o-si^{2}t'i^{2}k, -si'tu^{3}s. Gr., **αὐτόσιτος**. Lat., *autositus.* Fr., *autositaire.* Ger., *autositisch.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of an autosite. [L.]

AUTOSOMNAMBULISMUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}t''(a^3''u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-so^{2}m-na^{2}m(na^{3}m)-bu^2(bu^4)-li^{2}z(li^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). For deriv., see *Auto-** and SOMNAMBULISM. See AUTHYPNOBATESIS.

AUTOSPADON (Lat.), n. m. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o^{2}s'pa^3-do^{2}n(don). Gen., *autospado'nos (-nis), -on'tos (-tis).* From **αὐτός**, of one's self, and **σπάδων**, a eunuch. One who has castrated himself or made himself impotent. [A, 322.]

AUTOSPECULUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-spe^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}m(lu^{2}m). For deriv., see *Auto-** and SPECULUM. A form of vaginal speculum for a patient to use on herself. [L, 45.] Cf. *Bath* SPECULUM.

AUTOSTETHOSCOPE, n. A^{4}t''o-ste^{2}th'o^{2}s-kop. Lat., *autostethoscopum* (from **αὐτός**, of one's self, **στῆθος**, the chest, and **σκοπεῖν**, to examine). Fr., *autostéthoscope.* Ger., *Autostethoskop, Selbstbrustuntersucher.* See AUTECHOSCOPE.

AUTOSTYLIC, adj. A^{4}t-o-stil'i^{2}k. From **αὐτός**, of itself, and **στῦλος**, a bearing. Articulated with the cranium without the intervention of the hyoid arch (said of the mandibular arch). [Huxley (L, 201).] Cf. AMPHISTYLIC (in Supplement) and HYOSTYLIC.

AUTOSUGGESTION, n. A^{4}t-o-su^{3}g(su^{3}d)-je^{2}st'yu^{3}n. For deriv., see *Auto-** and SUGGESTION. Fr., *auto-suggestion.* Suggestion (in the psychological sense) founded on an awakening or reproduction of previous sensory impressions ("*comme le réveil et l'extériorisation de sensations antérieurement emmagasinées*"). [H. Mabillo and J. Ramadier, "Arch. de neurol.," July, 1886, p. 54.]

AUTOSUSPENSION, n. A^{4}t-o-su^{3}s-pe^{2}n'shu^{3}n. See *Self-*SUSPENSION.

AUTOTHERAPEIA, AUTOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-o(o^2)-the^{2}r-a^3-pi'(pe^2'i^2)-a^3, -pi(pe)'a^3. From **αὐτός**, of itself, and **θεραπεια**, medical treatment. Fr., *autothérapie.* The spontaneous cure of disease. [A, 385.]

AUTOTOMIE (Fr.), n. O-to-to-me. From **αὐτός**, itself, and **τομή**, a cutting. The spontaneous shedding of a limb, in certain of the *Articulata*, for the purpose of escaping capture. [Fredericq (A, 385).]

AUTOTRANSFUSION, n. A^{4}t''o-tra^{2}ns-fu^2'zhu^{3}n. For deriv., see *Auto-** and TRANSFUSION. It., *autotrasfusione.* The expedient of transferring a great portion of the blood contained in the lower part of the body to the central portions and especially the brain, by bandaging the lower limbs tightly and raising the hips; resorted to in cases of severe hæmorrhage and during operations on persons who are very weak. [C. T. Hunter (A, 277).]

AUTOUR (Fr.), n. O-tur. The bark of an Oriental tree of unknown characteristics, used in the preparation of carmin. [B, 121.]

AUTOXENOUS, adj. A^{4}t-o^{2}x'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. From **αὐτός**, the same, and **ξένος**, a guest. See AUTŒCIC.

AUTRUCHE (Fr.), n. O-tru^{6}sh. The ostrich. [A, 385.] See STRUTHIO *camelus.*

AUTTOOKALADUMBO, n. A Tamil name for the *Ipomœa pes capræ.* [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325.]

AUTUMNALIS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-na(na^3)'li^{2}s. From *autumnus*, autumn. Fr., *automnal.* Ger., *herbstlich.* It., *autumnale.* Autumnal; in botany, flowering in the autumn, or growing and flowering in the course of one autumn. [B, 1.]

AUTUMNATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-na(na^3)'shi^2-(ti^2)-o. Gen., *autumnatio'nis.* Fr., *automnation.* The influence of autumn on plants, shown in the ripening of fruits, the change of color in foliage, etc. [B, 195.]

AUTUMNUS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}t(a^3-u^{4}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See AUTUMNALIS.

AUVAREY (Tamil), n. The *Cassia auriculata.* [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3.]

AUVARYMOTCHY (Tamil), n. The *Lablab vulgaris.* [B, 172.]

AUVER, n. An alchemical name for pure or soft water. [Ruland (A, 325).]

AUVERNAT (Fr.), n. O-ve^{2}r-na^3. A general name for certain heavy red wines made near Orléans, so called because the vines were originally brought from Auvergne. [A, 300.]

AUVESQUE (Fr.), n. O-ve^{2}sk. A sort of cider made about Bayeux. [L, 41, 109.]

AUVIER (Fr.), n. O-vi^2-a. Carpathian balsam (the turpentine of the *Pinus cembra*). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 322 (B).]

AUXANOMETER, n. A^{4}x-a^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. From **αὐξάνειν**, to increase, and **μέτρον**, a measure. Fr., *auxanomètre.* An instrument designed to measure the growth of plants in their length. The simplest is Sachs's *thread-indicator*, which consists of a thread

attached to a growing branch or an internode and passing over a pulley. A weight is attached to the thread to keep it constantly stretched, also an index to mark the degree of elongation. The *arc-indicator*, or *arc-a.*, is the same in principle, but the index is carried by the motion of the thread around a graduated arc, and the movement of the needle is much magnified. [B, 167, 229.]—**Arc a.** Fr., *indicateur sur fil.* See under *A.*—**Autographic a., Recording a.** A self-registering a. devised by Sachs. [B, 167.]

AUXEMETER, n. A^{4}x-e^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See AUXOMETER.

AUXEMMA (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}x(a^3-u^{4}x)-e^{2}m'ma^3. Gen., *auxem'-matos* (*-tis*). A genus of plants separated by Miers from *Cordia* and placed in a separate order, the *Auxemmeæ*. The species differ from those of *Cordia* in having a very acuminate 5-winged persistent calyx, much longer than the drupaceous fruit. [B, 121.]

AUXEMMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{4}x(a^3-u^{4}x)-e^{2}m'me^2-e(a^3-e^3). An order of plants made by Miers, including the genera *Auxemma*, *Sacellium*, and *Patagonula*. [B, 121.]

AUXENOMETER, AUXESIMETER, n's. A^{4}x-e^{2}n-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r, -e^{2}s-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See AUXOMETER.

AUXESIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}x(a^3-u^{4}x)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *auxe'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., αὔξησις. Fr., *auxésie.* Ger., *Vermehrung, Zunahme, Wachsthum.* Growth, augmentation, increase in size or power, or in the severity of a disease. [K; L, 43.]

AUXILIARIS (Lat.), adj. A^{4}x(a^3-u^{4}x)-i^{2}l-i^2-a(a^3)'ri^{2}s. From *auxilium*, succor. Auxiliary; as a n., the pyramidalis abdominis muscle. [A, 316.]

AUXILIARY, adj. A^{4}x-i^{2}l'i^2-a-ri^2. Lat., *auxiliaris, auxiliarius.* Fr., *auxiliaire.* Ger., *helfend.* It., *ausiliario.* Sp., *auxiliar.* Assisting, supplementary; as a n., an adjuvant. [B, 88.]—**Auxiliaries of respiration.** The muscles brought into action in labored breathing. [J.]

AUXILIATIO (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}x(a^3-u^{4}x)-i^{2}l-i^2-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *auxiliatio'nis.* Fr., *auxiliation.* See AUXILIUM.

AUXILIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{4}x(a^3-u^{4}x)-i^{2}l'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βοήθεια, βοήθημα. Fr., *secours.* Ger., *Hülfe.* It., *ajuto.* An auxiliary, also any assistance in cases of disease or injury, or a remedy. [A, 311, 325; L, 94.]—**Auxilia medica.** Remedies. [B, 98.]

AUXIOMETER, n. A^{4}x-i^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See AUXOMETER.

AUXIS (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}x'(a^3'u^{4}x)-i^{2}s. Gen., *aux'eos* (*-is*). Gr., αὔξις. See AUXESIS.

AUXOCARDIE (Fr.), n. Ox-o-ka^{3}rd-e. From αὔξις, increase, and καρδία, the heart. Ceradini's term for the increase in the heart's volume when its cavities are distended to their greatest extent; the opposite of *méiocardie* (*q. v.*). [K, 19.]

AUXOMETER, n. A^{4}x-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *auxometrum* (from αὔξις, increase, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *auxomètre.* Ger., *Auxometer.* An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of an optical apparatus, the growth of a part (see AUXANOMETER), or the power of muscular contraction (see DYNAMOMETER). [B, 48, 107; L, 180.]

AUXOSPORE, n. A^{4}x'o-spor. From αὔξειν (= αὐξάνειν), to increase, and σπόρος, a seed. Fr., *auxospore.* A name given to large spores or new individuals formed among the *Conjugatæ* (especially the diatoms), by either non-sexual or sexual reproduction. In the non-sexual formation of a's, the protoplasm of the smaller of the two individuals into which a diatom divides escapes from its shell and enlarges until it reaches the size of the other, when it acquires a new shell. In the sexual formation of a's, two individuals approach each other, their valves separate, and the two protoplasmic masses unite, forming one or often two fission-masses, which subsequently enlarge and acquire new shells. [B, 75.]

AUXUBA, n. A large tree with edible fruit, probably the *Carissa carandas* of Linnæus. [B, 88.]

AUXUNGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{4}x(a^3-u^{4}x)-u^{3}n(un^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. See AXUNGIA.

AUZANDRI (Fr.), n. O-za^{3}n^2-dre. A name for the *Quercus coccifera* in the south of France. [B, 198.]

AUZERAULE (Fr.), n. O-ze^{2}r-ol. The *Acer campestre.* [B, 173.]

AUZOMETER, n. A^{4}z-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. See AUXOMETER.

AUZON (Fr.), n. O-zo^{2}n^2. 1. A place in the department of Gard, France, where there are two springs containing varying proportions of calcium, magnesium, and sodium sulphates, calcium and magnesium bicarbonates, calcium, magnesium, and sodium sulphides, alkaline chlorides, silica, and alumina. 2. A spring in the department of the Haute-Loire, France, containing sodium bicarbonate; of only local repute. [L, 87.]

AUZUBA (Sp.), n. A^3-u-th^{2}u'ba^3. According to Oviedo, the *Sideroxylon a.* [B, 121.]

AUZURE (Fr.), n. O-zu^{6}r. A San Domingo tree of unknown botanical characters, having a yellow, sweetish, edible fruit. [B; L, 109.]

AVA, n. Syn.: *awa, aba-kava, kava.* A name given in the South Sea Islands to the *Piper methysticum*, also to a fermented drink made from its root; in New Caledonia, applied to the *Broussonetia papyrifera;* and in Japan, according to Thunberg, to the *Panicum verticillatum.* [B, 88, 121; L, 56.]—**A'pfeffer** (Ger.). The *Piper methysticum.* [L, 80.]

AVA-AVA, n. A Tahiti name for tobacco. [B, 88.]

AVACARI [J. Bauhin]. **AVACCARI,** n's. A tree, perhaps a species of myrtle; astringent and used in dysentery. [B, 88; Bory (B, 121).]

AVAGOODA (Teloogoo), n. The *Trichosanthes palmata.* [B, 172.]

AVAGOUN, n. A Languedoc name for the *Ononis arvensis.* [B, 121.]

AVAILLES (Fr.), n. A^3-va^3-i^2-y'. Syn.: *Absac.* A place in the department of Charente, France, where there is a cold spring containing sodium chloride. [A, 385.]

AVALANCHE, n. A^{2}v'a^3-la^{2}nch. Fr., *avalanche nerveuse.* A term applied by some authors to a phenomenon observed when two similar excitations of a motor nerve are practised, one near the muscle to which it is distributed, and the other at a distance; the latter is said to cause the more energetic contraction of the muscle, and the phenomenon is explained by the theory that the excitation gathers force, like an a., as it proceeds through the nerve. [A, 385; L, 158.]

AVALE (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}l. 1. See AVALURE. 2. The posterior aspect of the incisor teeth of the ox and the dog. [A, 301.]

AVALÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-va^{3}l-a. Relaxed, sunken, pendulous (*e. g.*, *ventre a.* = pendulous abdomen).

AVALGUJA (Sanscr.), n. The *Vernonia anthelminthica.* [B, 181.]

AVALI, n. A genus of evergreen anonaceous shrubs. The powder of the root is used to arrest dysentery; a decoction, used as a lotion, allays articular pains; and the oil of the root is used in diseases of the liver. [L, 109.]

AVALKATI, n. The *Phyllanthus emblica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 194 (B).]

AVALOO (Teloogoo), n. A species of mustard. [A, 316.]

AVALSES, n. A Languedoc name for the *Quercus coccifera.* [B, 121.]

AVALURE (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}l-u^{6}r. An enlargement of a horse's hoof, limited to one portion or affecting the whole circumference. [L, 32.]

AVALVULAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^3-va^{3}lv-u^6-la^{2}r. From α priv., and *valvula*, a valve. Having no valves. [A, 385.]

AVANACOE, AVANACU [Rheede], **AVANAK,** n's. See AVANKOU.

AVANCARÉ (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-ka^3-ra. Syn.: *liane des Antilles.* A West Indian plant, perhaps a species of *Phaseolus.* [B, 121.]

AVANCÉ (Fr.), adj. A^3-va^{3}n^2-sa. See PRODUCTUS.

AVANCEMENT (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^{2}s-ma^{3}n^2. See ADVANCEMENT.

AVANCOU, n. See AVANKOU.

AVANESE (It.), n. A^3-va^{3}n-a'sa. The *Galega officinalis.* [B, 121.]

AVANGOULE (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-gul. The lentil (*Ervum lens*). [B, 121.]

AVANKOU (Malay), n. The *Ricinus communis.* [B, 172; L, 85.]

AVA-NORI, n. A sort of sea-weed (*Fucus* or *Ulva*) which collects on the coast of Japan and is eaten with rice. [Thunberg (B, 88).]

AVANT-BOUCHE (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-bush. The anterior part of the mouth: according to some authors, the portion between the lips and the teeth; according to others, extending as far back as the velum palati. [A, 300, 385; L, 43.]

AVANT-BRAS (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-bra^3. The forearm. [A, 385.]

AVANT-CARPE (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-ka^{3}rp. The metacarpus. [L, 41.]

AVANT-CŒUR (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-ku^{5}r. See ANTICARDIUM and ANTICOR.

AVANT-COIN (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-kwa^{3}n^2. See PRÆCUNEUS.

AVANT-COUREUR (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-ku-ru^{5}r. A precursor, a premonitory sign or symptom. [L, 43.]

AVANT-GOUT (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-gu. Fore-taste; the imaginary taste of a substance before it is taken into the mouth. [A, 300.]

AVANT-LAIT (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-le^2. 1. A pair of prominences peculiar to the cow, situated between the udder and the thigh, immediately in front of the blood-vessels of the udder. [A, 300, 385.] 2. An œdematous puffiness in front of a cow's udder, which often precedes parturition and disappears when lactation is established. [L, 41.]

AVANT-MAIN (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-ma^{2}n^2. 1. The metacarpus. [Paré (A, 300).] 2. The forepart of a horse. [A, 300, 385.]

AVANT-MEMBRE (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-ma^{3}m-br'. The fore-limb of an animal. [L, 41.]

AVANT-MOLAIRE (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-mol-a^{2}r. A pre-molar tooth. [L, 41.]

AVANT-MUR (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-mu^{6}r. See CLAUSTRUM.

AVANT-PEAU (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-po. The prepuce. [L, 41.]

AVANT-PIED (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-pe-a. The metatarsus; in the pl., *a.-p's*, the anterior part of the feet in insects. [L, 41, 180.]

AVANT-POIGNET (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-pwa^{3}n(pon)-ya. The metacarpus; as a popular term, the palm of the hand. [L, 41.]

AVANT-POINT (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-pwa^{3}n^2. See CLAUSTRUM.

AVANT-POITRINE (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-pwa^3-tren. Latreille's term for the inferior portion of the first segment of the thorax in insects. [L, 109, 180.]

AVANT-SUIF (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-swef. A popular name for the mesenteric fat. [L, 41.]

AVANT-STERNUM (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n^2-ste^{2}rn-om. Latreille's term for the lower middle portion of the first segment of the thorax in insects. [L, 180.]

AVAOUSSÉ (Fr.), **AVAOUSSES** (Fr.), n's. A^3-va^3-us-sa, -va^3-us. See AVALSES.

AVARAMO, n. A Brazilian shrub, perhaps a species of *Acacia*, used as a remedy for ulcers and cancer. [B, 121.]—**A. temo.** See ABAREMOTEMO.

AVARA-PALU, n. A Ceylon name for an undetermined species of *Phaseolus*. [B, 121.]

AVARAY, n. See AVARY.

AVARI, n. Maize. [B, 121.]

AVARRA, n. See AVVIRA (the botanical genus).

ÁVARTANI (Sanscr.), n. The *Helicteres isora*. [B, 181.]

AVARU, n. An East Indian name for indigo. [B, 121.]

AVARUM, AVARY (Teloogoo), n's. The *Cassia auriculata*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 716 (B); B, 172.]

AVATI, n. See AVARI.

AVAUX (Fr.), n. A^3-vo. See AVALSES.

AVÊA (Port.), n. A^3-va′a^3. The *Avena sativa*. [B, 88.]

AVEEMAH-MARUM (Tamil), n. The *Caryea arborea*. [B, 172.]

AVEIA (Port.), n. A^3-va′i^2-a^3. See AVÊA.

AVEINE (Fr.), n. A^3-ve^{2}n. The *Avena sativa*. [B, 173.]

AVELANE (Fr.), n. A^{3}v-la^{3}n. The hazel-nut. [B, 173.] See AVELLANA.

AVÉLANÈDE (Fr.), n. A^3-va-la^{3}n-e^{2}d. The cupule of the acorn of the *Quercus ægilops* of Linnæus. [B, 173.]

AVELATE, adj. A^{2}v-e′lat. From *a* priv., and *velum*, a veil. In botany, without a veil (said of the *Hymenomycetes*). [*a*, 15.]

AVELINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}v-len. See AVELANE.—**A. d'Inde.** The areca-nut. [L, 87.]—**A. purgative.** See AVELLANA *purgatrix*.

AVELINIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}v-li^{2}n-i^2-a. The hazel-tree (*Corylus avellana*). [B, 173.]

AVELLANA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-ve^{2}l(we^{2}l)-la(la^3)′na^3. Properly, *nux a.*, from *Avella* (anciently, *Abella*), a town of the Campagna. Fr., *avelane* (1st def.), *aveline* (1st def.), *noisette* (1st def.), *avelinier* (2d def.), *noisetier* (2d def.). Ger., *Haselnuss* (1st def.), *Haselstrauch* (2d def.). 1. The hazel-nut (the nut of the *Corylus a.*). [B, 180.] 2. A section of the genus *Corylus*, including *Corylus a.*, and one other genus. [B, 121.]—**A. americana.** The peanut-plant (*Arachis hypogœa*). [A, 447.]—**A. byzantina** [Herm.]. The *Corylus colurna*. [B, 211.]—**A. cathartica.** See *A. purgatrix*.—**Avellanæ græcæ.** An old name for sweet almonds. [A, 316.]—**A. indica.** The *Balanus myrepsica*. [B, 109.]—**Avellanæ indicæ genus oblongum.** An inferior sort of nutmeg. [L, 104.]—**Avellanæ indicæ tertium genus** [Bauhin]. The *Achroas sapota*. [B, 211.]—**A. indiana versicolor.** The areca-nut. [L, 104.]—**A. mexicana, Avellanæ mexicanæ.** The fruit of the *Theobroma cacao*. [B, 49, 109.]—**A. nux silvestris** [Fuchs]. The *Corylus a.* [B, 211.]—**A. peregrina humilis** [Bauhin], **A. pumila byzantina** [Clusius]. The *Corylus colurna*. [B, 211.]—**A. purgatrix.** The purging-nut (fruit of the *Jatropha multifida*, also of the *Jatropha curcas* and of *Moringa*). [B, 121.]—**Fructus (seu Nuces, seu Nuclei) avellanæ.** Fr., *noisette* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Haselnuss*. Sp., *avellana* [Sp. Ph.]. Hazel-nuts. [B, 95, 180.]—**Oleum avellanæ (seu avellanarum).** Ger., *Haselnussöl*. It., *olio d'a.* Sp., *aceite de a.* Hazel-nut oil; a fixed oil resembling almond-oil. [A, 319; B, 180.]—**Pollen avellanæ.** The pollen of the flowers of the *Corylus a.*; used as a remedy for diarrhœa. [B, 180.]

AVELLANARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^2(a^3)-ve^{2}l(we^{2}l)-la^{3}n-a(a^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *avellanaire*. 1. Of the size of a hazel-nut. [B, 195.] 2. Living on hazel-nuts. [B, 195; L, 42.]

AVELLANIER (Fr.), n. A^{3}v-la^{3}n-i^2-a. The hazel-tree (*Corylus avellana*). [B, 173.]—**A. rouge.** The red variety of *Corylus avellana*. [B, 173.]

AVELON (Sp.), n. A^3-ve^{2}l-on′. A place in Spain, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

AVENA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-ve(wa)′na^3. Gr., βρόμος, βόρμος. Fr., *avoine*. Ger., *Hafer*. It., Sp., *avena*. 1. A Linnæan genus of gramineous plants of the tribe *Aveneæ*, subtribe *Euaveneæ*, including species with paniculate spikelets containing from two to many flowers, the topmost flower being masculine or sterile. The flowering glumes (inferior pales) are dorsally rounded, provided with 5 to 7 rather stiff nerves, and with dorsal twisted or geniculate awns. The fruit is pubescent at the apex, sulcate, and when dry adherent to the pale. It includes the sections *Crithe* [Griesebach], comprising annuals with a lax panicle, pendulous spikelets, 1 or 2 fertile flowers, and the lower glume provided with 7 to 9 nerves; and *Avenastrum* [Koch], comprising perennials with narrow, sometimes setaceous, leaves, narrow strict panicles, erect spikelets, more than 2 fertile flowers, and the lower glume having 1 to 3 nerves. [B, 42.] 2. In pharmacy, oats. See *A. excorticata*.—**Amylum avenæ.** Ger., *Haferstärke*. The starch of oats. [B, 270.] See *Oat* STARCH.—**A. agraria** [Brot.]. A variety of *A. strigosa*. [B. 188.]—**A. airoides.** 1. Of De Candolle, the *Aira* (*Catabrosa*) *aquatica*. 2. Of Koeler, the *Trisetum subspicatum*. [B, 173, 188.]—**A. alpina** [Smith]. Syn.: *A. planiculmis* [Eng. Bot.], *Trisetum alpinum* [Römer and Schultes]. The great alpine oat-grass; a perennial species, perhaps only a variety of *A. pratensis*, growing in the mountains of Scotland. [B, 19, 188.]—**A. alta** [Cavanilles]. A variety of *A. strigosa*. [B, 188.]—**A. amethystina** [De Candolle]. An annual French species, with an erect narrow panicle, 2-flowered glumes, and a 1-awned lower floret; used for the same purposes as *A. sativa*. [B, 173, 188.]—**A. brevis** [Roth]. An annual species growing in Germany, Austria, and Pannonia; used for the same purposes as *A. sativa*. [B. 81, 93.]—**A. bromoides** [Linnæus]. See *A. pratensis*.—**A. bulbosa** [Willdenow]. The *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. [B, 188.]—**A. canescens** [Weber]. The *Aira* (*Corynephorus*) *canescens*. [B. 188.]—**A. cantabrica** [Lagasca]. See *A. pubescens*.—**A. caryophyllea.** 1. Of Weber, see AIRA *caryophyllea*. 2. Of Smith, a perennial species, akin to *A. pubescens* and *A. pratensis*, growing on the island of Cimoli. [B, 188.]—**A. chinensis.** Ger., *chinesischer* (oder *grosser nackter*) *Hafer*. A variety, probably to be referred to *A. nuda*, yielding poorly, the grain of which is used chiefly for making groats. [B, 49.]—**A. convoluta** [Presl]. A variety of the *A. sempervirens*. [B, 188.]—**A. dianatha** [Haller]. The *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. [B, 173.]—**A. elatior** [Linnæus]. The *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. [B, 188.]—**A. excorticata.** Fr., *gruau*, *gruau d'avoine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Hafergrütze*. Syn.: *fructus avenæ excorticatæ*, *grutum*. Husked oats, groats; used in making oat-meal cakes, porridge, and tea, regarded as nutritive and emollient. It contains from 64 to 66 per cent. of starch, 18 to 21 of protein compounds (chiefly avenin), 5 to 7 of fat, and small amounts of salts, sugar, gum, and cellulose. The decoction is used as a demulcent drink, as a mouth-wash and gargle, as a vehicle for corrosive and caustic drugs, and in making poultices. [A, 319; B, 81, 270.]—**A. fallax** [Römer and Schultes]. See *A. sempervirens*.—**Avenæ farina** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *farine d'avoine*. Ger., *Hafermehl*. It., *farina d'a.* Sp., *harina de a.* Oat-meal, prepared by grinding the seeds of *A. sativa*. It is a grayish-white powder containing fragments of irregular size. It consists of the pure grain (see *A. excorticata*) mixed with a varying amount of the bran. The latter consists mostly of cellulose, but contains 2 per cent. of protein compounds, from 1 to 1½ per cent. of fixed oil, and from 6 to 7 per cent. of ash. Oat-meal is largely used as an article of food, and is especially recommended in habitual constipation due to intestinal atony. [B, 81, 93.]—**A. fatua** [Linnæus]. Fr., *avoine boufe* (ou *boufle*), *averon*, *pied de mouche*. Ger., *Hafergras*. The wild oat; an annual species distinguished by its very loose panicle, its much bent awn with the lower half twisted, and its long, stiff hairs covering the lower pales. It is much used as a fodder-plant in Europe, and is extensively cultivated in California. [B, 19, 138; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 604 (B).]—**A. flavescens** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Goldhafer*, *gelbes Hafergras*, *gelber Wiesenhafer*. See TRISETUM *flavescens*.—**A. Freyta** [Ortega]. A variety of *A. strigosa*.—**A. græca.** The great wild oat. [L, 119.]—**A. heteromalla** [Mönch]. See *A. orientalis*.—**A. lanata.** See HOLCUS *lanatus*.—**A. latifolia** Host.]. See *A. planiculmis*.—**A. macrocarpa** [Mönch]. See *A. sterilis*.—**A. mollis.** 1. Of Koeler, see HOLCUS *mollis*. 2. Of Michaux, see TRISETUM *molle*.—**A. montana.** 1. Of Brotero, a Portuguese species. 2. Of Koeler, the *Aira* (*Deschampsia*) *flexuosa*. [B, 188.]—**A. nervosa.** 1. Of Lamarck, the *A. strigosa*. 2. Of Brown, an anomalous species growing in New Holland. [B, 180, 188.]—**A. nodosa.** See ARRHENATHERUM *avenaceum*.—**A. nuda** [Linnæus]. Fr., *avoine nue* (ou *à gruau*, ou *de Tartarie*). Ger., *nackter Hafer*. The skinless oat, pill-corn; an annual species cultivated especially in Austria and in Ireland, used for making groats. [A, 315; B, 49, 138, 180.]—**A. odorata** [Persoon, De Candolle]. See HIEROCHLOE *borealis* and HIEROCHLOE *australis*. [B, 173, 188.]—**A. orientalis** [Schreber]. Fr., *avoine de Hongrie* (ou *d'Orient*, ou *à grappes*). Ger., *Fahnenhafer*, *Stangenhafer*, *Traubenhafer*, *Kammhafer*, *türkischer Hafer*. An annual species cultivated in Europe, hardier than the ordinary oat, but less valuable as a grain. [B. 49, 173, 180; L, 135.]—**A. pilosa.** 1. Of Presl, see *A. Preslei*. 2. Of Bieb., an annual species growing in Iberia (the *Trisetum pilosum*). [B, 188.]—**A. planiculmis.** 1. Of the Eng. Bot., the *A. alpina*. 2. Of Schrader, a perennial species growing in Silesia, Moravia, and Transylvania. [B, 188.]—**A. pratensis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *avenette*. Ger., *Trifthafer*, *Berghafer*, *Feldhafer*, *Wiesenhafer*, *rothes Hafergras*. The narrow-leaved oat-grass; a perennial species, with hard, rigid leaves and many-flowered spikelets, growing in moors and dry places. It yields a good and nutritious variety of oats. [B, 19, 49, 173.]—**A. precatoria** [Thuillier]. The *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. [B, 188.]—**A. Preslei.** A perennial species indigenous to Chili. [B, 188.]—**A. pubescens** [Linnæus]. Fr., *averone*. Ger., *weichhaariger Wiesenhafer*, *feinhaariges Hafergras*. Syn.: *Trisetum pubescens* [Römer and Schultes]. The downy oat-grass; a perennial species growing in limestone pastures, distinguished by its pubescent leaves; included by some in *A. pratensis*. [B, 19, 49, 173, 188.]—**A. racemosa** [Thuillier]. See *A. orientalis*.—**A. sativa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *avoine*, *avoine commune*. Ger., *Saathafer*, *Rispenhafer*. The common oat; an annual species belonging to the section *Crithe*, cultivated in temperate climates throughout the world. It has a smooth culm from 2 to 4 feet in height, linear-lanceolate rough leaves with loose, striate sheaths, pedunculate spikelets, each containing 2 perfect flowers, the inferior usually aristate, and rather cartilaginous pales. It is probably only a variety of one of the wild species (perhaps of the *A. fatua*). A number of varieties are described, differing in the color of the pales, the disposition and character of the awns, etc. It is used both as a forage-plant and



THE AVENA FATUA. [A, 327.]

for its grain, which is made into groats (see *A. excorticata*) and into oat-meal (see *Avenæ farina*). On fermentation, it affords a variety of whisky. The husks of the seeds are used for stuffing cushions and mattresses, especially for children and for persons with fractured limbs, also for covering sick animals. [B, 13, 34, 81, 138, 173, 180.]—**A. sedenensis.** See *A. sempervirens.* — **Avenæ semen.** The grain of the *A. sativa ;* oats. [A, 316.]—**A. sempervirens** [Villars]. Syn. : *Arundo sedenensis* [Lois.]. A perennial species growing in Piedmont, the Pyrenees, Austria, and Siberia, much sought after by sheep. [B, 173, 188.]—**A. sesquitertia.** 1. Of Tenore, the *A. sempervirens.* 2. Of Linnæus, the *A. pubescens.* [B, 173, 188.]—**A. spicata** [Pollin.]. The *Trisetum subspicatum.* [B, 188.] — **A. sterilis** [Linnæus]. The animated oat ; an annual species indigenous to Barbary, southern Europe, and the Philippines, having very long, stout, much twisted, geniculate awns bent at a right angle. Römer and Schultes include it under the *A. fatua.* [B, 138, 188.]—**A. striata.** 1. Of Michaux, a species indigenous to the United States, with the exterior glume striate and the fruit naked. 2. Of Lamarck, the *A. sempervirens.* [B, 138, 173, 188.] — **A. strigosa** [Schreber]. Syn. : *Danthonia strigosa* [Beauvois]. The bristle-pointed oat ; an annual species with 2 long bristles on the aristate inner pales. It is occasionally cultivated and used like *A. sativa.* [B, 19, 180.]—**A. subspicata** [Link]. The *Trisetum subspicatum.* [B, 188.] — **A. tartarica** [Arduino]. See *A. orientalis.*—**Fructus avenæ excorticatæ.** See *A. excorticata.*—**Species pro decocto avenæ.** See SPECIES *avenaceæ.*



THE AVENA SATIVA. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

AVENACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^2(a^3)-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-a^3. Of Trinius, a tribe of gramineous plants including *Avena*, *Avia*, *Trisetum*, and two or three other genera. [B, 170.]

AVENACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^2(a^3)-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *avénacées.* Ger., *Avenaceen.* It., *avenacee.* Of Kunth and others, a tribe (family, order, or division) of gramineous plants including *Anthoxanthum*, *Deyeuxia*, *Aira*, *Avena*, *Holcus*, and other genera having spikelets containing 2 or many flowers (one terminal and usually sterile), 2 glumes, and 2 memanaceo-herbaceous pales, the inferior glume being usually provided with a dorsal (often twisted) awn. [B, 121.]

AVENACEOUS, adj. A^{2}v-e^{2}n-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *avenaceus.* Fr., *avénacé.* Of or pertaining to oats or the oat (*Avena*), or to the *Avenaceæ.* [B.]

AVENÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^2(a^3)-ve(wa)′ne(na^3-e^2). Of Adanson, a family of gramineous plants including *Alopecurus*, *Anthoxanthum*, *Lagurus*, *Agrostis*, *Avena*, and one other genus. [B, 170.]

AVENAIN, n. A^{2}v-e′na^3-i^{2}n. Fr., *avenaine.* See AVENIN.

AVENARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. Of Reichenbach, a section of the genus *Avena.* [B, 121.]

AVENARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^2(a^3)-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)-a(a^3)′ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Presl, a subtribe of gramineous plants belonging to the *Bromeæ.* [B, 170.]

AVENASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. A^2(a^3)-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′tru^{3}m-(tru^{4}m). A section of the genus *Avena*, often regarded as a separate genus. [Koch (B, 42).]

AVENAT (Fr.), n. A^{3}v-na^3. See ARRHENATHERUM *avenaceum.*

AVENATYPUS (Lat.), n. m. A^2(a^3)-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′i^2(u^6)-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). A section of the genus *Avena*, corresponding nearly to *Crithe.* [B, 42, 121.]

AVENCA, n. A Brazilian name for several ferns, including *Adiantum capillus Veneris* and *Adiantum pedatum.* [B, 121.]

AVÈNE (Fr.), n. A^3-ve^{2}n. A place in the department of Hérault, France, where there is a hot carbonated spring, also a bathing establishment. [Rotureau (L, 87).]

AVENEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^2(a^3)-ve(wa)′ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *avénées.* Of Nees, Grisebach, Lindley, and others, a tribe of gramineous plants including *Avena*, *Aira*, and other genera. As defined by Bentham and Hooker, it comprises genera with 2- or many-flowered, frequently paniculate, spikelets ; with rhachilla jointed above the lower glumes ; with flowers either all or all but one hermaphrodite ; with 4 or more glumes, all but the lower 2 of which are flowering and are usually prolonged into a dorsal (sometimes terminal) bent or twisted awn ; and with bi-nerved or bi-carinate pales. It includes 2 subtribes : 1. The *Aireæ*, with 2-flowered spikelets and rhachilla not produced beyond the flowers. 2. The *Euaveneæ*, with 2- to many-flowered spikelets and rhachilla produced beyond the flowers. [B, 42, 170.]

AVENEIN, n. A^{2}v-e′ne^2-i^{2}n. A substance obtained by Serullas from oats ; by oxidation, it forms vanillin. [B, 270.]

AVENELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)-e^{2}l′la^3. A section of the genus *Aira* made by Koch for *Aira* (*Deschampsia*) *flexuosa.* [B, 42.]

AVENERON (Fr.), n. A^{3}v-ne^{2}r-o^{2}n^2. A name for the *Avena fatua* and similar species resembling *Avena sativa.* [B, 121.]

AVENETTE (Fr.), n. A^{3}v-ne^{2}t. The *Avena pratensis.* [B, 121.]—**A. blonde.** The *Trisetum flavescens.* [B, 121.]

AVENHEIM (Ger.), n. A^3-fe^{2}n-him. A village near Strassburg, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 30.]

AVENIFORM, adj. A^{2}v-e^{2}n′i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *aveniformis* (from *avena*, the oat, and *forma*, form). Fr., *avéniforme.* Of the size or shape of an oat-grain. [B, 38. 195.]

AVENIN, n. A^{2}v-e′ni^{2}n. Fr., *avénine.* Ger., *Avenin.* It., *avenina.* A nitrogenous principle, resembling casein, found by Norton in oats. According to Ritthausen, it is a mixture of legumin and gliadin. It contains 17 per cent. of nitrogen and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 per cent. of oxygen, and closely resembles legumin. [B, 5, 270.]

AVENINE, n. A^{2}v-e′nen. Of Sauson, an alkaloid (as yet, not isolated) contained in oats. [B, 270.]

AVENIOUS, adj. A^{2}v-e′ni^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *avenis*, *avenius* (from *a* priv., and *vena*, a vein). Ger., *ungeadert*, *aderlos.* In botany, without veins or nerves. [B, 198.]

AVENKA, n. See AVENCA.

AVENNES (Fr.), n. A^3-va^{3}n. A place in the department of Hérault, France, where there is a cold alkaline spring containing sulphates, carbonates, and chlorides. [L, 105, 135.]

AVENONE (It.), n. A^3-ve^{2}n-o′na. A place in Italy, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

AVENOUS, adj. A^{2}v-e′nu^{3}s. See AVENIOUS.

AVENQUA, n. See AVENCA.

AVENS, n. A^{2}v′e^{2}nz. Welsh, *afans.* A common name for several plants of the genus *Geum.* [A, 302 ; B, 19.]—**Common a.** The *Geum urbanum.* [B, 19.]—**Mountain a.** The *Dryas octopetala.* [B, 39.]—**Purple a., Water a.** The *Geum rivale.* [B, 19.]

AVENULA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-ve^{2}n(we^{2}n)′u^2(u^4)-la^3. A section of the genus *Aira*, made by Trinius. [B. 121.]

AVERAM JUNTE (Malay), **AVERICAY,** n's. The *Cassia auriculata.* [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3 ; B, 88.]

AVERIE (Tamil), n. The *Indigofera tinctoria.* [B, 121, 172.]

AVERIKE SAKASEARAGIDA (Can.), n. The *Cassia auriculata.* [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3.]

AVERLIN (Fr.), n. A^3-ve^{2}r-la^{2}n^2. Sunstroke in the sheep. [A, 385.]

AVERNO, n. A Provençal name for the *Alnus glutinosa.* [B, 121.]

AVERONE (Fr.), n. A^{3}v-ron. The *Avena pubescens.* [B, 121.]

AVEROON (Dutch), n. The *Artemisia abrotanum.* [B, 88.]

AVERRHOA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-ve^{2}r(we^{2}r)′ro-a. From *Averrhoes*, the Arabian philosopher. Fr., *carambolier.* A Linnæan genus of geraniaceous evergreen trees of the tribe *Oxalideæ*, having alternate imparipinnate leaves, racemes of small purple flowers, and ovate, deeply sulcate, 5-celled berries. [B, 19, 49, 93.]—**A. acida** [Linnæus]. See PHYLLANTHUS *longifolia.*—**A. bilimbi** [Linnæus]. The bilimbi-, or blimbing-, tree (Bengal., *bilimbi ;* Malay, *wilumpi ;* Hind., *kamarunga*) ; an East Indian species, from 15 to 20 feet high, resembling the *A. carambola* and used for the same purposes. [B, 19, 88, 172.]—**A. carambola** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cherambolier.* The carambola-tree, or *blimbing-bula* (Malay, *tamaratonga ;* Bengal., *cumurunga*) ; an East Indian species, from 15 to 20 feet high, with from 2 to 5 pairs of ovate-acuminate leaflets and yellowish-purple campanulate, 5-parted flowers springing from the branches, cultivated in most tropical countries. Its fruit, which is acid and pulpy, is used to make a refreshing drink and also in the treatment of dysentery and bilious fevers. [B, 19, 88, 93.]

AVERSE, adj. A^{2}v-u^{5}rs′. Lat., *aversus* (*q. v.*). Having the posterior limbs attached near the anus, so that the body is supported erect (said of birds). [L, 108.]

AVERSION, n. A^{2}v-u^{5}r′zhu^{2}n. Lat., *aversio.* 1. An old term for a turning aside, as of a morbid process by metastasis or derivation ; also in a material sense, that of a displacement or version (as of the uterus). [A, 316 ; L, 41, 119.] 2. Nausea. [L, 119.]

AVERSUS (Lat.), adj. A^2(a^3)-vu^{5}rs(we^{2}rs)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *avertere*, to turn aside. Fr., *détourné.* Ger., *abgewandt*, *abgekerbt.* In botany, turned away from, having the faces looking away from each other. [B, 198.]

AVERTEBRATE, AVERTEBRATED, adj's. A^{2}v-u^{5}rt′-e^{2}b-rat, -rat-e^{2}d. Invertebrate (*q. v.*). [B, 39, 77.]

AVERTIN, n. A^{2}v′u^{5}rt-i^{2}n. Fr., *avertin.* 1. A morbid mental state characterized by obstinacy and furiousness. [A, 300.] 2. See TOURNIS.

AVERTINEUX (Fr.), adj. A^3-ve^{2}r-ti^{2}n-u^5. Affected with the disease avertin (*q. v.*). [L, 109.]

AVERUIT (Dutch), n. The *Artemisia abrotanum.* [A, 259.]

AVES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *avis* (*q. v.*). A(a^3)′vez(was). Gen., *a′vium.* Fr., *oiseaux.* Ger., *Vögel.* It., *uccelli*, *augelli.* Sp., *aves*, *pájaros.* A class of vertebrate animals consisting of the birds ; warm-blooded oviparous, incubating, feathered animals having four limbs, the posterior pair adapted to terrestrial locomotion, and the anterior developed in the form of wings ; the cranium destitute of sutures ; the cervical vertebræ from 10 to 23 in number ; the alimentary canal comprising an œsophagus, a crop, a membranous stomach, a gizzard, an intestinal canal, and a cloaca com-

mon to the digestive and urinary apertures ; the brain and nervous system largely developed ; and a double circulation. The *A.* are divided by Cuvier into *oiseaux de proie* (the *rapaces* of Duméril), *passereaux*, *grimpeurs*, *gallinacés*, *échassiers*, and *palmipèdes* ; by Blumenbach into *Accipitres*, *Levirostres*, *Pici*, *Ceraces*, *Passeres*, *Gallinæ*, *Struthiones*, *Grallæ*, and *Anseres* ; by Vigers into *Raptores*, *Insessores*, *Rasores*, *Grallatores*, and *Natatores* ; by Owen into *Natatores*, *Grallatores*, *Rasores*, *Cantores*, *Volitores*, *Scansores*, and *Raptores* ; by Huxley into *Saururæ*, *Ratidæ*, and *Carinatæ* ; and by Kirby, whose classification is most commonly accepted, into *Natatores*, *Grallatores*, *Cursores*, *Rasores*, *Scansores*, *Insessores*, *Raptores*, and *Saururæ*. [A, 327 ; L, 14, 147, 203.]—**A. aereæ.** Of Merrem, birds that fly much of the time, as opposed to those that frequent the ground and the water. [L, 121.]—**A. altrices.** Birds which are naked, blind, and helpless when hatched, and for a time dependent upon their parents for food. [L, 14.]—**A. aquaticæ.** Ger., *Wasservögel.* Of Merrem, the water-birds. [L, 121.]—**A. carinatæ.** See CARINATÆ.—**A. cypriæ.** See AVICULÆ *cypriæ*.—**A. erraticæ.** Wandering birds. [L, 147.]—**A. manentes.** Birds which remain in one neighborhood, as opposed to migratory birds. [L, 147.]—**A. migratoriæ.** Migratory birds. [L, 147.]—**A. palustres.** Of Merrem, birds that inhabit marshy places. [L, 121.]—**A. præcoces.** See AUTOPHAGI.—**A. ratitæ.** See RATITÆ.—**A. terrestres.** Ger., *Erdvögel.* Of Merrem, birds that spend most of their time on the ground (*e. g.*, the gallinaceous birds). [L, 121.]

AVESNE (Fr.), n. A^3-ve^{2}n. See AVÈNE.

AVET (Fr.), n. A^3-va. See ABIES *picea.*

AVETTE (Fr.), n. A^3-ve^{2}t. 1. See ABIES *picea.* 2. See APIS.

AVETTÉRÉ, n. An Abyssinian name for the *Zizyphus abyssinica.* [B, 121.]

AVEUGLANT (Fr.), n. A^3-vu^{5}g-la^{3}n^2. See ALIPATA.

AVEUGLE (Fr.), adj. A^3-vu^{6}gl. See BLIND.

AVEUGLEMENT (Fr.), n. A^3-vu^{5}gl-ma^{3}n^2. Blindness. [L, 43.] —**A. de jour.** See NYCTALOPIA.—**A. de neige.** See *Snow*-BLINDNESS.—**A. de nuit.** See HEMERALOPIA.

AVEZOUD, n. A seed obtained in Senegal, from which a sort of bread is made in times of famine. [Geoffroy (B, 88).]

AVI, n. A common name for the mistletoe (*Viscum album*) in the department of the Aube, France. [B, 121.]

AVICELLA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)′la^3. See AVICULA.

AVICENNIA (Lat.), n. f. A^2(a^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)′ni^2-a^3. From *Avicenna*, the Arabian physician. Fr., *avicennie.* Ger., *Salzbaum.* A Linnæan genus of evergreen verbenaceous trees belonging to the *Avicennieæ*, with opposite entire, oblong leaves, pubescent inferiorly ; inconspicuous axillary or terminal, closely packed flowers ; and a one-seeded, compressed, leathery fruit, enveloped in the calyx. [B, 19, 49.]—**A. africana** [Palisot de Beauvois]. A species growing in Guinea and Senegambia, used like *A. tomentosa.* [B, 173, 214.]—**A. alba** [Blume]. See *A. officinalis.*—**A. elliptica** [Thunberg]. See *A. tomentosa.*—**A. Meyeri** [Miguel]. See *A. nitida.*—**A. nitida.** Fr., *paletuvier rouge* (2d def.). Syn. : *A. tomentosa* [Meyer] (2d def.), *A. Meyeri* [Miguel] (2d def.), *Mangle laurocerasi foliis*, etc. [Sloane] (2d def.). 1. Of Linnæus, the *couri-da* ; a species growing in tropical America, the bark of which is used in tanning. [B, 19.] 2. Of Jacquin, the *mangue amarello* (or *blanco*) of Brazil ; the *karnaboom* of Surinam, Brazil, Guiana, and the West Indies. [B, 214.]—**A. officinalis** [Linnæus]. Syn. : *A. resinifera* [Forster], *A. tomentosa* [R. Brown], *A. alba* [Blume], *Mangium album* [Rumphius]. The *Oepata* of Rheede, the *Upata* of Adanson ; a species growing in India, Java, southern China, New Holland, New Zealand, eastern and northeastern Africa, and Madagascar, having oblong-lanceolate, subelliptical, or obovate, acuminate, acute, or obtuse, entire, coriaceous leaves. The branchlets and the inferior aspect of the leaves are tomentose, the lobes of the calyx are densely downy, the corolla tube is silky, and the fruit is downy. A resinous gum exudes from it which is eaten by the New Zealanders. [B, 49, 192, 214.]—**A. resinifera** [Forster], **A. resinosa** [Linnæus]. See *A. officinalis.*—**A. tomentosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *manglier blanc.* Syn. : *A. elliptica* [Thunberg]. The white mangrove ; a small tree with obovate or oval leaves, slightly tomentose beneath, and small, dingy-yellow terminal flowers, growing in various tropical countries. The leaves are used as forage for camels, asses, and sheep. The fruit-kernels are eaten after their bitterness has been destroyed by cooking. The wood is used for tooth-picks, being considered very wholesome for the teeth and gums. The bark is employed in tanning. An aromatic resin which exudes from the trunk is called *manawa* by the natives of New Holland, who use it as a food. The red, odorless, mucilaginous root is used by the Arabs as an aphrodisiac. The green seeds, cooked with the leaves of *Ipomœa campanulata*, are employed to make emollient poultices. The *A. nitida* and the *A. officinalis* have been included in this species, of which Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth described several varieties. [B, 49, 93, 172, 173, 214.]

AVICENNIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^2(a^3)-vi^2(wi^2)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-ni-(ni^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *avicenniées.* A tribe of verbenaceous plants, including the single genus *Avicennia*, in which the ultimate inflorescence is centrifugally cymose, with small capituliform cymes, either axillary and pedunculate or disposed in a thyrse or terminal corymb ; the ovary is incompletely divided into 4 loculi by the 4 alæ radiating from the central column to which the pendulous ovules are attached ; and the fruit a subcarnose bivalve capsule containing a single seed with a large, naked embryo, conduplicate cotyledons, and a hirsute radicle. [B, 42.]

AVICOLE (Fr.), adj. A^3-vi^2-kol. From *avis*, a bird, and *colere*, to inhabit. Infesting birds (said of parasites). [A, 385.]

AVICULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *avis.* A^2(a^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)′u^2(u^4)-la^3. Fr., *avicule.* Ger., *Vögelchen*, *Vögelein.* A little bird ; the name of a genus of molluscs ; in the pl., *Aviculæ*, see AVICULIDÆ. [B, 38.]—**Aviculæ cypriæ.** Scented candles, formerly burned as a protection against pestilential diseases. [B, 48 ; L, 119.] Cf. CONI *odorati.*—**Aviculæ hermeticæ.** Fr., *avicules hermétiques.* An old term for a "universal salt" said to be found in earth. [B, 38, 200.]

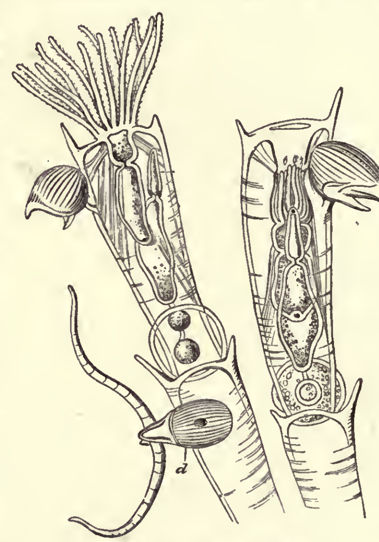
AVICULACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A(a^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)′-se^2(ke^2)-a^3. A family of the *Monomya.* [L, 121.]

AVICULAIRE (Fr.), adj. A^3-vi^{2}k-u^6-la^{2}r. Pertaining to birds or resembling a bird ; as a n., the *Polygonum aviculare.* [A, 385 : B, 93.]

AVICULARIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. A^2(a^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *aviculaire.* 1. Of Gesner, see SPECULARIA. 2. Of Meissner, see POLYGONUM. 3. See AVICULARIUM.—**A. Sylvii.** The greater Venus's looking-glass (*Campanula speculum*). [B, 71, 200.]

AVICULARIS (Lat.), adj. A^2(a^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)′ri^{2}s. Fr., *aviculaire.* 1. Pertaining to birds or resembling a bird. 2. Furnishing sustenance to birds. 3. Devouring birds. 4. Inhabiting birds' nests or parasitic on birds. [L, 180.]

AVICULARIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^2(a^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A peculiar appendage of the ectocyst in many of the *Polyzoa* ; so called from its resemblance to a bird's head. It consists essentially of a movable mandible and cup, furnished with a horny beak with which the point of the mandible is capable of being brought into apposition. It is regarded by Huxley as a peculiarly modified zooid having many points of affinity with the brachiopods. [L, 147.]



AVICULARIA. (AFTER HUXLEY.)
At *d* an avicularium is represented as having seized a worm.

AVICULARIUS (Lat.), adj. A^2-(a^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^2-(u^4)-la(la^3)′ri^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). See AVICULARIS.

AVICULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^2-(a^3)-vi^{2}k(wi^{2}k)-u^2-(u)′li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Asiphonidia*, characterized by the shell being inequivalve, very oblique, and attached by a byssus, the hinge nearly or quite edentulous, the ligament internal, the lobes of the mantle free, the anterior adductor small, leaving its impression within the umbo, the posterior adductor large and subcentral, and the foot small. [L, 147.]

AVIDITY, n. A^{2}v-i^{2}d′i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *aviditas.* Fr., *avidité.* In chemistry, a tendency to rapid (as distinguished from strong) combination. Thus, nitric acid is said to have more a. for metals than hydrochloric acid, because it dissolves them more readily, although its combination with them is not so strong. [B, 86.]

AVIFORME (Fr.), adj. A^3-vi^2-fo^{2}rm. From *avis*, a bird, and *forma*, form. Bird-shaped, ornithoid. [A, 385.]

AVIGATO, n. A^3-vi^2-ga^3′to. Corrupted from Mex., *ahvacaquavhitl.* Fr., *agnacat.* Ger., *Avogadobaum*, *Avogatobaum.* Sp., *aguacate.* The alligator-pear. [B ; L, 56.] See PERSEA *gratissima.*

AVIGNON BERRIES, n. pl. A^3-ven-yo^{2}n^2. Fr., *graines d'Avignon.* Ger., *Avignonbeeren.* See under BERRY.

AVI-HI-AVI, n. The native name of a Madagascar species of *Dillenia.* [B, 121.]

AVILA, n. A round, yellow fruit, resembling an apple, growing in the West Indies on a shrub or a climbing plant. It contains from 8 to 10 flattish, rounded, convexo-concave, yellowish nuts, obtuse at one end, connected together and yet readily separable, with a thick, woody cortex, each inclosing a soft, white, bitter kernel, which is "esteemed an excellent medicine against poisons and malignity of humors." [Lemery (B, 200).]

AVILES (Sp.), n. A^3-ve′le^{2}s. A place in Spain, where there is a cold spring containing sodium chloride. [A, 385.]

AVINI-UTE, n. A variety of the *Piper methysticum*, the root of which is pinkish internally. [A, 308.]

AVIROSTRATE, adj. A^{2}v-i^2-ro^{2}s′trat. Lat., *avirostris* (from *avis*, a bird, and *rostrum*, a beak). Fr., *avirostre.* Resembling the beak of a bird. [L, 180.]

AVIS (Lat.), n. f. A(a^3)′vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s). Gr., ὄρνις. Fr., *oiseau.* Ger., *Vogel.* It., *uccello*, *augello.* Sp., *ave*, *pájaro.* A bird.—**A. afra.** The ostrich. [L, 105.]—**A. Junonis.** See *A. medica.*—**A. libyca.** See *A. afra.*—**A. medica, A. picta.** The peacock (*Pavo cristatus*), formerly used in medicine. [B ; L, 105.]

AVISAY (Teloogoo), n. The *Agati grandiflora.* [B, 172.]

AVISUGUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}(a^{3})-vi^{2}(wi^{2})-su^{2}(su)′gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). From *avis*, a bird, and *sugere*, to suck. Fr., *avisuge*. Sucking birds (applied by Duméril to a family of apterous insects). [L, 116, 180.]

AVITIUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}(a^{3})-vi^{2}(wi^{2})′shi^{2}(ti^{2})-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A general term for birds. [Apuleius (A, 318).]

AVITREOUS, adj. A^{2}v-i^{2}t′re-u^{3}s. From *α* priv., and *vitrum*, glass. Made without glass (*e. g.*, an a. thermometer). ["Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Nov. 17, 1887, p. 483 (L).]

AVITUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}(a^{3})-vi(we)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *avus*, an ancestor. Hereditary. [A, 318.]

AVIVEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}-vev-ma^{3}n^{2}. The process of refreshing (paring) a surface so that, as in a plastic operation, it may unite with another raw surface with which it is held in contact. [L, 49.]

AVIVES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}-vev. From Ar., *al-dhîbabah* (from *dhîb*, a wolf). Sp., *adivas, abivas*. The parotid gland in the horse or a swelling of the gland, also a form of colic supposed to be due to inflammation of that gland. The word has been Anglicized into *vives*. [B, 52; L, 32, 41.]

AVO, n. A tree the bark of which is used in India for making paper. [B, 132.]

AVOCADO, n. A^{3}-vo-ka^{3}′do. From Aztec, *ahuacatl*. [B, 39.] Fr., *avocatier*. Ger., *Avocadobaum*. See PERSEA *gratissima*.

AVOGATEBAUM (Ger.), **AVOGATOBAUM** (Ger.), **AVOGATOBIRNE** (Ger.), n's. A^{3}-fo-ga^{3}′te^{2}-ba^{3}-um, -to-ba^{3}-um, -bern-e^{2}. The *Persea gratissima* (*q. v.*). [B, 49.]

AVOINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}v-wa^{3}n. See AVENA.—**A. à grappes.** See AVENA *orientalis*.—**A. à gruau.** See AVENA *nuda*.—**A. blonde.** The *Trisetum flavescens*. [B, 173.]—**A. boufe, A. boufle.** See AVENA *fatua*.—**A. commune.** See AVENA *sativa*.—**A. d'Écosse, A. de Hollande, A. de Hongrie, A. de Russie.** See AVENA *orientalis*.—**A. des chiens.** The *Pharus lappulaceus*. [B, 173.]—**A. des prés.** See AVENA *pratensis*.—**A. de Tartarie.** See AVENA *nuda*.—**A. d'Orient.** See AVENA *orientalis*.—**A. noire.** The black oat, a variety of *Avena sativa*. [B, 173.]—**A. nue.** See AVENA *nuda*.—**Balle d'a.** The husk of oats. [B, 173.] See AVENA *sativa*.—**Espèces pour la décoction d'a.** See SPECIES *avenaceæ*.—**Farine d'a., Fécule d'a.** See AVENÆ *farina*.—**Folle a.** See AVENA *fatua*.—**Gruau d'a.** [Fr. Cod.]. See AVENA *excorticata*.

AVOIRA, n. 1. The *aouara* (*Elæis guineensis*). [B, 93; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 296 (B).] 2. Of Aublet, in part the genus *Astrocaryum*. [B, 121.]

AVOIRA SAVANE, n. Of Aublet, the genus *Desmoncus*. [B, 121.]

AVON, n. A^{2}v′o^{2}n. A town on the Erie Railway, in Livingston County, N. Y., 65 miles east of Buffalo, 18 miles south of Rochester, where there are sulphurous springs and arrangements for bathing. According to analyses by Hadley, Chilton, and Beck, the constituents of the waters are:

IN A PINT.	Upper Spring.	Lower Spring.	New Bath Spring.
Calcium carbonate....	1·000 grain.	3·666 grains.	3·370 grains.
Sodium chloride......	2 300 grains.	....	0·710 grain.
Calcium chloride......	....	1·051 "	... .
Sodium sulphate... ..	2·000 "	1·716 "	4·840 grains.
Magnesium sulphate..	1·250 "	6·201 "	1·010 "
Calcium sulphate.....	10·500 "	7·180 "	0·440 grain.
Sodium iodide.........	....	traces.	....
Carbon dioxide	0·70 cu. in.	0·49 cu. in.	....
Hydrogen sulphide ...	1·50 " "	1·25 " "	0·050 cu. in.

[A, 363.]

AVONG-AVONG, n. The native name of an araliaceous Madagascar tree. [B, 132.]

AVORNE (Fr.), n. A^{3}-vorn. The *Alnus glutinosa*. [B, 88.]

AVORNELLUM [Cæsalpinus], n. The *Cytisus laburnum*. [B, 211.]

AVORNIN, n. A^{2}v-o^{2}rn′i^{2}n. Fr., *avornine*. Ger., *Avornin*. A glucoside, $C_{16}H_{18}O_8$, derived from the bark of the buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*); by some regarded as identical with *frangulin*. [B, 5, 270.]—**A'säure** (Ger.). See AVORNINIC ACID.

AVORNINIC ACID, n. A^{2}v-o^{2}rn-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide avorninique*. Ger., *Avorninsäure*. A decomposition product of avornin; according to Faust, frangulic acid. [B, 270.]

AVORNUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}(a^{3})-vo^{2}rn(wo^{2}rn)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The black alder (*Rhamnus frangula*). [Crescentius (B, 200).]

AVORTEMENT (Fr.), n. A^{3}-vort-ma^{3}n^{2}. See ABORTION.—**A. accidentel.** See *Spontaneous* ABORTION.—**A. à répétition.** See *Habitual* ABORTION.—**A. artificiel.** See *Induced* ABORTION.—**A. chirurgical.** See *A. obstétrical*.—**A. criminel.** See *Criminal* ABORTION.—**A. embryonnaire.** See *Embryonic* ABORTION.—**A. épidémique.** See *Epidemic* ABORTION.—**A. extérieur.** See *A. visible*.—**A. fœtal.** See *Fœtal* ABORTION.—**A. intérieur.** See *A. invisible*.—**A. invisible.** In vegetable teratology, complete absence of a portion of a plant. [Turpin (L, 41).]—**A. naturel.** Abortion due to some recognized abnormity of the uterus or to some derangement of the health. [L, 32.]—**A. obstétrical.** An induced abortion, one brought about for the purpose of saving the mother's life. [A, 385.]—**A. ovulaire.** See *Ovular* ABORTION.—**A. partiel.** See *Partial* ABORTION.—**A. périodique.** See *Habitual* ABORTION.—**A. prophylactique.** See *A. obstétrical*.—**A. provoqué.** See *Induced* ABORTION.—**A. spontané.** See *Spontaneous* ABORTION.—**A. thérapeutique.** See *A. obstétrical*.—**A. visible.** In vegetable teratology, the incomplete development or rudimentary state of a part. [Turpin (L, 41).]

AVORTON (Fr.), n. A^{3}-vort-o^{2}n^{2}. See ABORTION (2d and 3d def's).

AVOUAZA, n. The *Elæis guineensis*. [B, 121.]

AVRANCHES, n. A village in the department of the Manche, France, where there are effervescent springs containing sodium chloride and iron. [Fleury (L, 105).]

AVRANCUM, n. See AURANCUM.

AVRARIC, n. See AURARIC.

AVRON (Fr.), n. A^{3}v-ro^{2}n^{2}. See AVERON.

AVUL CUNDUR, n. A Deccan name for the *Olibanum*. [B, 88.]

AVULSE-ONGLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}-vu^{6}ls-o^{2}n^{2}-gl′. An instrument having a short, broad, blunt blade, designed to be thrust under the nail in the operation of avulsion.

AVULSION, n. A^{2}v-u^{3}l′shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀποσπασμός. Lat., *avulsio* (from *avellere*, to tear away). Fr., *avulsion, arrachement*. Ger., *Avulsion, Abtrennung, Abreissen*. It., *avulsione*. The accidental or intentional tearing away of a part. [E.]

AWA, n. See AVA.

AWAR-AWAR, n. The *Ficus septica*. [L, 87.]

AWARI, n. The *Indigofera tinctoria*. [B, 88.]

AWARRA, n. A Surinam name for the *Astrocaryum guianense*. [B, 121.] Cf. AVOIRA.

AWATUM (Teloogoo), n. The *Spondias mangifera*. [B, 172.]

AWHINTEY-WHINTING, n. See under ADUMBA.

AWK, n. A North American Indian name for the *Helianthus petiolaris* and the *Helianthus lenticularis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 178 (L).]

AWLA, AWLÉ, n's. Abyssinian names for the *Olea chrysophylla* of Lamarck, the young shoots and leaves of which are used as an anthelminthic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 194 (B); B, 93; L, 49.]

AWL-SHAPED, adj. A^{4}l′shapd. See SUBULATE.

AWL-TREE, n. A^{4}l′tre. The *Morinda citrifolia*. [B, 19.]

AWL-WORT, n. A^{4}l′wu^{6}rt. The plant *Subularia*. [B, 19.]

AWN, n. A^{4}n. Goth., *ahana*. [A, 302.] Icel., *ogn*. [B, 7.] See ARISTA.

AWNED, adj. A^{4}nd. See ARISTATE.

AWNLESS, adj. A^{4}n′le^{2}s. Without awns. [B, 39.]

AWUL, n. The *Cassia auriculata*. [W. Dymock, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 211 (B).]

AWURA-DUNELLI, AWUSADANELLI, n's. The *Phyllanthus emblica*. [B, 46, 88, 121.]

AX (Fr.), n. A^{3}x. A place in the department of Ariège, France, where there are numerous warm sulphurous and saline springs, with arrangements for bathing, douching, etc. [A. Rotureau (L, 87).]

AXAYACATL, n. A Mexican name for a pungent article of food consisting of the eggs of an insect somewhat resembling the grasshopper, which are deposited on grasses. [*a*, 14.]

AXE (Fr., Ger.), n. A^{3}x, a^{3}x′e^{2}. In Ger., usually written *Achse*. See AXIS.—**A. aérien** (Fr.). See *Ascending* AXIS.—**A. anatomique de l'œil** (Fr.). The antero-posterior diameter of the eye. [L, 41.]—**A. ascendant** (Fr.). See *Ascending* AXIS.—**A. bi-auriculaire** (Fr.). See *Bi-auricular* AXIS.—**A. cérébro-spinal** (Fr.). See *Cerebro-spinal* AXIS.—**A. cristallographique** (Fr.). The principal axis of a crystal. [B, 93.]—**A. d'accroissement** (Fr.). See AXIS *of growth*.—**A. décombant** (Fr.). See *Decumbent* AXIS.—**A. de double réfraction** (Fr.). See *Optical* AXIS (1st def.).—**A. défini** (Fr.). See *Definite* AXIS. [B, 38.]—**A. de l'aimant** (Fr.). See *Magnetic* AXIS.—**A. de la coquille** (Fr.). The axis around which the spiral of a turbinated univalve shell winds. [A, 385.]—**A. d'élasticité** (Fr.). See AXIS *of elasticity*.—**A. de réfraction** (Fr.). See AXIS *of refraction*.—**A. de rotation** (Fr.). See AXIS *of rotation*.—**A. de symétrie** (Fr.). See AXIS *of symmetry*.—**A. d'incidence** (Fr.). See AXIS *of incidence*.—**A. du bassin** (Fr.). See AXIS *of the pelvis*.—**A. du cristallin** (Fr.). An antero-posterior axis of the eye passing through the centre of the crystalline lens. [A, 385.]—**A. du nerf optique** (Fr.). See *A. anatomique de l'œil*.—**A. feuillé** (Fr.). The aerial part of the stem of a plant. [B, 121.]—**A. florifère** (Fr.). In botany, the axis which bears the inflorescences; a rhachis. [B, 132.]—**A. horizontal** (Fr.). See *Horizontal* AXIS *of the eye*.—**A. hypocotylé** (Fr.). See *Hypocotyledonous* AXIS.—**A. hypogé** (Fr.). See *Descending* AXIS.—**A. indéfini** (Fr.). See *Indefinite* AXIS.—**A. latéral** (Fr.). See *Lateral* AXIS.—**A. longitudinal** (Fr.). See *Longitudinal* AXIS.—**A. magnétique** (Fr.). See *Magnetic* AXIS.—**A'nband** (Ger.). See AXIS-*cylinder*.—**A'ncanal** (Ger.). See *Central* CANAL.—**A'ncylinder** (Ger.). See AXIS-*cylinder*.—**A'ncylinderfortsatz** (Ger.). See *Axis-cylinder* PROCESS.—**A'ndrehung** (Ger.). Torsion on an axis. [L, 57.]—**A'nfaser** (Ger.). See AXIS-*cylinder*.—**A'nfibrillen** (Ger.). See AXIS-*fibrillæ*.—**A'ngebilde** (Ger.). The axial parts of the embryo, consisting of the notochord, the protovertebræ, and the protovertebral plates of the head. [A, 8.]—**A'nkanal** (Ger.). See *Central* CANAL.—**A'nhypermetropie** (Ger.). See *Axial* HYPERMETROPIA.—**A'nkörper** (Ger.). See *Axile* CORPUSCLE.—**A'norgan** (Ger.). An axial organ. [L, 37.]—**A. matériel** (Fr.). See *Material* AXIS.—**A'nplatte** (Ger.). See *Axis* CORD.—**A'nschlauch** (Ger.). See AXIS-*cylinder*.—**A'nstab** (Ger.). The chorda dorsalis. [A, 317.]—**A'nstrang** (Ger.). See *Axis* CORD.—**A'nstreifen** (Ger.). See *Primitive* STREAK.—**A'ntraction** (Ger.). See *Axis*-TRACTION.—**A. nu** (Fr.). See *Naked* AXIS-*cylinder*.—**A'nveränderung** (Ger.). A change of direction of an axis (*e. g.*, that of the uterus). [L, 57.]—**A'nwulst** (Ger.). See ENDWULST.—**A. optique** (Fr.). See *Optic* AXIS and *Optical* AXIS.—**A. optique d'une lunette** (Fr.). The

axis of a telescope. [B.]—**A. primaire** (Fr.), **A. principal** (Fr.). See *Primary* AXIS and *Principal* AXIS.—**A. rationel** (Fr.). An imaginary axis; one that is a line merely, wi hout a material representative. [B, 132.] Cf. *Material* AXIS.—**A's secondaires** (Fr.). See *Secondary* AXES, under AXIS.—**A. simple** (Fr.). A non-branching axis (of a plant). [B, 38.]—**A's tertiaires** (Fr.). See *Tertiary* AXES, under AXIS.—**A. végétal** (Fr.). The axis of a plant. [B, 121.]—**A. vertical** (Fr.). See *Vertical* AXIS *of the eye*.—**A. visuel** (Fr.). See *Visual* AXIS.—**Intermuscularer A'ncylinder** (Ger.). See *Intra-muscular* AXIS-*cylinder*.—**Nackter A'ncylinder.** See *Naked* AXIS-*cylinder*.

AXEA COMMISSURA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)'e^2-a^3. See under COMMISSURA.

AXENSTEIN (Ger.), n. A^{3}x'e^{2}n-stin. A place near Brunnen, in Switzerland, where there is a whey-cure establishment. [L, 57.]

AXERAS (Ar.), n. A general name for the asphodels. [Deleschamps, Bory (B, 121).]

AXÉRASINE (Fr.), n. A^{3}x-a-ra^3-sen. A cosmetic paste. [L, 109.]

AXEROMATICON (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-e^2-ro(ro^2)-ma^{2}t-(ma^{3}t)'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. A preparation used to prevent sweating of the feet; chiefly rice-powder tinged with carmin and made fragrant with oil of citron. [B, 270.]

AXES, n. A^{2}x'e^{2}z. An old popular term for ague, and especially for the paroxysm. [B, 222.]—**A. grass.** A tea containing buckthorn, used as a remedy for ague. [L, 73.]

AX-FETCH, AX-FITCH, n's. A^{2}x'fe^{2}ch, -fi^{2}ch. Syn.: *ax-vetch*, *ax-wort*. Popular names for the *Securigera coronilla* of De Candolle, on account of the ax-shape of the legumes. [B, 39, 222.]

AX-FORM, adj. A^{2}x'fo^{2}rm. See DOLABRIFORM.

AXI, n. The *Capsicum annuum*. [Bory (B, 121).]

AXIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^2-a^3. From ἄξιος, worthy, on account of its medicinal virtues. Fr., *axie*. A genus of plants made by Loureiro, of doubtful botanical station, probably to be referred to *Boerhaavia*. [B, 42, 170.]—**A. cochinchinensis** [Loureiro]. A perennial species indigenous to Cochin-China; used as a stimulant, tonic, emmenagogue, and febrifuge. [B, 173.]

AXIAL, adj. A^{2}x'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *axialis*. Fr., Ger., *axial*. Of or pertaining to an axis (in zoology, to the head and trunk as distinguished from the limbs; in botany, to the stem). [B; C; L, 12.]—**A.-Baum** (Ger.). See *Motor* END-PLATE.

AXIALLY, adv. A^{2}x'i^2-a^{2}l-li^2. In an axial position or direction. [B, 39.]

AXIANA [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^2-a(a^3)' na^3. See AXIA.

AXICORNIS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^2-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *axis* (*q. v.*), and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *axicorne*. Having horns or digitations like those of the axis (an East Indian animal). [L, 109, 180.]

AXICULUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}x(a^{2}x)-i^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *axis*. A cylinder or roller. [B, 80, 200; L, 49.]

AXIE (Fr.), n. A^{3}x-e. See AXIA.

AXIFÈRES (Fr.), n. pl. A^{3}x-i^2-fe^{2}r. Turpin's name for plants (*Fungi* and *Algæ*) which are composed only of a stalk (axis) variously modified and made up solely of cells. [B, 121.]

AXIFEROUS, adj. A^{2}x-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *axiferus* (from *axis* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *axifère*. In botany, consisting of an axis only, without leaves or other appendages. [B, 7.] Cf. AXIFÈRES and *A.* PLACENTA.

AXIFORM, adj. A^{2}x'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *axiformis* (from *axis* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *axiforme*. Ger., *achsenförmig*. Shaped like an axis. [B, 198; L, 180.] See PEDICELLUS *axiformis*.

AXIFUGAL, adj. A^{2}x-i^{2}f'u^{2}g-a^{2}l. Lat., *axifugus* (from *axis* [*q. v.*], and *fugere*, to flee). Fr., *axifuge*. Ger., *axifugal*. Centrifugal. [A, 309; L, 109.]

AXIL, n. A^{2}x'i^{2}l. In botany, an axilla (*q. v.*). [B.]

AXILATUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^{2}l-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *axilé*. In botany, provided with an axis (said of fruits disposed about a common axis, which becomes free by their falling off). [Mirbel (B, 1).]

AXILE, adj. A^{2}x'i^{2}l. Lat., *axilis*. Fr., *axile*. Ger., *achsenständig*. 1. See AXIAL. 2. Pertaining to, or disposed upon or along, an axis. [B, 1.] See *A.* EMBRYO, *A.* PLACENTA, *A.* SEED, and *A.* SYSTEM.

AXILLA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^{2}l'la^3. Gr., μασχάλη. Fr., *aisselle*. Ger., *Achsel*, *Achselgrube* (1st def.), *Achselhöhle* (1st def.), *Blattwinkel* (2d def.). It., *ascella*. Sp., *sobaco*. 1. The arm-pit; the space, inclosed by the pectoral muscles in front and the large dorsal muscles behind, formed on the lower aspect of the junction of the arm with the trunk. [L, 175.] 2. In botany, an axil; the angle formed by the stem or a branch of a plant and a leaf. 3. In botany (in a more extended sense), an ala; the angle formed between the stem or a branch and any organ growing from it, such as a branchlet, a peduncle, etc. [B, 1, 123.]

AXILLANS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^{2}l'la^{2}nz(la^{3}ns). Fr., *axillant*. In botany, having a bud, a branch, or a flower in its axilla (said of a leaf or of a bract). [B, 121.]

AXILLAR, adj. A^{2}x'i^{2}l-la^{3}r. See AXILLARY. As a n., in the pl., *a's*, axillary feathers. [L.]

AXILLARIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^{2}l-la(la^2)'ri^2-a^3. Of Rafinesque, see POLYGONATUM. [B, 121.]

AXILLARY, adj. A^{2}x'i^{2}l-la-ri^2. Lat., *axillaris*. Fr., *axillaire*. Ger., *Achsel-* (in compos.—1st def.), *achselständig* (2d def.), *winkelständig* (2d def.), *blattwinkelständig* (2d def.). It., *ascellare*. Sp., *axilar*. 1. Pertaining to the arm-pit. [C.] 2. Situated in or springing from an axilla (2d and 3d def's—in the latter case, synonymous with *alaris*). [B, 1, 123.] See also *A.* INFLORESCENCE. As a n., in the pl., *axillaries*, a. feathers. [L.]—**Solitary-a.** See *S.-a.* INFLORESCENCE.

AXILLE (Fr.), n. A^{3}x-el. See AXILLA.

AXILLIBARBATE, adj. A^{2}x-i^{2}l''li^2-ba^{3}rb'at. Lat., *axillibarbatus* (from *axilla* [*q. v.*], and *barbatus*, bearded). Fr., *axillibarbu*. Ger., *achselbartig*. In botany, provided with hairs in the axillæ (said of leaves or peduncles). [B, 1.]

AXILLIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^{2}l''li^2-flo'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *axilla* (*q. v.*), and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *axilliflore*. Ger., *achselblüthig*. Bearing axillary flowers. [B, 132, 195; L, 116.]

AXIN, n. A^{2}x'i^{2}n. A buttery substance obtained by boiling the *Coccus a.* [La Llave], an insect found on certain Mexican trees. It occurs in quadrangular or rounded pieces, of a deep orange-red externally, dirty-white or yellowish within, insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol. It consists chiefly of lauric mixed with a little palmitic acid. It is used for making a varnish to preserve steel instruments from rusting, and also employed medicinally. [A, 447; B, 270.]

AXINÆA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^{2}n-e'(a^3'e^2)-a^3. Fr., *axinée*. A genus of melastomaceous plants established by Ruiz and Pavón. [B, 121, 170.]

AXING (Swed.), n. The *Triticum repens*. [B, 121.]

AXINIC ACID, n. A^{2}x-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide axinique*. Ger., *Axinsäure*. A brownish, oily acid, probably of the composition $C_{18}H_{28}O_2$, produced, along with lauric acid, by the saponification of axin. [B, 196.]

AXINIFORM, adj. A^{2}x-i^{2}n'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From ἀξίνη, an ax, and *forma*, form. Shaped like an ax-head. [Dana (B. 39).]

AXINIPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^{2}n-i^2-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). A genus of composite Mexican plants of the tribe *Helianthoideæ*, established by Bentham. [B, 121.]

AXINOPUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^{2}n'o(o^2)-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Of Römer and Schultes, the genus *Paspalum*. [B, 121.]

AXI-OBLIQUUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^2-o^{2}b-li(le)'kwu^{3}s-(kwu^{4}s). E. Coues's name for the obliquus capitis inferior muscle. ["Med. Record," July 23, 1887 (L).]

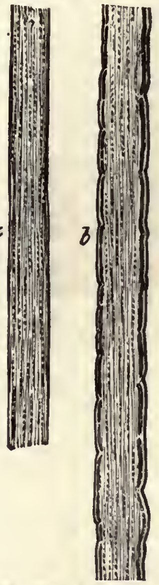
AXIPETUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^{2}p'e^{2}t-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *axis* (*q. v.*), and *petere*, to seek. Fr., *axipète*. Axipetal, centripetal. [B, 38, 195; L, 180.]

AXI-RECTUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i^2-re^{2}k'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). E. Coues's name for the rectus capitis posticus major muscle. ["Med. Record," July 23, 1887 (L).]

AXIRNACH, n. From Ar., *al-shirnâq*. A fatty tumor of the eyelid. [B, 52.]

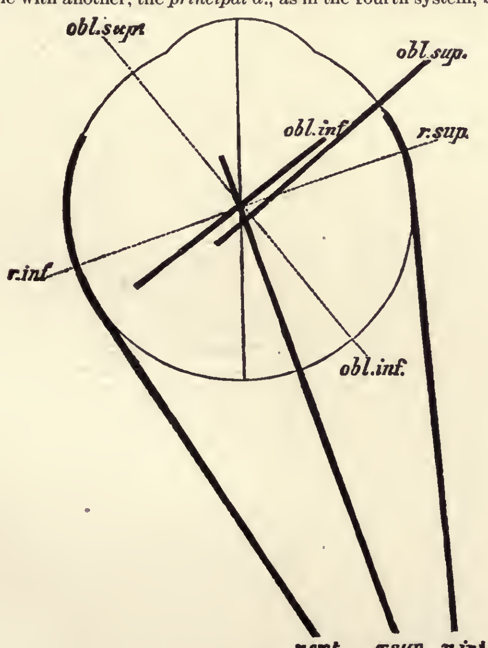
AXIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *ax'is*. Pl., *ax'es*. Gr., ἄξων. Fr., *axe*, *essieu* (8th def.), *axoïde* [Chaussier] (8th def.). Ger., *Achse*, *Axe*. It., *asse*. Sp., *eje*. 1. A fixed line, actual or imaginary, about which anything revolves. The a. of a balance is the fixed line about which the beam of the balance turns. [B; C.] 2. The central part of anything; hence a line occupying the centre of anything or about which other parts are symmetrically disposed (a. of symmetry). [B.] 3. In botany, a term applied generically to any portion of a plant that increases by apical growth and sends out lateral offshoots. It is, hence, often used as synonymous with the entire stem of a plant, including both the portion above and that below the surface of the ground (see *Ascending a.* and *Descending a.*). It is further applied to those lateral outgrowths from the stem which are themselves the source of secondary lateral growths, and is especially applied to the rhachis of a raceme or spike of flowers (see *Primary a.*, *Secondary axes*, and *Tertiary axes*). In a special sense, it is the same as *pedicellus axiformis* (*q. v.*). [B, 1, 34, 167, 198.] See also *A. of a flower* and *A. of a fruit*. 4. Any particular diameter of an object, especially its long diameter. 5. In optics, the general direction or course followed by a ray. The a. of a microscope or a telescope is the straight line connecting the centres of the objective and the eye-piece, coinciding with the principal axes of both. [B.] 6. The bony or horny piece by means of which the anterior wing of an insect is connected with the prothorax. [Kirby (L, 180).] 7. In the trilobites, see TERGUM. 8. The second cervical vertebra, so called because the atlas and the cranium turn upon its odontoid process as on a pivot. [A, 385; C.] 9. An East Indian animal of the deer tribe (the *Cervus a.* of Linnæus), the horn of which has been used in medicine. [A, 301.]—**Accessory a.** Ger., *Nebenachse*. A secondary a. of a plant. [B. 19.] See *Secondary axes*.—**Antero-posterior a. of the eye.** See *Optical a.*—**Ascending a.** Lat., *a. ascendens*. Fr., *axe ascendant*. Ger., *aufsteigende Achse*. It., *asse ascendente*. The stem of a plant; that portion of the a. which is usually above ground and is distinguished by regularly producing buds. [B, 34.]—**Axes of the eye.** See *Optical a.*, *Vertical a. of the eye*, *Horizontal a. of the eye*, and *Visual a.*—**A.-band.** See *A.-cylinder*.—**A. cerebro-spinalis.** See *Cerebro-spinal a.*—**A.-cord.** Ger., *Achsenstrang*. See *A.*-CORD and *Primitive* STREAK.—**A.-corpuscle.** See *Axile* CORPUSCLE.—**A.-cylinder.** Lat., *fibra primitiva*. Fr., *cylindre-axe*. Ger., *Achsencylinder*, *Achsenband*, *Achsenfaser*, *Achsenschlauch*. It., *asse cilindrico*, *cilindrasse*, *cilindro centrale* (*o dell' asse*). Syn.: *axial fibre*, *a.-band* (or *-fibre*, or *-tube*), *band-* (or *central*, or *cylinder-*) *a.*, *flattened* (or *primitive*, or *Remak's*) *band*. The central and essential part of every nerve fibre, its size varying directly with that of the whole fibre. It may be inclosed in one or more sheaths, or it may be naked (see *Primitive* SHEATH, MYELIN, *Mauthner's* SHEATH, and *Naked a.-cylinder*). As shown by Schultze, the a.-c. is composed of delicate longitudinal fibrils (see *Primitive* FIBRILS), and it is supposed to be a continuation of the a.-c. process of a nerve cell. [J, 30, 31, 32.]—**A.-cylinder process.** See under PROCESS.—**A. decumbens.** See *Decumbent a.*—**A. descendens.** See *Descending*

a.—**A. encephalo-spinalis.** See *Cerebro-spinal a.*—**A. erectus.** See *Erect a.*—**A. excurrens.** See *Excurrent a.*—**A.-fibre.** See *A.-cylinder.*—**A.-fibrillæ.** See *Primitive* FIBRILS.—**A. funiformis.** See FUNICULUS *centralis.*—**A. gemmæ.** Syn.: *columna gemmæ.* The rudimentary offshoot constituting the bud-stalk and bearing the other parts (leaves or flowers) inclosed in the bud; the base of a bud. [B, 198.]—**A. of a crystal.** Fr., *axe d'un cristal.* See *A. of crystallization* and *Optical a.* (1st def.).—**A. of a lens.** See *Optical a.*, *Principal a.*, and *Secondary axes.*—**A. of a magnet.** See *Magnetic a.*—**A. of a mirror.** See *Optical a.*, *Principal a.*, and *Secondary axes.*—**A. of crystallization.** Fr., *axe de cristallisation.* A line about which the particles of a crystal are more or less symmetrically disposed; a line following the intersection of two of the planes with reference to which the co-ordinates of the crystalline particles are drawn. By reason of variations in the length and direction of these axes, six different systems of crystallization are formed. In the first (*regular* or *cubic*) system, there are three axes of equal length and at right angles to each other. In the second (*hexagonal*) system, there are four axes, three of which, lying in the same plane, make angles of 60° with each other (*secondary axes*), and the fourth (*principal a.*) differs from the others in length and is at right angles to their plane. In the third (*quadratic*, *square prismatic*) system, there are three axes, two of which (*secondary axes*) are equal in length and at right angles, while the third (*principal a.*) is longer or shorter than they and at right angles to both. In the fourth (*rhombic*) system, there are three axes at right angles to each other and all of unequal length; that one along which the crystal is most fully developed, or along the direction of which modifications most frequently occur, is called the *principal a.*, and the others are termed *secondary axes*, the longer one being the *macrodiagonal*, and the shorter one the *brachydiagonal a.* In the fifth (*monoclinic*, *monosymmetric*) system, there are three unequal axes. The *secondary axes* are at right angles to each other, and one of them (the *orthodiagonal a.*) is at right angles to the *principal a.*, while the other (the *clinodiagonal a.*) is inclined at an oblique angle to the latter. In the sixth (*triclinic asymmetric*) system, there are three unequal axes, no one of which forms a right angle with another, the *principal a.*, as in the fourth system, being



THE AXIS-CYLINDER. (FROM FREY, AFTER SCHULTZE.)

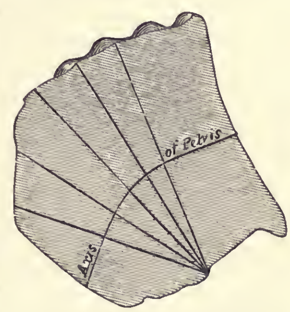
a, from the spinal cord of the ox; *b*, from the brain of the electric ray.



THE AXES OF ROTATION OF THE EYEBALL. (FROM RANNEY, AFTER FICK.)

The heavy lines show the direction of the muscles; the dotted lines, the axes of rotation. As the eye is represented as seen from above, the a. of rotation of the external and internal recti is not shown.

the one along which the crystal is principally developed, and the other axes being termed *secondary* and *macrodiagonal* and *brachydiagonal*, as in the fourth system. [B, 3.]—**A. of double refraction.** Fr., *axe de double réfraction.* See *Optical a.* (1st def.).—**A. of elasticity.** Fr., *axe d'élasticité.* An a. along which rays of polarized light show spherical or ellipsoidal wave-surfaces. [A, 385.] Cf. *A. of polarization.*—**A. of examination.** West's term for the a. of the outlet of the pelvis. [A, 84.]—**A. of growth.** A line connecting the organic centres of all the transverse sections of a segment of a plant. [B, 167.]—**A. of incidence.** Fr., *axe d'incidence.* A straight line passing through the point of incidence of a ray of light perpendicularly to the surface of the refracting medium. [L, 41.]—**A. of polarization.** The line about which the rings and other figures produced by the action of polarized light are symmetrically disposed. [Brewster (B, 116).]—**A. of refraction.** Fr., *axe de réfraction.* The prolongation of the a. of incidence into the refracting medium. [L, 41.]—**A. of rotation.** Fr., *axe de rotation.* Ger., *Drehachse.* It., *asse di rotazione.* Sp., *eje de rotación.* The a. around which the eyeball turns when one of its muscles contracts. [F.]—**A. of symmetry.** Fr., *axe de symétrie.* A line about which all the parts of a body are symmetrically disposed, representing the common intersection of all planes which divide the body into two symmetrical equal portions. [B.]—**A. of the brain.** See *Brain-a.*—**A. of the brim of the pelvis.** An imaginary line passing through the centre of the plane of the pelvic inlet in a direction perpendicular to the plane. [J. Wood (L, 133).]—**A. of the cochlea.** Lat., *a. cochleæ.* See MODIOLUS *cochleæ.*—**A. of the eye.** Fr., *axe de l'œil.* See *Optic a.* and *Visual a.*—**A. of the outlet of the pelvis.** An imaginary line passing through the centre of the plane of the pelvic outlet in a direction perpendicular to the plane.—**A. of the pelvis.** Lat., *a. pelvis.* Fr., *axe du bassin, direction de l'excavation pelvienne, ligne de direction.* Ger., *Beckenachse*, *Achse* (oder *mittellinie* oder *Führungslinie*) *der Beckenhöhle*, *Führungslinie des Geburtsprocesses.* Syn.: *guiding line.* A curved line cutting all the median antero-posterior diameters of the pelvic canal at their centres. The a. of any particular part of the pelvis cuts the centre of the plane of that part at right angles. [A, 22, 23.] Cf. CURVE *of Carus.*—**A. of turning.** See *A. of rotation.*—**A. opticus.** See *Optic a.*—**A. pelvis.** See *A. of the pelvis.*—**A. plantæ.** Ger., *Pflanzenachse.* The a. of a plant; the upper and underground stems. [B, 213.]—**A. primarius.** See *Primary a.*—**A.-process.** See *A.-cylinder* PROCESS.—**A. procumbens.** See *Procumbent a.*—**A. solvens.** See *Solvent a.*—**A.-stream.** See *Achsenstrom*, under ACHSE.—**A.-traction.** See under TRACTION.—**A.-tube.** See *A.-cylinder.*—**A. uteri.** 1. The long diameter of the uterus. 2. An imaginary transverse line passing through the uterus at a point near the junction of its body with its neck, on which it is said to turn when it becomes anteverted or retroverted.—**Band a.** See *A.-cylinder.*—**Bare a.-cylinder.** See *Naked a.-cylinder.*—**Basi-cranial a.** A line running from the centre of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum to the centre of the anterior margin of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone; as often used, a collective term for the basi-occipital, basi-sphenoid, and presphenoid bones. [L, 142, 149, 153.]—**Basi-facial a.** The forward continuation of the basi-cranial a., extending to the foremost point of the alveolar margin of the superior maxilla; as often used, a collective term for the narrowed anterior end of the presphenoid bone, the vertical plate of the ethmoid, and the septal cartilage of the nose. [L, 142, 149, 153.]—**Bi-auricular a.** Fr., *axe bi-auriculaire.* An imaginary straight line running from one auricular point to the other. [Bertillon (L, 87).]—**Brachy-diagonal a.** In crystals of the triclinic and the rhombic systems, the shorter of the two secondary axes. [B, 3.] See *A. of crystallization.*—**Brain-a.** The isthmus cerebri. [E. C. Spitzka, "Med. Record," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 393 (K).]—**Bulb-a.** In botany, a short, conical, leaf-bearing subterranean a.; a bulb. [B, 75.]—**Central a.** See *A.-cylinder.*—**Cerebro-spinal a.** Lat., *a. cerebro-* (seu *encephalo-*) *spinalis.* Fr., *axe cérébro-spinal.* Ger., *Gehirnrückenmarksachse.* It., *asse cerebro-spinale.* Sp., *eje cerebro-espinal.* The central nervous system; the brain and the spinal cord. [K.]—**Chief a.** See *Principal a.*—**Clinodiagonal a.** In crystals of the monoclinic system, that one of the secondary axes which makes an oblique angle with the principal a. [B, 3.] See *A. of crystallization.*—**Cœliac a.** See *Cœliac* ARTERY.—**Corneal axes.** The axes of the ellipsoid of which the cornea is a segment. [F.]—**Cranio-facial a.** In comparative anatomy, the bones which form the floor of the cranial cavity, including the mesethmoid, the vomeric, the presphenoid, the basi-sphenoid, and the basi-occipital. [C; L, 153.]—**Cranio-spinal a.** See *Cerebro-spinal a.*—**Crystallographic a.** See *A. of crystallization.*—**Decumbent a.** Lat., *a. decumbens.* Fr., *axe décombant.* Ger., *niederliegende Achse.* It., *asse decombante.* A stem which, after rising some distance above the ground, descends and trails upon the ground. [B, 34.]—**Definite a.** Fr., *axe défini.* A plant-a. which is terminated by a flower and then ceases to grow longitudinally, the growth of the plant being carried on only by secondary axes which spring from the axils of the leaves of the primary a. and, after attaining a certain growth, also cease extending longitudinally, and give rise in their turn to tertiary axes of axillary origin. [B, 121.]—**Descending a.** Lat., *a. descendens.* Fr. *axe descendante.* Ger., *hinabsteigende Achse.* In botany, the root; that portion of the a. of a plant which lies habitually beneath the ground, and is distinguished by the presence of fibrillæ (absorbing



THE AXIS OF THE PELVIS, SHOWN ON A PLASTER CAST. (FROM LUSK, AFTER HODGE.)

fibres) and the absence of buds and leaves. [B, 34.]—**Electric a.** A line connecting the two poles of a body possessing electrical properties. [L, 159.]—**Erect a.** Lat., *a. erectus.* Ger., *aufrechte Achse.* It., *asse eretto.* In botany, an ascending a. that rises perpendicularly from the ground. [B, 34.]—**Excurrent a.** Lat., *a. excurrens.* In botany, an ascending a. in which the growth takes place chiefly at the top, and the plant assumes a pyramidal or elongated form, as in the spruce. [B, 34.]—**Flower-a.** That portion of the a. of a plant which bears the flower; comprising the pedicel and receptacle, bearing the bracts, perianth, and male and female organs of the flower. [B, 75.]—**Hæmal a.** See Aorta.—**Horizontal a.** Fr., *axe horizontal.* Ger., *horizontale Achse, Querachse.* It., *asse orizzontale.* Sp., *eje horizontal.* In ophthalmology, a line drawn in a horizontal plane and perpendicular to both the antero-posterior and vertical axes of the eyeball, and passing through its geometrical centre. [F.]—**Hypocotyledonous a.** Fr., *axe hypocotylé.* Irmisch's term for that portion of the a. of the embryo of a plant which is situated below the cotyledons. [B, 121.]—**Indefinite a.** Fr., *axe indéfini.* A plant a. which continues to grow at its apex, and not solely by axillary offshoots. The secondary axes also continue to grow indefinitely at the apex, and the flowers spring from the axils of leaves and are not terminal. [B, 121.]—**Intra-muscular a.-cylinder.** The a.-cylinder of a nerve after it has penetrated the sarcolemma of the muscle to which it is distributed. [J, 35.]—**Lateral a.** Fr., *axe latéral.* Ger., *seitliche Achse.* It., *asse laterale.* A lateral outgrowth from the main a., or stem, of a plant; a shoot or petiole springing from a stem. [B, 167.]—**Longitudinal a.** Fr., *axe longitudinal.* Ger., *Längsachse.* It., *asse longitudinale.* According to Sachs, the a. of growth, but it should be restricted to the latter when it is actually longitudinal, as it usually is. [B, 121, 167.]—**Macrodiagonal a.** In crystals of the rhombic and the triclinic systems, the longer of the two secondary axes. [B, 3.] See *A. of crystallization.*—**Magne-crystallic a.** That line of a crystal which, when the latter is suspended between two magnets, tends to become parallel to the magnetic a. [Faraday (B, 140).]—**Magnetic a.** Fr., *axe magnétique.* Ger., *magnetische Achse.* It., *asse magnetico.* Sp., *eje magnético.* The a. of a magnet; a line connecting its two poles. [B.]—**Material a.** Fr., *axe matériel.* Ger., *materielle Achse.* An a. which has a material representative; a central core or portion which follows the line of the a., as in a fruit. [B.]—**Naked a.-cylinder.** Fr., *axe nu, fibres à myéline nus.* Ger., *nackter Achsencylinder.* A simple, or bare, a.-cylinder; one without either the primitive sheath (neurilemma) or the myelinic sheath. This is the condition of an a.-cylinder as it originates in the a.-cylinder process of a ganglion cell of the central nervous system, and also near its termination. [J, 32, 35.]—**Neural a.** See *Cerebro-spinal a.*—**Notochordal a.** See Notochord.—**Optic a., Optical a.** Lat., *a. opticus.* Fr., *axe optique.* Ger., *optische Achse.* It., *asse ottico.* Sp., *eje óptico.* 1. Of a crystal, the line along which a ray passes without undergoing double refraction. In crystals of the hexagonal and quadratic systems, there is only one optical a., which coincides with the principal a. of the crystal, and the crystal is then said to be uniaxial. In crystals of the rhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems, there are two optical axes, and the crystal is said to be biaxial. [B, 3, 21, 270.] 2. Of a lens or a mirror, a line passing through its centre of figure. [B.] See *Principal a.* and *Secondary axes.* 3. Of the eye, an imaginary line drawn from the centre of the cornea to a point midway between the macula lutea and the optic disc; the antero-posterior a. of the eye. [F.]—**Orthodiagonal a.** In crystals of the monoclinic system, that secondary a. which is at right angles to the principal a. [B, 3.] See *A. of crystallization.*—**Pelvic a.** See *A. of the pelvis.*—**Primary a.** Lat., *a. primarius.* Fr., *axe primaire.* Ger., *Hauptachse.* It., *asse primario.* 1. Of a crystal, see *A. of crystallization.* 2. In botany, the central trunk, or stem, of a plant; in a raceme or spike, the main rhachis, from which the lateral rhachides, or peduncles, spring. [B, 198.] 3. In zoology, an imaginary line drawn from the mouth, in certain animals, straight through the digestive cavity. [L, 176.]—**Principal a.** 1. Of a crystal, see *A. of crystallization.* 2. In optics, a line passing through the centre of a lens or mirror and the centre of curvature of the surface of which the lenticular or specular surface is a segment. [B.]—**Procumbent a., Prostrate a.** Lat., *a. procumbens.* Fr., *axe procombant.* Ger., *niederliegende* (oder *hingestreckte*) *Achse.* In botany, an ascending a. growing upon the ground. [B, 34.]—**Secondary axes.** Lat., *axes secundarii.* Fr., *axes secondaires.* Ger., *sekundäre Achsen, Nebenachsen, optische Nebenachsen* (2d def.). It., *assi secondarii.* 1. In crystallography, see *A. of crystallization.* 2. In optics, lines which pass through the centre of a lens or mirror and are oblique to the principal a. [B.] 3. In botany, the primary branches springing from the main trunk, or stem; in a raceme or spike, the secondary rhachides springing from the main rhachis. [B, 198.] 4. In zoology, lines, whether dorso-ventral or transverse, that are perpendicular to the primary a. [L, 176.]—**Simple a.-cylinder.** See *Naked a.-cylinder.*—**Solid a.** A solid chitinous rod found in the hydrosoma of certain *Hydrozoa.* [L, 147.]—**Solvent a.** Lat., *a. solvens.* It., *asse solvente.* In botany, an ascending a. in which the lateral is more marked than the vertical growth; opposed to excurrent a. [B, 34.]—**Spinal a.** In embryology, the notochord (*q. v.*). [L, 146.]—**Stem-a.** The main a., or stem, of a plant; its primary a. [B, 167.]—**Tertiary axes.** Lat., *axes tertiarii.* Fr., *axes tertiaires.* Ger., *tertiäre Achsen.* It., *assi tertiarii.* The secondary branchlets, buds, or other offshoots springing from the secondary axes; in a raceme or spike, tertiary rhachides, springing from the secondary rhachides (axes). [B, 198.]—**Thoracic a.** The occasional common trunk of the superior thoracic and acromiothoracic arteries. [L, 142.]—**Thyreoid a.** Lat., *a. thyreoideus.* Fr., *axe thyréoïdien.* A branch of the first part of the subclavian artery, arising close to the inner side of the scalenus anticus muscle; two or three lines from its origin, it divides into the ascending thyreoid, the suprascapular, and the transverse cervical or superficial cervical arteries. [L, 14.]—**Trailing a.** See *Procumbent a.*—**Uterine a.** See *A. uteri.*—**Vertical a.** Fr., *axe vertical.* Ger., *vertikale Achse.* It., *asse verticale.* Sp., *eje vertical.* In ophthalmology, a line drawn perpendicularly to the optical a. of the eye, in a plane parallel with the median plane of the body, and through the geometrical centre of the eye. [F.]—**Visual a.** Fr., *axe visuel, ligne visuelle.* Ger., *Sehachse.* It., *asse visuale* (o *visivo*). Sp., *eje visual.* Syn.: *visual line.* An imaginary line drawn from a point looked at through the nodal point of the eye to the macula lutea. [F.]

AXIS (Ar.), n. The *Cannabis sativa.* [B, 121.]

AXNEC (Ar.), n. A general name for the mosses. [B, 121.]

AXOCUILLIN, n. A Mexican popular name for axin (*q. v.*). [A, 447.]

AXOGAMIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)′i^2-a^3. A cohort of angeiosporous plants (*Cryptogamia*) including those in which antheridia and archegonia are produced in the axils of the leaves. It includes the whole of the grand division *Bryophyta* (*Musci* and *Hepaticæ*) and also the *Characeæ*, now referred to the division *Carposporeæ.* [B, 34.]

AXOID, adj. A^{2}x′oid. Lat., *axoides* (from *axis* [*q. v.*], and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *axoïde, axoïdien.* 1. Pivot-shaped. 2. Pertaining to the bone called the axis. [L, 43.]

AXOIDO-ATLOID, adj. A^{2}x-oi″do-a^{2}t′loid. Lat., *axoido-atloideus.* Fr., *axoïdo-atloïdien.* Pertaining to the axis (the bone) and the atlas. [A, 385.]

AXOIDO-ATLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o(o^2)-i(e)″do-(do^2)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-lo(lo^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *axoïdo-atloïdien.* The obliquus capitis inferior muscle; in the solipeds, an analogous muscle. [L, 9, 13.]

AXOIDO-MASTOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o(o^2)-i(e)″do-(do^2)-ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-to(to^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *axoïdo-mastoïdien.* See Axoido-atloideus.

AXOIDO-OCCIPITALIS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o(o^2)-i(e)″do-(do^2)-o^{2}k-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-i^{2}t-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. Fr., *axoïdo-occipital.* The rectus capitis posticus major muscle. An analogous muscle in the solipeds was described by Gerard as consisting of a long and a short division. [L, 9, 13.]

AXOLOPHA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o^{2}l′o(o^2)-fa^3. From ἄξων, an axis, and λόφος, a plume. Fr., *axolophe.* A section of the botanical genus *Lavatera* made by De Candolle. [B, 121; L, 109.]

AXOLOTL, n. A Mexican name for the larval state (by many regarded as the permanent form) of several batrachians of the genus *Siredon* (the *Siredon Humboldtii* [Duméril], the *Siredon Harlanii* [Duméril], and the *Siredon Dumerilii* [Dugès]) found in Mexico, where its flesh is popularly esteemed an analeptic and a syrup made from a decoction of its skin is reputed curative of various pulmonary affections. [A, 447; L, 204.]

AXON (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)′o^{2}n(on). Gen., *ax′onos* (*-nis*). Gr., ἄξων. See Axis.

AXONGE (Fr.), n. A^{3}x-o^{2}n^{2}zh. See Adeps and Axungia.—**A. balsamique, A. benzoïnée** [Fr. Cod.]. See Adeps *benzoinatus.*—**A. de la lune.** See Axungia *lunæ.*—**A. de momie.** See Axungia *de mumia.*—**A. de verre.** See Axungia *vitri.*—**A. du soleil.** See Axungia *solis.*—**A. populinée.** Lard aromatized with poplar buds. [B, 93.]—**A. toluinée.** Lard prepared like benzoinated lard, but with the substitution of balsam of Tolu for benzoin. [B, 46.]

AXONOBLASTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o^{2}n-o(o^2)-bla^{2}st-(bla^{3}st)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From ἄξων, an axis, and βλαστός, a sprout. An order of *Algæ* (*Choristocarpeæ*) made by Kützing, including the families *Dasyeæ, Polysiphonieæ, Rytiphlœaceæ,* and *Chondrieæ.* [B, 170.]

AXONOPE (Fr.), n. A^{3}x-o-nop. See Axonopus.

AXONOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o^{2}n-o^{2}f′i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From ἄξων, an axis, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *axonophyte.* Of Necker, a genus (order) of plants comprising various species (genera), such as *Myrica, Gnetum, Juglans, Cecropia, Quercus, Corylus, Alnus, Betula, Fagus, Liquidambar, Populus, Salix,* etc., which have an amentaceous inflorescence consisting of flowers grouped about a common axis. [B, 121, 170.]

AXONOPUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o^{2}n′o(o^2)-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Fr., *axonope.* 1. Of Palisot de Beauvois, the botanical genus *Urochloa.* 2. Of Römer and Schultes, the genus *Paspalum.* [B, 121, 170.]

AXOPHYTE, n. A^{2}x′o-fit. From ἄξων, an axis, and φυτόν, a plant. Richard's term for the entire axis of a plant, *i. e.*, both root and stem. [B, 121.]

AXOPUS (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)′o(o^2)-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). Of Dumortier, the botanical genus *Urochloa.* [B, 121.]

AXOSPERMUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)′u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From ἄξων, an axis, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *axosperme.* In botany, having the placenta axile; as a n., in the f. pl., *Axospermæ*, plants with axile placentæ. [B, 121.]

AXOTOMOUS, adj. A^{2}x-o^{2}t′o-mu^{3}s. From ἄξων, an axis, and τέμνειν, to cut. Having a cleavage perpendicular to the axis. [L, 56.]

AX-SEED, n. A^{2}x′sed. See Ax-fetch.

AX-SHAPED, adj. A^{2}x′shapd. See Dolabriform.

AXUEL (Fr.), adj. A^{3}x-u^6-e^{2}l. See Axial.

AXULA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)′u^2(u^4)-la^3. See Axilla.

AXUNGE, AXUNGER, n's. A^{2}x′u^{3}nj, -u^{3}n′ju^{5}r. See Axungia.

AXUNGIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-u^{3}n(un^2)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From *axis*, an axle, and *ungere* (= *unguere*), to smear. Gr., ἀξύγγια, ἀξύγγιον, ἀξούγγιον (all probably made from the Latin). Fr., *axonge.* Ger., *Schmierfett, Schmalz.* It., *sugna.* Sp., *manteca, unto.* Lit., axle-grease; as now used, any animal fat, particularly lard. The

different fats known under this name contain essentially the same constituents (palmitates, stearates, and oleates of glyceryl), although in somewhat varying proportions; and their properties are substantially the same, the chief point of difference being that of consistence. [B.] Cf. ADEPS.—**A. anatis.** Fr., *graisse de canard.* Ger., *Entenfett.* The fat of the domestic duck, official in the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 180.]—**A. anguillæ.** Fr., *graisse d'anguille.* Ger., *Aalschmalz.* Eel's grease, official in the Würt. Ph. of 1798 and the Sp. Ph. of 1798. [B, 119, 180.]—**A. anguium.** See *A. serpentum.*—**A. anserina, A. anseris.** Fr., *graisse d'oie.* Ger., *Gänsefett, Gänseschmalz.* Goose-grease, official in several old formularies and still used as a domestic remedy. [B, 119, 270.]—**A. ardeæ.** Fr. *graisse de héron.* Ger., *Reiherschmalz.* Heron's fat, official in the Palat. Disp. of 1764 and the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 119, 180.]—**A. articularis.** Synovia. [A, 316.]—**A. aschiæ, A. aschii, A. asciæ, A. ascii.** Ger., *Aeschenfett.* The oil of the grayling (*Salmo thymallus*), official in several old formularies. [B, 119, 180.]—**A. balsamica, A. benzoata** [Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **A. benzoinata.** See ADEPS *benzoinatus.*—**A. canis.** Fr., *graisse de chien.* Ger., *Hundschmalz.* Dog's fat, official in several old formularies. [B, 97, 180.]—**A. caponis.** Capon's grease, official in the Palat. Disp. of 1764 and the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 97, 119.]—**A. castorei.** Ger., *Bibergeilfett.* The fat contained in the oil-sacs of the beaver, adjacent to the castoreum-sacs; not to be confounded with *a. castoris.* [B, 180.]—**A. castoris.** Fr., *graisse de castor.* Ger., *Biberschmalz.* Beaver's fat, official in the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 119, 180.]—**A. catis silvestris.** Fr., *graisse de chat sauvage.* Wild-cat's fat, official in the Palat. Disp. of 1764 and the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 97, 119.]—**A. cetaria.** Whale oil (oleum cetaceum). [B, 180.]—**A. ciconiæ, A. ciconii.** Stork's fat, official in the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 119. 180.]—**A. colli equi.** Fr., *graisse de col de cheval.* Ger., *Kammfett, Pferdeschmalz.* The fat from the horse's neck. [B, 270.]—**A. corturnicis.** Fr., *graisse de caille.* Ger., *Wachtelschmalz.* Quail's fat, official in the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 119, 180.]—**A. cuculi.** Ger., *Kuckukfett.* Cuckoo's fat, formerly official. [B, 180.]—**A. cuniculi.** Fr., *graisse de lapin.* Ger., *Kaninchenschmalz.* Rabbit's fat, official in the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 119, 180.]—**A. curata** [Swed. Ph.]. Lard. [B.] See ADEPS.—**A. de mumia.** Fr., *axonge de momie.* Syn.: *mumia de medullis.* The marrow of bones. [B, 50.]—**A. equi, A. equi e collo, A. equi e juba.** See *A. colli equi.*—**A. erinacei.** Fr., *graisse de hérisson.* Hedgehog's fat, official in the Palat. Disp. of 1764. [B, 119.]—**A. gadi.** Cod-liver oil. [A, 316.]—**A. gallinæ.** Fr., *graisse de poule.* Ger., *Hühnerfett.* Sp., *grasa* (*ó enjundia*) *de gallina* [Sp. Ph.]. Hen's fat, still official in the Sp. Ph. and formerly in several other formularies. [B, 119, 270.]—**A. gruis.** Ger., *Kranichsfett.* Crane's fat. [B, 180.]—**A. hominis.** Fr., *graisse d'homme.* Ger., *Menschenschmalz.* Human fat, official in the Palat. Disp. of 1764 and the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 119.]—**A. leporina, A. leporis.** Fr., *graisse de lièvre.* Hare's fat, official in the Palat. Disp. of 1764 and the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 180, 270.]—**A. lucii piscis.** Fr., *graisse de brochet.* Ger., *Hechtschmalz.* The oil of the pike, official in the Palat. Disp. of 1764 and the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 97.]—**A. lunæ.** Fr., *axonge de la lune.* Ger., *Mondlack.* An old name for a variety of calcium carbonate. [B, 180.] See LAC *lunæ.*—**A. lunæ chymica.** White bole. [L, 119.]—**A. lupi.** Fr., *graisse de loup.* Ger., *Wolfsschmalz.* Wolf's fat, official in the Palat. Disp. of 1764 and the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 119, 180.]—**A. lutrae.** The fat of the otter (*Lutra vulgaris* [Cuvier]). [B, 180.]—**A. mineralis.** Vaseline. [B, 270.] See PETROLATUM.—**A. muris alpini, A. muris montani.** Fr., *graisse de marmotte.* Ger., *Murmelthierschmalz.* The fat of the marmot (*Arctomys marmotta* [Linnæus]), official in the Würt. Ph. of 1798 and the Turin Ph. of 1839. [B, 97, 180.]—**A. nitrica, A. oxygenata.** See *Unguentum* ACIDI NITRICI and ADEPS *oxygenatus.*—**A. pavonis galli.** Turkey's fat, formerly official. [B, 180.]—**A. pedum tauri.** Fr., *huile de pieds de bœuf.* Ger., *Klauenfett.* Neat's-foot oil. [B, 119; L, 65.] See OLEUM *bubulum.*—**A. phasiani.** The fat of the pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus* [Linnæus]). [B, 180.]—**A. phocæ, A. phoci.** Fr., *graisse de phoque.* Ger., *Seehundsfett.* The fat of the seal (*Phoca vitulina* [Linnæus]), official in the Swed. Ph. of 1817. [B, 119, 180.]—**A. piscina marina.** Cod-liver oil. [A, 316.]—**A. porci** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], **A. porci depurata** [Belg. Ph.], **A. porci lota** [Dan. Ph.], **A. porcina.** Hog's lard. [B, 95, 119.] See ADEPS.—**A. serpentum.** Fr., *graisse de couleuvre.* Ger., *Schlangenfett.* The fat of the common ringed snake (*Tropidonotus natrix* [Kuhl.], *Coluber natrix* [Linnæus]), official in the Palat. Disp. of 1764 and the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 119, 180.] Cf. *A. viperarum.*—**A. solis.** Fr., *axonge du soleil.* An old name for a yellow variety of clay (terra sigillata) obtained from Silesia. [B, 88, 132.]—**A. suilla** [Gr. Ph.], **A. suis scrofæ.** Hog's lard. [B, 95, 97.] See ADEPS.—**A. taxi.** Fr., *graisse de blaireau.* Ger., *Dachsenschmalz, Dachsfett.* The fat of the badger (*Meles taxus* [Cuvier]), official in several old formularies. [B, 119, 180.]—**A. thymalli, A. thymalli piscis.** See *A. aschii.*—**A. truttæ.** See *A. pavonis Galli.*—**A. ursi.** Fr., *graisse d'ours.* Ger., *Bärenschmalz.* Bear's grease, official in several old formularies. [B, 119, 180.]—**A. viperarum.** Fr., *graisse de vipère.* Ger., *Vipernschmalz.* Viper's fat, official in several old formularies. [B, 119, 180.]—**A. vitri.** Fr., *axonge de verre.* Salt of glass; a sort of scum that forms on the surface of molten glass; used as a cleansing and desiccative application. [B, 88, 200.]—**A. vulpis.** Fr., *graisse de renard.* Ger., *Fuchsschmalz.* Fox's fat, official in the Palat. Disp. of 1764 and the Würt. Ph. of 1798. [B, 119, 180.]

AXUNGIOUS, adj. A^{2}x-u^{3}n′ji^2-u^{3}s. Greasy, resembling lard. [B, 39.]

AX-VETCH, AX-WORT, n's. A^{2}x′ve^{2}ch, -wu^{5}rt. See AXFETCH.

AXYLÆ (Lat.), n., f. pl. of adj. *axylus* (*q. v.*). A^{2}x(a^{3}x)′i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-e(a^3-e^2). Syn.: *Ananthæ.* Of Dumortier, a division of plants including the subdivisions *Dermosporæ* and *Gliosporæ.* [B, 170.]

AXYLUS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)′i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From α priv. (1st def.), or intens. (2d def.), and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *axyle.* Ger., *holzlos* (1st def.). 1. Destitute of wood (said of plants). 2. Having much wood. [B, 78.]

AXYMUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}x(a^{3}x)-i(u^6)′mu^{3}m(mu^{4}m). See AZYMUM.

AYACUCHO (Sp.), n. A^3-ya^3-ku′cho. A place in Peru, where there are sulphurous and ferruginous springs. [a, 5, 14.]

AYAH-MARUM (Tamil), n. The *Ulmus integrifolia.* [B, 172.]

AYALLA, n. The *arbor versicolor* of Rumphius; a large tree of the Moluccas, of uncertain botanical affinities. The bark, which is said to change color, is chewed by the Malays, mixed with the betel-nut, and used as a tonic. [B, 38, 121, 132.]

AYALLY, n. An undetermined gramineous plant of San Domingo, used as a laxative. [B, 132; L, 105.]

AYALOAR-CHEE, AYALOOGI, n's. See ALOES-WOOD.

AYA-PANA [Fr. Cod.], **AYA-PANO,** n's. The *Eupatorium a.-p.*; an aromatic plant indigenous to Brazil and cultivated in the Isle of France, whence the leaves, which are yellowish, of a bitter, astringent taste, and of an agreeable odor, find their way into commerce. It resembles tea in its properties, and was formerly vaunted in various diseases. [A, 259; B, 5, 113.]—**A. sauvage** (Fr.). The *Vernonia cinerea.* [B, 121.]

AYART (Fr.), n. A^3-e-a^{3}r. The *Acer opulifolium.* [B, 19.]

AYAS (Sanscr.), n. Iron. [A, 259; B; L, 105.]

AYASRU, n. The *Santalum album.* [B, 88.]

AYAU, n. A species of *Narcissus,* also the *Ixia bulbocodium.* [B, 38, 132.]

AYBORZAT, n. Galbanum. [B, 132, 200.]

AYCAPHER, AYCOPHES, AYCOPHOS, n's. See ÆS *ustum.*

AYDENDRON (Lat.), n. n. A^3-i^2-de^{2}n′dro^{2}n. From *ai,* a South American name for the sloth, and δένδρον, a tree. A genus of lauraceous trees of the tribe *Perseaceæ,* established by Nees and Martius, having a succulent fruit. [B, 19, 42.]—**A. cujumary** [Nees]. Syn.: *Ocotea cujumari* [Martius]. A Brazilian species of uncertain botanical characters. The aromatic, oily seeds, called Cujumary beans, are used as a tonic and gastric stimulant. [B, 19, 214.]—**A. laurel** [Nees]. Syn.: *Ocotea pichurim* [Kunth], *Laurus pichurim* [Willdenow]. A tree growing in Venezuela, of doubtful botanical characters, said to furnish Pichurim beans. [B, 46, 214.]

AYEGREEN, n. A^3′i^2-gren. The house-leek (*Sempervivum tectorum*). [Halliwell (L, 56).]

AYER, n. Malay, *âyer,* water. A vine of undetermined botanical characters growing in Amboyna; the *funis murænarum latifolius* of Rumphius. [B, 121.]

AYER-AYER, n. The *Lansium domesticum.* [B, 19.]

AYERMADDU (Malay), n. Honey. [B, 88.]

AYEZ, n. See ALLIUM.

AYGREEN, n. See AYEGREEN.

AYIRAMPO, n. An undetermined species of *Cactus* growing in Cusco. [B, 121.]

AYLANTHUS, AYLANTUS (Lat.), n's f. A(a^3-i^2)-la^{2}n(la^{3}n)′-thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s), -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See AILANTUS.

AYLESFORD WELL, n. Alz″fo^{2}rd-we^{2}l′. See LEAMINGTON.

AYLMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Al(a^3-i^{2}l)-me(ma)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *aylmérie.* See POLYCARPÆA.

AYLOUS, adj. A-i′lu^{3}s. See ANYLOUS.

AYMADAVUM, n. A Kalmuck name for the *Sison ammi.* [B, 88.]

AYMARA-POSOGUERI, n. See POSOQUERIA.

AYMIRI, AYMIRI-MITI, n's. The *Hernandia sonora.* [B, 121.]

AYMOUTABOU, n. The *Moutabea guianensis.* [B, 121.]

AYMPADOO (Hind.), n. The *Brucea sumatrana* of Roxburgh. [B, 88.]

AYND, n. See AANDE.

AYNITU, n. An undetermined tree of the Moluccas, akin to Croton. [Rumphius (B, 121).]

AYN-M'KEBERTA, n. A place in Algeria, where there are cold sulphurous springs. [A, 385.]

AYN-NOUISSY, n. A place in Algeria, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [A, 385.]

AYOS (Sp.), n. A^3′yos. The *Allium sativum.* [B, 88.]

AYOTECTLI, n. A Mexican name for a species of *Bryonia* (the *Bryonia variegata* [Mill.], the *brionía del país*), found in the temperate districts of Mexico; a dangerous drastic. [A, 447.]

AYOUINITABOU, n. A Guiana name for the *Aguanthe.* [B, 121.]

AYOULIBA, n. A Guiana name for the *Eupatorium calthidifolium.* [B, 121.]

AYOU OUSUMI, n. A Turkish name for the *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.* [A, 259.]

AYOU PENTEHESI, n. A Turkish name for the *Acanthus mollis.* [A, 259.]

AYPARHU, n. An Amboyna tree of unknown botanical characters. [Rumphius (B. 121).]

AYPI, n. Manihot; also an imperfectly known species of *Cynanchium.* [B, 121.]

AYPNIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^3)$-$i^2p(u^6p)'ni^2$-a^3. See Anypnia.

AYPNOS (Lat.), adj. $A^2(a^3)$-$i^2p(u^6p)'no^2s$. Gr., ἄυπνος (from α priv., and ὕπνος, sleep). Sleepless. [A, 322.]

AYRI, n. A Brazilian name for the *Astrocaryum a.* of Martius. [B, 121.]

AYSHWEED, n. Ash'wed. A sort of herb, probably the same as the gout-wort. [Minshen (B, 222).]

AYTIMUL, n. An undetermined tree of the Moluccas, the wood of which is used for making small boxes and for other purposes. [Rumphius (B, 121).]

AYULAN, n. The *Sandaricum indicum* of Cavanilles. [Rumphius (B, 121).]

AYUN, AYUNE, n's. A tree of the Moluccas, the fruit of which, resembling the plum, is edible. [B, 121.]

AYVAL, n. An undetermined tree of the Moluccas, having a milky juice. The young shoots are edible. [Rumphius (B, 121).]

AYVELIN (Tamil), n. The *Bryonia laciniosa* of Linnæus. [B, 121.]

AZA, n. A Basque name for the cabbage. [B, 121.]

AZAA (Ar.), n. "Magra, terra rubea"; probably a sort of red marl. [B, 50, 200.]

AZAC (Ar.), n. Gum ammoniacum. [L, 84, 97.]

AZADARAC (It., Sp.), n. A^3-$dza^3d'a^3$-ra^3k, -$th^2a^3d'a^3$-ra^3k. The *Melia azederach.* [B, 88.]

AZADARACHENI ARBOR (Lat.), n. $A^2z(a^3z)$-$a^2d(a^3d)''a^3r$-$a^2k(a^3ch^2)$-$e(a)'ni(ne)$. Of J. Bauhin, the *Melia azederach.* [B, 211; L, 104.]

AZADARACHT, AZADARACHTA, n's. See Azadirachta.

AZADERACH, n. See Azederach.

AZAD-I-DURUCHT (Pers.), n. See Azederach.

AZADIRACHTA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2z(a^3z)$-$a^2d(a^3d)''i^2r$-$a^2k(a^3ch^2)'$-ta^3. For deriv., see Azederach. A genus of meliaceous trees of the tribe *Melieæ*, having imparipinnate leaves and axillary flowers. It differs from the allied genus *Melia* (to which it is referred by Bentham and Hooker) in the 3-lobed stigma and trilocular ovary containing collateral ovules, and in the 1-celled fruit containing a single exalbuminous seed. [B, 19, 42, 216.]—**Azadirachtæ cortex** [Ind. Ph.]. The bark of *A. indica.* [B.]—**Azadirachtæ folia** [Ind. Ph.]. The leaves of *A. indica.*—**A. indica** [Jussieu]. Fr., *margousier.* Ger., *indischer Zedrach, Paternosterbaum.* Syn.: *Melia a.* [Cavanilles], *Melia foliis pinnatis* [Linnæus]. The nim-tree, or margosa (the *aria-bepon* of Rheede); a tree indigenous to India, with oblique leaflets and small, white flowers disposed in panicles. Its bark (*azadirachtæ cortex* [Ind. Ph.], *cortex azederach* [seu *margosæ*], nim-bark) is said to contain a bitter principle, *margosin*, or, according to some, an alkaloid, *azadirine*, and is used as an anthelminthic, tonic, and (with the root) febrifuge. The leaves (*azadirachtæ folia* [Ind. Ph.]) are employed as an application in rheumatism, contusions, glandular swellings, and certain skin diseases. The fruit furnishes a very bitter, acrid fixed oil (oil of a.) which is used as an illuminating oil, in dyeing cotton fabrics, and medicinally as an anthelminthic and as an embrocation in rheumatism. The seeds are used as an insect-poison and in the preparation of a hair-wash. A gum which exudes from the bark is said to have stimulant properties. A sort of fermented drink is made from the young trees. [A, 385; B, 2, 19, 81.]—**Oil of a.** Nim oil (the *vayppannay* of India); a fixed oil obtained from the ripe fruit of the *A. indica.* [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3; B, 2.] See Melia *a.*

AZADIRINE, n. A^2z-$a^2d'i^2r$-en. Fr., *azadirine, azédarine.* Ger., *Azadirin.* A bitter principle, perhaps an alkaloid, extracted from the *Azadirachta indica.* It has been used as a substitute for quinine. [B, 2.]

AZAFRAN (Sp.), n. A^3th^2-a^3-fra^3n'. 1. Saffron (the *Crocus sativus*). [B.] 2. A new Granada name for the *Escobedia scabrifolia*, the root of which is used in dyeing yellow. [B, 121.]—**A. bastardo.** Bastard saffron, dyers' safflower (the *Carthamus tinctorius* [Linnæus]). [A, 361.]—**A. de Castilla.** A medicinal herb imported from the province of San Luis, Argentine Republic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 763 (B).]—**A. de Venus.** See Crocus *Martis.*—**A. romi** (ó **romin**). See *A. bastardo.*

AZAFRANCILLO (Sp.), n. A^3 th^2a^3-fra^3n-thel'yo. The *Carthamus tinctorius.* [A, 447.]—**A. de México.** The *Escobedia scabrifolia.* [A, 447.]

AZAFRANINA (Sp.), n. A^3-th^2a^3-fra^3n-$e'na^3$. A resinous coloring matter found by Altamirano in the *Escobedia scabrifolia*; said to form a blue coloration, passing into violet, when treated with sulphuric acid. [Altamirano, "Naturaleza," iii, p. 390 (A, 447).]

AZAGI, n. See Azegi.

AZAGOR, n. Ar., *al-zînjâr*, from Pers., *zengâr.* Also written *asingar* and *asugar.* An alchemical name for verdigris. [B, 50, 52.]

AZAHAR (Sp.), n. A^3-th^2a^3-a^3r'. 1. The flower of the orange-tree. [A, 447.] 2. A variety of the *Cinchona oblongifolia* [Lambert] having scabrous, downy leaves. [B, 46.]—**Agua de a.** Orange-flower water. [A, 361.]—**A. bravo.** The *Lupinus angustifolius.* [A, 361.]

AZAKANA, n. See Asakana.

AZAK EGHIRI, n. A Turkish name for the *Acorus calamus.* [A, 259.]

AZALA, n. A Turkish name for madder. [B, 121.]

AZALEA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2z(a^3z)$-$a(a^3)'le^2$-a^3. From ἀζαλέος (from ἀζαίνειν), dry. Fr., *azalée.* Ger., *Azalea, Felsenstrauch.* A genus of ericaceous shrubs of the suborder *Ericineæ*, established by Linnæus, having alternate, entire leaves, and umbellate clusters of flowers with a small 5-parted calyx, a 5-lobed infundibuliform corolla, 5 declinate, exserted stamens with anthers dehiscing by pores, and a 5-celled, 5-valved capsule containing many seeds. By Bentham and Hooker it is referred to *Rhododendron.* [B, 34, 42.]—**A. arborea** [Linnæus]. See Anthodendron *ponticum.*—**A. bicolor** [Pursh], **A. calendulacea** [Michaux], **A. canescens** [Michaux]. The *Rhododendron nudiflorum.* [B, 215.]—**A. glauca** [Lamarck]. A variety of the *Rhododendron glaucum.* [B, 215.]—**A. indica.** See Rhododendron *indicum.*—**A. nitida** [Pursh]. A variety of the *Rhododendron viscosum.* [B, 215.]—**A. nudiflora** [Linnæus], **A. periclymenoides** [Michaux]. See Rhododendron *nudiflorum.*—**A. pontica** [Linnæus]. See Anthodendron *ponticum* and Rhododendron *ponticum.*—**A. procumbens** [Linnæus]. See Loiseleuria *procumbens.*—**A. sinensis.** See Rhododendron *sinense.*—**A. speciosa** [Willdenow]. The *Rhododendron speciosum* of G. Don. [B, 214.]—**A. tomentosa.** See Loisleuria *procumbens.*—**A. viscosa.** See Rhododendron *venustum.*

AZALEINE, n. A^3z-$a'le^2$-en. Fr., *azaléine.* Ger., *Azaleïn.* A pure variety of fuchsine formerly obtained by treating aniline oil with mercurous nitrate, consisting of the nitrate of rosaniline or pararosaniline. The name is now applied to pure fuchsine, however obtained. [B, 81, 270.]

AZALEM, n. See Azelem.

AZAMAR, n. An alchemical name for native cinnabar. [B, 38.]

AZANE, n. See Adrop.

AZANEC, n. An alchemical name for "armoniacus" (probably sal ammoniac). [B, 50, 200.]

AZANIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $A^2z(a^3z)$-$a(a^3)'ni^2$-$e(a^3$-$e^2)$. Pine-buds. [Pliny (B, 114).]

AZANILINE, n. A^2z-$a^2n'i^2l$-en. See Azoaniline.

AZAOLA (Lat.), n. f. A^3-th^2a^3-$o'la^3$. From the name *Gonzalez y Azaola.* A genus of sapotaceous plants, allied to *Bassia*, made by Blanco; according to Bentham and Hooker, to be referred to *Bassia*, or perhaps to *Payena.* [B, 42, 121.]—**A. betis** [Blanco]. A small tree with hard wood, yellow bark, milky juice, and a fruit resembling a plum, growing in the Philippines. [B, 121.]

AZAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2z(a^3z)$-a^3-$fl(fe)'a^3$. See Asaphia.

AZAPHORA, n. See Æs *ustum.*

AZAR, n. See Adrop.

AZARA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2z(a^3z)$-$a(a^3)'ra^3$. Of Ruíz and Pavón, a genus of bixaceous plants of the series *Samydeæ* or the tribe *Flacourtieæ.* [B, 42, 121.]

AZARCON (Sp.), n. A^3-th^2a^3r-kon'. Red oxide of lead. [A, 447.]

AZAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $A^2z(a^3z)$-$a(a^3)'re^2$-$e(a^3$-$e^2)$. Fr., *azarées.* Ger., *Azareen.* Of Clos, a group of bixaceous plants, comprising *Azara* and three other genera having stipulate leaves and hermaphrodite flowers, often with a double perianth, with the stamens inflected in æstivation, the ovary with 3 to 6 parietal placentæ, containing many ovules, and surmounted by a simple or nearly simple style, and seeds with a crustaceous and reticulate testa. [B, 121.]

AZAREIRO, AZARÉRO, n's. The *Prunus lusitanica.* [B, 173.]

AZARET (Fr.), n. A^3-za^3-ra. The genus *Asarum.* [B, 173.]

AZARIA, n. A name given in Smyrna to a variety of coral. [B, 132.]

AZARIN, n. $A^2z'a^2r$-i^2n. An orange-colored paste of the composition $C_6H_2Cl_2(OH)-N=N-C_{18}H_6(OH)+NH_4.HSO_3$, used in dyeing cotton red. [B, 258.]

AZARINIT, n. A stone found in Cananore, India, formerly used as a remedy for fever, serpents' bites, etc. [B, 88.]

AZARNET, n. Ar. and Pers., *al-zernîkh*, from Gr., ἀρσενικός. An alchemical name for orpiment. [B, 50, 52.]

AZAROLE, n. $A^2z'a^2r$-ol. From Ar., *al-zaɔrûr.* Lat., *azarolus.* Fr., *azarole.* Ger., *Azarole* (1st def.), *Azarolbaum* (2d def.). It., *azzernola.* Sp., *azarolla, acerolo, acerole.* 1. The fruit of the *Cratægus azarolus.* 2. The tree itself. [B, 39.]

AZARUM, n. Turkish, *azaroum.* The wild nard (*Asarum europæum*). [A, 259; B.]—**Herba azari, Radix azari.** The herb and root of *Asarum europæum.* [B, 180.]

AZAUCHE (Fr.), n. A^3-zosh. The wild fig-tree. [B, 132.]

AZAVAR, n. An East Indian name for aloes. [B, 88, 121.]

AZAZAL (Sp.), n. A^3-th^2a^3-th^2a^3l'. See Ayotectli.

AZAZEGE, n. Ar., *al-zajáj.* An alchemical name for glass. [B, 52.]

AZCALXOCHITL, n. A Mexican name for the *Sprekelia formosissima.* [A, 447.]

AZCI, n. An alchemical name for ink. [B, 50.]

AZEB (Ar.), n. Hirsuties. [L, 83.]

AZEBOUCY (Fr.), n. A^3-ze^2b-u-se. A drug employed by the Chinese of Canton. [B, 132.]

AZEBUCHE (Sp.), n. A^3-th^2a-bu'cha. The wild olive (*Olea europæa*, var. *silvestris*). [B, 88.]

AZEC, n. An alchemical name for green ink. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

AZED, n. An Arabian name for an inferior variety of camphor (the camphor of commerce). [L, 97.]

AZEDARAC [Adanson], **AZEDARACH** [Tournefort], n's. The botanical genus *Melia.* [B, 170.]

AZEDARACHIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}z(a^{3}z)-e^{2}d-a^3-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)'-i^2-e(a^3-e^2). A family of plants made by Römer and Schultes. [B, 170.]

AZEDARINE, n. A^{2}z-e^{2}d'a^{3}r-en. Fr., *azédarine.* See AZADIRINE.

AZEDAS (Port.), n. A^3-za'da^{3}s. The *Rumex acetosa.* [B, 88.]

AZEDEGRIN, n. An alchemical name for lapis hæmatites. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

AZEDERA (Sp.), n. A^3-th^{2}a'da-ra^3. The *Rumex acetosa.* [B, 88.]

AZEDERAC, AZEDERACH [U. S. Ph.], n's. A^{2}z-e^{2}d'e^{2}r-a^{2}k. Ar., *azâd-dirakht,* from Pers., *âzâd,* free, and *dirakht,* a tree. Lat., *azederach.* Fr., *azéderach.* Ger., *Zedrach.* It., *azederac.* Sp., *acederaque.* 1. Of Medicus and others, a genus of plants (the *Melia* of Linnæus). 2. In the U. S. Ph., the bark of the root of *Melia azederach* [Linnæus]. It occurs in the form of curved fragments with a reddish-brown outer surface marked with longitudinal ridges, and a white or brownish striated inner surface. It has a bitter taste, and contains an amorphous resin and an alkaloid called *margosine.* [B, 5, 52, 273.]—**Azederach deleteria** [Mönch]. The *Melia azederach.* [B, 173.]—**Azederach fraxinifolia** [Mönch], **Azederach fructu polypyreno** [Burm.]. The *Azadirachta indica.* [B, 173, 216.]—**Cortex azederach.** Syn.: *cortex margosæ.* The bark of *Azadirachta indica.* [B, 270.]—**Decoctum corticis azederach.** Fr., *décoction d'azéderach.* A decoction made by boiling 4 oz. of a. bark in a litre of water; used as a stimulant and anthelminthic. [Batav. Ph., Niemann's ed., 1811 (B, 119).]

AZEDERACHA, AZEDERACHIA (Lat.), n's f. A^{2}z(a^{3}z)-e^{2}d-e^{2}r-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)'a^3, -i^2-a^3. See AZEDERACH.—**Fructus azederachiæ.** The fruit of *Melia azederach.* [B, 180.]

AZEDINHA (Port.), n. A^3-za-den'ya^3. The *Oxalis acetosella.* [A, 259.]—**A. grama.** A Brazilian name for the *Oxalis violacea* of Velloz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, p. 102 (B).]

AZEF, AZEFF, n's. See ALUMEN *scissum* and AZOB.

AZEG, AZEGI, n's. Ar., *al-zâj.* Alchemical names for vitriol. [B, 50, 52.]

AZELAIC ACID, n. A^{2}z-e^{2}l-a'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide azélaique* (ou *azélaïnique*). Ger., *Azelaïnsäure.* See ANCHOIC ACID.

AZELEM (Ar.), n. Avicenna's name for an African plant, probably the *Unona æthiopica,* a species now referred to the genus *Xylopia.* [B, 46, 88.]

AZELI, n. A sort of cereal in Congo, which produces colic in those who eat it for the first time; probably a species of *Sorghum.* [B, 88.]

AZELIC ACID, n. A^{2}z-e^{2}l'i^{2}k. Ger., *Azelsäure.* See AZELAIC ACID.

AZELIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}z(a^{3}z)-e^{2}l'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *azélides.* In entomology, a section of the *Myodariæ* having the genus *Azelia* for the type. [Robineau-Desvoidy (L. 180).]

AZELOALDEHYDIC ACID, n. A^{2}z''e^{2}l-o-a^{2}l-de-hid'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide azélo-aldéhydique.* Ger., *Azeloaldehydsäure.* An aldehyde acid, $C_9H_{16}O_3 = C_7H_{14}(CH.O)CO.OH$, derived from stearolic acid; an oily liquid. [B, 4.]

AZELOINIC ACID, n. A^{2}z-e^{2}l-o-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide azéloïnique.* See AZELAIC ACID.

AZELSÄURE (Ger.), n. A^{3}tz-e^{2}l'zoi-re^2. See AZELAIC ACID.

AZEM, n. An alchemical name for "butyrum coctum." [B, 50.]

AZEMAFOR, AZEMALA, AZEMAPHOR, AZEMASOR, n's. See AZAMAR.

AZENSALI, n. An alchemical name for lichens found on rocks, used medicinally or as food; also a sort of black stone found along with gold. [B, 132; L, 94.]

AZEPHI, n. See ALUMEN *scissum* and AZOB.

AZERBE, n. From Ar., *al-çibar,* an acid fruit of some tree; or from Pers., *z'abr,* a wild nut. The wild nutmeg. [B, 52.]

AZERNEC, n. See ALFADIDAM.

AZEROE, n. See ASEROE.

AZÉROLE (Fr.), n. A^3-za-rol. See AZAROLE (1st def.).

AZÉROLIER (Fr.), n. A^3-za-ro-li^2-a. See AZAROLE (2d def.).

AZERYTHRIN, n. A^{2}z-e^{2}r'i^2-thri^{2}n. See AZOERYTHRIN.

AZEURE (Port.), **AZEVRE** (Port.), n's. A^3-zu^2'ra, -za'vra. Aloes, or aloes-juice. [B, 52, 88.]

AZHINGI-MARAN (Tamil), n. The *Alangium hexapetalum* (or *decapetalum*). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 237 (B).]

AZIDE, n. A^{2}z'i^{2}d(id). For deriv., see AZOTE. Fr., *azide.* Ger., *Azid.* A name given to compounds derived from the hydrazines by the substitution of an acid radicle for the hydrogen of the latter. They have the general formula $R'H = N - N = H_2$, $R'' = N - N = H_2$, $R'H = N - N = HR'$, $R''H = N - N = R''$, in which R' and R'' are respectively univalent and bivalent acid radicles. [B, 4.]

AZIER (Fr.), n. A^3'zi^2-a. A name given in French Guiana to various useful field-herbs. [B, 88.]—**A. à crapaud.** A species of *Commelina* growing in the streets of Cayenne, the mucilaginous decoction of which is used as a pectoral and demulcent. [B, 88.]—**A. à l'asthme.** The *Nonatelia officinalis* of Aublet. [B, 88.]—**A.-Macaque.** The *Melastoma racemosa.* [B, 121.]

AZIGN, n. A Madagascar name for the *Chrysopia fasciculata.* [B, 121.]

AZIGOS (Lat.), adj. A^{2}z(a^{3}z)'i^2-go^{2}s. See AZYGOS.

AZIMA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}z(a^{3}z)'i^2-ma^3. Syn.: *Monetia* [L'Héritier]. A genus of salvadoraceous plants established by Lamarck, distinguished by its axillary spines and its flowers with free petals, free stamens alternate with the petals, and bilocular ovary containing 2 ovules in each loculus. [B, 42.]—**A. diacantha** [Lamarck]. A species referred by some to the *Canthium parviflorum,* but probably different from the latter and also from *A.* [B, 173, 214.]—**A. nova** [Blanco], **A. tetracantha** [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Monetia barlerioides* [L'Héritier]. A shrub with spreading branches and whitish flowers, growing in the East Indies. The juice and the powdered leaves are used in the treatment of cough, especially that of phthisis. [B, 173, 214.]

AZIMACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}z(a^{3}z)-i^{2}m-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *azimacées.* Wight and Gardner's name for the *Salvadoraceæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 121, 170.]

AZIMAR, n. See ÆS *ustum.*

AZIMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A^{2}z(a^{3}z)-i^{2}m'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *azimées.* See AZIMACEÆ.

AZIMÈNE (Fr.), n. A^{3}z-i^2-me^{2}n. From a Madagascar name for red wood. According to Jussieu, a species of *Volkameria.* [Bory (B, 121).]

AZIMIDOBENZENE, n. A^{2}z-i^{2}m''i^{2}d-o-be^{2}n'-zen. See AZOIMIDOBENZENE.

AZINGANO, n. An Oriental name for the *Artedia.* [B, 121.]

AZIUS, n. An alchemical name for a stone bearing a saline efflorescence. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

AZOACETANILIDE, n. A^{2}z''o-a^{2}s e^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). A substance, $C_{16}H_{16}N_4O_4 = (C_2H_3O)HN.C_6H_4{-}N = N{-}C_6H_4.NH(C_2H_3O)$, prepared from intracetanilide by partial reduction. Paraazoacetanilide is known, and on further reduction furnishes parazoaniline. [W. G. Mixter, "Am. Chem. Jour.," v, p. 282; "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1883, p. 2927 (B); B, 3.]

AZOANILINE, n. A^{2}z''o-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *azoaniline.* Ger., *Azoanilin.* Syn.: *azaniline, azyline, diamidoazobenzene.* A di-acid base, $C_{12}H_{12}N_4 = C_6H_4(NH_2) - \underbrace{N = N} - C_6H_4(NH_2)$. Paraazoaniline, $C_6[H,H,NH_2,H,H,N = NC_6(-,H_6),]$, is a dark-yellow substance, readily soluble in alcohol (from which it crystallizes in long, flat, golden-yellow, acicular crystals), soluble with difficulty in water; formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on paraazoacetanilide. It is the starting-point of the compounds known as azylines. [W. G. Mixter, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1883, p. 2927, from "Am. Chem. Jour." (B); B, 3.]

AZOANISYL, n. A^{2}z''o-a^{2}n'i^{2}s-i^{2}l. Fr., *azoanisyle.* A supposititious radicle contained in the products obtained by treating anisylous acid with ammonia. [B.]—**A. hydride.** See ANISHYDRAMIDE.

AZOÄTHAN (Ger.), n. A^{3}tz-o-a-ta^{3}n'. See AZOETHANE.

AZOAZOBENZENERESORCINOL, n. A^{2}z'''o-a^{2}z-o-be^{2}n''-zen-re-so^{2}r'si^{2}n-o^{2}l. Ger., *Azoazobenzolresorcinol.* See *Benzenedisazobenzeneresorcinol,* under BENZENE.

AZOB, n. From Ar., *al-shabb,* or *al-shâb,* alum. An alchemical name for alum. [B, 52.]

AZOBENZENE, n. A^{2}z-o-be^{2}n'zen. Fr., *azobenzine.* Ger., *Azobenzol.* It., *Azobenzina.* A compound of benzene and nitrogen, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2 = C_6H_5 - N = N - C_6H_5$, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on azoxybenzene; yellowish-red laminar or tabular crystals, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 2, 4.]—**A'acetoacetic acid.** Fr., *acide azobenzine-acétoacétique.* Ger., *Azobenzolessigsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_3 = CH_3 - CO - CH(N = N.C_6H_5) - CO.OH$, forming small golden laminar crystals. [B, 3.]—**A'dimethyl ketone.** Fr., *acétone* (ou *kétone*) *azobenzine-diméthylique.* Ger., *Azobenzoldimethylketon.* An azo-compound of benzene and dimethyl ketone. $C_9H_{16}N_2O = C_6H_5 - N = N - CH_2.CO.CH_3$, forming shining yellowish prismatic or yellow acicular crystals of a peculiar odor. [B, 3.]—**A'disulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide azobenzine-disulfonique.* Ger., *Azobenzoldisulfonsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2S_2O_6 = C_6H_4(SO_2.OH) - N = N - C_6H_4(SO_2.OH)$. Two isomeric acids of this formula, *α* a'd. acid and *β* a'd. acid, are formed by heating a. with fuming sulphuric acid. The former, united with 1 molecule of water of crystallization, forms red deliquescent acicular crystals; the latter forms a syrup. Metaa'd. acid, another isomeric form, united with 3 molecules of water of crystallization, forms yellowish deliquescent prismatic crystals. Paraa'd. acid, formed by the oxidation of sulphanilic acid, is another isomer. [B, 3.]—**A'metaphenylenediamine.** Fr., *azobenzine-métaphénylène-diamine.* Ger., *Azobenzolmetaphenylendiamin.* Chrysoidine, diamidoazobenzene. ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1883, p. 2028 (B).]—**A'nitrolic acid.** Fr., *acide azobenzine-nitrolique.* Ger., *Azobenzolnitrolsäure.* An acid, $C_{12}H_{10}N_3O$, occurring as a yellow, flocculent precipitate, or, when deposited from alcohol, as brownish-red, acicular crystals. According to Janovsky and Erb, it has the composition

$$2(C_{12}H_{10}N_3O) = \begin{array}{l} C_6H_5.N = N.C_6H_4.N(OH) \\ \quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\; | \\ C_6H_5.N = N.C_6H_4.N(OH) \end{array}.$$

[B, 3.]—**A'sulphonamide.** Fr., *azobenzine-sulfonamine.* Ger., *Azobenzolsulfonamid.* A powder of the composition $C_{12}H_{11}N_3SO_2$, being that of an amide of a'sulphonic acid. [B, 3.]—**A'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide azobenzine-sulfonique.* Ger., *Azobenzolsulfonsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2SO_3 + 3H_2O = C_6H_4(SO_2.OH) - N = N - C_6H_5 + 3H_2O$, obtained by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on a.; large, dark orange-red, laminar crystals. [B, 3.]—**A'sulphonic chloride.** Fr., *chlorure azobenzine-sulfonique.* Ger., *Azobenzolsulfochlorür.* A substance, $C_{12}H_9N_2.SO_2Cl = C_6H_4(SO_2Cl) - N = N - C_6H_5$, forming orange-yellow masses insoluble in water. [B, 3.]

AZOBENZIDE, AZOBENZIDINE, n's. A^{2}z-o-be^{2}n'zi^{2}d-(zid), -zi^{2}d-en. Fr., *azobenzide, azobenzidine.* Ger., *Azobenzid, Azobenzidin.* See AZOBENZENE.

AZOBENZINE (Fr.), n. A^3-zo-ba^{3}n^2-zen. See AZOBENZENE.

AZOBENZOATE, n. A^{2}z-o-be^{2}n'zo-at. A salt of azobenzoic acid. [A, 385.]

AZOBENZOIC ACID, n. A²z-o-be²n-zo'i²k. Fr., *acide azobenzoïque.* Ger., *Azobenzoësäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_4 = C_6H_4(CO.OH) - N = N - C_6H_4(CO.OH)$, formed by the reduction of azoxybenzoic acid. Three isomeric varieties, *orthoa' a.*, *metaa' a.*, and *paraa' a.*, are known, corresponding to the three varieties of azoxybenzoic acid. [B, 4.]

AZOBENZOIDE, n. A²z-o-be²n'zo-i²d(id). Fr., *azobenzoïde.* A substance having perhaps the composition $C_{43}N_6H_{37}$, obtained by the action of ammonia on bitter-almond oil; an amorphous white powder or crystalline granules, insoluble in ether. [B, 140.]

AZOBENZOIDINE, n. A²z-o-be²n-zo'i²d-en. Fr., *azobenzoïdine.* A crystalline substance, perhaps $C_{43}H_6N_{37}$, isomeric with azobenzoide and, like the latter, obtained by the action of ammonia on bitter-almond oil; 6-sided tabular crystals sparingly soluble in ether. [B, 140.]

AZOBENZOÏLE (Fr.), n. A³z-o-ba³n²-zo-el. See AZOBENZOYL.

AZOBENZOÏLIDE (Fr.), n. A³z-o-ba³n²-zo-i²l-ed. Syn.: *azoture d'ozostilbase.* Laurent's name for a micro-crystalline white substance, $C_{42}N_6H_{33}$, obtained by the action of potash and iron chloride on bitter-almond oil; according to Laurent, isomeric with azobenzoide and azobenzoidine. [B, 140.]

AZOBENZOÏLINE (Fr.), n. A³z-o-ba³n²-zo-i²l-en. A suppositious radicle contained in the products obtained by the action of ammonia on benzoic aldehyde. [B.]—**Hydrure d'a.** See AMARINE.

AZOBENZOL, n. A²z-o-be²n'zo²l. See AZOBENZENE.

AZOBENZOYL, n. A²z-o-be²n'zo-i²l. Fr., *azobenzoyle.* Ger., *Azobenzoyl.* A crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{16}N_2$, produced by the action of ammonia on crude bitter-almond oil. [B, 2.]—**A. carbinol.** A term expressing, according to Kolbe, the structural formula of isatin, $C_8H_6NO_2 = CO.C_6H_4.N.C(OH).$ [B, 225.]—**A. hydride.** See HYDROBENZAMIDE.—**A. hydrosulphate, A. sulphydrate.** Fr., *hydrosulfure d'azobenzoyle.* Syn.: *azosulphopicramyl.* Laurent's name for a crystalline substance to which he assigned the formula $C_{21}H_{18}N_2S1\frac{1}{2}$, formed after a long time in a mixture of equal volumes of crude bitter-almond oil, ammonia, and ammonium sulphide. [B, 2.]

AZOBENZOYLIDE, n. A²z-o-be²n'zo-i²l-i²d(id). Fr., *azobenzoylide, azobenzoïlide.* A crystalline substance isomeric with azobenzoyl, and likewise obtained by the action of ammonia on bitter-almond oil. [B, 93.]

AZOBENZYL, n. A²z-o-be²n'zi²l. Written also *azobenzil* and *azobenzile.* Fr., *azobenzyle.* Ger., *Azobenzyl.* Syn.: *benzilam* [Japp]. A substance, $C_{21}H_{30}NO$, forming white, iridescent acicular or laminar crystals, obtained by the action of ammonia on an alcoholic solution of benzyl. [Zinin (B, 140).] Japp gives the constitution as $\begin{array}{l}C_6H_5 - C - O \\ \quad\;\; \Vert \\ C_6H_5 - C - N\end{array}\!\!>\!C - C_6H_5.$ ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1883, p. 2636 (B).]—**A. carbinol.** Ger., *Azobenzylcarbinol.* A term expressing, according to Kolbe, the structural formula of oxindol, $C_8H_7NO_2 = CH_2.C_6H_4.N.C(OH).$ [B, 225.]—**A'methane.** Fr., *a.-méthane.* Ger., *A'methan.* A term expressing, according to Kolbe, the composition of indol, $C_8H_7N = CH_2.C_6H_4.N.CH.$ [B, 225.]

AZO-BLUE, n. A²z''o-blu²'. Ger., *Azoblau.* A dark-blue powder, $KO_3S - (OH)C_{10}H_6 - N = N - C_7H_6 - C_6H_7 - N = N - C_{10}H_6(OH) - SO_3K$, formed by the action of tetrazoditolyl chloride on potassium β-naphtholsulphonate; readily soluble in water and used in dyeing cotton. [B, 258.]

AZO-BODIES, n. pl. A²z'o-bo²d''i²z. See AZO-COMPOUNDS.

AZOCARBIC, adj. A²z-o-ka³rb'i²k. Fr., *azocarbique.* See CYANIC.

AZOCARBIDE, n. A²z-o-ka³rb'i²d(id). See CYANIDE.—**A. hydrique** (Fr.). Hydrocyanic acid. [A, 385.]

AZOCARBONIC ACID, n. A²z-o-ka³rb-o²n'i²k. Fr., *acide azocarbonique.* Ger., *Azocarbonsäure.* See PICRIC ACID.

AZOCARBONYL, n. A²z-o-ka³rb'o²n-i²l. Fr., *azocarbonyle.* A radicle composed of carbon and nitrogen, found in the cyanogen compounds. [B, 107.]

AZOCARBURE (Fr.), n. A³z-o-ka³rb-u⁶r. A cyanide. [Guibourt (B, 107).] Cf. AZOCARBIDE.

AZOCH, n. From Ar., *zawaq, zâûk, zîbaq* (Pers., *zhiwah, zhîwah*), mercury. An alchemical name for quicksilver. [B, 50.] See also AZOTH.

AZOCK, n. See AZOTH.

AZOCODEINE, n. A²z''o-ko-de'en. Fr., *azocodéine.* Ger., *Azocodeïn.* An artificial alkaloid formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on nitrocodeine. [B, 2.]

AZO-COLORS, n. pl. A²z'o-ku³l''o²rz. See AZO-DYES.

AZO-COMPOUNDS, n. pl. A²z'o-ko²m''pu⁶-undz. Fr., *corps* (ou *composés*) *azoïques.* Ger., *Azoverbindungen.* Compounds consisting of two organic molecules (one and often both being aromatic derivatives) united by a double atom of nitrogen; having therefore the general formula $R' - N = N - R''$, in which R' and R'' are simple or complex univalent radicles. These compounds are often called *diazo-compounds*, because they contain two atoms of nitrogen, but this term is frequently restricted to a.-c's in which one of the connected radicles, such as R'', is wanting or has its place supplied by an element or an inorganic acid radicle. [B, 3, 4.] Cf. AZOBENZENE and DIAZOBENZENE, and see also DIAZOAZO-COMPOUNDS.

AZOCONYDRINE, n. A²z-o-ko²n-i'dren. Fr., *azoconhydrine.* Ger., *Azoconydrin.* Syn.: *nitrosoconiine.* A yellowish oily liquid, $C_8H_{16}N_2O = C_8H_{16}(NO)N$, of an aromatic odor, formed by the action of nitrous anhydride and water on coniine. [B, 4, 257.]

AZODIBENZENEPHENYLENEDIAMINE, n. A²z''o-di-be²n'''zen-fe²n''''i²l-en-di'a²m-en. Fr., *azodibenzine-phénylène-diamine.* Ger., *Azodibenzolphenylendiamin.* A diacid base, $C_{18}H_{16}N_6 = C_6H_5 - N = N - C_6H_4 - N = N - C_6H_3(NH_2)_2$, isomeric with diamidodisazobenzene, belonging to the diazoazo-compounds. It forms brownish-red acicular crystals. [B, 3.]

AZODIFUNE, n. A²z''o-di-fu²n'. See AZOBENZENE.

AZODINAPHTHYLAMINE, n. A²z''o-di-na²p(na²f)-thi²l'-a²m-en. Fr., *azodinaphthylamine.* Ger., *Azodinaphthylamin.* A base having the constitution $C_{30}H_{21}N_3 = C_{10}H_6\!<\!\begin{array}{l}N.C_{10}H_7 \\ \vert \\ N.N(C_{10}H_7)H\end{array}.$ [B, 4.]—**A. hydrochloride.** Fr., *chlorhydrate d'a.* Ger., *Azodinaphthylaminhydrochlorid, salzsaures Azodinaphthylamin.* Magdala red, naphthaline red; a substance, $C_{30}H_{21}N_3.HCl + H_2O$, forming greenish acicular crystals of a metallic lustre, forming with alcohol a solution that is rose-red by transmitted light and of an opaque flame-color by reflected light. Used in dyeing silk fabrics. [B, 257.]

AZODINAPHTHYLDIAMINE, n. A²z''o-di-na²p(na²f)'''-thi²l-di'a²m-en. Fr., *azodinaphthyl-diamine.* Ger., *Azodinaphthyldiamin.* A substance, $(C_{10}H_7)_2NH.N_2$, formed by the action of potassium hydrate or nitrite, or of nitrous acid, on naphthylamine. ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1869, p. 412 (B).]

AZODIPHENYL, n. A²z-o-di-fe²n'i²l. 1. See AZOBENZENE. 2. A substance, $C_{24}H_{18}N_2 = \begin{array}{l}C_6H_4 - N(C_6H_5) \\ \vert \qquad\quad \Vert \\ C_6H_4 - N(C_6H_5)\end{array}$, prepared by oxidizing hydrazodiphenyl; orange-red laminar crystals. [J. Zimmermann, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1880, p. 1960 (B).]—**A. blue.** Ger., *A'blau.* One of the induline bases, $C_{18}H_{15}N_3$, formed by heating amidoazobenzene with aniline hydrochloride. Its hydrochloride is a deep-blue powder, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water. [B, 3, 257.]—**A'diamine.** Fr., *azodiphényl-diamine.* Ger., *A'diamin.* Diphenyldiamine (a double molecule of phenylamine) in which nitrogen replaces 3 atoms of hydrogen, $N_2H(N)(C_6H_5)_2$; a name formerly given to diazoamidobenzene (*q. v.*). [B, 4.]

AZO-DYES, n. pl. A²z'o-diz. Fr., *azo-couleurs.* Ger., *Azofarbstoffe.* A general name for those of the azo-compounds that have tinctorial properties. Only those that contain simple or substituted amidogen or hydroxyl molecules are used as dyes. They include the classes of coloring matters known as chrysoidines, chrysoins, and tropæolins. [B, 3.]

AZOERYTHRIN, n. A²z-o-e²r'i²th-ri²n. For deriv., see AZOTE and ERYTHRIN. Fr., *azoérythrine.* Ger., *Azoërythrin.* A dark-red powder obtained by Kane by boiling with potash-lye that part of archill which is insoluble in alcohol and in boiling water. The formula $C_{11}NH_{16}O_{11}$ has been assigned to it, but it is very doubtful whether it is a true chemical compound or a mixture. [B, 140, 257.]

AZOETHANE, n. A²z''o-e²th-an'. Fr., *azo-éthane.* Ger., *Azoäthan.* A name sometimes given to methyl cyanide (acetonitrile) because it may be regarded as ethane in which an atom of nitrogen replaces 3 atoms of hydrogen: $H_3C - C \equiv N.$ [B.]

AZOFARBSTOFFE (Ger.), n. pl. A³tz'o-fa³rb-sto³f-fe². See AZO-DYES.

AZOGUE (Sp.), n. A³-th²o'gwa. Mercury. [B, 88.]

AZOHAR HEMBRA, AZOHAR MACHO, n's. Peruvian names for a variety of the *Cascarilla riveroana* [Weddell]. [B, 121.]

AZOHUMIC ACID, n. A²z-o-hu²'mi²k. For deriv., see AZOTE and HUMUS. A name given to several acids supposed by P. Thenard to be formed spontaneously in the soil by a combination of humic acid, atmospheric nitrogen and ammonia, and silica. [A. A. Julien, "Proc. of the Am. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.," xxviii, 1879, p. 311 (B).]

AZOHYDROXYBENZENE, n. A²z''o-hi-dro²x-i²-be²n'zen. Fr., *azohydroxybenzine.* Ger., *Azohydroxybenzol.* See AZOXYBENZENE.

AZOIC, adj. A²z-o'i²k. Lat., *azoicus* (from α priv., and ζωή, life). Fr., *azoïque.* 1. Destitute of organic life. [L, 120.] 2. Pertaining to nitrogen (azote). [A, 385.] See AZOTIC.

AZOIMIDOBENZENE, n. A²z-o-i²m''i²d-o-be²n'zen. Fr., *azoimido-benzine.* Ger., *Azoïmidobenzol.* A substance of the composition $C_6H_5N_3 = C_6H_4\!<\!\begin{array}{c}N \\ \vert \\ N\end{array}\!\!>\!NH$, isomeric with diazobenzene-imide. [P. Griess, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1882, p. 2183 (B); B. 3.]

AZOINDOL, n. A²z-o-i²n'do²l. A red coloring matter produced by the action of acids and alkalies on hydrazoindol and by the action of fuming nitric acid on indol; probably nitrosoindol nitrate, $C_{16}H_{13}(NO)N_2NO_3H.$ [Nencki, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," vii, 1875, p. 1517 (B).]

AZOÏQUES (Fr.), n. pl. A³-zo-ek. See AZO-COMPOUNDS.

AZOKERNE (Ger.), n. pl. A³tz'o-ke²rn-e². See AZO-NUCLEI.

AZOLEIC ACID, n. A²z-o-le'i²k. From *azote* (*q. v.*), and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *acide azoléinique.* Ger., *Azoleïnsäure.* Œnanthylic acid, so called because prepared by the action of nitric acid on castor-oil. [B, 140.]

AZOLÉINIQUE (Fr.), adj. A³z-o-la-i²n-ek. See AZOLEIC ACID.

AZOLITMIN, n. A²z-o-li²t'mi²n. Fr., *azolitmine.* Ger., *Azolitmin.* A brownish-red coloring matter, $C_7H_7NO_4$, extracted from litmus; supposed by some to be the same as orcein, but probably not a distinct chemical principle. [B, 2, 5, 257.]

AZOLLA (Lat.), n. f. A²z(a²z)-o²l'la³. 1. Of Lamarck, a genus of cryptogamous aquatic plants at first considered as allied to the ferns, but now placed among the *Rhizocarpeæ.* 2. Of Endlicher, the genus *Azorella.* [B, 121, 170.]—**A. caroliniana** [Willdenow]. An American species. [B, 121.]

AZOLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2z(a3z)-o2l'le2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *azollées.* Of Payer, a family or order of *Filicinæ;* of Reichenbach, a division of the *Salviniaceæ*, including the single genus AZOLLA. [B, 121, 170.]

AZOLLINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2z(a3z)-o2l-li2n'e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *azollinées.* See AZOLLEÆ.

AZOM, n. See AZEM.

AZOMARATE, n. A2z-o2m'a3r-at. A salt of azomaric acid. [B.]

AZOMARIC ACID, n. A2z-o-ma2r'i2k. Fr., *acide azomarique.* Ger., *Azomarsäure.* An amorphous substance, $O_{20}H_9O_4.NO_4+2HO$, obtained by treating pimaric acid with nitric acid. [A, 385; B, 7, 93.]

AZOMETHANE, n. A2z-o-me2th-an'. Fr., *azométhane.* Ger., *Azomethan.* A name given to hydrocyanic acid, because it may be regarded as methane in which 3 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 1 atom of nitrogen: $H-C\equiv N$. [B, 158.]

AZONAPHTHYLAMINE, n. A2z''o-na2p(na2f)-thi2l'a2m-en. Fr., *azonaphthylamine.* Deamidonaphthalene (naphthylenediamine). [B, 4, 38.]

AZONCARBONIC ACID, n. A2z''o2n-ka3r-bo2n'i2k. Fr., *acide azon-carbonique.* Ger., *Azoncarbonsäure.* Syn.: *trioxypicolinic-acid quinone.* A substance, $C_6H_3NO_4=$ $\underbrace{CH\equiv \overset{\frown O \frown}{C-C}=N-C(CO.OH)=C}(OH)$, formed by the action of nitric acid on oxycomenamic acid. [B, 79.]

AZONEC, n. An alchemical name for sal ammoniac. [B, 50.]

AZONOROUTS, n. A Madagascar tree of undetermined botanical characters. [B, 121.]

AZON-PASSECH, n. According to Flacourt, a Madagascar tree, probably a species of *Phœnix.* [Bory (B, 121).]

AZONUALALA, n. According to Flacourt, a red Madagascar fruit resembling the currant. [Bory (B, 121).]

AZO-NUCLEI (Lat.), n. m. A2z(a3z)''o(o2)-nu2(nu)'kle2-i(e). For deriv., see AZOTE and NUCLEUS. Ger., *Azokerne.* Hydrocarbon nuclei in which nitrogen replaces hydrogen (*e. g.*, in cyanogen, $C\equiv N$, regarded as methyl in which N replaces H_3). [B, 140.]

AZOODYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. A2z(a3z)-o-o(o2)-di2n(du6n)-a2m-(a3m)'i2-a3. From α priv., ζωή, life, and δύναμις, power. Fr., *azoodynamie.* Ger., *Mangel an Lebensthätigkeit.* Absence or deficiency of vital power. [K; L, 41.]

AZOODYNAMICUS (Lat.), adj. A2z(a3z)-o-o(o2)-di2n(du6n)-a2m(a3m)'i2k-u3s(u4s). Fr., *azoodynamique, azoodyname.* Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, azoodynamia. [A, 322; L, 41.]

AZOOGENIA (Lat.), n. f. A2z(a3z)-o-o(o2)-je(ge2)'ni2-a3. From α priv., ζωή, life, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *azoogénie.* Ger., *Azoogenie.* 1. The generation of an organism of defective vitality. 2. The regeneration of such an organism. [A, 322.]

AZOOGENICUS (Lat.), adj. A2z(a3z)-o-o(o2)-je2n(ge2n)'i2k-u3s-(u4s). Pertaining to azoogenia. [A, 322.]

AZOOGENY, n. A2z-o-o2j'e2n-i2. See AZOOGENIA.

AZOOGONIA (Lat.), n. f. A2z(a3z)-o-o(o2)-go(go2)'ni2-a3. See AZOOGENIA.

AZOOGONICUS (Lat.), adj. A2z(a3z)-o-o(o2)-go2n'i2k-u3s(u4s). See AZOOGENICUS.

AZOOLOGY, n. A2z-o-o2l'o-ji2. From α priv., ζωή, life, and λόγος, understanding. The science of inanimate objects. [B, 39.]

AZOOSPERMATISM, n. A2z-o-o-spu5rm'a2t-i2zm. From α priv., ζωή, life, and σπέρμα, a seed. Sterility in the male; a condition in which, although the power of copulation may exist, spermatozooids are either absent from the semen or wanting in functional activity. [B; D, 18; K.]

AZOOSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. A2z(a3z)-o-o(o2)-spu5rm(spe2rm)'-i2a3. Fr., *azoospermie.* Ger., *Azoospermie.* See AZOOSPERMATISM.

AZOOSPERMISM, n. A2z-o-o-spu5rm'i2zm. See AZOOSPERMATISM.

AZOOSPOREUS (Lat.), adj. A2z(a3z)-o-o(o2)-spo(spo2)'re2-u3s-(u4s). From α priv., ζωή, life, and σπόρος, a seed. Not producing zoospores. [B, 236.] See MONADINEÆ *azoosporeæ.*

AZOOXYBENZENE, n. A2z''o-o2x-i2-be2n'zen. See AZOXYBENZENE.

AZOOXYBENZYL, n. A2z''o-o2x-i2-be2n'zi2l. See AZOXYBENZYL.

AZOPARAFFINS, n. pl. A2z''o-pa2r'a3f-fi2nz. A name given to the nitriles, because they may be regarded as paraffins in which an atom of nitrogen replaces 3 atoms of hydrogen. [B.] See AZOETHANE, AZOMETHANE, and AZOPROPANE.

AZOPH, n. An old name for mercury. [B, 84.] Cf. AZOCH and AZOTH.

AZOPHENINE, n. A2z-o2f'e2n-en. Fr., *azophénine.* Ger., *Azophenin.* A monacid base, $C_{36}H_{29}N_6$, related to the indulin group of substances, produced by the decomposition of diphenylnitrosamine and in other ways, described by Kimich, Witt, and Thomas. It forms reddish laminar crystals. ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1883, p. 1102 (B); B, 3.] See also INDULIN.

AZOPHENYLAMINE, n. A2z''o-fe2n-i2l'a2m-en. Fr., *azophénylamine.* Ger., *Azophenylamin.* A generic name for the products obtained by the action of nitrous acid on aniline. [B, 93.]

AZOPHENYLÄTHYL (Ger.), n. A3tz-o-fa-nu6l'a-tu6l. See AZOPHENYLETHYL.

AZOPHENYLENE, n. A2z-o-fe2n'i2l-en. Fr., *azophénylène.* Ger., *Azophenylen.* A substance, $C_{12}H_8N_2=C_6H_4\langle{N \atop N}\rangle C_6H_4$, obtained by the distillation of calcium azobenzoate with calcium hydrate. It forms bright-yellow, shining acicular crystals, soluble with great difficulty in water, and sparingly soluble in alcohol and in ether. [A. Claus, "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm.," clxviii, 1873, p. 1 (B).]

AZOPHENYLETHYL, n. A2z-o-fe2n-i2l-e2th'i2l. Fr., *azophényl-éthyle.* Ger., *Azophenyläthyl.* A yellow, oily liquid, $C_8H_{10}N_2=C_6H_5-N\equiv N-C_2H_6$, of a penetrating odor, formed by the oxidation of ethylphenylhydrazine. [B, 3.]

AZOPHENYLNITROETHYL, n. A2z-o-fe2n-i2l-ni-tro-e2th'-i2l. Fr., *azophényl-nitroéthyle.* Ger., *Azophenylnitroäthyl.* A substance, $C_8H_9N_3O_2=C_6H_5-N\equiv N-C_2(NO_2)H_4$, forming small, rectangular laminar crystals. It acts as a dibasic acid, forming salts with the metals. [B, 3.]

AZOPHENYLNITROPROPYL, n. A2z-o-fe2n-i2l-ni-tro-pro'-pi2l. Fr., *azophényl-nitropropyle.* Ger., *Azophenylnitropropyl.* A substance, $C_9H_{11}N_3O_2=C_6H_6-N\equiv N-C_3H_6(NO_2)$. Two isomeric forms, *azophenylnitronormalpropyl*, $C_6H_5-N\equiv N-CH(NO_2)-CH_2-CH_3$, occurring as dark-orange acicular crystals, and *azophenylnitroisopropyl*, $C_6H_6-N\equiv N-C(NO_2)\equiv(CH_3)_2$, occurring as a golden-colored oily liquid, are known. [B, 3.]

AZOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. A2z(a3z)-o2f'o(o2)-ra3. The botanical genus *Rhizophora.* [B, 132.]

AZOPHOSPHAMIC ACID, n. A2z-o-fo2s-fa2m'i2k. Fr., *acide azophosphamique.* Ger., *Azophosphaminsäure.* See PYROPHOSPHAMIC ACID.

AZOPHOSPHATES, n. pl. A2z-o-fo2s'fatz. A class of salts of the general composition $R'''P_2NO_4$, which may be regarded as salts of azophosphoric acid. [B, 140.]

AZOPHOSPHORÉ (Fr.), adj. A3z-o-fo2s-fo-ra. Containing both nitrogen and phosphorus. [B, 38.]

AZOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. A2z-o-fo2s-fo2r'i2k. A tribasic acid, $H_3P_2NO_4$, regarded by Gladstone as phosphoric acid conjugated with a molecule of the group (PN). [B; L, 73.]

AZOPHTHALIC ACID, n. A2z-o2p(o2f)-tha2l'i2k. Fr., *acide azophthalique.* Ger., *Azophthalsäure.* A tetrabasic acid, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_8=C_6H_3(CO.OH)_2-N\equiv N-C_6H_3(CO.OH)_2$, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on nitrophthalic acid. [A, Claus, O. May, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1881, p. 1330 (B).]

AZOPROPANE, n. A2z-o-pro-pan'. Fr., *azopropane.* Ger., *Azopropan.* A name sometimes applied to ethyl cyanide, because it may be regarded as propane in which an atom of nitrogen replaces 3 atoms of hydrogen: $H_3C-CH_2-C\equiv N$. [B.]

AZORELLA (Lat.), n. f. A2z(a3z)-o-re2l'la3. Fr., *azorelle.* Syn.: *Chanitis* [Banks], *Fragosa* [Ruíz and Pavón], *Bolax* [Commerson]. A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Hydrocotyleæ*, established by Lamarck, yielding gum-resins; divided into the sections *Fragosa, Pozoa, Microsciadium*, and *Schizeilema.* [A, 385; B, 42, 121.]—**A. aretioides** [Willdenow]. A species referred by Hooker to the *A. cæspitosa* [Cavanilles], but by others considered a distinct species. [B, 214, 265.]—**A. cæspitosa.** 1. Of Cavanilles (Sp., *cordillera del planchon*), a perennial species growing on the summits of the Chilian Andes, said to furnish a gum similar to that of *A. glebaria.* 2. Of Vahl, see *A. glebaria.* [B, 173, 214.]—**A. crassifolia** [Persoon]. The *A. cæspitosa* of Cavanilles. [B, 214.]—**A. Gilliesii** [Hooker]. A species growing in the Cordilleras of Mendoza, having edible roots. [B, 46.]—**A. glebaria** [A. Gray]. Fr., *gommier de Magellan* (ou *des Malouines*). Syn.: *Hydrocotyle gummifera* [Lamarck], *Bolax gummifer* [Sprengel] (seu *glebaria* [Commerson]). A species growing about the Straits of Magellan. From a single root spring numerous leafy branches, which by lateral development form very large, rounded masses, so compact as to appear to be composed of a single piece. The interior of the mass is frequently made up of decaying débris, the primitive root having died and the peripheral living branches having sent down adventitious roots. It furnishes an aromatic, semi-transparent, reddish gum-resin, called bolax gum (Fr., *gomme de bolax*), used as a desiccative and in the treatment of chronic urethral discharges. [B, 93, 265.]—**A. gummifera** [Poiret]. The *A. cæspitosa* of Cavanilles. [B, 265.]—**A. madreporica.** Sp., *yareta, clareta de Coquimbo.* A species growing in the Chilian Andes, used to cure headache. [B, 46.]—**A. selago** [Hooker fil.]. A species growing in Tierra del Fuego and very abundantly in Kerguelen's Land, where it covers large areas of ground with brown masses. It resembles the *A. glebaria* in growing at the periphery and dying at the centre. B, 19, 265.]—**A. tricuspidata** [Lamarck, Gärtner], **A. trifurcata** [Gärtner]. Syn.: *Chamitis trifurcata* [Banks, Solander]. A Fuegian species, confounded by some with *A. glebaria*, but quite distinct from it. [B, 265.]

AZORELLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A2z(a3z)-o-re2l'le2-e(a3-e2). A subtribe of umbelliferous plants (*Tetragonospermæ*) made by Tausch, including *Azorella* and other genera. [B, 170.]

AZORES, n. pl. A'zorz. A group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of Morocco, recommended as a resort for consumptives. [L, 121.]

AZORESORCIN, n. A2z-o-re2z-o2r'si2n. Fr., *azorésorcine.* Ger., *Azoresorcin.* Syn.: *diazoresorcin* [Weselksky]. A substance, $C_{12}H_9NO_4=(OH)_2\equiv C_6A_3-N\langle{O \atop O}\rangle C_6H_4$, derived from resorcin, forming small, dark-red crystals of a greenish lustre like that of cantharides. [H. Brunner, C. Krämer, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1884, p. 1847 (B); B, 3.]

AZORESORUFIN, n. A2z''o-re2z-o-ru2'fi2n. Syn.: *diazoresorufin* [Weselksky]. A substance, $C_{24}H_{16}N_2O_7=C_6H_4\langle{O \atop O}\rangle N-C_6(OH)H_3-O-H_3(OH)C_6-N\langle{O \atop O}\rangle C_6H_4$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on azoresorcin; an amorphous reddish-brown pow-

O, no; **O2**, not; **O3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U2**, blue; **U3**, lull; **U4**, full; **U5**, urn; **U6**, like ü (German).

der or, when deposited from a solution in hydrochloric acid, pomegranate-colored prismatic crystals. It produces with alkalies a cinnabar-red color, and is one of the most sensitive reagents to alkalies known. It is insoluble in water and in ether, soluble with difficulty in alcohol, and readily soluble in hydrochloric acid. [H. Brunner, C. Krämer, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1884, p. 1847 (B); B, 3.]

AZOSALICYL, n. A^{2}z-o-sa^{2}l'i^2-si^{2}l. Fr., *azosalicyle.* A radicle, $C_2H_{16}N_2O_3$, contained in salicylimide. [B, 38.]—**A. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure d'azosalicyle.* Salicylimide, $C_{21}H_{18}N_2O_3$. [B, 38.]

AZOSALICYLIDE, n. A^{2}z-o-sa^{2}l-i^{2}s'i^{2}l-i^{2}d(id). Fr., *azosalicylure.* A compound of azosalicyl with a metal. [B, 38.]

AZOSULPHATE, n. A^{2}z-o-su^{3}lf'at. Fr., *azosulfate.* See NITROSULPHATE.

AZOSULPHOPICRAMYL, n. A^{2}z''o-su^{3}lf-o-pi^{2}k'ra^{2}m-i^{2}l. Fr., *azosulfopicramyle.* Ger., *Azosulfopicramyl.* See AZOBENZOYL *hydrosulphate.*

AZOSULPHURIC ACID, n. A^{2}z-o-su^{3}lf-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide azosulfurique.* An acid obtained by the action of nitrogen dioxide on the alkaline sulphates. [A, 385.]

AZOT (Ger.), n. A^{3}tz-ot'. Nitrogen. [B.]—**A'gas.** Nitrogen. [B.]—**A'isch.** Nitric. [B.]—**A'säure.** Nitric acid. [B, 270.]

AZOTANE, n. A^{3}z-o-tan'. Ger., *Azotan.* Sir H. Davy's name for nitrogen chloride. [B, 7.]

AZOTANTHRACHYDROTICUM, AZOTANTHRACYDROTICUM (Lat.), n's n. A^{2}z(a^{3}z)-o-ta^{2}n(ta^{3}n)-thra^3-ki^{2}d(ch^{2}u^{6}d)-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -si^{2}d(ku^{6}d)-ro^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ANTHRACAZOTHYDROTICUM.

AZOTAS [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. m. A^{2}z(a^{3}z)-o'ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). Gen., *azota'tis.* A nitrate. [B.]—**A. argenticus.** Silver nitrate. [B, 81.]—**A. baryticus.** Barium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**A. ferricus.** Ferric nitrate. [B, 93.]—**A. hydrargyricus liquidus.** See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*—**A. hydrargyroso-ammonicus.** The soluble mercury of Hahnemann (*q. v.*, under MERCURY). [B, 93.]—**A. hydrargyrosus.** Mercurous nitrate. [B, 93.]—**A. magnesicus.** Magnesium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**A. plumbicus.** Plumbic nitrate; nitrate of lead. [B.]—**A. potassicus.** Potassium nitrate. [B, 93.]—**A. sodicus.** Sodium nitrate. [B, 5.]

AZOTATE, n. A^{2}z'o-tat. Lat., *azotas.* Fr., *azotate.* It., *azotato.* A nitrate. The word is used especially by the French. [B.]—**A. mercureux bibasique** (Fr.). Mercury subnitrate. [B.]—**A. mercureux cristallisé** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *nitras hydrargyrosus.* Mercurous nitrate obtained in the form of hydrated crystals by the action of 2 parts of nitric acid diluted with 1 part of water on 2 parts of metallic mercury. [B, 113.]—**A. mercurique** (Fr.). Mercuric nitrate. [B.]—**A. mercurique liquide** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *nitras hydrargyricus acido nitrico solutus.* Syn.: *nitrate acide de mercure.* See *Liquor* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis.*

AZOTATION (Fr.), n. A^3-zo-ta^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. The assimilation of atmospheric nitrogen by plants and by animals deprived of albuminous foods. [Charbonnier (B, 107).]

AZOTE, n. A^{2}z'ot, a^{2}z-ot'. Lat., *azotum* (from α priv., and ζωή, life). Fr., *azote.* Ger., *Azot.* It., *azoto.* Nitrogen; so called because by itself it is irrespirable. [B.]

AZOTÉ (Fr.), adj. A^{3}z-o-ta. See AZOTIZED.

AZOTED, adj. A^{2}z'o-te^{2}d. See AZOTIZED.

AZOTÉNÈSES (Fr.), n. A^3-zo-ta-ne^{2}s. A generic name applied by Baumes to a class of diseases, including scurvy, gangrene, cancer, etc., attributed to a predominance of nitrogen in the tissues. [A, 301, 385.]

AZOTER (Fr.), v. tr. A^3-zo-ta. To mix with nitrogen, to cause to combine with nitrogen; to azotize. [B.]

AZOTEUX (Fr.), adj. A^3-zo-tu^6. Azotous. [B.] See NITROUS.

AZOTH, n. For deriv., see AZOCH. Lat., *azothum.* 1. An alchemical name for quicksilver. 2. Of Paracelsus, a panacea conjectured to be the philosopher's stone and supposed to contain within itself the essential virtues of all other medicines ("reliquias omnes medicinas in se concludit"), said to have been made of gold, silver, and mercury. [B, 38, 50.]

AZOTIC, adj. A^{2}z-o^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *azoticus.* Fr., *azotique.* Ger., *azotisch.* It., *azotico.* Sp., *azótico.* See NITRIC.—**A. acid.** Lat., *acidum azoticum.* Fr., *acide azotique.* Ger., *Azotsäure.* It., *acido azotico.* Sp., *ácido azótico.* Nitric acid. [B.]—**A. air, A. gas.** Fr., *gaz azotique.* Ger., *Azotgas.* Nitrogen. [Hamilton (B, 39).]

AZOTIDE, n. A^{2}z'o-ti^{2}d(tid). Fr., *azotide, azoture.* Ger., *Azotür.* It., *azoturo.* 1. A nitride. [Guibout (B, 107).] 2. A name for the amides and amines. [B.] See AZOTÜR and AZOTURE.—**A. carbonique** (Fr.). Cyanogen. [B, 93.]

AZOTIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. A^3-zo-ti^2-fe^{2}r. Containing or carrying nitrogen (as in the expression *vaisseaux a's.*). [B, 132.]

AZOTINE, n. A^{2}z'o-ten. Fr., *azotine.* 1. A compound of nitrogen and another element. [B, 93.] 2. Wool obtained from a fabric made up of wool and cotton, by treating it with superheated vapor under a pressure of 5 atmospheres. The wool melts and, after drying, is soluble in water. It is used as a fertilizer. [B, 270.]

AZOTIODIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^3-zo-te-o-dek. See IODONITRIC.

AZOTIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^3-zo-tek. See NITRIC.

AZOTISATION (Fr.), n. A^3-zo-te-za^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. The process of combining or causing to combine with nitrogen. [B, 38.]

AZOTISER (Fr.), v. tr. A^3-zo-te-za. To azotize. [B.]

AZOTITE, n. A^{2}z'o-tit. Fr., *azotite.* It., *azotito.* A nitrite. [B, 116.]

AZOTIZE, v. tr. A^{2}z'o-tiz. Fr., *azotiser.* To nitrogenize; to cause to combind with nitrogen. [B.]

AZOTIZED, adj. A^{2}z'o-tizd. Fr., *azoté.* It., *azotato.* Sp., *azoado.* Nitrogenized; combined with or containing nitrogen. [B.]

AZOTOÏDES (Fr.), n. pl. A^3-zo-to-ed. A name given to a class of chemical substances, comprising nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, and antimony, which, combined with hydrogen, act as bases and, combined with oxygen, as acids. [B, 132.]

AZOTOLUENE, n. A^{2}z-o-to^{2}l-u^2'en. Fr., *azotoluène.* Ger., *Azotoluol.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{14}N_2 = CH_3.C_6H_4 - N = N - C_6H_4.CH_3$, produced by the action of oxidizing agents on toluidine. [B, 2.]

AZOTOLUIDINE, n. A^{2}z-o-to^{2}l-u^2'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *azotoluidine.* Ger., *Azotoluidin.* Syn.: *diazotoluene.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{16}N_4 = C_7H_6(NH_2) - N = N - C_7H_6(NH_2)$, produced by the reduction of azoxytoluidine. [E. Buckney, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xi, 1878, p. 1451 (B).]

AZOTO-MERCURIQUE (Fr.), adj. A^3-zo-to-me^{2}r-ku^6-rek. Containing nitrogen and mercury. [B, 107.] See LIQUEUR *a.-m.*

AZOTOMETER, n. A^{2}z-o-to^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From α priv., ζωή, life (see AZOTE), and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *azotomètre.* Ger., *Stickstoffmesser.* An apparatus invented by Knop for estimating the amount of nitrogen present in ammonium salts or in organic compounds that contain the ammonium residue NH_2. It consists of a closed vessel communicating with the interior of a graduated gasometric tube which is inverted over water. A measured portion of the substance to be examined is placed in the closed vessel, and is decomposed by agitating with a solution of an alkaline hydrobromite prepared by mixing bromine with an excess of caustic alkali. The nitrogen generated by this decomposition passes into the gasometric tube, where it is measured. [B, 270.]

AZOTOMETRY, n. A^{2}z-o-to^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *azotométrie.* Ger., *Azotometrie.* The process of determining the amount of nitrogen present in a body. [B.]

AZOTOSULPHURIC ACID, n. A^{2}z-o''to-su^{3}lf-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide azotosulfurique.* See NITROSULPHONIC *anhydride* and NITROSULPHURIC ACID.

AZOTOUS, adj. A^{2}z'o-tu^{3}s. Lat., *azotosus.* Fr., *azoteux.* It., Sp., *azotoso.* See NITROGENOUS and NITROUS.—**A. acid.** See NITROUS *acid.*

AZOTOXYDE (Fr.), n. A^3-zo-to^{2}x-ed. A mineral containing nitrogen combined with oxygen. [B. 132.]

AZOTULMIC ACID, n. A^{2}z-o-tu^{3}l'mi^{2}k. Lat., *acidum azotulmicum.* Ger., *Azotulminsäure.* See AZULMIC ACID.

AZOTUM (Lat.), n. n. A^{2}z(a^{3}z)-o'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Azote. [B.] See NITROGEN.

AZOTÜR (Ger.), **AZOTURE** (Fr.), n's. A^{3}tz-o-tu^{6}r', a^3-zo-tu^{6}r. 1. A nitride. 2. An amine or an amide, more especially a tertiary amine or amide. [Gerhardt (B, 38, 196).]—**Azotures bromo-conjugués, Azotures chloro-conjugués.** See under *Azoture conjugué.*—**Azoture conjugué.** An amine of an alcohol radicle, in which the hydrogen of the latter is replaced wholly or in part by another element or a radicle. The azotures conjugués are called *chloro-conjugués, bromo-conjugués, iodo-conjugués,* and *cyano-conjugués,* according as chlorine, bromine, iodine, or cyanogen is the replacing element. [B, 38.]—**Azotures cyano-conjugués.** See under *Azoture conjugué.*—**Azoture hydrique.** See AMMONIA.—**Azoture indéterminé.** An amide of indeterminate chemical character (applied to the alkaloids). [B, 38.]—**Azoture intermédiaire.** A compound intermediate between an amine and an amide; either an alkalamide or an amide formed from ammonia by the substitution of both an acid and a basic radicle for hydrogen. [B, 38.]—**Azotures iodo-conjugués.** See under *Azoture conjugué.*—**Azoture négatif.** An amide. [B, 38.]—**Azoture positif.** An amine. [B, 38.]—**Azoture primaire.** A primary amine or amide. [B, 38.]—**Azoture secondaire.** A secondary amine or amide. [B, 38.]—**Azoture tertiaire.** A tertiary amine or amide. [B, 38.]

AZOTURET, n. A^{2}z-o^{2}t'u^2-re^{2}t. A nitride. [B, 39.]

AZOTURETED, adj. A^{2}z-o^{2}t'u^2-re^{2}t-e^{2}d. Combined with nitrogen. [B, 98.] See *A.* HYDROGEN.

AZOTURIA (Lat.), n. f. A^{2}z(a^{3}z)-o-tu^2(tu)'ri^2-a^3. From α priv., ζωή, life (see AZOTE), and οὖρον, urine. Fr., *azoturie.* Ger., *Azoturie.* It., *azoturia.* A condition in which the urine contains an excess of nitrogenous constituents (urea and urates). [A, 385; B, 11.]

AZOUGUE (Port.), n. A^3-zo'u-ge^2. Mercury. [A, 259.]

AZOVALALA, n. A small red fruit of Madagascar, growing on a shrub resembling the gooseberry-bush. [B, 132.]

AZOVERBINDUNGEN (Ger.), n. pl. A^{3}tz'o-fe^{2}r-bi^{2}nd-ung-e^{2}n. See AZO-COMPOUNDS.

AZOXIMES, n. pl. A^{2}z-o^{2}x'emz. Bodies derived from the amidoximes and having the general constitution $R - C\langle {}^{N-O}_{N} \rangle C - R$, in which R is a univalent radicle. The a. are peculiar in that, while not necessarily very volatile by themselves, they volatilize very readily in the air or when dissolved in a volatile liquid. [F. Tiemann, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xviii, 1886, p. 1062 (B).]

AZOXYBENZENE, n. A^{2}z-o^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}n'zen. For deriv., see AZOTE, OXYGEN, and BENZENE. Fr., *azoxybenzine.* Ger., *Azoxybenzol.* A compound of benzene, nitrogen, and oxygen, obtained by the reduction of nitrobenzene; a substance, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O = {}^{C_6H_5.N}_{C_6H_5.N} \rangle O$, forming yellow acicular crystals, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B.]

AZOXYBENZIDE, n. A^{2}z-o^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}n'zi^{2}d(zid). See AZOXYBENZENE.

AZOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. A^{2}z-o^{2}x-i^2-be^{2}n-zo'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide azoxybenzoïque.* Ger., *Azoxybenzoësäure.* A dibasic acid,

$C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_5 = O\left\langle\begin{matrix} N - C_6H_4 - CO.OH \\ | \\ N - C_6H_4 - CO.OH \end{matrix}\right.$' formed by boiling an alcoholic solution of nitrobenzoic acid with caustic potash. Two isomeric compounds are known : *Orthoa'a.*, derived from orthonitrobenzoic acid, forming small, white, rhombic crystals ; and *metaa' a.*, derived from metanitrobenzoic acid. [B, 2, 4 ; P. Gries, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," vii, 1874, p. 1609 (B).]

AZOXYBENZOL (Ger.), n. A3tz'o2x-u6-be2ntz-ol. See Azoxybenzene.

AZOXYBENZYDE, n. A2z-o2x-i2-be2n'zi2d(zid). See Azoxybenzene.

AZOXYBENZYLCARBINOL, n. A2z-o2x-i2-be2n''zi2l-ka3rb'-i2n-o2l. Fr., *azoxybenzyl-carbinol.* Ger., *Azoxybenzylcarbinol.* A name given to dioxindol, on the supposition that its structural formula is $CH(OH).(C_6H_4).N.C(OH) = \left\langle\begin{matrix} CH(OH)-C_6H_4. \\ | \qquad\qquad | \\ C \quad (OH)= N \end{matrix}\right.$ [B.]

AZOXYDIPHENYL, n. A2z-o2x-i2-di-fe2n'i2l. A substance, $C_{24}H_{18}N_2O = \begin{matrix} C_6H_4-(C_6H_5)N \\ | \\ C_6H_4-(C_6H_5)N \end{matrix}\!\!>\!O$, forming shining yellowish scales, insoluble in water and in alcohol. ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1880, p. 1960 (B).]

AZOXYTOLUIDINE, n. A2z-o2x-i2-to2l-u2'i2d-en. Fr., *azoxytoluidine.* Ger., *Azoxytoluidin.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{16}N_4O = C_7H_6(NH_2)-N-N-C_7H_6(NH_2)$ (the two N joined through \O/), formed by the reduction of nitrotoluidine. [E. Buckney, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xi, 1878, p. 1451 (B).]

AZRAGAR, n. See Azagor.

AZUB, n. See Azob.

AZUBO, n. An old name for a sort of vessel used in chemistry. [B, 132.]

AZUC, n. An alchemical name for red coral. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

AZUCARITO (Sp.), n. A3-th2u-ka3r-e'to. The *Paullinia cururu*, the aril of which has a sweetish taste. [B, 38.]

AZUCENA (Sp.), n. A3-th2u-tha'na3. A general name for several liliaceous plants. [A, 361.]—**A. blanca.** The *Lilium candidum.* [B, 88.]—**A. de Santiago.** The *Amaryllis formosissima.* [A, 447.]

AZUCHE (Sp.), n. A3-th2u'cha. See Azebuche.

AZUFAIFA (Sp.), n. A3-th2u-fa3'e-fa3. The jujube, the fruit of the *Zizyphus sativus* [De Candolle]. [B ; L, 105.]

AZUFAIFO (Sp.), **AZUFEIFO** (Sp.), n's. A3-th2u-fa3'e-fo, -fa'e-fo. The jujube-tree (*Zizyphus sativus*). [B.]

AZUFRE (Sp.), n. A3-th2u'fra. Sulphur. [B.]—**A. vegetal.** The *Lycopodium clavatum.* [A, 447.]—**Higado de a.** Liver of sulphur, sulphurated potash. [B.]

AZULENE, n. A2z'u2-len. From Sp., *azul*, blue. Fr., *azulène.* Ger., *Azulen.* It., *azulene.* Sp., *azulena.* A name given by S. Piesse to a blue liquid occurring in various volatile oils, to which it imparts a bluish tinge ; identical with the cærulein of Gladstone. Its formula is uncertain. [B, 5 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 483 (B).]

AZULINE, n. A2z'u2-len. Fr., *azuline.* Ger., *Azulin.* Sp., *azulina.* A name given to several blue aniline pigments, especially to aniline-blue (triphenylrosaniline) and to phenyl-blue, an intermediate product formed in the preparation of triphenylrosaniline from pararosolic acid. [B, 257.]

AZULMATE, n. A2z-u3l'mat. A salt of azulmic acid.

AZULMIC ACID, n. A2z-u3l'mi2k. Fr., *acide azulmique* (ou *azulminique*). Ger., *Azulminsäure, Azulmsäure.* A substance, $C_4H_5N_5O = C_4N_4.NH_3.H_2O$, deposited as a dark flocculent precipitate from solutions of cyanogen gas (dicyanogen) ; formed by the direct combination of cyanogen, ammonia, and water. [B, 4.]—**Braconnot's a. a.** A black, brittle mass, having a lustre of jet, obtained by exhausting decomposed horse-dung with water, and precipitating the aqueous solution with acids or alcohol. It is soluble in alkaline solutions. According to Pelouze and Richardson, it has the composition $C_4H_4N_4O_2$. ["Ann. chim.-pharm.," xxvi, 1838, p. 63 ; A. A. Julien, "Proc. of the Am. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.," xxviii, p. 311 (B).]

AZULMIN, n. A2z-u3l'mi2n. Fr., *azulmine.* Ger., *Azulmin.* See Azulmic acid.

AZULMINIC ACID, n. A2z-u3l-mi2n'i2k. See Azulmic acid.

AZULMSÄURE (Ger.), n. A3tz-ulm'zoi-re2. See Azulmic acid.

AZUMBAR (Sp.), n. A3-th2um'ba3r. Styrax. [A, 301.]

AZUR (Fr.), n. A3-zu6r. 1. A blue color. 2. The red coral of the alchemists. [B, 132.]—**A. à poudrer.** Smalt in coarse powder. [B, 132.]—**A. d'Allemagne.** A sort of blue pigment obtained by scraping the upper part of the stones which are found in silver-mines. [B, 132.]—**A. de cobalt.** Smalt ; glass colored with oxide of cobalt and powdered. [B, 132.]—**A. de cuivre.** Armenian stone, lapis lazuli, azurite ; a native blue carbonate of copper, used as a pigment. [B, 88, 132.]—**A. d'émail.** Smalt in very fine powder. [B, 132.]—**A. de premier** (ou **de second,** etc.) **feu.** Terms expressing the different grades of intensity of the color of smalt. [B, 132.]—**A. des bois.** 1. See *A. de cuivre.* 2. The *Agaricus cyaneus.* [B, 38, 121.]—**A. factice.** See *A. de cobalt.*—**Bleu d'a., Pierre d'a.** See *A. de cuivre.*

AZURET, n. A2z'u2-re2t. An old synonym of nitride. [B, 91.]

AZURIC, n. An alchemical name for a sort of red vitriol. [B, 132.]

AZURINE, n. A2z'u2-ren. Fr., *azurine.* Ger., *Azurin.* 1. A dark-blue pigment formed in the preparation of aniline-black. 2. A name given also to various blue aniline dyes, otherwise known as azuline (*q. v.*). [B, 2, 3, 49, 52.]

AZURITE, n. A2z'u2-rit. Fr., *azurite.* Ger., *Lazulit, Lazulith.* A native basic carbonate of copper. [B.] See Copper *carbonate.*

AZURIUM (Lat.), n. n. A2z(a3z)-u2(u)'ri2-u3m(u4m). An old name for a hard mass made by heating together 2 parts of mercury, ⅓ part of sulphur, and ¼ part of sal ammoniac until a bluish smoke rose, when it was to be taken from the fire, the vessel broken, and the mass powdered. [Albertus Magnus (A, 325 ; L, 84, 97).]

AZUROM, AZURUM, n's. See Azurium.

AZUZENA (Ar.), n. See Azucena.

AZUZENO, n. A Peruvian name for the *Cinchona grandiflora.* [B, 88.]

AZYGES (Lat.), adj. A2z(a3z)'i2(u6)-jez(gas). Gr., ἀζυγής. See Azygos ; as a n. (Gr., ἀζυγές), an old name for the sphenoid bone. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

AZYGOBRANCHIA, AZYGOBRANCHIATA (Lat.), n's n. pl. A2z(a3z)''i2(u6)-go(go2)-bra2n2(bra3n2)'ki2(ch2i2)-a3, -bra2n2-(bra3n2)-ki2(ch2i2)-a(a3)'ta3. From ἄζυξ (see Azygos), and βράγχια, gills. An order of the *Streptonura*, in which the left ctenidium and nephridium are atrophied ; divided into the sections *Raptantia* and *Natantia.* [L, 121.]

AZYGOCERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. A2z(a3z)-i2(u6)-go2s(go2k)'e2r-a3. From ἄζυγος (see Azygos), and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *azygocères.* De Blainville's name for a section of the *Nereidæ*, embracing those having an unequal system of tentacles. [L, 180.]

AZYGON (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *azygos.* A2z(a3z)'i2(u6)-go2n. See Azyges.

AZYGOS (Lat.), adj. A2z(a3z)'i2(u6)-go2s. Gr., ἄζυγος (originally the genitive of ἄζυξ, unwedded, not paired). Fr., *azygos.* Ger., *ungepaart.* It., *azigo.* Sp., *ázigo.* Single, not paired (said of structures which, like the sphenoid bone, the a. muscle of the uvula, etc., are single, not in pairs). [C.] The word is generally used as a n., *musculus, processus, vena*, etc., being understood ; when it is so used, it should be *a.* if the n. understood is masculine, *azyga* if it is feminine, and *azygon* if it is neuter, but *azyges* (representing ἀζυγής and ἀζυγές) may be used for either gender.—**A. de la luette** (Fr.). See *A. uvulæ.*—**A. glandulæ thyreoideæ.** See Levator *glandulæ thyreoideæ.*—**A. Morgagni.** See *A. uvulæ.*—**A. pharyngis.** Of Santorini, the middle constrictor muscle of the pharynx ; of Meckel, a small fasciculus lying behind the superior and middle constrictors, arising from the pharyngeal spine of the basilar process of the occipital bone, and inserted into the median rhaphe of the pharynx. [L, 142.]—**A. uvulæ.** Fr., *muscle staphylin* (ou *palato-staphylin*). Ger., *Zapfenmuskel, Zapfchenmuskel.* It., *palato-stafilino.* Sp., *ázigo de la uvula.* Syn. : *columellæ musculus teres* [Morgagni], *levator uvulæ* [Meyer], *staphylini medii* [Santorini], *palato-staphylinus* [Douglas], *staphylinus* [Winslow], *epistaphylinus* [Winslow], *palato-uvularis, palato-staphylius.* A name applied to a pair of muscles (formerly regarded as one muscle with two origins), each arising from the posterior nasal spine of the palate bone and running down to the tip of the uvula, where it joins its fellow of the opposite side. Their function is to raise and shorten the uvula. [L, 31.]

AZYGOSPORE, n. A2z-i'go2s-por. From ἄζυγος (see Azygos), and σπόρος, a seed. A name given by De Bary to spores which resemble zygospores in structure, but which, although they never unite like the latter, are yet capable of germination. [B, 121.]

AZYGOUS, adj. A2z'i2-gu3s. See Azygos.

AZYGUS (Lat.), adj. A2z(a3z)'i2(u6)-gu3s(gu5s). See Azygos.

AZYL (Ar.), n. The *Cyperus esculentus.* [B, 46.]

AZYLINES, n. pl. A2z'i2l-enz. A group of substances obtained by the action of nitric oxide on tertiary amines, having the general formula $R_2N - C_6H_4 - N = N - C_6H_4 - R_2N$, in which R denotes an alkyl radicle. The chief a. known are dimethylanilineazyline, diethylanilineazyline, and dipropylanilineazyline. [E. Lippmann, E. Fleissner, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1883, p. 1415 (B).]

AZYMAR, n. An alchemical name for vermilion. [Ruland (A, 325).]

AZYMIA (Lat.), n. f. A2z(a3z)-i2m(u6m)'i2-a3. From ἄζυμος, unfermented. Fr., *azymie.* In the humoral pathology, crudity, the state of not being fermented or "concocted" (said of the blood, etc.). [K.]

AZYMICA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *azymicus.* A2z(a3z)-i2m(u6m)'-i2k-a3. Fr., *azymiques.* The *Aerobia ;* so called because they do not give rise to fermentative processes. [B, 206.]

AZYMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A3-zi2m-ek. 1. Hindering or retarding fermentation. [A, 385.] 2. Aerobiotic (*q. v.*). [J.] 3. As a n., in the pl., *a's*, see Azymica.

AZYMOUS, adj. A2z-i'mu3s. Gr., ἄζυμος. Lat., *azymos, azymus, azymicus.* Fr., *azyme.* Ger., *ungegohren.* It., *azzimo.* Unfermented, unleavened (said of bread). [A, 385 ; L, 84.]

AZYN (Dutch), n. Vinegar. [A, 259.]—**A'zuur.** Verdigris. [A, 259.]

B

B. For the uses of this letter as an abbreviation, see the List of Abbreviations.

BAAK-ROOSEN, n. An East Indian name for the *Lagerstrœmia.* [B, 171.]

BAALA-PALETI, n. An East Indian name for the *Uvaria zeylanica.* [B, 121.]

BAALE, n. A name given to *Sorghum* in upper Egypt. [B, 121.]

BAAL-SHEMEN (Heb.), n. Lit., the chief of oils; balm of Gilead. [B, 200.]

BAALUN, n. A New South Wales name for the *Avicennia tomentoso.* [B, 121.]

BAAR, n. Civet. [A, 385.] See CIVETTA.

BAASSEN, n. A place in Transylvania, near Mediasch, where there are two springs, the Ferdinandsquelle and the Felsenquelle, containing sodium iodide, bromide, and chloride; together with bathing establishments. The waters are used for scrofula, rheumatism, gout, cutaneous syphilis, periostitis, and traumatic injuries. [A, 319.]

BAATCHURI, n. A Basque name for the *Allium.* [B, 121.]

BAAYA, n. A Guiana name for the *Tecoma leucoxylon.* [B, 121.]

BABA, n. 1. The *Mimosa scandens.* 2. A Basque name for the bean. [B, 88, 121.]

BABACA MENOR (Port.), n. Ba^3-ba^3'ka^3 ma-nor'. The root of the *Rumex alpinus.* [L. 105.]

BABANLLYS, n. A Gaulish name for the *Agrimonia.* [B, 121.]

BÁBARANG, n. Written also *baberung* and *babreng.* A Hindu name for the *Embelia ribes,* recommended in the treatment of tape-worm. [Cheton Shah, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Aug., 1885; "Med. Chron.," Nov., 1885, p. 127; B, 172.]

BABARY, n. Pepper (the *Piper nigrum*). [B, 88.]

BABASARAN, n. A Java name for the *Morus alba,* var. *indica.* [B, 121.]

BABASSA (Teloogoo), n. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica.* [B, 172.]

BABATANBI, BABATEMBI, n's. West Indian names for the *Triopteris jamaicensis.* [B, 121.]

BABATU, n. The genus *Conium.* [Adanson (B, 121).]

BABBE, n. The *Calophyllum spurium.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 185 (B).]

BABEER, n. A Syrian name for the genus *Papyrus.* [B, 19.]

BABELA, n. A variety of *Acacia* growing in Bengal, said to furnish lac. [B, 88.]

BABERESCHE (Ger.), n. Ba^3'be^{2}r-e^{2}sh-e^2. The *Populus tremula.* [L, 43.]

BABERN, n. A place in Courland, Russia, where there is an alkaline sulphurous spring the water of which is used in diseases of the skin and of the air-passages. [L, 49.]

BABERUNG (Hind.), n. See BÁBARANG.

BABEURRE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-bu^{5}r. Buttermilk. [A, 385.]

BABGACH (Ar.), n. The heron (*Ardea cinerea*). [B, 88.]

BABIANA (Lat.), n. f. Ba(ba^3)-bi^2-a(a^3)'na^3. From Dutch. *babianer,* the baboon-plant, because the tubers are eaten by baboons. A genus of iridaceous plants of the tribe *Ixieæ,* established by Gawl. [B, 19, 42, 170.]—**B. plicata.** A pubescent South African species (perhaps the same as the *Gladiolus plicata* [Thunberg]), the flowers of which exhale an odor of cloves. [B, 19, 173.]

BABIBIRON (Ar.), n. The carrot (*Daucus carota*). [B, 88.]

BABINES (Fr.), n. pl. Ba^3-ben. See BABOUINES.

BABINGTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}b'i^{2}ng-to'ni^2-a^3. From *Babington,* an English botanist. Fr., *Babingtonie.* A genus of myrtaceous plants made by Lindley, made by Bentham and Hooker a section of *Bœckia.* [B, 42.]

BABIOT, BABIOU, n's. See BABOT.

BABIYAN, n. A Persian name for fennel. [A, 259.]

BÁBLÁ (Bengal.), n. The *Acacia arabica.* [B, 181.] See BABLAH and BÁBUL.

BABLABS, n. See BABLAH.

BABLACH, n. See BABLAH and BÁBUL.—**Semen b., Siliquæ b.** See BABLAH.

BABLAH, n. Syn.: *neb-neb.* The pod of several species of *Acacia,* especially the *Acacia Bambolah, Acacia cineraria, Acacia arabica,* and *Acacia nilotica.* The seeds, which are dark-brown, contain 4 per cent. of gallic acid and 20 per cent. of tannic acid and a red coloring matter, and are used in dyeing. The juice is the succus acaciæ veræ, used in tanning. [B, 2, 270.]—**East Indian b.** The fruit of the East Indian variety of *Acacia arabica.* [B, 121.]—**Egyptian b.** The fruit of *Acacia nilotica.* [B, 121.]—**Senegal b.** The fruit of the *Acacia seyal* of Delile. [B, 121.]

BABOEN, n. A Surinam name for the *Avicennia triloba.* [B, 121.]

BABOLAH, n. See BABLAH.

BABOOI-TOOLSHE, BABOOI-TULSEE, n's. See BÁBUI TULSI.

BABOOL, n. See BABUL.

BABORA, n. A Carib name for a variety of the *Cucurbita melopepo.* [B, 88.]

BABOSA-QUINADA (Port.), n. Ba^3-bo'sa^3-ken-a'da^3. A name given in Malabar to the *Vitis* (*Cissus*) *quadrangularis.* [Lamarck (B, 121).]

BABOT, n. A French provincial name for the *Papaver rhœas.* [B, 121.]

BABOU, n. See BABOT.

BABOUINES (Fr.), n. pl. Ba^3-bu-en. A popular name for the lips in monkeys, dogs, ruminants, etc. [A, 301.]

BABOULI-CANTI, n. The *Flacourtia sepiaria.* [Roxburgh (B, 121).]

BABOUNIGH (Ar.), **BABOUNJ** (Ar.), n's. The chamomile (*Anthemis nobilis*). [A, 259; Leclerc (B, 121).]

BABOUNY, n. See BABUNY.

BABOUNYA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^3-bu'ni^2-a^3. From *babouny* (see BABUNY). A section of the genus Santolina made by De Candolle. [B, 121.]

BABRENG, n. See BÁBARANG.

BÁBUI TULSI (Bengal.), n. The *Ocimum basilicum,* var. *pilosum.* [B, 181.]

BABUL (Bengal.), **BÁBUL** (Hind.), n's. The *Acacia arabica.* [B, 172, 181.]—**Babul bark.** The bark of *Acacia arabica;* used as a tonic, as an application to ulcers and cancers, and as a local astringent. [B, 172.]—**Babul gum.** Syn.: *babool gum, gond-babul.* An inferior sort of gum arabic obtained from the *acacia arabica;* used for coughs, mucous discharges, and rheumatism, and as a food for diabetics. [A, 2; B, 172.]

BABULA (Hind.), n. See BABLAH.

BABULACH, n. See BABLAH and BABUL.

BABUNEH GAW (Deccan), **BABUNE KA PHUL** (Pers.), n's. The *Anthemis nobilis.* [B, 88.]

BABUNY, n. A name given in Cairo to the flower-heads of *Santolina fragrantissima.* [B, 180.]

BABUZICARIOS, BABUZICARIUS (Lat.), n's m. Ba^{2}b-(ba^{3}b)-u^2(u)-zi^2-ka(ka^3)'ri^2 -o^{2}s,-u^{2}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βαβουζικάριος (from βαβάζειν, to speak unintelligibly). Nightmare. [A, 325.] See INCUBUS.

BABY-FARMING, n. Ba'bi^2-fa^{3}rm"i^{2}ng. Ger., *Engelmachen.* The practice of taking infants to rear (or, while pretending to rear them, allowing them to die of neglect and starvation). [Soyka (A, 319).]

BACA (Heb.), n. בכא, from בכה, he wept, because of the drops of sap which exude from the tree. The sycamore (*Ficus sycomòrus.* [B, 121.]

BACA (Lat.), n. f. Ba(ba^3)'ka^3. See BACCA.

BACABA, n. A Brazilian name for the *Œnocarpus distichus* [Martius]. [B, 121.]

BAÇAL (Ar.), n. The onion (*Allium cepa*). [B, 121.]

BACAN (Fr.), n. Ba^3-ka^{3}n^2. A popular name for the genus *Bruguiera.* [B, 121.]

BACARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)'a^{3}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *bacar'idis.* See BACHARIS.

BACARON (Fr.), n. Ba^3-ka^3-ro^{2}n^2. A medicine of unknown composition mentioned in certain old prescriptions. [B, 88.]

BACAUVAN (Fr.), n. Ba^3-ko-va^{3}n^2. See BACAN.

BACCA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)'ka^3. Gr., κόκκος. Fr., *baie.* Ger., *Beere.* It., *bacca, baja, coccola.* Sp., *baya.* 1. A berry: a succulent, pulpy fruit containing seeds scattered through its substance. 2. A term applied by Schreber to the fruit of the *Characeæ.* [B, 19, 198.]—**Baccæ Bermudæ** (seu **bermudenses**). Syn.: *saponariæ nuculæ.* Bermuda-berries, soap-berries; the fruit of the *Sapindus saponaria* [Linnæus]. [L, 84, 104, 119.]—**B. clausa.** An indehiscent berry. [B, 198.]—**B. composita.** Ger., *zusammengesetzte Beere.* A fruit composed of several fleshy, drupaceous carpels, separate at first, afterward more or less united. [B, 198.]—**B. corticata.** A berry provided with a rind (*e. g.,* an orange). [B, 19.]—**Baccæ domesticæ.** The fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica.* [B, 180.]—**Baccæ garou.** The fruit of *Daphne gnidium.* [B, 180.]—**B. inanis.** An empty berry, *i. e.,* one not filled with pulp. [B, 198.]—**B. infera.** A berry placed inferiorly with reference to the calyx and adnate to the latter. [B, 198.]—**Baccæ levantinæ.** See *Baccæ orientales.*—**B. libera.** See *B. supera.*—**Baccæ norlandicæ.** The fruit of *Rubus arcticus.* [B, 119.]—**Baccæ orientales, Baccæ piscatoriæ.** The cocculus indicus (the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*). [B, 180; L, 119.]—**B. pyrenata.** A berry, or succulent fruit, with 2 or more hard putamina; distinguished from a drupe, which has but a single putamen. [B, 198.]—**Baccæ rhabarbarinæ.** The fruit of *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**B. sicca.** A fruit which, when unripe, is pulpy and succulent, but which becomes dry when ripe. [B, 9.]—**B. spinæ cervinæ.** [Ger. Ph.] See *Baccæ domesticæ.*—**B. spuria.** A false berry; a succulent fruit which is not a true berry (*e. g.,* the strawberry). According to Mönch, a succulent fruit with loculi and having the seeds dis-

posed in them according to some order of arrangement. [B, 19, 121.]—**B. supera.** A berry superior to the calyx and free from it. [B, 198.]—**B. vera.** A berry in the botanical sense; according to Mönch, a fleshy fruit without loculi and having the seeds scattered through it without any apparent order of arrangement. [B, 121.]—**Baccæ Vermudæ.** See *Baccæ Bermudæ.*

BACCACEUS, BACCÆFORMIS (Lat.), adj's. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ka-(ka^{3})'she^{2}(ke^{2})-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -se(ka^{3}-e^{2})-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}s. Berry-like, baccate. [B, 198.]

BACCAIRE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}k-ka^{2}r. A fruit composed of 1-seeded berries borne upon a gynophore which continues to grow after fecundation and becomes succulent. [B, 121.]

BACCALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ka(ka^{3})'li^{2}-a^{3}. A bay-tree or laurel-tree producing a great many berries. [Pliny (B, 134).]

BACCALIS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ka(ka^{3})'li^{2}s. Producing berries, having many berries. [Pliny (B, 134).]

BACCANS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)'ka^{2}nz(ka^{3}ns). Fr., *baccant.* Ger., *beerigwerdend.* Becoming berry-like (said of the receptacle of a flower when it becomes fleshy and succulent and serves as an envelope or bed for the fruit, as in the mulberry). [B, 123.]

BACCANTE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}k-ka^{3}nt. See Baccharis (2d def.).

BACCAR (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)'ka^{3}r. Gen., *bac'caris.* Gr., βάκκαρις [Hippocrates], βάκχαρις [Dioscorides]. An ancient name for a fragrant herb supposed to protect against enchantment; clown's spikenard, probably the *Asarum europæum*, although the *Cyclamen europæum* and the *Valeriana celtica* have been thought to be the plant so called. [B, 88, 121, 134.] Cf. Baccharis.

BACCARININE, n. Ba^{2}k-ka^{2}r'i^{2}n-en. See Baccharinine.

BACCARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)'ka^{3}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *baccar'idis. bac'caris.* See Baccar and Baccharis (1st def.).

BACCAROIDES (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ka^{3}r-o(o^{2})-i(e)'dez-(das). See Baccharoides.

BACCATE, adj. Ba^{2}k'kat. Lat., *baccatus.* Fr., *baccien, baié.* Ger., *beerenartig.* 1. Of the nature of a berry, berry-like (said of fruits and receptacles). 2. Puffy like a berry (said of fruits and flowers); having a pulpy envelope (said of seeds). [B, 19, 123.]

BACCAULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}k-ko-la^{2}r. See Baccaularius.

BACCAULARIS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ka^{4}l(ka^{3}u^{4}l)-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}s. See Baccaularius.

BACCAULARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ka^{4}l(ka^{3}-u^{4}l)-a(a^{3})'-ri^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *baccaulaire.* Consisting of several distinct bacciform ovaries springing from a single flower and borne upon a central dry, inconspicuous axis (polyphore); applied by Desvaux to a variety of fruit. [B, 1.]

BACCAUREA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ka^{4}'(ka^{3}'u^{4})-re^{2}-a^{3}. From *bacca aurea*, a golden berry, because of the color of the fruit. Fr., *baccaurée.* A genus of euphorbiaceous plants belonging to the *Phyllantheæ*, made by Loureiro. [B, 121, 170.]—**B. cauliflora** [Loureiro]. A Cochin-China species having dark-purplish edible berries. [B, 173.]—**B. ramiflora** [Loureiro]. A Cochin-China species with a subacid edible fruit. [B, 173.]—**B. silvestris** [Loureiro]. A Cochin-China species, which, when wild, furnishes a very agreeable edible fruit. [B, 173.]

BACCAUSUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ka^{4}'(ka^{3}'u^{4})-su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See Baccate.

BACCHANTE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}k-ka^{3}nt. See Baccharis (2d def.).

BACCHAR (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}k-(ba^{3}k)'ka^{3}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r). Gen., *bac'-charis.* See Baccar.

BACCHAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ka(ch^{2}a^{3})'re^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *baccharées.* A section of the *Baccharideæ* made by Reichenbach and De Candolle, including *Baccharis* and three other genera. [B, 121, 170.]

BACCHARIDE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}k-ka^{3}r-ed. See Baccharis (2d def.).—**B. à feuille de laurier-rose.** See Brachylæna *nereifolia.* —**B. de Virginie.** See Baccharis *halimifolia.*

BACCHARIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ka^{3}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-i^{2}d'e^{2}-e(a^{3}e^{2}). Fr., *baccharidées.* 1. A division of composite plants made by Cassini, Reichenbach, Spach, and others, including the sections *Chrysocorneæ* and *B. veræ* (or *Bacchareæ*), or the sections *Conyzeæ* and *B.* (*Eubaccharideæ, Bacchareæ*), comprising *Baccharis* and many other genera. 2. As defined by Bentham and Hooker and by Gray, a subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Asteroideæ*, distinguished by the discoid heads, which are monœcious or nearly so, the filiform or minutely ligulate corollæ of the male flowers, and the pappus of capillary bristles. It includes *Baccharis* and two other genera. [B, 42, 215.]

BACCHARININE, n. Ba^{2}k-ka^{2}r'i^{2}n-en. An alkaloid obtained by P. N. Arata from the *Baccharis coridifolia.* [B, 5.]

BACCHARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)'ka^{3}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-i^{2}s. Gen., *bacchar'idis, -char'eos* (*bac'charis*). Gr., βάκχαρις (said to be from βάκχος, the god Bacchus, and χάρις, homage, because it was said to cure headache due to drunkenness; but more probably only another form of βάκκαρις [see Baccar]). Fr., *baccharide, bacchante.* 1. A shrubby fragrant plant with red flowers, mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny; according to Linnæus, a species of *B.* (2d def.—see *B. Dioscoridis*); according to Dumolin, the *Salvia sclarea*; or, according to others, a variety of *Digitalis.* [B, 88, 121.] See also Baccar. 2. A genus of composite herbs or small trees of the tribe *Asteroideæ*, subtribe *Baccharideæ*, with diœcious flower-heads, and usually a naked receptacle, the male flower having a minutely dentate corolla and one or many rows of bristly pappus. [B, 42.] 3. See Bacharis.—**B. ægyptiaca** [Forskål]. The *Pluchea Dioscoridis.* [B, 214.] —**B. Alamani.** See *B. glutinosa.*—**B. angustifolia** [Michaux]. A species growing in the southern and southwestern United States, with mostly linear sub-entire leaves. [B, 215.] See *B. ivæfolia.*—**B. articulata** [Persoon]. Syn.: *Conyza articulata* [Lamarck], *Molina articulata* [Less.]. A Brazilian shrub with an uninterruptedly bi-alate stem and very small leaves. [B, 214.]—**B. brasiliana** [Linnæus], **B. brasiliensis** [Linnæus]. See Vernonia *scabra.*—**B. cærulescens** [De Candolle]. See *B. glutinosa.*—**B. chilco** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. Sp., *chilco, chilca.* A branching shrub growing in New Granada. [B, 214.]—**B. chilquilla** [De Candolle]. Sp., *chilquilla del rio.* A shrub growing in the thickets and woods near streams in Chili, enumerated among the medicinal plants of that country. [B, 214; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 766 (B).]—**B. conferta** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. Sp., *yerba del carbonero* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *B. xalapensis* (seu *jalapensis*), *B. cuneata, Conyza tricuneata* [Willdenow]. A Mexican shrub, employed for the same purposes as *B. glutinosa.* [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 168; B, 60, 214.]—**B. confertifolia** [Colla]. See *B. chilquilla.*—**B. coridifolia** [De Candolle]. The *mio mio*; a shrubby species indigenous to southeastern South America; very poisonous to cattle and sheep, and said to contain an alkaloid termed baccharinine. [B, 5.]—**B. cuneata** [De Candolle]. See *B. conferta.*—**B. cuneifolia.** 1. Of Mönch, the *B. halinifolia.* 2. Of De Candolle, the *B. magellanica.* [B, 214, 265.]—**A. Dioscoridis** [Linnæus]. The *Pluchea Dioscoridis.* [B, 214.]—**B. Douglasii** [De Candolle]. An herbaceous species with glutinous leaves, found in California and Chili. [B, 215.]—**B. fœtida** [Linnæus]. See Pluchea *bifrons* and Pluchea *camphorata.*—**B. frutescens.** See Bois *guillaume.*—**B. gaudichaudiana** [De Candolle]. A Brazilian species closely resembling *B. articulata.* [B, 214.]—**B. genisteloides** [Persoon]. Syn.: *Molina reticulata* [Less.], *Conyza genistelloides* [Lamarck]. A South American undershrub distinguished by the three flat reticulate alæ with which the stalk and branches are provided, and by the inconspicuous scale-like leaves. The plant is much sought after by horses, and is used as a remedy for chronic diseases of those animals. A bitter substance extracted from it is esteemed in Brazil a powerful remedy for intermittent fever. In that country the leaves are called *carguega amargosa.* [G. Peckolt, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Oct., 1884, p. 327 (B): B, 19, 180.]—**B. glutinosa** [Persoon]. Sp., *yerba del carbonero* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *Molina viscosa* [Ruíz and Pavón]. A species growing in South America, Central America, and the southwestern part of the United States, having a glutinous stem from 3 to 10 feet high, woody below and herbaceous above. In Mexico it is used as a diaphoretic and as a remedy for catarrhs. In Chili a decoction is used for dysuria, and a resin obtained from it is employed for several purposes. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 168; B, 180, 215.] —**B. Hænkii** [De Candolle]. See *B. Douglasii.*—**B. halimifolia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *baccharide de Virginie, seneçon en arbre.* Syn.: *Conyza halimifolia* [Desfontaines]. The groundsel-tree; a shrub with obovate or oblong, deeply toothed leaves on the stalk, and lanceolate, sub-entire leaves on the peduncles, which bear panicles of from three to five flower-heads. It is found along the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States and in the West Indies. Its leaves are said to be tonic and stimulant. [B, 173, 215.] —**B. heterophylla** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. Sp., *yerba del carbonero* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican branching shrub; used in Mexico for the same purposes as *B. glutinosa.* [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 168; B, 214.]—**B. indica** [Linnæus]. The *Pluchea indica* [Less.]. [B, 180.]—**B. ivæfolia** [Linnæus]. The *Conyza ivæfolia.* The *B. ivæfolia* which Linnæus and others described as indigenous to North and South America, and the leaves of which were said to furnish a decoction used as a stomachic tonic, was another plant, perhaps the *B. angustifolia.* [B, 214.]—**B. jalapensis.** See *B. conferta.*—**B. linguiata** [Kunze]. See *B. rosmarinifolia.*—**B. magellanica** [Persoon]. Syn.: *B. sessiliflora* [Vahl] (seu *cuneifolia* [De Candolle], seu *tridentata* [Gaudichaud]), *Conyza cuneifolia* (et *magellanica*) [Lamarck]. A species much resembling *B. patagonica*, but decidedly smaller, growing in abundance in Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands. [B, 214, 265.]—**B. microcephala** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Molina microcephala* [Less.]. A Brazilian species with tri-alate stems. In Parana a hot infusion of the plant is used as a bath in rheumatism. [B, 19, 214.]—**B. multiflora** [Humboldt, Bonpland]. Sp., *yerba del carbonero.* A suffruticose Mexican species, used in Mexico for the same purposes as *B. glutinosa.* [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 168; B, 214.]—**B. nereifolia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *baccharide à feuille de laurier-rose.* See Brachylæna *nereifolia.*—**B. oblongifolia** [Sprengel]. Syn.: *Molina oblongifolia* [Ruíz and Pavón]. A Chilian species. [B, 214.] —**B. obovata** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Molina obovata* [Ruíz and Pavón]. The *tacyamacho*; a Peruvian shrub. The *B. obovata* of Hooker and Arnott is perhaps the *B. umbelliformis.* [B, 214.]—**B. patagonica** [Hooker and Arnott]. Sp., *romerillo chilote.* A rare Patagonian species. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 765 (B); B, 265.]—**B. pilularis** [De Candolle]. The kidney-plant of the Pacific coast of the United States. [J. Steele, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 698 (B); B, 215.]—**B. pingræa** [Nuttall]. See *B. glutinosa.*—**B. prostrata** [Persoon]. Syn.: *Molina prostrata* [Ruíz and Pavón]. The *pachatacya*; a prostrate shrub of the Peruvian Andes, with obovate, dentate or entire leaves, and with axillary peduncles bearing a single flower-head. Used in decoction for dysuria. [B, 180, 214.]—**B. rosmarinifolia** [Hooker and Arnott]. Sp., *romero, romero de la tierra, romerillo.* A Chilian shrub with resinous-glandular branches densely covered with thick, linear, coriaceous leaves. [B, 214.]—**B. salvia** [Loureiro]. The *Blumea balsamifera.* [B, 172, 212.]—**B. sessiliflora** [Vahl], **B. tridentata** [Gaudichaud]. See *B. magellanica.*—**B. trimera** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Molina trimera* [Less.]. A Brazilian species the stems of which are alate, like those of *B. genistelloides*, and are used in infusion as a tonic and sudorific. [B, 19, 180.]—**B. tricuneata** [Persoon]. See *B. conferta.*—**B. umbelliformis** [De Candolle]. Sp., *chilca.* A Chilian species with umbellate flower-heads. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 765 (B); B, 214.]—**B. veneta** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. See Bigelovia *veneta.*—**B. venosa** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Molina venosa* [Ruíz and Pavón].

A Peruvian shrub resembling *B. genistelloides*, having its whole surface covered with a viscid resinous secretion. [B, 214.]—**B. viscosa.** 1. See PLUCHEA *bifrons*. 2. Of Lamarck, a plant thought to be the *baume des Isles de France et de Bourbon*. The latter, however, is now referred to *Conyza* (*Psiadia*) *glutinosa*. [B, 46, 88.]—**B. xalapensis** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. See *B. conferta*.—**Herba baccharidis.** The herb of *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 180.]

BACCHAROIDES (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ka^{3}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). From βάκχαρις (see BACCHARIS), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *baccharoïde*. A genus of composite plants made by Mönch, now included in *Vernonia*. [B, 42.]—**B. anthelminthica** [Mönch], **B. ascaridia.** See VERNONIA *anthelminthica*.

BACCHI (Hind.), n. The *Vernonia anthelminthica*. [B, 172.]

BACCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ki(ch^{2}e)'a^3, ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)'ki^2-(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. Gr., βακχεία, βάκχια, βάκχη, βακχιάς. Fr., *bacchie*. 1. An ancient name for the ivy. [L, 84.] 2. See GUTTA *rosacea*.

BACCHICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *bacchicus* (Gr., βακχικός), sacred to Bacchus. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-ka^3. The ivy. [B, 200.]

BACCHINA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ki(ch^{2}e)'na^3. An ancient name for the *Mandragora*. [Apuleius (B, 121).]

BACCHION (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n. From βάκχιος, sacred to Bacchus, because the leaves were used as masks for the face in Bacchanalian revels. An ancient name for the burdock (*Lappa*). [Apuleius (B, 121).]

BACCHUSPFLANZE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}k'ch^{2}us-pfla^{3}ntz-e^2. See BACCHARIS.

BACCIEN (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}k-si^2-a^{3}n^2. See BACCATE.

BACCIFER (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)'si^2(ki^2)-fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r). See BACCIFEROUS.

BACCIFERA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *bacciferus* (*arbor* understood). Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-si^{2}f(ki^{2}f)'e^{2}r-a^3. A name formerly applied to the trees furnishing cubebs, copabia, and wild cinnamon. [L, 104.]—**B. indica, baccis oblongis in umbellæ formam dispositis** [Ray]. The *Lawsonia inermis*. [B, 211.]—**B. indica, floribus ad foliorum exortus, fructu sulcato decapyreno** [Ray]. The *Physalis flexuosa* (*Withania somnifera*). [B, 211.]—**B. maderaspatana, ribis more floribus muscosis iuli instar** [Petiver]. The *Antidesma alexiteria*. [B, 211.]

BACCIFEROUS, adj. Ba^{2}k-si^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *baccifer*, *bacciferus* (from *bacca*, a berry, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *baccifère*. Ger., *beerentragend*. Having a berry for the fruit; in entomology, having the corselet and the elytra globular. [B, 1; L, 180.]

BACCIFORM, adj. Ba^{2}k'si^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *bacciformis* (from *bacca*, a berry, and *forma*, form). Fr., *bacciforme*. Ger., *beerenförmig*. Shaped like or resembling a berry. [B, 1, 123; L, 56.]

BACCILLARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-la(la^3)-ri^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See BACILLARIACEÆ.

BACCILLARIAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)-la(la^3)'ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). See BACILLARIÆ.

BACCILLE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}k-sel. See BACILLE.

BACCILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-si^{2}l(ki^{2}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See BACILLUS.

BACCINA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-si(ke)'na^3. 1. Henbane (*Hyoscyamus*). [B, 134.] 2. See BACCHINA.

BACCINIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. See VACCINIUM.

BACCINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See VACCINIUM.

BACCIVORIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Ba^{3}k-si^2-vo-red. A family of birds subsisting on berries. [Cuvier (L, 41).]

BACCIVOROUS, adj. Ba^{2}k-si^{2}v'o-ru^{3}s. Lat., *baccivorus* (from *bacca*, a berry, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *baccivore*. Ger., *beerenfressend*. Subsisting on berries. [A, 385; L, 42.]

BACCOUCHAKECHA, BACCOUCOU, n's. Carib names for the banana (*Musa paradisiaca*). [B, 88.]

BACCULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *bacca* (*q. v.*). Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)'ku^2-(ku^4)-la^3. A small berry. [Pliny (B, 134).]

BACCULAR, adj. Ba^{2}k'ku^{2}l-a^{3}r. See BACCAULARIUS.

BACELAS, BACELUS, BACEOLUS (Lat.), n's m. Ba^{2}s-(ba^{3}k)'e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s), ba^2(ba^3)-se(ka)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s), -se(ke^2)'o(o^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., βακέλας, βάκηλος. A eunuch. [A, 311; L, 116.]

BACH (Bengal, Hind.), n. The *Acorus calamus*. [B, 172, 181.]

BACHALA (Ar.), n. The *Amarantus oleraceus*. [B, 88.]

BACHAO, n. A species of *Bruguiera*. [B, 121.] Cf. BACAN.

BACHARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}ch^2)'a^{3}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *bachar'idis*. Gr., βάχαρις. An ointment, also called myrtle ointment and Lydian ointment, much esteemed by the ancients and recommended by Hippocrates as an application in painful pelvic disorders. [A, 325; Pliny, Athenæus (B, 200).]

BACHAS, n. See BACHAO.

BACHBLUME (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ch^2'blum-e^2. The *Caltha palustris*. [B, 180.]

BACHBOHNEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ba^{3}ch^2'bon-e^{2}n. See BACHBUNGEN.—**Kleine B.** The *Veronica anagallis*. [B. 180.]

BACHBUNGEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ba^{3}ch^2'bung-e^{2}n. The *Veronica beccabunga*. [B, 180.]—**Langblätterige B., Schmalblätterige B.** The *Veronica anagallis*. [B, 180.]

BACH-CHI, n. A Chinese name for the *Piocris sinensis*, a decoction of the root of which is used as a febrifuge. [C. L. D., "Union méd.," June 1, 1886, p. 893.]

BACHE, n. A South American name for the *Mauritia flexuosa*. [B, 19; L, 87, 105.]

BACHELOR'S-BUTTON, n. Ba^{2}ch'e^{2}l-o^{2}rz-bu^{3}t't'n. A popular name for the double-flowered variety of the butter-cup (*Ranunculus acris*), the *Lychnis diurna*, and a species of *Centaurea*. [B, 19.]—**West Indian b.-b.** The genus *Gomphrena*. [B, 19.]—**White b.-b.** Fr., *bouton d'argent*. The *Achillea ptarmica*, also the *Ranunculus aconitifolius*. [A, 385; L, 73.]—**Yellow b.-b.** Fr., *bouton d'or*. A popular name for the *Ranunculus repens* [Linnæus] and other yellow-flowered allied plants. [A, 385.]

BACHENIN (Ar.), n. The *Nymphæa cærulea*. [B, 88.]

BACHET (Fr.), n. Ba^3-sha. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a sulphurous spring containing sodium sulphate. [L, 49.]

BACHKLEE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ch^2'kla. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [L, 80.]

BACHKREBS (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ch^2'kre^{2}bs. The *Astacus fluviatilis*. [A, 355; L, 43.]

BACHKRESSE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ch^2'kre^{2}s-se^2. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [A, 355; L, 43.]

BACHLATEL GAZZEL (Ar.), n. The *Origanum dictamnus*. [A, 259.]

BACHMINZE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ch^2'mi^{2}ntz-e^2. The *Mentha aquatica*. [B, 180.]

BACHO (Port.), n. Ba^3'sho. The *Buxus sempervirens*. [B, 88.]

BACHQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ch^2'kwe^{2}l-le^2. One of the springs at Gleichenberg (*q. v.*). [L, 57.]

BACHRINNIG (Ger.), adj. Ba^{3}ch^2'ri^{2}n-ni^{2}g. In botany, *rivulosus* (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]

BACHSTELZE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ch^2'ste^{2}ltz e^2. The genus *Motacilla*. [B, 180.]—**Gemeine B., Weisse B.** The *Motacilla alba*. [B, 180.]

BACHWASSERFADEN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ch^2'va^{3}s-se^{2}r-fa^{3}d-e^{2}n. The *Conferva rivularis*. [A, 355.]

BACHWEIDE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ch^2'vid-e^2. The *Salix purpurea*. [B, 180.]

BACILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *bacile*, *bacille*, *fenouil marin*, *passe-pierre*, *perce-pierre*. Ger., *Bacille*. The *Crithmum maritimum*. [B, 180.]—**Herba bacillæ.** The herb of the *Crithmum maritimum*.—**Semen bacillæ.** The seed of the *Crithmum maritimum*. [B, 180.]

BACILLAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Ba^3-si^{2}l-la^{2}r. See BACILLAR and BACILLARIA.

BACILLAR, adj. Ba^2-si^{2}l'la^{3}r. From *bacillus*, a rod. Lat., *bacillaris*. Fr., *bacillaire*. Ger., *bacillär*, *stäbchenförmig*. It., *bacillare*. Sp., *bacilar*. 1. Rod-shaped; having the form of a slender straight rod. Also, consisting of slender rods, as the b. layer of the retina. [B, 123.] 2. Of or pertaining to or derived from a *Bacillus*; bacillary. [B.]

BACILLAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). See BACILLARIEÆ.

BACILLARIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)'-ri^2-a^3. Fr., *bacillaire*, *bacillaires*. 1. A genus of diatomaceous plants made by G. Gmelin, distinguished by the constant peculiar rhythmic motion of its frustules; so called from its rod-like shape. [B, 19, 261.] 2. As a n. n. pl., a group of unicellular organisms, variously regarded as of vegetable and animal origin, made by Ehrenberg, comprising the *Diatomaceæ* and the *Desmidiaceæ* of modern systems. [B, 261.]—**B. paradoxica** [Gmelin]. A species with linear lanceolate valves, found in salt marshes in Europe. [B, 261.]—**B. pectinalis** [Metzsch.]. A species probably identical with the *Diatoma vulgare*. [B, 173.]

BACILLARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)-ri^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bacillariacées*. Ger., *Bacillariaceen*. See DIATOMACEÆ.

BACILLARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^2-e(a^{3}e^2). Fr., *bacillariées*. Ger., *Bacillarien*. A group of organisms made by Bory de St. Vincent for *Bacillaria* and one or two genera which he believed to be on the confines of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The term is now used as a synonym of the *Diatomaceæ*. [B, 1, 35.]

BACILLARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l-la^{3}r-i(i^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). A subtribe of the *Naviculeæ* made by Ehrenberg, including the sections *Eubacillarieæ*, *Licomophoreæ*, and *Homœocladieæ*. [B, 170.]

BACILLARIS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. See BACILLAR.

BACILLARY, adj. Ba^{2}s'i^{2}l-la-ri^2. See BACILLAR.

BACILLATED, adj. Ba^{2}s'i^{2}l-lat-e^{2}d. Rod-shaped. [B.]

BACILLE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-sel. 1. See BACILLA. 2. See BACILLUS.—**B. aérogène.** See BACILLUS *aerogenes*.—**B. aérophile.** See BACILLUS *aerophilus*.—**B. butylique.** See BACILLUS *butylicus*.—**B. butyrique.** See BACILLUS *butyricus*.—**B's chromogéniques.** See *Chromogenous* BACILLI.—**B. coprogène fétide.** See BACILLUS *coprogenes fœtidus*.—**B. cyanogène.** See BACILLUS *cyanogenus*.—**B. de Bienstock.** See BACILLI *of the fæces*.—**B. de Brieger.** See BACILLUS *cavicidus*.—**B. de Denecke.** See SPIRILLUM *tyrogenum*.—**B. de Finckler et Prior.** See SPIRILLUM *Finckler-Prior*.—**B. de Hauser.** See PROTEUS *vulgaris*, PROTEUS *mirabilis*, and PROTEUS *Zenkeri*.—**B. de Koch.** See BACILLUS *tuberculosis*.—**B's de la bouche.** See BACILLI *of the mouth*.—**B. de la chylurie.** See BACILLUS *of chyluria*.—**B. de la coqueluche.** See BACILLUS *of whooping-cough*.—**B. de la décomposition de l'albumine.** See BACILLUS *putrificus coli*.—**B. de la diphthérie.** See BACIL-

LUS *diphtheriæ.*—**B. de la diphthérie du pigeon.** See BACILLUS *diphtheriæ columbarum.*—**B. de la diphthérie du veau.** See BACILLUS *diphtheriæ vitulorum.*—**B. de la diphthérie intestinale chez les lapins.** See BACILLUS *of intestinal diphtheria in rabbits.*—**B. de la fermentation butyrique.** See BACILLUS *butyricus*, BACILLUS *amylobacter*, and BACILLI *of butyric-acid fermentation.*—**B. de la fermentation des carbohydrates.** See BACILLI *of fermentation of carbohydrates.*—**B. de la fermentation lactique.** See BACILLUS *acidi lactici* and BACILLI *of lactic-acid fermentation.*—**B. de la fièvre jaune.** See BACILLUS *of yellow fever.*—**B. de la fièvre puerpérale.** See BACILLUS *of puerperal fever.*—**B. de la fièvre typhoïde.** See BACILLUS *typhi abdominalis.*—**B. de la gangrène emphysémateuse progressive, B. de la gangrène gazeuse.** See BACILLUS *of gangrene.*—**B. de la gangrène sénile.** See BACILLUS *of senile gangrene.*—**B's de l'air.** See BACILLI *of the air.*—**B. de la lèpre.** See BACILLUS *lepræ.*—**B. de la malaria.** See BACILLUS *malariæ.*—**B. de la morve.** See BACILLUS *mallei.*—**B. de la nécrose du foie des cochins d'Inde.** See BACILLUS *of necrosis of the liver in guinea-pigs.*—**B. de la pneumonie.** See BACILLUS *pneumoniæ.*—**B. de la pseudo-tuberculose du lapin.** See BACILLUS *of pseudo-tuberculosis in rabbits.*—**B. de la pyémie.** See BACILLUS *of pyæmia.*—**B. de la rage.** See BACILLUS *lyssæ.*—**B. de la scarlatine.** See BACILLUS *of scarlet fever.*—**B. de la septicémie.** See BACILLUS *of septicœmia.*—**B. de la septicémie de la souris.** See BACILLUS *murisepticus.*—**B. de la septicémie du lapin.** See BACILLUS *cuniculicidus.*—**B. de la sueur des pieds.** See BACILLUS *of foot-sweat.*—**B. de la syphilis.** See BACILLUS *syphilidis.*—**B. de la terre.** See BACILLUS *of the soil.*—**B. de la tétanie.** See BACILLUS *tetani.*—**B. de la tuberculose.** See BACILLUS *tuberculosis.*—**B. de la tuberculose des vignes.** See BACILLUS *of tuberculosis of vines.*—**B. de l'eau.** See BACILLUS *of water.*—**B. de l'érysipèle du lapin.** See BACILLUS *of erysipelas in the rabbit.*—**B. de Liborius.** See BACILLUS *butyricus* (2d def.) and BACILLUS *amylobacter.*—**B's de l'intestin.** See BACILLI *of the intestine.*—**B. de l'œdème, B. de l'œdème malin.** See BACILLUS *œdematis maligni.*—**B. de l'urée.** See BACILLUS *ureæ.*—**B's de l'urine.** See BACILLI *of the urine.*—**B. de Lustgarten.** See BACILLUS *syphilidis.*—**B. de Prazmowski.** See BACILLUS *amylobacter.*—**B. des pommes de terre.** See BACILLUS *mesentericus vulgatus.*—**B. des selles.** See BACILLI *of the fæces* and BACILLUS *putrificus coli.*—**B. du béri-béri.** See BACILLUS *beribericus.*—**B. du catarrhe conjonctival.** See BACILLUS *of conjunctival catarrh.*—**B. du charbon.** See BACILLUS *anthracis.*—**B. du charbon symptomatique.** See BACILLUS *of symptomatic charbon.*—**B. du choléra.** See SPIRILLUM *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**B. du choléra des poules.** See BACILLUS *choleræ gallinarum.*—**B's du crachat.** See BACILLI *of the sputum.*—**B. du foin.** See BACILLUS *subtilis.*—**B. du jéquirity.** See BACILLUS *of jequirity ophthalmia.*—**B. du lait bleu.** See BACILLUS *cyanogenus.*—**B. du lait jaune.** See BACTERIUM *synxanthum.*—**B. du lait rouge.** See BACILLUS *prodigiosus.* –**B's du pus.** See BACILLI *of pus.*—**B. du pus bleu, B. du pus vert.** See BACILLUS *pyocyaneus.*—**B. du rhinosclérome.** See BACILLUS *rhinoscleromatis.*—**B. du rhumatisme.** See BACILLUS *rheumarthritidis.*—**B. du rouget du porc.** See BACILLUS *of rouget.*—**B. du sang.** See BACILLUS *of the blood.*—**B. du smegma.** See BACILLUS *of the smegma.*—**B. du xerosis conjunctivæ.** See BACILLUS *of xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ.*—**B. en virgule.** See SPIRILLUM *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**B. érythrospore.** See BACILLUS *erythrosporus.*—**B's fluorescents.** See *Fluorescent* BACILLI.—**B. muriseptique.** See BACILLUS *murisepticus.*—**B. mycoïde.** See BACILLUS *mycoides.*—**B. néapolitaine.** See BACTERIUM *neapolitanum.*—**B's pathogéniques.** See *Pathogenic* BACILLI.—**B. pneumonique.** See BACTERIUM *pneumoniæ crouposæ.*—**B. pneumonique agile.** See BACILLUS *pneumonicus agilis.*—**B. puerpérale.** See BACILLUS *puerperalis.*—**B. pyogène fétide.** See BACILLUS *pyogenes fœtidus.*—**B. saprogène.** See BACILLUS *saprogenes.*—**B. septique.** See BACILLUS *septicus.*—**B. septique agrigène.** See BACILLUS *septicus agrigenus.*—**B. typhique.** See BACILLUS *typhi abdominalis.*—**B.-virgule, B.-virgule cholérique.** The comma-bacillus. [B.] See SPIRILLUM *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**B's zymogènes.** See *Zymogenous* BACILLI.

BACILLE (Ger.), n. Ba^3-tzi^{2}l′le^2. See BACILLA.—**B'nkraut.** The herb of *Crithmum maritimum.* [B, 270.]—**See-B.** The *Crithmum maritimum.* [B, 180.]

BACILLEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ba^3-tzi^{2}l′le^{2}n. 1. The *Bacilli.* See BACILLUS. 2. The plural of *Bacille* (*q. v.*).

BACILLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l′li(le). Pl. of *bacillus* (*q. v.*).

BACILLIFORM, adj. Ba^{2}s-i^{2}l′li^2 fo^{2}rm. Lat., *bacilliformis* (from *bacillus* [*q. v.*], and *forma*, form). Fr., *bacilliforme.* Ger., *stäbchenförmig.* Rod-shaped. [L, 180.]

BACILLIPAROUS, adj. Ba^{2}s-i^{2}l-li^{2}p′a^{3}r-u^{3}s. From *bacillus* (*q. v.*), and *parere*, to bear. Producing or abounding in bacilli.

BACILLO-TUBERCULOSIS, n. Ba^{2}s″i^{2}l-lo-tu^2-bu^{5}rk-u^2-lo′-si^{2}s. From *bacillus* and *tuberculosis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *tuberculose bacillaire.* A term applied to tuberculosis by the adherents of the germ-theory of disease, on account of its supposed origin from the *Bacillus tuberculosis.* [A. B. Farnham, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 13, 1884, p. 288.]

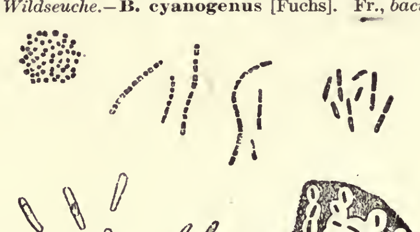
BACILLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l′lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m). See BACILLUS (1st def.).

BACILLUS (Lat.), n. m. (as a botanical term, occasionally f.). Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}k)-i^{2}l′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dim. of *baculus*, a rod. Fr., *bacille, bâtonnet.* Ger., *Bacillus, Stäbchen.* It., *bacillo.* Sp., *bacilo, bacilus.* 1. Literally, a little rod; hence, in pharmacy, a medicated bougie or candle (*candela fumalis*). 2. In anatomy, one of the rods of the retina, also any rod-like body. [L, 115.] 3. In botany, a term applied by Link to the cotyledon of the hyacinth, and also to the small bulb on the inflorescence of some plants. [B, 7.] 4. Cohn's name for a genus of *Schizomycetes* belonging to the order *Bacteriaceæ* [Zopf] or *Endosporeæ* [De Bary], which are distinguished by their occurrence in some period of their existence under the form of rod-shaped cells the length of which is several times as great as the diameter. Some species are known only under this form, others occur also as micrococci or as elongated straight or spiral filaments, but in every case develop from a rod-shaped organism and tend to revert to the latter form. The *Bacilli* increase by transverse division and are reproduced by spores formed in their interior. Formerly the term was restricted to individuals the length of which considerably exceeded their breadth, while the term *Bacterium* was applied to the organisms whose length was only two or three times as great as their diameter. The name *Bacterium*, however, is now given only to those species in which spore-formation does not exist (the *Arthrobacterium* of De Bary). The genus *Clostridium*, which differs only from *B.* in the fusiform shape of its cells, is in this work included with *B.* [B, 237, 238.]—**Anthrax B.** See *B. anthracis.*—**Aussatzb'** (Ger.). See *B. lepræ.*—**B. aceti.** A name given to long cylindrical cells of varying size found in vinegar manufactories. [B, 206.] It is probably the *Bacterium aceti* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**B. aceticus.** See BACTERIUM *aceti.*—**B. acidi lactici** [Hüppe]. Fr., *ferment lactique, bacille de la ferment lactique.* Ger., *Milchsäurebacillus, B. der Milchsäuregährung.* A term applicable to a number of *Bacilli* which give rise to the lactic-acid fermentation in milk. See *Bacilli of lactic-acid fermentation.* It is, however, usually restricted to the species described by Hüppe, which is probably identical with that previously described by Lister and Pasteur. This forms motionless, short, thick rods 0·3 μ to 0·4 μ thick and 1 to 1·7 μ (sometimes 2·8 μ) long, usually arranged in sets of two (rarely of four), and containing shining spherical spores at their extremity. They form in gelatin cultivations whitish colonies of porcelain-like lustre and do not liquefy the gelatin. They convert cane-sugar, milk-sugar, mannite, and dextrose into lactic and carbonic acids, and convert starch into sugar. [B, 122, 237, 238.]—**Bacilli acustici.** The rods of Corti. [L, 115.]—**B. aerogenes.** 1. See *B. lactis aerogenes.* 2. Of Miller, a small motile *B.* of varying length, found in the alimentary canal. It forms round, homogeneous, translucent, white or yellowish colonies on gelatin, and has the property of decomposing carbohydrates with the evolution of gas. [Miller, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," Feb. 25, 1886, p. 117 (B).]—**B. aërophilus** [Liborius]. A species found as an accidental impurity in bacterial cultivations. It forms slender rods, of a thickness two thirds that of the *B. subtilis* and of varying length, frequently joined together, forming straight or bent pseudo-filaments. Reproduction occurs by the formation of oval shining spores. In cultivation it liquefies gelatin energetically and forms in gelatin-plates small, punctate, yellowish-green colonies; in needle-cultivations, sacculate, funnel-like excavations; and on potatoes, yellowish smooth patches of a paraffin-like lustre. It requires oxygen for its development in greater degree than any other *Fungus.* [B, 238.]—**B. albus** [Becker]. The white *B.* of water. [B.] See *Bacilli of water.*—**B. alvei** [W. Cheyne]. Ger., *B. der Faulbrut.* A *B.* producing the disease called foul-brood in bees and obtained from the larvæ which have died from the disease. It is from 2·5 to 5 μ long, 0·8 μ thick, with blunt or rounded ends, and exhibits slow spontaneous movements. Reproduction takes place by the development, in fusiform enlargements of the *B.*, of spores which are 2·2 μ long and 1·07 μ thick. Its cultivation in gelatin exhibits peculiar lateral offshoots which form secondary centres of growth, and from these in turn secondary offshoots which, as they spread, liquefy the gelatin. It forms a yellow coating on potatoes. All the cultivations are distinguished by the peculiar odor of old urine. The *Bacilli*, on injection, are fatal to mice and guinea-pigs, giving rise to œdema and in the latter to muscular necrosis. [B, 122, 209, 238.]—**B. amylobacter** [Van Tieghem]. Fr., *ferment de la fermentation butyrique.* Ger., *Buttersäurebacillus, B. der Buttersäuregährung.* Syn.: *Amylobacter clostridium* [Tricul], *B. butyricus, Clostridium butyricum* [Prazmowski]. A *B.* giving rise to the butyric-acid fermentation. Under this name have been confounded a variety of *Bacilli.* The name *B. amylobacter* is here retained for the *B.* described by Prazmowski, of which two varieties exist. The first forms motile or non-motile rods with rounded ends 3 to 5 μ long and 0·6 to 0·8 μ broad, frequently arranged in chains. In the course of development these rods become distended in the middle, assuming a spindle shape (clostridium stage), and acquire a diameter of 2 μ. Ovoid spores 3 μ long and over 1 μ broad develop in their interior and, when set free, germinate by axial development originating at the more acute extremity. In the clostridium stage granulose is deposited in all portions except in that in which the spores are produced. The second variety is 2 to 8 μ long and 0·5 μ broad, and in its clostridium stage becomes distended at one extremity, assuming a clubbed or pin-head shape. The granulose is deposited except in the spore-bearing portion of the cell and in certain other regions, forming transverse striæ. The spores are at most 1·5 μ long and 0·8 to 1 μ broad. The butyric-acid *B.* of Liborius appears to be essentially the same as the *B. amylobacter.* The *B. amylobacter* is extensively diffused in nature, being found in various decomposing plant-infusions, sauerkraut, old cheese, etc. It is decidedly anaerobic, growing only beneath the surface of gelatin and liquefying the latter with the evolution of gas. It converts starch, dextrin, sugar, and the lactates into butyric acid with the evolution of carbon dioxide and hydrogen, coagulates casein, and is said also to produce a peculiar fermentation of cellulose by which the latter is decomposed into methane, carbonic acid, and hydrogen sulphide, or into carbonic acid and hydrogen. [Van Tieghem (B, 73); B, 238; Gruber, "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," 1887, No. 12, p. 369 (B).]—**B. anthracis** [Cohn]. Fr., *b.* (ou *bactéridie* [Davaine]) *du charbon.* Ger., *Milzbrandbacillus.* It., *bacillo del carbonchio.* Syn.: *Bacterium anthracicum* [Bollinger] (seu *anthracis* [Zopf]), *Metallacter anthracis* [Trevisan]. The *B.* of charbon ("splenic fever"), an organism found in the blood of animals which have died of charbon. It forms motionless, quadrangular, rod-like cells, 1 to 1·2 μ broad and 5 to 20 μ long, with blunt ends, which, after growing to a double length, in-

crease by transverse division and are disposed in a chain forming long, straight, or bent pseudo-filaments. By suitable cultivation they form long, often convoluted, filaments which may attain a length of 500 μ or more, and then develop ovate spores in their interior. The latter, after the dissolution of the parent filament, form ovoid masses surrounded by a clear, glassy envelope. This soon ruptures, and the spore, by growth at one of its poles, elongates into a bacillar form. These spores are very resistant against reagents and preserve their vitality for years. The *B. anthracis* is aerobic. It liquefies gelatin and forms in plate-cultivations rounded colonies which assume a peculiar floccose appearance like a Medusa's-head, and in needle-cultivations white centres which send out a number of anastomosing filaments. On potatoes it forms circumscribed white colonies. It is readily stained by the usual reagents. In most animals and in man the injection of the *B. anthracis* or of its spores into the blood produces charbon, either as a local affection or as a fatal systemic disease. Its virulent power can be diminished by various procedures, and the organism then, on being injected into the blood, produces a mild type of charbon which appears to render the individual, for a time at least, proof against subsequent infection. According to Buchner, the *B. anthracis* is identical with *B. subtilis*, which it closely resembles in morphological characters. This, however, is still very doubtful. [B, 122, 209, 238.]—**B. aus Faeces** (Ger.). See *Bacilli of the fæces.*—**B. bei Diphtherie des Menschen** (Ger.). See *B. diphtheriæ.* — **B. bei Erysipel am Kaninchen** (Ger.). See *B. of erysipelas in the rabbit.*—**B. bei Gelbfieber** (Ger.). See *B. of yellow fever.*—**B. bei Keuchhusten** (Ger.). See *B. of whooping-cough.*—**B. bei Lichen ruber** (Ger.). See *B. of lichen ruber.* — **B. beribericus** [De Lacerda]. Fr., *bacille du béri-béri.* A species of *B.* alleged to occur in the blood, urine, viscera, spinal cord, and nerves of patients affected with beri-beri. It consists of jointed cylindrical filaments much resembling those of *B. anthracis*, but smaller, which sometimes contain highly refractive points regarded as spores. Cultivations of this *B.* injected into the blood of rabbits are said to cause the symptoms of beri-beri. The *B.* is thought to develop from some peculiar condition of the rice-plant. [B, 73; "Nederl Tijdschr. v. Geneesk." and "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," Dec. 9, 1886, p. 887 (B).]—**B. brassicæ** [G. Pommer]. A species of *B.* found in infusions of cabbage-leaves, which consists at first of filaments 9 to 22 μ long and 0·9 to 1·2 μ thick, but which by subsequent division forms rods of 4·5 to 5·4 μ, and afterward of 3·6 to 1 μ in length. Various involution and irregular forms are also known. It forms spores 1·2 to 1·5 μ long and 0·9 μ broad which develop into filamentous cells which sometimes attain a length of 150 μ. [G. Pommer "Mittheil.," etc.; "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 4, p. 100 (B).]—**B. butylicus** [Fitz]. Fr., *bacille butylique* A species which has the property of decomposing glycerin, mannite, and invert-sugar with the formation chiefly of butyric acid, and to a less extent of butyl alcohol, lactic acid, and trimethylene alcohol. It also acts upon milk-sugar when hydrated by acids, inverts cane-sugar, and dissolves albuminoids. It is aerobic. It is of varying dimensions, usually 1·8 to 2·4 μ long and 0·7 to 1 μ broad, assumes the clostridium form at the time of sporification, and then also contains granulose and is colored by iodine. It is perhaps identical with Pasteur's butyric ferment, as suggested by Fitz, but more probably is the *B. butyricus* of Hüppe. [A. Fitz, "Bericht. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 13, 1880, p. 1183; 15, 1882, p. 867; and 17, 1884, p. 1188 (B).]—**B. butyricus.** Fr., *bacille butyrique* (ou *de la fermentation butyrique*). Ger., *B. der Buttersäuregährung, Buttersäurebacillus.* It., *bacillo butirrico.* 1. Of Prazmowski, see *B. amylobacter.* 2. Of Liborius, see *B. amylobacter.* 3. Of Hüppe, a *B.* found in imperfectly sterilized milk and which was capable of producing the butyric-acid fermentation only after the milk had been acted upon by other organisms or when lactates were present. It also coagulated casein and subsequently decomposed it with the formation of peptone, leucine, and tyrosine. In morphological characters it resembles *B. amylobacter*, but differs in being aerobic, requiring oxygen for the development of its spores. [B, 238; "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," 12, 1887, p. 367 (B).]—**B. caucasicus** [Kern]. Ger., *Kefirferment.* Syn.: *B. kaukasicus, Dispora kaukasica, Bacterium caucasicum.* A *B.* which with other organisms is found in kefir and kumys, and is believed to be the cause of the alcoholic fermentation of milk by which these beverages are produced. It forms rod-cells 3·2 to 8 μ long and 0·8 μ broad, sometimes provided with a flagellum and exhibiting a slow oscillatory movement. It has a spherical enlargement at each end, in each of which forms a spore of 0·8 μ diameter. When set free, these spores enlarge and germinate by protruding through the outer spore-coat a hernial projection of the inner spore-coat, which subsequently enlarges and develops into the cylindrical form. [B, 237, 238.]—**B. cavicida** [Brieger], **B. cavicidus.** A rod-like organism about twice as long as it is broad, obtained from human fæces. It forms on gelatin colonies in the form of irregular concentric rings resembling the scales of a tortoise, and on potatoes dirty-yellowish colonies. It is very fatal to guinea-pigs, causing death with marked signs of intestinal irritation. It is also said to decompose sugar into propionic acid. [B, 122, 238.]—**B. choleræ asiaticæ.** See Spirillum *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**B. choleræ gallinarum.** Fr., *microbe* (ou *bacille*) *du choléra des poules.* Ger., *B. der Hühnercholera* (oder *des Geflügeltyphoids*). Syn.: *Micrococcus choleræ gallinarum, B. of chicken-cholera.* A *B.* found by Pasteur in the blood of hens affected with chicken-cholera. It forms very short, rod-like, non-motile cells from 1 to 1·2 μ long and over 0·7 μ thick. They increase by division and often from median segmentation resemble diplococci, and present the same appearances as the latter when treated with coloring agents. In cultivations it forms whitish superficial colonies with uneven edges on gelatin and does not liquefy the latter. It is closely akin to the *B. cuniculicidus*, with which it very possibly is identical. [B, 122, 209, 238.] See also *B. of Wildseuche.*—**B. coprogenes fœtidus** [Schottelius]. A *B.* found in the intestine and neighboring organs of swine affected with hog-cholera. It forms non-motile rods about as large as those of *B. subtilis*, but somewhat shorter and with rounded ends. In the presence of air it forms spores arranged in rows, and the latter grow by lateral development. On cultivation it forms on gelatin-plates colonies which are grayish superficially and yellowish in the deeper layers, do not liquefy the gelatin, and are accompanied by an intense fæcal odor. On potatoes it forms a light-gray coating. It has probably no connection with the disease of swine. [B, 238.]—**B. coprogenes parvus** [Bienstock]. A very small non-motile *B.* closely resembling the *B. murisepticus*, found in human fæces and growing very slowly in agar-agar and gelatin. Injected into the blood of white mice and rabbits, it produces death with inflammation at the point of injection and intestinal symptoms. [B, 122, 238.]—**B. crassus** [Van Tieghem]. A non-motile species remarkable for its thickness (4 μ, and during the stage of sporification 6 μ) and for the size of its globular spores (5 μ in diameter), one of which is found at each end of the *B.* [Van Tieghem, "Bull. de la soc. bot. de France," 1879, p. 141; "Bot. Jahresb.," 1879, i, p. 593 (B).]—**B. crassus sputigenes** [Kriebohm]. A short, thick *B.* with rounded ends, often assuming a sausage or spiral shape, found in the human sputum. These *Bacilli* increase by division, and at a temperature of 35° C. form spores. On cultivation they form on gelatin grayish colonies elevated above the surrounding surface, in needle-cultures nail-shaped colonies, and on potatoes a moist, grayish coating. Inoculated in mice, rabbits, and dogs, they cause death with symptoms of septicæmia and acute gastro-enteritis. [B, 238.]—**B. cuneatus.** Syn.: *Bacterium cuneatum* [Rivolta]. A *B.* found in putrefied blood, in the intestines of horses and dogs that have died from "dissolutive processes," and in cows affected with septic metritis. It occurs as elongated, wedge-shaped rods with rounded extremities and having a shining globule (probably a spore) at the narrower end. [B, 30, 125.]—**B. cuniculicida** [Koch], **B. cuniculicidus.** Fr., *bactérie* (ou *bacille*) *de la septicémie des lapins.* Ger., *B. der Kaninchensepticämie.* The *B.* of the septicæmia of rabbits; a species found in impure river-water and decayed meat-brine, and closely resembling the *B. choleræ gallinarum.* It forms motionless rod-forms 1·4 μ long and 0·6 to 0·7 μ broad, which are frequently united in pairs or in figure-of-8 shapes. On gelatin it gives rise to nearly circular colonies with a dark yellowish central zone and lighter colored periphery. Inoculated in rabbits, mice, and birds, it produces septicæmia and death. [B, 122, 238.] See also *B. of Wildseuche.*—**B. cyanogenus** [Fuchs]. Fr., *bacille du lait bleu.* Ger., *Pilz* (oder *B.*) *der blauen Milch.* Syn.: *Bacterium syncyanum* [Schröter] (seu *cyanogenum* [Fuchs]), *Vibrio cyanogenus* [Fuchs] (seu *syncyanus* [Ehrenberg]). A *B.* producing in milk a grayish color which in the presence of free acids becomes a bright blue. This diseased condition of milk, which is inoculable, is due to the conversion of the casein into a blue coloring matter. The *B.* forms motile rods from 1 to 4 μ long and 0·3 to 0·5 μ thick with somewhat rounded extremities, and increases by division and by the formation of terminal spores, the latter giving to the *B.* a clubbed shape. On gelatin plates the *Bacilli* form granular whitish colonies, in needle-cultivations nail-like colonies with the evolution of the characteristic pigment, and on potatoes yellowish colonies with pigment-formation; in serum they grow without the development of pigment. It does not liquefy gelatin. [B, 122, 237, 238.]—**B. denitrificans.** Syn.: *Bacterium denitrificans* [Gayon and Dupetit]. A name given to two varieties of *B.* obtained from sewage, differing somewhat in the rate of their development and in their physiological action, but alike in morphological characters. They are actively motile, from 2 to 4 μ long

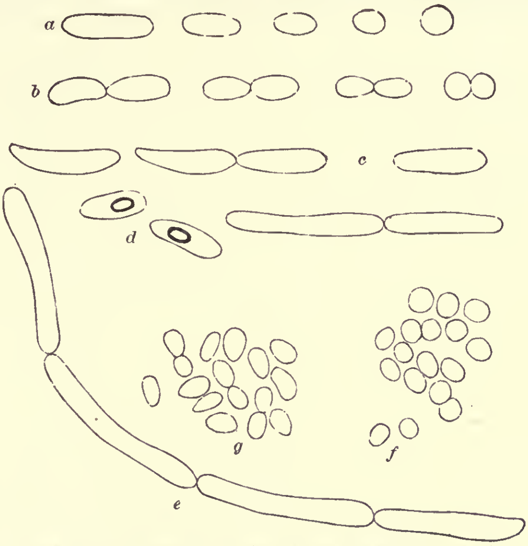


THE BACILLUS ANTHRACIS. (AFTER DE BARY.)



THE BACILLUS CYANOGENUS. [B, 246.]

and 0·4 to 0·6 μ broad, and multiply at first by fission, afterward by endogenous spore-formation, from one to three spores being formed in each *B.* They convert nitrates into nitrogen and nitrous oxide; and in the presence of organic matters carbon dioxide is also formed from the combination of the oxygen of the nitrates with the carbon of the organic substances. [B.]—**B. der blauen Milch** (Ger.). See *B. cyanogenus.*—**Bacilli der Buttersäuregährung** (Ger.). See *Bacilli of butyric-acid fermentation.*—**B. der Cholera asiatica** (Ger.). See SPIRILLUM *choleræ asiaticæ*—**B. der Cholera nostras** (Ger.). See SPIRILLUM *Finkler-Prior.*—**B. der Darmdiphtherie der Kaninchen** (Ger.). See *B. of intestinal diphtheria in rabbits.*—**B. der Diphtherie der Kälber** (Ger.). See *B. diphtheriæ vitulorum.*—**B. der Diphtherie der Tauben** (Ger.). See *B. diphtheriæ columbarum.*—**B. der Diphtherie des Menschen** (Ger.). See *B. diphtheriæ.*—**B. der Gelbfieber** (Ger.). See *B. of yellow fever.*—**B. der Harnstoffgährung** (Ger.). See *B. ureæ.*—**B. der Hühnercholera** (Ger.). See *B. choleræ gallinarum.*—**B. der Jequirity-Ophthalmie** (Ger.). See *B. of jequirity ophthalmia.*—**B. der Kälberdiphtherie** (Ger.). See *B. diphtheriæ vitulorum.*—**B. der Kaninchensepticämie** (Ger.). See *B. cuniculicidus.*—**B. der Lungen des Rindviehs** (Ger.). See *B. of the lungs of cattle.*—**B. der Malaria** (Ger.). See *B. malariæ.*—**B. der Mäusesepticämie** (Ger.). See *B. murisepticus.*—**B. der Milchsäuregährung** (Ger.). See *B. acidi lactici* and *Bacilli of lactic-acid fermentation.*—**B. der Œdematis maligni** (Ger.). See *B. œdematis maligni.*—**B. der Pseudotuberculose des Kaninchens** (Ger.). See *B. of pseudo-tuberculosis in rabbits.*—**B. der Puerperalfieber** (Ger.). See *B. of puerperal fever.*—**B. der Pyämie** (Ger.). See *B. of pyæmia.*—**B. der Schweinepest** (Ger.). See *B. of hog-cholera.*—**B. der Septicämie bei Mäusen** (Ger.). See *B. murisepticus.*—**B. der Taubendiphtherie** (Ger.). See *B. diphtheriæ columbarum.*—**B. der Vaguspneumonie** (Ger.). See *B. pneumonicus agilis.*—**B. der Wildseuche** (Ger.). See *B.* of *Wildseuche.*—**B. der Xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ** (Ger.). See *B. of xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ.*—**B. des Blutes** (Ger.). See *B. of the blood.*—**B. des Erysipelas malignum beim Schwein** (Ger.). See *B. of rouget.*—**B. des erysipelatösen Processe beim Kaninchen** (Ger.). See *B. of erysipelas in the rabbit.*—**B. des Geflügeltyphoids** (Ger.). See *B. choleræ gallinarum.*—**B. des grünblauen Eiters** (Ger.), **B. des grünen Eiters** (Ger.). See *B. pyocyaneus.*—**Bacilli des Harns** (Ger.). See BACILLI *of the urine.*—**B. des Keuchhustens** (Ger.). See *B. of whooping-cough.*—**B. des malignen Oedems** (Ger.). See *B. œdematis maligni.*—**B. des Milchfaeces** (oder **Milchkothes** (Ger.). See BACTERIUM *coli commune* and *B. lactis aerogenes.*—**B. des Pseudoschweinerothlaufs** (Ger.). See *B. parvus ovatus.*—**B. des Rauschbrandes** (Ger.). See *B. of sympathetic charbon.*—**B. des Rhinosclerom** (Ger.). See *B. rhinoscleromatis.*—**B. des Schweinerothlaufs** [Schutz] (Ger.). See *B. of rouget.*—**B. diphtheriæ** [Klebs and Löffler]. Fr., *bacille de le diphthérie.* Ger., *B. der Diphtherie des Menschen.* A *B.* found in diphtheritic membranes and those of laryngeal croup, forming straight or slightly bent non-motile rods as long as the *B. tuberculosis* and about twice as thick and often bent or swollen at one or both ends. These terminal swollen portions are more highly refractive than the remaining portions of the rods and are believed by some to show evidences of spore-formation, though this is doubtful. These *Bacilli* readily undergo retrogressive changes and present various involution forms. Introduced into the substance of the mucous membranes of birds and rabbits, these *Bacilli* produce diphtheritic symptoms and the formation of a false membrane. [B, 122, 237, 238.]—**B. diphtheriæ columbarum** [Löffler]. Fr., *bacille de la diphthérie des pigeons.* Ger., *B. der Taubendiphtherie.* A *B.* found in the epidemic diphtheria of doves, forming slender rods over 1·5 μ long and 0·3 to 0·4 μ thick. They form whitish colonies on gelatin, which they do not liquefy. Inoculated upon doves, they produce the original disease. [B, 209, 237, 238.]—**B. diphtheriæ vitulorum** [Löffler]. Fr., *bacille de la diphthérie des veaux.* Ger., *B. der Kälberdiphtherie.* A *B.* forming rods about 2 to 3 μ long and 0·5 μ broad, usually united into a filamentous chain. It has been found in the membrane of diphtheria of calves, and is believed to be the cause of the disease. [Klebs (B, 108); B, 237, 238.]—**B. diphtheriticus, B. diphtheritidis, B. diphtheritis.** See *B. diphtheriæ.*—**B. dysodes** [Zopf]. A *B.* producing a peculiar fermentation of bread by which the latter becomes gummy and uneatable and develops a peculiar odor like that of a mixture of oil of turpentine and oil of peppermint. It forms long filaments composed of long rod-like forms which break up into short rod-like forms and cocci and also form ellipsoidal spores. [B, 237.]—**B. epsilon von Miller** (Ger.). See *Epsilon B.*—**B. erythrosporus** [Eidam, Cohn]. A *B.* found in meat-infusions, drinking-water, and liquids containing decomposing albuminous matter. It forms slender motile rods with blunt, rounded ends, often connected into short filaments. They develop in their interior a row of from 2 to 8 oval spores of a dirty-red color. On gelatin plates they form whitish colonies with a greenish-yellow zone surrounding an opaque, brownish centre, from which subsequently radial wavy lines develop, the whole colony then assuming a fluorescent green hue. Needle-cultivations are green by transmitted light, yellow by reflected light, and potato-cultivations are at first red, afterward brown. [B, 237, 238.]—**B. ex pneumo-enteritide suis** [E. Klein]. See *B. of hog-cholera.*—**B. fasciculatus** [E. Fränkel]. A variety of *B.* described by Sadebeck and Fränkel in a non-malignant variety of pharyngeal mycosis. [B. Fränkel (B, 108).]—**B. figurans** [Crookshank]. A *B.* found on gelatin plates exposed to the air. It forms on gelatin characteristic cultivations of rods ranged in variously twisted parallel lines disposed so as to form more or less regular patterns. On agar-agar it forms feather-like cultivations. [B, 273.]—**B. fitzianus** [Zopf]. Ger., *Glycerinäthylbacillus.* A *B.* found by Fitz in hay-infusions and having the property of inducing a fermentation in glycerin by which the latter is converted into ethyl alcohol. It forms short rods, long rods, and filaments of a breadth of 1 μ and a length of 1·2 μ to many μ. It develops spores like the *B. subtilis,* and on gelatin forms brownish-yellow colonies with dark, nearly opaque centre. According to Fitz, it is the true *B. subtilis* of Cohn. According to Buchner, it is identical with the *B. subtilis* and Pasteur's *vibrion butyrique.* [B. 237, 238; "Bot. Jahresb.," 1882, i, p. 260 (B).]—**B. fluorescens** [Becker]. The fluorescent *B.* of water. [B.] See *Bacilli of water.*—**B. fluorescens liquefaciens.** A species found very frequently in water containing putrefying substances.



THE BACILLUS FITZIANUS. (FROM ZOPF, AFTER BUCHNER.)

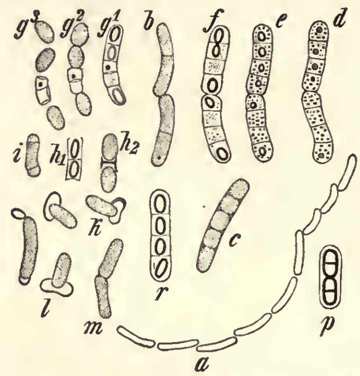
a, b, micrococcus forms showing the various transitions to short and long rods; *c,* long rods with the ends partly curved; *d,* rods bearing spores; *e,* long rods connected into filaments; *f, g,* globular and elliptical cocci, × 4,000.

It occurs as short motile rods arranged in pairs. In gelatin it forms fluorescent greenish or greenish-yellow colonies surrounded by liquefied gelatin. [B, 238.]—**B. fluorescens putidus.** A species occurring frequently in putrefying mixtures, to which, as well as to gelatin, it imparts a green color and an odor resembling that of trimethylamine. It does not liquefy gelatin. [B, 238.]—**B. fœtidus.** 1. The *Bacterium fœtidum* [Thin]; a species found in feet-sweat, described as occurring first in the form of cocci which divide and form wedge-shaped bodies, subsequently developing into rods which either break up or lengthen into spore-containing filaments. All the cultivations have the odor of foot-sweat. According to S. Le M. Moore, this *B.* is identical with the *Micrococcus* found in the surface soil (*corpuscles brillants*). ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xxx, 1880, p. 473, and "Bot. Jahresb.," 1881, i, p. 313 (B); "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1885, p. 676 (B).] 2. The *Clostridium fœtidum* [Liborius, "Ztschr. f. Hyg.," i, 1886, p. 115]; a species found associated with the *B. œdematis maligni,* and probably derived from the soil. It is actively motile, 1 μ thick and of varying length, sometimes united in pseudo-filaments. In sporification, it becomes distended at the extremity or in the middle (clostridium form) and develops oval spores over 1 μ thick. It is anaerobic, liquefies gelatin with the formation of round, irregularly limited colonies, and forms branched colonies in agar-agar. From these colonies a very fœtid gas is evolved. In morphological characters it is closely allied to *B. amylobacter.* It is perhaps identical with the first-described variety. [B.]—**B. fuscus.** A species found as an accidental impurity in gelatin-cultivations and forming long, slender rods, with blunt ends and an irregular, slightly wavy contour. It produces a brownish coloring matter and forms dark-brown colonies in gelatin. It is perhaps identical with the *Bacterium brunneum.* [B, 238.]—**B. geniculatus** [De Bary]. A species found in the contents of the stomach, forming rods like those of the *B. subtilis,* but somewhat smaller and narrower, and united to each other at an angle so as to constitute bent filaments. The interlaced filaments form a smooth pellicle on the surface of nutrient fluids. The *Bacilli* are motile only for a short time after germination. They reproduce by endogenous spore-formation, the axis of the spores being coincident with that of the *B.* They do not liquefy gelatin, and appear to have no pathogenetic qualities. [De Bary, W., "Arch. f. exper. Pathol. u. Pharmak.," xx, p. 243; "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i (1887), No. 10, p. 293 (B).]—**B. glycerinæ.** See *B. fitzianus.*—**B. grüner Eiter** (Ger.). See *B. pyocyaneus.*—**B. Hansenii** [Raspmussen]. A species forming on various nutrient liquids a yellowish or whitish pellicle consisting of rods 2·8 to 6 μ long and 0·6 to 0·8 μ broad, which develop spores 1·7 μ long and 1·1 μ broad. On potatoes it forms a chrome-yellow layer with the deposition of a pigment insoluble in all ordinary solvents, and giving rise at the same time to a pleasant fruity odor. [B, 237, 238.]—**B. ianthinus.** See BACTERIUM *ianthinum.*—**B. indicus, B. indicus ruber** [Koch]. A species found in the stomach of an East Indian monkey, forming very small motile rods with rounded ends which, cultivated on gelatin or on potatoes, produce a brick-red coloring matter. It liquefies gelatin and is aerobic. Injected into the blood of rabbits, it produces death with the lesions of a severe gastro-enteritis. [B, 122, 238.]—**B. kaukasicus.** See *B. caucasicus.*—**B. Klebsii.** A species, forming slowly motile rods, said to

be found in recent syphilitic ulcerations and conjectured to be the cause of syphilis. [B, 206.] See, however, *B. syphilidis.*—**B.-Komma** (Ger.). See SPIRILLUM *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**B. lacticus.** See *B. acidi lactici.*—**B. lactis aerogenes.** Syn.: *Bacterium lactis aerogenes* [Escherich]. A species found along with the *Bacterium coli commune* in the fæces of infants fed with milk. It forms short, non-motile rods, with rounded ends, 1·4 to 2 μ long and 0·5 μ broad, and under certain conditions apparently develops terminal spores. In gelatin it forms elevated colonies ("nail-cultivations") like those of the *Bacterium pneumoniæ crouposæ*, and on potatoes a whitish-yellow layer filled with bubbles of gas. It coagulates milk with the production of lactic acid and causes in glucose solutions an active fermentation, which can be maintained apart from the presence of air, although otherwise the *B.* is aerobic. In animals it produces effects similar to those caused by the *Bacterium coli commune.* [B, 238.]—**B. leiodermos.** A small, short, very actively motile *B.* with rounded ends, liquefying gelatin and forming upon it small, whitish, irregularly shaped colonies. On potatoes it forms a smooth, shining coating. [B, 238.]—**B. lepræ** [A. Hansen]. Fr., *bacille de la lèpre.* Ger., *Leprabacillus, B. des Aussatzes.* It., *bacillo della lepra.* A species discovered by Hansen (1874) in the new growths occurring in leprosy on the skin, on the mucous membranes, in the peripheral nerves, in various organs, and in the blood. These *Bacilli* usually lie in masses in the cells, but sometimes are found in the lymph-passages. They are 4 to 6 μ long, less than 1 μ thick, and form in their interior 2 or three oval spores. According to Lutz and Unna, they consist of rows of cocci joined into rods (coccotriches) by a cement-substance of different composition. In their appearance, and especially in their behavior toward coloring agents, they resemble the *B. tuberculosis.* Injected beneath the skin of some of the lower animals, they give rise to localized growths resembling those of leprosy, and are regarded as the cause of the disease in man. [B, 122, 238; "Arch. f. pathol. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," lxxix (1880), p. 32 (G); "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," Oct. 28, 1886, p. 759 (B).]—**B. liodermos.** See *B. leiodermos.*—**B. lucens.** Syn.: *Bacterium lucens* [Van Tieghem]. A non-motile species, found upon the surface of water, distinguished by its brilliancy and forming spherical spores. ["Bull. de la soc. bot. de France," 1879, p. 141, and "Bot. Jahresb.," 1879, i, p. 593 (B); B, 73.]—**B. luteus.** A short non-motile *B.*, occurring as an impurity on gelatin plates. It forms yellowish colonies in gelatin without liquefaction. [B, 238.]—**B. luteus suis.** A species occurring in the pericardial or peritoneal fluids of swine as single or paired motile rods, somewhat rounded at the ends, 0·4 to 0·5 μ broad and 1·2 to 1·5 μ long, increasing to 2·5 or 3 μ before division. Spores have not yet been observed in it, and it hence, perhaps, belongs to the genus *Bacterium.* It liquefies gelatin, staining it greenish-yellow, forms in milk a yellow pigment insoluble in alcohol and ether, and resembling in reactions that produced by the *Bacterium synxanthum*, liquefies blood-serum, staining it an olive-green, and forms on potatoes a brick-red, subsequently dark-green, gelatinous mass. All the cultivations emit a peculiar odor like that of melted glue. It is not pathogenetic. [D. E. Salmon and T. Smith, "Proc. of the Am. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.," 1885, p. 303 (B).]—**B. lyssæ.** Fr., *bacille de la rage.* Ger., *Hundswuthbacillus.* A *B.* found by Pasteur in the saliva of a hydrophobic patient and in the blood of a rabbit inoculated with this saliva. [B, 206, 238.] Karop obtained from the saliva of a hydrophobic boy variously shaped, spore-forming, capsulated *Bacilli.* ["Proc. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1885, p. 573 (B).] These, as well as Pasteur's *B.*, are perhaps identical with the *Bacterium septicum sputigenum* of Fränkel. Rivolta ["La riforma med.," Nos. 78, 79, 80, 1886; "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," May 6, 1886, p. 313] found in the organs, and especially the medulla and parotid epithelium, in hydrophobia, a micro-organism (*Coccobacterium lyssæ*) forming rods 1·4 to 2·8 μ long and 0·6 to 0·7 μ thick, consisting each of 2 to 5 cocci. [B.]—**B. malandriæ.** See *B. mallei.*—**B. malariæ** [Klebs and Tommasi-Crudeli]. Fr., *bacille de la malaria.* Ger., *B. der Malaria.* It., *bacillo della malaria.* A *B.* discovered in malarial soils and recently in malarial air, forming motile rods of 2 to 7 μ in length and 0·7 μ broad, growing into spiral threads, and increasing by division and also by the formation of central or terminal endogenous spores. It is said also to occur in the blood of patients affected with malaria, and to produce when injected into rabbits a variety of intermittent fever with enlargement of the spleen, deposition of pigment in the spleen and the abdominal lymphatic glands, and changes in the red blood-corpuscles similar to those constituting the so-called *Plasmodium malariæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 209, 237, 238; Schiavuzzi and Tommasi-Crudeli, "Rendic. della R. Acc. dei Lincei" and "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i (1887), No. 7, p. 203, and No. 12, p. 349 (B).]—**B. mallei** [Löffler and Schütz]. Fr., *bacille de la morve.* Ger., *Rotzbacillus.* A species found in the nodules of glanders. It forms very motile rods, 2 to 5 μ long and 0·5 to 1·4 μ broad, which form a brown mucilaginous layer upon potatoes and transparent prominent drops upon the surface of blood-serum, and in needle-cultures in gelatin liquefy the latter with the formation of whitish tenacious masses. They are said to reproduce by endogenous spore-formation, but this is denied by Löffler. Injected beneath the skin of guinea-pigs, field-mice, rabbits, and horses, cultivations of these *Bacilli* produced typical glanders. [B, 122, 238; Löffler, "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," 1887, No. 4, p. 112 (B).]—**B. maydis.** It., *bacterio della pellagra.* Syn.: *Bacterium maydis* [Cuboni]. A species found in the grains of diseased Indian corn and believed to give rise to the Italian pellagra which results from eating such corn. It is 3 μ long, 1 μ broad, and reproduces by the formation of a medially situated spore. It liquefies gelatin with the formation of peculiar colonies which increase in area on the surface of the gelatin, but in the deeper layers remain of small size. It is said by some to occur in the blood of patients affected with pellagra. [Cuboni, "Atti della R. Acc. dei Lincei," ser. iv, vol. ii, 1885–1886, p. 532 (B).]—**B. megaterium** [De Bary]. A species observed in cooked cabbage, forming cylindrical, slightly arcuate, multiseptate rods (*b, p*) with rounded ends, 2·5 μ thick and gradually attaining a length of 10 to 15 μ, when they divide into two by a transverse division (*b*). They are arranged in chains (*a*) and exhibit a slow spontaneous movement. They reproduce by division of the rods into equilateral cells (*c*) in each of which an oblong spore develops (*d, e, f*). These spores, on being set free, increase in length till they form new *Bacilli* (*g, h*, etc., to *m*). Cultures of this *B.* liquefy gelatin and form yellowish-white colonies on potatoes. [B, 54, 122, 238.]—**B. melittophthorus.** See *B. alvei.*—**B. mesentericus fuscus.** A species found on potatoes, in the air, in hay-dust, and in other situations, forming short, small, actively moving rods, often arranged in groups of 2 or 4, and reproducing by means of small spores. They liquefy gelatin with the formation of whitish colonies with brownish offsets, and on potatoes grow rapidly with the production of a smooth, yellow, superficial layer which soon becomes wrinkled and brown. [B, 238.]—**B. mesentericus vulgatus.** Fr., *bacille des pommes de terre.* Ger., *Kartoffelbacillus.* The potato-b., a species somewhat larger than the preceding, and also motile and reproducing by spores. It liquefies gelatin, upon which it forms a yellowish pellicle; and upon potatoes it produces a rapidly growing, tough, tenacious, deeply wrinkled mass which penetrates deeply into the substance of the potato. It acts as a diastatic ferment and coagulates casein. [B, 122, 238.]—**B. minimus.** A name given by Klebs to the *B.* found by Klein in the pneumo-enteritis of the pig. [Klebs (B, 108).] See *B. of hog-cholera* and BACTERIUM *of swine-plague.*—**B. molllusci** [Domenico]. It., *bacillo del mollusco.* A *B.* found in molluscum contagiosum. It resembles greatly in morphological characters the *B. malariæ* and *B. lepræ*, and reproduces by the formation of terminal spores. The separate *Bacilli* usually occur joined in bent pseudo-filaments. [Domenico, M., "Atti della R. Acc. dei Lincei," ser. iii, vol. v, 1880, p. 77 (B).]—**B. multipediculus.** A species occurring, as an accidental impurity in potato-cultivations, in long, slender, non-motile rod-forms. The cultivations on gelatin are dark, rounded or oval, and are provided with numerous radial and variously bent offshoots, resembling the feet and antennæ of an insect. The cultivations on potatoes are smooth and dirty-yellow. [B, 238.]—**B. murisepticus** [Koch]. Fr., *bacille de la septicémie de la souris.* Ger., *B. der Mäusesepticämie.* A species found in various putrefying liquids. It occurs as non-motile spore-forming rods 0·8 to 1 μ long and 0·1 to 0·2 μ thick, frequently arranged in groups or rows of 2 or 4. They form reticulate bluish-gray colonies in gelatin, not liquefying the latter, and growing best in the deeper layers. Injected into the circulation of common mice, they accumulate in the white blood-corpuscles, destroy the latter, and give rise to a fatal variety of septicæmia. Birds and rabbits are also affected, inoculation in the case of the latter producing either a general septicæmia, as in mice, or a local inflammation from which the animals recover and which secures immunity against a subsequent attack of the disease. [B, 122, 237, 238.]—**B. muscoides** [Liborius]. A species found with the *B. œdematis maligni*, forming slowly motile rods, 1 μ thick, rarely joined into filaments. The spores are rounded-oval and usually terminal. It is anaerobic, does not liquefy gelatin, and forms in gelatin and agar-agar delicately branched cultures resembling moss in appearance. ["Ztschr. f. Hyg.," i, 1886, p. 115 (B).]—**B. mycoides.** Fr., *bacille mycoïde.* Ger., *Wurzelbacillus.* A species found constantly in the soil, occurring as motile rods with rounded ends, of about the size of *B. anthracis.* They reproduce by medially disposed large oval spores. They liquefy gelatin and give rise in it to peculiar whitish colonies consisting of a reticulum of fine filaments resembling the mycelium of a *Fungus.* They form a whitish layer on potatoes. [B, 122, 238.]—**B. neapolitanus** [Emmerich]. See BACTERIUM *neapolitanum.*—**B. necrophorus** [Löffler]. A species producing local necrotic processes with general systemic infection in rabbits or white mice inoculated with the particles taken from a moist flat condyloma. They occur as *Bacilli* of different length but uniform thickness, and often as long, slender, slightly wavy filaments. Spore-formation is not certainly known to exist. [B, 238.]—**B. œdematis, B. œdematis maligni** [Koch]. Fr., *bacille de l'œdème* (ou *de l'œdème malin*), *vibrion septique.* Ger., *Œdembacillus.* A species occurring in garden soil and in all substances undergoing putrefaction as very motile rods, resembling those of the *B. anthracis*, but more slender and with rounded ends. They are 3 to 3·5 μ long, 1 to 1·1 μ broad, frequently arranged in twos or threes, forming pseudo-filaments 15 to 40 μ long, which are often interrupted, bent, or twisted. In the process of reproduction they become distended either in the middle or at one extremity, and develop in the swollen portion a large oval or cylindrical highly refractive spore. The *B. œdematis maligni* is anaerobic, developing only in the interior of gelatin and po



THE BACILLUS MALARIÆ. [B, 246.]



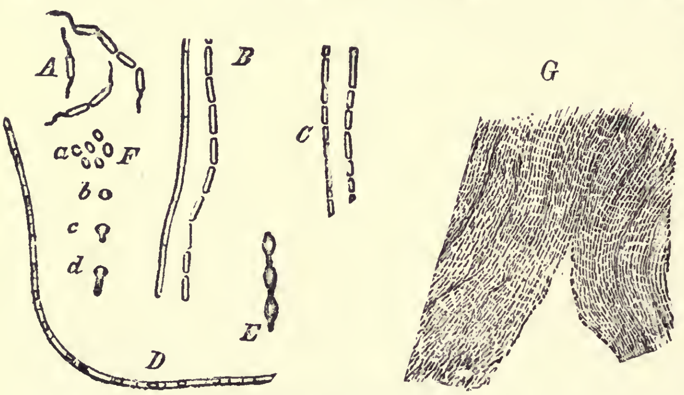
THE BACILLUS MEGATERIUM. (AFTER DE BARY.)

tatoes and liquefying the former with the evolution of an ill-smelling gas. In mice, pigs, sheep, and horses it produces a fatal disease, characterized locally by diffuse œdema and emphysema of the cellular tissue. In man it produces the so-called progressive gangrenous emphysema (*gangrène gazeuse*), although, according to W. Koch, the *B.* of symptomatic charbon is associated with this disease. [B, 122, 237, 238.]—**B. of albuminous decomposition.** Ger., *B. der Eiweisszersetzung.* See *B. putrificus coli.*—**B. of allantiasis.** A *B.* obtained from tainted sausages, which grows very quickly in nutrient fluids, liquefies gelatin, and causes putrefactive decomposition of blood-serum. It causes death when inoculated in rabbits. Its presence in the sausage is believed to be due to its occurrence normally in the stomach and intestine of the healthy pig, and it is thought to produce the symptoms of allantiasis by causing decomposition of the albuminous substances in the human intestine and the consequent evolution of toxic products. [Nauwerck, "Jahrb. der in- u. ausl- ges. Med.," ccxii, No. 3, 1886, p. 236 (B).]—**B. of anthrax.** See *B. anthracis.*—**B. of beri-beri.** See *B. beribericus.*—**B. of blue milk.** See *B. cyanogenus.*—**B. of braxy.** A *B.* much resembling the *B. anthracis* found in the intestinal mucous membrane and in the blood of sheep dying of "braxy." ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc. of Edinb.," 1881-1882, p. 615 (B).]—**Bacilli of butyric-acid fermentation.** Fr., *bacilles de la fermentation butyrique.* Ger., *Bacillen der Buttersäuregährung. Bacilli* which convert into butyric acid, starch, dextrin, inulin, cane-sugar, dextrose, and hydrated milk-sugar. [B, 238.] See *B. amylobacter*, *B. butyricus*, and *B. butylicus*, and Cf. Bacterium *of butyric-acid fermentation.*—**B. of cattle-plague.** Ger., *Rinderpestbacillus.* A *B.* found in the blood, intestinal walls, and lymphatic glands of cattle dying from the cattle-plague. That described by Metschnikoff occurs as short rods with rounded ends, sometimes developing into leptothrix-filaments. It liquefies gelatin and on cultivation behaves like the *B. typhi abdominalis.* In calves and rabbits the inoculation of pure cultivations produces the symptoms and lesions of the cattle-plague. [Metzdorf, "Bied. Ctrlbl.," 1884, p. 419, and "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," xlvi (1884), p. 1398 (B); E. Metschnikoff and N. Gamaleia, "Russk. Med.," No. 40, 1886, and "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 21, p. 633 (B).]—**B. of chicken-cholera.** See *B. choleræ gallinarum.*—**B. of cholera.** See Spirillum *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**B. of choleraic diarrhœa from meat-poisoning.** A *B.* found by Klein in the blood and fæces in certain fatal cases of diarrhœa due to poisoning by tainted meat. It is 3 to 9 μ long, 1·3 μ thick, occurring singly or in pairs, having rounded ends and producing terminal or central oval spores 1 μ in diameter. [B, 273.]—**B. of chyluria.** Fr., *bacille de la chylurie.* Ger., *B. der Chyluria.* A species found in the coagulum of chylous urine consisting of filaments made up of connected *Bacilli*, often united in zooglœa forms. They reproduce by the development of terminal spores and at high temperatures exhibit spontaneous movement. [A. Wilson, "Br. Med. Journ.," Dec. 6, 1884; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," 1885, No. 10, p. 175 (B).]—**B. of conjunctival catarrh.** Fr., *bacille du catarrhe conjonctival.* Ger., *B. des Bindehautcatarrhs.* A *B.* occurring in acute infections and epidemic conjunctival catarrh ("pink-eye") and believed to constitute the cause of the latter. That discovered by Koch in Egyptian catarrhal conjunctivitis is a short, small *B.* resembling in size, shape, and disposition the *B. murisepticus.* It occurs chiefly in the interior of the leucocytes of the inflammatory secretion. It forms characteristic cultivations on agar-agar and blood-serum, inoculation from which in one case reproduced the original disease. Spore-formation has not been observed. This *B.* resembles the *B.* of xerosis, but is probably not identical with it. The *B.* found by Weeks in pink-eye, apparently causing the latter, and believed by him to be identical with Koch's *B.*, occurs under the form of slender rods 1 to 2 μ long and 0·25 μ broad, sometimes united in filaments. It is associated with a club-shaped *B.*, which appears to have no pathogenetic action. [I. E. Weeks, "Arch. of Ophth.," xv, No. 4; "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," No. 9, 1887, p. 263; Kartulis, *ib.*, No. 10, p. 289 (B).]—**B. of diphtheria in calves.** See *B. diphtheriæ vitulorum.*—**B. of diphtheria in doves.** See *B. diphtheriæ columbarum.*—**B. of diphtheria in man.** See *B. diphtheriæ*, *B. diphtheritis*, and Bacterium *diphtheriæ.*—**Bacilli of endocarditis.** *Bacilli* found in connection with other organisms in verrucose endocarditis and productive of the disease when injected into animals. Two were found by Fränkel and Saenger, the *B. pyogenes fœtidus* and a non-motile short *B.* with rounded ends which forms grayish-white colonies on gelatin and a grayish-white coating on potatoes, its cultivations emitting a strong fœtid odor. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cviii, 2, p. 286 (B).]—**B. of erysipelas in the rabbit.** Fr., *Bacille de l'érysipèle du lapin.* Ger., *B. bei Erysipel am Kaninchenohr.* A *B.*, 3 μ long, 0·3 μ thick, and forming filaments 10 μ in length, found by Koch in an erysipelatous inflammation of a rabbit's ear, excited by the injection of mouse's dung. [B, 238.]—**B. of false hog-cholera.** See *B. parvus ovatus.*—**B. of false tuberculosis in rabbits.** See *B. of pseudo-tuberculosis in rabbits.*—**Bacilli of fermentation of carbo-hydrates.** Fr., *bacilles de la fermentation des carbo-hydrates.* Ger., *Bacillen der Vergährung von Kohlehydraten. Bacilli* producing fermentative changes in carbo-hydrates. [B.] See *Bacilli of lactic-acid fermentation* and *Bacilli of butyric-acid fermentation*, *B. dysodes*, and *B. polymyxa.*—**B. of foot-sweat.** Fr., *bacille de la sueur des pieds.* Ger., *Fusschweissbacillus.* A *B.* found in foot-sweat and producing the fœtid odor of the latter. [B.] See *B. fœtidus* (1st def.) and *B. saprogenes No. II*, and Cf. Bacterium *graveolens.*—**B. of foul-brood.** See *B. alvei.*—**B. of gangrene.** Fr., *bacille de la gangrene.* See *B. saprogenes No. III*, *B. œdematis maligni*, and *B. of senile gangrene.*—**B. of gangrenous septicæmia.** Fr., *bacille de la gangrène gazeuse.* See *B. œdematis maligni.*—**B. of glanders.** See *B. mallei.*—**B. of green diarrhœa in children.** A species found by Lesage in an epidemic form of infantile diarrhœa with green evacuations. ["N. Y. Med. Journ.," June 25, 1887, p. 715 (B); "Il. Morgagni," May, 1887, p. 257 (B).]—**B. of green pus.** See *B. pyocyaneus.*—**B. of hay-infusions.** See *B. subtilis.*—**B. of hog-cholera.** A *B.* producing the disease of pigs called hog-cholera, pig-typhoid, pneumo-enteritis of the pig, etc. Under these names at least two distinct diseases have been described. In one form, the hog-cholera or swine-plague of the United States, Klein discovered a motile, very slender *B.* (the *B. minimus* of Klebs or *B. ex pneumo-enteritide suis*), resembling the *B. anthracis* and *B. subtilis*, but differing in having cylindrical spores only 0·5 μ in length, and again another spore-bearing *B.* from 1 to 5 μ long, and having a diameter one third or one fourth as great. Neither of these is probably the characteristic organism of the disease, and they are probably derived from impurities, perhaps putrefactive products, mixed with the tissue-cultivations. The true organism is probably a *Bacterium.* See Bacterium *of swine-plague.* The second form of hog-cholera, occurring on the continent of Europe, is the rouget of the French and Rothlauf of the Germans, and of this a specific *B.* has been isolated. See *B. of rouget.* [Klebs (B, 108); B, 238; D. E. Salmon, "Rept. of the U. S. Dept. of Agricult.," 1884, p. 258, and 1885, p. 476 (B).] See also *B. suis.*—**B. of hydrophobia.** See *B. lyssæ.*—**Bacilli of ice.** Bacilli, capable of development and reproduction, found in ice, especially when bubbly or containing snow. Such ice was found to contain *B. prodigiosus*, *B. typhi abdominalis*, a small fluorescent *B.*, and two other species. ["Ztschr. f. Hyg.," i, 1886 (B); T. M. Prudden, "Med. Rec.," "Jour. of the Roy. Mic. Soc.," June, 1887, p. 455 (B).]—**B. of intestinal diphtheria in rabbits.** Fr., *bacille de la diphthérie intestinale du lapin.* Ger., *B. der Darmdiphtherie der Kaninchen.* A species 3 to 4 μ long, 1 to 1·4 μ thick, having no specially characteristic methods of growth, and imbibing coloring matters somewhat less readily than other *Schizomycetes.* It produces in rabbits and guinea-pigs diphtheritic ulceration of the small intestine with accumulation of the micro-organisms in the blood, liver, and spleen. [Ribbert, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," No. 8, 1887; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," May 14, 1887 p. 380 (B).]—**B. of jequirity ophthalmia.** Ger., *B. der Jequirity-Ophthalmie.* A motile *B.*, 2·5 to 4·5 μ in length and 0·6 μ thick, found by Sattler in jequirity infusion. The shorter *Bacilli* have terminal spores, the longer one or two central spores, and some long filamentous forms a series of spores. The *B.* grows readily on gelatin, which it liquefies, and on various other nutritive media. It was formerly believed to be the cause of jequirity ophthalmia, but the latter is now thought to be due to the action of a soluble toxic principle (jequiritin), the *Bacilli* being inert. [B, 238.]—**Bacilli of lactic-acid fermentation.** Fr., *bacilles de la fermentation lactique.* Ger., *Bacillen der Milchsäuregährung. Bacilli* which convert milk-sugar into lactic acid. Several have this property, including the *B. acidi lactici*, the *B. prodigiosus*, the *B. caucasicus*, the *B. oxytocus perniciosus*, and others. [B, 238.]—**B. of leprosy.** See *B. lepræ.*—**B. of lichen ruber.** A *B.* of excessive tenuity found by Lassar in thick masses and tubular agglomerations in the lymph-passages in some cases of lichen ruber. ["Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," No. 32, 1885 (B).]—**B. of lymph in fishes.** A short motile *B.* observed by Olivier and Richet in the lymph of certain fishes. ["Comptes rend.," xcvii; "Bot. Jahresb.," 1883, i, p. 311 (B).]—**B. of malaria.** See *B. malariæ.*—**B. of malignant œdema.** See *B. œdematis maligni.*—**B. of necrosis of the liver in badgers.** A *B.* somewhat larger than the *B. anthracis* and containing oblong-cylindrical spores, found by Eberth in the necrotic liver of a badger. [Klebs (B, 108).]—**B. of necrosis of the liver in guinea-pigs.** A *B.* found by Eberth in the necrotic liver of a guinea-pig. It was somewhat ovate in shape, and rounded at each extremity. Spore-bearing *Bacilli*, containing one, sometimes two, terminal or medial spores, and presenting fusiform dilatations (*clostridium* form), were observed. [B, 108, 238.]—**Bacilli of osteomyelitis.** *Bacilli* found by Kraske in some cases of osteomyelitis. One is a thick *B.*, forming whitish flat colonies on gelatin-plates, especially on the surface, and does not liquefy the gelatin. In old cultivations it occurs usually in the clostridium form and 2 or 3 terminal or medial spores. Another is a fine motile *B.* liquefying gelatin and forming upon it whitish colonies. A third *B.* (probably an impurity) occurs as short oval or centrally constricted rods which form whitish colonies and do not liquefy the gelatin. A fourth is a short, thick *B.* of varying length. Some of these, together with various coccus forms, are regarded by Kraske as the determining causes of osteomyelitis. ["Arch. f. klin. Chir.," xxxiv (1887), iv. p. 701 (B).]—**B. of phthisis.** See *B. tuberculosis.*—**B. of pink-eye.** See *B. of conjunctival catarrh.*—**B. of pneumonia.** See *B.* (Bacterium) *pneumoniæ*, *B. pneumonicus agilis*, and *B. septicus sputigenus.*—**B. of pseudo-œdema.** Ger., *Pseudo-Oedembacillus.* A species found along with the *B. œdematis maligni* in the fluid of malignant œdema and the tissues of mice inoculated with garden-earth. It is thicker than the *B. œdematis maligni* and develops spores (usually two in each *B.*) without undergoing any change in shape. It liquefies gelatin and the cultivations emit a gas which has an odor of old cheese and probably consists principally of butyric acid. Injected into rabbits or mice, this *B.* produces a fatal affection. [P. Liborius, "Ztschr. f. Hyg.," i, 1886, p. 115 (B).]—**B. of pseudo-tuberculosis in rabbits.** Ger., *B. der Pseudo-tuberculose der Kaninchen.* A *B.* found in the nodular deposits characteristic of the pseudo-tuberculosis [Eberth] (*tuberculose zoogléique* [Malassez and Vignal]) of rabbits. It is identical with the zooglœa forms observed by Malassez and Vignal in the same disease. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," ciii, p. 488; "Jahresb. über d. Leist. u. Fortschr. in der ges. Med.," xxi, 1, p. 285 (B).]—**B. of puerperal fever.** Fr., *bacille de la fièvre puerpérale.* Ger., *B. der Puerperalfieber.* A short *B.* of very varying dimensions found in two cases of puerperal sepsis. On nutritive media it produced peculiar cultivations which, inoculated in mice and rabbits, caused death with accumulation of the *Bacilli* in the blood. [E. Fränkel, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," No. 34, 1885; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," No. 17, 1886, p. 300 (B).] Cf. *B. puerperalis* and Leptothrix *of puerperal fever.*—**Bacilli of pus.** Fr., *bacilles du pus.* Ger., *Eiterbacillen. Bacilli* found in pus. Such are the *B. pyogenes fœtidus*, the *B. pseudo-pneumo-*

nicus, the *B. saprogenes III*, the *B. pyocyaneus*, and a *B.* discovered by E. Harold resembling the *B. pyocyaneus* in producing a greenish coloring matter when cultivated in gelatin, but differing in not liquefying the latter and in possessing pathogenic properties. [B, 238; "Med. Times," Oct. 30, 1886 (B).]—**Bacilli of putrefaction.** Ger., *fäulnisserregende Bacillen. Bacilli* producing or associated with the putrefactive decomposition of albuminous matters. Such are the *B. amylobacter, B. butyricus, B. prodigiosus, B. fluorescens putidus, B. fluorescens liquefaciens, B. ureæ, B. saprogenes* (I, II, and III), *B. coprogenus fœtidus, B. pyogenes fœtidus, B. pyocyaneus, B. ianthinus* (*Bacterium ianthinum*), and the *B.* of allantiasis. [B, 238.]—**B. of pyæmia.** Fr., *bacille de la pyémie.* Ger., *B. der Pyämie.* A *B.* found by Beltzow in pyæmia. Two forms are described, one resembling the *B. œdematis maligni*, the other intermediate in size between the *B. tuberculosis* and *B. murisepticus.* ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," May 31, 1884, p. 370 (B).]—**B. of rabies.** See *B. lyssæ.*—**B. of red bread, B. of red milk.** See *B. prodigiosus.*—**B. of rheumatism.** See *B. rheumarthritidis.*—**B. of rhinoscleroma.** See *B. rhinoscleromatis.*—**B. of rouget.** Fr., *bacille du rouget* (ou *mal rouge du porc*). Ger., *Rothlaufbacillus, B. des Schweinerothlaufs.* A *B.* found in the blood and tissues of pigs affected with rouget (Rothlauf, malignant erysipelas of the pig), a disease usually confounded with the hog-cholera or swine-plague of the United States, but differing from the latter in the absence of ulcerations of the large intestine. The *B.* described by Löffler and Schütz is 0·6 to 1·8 μ long, 0·2 μ or more in thickness, resembling greatly the *B. murisepticus* (with which, according to Schütz, it is identical) in form, arrangement, and development under cultivation. Its cultivations in gelatin present a mass of radiating reticulate fibrillæ, so that needle-cultures have the aspect of the brushes used for cleaning test-tubes. It is usually non-motile, although said to become motile on cultivation, and apparently forms spores. Inoculation in pigs, rabbits, mice, sheep, and doves produced death with accumulation of the *Bacilli* in the blood. Pasteur, who obtained a microbe of different morphological characters from that of Löffler and Schütz, a result due probably to the use of impure cultivations, has secured in swine partial immunity from the effects of the disease by protective inoculations with virus cultivated upon rabbits. This protective virus, according to Salmon, contains not Pasteur's microbe, but a small *B.* (perhaps the *B.* of Löffler and Schütz), and is not efficacious against American hog-cholera (swine-plague). [B, 209, 238; D. E. Salmon, "Rept. of the Dept. of Agric.," 1884, p. 258 (B).] See also *B. suis, B. of hog-cholera, B. of Wildseuche*, and Bacterium *of swine-plague.*—**B. of scarlet fever.** A short motile *B.*, resembling the *B. œdematis maligni*, and on cultivation closely resembling the *Proteus* of Hauser, if not identical with it; found by Crooke in the nasal mucus and the tissues of the neck in a case of angina Ludovici complicating scarlet fever. ["Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 12, p. 381 (B).]—**B. of senile gangrene.** Fr., *bacille de la gangrène sénile.* A thin, moderately long *B.*, having a terminal or medial spore, found in senile gangrene in the ichorous discharge, in the tissues along the line of demarkation, in the lymphatic interspaces of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, and in the heart-blood. It is colored readily by blue and red aniline dyes. Injected into the subcutaneous tissue of mice, rabbits, and guinea-pigs, it produces death with extensive and progressive ulceration of the skin and the formation of a gangrenous eschar, but without intestinal lesions. [Tricomi, "Riv. intern. di med. e di chirurg.," 1886, 2–4; "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 5, p. 150 (B).]—**B. of septicæmia.** Fr., *bacille de la septicémie.* Ger., *B. der Septicämie.* It., *bacillo della setticemia.* See *B. murisepticus, B. cuniculicidus, B. septicus sputi*, etc.—**B. of septicæmia in man** [Klein]. A *B.* found in the blood-vessels of the swollen lymph-glands in septicæmia and forming rods or chains of rods 1 to 2·5 μ long and 0·3 to 0·5 μ thick. [B, 273.]—**B. of swine-plague.** See *B. of hog-cholera, B. of rouget*, and Bacterium *of swine-plague.*—**B. of symptomatic charbon.** Fr., *bacille* (ou *bactéridie*) *du charbon symptomatique.* Ger., *B. des Rauschbrandes.* It., *bacillo del carbonchio sintomatico.* Syn.: *Clostridium of symptomatic charbon.* A motile *B.*, 3 to 5 μ long and 0·5 to 0·6 μ thick, occurring in the serous fluid in the symptomatic charbon (Rauschbrand) of cattle. It reproduces by the formation of ovoid shining spores, over 0·6 μ in diameter, in the extremity of the *B.* which becomes swollen so as to take on the appearance of the clapper of a bell (*clostridium* form). Inoculations with cultivations or liquids containing this *B.* produce the original disease, and such liquids can be subjected to an artificial diminution of intensity so that inoculation with them produces a mild type of the disease which is apparently a preventive against subsequent infection. According to W. Koch, it is found in progressive gangrenous emphysema. See, however, *B. œdematis maligni.* T. Kitt has discovered in symptomatic charbon actively motile *Bacilli*, from 10 to 15 μ in length and 3 μ broad, which reproduce by the formation of terminal shining spores, the *B.* swelling at the time of sporification so as to assume a drumstick shape. [B, 237, 238; "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 2, p. 43, and Kitt, *ibid*, No. 23, p. 684, No. 24, p. 716, No. 25, p. 741 (B).]—**B. of syphilis.** See *B. syphilidis.*—**B. of Texas cattle-fever.** A *B.* found in the infectious disease of cattle called Texas cattle-fever. Several forms were observed by Detmers. ["Rept. of the Dept. of Agric.," 1880, p. 595 (B).]—**Bacilli of the air.** Fr., *bacilles de l'air.* Ger., *Luftbacillen. Bacilli* found in the atmosphere; 11 varieties, differing in size, form, and development under cultivation, are described by Babes. [B, 209.]—**B. of the blood.** Fr., *bacille du sang.* Ger., *Blutbacillus, B. des Blutes.* A species found by Hoffmann in the blood both in health and in disease. It occurs under the forms of *Micrococci*, 0·5 μ to 3 or 4 μ in diameter, of diplococci, triplococci, and chains of cocci either in apposition (*Torula* form) or strung together by a connecting filament, and also in the form of *Bacilli.* The latter are from 1·5 to 3 μ in length, 0·5 to 1·5 μ thick, having slightly irregular contour, and sometimes presenting a terminal knob-like dilatation. These *Bacilli* exhibit active serpentine movements and break up very rapidly into cocci and spores. The latter are round or oval, 0·3 to 0·5 μ in diameter, are extruded from the *Bacilli* both at the extremities and laterally, and after being set free exhibit characteristic spontaneous movements. Intermediate forms between cocci and *Bacilli* are also observed as well as branched rod-forms (? involution-forms [B]) and zooglœa forms. This *B.* and its spores become lodged in the white blood-corpuscles and are transported by them from one part of the body to another. In diseased conditions of the red blood-corpuscles they also attach themselves to the latter and then imbibe the coloring matter of the latter and become red. Hoffmann considers them identical with the *B. malariæ* and supposes that, although normally present in the blood, they exert, when greatly increased in number, a destructive influence upon the blood-corpuscles and produce a morbid condition which is the predisposing cause of many diseases, *e. g.*, malarial fever. Quinine has been found to exert a restraining influence upon the movements of these *Bacilli.* [B, 53.]—**Bacilli of the fæces.** Fr., *bacilles des selles.* Ger., *Bacillen aus Fœces.* Various species of *B.* found in the fæces. Two forms, discovered by Bienstock (*B.* I and *B.* II), resemble the *B. subtilis* in size and appearance, but are not motile. They reproduce by the formation of one, rarely two, eccentrically placed spores of the size of those of the *B. subtilis.* In nutritive gelatin the *B.* I forms a reticulum of anastomosing whitish-yellow filaments resembling the net-work of vessels in the mesentery, and *B.* II shining white colonies with rapidly growing racemose offshoots. Other *Bacilli* found in the fæces are the *B. cavicidus*, the *B. putrificus coli*, the *B. coprogenes parvus*, the *B. subtilis* (in the fæces of *Herbivora*), and the *B. coprogenes fœtidus.* [B, 122, 238.] See also Bacterium *coli commune* and *B. lactis aerogenes.*—**Bacilli of the intestine.** Fr., *bacilles de l'intestine.* Ger., *Darmbacillen. Bacilli* living in the intestinal canal or walls. Schottelius's *B.* of the intestine is the *B. coprogenes fœtidus.* Miller's *B.* of the intestine is the *B. aerogenes.* Babes describes six varieties of intestinal *Bacilli*, some of which are apparently to be referred rather to the genus *Spirillum*, as they closely resemble the *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ;* another resembles the *B. typhi abdominalis*, but is twice as large, and forms brownish colonies on gelatin without liquefying it; and another is a small, very slender, slightly curved *B.*, which liquefies gelatin, with the formation of a yellowish-brown color. [B, 209, 238.] See also *Bacilli of the fæces.*—**B. of the lungs of cattle.** A short, thick *B.* found by Lüstig in the lungs of healthy and diseased cattle. It gradually liquefies gelatin and imparts to it various colors. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," No. 12, 1885, p. 193 (B).]—**B. of the meconium.** A spore-bearing *B.* which peptonizes albumen, found by Escherich in the meconium and giving place suddenly to the *Bacteria* of the fæces (*Bacterium coli commune* and *Bacterium lactis aerogenes*). ["Versamml. dtsch. Naturf. u. Aerzte," 1886; "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," May 27, 1886, p. 365 (B).]—**Bacilli of the mouth.** Fr., *bacilles de la bouche.* Ger., *Mundhöhlebacillen. Bacilli* found in the buccal cavity. Various forms have been described by Miller. [B, 238.] See also *B. septicus sputi, B. crassus sputigenus, B. lyssæ*, and cf. Bacterium *septicum sputigenum.*—**B. of the pneumo-enteritis of the pig.** Lat., *B. ex pneumo-enteritide suis.* See *B. of hog-cholera.*—**B. of the septicæmia of mice.** See *B. murisepticus.*—**B. of the septicæmia of rabbits.** See *B. cuniculicidus.*—**B. of the smegma.** Fr., *bacille du smegma.* Ger., *Smegmabacillus.* A *B.* found in the smegma of the prepuce and the vulva, closely resembling in morphological characters and behavior toward coloring-agents the *B. syphilidis.* [B, 209, 238; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," 1886, p. 326 (B); M. Bender, "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," No. 12, 1887, p. 357 (B); Ritter. *ib.*, No. 2, p. 42 (B).]—**Bacilli of the soil.** Fr., *bacilles de la terre.* Ger., *Erdebacillen, Bodenbacillen.* Various *Bacilli* found in the earth, including *B. tetani, B. septicus agrigenus, B. mycoides, B. septicus*, the *B. œdematis maligni*, and, probably, also the other *Bacilli* (*B.* of pseudo-œdema, *B. fœtidus, B. muscoides*, and *B. polypiformis*) found by Liborius associated with the latter; also, according to Adametz, the *B. subtilis, B. amylobacter*, and a third unnamed species of *B.* [B, 238; "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 1, p. 8 (B); J. Arnould, "Ann. d'hyg. publ.," 1885, p. 401 (B).]—**Bacilli of the sputum.** See *Bacilli of the mouth.*—**Bacilli of the urine.** Fr., *bacilles de l'urine.* Ger., *Bacillen des Harnes.* Various *Bacilli* found in the urine; especially the *B. ureæ* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**B. of tuberculosis.** See *B. tuberculosis.*—**B. of tuberculosis of vines.** Fr., *bacille de la tuberculose des vignes.* A short, nearly spherical, motile *B.*, sometimes disposed in pairs, in rows, or in chaplet form, regarded by Corvo as the cause of the disease of vines usually ascribed to the *Phylloxera.* [L. de A. Corvo, "Comptes rend.," ci (1885), p. 528 (B).]—**B. of typhoid fever.** See *B. typhi abdominalis.*—**B. of ulcerative stomatitis of cattle.** A *B.* found in masses in the cutaneous tissue, the mucous surfaces, and the lungs of young cattle suffering from an infectious ulcerative disease of the mouth and tongue. The *Bacilli* were found to transmit the disease. [A. Lingard and A. E. Bat, "Lancet," Apr. 14, 1883, p. 634 (B).]—**B. of vagus-pneumonia.** See *B. pneumonicus agilis.*—**B. of verruga peruana.** A *B.* found, together with chains of *Micrococci*, in the intercellular spaces and in the blood-vessels of the nodules of verruga peruana, the latter being supposed to be produced by the obstruction of circulation and subsequent inflammatory reaction set up by the micro-organisms. [Izquierdo. "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," xcix, p. 411; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," 1885, p. 344 (B).]—**Bacilli of water.** Fr., *bacilles de l'eau.* Ger., *Wasserbacillen.* Various *Bacilli* found in the water; Becker and Eisenberg describe: 1. The violet *B.*, a motile *B.* forming slender rods four times longer than it is broad, and with rounded ends, producing a violet-colored pigment, and capable of exciting the coagulation of casein in milk. 2. The red *B.*, a very motile *B.* of medium size and with obtuse ends, producing a brownish-red pigment. 3. The greenish-yellow *B.*, a very motile species occurring as slender small rods, which produce a greenish-yellow fluorescent coloring matter. 4. An aerogenic *B.*, forming very motile small rods which liquefy gelatin with

the formation of gas. 5. A liquefying *B.*, forming short, rather thick, very motile rods which liquefy gelatin very rapidly and produce putrefactive decomposition. 6. A greenish-yellow *B.*, forming small, slender, motile rods, which produce a greenish-yellow pigment in gelatin. 7. A fluorescent *B.*, forming short, slender, nonmotile rods, with rounded ends, and producing a mother-of-pearl-like fluorescence in gelatin-cultivations. 8. A white *B.*, forming short, motile rods, with blunt ends, which form minute, round, white colonies on gelatin. Only one of these varieties (No. 7) is known to produce spores, and the others are perhaps rather to be referred to the genus *Bacterium*. The first five species liquefy gelatin, and in this resemble three varieties described by Babes, the first of which is a slightly curved, scarcely motile organism, resembling the *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ*, but more slender, and forming brownish-yellow colonies on gelatin-plates, and whitish plicate colonies on agar-agar; the second, also resembling the *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ*, but larger and from 0·3 to 0·4 μ thick, forms yellow, very rapidly growing colonies on gelatin, which it stains green; the third is 2 to 4 μ long, 0·5 to 0·6 μ broad, has pointed extremities, and forms rounded lemon-yellow colonies on gelatin. De Malapert-Neuville has recently described a large number of different *Bacilli* in water. [B, 122, 209; Becker, "Jahrb. der in- u. ausl-ges. Med.," ccix, 1886, p. 281 (B); "Ann. d'hyg. publ.," March, 1887, p. 193 (B).] See also BACTERIA *of water*.—**B. of whooping-cough.** Fr., *bacille de la coqueluche*. Ger., *B. des Keuchhustens.* A short ellipsoid or centrally contracted *B.* found by C. Burger in the sputum of whooping-cough. ["Berl. klin. Wchnschr.," No. 1, 1883; "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," No. 25, 1883 (B).—**B. of Wildseuche.** A very small ovoid *B.*, or *Bacterium*, closely resembling *B. cuniculicidus*, found by Löffler in the disease called *Schweineseuche* (European hog-plague) and in *Wildseuche* (multiple gangrenous broncho-pneumonia of cattle, hogs, and horses). According to Hueppe, Schweineseuche, Wildseuche, and probably also chicken-cholera and rabbits' septicæmia are modifications of a single disease, septicæmia hæmorrhagica; and hence this micro-organism would be identical with *B. cuniculicidus* and *B. choleræ gallinarum*. ["Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," No. 14, 1887, p. 287 (B).]—**B. of xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ.** Fr., *bacille du xerosis conjunctivæ*. Ger., *B. der Xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ.* A *B.* found by Leber, Kuschbert, and Neisser in the conjunctival secretion in the so-called xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ. As described by the latter authors, it is of about the length of the *B. murisepticus* and of varying breadth, is surrounded by a fatty envelope, is disposed in groups but not in chain-form, and multiplies by division chiefly if not entirely. According to Leber and Schulz, it has no fatty envelope, and is often disposed in pairs, forming a pseudo-filament or chain. According to Schleich, it is 3 to 5 μ in length, and less than half as broad, has rounded ends, is often during the stage of division found arranged in pairs, seldom in threes or fours, in chain-form, and reproduces by endogenous spore-formation. According to the recent researches of Franke, Fränkel, and others, the *B.* of Kuschbert, Neisser, and Leber is found in xerosis conjunctivæ and also in various forms of conjunctivitis and keratitis, and probably has no ætiological connection with the former disease, although this connection is still asserted by the first-named authors. According to them also, the *B.* has no fatty envelope, but consists of two different substances, one a matrix which is only lightly colored by pigments, the other under the form of imbedded rounded particles which are deeply stained. It occurs singly or in chains of 2, 3, or 4 members, and probably is not reproduced by spore-formation. [B, 238; "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 6, p. 177, and No. 13, p. 389 (B).]—**B. of yellow fever.** Fr., *bacille de la fièvre jaune*. Ger., *B. der Gelbfieber.* A short *B.* resembling the *B. typhi abdominalis* and with large terminal spores, found by Babes in the mucous membrane of the small intestine in two cases of yellow fever. [B, 238.]—**B. of yellow milk.** See BACTERIUM *synxanthum*.—**B. oxytocus perniciosus** [Wysskowitsch]. A *B.* found in milk which had stood for a long time. It formed short rods rather thicker and shorter than the *B. acidi lactici* and with rounded ends. It produces the lactic-acid fermentation in milk, and, injected into the circulation of rabbits, causes death with hæmorrhagic inflammation of the intestine. [B, 238.]—**B. panificans** [Laurent]. A species said to cause the rising of bread. ["Med. Press of West. N. Y.," July, 1886 (B).]—**B. parvus ovatus** [Löffler]. A very small *B.*, resembling in appearance the *B. cuniculicidus*, found in a pig dead of a disease resembling rouget, and characterized by excessive œdema of the skin, bluish-red discoloration of the abdominal walls, and congestion of the gastric mucous membrane. Inoculations of this *B.* were fatal to mice, guinea-pigs, and rabbits, producing in the latter the same symptoms as those induced by the *B. cuniculicidus*, and reproduced in pigs the original disease. [B, 238.]—**B. pasteurianus.** See BACTERIUM *pasteurianum*.—**B. pneumoniæ.** See BACTERIUM *pneumoniæ cruposæ*.—**B. pneumonicus agilis** [Schou]. A short, thick, elliptical, very motile *B.* found in the lungs of rabbits in which pneumonia had been produced by section of the pneumogastric nerve. It rapidly liquefies gelatin with the formation of round granular colonies and forms a reddish chamois-colored layer on potatoes. Introduced into the respiratory tract of rabbits, it produces pneumonia. [B, 122, 238.]—**B. polymyxa.** Syn.: *Clostridium polymyxa* [Prazmowski]. A species resembling closely in form, development, and spore-production the *B. amylobacter*. It also contains granulose if cultivated in nutritive media containing starch. Ordinarily it does not excite fermentation, but if the access of oxygen is prevented, it produces a peculiar fermentation in dextrin-solutions, and in infusions of potatoes and lupine-seeds, and dissolves cellulose and starch. It forms a pellicle on the surface of nutrient solutions and on cooked vegetables an extended layer of cartilaginous consistence. [B, 237, 238.]—**B. polypiformis** [Liborius]. A slender *B.* of varying length and 1 μ thick, found along with the *B. œdematis maligni*. It exhibits very slight spontaneous movement, does not form filaments, and generates oval or cylindrical spores. It is anaerobic, does not liquefy gelatin, and forms small yellow colonies with bent and serpentine processes. Its cultivations do not develop gas. ["Ztschr. f. Hyg.," i, p. 115 (B).]—**B. Preussii** [Ciesielski]. A *B.* found in the larvæ of bees and believed to cause the disease called foul-brood. Each *B.* contains 4 spores. Perhaps the same as *B. alvei*. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," Feb., 1887, p. 134 (B).]—**B. prodigiosus.** Fr., *bacille du lait (ou du) pain rouge*. Ger., *B. der rothen Milch, B. des rothen Brodes, Wunderblut, Hostienblut.* Syn.: *Micrococcus prodigiosus* [Cohn] (seu *imetrophus* [Trevisan]), *Monas* [Ehrenberg] (seu *Palmella* [Mont.]) *prodigiosa*, *Zoogalactina imetropha* [Sette], *Bacteridium prodigiosum* [Schröter]. A species, perhaps more properly referred to *Bacterium*, found upon starchy food-stuffs (bread, rice, potatoes, etc.), and also in milk and giving both a blood-red color, causing the so-called "blood rain," "bleeding bread," the "bleeding host," and "red milk." It consists of oblong-elliptical cells having a breadth of 1 μ in their thickest part and growing into short rod-forms sometimes united into pseudo-filaments. It liquefies gelatin, forming rounded reddish-brown colonies, and covers potatoes with a gelatinous blood-red coating. It decomposes albuminoids with the evolution of a gas having the odor of trimethylamine. Its pigment is insoluble in water and soluble in alcohol. It is not pathogenetic, and has been recently employed in bacterio-therapy as an antagonist to the *B. anthracis*. [B, 73, 237, 238; A. D. Pawlowsky, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cviii, 1887, 3, p. 494 (B).]—**B. pseudopneumonicus.** See BACTERIUM *pseudopneumonicum*.—**B. puerperalis.** A motile *B.* discovered by Spillmann in the blood of a woman who had died in childbed. It is said to develop conidia. [Engel, "Comptes rend.," lxxxviii, 1879, p. 976 (B).]—**B. putrificus coli** [Bienstock]. Ger., *B. der Eiweisszersetzung.* A *B.* found constantly in the fæces forming short or long (3 μ) actively motile rods, sometimes united into filaments, and developing a shining globular spore in the extremity of the rod which previously becomes swollen, assuming a drum-stick form. On agar-agar it forms colonies having at first a nacreous lustre and afterward becoming yellowish. It decomposes albuminoids into ammonia, amines, the fatty acids and the amido-acids of the fatty series, tyrosine, phenol, paroxyphenylpropionic acid, paroxybenzoic acid, indol, and skatol; and further decomposes the proximate products of this decomposition into the ultimate products. [B, 122, 238.]—**B. pyocyaneus.** Fr., *bacille du pus vert.* Ger., *B. des grünblauen Eiters.* Syn.: *Micrococcus pyocyaneus* [Gessard], *Bacterium æruginosum* [Schröter]. A species of *B.* found in blue or greenish pus, forming slender small rods of varying length, sometimes united in twos or threes, but oftener in irregular heaps. It reproduces by spore-formation. It liquefies gelatin and imparts to it a beautiful green fluorescence and forms rusty-brown colonies on potatoes. The coloring matter is pyocyanine (*q. v.*). It kills guinea-pigs when injected into the peritoneal cavity. [B, 122, 237, 238.]—**B. pyogenes fœtidus** [Passet]. A short, slowly motile *B.* with rounded ends found in fœtid pus. It is 1·5 μ long, 0·6 μ broad, frequently united in groups of 2 or more, and apparently reproduces by means of endogenous spores. It forms grayish-white colonies on gelatin without liquefying the latter and shining yellowish-brown colonies on potatoes. All its cultivations emit a fœtid odor. Injected into mice and guinea-pigs, it produces local suppuration and systemic effects, and is often fatal. [B, 122, 238.]—**B. ramosus liquefaciens.** A rather large, slowly motile *B.*, occurring as an accidental impurity on gelatin-plates. It liquefies gelatin with the formation of round, oval, or pear-shaped colonies which are surrounded by radiating, brush-like projections and are associated with a circumscribed funnel-shaped excavation of the gelatin. [B, 238.]—**B. rheumarthritidis, B. rheumarthritis.** A short cylindrical *B.*, found in the purulent and serous effusion into the joints in rheumatism and believed to be the cause of this disease. The *Bacilli* occur united into thread-forms and reproduce by endogenous spore-formation. [B. 206.]—**Bacilli retinæ.** The rods of the retina. [L, 115.]—**B. rhinoscleromatis.** Fr., *bacille du rhinosclérome.* Ger., *B. des Rhinoskleroms.* A *B.* found by Cornil and Alvarez in the large disease-cells, and also lying freely in the tissues in rhinoscleroma. It occurs as short oval rods (2 to 3 times as long as broad), or longer rods (2·5 to 3 μ long and 0·4 to 0·5 μ broad [Cornil and Alvarez]), usually non-motile, but capable of becoming motile on cultivation [Wolkowisch], and sometimes united into pseudo-filaments. The *Bacilli* are capsulated and the shorter ovoid forms consist usually of two or more granules (diplococci) contained in a common envelope, and thus resemble closely the *Bacterium pneumoniæ cruposæ*. The cultures on gelatin and potatoes also resemble closely those of the latter organism, and inoculations from them in animals are said to produce similar effects to those induced by the latter. Although the *B.* was said by Cornil and Alvarez to contain spores, these are probably not present, and for this reason, as well as for its resemblance to the *Bacterium pneumoniæ crouposæ*, with which, according to Paltauf and Eiselberg, it is identical, this organism should probably be referred to the genus *Bacterium*. [B, 122; R. Paltauf in "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 8, p. 236 (B); N. Wolkowisch, *ib.*, No. 8, p. 237 (B); M. Bender, *ib.*, No. 19, p. 563, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," No. 11, 1887, p. 220 (B).]—**B. ruber.** 1. Of Frank, an actively motile *B.*, 6 to 8 μ long and 1 μ broad, occurring on boiled rice and imparting to it a bright-red color. It occurs singly or in chains of 2 or 4 and forms 2 to 4 spores. [B, 30, 238.] 2. Of Becker, the red *B.* of water. [B.] See *Bacilli of water*.—**B. ruber indicus.** See *B. indicus ruber*.—**B. salivarius septicus** [Biondi]. A short, thick, elliptical, rod-shaped organism found in normal human sputum; said to produce local irritation and fatal septicæmia when injected into the blood of rabbits and mice. ["Breslauer ärztl. Ztschr.," Sept. 24, 1887, p. 205 (B).] It is perhaps identical with *Bacterium septicum sputigenum*, or with *B. crassus sputigenus*. [B.]—**B. saprogenes.** Fr., *bacille saprogène.* Ger., *Fäulnissbacillus.* A name given by Rosenbach to 3 *Bacilli* which are found associated with putrefactive processes. *B. saprogenes I* is found as an accidental impurity in fœtid secretions (the white plugs from the pharyngeal follicles). It occurs as quite large rod-forms with large terminal spores. In needle-cultivations on agar-

agar and in blood-serum it forms slowly growing colonies which exhale a marked putrefactive odor. It is without pathogenetic properties. The *B. saprogenes II*, somewhat shorter and slenderer than *I*, is found in fœtid foot-sweat, and in agar-agar forms rapidly growing colonies which exhale an odor of foot-sweat. In the presence of air it decomposes albumin and meat with the evolution of putrefactive gases; and the same decomposition occurs, but more slowly, if air is excluded. Injected into the joints and pleural cavity of rabbits, it produces purulent inflammation and death. Cf. *B. fœtidus*. The *B. saprogenes III*, short, thick, and with rounded ends, is found in the putrid pus from suppurating bone and gangrenous surfaces. It forms on agar-agar a grayish, almost fluid, coating, accompanied with a repulsive putrefactive odor, and a similar odor is observed in all nutritive fluids except milk. It causes putrefactive decomposition of albumin, especially in the presence of air. Injected in the joints of rabbits, it produced purulent inflammation. [B, 122, 238.]—**B. septicæmiæ.** See *B. murisepticus*.—**B. septicus** [Klein]. A non-motile *B.* found in soil, putrid blood, and putrid albuminous fluids. It is anaerobic, develops into threads and *Leptothrix* forms, and reproduces by means of spores. Perhaps the *B. fœtidus* [Liborius]. [B, 273.]—**B. septicus agrigenus.** A *B.* found in garden-earth resembling the *B. cuniculicidus* and *B. choleræ gallinarum* in morphological characters. On gelatin-plates it forms granular disc-like cultivations with yellowish-brown centre and grayish-yellow periphery. Inoculated in mice, field-mice, and rabbits, it produces death with symptoms of septicæmia, and shows a special disposition to attack the red blood-corpuscles. [B, 238.]—**B. septicus sputi.** Ger., *B. septicus aus Speichel*. A name applied to two species of *B.* obtained by Kreibohm from the secretions of the buccal cavity of man, and distinguished from other species by not being capable of cultivation on any known nutritive medium. The first species, closely resembling the *B. cuniculicidus*, and showing with stains a differentiation between the colored poles and a bright central zone, produces a septic affection very fatal to mice and field-mice, less fatal to rabbits, and not at all injurious to chickens. The second species, very similar to the *B. choleræ gallinarum*, is very fatal to mice, but does not affect rabbits. [B, 238.]—**B. septicus sputigenus** [Fränkel]. See Bacterium *septicum sputigenum*.—**B. sputigenus crassus.** See *B. crassus sputigenus*.—**B. subtilis** [Cohn]. Fr., *bacille du foin*. Ger., *Heubacillus*. It., *bacillo del fieno*. Syn.: *Vilbio subtilis* [Ehrenberg], *Metallacter*

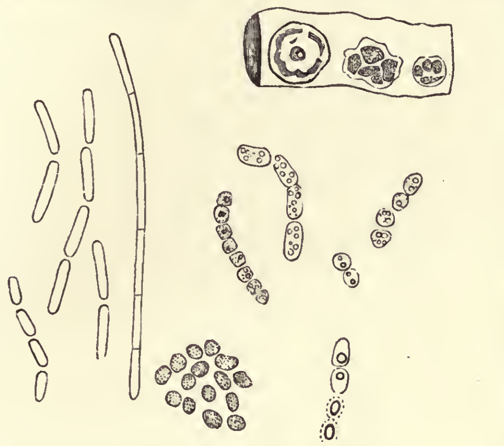


THE BACILLUS SUBTILIS. [B, 246.]

A, ciliated rods; *B*, fibrils of long rods; *C*, fibrils of articulated long and short rods and cocci; *D*, a fibril the rods of which show the formation of spores; *E*, spores surrounded by the rod-membrane; *F*, spores (*a*, before germination; *b*, *c*, *d*, in various stages of germination); *G*, a fragment of zooglœa pellicle (after Brefeld).

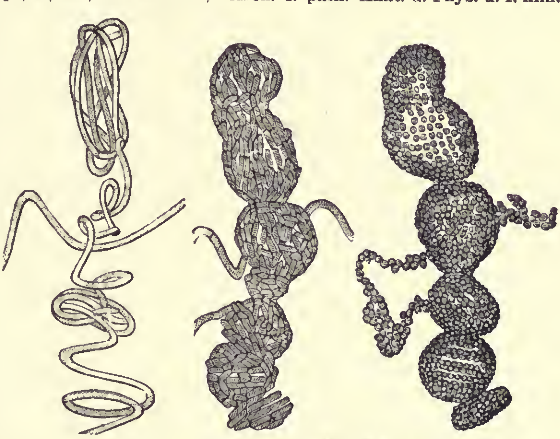
b. [Perty], *Bacterium subtile* [Zopf]. A *B.* found in the air, in dust, in vegetable infusions, especially an infusion of hay, as a white efflorescence on the dung of herbivora, and in many other situations. It forms rods of varying length and three times longer than broad, furnished with a flagellum at each end. The rods grow very rapidly and are usually united into straight or bent pseudo-filaments, which exhibit an active serpentine movement. In liquids rich in nutritive constituents the rods increase by division, in poorer nutritive liquids they reproduce by the endogenous formation of terminal or medial, ovoid, shining spores, 1·2 μ long and 0·6 μ broad, with their long axis coincident with that of the *B.* The spores, on being set free by the dissolution of the parent-rod, germinate by a lateral protrusion through the spore-membrane of the spore-contents, which grow in a direction perpendicular to that of the axis of the spore and form new rods. The *B. subtilis* liquefies gelatin and forms on gelatin-plates small light-colored colonies which have a dark centre surrounded by a bright zone with stellate radiating projections (star-fish form). On agar-agar it forms a thick, wrinkled, readily separable coating, and on potatoes a moist, granular, whitish layer. The *B. subtilis* resembles strongly in morphological characters the *B. anthracis*, differing from it chiefly in that its rods are motile, somewhat slenderer, and have rounded ends, and its spores germinate transversely and not in an axial direction. The cultures are also of different character. Buchner believed that by cultivation the *B. anthracis* can be converted into the *B. subtilis*; but this view is not now generally accepted. The *B. subtilis* has no pathogenetic properties. It peptonizes albumin and gelatin, and, according to Cohn and Fitz, gives rize to the butyric-acid fermentation of carbohydrates and to the fermentation by which glycerin is transformed into ethyl alcohol. These fermentations are now, however, generally believed to be due to other *Bacilli*, and the ferment-*B.* which Fitz identifies with the true *B. subtilis* is regarded as a distinct species (*B. fitzianus*). [B, 30, 237, 238; A. Fitz, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gsllsch.," 17 (1884), p. 1188 (B).]—**B. suis** [Detmers]. Syn.: *Micrococcus suis* [Burril]. A species found in all the fluids of pigs affected with hog-cholera. It occurs as globular or oval micrococci, 0·7 to 0·8 μ in diameter, which develop into *Bacilli*, and subsequently into filamentous forms, 30 to 175 μ in length. These divide, producing sporiferous rods. The *Bacilli* are sometimes motile, sometimes non-motile, and occur in agglutinated viscous clusters. According to Burril, the filamentous form is rare, and the *Micrococci* occur usually single or in pairs. [H. E. Detmers, "Rept. Dept. Agric.," 1878, p. 331 (B); Burril, "Am. Nat.," xvii, 1883, p. 319 (B, 73).]—**B. syncyanus.** See *B. cyanogenus*.—**B. synxanthus.** See Bacterium *synxanthum*.—**B. syphilidis, B. syphilis** [Lustgarten]. Fr., *bacille de la syphilis*. Ger., *Syphilisbacillus*, *Luesbacillus*. It., *bacillo della sifilide*. A *B.* discovered by Lustgarten in syphilitic new formations, occurring as slightly arcuate or S-shaped rods, 3 to 7 μ long and 0·1 μ thick, often with wavy outline and capitate swelling at the extremities, and containing from 2 to 4 bright, oval, shining corpuscles, which are probably spores. The *Bacilli* are found singly or in groups of 2 to 8, in swollen lymphoid cells of twice the size of leucocytes. They have not yet been successfully cultivated in nutrient media, but exhibit toward coloring matters a peculiar reaction, which is believed to be due to an encasement of fat, acquired as a result of the natural habitat of the *Bacilli*. Although closely allied to, if not identical with, the *B.* occasionally found in the normal genital secretions (see *B. of the smegma*), the *B.* of Lustgarten is regarded as the probable cause of syphilitic infection. Aufrecht and Birch-Hirschfeld discovered a *B.* in syphilis which, according to Disse and Taguchi, is identical with one which they have since found in the blood. These results, however, are doubtful. Eve and Lingard also found a sporiferous *B.* consisting of long and short rods, the former made up of segments of differing constitution. This *B.*, which differs from that of Lustgarten, was capable of cultivation on blood-serum, coagulated hydrocele-fluid, and agar-agar. See also Micrococci *of syphilis*. [B, 122, 238, 256; M. Bender, "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, Nos. 11 and 12 (B).]—**Bacilli tannico-opiati.** Pastilles or bougies containing, each, tannic acid 4 grammes, opium 25 centigrammes, and glycerin a sufficiency. [B, 270.]—**B. tetani** [Nicolaier], **B. tetani traumatici** [Rosenbach]. Ger., *Tetanusbacillus*. A *B.* found in animals dead of tetanus induced by the inoculation of garden-earth, as well as in the tissues of a man dying from traumatic tetanus, and in those of animals inoculated with materials from such tissues; said to secrete the toxic ptomaine tetanine, or tetanotoxine [Brieger]. It occurs as slender rods, slightly longer than those of the *B. murisepticus*, sometimes united into pseudo-filaments, but usually agglomerated in irregular masses. They develop oval, shining spores in the distended extremity of the rod, the remaining portion of the rod dwindling to one third or one fourth the diameter of the spore. The *B. tetani* is decidedly anaerobic, and grows well in blood-serum when well protected from the air. It is probably the cause of a variety of tetanus in man and animals. [B, 238; Rosenbach, "Arch. f. klin. Chirurg.," xxxiv, p. 306; "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 19, p. 570 (B); "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," No. 14, 1887, p. 288 (B).]—**B. tremulus** [Koch]. Syn.: *Metallacter tremulus* [Trevisan]. A species found on decomposing plant-infusions, upon which it forms a thick gelatinous pellicle. It resembles closely the *B. subtilis*, but is shorter and more slender. It has a flagellum at either end, and exhibits a peculiar tremulous rotary movement. The spores have a diameter greater than that of the rod in which they are generated and from which they usually project as lateral offshoots. [B, 30, 238.]—**B. tuberculi, B. tuberculosis** [Koch], **B. tuberculosus.** Fr., *bacille* (*tuberculeux*) *de la tuberculose*. Ger., *Tuberkelbacillus*, *B. der Tuberculose*. It., *bacillo tubercolare* (*o della tubercolosi*). Sp., *bacilo de la tuberculosi*. Syn.: *Bacterium tuberculosis* [Zopf] (seu *tuberculosum*). A *B.*, discovered by Koch, found in the pathologically altered tissues of patients affected with local or general tuberculosis. It is also found in the excretory fluids which have been in contact with tuberculous tissue (the sputum in pulmonary tuberculosis, the urine in tuberculosis of the genito-urinary tract), and also in the tuberculosis (*Perlsucht*) of cattle. It forms non-motile, very slender, slightly curved or bent rods, 0·2 μ thick and 1·5 to 3·5 μ long, often containing from 2 to 6 oval spores which frequently project laterally beyond the outline of the rod. It occurs singly or in agglomerated masses in the interior of cells found in tubercles and is transported from one part of the body to another by the migration of such cells. It is distinguished from other micro-organisms by the ease with which it is stained by aniline coloring matters if rendered alkaline, and by the tenacity with which it withstands discoloration. It grows slowly and difficultly in nutritive fluids, forming on blood-serum characteristic colonies made up of an agglomeration of delicate curved and S-shaped lines. Inoculations with this *B.*, or with its cultivations, produce cheesy degeneration and infection extending to the lymphatic glands, producing general tuberculosis. Inhalations from the cultivations have a similar effect. The *B. tuberculosis* is hence regarded as the cause of tuberculosis in man and animals. According to recent researches by Duguet and Héricourt (as yet unconfirmed), this *B.* is only a developmental form of the *Microsporon furfur*, which, these authors allege, is found constantly either with or without the *B. tuberculosis* in tuberculous organs. Cultivations from such organs, as well as from tuberculous sputum, and from the *Microsporon furfur* itself, developed two organisms: an anaerobic found at the bottom of the cultivation-tubes, and an aerobic (the ordinary *B. tuberculosis*) upon the surface of the nutrient liquid. The spores of the latter fall to the bottom of the tube and develop into the spores and mycelium

of the *Microsporon furfur.* This statement is probably based upon erroneous observation. [B, 122, 238; Henri and Héricourt, "Compt.



THE BACILLUS TUMESCENS. (AFTER ZOPF.)

rend. de l'acad. des sc.," cii. p. 943 (B).]—**B. tumescens** [Zopf]. Syn.: *Bacterium tumescens* [Zopf]. A species forming a tough, wrinkled, whitish pellicle on moist, cooked "Mohrrüben" which have been kept at the ordinary temperature. It consists of rows of long rod-forms united in chains and imbedded in zooglœa. These rods split up into short rods and cocci [Zopf], becoming laterally distended in the process. In these short rods and cocci spores form. [B, 237, 238.]—**B. typhi abdominalis, B. typhosus.** Fr., *bacille typhique* (ou *de la fièvre typhoïde*). Ger., *Typhusbacillus.* It., *bacillo tifoso.* Syn: *Bacterium typhosum.* A *B.* discovered by Eberth and others in the spleen, lymphatic glands, and Peyer's patches of patients dead of typhoid fever, and in the urine and fæces in some cases, but not in the blood, nor in connection with the suppurative complications of the disease; said to secrete the poisonous ptomaine typhotoxine. It occurs as short, slender, very motile rods with rounded ends, having a length of 2 to 3 μ and a breadth one third as great. In cultivation-fluids they frequently form long pseudo-filaments and, according to some, are provided with flagella. They reproduce at elevated temperatures by the endogenous formation of terminal spores. They do not liquefy gelatin and form in it superficial grayish-white colonies with jagged edges, which under the microscope present numerous intersecting lines and furrows looking like a mass of spun glass. On potatoes they develop a very characteristic cultivation, forming upon it a moist, shining, very tenacious pellicle which so closely resembles the natural surface of the potato as not to be distinguished from it by ocular inspection, but which is readily detected when an attempt is made to detach it with a needle. This pellicle consists of a mass of proliferating *Bacilli.* Attempts at producing typhoidal disorders in the lower animals by inoculation with this *B.* have usually failed [Gaffky and others], but recent attempts by Fränkel and Simmonds, by Seitz, and by Sirotinin, have been successful, and a typical disease resembling more or less typhoid fever in symptoms and pathological lesions has been thus produced in mice, rabbits, and guinea-pigs. They also found that animals which survived a single inoculation of this sort were proof against subsequent inoculations. Its pathogenetic action is thought by Sirotinin to be due to the development by it of a specific ptomaine. The *B. typhi abdominalis* has been said to occur in contaminated water and in the soil; but this is not certain, although it is capable of cultivation and development in various kinds of water. Besides the *B.* of Eberth, two other *Bacilli* have been regarded as the cause of typhoid fever—the *B.* of Klebs, which differs from that of Eberth in its color reactions and manner of spore-formation, and that of Tayon. The latter is described as forming fine granulations and short, very motile rods, which, after inoculation in the dog, become elongated spore-bearing filaments. The spores are both medial and terminal. Injected into the peritonæum of animals, it causes death, and inoculated subcutaneously in animals and man, it produces fever and diarrhœa with apparent immunity from the effects of a second inoculation. [Klebs (B, 108), B, 122, 238; E. Fränkel and M. Simmonds, "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 4, p. 108 (B); K. Seitz, *ib.*, No. 5, p. 147 (B); M. Simmonds, *ib.*, No. 9, p. 262 (B); W. Sirotinin, "Ztschr. f. Hyg.," i, p. 465 (B); Tayon, "Comptes rend. de l'acad. des sc.," xcix, p. 333, c, p. 375, ci, p. 450 (B).] See also Bacterium *catenula.*—**B. ulna** [Cohn]. Syn.: *Vibrio b.* (in part) [Ehrenberg], *Metallacter ulna* [Trevisan], *Bacterium ulna* [Miller]. A motile *B.*, of 3 μ or more in length and 1·5 to 2·2 μ broad, found in decoctions of cooked egg-albumin and underneath the shell of a hen's-egg. It forms filaments and spores in the same way as *B. subtilis*, the spores being 2·5 to 2·8 μ long and over 1 μ broad. It grows well in albuminous nutrient liquids without producing any change in the latter. It is perhaps the same as the *bactéridie des infusions* of Davaine. [B, 30, 238.]—**B. ureæ.** 1. Of Leube, a *B.* found in old urine and capable of converting urea into ammonium carbonate. It forms short stout rods, 2 μ long and 1 μ broad, with rounded ends. It does not liquefy gelatin and forms on it superficial colonies in the shape of a series of concentric rings. Two other *Bacilli*—one forming thick oval rods, 1·2 to 1·5 μ long and 0·7 to 0·8 μ thick, and the other somewhat slenderer and with blunt ends—are described by Leube as having a similar action upon urea. They both are capable of cultivation in gelatin. 2. Of Miquel, a species found in urine and perhaps identical with *B. ulna.* [B, 30, 238.]—**B. violaceus** [Becker]. The violet *B.* of water. [B, 237; Becker, "Jahrb. der in- u. ausl- ges. Med.," ccix, 1886, p. 281 (B).] See *Bacilli of water.*—**B. virens** [Van Tieghem]. A species found in stagnant water, forming yellowish-green filaments, sometimes motile, usually non-motile, producing in their interior oval colorless spores. It is nearly related to the *Sporonema gracile* (perhaps identical with it), and is possibly not a *B.* at all, but one of the *Schizophyceæ.* [Van Tieghem, "Bull. de la soc. bot. de Fr.," 1880, p. 174 (B); "Bot. Jahresb.," 1881, i, p. 314 (B); B, 238.]—**B. virgula.** See Spirillum *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**B. viridis.** Syn.: *Bacterium viride* [Van Tieghem]. A species found in rain-water, consisting of minute rod-forms colored green (probably from the presence of chlorophyll) and multiplying by division and by the endogenous formation of colorless, highly refractive spherical or ovoid spores. It is not certainly a *B.*, and is perhaps to be referred to the *Schizophyceæ.* [Van Tieghem, "Bull. de la soc. bot. de Fr." (B, 73); "Bot. Jahresb.," 1881, 1, p. 314 (B); B, 238.]—**B. von Denecke** (Ger.). See Spirillum *tyrogenum.*—**B. von Finkler-Prior** (Ger.). See Spirillum *Finkler-Prior.*—**B. xerosis conjunctivæ.** See *B. of xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ.*—**B. Zopfii.** Syn.: *Bacterium Zopfii* [Kurth]. A species obtained from the vermiform appendix of hens and occurring under the form of motile rods, 2 to 5 μ long and 0·75 to 1 μ broad. These develop into long filaments which assume various spiral, twisted, and glomerulus-like forms. These split up into shorter segments, 5 to 50 μ long, which again grow, and usually in a direction different from that of the axis of the filament. These segments again break up into spherical bodies, regarded as *Micrococci* by Kurth, but more correctly considered to be spores. The *B.* forms whitish-yellow colonies on gelatin. It is not pathogenetic. It is perhaps the same as *Bactéridie intestinale* of Davaine. Recently Schedtler has obtained developmental forms of the *B. Zopfii* much resembling those of the *Proteus*, and he believes that the so-called zooglœa form of the *Proteus mirabilis* is really due to the *B. Zopfii.* [B, 30, 238; H. Schedtler, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin.



THE BACILLUS ZOPFII. (B, 237, AFTER KURTH.)

Med.," cviii, 1, p. 30 (B).]—**Bienenfaulbrut-B.** (Ger.). See *B. alvei.*—**Bienstock's Bacilli.** Ger., *Bienstock's Bacillen aus Fæces.* See *Bacilli of the fæces.*—**Bienstock's putrefactive B. from the fæces.** Ger., *Bienstock's Fäulnissbacillus aus Fæces.* See *B. putrificus coli.*—**Blutb'** (Ger.). See *B. of the blood.*—**Bodenb'** (Ger.). See *Bacilli of the soil.*—**Brauner B.** (Ger.). See *B. fuscus.*—**Brauner Kartoffelb'** (Ger.). See *B. mesentericus fuscus.*—**Brieger's B.** See *B. cavicidus.*—**Butterb'** (Ger.). A *B.* which has been cultivated in gelatin containing butter and which shows toward coloring matters a reaction like that of the *B.* of the smegma and the *B. syphilidis.* [M. Bender, "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 12, p. 357 (B).]—**Buttersäureb'** (Ger.). See *B. amylobacter* and *B. butyricus.*—**Butyl-B.** (Ger.). See *B. fitzianus.*—**Cholera B.** See Spirillum *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**Chromogenous Bacilli.** Fr., *bacilles chromogènes.* Ger., *chromogene Bacillen. Bacilli* which produce pigments. Such are the *B. prodigiosus, B. indicus,* and *B. ruber*, producing a red pigment; the *B. pyocyaneus, B. fluorescens putidus, B. fluorescens liquefaciens, B. erythrosporus,* and others, producing a green pigment; the *B. cyanogenus,* producing a blue pigment; the *B. fuscus* and *B. mesentericus fuscus,* producing a brown pigment; and the *B. luteus, B. luteus suis,* and others, producing a yellow pigment. [B, 238.] See also *Bacilli of water.*—**Comma b.** Fr., *bacille en virgule, bacille-virgule.* Ger., *Kommabacillus.* It., *bacillo a virgola, bacillo virgolato.* Sp., *bacilo virgula* (*ó virgulado*). See Spirillum *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**Conjunctivitisb'** (Ger.). See *B. of conjunctival catarrh.*—**Darmbacillen** (Ger.). See *Bacilli of the intestine.*—**Denecke's B.** Fr., *bacille de Denecke.* Ger., *B. von Denecke.* See Spirillum *tyrogenum.*—**Diphtherie-B.** (Ger.). See *B. diphthriæ.*—**Eisbacillen** (Ger.). See *Bacilli of ice.*—**Eiterbacillen** (Ger.). See *Bacilli of pus.*—**Eiweissb'** (Ger.). See *B. putrificus coli.*—**Emmerich's B.** See Bacterium *neapolitanum.*—**Epsilon-B.** Miller's name for a slender, straight, or more or less curved, non-motile rod-form found in carious teeth, along with four other organisms designated respectively as α, β, γ,

and δ. It often occurs united in pairs, assuming then an S- or an O-shape. It liquefies gelatin. Applied to teeth. it produces caries. In its growth it resembles the *Spirillum* of Finkler-Prior, and is probably identical with it. [B, 122, 238.] See SPIRILLUM *sputigenum.*—**Erdebacillen** (Ger.). See *Bacilli of the soil.*—**Fæces-Bacillen** (Ger.). See *Bacilli of the fœces.*—**Fäulnisserregende Bacillen** (Ger.). See *Bacilli of putrefaction.*—**Feet-sweat B.** See *B. of foot-sweat.*—**Fettb'** (Ger.). A *B.* cultivated or growing naturally in fatty media, and hence exhibiting the same reactions to coloring matters as the *B. syphilidis* and the *B.* of the smegma. [M. Bender, "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 12, p. 357 (B).]—**Finkler-Prior's B.** See SPIRILLUM *Finkler-Prior.*—**Fitz'scher Aethylb'** (Ger.). See *B. fitzianus.*—**Fluorescent Bacilli.** Fr., *bacilles fluorescents.* Ger., *fluorescirende Bacillen. Bacilli* which in the cultures give rise to fluorescent phenomena. [B.] See *B. fluorescens putidus, B. erythrosporus, B. fluorescens liquefaciens*, and *Bacilli of water.*—**Fluorescirender B. aus Wasser** (Ger.). The fluorescent *B.* of water. [B, 122.] See *Bacilli of water.*—**Fränkel's Pneumob'.** See BACTERIUM *septicum sputigenum.*—**Friedländer's Pneumob'.** See BACTERIUM *pneumoniœ composœ.*—**Gährungserregende Bacillen** (Ger.). See *Zymogenous Bacilli.*—**Gasbildender B. aus Magen** (Ger.). See *B. aerogenes* (2d def.).—**Gasbildender B. aus Wasser** (Ger.). Aerogenic *B.* from water. [B, 122.] See *Bacilli of water.*—**Gelber B.** (Ger.). See *B. luteus.*—**Glatthautbildender Kartoffelb'** (Ger.). See *B. leiodermos.*—**Glycerinäthylb'** (Ger.). See *B. fitzianus.*—**Grüngelber B. aus Wasser** (Ger.). Greenish-yellow *B.* of water. [B, 122.] See *Bacilli of water.*—**Hauser's Fäulnissbacillen** (Ger.). See PROTEUS *vulgaris*, PROTEUS *mirabilis*, and PROTEUS *Zenkeri.*—**Hay b.** Fr., *bacille du foin.* Ger., *Heubacillus.* It., *bacillo del fieno.* See *B. subtilis.*—**Heubacillus-ähnlicher B.** (Ger.). Bienstock's *B.* of the fæces. [B, 122.] See *Bacilli of the fœces.*—**Hueppe's B. of butyric-acid fermentation.** Ger., *Hüppe's Buttersäurebacillus.* See *B. butyricus* (3d def.).—**Hühnercholerab'** (Ger.). See *B. choleræ gallinarum.*—**Kartoffelb'** (Ger.). See *Potato B.*—**Kefirb'** (Ger.). See *B. caucasicus.*—**Knäuelbildender B.** (Ger.). See BACTERIUM *Zopfii.*—**Koch's B., Koch's comma-B., Kommab'** (Ger.). See SPIRILLUM *choleræ asiaticæ.*—**Krankheitserregende Bacillen** (Ger.). See *Pathogenic Bacilli.*—**Leprab'** (Ger.). See *B. lepræ.*—**Liborius's B. of butyric-acid fermentation.** Ger., *Liborius' Buttersäurebildender B.* See *B. amylobacter.*—**Luesb'** (Ger.). See *B. syphilidis.*—**Luftbacillen** (Ger.). See *Bacilli of the air.*—**Lustgarten's B.** See *B. syphilidis.*—**Malaria-B.** Ger., *Malariabacillus.* See *B. malariæ.*—**Mäusepticämieähnlicher B.** (Ger.). See *B. coprogenes parvus.*—**Meerschweinchenb'** (Ger.). See *B. cavicidus.*—**Milchsäureb'** (Ger.). See *B. acidi lactici.*—**Miller's B. of the intestine.** See *B. aerogenes* (2d def.).—**Miller's epsilon-B.** See *Epsilon-B.*—**Milzbrandb'** (Ger.). See *B. anthracis.*—**Mundhöhlebacillen** (Ger.). See *Bacilli of the mouth.*—**Neapler B.** (Ger.). See BACTERIUM *neapolitanum.*—**Oedemb'** (Ger.). See *B. œdematis maligni.*—**Passet's putrefactive B. of pus.** Ger., *Passet's Fäulnissbacillus aus Eiter.*—See *B. pyogenes fœtidus.*—**Pathogenetic Bacilli.** Fr., *bacilles pathogéniques.* Ger., *pathogenische* (oder *krankheitserregende*) *Bacillen. Bacilli* which produce disease; *e.g.*, the *B. anthracis.* [B.]—**Pneumokokkenähnlicher B.** (Ger.). The *B. pseudopneumonicus.* [B, 122.] See BACTERIUM *pseudopneumonicum.*—**Pneumonia-B.** Ger., *Pneumoniebacillus.* See BACTERIUM *pneumoniæ cruposæ*, BACTERIUM *septicum sputigenum*, and BACTERIUM *of infectious pneumonia in horses.*—**Potato B.** Fr., *bacille des pommes de terre.* Ger., *Kartoffelbacillus.* A name given to several species of *B.* which grow readily upon potatoes, and especially to the *B. mesentericus vulgatus.* [B, 238.]—**Prazmowski's B. of butyric-acid fermentation.** Ger., *Prazmowski's Buttersäurebacillus.* See *B. amylobacter.*—**Pseudo-ödemb'** (Ger.). See *B. of pseudo-œdema.*—**Pseudorothlaufb'** (Ger.). See *B. parvus ovatus.*—**Pseudotuberculoseb'** (Ger.). See *B. of pseudotuberculosis of rabbits.*—**Radix bacilli regii.** The root of *Asphodelus ramosus.* [B, 180.]—**Rauschbrandb'** (Ger.). See *B. of symptomatic charbon.*—**Rhinoscleromb'** (Ger.). See *B. rhinoscleromatis.*—**Rinderpestb'** (Ger.). See *B. of cattle-plague.*—**Rosenbach's putrefactive Bacilli.** Ger., *Rosenbach's Fäulnissbacillen.* See *B. saprogenes I, II*, and *III.*—**Rother B. aus Wasser** (Ger.). Red *B.* of water. [B, 122.] See *Bacilli of water.*—**Rothlaufb'** (Ger.). See *B. of rouget.*—**Rotzb'** (Ger.). See *B. mallei.*—**Saprogenic B.** Fr., *bacille saprogène.* A *B.* which produces putrefaction; especially the *B. saprogenes* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Schweinerothlaufb'** (Ger.). See *B. of rouget.*—**Septischer Erdeb'** (Ger.). See *B. septicus agrigenus.*—**Septischer Sputumb'** (Ger.). See BACTERIUM *septicum sputigenum.*—**Smegmab'** (Ger.). See *B. of the smegma.*—**Sputumb'** (Ger.). See BACILLUS *septicus sputi* and BACTERIUM *septicum sputigenum.*—**Syphilis B.** See *B. syphilidis.*—**Tetanus-B.** See *B. tetani.*—**Trommelschlägelb'** (Ger.). See *B. putrificus coli.*—**Tubercle-B.** Ger., *Tuberkelbacillus, Tubercelbacillus.* See *B. tuberculosis.*—**Typhoid B., Typhous B., Typhusb'** (Ger.). See *B. typhi abdominalis.*—**Verflüssigender B. aus Wasser** (Ger.). The liquefying *B.* of water. [B, 122.] See *Bacilli of water.*—**Violetter B.** (Ger.). See BACTERIUM *ianthinum.*—**Violetter B. aus Wasser** (Ger.). The violet *B.* of water. [B, 122.] See *Bacilli of water.*—**Wasserbacillen** (Ger.). See *Bacilli of water.*—**Weisser B. aus Wasser** (Ger.). The white *B.* of water. [B, 122.] See *Bacilli of water.*—**Wurzelb' aus Erde** (Ger.). See *B. mycoides.*—**Xerose-B.** (Ger.). See *B. of xerosis epithelialis conjunctivæ.*—**Zymogenous Bacilli.** Fr., *bacilles zymogènes.* Ger., *zymogene* (oder *gährungserregende*) *Bacillen.* It., *bacilli zimogeni. Bacilli* which produce fermentation. [B.] See *B. acidi lactici, B. amylobacter, B. butylicus, B. butyricus, B. fitzianus*, etc.

BACINET (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-i^{2}n-a. The *Ranunculus bulbosus.* [B, 173.]—**B. rampant.** The *Ranunculus repens.* [B, 173.]

BACIUCCO (It.), n. Ba^3-chi^2-uk'ko. The *Crithmum maritimum.* [B, 121.]

BACK, n. Ba^{2}k. A.-S., *bæc.* Gr., νῶτον, νῶτος, ῥάχις. Lat., *dorsum.* Fr., *dos.* Ger., *Rücken.* It., Sp., *dorso.* In general, the hinder part of the trunk of a vertebrate animal, extending from the last cervical to the last lumbar vertebra; in invertebrates, that aspect of the body which is opposite to the one to which the limbs are attached or to the mouth; as applied to particular parts, the upper part of the tongue, the nose. the hand (in a state of pronation), the foot, the penis, etc., and the posterior aspect of the head, a limb, etc. [A, 385.]

BACKABUNGA (Swed.), n. The *Veronica beccabunga.* [B, 88.]

BACKACHE, n. Ba^{2}k'ak. Lat., *rhachialgia, notalgia.* Fr., *rhachialgie.* Ger., *Rückgratsschmerz.* It., *rachialgia.* Sp., *raquialgia.* An aching pain in any part of the vertebral column. [A, 385.]

BACKALIAU (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}k-a^{3}l-i^2-a^3'u. The cod (*Gadus morrhua*). [B, 180.]

BACKBONE, n. Ba^{2}k'bo^{3}n. A common term for the vertebral column, except the cervical portion.

BACKDARM (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}k'da^{3}rm. The rectum. [L, 80.]

BACK-DRAUGHT, n. Ba^{2}k'dra^{3}ft. The whooping inspiration that takes place at the conclusion of a paroxysm of whooping-cough. [L, 73.]

BACKE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}k'e^2. See BACKEN.—**Vordere B. des Gehirns.** The nates of the brain. [A, 355.]

BACKEN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}k'e^{2}n. 1. The cheek. [A, 315; L, 135.] 2. Of a horse, the buttocks. [A, 301.] 3. In botany, as a pl., see BUCCÆ.—**B'arterie.** The buccinator artery. [L, 80.]—**B'bart.** In man, the whiskers; in birds, the feathers between the beak and the eyes. [A, 315; L, 30.]—**B'bein.** The malar bone. [L, 43.]—**B'blase.** The cheek-pouch.—**B'drüsen.** The buccal glands. [L, 30.]—**B'fortsatz.** The malar process of the superior maxilla. [L, 30.]—**B'grube, B'grübchen.** A dimple of the cheek. [L, 30.]—**B'hautnerv.** See NERVUS *subcutaneus malæ.*—**B'höhle.** The buccal cavity; that portion of the mouth which lies between the cheeks and the teeth. [L, 37.]—**B'knochen.** 1. The malar bone. [L, 80.] 2. In the horse, the hip-bone. [A, 301.]—**B'kragen.** See *B'bart.*—**B'muskel.** See BUCCINATOR.—**B'muskelnerv.** The buccinator nerve. [L, 30, 43.]—**B'pulsader, B'schlagader.** The buccinator artery. [L, 46.]—**B'speicheldrüsen.** The buccal glands. [L, 80.]—**B'tasche.** See *B'blase.*—**B'venen.** The buccinator veins. [L, 80.]—**B'zahn.** A molar tooth. [L, 135.]—**B'zahndrüsen.** The molar glands. [A, 355.]—**B'zahnmuskel.** See ALVEOLO-LABIALIS.

BÄCKERBEIN (Ger.), n. Bak'e^{2}r-bin. Genu valgum. [E. Gurlt (A, 319).]

BÄCKERKRÄTZE (Ger.), n. Bak'e^{2}r-kratz-e^2. Baker's itch. [Kaposi (A, 319).] See under ITCH and ECZEMA *manuum.*

BACKFERSENBEINMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}k-fe^{2}rz'e^{2}n-bin-musk-e^{2}l. See BIFEMORO-CALCANEUS.

BACKHOUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k-hu^5'us-i^2-a^3. Named after James Backhouse, an English botanist. Of Hooker and Harvey, a genus of myrtaceous plants of the tribe *Leptospermeæ*, subtribe *Metrosidereæ.* [B, 19, 42.]—**B. citriodora.** A small tree with ovate-lanceolate leaves having the lower surface, as well as the young shoots, hairy; and flowers in umbel-like clusters in the axils of the upper leaves, the calyx-tube being hairy and the petals short. It furnishes a volatile oil much resembling that of verbena. [T. Christy, "New Commerc. Plants and Drugs," No. 9, 1886, p. 16.]—**B. myrtifolia** [Hooker and Harvey], **B. riparia** [Hooker]. A small tree growing in Australia. [B, 19, 219.]

BACKKREBS (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}k'kre^{2}bs. See ASTACUS *fluviatilis.*

BACKKRONBEINMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}k-kron'bin-musk-e^{2}l. See FEMORO-PHALANGEUS.

BACKROT (Swed.), n. The *Pimpinella saxifraga.* [B, 88.]

BACKSCHENKELBEINMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}k-she^{2}n^{2}k'-e^{2}l-bin-musk-e^{2}l. See TIBIO-PRÆMETATARSEUS.

BACKSET, n. Ba^{2}k'se^{2}t. A relapse of a disease, or a complication which delays recovery. [L, 56.]

BACKSIPPA (Sanscr.), n. Pulsatilla. [B, 88.]

BACKSTEINFARBIG (Ger.), adj. Ba^{3}k'stin-fa^{3}rb-i^{2}g. Lateritious. [L, 46.]

BACKSTROKE, n. Ba^{2}k'strok. An impulse felt in cardiac hypertrophy. By Laennec it is described "as though the heart swelled and applied itself by a single point. then by its whole surface, and finally sank back in a sudden manner." It was first observed by Hope. [L, 170.]

BACKTIMIAN (Swed.), **BACKTIMJAN** (Swed.), n's. The *Thymus serpyllum.* [B, 88, 92.]

BACK-WORT, n. Ba^{2}k'wu^{5}rt. A name formerly given to the *Symphytum officinale.* [B, 39.]

BACKZAHN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}k'tza^{3}n. A molar tooth. [L, 31.]

BACLATUL-HUMKA (Hind.), n. The *Portulaca quadrifida.* [B, 172.]

BACOBA, n. A Brazilian name for a variety of the banana-tree bearing very small fruit. [B, 88.]

BACONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba-ko'ni^2-a^3. Fr., *baconie.* See PAVETTA.

BACOPA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-o'pa^3. Fr., *bacope.* A genus of scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Gratioleæ* established by Aublet. [B, 121.]—**B. aquatica** [Aublet]. Fr., *herbe aux brûlures.* An annual species growing in Brazil and English and French Guiana, where it is used as an application to burns. [B, 88, 173, 214.]

BACOVE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}k-ov. A common name in Guiana for

the fruit of the *Musa sapientium* and the *Musa sinensis.* [B, 121.]—**B. rongou.** The fruit of the *Musa sinensis.* [B, 121.]

BACOVIER (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}k-o-vi^2-a. The *Musa sapientium* and the *Musa sinensis.* [B, 121.]

BACQUOIS (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}k-kwa^3. The genus *Pandanus.* [B, 173.]

BACTERIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *Bacterium* (*q. v.*). Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *bactéries.* Ger., *Bacterien.* It., *bacterii.* Sp., *bacterias.* Often used to signify the *Schizomycetes.* [B.] See MICROBE.

BACTERIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)-ri^2-a(a^3)'-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bactériacées.* Ger., *Bacteriaceen.* It., *bacteriacee.* Sp., *bacteriáceas.* In Zopf's classification of the *Schizomycetes*, a group comprising the genera *Bacterium, Spirillum, Vibrio, Leuconostoc, Bacillus, and Clostridium*, which occur in the forms of micrococci, rods (either straight or bent), or filaments (straight or spiral), the latter presenting no differentiation between base and apex. Division takes place in one direction of space only. Reproduction by spores is present in some cases, absent or unknown in others. J. Künstler places them in a position intermediate between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, regarding them as most closely related to the astomous *Flagellata.* The term is also used generically as synonymous with *Schizomycetes.* [B, 237; "Jour. de microgr.," ix, 1885, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc. of Micr.," 1885, p. 1048 (B).] In Hueppe's classification, the *B.* are regarded as forming a genus only, and are held to include only the endosporous *B.*, comprising, thus, the genera (subgenera) *Bacillus* and *Clostridium.* [B, 270.] See ARTHROBACTERIACEÆ.

BACTERIACEOUS, adj. Ba^{2}k-te-ri^2-a'shu^{3}s. Fr., *bacteriacé.* Pertaining to bacteria or belonging to the *Bacteriaceæ.* [A, 385.]

BACTERIÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)-ri^2-e'(a^3'e^2)-mi^2-a^3. From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Bacteriämie.* A condition in which bacteria (*Schizomycetes*) are present in the blood. [B.]

BACTERIAL, BACTERIAN, adj's. Ba^{2}k-te'ri^2-a^{2}l, -a^{2}n. Fr., *bactérien.* Ger., *bacteriell.* Of or pertaining to bacteria, or *Schizomycetes.* [B.]

BACTERIC, adj. Ba^{2}k-te^{2}r'i^{2}k. Bacterial. [Lister (B, 39).]

BACTERICIDAL, adj. Ba^{2}k-te^{2}r-i^2-si'da^{2}l. From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and *cœdere*, to kill. See ANTIBACTERIAN.

BACTERIDIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *bacteridium* (*q. v.*). Ba^{2}k-(ba^{3}k)-te^{2}r-i^{2}d'i^2-a^3.

BACTERIDIAL, adj. Ba^{2}k-te^{2}r-i^{2}d'i^2-a^{2}l. Fr., *bactéridien.* Of or pertaining to bacteridia. [B.]

BACTÉRIDIE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}k-ta-ri^{2}d-e. A bacteridium (*q. v.*). [Davaine (B, 46).]—**B. charbonneuse.** See BACILLUS *anthracis.*—**B. de levain** [Davaine]. See BACTERIDIUM *fermenti.*—**B. des infusions** [Davaine]. A *Bacteridium* found in various infusions of organic substances, forming thick, straight rods constricted at the centre. [Davaine (B, 46).] Perhaps the *Bacillus ulna.* [B, 30.]—**B. du charbon** [Davaine], **B. du sang de rate.** See BACILLUS *anthracis.*—**B. du vin tourné** [Pasteur]. A species of *Bacteridium* found in sour wine. It forms cylindrical, flexible rods, of variable length and less than 1 μ thick, not jointed, and without constrictions. [Davaine (B, 46).]—**B. glaireuse** [Davaine]. A species of *Bacteridium* forming extremely slender, straight or bent; hyaline filaments 10 μ long, found in the viscous, glairy substance formed in *eau sucrée* which has been kept for some months. [Davaine (B, 46).]—**B. intestinale** [Davaine]. A species of *Bacteridium* found in the intestines of different species of birds, forming filaments varying from 10 to 30 μ in length, generally straight and thick, often presenting a clear space in their interior, indicative of a segmentation into two, and sometimes bent at that point. [Davaine (B, 46).] Perhaps the *Bacillus Zopfii.* [B, 30.]—**B. syphilitique.** See BACILLUS *syphilidis.*

BACTERIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te^{2}r(tar)-i^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., βακτηρίδιον = βακτήριον). Fr., *bactéridie.* A genus of *Schizomycetes* made by Davaine, including those in the form of a straight or bent rod, more or less distinctly pointed as the result of an imperfect spontaneous division, and always non-motile. The latter characteristic distinguishes the genus from *Bacterium* as defined by Davaine. [Comptes rend. de l'acad. des sci.," lix, 1864, p. 629 (B); Davaine (B, 46).—**B. anthracis.** See BACILLUS *anthracis.*—**B. aurantiacum.** The *Micrococcus aurantiacus.* [B, 30.]—**B. cyaneum.** The *Micrococcus cyaneus.* [B, 30.]—**B. fermenti** [Davaine]. Fr., *bactéridie du levain.* A species found in great numbers in the yeast of wheat and barley and in sour flour-paste, forming filaments usually thin and short, at most 10 μ long, sometimes divided into two articles, straight or bent, immobile or having a slight Brownian movement. Sometimes they are 20 μ long, and they are then divided into two, three, or four articles forming an angle with each other. It is identical in character with the *Bacillus anthracis.* [Davaine (B, 46).]—**B. glareosum.** See BACTÉRIDIE *glaireuse.*—**B. intestinale.** See BACTÉRIDIE *intestinale.*—**B. luteum.** The *Micrococcus luteus.* [B, 30.]—**B. prodigiosum.** The *Micrococcus* (*Bacillus*) *prodigiosus.* [B, 30.]—**B. violaceum.** The *Micrococcus violaceus.* [B, 30.]

BACTERIE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}k-ta'ri^2-e^2. See BACTERIUM.—**B. der Blattern.** See BACTERIUM *variola.*—**B. der Brustseuche des Pferdes.** See BACTERIUM *of infectious pneumonia in the horse.*—**B'n der Buttersäuregährung.** See BACTERIUM *of butyric-acid fermentation*, BACILLUS *butyricus*, and BACILLUS *amylobacter.*—**B. der Diphtherie.** See BACTERIUM *diphtheriæ.*—**B. der Essiggährung.** See BACTERIUM *aceti.*—**B. der gelben Milch.** See BACTERIUM *synxanthum.*—**B. der Harngährung.** See BACTERIUM *ureæ.*—**B. der Pneumonie.** See BACTERIUM *pneumoniæ.*—**B. der Sputumsepticämie.** See BACTERIUM *septicum sputigenum.*—**B. der Variola.** See BACTERIUM *of variola.*—**B'n der Wildseuche.** See BACILLUS *of Wildseuche.*—**B. des Harns.** See BACTERIUM *ureæ.*—**B'n des Meerwassers.** See BACTERIUM *of sea-water.*—**B'nfäulniss.** Putrefaction produced by bacteria. [B, 270.]—**B'nfressend.** Bacteria-devouring (said of certain leucocytes). [B.] See PHAGOCYTE.—**B'nhaltig.** Containing bacteria. [B.]—**B'ntödtend.** See ANTIBACTERIAN.—**B'nversucher.** A device for readily finding minute objects, such as bacteria, on a microscope slide, and for bringing them into the field again after the stage has been moved. ["Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Jan. 7, 1886, p. 31.]—**Chromogene B'n.** See *Chromogenous* BACTERIA.—**Erdeb'n.** See BACTERIA *of the soil.*—**Fäulnissb'.** See BACTERIUM *termo* and BACTERIA *of putrefaction.*—**Leuchtb'.** See MICROCOCCUS *Pflügeri.*—**Luftb'n.** See BACTERIA *of the atmosphere.*—**Meerwasserb'n.** See BACTERIA *of sea-water.*—**Mundb'n.** See BACTERIA *of the mouth.*—**Pathogene B'n.** See *Pathogenic* BACTERIA.—**Pneumonieb'.** See BACTERIUM *pneumoniæ cruposæ* and BACTERIUM *septicum sputigenum.*—**Schwefelb'n.** A term applied by Cramer to *Bacteria* containing sulphur granules in their protoplasm, including the *Beggiatoæ, Clathrocystis roseo-persicina, Monas Okenii, Monas vinosa, Ophidomonas sanguinea*, etc. [S. Winogradski, "Bot. Ztg.," 1887; "Ctrlbl. f. Bakteriol. u. Parasitenk.," 1887, No. 20, p. 590.]—**Stäbchenb'n.** See *Rod* BACTERIA.—**Typhusb'.** See BACTERIUM *of typhoid fever.*—**Wasserb'n.** See BACTERIA *of water.*—**Zymogene B'n.** See *Zymogenous* BACTERIA.

BACTÉRIE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}k-ta-re. See BACTERIUM.—**B. aérogène.** See BACTERIUM *aerogenes.*—**B's arthrospores.** See *Arthrosporous* BACTERIA.—**B. capsulaire de l'air.** A capsulated variety of *Bacterium* found in the atmosphere. [B, 209.]—**B. chaînette.** See BACTERIUM *catenula.*—**B's chromogènes.** See *Chromogenous* BACTERIA.—**B. commune.** See BACTERIUM *termo.*—**B's de la bouche.** See BACTERIA *of the mouth.*—**B. de la diphthérie.** See BACTERIUM *of diphtheria.*—**B. de la fermentation butyrique.** See BACTERIUM *of butyric-acid fermentation.*—**B. de la fièvre typhoïde.** See BACTERIUM *of typhoid fever.*—**B's de l'air.** See BACTERIA *of the air.*—**B. de la pneumonie.** See BACTERIUM *pneumoniæ cruposæ* and BACTERIUM *septicum sputigenum.*—**B. de la pourriture.** See BACTERIUM *putredinis.*—**B's de la putréfaction.** See BACTERIA *of putrefaction.*—**B. de la septicémie des lapins.** See BACTERIUM *of septicæmia in rabbits.*—**B's de la terre.** See BACTERIA *of the soil.*—**B. de la variole.** See BACTERIUM *of variola.*—**B's de l'eau.** See BACTERIA *of water.*—**B's de l'eau de mer.** See BACTERIA *of sea-water.*—**B. de l'urine.** See BACTERIUM *ureæ.*—**B. du charbon.** See BACILLUS *anthracis.*—**B. du ferment.** See BACTERIDIUM *fermenti.*—**B. du foin.** See BACILLUS *subtilis.*—**B. du lait jaune.** See BACTERIUM *synxanthum.*—**B. du sang de rate.** See BACILLUS *anthracis.*—**B. du vinaigre.** See BACTERIUM *aceti.*—**B's en bâtonnets.** See *Rod* BACTERIA.—**B's endospores.** See *Endosporous* BACTERIA.—**B's pathogènes.** See *Pathogenic* BACTERIA.—**B. photométrique.** See BACTERIUM *photometricum.*—**B. pseudo-pneumonique.** See BACILLUS *pseudo-pneumonicus.*—**B's saprogènes.** See *Saprogenic* BACTERIA.—**B. septique** [Pasteur]. See *Septic* BACTERIUM.—**B's zymogènes.** See *Zymogenous* BACTERIA.

BACTERIELL (Ger.), adj. Ba^{3}k-ta-ri^2-e^{2}l'. See BACTERIAL.

BACTÉRIEN (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}k-ta-ri^2-a^{3}n^2. See BACTERIAL.

BACTERIFORM, adj. Ba^{2}k-te^{2}r'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and *forma*, form. Fr., *bactériforme.* See BACTERIOID.

BACTERIOID, adj. Ba^{2}k-te'ri-oid. From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *bactéroïde.* Ger., *stäbchenförmig.* Shaped like a staff or like a bacterium. [B.]

BACTERIOIDOMONADEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)-ri^2-o-i(e)''do(do^2)-mo^{2}n-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A group of organisms probably related to the *Protozoa*, including the genus *Bacterioidomonas.* [J. Künstler, "Jour. de microgr.," ix, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc. of Micr.," 1885, p. 1048 (B).]

BACTERIOIDOMONAS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)-ri^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)-o^{2}m'o^{2}n-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *bacterioidomon'ados* (*-dis*). From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and μονάς, a unit. A genus of microscopic organisms belonging to the *Bacterioidomonadeæ*, intermediate in character between the *Schizomycetes* and the *Protozoa.* It differs from the rod-forms of the former in its greater size, its constant motion, the presence of a nucleus, and the existence of a number of spores. [J. Künstler, "Comptes rend. de l'acad. des sci.," 1885, p. 371 (B); "Bot. Ztg.," 1885, p. 364 (B).]—**B. sporifera** [J. Künstler]. A species attaining a length of 24 μ, provided with a long flagellum and with a large central nucleus; often also with two additional smaller nuclei, one at each extremity. The peripheral portion of the organism is of different constitution from the central portion, constituting a sort of envelope for the latter. Reproduction takes place by means of endogenous spores, which germinate outside of the parent organism. [J. Künstler, "Jour. de microgr.," 1884, viii, p. 376, and "Jour. of the Roy. Mic. Soc.," 1884, p. 934 (B).]—**B. undulans** [J. Künstler]. A species found in the intestine of the black rat. It forms spirilla 34 μ long, slightly attenuated at either end, with nuclei like those of *B. sporifera.* It is finely punctate interiorly and of denser consistence at the periphery. It has a very fine and long flagellum, and shows a slow undulatory movement. On reproduction, the body becomes more refractive, is filled with an amylaceous substance, and develops in its interior elongated spores, which, on being set free, undergo division and become spirilla. [J. Künstler, "Comptes rend. de l'acad. des sci.," c, 1885, p. 371 (B).]

BACTERIOLOGICAL, adj. Ba^{2}k-te''ri^2-o-lo^{2}j'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Fr., *bactériologique.* Ger., *bacteriologisch.* It., *batteriologico.* Sp., *bacteriológico.* Of or pertaining to bacteriology. [B.]

BACTERIOLOGIST, n. Ba^{2}k-te-ri^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^{2}st. Fr., *bactériologiste.* Ger., *Bacteriolog.* One who studies bacteriology. [B.]

BACTERIOLOGY, n. Ba^{2}k-te-ri^2-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *bactériologie.*

Ger., *Bacteriologie.* It., *batteriologia.* Sp., *bacteriologia.* The science of bacteria. [B.]

BACTERIONACÉ (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}k-ta-ri^2-o-na^3-sa. Bacteriod (*q. v.*). [A, 385.]

BACTERIOPHYTOMA (Lat.), n.n. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)''ri^2-o(o^2)-fi(fu^6)-to'ma^3. Gen., *bacteriophytom'atos* (*-tis*). From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and φυτόν, a growth (see also *-oma**). An organic unit (*e. g.*, an epithelial cell) filled with bacterial growths. ["Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, p. 357 (B).]

BACTERIOPURPURIN, n. Ba^{2}k-te''ri^2-o-pu^{5}r'pu^2-ri^{2}n. For deriv., see BACTERIUM and PURPURIN. A peculiar reddish coloring matter of a hue resembling that of peach-blossoms, present in the *Beggiaton roseo-persicina.* It is insoluble in alcohol and in water, and is distinguished by its peculiar absorption spectrum [B, 73, 238.]

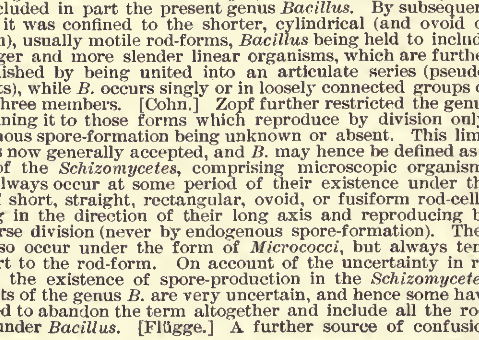
BACTERIOSCOPIC, adj. Ba^{2}k-te''ri^2-o-sko^{2}p'i^{2}k. Fr., *bactérioscopique.* Ger., *bacterioskopisch.* It., *batterioscopico.* Sp., *bacterioscópico.* Pertaining to bacterioscopy. [B.]

BACTERIOSCOPY, n. Ba^{2}k-te''ri^2-o^{2}s'ko^{2}p-i^2. From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *bactérioscopie.* Ger., *Bacterioskopie.* It., *batterioscopia.* Sp., *bacterioscopia.* The observation or study of the *Bacteria* (*Schizomycetes*). [B.]

BACTERIOTHERAPY, n. Ba^{2}k-te''ri^2-o-the^{2}r'a^3-pi^2. From βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM), and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Fr., *bactério-thérapie.* Ger., *Bacteriotherapie.* It., *batterioterapia.* Sp., *bacterioterapia.* A plan of treating disease by employing one micro-organism to destroy another, the latter being the one on which the disease is supposed to depend (*e. g.*, the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by causing the patient to inhale the *Bacterium termo*). [A. Cantani, cited in "Brit. Med. Jour.," Aug. 29, 1885, "Practitioner," Oct., 1885, p. 306, and "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 17, 1886, p. 451.]

BACTERITIC, adj. Ba^{2}k-te^{2}r-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *bactéritique.* Ger., *bacteritisch.* It., *bacteritico, batteritico.* Sp., *bacteritico.* Associated with or produced by bacteria or *Schizomycetes.* [A. Flint (B, 39).]

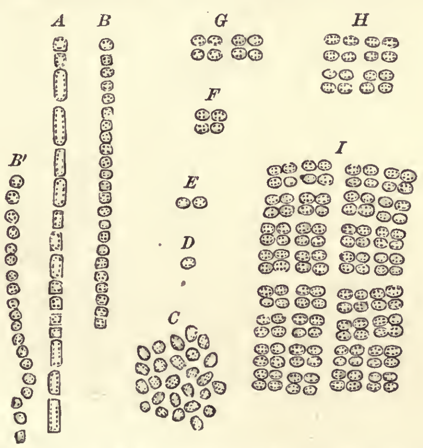
BACTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te(ta)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From βακτήριον, a staff. Fr., *bactérie.* Ger., *Bacterie, Bakterie.* It., *bacterio, batterio.* Sp., *bacteria.* A genus of microscopic organisms, established by Ehrenberg and referred by him to the family *Vibrionia* of the animal kingdom. It is now usually (although not by all) regarded as belonging to the vegetable kingdom, and assigned to the class *Schizomycetes*, order *Bacteriaceæ* [Zopf] or *Arthrobacteriaceæ* [De Bary]. It comprehended, according to Ehrenberg, all the forms with straight, inflexible, linear body, and thus included in part the present genus *Bacillus.* By subsequent writers, it was confined to the shorter, cylindrical (and ovoid or fusiform), usually motile rod-forms, *Bacillus* being held to include the longer and more slender linear organisms, which are further distinguished by being united into an articulate series (pseudo-filaments), while *B.* occurs singly or in loosely connected groups of two or three members. [Cohn.] Zopf further restricted the genus by confining it to those forms which reproduce by division only, endogenous spore-formation being unknown or absent. This limitation is now generally accepted, and *B.* may hence be defined as a genus of the *Schizomycetes*, comprising microscopic organisms which always occur at some period of their existence under the form of short, straight, rectangular, ovoid, or fusiform rod-cells, growing in the direction of their long axis and reproducing by transverse division (never by endogenous spore-formation). They may also occur under the form of *Micrococci*, but always tend to revert to the rod-form. On account of the uncertainty in regard to the existence of spore-production in the *Schizomycetes*, the limits of the genus *B.* are very uncertain, and hence some have proposed to abandon the term altogether and include all the rod-forms under *Bacillus.* [Flügge.] A further source of confusion



THE BACTERIUM ACETI. (AFTER ZOPF.)

arises from the frequent application of the term *B.* to any individual of the *Schizomycetes*, the latter being often designated collectively as the *Bacteria.* For this reason, De Bary prefers the name *Arthrobacterium* for *B.* as here defined. In this work *B.* will be employed as far as possible to denote simply the genus name according to the definition imposed by Zopf, and the term *microbe* will be used for *B.* or *Bacteria* when designating one of the *Schizomycetes.* See MICROBE. [B, 30, 54, 73, 77, 237, 238.]—**Arthrosporous Bacteria.** Fr., *bactéries arthrospores.* Ger., *arthrospore Bacterien.* *Bacteria* which reproduce by fission; *Bacteria* in the restricted sense. [B, 54.]—**B. aceti** [Lanzi]. Fr., *bactérie* (ou *mycoderme*) *du vinaigre.* Ger., *Essigpilz, Essigferment.* Syn.: *Bacillus aceticus* [Flügge], *mycoderma aceti* [Pasteur], *Arthrobacterium aceti* [De Bary], *Ulvina aceti* [Kützing]. A species discovered by Hansen, effecting the transformation of alcohol into acetic acid, and forming a pellicle upon the surface of alcoholic liquids which have turned sour. It occurs as short straight rods somewhat constricted in the middle and about the size of the *Bacillus acidi lactici.* These unite into long pseudo-filaments, consisting of rows of connected long and short rods, some of which grow into filaments, while others become variously swollen and distorted. [B, 30, 237, 238.]—**B. acidi lactici.** Fr., *bactérie de la fermentation lactique.* Ger., *Bacterie der Milchsäuregährung.* 1. See BACILLUS *acidi lactici.* 2. Of Zopf, a species obtained from malt-infusion and capable of converting milk-sugar into lactic acid. It occurs both as a rod-form and as cocci. [B, 237.]—**B. aerogenes** [Miller]. A name given to two *Bacteria* found by Miller in the gastro-intestinal tract and producing gaseous decomposition of carbohydrates. The first (*B. aerogenes* I) forms short motile rods occurring singly or in pairs. It does not liquefy gelatin and produces on plates sharply limited, circular, yellow colonies, on agar-agar a grayish-white pultaceous layer, and on potatoes a yellowish-white pultaceous mass. Its fermentative action is exerted strongly both with and without the access of oxygen. The second *B.* (*B. aerogenes* II) is morphologically like the first, but differs in the form of its cultures and has much less marked fermentative action. [Miller, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," Feb. 25, 1886, p. 117 (B).]—**B. æruginosum** [Schröter]. See BACILLUS *pyocyaneus.*—**B. anthracicum** [Bollinger], **B. anthracis** [Zopf]. See BACILLUS *anthracis.*—**B. articulatum** [Ehrenberg]. See *B. triloculare.*—**B. aurantiacum** [Trelease]. A chromogenous species. [B.]—**B. bacillus** [Pasteur]. A species resembling *B. termo.* [Davaine (B, 46).]—**B. bei Diphtherie aus Menschen und der Tauben** (Ger.). See *B. of diphtheria* (2d def.).—**B. bombycis.** The *Nosema bombycis* (*q. v.*). [B, 246.]—**B. brunneum** [Schröter]. A species occurring in a putrid infusion of Indian corn and producing a brown pigment. Perhaps identical with *Bacillus fuscus.* [B, 238.]—**B. butyricum.** See BACILLUS *amylobacter.*—**B. candidus** [Trelease]. A chromogenous species. [B.]—**B. capitatum** [Davaine]. A species found in water in which cheese, ham, and other animal matters had been infused, described as a rigid, actively motile rod-form, 10 to 15 μ long, and terminating in a semi-transparent, bluish dilatation like the head of a spermatozoid. [Davaine (B, 46).]—**B. carbunculare** [Pollender, Bräuell, Delafond, Davaine]. An old term for the micro-organism of charbon. [B, 125.] See BACILLUS *anthracis.*—**B. carlsbergense** [Hansen]. A species found in the air of Carlsberg. [Hansen, "Bot. Jahresb.," 1879, i, p. 556 (B).]—**B. catenula** [Dujardin]. Fr., *b.* (ou *bactérie*) *chainette.* A species discovered by Dujardin, who regarded it as belonging to the *Infusoria*; described as cylindrical filaments having a total length of 20 μ and by spontaneous division forming a chain of 3, 4, or 5 connected rods, 3 to 4 μ long and 0·4 to 0·5 μ thick. According to Coze and Feltz, it, or a species closely resembling it, is found in typhoid fever in man and also in rabbits to whom the disease has been communicated by inoculation, and is then from 1 to 4 μ long and 0·4 to 0·8 μ thick. See, however, BACILLUS *typhi abdominalis.* The *B. catenula* much resembles the lactic-acid ferment (*Bacillus acidi lactici*) [Davaine]; according to some, it is one of the forms described as *B. termo.* [B, 30; Davaine (B, 46).]—**B. caucasicum.** See BACILLUS *caucasicus.*—**B. chainette** (Fr.). See *B. catenula.*—**B. chlorinum** [Engelmann]. A species consisting of greenish-colored, highly motile, oval cells, 2 to 3 μ long, which exhibit a great tendency to accumulate in the light and evolve oxygen. It is perhaps not a *B.*, belonging rather to the *Schizophyceæ.* [B, 73, 238.]—**B. coli commune** [Escherich]. A species occurring, along with the *Bacillus lactis aerogenes*, in the fæces of infants nourished exclusively upon milk, as short, slightly arcuate rods, from 1 to 5 μ long and 0·3 to 0·4 μ thick. On gelatin it produces granular colonies, whitish superficially, yellowish in the deeper layers; and on potatoes a yellowish layer. In milk it produces the lactic-acid fermentation with coagulation of the casein, and also decomposes glucose. Inoculations in guinea-pigs and rabbits cause death with gastro-enteric inflammation and febrile symptoms. According to Weisser, the *B. coli commune* is identical in morphological characters and physiological properties with the *B. neapolitanum.* [B, 238; Weisser, "Ztschr. f. Hyg.," I (1886), p. 315 (B).]—**B. cuneatum** [Rivolta]. See BACILLUS *cuneatus.*—**B. cyanogenum.** See BACILLUS *cyanogenus.*—**B. decalvans** [Thin]. A micro-organism, doubtfully referred to the genus *B.*, said to occur in alopecia areata under the form of rounded or elongated, highly refracting bodies, 1·6 μ long, usually arranged in pairs. They are situated between the shaft of the affected hair and the cuticula, or between the shaft and the inner root-sheath, and are supposed by this route to enter the substance of the hair and to cause its falling out. It is perhaps identical with the *Micrococcus* found by Buchner and Sehlen in this disease. [B, 73, 238; G. Thin, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1881, No. 217 (G).]—**B. de la pourriture** (Fr.). See *B. putredinis.*—**B. de l'eau de mer** (Fr.). See *Bacteria of sea-water.*—**B. denitrificans.** See BACILLUS *denitrificans.*—**B. der Brustseuche des Pferdes** (Ger.). See *B. of infectious pneumonia in the horse.*—**B. der Essiggährung.** See *B. aceti.*—**B. der Kaninchenseptikämie** (Ger.). See BACILLUS *cuniculicidus.*—**B. der Milchsäuregährung** (Ger.). See BACILLUS *acidi lactici.*—**B. der Septicämie bei Kaninchen** (Ger.). See BACILLUS *cuniculicidus.*—**B. dysodes.** See BACILLUS *dysodes.*—**B. en-**

chelys [Ehrenberg]. A species described by Ehrenberg, who referred it to the animal kingdom (*Infusoria*). It occurs in river-water and forms cylindrical chains, about 9 μ long, made up of indistinctly defined, colorless, oval corpuscles, smaller than in the *B. triloculare*. [B, 253.]—**B. en zigzag** (Fr.). See BACILLUS *geniculatus*.—**B. farinaceum.** A species found in "Sauerteig." [B, 206.]—**B. fitzianum** [Zopf]. See BACILLUS *fitzianus*.—**B. fœtidum** [Thin]. See BACILLUS *fœtidus* (1st def.).—**B. fusiforme** [Warming]. A species forming fusiform cells, acute at both ends, 2 to 5 μ long and 0·5 to 0·8 μ thick; found in sea-water. [B, 30, 73.]—**B. griseum** [Warming]. Syn.: *Micrococcus griseus* [Winter]. A species occurring in fresh and salt water as rounded or ovate colorless rods, 2·5 to 4 μ long (increasing to 6 or 7 μ before division) and 1·8 to 2·5 μ thick. [B, 30, 73.]—**B. gummis** [Comes]. A species said to produce the gummous disease of the fig, almond, and orange tree, and also the *mal nero* of the vine. ["Atti R. Ist. d'Incoragg. di Nap.," iii (1884), "Proc. of the Roy. Mic. Soc.," 1885, p. 1053 (B).] Cf. *B. putredinis*.—**B. hyacinthi** [Wakker]. A species resembling *B. termo*, said to occur on the bulbs and leaves of the hyacinth and to cause the "yellow disease" of the latter. [J. H. Wakker (B, 73) and "Bot. Jahresb.," 1883, I, p. 368 (B).]—**B. ianthinum** [Zopf]. Syn.: *Bacillus ianthinus* [Zopf]. A species found by Zopf on pieces of a pig's bladder which he caused to float upon water rich in lower organisms. It consists of long and short rod-forms which in the presence of air form a beautiful violet pigment soluble in alcohol. A similar, perhaps identical organism was obtained by Hueppe, who found that it imparted its violet coloring matter to its various cultivation-media. [B, 237, 238.]—**B. kefir.** See BACILLUS *caucasicus*.—**B. Kochii** [Hansen]. A species found by Hansen in the air of Carlsberg. ["Bot. Jahresb.," 1879, i, p. 556 (B).]—**B. lactis** [Lister]. A species said to produce the lactic-acid fermentation of milk. It occurs, according to Lister, in the different forms of coccus, *B.* (short rod-form) *Bacillus* (long rod-form), *Leptothrix*, and *Saccharomyces* (?). It is probably identical with the *Bacillus acidi lactici*.—**B. lactis aerogenes** [Escherich]. See BACILLUS *lactis aerogenes*.—**B. lineola** [Cohn]. Syn.: *Vibrio lineola* [Müller and Ehrenberg (in part)]. A species said to occur in well-water and other water, upon potatoes, in the surface soil, and in other situations. It consists of oblong motile rods with rounded flagellate ends, 3·8 to 5·2 μ long and 1·5 μ thick; occurring singly or in pairs, never in long filaments. The cell-contents are granular and highly refractive. Under this title probably several distinct species have been included. [B, 30, 73, 238.]—**B. litoreum** [Warming]. A species found in sea-water, forming motile or non-motile, ellipsoidal or elongated, rods with rounded ends, having a length of 2 to 6 μ and a breadth of 1·2 to 2·4 μ, and occurring only singly or in pairs. [B, 73, 206.]—**B. lucens.** See BACILLUS *lucens*.—**B. luteum** [Trelease]. A chromogenous form. [B.]—**B. maydis** [Cuboni]. See BACILLUS *maydis*.—**B. merismopœdioides** [Zopf]. A species discovered by Zopf in



THE BACTERIUM MERISMOPŒDIOIDES. (AFTER ZOPF.)

A, a filament made up of long and short rods and of cocci; *B*, a filament made up of cocci; *B'*, a filament, the constituent cocci of which are separating from each other; *C*, an irregular group of cocci; *D*, *E*, *F*, *G*, *H*, successive stages in the formation of a rectangular colony; *I*, a colony.

sewage mud, occurring as filaments, of a diameter of 1 to 1·5 μ, which split up into long rod-forms, short rods, and cocci. The latter separate from each other, pass through a motile stage, then come to rest and increase by a process of growth and division taking place at first in one direction of space, subsequently in two directions so as to constitute rectangular lamelliform colonies resembling those of *Merismopœdia*. These colonies, which frequently contain as many as 4,000 cocci (64 on a side), become enveloped in zooglœa, and by union with other colonies form a pellicle upon the surface of water. From these colonies new rods and filaments are subsequently developed. [Zopf.] It is possible that under this name several organisms have been included. [Flügge.] [B, 237, 238.]—**B. morbilli.** An organism described by M. Lanzi as occurring in measles, being found in the urine, especially in the period of desquamation and in the shreds of skin during the second stage of the disease. ["Bull. d. R. Acc. med. di Roma," 1883; "Bot. Jahresb.," 1883, i, p. 321 (B).]—**B. navicula** [Reinke and Berthold]. A species occurring upon rotting potatoes as rather large, fusiform or elliptical, motile and non-motile cells, containing in their interior one or more dark spots which are stained blue by iodine. According to Bergonzini, it is identical with the *Bacillus amylobacter*. [B, 30, 73.]—**B. neapolitanum.** Ger., *Emmerich's neapler Bacillus*. Syn.: *Bacillus neapolitanus* [Emmerich]. A species discovered by Emmerich in the organs and intestinal canal of cholera patients. It forms short rods, about 0·9 μ thick, with rounded ends, sometimes occurring as ovate or elongated cells, and in certain cultivation-fluids as filaments. In gelatin it forms colonies which in the deeper layers are ovoid, sharply defined, brownish-yellow and with granular contents, and upon the surface are larger, flat, scale-like, and iridescent, presenting two zones—a central, golden-yellow and granular, and a peripheral, colorless and of glassy aspect. It does not liquefy the gelatin and is capable of existing with or without oxygen. According to Emmerich, it produces in animals choleraic symptoms with inflammation and erosion of the gastro-intestinal canal; and he hence regards it as the exciting cause of cholera in man. Flügge, Weisser, and others, however, have found an organism of essentially the same morphological and biological characters in the fæces of people not affected with cholera, and also in decomposing flesh, and in the air. Moreover, the *B. coli commune* is very similar to the *B. neapolitanum*, and by some is held to be identical with it. The latter, therefore, probably takes no part in the causation of cholera. [B, 122, 238; Weisser, "Ztschr. f. Hyg.," i, 1886, p. 315 (B); A. Pfeiffer, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," No. 2, 1887, and M. Gruber, "Wien. med. Wchnschr.," Nos. 7 and 8, 1887, in "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," I, Nos. 9 and 12 (B).]—**B. of butyric-acid fermentation.** Fr., *bactérie de la fermentation butyrique*. Ger., *Bacterie der Buttersäuregährung*. A motile *B.*, 1·8 to 2·4 μ long and 0·7 to 1 μ thick (in suitable cultivation-fluids 7 to 8 μ long and 1·5 μ thick), capable of converting lactates into butyrates with the simultaneous formation of propionic acid and of transforming tartrates into acetic and succinic acids. It also exerts a fermentative action upon the malates and citrates and upon cane-sugar, grape-sugar, milk-sugar, and mannite. It differs from the *Bacillus amylobacter* in the absence of spores and of amylaceous contents. [A. Fitz, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xvii, p. 1188 (B).] See also BACILLI *of butyric-acid fermentation*.—**B. of diphtheria.** Fr., *bactérie de la diphthérie*. Ger., *Bacterie der Diphtherie*. A species found by Emmerich in cases of diphtheria in man and in doves, and believed by him to be the cause of this disease. It forms short stout rods which grow on nutrient gelatin as whitish colonies and upon potatoes as a thick whitish-yellow coating. Inoculations from these cultivations are said by Emmerich to produce a diphtheritic inflammation in doves, rabbits, and white mice. It is probable, however, that the cultivations so acting were impure, and that the *B.* of Emmerich is not the causal agent in producing the diphtheritic process. [B, 237, 238.]—**B. of fire-blight.** See *B. of pear blight*.—**B. of hog-cholera.** See *B. of swine-plague*.—**B. of infectious pneumonia in horses.** Ger., *Bacterie der Brustseuche der Pferde*. An oval capsulated *B.* found by Schütz in the infectious pneumonia (*Brustseuche*) of the horse. It divides in the direction of its short diameter and usually occurs in pairs placed side by side. In morphological characters it closely resembles Fränkel's *B.* of pneumonia (the *B. septicum sputigenum*), although it differs somewhat in its color-reactions and the form of its cultivations, being in these respects often more like the *B. pneumoniæ cruposæ*. Inoculations with this *B.* were pathogenetic for mice, rabbits, and guinea-pigs. [Schütz, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cvi, 2, p. 35, and 3, p. 434 (B).]—**B. of pear-blight.** A species, 3 μ long and 1 μ thick, very similar in appearance to *Bacillus amylobacter*, said to cause the fire-blight of pears and the twig-blight of apples. ["Bot. Jahresb.," 1882, i, p. 248 (B).]—**Bacteria of pneumonia.** Fr., *bactéries de la pneumonie*. Ger., *Pneumoniebacterien*. See *B. pneumoniæ cruposæ*, *B. of infectious pneumonia in horses*, and *B. septicum sputigenum*.—**Bacteria of putrefaction.** Fr., *bactéries de la putréfaction*. Ger., *Fäulnissbacterien*. *Bacteria* which are associated with putrefactive processes. The *B. termo* was formerly regarded as the cause of putrid decomposition, but it is now believed that what was formerly described as the *B. termo* comprised a number of species and that a variety of organisms are concerned in the production of putrefaction. [B.] See *B. termo*, *B. ianthinum*, *B. putredinis*, *B. termo*, etc., and cf. BACILLI *of putrefaction*.—**Bacteria of sea-water.** Fr., *bactéries de l'eau de mer*. Ger., *Bacterien des Meerwassers*. See *B. fusiforme*, *B. griseum*, *B. litoreum*, and *B. sulfuratum*, and cf. SPIRILLUM *attenuatum*, SPIRILLUM *violaceum*, and SPIRILLUM *Rosenbergii*.—**B. of septicæmia in rabbits.** A *B.*, 3 to 4 μ long and 0·2 to 0·7 μ thick, discovered by Bordoni-Uffreduzzi and Di Mattei in rabbits dead of septicæmia after inoculation with impure human saliva. It grows on gelatin in the form of whitish, irregular patches and liquefies the gelatin after 15 to 20 days. Inoculated in rabbits, it reproduces the septicæmic process. ["Arch. per le sc. med.," x, 1886; "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 12, p. 345 (B).] Cf. BACILLUS CUNICULICIDUS and BACILLUS *septicus sputi*.—**B. of swine-plague** [Salmon]. A *B.* found by Salmon in hogs affected with swine-plague or the American variety of hog-cholera, which he regards as distinct from the European hog-cholera (*rouget*, or *Rothlauf*). It is found especially in the spleen, but is present, more or less, in all the tissues, occurring as motile oval rods, 1·2 to 1·5 μ long and 0·6 μ thick, usually in pairs. Occasionally forms of less thickness and 1·8 μ in length occur, and these exhibit, when stained, a differentiation of structure between the peripheral and central portions. The dimensions are altered slightly by cultivation, the rods growing in meat-infusions being only 0·9 μ long and 0·4 to 0·5 μ thick. It does not liquefy gelatin, and in plate-cultures forms irregularly oval colonies elevated in the centre, in needle-cultivations in gelatin whitish colonies, and upon potatoes a light yellowish-green layer with the simultaneous production of a brownish pigment. The character of the cultivations, however, varies more or less according to the source from which the *Bacteria* are derived; for example, a cultivation obtained from western hogs

is somewhat different from that obtained from hogs bred in the east [Smith]. Its colonies do not emit the odor of putrefaction. The *B.* does not reproduce by spore-formation, and is killed by a temperature of 58° C. It is pathogenetic for swine, producing in them the lesions of swine-plague, and also for mice, rabbits, guinea-pigs, and pigeons. See also BACILLUS *of hog-cholera* and BACILLUS *suis.* [D. E. Salmon, "Rept. of the Dept. of Agric.," 1884, p. 258, and 1885, p. 476 (B); T. Smith, "Proc. of the Am. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.," 1886, p. 267 (B).]—**Bacteria of the air.** Fr., *bactéries de l'air.* Ger., *Luftbacterien.* Various *Bacteria* found in the air. Cornil and Babes enumerate three varieties, which approximate more or less to the *Micrococcus* form, and others—*e. g.*, the *B. neapolitanum*, *B. carlbergense*, *B. Kochii*, etc.—are known to occur. [B.]—**Bacteria of the mouth.** Fr., *bactéries de la bouche.* Ger., *Bacterien der Mundhöhle.* *Bacteria* occurring normally in the mouth. Many are known, Miller, for instance, enumerating 13 varieties of rod-forms found in the mouth, in regard to most of which, however, it is uncertain whether they are to be assigned to the genus *B.* or *Bacillus.* [B, 238.] See also BACILLI *of the mouth.*—**Bacteria of the soil.** Fr., *bactéries de la terre.* Ger., *Erdebacterien.* Various *Bacteria* occurring in the earth, including, according to Adametz, *B. termo*, *B. lineola*, and two other species. ["Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 1, p. 8 (B).] See also BACILLI *of the soil.*—**Bacteria of the urine.** Fr., *bactéries de l'urine.* Ger., *Bacterien des Harns.* Various *Bacteria* found in the urine; especially the *B. ureæ.* [B.]—**B. of typhoid fever.** Fr., *bactérie de la fièvre typhoïde.* Ger., *Typhusbacterie.* A *B.* found by Coze and Feltz in the typhoid fever of man and rabbits. [Davaine (B, 46).] See *B. catenula.*—**B. of variola.** Fr., *bactérie de la petite-variole.* Ger., *Bacterie der Variola* (oder *der Blattern*). A rod-form, exhibiting a slow gliding or serpentine movement, found by Coze and Feltz in the vesicles of small-pox. It is said to be pathogenetic for rabbits. [Davaine (B, 46).]—**Bacteria of water.** Fr., *bactéries de l'eau.* Ger., *Wasserbacterien.* Various *Bacteria* found in water. Such are the *B. lineola*, *B. enchelys*, *B. ianthinum*, and another chromogenous species producing a violet pigment described by Macé, and also a number of species enumerated by de Malapert-Neuville. ["Ann. d'hyg. publ.," Mar., 1887, p. 191, and Apr., 1887, p. 354 (B).]—**B. oleæ** [Arcangeli]. A species said to produce the disease of the olives called tuberculosis (maladie de la loupe, rogna). [L. Savastano, "Compt. rend. de l'acad. des sci.," ciii, 1886, p. 1144 (B).]—**B. ovatum** [Lebert]. See NOSEMA *bombycis.*—**B. pasteurianum, B. pastorianum** [Hansen]. A species found by Hansen in beer-wort and in beer, especially in beer poor in alcohol. It closely resembles the *B. aceti*, from which it differs in containing starch. [B, 30, 237.]—**B. periplanetæ** [Tichomirow]. A species resembling *B. lineola*, but non-motile, found in the *Periplaneta orientalis*, and causing a special disease of the latter. ["Bot. Jahresb.," 1879, i, p. 327 (B).]—**B. Pflügeri** [Ludwig]. See MICROCOCCUS *Pflügeri.*—**B. photometricum** [Engelmann]. A species discovered by Engelmann, which occurs as somewhat reddish-colored cells which become motile only when exposed to light. In the solar spectrum they exhibit the most marked movement in the ultra-red, less marked in the yellow, and from this point to the violet end of the spectrum the motility gradually diminishes. [B, 73, 237.]—**B. pneumoniæ, B. pneumoniæ crouposæ** (seu **cruposæ**). Fr., *bactérie de la pneumonie.* Ger., *Bacterie der Pneumonie.* Syn.: *Diplococcus pneumoniæ* (seu *pneumoniæ fibrinosæ*), *Pneumococcus*, *Bacillus pneumoniæ.* A species discovered by Friedländer in the exudation and sputum, and also in the pleuritic and pericardial effusions in croupous pneumonia. It occurs as very short ovoid rods frequently disposed in pairs or in fours, with their apices in contact. Each *B.* is surrounded by a gelatinous capsule, a pair of *Bacteria* frequently having a common envelope. On gelatin it forms circular colonies, which in the deeper layers are dark-yellowish or olive-colored and granular, and above are whitish and project distinctly over the level of the plate. In needle-cultivations it forms along the needle-track a confluent mass surmounted by a hemispherical prominent head ("nail-cultivation"). On potatoes the cultivations assume the appearance of gelatinous, shining, yellowish-white masses often containing bubbles due to the gas evolved. The *B.* has the power of converting glucose into ethyl alcohol and acetic acid, and calcium lactate and creatinine into acetic acid [Brieger]. It is said to produce in animals, especially in mice, death, with pulmonary congestion and infiltration and pleuritic effusion, and they are hence regarded by Friedländer as the cause of pneumonia in man. According to the researches of others, however, various other organisms, especially the *B. septicum sputigenum* (*q. v.*), are concerned in the production of pneumonia, and Friedländer's *B.*, although found pretty constantly in pneumonia and in the various inflammatory affections (meningitis, pericarditis, endocarditis) complicating it, is also found in connection with morbid processes not associated with pneumonia (meningitis, purulent inflammation, ozæna, etc.). Moreover, the characters (capsulation and the "nail-cultivation"), which have been regarded as distinctive of the *B. pneumoniæ cruposæ* are assumed at times by other *Schizomycetes*, so that the former has been thought by some to have no claim to be regarded as a distinct species. This latter view, however, is probably a mistaken one. According to the latest researches by Weichselbaum, the *B.* of Friedländer, although a causal agent in the production of pneumonia, is less frequently so than the *B. septicum sputigenum* and the *Streptococcus pneumoniæ*, and, like these organisms, is also normally present in the healthy respiratory tract. The *B. pneumoniæ cruposæ* has been employed in bacteriotherapy as an antagonist to the *Bacillus anthracis* [Pawlowsky]. [B, 122, 237, 238; L. Brieger, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," 9, in "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gsellsch.," xviii, p. 293 (B); A. Thost, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," No. 10, 1886 (B); Senger, "Arch. f. exper. Path. u. Pharmak.," xx, p. 389, and "Jahresb. über d. Leist. u. Fortschr. in d. ges. Med.," 1887, i, p. 290 (B); A. D. Pawlowsky, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cviii, 3, p. 494 (B); A. Weichselbaum, "Wien. med. Jahresb.," 1886, p. 483, in "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," No. 10, 1887, p. 297 (B).] See also BACILLUS *rhinoscleromatis.*—**B. porri** [Tommasi-Crudeli]. A species said to occur in warts and to cause their contagiousness. [B, 246.]—**B. prodigiosum.** See BACILLUS *prodigiosus.*—**B. point** (Fr.). The *B. punctum.* [Davaine (B, 46).]—**B. pseudopneumonicum.** Syn.: *Bacillus pseudopneumonicus* [Flügge]. A species found by Passet in pus, resembling closely in form and development under cultivation the *B. pneumoniæ cruposæ*, but showing more tendency to assume the round-cell (*Micrococcus*) form. It occurs as capsulated rods, 1·16 μ long and 0·87 μ broad. Its cultivations in gelatin are prominent like the "nail-cultivations" of the *B. pneumoniæ cruposæ*, but do not descend deeply beneath the surface, and are associated with brownish discoloration of the gelatin and the evolution of a putrefactive odor. On potatoes it forms a whitish, shining, succulent layer, which contains no gas-bubbles. The *B. pseudopneumonicum* inoculated in serous cavities, and less markedly when subcutaneously injected, produces purulent inflammation. [B, 122, 238.]—**B. punctum** [Ehrenberg]. Fr., *b. point.* A species discovered by Ehrenberg, who referred it to the animal kingdom. It is described as forming ovoid or elongated rod-cells, 1·7 μ thick and 5·2 μ long, often arranged in pairs, and exhibiting a slow, waving movement. It is found in different infusions of animal substances and, according to Coze and Feltz, also in animals which have died from inoculation with putrid substances. According to the latter authors, it then attains a length of from 4 to 20 μ, its thickness remaining the same. By Bergonzini it is referred to *B. lineola.* Probably several distinct organisms have been included under this title. [B, 30; Davaine (B, 46).]—**B. putredinis** [Davaine]. Fr., *b.* (ou *bactérie*) *de la pourriture.* A species described by Davaine as occurring under three forms: (1) Exceedingly small and numerous, moving corpuscles (*Micrococci*); (2) Thin, short, straight filaments, at most 5 μ in length, usually divided into two, and exhibiting movements like those of *B. termo*; (3) Elongated filaments sometimes attaining a length of 30 μ. They are said to produce a process of decay in plants, more moist than that produced by the ordinary *Fungi* of decay. Bergonzini thinks that this organism may be the *Bacillus amylobacter*, but the description given by Davaine would answer as well for any one of a number of *Bacteria* or *Bacilli.* By O. Comes the *B. putredinis* was said to be the cause of the mal nero of vines. See, however, *B. gummis.* [B, 30; Davaine (B, 46); "Bot. Jahresb.," 1883, ii, p. 413 (B).]—**B. pyriforme** [Hansen]. A species said by Hansen to occur in the air of Carlsberg. ["Bot. Jahresb.," 1879, i, p. 556 (B).]—**B. rubescens** [Lankester]. The peach-colored *B.*, a species now regarded as the zooglœa-form of *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina.* [B.]—**B. septicum sputigenum.** Syn.: *Bacillus septicus sputigenus* [Flügge]; Fränkel's *B.* (or *Diplococcus*) of pneumonia; Fränkel's *Pneumococcus*, *Diplococcus pneumoniæ* [Weichselbaum]. A species discovered by Fränkel in pneumonic sputa occurring as fusiform or lanceolate cocci or ovoid rods, usually arranged in pairs or in chains of 4 or 6, and surrounded by a capsule like the *B. pneumoniæ cruposæ.* It differs from the latter in color-reactions and in the character of its cultivations, not growing on gelatin-plates at ordinary temperatures. It is probably the most ordinary, although not the only, cause of pneumonia. A *B.* probably identical with this *B.* was discovered by Sternberg and subsequently by Fränkel and by Weichselbaum in healthy sputum, and is believed to be also identical with the so-called *Micrococcus* (*Micrococcus Pasteuri*) found by Pasteur in the same location. See BACILLUS *lyssæ.* Inoculation with this *B.* as well as with Fränkel's *B. septicum sputigenum* produces septicæmia, but if a weakened cultivation of the latter is employed a pneumonic or pleuritic process is induced instead. [B, 238; A. Fränkel, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," No. 13, 1886, and "Ztschr. f. klin Med.," xi, 5 and 6, and A. Weichselbaum, "Wien. med. Jahrb.," 1886, p. 483, in "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," 1887, i, No. 3, p. 79 (B), and No. 10, p. 297 (B); G. M. Sternberg, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1886, and "Jahresb. über d. Leist. u. Fortschr. d. ges. Med.," 1887, i, p. 290 (B).]—**B. subtile** [Buchner]. See BACILLUS *subtilis.*—**B. sulfuratum, B. sulphuratum** [Warming]. A species found by Warming on the coast of Denmark. It is of a pale-pinkish color, and contains many sulphur granules. It is probably identical with the *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina.* [B, 30, 73.]—**B. syncyanum** [Ehrenberg]. See BACILLUS *cyanogenus.*—**B. synxanthum** [Schröter]. Syn.: *B. xanthinum* [Schröter], *Vibrio synxanthus* [Ehrenberg] (seu *xanthogenus* [Fuchs]), *Bacillus synxanthus* [Flügge]. An actively motile *B.* resembling *B. termo*, 0·7 to 1 μ in length, and occurring singly or in chains of 2 to 5 members, discovered by Ehrenberg in boiled milk which has become spontaneously yellow. This *B.*, when transferred to normal milk, colors the latter a lemon-yellow, at the same time rendering the latter at first acid and then alkaline and dissolving the casein. The coloring matter produced by this *B.* is soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether, loses its tint on the addition of acids, and recovers it upon the addition of alkalies. According to Schröter, it resembles in reactions and in its absorption spectrum some of the yellow aniline colors. [B, 73, 237, 238.]—**B. termo** [Dujardin]. Fr., *bactérie commune, termo.* Ger., *Fäulnissbacterie.* It., *batterio termo.* Syn.: *Monas* [Müller] (seu *Zooglœa* [Cohn]) *termo*, *Palmella infusionum* [Ehrenberg]. A *B.* formerly regarded as the peculiar cause of putrefaction and described as forming short, cylindrical-oblong, actively motile rods, 1·5 to 2 μ long and 0·5 to 0·7 μ thick, arranged in irregular groups, series, or spherical agglomerations enveloped in zooglœa. The *B.* is said to have a flagellum by Dol-



THE BACTERIUM PNEUMONIÆ CRUPOSÆ. (AFTER ZOPF.)

llinger and Drysdale, and it exhibits all varieties of movement, rotation about the long axis or the transverse axis, a quivering movement, and progression in straight or in curved lines. Ewart describes a growth of the *Bacteria* into filamentous spore-bearing forms, but the organism which he describes is apparently quite different from that usually understood under the name of *B. termo*. Under the latter title have been included a number of different species, and the form which has been regarded as the typical *B. termo* is said not to produce putrefaction [Eidam]. One of the species designated under this title has been used by Cantani and others in bacteriotherapy as an antagonist to the *Bacillus tuberculosis* in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. It is characterized as small, rapidly moving cylindrical rods arranged in groups or chains, rapidly liquefying gelatin and forming on gelatin-plates a greenish-colored depression with the evolution of a putrefactive odor. [B, 30, 73, 238; A. Maffucci and Flora, "Rivist. internaz.," 1886, "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," 1887, i, No. 5, p. 148 (B).]—**B. tremulans** [Trevisan]. The *B. lineola*. [B, 30.]—**B. triloculare** [Ehrenberg]. Syn.: *B. articulatum*. A species discovered by Ehrenberg in bog-water and referred by him to the animal kingdom. It is described as a chain-like rod composed of 2 to 5 distinctly separated oval cells, each 2 to 2·5 μ long and having a thickness of 0·7 μ [Pritchard] or 2 to 2·5 μ [Davaine]. Each chain bears a filiform flagellum one third of the length of the chain, and presents a tremulous vibratory movement. By Bergonzini it is identified with *B. lineola*. [B, 30; Davaine (B, 46); B, 253.]—**B. tuberculosis** [Zopf], **B. tuberculosum**. See Bacillus *tuberculosis*.—**B. tumescens** [Zopf]. See Bacillus *tumescens*.—**B. typhosum**. See Bacillus *typhi abdominalis*.—**B. ulna**. See Bacillus *ulna*.—**B. ureæ** [Cohn]. See Micrococcus *ureæ*.—**B. violaceum** [Bergonzini]. Syn.: *Chromobacterium violaceum* [Bergonzini]. A motile *B.* occurring as isolated, violet-colored rods, 2 to 3 μ long and 0·6 to 1 μ thick, found in putrefying solutions of egg-albumin. The coloring matter is insoluble in water, but alcohol readily dissolves it with the production of a deep-blue color, and ether dissolves it less rapidly and with the formation of a reddish violet color. [B, 30, 73.]—**B. viride** [Van Tieghem]. See Bacillus *viridis*.—**B. xanthinum** [Schröter]. See *B. synxanthum*.—**B. xylinum** [A. J. Brown]. A name applied to a species (distinct from the *B. aceti*) constituting one of the varieties of the "vinegar-plant" and having the power of converting saccharine solutions into acetic acid, dextrose into gluconic acid, and mannitol into levulose. It forms a thin pellicle upon the fluids, in which it develops and consists almost entirely of cellulose. [A. J. Brown, "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 22, 1886, p. 358 (B).]—**B. Zopfii** [Kurth]. See Bacillus *Zopfii*.—**Chromogenous Bacteria.** Fr., *bactéries chromogènes*. Ger., *chromogene Bacterien*. It., *batteri cromogeni*. *Bacteria* which produce pigments, *e. g.*, the *B. violaceum*, the *B. synxanthum*, etc. [B.]—**Emmerich's diphtheria B.** See *B. of diphtheria*.—**Endosporous Bacteria.** Fr., *bactéries endospores*. Ger., *endospore Bacterien*. Bacteria which reproduce by endogenous spore-formation; *i. e.*, *Bacilli*. [B, 54.]—**Fränkel's B. of pneumonia.** See *B. septicum sputigenum*.—**Friedländer's B. of pneumonia.** See *B. pneumoniæ crupos*æ.—**Pathogenic Bacteria.** Fr., *bactéries pathogènes*. Ger., *pathogene Bacterien*. It., *batteri patogeni*. *Bacteria* which produce disease, *e. g.*, the *B. pneumoniæ cruposæ*.—**Rod Bacteria.** Fr., *bactéries* (ou *microbes*) *en bâtonnet*. Ger., *Stäbchenbacterien*. *Bacteria* in the form of rods, *i. e.*, *Bacteria* in the ordinary sense of the word. [B.]—**Saprogenic Bacteria.** Fr., *bactéries saprogènes*. See *Bacteria of putrefaction*.—**Septic B.** Fr., *bactérie septique* [Pasteur]. A *B.* which produces septic infection. [B.]—**Zymogenic Bacteria.** Fr., *bactéries zymogènes*. Ger., *zymogene Bacterien*. *Bacteria* which produce fermentation, *e. g.*, *B. aceti*. [B.]

BACTERIURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te^{2}r(tar)-i^2-u^2(u)′ri^2-a^3. From βακτήριον (see Bacterium), and οὐρεῖν, to urinate. Fr., *bactériurie*. Ger., *Bacteriurie*. The passage of urine containing an excessive amount of *Bacteria* (*Schizomycetes*). Roberts divided the cases of b. into four classes: 1. Those in which the presence of bacterioid organisms is associated with incipient putrefactive changes in the urine. 2. Those in which ammoniacal fermentation of the urine is present. 3. Those in which some of the common varieties of *Schizomycetes* are present, without decomposition of the urine. 4. Those in which *Micrococcus* chains were voided with the urine. [D, 143.]

BACTEROID, adj. and n. Ba^{2}k′te^{2}r-oid. From βακτήριον (see Bacterium), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *bactéroïde*. Ger., *bacteroid*. 1. Resembling a *Bacterium*; belonging to the *Bacteria* or *Schizomycetes*. [B.] 2. As a n., a name applied by Hellriegel to certain organized forms found in the tubercles upon the roots of leguminous plants. They resemble *Bacteria* in shape, aud by Brunchorst, Frank, and Tschirch have been considered to be *Bacteria* which have penetrated into the root-tissues and which assist in the nutrition of the plants by fixing the nitrogen of the atmosphere and supplying it to the plants in a form suitable for assimilation. According to more recent and exact investigations, they are believed to be only peculiarly modified plant-cells. [H. Hellriegel, "Ztschr. des Vereins f. Rübenzucker-Industrie," etc., Nov., 1886, p. 863 (B); A. Tschirch, "Ber. d. dtsch. bot. Gesellsch.," v, 2, p. 58, cited in "Ctrlbl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.," i, 1887, No. 5, p. 133, and No. 21, p. 634 (B).]—**B'enschicht** (Ger.). The layer in the root-tubercles of the *Leguminosæ* in which the b's are found. [B.]

BACTERURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-te^{2}r(tar)-u^2(u)′ri^2-a^3. See Bacteriuria.

BACTRIDE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}k-tred. See Bactridium.

BACTRIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-tri^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bactridées*. Ger., *Bactrideen*. In Drude's classification, a subtribe of palms belonging to the tribe *Cocoineæ*, suborder *Ceroxylinæ*, comprising *Bactris*, *Desmoncus*, *Astrocaryum*, and two other genera. It is distinguished from the *Attaleeæ* by the germinal pores being situated above the middle or near the apex of the putamen. [Drude (B, 245).]

BACTRIDIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-tri^{2}d-i^2-a(a^3)′-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bactridiacées*. Ger., *Bactridiaceen*. A name given by Corda to a family of hyphomycetous *Fungi*, comprising *Bactridium*, and seven other genera which have the spores borne upon erect filaments which spring from a creeping mycelium. [B, 121.]

BACTRIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-tri^{2}d-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bactridiées*. Ger., *Bactridieen*. A tribe of *Fungi* (*Uredineæ*) comprising *Bactridium* and two other genera. [A. Brongniart (B, 121).]

BACTRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-tri^{2}d(tred)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From βακτηρίδιον, a little staff. Fr., *bactride*. A name given by Kunze to a genus of *Fungi* found upon old wood or the bark of trees, and distinguished by its multiseptate, rod-like spores, derived from erect hyphæ springing from the creeping mycelium. [B, 121.]

BACTRIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)′tri^{2}s. Gen., *bac′tridos* (*-dis*). From βάκτρον, a cane, because one species is made into walking-sticks. A genus of palms established by Jacquin, belonging to the subtribe *Bactrideæ* (Drude). It is characterized by the urceolate three-toothed corolla of the female flowers, surrounded by or projecting from the urceolate or ring-shaped calyx; by the central rib of the leaves ending with the terminal pinna; and by the rounded or oblong putamen, the open germinal pore of which is not equidistant with the two closed pores from the apex of the putamen. By Drude it is divided into the subgenera *Eubactris* (the *B.* of Karsten), *Augustinea* (the genus *Augustinea* [Karsten] or *Oocarpos* [Martius]), and *Guilielma* (the genus *Guilielma* [Martius]). [B, 245.]—**B. acanthocarpa** [Martius]. A Brazilian species the leaves of which furnish a strong thread. [B, 173.]—**B. gasipaës** [Kunth]. Syn.: *Guilielma speciosa* [Martius]. A South American species known as *chonto*, *chontadura*, *pirijao* (in Venezuela), *pupunha* (in Brazil), and *gachipaës*. It bears fruit abundantly, although but once in several years. The fruit resembles an apricot in appearance, is juicy and of agreeable taste, contains a large amount of starch, and is much used as an article of food. [B, 88, 173, 188, 245.]—**B. guineensis** [Linnæus]. See *B. minor*.—**B. major** [Jacquin]. A Carthagena species with large rounded, edible fruit. [B, 71, 188.]—**B. maraja** [Martius]. A Brazilian species, from the fruit of which is made a sort of wine. [B, 49.]—**B. minima** [Gärtner], **B. minor** [Jacquin]. Syn.: *Cocos guineensis* [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to the West Indies and South America. From its stalks black walking-sticks, called Tabago canes, are made; the fresh leaves are eaten as a salad; the pulp of the fruit is used as a remedy in catarrhal thoracic affections, and contains a fixed oil used for illumination and soap-making; and the seeds contain an edible fixed oil. [B, 173, 180, 188.]—**B. setosa**. A Brazilian species, the leaves of which furnish a textile fibre called *tecun*, stronger and finer than that of hemp, but incapable of being used for ordinary fabrics. [B, 104.]—**B. speciosa** [Martius]. See *B. gasipaës*.

BACTRODIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-tro^{2}d′i^{2}d-a^3. A subfamily of the *Reduvida*. [L, 265.]

BACTYRILOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)-ti^{2}r(tu^{6}r)-i^2-lo(lo^2)′-bi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *bactyrilobe*. Of Willdenow, see Cathartocarpus.—**B. fistula**. See Cathartocarpus *fistula*.

BACUJON (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}k-u^6-zho^{2}n^2. A provincial name for the *Lathyrus tuberosus*. [B, 121.]

BACUL (Beng.), n. The *Mimusops elengi*. [B, 172.]

BACULUM, BACULUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. Ba^{2}k(ba^{3}k)′u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}m(lu^{4}m), -lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See Bacillus.

BACUMBER (Hind.), n. The *Anisomeles ovata*. [B, 172.]

BACUNGBUNG, n. An apocynaceous plant of the Philippines, the milky juice of which has been used as an abortifacient. [B, 88.]

BACURY, n. Also written *pacury*. The *Platomia insignis*. [B, 218.]

BAD (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}d. A bath.—**Alkoholb'.** See *Alcohol* bath.—**Allgemeines B.** A general bath. [B, 49.]—**Ameisenb'.** See under Ameise.—**Arsenikb'.** See Balneum *arsenicale* and Bain *arsenical*.—**Aschenb'.** See *Ash* bath.—**B'eanstalt.** A bathing establishment. [A, 315.]—**B'earzt.** A physician of a watering-place. [A, 315.]—**B'eausschlag.** A rash produced by bathing. [Kisch (A, 319).] See Psydracia *thermalis*.—**B'ecur.** A course of treatment by the systematic use of baths; also an establishment for that purpose. [A, 315; Kisch (D, 18).]—**B'efrau.** See *B'emutter*.—**B'efriesel.** See Psydracia *thermalis*.—**B'ehaus.** A bathing establishment. [L, 80.]—**B'eheilkunde.** Balneotherapeutics. [B.]—**B'ehonig.** An inferior quality of honey. [A, 315.]—**B'ekopf.** A cupping-glass. [A, 315.]—**B'ekraut.** The *Ligusticum levisticum*. [L, 105.]—**B'ekrautwurzel.** See *Radix* levistici.—**B'ekunst.** See Balneotechnics.—**B'emalz.** Barley-malt dried at a temperature of from 40° to 90° C.; used in the preparation of baths. [B, 270.]—**B'emutter.** A midwife. [A, 315.]—**B'esalz.** Salt or a mixture of salts for the preparation of baths. [B, 270.] See Balneum *marinum* and *Bain de* sel *marin*.—**B'eschwamm.** See Sponge.—**B'eseife.** See Soap.—**B'espiritus.** See Spiritus *saponato-aromaticus pro balneo*.—**B'estube.** A stove or other like contrivance for administering a hot-air or vapor bath, also for drying pharmaceutical preparations. [A, 301.]—**B'ewanne.** A bath-tub.—**B'ewarm.** Of a proper temperature for bathing. [A, 315.]—**B'ewärme.** The temperature of a bath, or that proper for bathing. [A, 315.]—**B'ezeit.** The bathing season. [M, 6.]—**B'kopf.** See *B'ekopf*.—**B'kraut.** See *B'ekraut*.—**B'sturm.** See *Bath* fever.—**Bassinb'.** See *Tank* bath.—**Caustisches B.** See *Caustic* bath.—**Chlorgasb'.** See *Fumigation de* chlore and *Vapor* chlori.—**Chlorzinkb'.** A zinc-chloride bath. [B, 270.]—**Comprimirtes Luftb'.** See *Compressed-air* bath.—**Dampfb'.** See *Vapor* bath.—**Doucheb'.** See Douche.—**Dunstb'.** See *Vapor* bath.—**Einhüllendes B.** See Balneum *involvens*.—**Eisenb'.** A ferruginous bath. [B, 108.]—**Eiskaltes B.** An ice-cold bath. [B, 108.]—**Elektrisches B.** See *Electrical* bath.—**Erdb', Erdeb'.** See

Earth BATH.—**Erweichendes B.** See *Emollient* BATH.—**Faradisches B.** See *Faradaic* BATH.—**Festes B.** See *Solid* BATH.—**Fichtennadelb'.** A fir-needle bath. [B, 49.]—**Flüssiges B.** See *Liquid* BATH.—**Fussb'.** See *Foot* BATH.—**Galvanisches B.** See *Galvanic* BATH.—**Ganzes B.** See *General* BATH.—**Gasb'.** See *Gas* BATH.—**Gasdampfb'.** A bath in which a gas and the vapor of water are combined. [B, 108.]—**Gelatinb'.** See *Gelatinous* BATH and BALNEUM *gelatinosum*.—**Giessb'.** See PERICLYSMUS.—**Halbb', Halbes B.** See *Half* BATH.—**Heisses B.** See *Hot* BATH.—**Heisses Luftb'.** See *Hot-air* BATH.—**Heub'.** A hay bath. [B, 270.]—**Indifferent-warmes B.** A bath of medium temperature (from 35° to 37° C.). [B, 108.]—**Inhalationsb'.** See INHALATIO and VAPOR.—**Irisch-römisches B.** See *Turkish* BATH.—**Kaltes B.** See *Cold* BATH.—**Kastendampfb'.** A vapor bath consisting of a case by which all but the head is inclosed. [B, 108.]—**Kesseldampfb'.** A vapor bath in which the steam from a kettle is employed. [B, 108.]—**Kiefernadelb'.** See *Pine-needle* BATH.—**Kleienb'.** See *Bran* BATH.—**Kochsalzb'.** See *Salt* BATH and *Bain de* SEL *marin*.—**Kohlensaures Gasb'.** See CARBONIC-*acid bath* and *Effervescent* BATH.—**Krampfstillendes B.** See *Antispasmodic* BATH.—**Kräuterb'.** See *Herb* BATH.—**Kühles B.** See *Cool* BATH.—**Künstliches B'esalz.** Salts prepared in imitation of those of some mineral water; used for bathing purposes.—**Künstliches Baréges-B.** See BAIN *dit de Baréges*.—**Künstliches Mineralb'.** See *Artificial mineral* BATH.—**Künstliches Schwefelb'.** See BAIN *sulfuré* and BAIN *sulfuré liquide*.—**Künstliches Seeb'.** See *Artificial sea*-BATH.—**Laubb'.** See *Leaf* BATH.—**Laues B.** See *Temperate* BATH.—**Laugenb'.** See *Caustic* BATH.—**Lauwarmes B.** See *Temperate* BATH.—**Leimb'.** See *Gelatinous* BATH and BAIN *gélatineux*.—**Locales B.** See *Partial* BATH.—**Lohb'.** See *Tan* BATH.—**Luftb'.** See *Air* BATH.—**Malzb'.** See *Malt* BATH.—**Marienb'.** See *Water*-BATH.—**Mässig kaltes B.** A moderately cold bath (from 20° to 25° C.). [B, 108.]—**Medicamentöses B.** A medicated bath. [B, 48.]—**Medicinisches B., Medizinisches B.** See *Medicinal* BATH.—**Metallisches B.** See *Metallic* BATH.—**Milchb'.** See *Milk* BATH.—**Mineralb', Mineralisches B.** See *Mineral* BATH.—**Mineralmoorb'.** See *Mineral-mud* BATH and *Peat* BATH.—**Mineralwasserstaubb'.** See BAIN *à l'hydrofère*.—**Mistb'.** See *Dung* BATH.—**Mittelstarkes Soolb'.** A bath containing 3 per cent. of salt solution. [B, 270.]—**Molkenb'.** See *Whey* BATH.—**Moorb'.** See *Peat* BATH.—**Moussirendes B.** See *Effervescent* BATH.—**Moussirendes Eisenb'.** See *Effervescent ferruginous* BATH.—**Moussirendes Kochsalzb'.** See BALNEUM *aerophorum cum natrio chlorato*. [B, 270.]—**Moussirendes Natronb'.** See BALNEUM *aerophorum simplex*.—**Oertliches B.** See *Partial* BATH.—**Pennès'sches B.** See BAIN *électro-chimique de Pennès*.—**Permanentes B.** See *Permanent* BATH.—**Piscinenb'.** A tank bath. [B, 270.]—**Plongirb'.** See *Surprise*-BATH.—**Prolongirtes B.** See *Permanent* BATH.—**Quellenschlammb'.** See *Mud*-BATH.—**Rauchb'.** A fumigation. [B, 48.] See SUFFUMIGATIO and FUMIGATION.—**Regenb'.** A shower-bath. [B, 48.]—**Reizendes B.** See *Irritant* BATH.—**Römisch-irisches B.** See *Turkish* BATH.—**Russisches B.** See *Russian* BATH.—**Sandb'.** See *Sand* BATH.—**Säuerlingsb'.** A mineral spring the water of which contains a large amount of carbonic acid and is poor in solid mineral constituents and is used for bathing. [B, 108.]—**Schauerb'.** See *Shower*-BATH.—**Schlammb', Schleimb'.** See *Mud*-BATH.—**Schneeb'.** A snow-bath. [B, 48.]—**Schwefelb'.** A sulphur-bath, either natural or artificial. [B, 108.] See BALNEUM *sulfuratum* and SULPHUR *springs*.—**Schwefelsäureb'.** A sulphuric-acid bath. [B, 270.] See under BATH.—**Schwefelschlammb'.** See *Sulphureted mud*-BATH.—**Schwefelwasserstoff-Gasb'.** A bath containing gaseous hydrogen sulphide. [B, 108.] See SULPHUR *springs*.—**Schwitzb'.** See *Sweat*-BATH.—**Seeb'.** See *Sea*-BATH.—**Seeluftb'.** See *Marine air*-BATH.—**Seesalzb'.** See *Bain de* SEL *marin* and *Balneum* AQUÆ *marinæ artificialis*.—**Seeschlammb'.** See *Marine mud*-BATH.—**Seifenb'.** See *Soap*-BATH.—**Senfb'.** A mustard-bath. [B, 48.] See BALNEUM *sinapisatum* and PÉDILUVE *sinapisé*.—**Sitzb'.** See *Silz*-BATH.—**Solb'.** A saline bath (one containing sodium chloride and having a specific gravity of at least 1·050). [B, 49, 108.] See *Brine*-BATH.—**Sonnenb'.** A sun bath. [B, 48.]—**Soolb'.** See *Solb'*.—**Spiritusdampfb'.** See *Alcohol vapor*-BATH.—**Spritzb'.** A douche. [B, 48.]—**Spritzwasserschauerb'.** A shower-bath. [B, 48.]—**Stahlb'.** See *Ferruginous* BATH.—**Stärkemehlb'.** See *Starch-meal* BATH.—**Stärkendes B.** See *Stimulating* BATH.—**Starkes Solb', Starkes Soolb'.** A brine-bath containing 4 per cent. of salt. [B, 270.]—**Staubb', Staubregenb'.** See *Shower*-BATH.—**Sturzb'.** See *Cold* AFFUSION.—**Sublimatb'.** See BALNEUM *mercuriale*.—**Tauchb'.** See *Plunge*-BATH.—**Terpentindampfb'.** See *Turpentine vapor*-BATH.—**Theilb'.** A partial bath. [B, 48.]—**Thierb'.** See *Animal*-BATH.—**Topisches B.** See *Partial* BATH.—**Torfb'.** See *Peat*-BATH.—**Traufb'.** A shower-bath. [B, 48.]—**Tresterb'.** See *Grape-lees* BATH.—**Tropfb'.** See IRRIGATION.—**Ueberraschungsb'.** See *Surprise*-BATH.—**Verdichtetes Luftb'.** See *Compressed-air* BATH.—**Vollb'.** See *General* BATH.—**Wannenb'.** See *Tub*-BATH.—**Wärmeentziehendes B.** See *Heat-abstracting* BATH.—**Wärmesteigerndes B.** See *Heat-increasing* BATH.—**Wasserb'.** See *Water*-BATH.—**Weinb'.** See *Wine* BATH.—**Weingeistdampfb'.** See *Alcohol vapor*-BATH.—**Weintresterb'.** See *Grape-lees* BATH.—**Wellenb'.** See *Surf*-BATH.

BADAFA, n. See BADASSA.

BÁDÁM (Hind., Beng.), **BÁDÁMA** (Sanscr.), n's. The *Amygdalus communis*. [B, 181.]

BADAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^3-da^{3}m'i^2-a^3. Fr., *badamier*. Of Gärtner, a section of the botanical genus *Terminalia*, comprising the species with an ovoid fruit and a rounded or angular kernel. [B, 121.]—**B. Commersoni** [Gärtner]. The *Terminalia catappa*. [B, 212.]

BADAMIE-HINDIE (Dak.), n. The *Terminalia catappa*.

BADAMIE (Hind.), n. 1. See BADAM (1st def.). 2. An East Indian name for oil of almonds. [B, 19.] Cf. BADEM AGHADJI.—**B. farsie** (Hind., Pers.). The almond-tree (*Amygdalus communis*). [B, 88.]

BADAMIER (Fr.), n. Ba^3-da^{3}m-i^2-a. The genus *Terminalia*. [B, 173.]—**B. ailé.** The *Terminalia alata*. [B, 173.]—**B. argenté.** The *Terminalia argentea*. [B, 173.]—**B. au vernis.** The *Terminalia vernix*. [A, 385.]—**B. belliric.** The *Terminalia bellirica*. [B, 173.]—**B. benjoin.** The *Terminalia angustifolia*. [A, 385.]—**B. chébule.** The *Terminalia chebula*. [B, 173.]—**B. citrin.** The *Terminalia citrina*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Malabar.** The *Terminalia catappa*. [B, 173.]—**B. des Moluques.** The *Terminalia moluccana*. [B, 173.]—**B. paniculé.** The *Terminalia paniculata* (*macroptera*). [B, 173.]—**B. vernix.** The *Terminalia vernix*. [B, 173.]

BADANJAM (Hind.), n. The *Solanum melongena*. [B, 172.]

BADARINGI (Ar.), n. The *Melissa fruticosa*. [B, 121.]

BADAROA, n. Fr., *badaroe*. See SICYOS.

BADASE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}d-a^{3}s. The *Lavandula spica* [Linnæus]. [B, 173.]

BADASSA, n. A Languedoc name for the genus *Lavandula*. [B, 121.]

BADASSO, n. A Provence name for the plantain (*Plantago cynops*). [B, 38, 121.]

BA-DAU-TAU, n. A Cochin-China name for the *Croton tiglium*. [B, 121.]

BADÁWARD (Pers.), n. A Persian drug, considered by some (probably erroneously) to be the *shúkai* of the Hindus; thought by Dymock to be the *Tricholepis procumbens* (*q. v.*). ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Aug. 16, 1879, p. 122; Jan. 24, 1880, p. 581 (B).]

BADBO-KI-ZIRANGI, n. A Deccan name for the *Mylabris cichorii* [Fabricius] or the Telini fly (*Meloe cichorii* [Linnæus]). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xx, p. 249 (B).]

BADDER-LOCKS, n. Ba^{2}d'du^{5}r-lo^{2}ks. The *Alaria esculenta*. [B, 19.]

BADE, n. A place in Switzerland, where there is a hot saline spring. [A, 385.]

BADEA, n. An Ecuador name for the *Passiflora quadrangularis*. [B, 121.]

BADEK, n. A Java name for a fermented liquor made from rice. [B, 19.]

BADELGIAN (Pers.), n. The *Solanum pomiferum*. [B, 121.]

BADELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}d(ba^{3}d)-e^{2}l'la^3. See BDELLA.

BADEM AGHADJI (Turk.), n. The *Amygdalus communis*. [B, 92.]

BADEN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}d'e^{2}n. 1. A small city near Vienna, Austria, where there are thirteen hot springs which have been used therapeutically since the times of the ancient Romans. They contain sulphur compounds, sodium chloride, and sodium carbonate. Their temperature ranges from 26° to 36° C. The most copious spring, the Römerquelle, has a temperature of 33·75° C., and 1,000 parts of the water contain:

Calcium sulphate	0·734	Sodium carbonate	0·093
Calcium carbonate	0·295	Free hydrogen sulphide	2·056
Sodium chloride	0·255		

The water of this spring is drank, mostly with milk, whey, or other mineral waters; the other springs are used chiefly for bathing purposes. In many of the establishments there are appliances for douches, vapor-baths, and vapor-douches, and the Römerquelle is used by inhalation—either the gas arising from it or the water in the form of spray. Mud-baths are also employed. The air of the place is fresh, pure, and invigorating; B. being situated on the eastern spur of the Alps, at an elevation of 218 metres. It is chiefly resorted to by patients with scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, gout, and cutaneous diseases. [A, 319, 363, 453.] 2. The Aquæ Helvetiæ of the ancients; a town in Aargau, Switzerland, in the valley of the Limmat, 383 metres above the sea, near which there are numerous hot springs; 10,000 parts of the water of the Verenaquelle contain:

Sodium chloride	3·20	Sodium sulphate	18·43
Lithium chloride	0·24	Potassium sulphate	1·27
Magnesium chloride	0·17	Magnesium carbonate	2·32
Calcium chloride	13·46	Silicic acid	0·46
Strontium chloride	0·10	Calcium arsenate	0·85

The waters are used chiefly for baths, for the same purposes as those of other sulphurous springs rich in calcium compounds. [A, 319, 363, 453.]—**B.-B.** See the major list.—**B. bei Wien.** See *B.* (1st def.).—**B. im Aargau.** See *B.* (2d def.).—**B. près de Vienne** (Fr.). See *B.* (1st def.).

BADEN-BADEN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}d"e^{2}n-ba^{3}d'e^{2}n. A noted health-resort on the right bank of the Oos, at the entrance to the Black Forest, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. There are several hot springs, but they are not rich in solid constituents, and the place is chiefly resorted to on account of its mild, equable climate and its freedom from winds, which render it suitable for consumptives, convalescents, and the subjects of gout, rheumatism, and paralysis; 1,000 parts of the water of the Ursprung (the one that is used for drinking, mostly with the addition of common salt, Carlsbad salts, Marienbad salts, milk, or whey) contain:

Sodium chloride	2·151	Calcium sulphate	0·202
Potassium chloride	0·163	Free carbon dioxide	24·72 c.c.
Calcium carbonate	0·165		

Pine-cone extract and Mutterlauge are often added to the baths. [A, 319, 363, 453.]

BADENDJAN (Ar.), **BADENGAN** (Pers.), **BADENJAN** (Ar.), n's. The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 121.]

BADENKEN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}d'e^{2}n-ke^{2}n. See *Flores* PRIMULÆ.

BADENWEILER (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}d'e^{2}n-vil-e^{2}r. A place in the Grand Duchy of Baden, near Müllheim, in the Black Forest, where there are unimportant mineral springs used chiefly for bathing. The climatic characters of the place are more important; they are those of mildness and equability, and are thought highly favorable for patients with scrofula, chronic bronchial catarrh, a relaxed state of the tissues, and the sequelæ of pleurisy or pneumonia. Cow's, goat's, and ass's milk, also whey and kumys, are used systematically, and in autumn the grape-cure. [A, 319; L, 49.]

BÄDERLEHRE (Ger.), n. Bad'e^{2}r-le^{2}r'e^2. See BALNEOLOGY.

BÄDERMALZ (Ger.), n. Bad'e^{2}r-ma^{3}ltz. See *Bademalz*, under BAD.

BÄDERSALZ (Ger.), n. Bad'e^{2}r-za^{3}ltz. See *Badesalz*, under BAD.

BADEWEILER (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}d'e^2-vil-e^{2}r. See BADENWEILER.

BADEZAHER (Ar.), **BADEZAHR** (Ar.), n's. See BEZOAR.

BADGER, n. Ba^{2}j'u^{6}r. Fr., *blaireau* (1st def.). Ger., *Dachs* (1st def.). 1. The *Meles taxus*, a plantigrade animal of Europe. Its fat (axungia taxi) was formerly used in medicine. [A, 359.] 2. The *Hyrax capensis* [Cuvier], termed b. by the Cape Colonists, the dry excrements of which are supposed to constitute the drug hyraceum (*q. v.*). [A, 247; L.]—**B's-bane.** The *Aconitum meloctonum*. [B, 19.]

BADH (Heb.), n. The *Linum usitatissimum*. [B, 88.]

BADHAAMU, n. A leguminous plant, perhaps a species of *Cajanus*. [B, 121.]

BADHAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}d-ha^3'mi^2-a^3. A genus of *Myxomycetes*, related to *Physarum*, of which it is sometimes regarded as a subgenus. [B, 121.]

BADHAMU, BADHUMN, n's. A sort of millet growing in Ceylon. [B, 38, 121.]

BÂDI, n. An East Indian name for scurvy. [R. T. Wright, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Sept., 1886, p. 285.]

BADIAGA, n. See SPONGIA *lacustris*. [B, 270.]

BADIAN, n. From Pers., *bâdyân*. Fr., *badiane*, *badian*. Ger., *Badian*. The *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 38, 270.]—**B'öl** (Ger.). The volatile oil of the *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 270.]—**B'säure** (Ger.). Anisic acid. [A, 324.]—**Fructus b., Semen b.** The fruit of the *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 180.]

BADIANA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}d-i^2-a^3'na^3. Of Spach, a section of the botanical genus *Illicium*. [B, 121.]—**Semen badianæ.** The fruit of *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 180.]

BADIANE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-di^2-a^{3}n. Star-anise (the *Illicium anisatum*). [B, 113.]—**B. anisée.** See *B.*—**B. à petites fleurs.** The *Illicium parviflorum*. [B, 173.]—**B. de la Floride.** The *Illicium floridanum*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Chine, B. des Indes.** The *Illicium anisatum* or its fruit. [B, 38, 173.]—**B. rouge.** A shrub, with reddish-brown flowers, growing in Florida, highly aromatic and having a bitter bark; said to have the same uses as sassafras and cascarilla. [B, 38.]—**B. sacrée.** The *Illicium religiosum*. [B, 38.]—**Eau distillée de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Star-anise water; made by macerating 1 part of the seeds of *Illicium anisatum* with water for twelve hours, and distilling until 4 parts of distillate are obtained. [B, 113.]—**Essence de b., Huile volatile de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Oil of star-anise. [B, 113.] See *Oleum* ILLICII *anisati*.—**Poudre de b.** (fruit) [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of *Illicium anisatum* dried at 25° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and passed through a No. 1 sieve. [B, 113.]—**Teinture de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Tincture of star-anise; made with 1 part of the fruit of *Illicium anisatum* and 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol. [B. 113.]—**Teinture d'essence de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. A solution of 2 parts of the volatile oil of *Illicium anisatum* in 98 parts of alcohol of 90 per cent. by volume (85·7 per cent. by weight). [B, 113.]

BADIANE-HUTTAIE (Ar.), n. The *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 92.]

BADIANIER (Fr.), n. Ba^3-di^2-a^{3}n-i^2-a. The genus *Illicium*. [B, 121.]—**B. à petites fleurs.** The *Illicium parviflorum*. [B; L, 87.]—**B. de Java, B. de la Chine, B. de l'Inde, B. des Philippines, B. du Japon.** The *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 46.]

BADIANIFERA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}d-i^2-a^{3}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-a^3. The genus *Illicium*. [B, 121.]

BADIANIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ba^3-di^2-a^{3}n-ek. Pertaining to star-anise. [A, 385.] See ANISIC.

BADIANUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{3}d-i^2-a^{3}n'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The fruit of *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 180.]—**B. muscoviticum, B. stellatum.** See *B.*—**Cortex badiani.** The bark of *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 180.]—**Oleum badiani.** See *Oleum* ILLICII *anisati*.

BADIANUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{3}d-i^2-a(a^3)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Of or pertaining to badian or the *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 180.] See SEMEN *badianum*.

BADIDE-CHETTU (Teloogoo), n. The *Erythrina indica*. [B, 172.]

BADIERA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}d(ba^{3}d)-i^2-e(a)'ra^3. Of De Candolle, a genus of West Indian polygalaceous plants, by some referred to the genus *Polygala*. The *B.* of Has-karl includes Asiatic species which belong to *Polygala*. [B, 42, 121.]—**B. diversifolia** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Polygala diversifolia* [Linnæus]. A Jamaica shrub. [B, 214.]

BADIGEONNAGE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}d-e-zho^{2}n-na^{3}zh. The procedure of applying a liquid or semi-liquid substance to the skin or a mucous surface by means of a brush. [L, 49.]

BADIJANE-KHATAI, n. See BADIANE-HUTTAIE.

BADINDJAN (Ar.), n. See BADINJAN.

BADINGIAN (Pers.), n. See BADELGIAN.

BADINJAN (Ar.), n. The *Solanum melongena*. [B, 121.]

BADIOUS, adj. Ba^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *badius*. Ger., *kastanienbraun*. Bay- or chestnut-colored. [B, 19.]

BADIRI, n. An Amboyna plant having irritant properties; applied to children to make them walk fast. [B, 121.]

BADISHFAN (Ar.), n. The *Spartium junceum*. [B, 121.]

BADISIS, BADISMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ba^{2}d(ba^{3}d)'i^2-si^{2}s, ba^{2}d(ba^{3}d)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gen., *badis'eos* (*-sis*), *-is'mi*. Gr., βάδισις, βαδισμός (from βαδίζειν, to walk). The act of walking. [Galen (A, 325).]

BADITIS, n. A Gaelic name for the *Nenuphar*. [B, 121.]

BADIUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}d(ba^{3}d)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BADIOUS.

BADIYAN (Pers.), n. Fennel. [B, 88.]

BADMINTON, n. Ba^{2}d'mi^{2}n-to^{2}n. A spiced and sweetened preparation of claret. [L, 56.]

BADOK-BANKON, n. A Ceylon name for the *Ballota disticha*. [B, 121.]

BADRUNJBUYEH (Pers.), n. The *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 92.] Cf. BADARINGI.

BADUCCA, BADUKKA, n's. The *Capparis Rheedii*. [B, 38, 121.]

BADULA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}d(ba^{3}d)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. From the Ceylon name, *badulam*. Of Jussieu, a genus of myrsineaceous plants; by Endlicher made a section of the genus *Myrsine*, including the species that have the inflorescence in paniculate racemes or in umbels; by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Ardisia*. [B, 42, 121.]—**B. barthesia** [Bojer], **B. insularis** [De Candolle], **B. micrantha** [Bojer]. See ARDISIA *insularis*.

BADULAM, n. A Ceylon name for the genus *Badula*. [B, 121.]

BADURA, n. See NEPENTHES.

BADUSA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}d(ba^{3}d)'u^2(u^4)-sa^3. A genus of rubiaceous plants of the tribe *Cinchoneæ*, established by A. Gray. [B, 42.]—**B. corymbifera** [A. Gray]. Syn.: *Cinchona corymbifera* [Forster]. A shrub or small tree with a very bitter bark, growing in the Tonga and Fiji Islands. [B. 121.]

BADYAN (Russ.), n. The *Illicium anisatum*. [B; L, 105.]

BADZAR, n. See BEZOAR.

BÆA (Lat.), n. f. Be'(ba^3'e^2)-a^3. Named in honor of *Beau*. A genus of cyrtandraceous plants of the tribe *Eudidymocarpeæ*, established by Commerson. [B, 121.]

BÆCKEA (Lat.), n. f. Bak'e^2-a^3. Named in honor of A. Bäck, physician to the Swedish king. A genus of myrtaceous plants established by Linnæus. According to Bentham and Hooker, it includes the sections *Babingtonia*, *Oxymyrrhine*, *Harmogia*, *Schidiomyrtus*, *Euryomyrtus*, and *Rinzia*, which have been regarded as distinct genera. [B, 42, 219.]—**B. camphorosmæ** [Endlicher]. Syn.: *Babingtonia camphorosmæ* [Lindley]. An Australian species belonging to the section *Babingtonia*. [B, 219.]—**B. chinensis** [Gärtner], **B. frutescens** [Linnæus]. An aromatic Asiatic species, used as an abortifacient and diuretic. The leaves and branches have an agreeable odor, and are employed to preserve clothes from the attacks of insects. [B, 121, 214.]

BÆCKEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bak'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bœckéées*. Syn.: *Bœckeeæ*, *Bäkeeæ* [Reichenbach]. 1. Of Schauer, a tribe or subtribe of myrtaceous plants (*Leptospermeæ*) including *Bœckea* and five or six other genera. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Myrteæ*. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a group of myrtaceous plants including *Bœckea*, *Balanstium*, and another genus. [B, 121, 170.]

BÆCKEEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bak-e(a)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See BÆCKEÆ.

BAEGAL (Hind.), n. The *Holbœllia latifolia*. [B, 121.]

BÆKEA (Lat.), n. f. See BÆCKEA.

BÆKEEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. See BÆCKEÆ.

BAEL, n. Ba'e^{2}l. Lat., *bela*. Fr., *bael*. Ger., *Bael*. It., *bael*. The *Ægle marmelos* (*q. v.*). [B, 172.]—**B. fruit.** See BELÆ *fructus*.—**Indian b.** See BELÆ *fructus*.—**Liquid extract of b.** See *Extractum* BELÆ *liquidum*.—**Mucilage of b.** A sort of mucilage extracted from b. fruit. [B, 8.]

BAELE, n. See BAEL.

BÆMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Be^{2}m'(ba^3'e^{2}m)-i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). See BÆOMYCES.

BÆMYCIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}m(ba^3-e^{2}m)-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}d-(ki^{2}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See BÆOMYCIDEÆ.

BÆNODACTYLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Be^{2}n(ba^3-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-da^{2}k-(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-i(e). From βαίνειν, to walk, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Fr., *bœnodactyles*. Of Ritgen, a family of reptiles having limbs adapted to walking. [L, 180.]

BÆNOSAURII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Be^{2}n(ba^3-e^{2}n)-o(o^2)-sa^{4}r'-(sa^3'u^{4}r)-i^2-i(e). From βαίνειν, to walk, and σαύρα, a lizard. Of Ritgen, a family of saurians having limbs adapted to walking. [L, 180.]

BÆOBOTHRYON (Lat.). n. n. Be(ba^3-e^2)-o(o^2)-bo^{2}th'ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}n. Of Nees, a section of the genus *Scirpus*, including species with a mucronate fruit and solitary, terminal spikelets. [B, 121.]

BÆOBOTRYS [Forster] (Lat.), n. m. Be(ba^3-e^2)-o(o^2)-bo^{2}t'ri^{2}s-(ru^{6}s). Gen., *bœobot'ryos* (*-ryis*). From βαιός, small, and βότρυς, a bunch of grapes. See MÆSA.

BÆOMECONICUS (Lat.), adj. Be(ba^3-e^2)-o(o^2)-me^{2}k(mak)-o^{2}n(on)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βαιός, small, and μηκωνικός, of or like a poppy. Ger., *schwachmekonsauer*, *kleinmekonsauer*. See COMENIC.

BÆOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. Be(ba^3-e^2)-o(o^2)-me^{2}t'ra^3. Fr., *bœométre*. A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Anguillarieæ*, established by Salisbury. [B, 42.]—**B. columellaris** [Salisbury].

Syn.: *Melanthium uniflorum* [Jacquin] (seu *ciliatum* [Jacquin], seu *æthiopicum* [Thunberg], seu *flavum*), *Tulipa breyniana* [Linnæus], *Kolbea breyniana* [Schlechtendahl], *Jania breyniana* [Römer and Schultes]. An herbaceous South African species with yellow flowers. [B, 42, 188.]

BÆOMYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be(ba^3-e^2)-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)'se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see Bæomyces. Of Körber, a family of lichens comprising the genus *Bæomyces*. [B, 170.]

BÆOMYCEI, BÆOMYCETEI (Lat.), n's m. pl. Be(ba^3-e^2)-o(o^2)-mi^{2}s(mu^{6}k)'e^2-i(e), -mi^{2}s(mu^{6}k)-e^{2}t(at)'e^2-i(e). Of Nylander, a tribe of lichens, including *Bæomyces*, characterized by the usually stipulate, biatorine apothecia. [B, 121.]

BÆOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Be(ba^3-e^2)-o^{2}m'i^{2}s(u^{6}k)-ez(as). Gen., *bæomyce'tos* (*-tis*). From βαιός, small, and μύκης, a fungus. A genus of lichens made by Ehrhart, having a tartareous thallus and a solid stipes without a cortical layer, bearing on its apex a capitate, immarginate, velate apothecium. [B, 274.]—**B. cocciferus** [Acharius]. Fr., *fausse cochenille*, *herbe du feu*. A European species, employed as a bechic and, in Thuringia, as a remedy for intermittent fevers. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. cornucopioides** [Acharius]. A variety of *B. cocciferus*. [B, 173.]—**B. ericetorum** [De Candolle]. See *B. roseus*.—**B. paschalis** [Whlbg.]. The *Stereocaulon paschale*. [B, 173.]—**B. pungens** [Acharius]. A species sometimes regarded as a variety of *B. rangiferinus*, affording a brownish-yellow or, when combined with sulphate of iron, a greenish dye. [B, 173.] See under Cladonia *rangiferina*.—**B. pyxidatus** [Acharius]. Fr., *pixide*. Ger., *Becherflechte*. See Cladonia *pyxidata*.—**B. rangiferinus** [Acharius]. See Cladonia *rangiferina*.—**B. roseus** [Persoon]. A French and English species with a white verrucose thallus and rose-colored or flesh-colored apothecia, growing in clayey soils. It is used as a dye, giving with alum and sulphate of iron an ash-gray or tawny tint. [B, 173, 274.]—**B. uncialis** [Acharius]. A European species affording a brownish dye. [B, 173.]

BÆOMYCETEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Be(ba^3-e^2)-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-se-(ka)'-te^2-i(e). See Bæomycei.

BÆOMYCIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be(ba^3-e^2)-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-si^{2}d-(ki^{2}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a division of lichens (*Cœnothalameæ*) comprising *Bæomyces* and two other genera. [B, 170.]

BÆOTHRYON (Lat.), n. n. Be(ba^3-e^2)-o^{2}th'ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}n. From βαιός, small, and θρύον, a rush. A genus of the *Cyperaceæ* made for the *Scirpus b.* [B, 121.]

BAER (Hind.), n. The *Zizyphus jujuba*. [B, 181.]

BAERIA, BÆRIA (Lat.), n's f. Bar'i^2-a^3. From the name of the Russian zoologist, *von Baer*. A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Helenioideæ*, established by Fischer and Meyer, including several California species. [B, 121, 215.]—**B. chrysostoma** [Fischer]. Fr., *baérie*. Syn.: *Burrielia chrysostoma* [Torrey, Gray]. A very branching California species with abundant long-pedunculate heads of golden-yellow flowers. [B, 121, 215.]

BAÉRIE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-a-re. See Baeria *chrysostoma*.

BÆRIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bar-i(e)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bæriées*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of composite plants of the *Helenioideæ*, including thirty genera in which the involucre consists of a single row of equal or nearly equal bracts, with occasionally a small number of exterior bracts. The ray florets are absent or female (very rarely sterile), and the achænia are linear, oblong, or wedge-shaped, either compressed, or with four or five angles. [B, 42.]

BÆTICA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}t'(ba^3-e^{2}t')-i^{2}k-a^3. The *Myrtus communis*. [B.]—**Folia bæticæ, Folia bæticæ sativæ, Folia bæticæ silvestris.** Myrtle leaves (the leaves of the *Myrtus communis*). [B, 180.]

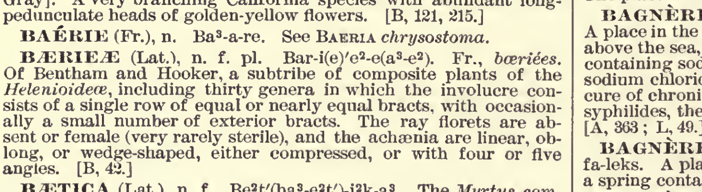
BÆUMERTA (Lat.), n. f. Be(ba^3-e^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m)-u^{6}rt(e^{2}rt)'a^3. See Nasturtium.—**B. nasturtium** [Flora of Wetteravia]. See Nasturtium *officinale*.

BÆVILA, n. A Ceylon name for a plant which is probably a sort of mallow. [B, 121.]

BAF (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}f. The pretended offspring of a bull and a mare. [A, 385.]

BAFFINE, n. Ba^{2}f'fen. Fr., *baffine*. A two-per-cent. solution of potassium permanganate, used for staining the hair. [A, 385; B, 270.]

BAG, n. Ba^{2}g. A.-S., *bælg*, *bælig*. Any sac-like structure; a vulgar term for the udder of the cow, also for the scrotum. [A, 302; L.]—**Air-b.** Fr., *ballon*. Ger., *Luft-Ballon*. It., *pallone*. A b., usually of soft rubber, to be inflated with air and used as a pad, as a dilator, etc.—**B. of waters.** Fr., *poche des eaux*. Ger., *Fruchtblase*. Sp., *bolsa de las aguas*. A popular term for the accumulation of liquor amnii that takes place in advance of the fœtus during the expulsive stage of labor.—**Barnes's b's.** See *Barnes's* Dilators.—**Honey-comb b.** A popular term for the reticulum of a ruminant. [L, 147.]—**Ink-b.** A pyriform gland in certain mollusks, lying in or near the liver. It secretes a dark-colored liquid which the animal ejects when alarmed. [L, 11.]—**Politzer's b.** Fr., *ballon de Politzer*. Ger., *Politzer'scher Luft-Ballon*. It., *pallone d'aria del Politzer*. A b. of soft rubber for forcing air into the Eustachian tube. The nozzle, which has been variously modified by different otologists, is connected with the b. by a piece of rubber tubing 8 ctm. long. [F, 33.]—**Water-b's.** A term applied to certain pouches of the cardial portion of the stomach of the camel, provided with sphincter muscles. [L, 210.]



POLITZER'S BAG.

BAG-ACHERA, n. The *Tiliacora racemosa*. [B, 172.]

BAGAGE À COLLIER (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}g-a^{3}zh-a^3-ko^{3}l-li^2-a. The fruit of the *Cerbera ahouai*. [B, 121.]

BAGALATTA, BAGA-LUTA (Bengal.), n's. See Bag-achera.

BAGASSA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^3-ga^{3}s'sa^3. Of Aublet, a genus of urticaceous plants of the tribe *Moreæ*, subtribe *Broussonetieæ*. [B, 42.]—**B. guianensis** [Aublet]. Fr., *bagassier*. A Guiana species the wood of which (Fr., *bois de bagasse*) furnishes a yellow coloring matter and is used for making canoes and for other purposes. [B, 121.]

BAGASSE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-ga^{3}s. The dry crushed stalk of the sugar-cane. [B, 7.]—**B. de canne.** See *B.*—**B. d'indigo.** The residue left after the removal of indigo from the indigo-plant. [B, 173.]

BAGASSIER (Fr.), n. Ba^3-ga^{3}s-si^2-a. See Bagassa *guianensis*.

BAGATBAT, BAGATPAT, n's. See Bagapata.

BAGATTO, n. See Celtis.

BAGAU (Fr.), n. Ba^3-go. See Bagasse.

BAGBHERENDA (Hind.), **BÁGBHERENDÁ** (Bengal.), n's. The *Jatropha curcas*. [B, 172, 181.]

BAGGSÆTA (Swed.), n. The *Gentiana lutea*. [A, 259.]

BAGH-ANKARA (Bengal.), n. The *Alangium decapetalum*. [B, 172.]

BAGH-CHERENDA (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Lablab cultratus*. [B, 172.]

BAGH-DHARANDA (Bengal.), n. The *Jatropha curcas*. [B, 172.]

BAGNACCIO (It.), n. Ba^{3}n-ya^{3}t'chi^2-o. A warm saline and feebly sulphurous spring in Tuscany. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BAGNÈRES-DE-BIGORRE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n-ye^{2}r-d'-be-gor. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, eighty-five miles west of Toulouse, where there are many hot springs. The water of the spring *La Reine* contains magnesium carbonate, iron carbonate, calcium carbonate, sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, sodium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, calcium sulphate, silica, and carbon dioxide. The water is reputed a sedative for persons suffering from the effects of over-excitement and the atonic nervous derangements incident to a sedentary and studious life. The place is a popular winter resort. [A, 363; L, 49.]

BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n-ye^{2}r-d'-lu^6-sho^{2}n^2. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, 2,000 feet above the sea, where there are numerous warm sulphurous springs containing sodium, potassium, iron, and manganese sulphates and sodium chloride. The waters are drank and used as baths for the cure of chronic pustular and squamous affections of the skin, the syphilides, the scrofulides, chronic rheumatism, and old wounds. [A, 363; L, 49.]

BAGNÈRES-DE-SAINT-FÉLIX (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n-ye^{2}r-d'-sa^{2}n^2-fa-leks. A place in the department of Lot, France, where there is a spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 49.]

BAGNÈRES-SUR-ADOUR (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n-ye^{2}r-su^{6}r-a^3-dur. See Bagnères-de-Bigorre.

BAGNI A MORBA (It.), n. Ba^{3}n'ye a^3 mor'ba^3. A place in the province of Volterra, Italy, 1,600 feet above the sea-level, having a bathing establishment and fourteen warm and hot springs containing calcium salts and some hydrogen sulphide. [B, 269.]

BAGNI DELLA PORETTA (It.), n. Ba^{3}n'ye de^{2}l'la^3 po-re^{2}t'-ta^3. A place near Bologna, Italy, where there is a hot spring. [L, 49.]

BAGNI DELLA SCARPETTA (It.), n. Ba^{3}n'ye de^{2}l'la^3 ska^{3}r-pe^{2}t'ta^3. A place near Bologna, Italy, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

BAGNI DELLE CALDANE DI CAMPIGLIA (It.), n. Ba^{3}n'ye de^{2}l'la ka^{3}l-da^{3}n'a de ka^{3}m-pel'ya. See Caldanelle di Campiglia.

BAGNI DI CRANA (It.), n. Ba^{3}n'ye de kra^3'na^3. A place in the valley of the Onsernone, Switzerland, where there are warm springs. [B, 269.]

BAGNI DI LUCCA (It.), n. Ba^{3}n'ye de luk'ka^3. A place near Pisa, Italy, where there are several feebly chalybeate springs containing sulphates of calcium and magnesium. [L, 49.]

BAGNIGGE WELLS, n. Ba^{2}g'ni^{2}j we^{2}lz. The name of certain extinct springs in Clerkenwell, London, the waters of which are said to have resembled those of Epsom. [A, 316; L, 84, 97, 102.]

BAGNIO, n. Ba^{2}n'yo. Probably from It., *bagno*, or Sp., *baño*. 1. A bathing establishment, especially one in which sweating-baths are given. [Arbuthnot (L, 56).] 2. A house of prostitution. [L, 56.]

BAGNO (It.), n. Ba^{3}n'yo. A bath.

BAGNOLES (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n-yol. A place in the department of the Orne, France, where there are two cold springs containing iron and sulphur, the waters of which are used for anæmia and nervous, gastric, and cutaneous diseases. [A, 385; B, 93.]

BAGNOLI (It.), n. Ba^{3}n-yo'le. A place near Naples, where there are warm springs con-

taining sulphates, used in paralysis, rheumatism, and cutaneous diseases. [B, 93 ; L, 49.]

BAGNOLS (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n-yol. A place in the department of Lozère, France, where there are warm saline, alkaline, and feebly sulphurous springs. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BAGOAS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}g(ba^{3}g)-o′a^{2}s(a^{3}s). See BAGOUS.

BAGOLA (It.), n. Ba^3′go-la^3. From *baccula*, dim. of *bacca*, a berry. A name given by Cæsalpinus to the fruit of the *Amelanchier* and that of the *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 88, 121.]

BAGOLARUS [Guilandini], n. See CELTIS *australis*.

BAGOON (Hind.), n. The *Solanum melongena*. [B, 172.]

BAGOUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}g(ba^{3}g)-o′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr. (from Pers.), βαγῶος, βαγώας. A eunuch. [A, 318.]

BAGRINA, BAGRIINA (Lat.), n′s n. pl. Ba^{2}g(ba^{3}g)-ri(re)′na, -ri^2-i(e)′na^3. A division of proteropterous *Siluridæ*. [L, 207.]

BAGUE AIMANTÉE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}g a-ma^{3}n^2-ta. An amulet containing magnetized soft iron, formerly worn in cases of migraine. [B. 88.]

BAGUENAUDE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}g-nod. 1. A fruit, like that of the *Colutea arborescens*, the *Physalis alkekengi*, etc., containing air in its interior. [B, 121.] 2. The *Physalis alkekengi*. [B, 173.]

BAGUENAUDIER (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}g-nod-i^2-a. A plant of the genus *Colutea*, especially the *Colutea arborescens*. [B, 121.]—**B. à vessie, B. commun.** The *Colutea arborescens*. [B, 46, 173.]—**B. de printemps, B. d'hiver.** The *Galanthus nivalis*. [B, 173.]—**B. du Levant.** The *Colutea orientalis* (*aperta*). [B, 173.]—**B. en arbre.** The *Colutea arborescens*. [B, 173.]—**B. oriental.** See *B. du Levant*.—**B. vésiculaire.** The *Colutea vesicaria*. [B, 173.]—**Faux b.** The *Coronilla emerus*. [B, 173.]

BAGUETTE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-ge^{2}t. Lit., a rod, a wand ; in botany, see TIGE *à b.*; in zoology, one of the curved rods, contained in the capsule, into which the nucleolus of some *Infusoria* divides during conjugation. [L, 66.]—**B. d'harmonie.** Lit., a musician's baton ; an expression used by Huguenin in reference to a fanciful name given by Bergmann to one of the limbs of the calamus scriptorius. [I, 28 ; K.]—**B. d'or.** A common name for the double varieties of the *Cheiranthus cheiri*. [B, 121.]—**B. magique.** A divining rod. [L, 49.]

BAGUIÉ, n. A Languedoc name for the *Laurus nobilis*. [B, 121.]

BAGUIO, n. A Guernsey name for a cherry. [B, 121.]

BAGY, n. The *Acorus calamus*. [B, 88.]

BAHAMENSIS (Lat.), adj. Ba^3-ha^3-me^{2}n′si^{2}s. Of or pertaining to the Bahama Islands.

BAHEL SCHULLI (Malay), n. The *Asteracantha longifolia*. [B, 172.]

BAHEL-TSJULLI, n. A Malabar name for the *Columnea longifolia*. [B, 93.]

BÄHEN (Ger.), v. tr. Ba′he^{2}n. To foment ; as a n., a fomentation. [A, 301.]

BAHERA (Hind., Bengal.), n. The *Terminalia bellerica*. [B, 181 ; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 233 (B).] Cf. BAHIRA.

BAHIA [Lasgac.] (Lat.), n. f. Ba^3-e′a^3. From the Brazilian name. A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Helenioideæ*. [B, 42.]—**B. arachnoidea** [Fischer, Meyer]. The butterfly-plant ; a California species, a foot to 2 feet high, woody at the base, loosely floccose, and with a broadly campanulate or hemispherical involucre surrounding small, bright-yellow flower-heads. It is used as a bitter tonic for consumptives and persons convalescent from fevers and in cases where the digestive power is impaired. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 608 (B).]—**B. artemisiæfolia** [Lep.], **B. confertiflora** [De Candolle]. Two California species enumerated among the medicinal plants of the State. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 297 (B).]—**B. powder.** Ger., *B'pulver*. See ARAROBA.

BAHIRA, n. The fruit of the *Terminalia bellerica*. [B, 88.] Cf. BAHERA.

BAHLINGEN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}l′i^{2}ng-e^{2}n. A cold sulphurous spring in a town of the same name, in Würtemberg. [L, 135.]

BAHMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^3′mi^2-a^2. See BAMMIA.

BAHN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}n. A path, a road. [A, 315.]—**Centrale extraciliare B. des Bindearms.** A collection of nerve fibres, forming a portion of the cerebellar peduncle, which may be traced into the capsule of the corpus dentatum. [I, 17 ; K.]—**Centrale intraciliare B. des Bindearms.** A bundle of nerve fibres which may be traced from the cerebellar peduncle into the hilum of the corpus dentatum. [I, 17 ; K.]—**Gleitb'en.** In obstetrics, the slides, or guiding slopes, formed by certain portions of the interior of the pelvis. [A, 121.]—**Kleinhirnseitenstrangb'.** The direct cerebellar (or myelo-cerebellar [Spitzka]) tract ; a tract coursing in the lateral zone of the posterior half of the lateral column of the spinal cord, connecting the columns of Clarke with the cerebellum, which it enters as a component of the restiform column ; called direct because it does not decussate. [Flechsig (I).]

BAHO, n. A name applied in the Philippine Islands to a variety of mango. [Camelli (B, 121).]

BAHOBAB, n. See BAOBAB and ADANSONIA *digitata*.

BAHOO, n. A common name in Malabar for the *Cathartocarpus fistula*. [B, 121.]

BAHOU (Hind.), n. According to Clusius, the *Cassia alata*. [B, 121.]

BAHRE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}r′e^2. A litter. [A, 315.]—**Schulterb'.** See *Shoulder*-LITTER.

BAHUÁRI (Bengal.), n. The *Cordia myxa*. [B, 181.]

BAHUBÁRA (Bengal.), n. The fruit of the *Cordia myxa* and that of the *Cordia latifolia*. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Nov. 22, 1879, p. 402 (B).]

BÄHUNG (Ger.), n. Ba′hung. A fomentation. [A, 315.]

BAHURA (Hind.), n. The *Terminalia bellerica*. [B, 172.]

BAHUVÁRA (Sanscr.), n. The *Cordia myxa*. [B, 181.]

BAI (Fr.), adj. Ba. See BADIOUS.

BAI (Jap.), n. The *Amygdalus nana*. ["Phar. Jour. and Trans.," Oct., 1879 (B).]

BAIAC, n. An alchemical name for white lead. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

BAIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba(ba^3)′i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Gr., βαῖαι. 1. A small ancient town (the modern Baja) in Campania, ten miles from Naples, where there are hot and cold mineral springs. [A, 312, 363.] 2. An ancient term for watering places in general. [A, 318.]

BAIBAI, BAIBAIRA, n's. Carib names for the *Malpighia spicata*. [B, 121.]

BAIBULA, n. The *Plantago major*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 167 (B).]

BAIE (Fr.), n. Be^2. A berry. [B, 1.] See BACCA.—**B. à ondes.** A common name in the West Indies for a species of *Acacia*. [B, 121.]—**B. de ronce.** The blackberry. [A, 247.]—**Fausse b.** See BACCA *spuria*.—**Vraie b.** See BACCA *vera*.

BAIGNOIRE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}n-y'-wa^{3}r. A bath-tub. [L, 49.]—**B. oculaire.** A basin for bathing the eyes. [A, 385.]

BAI-KE-CHAL, n. A bark, resembling that of the *Ægle marmelos*, occurring in small fragments ; used in Patna in dyeing. [B.]

BAILEY SPRINGS, n. Ba′li^2. A place in Lauderdale County, Alabama, where there are alkaline-chalybeate springs the waters of which are said to prove of service in scrofula, leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and irritability of the bladder. [A, 363.]

BÂILLANT (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}l-ya^{3}n^2. In botany, see HIANS ; in zoology, having shells which do not shut tight (said of bivalves). [B, 198 ; L, 41.]

BÂILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-y'-ma^{3}n^2. Yawning. [B, 93.]

BAILLERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba(ba^3)-i^{2}l-le(la)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *baillerie*. A genus of composite plants established by Aublet. [B, 93.]—**B. aspera** [Aublet]. The *conami* ; a species growing in French Guiana, having a bitter taste and a powerful aromatic odor ; used to poison fish. [B, 93, 173.]

BAILLEUL (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-yu^{5}l. A bone-setter. [A, 300.]

BÂILLON (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-yo^{2}n^2. 1. A gag. 2. An oral speculum. 3. A muzzle to prevent an animal from biting. [A, 300 ; L, 49.]—**B. dentaire.** A mechanical appliance attached to the teeth for improving their direction. [L, 41, 49.]

BAIMO, n. The *Fritillaria thunbergia*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 110 (B).]

BAIN (Fr.), n. Ba^{2}n^2. A bath.—**B. acide.** See *Acid* BATH and *Balneum* ACIDI CHLORHYDRICI.—**B. à étuve sèche.** See *Dry-air* BATH.—**B. alcalin** [Fr. Cod.]. See BALNEUM *alcalinum* and *Alkaline* BATH.—**B. alcalin factitieux.** See *Artificial alkaline* BATH.—**B. alcalino-ferrugineux.** A preparation devised by Raspail ; made by dissolving in a bath-tubful of water 200 grammes of a saturated solution of camphor in ammonia water and 1,000 grammes of common salt, and stirring with a red-hot fire-shovel. Recommended for fevers, rheumatic disorders, paralysis, rabies, violent mania, etc. [B, 92.]—**B. alcalino-salin.** See *Alkaline-saline* BATH.—**B. à l'hydrofère.** Ger., *Mineralwasserstaubbad*. A variety of bath devised by Mathieu, in which the surface of the body is sprayed with atomized liquid containing medicinal ingredients. The *hydrofère*, or apparatus for the bath, consists of (1) a *soufflerie*, or reservoir in which air is compressed ; (2) an atomizer (*pulvérisateur*) consisting of two concentric cylindrical boxes, the outer of which contains hot water, to maintain at any desired temperature the contents of the inner cylinder, which communicates with a reservoir containing the liquid to be used in the bath. This liquid is aspirated through a narrow tube and forced drop by drop out of a capillary opening, where it meets a current of compressed air from the *soufflerie* and is projected in a fine spray upon the patient's body. The latter is placed up to his neck in a closed wooden box called a *boite à bain*. [B, 46.]—**B. à l'hydrosulfate de soude.** See BALNEUM *baretginense*.—**B. ammoniaté.** A solution of 2,000 grammes of ammonium chloride in 300 litres of water. [B, 92.]—**B. ammoniaté-ferrugineux.** A preparation consisting of 15 grammes of ammonium chloride and 50 grammes of ferric chloride, to be dissolved in water at the time of using : used in rhachitis. [B, 92.]—**B. anticholérique.** See *B. électro-chimique de Pennès*.—**B. antimonial.** See BALNEUM *antimoniale*.—**B. antipsorique.** See *Antipsoric* BATH.—**B. antipsorique de Jadel.** See BALNEUM *sulphuratum simplex*.—**B. antirhumatismal.** See *Antirrheumatic* BATH.—**B. antispasmodique.** See *Antispasmodic* BATH.—**B. antisyphilitique.** See BALNEUM *mercuriale*.—**B. aromatique** [Fr. Cod.]. See BALNEUM *aromaticum* and *Aromatic* BATH.—**B. arsenical** [Fr. Cod.]. **B. arsénieux.** See BALNEUM *arsenicale*.—**B. astringent, B. astringent de Most.** See *Astringent* BATH.—**B. à température moyenne.** See BATH *of medium temperature*.—**B. au sulfhydrate de soude.** See BALNEUM *baretginense*.—**B. avec le savon.** See *Soap*-BATH.—**B. balsamique.** See *Balsamic* BATH.—**B. chaud.** See *Hot* BATH.—**B. chaud partiel.** A local hot bath. [B, 46.]—**B. chloruré.** A bath containing chlorine or chlorides. [B, 93.] See *Balneum* AQUÆ *marinæ artificialis* and *Vapor* CHLORI.—**B. d'acide carbonique.** See CARBONIC-ACID *bath*.—**B. d'acide chlorhydrique.** See *Balneum* ACIDI CHLORHYDRICI.—**B. d'air.** See *Air*-BATH.—**B. d'air chaud.** See *Hot-air* BATH.—**B. d'air**

comprimé. See *Compressed-air* BATH.—**B. d'air marin.** See *Marine-air* BATH.—**B. d'air raréfié.** See *Rarefied-air* BATH.—**B. d'alcool.** See *Alcohol*-BATH.—**B. d'alun.** See *Alum*-BATH.—**B. de Balarue.** An artificial mineral-water bath made by dissolving in 300 litres of water 1,625 grammes of calcium chloride, 780 of magnesium chloride, and 625 of sodium bicarbonate, and, after the solution, adding 1,568 grammes of sodium chloride and 500 of sodium sulphate. [B, 97.]—**B. de Baréges.** See BALNEUM *baretginense*.—**B. de boue, B. de boues minérales.** See *Mud*-BATH and *Peat*-BATH.—**B. de Bourbonne-les-Bains artificiel.** A preparation made by dissolving in 300 litres of water 990 grammes of calcium chloride, 140 of sodium bicarbonate, and 15 grammes of potassium bromide, and adding 1,600 grammes of sodium chloride and 1,550 of sodium sulphate. [B, 92.]—**B. de bras.** See *Arm*-BATH.—**B. de ciguë.** See *Balneum* CONII.—**B. de conferves.** See *Conferva*-BATH.—**B. de délice.** A bath distinguished by the agreeable sensation which it imparts to the skin; a term applied especially to the baths of Llupia at Molitz. [B, 108.]—**B. d'eau de mer.** See *Sea*-BATH.—**B. d'eau de vaisselle.** See *Dish-water* BATH.—**B. d'eau électrisée.** See *Electric* BATH.—**B. d'eau pulvérisée.** See *B. à l'hydrofère*.—**B. d'eau simple.** See *Water*-BATH (1st def.).—**B. de caisse.** See *B. d'étuve*.—**B. de fauteuil.** See *Sitz*-BATH.—**B. de Finlande.** See *Finnish* BATH.—**B. de fumier.** See *Dung*-BATH.—**B. de gaz ammoniaque.** See *Ammoniacal* BATH.—**B. de gélatine.** See BALNEUM *gelatinosum*.—**B. de glace.** See *Ice-cold* BATH.—**B. de cendre.** See *Ash*-BATH.—**B. de lait.** See *Milk*-BATH.—**B. de lame.** See *Surf*-BATH.—**B. d'électricité.** See *Electric* BATH.—**B. de limon.** See *Mud*-BATH.—**B. de limon salé.** See *Marine-mud* BATH.—**B. de main.** See *Hand*-BATH.—**B. de marc de raisin.** See *Grape-lees* BATH.—**B. de marc d'olives.** See *Olive-lees* BATH.—**B. de mer.** See *Sea*-BATH.—**B. de mer artificiel.** See *Balneum* AQUÆ *marinæ artificialis*.—**B. de mer naturel.** See *Sea*-BATH.—**B. demi-liquide, B. demi-solide.** See *B. mou*.—**B. de moutarde.** See BALNEUM *sinapisatum*.—**B. de neige.** See *Snow*-BATH.—**B. de paraffine.** See *Paraffin*-BATH.—**B. de petit-lait.** See *Whey*-BATH.—**B. de pieds.** See *Foot*-BATH.—**B. de pieds acide.** A pediluvium consisting of 100 grammes of hydrochloric acid dissolved in 6 litres of tepid water. [B, 92.] Cf. *Balneum* ACIDI CHLORHYDRICI.—**B. de pieds alcalin.** A pediluvium consisting of 125 grammes of potassium carbonate dissolved in a sufficiency of water. [B, 92.] Cf. BALNEUM *alcalinum*.—**B. de pieds mercuriel.** A solution of 20 centigrammes (about 3 grains) of corrosive sublimate in 1 litre of water; used as a pediluvium in syphilitic exostoses and tumors. [B, 92.] Cf. BALNEUM *mercuriale*.—**B. de pieds sinapisé.** See BALNEUM *sinapisatum*.—**B. de Plombières.** See *B. dit de Plombières*.—**B. de pluie.** See *Shower*-BATH.—**B. de Raspail.** See *B. alcalino-ferrugineux*.—**B. dérivatif.** See *B. électro chimique de Pennès*.—**B. de sable.** See *Sand*-BATH.—**B. de sang.** See *Blood*-BATH.—**B. des Égyptiens.** See *Egyptian* BATH.—**B. de sel.** See *Salt*-BATH and *Balneum* AQUÆ *marinæ artificialis*.—**B. de sel marin.** See *Balneum* AQUÆ *marinæ artificialis*.—**B. des Finlandais.** See *Finnish* BATH.—**B. de siége.** See *Sitz*-BATH.—**B. des Indiens.** See *Indian* BATH.—**B. de son.** A bran-bath. [A, 301.]—**B. des résineux.** A vapor-bath produced by the carbonization of chips of fir-wood. [B, 92.]—Cf. *Fir-needle* BATH.—**B. des Russes.** See *Russian* BATH.—**B. des Turcs.** See *Turkish* BATH.—**B. de sublimé corrosif.** See BALNEUM *mercuriale*.—**B. de substances animales.** A bath containing substances derived from the animal kingdom (*e. g.*, a milk-bath, a whey-bath, etc.). [B, 46.]—**B. de substances végétales.** A bath containing substances from the vegetable kingdom (*e. g.*, an herb-bath, an aromatic bath, etc.). [B; L, 87.]—**B. de surprise.** See *Surprise*-BATH.—**B. de terre.** See *Earth*-BATH.—**B. de tripes.** A sort of gelatinous bath made by boiling the entrails of cattle in water for a long time. [B, 93.] Cf. *Animal* BATH.—**B. d'étuve.** See *Hot-air* BATH, *Dry-air* BATH, and *Turkish* BATH.—**B. d'étuve humide.** See *Vapor*-BATH.—**B. d'étuve sèche.** See *Hot-air* BATH.—**B. de vapeur.** See *Vapor*-BATH.—**B. de vapeur d'alcool.** See *Alcohol vapor*-BATH.—**B. de vapeur humide.** See *Vapor*-BATH.—**B. de vapeur partiel.** A partial vapor-bath. [B, 46.]—**B. de vapeur sèche.** See *Dry-air* BATH.—**B. de vapeur térébenthinée.** See TURPENTINE-*vapor bath*.—**B. de vase.** See *Mud*-BATH and *Marine-mud* BATH.—**B. de Vénus.** A popular name for a species of *Dipsacus* the leaves of which, joined together at their base, form a basin which retains the rain-water. [B, 121.]—**B. de Vichy.** See *B. dit de Vichy*.—**B. de vide.** See *Vacuum*-BATH.—**B. de vin.** See *Wine*-BATH.—**B. d'huile.** See *Oil*-BATH.—**B. dit de Baréges** [Fr. Cod.]. See BALNEUM *baretginense*.—**B. dit de Plombières** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *balneum plombieranum*. A preparation consisting of two parts—one consisting of 100 grammes of powdered gelatin; the other, of a mixture of 100 grammes of sodium carbonate, 20 each of sodium chloride and bicarbonate, and 60 of sodium sulphate. In preparing the bath, the gelatin is first dissolved in hot water; the solution is then thrown into the bath, and the saline mixture is added. [B, 113.]—**B. dit de Vichy** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *balneum vichiense*. A preparation consisting of 500 grammes of sodium bicarbonate, to be dissolved in water for a bath. [B, 113.] See *Artificial Vichy* BATH.—**B. d'ondée.** See *Surprise*-BATH.—**B. d'oxygène.** See *Oxygen*-BATH.—**B. du marc de raisin.** See *Grape-lees* BATH.—**B. du roi.** Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B, 107.] Cf. AQUA *regia*.—**B. du son.** See *Bran*-BATH.—**B. électrique, B. électrique de Caplin.** See *Electric* BATH.—**B. électrique entier.** A general bath in which the water forms part of a galvanic circuit. [B, 187.] See *Electric* BATH.—**B. électro-chimique de Pennès.** A bath containing 1 gramme of potassium bromide, 1 gramme of calcium carbonate, 300 grammes of sodium carbonate, 8 of sodium phosphate, 5 of sodium sulphate, 1 gramme of aluminium sulphate, 3 grammes of ferrous sulphate, and 1 gramme each of the oils of rosemary, lavender, and thyme. Administered once, this constituted the *b. hygiénique*; repeated, the *b. dérivatif*, the *b. sédatif*, the *b. anticholérique*, etc. The original formula has been variously modified. [B, 92.]—**B. électro-négatif.** See *Electro-negative* BATH.—**B. électro-positif.** See *Electro-positive* BATH.—**B. émollient.** See *Emollient* BATH.—**B. entier.** See *General* BATH.—**B. faradique.** See *Faradaic* BATH.—**B. ferro-arsenical.** A bath containing from 2 to 8 grammes of arsenate of iron. [B, 107.]—**B. ferrugineux.** See *Ferruginous* BATH.—**B. fortifiant.** A bath containing 60 grammes each of peppermint and lavender, 45 each of sweet-flag and willow bark, and 30 of caraway, steeped in boiling water. [B, 92.]—**B. frais.** See *Cool* BATH.—**B. froid.** See *Cold* BATH.—**B. galvanique.** See *Electric* BATH.—**B. galvanoplastique.** See *Electroplating* BATH.—**B. gazeux.** See *Gas*-BATH.—**B. gélatineux** [Fr. Cod.]. See BALNEUM *gelatinosum*.—**B. glycériné.** See *Glycerin*-BATH (1st def.).—**B. huileux.** An oil-bath. The *b. huileux* of Jeannel is made by adding to an alkaline bath of 350 grammes of sodium carbonate dissolved in 200 litres of water an emulsion made by mixing 250 parts of almond oil or cod-liver oil with a solution of 50 parts of sodium carbonate in 500 of water. [B, 92.]—**B. hygiénique.** See under *B. électro-chimique de Pennès*. [B, 92.]—**B. hyperthermal.** See *Very hot* BATH.—**B. indifférent.** See BATH *of medium temperature*.—**B. iodé.** See BALNEUM *iodurâtum*.—**B. ioduré.** See BALNEUM *ioduratum* and *B. d'iodure de* POTASSIUM.—**B. ioduré de Lugol.** See BALNEUM *ioduratum*.—**B. liquide.** See *Liquid* BATH.—**B. liquide minéral.** A liquid bath containing mineral constituents. [B, 46.]—**B. local.** See *Partial* BATH.—**B.-marie.** See *Water*-BATH (2d def.).—**B. marin.** See *Balneum* AQUÆ *marinæ artificialis*.—**B. médicamenteux.** See *Medicated* BATH.—**B. médicamenteux d'étuves.** See FUMIGATION.—**B. médicinal** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Medicated* BATH.—**B. mercuriel.** See BALNEUM *mercuriale*.—**B. métallique.** See *Metallic* BATH.—**B. minéral factitieux.** See *Artificial mineral* BATH.—**B. mixte, B. mou.** A bath of soft, semi-solid consistence (*e. g.*, a mud-bath). [B, 92.]—**B. narcotique.** See *Narcotic* BATH.—**B. neutre.** See BATH *of medium temperature*.—**B. partiel.** See *Partial* BATH.—**B. phéniqué.** See *Carbolized* BATH.—**B. photographique.** See *Photographic* BATH.—**B. prolongé.** See *Permanent* BATH.—**B. résolutif.** A bath composed of 30 grammes of liver of sulphur, 60 grammes of sea-salt, 15 grammes of sodium carbonate, 1 to 2 handfuls of sage, and 6 litres of water. Used in baths, lotions, and douches for scrofulous diseases of the bones. [B, 92.]—**B. russe.** See *Russian* BATH.—**B. salé.** A bath consisting of 1,000 grammes of common salt dissolved in a sufficiency of water. [B, 107.] See *Balneum* AQUÆ *marinæ artificialis*.—**B. salino-gélatineux.** See *B. dit de Plombières*.—**B. sec.** See *Solid* BATH.—**B. sédatif.** See under *B. électro-chimique de Pennès*.—**B. sinapisé.** See BALNEUM *sinapisatum*.—**B. solide.** See *Solid* BATH.—**B. stimulant.** A stimulating bath. The b. stimulant of Augustin was made by infusing in 1,500 grammes of water 60 grammes of serpentaria and 18 each of valerian, elder, and chamomile, pouring the infusion into a bath, and adding 360 grammes of acetic acid and 1,080 of brandy. It was used in typhus. [B, 92.]—**B. sulfuré** [Fr. Cod.]. See BALNEUM *sulphuratum simplex*.—**B. sulfuré liquide** [Fr. Cod.]. See BALNEUM *sulfuratum liquidum*.—**B. sulfureux, B. sulfureux artificiel.** See BALNEUM *sulphuratum simplex*.—**B. sulfureux liquide.** See BALNEUM *sulfuratum liquidum*.—**B. sulfuro-alcalin** [Hardy]. A bath used in prurigo; composed of 32 grammes each of sodium sulphide and sodium carbonate and 16 of sodium chloride, to be dissolved at the time of using. [B, 92.]—**B. sulfuro-gélatineux.** See BALNEUM *gelatinosum sulphuratum*.—**B. tempéré, B. tiède.** See *Tepid* BATH.—**B. très chaud.** See *Very hot* BATH.—**B. très froid.** See *Very cold* BATH.—**B. turc.** See *Turkish* BATH.—**B. vivant.** See *Blood*-BATH.—**Boîte à b.** See under *B. à l'hydrofère*.—**Demi-b.** See *Half*-BATH.

BAINCH (Bengal.), n. The *Flacourtia sapida*. [B, 181.]

BAINGAN (Hind.), n. The *Solanum melongena*. [B, 172.]

BAINILLA (Sp.), n. Ba^3-i^{2}n-el'ya^3. See VANILLA.—**B. cimarona.** See VANILLA *simarona*.—**B. mansa.** See VANILLA *leg*.—**B. mestiza.** A variety of vanilla intermediate between the b. mansa and the b. cimarona. It is frequently adulterated. [B, 180.]

BAINS (Fr.), n. Ba^{2}n^2. A place in the Vosges Mountains, France, where there are hot springs containing sodium chloride and sulphate and a small amount of iron. The waters are drank and used as baths and douches in chronic intestinal disorders, anæmia, leucorrhœa, and neuroses. [B, 93.]

BAINS DE L'ALLIAZ (Fr.), n. Ba^{2}n^2 d' la^{3}l-li^2-a^3. Cold sulphur springs on Lake Geneva, containing gypsum and traces of free hydrogen sulphide. [B, 270.]

BAINS DE LA REINE (Fr.), n. Ba^{2}n^2 d' la^3 re^{2}n. See MERS-EL-KÉBIR.

BAINS D'HERCULE (Fr.), n. Ba^{2}n^2 de^{2}r-ku^{6}l. See MÉHADIA.

BAINS-DE-LUCQUES (Fr.), n. Ba^{2}n^2-d'-lu^{6}k. See BAGNI DI LUCCA.

BAINS DE MONTFERRAND (Fr.), **BAINS DE RENNES** (Fr.), n's. Ba^{2}n^2 d' mo^{2}n^2-fe^{2}r-ra^{3}n^2, ra^{3}n. See RENNES.

BAINS DU LAC DOMÈNE (Fr.), n. Ba^{2}n^2 du^6 la^{3}k do-me^{2}n. The cold sulphur springs of Schwarzsee, in the canton of Freiburg, Switzerland, containing calcium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, magnesium chloride, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen sulphide. [B, 269.]

BAINS EN LORRAINE (Fr.), **BAINS EN VOSGES** (Fr.), n's. Ba^{2}n^{2}z a^{3}n^2 lor-ran, vo^{2}zh. See BAINS.

BAINS LLUPIA (Fr.), n. Ba^{2}n^2 lyu^6-pe-a^3. See LLO.

BAINS-PRÈS-ARLES (Fr.), n. Ba^{2}n^2-pre^{2}z-a^{3}rl. See AMÉLIE-LES-BAINS.

BAINS-PRÈS-DU-PUY (Fr.), n. Ba^{2}n^2-pre^2-du^6-pwe. A place in the department of the Haute Loire, France, where there are mineral springs. [B, 88.]

BAIR (Hind.), n. The *Zizyphus jujuba*. [B, 172.]

BAISALZ (Ger.), n. Ba³'e-za³ltz. See *Bay* SALT.

BAISONGE (Fr.), n. Be²z-o²n²zh. A popular name for the gall of the *Salvia pomifera*. [B, 121.]

BAISSA (It.), n. Ba³-es'sa². A sulphur spring in the province of Mondovi, Italy, near the Genoese border. [B, 269.]

BAISSE (Fr.), n. Be²s. A place on the river Leisse, near Chambery, where there is an effervescent ferruginous spring. [B, 269.]

BAITRE (Fr.), n. Be²tr. The *Colymbus cristatus*. [A, 385.]

BAIZONGE, n. A variety of Persian sponge which, powdered, is used to dye silk red. [L, 30.]

BAJA (It.), n. Ba³'ya³. See BALÆ.

BAJAM-LOHOR, n. A common name in Java for the *Rhus cobbe*. [B, 121.]

BAJAN, BAJANG, n's. Names given by Rumphius to two species of amarantaceous plants which the latter separated from the genus *Blitum*. [B, 121.]

BAJANG-BALY, n. A Java name for the *Ocimum tenuiflorum*. [B, 121.]

BAJA-PELINI, n. A Turkish name for the *Artemisia absinthium*. [A, 259.]

BAJEE, n. An East Indian name for potassium nitrate. [A, 259.]

BAJFALU, n. A Hungarian sulphur spring. [B, 269.]

BAJMOCZ, n. A place in Hungary, where there is a hot spring containing sodium sulphate, the water of which is drank and used as baths for digestive disorders. [B, 93, 269.]

BAJONETBEIN (Ger.), n. Ba³-yo-ne²t'bin. A fanciful term for a deformity of the knee in which there is ankylosis of the joint with posterior displacement of the leg, giving the limb the appearance of a bayonet. [E. Gurlt (A. 319).]

BAJONETMESSER (Ger.), n. Ba³-yo-ne²t'me²s-se²r. A bayonet-shaped knife, used in operations on the eye.

BAJOUE (Fr.), n. Ba³-zhu. The cheek of an animal, particularly a pig or a calf. [L, 41.]

BAJRA (Hind.), n. The *Penicillaria spicata*. [B, 121.]

BAJREE, n. See BAJRA.

BAJU-CHINA, n. A Malay name for the *Ruellia repanda*. [B, 121.]

BAJUREE, BAJURY, n's. See BAJRA.

BAK (Hind., Bengal.), n. The *Sesbania* (*Æschynomene*) *grandiflora*. [B, 181.]

BAKABÁNYA, n. A place in Hungary, where there is a mineral spring. [B, 269.]

BAKÁIN (Hind.), n. The *Melia azederach*. [B, 181.]

BAKAM (Bengal.), n. The *Cæsalpinia sappan*. [B, 181.]

BÁKAS (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Justicia adhatoda* (*Adhatoda vasica*). [B, 181.]

BAKAUT, n. A Russian name for guaiacum. [B, 92.]

BAKAYAN, n. The root, herb, and fruit of the *Azadirachta indica*. [W. Dymock, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 23, 1878, p. 745 (B).]

BÄKEEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bak-e(a)'e²-e(a³-e²). See BÆCKEÆ.

BAKERIA (Lat.), n. f. Bak-e(a)'ri²-a³. See PTERANDRA.

BAKEWELL, n. Bak'we²l. An English village, near which there are chalybeate springs. [L, 41.]

BAKKA, n. An East Indian name for a species of *Cannabis* (*Cannabis sativa*) which is smoked in the East. [B, 88, 121.]

BAKKAR, n. According to Bory, Dioscorides's name for *Asarum*. [B, 80, 121.]

BAKLÍ, n. An Arabic name for the bean. [B, 121.]

BAKOU, n. A place in Russia, near the Caspian Sea, where there are petroleum wells and mineral springs. The waters are used as baths for rheumatism, paralysis, etc. [L, 49.]

BAKOVAR, n. A spring at Szessan, in Hungary, containing a very small amount of iron and carbonic acid. [B, 269.]

BAKROT (Swed.), n. The *Pimpinella saxifraga* and the *Pimpinella magna*. [B, 92.]

BAKTERIE (Ger.), n. Ba³k-ta'ri²-e². See BACTERIUM, and for all German derivatives in *Bakt-*, see the corresponding words in *Bact-*.

BÁKUCHI (Hind.), n. The *Vernonia anthelminthica*. [B, 181.]

BAKUL (Bengal.), n. The *Mimusops elengi*. [B, 181.]

BAKUS, n. See BÁKAS.

BAKWIZA (Polish), *n*. The *Primula officinalis*. [B, 92.]

BAKZEDOAR (Dutch), n. Zedoary. [B, 92.]

BALA (Malay), n. A Malabar name for the banana-plant (*Musa sapientum*). [Rheede (B, 121) ; B, 172.]

BALA (Hind.), n. The *Andropogon murialicum*. [B, 172.]

BALÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Sida cordifolia*. [B, 181.]—**Atib'.** The *Sida rhombifolia*. [B, 181.]—**Maháb'.** The *Sida rhomboidea*. [B, 181.]—**Nágab'.** The *Sida alba*. [B, 181.]

BÁLÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Pavonia odorata*. [B, 181.]

BALÁBAHULÁ (Bengal.), n. The *Ficus heterophylla*. [B, 181.]

BALABANDI TIGA (Teloogoo), n. The *Ipomœa pes capræ*. [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325.]

BÁLA-CHATURBHADRAKA (Sanscr.), n. A powder composed of equal parts of the root of *Aconitum heterophyllum*, the tubers of *Cyperus rotundus*, and the horny excrescences on *Rhus succedanea*, together with long pepper. [B, 181.]

BALADOR, n. Altered from *beledzar* (*q. v.*). The fruit of *Semecarpus anacardium*. [B, 121.]

BALADUR, n. See BALADOR.

BALÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Ba²l(ba³l)-e'(a³'e²)-na³. Gr., φάλλαινα, φάλαινα. Fr., *baleine*. Ger., *Wallfisch*. It., *balena*. Sp., *ballena*. The whale ; a genus of the *Balænidæ*. [L, 121, 147.]—**B. acutorostrata.** See BALÆNOPTERA *rostrata*.—**B. antarctica, B. australis** [Des Moulins]. Fr., *baleine du Cap*. Ger., *südlicher Wallfisch*. A variety found in the southern hemisphere. [L, 65.]—**B. boops** [Linnæus]. Fr., *balénoptère jubarte*. Ger., *Ochsenaugenwallfisch*. Syn.: *Balænoptera jubartis* [Lacépide], *Rorqualus boops* [F. Cuvier]. 1. A species having the blow-holes behind two hemispherical tuberosities, the dorsal fin curved backward, the lower jaw shorter and narrower than the upper one, and the throat and belly furrowed longitudinally. 2. Of Cuvier, the *Balænoptera rostrata*. [L, 208.]—**B. borealis.** See *B. mysticetus*.—**B. glacialis.** A variety now referred to *B. mysticetus*. [L, 217.]—**B. grœnlandica.** See *B. mysticetus*.—**B. jubartis.** See *B. boops*.—**B. longimana** [Rudolph]. Ger., *langhändiger Wallfisch*. A species distinguished by the great length of the pectoral fins, and by the lower jaw being longer than the upper one. As it has a dorsal fin, it should be referred to *Balænoptera*. [B, 180 ; L, 218.]—**B. macrocephala.** See PHYSETER *macrocephalus*.—**B. major.** See *B. mysticetus*.—**B. mysticetus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *baleine franche*. Ger., *nordischer* (oder *grönlandischer*) *Wallfisch*. The Greenland whale ("right whale"), from which oil and whalebone are obtained. [L, 107, 147.]—**B. naribus flexuosis.** See *B. mysticetus*.—**B. rostrata.** See BALÆNOPTERA *rostrata*.—**B. spitzbergensis, B. vulgaris.** See *B. mysticetus*.—**Oleum balænæ.** Fr., *huile de baleine*. Ger., *Wallfischthran*. Whale oil ; obtained from *B. mysticetus* and *B. australis*. [L, 65.]

BALÆNACIUS, BALÆNATUS (Lat.), adj's. Ba²l(ba³l)-e²n-(a³-e²n)-a(a³)'si²(ki²)-u³s(u⁴s), -tu³s(tu⁴s). See BALÆNIC.

BALÆNIC, adj. Ba²l-e²n'i²k. Lat., *balænacius*. Fr., *baléinique*. 1. Derived from the whale. [B.] 2. Made of whalebone. [A, 312.]—**B. acid.** Fr., *acide balénique*. An acid, $C_{19}H_{36}O_2$, occurring in the oil of the *Balænoptera rostrata*. [B, 14.]

BALÆNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba²l(ba³l)-e²n'(a³-e²n')-i²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *balænides*. The toothless whales ; a family of the *Cetacea* characterized by the absence of teeth in the adult, including the genera *Balæna* and *Balænoptera*. There are teeth in the fœtus, but they never penetrate the gum. Their place is supplied by plates of whalebone (baleen plates) attached to the palate. [L, 147.]

BALÆNOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ba²l(ba³l)-e²n(a³-e²n)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)'-e²-a³. See BALÆNIDÆ.

BALÆNOLOGY, n. Ba²l-e²n-o²l'o-ji². From φάλλαινα, a whale, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *balænologie*. Ger., *Balänologie*. That branch of zoology which treats of whales. [L, 116.]

BALÆNOPTERA (Lat.), n. f. Ba²l(ba³l)-e²n(a³-e²n)-o²p'te²r-a³. From φάλλαινα, a whale, and πτερόν, a wing or fin. Fr., *balénoptère*. Ger., *Flosswallfisch*. A genus of the *Balænidæ*, differing from the genus *Balæna* in having a dorsal fin. [L, 121, 217.]—**B. jubartis** [Lacépide]. See BALÆNA *boops*.—**B. rostrata.** Fr., *balénoptère museau-pointu* (ou *à bec*). Ger., *Schnabelwallfisch*. A species having both jaws pointed, the upper one shorter and narrower than the lower one ; a vesicular pouch of unknown function beneath the lower jaw ; and the pectoral fins small. Its oil contains balænic acid. [B ; L, 208.]

BALÆNOPTERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba²l(ba³l)-e²n(a³-e²n)-o²p-te²r'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Cetacea*, having a distinct dorsal fin. [L, 121.]

BALAH (Ar.), n. An unripe date. [B, 121.]

BALAH SOLTANI, n. A variety of date-tree. [B, 121.]

BALAI (Fr.), n. Ba³l-e². 1. The comb of an electrical machine. [A, 385.] 2. A wire brush for use as a revulsive. [A, 385.] 3. An instrument for pushing foreign bodies from the œsophagus into the stomach. [L, 41.] 4. The *Clavaria coralloides*. [B, 121, 173.] 5. The *Scoparia dulcis*. [B, 121, 173.]

BALAIS (Fr.), n. Ba³l-e². 1. The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 173.] 2. See BALASIUS.—**B. de jonc.** The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 173.]—**B. doux.** The *Scoparia dulcis*. [B, 173.]—**Rubis b.** See BALASIUS.

BALAJOUS, n. A Languedoc name for the *Osyris alba*. [B, 121.]

BALAKZEL, n. A Turkish name for the heron (*Ardea cinerea*). [B, 88.]

BALÁLATÁ (Bengal.), n. The *Ficus heterophylla*. [B, 181.]

BALAM-CIRA (Hind.), n. The *Cucumis sativus*. [B, 172.]

BALAM-PULLI (Malay), n. A Malabar name for the *Tamarindus indica*. [B, 88, 172.]

BALAN, n. A name for a variety of *Agave* growing in Java. [B, 88.]

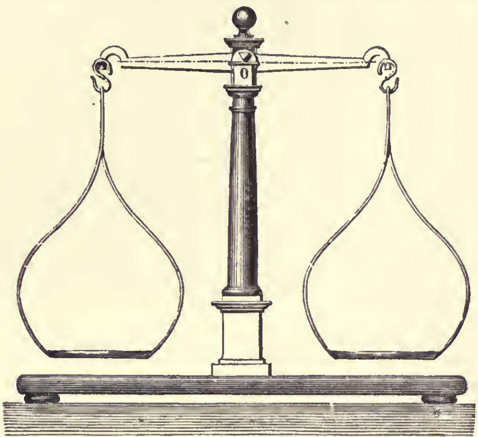
BALAN (Ar.), n. The *Withania somnifera*. [B, 121.]

BALANA-BONE, n. A Carib name for the *Mimosa pudica*. [B, 88, 121.]

BALANARIS, BALANARIUS (Lat.), adj's. Ba²l(ba³l)-a³n-a(a³)'ri²s, -ri²-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *balanaire*. See BALÆNIC.

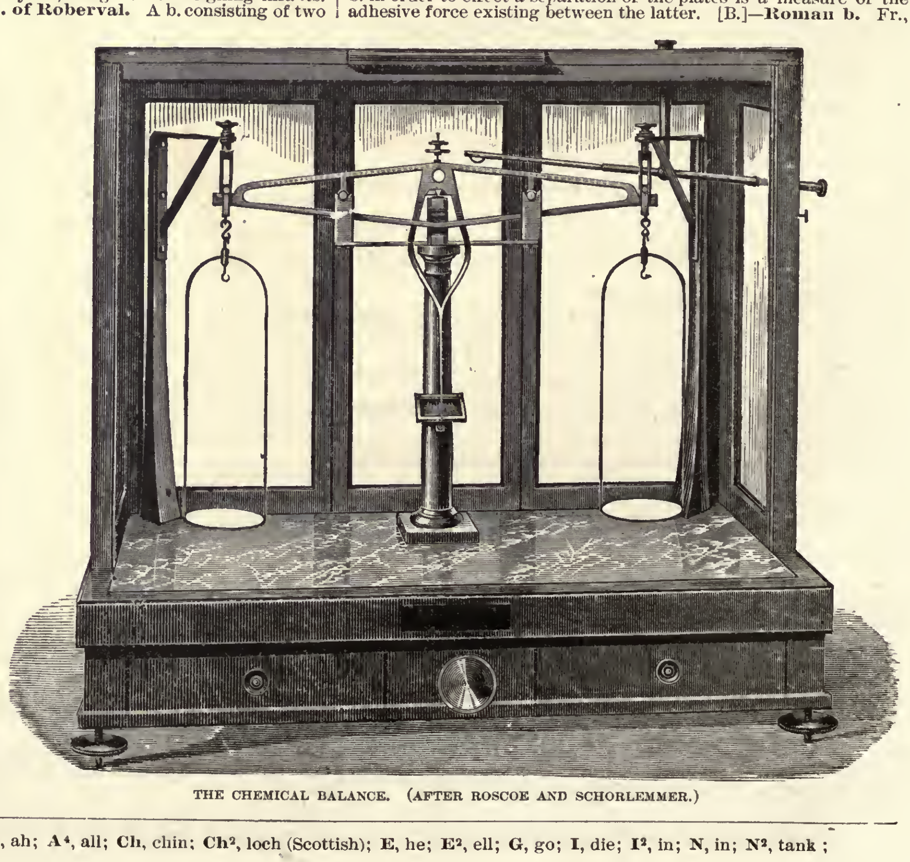
BALANATUS (Lat.), adj. Ba²l(ba³l)-a³n-a(a³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). From *balanus* (*q. v.*). Embalmed, anointed, or perfumed with balsam. [A, 312.]

BALANCE, n. Ba²l′a²ns. Gr., τρυτάνη. Lat., *bilanx* (from *bis*, twice, and *lanx*, a dish). Fr., *balance* (1st def.), *balancement* (2d def.). Ger., *Wage* (1st def.). It. *bilancia* (1st def.). Sp., *balanza* (1st def.). 1. A pair of scales, an instrument for ascertaining the weight of a body; consisting of a horizontal beam hung on a pivot or an agate knife-edge at a point above its centre of gravity, and having suspended from it at each end a receptacle, also hung on a pivot or a knife-edge—one of the receptacles being for the weight, and the other for the material to be weighed. [A, 1, 9, 385; B, 7.] 2. The proper state of relationship between the power or activity of the different parts of a mechanism or an organism; as used by some writers, an increased development (Fr., *balancement des organes*) or functional activity (Fr., *balancement fonctionnel*) of certain parts, to compensate for an inadequate development, atrophy, or diminished functional activity of other parts. [A, 385.]—**Adhe-**



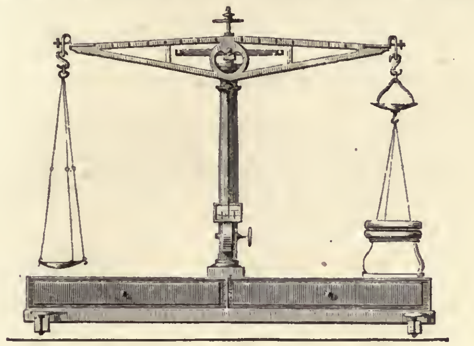
THE BALANCE. (AFTER PRIVAT DESCHANEL.)

sion b. See *Prechtl's adhesion b.*—**Analytical b.** See *Chemical b.*—**Assay b.** A b. specially adapted to weighing small objects accurately and rapidly; chiefly used in mints. [B, 2.]—**B. de Coulomb** (Fr.), **B. de torsion** (Fr.). See *Torsion b.*—**B. d'induction** (Fr.). See *Induction b.*—**B. électrique** (Fr.). See *Torsion b.*—**B. électro-magnétique** (Fr.). See *Electro-magnetic b.*—**B. magnétique.** See *Torsion b.*—**B. of Odier and Blache.** A balance in the form of a steelyard, designed for weighing infants. [B, 107.] Cf. Pèse-bébé.—**B. of Roberval.** A b. consisting of two equal weights sliding upon two horizontal arms projecting from the lateral sides of a parallelogram the other two sides of which revolve about their centres, which are fixed. The two weights, no matter how disposed on the arms of the b., will always hold each other in equilibrium. [B, 7.]—**B. of torsion.** See *Torsion b.*—**B. romaine** (Fr.). See Steelyard.—**Chemical b.** Fr., *b. chimique.* Ger., *chemische Wage.* It., *bilancia chimica.* A b. used by chemists; made so as to combine precision and sensitiveness in the highest degree. It has a knife-edge bearing of some hard substance, usually agate, upon which the arms of the b. rest only during the operation of weighing. When not in use, it is usually kept under a case to protect it from disturbing influences. [B.]—**Chinese b.** A form of b. identical in principle with the steelyard. [B, 7.]—**Electro-magnetic b.** Fr., *b. électro-magnétique.* A b. for determining the intensity of electric currents. From each arm is suspended a magnet which dips into a glass tube surrounded by a coil of wire. On passing a current in opposite directions through the two coils, one magnet is depressed and the other elevated, and the weight required to restore the equilibrium is a measure of the intensity of the current. [Becquerel (B, 38).]—**Hydrostatic b.** Fr., *b. hydrostatique.* Ger., *hydrostatische Wage.* A b. designed for weighing substances in water, in order to ascertain their loss of weight when supported by the latter, and hence their specific gravity. [B.]—**Induction b.** Fr., *b. d'induction.* Ger., *Inductionswage.* An instrument invented by Hughes for testing variations in the structure or composition of metals by the currents which they generate. It consists of two primary coils, through which a current is sent, each connected with a secondary coil. The two secondary coils, which are so arranged that the currents in them pass in opposite directions, are connected with a telephone. If the currents are of exactly the same strength, they neutralize each other and no sound is heard in the telephone. Connected with each secondary coil there is a box. One of these boxes contains the metal to be tested, and the other contains a standard piece with which the former is to be compared. If, now, there is even a slight difference in the character of the two pieces, the equilibrium of the opposing currents is disturbed and the telephone sounds. The apparatus has been used for detecting the situation of pieces of metal, such as bullets, imbedded in the body. [B; J. H. Girdner, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 9, 1887, p. 393.]—**Michell's torsion b.** An apparatus consisting of a light horizontal rod having at each extremity a small leaden ball, and suspended by its centre by a light wire so as to turn freely in a horizontal plane. Beneath the rod there is a horizontal bar of equal length, loaded at each extremity with large leaden balls, and turning freely upon a central pivot directly beneath the suspending wire of the rod. The amount of torsion produced in the wire by the movements of the rod is observed with a telescope. The b. is used for determining the attraction which the leaden spheres exert upon the leaden balls, and hence for determining the specific gravity of the earth. [B.]—**Mohr's b.** A form of hydrostatic b. for determining the specific gravity of liquids. It consists of a b. to one arm of which is attached a closed glass vessel filled with mercury, which serves as a weight, and which is exactly counterbalanced by a weight attached to the other arm. The arm of the b. is divided into ten equal parts. In using it, the mercurial weight is submerged in the liquid to be tested, and the arm of the b. is successively loaded with three riders, one of which has a weight precisely equal to the loss of weight of the mercurial sinker when submerged in water, and the two others weigh respectively $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ as much. When the riders are so adjusted that the b. is in equilibrium, their combined weight is equal to that which the sinker loses by being submerged in the liquid, *i. e.*, it is the specific gravity of that liquid compared with water as a standard. If, for example, the first weight stands at 8, the second at 6, and the third at 3, the sp. gr. of the liquid is 0·863. [B.]—**Pharmaceutical b.** A b. used by apothecaries. [B.]—**Physical b.** See *Chemical b.*—**Prechtl's adhesion b.** A b. for demonstrating the laws of adhesion. It consists of an ordinary b. from one arm of which is suspended a horizontal plate having its lower surface flat and polished, which is brought into contact with a similar polished surface, to which it adheres. The weight required to be placed in the pan suspended from the other arm of the b. in order to effect a separation of the plates is a measure of the adhesive force existing between the latter. [B.]—**Roman b.** Fr.,



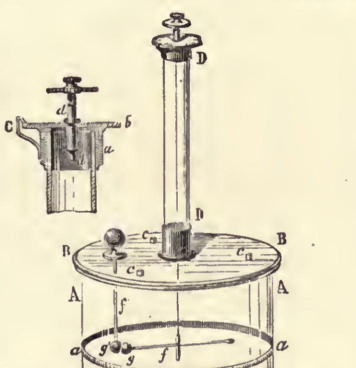
THE CHEMICAL BALANCE. (AFTER ROSCOE AND SCHORLEMMER.)

b. romaine. Ger., *römische Wage.* See STEELYARD.—**Spring b.** An instrument for weighing, consisting of a coil of wire which is stretched by the substance to be weighed, and to which is attached an index showing the amount of tension, and hence the weight of



PRECHTL'S ADHESION BALANCE. [A, 327.]

the substance. [B.]—**Torsion b.** Fr., *b. de torsion* (ou *de Coulomb*). Ger., *Drehwage.* An apparatus devised by Coulomb for determining the laws of magnetic and electric attraction and repulsion, and used also for demonstrating the effects of torsion on the suspending thread or wire. It consists of a cylindrical glass case, AAAA, from the upper end of which rises another glass cylinder, DD, of much smaller diameter, the latter being fitted at its top with a brass cap, *a*, carrying an index, C. Outside of this, and capable of turning upon it, is another cap, *b*, divided at its top into 360 equal parts. In the centre of the cap, *b*, is an opening through which passes a small metal rod, *d*, capable of turning freely and having at its lower end a notch to which is attached a very fine wire. At the lower end of the wire there is a small piece of metal pierced by a horizontal needle of shellac, *f*, having a small gilt ball, *g*, at one end. Running round the large cylinder, in the same horizontal plane as the shellac needle, a scale is marked. Opposite the zero mark of the scale, within the cylinder, there is a fixed ball of some conducting material, *g'*, suspended by a rod of shellac, *f'*, passing up through the cover of the cylinder. [A, 376; B.] See also *Michell's torsion b.*—**Wheatstone's b.** See *Wheatstone's* BRIDGE.



COULOMB'S TORSION BALANCE. (AFTER PRIVAT DESCHANEL.)

BALANCEMENT (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}ns-ma^{3}n^2. See BALANCE (2d def.).

BALANCERS, n. pl. Ba^{2}l'a^{2}ns-u^{5}rz. Lat., *halteres.* Fr., *balanciers.* Ger., *Balancirstängelchen.* 1. Certain clubbed filaments in the *Diptera*, representing posterior wings. They are attached at the bases of the anterior wings. By some they are regarded as rudimentary wings, but by others as assisting the insect to maintain its equilibrium during flight. [L, 11, 147.] 2. Two long processes on the throat, in front of the gills, of the larvæ of certain of the *Urodela*, which serve as supports when they are resting on the bottom. [L, 201.]

BALANDA, n. The *Fagus silvatica.* [L, 45, 119.]

BALANDINA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-di(de)'na^3. An old name for a factitious stone containing mercury and iron ("compositus ex argento vivo ferri"). [A, 325.]

BALANE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}n. 1. See BALANOS. 2. See GLANS.

BALANEA, BALANEÆ (Lat.), n's n. and f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a(a^3)'ne^2-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2). See BALANIDÆ.

BALANEOMPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l'(ba^{3}l)''a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e^2(a)-o^{2}m'fa^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., βαλανειόμφαλος (from βαλανεῖον, a bath, and ὀμφαλός, the navel or a knob). Having a boss like the valve of an ancient bath, or having a round bottom (said of cups); as a n., see MESOMPHALIUM. [A, 311, 322.]

BALANEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βαλανεῖον. See BALNEUM.

BALANEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a(a^3)'ne^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βαλανεύς. See BALNEATOR.

BALANEUTES (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2'tez(tas). Gr., βαλανευτής. See BALNEATOR.

BALANEUTRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^2'tri^2-a^3. Gr., βαλανεύτρια. See BALNEATRIX.

BALANGHAS, n. See STERCULIA.

BALANGUE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}ng. A Madagascar fruit derived from an undetermined plant probably related to the *Jasmineæ.* [B, 121.]

BALANIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From βάλανος, an acorn. Fr., *balanides.* The "acorn-shells"; a division of the order *Thoracica* of the subclass *Cirripedia* of the crustaceans. [L, 121, 147.]

BALANIDE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}n-ed. 1. A sort of fruit, like the chestnut and the beech-nut, consisting of two or three achænia surrounded by a common involucre. [B, 121.] 2. In the pl., *b's*, see BALANIDÆ.

BALANIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}d'e^2-a^3. See BALANIDÆ.

BALANIFEROUS, adj. Ba^{2}l-a^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., βαλανηφόρος. Lat., *balaniferus* (from *balanus* [= βάλανος], an acorn, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *balanifère.* Ger., *eichelntragend.* Bearing acorns or acorn-like fruit. [L, 42.]

BALANINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Of Owen, a family of the *Balanidæ.* [L, 27.]

BALANINUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βαλάνινος. Fr., *balanin.* Pertaining to or made from any of the fruits anciently termed balani. [A, 311, 312.] See BALANOS.

BALANION (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., βαλάνιον. 1. A decoction of acorns. [A, 311.] 2. See BALANOS.

BALANIQUE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}n-ek. Pertaining to acorns or to the glans penis or the glans clitoridis. [A, 385.]

BALANISM, n. Ba^{2}l'a^{2}n-i^{2}zm. Gr., βαλανισμός (from βαλανίζειν). Lat., *balanismus.* The insertion of a suppository or a pessary. [A, 311, 322.]

BALANITE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}n-et. See BALANITES and BALANITIS.—**B. d'Égypte.** See BALANITES *ægyptiaca.*—**B. interstitielle.** A deep-seated inflammation of the glans penis. [A. Fournier (L, 88).]

BALANITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}t'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *balanitées.* Of Endlicher, a series of plants including the single genus *Balanites.* [B, 121.]

BALANITES (Lat.), n. m. (although treated by botanists as fem.). Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i(e)'tez(tas). Gen., *balani'tæ.* From βαλανίτης, acorn-shaped. Fr., *balanites. balanite.* 1. An unknown precious stone. [Pliny (A, 311, 312).] 2. Of Delile, a genus of shrubs and small trees, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Simarubeæ* (tribe *Picramnieæ*), by Planchon to the *Meliaceæ*, and by Baillon to the *Rutaceæ.* It is distinguished by its alternate, bifoliate, usually epunctate leaves, its hermaphrodite, 5-parted flowers, its 10 stamens inserted at the base of the disc and having non-glandulose anthers, its globose, quinquelocular ovary having a short subulate style with 1 or 5 stigmas and with a solitary ovule in each cell, and its drupaceous fruit. [B, 42, 121.]—**B. ægyptiaca** [Delile]. Syn.: *Ximenia ægyptiaca* [Linnæus] (seu *ferox* [Poiret]). A shrub bearing coriaceous, inconspicuous leaves with entire leaflets and numerous pubescent greenish flowers of an aromatic odor. According to De Candolle, it is the *agihalid* of Prosper Alpinus. The ellipsoidal, drupaceous fruit is the Egyptian *myrobalan*, the *date of the desert* and *haledsch* of the Arabs, and the *soum* of the negroes; and is edible, although slightly bitter and purgative, especially when unripe. An oil extracted from the seeds is used as a vulnerary. The seed is said to be the *zacchone*, or *zachum.* [H. Baillon (B, 46).] The *B. ægyptiaca*, var. *indica*, is the *B. Roxburghii.* [B, 172.]—**B. Roxburghii** [Planchon]. A tree 20 feet high, growing in the Deccan; distinguished by the hairy corolla, but otherwise closely related to *B. ægyptiaca*, of which some regard it as a variety. The unripe fruit is a violent purgative, but the ripe fruit is edible. The bark is used in veterinary practice. [B, 121, 172.]

BALANITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *balanit'idis.* Gr., βαλανῖτις (fem. of βαλανίτης). Fr., *balanite* (2d def.). Ger., *Eichelentzündung* (2d def.). It., *balanite* (2d def.). Sp., *balanitis* (2d def.). 1. An ancient name for an acorn-shaped kind of nut. [Pliny (A, 311, 312).] 2. A superficial inflammation of the glans penis, often involving also the inner surface of the prepuce. It is attended with erosion of the epithelium and a whitish or yellowish, offensive discharge, which consists of epithelium, sebaceous matter, and pus. It is sometimes associated with gonorrhœa. [G.]—**B. blennorrhoica.** See *Gonorrhœal b.*—**B. diabetica.** B. due to the irritation of saccharine urine. [L, 54.]—**Gonorrhœal b.** Lat., *gonorrhœa balani.* Fr., *blennorrhagie balano-préputiale, blennorrhée du gland.* Ger., *Eicheltripper.* Gonorrhœa of the glans penis; b. due to gonorrhœal infection. The existence of such a disease is denied by some (*e. g.*, by Diday). [G.]—**Interstitial b.** See BALANITE *interstitielle.*

BALANIUM, BALANNIUM (Lat.), n's n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -ni^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See OLEUM *balaninum.*

BALANO-BLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)''a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. See *Gonorrhœal* BALANITIS.

BALANOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βάλανος, an acorn, and καρπός, a fruit. A subgenus of *Areca*, including the species with simply branched spadices. [B, 245.]

BALANOCASTANUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)''a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)'a^{3}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From βάλανος, an acorn, and κάστανον, a chestnut. See BULBOCASTANUM.

BALANOID, adj. Ba^{2}l'a^{2}n-oid. From βάλανος, an acorn, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *balanoïde*. Shaped like an acorn. [L, 42.]

BALANOKELE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}n-o-ka'le^2. From βάλανος, the glans penis, and κήλη, a hernia. That condition in which, as in cases of gangrenous phimosis, an opening forms in the prepuce and the glans protrudes through it. [Grünfeld (L, 57).]

BALANOPHAGE (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}n-o-fa^{3}zh. From βάλανος, an acórn, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Subsisting on acorns (said of birds). [L, 109.]

BALANOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}f'o^2-ra^3. From βάλανος, an acorn, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *balanophore*. Syn.: *Cynopsole*. A genus of balanophoraceous plants of the tribe *Eubalanophoreæ*, occurring as fleshy, fungus-like parasites on various dicotyledonous trees and secreting a waxy material. The fruit is a nut with a rounded albuminous seed. [B, 46.]

BALANOPHORACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)''a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o-(o^2)-fo^{2}r-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *balanophoracées*. Lindley's term for the *Balanophoreæ*. [B, 42.]

BALANOPHORACEOUS, adj. Ba^{2}l''a^{2}n-o-fo^{2}r-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *balanophoraceus*. Fr., *balanophoracé*. Of or pertaining to the *Balanophoraceæ*, or *Balanophoreæ*. [B.]

BALANOPHORE (Fr.), adj. and n. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}n-o-for. See BALANOPHORA, BALANOPHORUS, and BALAPHORE.

BALANOPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)''a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-fo(fo^2)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *balanophorées*. Ger., *Balanophoreen*. Syn.: *Balanophoraceæ* [Lindley]. 1. An order of parasitic plants established by Richard, belonging, according to Bentham and Hooker, to the series *Achlamydosporeæ* of the monochlamydeous dicotylydons. It is distinguished by the absence of leaves, and by its unisexual flowers borne upon spadices, the male flowers being either naked, in which case there are usually not more than 2 stamens, or provided with a perianth with valvate lobes, when the stamens usually lie opposite the latter; and the female flowers having either no perianth or one closely adnate to the ovary, and having 1 or 2 styles terminal upon the 1- to 3-celled ovary, which has a single pendulous ovule in each cell. The fruit is a 1-celled nut containing a single albuminous seed. By Bentham and Hooker it is divided into the *Monostyli* (with a single style or none), including the tribes *Cynomorieæ*, *Sarcophyteæ*, *Mystropetaleæ*, *Dactylantheæ*, *Eubalanophoreæ*, and *Langsdorffieæ*; and the *Distyli* (with 2 styles), including the *Helosideæ* and the *Lophophyteæ*. 2. Of Eichler, a tribe of the *Balanophoraceæ* (*B*), including the single genus *Balanophora* and corresponding to the *Eubalanophoreæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 121, 214.]

BALANOPHORIDÆ [J. Hooker] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)''a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-fo^{2}r'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See BALANOPHOREÆ (2d def.).

BALANOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βάλανος, an acorn, and φορεῖν, to bear. Bearing acorns. [L, 42.]

BALANOPLASTIK (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}n-o-pla^{3}s-tek'. Plastic surgery applied to the glans penis. [L, 197.]

BALANO-POSTHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)''a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o(o^2)-po^{2}s-thi(the)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *balano-posthit'idis*. From βάλανος, the glans penis, and πόσθη, the prepuce (see also *-itis**). Fr., *balano-posthite*. Ger., *Eichel- und Vorhautkatarrh*. Inflammation affecting both the glans penis and the prepuce. [L, 41.]—**B.-p. crouposa.** A variety accompanied with a deposit of false membrane. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**B.-p. diphtheritica.** Diphtheria of the glans penis and the prepuce. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**B.-p. erythematosa.** A variety accompanied with phlegmonous inflammation of the prepuce with erythema of its outer layer. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**B.-p. gangrænosa.** A form in which gangrene occurs, generally in consequence of phimosis, which interferes with the escape of pus. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**B.-p. phlegmonosa.** A form accompanied with phlegmonous inflammation of the prepuce. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**B.-p. superficialis.** A variety in which only the surface is affected. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]

BALANO-PREPUTIAL, adj. Ba^{2}l''a^{2}n-o-pre-pu^2'-shi^2-a^{3}l. Lat., *balano-præputialis*. Fr., *balano-préputial*. Pertaining to both the glans penis and the prepuce. [J. Rollet (L, 87).]

BALANOPS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}ps. A genus of plants established by H. Baillon, including six or seven New Caledonian trees or shrubs and constituting by itself the series (order) *Balanopseæ*. [B, 42, 121.]

BALANOPSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}ps'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *balanopsées*. A series of plants established by H. Baillon for the single genus *Balanops*, and referred by him doubtfully to the *Castaneaceæ* (*Cupuliferæ*). By Bentham and Hooker it is made a distinct order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons (series *Unisexuales*), being regarded as akin to the *Euphorbiaceæ*. [B, 42, 121.]

BALANOPTERIS [Gärtner] (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-i^{2}s. See HERITIERA.—**B. tothila** [Gärtner]. See HERITIERA *littoralis*.

BALANORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r-ra-(ra^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From βάλανος, the glans penis, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *balanorrhagie*. See *Gonorrhœal* BALANITIS.

BALANORRHINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r-ri(re)'-nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). A name given to the secretion of balanitis, used as a topical remedy. [B, 270.]

BALANORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}r-re'-(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From βάλανος, the glans penis, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *balanorrhée*. See BALANITIS.

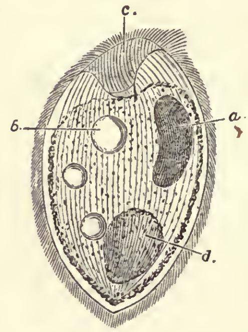
BALANOS (Lat.), n. f. and m. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}s. Gr., βάλανος. Fr., *gland*. Ger., *Eichel*. 1. A name given by the ancients to a great variety of fruits, and especially the acorn; applied by some botanists to any fruit formed like the acorn. [B, 88, 121.] See GLANS. 2. The fruit of the ben-tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*). [Celsus (B, 45).] 3. The glans penis. [A, 311.] 4. A suppository, pessary, or pledget. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]—**B. myrepsica, B. myristicæ.** The seed of the *Moringa pterygosperma*. [B, 270.]

BALA-NPONTON, n. An African word meaning European root (applied to the potato and other species of *Solanum* and the *Batatas*). [B, 121.]

BALANTANA, n. A Carib name for the banana-tree (*Musa paradisiaca*). [B, 88.]

BALANTI, n. A name given in the Philippines to a species of *Ricinus*, the root of which is used in dysentery. [B, 88.]

BALANTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti^{2}d'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., βαλαντίδιον, dim. of βαλάντιον (see BALANTIUM). A genus of *Protozoa* of the order *Ciliata*, family *Bursarieæ*, made by Claparède and Lachmann, having an egg-shaped body with the ventral and dorsal surfaces almost equally arched. [L, 182.]—**B. coli** [Malmsten]. Syn.: *Paramœcium coli* [Malmsten]. A species with an oval body 0·07 to 0·1 mm. long and 0·05 to 0·07 broad; found frequently in the large intestine of the pig, and occasionally in the dejecta of man in cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid fever, etc. [L, 49, 182.]



THE BALANTIDIUM COLI. (AFTER BRAUN.)
a, the nucleus; *b*, a vacuole; *c*, the peristoma; *d*, nutritive masses.

BALANTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-ti(ti^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Fée, a tribe of ferns including *Balantium*, *Culcita*, *Cibotium*, and two other genera. [B, 121.]

BALANTINE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}n^2-ten. The *Hernandia sonora*. [B, 121.]

BALANTION (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l-(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-o^{2}n. See BALANTIUM.

BALANTIOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)''-shi^2(ti^2)-o^{2}f-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From βαλάντιον, a pouch, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *balantiophthalme*. In zoology, having the eyelids drooping in the form of a pouch. [L, 41, 180.]

BALANTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., βαλάντιον. Fr., *balantion*. A genus of cyathaceous ferns, usually referred to *Dicksonia*. [B, 270.]—**B. chrysotrichum** [Hasskarl]. See DICKSONIA *Blumei*.—**B. culcita** [Kaulfuss]. The *Dicksonia culcita*. [B, 242.]

BALANUS (Lat.), n. f. and m. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BALANOS.—**B. migrepsica.** The ben-nut. [L, 84.]

BALANZIERSTÄNGELCHEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}ntz-er'-stang-e^{2}l-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See BALANCERS.

BALAOBOUCOUVOU, n. A Carib name for the *Hippomane mancinella*. [B, 121.]

BALAPHORE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-a^3-for. The waxy substance secreted by various species of *Balanophora*. [De Lanessan (B, 121).]

BALARUC (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}r-u^{6}k. A place in the department of Hérault, France, where there is a hot spring containing a large amount of sodium chloride, together with free carbonic acid, calcium and magnesium bicarbonates, and a little iron. The water is drank and, together with the mud, used as baths for diseases of the liver and of the intestines, scrofula, rheumatism, articular engorgements, paralyses, and certain skin diseases. [A, 321.]—**B. water.** See BAIN *de Balaruc*.

BALAS, n. Ba^{2}l'a^{2}s. See BALASIUS.

BALASAN, n. Mecca balsam or the tree furnishing it (the *Balsamea*, or *Balsamodendron*, *opobalsamum*). [B, 121; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 165 (B).]

BALASIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a(a^3)'si^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Through Ar., *balakhsh*, from Pers., *badakhshân*. [B, 39.] Fr., *balais*. Ger., *Ballas*. It., *balascio*. Sp., *balax*. Syn.: *placidus*. The balas-ruby (*lapis b.*); a purplish or reddish gem described as a variety of the carbuncle, anciently used as a charm and as a remedy for affections of the eye and of the liver. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BALASSAN, n. Mecca balsam. [B, 121.]

BALASSE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-a^{3}s. See ALCARRAZA.

BALASSEN, n. See BALASSAN.

BALATA, n. Ba^{3}l-a^3'ta^3. 1. A Guiana name for the *Mimusops b.* (*Sapota Mülleri*). [B, 121.] 2. The dried milky juice (Sp., *chicle*, *leche de popa*) of that tree, also of the *Achras b.*, the *Achras dissecta*, and several other sapotaceous trees indigenous to Guiana. When freshly obtained, it occurs in porous, spongy masses, white, reddish-white, or black. In commerce it usually occurs in the form of tough, very flexible, elastic pieces of a grayish-red or reddish-brown color, having an odor like that of gutta percha, which it resembles in physical properties and for which it is often employed as a substitute. It is soluble in benzene, in warm oil of turpentine, and in carbon disulphide, and melts at 149° C. [B, 270.] See also CHICLE.—**B. blanc** (Fr.). See *White b.*—**B. indien** (Fr.). The *Labatia macrocarpa*. [B, 121.]—**B. rouge** (Fr.). A Guiana species of *Anona*. [B, 121.]—**Galimata b., Galimeta b.** See *White b.*—**Lucuma b.** A variety furnished by the *Achras* (seu *Sapota*, seu *Lucuma*) *mammosa*. [B.]—**Mimusops b.** See BOIS *de balata*.—**Vulcanized b.** Ger., *vulcanisirte B.* A name given to b. treated with sulphur like vulcanized India rubber, used for the same pur-

poses as the latter. [B, 270.]—**White b.** Fr., *b. blanc*, a species of *Couratari.* [B, 121.]

BALÁTAILA (Sanscr.), n. An oil obtained by boiling 4 parts of the root of *Sida cordifolia* with 32 of water until the whole is reduced to 8 parts, then adding 8 parts of milk, 4 parts of prepared sesamum oil, and 1 part of the root of *Sida cordifolia.* Used externally for hemiplegia, stiffness of the neck, facial paralysis, and tinnitus aurium associated with headache. [B, 181.]

BALATANA, n. See BALANTANA.

BALATINUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^3-ti(te)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Of or pertaining to ben (the seeds of *Moringa pterygosperma*). [B, 180.] See OLEUM *balatinum.*

BALATONASSO, n. A shrub of the Philippines, probably akin to *Ricinus.* [Camelli, Ray (B, 121).] Cf. BALANTI.

BALATON-FÜRED, n. A place in Szalad, Hungary, where there are establishments for fresh-water bathing and for the whey cure, also cold, feebly chalybeate springs containing a large amount of carbonic acid. The water is drank and used, together with the mud, for baths in neuroses, paralyses, and rheumatic affections. [B, 93 ; L, 87.]

BALATRO (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro. Gen., *balatro'nis.* See BALBUS.

BALAUSTE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-ost. 1. The pomegranate flower. [Fr. Cod. (B).] 2. The pomegranate fruit. [B, 93.] See BALAUSTIUM.

BALAUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{4}st'(a^3-ust')-i^2-a^3. Of Bauhin, the genus *Punica.* [B, 121.]—**Flores balaustiæ.** Ger., *Balaustienblumen, Balaustienrosen.* Pomegranate flowers. [B, 180.]

BALAUSTIER (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-os-ti^2-a. The pomegranate-tree (*Punica granatum*). [B, 121.]

BALAUSTINE, n. Ba^{2}l-a^{4}st'en. See BALAUSTIUM.

BALAUSTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{4}st'(a^3-ust')-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βαλαύστιον: Fr., *balauste* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *balaustier* (3d def.). Ger., *Granathblüthe* (1st def.). 1. The flower of the wild pomegranate. [Dioscorides (A, 311).] 2. The fruit of the pomegranate ; applied also by some botanists to any fruit of like construction. [B, 93, 198.] 3. The pomegranate-tree (*Punica granatum*). [B.]—**Flores balaustiorum.** Pomegranate flowers. [B, 180.]

BALAUSTRÍ (Sp.), n. Ba^{3}l-a^3-us-tre'. The *Punica granatum.* [B, 88 ; *a*, 14.]

BALAUSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-a^{4}st'(a^3-ust')-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See BALAUSTIUM.

BALAWA, n. The Chinese-varnish tree. [B, 88.]

BALAYAGE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-e^2-ya^{3}zh. Lit., a sweeping ; that department of sanitation which pertains to the cleansing of apartments, etc. [A, 385.]

BALBIDODES (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-bi^2-do'dez(das). Gr., βαλβιδώδης (from βαλβίς [see BALBIS], and εἶδος, resemblance). Having two projecting edges (said by Hippocrates of that surface of the os brachii which articulates with the ulna). [A, 311, 325.]

BALBIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'bi^{2}s. Gen., *bal'bidos* (*-dis*). Gr., βαλβίς. An oblong cavity with a projecting margin. [Foessius (A, 325).]

BALBISIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-bi^{2}s'i^2-a^3. Fr., *balbisie.* 1. A genus of composite plants established by De Candolle. [B, 42, 214.] 2. Of Cavanilles, a genus of geraniaceous plants. [B, 42, 121.]—**B. Berterii** [De Candolle]. Syn. : *Ingenhouzia thurifera* [Bertero]. A species of *B.* (1st def.) ; a shrub with a glabrous, resinous stem and yellow flowers, growing on the island of Juan Fernandez, where it is called *incienso* and *resina-hembra.* [B, 214.]

BALBISIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-bi^{2}s-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of De Candolle, a division of composite plants of the tribe *Senecionideæ,* including *Balbisia* (1st def.) and one other genus. [B, 214.] 2. Of H. Baillon, a series of geraniaceous plants including *Balbisia* (2d def.) and three other genera. [B, 121.]

BALBITODES (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-bi^2-to'dez(das). See BALBIDODES.

BALBUL, n. An East Indian name for the *Acacia arabica.* [B, 43.]

BALBUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). Ar., *magbus.* Gr., ψελλός, τραυλός. Fr., *bègue.* Ger., *stammelnd, stotternd, unvollkommen sprechend.* It., *balbo.* Affected with stammering, stuttering, or lisping ; as a n., a person so affected. [A, 311, 312, 322, 325, 385.]

BALBUTIATE, v. intr. Ba^{2}l-bu^2'shi^2-at. Lat., *balbutire.* Fr., *balbutier.* Ger., *stammeln, stottern.* It., *balbezzare.* To stammer (obs.). [L, 56.]

BALBUTIENS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)'shi^2(ti^2)-e^{2}nz(e^{2}ns). See BALBUS.

BALBUTIES, BALBUTIO (Lat.), n's f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-bu^2(bu)'shi^2(ti^2)-ez(as), -o. Gen., *balbutiéi, -io'nis.* Gr., ψελλισμός, βατταρισμός. Fr., *balbutie, balbutiement, bégaiement, bégayement.* Ger., *Stottern, Stammeln.* It., *balbuzie.* Sp., *balbucencia.* 1. Stammering. 2. Any defect of speech. [A, 311, 322, 325, 385.]

BALCHAR (Hind.), n. See BÁLUCHAR.

BALDACHIN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ld'a^{3}ch^2-en. The palate. [L, 80.]

BALDERGAN, n. A name given in the Caucasus to an aromatic juice contained in the young shoots of the *Heracleum pubescens.* [B, 121.]

BALDERIAN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ld'e^{2}r-i^2-a^{3}n. See BALDRIAN.

BALDGREIS (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ld'gris. The genus *Senecio.* [B, 35.]—**B'kraut.** The *Senecio vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**Eiförmiger B.** The *Senecio ovatus.* [L, 80.]—**Gemeiner B.** The *Senecio vulgaris.* [L, 80.]

BALDINGERA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}ld-i^{2}ng'e^{2}r-a^3. From the name of a German botanist, E. G. Baldinger. [B.] See PLEMNA and PHALARIS.—**B. arundinacea** [Dumortier], **B. colorata** [Flora wetteravensis]. See PHALARIS *arundinacea.*

BALDINGERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}ld-i^{2}ng-e(a)'ri^2-a^3. See COTULA.

BALDIRAN (Turk.), n. The *Conium maculatum.* [B, 92.]

BALDIRI KARA (Turk.), n. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.* [B, 92.]

BALDMONEY, n. Ba^{4}ld'mu^{3}n-i^2. The *Meum athamanticum.* [B, 19.]

BALDNESS, n. Ba^{4}ld'ne^{2}s. See ALOPECIA and CALVITIES.

BALDOHN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ld'on. A place in Kurland, near Riga, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L, 135.]

BALDRIAN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ld'ri^2-a^{3}n. Valerian. [B.]—**Ackerb'.** See VALERIANA *officinalis.*—**Aetherische B'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* VALERIANÆ *ætherea.*—**B'abstrakt.** See *Abstractum* VALERIANÆ.—**B'äther.** Valerianic ether. [B.] See ETHYL *valerianate.*—**B'aufguss.** See *Infusum* VALERIANÆ.—**B'extract.** See *Extractum* VALERIANÆ.—**B'gewächse.** The *Valerianeæ.* [B, 35.] —**B'öl.** Volatile oil of valerian. [B.]—**B'pflanzen.** The *Valerianeæ.* [B, 49.]—**B'sauer.** Combined with valerianic acid ; with the name of a base, the valerianate of that base. [B.]—**B'säure.** Valerianic acid. [B, 4.]—**B'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* VALERIANÆ.—**B'wasser.** See *Infusum* VALERIANÆ.—**B'wurzel** [Ger. Ph.]. Valerian root (*radix valerianæ* [Ger. Ph.]). [B, 205.]—**Cap'scher B.** The *Valeriana capensis.* [B, 180.]—**Celtischer B.** The *Valeriana celtica.* [B, 180.]—**Felsenb'.** The *Valeriana saxatilis.* [B, 180.] —**Gartenb'.** The *Valeriana phu.* [B, 180.]—**Gebräuchlicher B., Gemeiner B.** The *Valeriana officinalis.* [B, 180 ; L, 80.]—**Grosse B'wurzel.** The root of *Valeriana phu.* [B.]—**Grosser B.** The *Valeriana phu.* [B, 180.]—**Haselwurzblättriger B.** The *Valeriana asarifolia.* [B, 180.]—**Holderblättriger B.** The *Valeriana sambucifolia.* [B, 180.]—**Italienischer B.** The *Valeriana italica.* [B, 180.]—**Katzenb'.** The *Valeriana officinalis.* [B, 180 ; L, 30.]—**Kleine B'wurzel.** The root of *Valeriana officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Kleiner B.** The *Valeriana dioica.* [B, 180.]—**Knolliger B.** The *Valeriana tuberosa.* [B, 180.]—**Mittlerer B.** The *Valeriana latifolia.* [L, 80.]—**Nardenb'.** The *Valeriana celtica.* [B, 180.]—**Phub'.** The *Valeriana phu.* [B, 180.]—**Rankenblättriger B.** The *Valeriana Dioscoridis.* [B, 180.]—**Römische B'wurzel.** The root of *Valeriana phu.* [B, 180.]—**Römischer B.** The *Valeriana phu.* [B, 180.]—**Steinb'.** The *Valeriana saxatilis.* [B, 180.]—**Sumpfb'.** The *Valeriana dioica.* [B, 180.]—**Virginischer B.** The rhizome of *Aristolochia serpentaria.* [B, 180.]—**Wallich's B.** The *Valeriana Wallichii.* [B, 180.]—**Weisser B.** The *Valeriana phu.* [B, 180.]—**Wiesenb'.** The *Valeriana dioica.* [B, 180.]—**Wohlriechender B.** The *Valeriana saliunca.* [B, 180.]—**Zweihäusiger B.** The *Valeriana dioica.* [B, 180.]

BALDRIANE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}ld-ri^2-a^{3}n. Valerian root. [A, 285.]

BALDRIANIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}ld-ri^2-a^{3}n-ek. See VALERIANIC.

BALDRISSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ld'ri^{2}s-kra^{3}ut. The *Senecio vulgaris.* [B, 180.]

BALDWINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{4}ld-wi^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Baldwinia,* the typical genus. Of Torrey and Gray, a division of composite plants belonging to the *Helenieæ,* including two genera. [B, 170.]

BÂLE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l. Written also *bale* and *balle.* A husk ; applied by P. de Beauvois to the glumes, by De Candolle to the glumellæ, or pales, of a spike of flowers in the *Gramineæ.* [B, 121, 198.]

BALEEN, n. Ba^{2}l-en'. From *balæna,* a whale. See WHALEBONE.—**B.-plates.** See under PLATE.

BALEINE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-e^{2}n. See BALÆNA.—**B. de Grande Baie.** See BALÆNA *mysticetus.*—**B. du Cap.** See BALÆNA *antarctica.*—**B. franche, B. vulgaire.** See BALÆNA *mysticetus.*—**Blanc de b.** See SPERMACETI.—**Fanons de b.** See *Baleen-plates.*

BALEINEAU (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-e^{2}n-o. A young whale. [L, 208.]

BALEINIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Ba^{3}l-e^{2}n-ed. See BALÆNIDÆ.

BALEINON (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-e^{2}n-o^{2}n^2. See BALEINEAU.

BALEMCANDA-SHULARMANDI, n. Of Rheede, the *Ixia chinensis.* [B, 121.]

BALÉNEAU (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-an-o. See BALEINEAU.

BALÉNINE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-an-en. Whalebone. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BALÉNOPTÈRE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-an-op-te^{2}r. See BALÆNOPTERA. —**B. jubarte.** See BALÆNA *boops.*

BALESSAM, BALESSAN, n. 1. Of Prosper Alpinus, the *Amyris opobalsamum.* 2. Of Bruce, who probably confounded it with b. (1st def.), an African tree of the genus *Boswellia,* producing incense. [B, 121, 211.]

BALETE, n. A name given in the Philippine Islands to the *Ficus indica.* [B, 121.]

BALÈVRE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-le^{2}vr'. An old term for the lower lip (*bas-lèvre*). [L, 41.]

BALF, n. A place in Hungary, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BALG (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}lg. 1. In general, a case, a shell, a sac. [A, 315.] 2. The cast-off skin or shell (slough) of a snake or of the larva of an insect. [A, 315 ; L, 30.] 3. In botany : (*a*) the glume of

grasses, (*b*) the sort of fruit called a bifolliculus, (*c*) the sporangeium of the *Ophioglosseæ* and *Filices*, (*d*) the peridium of the *Gasteromycetes* [Nees v. Esenbeck], (*e*) the sporangeium (peridium) of the *Coniomycetes*, and (*f*), in the pl., *Bälge*, the antheridia of the cryptogams. [B, 198.]—**Acephalocystenb'.** A sac containing echinococci. [L, 30.]—**B'apfel.** See *B'frucht.*—**B'artig.** In botany, follicular, also glumaceous. [B, 198; L, 49.]—**B'blüthe, B'blume.** A glumaceous flower. [A, 315; B, 198.]—**B'capsel.** A follicle. [L, 80.]—**B'drüse.** A follicular gland. [A, 355.]—**B'fleischgeschwulst.** See *B'geschwulst.*—**B'frucht.** In botany, a follicle. [B, 198.]—**B'geschwulst.** An encysted tumor, a wen. [A, 355.]—**B'kapsel.** See *B'frucht.*—**B'klappen.** The involucre of the spike of flowers in the *Gramineæ* (*i. e.*, the glume). [B, 35.]—**B'krone.** A glumella, or pale. [B, 198.]—**B'kropf.** A cystic goître. [A, 355.]—**B'pilze.** The *Gasteromycetes.* [B.]—**B'sarkom.** A cystic sarcoma. [L.]—**B'spelze.** A glume. [B, 35.]—**B'staar.** A cystic cataract. [A, 355.]—**B'wasserbruch.** See HYDROCELE.—**B'wassersucht.** Encysted dropsy. [L, 135.]—**Breiartiger B.** An atheromatous cyst. [L, 43.]—**Kolloidb'.** See MELICERIS.—**Naboth'sche Bälge.** See *Nabothian* FOLLICLES.

BÄLGLEIN (Ger.), n. Balg'lin. In botany, the periodiolum, or endosporous sporangeium, of *Fungi.* [B, 198.]—**B'geschwulst.** An atheromatous cyst. [L, 135.]

BALI, n. A Guiana name for the *Myristica sebifera.* [B, 121.]

BALI-BABOLAH, BALIBABOLHA, BALIBABULAH, n's. A pod, obtained perhaps from the *Cassia sophera*, rich in tannin; used in dyeing and as an astringent. [A, 385; B, 121.]

BALIBEU, n. A French provincial name for the *Tragopogon pratensis.* [B, 121.]

BALICUS [Rumphius], n. The *Cytisus cajan.* [B, 88.]

BALIGARAB, n. A shrub of the Philippines. [B, 121.]

BALIGOULE, n. Written also *bouligoule* and *brigoule.* The *Agaricus eryngii.* [B, 121.]

BALIK (Turk.), n. The cocculus indicus (the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*). [B, 92.]

BALIK NEFSI (Turk.), n. Spermaceti. [B, 92.]

BALIMBA, n. Written also *bolimba.* The *Averrhoa bilimbi.* [B, 121.]

BALIMBAGO, n. A name in the Philippine Islands for the *Hibiscus populnea.* [B, 88.]

BALIN, n. A species of *Pandanus* growing in the Philippines. [B, 121.]

BALINEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-i^{2}n-e(a)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BALNEUM.

BALINGASAN, n. An East Indian tree, perhaps a species of *Barringtonia.* [B, 121.]

BALINTRA BOLUM (Teloogoo), n. Myrrh. [B, 88.]

BALIOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-i(i^2)'o(o^2)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Dark-colored, swarthy, chestnut-colored; as a n., a negro. [A, 312; L, 119.]

BALIOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-i^2-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{3}rm)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From βαλιός, spotted, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *baliosperme.* A genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the tribe *Crotoneæ*, subtribe *Geloniëæ*, established by Blume. [B, 42.]—**B. angulare** [Decaisne], **B. axillare** [Blume], **B. indicum** [Decaisne], **B. montanum** [Muller], **B. moritzianum** [Baillon], **B. polyandrum** [Wight]. Syn.: *Jatropha montana* [Willdenow], *Croton polyandrus* [Roxburgh] (seu *solanifolius* [Geisel.]), *Rottlera suffruticosa* [Wallich], *Ricinus montanus* [Wallich]. An undershrub growing in Bengal, northern India, and Malabar. The seeds are cathartic, and probably constitute a large part of the *jumalgota* of the Indian drug-seller; the leaves are used as a vulnerary. [B, 172, 214.]

BALIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba(ba^3)'li^{2}s. Gen., *ba'leos* (*-lis*). See BALLIS.

BALISE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-ez. The fruit of the *Canna indica.* [B; L, 41.]

BALISIER (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-ez-i^2-a. The genus *Canna*, especially the *Canna indica*; in the pl., *b's*, the *Cannaceæ.* [B, 173.]—**B. comestible.** The *Canna edulis.* [B, 173.]—**B. des Indes, Petit b.** The *Canna indica.* [B, 173.]

BALISOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-i^{2}s-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From βάλλις (see BALLIS), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *balisoïdes, balisioïdes.* See AMOMEÆ.

BALISTA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-i^{2}st'a^3. See BALLISTA.

BALISTÆOS, BALISTÆUS, BALISTARIUS, BALISTICUS (Lat.), adj's. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-i^{2}st-e'(a^3'e^2)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -i^{2}st'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BALLISTICUS.

BALISTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-i^{2}st'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). The file-fishes; a division or family of the *Sclerodermi.* [A, 359; L, 207.]

BALITISTERA, n. An alchemical name for terra rubra. [B, 50.]

BALISTINA, BALISTINI (Lat.), n's n. pl. and m. pl. Ba^{2}l-(ba^{3}l)-i^{2}s-ti(te)'na^3, -ni(ne). See BALISTIDÆ.

BÄLKCHEN (Ger.), n. pl. Balk'ch^{2}e^{2}n. Trabeculæ. [J.]

BALKEN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}lk'e^{2}n. In general, a beam. [A, 315.] See TRABES, TRABECULA, and CORPUS *callosum.*—**B'bündel der inneren Kapsel.** A bundle of nerve fibres which may be traced from the genu of the corpus callosum into the internal capsule. [I, 17; K.]—**B. des Gehirns.** The corpus callosum. [A, 315.]—**B. des Herzens.** The trabeculæ of the heart. [L, 30.]—**B'-durchbruch.** Meynert's term for the developmental passage of the fibres of the corpus callosum from one cerebral hemisphere to the other. [I, 73, 76.]—**B'fasern.** The nerve fibres composing the corpus callosum. [I, 17; K.]—**B'furche.** The median groove in the corpus callosum. [I; K.] See STRIA *longitudinalis.*—**B'gewebe.** Trabecular tissue. [J.]—**B'harfe.** See LYRA.—**B. im Hinterlappen.** Those fibres which radiate from the posterior extremity of the corpus callosum into the occipital lobe. [I, 3; K.]—**B. im Unterlappen.** The posterior prolongation of the corpus callosum into the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [I, 3; K.]—**B'knie.** The genu of the corpus callosum. [I, 17; K.]—**B'muskeln des Herzens.** The columnæ carneæ of the heart. [L, 115.]—**B'naht.** 1. In anatomy, see *B'furche.* 2. In surgery, the quilled suture. [L, 30.]—**B'polster.** See SPLENIUM.—**B'pulsader, B'schlagader.** The artery of the corpus callosum. [L, 43, 59.]—**B'schnabel.** See ROSTRUM.—**B'splenium.** See SPLENIUM.—**B'staar.** A cataract. [L, 46, 135.]—**B'stamm.** The body of the corpus callosum as distinguished from the fibres which radiate into the hemispheres. [I, 17; K; L, 43.]—**B'strahlung.** The prolongations of the corpus callosum into the hemispheres. This radiation takes place in all directions, but especially backward and to the sides. [I, 7; K; L, 43, 115.]—**B'system.** A system of nerve fibres, described by Reil, having its origin in the corpus callosum. [I, 3; K.]—**B'tapete.** See TAPETUM.—**B'wage.** A steelyard. [A, 315.]—**B'werk.** See *Trabecular* PLEXUS.—**B'wulst.** See SPLENIUM.—**B'zange.** The forceps of the corpus callosum. [I, 3; K; L, 43.]—**Fleischb'.** The columnæ carneæ of the heart. [L.]—**Folliculäres B'werk.** See *Follicular* FRAMEWORK.—**Kernlose B.** See *Non-nucleated* TRABECULÆ.—**Reil'sche B'tapete.** See TAPETUM.—**Subarachnoidale B.** Small connecting bands which stretch across from the arachnoid to the pia mater. [I, 17; K.]

BALL, n. Ba^{4}l. Gr., σφαῖρα. Lat., *globus, bolus.* Fr., *balle.* Ger., *Ball.* It., *balla, palla.* Sp., *bala.* 1. In anatomy, any rounded part, like the globe of the eye, the thickening of the palm at the root of the thumb or of the sole at the base of the great toe, etc. [A, 302.] 2. A globular mass, as of cotton, etc., used for making applications, for supporting parts, etc. 3. In veterinary medicine, a bolus. [B, 270.]—**B.-and-socket joint.** See ENARTHROSIS.—**Martial b's.** A mixture of 1 part of iron filings and 2 parts of cream of tartar, made into b's of the consistence of rosin; used to impregnate water with tartrate of iron and potassium. [B, 86.]—**Gascoigne b's.** Powdered oriental bezoar made into b's. [L, 97.]—**Mercurial b's.** An amalgam of tin and mercury made into b's; used by travelers to purify drinking-water. [B, 86.]—**Soda b.** See *British* BARILLA.—**Soot-b's.** Lat., *corpora nigra.* Black, spongy masses, consisting of portions of the uvea, sometimes seen at the edges of the pupil and in the anterior chamber of the eye. [L, 13.]—**Vorderer B. der Nase** (Ger.). The point of the nose. [L, 80.]

BALLA-MUCCA-PIRA, n. See MOMORDICA.

BALLARIA, BALLARION (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3, -o^{2}n. Old names for *Lychnis.* [B, 121.]

BALLARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'la^{3}r-i^{2}s. Said to have been Dioscorides's name for *Conferva.* [Bory (B, 121).]

BALLATA-TREE, n. Ba^{3}l-la^3'ta^3. The *Bumelia retusa.* [B, 19.]

BÄLLCHEN (Ger.), n. Bal'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A small ball, a globule. [B, 198.]

BALLE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l. See BÂLE.

BALLEL, n. Of Rheede, the *Convolvulus repens.* [B, 211.]

BALLEN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}l'le^{2}n. See BALL (1st and 2d def's).—**B'fieber.** See *B'gicht.*—**B'flechte.** The *Chiodecton.* [B, 180.]—**B'gicht.** Gout in the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot. [L, 46.]—**B'kraut.** The *Plantago major.* [L, 43.]—**B'mäuslein, B'muskeln.** The gluteal muscles. [L, 80.]

BALLENA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-le(la)'na^3. See BALÆNA.

BALLESSAN (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-le^{2}s-sa^{3}n^2. A popular name for the *Boswellia serrata* and some other terebinthaceous plants. [A, 385.]

BALLIA-MUCCA-PIRA, n. See MOMORDICA.

BALLIGOULE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-li^2-gul. See BALIGOULE.

BALLIJA, n. A Turkestan name for the unripe fruit of the *Terminalia bellisia*, used as an appetizer and as a remedy against hallucinations. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, p. 245 (B).]

BALLINGA-KAI OIL, n. See under OIL.

BALLIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'li^{2}s. Gen., *bal'leos* (*-lis*). Gr., βάλλις. 1. The ancient name of an unknown plant credited with marvelous virtues. [A, 311, 322.] 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Momordica elaterium.* [Adanson (B, 121).]

BALLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-li^{2}z(li^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., βαλλισμός (from βαλλίζειν, to dance, to jump about). Ger., *Hüpfen, Tanzen, Veitstanz.* An old term for chorea or for any morbid state characterized by disordered muscular action. [A, 322; D, 29; L, 116.]

BALLISTA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-li^{2}st'a^3. From βάλλειν, to throw. An ancient engine for throwing missiles in warfare. [A, 312.]—**Os ballistæ.** The astragalus; so called because the ancients employed it as a missile with the b. [L, 104.]

BALLISTÆOS, BALLISTÆUS, BALLISTARIUS (Lat.), adj's. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-li^{2}st-e'(a^3'e^2)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BALLISTICUS and *Os* BALLISTÆ.

BALLISTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-li^{2}st'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Pertaining to a ballista (*q. v.*); as a n., the astragalus. 2. Affected with or pertaining to ballismus (*q. v.*). [A, 322.] See *Ballistic* GALVANOMETER.

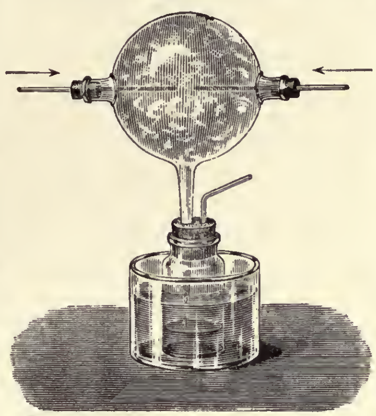
BALLON (Fr., Ger.), n. Ba^{3}l-lo^{2}n^2, -lon'. See BALLOON.—**B. à robinet** (Fr.). A glass balloon provided with a stop-cock. [L, 43.]—**B'luftpresse** (Ger.). An air-bag for inflating the middle ear. [Weber-Liel (A, 319).]—**B. tubulé.** A glass balloon having one or more orifices. [L, 43.]—**Luftb'** (Ger.). An air-bag. [A, 315.]

BALLONG, n. The *Melaleuca minor.* [B, 121.]

BALLONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}l-lo^{2}n-na. Inflated, distended, tympanitic. [L, 109.]

BALLONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-lon-ma^{3}n^2. See Ballooning.

BALLOON, n. Ba^{2}l-lun′. Lat., *ampulla.* Fr., *ballon.* Ger., *Ballon.* It. *pallone.* Sp., *recipiente.* A glass flask or receiver of a spherical shape opening by one or more necks; used in chemical and pharmaceutical manipulations. [A, 385; B, 2.]—**B.-vine.** The *Cardiospermum.* [B, 34.]—**Tritubulated b.** A b. having three orifices. [A, 3.]



A TRITUBULATED BALLOON. [A, 3.]

BALLOONING, n. Ba^{2}l-lun′i^{2}ng. Fr., *ballonnement.* Ger., *Aufblähung.* 1. Excessive distension with gas, as of the abdomen in tympanites. [A, 385.] 2. Decided enlargement of a cavity by atmospheric pressure, as of the vagina in the use of Sims's speculum. 3. (Fr., *ballonnement rectal* [Perrier]) the procedure of inserting a rubber bag into the rectum and distending the bag with water; employed to facilitate suprapubic lithotomy and certain other operations. [A, 385.] 4. A term applied by F. A. Ashford to a method of treating prolapse of the umbilical cord by attaching it to an air-pessary, the latter being then carried into the uterus and inflated to prevent its expulsion. ["Am. Jour. of Obstet.," Oct., 1878, p. 745; A, 22.]

BALLOTA, BALLOTE (Lat.), n's f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-lo′ta^3, -te(ta). Gen., *ballo′tæ, -tes.* Gr., βαλλωτή. Fr., *ballote.* Ger., *Gottesvergess.* 1. A Linnæan genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ,* subtribe *Lamieæ,* distinguished from the closely allied genus *Marrubium* by having exserted stamens and a nearly infundibuliform calyx with 10 nervures and 5 to 10 (rarely more) teeth dilated at the base or united into a spreading orbicular limb. It is divided into three subgenera: *a, Beringeria* (the genus *Beringeria* of Necker), having soft, oblong or subulate bracteoles and 5 to 10 calyx-teeth; *b, Ballota* (the *B.* of Linnæus), having soft, linear-subulate bracteoles and 5 calyx-teeth; *c, Acanthoprasium,* with spiny bracteoles and 5 to 10 calyx-teeth. [B, 42, 121.] 2. The *Quercus b.* [B.]—**Ballota alba** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ballote blanche.* See *Ballota nigra,* var. *brevidentata,* subvar. *albiflora.*—**Ballota borealis** [Schweigger]. See *Ballota nigra,* var. *brevidentata,* subvar. *minor.*—**Ballota disticha.** Of Linnæus, the *Anisomeles ovata;* of Rodschied, the *Hyptis pectinata.* [Bentham (B, 214).]—**Ballota ebracteata** [Aiton]. See Hyptis *suaveolens.*—**Ballota fœtida** [Lamarck]. See *Ballota nigra,* var. *brevidentata.*—**Ballota lanata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ballote laineuse.* See Leonurus *lanatus.*—**Ballota nigra** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ballote noire, marrube noir* (ou *fétide*), *marrubin.* Ger., *schwarze Ballote, schwarzer Andorn.* Syn.: *Marrubium nigrum* [Crantz]. The stinking (or black) horehound; a perennial European herb with an ascending, erect, villose stem 3 to 4 feet high; petiolate, ovate leaves; and thickly set axillary flowers. It includes the varieties: *Ballota nigra,* var. *longidentata,* with red flowers having ovate, erect calyx-teeth terminating in a long arm-like process; and *Bellota nigra,* var. *brevidentata,* with broad, spreading calyx-teeth terminating in a short process. The latter comprises the subvarieties *albiflora,* with white flowers; and *minor,* with small, white flowers and short, obtuse leaves. The herb—*herba ballotæ* (seu *ballotæ fœtidæ,* seu *marrubii nigri*)—has a penetrating, fœtid, aromatic odor and a very bitter, aromatic taste, and contains a bitter principle (*picroballota*). It was formerly employed in hysteria and as a substitute for the white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), also as a panacea for diseases of cattle. [B, 180.]—**Ballota rubra** [Schrader], **Ballota ruderalis** [Spr.], **Ballota sepium** [Paulet]. See *Ballota nigra.*—**Ballota suaveolens** [Linnæus]. See Hyptis *suaveolens.*—**Ballota urticifolia** [Ortm.]. A species which, according to Koch, should be referred to *Ballota nigra.* [B, 180.]—**Ballota vulgaris** [Link]. See *Ballota nigra,* var. *longidentata.* [B, 214.]—**Herba ballotæ.** The herb of *Ballota nigra.* [B, 180.]—**Herba ballotæ lanatæ, Herba ballotæ lanatæ sibiricæ.** The herb of *Leonurus lanatus.* It contains *picroballota* and a volatile oil. [B, 180.]—**Herba ballotæ nigræ.** The herb of *Ballota nigra.* [B, 180.]

BALLOTE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ba^{3}l-lot, -lot′e^2. See Ballota.—**B. blanche** (Fr.). See Ballota *alba.*—**B. cotonneuse** (Fr.). See Ballota *lanata.*—**B. fétide** (Fr.). See Ballota *fœtida.*—**B. laineuse** (Fr.). See Ballota *lanata.*—**B. noire** (Fr.), **Schwarze B.** (Ger.). See Ballota *nigra.*—**Sibirische B.** (Ger.). See Leonurus *lanatus.*

BALLOTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-lo′te^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *ballotées.* Syn.: *Ballotidæ* [Lindley]. Of Endlicher, a subtribe of labiate plants belonging to the *Stachydeæ,* including *Ballota* and a number of other genera in which the calyx-limb is dilated or divided into from 6 to 10 teeth, or has a truncate opening provided with a short membrane between the teeth, or is campanulate with a long membrane between the teeth. The upper lip of the corolla usually has the form of a compressed galea, and the stamens are exserted. [B, 121, 170.]

BALLOTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-lo^{2}t(lot)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See Balloteæ.

BALLOTTEMENT (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-lot-ma^{3}n^2. From *ballotter,* to toss about (said of the action of the waves). Ger., *Ballotiren.* It., *ballottamento, ballottazione.* Sp., *sacadimiento.* Syn.: *repercussion.* 1. The procedure of causing a fœtus to rise from its resting-place on the lower segment of the uterus by a sudden push with the finger, and noting the sensation produced by its falling back to its former situation. 2. The sensation imparted to the examining finger when the manœuvre above described is executed; one of the signs of pregnancy. As commonly employed, only the impulse of rebound is understood, but some writers maintain that the retreat of the fœtus can be felt at the time the push is made.—**Abdominal b.** Fr., *b. abdominal.* B. practised or perceived through the abdominal wall.—**Cephalic b.** Fr., *b. céphalique.* B. by depressing the head of the fœtus through the abdominal wall, when it will be found to rebound against the hand. [A, 15.]—**Vaginal b.** Fr., *b. vaginal.* B. practised or perceived through the anterior wall of the vagina. According to Pajot, the sensation is the same as in abdominal b., but, according to Depaul, there is generally only the sensation of the retreat of the fœtus, without the impulse of its rebound. [A, 15.]

BALLSTON, n. Ba^{4}lz′tu^{3}n. A town in Saratoga County, N. Y., where there are several springs the waters of which have the same properties as those of Saratoga, but are richer in mineral constituents. The chief constituents are the carbonates of sodium, magnesium, iron, calcium, lithium, strontium, and barium, chlorides of potassium and sodium, sulphates of potassium and sodium, phosphate, iodide, biborate, and bromide of sodium, fluoride of calcium, alumina, silica, and carbon dioxide. [A, 363.]

BALLUCA, BALLUX (Lat.), n's f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-lu^2(lu)′ka^3, ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)′lu^{3}x(lu^{4}x). Gen., *ballu′cæ, -cis.* Gr., χρύσαμμος. Sand containing gold. [Pliny (A, 312, 325).]

BALLUSOOKURA (Teloogoo), n. The *Canthium parviflorum.* [B, 172.]

BALLUT (Dan.), n. The oak. [L, 77.]

BALM, n. Ba^{3}m. Lat., *balsamum.* Fr., *baume.* Ger., *Balsam.* 1. The *Melissa officinalis.* [B, 19.] 2. See Balsam. 3. Any costly, highly aromatic, or healing ointment. [A, 315.] 4. An anodyne or soothing drug. [A, 315.]—**American b. of Gilead.** The resin obtained from the *Icica carana* (carana resin). [B, 19.]—**B.-apple.** Ger., *Balsamapfel, Balsamgurke.* The *Momordica balsamina.* [A, 315.]—**B.-gentle, B.-mint.** The *Melissa officinalis.* [A, 315.]—**B. of acouchi.** See Acouchi balsam.—**B. of Gilead.** 1. The *Balsamodendron gileadense* and the *Balsamodendron opobalsamum,* also the resin obtained from them. 2. The *Dracocephalum canariense.* 3. The *Populus candicans.* [B, 19.] See also *American b. of Gilead.*—**B.-of-Gilead fir, B.-of-Gilead tree.** The *Abies balsamea.* [B; L, 102.]—**B. of Heaven.** The *Oreodaphne californica.* [B, 19.]—**B. of Mecca.** See *B. of Gilead.*—**B.-poplar.** Ger., *Balsampappel.* The *Populus balsamifera.* [A, 315.]—**B.-tea.** An infusion of the leaves of *Melissa officinalis.* [L, 107.]—**B.-tree.** Ger., *Balsambaum.* The *Balsamodendron gileadense.* [A, 315.]—**Bastard b.** The genus *Melittis.* [B, 19.]—**Field-b.** The *Calamintha nepeta.* [B, 19.]—**Horse-b.** The genus *Collinsonia.* [B, 19.]—**Moldavian b.** The *Dracocephalum moldavicum.* [B, 19.]—**Molucca b.** The genus *Molucella.* [B, 19.]—**Mountain b.** The *Melittis melissophyllum.* [L, 116.]

BALME (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}m. See Baume.

BALMISA, BALMISIA (Lat.), n's f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-mi(me)′sa^3, -mi^{2}s′i^2-a^3. The *Arisarum vulgare.* [B, 121.]

BALMONY, n. Ba^{2}l′mo^{2}n-i^2. See Baldmoney.

BALMQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}lm′kwe^{2}l-le^2. A sulphurous spring at Lenk, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland. [A, 319.]

BALNEA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *balneum* (*q. v.*). Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)′ne^2-a^3.

BALNEABILIS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-ne^2-a^{2}b(a^{3}b)′i^{2}l-i^{2}s. From *balneum,* a bath. Fr., *balnéable.* Fit to be used for bathing (said of water). [A. 325.]

BALNEÆ (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *balneum* (*q. v.*). Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)′ne^2-e (a^3-e^2).

BALNEAL, adj. Ba^{2}l′ne^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *balnearis* (from *balneum,* a bath). Fr., *balnéaire.* Pertaining to baths. [A, 385; L, 41, 56.]

BALNEARY, n. Ba^{2}l′ne-a-ri^2. Lat., *balnearium.* A bathing-room. [L, 56.]

BALNEATION, n. Ba^{2}l-ne-a′shu^{3}n. Fr., *balnéation.* See Balneo-therapy.

BALNEATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-ne^2-a(a^3)′to^{2}r. Gen., *balneato′ris.* Ger., *Bader.* A bathing attendant. [A, 312, 322.]

BALNEATRIX (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-ne^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′ri^{2}x. Gen., *balneatri′cis.* Ger., *Baderin.* A female bathing attendant. [A, 312, 322.]

BALNEOGRAPHY, n. Ba^{2}l-ne-o^{2}g′ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *balneographia* (from *balneum,* a bath, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *balnéographie.* Ger., *Balneographie.* 1. A description of baths and mineral springs. [B.] 2. See Balneology.

BALNEOLOGICAL, adj. Ba^{2}l-ne^2-o-lo^{2}j′i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *balneologicus.* Fr., *balnéologique.* Ger., *balneologisch.* Of or pertaining to balneology. [B, 108.]

BALNEOLOGY, n. Ba^{2}l-ne^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *balneologia* (from *balneum,* a bath, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *balnéologie.* Ger., *Balneologie, Bäderlehre, Heilquellenlehre.* Syn.: *pegology.* The science of baths and bathing, also, as generally employed, that of mineral springs. [B, 108, 270.]

BALNEO-PHYSIOLOGY, n. Ba^{2}l″ne^2-o-fi^{2}z-i^2-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. For deriv., see Balneum and Physiology. The science of the influence of baths on the system; the physiology of bathing. [B.]

BALNEOTECHNICS, n. sing. Ba^{2}l″ne^2-o-te^{2}k′ni^{2}kz. Lat., *balneotechnice* (from *balneum*, a bath, and τέχνη, an art). Fr., *balnéotechnie.* Ger., *Balneotechnik, Badekunst.* The art of preparing and administering baths. [B, 108.]

BALNEO-THERAPEUTICS, BALNEO-THERAPY, n's. Ba^{2}l″ne^2-o-the^{2}r-a^3-pu^2′ti^{2}kz, -the^{2}r′a^3-pi^2. Lat., *balneotherapeia* (from *balneum*, a bath, and θεραπεια, medical treatment). Fr., *balnéo-thérapie.* Ger., *Balneotherapie, Badheilkunde.* The treatment of disease by means of baths. [B, 108.]

BALNEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)′ne^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Written also *balineum* and *balaneum.* Pl., *balnea* (neut.), *balneæ* (fem.). Gr., βαλανεῖον, λουτρόν (=λοετρόν). Fr., *bain.* Ger., *Bad.* It., *bagno.* Sp., *baño.* See BATH (2d, 3d, and 4th def's).—**B. acidum.** See *B.* ACIDI CHLORHYDRICI and *Acid* BATH.—**B. aereum.** An air-bath. [B, 48.]—**B. aerophorum.** An effervescing bath. [B, 270.]—**B. aerophorum cum natrio chlorato.** Ger., *moussirendes Kochsalzbad.* A preparation consisting of a mixture of 500 grammes of sodium bicarbonate and 1,000 grammes of sodium chloride and of another mixture of 500 grammes each of water and commercial hydrochloric acid (sp. gr., 1·200); the two mixtures to be added to the water of a bath. [B, 270.]—**B. aerophorum martiatum.** Ger., *moussirendes Eisenbad.* A preparation made by dissolving 500 grammes of sodium bicarbonate in the water of a bath, and adding, at the time of using, 500 grammes of commercial hydrochloric acid and a solution of 15 grammes of ferrous sulphate in 225 grammes of water acidulated with sulphuric acid. [B, 270.]—**B. aerophorum simplex.** Ger., *moussirendes Natronbad.* A preparation consisting of 500 grammes of sodium bicarbonate and a mixture of 500 grammes each of water and commercial hydrochloric acid (sp. gr., 1·200); the two to be added to a bath at the time of using. [B, 270.]—**B. alcalinum.** Fr., *bain alcalin* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *alkalisches Bad.* It., *bagno alcalino.* Sp., *baño alcalino* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *b. cum carbonate sodico* [Fr. Cod.], *b. alcalinum mitius* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 230·4 grammes [Sp. Ph.] or 250 grammes [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] of crystallized sodium carbonate, to be dissolved in the water of a bath at the time of using. Potassium carbonate is sometimes substituted. The *b. alcalinum forte* [Belg. Ph.] is made with 500 grammes of sodium carbonate. [B, 95, 113.]—**B. alcalinum forte** [Belg. Ph.], **B. alcalinum mitius** [Belg. Ph.], **B. alkalinum, B. alkalisatum.** See *B. alcalinum.*—**B. amylatum, B. amyli.** See *Starch-meal* BATH.—**B. animale.** Ger., *Thierbad.* See *Animal* BATH.—**B. antimoniale.** A preparation consisting of from 1 to 2 oz. of tartar emetic, to be dissolved in water at the time of bathing; used in skin diseases, in lumbago, and as a counter-irritant. [B, 199.]—**B. antipsoricum.** See *Antipsoric* BATH and *B. sulphuratum simplex.*—**B. antisyphiliticum.** See *B. mercuriale.*—**B. aquæ.** See *Water*-BATH.—**B. aquæ marinæ artificialis.** See under AQUA.—**B. aquosum.** See *Water*-BATH.—**B. arenæ, B. arenosum.** See *Sand*-BATH.—**B. aromaticum** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bain aromatique.* Ger., *aromatisches Bad.* It., *bagno aromatico.* Sp., *baño aromático.* The aromatic bath; a preparation made by infusing in 10 litres of water 1,000 grammes [Belg. Ph.] or 500 grammes [Fr. Cod.] of the *species aromaticæ* (*q. v.*, under SPECIES), and adding the infusate to a bath. This aromatic bath is designated in the Fr. Cod. as a type for the preparation of aromatic baths in general. Cf. BAIN *de tilleul.* [B, 95, 118.]—**B. arsenicale, B. arsenicale Teissier** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bain arsénical Trasbot* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *bagno ferro-arsenicale di Teissier.* A preparation used only in veterinary practice. The Belg. Ph. orders 1,000 grammes of arsenic trioxide and 10,000 of ferrous sulphate to be boiled with rain-water until the whole amounts to 100 litres. The Fr. Cod. formerly ordered the same, with the addition of 400 grammes of red oxide of iron and 200 of powered gentian, but now directs that a solution of 1,000 grammes of arsenic trioxide in 20 litres of hot water and a solution of 5,000 grammes of crude zinc sulphate and 500 of aloes in cold water be mixed, and 70 litres of water added. [B, 95.]—**B. artificiale.** See *Artificial* BATH.—**B. astringens.** See *Astringent* BATH.—**B. balsaminum.**—See *Balsamic* BATH.—**B. baretginense** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bain dit de Barèges.* A preparation made by mixing 30 grammes of dried sodium carbonate and 60 each of sodium chloride and crystallized sodium sulphide (Na_2S+9H_2O), and dissolving in water at the time of using [Fr. Cod.]; or by dissolving in 308 parts of water 64 parts each of crystallized sodium carbonate, sodium chloride, and crystallized sodium sulphide ($NaHS+H_2O$). [B, 95.]—**B. benzoicum.** The benzoic bath. 1. A bath containing ¼ lb. of benzoin dissolved in warm water at the time of using; employed as a stimulant in hysteria, hypochondriasis, etc. 2. An ordinary warm bath accompanied with the inhalation of the fumes from heated benzoin; used in chronic laryngitis, relaxation of the uvula, etc. [B, 199.]—**B. calidi aeris madefacti** [Guy's Hosp.]. An air-bath of the temperature of from 110° to 115° F. [B.]—**B. calidulum.** See *Warm* BATH.—**B. calidum.** See *Hot* BATH.—**B. camphoratum.** An inhalation of camphor, 3 or 4 drachms being volatilized on a hot plate; used as a diaphoretic, anaphrodisiac, and sedative, in spasmodic respiratory affections, and in ardor urinæ. [B, 199.]—**B. carbonicum.** See *Carbonic-acid* BATH.—**B. chalybeatum, B. chalybeatum artificiale.** Ger., *Künstliches Stahlbad.* A bath in which an iron salt has been dissolved. [B, 270.]—**B. chlorinatum.** 1. See *Vapor* CHLORI. 2. A bath to which a little chlorine or chlorinated lime has been added; used as an antiseptic, antiparasitic, and stimulant in cases of foul ulcers and the itch, also in chronic hepatic affections. [B, 199.]—**B. cinereum, B. cineris.** See *Ash*-BATH.—**B. cœnosum.** See *Mud*-BATH.—**B. compositum.** A bath to which some medicinal substance has been added. [B, 199.]—**B. conii.** See under CONIUM.—**B. cum acido chlorhydrico.** See *B.* ACIDI CHLORHYDRICI.—**B. cum calce.** See under CALX.—**B. cum carbonate sodico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *B. alcalinum.*—**B. cum chlorureto hydrargyrico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *B. mercuriale.*—**B. cum chlorureto sodico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *B.* AQUÆ *marinæ artificialis.*—**B. cum hydrargyro bichlorato corrosivo.** See *B. mercuriale.*—**B. effervescens salinum.** See *B. aerophorum cum natrio chlorato.*—**B. effervescens simplex.** See *B. aerophorum simplex.*—**B. egelidum.** See *Tepid* BATH.—**B. ferratum artificiale.** See *B. chalybeatum artificiale.*—**B. ferri carbonici effervescens.** See *B. aerophorum martiatum.*—**B. ferrugineum.** See *B. chalybeatum artificiale.*—**B. frigidum.** See *Cold* BATH.—**B. furfuris.** See *Bran*-BATH.—**B. gelatinosum** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bain gélatineux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Leimbad.* It., *bagno gelatinoso.* Sp., *baño gelatinoso* [Sp. Ph.]. A bath containing 500 [Fr. Cod.], 690 [Sp. Ph.], or 1,000 [Belg. Ph.] grammes of gelatin (*colle de Flandre*). [B, 95.]—**B. gelatinosum sulfuratum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bain sulfuro-gélatineux* [Fr. Cod., 1866]. A bath containing 1,000 grammes of gelatin and 100 of potassium sulphide. [B, 95.]—**B. glutinosum.** See *B. gelatinosum.*—**B. hydrochloricum.** See *B.* ACIDI CHLORHYDRICI.—**B. hydrosulphuretum.** A hydrosulphureted bath. 1. A sulphur-bath to which 2 or 3 drachms of hydrochloric acid are added before using; employed in paralysis, rheumatism, chronic skin diseases, and whooping-cough. 2. A warm bath to which from 1 drachm to 1 oz. of solution of ammonium hydrosulphide has been added; used like the preceding. [B, 199.]—**B. involvens.** Ger., *einhüllendes Bad.* A bath containing demulcent ingredients, like starch, malt, etc.; used in inflammatory conditions of the skin, burns, etc. [B, 270.]—**B. iodatum, B. iodinii.** See under IODINIUM.—**B. ioduratum** [Lugol; Belg. Ph.], **B. ioduretum.** Fr., *bain ioduré* [Fr. Cod., 1866]. It., *bagno iodurato.* Sp., *baño yodurado.* A solution of 8 grammes of iodine and 16 of potassium iodide in 600 of water, to be added to enough water for a bath. The Fr. Cod. of 1866 ordered the solution to be made of 10 grammes of iodine, 20 of potassium iodide, and 250 of water. It is used in scrofulous affections, and should be taken in a wooden tub. [B, 92, 95.]—**B. laconicum.** See *Hot-air* BATH and *Turkish* BATH.—**B. locale.** A local (partial) bath. [B, 270.]—**B. luteum, B. luti.** See *Mud*-BATH.—**B. Mariæ.** See *Water*-BATH.—**B. marinum.** See *B.* AQUÆ *marinæ artificialis* and *Sea*-BATH.—**B. marinum artificiale, B. marinum factitium.** See *B.* AQUÆ *marinæ artificialis.*—**B. maris.** See *Water*-BATH.—**B. medicatum.** A medicated bath. [B, 48.]—**B. medicinale.** A medicinal or medicated bath. [B. 270.]—**B. mercuriale** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bain de sublimé corrosif* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *bagno mercuriale.* Sp., *baño mercurial.* Syn.: *b. cum chlorureto hydrargyrico* [Fr. Cod.]. A solution of 15 grammes of mercury dichloride in 500 of water [Belg. Ph.], or of 20 each of mercury dichloride and ammonium chloride in 200 of water; to be added to the bath at the time of using. Employed in syphilis. [B, 95.]—**B. minerale, B. minerale artificiale.** A bath containing mineral ingredients. [B, 270.]—**B. muriaticum.** See *B.* ACIDI CHLORHYDRICI.—**B. nitrohydrochloricum.** A bath containing nitrohydrochloric acid; either a partial or an entire bath, used in cholelithiasis and hepatic affections. It requires to be given in a wooden or enameled vessel. [B, 199.]—**B. nutriens, B. nutritium, B. nutritorium.** See *Nutritive* BATH.—**B. oleosum.** A bath consisting of hot olive-oil tinctured with the oils of cassia, cedron, cloves, nutmeg, and juniper, and with ambergris and vanilla; formerly used as a full bath or a hip-bath as a preservative against the plague. [B, 199.]—**B. partiale.** A partial bath. [B, 270.]—**B. pensile.** See *Shower*-BATH.—**B. plumbieranum** [Fr. Cod.], **B. plumieranum.** See BAIN *dit de Plombières.*—**B. pneumaticum.** See *Air*-BATH.—**B. quercus.** See *Oak-bark* BATH.—**B. roris, B. roritum.** A chemical vapor-bath. [B, 50.]—**B. russicum.** See *Russian* BATH.—**B. salino-gelatinosum.** See BAIN *dit de Plombières.*—**B. saponatum, B. saponis.** See *Soap*-BATH.—**B. siccum.** See *Dry* BATH.—**B. sinapisatum.** See PÉDILUVE *sinapisé.*—**B. solare.** A sun-bath. [B, 48.]—**B. sudatorium.** A sweat-bath. [B, 48.]—**B. sulfuratum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *B. sulphuratum simplex.*—**B. sulfuratum cum gelatina, B. sulfuratum gelatinosum.** See *B. gelatinosum sulfuratum.*—**B. sulfuratum liquidum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bain sulfuré liquide* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *bagno solforato liquido.* A preparation consisting of a filtered solution of 100 grammes of sulphurated potassa in 200 of water. Instead of sulphurated potassa, the *trisulfure de sodium* of the Fr. Cod. may be used. [B, 113.]—**B. sulphuratum, B. sulphuratum simplex** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bain sulfuré* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *bagno solforato artificiale.* Sp., *baño sulfuroso* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor hydrosulphureticus pro balneo.* A preparation consisting of 100 grammes [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] or 72 grammes [Sp. Ph.] of sulphurated potassa (liver of sulphur), in coarse fragments, dissolved in water at the time of taking the bath. It may also be prepared with the corresponding sodium compound (*trisulfure de sodium* [Fr. Cod.]). [B, 95, 97, 113.]—**B. sulphuretum.** See *B. sulphuratum simplex.*—**B. sulphureum.** See *Sulphur*-BATH and *B. sulphuratum simplex.*—**B. sulphuris.** See *B. sulphuratum simplex* and *Fumigation à l'*ACIDE *sulfureux.*—**B. sulphurosum.** See *Fumigation à l'*ACIDE *sulfureux.*—**B. temperatum.** See *Lukewarm* BATH.—**B. tepidum.** See *Tepid* BATH.—**B. terebinthinatum.** A bath containing from ¼ to ½ pint of rectified oil of turpentine, 2 lbs. of Scotch soda, and ½ drachm of oil of rosemary; used as a mild diaphoretic and calmative. [B, 199.]—**B. terrestre.** An earth-bath. [B, 48.]—**B. therapeuticum.** See *Medicated* BATH.—**B. thermale.** See *Warm* BATH.—**B. totale.** A general bath. [B, 270.]—**B. turcicum.** See *Turkish* BATH.—**B. vaporarium.** A vapor-bath. [B, 48.]—**B. vaporis.** A vapor- or steam-bath. [B, 270.]—**B. vichiense** [Fr. Cod.], **B. viciense.** See BAIN *dit de Vichy.*

BALO, n. 1. The *Placoma pendulum.* [B, 121.] 2. A Java name for gum lac. [B, 88, 92.]

BALOCHE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-osh. The gooseberry. [L, 41.]

BALOGHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}l-o′gi^2-a^3. Fr., *baloghie.* A genus of euphorbiaceous trees. [B, 19.]—**B. lucida.** Blood-wood; a tree 20 or 30 feet high, growing in the Norfolk Islands and Queensland. It contains a resinous, inflammable substance and a blood-sap which has been used as an indelible paint. [B, 19.]

BALOM-PULLI, n. See BALAM-PULLI.

BALOTIN (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-o-ta^{2}n^2. A variety of the lemon-tree. [B, 173.]

BALOTTE, n. A Benichon name for *Digitalis*. [B, 121.]

BALOUK JAGHI (Turk.), n. Cod-liver oil. [B, 92.]

BALOULOU, n. A Carib name for the banana-tree. [B, 121.]

BALOUROU, n. A Guiana name for the *Urania amazonica*. [B, 121.]

BALSAM, n. Ba^{4}l'sa^{2}m. From Ar., *balasân*, the *Balsamodendron gileadense*. Heb., *panach*. Gr., *βάλσαμον*. Lat., *balsamum*, *balsamus* [Paracelsus]. Fr., *baume*. Ger., *Balsam*. It., *balsamo*. Sp., *bálsamo*. 1. A term originally applied only to balm of Gilead, but now extended to a number of substances more or less resembling that body, all of them being viscid, aromatic liquids which exude from growing plants, and which consist of a mixture of resin and a volatile oil. They are insoluble in water, partially soluble in ether, and wholly soluble in alcohol. On exposure to the air, they harden from oxidation and from the evaporation of the volatile oil. They are divided into two groups: (*a*) Those of a purely oleo-resinous character, such as copaiba b., Mecca b., etc. (*b*) Those which contain cinnamic acid, such as b. of Peru, b. of Tolu, etc. 2. A medicinal preparation resembling a natural b. in physical properties, especially one containing an oily ingredient. 3. A name applied to the *Impotiens balsamina, the Abies balsamea*, and other plants. Cf. Balm. [A, 1, 325; B, 4, 49, 75.]—**Abgezogener B.** (Ger.). A popular name for tinctura aloes composita, also for oil of turpentine. [B, 270.]—**Acetic b.** See Balsamum *aceticum camphoratum*.—**Acouchi b.** A resinous substance derived from the *Icica aracouchini* (*q. v.*). [B, 19.]—**Acoustic b.** See Balsamum *acusticum*.—**Aeusserlicher B.** (Ger.). See Balsamum *externum*.—**Aguaraibab'** (Ger.). See *Mission b.*—**American b.** Ger., *amerikanischer B.* 1. B. of Peru. 2. Tinctura chinoidini (see under Chinoidinum). [B, 270.]—**Anisated sulphur b.** Ger., *Anisschwefelb'*. See *Balsamum* sulphuris *anisatum*.—**Anodyne b., Anodyne b. of Bates.** See *Linimentum* saponis *et opii*.—**Anodyne b. of Guy.** See Balsamum *anodynum Guidonis*.—**Antarthritic** (or **Anti-arthritic**) **b.** Fr., *baume anti-arthritique, éthérolé acétique savonneux camphré*. The antarthritic b. of Sanchez, or b. of Sanchez, is made up of animal soap and acetic ether each 1 oz., dissolved in 4 oz. of spirit of lavender, and mixed with 2 drachms of camphor and 15 drops each of the oils of peppermint, cinnamon, lavender, cloves, nutmeg, and sassafras; used as a liniment for sciatica and rheumatism. [B, 92, 97.] Cf. Balsamum *aceticum camphoratum*.—**Anthysteric** (or **Anti-hysteric**) **b.** See Balsamum *hystericum*.—**Anti-odontalgic b.** See Balsamum *odontalgicum*.—**Antipleuritic b.** See Balsamum *pleureticum*.—**Antodontalgic b.** See Balsamum *odontalgicum*.—**Apoplectic b., Apoplexy b.** See Balsamum *apoplecticum*.—**Aracouchini b.** See *Acouchi b.*—**Arcæus's b.** See *Unguentum* elemi.—**Aromatic b.** See Balsamum *aromaticum*.—**Artificial b.** Lat., *balsamum artificiale*. Ger., *künstlicher B.* See *B* (2d def.).—**Artificial b. of Peru.** A preparation made by melting together 1 lb. each of turpentine and white frankincense and 6 oz. each of oil of ben and elemi, adding 6 oz. each of powdered olibanum and labdanum, 4 oz. each of lavender-flowers and nutmeg, 1½ oz. each of spikenard, aloeswood, and dragon's-blood, 1 oz. each of lesser valerian, orris, *Aristolochia longa*, sweet flag, mace, benzoin, and storax, and 6 drachms each of zedoary, galangal, cloves, cinnamon, castoreum, and mastic, and heating until a blackish balsamic mass is produced. It was supposed to have the same properties as b. of Peru. [Pomet (B, 200).] Another imitation of b. of Peru is made by mixing benzoin, alcohol, b. of Tolu, and liquid storax. [B, 199.]—**Asiatic b.** Lat., *balsamum asiaticum*. Fr., *baume asiatique*. See *Mecca b.*—**Astringent b., Astringent b. of Gherli.** See Balsamum *astringens*.—**Augenb'** (Ger.). See Balsamum *ophthalmicum*.—**Augsburg eye b.** A preparation consisting of 3 parts of red oxide of mercury, 2 each of extract of belladonna and tincture of opium, and 28 of some fatty vehicle. [Hager (B, 199).]—**B. against chilblains.** See Balsamum *contra perniones*.—**B. against rheumatism.** See Balsamum *contra rheumatismum* and cf. Balsamum *antirrheumaticum*.—**B'apfel** (Ger.). See the major list.—**B.-apple.** Ger., *B'apfel*. The *Momordica balsamina*. [B, 180.]—**B'baum** (Ger.). See the major list.—**B'bäume** (Ger.). The *Balsamifluæ*. [B, 180.]—**B'beeren** (Ger.). The fruit of the b.-tree. [A, 315.]—**B'birne** (Ger.). The musk-pear. [A, 315.]—**B'blüthe.** The flower of the b.-tree, also any flower of a balsamic fragrance. [A, 315.]—**B. bog.** The *Azorella glebaria*. [B, 19.]—**B. capivi, B. copaiva.** See Copaiba.—**B. de Bori.** See Balsamum *de bori*.—**B. der Missionen** (Ger.). See *Mission b.*—**B'duft** (Ger.). A balsamic odor. [A, 315.]—**B'duftend** (Ger.). Having a balsamic odor. [A, 315.]—**B'espe** (Ger.). The *Populus balsamifera*. [B, 180.]—**B'fichte** (Ger.). The *Abies balsamea*. [B, 48.]—**B'früchte** (Ger.). The fruit of *Balsamodendron gileadense*. [B, 49.]—**B'gänge** (Ger.). The intercellular passages in the tissues of plants, containing b. [B, 198.]—**B'garbe** (Ger.). The *Achillea ageratum*. [B, 180.]—**B'gelée** (Ger.). A b. thickened to a gelatinous consistence by the addition of spermaceti. [B, 108.]—**B'gewächse** (Ger.). The *Terebinthinæ* of Eichler. [B. 35.]—**B'gurke** (Ger.). The *Momordica balsamina*. [B, 49.]—**B'harz** (Ger.). A balsamic resin. [A, 315.]—**B.-herb.** 1. The *Justicia comata*. 2. The *Dianthera repens*. [B, 19.]—**B'holz.** The branches of the *Balsamodendron gileadense*. [B, 49.]—**B'ig** (Ger.), **B'isch** (Ger.). See Balsamic.—**B'körner** (Ger.). See *B'früchte*.—**B'kraut** (Ger.). The herb of *Balsamita suaveolens*. [B, 270.]—**B'minze** (Ger.), **B'münze** (Ger.). The *Mentha gentilis*. [B, 180.]—**B'nüsse** (Ger.). Myrobalans. [B, 270.]—**B. of acouchi.** See *Acouchi b.*—**B. of Alpinus.** Lat., *balsamum Alpini*. See *Mecca b.*—**B. of amber.** See under Amber.—**B. of Arcæus.** See *Unguentum* elemi.—**B. of Beme.** Compound tincture of benzoin. [L, 97.]—**B. of Canada.** See *Canadian* turpentine.—**B. of capivi.** See Copaiba.—**B. of Carpathia.** See *Hungarian* turpentine.—**B. of Carthagena.** See *B. of Tolu.*—**B. of Chili.** Lat., *balsamum de Chili*. A b. resembling b. of Peru, and of equally excellent properties, said to be obtained from a tree of Chili; extolled by Salmon as the most precious of all b's, but regarded by others as a factitious product. [B, 200.]—**B. of Chiron.** See Balsamum *Chironis*.—**B. of Condom.** See Balsamum *lectorense*.—**B. of copaiba** (or **copaiva**). See Copaiba.—**B. of Fioravanti** (or **Fioraventi**). See Balsamum *Fioravanti*.—**B. of fir.** See *Canadian* turpentine.—**B. of Fourcroy.** See *Fourcroy's b.*—**B. of Geneviève.** See Balsamum *Genevievæ*.—**B. of Gilead.** See *Mecca b.*—**B. of Houmiri** (or **Humiri**). A resinous exudation obtained from the *Humiria balsamifera* and the *Humiria floribunda* (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 180; L, 180.]—**B. of incision.** White b. of Peru; so called because it was erroneously believed to flow spontaneously from incisions in the bark of the tree. [B, 200.]—**B. of Judæa** (or **Judea**). See *Mecca b.*—**B. of Laborde.** See *Fourcroy's b.*—**B. of Lausanne.** See Balsamum *Chironis*.—**B. of Leictour.** See Balsamum *lectorense*.—**B. of life.** See Balsamum *vitæ*, Balsamum *vitæ externum*, and Balsamum *vitæ Hoffmanni*.—**B. of liquidambar.** See Liquidambar (2d def.).—**B. of Locatelli** (or **Lucatelli**, or **Lucatellus**). See Balsamum *Locatelli*.—**B. of many virtues.** See Balsamum *polychrestum*.—**B. of Maria.** Ger., *Marienb'*. A greenish b. derived from the *Verticillaria acuminata* (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 180.]—**B. of Mecca.** See *Mecca b.*—**B. of Metz.** See Balsamum *viride Metensium*.—**B. of Mindererus.** See Balsamum *vulnerarium Mindereri*.—**B. of needles.** Fr., *baume d'aiguilles*. See *Linimentum* ferri *nitrici*.—**B. of Pareira.** See under Pareira.—**B. of Permes.** See Balsamum *commendatoris*.—**B. of Peru.** Lat., *balsamum peruvianum* [all the ph's except the Belg. and Finn.] (seu *peruvianum nigrum* [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.], seu *indicum*, seu *myroxyli peruiferi*). Fr., *baume de Pérou noir* [Fr. Cod.], *baume de Pérou*. Ger., *Perub'*, *peruanischer B.* It., *balsamo di Peru*. Sp., *bálsamo negro* [Sp. Ph.] (6 *del Perú liquido* [Sp. Ph.]). Peruvian b.; a b. obtained from the *Toluifera* (*Myroxylon*) *Pereiræ*, and perhaps also from the related species, *Myroxylon peruiferum*, growing in San Salvador, Central America. 1. *Ordinary*, or *black*, b. *of Peru* (the *balsamum indicum nigrum* and the *Peruvian b.* of the pharmacopœias) is obtained from incisions made in the trunk of the tree with a blunt instrument, by which the bark is loosened in strips. The loosened bark is subsequently charred with lighted torches and falls off, leaving bare spots from which the b. exudes copiously. The latter is collected from the incisions and the bared places by covering them with rags, which are afterward boiled in water and wrung out in bags. The product thus obtained is mixed with a variety of b., called *bálsamo de cascara*, prepared from the bark by boiling and expression. B. of Peru is a dark reddish-brown liquid of the consistence of molasses, not very viscid or adhesive and not solidifying on exposure to the air. In thin layers, it is yellowish and completely transparent. It has a sp. gr. of from 1·135 to 1·160, an acid reaction, a peculiar agreeable, fragrant odor, and a warm, acrid, bitterish taste. It is completely soluble in very strong alcohol, in amyl alcohol, in chloroform, in glacial acetic acid, and in anhydrous acetone. It consists of a black, odorless resin (32 per cent.) and 60 per cent. or more of a liquid constituent, cinnamein. The latter is composed of free cinnamic acid, benzyl cinnamate, benzyl benzoate, and benzyl alcohol (probably the peruvin of Frémy). According to Krant, stilbene is contained in the distillate from the b., and Delafontaine found styracin (cinnamyl cinnamate) in it, but this discovery has not been corroborated. B. of Peru is sometimes used internally in affections of the respiratory and intestinal tracts, but is oftener employed externally as a stimulant and antiseptic dressing for ulcers and wounds. 2. *White b. of Peru—balsamum peruvianum* (seu *indicum*) *album* (Sp., *bálsamo blanco*)—is a yellowish-white, thick, mobile liquid, of a delicate vanilla-like odor and a bitterish, acrid taste, lighter than water. It was formerly thought to be derived from the trunk of the tree, but is now known to be produced by expression from the fruit. It contains a crystallizable resin, myroxocarpin. It readily dries on exposure to the air, forming *dried b. of Peru—balsamum indicum* (seu *peruvianum album*) *siccum*, *opobalsamum siccum*. It is probably the *bálsamo del Perú seco* of the Sp. Ph. It forms irregular fragments covered with a white powder. Another variety occurs as yellowish-red pieces, of a vitreous fracture. [B, 81, 95, 180, 270.]—**B. of Quinquino.** Syn.: *white b.* A variety of b. of Peru derived from the *Myrospermum* (*Myroxylon*) *pubescens*. [B, 19.] See *B. of Peru* (2d def.).—**B. of Rackasira** (or **Rakasiri**). See *Rakasira b.*—**B. of Saint Thomas.** See *B. of Tolu.*—**B. of Sanchez.** See *Antarthritic b.*—**B. of Saturn.** See *Balsamum* Saturni.—**B. of Sennertus.** See Balsamum *cordiale*.—**B. of steel.** Fr., *baume d'acier*. See *Linimentum* ferri *nitrici*.—**B. of storax.** See Storax.—**B. of sulphur.** See under Sulphur.—**B. of sympathy.** See Balsamum *sympathcticum*.—**B. of the commander of Berne** (or **Permes**). See Balsamum *commendatoris*.—**B. of the Samaritan.** See Balsamum *samaritanum*.—**B. of Tolu.** Lat., *balsamum tolutanum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], *resina tolutana* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *baume de Tolu* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Tolub'*, *tolutanischer B.* It., *balsamo di Tolu*. Sp., *bálsamo de Tolú* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *b. of Carthagena, American b., Honduras b., opobalsamum de Tolu.* A b. obtained from the *Tolifuera balsamum* (*Myrospermum toluiferum*), a tree growing in Venezuela, New Granada, and Peru, which, according to Baillon, is identical with the tree that furnishes b. of Peru. The b. is collected from V-shaped incisions made in the bark. When fresh, it is a transparent, brownish-yellow liquid of the consistence of turpentine, which soon solidifies into brittle, brownish fragments having an odor like that of b. of Peru and a similar but less acrid taste. In the solid state, it has a sp. gr. of 1·200, and is readily soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, and in acetone. It consists mainly of an amorphous resin regarded by Frémy as identical with that of b. of Peru, but, according to Kopp, composed of two resins differing in their solubility in alcohol; and also of benzoic and cinnamic acids, benzyl benzoate and cinnamate, and about 1 per cent. of tolene. It is used like b. of Peru, and especially as an internal remedy in catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract. Two varieties are described: *hard* (or *dry*) *b. of Tolu*, occurring in

opaque, hard, crystalline masses, brittle when cold, readily molded when warm, of more pronounced color and taste, but less marked odor, than the soft b., from which it is formed by drying; and *soft b. of Tolu*, of the consistence of turpentine. [B, 81, 95. 105, 270.]—**B. of Umiri.** See *B. of Humiri.*—**B. of Vinceguère.** See BALSAMUM *lectorense.*—**B'öl** (Ger.). 1. B. of Peru. [B, 270.] 2. The oil of *Momordica balsamina.* [B, 48.]—**B'pappel** (Ger.). The *Populus balsamifera.* [B, 35.]—**B'pflanze** (Ger.). The genus *Amyris.* [B, 49.]—**B'pflaster** (Ger.). See EMPLASTRUM *fuscum.*—**B.-pine.** The *Abies Menziesii.* [B, 81.]—**B.-plant.** The *Gnaphalium macrocephalum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 698 (B).]—**B'reich** (Ger.). See *B'isch.*—**B'rose** (Ger.). The *Rosa lutea.* [B, 180.]—**B'saft** (Ger.). 1. Syrup of Tolu. See SYRUPUS *tolutanus.* 2. See *Syrupus* PAPAVERIS. [B, 270.]—**B'salbe** (Ger.). See *Ceratum* RESINÆ.—**B.-seed.** The genus *Myrospermum.* [B, 19.]—**B'silbertropfen** (Ger.). See *Oleum* TEREBINTHINÆ *sulfuratum.*—**B'springquecke** (Ger.). The *Momordica balsamina.* [B, 48.]—**B'staude** (Ger.). The *Balsamodendron gileadense.* [B, 49.]—**B'strauch** (Ger.). See BALSAMODENDRON.—**B'tanne** (Ger.). The *Abies balsamea.* [B, 180.]—**B.-tree.** Fr., *baumier.* Ger., *B'baum.* The genera *Clusia* and *Balsamodendron,* also the *Populus balsamifera.* [B, 19, 88.]—**B.-tree of Tolu.** The *Toluifera balsamum.* [B, 200.]—**B'tropfen** (Ger.). See MIXTURA *oleoso-balsamica, Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita,* and *Oleum* TEREBINTHINÆ *sulfuratum.*—**B. von Carthagena** (Ger.). See *B. of Tolu.*—**B. von Copahii** (Ger.). See COPAIBA.—**B. von Gilead** (Ger.), **B. von Jericho** (Ger.), **B. von Mecca** (Ger.), **B. von Mekka** (Ger.). See *Mecca b.*—**B. von Tolu** (Ger.). See *B. of Tolu.*—**B'wasser** (Ger.). See AQUA *aromatica.*—**B.-weed.** The *Gnaphalium polycephalum,* also the *Impatiens balsamina.* [B, 19.]—**B.-wood.** The genus *Myroxylon* (*Myrospermum*). [B, 19.] See TOLUIFERA.—**Basville's b.** See BALSAMUM *basvillianum.*—**Bates's anodyne b.** Lat., *Balsamum anodynum Batei* (seu *Batœi*). See *Linimentum* SAPONIS *et opii.*—**Bayee b.** A brittle, tasteless, and odorless balsamic substance said to be derived from the *Balsamodendron pubescens.* [B. 19.]—**Berliner B.** (Ger.). Glycerin. [B, 270.]—**Bernsteinb'** (Ger.). See *Balsamum* SUCCINI.—**Beruhigender B.** (Ger.). See BALSAMUM *tranquillans.*—**Bicahyba b.** See BECUIBA *tallow.*—**Birch b.** See under BETULA *alba.*—**Black b., Black b. of Peru.** Lat., *balsamum peruvianum nigrum.* Fr., *baume de Pérou noir.* See *B. of Peru.*—**Bleib'** (Ger.). See *Balsamum* SATURNI.—**Blutstillender B.** (Ger.). See BALSAMUM *hœmostaticum.*—**Brazilian b.** See COPAIBA.—**Broad-leaved b.** 1. The *Sciadophyllum capitatum.* 2. In the Island of St. Thomas, the *Sorindeia trimera.* [B, 19.]—**Brown b.** See *B. of Peru.*—**Brustwarzenb'** (Ger.). See BALSAMUM *ad papillas mammarum.*—**Cabuer-iba b.** A sort of b. obtained from a tree (*Myrocarpus frondosus-Cabruva preta*) in a manner similar to that by which b. of Peru is obtained from the *Toluifera.* [B, 18.]—**Cairo b.** See *Mecca b.*—**Calaba b.** See *Bourbon* TACAMAHAC.—**Camphorated b., Camphor b.** See *Antarthritic b.* and *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ.—**Canada b., Canadian b.** Lat., *balsamum canadense.* Fr., *baume du Canada* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *canadischer B.* See *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**Canary b.** A volatile oily substance obtained by distillation from the *Dracocephalum canariense* and the *Dracocephalum moldavicum.* [B, 199.]—**Capiri-B.** (Ger.), **Capivi b.** See COPAIBA.—**Capuziner-B.** (Ger.). See BALSAMUM *Capucinorum.*—**Caroba b.** A dark-brown, aromatic, syrupy b. obtained from the caroba-tree (*Jacaranda procera* [Sprengel]). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 177 (B).]—**Carpathian b., Carpathic b.** Lat., *balsamum carpathicum* (seu *hungaricum*). Ger., *Karpathischer B.* See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**Carthagena b.** Ger., *carthagenischer B.* See *B. of Tolu.*—**Cephalic b.** See BALSAMUM *cephalicum.*—**Chalybeate b.** Fr., *baume d'acier* (ou *d'aiguilles*). See *Linimentum* FERRI *nitrici.*—**Chilblain b.** See BALSAMUM *contra perniones.*—**Chinese-varnish b.** A resinous substance obtained from the *Augia sinensis* (*q. v.*). [B; L, 120.]—**Cicatrizing and antiseptic b.** Of J. Felix, a mixture of 4 parts of pure liquefied carbolic acid, 1 part of morphine hydrochloride, 10 parts each of tincture of arnica and tincture of aconite, 25 of balsam of Peru, and 50 of glycerin; applied to malignant ulcers. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 122 (B).]—**Commander's b.** See BALSAMUM *commendatoris.*—**Compound tincture of Mecca b.** Fr., *alcoolé de baume de la Mecque composé, remède de Pradier.* A preparation made by digesting for eight hours a mixture of 2 parts each of red cinchona bark, sarsaparilla, and sage, 1 part of saffron, and 96 parts of alcohol, expressing, dissolving 12 parts of Mecca b. in the expressed liquid, and adding to the solution twice its weight of lime-water. The soapy liquid thus formed was formerly used as an addition to poultices employed in gout and rheumatism. [B, 119.]—**Condon's b.** See BALSAMUM *lectorense.*—**Copachu b., Copahu b., Copaiba b., Copaiva b.** See COPAIBA.—**Copalm b.** See LIQUIDAMBAR (2d def.).—**Cordial b. of Sennertus.** See BALSAMUM *cordiale.*—**Dippel's vulnerary b.** See BALSAMUM *vulnerarium Dippellii.*—**Dried b. of Peru, Dried white b. of Peru.** Lat., *balsamum peruvianum album siccum.* Ger., *trockner weisser indischer B.* See *B. of Peru.*—**Dry b. of Tolu.** Fr., *baume de Tolu sec.* See under *B. of Tolu.*—**East Indian b.** Bourbon tacamahac. [B, 97.] See CALOPHYLLUM *inophyllum.*—**Egyptian b.** See *Mecca b.*—**Englischer B.** (Ger.). See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita.*—**Factitious b. of Peru.** See *Artificial b. of Peru.*—**Falscher B. von Gilead** (Ger.). See *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**Female b.** See BALSAMUM *embryonum.*—**Fioravanti's** (or **Fioraventi's**) **b.** See BALSAMUM *Fioravanti.*—**Fir b.** See *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**Focot b.** See *North American* TACAMAHAC.—**Fourcroy's b.** Fr., *baume de Fourcroy* (ou *de Laborde*), *éleolé de térébenthine composé.* An unofficial preparation made by boiling 32 parts each of angelica root, scorzonera root, St. Johnswort flowers, and laurel berries in 512 or 1,024 parts of olive-oil, cooling, then adding 4 parts each of theriaca, saffron, and extract of juniper, boiling again, and straining, after which the strained liquid is again heated with 160 parts of turpentine, then cooled, mixed with 3 parts each of olibanum, storax, and benzoin, and strained. [B, 119.]—**Frahm's b.** Lat., *balsamum Frahmii.* See *Unguentum* TEREBINTHINÆ.—**Friar's b.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita.*—**Frostb'** (Ger.). See BALSAMUM *contra perniones.*—**Fuller's b.** See BALSAMUM *nephriticum.*—**Garden b.** The *Impatiens balsamina.* [B, 19.]—**Gardjanb'** (Ger.), **Gargina b.** See *Gurjun b.*—**Geistiger B.** (Ger.). A balsamic solution of an ethereal oil, a resin, or a fatty substance in alcohol. [B, 48.]—**Geneviéves internal and external b.** See BALSAMUM *Genevievæ.*—**Genoa b.** See BALSAMUM *Locatelli.*—**Gichtb'** (Ger.). See BALSAMUM *arthriticum.*—**Glycerin b.** See *Balsamum* GLYCERINI.—**Gogul b.** A sort of b. derived from the *Balsamodendron Roxburghii* (*q. v.*). [B, 19.]—**Goldener B.** (Ger.), **Göttlicher b.** (Ger.). See MIXTURA *oleoso-balsamica* and *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita.*—**Goulard's b.** See *Balsamum* SATURNI.—**Green American b.** Oriental tacamahac. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 256 (B).]—**Green b.** See BALSAMUM *viride.*—**Green b. of Metz.** See BALSAMUM *viride Metensium.*—**Green b. of Peru.** A substance obtained from the *Chloxylon verticillatum.* [B, 199.]—**Green detersive b.** See BALSAMUM *viride detersivum.*—**Green vulnerary b.** See BALSAMUM *viride vulnerarium.*—**Grüner B.** (Ger.). See *Bourbon* TACAMAHAC.—**Guido's b.** See BALSAMUM *anodynum Guidonis.*—**Gurgina b., Gurgun b., Gurjun b.** Lat., *balsamum dipterocarpi.* Fr., *oléo-résine de dipterocarpus.* Ger., *Gurjunb', Gardjanb'.* Syn.: *wood-oil.* A b. derived from a number of species of *Dipterocarpus,* especially those growing in Farther India and in Java. It is obtained by making a hole in the trunk of the tree and kindling a fire in the hole, from which, after the removal of the fire, the b. is drawn into bamboo tubes. It is a thick liquid, appearing reddish-brown and translucent by transmitted light and greenish and turbid by reflected light, having an odor and a taste like those of copaiba, but more unpleasant, and a sp. gr. of from 0·947 to 1·000. It is soluble in chloroform, in carbon disulphide, and in ethereal oils, and incompletely soluble in alcohol, in amyl alcohol, in ether, and in acetone. It consists of a volatile oil and a resin, the former in the proportion of from 45 to 72 per cent. The oil has a sp. gr. of 0·918, is highly lævorotary, and has the empirical formula $C_{15}H_{24}$. The resin is almost completely soluble in absolute alcohol, and the solution is fluorescent. It contains *gurjunic acid,* perhaps identical with metacopaivic acid. Gurjun b. is used in making varnish and lacquer and as a remedy for skin diseases, especially elephantiasis; the volatile oil has been employed in gonorrhœa. [B, 270.]—**Guy's b.** See BALSAMUM *anodynum Guidonis.*—**Haarb'** (Ger.). See BALSAMUM *crinale.*—**Hard b. of Tolu.** Fr., *baume de Tolu sec.* See under *B. of Tolu.*—**Hauptb'** (Ger.). See BALSAMUM *cephalicum.*—**Herzstärkender B.** (Ger.). See BALSAMUM *cordiale.*—**Hoffmann'scher B.** (Ger.). See MIXTURA *oleobalsamica.*—**Hondurasb'** (Ger.). See *B. of Tolu.*—**Humiri b.** See *B. of Humiri.*—**Hungarian b.** See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**Hypnotic b.** See BALSAMUM *hypnoticum.*—**Hysteric b.** See BALSAMUM *hystericum.*—**Indian b.** Lat., *balsamum indicum.* Fr., *baume des Indes.* Ger., *indischer B.* See *B. of Peru.*—**Iodureted b.** See BAUME *hydriodaté.*—**Japan-varnish b.** See *Japan* LACQUER.—**Jesuits' b.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita.*—**Jews' b.** Lat., *balsamum judaicum.* See *Mecca b.*—**Kanadischer B.** (Ger.). See *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**Karpathischer B.** (Ger.). See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**Kopaischer B.** (Ger.). See COPAIBA.—**Krummholzb'** (Ger.). See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**Künstlicher B.** (Ger.). See *Artificial b.*—**Lagam b.** Syn.: *minjaklagam.* A b. closely resembling gurjun b., derived from an unknown tree growing in Sumatra. It is dirty-green by reflected light and yellowish and transparent by transmitted light, has a bitter, acrid taste, is completely soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in carbon disulphide, and in benzene, and consists of a neutral resin, an uncrystallizable acrid resin of the composition $C_7H_{14}O_3$, and a lævorotary volatile oil of the composition $C_{20}H_{32}$. [B, 181.]—**Lead b.** See *Balsamum* SATURNI.—**Lebensb'** (Ger.). See BALSAMUM *vitæ.*—**Liboschitz's b.** See BALSAMUM *antirrheumaticum resinosum Liboschitzii.*—**Locatelli's** (or **Locatellus's**) **b.** See BALSAMUM *Locatelli.*—**Mailänder B.** (Ger.). A solution of various fragrant ethereal oils in alcohol. [B, 49.]—**Marienb'** (Ger.). See *Bourbon* TACAMAHAC and *B. of Maria.*—**Mecca b.** Gr., βάλσαμον [Hippocrates, Dioscorides]. Lat., *balsamum gileadense* (seu *meccanum,* seu *judaicum,* seu *ægyptiacum*), *opobalsamum verum, balsamus verus.* Fr., *baume de la Mecque* (ou *du Cairo,* ou *de Judée*). Ger., *Mekkab', B. von Mecca.* Syn.: *balm of Gilead* (or *of Mecca,* or *of Judea*), *opobalsam.* A b. derived from the *Balsamodendron gileadense* (*Amyris gileadensis*) of Arabia Felix. The finest variety, used only in the East, is peculiarly fragrant and is said to exude from the flowers in clear, colorless drops. An inferior sort exudes spontaneously from the young branches or from incisions in them; it is a pale-yellow, mobile liquid, turbid like almond syrup, of a very agreeable odor like that of rosemary or lemon, and a sharp, bitterish taste; exposed to the air, it gradually hardens and becomes opaque. The common variety is obtained by boiling the wood and the branches; it is somewhat thicker than copaiba, and becomes white and soapy when rubbed in the hand; it is partially soluble in alcohol. Mecca b. contains 30 per cent. of a volatile oil and 64 per cent. of a hard resin [Trommsdorf], or, according to Bonastre, 10 per cent. of a volatile oil, 70 per cent. of an adhesive resin, and 12 per cent. of a hard resin. It is still used in the East as a tonic. [A, 1; B, 81, 180.]—**Mekkab'** (Ger.). See *Mecca b.*—**Mercurial b.** See BALSAMUM *ophthalmicum yreanum.*—**Metz b.** See BALSAMUM *viride Metensium.*—**Mexican b.** See *B. of Peru.*—**Mezquite b.** Sp., *bálsamo de mezquite.* An aqueous solution of an extract made by boiling the leaves of the mezquite (*Prosopis*) in water; used as a collyrium for inflammatory affections of the eyes. [B, 224.]—**Mission b.** Fr., *baume des missions.* Ger., *B. der Missionen, Aguaribab'.* A preparation made by boiling the leaves and twigs of the *Schinus molle* (*aguaraibay, aguara-mi-huba*) in wine to the consistence of an extract; used as an application to wounds and internally in the treatment of diarrhœa. [B, 121.]—**Moschaten-B.** (Ger.). Expressed oil of nutmeg. [B, 48.] Cf. *Balsamum* NUCISTÆ.—**Muscatb'** (Ger.). See *Bal-*

samum NUCISTÆ and *Oleum* NUCISTÆ.—**Mutterb'** (Ger.). See Balsamum *hystericum*.—**Natural b.** 1. A b. (1st def.), especially one that has not yet become solid by drying. [B ; L, 84.] 2. See Balsamus *naturalis*.—**Natural b.-tree** [Dale]. The *Toluifera Pereiræ.* [B, 200.]—**Nephritic b. of Fuller.** See Balsamum *nephriticum*.—**Nerval b., Nervenb'** (Ger.), **Nervine b., Nervous b** See Balsamum *nervinum*.—**New b.** Fr., *baume nouveau.* A b. having an odor and consistence like those of b. of Tolu, obtained from a little red fruit growing on a tree of the West Indies. [Pomet (B, 200).]—**Odontalgic b.** Fr., *baume* (ou *mixture*) *odontalgique.* See Balsamum *odontalgicum*.—**Ohrenb'** (Ger.). See Balsamum *acusticum*.—**Oil of b.** Lat., *oleum balsami.* See *Mecca b.*—**Ophthalmic b.** See Balsamum *ophthalmicum*.—**Opodeldoc b.** See Linimentum *saponato-camphoratum*.—**Oregon b. of fir.** An imitation of Canadian turpentine, consisting of a solution of rosin in oil of turpentine with the addition of a little oil of juniper. [B, 81.]—**Persian b.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**Peruanischer B.** (Ger.). See *B. of Peru.*—**Peruanisches B'holz** (Ger.). The *Myroxylon peruiferum* (*Toluifera Pereiræ*). [B, 180.]—**Peru b.** See *B. of Peru.*—**Peru-B'holz** (Ger.). See *Peruanisches B'holz.*—**Peruvian b.** See *B. of Peru.*—**Pestb'** (Ger.). See Balsamum *lœmicum* and Balsamum *ad pestem*.—**Plenck's mercurial b.** See Balsamum *mercuriale Plenckii*.—**Polychrest b.** See Balsamum *polychrestum*.—**Poser's b.** A preparation consisting of 4 grammes of oil of rosemary, 10 grammes of camphor, 15 grammes of tincture of ants, 5 grammes of tincture of cantharides, 90 grammes of alcohol, and 10 drops of tincture of saffron ; used in chronic rheumatism. [Hager (B, 199).]—**Potsdam b.** A preparation consisting of 16 parts of liquid storax, 8 of cloves, 12 of oil of cloves, 4 of oil of cassia, 8 each of the oils of bergamot, lemon, and lavender, 1 part of curled mint, and 800 parts of alcohol. [Hager (B, 199).]—**Quinquino b.** See *B. of Quinquino.*—**Racazzira b., Rackasiri b.** Lat., *balsamum rakasira* (seu *rakasiri*, seu *Racazziræ*, seu *Rhadasiri*). A resinous substance of unknown origin (but said to be derived from the *Bursera balsamifera*) formerly imported into Europe from America. It consists of brownish-yellow or brownish-red, semitransparent, brittle fragments, devoid of odor and having a bitterish, balsamic taste. When warmed, it becomes soft and tenacious, and emits a very agreeable odor. It has irritant properties, and was formerly used in gonorrhœa and other diseases of the urinary passages. A preparation sold as b. of Rackasiri is an aromatized gin. [B, 180, 199.]—**Radical b.** See *Natural b.* and Balsamus *naturalis*.—**Rakasira** (or **Rakasiri**) **b.** See *Rackasiri b.*—**Reduced Peruvian b.** A mixture of 3 parts of b. of Peru and 2 parts of b. of Tolu or 1 part of benzoin with sufficient alcohol to insure a proper consistence. [B, 199.]—**Rhadasiri b.** See *Rackasiri b.*—**Riga b.** See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**Roghen b.** See *Mecca b.*—**Saint Genevieve's b.** See Balsamum *Genevievæ*.—**Saint Victor's b.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**Saint Yve's ophthalmic b.** See Balsamum *ophthalmicum yveanum*.—**Salazar's b.** See *Teinture d'*ALOÈS *et de mastic.*—**Samaritan b.** See Balsamum *samaritanum*.—**Sanchez's gout b.** See *Antarthritic b.*—**San Salvador b.** B. of Peru. [A, 314.]—**Saponaceous b.** See Balsamum *saponaceum*.—**Saturnine b.** See *Balsamum* SATURNI.—**Saxon b.** Lat., *balsamum saxonicum.* Fr., *baume saxon.* See Balsamum *cephalicum saxonicum*.—**Schauer's b.** See Balsamum *schauerianum*.—**Schlagb'** (Ger.). See Balsamum *apoplecticum*.—**Schmerzstillender B.** (Ger.). See Balsamum *anodynum*.—**Schwarzer B.** (Ger.). 1. B. of Peru. 2. See *Oleum* TEREBINTHINÆ *sulfuratum.* [B, 270.]—**Schwarzer indischer** (oder **Peru-**, oder **Peruvianischer**) **B.** (Ger.). Black b. of Peru. [B, 180.] See *B. of Peru.*—**Schwefelb'** (Ger.). See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS.—**Seaside b.** The *Amyris maritima.* [B.]—**Soft b. of Tolu.** Fr., *baume de Tolu mou.* See under *B. of Tolu.*—**Somniferous b.** See Balsamum *somniferum*.—**Sonsonate b.** See *B. of Peru.*—**Soothing b.** See Balsamum *ad dentitionem*.—**Spirit of Peruvian b.** See *Spiritus* BALSAMI *peruviani*.—**Spirituous b. of Fioravanti.** See Balsamum *Fioravanti spirituosum.*—**Stimulant b.** A preparation made by adding 8 parts of oil of turpentine to 1 part of mustard flour from which the oil has been expressed, and, after three hours' digestion, filtering. It was formerly used as an application to paralyzed limbs. [Hamb. Ph., 1835 (B, 119).]—**Stomachic b.** See Balsamum *stomachicum*.—**Sumatra b.** Sp., *bálsamo de Sumatra.* See Benzoin.—**Swedish b.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**Syrian b.** See *Mecca b.*—**Syrup of b. of Tolu.** See Syrupus *tolutanus*.—**Syrup of Peruvian b.** See *Syrupus* BALSAMI *peruviani*.—**Tagulavay b.** A solution in cocoanut-oil of a resinous substance obtained from the roots of different vines indigenous to the Philippines ; said to have wonderful hæmostatic and vulnerary properties, and recommended highly for internal use in pulmonary affections. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 362 (B).]—**Tamacoari b.** A b. derived from a Brazilian tree of the genus *Caraipa.* [B, 19.]—**Tincture of Peruvian b.** See *Tinctura* BALSAMI *peruviani*.—**Tolu b.** See *B. of Tolu.*—**Tolutanisches B'holz** (Ger.). The *Myroxylon toluifera* (*Toluifera balsamum*). [B, 180.]—**Toothache b.** See Balsamum *odontalgicum*.—**Tranquil** (or **Tranquilizing**) **b.** See Balsamum *tranquillans*.—**Traumatic b.** See Balsamum *traumaticum* and *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**Troches of b. of Tolu.** See *Tabellæ de* BALSAMO *tolutano*.—**Trockner weisser indischer B.** (Ger.). Dried white Peruvian b. [B, 180.] See *B. of Peru.*—**Turkey b.** See *Canary b.*—**Turlington's b. of life.** A preparation originally containing twenty-eight ingredients, but now variously compounded. The preparation of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy is made by macerating 6 oz. of benzoin, 2 oz. of liquid storax, ½ oz. of socotrine aloes, 1 oz. of b. of Peru, 1½ oz. of myrrh, 2 drachms of angelica, and 2 oz. each of b. of Tolu and extract of licorice in 4 pints of alcohol for ten days, and straining. The tinctura benzoini composita is often dispensed under this title. [B, 14.]—**Umiri b.** See *B. of Humiri.*—**Ungarischer B.** (Ger.). See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE and Aqua *reginæ hungaricæ*.—**Universal b.** Lat., *balsamum universale.* Fr., *baume universel.* See *Linimentum* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**Venetianischer B.** (Ger.). 1. Venice turpentine. 2. The name of a secret remedy employed against rheumatism. [B, 270.]—**Vervain's b.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**Vinceguère's b.** See Balsamum *lectorense*.—**Virgin b.** [Wyss]. White b. of Peru. [B, 18.]—**Vulnerary b., Vulnerary b. of Mindererus.** See Balsamum *vulnerarium*.—**Wade's b.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**Weisser indianischer** (oder **peruanischer**, oder **Peru-**) **B.** (Ger.), **Weisser Perub'** (Ger.). 1. White b. of Peru. 2. Copaiba. [B, 180.]—**West Indian b.** A fragrant gum-resin obtained from the stems of the *Clusia multiflora* and other species of *Clusia*. It is used in South America for incense. [B, 185.]—**White b.** See *B. of Quinquino.*—**White b. of Peru, White b. of San Sonate.** See under *B. of Peru.*—**Wound b.** Ger., *Wundb'.* See Balsamum *traumaticum* and Balsamum *vulnerarium*.—**Yellow b.** The *Croton flavens.* [B, 19.]—**Zahnb'** (Ger.). See Balsamum *odontalgicum*.—**Zauberb'** (Ger.). See Balsamum *magicum*.

BALSAMACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{3}m-a(a^{3})'se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). See Balsamifluæ.

BALSAMAL, adj. Ba^{4}l'sa^{2}m-a^{2}l. Lat., *balsamalis.* Of or pertaining to the *Balsamales* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**B. alliance.** See Balsamales.

BALSAMALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{3}m-a(a^{3})'lez(las). The balsamal alliance ; an alliance of plants belonging to the *Apocarpæ*, including the orders *Amyrideæ* and *Anacardiaceæ.* [Lindley (B, 170).]

BALSAMAPFEL (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}l'za^{3}m-a^{3}p-fe^{2}l. The genus *Momordica*, especially the *Momordica balsamina ;* in the pl., *Balsamäpfel*, the fruit of the latter. [B, 180.]—**Deckelfrüchtiger B.** The *Momordica operculata.* [B, 180.]—**Esels-B.** The *Momordica elaterium*.—**Gemeiner B.** The *Momordica balsamina*.—**Gurkenähnlicher B.** The *Momordica charantia.* [B, 180.]

BALSAMARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{3}m-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. Abbreviated from *balsamum Mariæ*, a product of the *B. inophyllum.* Fr., *balsamarie.* Loureiro's name for the genus *Calophyllum.* [B, 121.]—**B. inophyllum** [Loureiro]. See Calophyllum *inophyllum.*

BALSAMATION, n. Ba^{4}l-sa^{2}m-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *balsamatio.* Ger., *Einbalsamiren.* The act or process of embalming. [A, 322, 325 ; B.]

BALSAMBAUM (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}l'za^{3}m-ba^{3}-um. The genera *Myroxylon* and *Balsamodendron.* [B, 49.]—**Aechter B., Arabischer B.** The *Balsamodendron gileadense.* [B, 180.]—**Katafb'.** The *Balsamodendron kataf.* [B, 180.]—**Mekka-B.** The *Balsamodendron gileadense.* [B, 48.]—**Myrrhenb'.** The *Balsamodendron myrrha.* [B, 180.]—**Peruanischer B.** The *Myroxylon peruiferum.* [B, 180.]

BALSAMEA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)'e^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *balsamée.* 1. Of Gleditsch, see Balsamodendron. 2. See Abies *b.*—**B. africana** [Engl.]. See Balsamodendron *africanum*.—**B. agallocha** [H. Baillon]. See Balsamodendron *agallochum*.—**B. meccanensis** [Gleditsch]. See Balsamodendron *gileadense.* [B. 270.]—**B. mukul.** See Balsamodendron *mukul*.—**B. myrrha.** See Balsamodendron *myrrha.*

BALSAMELÆON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{3}m-e^{2}l-e'(a^{3}'e^{2})-o^{2}n. From βάλσαμον, a balsam, and ἔλαιον, oil. Fr., *balsaméléon.* 1. Mecca balsam. [B, 200 ; L, 102.] 2. An aromatic oil impregnated with a balsamic principle. [L, 41, 84.]

BALSAMEUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)'e^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Balsamic.

BALSAMIC, adj. Ba^{4}l-sa^{2}m'i^{2}k. Gr., βαλσαμώδης. Lat., *balsamicus, balsameus, balsaminus, balsamodes.* Fr., *balsamique.* Ger., *balsamisch.* It., Sp., *balsamico.* Containing, resembling, or of the nature of a balsam. [A, 385 ; L, 56, 84, 102.]

BALSAMICA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *balsamicus.* Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)'i^{2}k-a^{3}. Fr., *balsamiques.* Ger., *balsamische Mittel.* Balsamic remedies ; those consisting of natural or artificial balsams. [B, 270.]

BALSAMICUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Balsamic.

BALSAMIER (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-sa^{3}m-i^{2} a. The genus *Balsamodendron* and other allied genera. [B, 173.]—**B. à la myrrhe.** The *Balsamodendron myrrha.* [B, 173.]—**B. à odeur d'ambroisie.** The *Icica heptaphylla.* [B, 173.]—**B. à papier.** The *Boswellia papyrifera.* [B, 173.]—**B. carana.** The *Amyris* (*Icica*) *carana.* [B, 173.]—**B. de la Giléad.** The *Balsamodendron gileadense.* [B, 173.]—**B. de la Guiane.** The *Icica guianensis.* [B, 173.]—**B. élémi.** The *Amyris elemifera.* [B, 173.]—**B. hétérophylle.** The *Icica aracouchini.* [B, 173.]—**B. huileux.** The *Amyris* (*Pimela*) *oleosa.* [B, 173.]—**B. kataf.** The *Balsamodendron kataf.* [B, 173.]—**B. odorant.** The *Amyris balsamifera.* [B, 173.]—**B. opobalsamum.** The *Balsamodendron opobalsamum.* [B. 173.]—**B. polygame.** The *Amyris polygama* (*Schinus areira*). [B, 173.]—**B. protium.** The *Protium javanicum.* [B, 173.]—**B. vénéneux.** The *Amyris toxifera* (*Toxicodendron pinnatum*). [B, 173.]

BALSAMIFERA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *balsamiferus* (*arbor* understood). Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{3}m-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-a^{3}. A balsam-bearing tree. [B.]—**B. brasiliensis.** See Arbor *b. brasiliensis*.—**B. indicana.** The *Myroxylon peruiferum* (*Toluifera Pereiræ*). [B ; L, 116.]

BALSAMIFEROUS, adj. Ba^{4}l-sa^{3}m-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *balsamiferus* (from *balsamum*, balsam, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *balsamifère.* Ger., *balsamtragend.* Producing balsam. [B ; L, 56.]

BALSAMIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Balsamiferous.—**Croton balsamiferum.** See Bois *de baume*.—**Hedwigia balsamifera, Houmiria balsamifera.** See Bois *à flambeau.*

BALSAMIFLUÆ [Blume], **BALSAMIFLUEÆ** [Brongniart] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{3}m-i^{2}f'lu^{2}(lu^{4})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}), -i^{2}f-lu^{2}(lu^{4})'e^{2}-e-(a^{3}-e^{2}). From *balsamum*, balsam, and *fluere*, to flow. Fr., *bal-*

samifluées. Ger., *Balsambäume, Amberbäume.* Syn.: *Bucklandieæ, Bucklandiaceæ, Balsamaceæ* [Lindley], *Ambraceæ* [Reichenbach], *Liquidambreæ* [Dumortier]. An order of plants including the single genus *Liquidambar;* corresponding, therefore, to the *Altingiaceæ* of Lindley. It constitutes the series *Liquidambareæ* of the order *Saxifragaceæ* [H. Baillon], and, according to Bentham and Hooker, should be referred to the order *Hamamelideæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170.]

BALSAMIFLUOUS, adj. Ba^{4}l-sa^{3}m-i^{2}f′lu^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *balsamifluus.* Fr., *balsamiflué.* 1. See BALSAMIFEROUS. 2. Belonging to the *Balsamifluæ.* [A, 385.]

BALSAMINA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *balsaminus.* Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)′i^{2}n-a^3. Gr., βαλσαμίνη. Fr., *balsamine.* 1. The *Momordica b.* 2. A genus sometimes made for the *Impatiens b.* and one or two other related species of *Impatiens.* [B, 19.]—**B. fœmina** [Gärtner], **B. hortensis** [Desportes]. Fr., *balsamine des jardins.* The *Impatiens b.* [B, 173.]—**B. noli-me-tangere** [Gärtner]. Fr., *balsamine des bois.* The *Impatiens noli-me-tangere.* [B, 173.]

BALSAMINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{3}m-i^{2}n-a(a^3)′-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *balsaminacées.* See BALSAMINEÆ.

BALSAMINE, n. Ba^{4}l′sa^{2}m-en. Lat., *balsamina.* Fr., *balsamine.* Ger., *Balsamine.* The garden-balsam (*Impatiens balsamina*). [B, 35, 116.]—**B. des bois** (Fr.). The *Impatiens noli-me-tangere.* [A, 385.]—**B. des jardins** (Fr.), **B. jaune** (Fr.). The *Impatiens balsamina.* [B, 173.]—**B. mâle** (Fr.). The *Momordica balsamina.* [B, 173.]—**B'ngewächse** (Ger.). The *Balsamineæ.* [B, 35.]—**B'nöl** (Ger.). The oil of *Momordica balsamina.* [B, 270.]—**B. rampante** (Fr.). The *Momordica balsamina.* [B, 173.]—**Ostindische B.** (Ger.). The *Impatiens balsamina.* [B, 35.]—**Wilde B.** (Ger.). The *Impatiens noli-me-tangere.* [B, 35.]

BALSAMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{3}m-i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *balsaminées.* Ger., *Balsamineen. Balsamgewächse.* Syn.: *Balsaminaceæ* [Lindley], *Hydrocereæ* [Blume]. 1. A group of plants including the genera *Impatiens* and *Hydrocera,* regarded by Lindley, Jussieu, Kunth, and others as a distinct order, but by Baillon and by Bentham and Hooker made a tribe or series of the *Geraniaceæ.* 2. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Phalamungulia,* comprising the single genus *Impatiens.* [B, 42, 121, 170.]

BALSAMINUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{2}m(sa^{3}m)′i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BALSAMIC.

BALSAMISCH (Ger.), adj. Ba^{3}l-za^{3}m′i^{2}sh. See BALSAMIC.

BALSAMITA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{3}m-i(e)′ta^3. Fr., *balsamite.* Ger., *Frauenmünze.* A genus of composite plants separated by Desfontaines from the genus *Tanacetum;* referred by Bentham and Hooker to *chrysanthemum.* [B, 42, 121.]—**B. annua** [Flora Fr.]. The *Tanacetum annuum.* [B, 180, 214.]—**B. flabelliformis** [Persoon]. The *Pentzia flabelliformis.* [B, 214.]—**B. fœmina.** The *Achillea ageratum.* [L, 84.]—**B. lutea.** The genus *Persicaria.* [L, 119.]—**B. major** [Dod.], **B. mas** [Blackwell]. See CHRYSANTHEMUM *suaveolens.*—**B. minor.** See ACHILLEA *ageratum* and EUPATORIUM *cannabinum.*—**B. odorata, B. suaveolens** [Persoon], **B. vulgaris.** Fr., *balsamite odorante, menthe-coq, herbe au coq, coq des jardins.* See CHRYSANTHEMUM *suaveolens.*—**Herba balsamitæ, Herba balsamitæ maris.** Ger., *Marienblatt, Frauenblatt.* Syn.: *herba menthæ sarraceniæ* (seu *romanæ*). The herb of *Chrysanthemum suaveolens.* [B, 180.]—Herba balsamitæ minoris. The herb of *Eupatorium cannabinum.* [B, 180.]—**Lignum balsamitæ.** The wood of *Balsamodendron gileadense.* [B, 180.]—**Radix balsamitæ minoris.** The root of *Eupatorium cannabinum.* [B, 180.]—**Summitates balsamitæ, Summitates balsamitæ maris.** The herb of *Chrysanthemum suaveolens.* [B, 180.]—**Tanacetum b.** [Linnæus]. See CHRYSANTHEMUM *suaveolens.*

BALSAMITE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-sa^{3}m-et. See BALSAMITA.—**B. odorante** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Chrysanthemum suaveolens.* [B, 113.]

BALSAMITO (Sp.), n. Ba^{3}l-sa^{3}m-e′to. A tincture (or, according to Dorat, an alcoholic extract) of the fruit of the *Toluifera Pereiræ;* used as a stimulant, diuretic, and anthelminthic and applied to ill-conditioned ulcers and to freckles. [B, 5.]

BALSAMO (It.), n. Ba^{3}l′sa^{3}m-o. See BALSAM.—**B. acetico.** See BALSAMUM *aceticum.*—**B. acetico canforato.** See BALSAMUM *aceticum camphoratum.*—**B. acustico.** See BALSAMUM *acusticum.*—**B. acustico con creosoto.** See BALSAMUM *acusticum* (4th def.).—**B. anodino.** See BALSAMUM *anodynum.*—**B. antiartritico.** See *Antarthritic* BALSAM.—**B. antireumatico.** See BALSAMUM *antirrheumaticum* and BALSAMUM *contra rheumatismum.*—**B. apoplettico.** See BALSAMUM *apoplecticum.*—**B. astringente del Gherli.** See BALSAMUM *astringens.*—**B. basvilliano.** See BALSAMUM *basvillianum.*—**B. benzoico.** See BENZOIN.—**B. bezoardico.** See BALSAMUM *læmicum* and BALSAMUM *ad pestem.*—**B. bianco liquido, B. bianco secco.** See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. calaba.** See BALSAM *of Maria.*—**B. carpatico.** See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**B. cordiale.** See BALSAMUM *cordiale.*—**B. d'America.** See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. d'Arceo.** See *Unguentum* ELEMI.—**B. dei funerali, B. del Cairo.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. del Canadà.** See *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**B. del commendatore di Pernes.** See BALSAMUM *commendatoris.*—**B. del Fioravanti.** See BALSAMUM *Fioravanti.*—**B. della Marca.** An embrocation made of an infusion of laurel berries and aromatic herbs, Venice turpentine, rosin, yellow wax, and nut-oil. [A, 314.]—**B. della Mecca, B. delle Mummie.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. del Perù.** See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. del Samaritano.**—See BALSAMUM *samaritanum.*—**B. del Tolù, B. di Cartagena.** See BALSAM *of Tolu.*—**B. di Chiron.** See BALSAMUM *Chironis.*—**B. di Condom.** See BALSAMUM *lectorense.*—**B. di copalma.** See LIQUIDAMBAR (2d def.).—**B. di Costantinopoli.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. di embrioni.** See BALSAMUM *embryonum.*—**B. di Fourcroy.** See *Fourcroy's* BALSAM.—**B. di Genoveffa.** See BALSAMUM *Genevievæ.*—**B. di Gilead.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. di gurgun.** See *Gurjun* BALSAM.—**B. di Hoffmann.** See MIXTURA *oleo-balsamica.*—**B. d'incisione.** See BALSAM *of incision.*—**B. di Laborde.** See *Fourcroy's* BALSAM.—**B. di Lectoure.** See BALSAMUM *lectorense.*—**B. di Locatelli.** See BALSAMUM *Locatelli.*—**B. di Losanna.** See BALSAMUM *Chironis.*—**B. di Maria.** See BALSAM *of Maria.*—**B. di Metz.** See BALSAMUM *viride metensium.*—**B. di opodeldoch.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**B. di Sanchez.** See *Antarthritic* BALSAM.—**B. di Santo Salvatore.** See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. di Santo Tommaso.** See BALSAM *of Tolu.*—**B. di Sassonia.** See BALSAMUM *cephalicum saxonicum.*—**B. di Saturno.** See *Balsamum* SATURNI.—**B. di Vinciguerra.** See BALSAMUM *lectorense.*—**B. di vita.** See BALSAMUM *vitæ.*—**B. di vita dell' Hoffmann.** See BALSAMUM *vitæ Hoffmanni.*—**B. di vita di Lelièvre.** See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita.*—**B. duro.** See BALSAM *of Tolu.*—**B. egiziano.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. giudaico.** See *Mecca* BALSAM and *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**B. indico.** See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. innocenziano.** See BALSAMUM *commendatoris.*—**B. ipnotico.** See BALSAMUM *hypnoticum.*—**B. isterico.** See BALSAMUM *hystericum.*—**B. liquidambar.** See LIQUIDAMBAR (2d def.).—**B. nefritico di Fuller.** See BALSAMUM *nephriticum.*—**B. nervale (o nervino).** See BALSAMUM *nervinum.*—**B. odontalgico.** See BALSAMUM *odontalgicum.*—**B. orientale.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. ottalmico di Saint-Yves.** See BALSAMUM *ophthalmicum yveanum.*—**B. siriaco.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. storace.** See STORAX.—**B. tranquillo.** See BALSAMUM *tranquillans.*—**B. ungarico nativo (o ungherese).** See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**B. verde.** See BALSAMUM *viride.*—**B. vero.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. vulnerario.** See BALSAMUM *traumaticum* and BALSAMUM *vulnerarium.*

BÁLSAMO (Sp.), n. Ba^{3}l′sa^{3}m-o: See BALSAM.—**B. anodino** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Linimentum* SAPONIS *et opii.*—**B. blanco.** White balsam of Peru. [B.]—**B. católico** [Mex. Ph.]. See BALSAMUM *commendatoris.*—**B. de Arceo.** See *Unguentum* ELEMI.—**B. de Buda.** See BALSAMUM *Fioravanti.*—**B. de cascara.** A variety of balsam of Peru (*q. v.*). [B, 270.]—**B. de Gonzalez** [Mex. Ph.]. See LINIMENTUM *anodynum.*—**B. del Caballero de San Victor (ó del comendador de Permes, ó de los inocentes).** See BALSAMUM *commendatoris.*—**B. de María.** See BALSAM *of Maria.*—**B. magistral de Zúñiga.** See *Oleum* SANTALI *compositum.*—**B. negro.** Ordinary black balsam of Peru. [B; L, 77.]—**B. nerval.** See BALSAMUM *nervinum.*—**B. opodeldoc concreto** [Mex. Ph.] (ó **inglés**). See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**B. opodeldoc líquido** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Linimentum* SAPONIS.—**B. para mómias.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. tranqullo.** See BALSAMUM *tranquillans.*—**B. verde.** See BALSAMUM *viride.*—**B. vulnerario inglés.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**Semillas de b.** [Mex. Ph.]. The fruit of the *Toluifera Pereiræ* (*q. v.*). [B.]

BALSAMO-AROMATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)″sa^{3}m-o-(o^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-o-ma^{2}t(ma^{3}t)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Balsamic and aromatic. [B.] See LIQUOR *b.-a.*

BALSAMOCARPON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)″sa^{3}m-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp′-o^{2}n. From βάλσαμον, balsam, and καρπός, fruit. A genus of leguminous plants established by Clos; referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Cæsalpinia.* [B, 42.]—**B. brevifolium** [Clos]. See CÆSALPINIA *brevifolia.*

BALSAMOCARPUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)″sa^{3}m-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp′-u^{3}m(u^{4}m.). See BALSAMOCARPON.

BALSAMODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)″sa^{3}m-o(o^2)-de^{2}nd′ro^{2}n. From βάλσαμον, balsam, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., *balsamodendron, balsamier, baumier.* Ger., *Balsambaum.* Syn.: *Balsamodendrum* [Kunth], *Balsamea* [Gleditsch]. The balm-tree, balsam-tree; a genus of burseraceous trees of the tribe *Bursereæ,* separated by Kunth from the genus *Amyris,* from which it differs in having diclinous flowers with an urceolate, persistent calyx, equal, linear-oblong petals inserted with the stamens upon a glandular annular disc, and a bilocular ovary with a very short style. [B, 180.]—**B. africanum** [Arnott]. Syn.: *Balsamea africana* [Engl.], *Heudelotia africana* [Richard], *Niotoutt* [Adanson]. A species growing in Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Aden, and in Senegambia. The resin-cells of the trunk secrete a gum-resin which constitutes the so-called African bdellium. [H. Baillon (B, 46).]—**B. agallocha** [Wight and Arnott]. Syn.: *Amyris commiphora* [Roxburgh] (et *agallocha* [Roxburgh]), *Commiphora madagascariensis* [Jacquin]. The goozul, or goozgula, of the Bengalese; a small tree growing in the East Indies, with a crooked trunk, drooping branches, small red flowers, and a red fruit of the size of a currant. It is very aromatic, and gives forth an agreeable perfume when broken. It yields the gum-resin called *googul,* constituting one variety of Indian bdellium (*q. v.*). [B, 46, 172.]—**B. Berryi** [Arnott]. Syn.: *Protium gileadense* [Wight and Arnott], *Amyris gileadensis* [Roxburgh]. A fragrant tree growing in India, furnishing a gum-resin; possibly identical with *B. myrrha.* ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," July 31, 1875, p. 83 (B); *id.*. May 3, 1879, p. 893 (B); B, 212.]—**B. ehrenbergianum.** A species closely related to *B. myrrha,* and regarded by Berg as the true source of myrrh. According to Oliver and Hildebrandt, however, it is identical with *B. gileadense.* [Trimen, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," May 3, 1879, p. 893 (B); B. 250, 267.]—**B. gileadense** [Kunth]. Gr., βάλσαμον [Dioscorides], βάλσαμον δένδρον [Theophrastus]. Fr., *balsamier de Giléad, baumier blanc.* Ger., *ächter* (oder *arabischer*) *Balsambaum.* Syn.: *Amyris gileadensis* [Linnæus], *Balsamea meccanensis* [Gleditsch]. The balsam-tree; a small tree, with glabrous, squarrose, spreading branches and trifoliate, sometimes quinquefoliate, leaves growing from very small, almost bud-like branchlets, and small white flowers disposed at the ends of the branchlets, growing in Arabia Felix and Arabia Petræa, from which Mecca balsam is obtained. The small, reddish, usually inodorous and tasteless fruit (*grana* [seu *fructus*] *balsami, carpobalsamum*) was formerly official, together with the branches (*xylobalsamum, lignum balsamitæ*), which emit an agreeable odor when burned. [B, 5, 180.] Cf. BOIS *de baume.*—**B. kafal** [Kunth]. Ger., *Kataf-Balsambaum.* Syn.: *Amyris Kafal* [Forskål],

Balsamophlœos kataf [Berg]. An Arabian tree of somewhat doubtful botanical characters, which apparently much resembles the *B. gileadense*. The bark and the fruit have purgative properties, and the aromatic gum-resin which exudes from the bark has been thought to be identical with the Arabian incense, and is perhaps the *κάγκαμον* of Dioscorides and the sort of myrrh known in eastern Africa as *habakhadi* and in India as *bisabol*; used as an emmenagogue, excitant, and pectoral. [B, 46, 180, 270.]—**B. Kotschyi** [Berg]. See *B. africanum*.—**B. Mookul** [Hooker], **B. mukal** [Hooker], **B. mukul** [Hooker]. A species growing in Scinde, considered by some a variety of *B. agallocha*, from which, however, it differs in specific characters. It produces the *mukul*, or *bdellium*, of Scinde. [B, 46, 172.]—**B. myrrha** [Nees and Eberm.]. A specie growing in Africa and India, said to produce myrrh. It is a small tree with scattered, pointed branches, scanty alternate, trifoliate leaves, and flowers disposed like those of *B. africanum*. It is closely related to *B. Berryi*, and is perhaps identical with it. The myrrh is secreted in the interior of the trunk, and by exfoliation of the outer layers of the latter is brought to the surface, where it either exudes spontaneously, constituting the so-called *liquid myrrh*, or *stacte*, or is set free by incisions. [H. Trimen, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," May 3, 1879, p. 893 (B); B, 5.]—**B. opobalsamum** [Kunth]. Syn.: *Amyris opobalsamum* [Forskål]. A species now regarded as a variety of *B. gileadense*, from which it differs only in non-essential characters. [B, 46, 267.]—**B. Playfairii** [Hooker]. A shrub growing in the Nile lands of Africa, closely related to *B. kataf*, if not identical with it. It furnishes Hotai resin, a dark variety of bdellium, regarded as a sort of myrrh. [B, 250, 270.]—**B. pubescens** [Stocks]. An East Indian species the exudation from the bark of which constitutes the so-called Bayee balsam (*q. v.*, under BALSAM). [B, 212; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," July 31, 1875, p. 83 (B).]—**B. Roxburghii.** 1. Of Arnott, see *B. agallocha*. 2. Of Stocks, see *B. mukul*.—**B. Schimperi** [Berg.]. See *B. africanum*.—**B. Wightii** [Arnott]. See *B. mukul*.—**B. zeylanicum** [Kunth]. Syn.: *Amyris zeylanica* [Retzius]. A Ceylon tree of doubtful botanical characters, said to furnish a variety of elemi. [B, 214.]

BALSAMODENDRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{3}m-o(o^2)-de^{2}nd'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See BALSAMODENDRON.

BALSAMODES (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{3}m-o'dez(das). Gr., *βαλσαμώδης* (from *βάλσαμον*, balsam, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Balsamic; as a n., the *Laurus nobilis*. [B, 121.]

BALSAMON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'sa^{3}m-o^{2}n. Gr., *βάλσαμον* [Theophrastus]. The *Pistacia vera*. [B, 88, 121.]

BALSAMOPHLŒOS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)''sa^{3}m-o(o^2)-fle'-(flo^2'e^2)-o^{2}s. From *βάλσαμον*, balsam, and *φλοιός*, the inner bark of a tree. A genus of burseraceous plants established by O. Berg, including some species of *Balsamodendron*. [B, 121, 250.]—**B. kataf** [Berg]. See BALSAMODENDRON *kataf*.

BALSAMOPHORE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}l-sa^{3}m-o-for. The botanical genus *Heliopsis*. [L, 41.]

BALSAMORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-sa^{3}m-o^{2}r-ri(re)'za^3. From *βάλσαμον*, balsam, and *ῥίζα*, a root. Of Hooker, a genus of composite herbs with tuberous roots, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ*, subtribe *Verbesineæ*. [B, 42.]—**B. helianthoides** [Nuttall]. See *B. sagittata*.—**B. Hookeri** [Nuttall]. A species found along the Pacific coast of the United States. The roots furnish a resinous substance of a terebinthaceous odor, and are eaten by the Oregon Indians. [B, 19, 215.]—**B. incana** [Nuttall]. A variety of *B. Hookeri*. [B, 19, 215.]—**B. macrophylla** [Nuttall]. A species growing throughout the Rocky and Wahsatch Mountains, mentioned among the medicinal plants of California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 303 (B); B, 215.]—**B. sagittata** [Nuttall]. A species found throughout the Rocky Mountains and westward to California, the young stalks, roots, and seeds of which are eaten by the Indians. [B, 215.]

BALSAMOSACCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)''sa^{3}m-o(o^2)-sa^{2}k(sa^{3}k)'ka^{3}r(ch^{2}a^{3}r)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *βάλσαμον*, balsam, and *σάκχαρον* (= *σάκχαρ*), sugar. An oleosacharum consisting of sugar rubbed up with a balsam. [B, 48.]

BALSAMOUS, adj. Ba^{4}l'sa^{2}m-u^{3}s. Lat., *balsameus*. See BALSAMIC.

BALSAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'sa^{3}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BALSAM.—**Alcohol cum balsamo peruviano.** See *Tinctura balsami peruviani*.—**B. ab Ægyptiis balessan.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. aceticum camphoratum, B. aceto-camphoricum.** Fr., *baume acétique camphré*. It., *balsamo acetico canforato*. A preparation analogous to the antarthritic balsam of Sanchez; made of 1 drachm each of animal soap and camphor and 10 drops of oil of thyme, heated together over a water-bath and then mixed with 1 oz. of acetic ether. [B, 92, 97.]—**B. acousticum, B. acusticum.** Fr., *baume acoustique*. Ger., *Ohrenbalsam*. It., *balsamo acustico*. Sp., *bálsamo acústico*. Acoustic balsam; a name given to a number of preparations used for earache and deafness. 1. Of Van Mons, a mixture of 2 parts each of opodeldoc and sweet-almond oil and 1 part each of tincture of castoreum and laudanum. 2. Of Paris, a mixture of 30 parts each of b. tranquillans and white-onion juice and 2 of balsam of Peru. The preparation of Sainte-Marie and Soubeiran was similar, but contained 15 parts of balsam of Peru. 3. Of de Gassicourt and Guibourt, a mixture of 2 drachms of b. tranquillans, ½ oz. of oil of rue, and 10 drops of each of oleum sulphuris terebinthatum, tincture of asafœtida, tincture of ambergris, tincture of castoreum, and rectified oil of amber. An imitation of this preparation is made by mixing 5 drops each of oleum sulphuris terebinthatum, oil of rue, and rectified oil of amber with 20 grammes of oil of hyoscyamus. 4. Of Radius, a mixture of 1 part of inspissated ox-gall and 7 parts of almond-oil. De Gassicourt and Foy employed 4 parts of ox-gall, 2 parts of almond-oil, and 1 part of b. Fioravanti. An imitation of this is made by mixing 2 parts of ox-gall, 1 part each of carbolic acid and zinc sulphate, and 10 parts of glycerin. Another similar preparation (Bouchardat's) is made of 10 grammes of compound spirit of balm (*Melissa*), 20 grammes of almond-oil, 40 grammes of ox-gall, and 10 drops of creasote. 5. A mixture of 1 part each of carbolic acid and rectified oil of amber, 10 parts of oil of hyoscyamus, and 40 of olive-oil. 6. A mixture of ¼ gramme of camphor, 30 grammes of almond-oil, and 5 drops of liquor ammonii anisati. 7. A mixture of 20 grammes of camphorated oil and 10 drops of oil of cajeput. [B, 119, 125, 199, 270.]—**B. ad apoplecticos.** See *B. apoplecticum*.—**B. ad capillos.** See *B. crinale*.—**B. ad dentitionem.** Fr., *baume adoucissant*. An old preparation made by heating together 60 grammes each of the expressed juice of crabs and mucilage of marsh-mallow root, 90 of fresh butter, and 7 each of chicken-fat and fox's grease, straining, and adding 120 grammes of candied sugar and the yolk of an egg; used as an application to the gums during dentition. [B, 119.]—**B. ad papillas mammarum.** Fr., *baume mamillaire*. Ger., *Brustwarzenbalsam*. A name given to various preparations for application to sore nipples. 1. The mamillary liniment of Dannemann; an emulsion of balsam of Peru, gum arabic, almond-oil, and rose-water in varying proportions, sometimes with the addition of a little vinegar of lead. 2. A mixture of 1 part of balsam of Peru, 20 parts each of alcohol and tincture of catechu, and 40 parts each of glycerin and mucilage of gum arabic. 3. A mixture of 1 part of tannin, 2 parts of boric acid, 20 of rose-water, and 180 of quince-mucilage. 4. A mixture of 10 grammes of balsam of Peru and the yolk of an egg. This is an imitation of the mamillary liniment of Harless, which contained in addition borax and almond-oil. The mamillary liniment of Ribke was made of 2 parts of balsam of Peru and 7 of cacao-butter. [B, 119, 270.]—**B. ad pestem Mindereri.** Balsam against the plague; an old mixture of b. sulphuris terebinthatum or b. sulphuris anisatum with a fourth part of camphor. Used against the plague and to prevent suppuration of the breast. [B, 89.]—**B. ægyptiacum.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. album.** 1. Of Parkinson, white balsam of Peru. 2. A mixture of equal parts of vinegar of lead, inspissated to the consistence of honey, and oil of roses; used as a desiccant. [B, 200.]—**B. Alpini.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. alpinum** [Lobel]. The *Rhododendron hirsutum*. [B, 121.]—**B. alterum.** Brandy. [B, 270.]—**B. americanum.** See BALSAM *of Tolu*.—**B. americanum durum** (seu **resinosum**, seu **siccum**). A natural balsam, probably balsam of Tolu, mentioned by some of the older writers. [B, 18.]—**B. anodynum, B. anodynum Batæi** (seu **Batei**). Fr., *baume anodin*. Ger., *schmerzstillender Balsam*. It., *balsamo anodino*. Sp., *bálsamo anodino*. See *Linimentum* SAPONIS *et opii*.—**B. anodynum Guidonis.** Guy's anodyne balsam; made by distilling a mixture of 1 part each of hepatic aloes, ammoniacum, bdellium, carana, castoreum, galbanum, labdanum, myrrh, balsam of Peru, olibanum, amber, tacamahac, and solid storax and 13 parts of Venice turpentine, without the addition of water. [B, 200.]—**B. antarthriticum indicum.** A preparation formerly much in vogue as a specific against gout and rheumatism; supposed to have been gurjun balsam with the addition of resinous oil. [B, 270.]—**B. antiquorum genuinum.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. antirrheumaticum.** Fr., *baume antirhumatique*. It., *balsamo antireumatico*. Sp., *bálsamo antireumático*. 1. Of Liboschitz, see *B. antirrheumaticum resinosum Liboschitzii*. 2. Of Fontaine, a mixture of 250 parts of b. Fioravanti, 30 of soap, 25 of camphor, 8 of ammoniacum, 6 of oil of rosemary, and 2 of oil of thyme. [B, 103, 125.]—**B. antirrheumaticum resinosum Liboschitzii.** Fr., *baume de Liboschitz*. Liboschitz's balsam; made by adding to 40 parts of concentrated alcohol enough Burgundy pitch to make it syrupy, and mixing with 3 parts each of b. vitæ Hoffmanni and Venice turpentine, 2 of camphor, and 3 of tincture of cantharides. The mixture is spread upon linen. Another formula directs the addition of 10 parts of b. vitæ Hoffmanni to 100 each of tincture of capsicum, spirit of mustard, and glycerin. [B, 119, 270.]—**B. apoplecticum.** Fr., *baume apoplectique*. Ger., *Schlagbalsam*. It., *balsamo apoplettico*. Sp., *bálsamo apopléctico*. Apoplectic balsam; made of 840 parts of fixed oil of nutmeg, 45 each of the oils of jessamine, cinnamon, and rosewood, 30 each of the oils of lavender, sweet marjoram, and cloves, 10 each of the oils of rue and amber, 8 each of musk and ambergris, 5 of civet, 20 of balsam of Peru, and a sufficiency of ivory-black. [Würtemb. Ph., 1798.] The Palat. Disp. of 1764 ordered somewhat different proportions of the same ingredients, but omitted the musk, ambergris, and civet, and substituted oil of rosemary for the oil of jessamine and amber soot for the ivory-black. The Brunsw. Ph. of 1777 ordered 240 parts of oil of nutmeg, 15 each of oil of rosemary, oil of lavender, and oil of cloves, 5 each of oil of amber and musk, and 30 of balsam of Peru. [B, 119.]—**B. Apparitii** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *huile de millepertuis composée*. A preparation made by digesting for three days 18 parts each of rosemary, St. Johnswort, and rue in 72 of olive-oil, then boiling with 6 of earth-worms, straining, and adding 2 parts each of sandarac, myrrh, and incense and 1 part of mastic. [B, 119.]—**B. Arcæi.** Fr., *baume d'Arcœus* (ou *d'Arcéus*). Ger., *Arcäus' Balsam*. It., *balsamo d'Arceo*. See *Unguentum* ELEMI.—**B. aromaticum.** Fr., *baume aromatique*. Ger., *aromatischer Balsam*. It., *balsamo aromatico*. Sp., *bálsamo aromático*. Aromatic balsam; an old preparation consisting essentially of oil of nutmeg mixed with various volatile oils (especially those of amber, cloves, lavender, rosemary, juniper, peppermint, mace, and benzoin) with or without the addition of balsam of Peru. [Batav. Ph. (Niemann's ed., 1811); Fuld. Disp., 1791; Dan. Ph., 1805.] The Würzb. Ph. of 1796 ordered a mixture of mutton-suet, oil of rosemary, and the products obtained by boiling chamomile flowers and sweet marjoram in olive-oil. The b. aromaticum of Augustin was made by mixing 10 grains of ammonium sesquicarbonate, 40 grains of castoreum, 6 drops of oil of rue, and 2 drachms of oil of nutmeg, and was used as an application to the temples in hysteria. [B, 119.] Cf. *B. stomachicum* and *B. cephalicum*.—**B. aromaticum æthereum.** Fr., *baume aromatique éthéré*. Sp., *bálsamo aromático etéreo*. The b. aromaticum of Augustin (see under *B. aromaticum*). [B, 97, 119.]—**B. aromaticum Scherzeri.** Fr., *baume aromatique de Scherzer*. A mixture of 40 parts of oil of nutmeg, 2

each of the oils of orange-peel, cloves, and mace, 1 part each of the oils of rosemary, lavender, wormwood, cumin, and dill, and 8 parts of white wax [Brunsw. Disp., 1777]; or of 48 parts of oil of nutmeg, 12 each of yellow wax, oil of cloves, and oil of lavender, and 1 part of oil of amber [Finn. Ph., 1819; Swed. Ph., 1817]. [B, 119.]—**B. arthriticum.** Ger., *Gichtbalsam.*—**B. artificiale.** See *Artificial* BALSAM.—**B. asiaticum.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. astringens.** Fr., *baume astringent.* Sp., *bálsamo astringente.* An astringent balsam formerly used in hæmoptysis; made by adding 2 parts of oil of turpentine drop by drop to 5 of sulphuric acid, and, after all effervescence had ceased, mixing with 16 of alcohol. [Brunsw. Disp., 1777.] The Fuld. Disp. of 1791 ordered 3 parts of oil of turpentine and 24 of alcohol. Warren's b. hæmostaticum contained 2 parts each of oil of turpentine and alcohol and 5 of sulphuric acid. The astringent balsam of Gherli was prepared by digesting 2 parts of benzoin, 1 part of dragon's-blood, and 48 parts of alcohol with 4 parts of oil of turpentine, adding a solution of 5 parts of sulphuric acid in 20 of water, and then mixing with 12 of alcohol. [B, 119, 271.]—**B. auriculare.** See *B. acusticum.*—**B. basvillianum.** Fr., *baume de Basville.* It., *balsamo basvilliano.* Sp., *bálsamo de Basville.* A preparation resembling the b. vitæ externum; consisting of a mixture of 6 parts of oil of turpentine, 3 of potassium carbonate, 4 of Castile soap, 3 of distilled water, and 4 of spirit of juniper. [B, 119.]—**B. benivivum.** Benzoin. [B, 92.]—**B. betulinum.** Birch-tar. [B, 180.] See BETULA *alba.*—**B. brasiliense.** Copaiba. [B, 180.]—**B. Calaba.** See *Bourbon* TACAMAHAC.—**B. camphoratum.** See *Linimentum* CAMPHORÆ.—**B. canadense.** See *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**B. cancamum.** East Indian elemi. [B, 180.]—**B. Capucinorum.** Fr., *baume des Capucins.* Ger., *Capuziner-Balsam.* A preparation used both externally and internally, especially in Austria; composed of 10 parts each of balsam of Peru, balsam of Tolu, liquid storax, Venice turpentine, myrrh, nutmeg, angelica root, and gentian, 5 each of saffron, mastic, benzoin, amber, and cinnamon bark, 15 of red sandal-wood, and 7·5 of potassium carbonate, digested with 1,000 of dilute alcohol. [B, 270.]—**B. carpathicum, B. carpathicum nativum, B. carpaticum.** See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**B. catholicum.** Fr., *baume catholique.* It., *balsamo catolico.* Sp., *bálsamo catótico.* See *B. commendatoris.*—**B. catholicum cum spiritu vini.** See *Tinctura alcoholica* HYPERICI *vulneraria.*—**B. catholicum ex vino.** See *B. commendatoris.*—**B. cephalicum.** See *B. aromaticum Scherzeri* and *B. cephalicum saxonicum.*—**B. cephalicum saxonicum.** Fr., *baume saxon* (ou *céphalique saxon*). It., *balsamo di Sassonia.* Sp., *bálsamo cefálico sajon.* Cephalic balsam; a mixture of 480 parts of oil of nutmeg, 20 each of the oils of lavender and amber, 15 each of the oils of pennyroyal, sweet marjoram, sage, rosemary, and savory, 10 each of the oils of rue and mace, and 12 each of the oils of mint and origanum [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or of 48 parts of oil of nutmeg, 6 each of the oils of rosemary and cloves, 2 of oil of amber, and 3 of balsam of Peru [Lipp. Disp., 1794; Hess. Ph., 1827]. [B, 119.]—**B. chalybeatum.** See *Linimentum* FERRI *nitrici.*—**B. Chironis.** Fr., *baume Chiron* (ou *de Lausanne*). It., *balsamo di Chiron* (o *di Losanna*). Sp., *bálsamo de Chiron* (ó *de Lausana*). An old preparation used as an application to promote cicatrization; made by boiling together 800 parts of olive-oil, 160 of turpentine, 80 of yellow wax, and 40 of alkanna-root, straining, and adding 15 of balsam of Peru and 2 of camphor. Somewhat different proportions were ordered in other formularies, and red sandal-wood was sometimes substituted for the alkanna-root. [B, 119, 270.]—**B. commendatoris.** Fr., *baume du commandeur* (ou *du commandeur du Perne*, ou *des innocents*). It., *balsamo del commendatore di Pernes.* Sp., *bálsamo del commendador de Permes.* Syn.: *b. innocentium* (seu *innocentianum*, seu *traumaticum*, seu *catholicum*, seu *vulnerarium*, seu *persicum*), *elixir traumaticum.* A name formerly applied to a number of preparations that have served as a model for such modern preparations as the tinctura benzoini composita of the U. S. Ph., for which, accordingly, the term is often given as a synonym. [B.] See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita.*—**B. contra perniones.** Fr., *baume contre les engelures.* Ger., *Frostbalsam.* Sp., *bálsamo contra los sabañones.* A mixture of 1 part of balsam of Peru, 2 parts each of spermaceti, white wax, and hydrochloric acid, 6 of water, and 16 of olive-oil; or of 4 parts of oil of turpentine, 1 part of sulphuric acid, and 10 parts of olive-oil; or of a solution consisting of 3 parts of camphor, 15 each of tincture of benzoin and potassium iodide, 30 of solution of acetate of lead, 60 of dilute alcohol, and 15 of rose-water with a solution of 30 of animal soap in 60 of dilute alcohol and 15 of rose-water. Used to rub on parts threatened with chilblains. [B, 103, 119.]—**B. contra rheumatismum.** Balsam against the rheumatism; made of ½ lb. each of rosin and Burgundy pitch, 2 oz. of shoemaker's wax, 4 oz. of yellow wax, 2 oz. of Venice turpentine, 1 lb. each of hog's lard and butter, and 3 or 4 spoonfuls of essence of rosemary; used as an application to wounds and ulcers. [B, 200.]—**B. copaibæ, B. copaivæ.** See COPAIBA.—**B. copaivæ album.** White copaiba balsam. [B, 180.] See COPAIBA.—**B. copaivæ ceratum.** See *Massa pilularum balsami* COPAIVÆ.—**B. copaivæ flavum.** Yellow copaiba balsam. [B, 180.] See COPAIBA.—**B. copaivæ inspissatum, B. copaivæ parisiense, B. copaivæ siccum, B. copaivæ solidificatum.** See under COPAIVA.—**B. copalyvæ.** See COPAIBA.—**B. cordiale.** Ger., *herzstärkender Balsam.* It., *balsamo cordiale.* A preparation of the volatile oils of citron, cloves, cinnamon, and ambergris; used as an excitant. [B, 125.]—**B. cosmeticum.** See AQUA *cosmetica.*—**B. crinale.** Ger., *Haarbalsam.* A mixture of 1 part of tincture of cantharides and 50 parts each of b. vitæ Hoffmanni and castor-oil; or of 1 part of tincture of cantharides with the product obtained by melting together 4 parts of yellow wax and 25 of beef-marrow; or of 2 parts of tincture of cantharides and 25 each of balsam of Peru and almond-oil. [B, 270.]—**B. de Canada.** See *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**B. de Cathagena.** See BALSAM *of Tolu.*—**B. de Chili.** See BALSAM *of Chili.*—**B. de copahu, B. de copaiba, B. de copaiva.** See COPAIBA.—**B. de Gilead.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. de Honduras.** See BALSAM *of Tolu.*—**B. de Mecca, B. de Mecha judaicum.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. de Peru.** See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. de Salazar.** See *Teinture d'*ALOÈS *et de mastic.*—**B. de Tolu.** See BALSAM *of Tolu.*—**B. dipterocarpi.** See *Gurjun* BALSAM.—**B. Dominæ Fœuillet.** Fr., *baume de Feuillet.* Sp., *bálsamo de Feuillet.* See *B. viride Metensium.*—**B. embryonum.** It., *balsamo di embrioni.* See ELIXIR *vitæ mulierum* and AQUA *aromatica* (Ger. Ph.).—**B. e Mecca, B. e Mecha verum.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. europæum.** Oil of amber. [B, 48.]—**B. Eustachii.** Balsam of Tolu. [B, 180.]—**B. ex Peru** [J. Bauhin]. See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. externum.** Ger., *äusserlicher Balsam.* It., *balsamo esterno.* A balsam designed for external application. [B, 48.]—**B. Feuilleti.** See *B. viride Metensium.*—**B. Fioravanti** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *baume de Fioravanti.* It., *balsamo del Fioravanti.* Sp., *bálsamo de Fioravanti.* An official synonym for the alcoolat de Fioravanti (*q. v.*), preparations similar to which were formerly official under this title in a number of formularies. The products of distillation were distinguished by different names according to their consistence and properties. The clear spirituous product first distilled from the mixture of herbs and resins was called *b. Fioravanti spirituosum*; a yellow oily product obtained by distilling the residue from the first distillation over a gentle fire constituted the *b. Fioravanti oleosum;* while the black empyreumatic substance produced by distilling the same residue over a hotter fire was called the *b. Fioravanti nigrum.* [B, 119.]—**B. Fioravanti nigrum.** Fr., *baume de Fioravanti noir.* See under *B. Fioravanti.*—**B. Fioravanti oleosum.** Fr., *baume de Fioravanti huileux.* See under *B. Fioravanti.*—**B. Fioravanti spirituosum.** Fr., *baume de Fioravanti spiritueux.* See under *B. Fioravanti.*—**B. Fioraventi.** See *B. Fioravanti.*—**B. Focot.** See *North American* TACAMAHAC.—**B. Fœuilleti.** See *B. viride metensium.*—**B. Frahmii.** Fr., *baume de Frahm.* Sp., *bálsamo de Frahm.* See *Unguentum* TEREBINTHINÆ.—**B. Friardi, B. Friari.** Fr., *baume de Friard.* Sp., *bálsamo de Friad.* See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita.*—**B. Genevievæ.** Fr., *baume de Genivièvе, onguent de térébenthine camphré.* Balsam of Geneviève; a preparation consisting of olive-oil, turpentine, yellow wax, red saunders, and camphor in various proportions. The camphor was sometimes omitted, and in some formularies there was an addition of wine or of wine and rose-water. It was used as a vulnerary and applied to gangrenous surfaces. [B, 119, 200.]—**B. Genofevæ.** It., *balsamo di Genoveva.* Sp., *bálsamo de Genoveva.* See *B. Locatelli.*—**B. genuinum antiquorum, B. gileadense.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. gileadense Salomonis.** Fr., *baume de vie de Salamon.* It., *balsamo afrodisiaco.* Sp., *bálsamo de Gilead de Salomon.* A preparation devised by Dorvault, consisting of 30 parts each of cardamom seeds and cinnamon, 2 of Mecca balsam, 1 part of tincture of cantharides, 500 parts of dilute alcohol, and 250 of sugar; used as an aphrodisiac. [B, 103, 108.]—**B. gopaivæ.** See COPAIBA.—**B. Goulardii.** Fr., *baume de Goulard.* Goulard's balsam. [B.] See *B.* SATURNI.—**B. guaiacinum.** Syn.: *tinctura guaiaci, elixir guaiacinum.* A solution of resin of guaiac and balsam of Peru in alcohol; used as an excitant and diaphoretic. [B, 97.]—**B. Guidonis.** See *B. anodynum Guidonis.*—**B. gurjunicum.** See *Gurjun* BALSAM.—**B. hæmostaticum** [Warren]. Ger., *blutstillender Balsam.* Sp., *bálsamo antihemorrágico.* See *B. astringens.*—**B. hannoveranum.** A preparation made by mixing 50 parts of olive-oil and 150 of oil of nutmeg, adding 3 parts of oil of cloves and 1 part of tincture of musk, and coloring with extract of alkanet. [B, 270.]—**B. Hollerii.** A preparation resembling the b. vitæ album with the addition of orris-root, *Serpentaria rotunda*, dittany, comfrey, elemi, opoponax, benzoin, and other ingredients. [B, 89.]—**B. hungaricum.** See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**B. hutzochitl.** Black balsam of Peru. [B, 200.] See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. hystericum.** Fr., *baume antihystérique.* Ger., *Mutterbalsam.* It., *balsamo isterico.* Sp., *bálsamo antihistérico.* Hysteric (or anthysteric) balsam; an old preparation containing aloes, asphalt, galbanum, labdanum, castoreum, opium, and asafœtida, mixed with the oils of nutmeg, rue, amber, wormwood, savine, and tansy and either petroleum-oil or oil of jet. [B, 119.]—**B. indicum.** See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. indicum album.** 1. Storax. [B, 270.] 2. White balsam of Peru. [B, 119.] See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. indicum nigrum.** Black balsam of Peru. [L, 135.] See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. indicum siccum.** Dry balsam of Peru. [B, 180.] See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. innocentianum, B. innocentium.** It., *balsamo innocenziano.* Sp., *bálsamo de los inocentes.* See *B. commendatoris.*—**B. iodatum.** Opodeldoc to which from 5 to 10 per cent. of potassium iodide has been added. [B, 270.]—**B. ioduretum.** See BAUME *hydriodaté.*—**B. ischæmaticum.** See *B. astringens.*—**B. italicum, B. italicum rubrum.** See *B. Locatelli.*—**B. judaicum.** Mecca balsam. [B, 180.]—**B. laricis.** Venice turpentine. [B, 180.]—**B. lausannense.** See *B. Chironis.*—**B. lectorense.** Fr., *baume de Leictoure* (ou *de Vinceguère*, ou *de Condom*). It., *balsamo di Lectoure.* Sp., *bálsamo de Lectour.* A preparation made of 1 part each of musk and amber, 2 parts each of camphor and saffron, 16 each of the oils of lavender, turpentine, juniper, cloves, and petroleum, 4 each of the oils of mace and nutmeg, and 8 of benzoin. [B, 119.]—**B. Libani.** Riga balsam. [B, 5.] See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**B. Liboschitzii.** See *B. antirrheumaticum resinosum Liboschitzii.*—**B. liquidambar.** Storax (from the *Liquidambar styraciflua*). [B, 180.] See LIQUIDAMBAR (2d def.).—**B. liquidambra.** Liquid storax (from the *Altingia excelsa*). [B, 180.] See STORAX.—**B. lithaunicum, B. lithavinicum, B. lithuanicum.** See *B. betulinum.*—**B. Locatelli.** Fr., *baume Locatelli* (ou *de Lucatel*), *eléo-rétinolé de baume du Pérou.* It., *balsamo di Locatelli.* Sp., *bálsamo de Lucatel* (ó *Locatelli*, ó *Italia*). A preparation originally made by heating together 24 parts of olive-oil, 16 of yellow wax, and 20 of Madeira wine, and adding 24 parts of Venice turpentine, 1 part of balsam of Peru, and 2 parts of red sandal-wood [Würt. Ph., 1798; Turin Ph., 1833]. In subsequent formulæ the wine was omitted, and in some of them kino or alkanet was substituted for the red sandal-wood, and copaiba for the balsam of Peru, and in that of the Geneva Ph. of 1780, 12 parts each of olive-oil and turpentine, 6 parts of yellow wax, and 1 part of red

sandal-wood were employed. The b. Genovevæ was a modification of the last preparation, containing a small amount of camphor. It was used internally in phthisis and as an external application. [B, 103, 119, 270.]—**B. Locatelli album.** A mixture of 10 parts each of white wax and Venice turpentine and 15 each of olive-oil and rose-water. [Hager (B, 270).]—**B. Lucatelli.** See *B. Locatelli.*—**B. Malats.** Sp., *bálsamo de malats* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by exposing to the sun and dew from May till October, in an open vessel, a mixture of 1 part each of fresh flowers of rosemary, Roman chamomile, and *Lavandula stœchas* and 24 parts of olive-oil, adding in August 2 parts of the dried leaves of the *Momordica balsamina*, and in September 1 part of balsam of Peru. [B, 95.]—**B. Mariæ.** See *Bourbon* TACAMAHAC.—**B. meccanense, B. meccanum.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. mercuriale.** See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *nitratis* and *B. ophthalmicum yveanum.*—**B. mercuriale Plenkii.** Fr., *baume mercuriel de Plenk.* It., *balsamo mercuriale.* Sp., *bálsamo mercurial de Plenk.* A preparation made up of 23 parts of calomel, 540 of b. Arcæi (unguentum elemi), 360 of lard and a mixture of 120 parts of mercury and 60 of turpentine triturated together until the mercury is extinguished. Instead of the last three ingredients, 540 parts of unguentum hydrargyri cinereum may be used. [B, 119, 270.]—**B. metensium.** See *B. viride metensium.*—**B. mexicanum.** See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. mnemocephalicum.** See *B. cephalicum.*—**B. mortuum.** An old term for an alcoholic preparation of aloes and myrrh, used for preserving dead bodies. [A, 325.]—**B. moschatum.** See *Oleum* NUCISTÆ.—**B. moscoviticum.** See *B. betulinum.*—**B. myroxyli peruiferi.** See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. nativum pini laricis.** Venice turpentine. [B, 180.]—**B. nativum pini silvestris.** Ordinary turpentine. [B, 119.]—**B. naturale.** See *Natural* BALSAM.—**B. nervale, B. nervinum** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *baume nervin.* It., *balsamo nervale* (o *nervino*). Sp., *bálsamo nervino.* 1. See UNGUENTUM *nervinum.* 2. A preparation for which there are various formulæ. That of the Swiss Ph. is made up of 125 parts each of beef-marrow and oil of nutmeg melted together and mixed with 4 parts of camphor, 8 of balsam of Tolu, 15 of alcohol (sp. gr., 0·832), 4 of oil of cloves, and 8 of oil of mace. In the Fr. Cod. of 1837, oil of rosemary and balsam of Peru were directed, instead of the oil of mace and balsam of Tolu. [B, 95, 119.]—**B. nucis moschatæ, B. nucistæ.** Ger., *Muskatbalsam.* See *Oleum* NUCISTÆ and *B.* NUCISTÆ.—**B. nucistæ expressum.** See *Oleum* NUCISTÆ.—**B. odontalgicum.** Fr., *baume* (ou *mixture*) *odontalgique.* Ger., *Zahnbalsam.* It., *balsamo odontalgico.* A preparation of 5 parts each of opium and camphor, dissolved in alcohol, 8 of oil of cloves, 14 of oil of guaiac, and 44 of expressed oil of nutmeg [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Another preparation, called also *sotirella parva*, was composed of 1 drachm each of opium and the species diambræ, 12 grains each of camphor and saffron, and 2 drachms of expressed oil of nutmeg [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. [B, 119.]—**B. odontalgicum Hoffmanni.** A mixture of 150 parts of tincture of catechu, 50 parts of tincture of cinchona, and 1 part of oil of cloves. [B, 270.]—**B. oleæ.** See OLIVE *gum.*—**B. ophthalmicum.** Fr., *baume ophthalmique.* It., *balsamo ottalmico.* Sp., *bálsamo oftálmico.* A name applied to various preparations designed for application to the eyes. [B, 119, 270.]—**B. ophthalmicum rubrum.** Fr., *baume ophthalmique rouge.* See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri.*—**B. ophthalmicum Sancti Yveii, B. ophthalmicum yveanum.** Fr., *baume mercuriel* (ou *ophthalmique*), *pommade de Saint-Yves.* It., *balsamo ottalmico di Santo Yves.* An ointment made up of 5 parts of red oxide of mercury, 2 of flowers of zinc, 20 of fresh butter, and 10 of yellow wax [Fuld. Disp., 1791; Leips. Disp., 1794]; or of 30 parts of red oxide of mercury, 12 of flowers of zinc, 9 of camphor dissolved in egg-oil, 48 of white wax, and 248 of fresh butter [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Hannov. Ph., 1833; Hess. Ph., 1827; Russ. Ph., 1803; Strassb. Ph., 1830; Würzb. Ph., 1815]; or of 60 parts of ointment of red oxide of mercury, 2 parts of flowers of zinc, and 1 part of camphor [Sax. Ph., 1837]. [B, 119.]—**B. opiatum.** See LINIMENTUM *camphoratum.*—**B. opodeldoch.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum.*—**B. opodeldoch iodatum.** See *B. iodatum.*—**B. orientale.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. otalgicum.** See *B. acusticum.*—**B. persicum.** See *B. commendatoris.*—**B. peruanum, B. peruvianum.** See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. peruvianum album.** White balsam of Peru. [B, 180, 200.] See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. peruvianum album siccum.** Dried white balsam of Peru. [B, 180.] See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. peruvianum liquidum** (seu **nigrum** [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.]). Black balsam of Peru. [B, 95.] See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**B. philosophorum.** See AURUM *potabile.*—**B. pini laricis.** Venice turpentine. [B, 180.]—**B. pini silvestris, B. pinorum.** Ordinary turpentine. [B, 10, 119.]—**B. pleureticum.** Fr., *baume antipleurétique.* Sp., *bálsamo pleurítico.* Syn.: *oleum de cucurbita* (seu *cucurbitæ pleureticum*). A mixture of equal parts of the pulp of the *Cucurbita lagenaria* and olive-oil. [Sard. Ph., 1773; Sp. Ph., 1798 (B, 119).]—**B. plumbi.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**B. podagricum.** See *B. anodynum.*—**B. polychrestum.** Balsam of many virtues; a preparation made by infusing 12 oz. of resin of guaiac in 2½ pints of alcohol and adding a spoonful of balsam of Peru. Formerly sarsaparilla was employed instead of guaiac. Used in the arthritic, syphilitic, scrofulous, and other dyscrasiæ. [B, 200.]—**B. populi.** See *North American* TACAMAHAC.—**B. Provinciæ Tolu.** The *Toluifera balsamum.* [B, 200.]—**B. pulmonum.** Sulphur. [B, 10.]—**B. Racazziræ, B. Rackasiræ, B. Rakasira, B. Rakasiri, B. Rhadasiri.** See *Rakasira* BALSAM.—**B. rusci, B. russicum.** See *B. betulinum.*—**B. salicylico-benzoinatum.** A mixture of 100 parts of benzoin, 15 of black pitch, 10 of salicylic acid, 40 of gurjun balsam, and 500 of absolute alcohol. The liquid is decanted and strained, and a part of the alcohol is distilled off; then enough absolute alcohol is added to the residue to give the proper consistence. Recommended as a substitute for balsam of Peru. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 90 (B).]—**B. samaritanum.** Fr., *baume samaritain.* It., *balsamo samaritano.* Sp., *bálsamo samaritano.* Samaritan balsam; a mixture of equal parts of oil and wine boiled together, with or without the addition of a tenth part of rosemary leaves. [B, 119, 200, 270.]—**B. samech.** A remedy described by Paracelsus, the chief ingredient of which was potassium carbonate. [B, 48.]—**B. Sancti Thomæ.** See *Bourbon* TACAMAHAC.—**B. saponaceum.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum* and *Tinctura* SAPONIS.—**B. saponaceum terebinthinatum.** See SAPO *terebinthatus.*—**B. saponis.** See LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum* and *Tinctura* SAPONIS.—**B. saponis terebinthinatum.** See SAPO *terebinthatus.*—**B. Saturni.** See *B.* SATURNI.—**B. saturninum.** See *Linimentum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**B. saxonicum.** See *B. cephalicum saxonicum.*—**B. schauerianum.** Fr., *baume de Schauer.* A preparation official in the Brunsw. Ph. of 1777, resembling the b. Fioravanti; made by distilling upon a water-bath a mixture of 48 parts of turpentine, 36 of galbanum, 24 each of the roots of comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*) and of white dittany (*Dictamnus albus*), 16 each of the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium* and mastic, 12 each of sweet-flag, rhizome of galangal, storax, olibanum, ginger, cinnamon, and benzoin, 8 each of nutmeg, cubebs, cloves, white sandal-wood, lesser cardamom, camphor, and aloes-wood, 4 each of avens-root (*Geum urbanum*), elecampane rhizome, and hepatic aloes, 2 of myrrh, 1 part of angelica-root, and 3,072 parts of concentrated alcohol. [B, 119.]—**B. Scherzeri.** See *B. aromaticum Scherzeri.*—**B. somniferum.** Sp., *bálsamo somnífero.* A mixture of 1 drachm of opium dissolved in alcohol, 16 drops of oil of rosewood, and 1 oz. each of unguentum populeum and expressed oil of nutmeg. [Würt. Ph., 1798 (B, 119).]—**B. stomachale Wackeri.** Fr., *baume stomacal de Wacker.* A mixture of 24 parts of lard, 6 each of olive-oil and yellow wax, and 2 of oil of nutmeg, melted together and mingled with 1 part each of the oils of wormwood, rosemary, *Mentha crispa*, and cloves and 2 parts each of Armenian bole and b. vitæ Hoffmanni. [Hamb. Ph., 1835 (B, 119).]—**B. stomachicum.** Fr., *baume stomachique.* Sp., *bálsamo estomáquico.* A name given to various preparations, especially to a mixture of balsam of Peru with oil of nutmeg and different volatile oils, such as those of wormwood, cloves, mace, peppermint, orange-peel, and amber. [B, 119.]—**B. storacis.** 1. Liquid storax. 2. Liquidambar. [B, 180.]—**B. storacis mexicanum.** A dark-brown, inodorous resinous substance said to be derived from the *Liquidambar styraciflua.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 157 (B).]—**B. strumale.** See *B. iodatum.* [B, 270.]—**B. styracis.** See STORAX.—**B. styracis benzoini.** See BENZOIN.—**B. syriacum.** It., *balsamo siriaco.* See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. syriacum rutæ folio** [C. Bauhin]. The *Balsamodendron gileadense.* [B, 200.]—**B. syriacum verum.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. szaparycum.** See *B. Chironis.*—**B. terebinthinatum.** See SAPO *terebinthatus* and *B. Frahmii.*—**B. terræ.** Petroleum. [B, 180.]—**B. thebaicum.** See LINIMENTUM *camphoratum.*—**B. toluiferæ balsami, B. tolutanum.** See BALSAM *of Tolu.*—**B. tolutanum, foliis ceratiæ similibus, quod candidum** [C. Bauhin]. The *Toluifera balsamum.* [B, 200.]—**B. tranquillans** [Fr. Cod.; Swiss Ph.], **B. tranquillum.** Fr., *baume tranquille* [Fr. Cod.], *huile narcotique, eléolé des solanées composé.* It., *balsamo tranquillo.* Sp., *bálsamo tranquilo.* Syn.: *oleum narcoticorum* (seu *bufonum*, seu *stramonii compositum*). A preparation made by heating 400 parts each of the leaves of belladonna, hyoscyamus, tobacco, poppy, *Solanum nigrum*, and stramonium in 1,000 parts of olive-oil, and, after decanting the green oil so produced, adding to it 1 part each of the oils of wormwood, hyssop, marjoram, peppermint, rosemary, rue, sage, and thyme [Fr. Cod.]. The Swiss Ph. directs the mixture of 250 grammes each of oleum belladonnæ and oleum hyoscyami coctum, 8 drops of oil of wormwood, and 16 drops each of the oils of lavender, rosemary, and thyme. Similar preparations have been official in various formularies, the place of the volatile oils being, however, usually supplied by the fresh or dried tops and the flowers of the corresponding plants. In the preparations of the Sard. Ph. of 1773 and the Sp. Ph. of 1798 (*oleum bufonum*), live toads were added to the mixture while it was being heated. [B, 95, 119.]—**B. traumaticum.** See *B. commendatoris* and AQUA *vulneraria spirituosa.*—**B. universale.** See *Linimentum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**B. verum.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. viride** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *baume vert.* It., *balsamo verde.* Sp., *bálsamo verde.* 1. Bourbon tacamahac. 2. Green balsam; a preparation formerly made by mixing and boiling together to the consistence of an ointment ½ pint of linseed-oil, 2 oz. of elemi, and 2 drachms of verdigris. The preparation of the Belgian Ph. is made by melting a mixture of 20 parts of Venice turpentine, 60 of oil of laurel, and 365 each of linseed-oil and olive-oil, and adding 24 parts of verdigris, 16 of aloes, 12 of zinc sulphate, 8 of oil of cloves, and 30 of juniper-berries. The latter is an imitation of the old b. viride Metensium, or green balsam of Metz, or balsam of Feuillet, of which several closely allied formulæ exist. 3. A preparation of the Palat. Disp. of 1764, made by infusing 1 part each of lavender, sage, hyssop, marjoram, thyme, caraway, *Mentha aquatica*, *Mentha crispa*, plantain, rosemary, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, golden-rod, chamomile, and red rose in 48 parts each of olive-oil and oil of roses and 24 parts of linseed-oil, then adding 24 parts each of turpentine and sagapenum and 12 of olibanum, heating upon a water-bath, expressing, and adding 8 parts each of oil of lavender, oil of turpentine, and petroleum; formerly used as an excitant and depurative. [B, 95, 119, 200.]—**B. viride detersivum.** Green detersive balsam; a preparation made by melting together 1 lb. each of linseed-oil and oil of turpentine, 4 oz. each of elemi, oil of bay, and turpentine, and 1 oz. of verdigris; used externally as a detergent. [B, 200.]—**B. viride Metensium.** Fr., *baume de Metz* (ou *de Feuillet*, ou *vert*, ou *vert de Metz*), *huile verte, eléolé d'acétate de cuivre composé.* It., *balsamo di Metz* (o *verde di Metz*). Sp., *bálsamo de Metz.* Syn.: *oleum oxydi cupri viride.* See *B. viride* (2d def.).—**B. viride vulnerarium.** Green vulnerary balsam; an old preparation made by boiling together 1½ lb. of linseed-oil, 12 oz. of turpentine, and 6 handfuls of the leaves of adder's tongue (*Ophioglossum*), expressing, and heating the resulting oily liquid with 4 oz. of elemi, 2 oz. of oil of bay, 1 oz. of turpentine, and 2 drachms of verdigris (flos æris). [B, 200.]—**B. vitæ.** Fr., *baume de vie.* Ger., *Lebensbalsam.* It., *balsamo di vita.* Sp., *bálsamo*

de vida. Balsam of life; a name given to a number of balsamic preparations, especially those containing volatile oils. [B.]—**B. vitæ album.** Syn.: *spiritus balsamicus.* A preparation resembling the b. Fioravanti; made by distilling on a water-bath a mixture of 3 parts each of olibanum, myrrh, and galbanum, 1 part each of aloes-wood, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, galanga, zedoary, and ginger, 4 parts of bay-berries, 12 of Venice turpentine, and 144 of alcohol; used as a stomachic, diuretic, and nervine. [B, 97.]—**B. vitæ citrinum.** See *Sapo* TEREBINTHINÆ *liquidus.*—**B. vitæ externum.** Fr., *baume de vie externe de Plenk.* It., *balsamo di vita externo.* Sp., *bálsamo de vida esterno.* See SAPO *terebinthatus.*—**B. vitæ externum spirituosum.** See *Sapo* TEREBINTHINÆ *liquidus.*—**B. vitæ Hoffmanni.** Fr., *baume de vie de Hoffmann.* Ger., *Hoffmann'scher Lebensbalsam.* It., *balsamo di vita dell' Hoffmann.* Sp., *bálsamo de vida de Hoffmann.* See MIXTURA *oleoso-balsamica.*—**B. vitæ Rulandi.** See *B.* SULPHURIS *terebinthatum.*—**B. vulnerarium.** Fr., *baume vulnéraire.* Ger., *Wundbalsam.* It., *balsamo vulnerario.* Sp., *bálsamo vulnerario.* A name applied to a number of preparations. 1. A preparation closely allied to the b. Arcæi. See *Unguentum* ELEMI. 2. A name given to certain preparations resembling the b. commendatoris. See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita.* 3. A preparation of the Belg. Ph., made up of a mixture of 138 parts of larch turpentine, 552 of olive-oil, 276 of spiritus saponatus, and 34 of oil of rosemary. 4. Balsam of Peru. [B, 95, 119, 270.]—**B. vulnerarium Dippelii, B. vulnerarium minerale.** Fr., *baume de Dippel.* Syn.: *liquor vulnerarius mineralis.* A preparation made by digesting 3 parts of hæmatite, 6 of crude tartar (potassium bitartrate), and 18 of distilled vinegar, then distilling, and extracting the residue with 10 parts of alcohol. [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Würt. Ph., 1796 (B, 119).]—**B. vulnerarium Stahlii.** Fr., *teinture* (ou *baume*, ou *essence*) *vulnéraire de Stahl.* Syn.: *liquor vulnerarius, essentia vulneraria Stahlii.* A mixture of 1 part of oil of turpentine, 2 parts of tincture of myrrh, and 4 parts of tincture of amber. [Fuld. Disp., 1791; Würt. Ph., 1796; Batav. Ph. (ed. Niem., 1811) (B, 119).]—**B. vulnerarium vegetabile.** See *Spiritus* MILLEFOLII *acetatus.*—**B. zaccum.** Ger., *Zacconöl.* An oily substance resembling sweet-almond oil, obtained by expression from the kernels of the fruit of a tree growing in Palestine. [B, 48.]—**Alcohol cum balsamo peruviano.** See *Tinctura balsami peruviani.*—**Emulsio de balsamo tolutano** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emulsion de* BAUME *de Tolu.*—**Essentia balsami canadensis roborans.** See *Tinctura balsami canadensis roborans.*—**Essentia balsami peruviani.** See *Tinctura balsami peruviani.*—**Fructus (seu Grana) balsami.** The fruit of the *Balsamodendron gileadense.* [B, 180.]—**Linimentum balsami peruviani.** See *Tinctura balsami peruviani.* [B, 97.]—**Meccanense b.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**Myroxyli peruiferi b.** See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**Oleum balsami.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**Peruvianum b.** See BALSAM *of Peru.*—**Spiritus balsami peruviani.** Fr., *esprit de baume du Pérou.* A preparation made by distilling a mixture of 3 parts of balsam of Peru, 1 part of potassium carbonate, and 15 parts of alcohol. [Würt. Ph., 1796 (B, 119).]—**Syrupus balsami peruviani.** Fr., *sirop de baume du Pérou.* A syrup made by infusing balsam of Peru in boiling water and adding sugar, or by mixing tincture of balsam of Peru with syrup and distilling off the alcohol; official in several old formularies. [B, 119.]—**Syrupus balsami tolutani, Syrupus cum balsamo tolutano** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop de baume de Tolu.* See SYRUPUS *tolutanus.*—**Tabellæ de balsamo tolutano** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *tablettes de baume de Tolu* [Fr. Cod.]. Troches of balsam of Tolu, each containing 0·05 gramme of the balsam, with sugar and tragacanth. Similar preparations have been official in several formularies. [B, 113, 119.]—**Tinctura balsami canadensis roborans.** Syn.: *tinctura balsamica composita.* An alcoholic solution of Canadian turpentine and resin of guaiac, flavored with oil of peppermint; used in gout, gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa. [B, 97.]—**Tinctura balsami peruviani.** Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de baume du Pérou.* A solution of 1 part of balsam of Peru in from 3 to 8 parts of alcohol, official in several old formularies; astringent, stomachic tonic, and excitant. [B, 119.]—**Toluiferæ balsami b., Tolutanum b.** See BALSAM *of Tolu.*

BALSAMUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'sa^{3}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βάλσαμος. 1. The balsam-tree (*Amyris opobalsamum*). [A, 311, 312.] 2. One who prepares balsams. [A, 311.] 3. A balsam. 4. A substance supposed to be found in all living bodies, and to prevent corruption. [Paracelsus (H).]—**B. ægypticus.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. apoplecticus.** See BALSAMUM *apoplecticum.*—**B. canadensis.** See *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**B. carpathicus.** See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**B. externus** [Paracelsus]. Turpentine. [B, 270.]—**B. gileadensis.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. hungaricus.** See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**B. judaicus.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. Mariæ.** See *Bourbon* TACAMAHAC.—**B. naturalis** [Paracelsus]. See *B.* (4th def.).—**B. odontalgicus.** See BALSAMUM *odontalgicum.*—**B. orientalis.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. palustris.** See MENTHA *aquatica.*—**B. radicalis** [Paracelsus]. See *B.* (4th def.).—**B. syriacus, B. verus.** See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**Herba balsami palustris.** The herb of *Mentha aquatica.* [B, 180.]

BALSEM, n. Ba^{4}l'se^{2}m. Ar., *balessan.* The *Balsamodendron gileadense.* [B, 121.]

BALTIMOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{4}l-ti^{2}-mor'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). From *Baltimora*, one of the genera. Fr., *baltimorées*, of Cassini and Lessing, a subdivision of composite plants of the tribe *Senecionideæ.* [B, 170.]

BALTRACAN, n. 1. Of Clusius, a species of *Heracleum* (*Heracleum gummiferum*). 2. A Tartar name for the *Crambe tartarica* [Jacquin], the roots of which are used as food. [B, 121.]

BALTRAKAN, n. See BALTRACAN.

BALUCA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-u^{2}(u)'ka^{3}. See BALLUCA.

BÁLUCHAR (Hindust.), n. The *Nardostachys jatamansi.* [B, 181.]

BALUFFO, n. A Provençal name for the *Rhizopogon provincialis.* [B, 121.]

BALUSOO-CHETTOO (Teloogoo), n. The *Webera tetrandra.* [B, 172.]

BALUTTA [Rheede]. n. See MESUA.—**B. tscampacani** [Rheede]. The *Mesua ferrea.* [B, 173.]

BALUX (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)'u^{3}x(u^{4}x). See BALLUX.

BÁLYASAKRÁSANA MODAKA (Sanscr.), n. An aphrodisiac and tonic preparation made from bhang and other ingredients. [B, 181.]

BALZOINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}l(ba^{3}l)-zo-i(e)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See BENZOIN.

BÁMANHÁTI (Beng.), n. The *Clerodendron siphonanthus.* [B, 181.]

BAMATA, n. A Carib name for the *Bignonia pentaphylla.* [B, 121.]

BAMBA (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)'ba^{3}. Gen., *bam'batos* (*-tis*). Gr., βάμβα (=βάμμα). See BAMMA.

BAMBACEIA, BAMBACEUTRIA, BAMBACIA (Lat.), n's f. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)-ba^{3}-se'(ke^{2}'i^{2})-a^{3}, -su^{2}(ku^{2})'tri^{2}-a^{3}, -si(ke)'a^{3}. Gr., βαμβακεία, βαμβακεύτρια. Fr., *bambaceutrie.* Pharmacy, especially as pertaining to poisons. [A, 311, 322.]

BAMBAGE, n. Ba^{2}m'baj. It., *bambagia.* 1. The cotton-plant (*Gossypium*). [B, 121.] 2. Wadding. [E.]

BAMBALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)-ba(ba^{3})'li^{2}-a^{3}. See BALBUTIES.

BAMBALIO (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)-ba(ba^{3})'li^{2}-o. Gen., *bambalio'nis.* See BALBUS.

BAMBARRABUTTER (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}m-ba^{3}r'ra^{3}-but-te^{2}r. See BAMBUK *butter.*

BAMBOLAH, n. See BABLAH and ACACIA *b.*

BAMBOCHES (Fr.), n. pl. Ba^{3}m-bosh. The young stalks of the bamboo. [B, 121.]

BAMBOO, n. Ba^{2}m-bu'. Malay, *bambû, mambû.* Lat., *bambusa.* Fr., *bambou.* Ger., *Bambus.* See BAMBUSA *arundinacea.*—**Australian b.** The *Poa ramigera.* [B, 19.]—**B. blow-pipe.** The *Arthrostylidium Schombargkii.* [B, 185.]—**B.-brier.** The *Smilax sarsaparilla.* [B, 270.]—**B. camphor.** Tabasheer. [B, 172.] See BAMBUSA *arundinacea.*—**B. cane.** The stalks of *Bambusa arundinacea* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**B. manna, B. milk, B. sugar.** See *B. camphor.*—**Male b.** The *Dendrocalamus strictus.* [B, 185.]

BAMBOS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)'bo^{2}s. See BAMBUSA.—**B. arundinacea** [Retzius], **Gemeiner B.** (Ger.). See BAMBUSA *arundinacea.*

BAMBOU (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}m-bu. See BAMBOO and BAMBUSA *arundinacea.*—**B. à feuilles larges.** The *Bambusa latifolia.* [B, 173.]—**B. commun.** The *Bambusa arundinacea.* [B, 173.]

BAMBOUC, n. The tree (*Bassia*) furnishing bambuk butter. [B, 38.]—**Beurre de b.** (Fr.). See BAMBUK *butter.*

BAMBOUSIER (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}m-bu-zi^{2}-a. See BAMBUSA.

BAMBU, n. See BAMBOO.

BAMBUC, BAMBUK, n's. See BAMBOUC.—**B. butter.** Ger., *Bambucbutter.* Syn.: *Galam butter.* A pale-green substance, having an odor like that of cacao, obtained from the *Bassia Parkii* [De Candolle]. [B, 180.]

BAMBULIO (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)-bu^{2}(bu)'li^{2}-o. Gen., *bambulio'nis.* See BALBUS.

BAMBUS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)'bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). See BAMBUSA.—**B'rohr** (Ger.). The *Bambusa arundinacea.* [B, 180.]

BAMBUSA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)-bu^{2}(bu)'sa^{3}. Fr., *bambousier, bambou.* Ger., *Bambos.* The bamboo; a genus of arborescent gramineous plants of the tribe *Bambuseæ*, subtribe *Eubambusiæ*, established by Schreber. [B, 121.]—**B. apous** [Perottet], **B. apus** [Römer and Schultes]. An East Indian species, the *bambu apus* of the Javanese. The Malays are said to eat the young shoots. [B, 173, 188.]—**B. arundinacea** [Willdenow], **B. arundinaria** [Retzius]. Fr., *bambou commun, roseau des Indes, canne bamboche.* Ger., *gemeiner Bambos.* Syn.: *Arundo bambos* [Linnæus], *Bambos arundinacea* [Retzius], *Nastus arundinaceus* [Smith]. The common bamboo: an East Indian species, which attains a height of upward of 60 feet and a diameter of from 4 to 6 inches at the base. It has a cylindrical, jointed, woody, glabrous, and shining stalk, which gives off at its nodes numerous branches clothed with short, grayish-green, acuminate leaves and sessile spikes of flowers in large panicles. The stalks of the female plant contain a peculiar substance (*tabaxir, tabasheer, bamboo milk, bamboo sugar*, etc.) which forms concretions in the nodes. It consists of silica with a small quantity of lime and vegetable matter. It is used as an antispasmodic and astringent, especially in hæmoptysis. A decoction of the leaves is used to purify the blood, as an anthelminthic, and to facilitate menstruation and the discharge of the lochia. The young shoots are used in the preparation of achar. The woody stalks are employed for many purposes in the arts. The root is given as a specific for eruptive affections. The grain is eaten in India. The plant is said to flower only once in fifteen years, and to die immediately afterward. [B, 172, 173, 180.]—**B. baccifera** [Kunth]. The *Beesha Rheedi.* [B, 172.] See MELOCANNA *bambusoides.*—**B. guadua** [Humboldt]. See GUADUA *angustifolia.*—**B. latifolia** [Humboldt and Bonpland]. See GUADUA *latifolia.*—**B. spinosa** [Roxburgh]. Syn.: *Arundarbor fera secunda* [Rumphius], *Arundo arbor* [Linnæus], *Arundo indica, arborea maxima, cortice spinoso, tabaxir fundens* [Burmaron]. A species growing

in the East Indies and in Cochin-China, with an erect spinose trunk; used like *B. arundinacea.* [B, 180, 188.]—**B. stricta** [Roxburgh].



THE BAMBUSA ARUNDINACEA. [A, 327.]

See DENDROCALAMUS *strictus.*—**B. tulda** [Roxburgh]. See DENDROCALAMUS *tulda.* [B, 172.]

BAMBUSACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)-sa(sa^3)′-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bambusacées.* Ger., *Bambusaceen.* See BAMBUSEÆ.

BAMBUSACEOUS, adj. Ba^{2}m-bu^2-sa′shu^{3}s. Lat., *bambusaceus.* Fr., *bambusacé.* Resembling the *Bambusa*, or belonging to the *Bambusaceæ.* [B.]

BAMBUSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)′se(sa^3-e^2). See BAMBUSEÆ.—**B. veræ** [Ruprecht]. A section of the *Bambuseæ*, including the genera *Guadua*, *Nastus*, *Bambusa*, *Schizostachyum*, and *Melocanna.* [B, 170.]

BAMBUSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)′se^2 e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bambusées.* Ger., *Bambuseen.* Syn.: *Bambusaceæ* [Kunth, Link, Reichenbach, Miquel], *Bambusidæ* [Lindley]. Of Nees, Endlicher, and others, a tribe of gramineous plants, comprising *Bambusa* and other tall, shrubby or tree-like grasses, with flat leaves jointed to the sheath by a short petiole, spikelets of from one to many florets, usually with 3 lodiculæ and 3, 4, or more stamens. It is divided by Bentham and Hooker into the subtribes *Arundinarieæ*, *Eubambuseæ*, *Dendrocalameæ*, and *Melocanneæ.* [B, 42, 121, 170.]—**B. veræ.** Of Nees, a subdivision including *Bambusa* and three other genera. [B, 170.]

BAMBUSELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)-se^{2}l′la^3. Fr., *bambuselle.* A section of the genus *Panax.* [B, 170.]

BAMBUSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)′si^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Festuceæ*, corresponding to the *Bambuseæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 170.]

BAMBUSINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)-si(se)′ne-(na^3-e^2). Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Gramineæ*, comprising the genera *Bambusa* and *Arundinaria.* [B, 170.]

BAMBUSOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)-bu^2(bu)-so(so^2)-i(e)′-dez(das). From *Bambusa* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Bambusa.* [B.] See MELOCANNA *b.*

BAMIA [Cæsalpinus] (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)′i^2-a^3. Written also *Bammia.* Fr., *bamie, bamier.* See HIBISCUS.—**B. americana** [Plukenet]. The *Hibiscus virginicus.* [B, 211.]—**B. moschata** [Daleschamp]. See HIBISCUS *abelmoschus.*—**B. Rivini** [Ruppius]. The *Trionum* (*Hibiscus trionum* [Linnæus]). [B, 211.]—**Semen bamiæ moschatæ.** The seeds of *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* [B, 180.]

BAMIAH (Ar.), n. See BAMIA.

BAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)′ma^3. Gen., *bam′matos* (*-tis*). Gr., βάμμα. See EMBAMMA.

BAMMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}m(ba^{3}m)′mi^2-a^3. See BAMIA.

BAN, n. 1. A common name in Troyes for the double *Lychnis silvestris.* 2. The calaf of the Egyptians (*Salix ægyptiaca*). 3. The *Coffea arabica.* [B, 121, 211.]

BAN (Hind.), n. The *Moringa pterygosperma.* [B, 172.]

BANÁDÁ (Beng.), n. The *Zingiber cassumunar.* [B, 181.]

BANANA, n. Ba^{3}n-a^3′na^3. Fr., *banane* (the fruit), *bananier* (the plant). Ger., *Banane* (the fruit), *Bananasfeige* (the plant). It., *fico d'Amado.* Sp., *banana, banano, bananas.* The *Musa sapientium*, also its fruit. [A, 385; B.]—**B. brandy.** A liquid distilled from b's. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 145 (B).]—**B. essence.** An alcoholic solution of amyl acetate and butyric ether. [A, 308.]—**B. flour.** The b. fruit dried and powdered; said to contain 66 per cent. of b. starch. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 145 (B).]—**B'sfeige** (Ger.). See MUSA *sapientium.*—**B. starch.** Ger., *Bananenstärke.* The starch of the b. fruit (fruit of *Musa paradisiaca*). It is frequently of a reddish color, and the separate granules are from 20 to 40 in. in diameter, flattened, ovate, clavate, or sausage-shaped, provided with markedly excentric nucleus, and marked with fine but distinct, cuneiform striæ. [B, 270.]

BANANE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ba^{3}n-a^{3}n, -a^{3}n′e^2. See BANANA.—**B'n** (Ger.), **B'ngewächse** (Ger.). See MUSACEÆ.—**B'nstärke** (Ger.). See BANANA *starch.*

BANANEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}n(ba^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Palmaceæ*, including the divisions *Scitamineæ*, *Canneæ*, and *Museæ.* [B, 170.]

BANANIER (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n-a^{3}n-i^2-a. The genus *Musa*; in the pl., *b's*, the *Musæ* (*Musaceæ*). [B, 173.]—**B. à grand fruit.** The *Musa paradisiaca.* [B, 173.]—**B. à grappe droite.** The *Musa troglodytarum.* [B, 173.]—**B. à gros fruit.** The *Musa paradisiaca.* [B, 46.]—**B. à petit fruit.** The *Musa sapientium.* [B, 173.]—**B. commun.** The *Musa paradisiaca.* [A, 385.]—**B. ensete.** The *Musa ensete.* [B, 173.]—**B. figuier.** The *Musa sapientium.* [A, 385.]—**B. marron.** The *Heliconia caribæa.* [B, 173.]—**B. petit.** The *Musa rosacea.* [B, 173.]—**B. textile.** The *Musa textilis.* [B, 173.]—**B. violet.** The *Musa paradisiaca*, var. *violacea.* [B, 173.]

BANANIERA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}n(ba^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^2-e(a)′ra^3. See MUSA *paradisiaca.*

BANANIVORUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}n(ba^{3}n)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^2(i^2)′vo(wo^2)-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *banana* (*q. v.*), and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *bananivore.* Subsisting on bananas. [L, 41.]

BANAPU, n. A substance obtained from the *Terminalia tomentosa.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 718 (B).]

BANAUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}n(ba^{3}n)-a^{4}s′(a^3′u^{4}s)-i^2-a^3. Gr., βαναυσία. Ger., *Marktschreierei.* Lit., mechanical as opposed to intellectual work; the practice of medicine as a trade rather than as an art; quackery. [Hippocrates (A, 322, 325).]

BANAUSICUS, BANAUSUS (Lat.), adj's. Ba^{2}n(ba^{3}n)-a^{4}s′-(a^3′u^{4}s)-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βαναυσικός, βάναυσος. Pertaining to or characterized by banausia (*q. v.*); as n's, a person so characterized. [A, 311, 322.]

BANC (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n^2. A bank or bench; in zoology, a school (of fish). [L, 180.]—**B. d'Hippocrate.** See BATHRON.

BANCA, n. A palm of the Philippine Islands, resembling the date-tree. [L, 41.]

BANCAL (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}n^2-ka^{3}l. Deformed in the legs; as a n., a person so deformed. [A, 300, 385.]

BANCALUS (Malay), n. The genus *Nauclea.* [Bory (B, 121).]

BANCKSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}n^{2}ks′i^2-a^3. See BANKSIA.

BANCOC, n. A Madagascar name for the *Indigofera argentata.* [B, 121.]

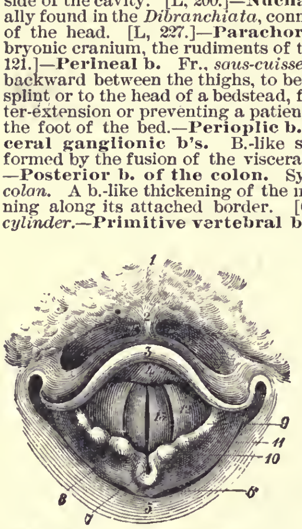
BANCOUL, n. Fr., *bancoul.* Ger., *Bankul.* The *Aleurites triloba* or the *Aleurites moluccana*, also the fruit of either plant. [B, 46, 88.]—**B. nut.** Fr., *noix de b.* Ger., *Bankulnuss.* The fruit of the plants mentioned above. [B.]—**B. oil.** Ger., *Bankulöl.* The oil derived from the *Aleurites* (*q. v.*). [B.]

BANCOULIER (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n^2-kul-i^2-a. The *Aleurites moluccana.* [B, 93.]

BANCROCHE (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}n^2-krosh. See BANCAL.

BAND, n. Ba^{2}nd. A.-S., *banda* (from *bindan*, to bind). Gr., ὀθόνιον, ὀθόνειον. Lat., *fascia.* Fr., *bande, bandeau.* Ger., *Band.* It., *banda.* Sp., *faja.* 1. A strip or stripe. 2. A cord-like structure. 3. In botany, see VITTA. 4. In odontology, see CINGULUM.—**Absorption b.** See *Absorption* SPECTRUM.—**Amniotic b's.** Fr., *brides amniotiques* (ou *de Simonart*). Ger., *amniotische* (oder *Simonart'sche*) *Bänder* (oder *Faden*). B's of false membrane sometimes formed on the inner surface of the amnion and extending to or encircling certain portions of the fœtus. By their contraction they may give rise to various malformations of the fœtus. [Simonart (A, 20).] Cf. *Fœto-amniotic b's.*—**Ano-genital b.** A transverse b. of integument which completes the division of the cloaca in the embryo; the rudiment of the perinæum. [L, 142.]—**Anterior b. of the colon.** See *Anterior* LIGAMENT *of the colon.*—**Arctuous b's.** Fibres which connect the layers of the corium in fishes. [Clark (L, 14).]—**Axis b.** The primitive streak of von Baer. [L, 146.]—**B.-axis.** See AXIS-*cylinder.*—**B. of Reil.** Syn.: *lateral triangular fasciculus.* A well-defined triangular space on the lateral face of the crus cerebri, below the testes. [L, 13.]—**Ciliated b's.** Certain ridges, covered with cilia, found in some of the *Chætopoda* and *Echinodermata.* [L, 201.]—**Constricting b.** The intersegmental or intercellular substance at the nodes of Ranvier (*q. v.*, under NODE). [J, 30.]—**Contractile b.** A modification of the protoplasm in the stalk of certain *Infusoria*, by the contraction of which the length of the stalk is lessened. Similar structures are seen in some of the *Ciliata* and *Gregarinidæ.* [L, 210.]—**Coronary frog-b.** See PERIOPLE.—**Covered b. of Reil.** See ISLAND *of Reil.*—**Dentate b.** See FASCIA *dentata.*—**Epithelial b.** In embryology, a b. composed at first of a central layer of polygonal cells covered by a layer of columnar epithelium, extending the whole length of the jaws, from which the teeth are formed. [L, 171.]—**False vocal b's.** See *Superior vocal b's.*—**Flattened b.** See AXIS-*cylinder.*—**Fœto-amniotic b's.** Ger., *fötal-amniotische* (oder *ovo-amniotische*) *Bänder* (oder *Stränge*). Amniotic b's (*q. v.*) extending to or around certain parts of the fœtus and tending to produce deformities or intra-uterine amputation.—**Frontal b.** See *Head-b.* and *Kramer's frontal b.*—**Furrowed b.** A small b. or ridge of gray matter connecting the uvula of the cerebellum with the amygdalæ; not seen until the latter are drawn aside. [I, 15; K.]—**Gastro-parietal b's** [Huxley]. 1. Delicate membranous b's, usually three in number, extending from the stomach to the

parietes of the circumvisceral chamber in the *Brachiopoda*. [A. Hancock, "Phil. Trans.," cxlviii (L).] 2. In the *Polyzoa*, see Funiculus.—**Gleno-humeral b.** See *Gleno-humeral* ligament.—**Head-b.** Fr., *bandeau frontal*. Ger., *Stirnband*. 1. A circular bandage passing horizontally around the head. 2. A b. or strap adapted for fastening to the head for the purpose of carrying a reflector or some other appliance of the sort. Cf. *Kramer's frontal b.*—**Hippocampal b.** See Tænia *hippocampi*.—**Ileo-parietal b's.** In the *Brachiopoda*, b's passing from the stomach outward and upward to a little below the junction of the pallial lobes. [Huxley, "Phil. Trans.," 1854; Hancock, "Phil. Trans.," 1858 (L).]—**Iliotibial b.** A thickening of the fascia lata running down the outer side of the thigh from the crest of the ilium to the outer tuberosity of the tibia and the head of the fibula. [L, 142.]—**Inferior vocal b's.** Lat., *ligamenta vocalia vera, plicæ thyreo-arytænoideæ inferiores, chordæ vocales veræ*. Fr., *cordes vocales inférieures* (ou *vraies*). Ger., *untere* (oder *wahre*) *Stimmritzenbänder*. It., *corde vocali inferiori*. Sp., *cuerdas vocales inferiores*. Syn.: *true vocal b's* (or *cords*). Two antero-posterior folds on the internal surface of the larynx, at the lower extremity of the glottis, one on each side, which, by their varying degree of approximation and tension, govern the pitch of the voice. See figure under *Vocal b's*.—**Inner b. of the colon.** A thick b. formed by the muscular coat extending along the inner aspect of the ascending and descending colon and the lower aspect of the transverse colon. [C.]—**Kramer's frontal b.** A head-b. for the purpose of holding a Eustachian catheter in place, and leaving both the surgeon's hands free. It is furnished with a small pad to rest on the forehead, to which a screw-forceps is attached by means of a ball-and-socket joint. [F, 38.]—**Mesoblastic b.** A row of mesoblastic cells extending the whole length of the embryo. [L, 201.]—**Moderator b's.** The columnæ carneæ of the ventricles of the heart in mammals, extending from the inner to the outer side of the cavity. [L, 200.]—**Nuchal b.** A broad muscular b. usually found in the *Dibranchiata*, connecting the mantle with the back of the head. [L, 227.]—**Parachordal b's.** Flat b's in the embryonic cranium, the rudiments of the parachordal cartilages. [L, 121.]—**Perineal b.** Fr., *sous-cuisse*. A b. extending from before backward between the thighs, to be fastened to the upper end of a splint or to the head of a bedstead, for the purpose of making counter-extension or preventing a patient from slipping too far toward the foot of the bed.—**Perioplic b.** See Periople.—**Pleuro-visceral ganglionic b's.** B.-like structures in certain molluscs, formed by the fusion of the visceral and pleural ganglia. [L, 121.]—**Posterior b. of the colon.** Syn.: *posterior ligament of the colon*. A b.-like thickening of the muscular coat of the colon running along its attached border. [C.]—**Primitive b.** See Axis-*cylinder*.—**Primitive vertebral b.** See *Protovertebral* plate.—**Remak's b.** See Axis-*cylinder*.—**Simonart's b's.** See *Amniotic b's*.—**Sternal b.** A longitudinal thickening of the blastoderm which, in some insects, gives rise to the sternum. [L, 11.]—**Striated hyaline b.** See *Cuticular* layer.—**Superior vocal b's.** Lat., *plicæ thyreo-arytænoideæ superiores, ligamenta vocalia superiora* (seu *ventriculi laryngis*), *chordæ vocales spuriæ*. Fr., *cordes vocales supérieures* (ou *fausses*). Ger., *obere* (oder *falsche*) *Stimmritzenbänder*. It., *corde vocali superiori*. Sp., *cuerdas vocales superiores*. Syn.: *false vocal b's* (or *cords*). Two lateral folds within the larynx, at the upper extremity of the glottis, one on each side.—**Supra-orbital b's.** The thickenings above and to the outer side of the eyes in the embryo. [L, 202.]—**True vocal b's.** See *Inferior vocal b's*.—**Ventricular b's of the larynx.** See *Superior vocal b's*.—**Vocal b's.** Lat., *chordæ vocales*. Fr., *cordes vocales*. Ger., *Stimmritzenbänder*. It., *corde vocali*. Sp., *cuerdas vocales*. See *Inferior vocal b's* and *Superior vocal b's*.



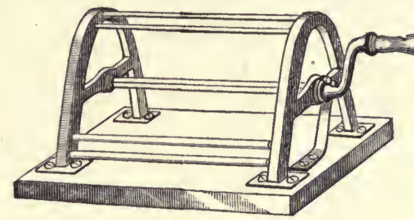
THE VOCAL BANDS. (FROM FLINT, AFTER LE BON.)

1, 2, the base of the tongue; 3, 4, the epiglottis; 5, 6, the pharynx; 7, the arytenoid cartilages; 8, the opening between the inferior vocal bands during the emission of a high-pitched sound; 9, the aryteno-epiglottidean folds; 10, the cartilage of Santorini; 11, the cuneiform cartilage; 12, the right superior vocal band · 13, the right inferior vocal band.

BAND (Ger.), n. Ba³nd. 1. See Band (Eng.). 2. A bandage, dressing, or truss. 3. A ligament. 4. See Tænia *hippocampi*.—**Accidentelle Bänder.** Adventitious bands. See *Amniotic* bands, under Band (Eng.).—**Aeusseres Leistenb'.** See *Poupart's* ligament.—**Akustische Bänder.** See Striæ *acusticæ*.—**Amniotische Bänder.** See *Amniotic* bands.—**Aufhängeb'.** A suspensory ligament. [L, 115.]—**Aufhebungsb'.** A suspensory ligament. [L, 46.]—**Augenliderbänder.** See *Papebral* ligaments.—**Ausfüllungsb'.** An obturator ligament. [L.]—**B'ähnlich.** Band-like, ligamentous. [A, 301.]—**B'apparat.** A ligamentous mechanism. [L, 31.]—**B'beinfügung.** See Syndesmosis.—**B'biene.** The Egyptian honey-bee (*Apis fasciata*). [A, 315.]—**B'blüthe.** The botanical genus *Ligula*. [A, 315.]—**B'blume.** The striped pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*). [A, 315.]—**B'brille.** Spectacles, eye-glasses. [A, 309.]—**B. des Augensterns.** The ciliary ligament. [L, 43.]—**B. des Eichels.** The frænum of the penis. [L, 43.]—**Bänderbeschreibung.** See Syndesmology.—**Bänder des Gehirns.** The commissures of the brain. [A, 355.]—**Bänderhaut.** See Peridesmium.—**Bänderlehre.** See Syndesmology.—**B'fäsen.** The botanical genus *Diatoma*. [A, 315.]—**B'fische.** See Tænioidei. — **B'förmig.** See Ligulatus and Tæniæformis.—**B'gras.** The *Phalaris arundinacea picta*. [A, 305.]—**B'haft.** See Syndesmosis.—**B'keratitis.** See under Keratitis.—**B'kern.** See Claustrum.—**B'klöder.** A species of *Laminaria*. [A, 315.]—**B'laus.** The *Pediculus fasciatus*. [A, 315.]—**B'rose.** The damask rose (*Rosa gallica*). [A, 315.]—**B'scheibe.** An interarticular cartilage. [L, 31.]—**B'spinne.** The striped spider (*Aranea fasciata*). [A, 315.]—**B'strauch.** A creeping plant. [A, 315.]—**B'streifig.** In botany and zoology, having stripes in the form of bands. [L, 46.]—**B'verbindung.** See Synneurosis.—**B'verlängerung.** Relaxation of a ligament. [E.]—**B'weide.** The *Salix viminalis*. [L, 80.]—**B'wesen.** See Synneurosis.—**B'weide.** The *Salix viminalis*. [L, 80.]—**B'wurm.** See the major list. — **B'würmer.** See Tæniada. — **B'wurmmittel.** A remedy against tape-worm. [A, 317.]—**Befestigungsb'.** A term applied to various structures that serve to retain parts in position (*e. g.*, the so-called ligaments of the liver). [L, 115.]—**Blasenb'.** See Urachus.—**Bogenförmiges B.** An arched ligament. [A, 355.] — **Bogenförmiges B. an der Schambeinfuge** (oder **des Schambeins**). See *Inferior pubic* ligament.—**Breite Mutterbänder.** The broad ligaments of the uterus. [L, 115.]—**Breites Ausfüllungsb'.** See *Vorderes Ausfüllungsb'*.—**Bruchb'.** See Truss.—**Ciliarb'.** See *Ciliary* ligament.—**Dreieckiges B.** A triangular ligament.—**Dreieckiges B. am Kehlkopf.** The crico-arytenoid ligament. [L, 115.]—**Dreieckiges B. des Fersenbeins.** See *Internal lateral* ligament *of the ankle joint*.—**Dünndarm-Nieren-B.** See *Duodeno-renal* ligament.—**Eigenes vorderes B. des Schulterblatts.** See Ligamentum *scapulæ anterius proprium*.—**Fallopisches B.** See *Poupart's* ligament.—**Falsche Stimmbänder** (oder **Stimmritzenbänder**). See *Superior vocal* bands, under Band (Eng.). — **Festes knorpelartiges B.** See Ligamentum *neurochondrodes*. — **Flügelförmige Bänder des Kniees.** See *Alar* ligament *of the knee joint*.—**Flügelb' des Zahnes.** The lateral odontoid ligament. [L, 11.]—**Fötale Bänder.** See *Fœto-amniotic* bands, under Band (Eng.).—**Gelbe Bänder.** See Ligamenta *subflava*.—**Gelenkb'.** An articular ligament. [L, 30.]—**Gerades Ausfüllungsb'.** The superficial portion of the anterior occipito-atloid ligament. [L, 30.]—**Gespanntes B., Gestrecktes B., Gezogenes B.** See Tendon.—**Grosses unteres Beckenkreuzbeinb'** (oder **Knorrenkreuzbeinb'**). The greater sacroischiadic ligament. [L, 115.]—**Haftb'.** An accessory ligament. [L, 31.]—**Halbkreisförmiges B.** See Tænia *semicircularis*.—**Hemmungsb'.** See *Check*-ligament.—**Hilfsb'.** See *Accessory* ligament. — **Hinteres breites Ausfüllungsb'.** See *Posterior occipito-atloid* ligament. — **Hinteres Längsb'.** The posterior common spinal ligament. [L, 115.]—**Hinteres Rippenkopfb'.** See *Posterior costo-transverse* ligament.—**Hülfsb'.** See *Accessory* ligament. — **Inneres Knöchelb'.** See *Internal lateral* ligament *of the ankle*. — **Inneres Rippenhalsb'.** See *Superior costo-transverse* ligament. — **Kapselb'.** See *Capsular* ligament.—**Kegelförmiges B., Kegelförmiges Ringschildknorpelb'.** See *Middle crico-thyreoid* ligament.—**Kleines unteres Beckenkreuzbeinb'** (oder **Stachelkreuzbeinb'**). See *Lesser sacroischiadic* ligament.—**Kniekehlenb'.** See *Posterior* ligament *of the knee joint*.—**Knochenb'.** An osseous ligament. [L, 30.]—**Kramer'sches Stirnb'.** See *Kramer's frontal* band, under Band (Eng.).—**Kranzb' der Leber.** The coronary ligament of the liver. [L, 115.]—**Kreuzförmiges B.** A crucial ligament. [L, 80.] — **Kreuzhüftbeinbänder.** The sacro-iliac ligaments. [L, 117.] — **Kreuzsitzbeinbänder.** The sacro-ischiadic ligaments. [L.]—**Kronenb' der Leber.** The coronary ligament of the liver. [L, 115.]—**Längsb'.** A longitudinal ligament. [L, 115.] — **Lebensb'.** See Biodesmus. — **Leberdickdarmb'.** See *Hepatico-colic* ligament.—**Leberdünndarmb'.** See *Hepatico-duodenal* ligament.—**Leistenb' der Urniere.** Kölliker's term for a fold of the peritonæum constituting the rudiment of the gubernaculum testis. [A, 8; L, 115.] — **Leistenb' des Wolff'schen Körpers, Leitb' des Hodens.** See Gubernaculum *testis*. — **Lidknorpelb'.** See *Tarsal* ligament. — **Lungenbänder.** The pulmonary ligaments. [L, 30.]—**Magendickdarmb'.** See *Greater* omentum. — **Magenleberb'.** See *Gastro-hepatic* ligament. — **Magenmilzb'.** See *Gastro-splenic* ligament. — **Mauchart'sches Flügelb'.** See *Lateral odontoid* ligament.—**Mittleres Ausfüllungsb'.** See *Gerades Ausfüllungsb'*.—**Mittleres Ringschildknorpelb'.** See *Middle crico-thyreoid* ligament.—**Mittleres Rippenhalsb'.** See *Middle costo-transverse* ligament.—**Oberes Lendendarmbeinb'.** See *Superior ilio-lumbar* ligament.—**Oberes Schildknorpelgiesskannenknorpelb'.** See *Superior thyreo-arytenoid* ligament.—**Ovo-amniotische Bänder.** See *Fœto-amniotic* bands, under Band (Eng.).—**Querb'.** A transverse ligament. [L, 31.]—**Querb' der Pfanne.** See *Cotyloid* ligament.—**Ringb', Ringförmiges B.** An annular ligament. [L, 80, 117.]—**Ringknorpelgiesskannenknorpelb'.** See *Crico-arytenoid* ligament. — **Ringknorpelluftröhrenb'.** See Ligamentum *crico-tracheale*.—**Ringschildknorpelbänder.** The crico-thyreoid ligaments. [L, 115.]—**Rundes B.** A round ligament, also an annular ligament.—**Rundes B. der Ellenbogenröhre.** The orbicular ligament of the radius. [L, 80.]—**Rundes B. des Schenkelbeinkopfs.** See Ligamentum *teres*.—**Rundes B. des Schultergelenks.** See *Glenoid* ligament.—**Rundes B. der Speiche.** The orbicular ligament of the radius. [L, 80.]—**Rundes Leberb'.** See *Round* ligament *of the liver*. — **Runde Mutterbänder.** See *Round* ligament *of the uterus*.—**Rundliches B. des Schenkelbeinkopfs.** See Ligamentum *teres*.—**Schiffwürfelbeinbänder.** See *Naviculo-cuboid* ligaments.—**Schildknorpelkehldeckelb'.** See *Thyreo-epiglottic* ligament. — **Schleimb', Schleimiges B.** See Ligamentum *mucosum*.—**Schlossb'.** The ligament uniting the shells in the *Lamellibranchiata*. [L, 228.]—**Schräges B.** See *Round* ligament *of the forearm*.—**Seitenb', Seitliches B.** A lateral ligament. [L, 115.]—**Seitliches Ringschildknorpelb'.** See *Lateral crico-thyreoid* ligament.—**Sichelförmiges B.** A falciform ligament. [A, 355.]—**Simonart'sche Bänder.** See *Amniotic* bands, under Band (Eng.).—**Sohlenbänder.** The plantar ligaments. [L, 40.]—**Spitzenb'.** See *Supraspinous* ligament.—**Stachelkreuzbeinb'.** See *Sacro-vertebral* ligament.—**Stimmbänder, Stimmritzenbänder.** See *Vocal* bands, under Band (Eng.).—**Strahl-**

enb'. See *Ciliary* LIGAMENT.—**Synovial-B.** See LIGAMENTUM *mucosum.*—**Taschenbänder.** See *Ventricular* BANDS *of the larynx,* under BAND (Eng.).—**Unteres Lendendarmbeinb'.** See *Inferior ilio-lumbar* LIGAMENT.—**Unteres Rippenhalsb'.** See *Posterior costo-transverse* LIGAMENT.—**Unteres Schildknorpelgiesskannenknorpelb'.** See *Inferior thyreo-arytenoid* LIGAMENT.—**Uterusaufhängebänder.** The suspensory ligaments of the uterus. [L.]—**Verschliessendes B.** An obturator ligament. [L, 80.]—**Verstärkungsb'.** An accessory ligament. [α, 13.]—**Viereckiges B. des Schulterblatts.** See *Coraco-acromial* LIGAMENT.—**Volarb'.** See *Anterior* LIGAMENT *of the wrist joint.*—**Vorderes Ausfüllungsb'.** The deep portion of the anterior occipito-atloid ligament. [L, 142.]—**Vorderes gemeinsames Wirbelb', Vorderes Längsb'.** The anterior common ligament of the spinal column. [L, 31, 115.]—**Vorderes Rippenkopfb'.** See *Anterior costo-central* LIGAMENT.—**Wahre Stimmbänder, Wahre Stimmritzenbänder.** See *Inferior vocal* BANDS, under BAND (Eng.).—**Wirbelbänder.** The ligaments of the vertebral column. [L, 31.]—**Zangenb'.** See *Binz's* FILLET.—**Zungenbeinkehldeckelb'.** See *Hyo-epiglottic* LIGAMENT.—**Zwerchfellb' der Urniere.** Kölliker's term for a fold of the peritonæum, in the embryo, extending from the diaphragm to the Wolffian body. [L, 115.]—**Zwerchfelldickdarmb'.** See *Phrenico-colic* LIGAMENT.—**Zwerchfellmagenb'.** See *Phrenico-gastric* LIGAMENT.—**Zwischenbogenbänder.** See LIGAMENTA *subflava.*—**Zwischendornbänder.** See *Interspinous* LIGAMENTS.—**Zwischenknochenb'.** An interosseous ligament. [L, 30.]—**Zwischenquerbänder.** The intertransverse ligaments of the vertebral column. [L, 115.]—**Zwischenrippenbänder.** The intercostal ligaments. [L, 115.]—**Zwischenschlüsselbeinb'.** The interclavicular ligament. [L, 117.]—**Zwischenwirbelbänder.** The intervertebral fibro-cartilages. [L, 31.]

BANDAGE, n. Ba²nd'aj. Gr., *σπάργανον, δεσμός.* Lat., *fascia.* Fr., *bandage.* Ger., *Binde, Verband.* It., *fasciatura.* Sp., *renda.* An appliance consisting wholly or in great part of muslin, linen, flannel, or other analogous fabric, employed for restraining, suspending, supporting, or compressing a part, or for retaining other applications in position.—**American spiral b.** See *Foot-b.*—**Annular b.** See *Circular b.*—**Anterior figure-of-eight b.** A figure-of-eight b. in which the turns cross each other on the anterior aspect of the body or of a limb. [L, 213.]—**Anterior spica-b.** Lat., *spica anterior.* A spica-b. in which the turns cross each other on the front of the body or of a limb. [L, 214.]—**Apron-b.** Ger., *Schürzenverband.* A folded piece of cloth applied to the front of the chest, and held in place by strips passing over the shoulders, crossing behind, and brought forward at the sides to be pinned to the piece of cloth at its lower corners. [A, 455, 456.]—**Ascending spica-b.** A spica-b. in which the intersections of the turns succeed each other from below upward. [L, 213.]—**Ascending spiral b.** Lat., *dolabra ascendens.* Fr., *b. en doloire ascendant.* Ger., *aufsteigende Hobelbinde.* A spiral b. applied from below upward. [Wolff (L, 57).]—**B. à attelles plâtrées** (Fr.). See *B. plâtré de Maisonneuve.*—**B. à bandelettes (ou bandes) séparées** (Fr.). See *Many-tailed b.*—**B. à deux globes** (Fr.). See *Double-headed roller-b.*—**B. à dix-huit chefs** (Fr.). See *Eighteen-tailed b.*—**B. à extension continue** (Fr.). See *Continuous-extension* APPARATUS.—**B. amidonné** (Fr.). See *Starch b.*—**B. amovible** (Fr.). A b. capable of removal at will. [P. Tillaux (L, 87).]—**B. amovo-inamovible** (Fr.). See AMOVO-INAMOVIBLE.—**B. à ressort** (Fr.). A truss or other like appliance held in place or exerting compression by means of a spring. [L, 41.]—**B. à un globe** (Fr.). See *Single-headed roller-b.*—**B. bouclé** (Fr.). A b. held in place with buckles. [L, 41.]—**B. bourse** (Fr.), **B. bursiforme** (Fr.). See *Suspensory b.*—**B. capeline** (Fr.). See *Capeline b.*—**B. carré** (Fr.). See *Square b.*—**B. circulaire** (Fr.). See *Circular b.*—**B. composé** (Fr.). See *Compound b.*—**B. contentif** (Fr.). See *Containing b.*—**B. coulé** (Fr.). A form of splint made by placing the limb in a box or gutter, and making a separable plaster cast of the part. [P. Tillaux (L, 87).]—**B. croisé** (Fr.). See *Crossed b.*—**B. cruciforme** (Fr.). See *Spica b.*—**B. de corps** (Fr.). See *Body-b.*—**B. de Scultet** (Fr.). See *Many-tailed b.*—**B. des pauvres** (Fr.). See *Galen's b.*—**B. dextriné** (Fr.). See *Dextrin b.*—**B. divisif** (Fr.). See *Dividing b.*—**B. égal** (Fr.). See *Circular b.*—**B. en croix** (Fr.). See *Figure-of-eight b.*—**B. en doloire** (Fr.). See *Closed spiral b.*—**B. en fronde** (Fr.). See *Four-tailed b.*—**B. en gaîne** (Fr.). See *Invaginated b.*—**B. en huit de chiffre** (Fr.). See *Figure-of-eight b.*—**B. en papier amidonné de Langier** (Fr.). A starch b. made of paper cut into the shape of a many-tailed b. [L, 87.]—**B. en sac de plâtre** (Fr.). A plaster-of-Paris b. made in the shape of a bag to fit the limb, instead of with roller-b's. [Zsigmondy, "Bull. et mém. de la soc. de chir.," iv, 1878, p. 653 (L).]—**B. en stuc de Richet** (Fr.). A plaster-of-Paris b. in which 1 part of gelatin is added to every 1,000 parts of water used. [P. Tillaux (L, 87).]—**B. en T** (Fr.). See *T-b.*—**B. en T double** (Fr.). See *Double T-b.*—**B. en T perforé** (Fr.). See *Perforated T-b.*—**B. en X** (Fr.). See *Figure-of-eight b.*—**B. expulsif** (Fr.). See *Expelling b.*—**B. fronde de la tête** (Fr.). See *Galen's b.*—**B. gaînes** (Fr.). See *Invaginated b.*—**B. gélatiné** (Fr.). A plaster-of-Paris b. in which gelatin is added to the plaster to delay its hardening.—**B. gélatiné et alcoolisé** (Fr.). A plaster-of-Paris b. in which the softening agent is a mixture of 20 parts of gelatin, 15 of alcohol, and 10 of water. [L, 55.]—**B. herniaire** (Fr.). See TRUSS.—**B. huit de chiffre** (Fr.). See *Figure-of-eight b.*—**B. inamovible** (Fr.). See *Immovable b.*—**B. incarnatif** (Fr.). See *Uniting b.*—**B. inégal** (Fr.). See *Unequal b.*—**B. invaginé** (Fr.). See *Invaginated b.*—**B. lacé** (Fr.). See *Laced b.*—**B. mécanique** (Fr.). A b. or other supporting apparatus consisting of some mechanical device in addition to the ordinary constituents of a b. [L, 41.]—**B'nlehre** (Ger.). The art of bandaging. [L, 30.]—**B. noué** (Fr.). See *knotted b.*—**B. oblique** (Fr.). See *Rapidly ascending spiral b.*—**B. of separate strips.** See *Many-tailed b.*—**B. omniforme** (Fr.). A form of truss with the pad made of a number of layers so arranged that pressure may be made upon any desired point. [L, 55.]—**B. plâtré** (Fr.). See *Plaster-of-Paris b.*—**B. plâtré à bandelettes séparées** (Fr.). A plaster-of-Paris b. in the form of a many-tailed b. (*q. v.*). [L, 87.]—**B. plâtré amovo-inamovible** (Fr.). A plaster-of-Paris b. divided so as to admit of removal and replacement. [Van de Loo, "Jour. de méd.," xliv, p. 223 (L).] See AMOVO-INAMOVIBLE.—**B. plâtré bivalve** (Fr.). A plaster-of-Paris b. made with two strips applied lengthwise to opposite sides of a limb and held in place with a many-tailed b. [P. Tillaux (L, 87).]—**B. plâtré de Maisonneuve** (Fr.). A plaster-of-Paris b. made with folded cloths held in place with b's. [P. Tillaux (L, 87).]—**B's pleins** (Fr.). B's made of pieces of cloth, etc., which

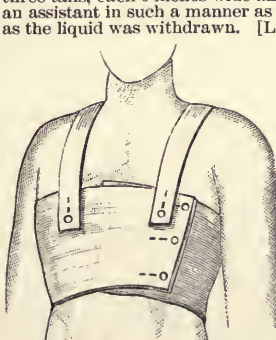


A BANDAGE-WINDER.

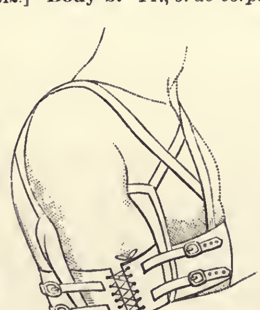
are not torn into strips (*e. g.*, handkerchiefs). [L, 41, 87.]—**B. pour la saignée** (Fr.). See *Venesection b.*—**B. rampant** (Fr.). See *Rapidly ascending spiral b.*—**B. récurrent** (Fr.). See *Recurrent b.*—**B. rénixigrade** (Fr.). A truss with a body-spring and two others superimposed, to graduate the pressure. [L, 55.]—**B. renversé** (Fr.). See *Reversed b.*—**B. rétentif** (Fr.). See *Retentive b.*—**B.-roller.** See *B.-winder.*—**B. roulé** (Fr.). See *Roller-b.*—**B. roulé compressif** (Fr.), **B. roulé spiral** (Fr.). An ordinary roller-b. applied spirally so as to make compression, sometimes strengthened by the addition of splints. [L, 41.]—**B. simple** (Fr.). See *Simple b.*—**B. suspensif** (Fr.). See *Suspensory b.*—**B. triangulaire** (Fr.). See *Triangular b.*—**B. unissant** (Fr.). See *Uniting b.*—**B. vaginiforme** (Fr.). See *Invaginated b.*—**B.-winder.** A machine for rolling b's. [L.]—**B. xiastre** (Fr.). See *Figure-of-eight b.*—**Barton's b.** A b. for fracture of the inferior maxilla. The tail of a roller-b. is placed behind the left ear; the b. is then carried around the side of the head over the right parietal bone, crossed to the right over the neighborhood of the fronto-parietal suture, carried down beneath the chin, crossed on the forehead, carried around the left parietal bone, and brought to the place of beginning. [A, 457.]—**Baynton's b.** A compressive b. for atonic ulcers of the leg, consisting of systematic strapping with adhesive plaster from below upward, each strip partly overlying the one below it. [A, 458.]—**Belly-b.** A body-b. for application to the abdomen. A special form was formerly much used for making continuous pressure on the abdomen during the operation of tapping for ascites. It was made of stout flannel, 2 feet wide at the middle, where it formed a continuous sheet for 18 inches of its length, with a hole at the centre, through which the tapping was performed; beyond this portion, each end was torn into three tails, each 6 inches wide and 3 feet long, to be drawn upon by an assistant in such a manner as to compress the abdomen equably as the liquid was withdrawn. [L, 212.]—**Body-b.** Fr., *b. de corps.* Ger., *Leibbinde.* It., *fasciatura da corpo.* 1. A simple band encircling the whole trunk or any part of it. 2. A folded napkin or other



BARTON'S BANDAGE. [A, 457.]

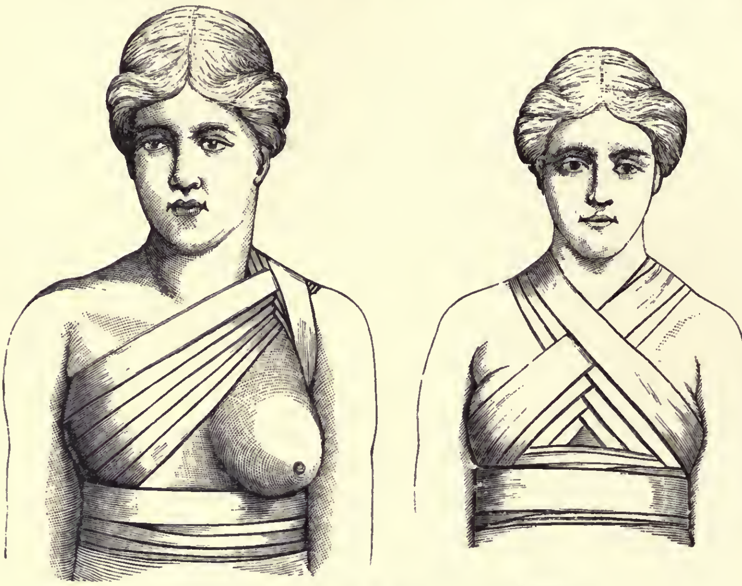


A BODY-BANDAGE. [A, 278.]



BOYER'S BANDAGE. [A, 458.]

soft fabric fastened around the chest and supported by strips (scapularies) passing over the shoulders; used for retaining dressings upon the trunk or as a means of attachment for other b's. [A, 278, 458; E.]—**Boyer's b.** An apparatus for the treatment of fracture of the clavicle, consisting of an axillary pad, a body-belt, and an arm-belt, the two latter being connected by means of straps and buckles. [A, 296, 458.]—**Breast-b.** Lat., *suspensorium mammæ.* Ger., *Tragebinde der Brust.* A b. for supporting one or both breasts. As applied to one breast, a sort of spica-b. of the opposite shoulder



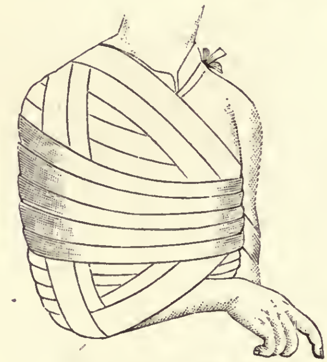
THE BREAST-BANDAGE. (FROM WYETH, AFTER FISCHER.)

is made with a roller-b., with or without one or more preliminary turns around the body beneath the breasts; for both breasts, the turns run around the body, beneath the right breast and over the left shoulder, around the body again, and then beneath the left breast and over the right shoulder. [A, 319.]—**Capeline b.** Lat., *capelina, capellina, reflex capitis, mitra Hippocratis.* Fr., *b. capeline, bonnet d'Hippocrate.* Ger., *Kopfmütze des Hippocrates.* A b. employed by the ancients for compressing the head; now used only to retain dressings. The centre of a double-headed roller-b. is applied to the occiput, and both heads of the roller are carried around the head in opposite directions, the turns crossing each other before and behind, until a sufficient hold has been taken; then, with every turn, one of the heads is carried higher and higher, the other being all the time carried around horizontally as at first, until the whole top of the head is covered with an imbricated layer. [A, 319, 458.]—**Capistrum b.** See *Halter-b.*—**Chalk b., Chalk-and-gum b.** An immovable b. for the stiffening of which a mixture of equal parts of gum arabic and chalk is used, with enough boiling water to secure the proper consistence. [L, 211.]—**Chest-b.** Lat., *stella dorsi* (seu *pectoris*). Ger., *Sternbinde des Rückens* (oder *der Brust*). An anterior or posterior figure-of-eight b. for the chest. [A, 319.]—**Chin-sling b.** See *Four-tailed b. for the chin.*—**Circular b.** Lat., *fascia circularis.* Fr., *bandage circulaire.* Ger., *Kreisbinde.* It., *fasciatura circolare.* A b. consisting of one or more simple turns around a part, each covering the preceding. [L, 213.]—**Closed spiral b.** Lat., *dolabra ascendens.* Fr., *b. en doloires.* Ger., *Hobelbinde.* A spiral b. which advances gradually, so that the turns partly overlap each other.—**Complete double T-b.** A double T-b. in which the vertical strip is split as far as its junction with the horizontal strip. [L, 212.]—**Compound b.** Fr., *b. composé.* Ger., *zusammengesetzte Binde.* A b. composed of several parts joined together (*e. g.*, a T-b.). [L, 41.]—**Compressing b., Compressive b., Compressor b.** Lat., *fascia compressiva.* Fr., *b. compressif.* Ger., *Druckverband.* It., *fasciatura compressiva.* Any b. firmly applied so as to exert compression, but especially one covering a pad so situated as to press upon a particular part. [A, 458; L, 220.]—**Containing b.** See *Retentive b.*—**Continuous b.** See *Spiral b.*—**Cord-b.** The cravat-b. twisted. [L, 213.]—**Cravat-b.** A form of the handkerchief-b. made by folding a handkerchief diagonally into the form of a triangle, and then folding it further from the apex to the base. [L, 213.]—**Creeping spiral b.** See *Open spiral b.*—**Croft's b.** A form of plaster-of-Paris b. in which strips of flannel



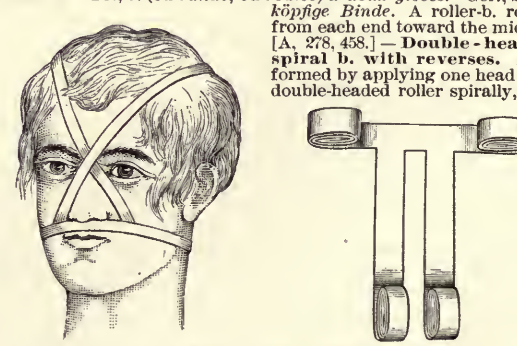
THE CAPELINE BANDAGE. [A, 319.]

cut to fit the sides of a limb are used. [L, 295.]—**Crossed b.** Fr., *b. croisé.* Ger., *Kreuzbinde.* Properly, a double-headed roller-b. so applied that the two portions cross each other on opposite sides of the part; sometimes used to denote a spica- or a figure-of-eight b. [A, 392, 458.]—**Crucial b.** See *T-b.*—**Desault's b.** An apparatus for fracture of the clavicle, consisting of a wedge-shaped axillary pad, two single-headed rollers, and a few compresses. The pad having been placed in the axilla, base uppermost, and the forearm flexed, an assistant holds the elbow forward, upward, and inward. Two strips attached to the pad are tied over the opposite shoulder. The tail of one of the rollers is placed under the axilla of the sound side, and two turns are made around the body, including the upper arm of the injured side; with the remainder of the roller, descending spiral turns are made, tighter and tighter as the elbow is approached; when the latter has been entirely surrounded, the end of the roller is secured with a pin. The compresses are now applied over the seat of fracture, and the tail of the second roller is pinned or stitched to the turns of the



DESAULT'S BANDAGE. [A, 458.]

first one under the axilla of the sound side; it is then carried upward over the breast, across the compresses, and passed down behind the shoulder and arm, under the elbow, and obliquely upward to the place of beginning; it is then carried obliquely upward over the back of the chest to the compresses and brought down along and in front of the arm to the elbow; embracing the elbow, it is brought up obliquely behind the chest to the axilla and made to cross the fractured part again in front of the chest, as at first; it is then passed over the shoulder and down along the back of the arm to embrace the elbow for the third time and brought up again in front of the chest to the axilla; lastly, it passes obliquely upward behind the chest to the shoulder of the injured side in front of the arm, beneath the elbow, behind the chest to the axilla, ending in a number of oblique turns, including the body and the arm. [A, 458.]—**Descending spica-b.** Lat., *spica descendens.* Ger., *absteigende Kornähre.* A spica-b. in which the intersections of the turns proceed from above downward. [L, 213.]—**Descending spiral b.** Lat., *dolabra descendens.* Ger., *absteigende Hobelbinde.* A spiral b. which descends the part to which it is applied. [Wolff (L, 57).]—**Dextrin b.** Fr., *b. dextriné.* An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is a mixture of 100 parts of dextrin, 60 of alcohol, and 40 of hot water. [A, 321.]—**Dividing b.** Fr., *b. divisif.* Any b. applied in such a manner as to prevent the approximation of parts, such as the chin and the neck in cases of burns of the forepart of the neck. [L, 220.]—**Double-headed b., Double-headed roller-b.** Fr., *b.* (ou *bande*, ou *roulée*) *à deux globes.* Ger., *zweiköpfige Binde.* A roller-b. rolled from each end toward the middle. [A, 278, 458.]—**Double-headed spiral b. with reverses.** A b. formed by applying one head of a double-headed roller spirally, and



THE DOUBLE T-BANDAGE FOR THE NOSE AND FOR THE PELVIS. [A, 458.]

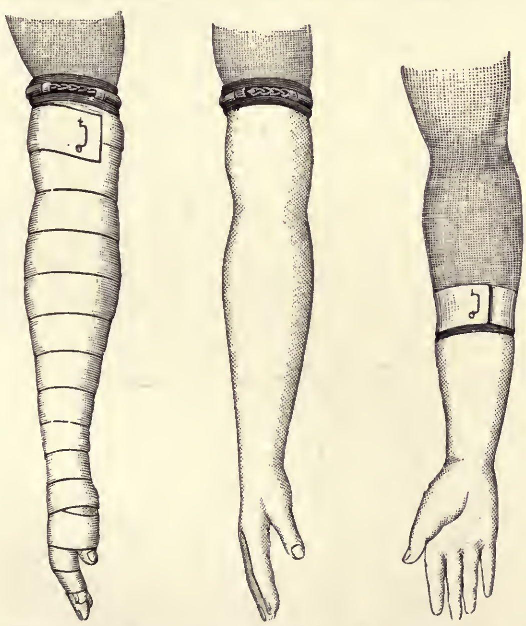
the other head in spirals with reverses, over the first. [L, 212.]—**Double spiral b.** A double-headed roller applied in such a manner that the spirals cross each other in front and behind. [L, 212.]—**Double T-b.** Ger., *doppelte T-Binde.* A T-b. having two vertical

strips. Different forms are used for retaining dressings applied to the nose, the anus, the perinæum, or the vulva. The vertical strips may be wholly independent, or a single piece split; if the latter, and the split extends quite to the horizontal band, the b. is termed *complete*, and, if only a part of the distance, *incomplete*. [A, 458; L, 202.]—**Egg-and-flour b.** An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is a paste made of white of egg beaten with flour. [L, 222.]—**Eighteen-tailed b.** Lat., *fascia octodecim capitibus*. Fr., *b. à dix-huit chefs*. Ger., *achtzehnköpfige Binde*. It., *fasciatura a diciotto capi*. A many-tailed b. (*q. v.*) having eighteen tails.—**Elastic b.** Fr., *bande élastique*. Ger., *elastische Verband*. See *Esmarch's elastic b.*, *Ewen's elastic b.*, *Fox's rubber b.*, and *Martin's rubber b.*—**Equal b.** Fr., *b. égal*. See *Circular b.*—**Esmarch's elastic b.** A broad strip of rubber shirring or sheet-rubber from



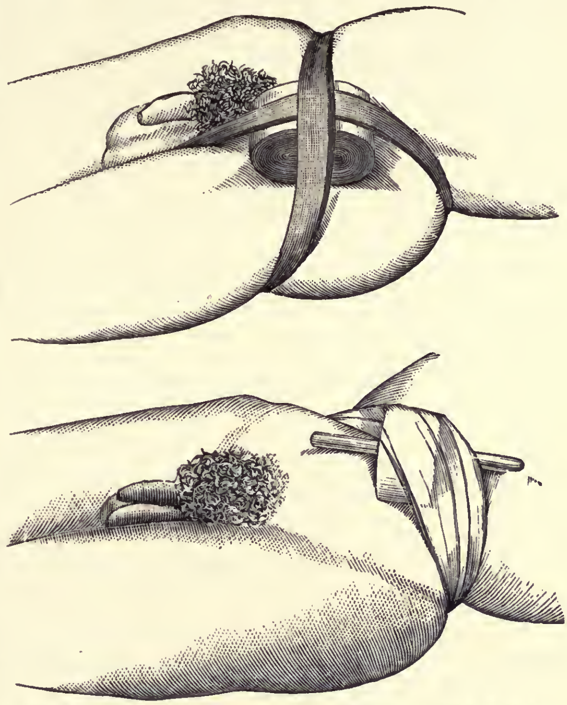
ESMARCH'S ELASTIC BANDAGE. [A, 459.]

3 to 5 yards long, in the form of a roller b., together with a stout solid rubber cord or strap having a chain at one end and a hook at the other; used for expelling the blood from a limb and as a tourniquet in bloodless amputations. It is applied after the manner of a closed spiral b. from below upward, sufficient tension being kept up upon it as the turns are made to exsanguinate the part thoroughly. When it has all been applied, the cord is passed tightly around the limb at the upper limit of the b., and fastened by means of the chain. The b. is then removed, but the cord or strap is left in place to act as a tourniquet. The apparatus is also used as a tourniquet by applying the roller as a pad and binding it down with



ESMARCH'S ELASTIC BANDAGE. (FROM WYETH, AFTER ESMARCH.)

the cord or strap. [A, 393.]—**Ewen's elastic b.** A form similar to Martin's, but consisting of an elastic woven fabric instead of sheet-rubber. [L, 212.]—**Expelling b.** Fr., *b. expulsif*. Ger., *Expulsiv-Binde*. It., *fasciatura espulsiva*. A compressive bandage serving to expel pus, etc. (*i. e.*, to prevent their accumulation). [L, 220.]—**Eye-b.** Lat., *fascia ocularis*. Ger., *Augenbinde*. A bandage for retaining a dressing on the eye or to prevent the use of the eye. A few horizontal turns with a roller are made around the head, then a number of oblique spiral turns over the eye, and finally a few additional horizontal circular turns. [A, 458.] Cf. MONOCLE.—**Figure-of-eight b.** Fr., *b. en huit de chiffre*. Ger., *Achterbinde*, *Achtertour*. Any b. so applied that turns are made alternately around two different parts (*e. g.*, the two shoulders), or at two different parts of a limb or the trunk, in the form of a figure-of-eight. By means of figure-of-eight turns, advancing up or down

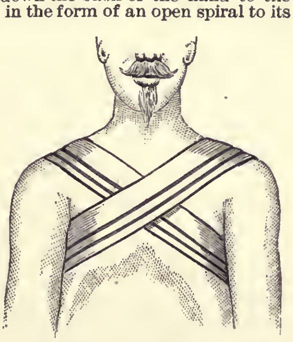


ESMARCH'S ELASTIC BANDAGE AS A TOURNIQUET. (FROM WYETH, AFTER ESMARCH.)

a limb, a serrated appearance may be produced as with the spiral reversed b. Cf. *Spica-b.*—**Finger-b.** Fr., *gantelet*. Syn.: *gauntlet*. A b. including one or more of the fingers, with or without the thumb, together with the whole or a part of the hand and wrist. A few turns of a roller from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 in. wide are carried around the wrist; the roller is then carried down the back of the hand to the base of the finger and around it in the form of an open spiral to its



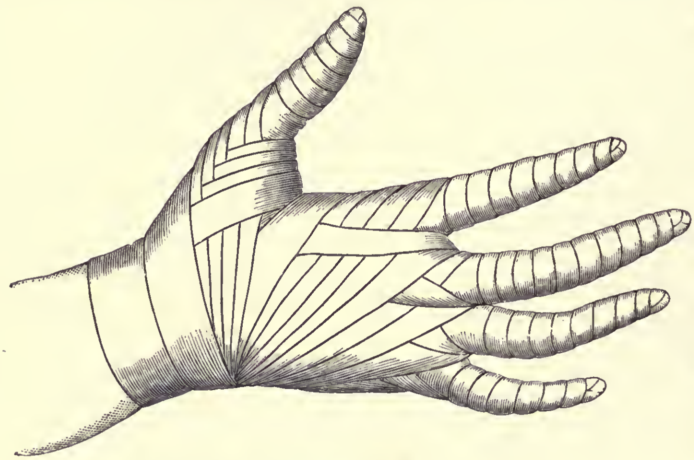
AN EYE-BANDAGE. [A, 458.]



THE FIGURE-OF-EIGHT BANDAGE. [A, 278.]

tip, and then carried methodically up the finger in a closed spiral or with reverses until its base is reached, when another turn is thrown around the wrist, and the next finger is treated in the same way. When the index-finger is reached, a few figure-of-eight turns may be made to cover the space between its base and the thumb. [A, 393.]—**Flour-paste b.** Ger., *Kleisterverband*. An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is flour-paste. [L, 57.]—**Foot-b.** A b. applied to the foot and usually continued up the leg. A form which has been termed the *American spiral b.* (in contradistinction to the *French spiral*, which leaves the point of the heel uncovered) is begun with two or three spiral turns around the foot, after which the roller is carried directly over the point of the heel, across the tarsus, beneath the instep, around one side of the heel, up over the instep again, then beneath the instep, around the other side of the heel, and up in front of the ankle. [A, 277.] Another method is by taking two or three circular turns around the ankle, then a figure-of-eight turn around the instep, then a turn around the point of the heel, then one around the outer and posterior aspects of the ankle with a reverse beneath the inner malleolus, then one beneath

the tarsus, up on the outer surface of the foot, and around the inner and posterior aspects of the ankle with a similar reverse beneath the outer malleolus, after which a few more figure-of-eight turns are made around the foot and ankle. For a third method, see *Wyeth's foot-b.*—**Four-tailed b.** A b. having four tails to be tied or otherwise fastened together in pairs. It may consist either of a piece of muslin torn from either end toward the centre, or of a handkerchief; in either case the two tails or corners of one edge are crossed by those of the other. The accompanying cuts show the four-tailed b. for the chin (Lat., *funda maxillæ;* Fr., *fronde du menton;* Ger., *Kinnschleuder*), in which



WYETH'S FINGER-BANDAGE. [A, 393.]

an opening is sometimes cut for the point of the chin; and that for the head (Lat., *capitium;* Fr., *fronde de la tête;* Ger., *Kopfschleuder*). [A, 393.]—**Fox's rubber b.** A tubular sheath of soft rubber to be drawn on to the leg over the foot, for the purposes of making equable compression, macerating thickened epidermis, etc.—**French spiral b.** See under *Foot-b.*—**Galen's b.** Lat., *fascia Galeni* (seu *pauperum*), *galea.* Fr., *b. de Galien* (ou *des pauvres*), *mentonnière.* Ger., *Binde des Galen.* Syn.: *poor man's b.* A six-tailed b. for retaining applications to the head. A piece of muslin of suitable size is torn lengthwise into three strips from each end toward the middle. The central part is laid on the head, the posterior tails are brought forward and fastened together over the forehead, the anterior tails are carried backward and fastened together under the occiput, and the middle tails are fastened together under the chin. [A, 278.]—**Gaping b.** Ger., *klaffende Binde.* A roller b. improperly applied so that one edge hangs loose while the other fits the limb. [A, 456.]—**Garretson's b.** A b. for the lower jaw; the middle of a strip of muslin is placed under the jaw, and the two tails are brought up above the forehead, where they cross and pass backward to cross again under the occiput, and are finally brought forward and secured to each other in front of the chin. [A, 457.]—**Genga's b.** See *Theden's b.*—**Gibson's b.** A b. for the lower jaw; starting in front of the ear, a roller-b. is carried beneath



FOUR-TAILED BANDAGES. [A, 393.]

the jaw and up on the other side and over the fronto-parietal region to the point of beginning. Three turns are thus made; and then, reversing a little above the ear, three horizontal turns around the head; then, reversing in front, the roller is carried backward over the head to the nucha, from which point three turns are made around the front of the chin. The turns are secured to each other at their points of intersection. [Garretson (A, 457).]—**Glass b.** See *Silicate b.*—**Glue b.** An immovable b. made by applying a roller-b., then a layer of cotton batting, then another roller, and finally brushing on one or more coatings of dissolved glue of the ordinary consistence to which about ⅙ its bulk of alcohol has been added to hasten the drying. [L, 211.]—**Gluteal b.** A b. for the buttocks; made of two triangular pieces, one of which, folded, is fastened around the waist as a belt, and the apex of the other is attached to it above one hip, the other corners being carried around before and behind and tied on the opposite side. [L, 212.]—**Gum b.** An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is a solution of gum arabic. [L, 60.]—**Gum-arabic-and-whiting b.** An immovable b. like the chalk-and-gum b., whiting being substituted for the chalk. [L, 223.]—**Gutta-percha b.** See *Gutta-percha* SPLINT.—**Gypsum b.** See *Plaster-of-Paris b.*—**Halter-b.** Lat., *capistrum.* Fr., *chevestre.* Ger., *Halfterbinde, halfterähnliche Kinnbinde.* The chevaster; an old form of b. for the lower jaw, resembling Barton's b. (*q. v.*), but with the addition of a few horizontal



GARRETSON'S BANDAGE. [A, 457.]

turns around the head. [A. 456.]—**Hamilton's b.** A compound b. for the lower jaw, consisting of a firm leather strap passing under the jaw and buckled over the fronto-parietal suture, supported

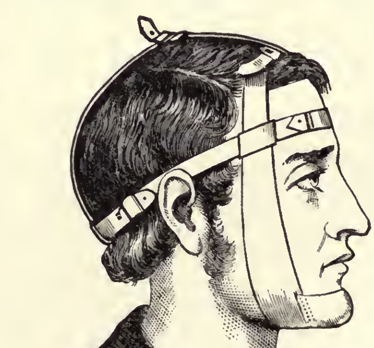


GALEN'S BANDAGE. [A, 278.]



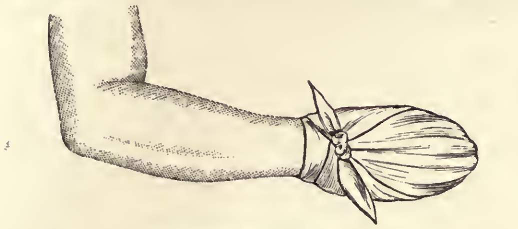
GIBSON'S BANDAGE. [A, 457.]

on either side by a strap of webbing buckled around the head horizontally, the two straps being connected by a third strip of webbing passing from before backward over the top of the head. [A, 457; E.]—**Handkerchief b.** Ger., *Tuchbinde.* A loose supporting or retentive b. made with a handkerchief or a piece of stuff of like shape and size, either open, folded diagonally or crosswise, or rolled like a cravat. An elaborate system of such b's was devised by Mayor, a Swiss surgeon. [L, 219.]—**Hardening b.** Ger., *erhärtender Verband.* See *Immovable b.*—**Heliodorus's b.** The T-b. (*q. v.*). [L, 102.]—**Hernial b.** Fr., *b. herniaire.* See TRUSS.—**Hippocrates's b.** See *Capeline b.*—**Hueter's b.** See *Spica-b. for the perinæum.*—**Immovable b.** Fr., *b. inamovible.* Ger., *erstarrender Verband.* It., *fasciatura inamovibile.* A b. rendered



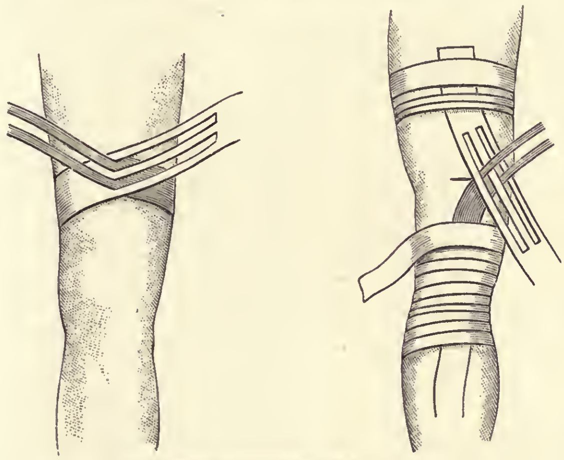
HAMILTON'S BANDAGE. [A, 457.]

stiff by some material (such as starch, plaster of Paris, etc.) which hardens as it dries, so as to hold the part fixed. [E.]—**Incarnative b.** Fr., *b. incarnatif.* See *Uniting b.*—**Incomplete double T-b.** See under *Double T-b.*—**Inguinal b.** Lat., *fascia inguinalis.* See *Spica-b. for the groin* and *Triangular b. for the groin.*—**Intermediate spiral b.** A spiral b. in which the turns touch each other,



A HANDKERCHIEF-BANDAGE. [A, 319.]

but do not overlap.—**Invaginated b.** Fr., *b. invaginé* (ou *en gaîne*). A form of the uniting b. (*q. v.*) in which one portion of a roller has fenestræ for the passage of narrow tongues into which the tail is split; designed for making forcible and accurate traction. Instead of a single roller with holes and tongues, separate pieces may be used. [A, 278.]—**Jaw-b.** See *Barton's b.*, *Garretson's b.*, *Gibson's b.*, *Halter-b.*, *Hamilton's b.*, and *Four-tailed b.*—



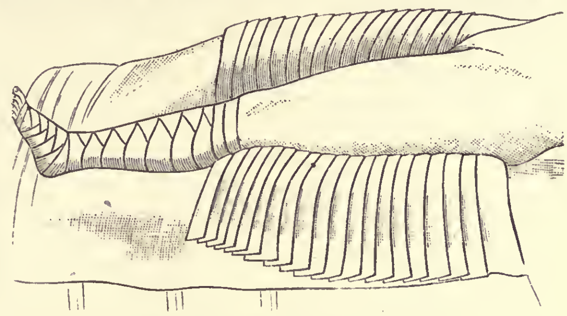
THE INVAGINATED BANDAGE. [A, 278.]

Knotted b. Lat., *fascia nodosa, scapha.* Fr., *bandage noué, nœud d'emballeur.* Ger., *Kreuzknotenbinde.* It., *fasciatura annodata.* A crossed b. of the head, made with a double-headed roller so applied that, every time the turns meet over the temporal region of one side (where a pad is placed to stop hæmorrhage from a wound of the temporal artery), they are looped with each other after the manner of a cord in doing up a package. [A, 278, 456, 458; L, 219.]—**Laced b.** Fr., *b. lacé.* Ger., *Schnurverband.* A b. (generally in the form of a stocking) made of two longitudinal pieces fashioned to fit a limb, sewed together behind and provided with eyelets in front for lacing. [A, 458; E.]—**Larrey's b.** A many-tailed b. in which the free ends are made adhesive with a mixture of tincture of camphor, lead-water, and white-of-egg. [P. Tillaux (L, 87).]—**Lateral spica-b.** Lat., *spica lateralis.* A spica-b. in which the intersections are made on the side of the body or a limb. [L, 214.]—**Langier's b.** See *B. en papier amidonné de Langier.*—**Liebreich's b.** A form of eye-b. consisting of a knitted-cotton band, about 12 in. long and 2¼ in. wide. At one end there are two tapes—one passing round the back of the head, and the other forming a cross-bar with the first and passing over the top of the head. The other end of the b. also carries a tape, which is to be tied at the side of the head opposite the affected eye to the one coming round from the back. [F.]—**Liquid-glass b.** See *Silicate b.*—**Looped b.** A b. consisting of strips doubled in the middle and passed transversely under a limb at short intervals; one of the free ends of each is passed through the loop in front of the limb and tied to the other. [L, 224.]—**Maisonneuve's b.** See *B. plâtré de Maisonneuve.*—**Manila-paper b.** An immovable b. made by applying strips of manila paper, stiffened with starch, first circularly,



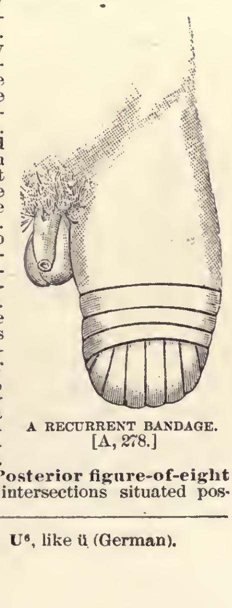
THE KNOTTED BANDAGE. [A, 458.]

then longitudinally, and then spirally. [L, 223.]—**Many-tailed b.** Lat., *fascia fasciolis separatim dispositis.* Fr., *b. à bandelettes séparées.* Ger., *vielköpfige Binde.* Syn.: *Scultetus's b.*, *b. of separate strips.* A b. consisting of a number of strips passed transversely under a limb, one somewhat overlapping the one above or below it, according as the b. is to be applied from below upward or from above downward. Sometimes they are stitched to a longitudinal strip, but it is better that they should not be. The ends are brought together in front somewhat spirally, one overlapping the other, and the appearance when the application is completed is that of a spiral reversed roller. It is used where it is desirable to bandage a limb without lifting it from the bed, the separate strips being passed under it, folded, by means of a



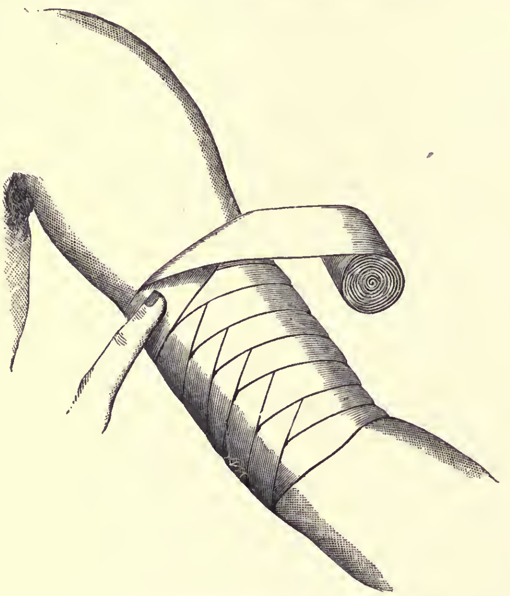
THE MANY-TAILED BANDAGE. [A, 458.]

spatula. [A, 458.]—**Martin's elastic** (or **rubber**) **b.** A roller-b. of soft vulcanized rubber, for spiral application to the lower limb for the purpose of producing compression in cases of varicose veins, eczematous infiltration, etc.—**Mathysen and Van de Loo's b.** A form of the plaster-of-Paris b. made by impregnating flannel or some like fabric with dry plaster, applying strips cut from it of suitable shape and wet. [P. Tillaux (L, 87).]—**Moore's elbow figure-of-eight b.** A b. designed especially for the treatment of fracture of the clavicle, about 2 yards long and 8 in. wide at the centre. Placing the centre across his palm, the surgeon grasps the elbow of the injured side, the two ends hanging loose. The end which falls inward, toward the patient, is carried upward in front of the shoulder, over the back, and under the opposite axilla. The other end is carried across the forearm, behind the back, over the opposite shoulder, and round the axilla to meet the first one. The forearm is sustained at an acute angle with a sling. [E. M. Moore, "Trans. of the Med. Soc. of the State of N. Y.," 1870, p. 107 (L).]—**Mustard-b.** A roller-b. soaked in a mixture of equal parts of ground mustard and flour with water enough to make it of the consistence of cream; used as a stimulating application. [L, 120.]—**Napkin-b.** See *Handkerchief-b.*—**Nodose b.** See *Knotted b.*—**Nose-b.** Ger., *Nasenbinde.* A b. for retaining dressings on the nose; either a simple folded piece tied behind the head or a double T.-b. (*q. v.*). [A, 455, 456, 458.]—**Oblique b., Oblique circular b.** See *Open spiral b.*—**Oblong b.** A form of the handkerchief-b. made by folding the square once on itself. [L, 213.]—**Open spiral b.** Lat., *dolabra repens.* Fr., *b. rampant.* Ger., *kriechende Hobelbinde, Schlangentour.* It., *fasciatura rampante.* A spiral b. so applied that there are decided intervals between the adjacent turns. [L, 219.]—**Paraffin-b.** Ger., *Paraffin-Verband.* A form of immovable b. made by saturating a b. with melted paraffin and applying it while hot, covering the first layer with paraffin to the thickness of about ⅛ in., and inclosing the whole in a roller-b. [L, 211.]—**Perforated T-b.** Fr., *b. en T perforé.* An apron-like b., being a T-b. in which the part corresponding to the vertical strip of an ordinary T-b. is broad and has one or more openings (*e. g.*, for the passage of the fingers). [A, 301.]—**Perineal b.** 1. A b. made by folding two triangular pieces like cravats, using one for a belt around the waist, and fastening the other to it in the middle line before and behind, spreading it out somewhat over the perinæum. [L, 212.] 2. A turn is first made around the waist with a roller-b., which then passes down obliquely across the left groin, around behind the thigh, over the right groin, behind the body, over the left groin, and behind the right thigh. [Sir W. MacCormac (A, 460).] See also *Spica-b. for the perinæum.*—**Permanent b.** See *Immovable b.*—**Phlebotomy-b.** See *Venesection-b.*—**Plaster-b., Plaster-of-Paris b.** Fr., *b. plâtré.* Ger., *Gypsverband.* 1. An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is plaster of Paris. A roller-b. of loose texture is prepared by rubbing dry plaster into its meshes; when it is to be applied, it is soaked in water; after its application, it is strengthened by applying a mixture of plaster and water of the consistence of cream. [L, 211.] 2. See *Plaster-of-Paris* SPLINT.—**Poor man's b.** Fr., *b. des pauvres.* See *Galen's b.*—**Posterior figure-of-eight b.** A figure-of-eight b. having the intersections situated pos-



A RECURRENT BANDAGE. [A, 278.]

teriorly. [L, 213.]—**Posterior spica-b.** Lat., *spica posterior.* A spica-b. having the intersections situated posteriorly. [L, 214.]—**Pott's b.** A many-tailed b. in which the strips are sewed together at the middle. [P. Tillaux (L, 87).]—**Pretty's tourniquet-b.** An abdominal compass with a tourniquet attachment, for maintaining and regulating compression of the uterus post partum. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," 1853, i, p. 327 (L).]—**Radiated b.** See *Knotted b.*—**Rampant b.** See *Open spiral b.*—**Rapidly ascending spiral b.** See *Open spiral b.*—**Recurrent b.** Fr., *b. récurrent.* It., *fasciatura ricorrente.* A roller-b. applied over a rounded surface, like the face of a stump, in radiating, overlapping turns backward and forward, secured by a few circular turns. The capeline b. (*q. v.*) is an example. [A, 278.]—**Retaining b., Retentive b.** Fr., *b. contentif.* Ger., *Contentiv-Binde.* It., *fasciatura contentiva.* Any b. serving simply to retain splints, dressings, etc., in place. [L, 220.]—**Reversed b., Reversed spiral b.** Fr., *b. ren-*



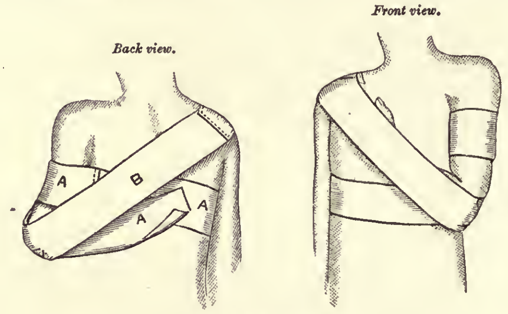
THE REVERSED BANDAGE. [A, 393.]

versé. Ger., *übergeschlagene Binde.* An ascending spiral b. in which, either to make it fit a limb increasing in size from below upward or to form serrations for the sake of a neat appearance, the separate turns are folded obliquely upon themselves on the same aspect of the limb before they are tightened. [A, 393; L, 212.]—**Ribball's b.** A spica b. for the foot. [L, 213.]—**Richet's b.** See *B. en stuc de Richet.*—**Roller-b.** Fr., *roulée, b. roulé.* Ger., *Rollbinde.* A strip of muslin, flannel, or other like material, wound from one or both ends in the form of a firm roll. The roll is called the *head*, and the free end the *tail*.—**Rotatory b.** Fr., *b. rotatoire.* 1. A roller-b. so applied as to exert a twisting action (*e. g.*, on the foot in cases of club-foot). 2. A special b. devised by Winslow for the correction of wry-neck; a few circular horizontal turns are made around the head with a roller-b., passing forward on the side to which the head is turned; then, having been secured on the opposite side of the head, the b. is passed down over the back of the shoulder and secured to a body-b. [A, 458.]—**Rubber b.** See *Esmarch's elastic b.*, *Fox's rubber b.*, and *Martin's rubber b.*—**Sagittal b.** Lat., *fascia sagittalis.* Ger., *Pfeilnahtbinde.* A form of T-b. for the head, consisting of one or more horizontal turns around the head connected by one running from before backward over the vault of the cranium in the median line. [A, 458; L, 219.]—**Sayre's b.** A device for treating fracture of the clavicle by means of strips of adhesive plaster. The middle of the arm is held back by a strip, *a, a, a*, and the loop which it forms around the arm serves as a fulcrum for the action of the second strip, *b*, which is passed from behind forward, traction being made upon it in such a way as to pull the elbow forward and throw the shoulder backward. [L. A. Sayre, "Am. Practitioner," July, 1871.]—**Scalp-b.** See *Capeline b.*—**Scapulary b.** Fr., *scapulaire.* Ger., *Schultertragbinde, Jochbinde, Skapulierbinde.* It., *scapolare.* Sp., *escapulario.* A retaining bandage for the shoulder, also a strip passing over the shoulder for holding other portions of a b. in place. [A, 321, 385, 458.]—**Scarf-b.** See *Handkerchief-b.* and *Triangular b.*—**Scott's b.** A dressing for a joint, in which, after the application of mercurial ointment and diachylon plaster,



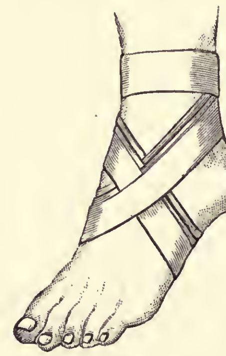
THE SAGITTAL BANDAGE. [A, 458.]

the whole is covered with a starch-b. [L, 295.]—**Scrotal b.** An appliance consisting of two triangular b's; one of them is applied as a pelvic belt, the base of the other is passed behind the scrotum, and its lateral ends are brought up and attached to the belt. [L, 212.]—**Scultetus's b.** See *Many-tailed b.*—**Semi-elastic b.** A b. made of flannel or knitted silk, cotton, or woolen material. [L, 212.]—**Serpentine b.** See *Open spiral b.*—**Seutin's b.** See *Starch-b.*—**Silica-b., Silicate b.** Fr., *b. silicaté.* Ger., *Wasserglasverband.* An

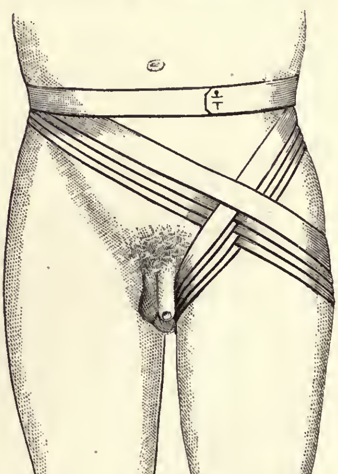


SAYRE'S BANDAGE.
a, a, a, the strip first applied; *b*, the second strip.

immovable b. made by applying a roller-b., and then coating it thoroughly with a solution of silicate of potassium or of sodium, to which whiting is sometimes added. [A, 392; L, 211.]—**Simple b.** Fr., *b. simple.* Ger., *einfache Binde.* One consisting of a single piece of stuff or of several pieces which do not need to be attached to each other before they are applied. [L, 41.] Cf. *Compound b.*—**Single-headed roller-b.** Fr., *b.* (ou *bande*, ou *roulée*) *à un globe.* Ger., *einköpfige Rollbinde.* A roller-b. wound from one end only.—**Single T-b.** See under *T-b.*—**Six-tailed b.** See *Galen's b.*—**Sling-b.** See SLING and *Suspensory b.*—**Slowly ascending spiral b.** See *Closed spiral b.*—**Solar b.** See *Knotted b.*—**Solid-rubber b.** See *Martin's rubber b.*—**Soluble-glass b.** See *Silicate b.*—**Spica-b.** Lat., *spica.* Fr., *épi, b. cruciforme.* Ger., *Aehrenbinde, Kornähre.* It., *spica, spiga.* Sp., *espiga.* A form of the figure-of-eight b., commonly said to be distinguished by the fact that the turns ascend or descend, instead of wholly overlying the preceding turns, but this is true of certain figure-of-eight b's to which the term spica is not applied; practically, it is an advancing figure-of-eight b. in which the turns of the two loops of the 8 encircle dissimilar or asymmetrical parts (such as the pelvis and the thigh) and are usually of unequal size. It derives its name from the fancied resemblance of its intersections to a spike of barley. [A, 314, 319; E.]—**Spica-b. for the foot.** Lat., *spica pedis.* A b. consisting of a circular turn above the ankle and a number of descending figure-of-eight turns around the ankle and the foot. [A, 319.]—**Spica-b. for the great toe.** A figure-of-eight b. in which the turns run alternately around the instep and the great toe. [L, 212.]—**Spica-b. for the groin.** Lat., *spica coxæ.* A spica-b. encircling alternately the pelvis and one or both thighs.—**Spica-b. for the hand.** Lat., *spica manus.* A spica-b. encircling alternately those portions of the hand above and below the thumb, with the intersections on the dorsal aspect. [A, 319.]—**Spica-b. for the hip.** See *Spica-b. for the groin.*—**Spica-b. for the perinæum.** Lat., *spica perinæi.* A b. devised by Hueter for wounds of the uro-genital apparatus; described as consisting of circular turns around the pelvis and descending oblique and circular turns around the thighs, covering the

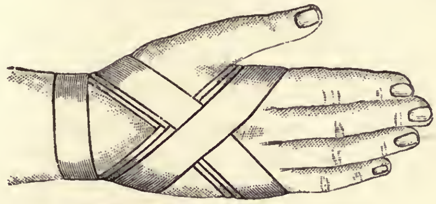


THE SPICA FOR THE FOOT. [A, 319.]



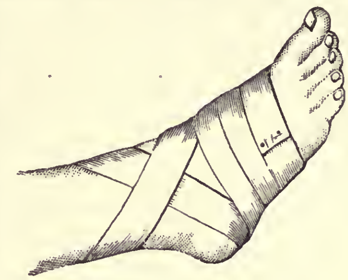
THE SPICA FOR THE GROIN. [A, 319.]

scrotum and the whole perineal region. [A, 319.]—**Spica-b. for the shoulder.** Lat., *spica humeri.* A spica-b. in which the turns

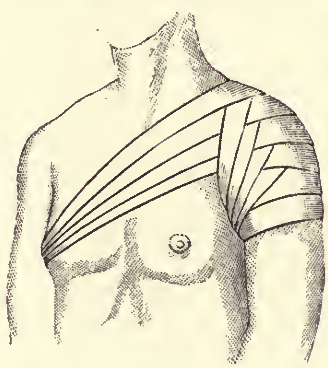


THE SPICA FOR THE HAND. [A, 319.]

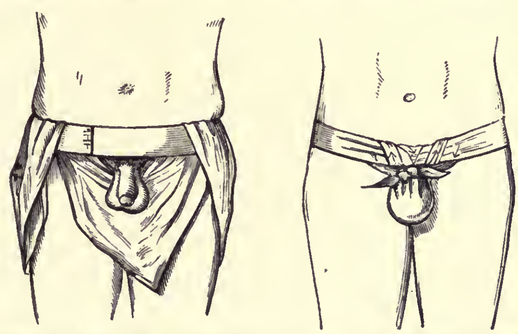
pass alternately around the upper part of one arm or over the shoulder and from the shoulder to and around the opposite side of the body beneath the axilla. [A, 319.]—**Spica-b. for the thumb.** Lat., *spica pollicis.* A spica-b. in which the turns embrace alternately the thumb and the wrist. [A, 458; L, 212.]—**Spiral b.** Lat., *fascia spiralis, dolabra.* Fr., *b. spiral* (ou *en doloires*). Ger., *Hobelbinde.* It., *fasciatura spirale.* A roller-b. applied in simple spiral turns, usually with the edges overlapping. [L, 212.]—**Spiral reversed b.** See *Reversed b.*—**Splint-b.** See *Immovable b.*—**Square b.** Fr., *b. carré.* A square piece of cloth having strips attached at the corners for the purpose of holding it in place. [A, 278; L, 41.]—**Starch-b.** Fr., *b. amidonné.* Ger., *Kleisterverband.* It., *fasciatura amidata.* Syn.: *Seutin's b.* An immovable b. made by soaking roller-b's in a solution of starch and applying them so as to incase the part methodically.—**Stearin-b.** An immovable b. in which the stiffening material is stearin. [L, 295.]—**Stellar b., Stellate b.** See *Knotted b.*—**Stirrup-b.** Lat., *stapes.* Ger., *Steigbügel.* A b. consisting of a figure-of-eight turn around the ankle and a few descending spirals around the foot; formerly much used after venesection. [A, 319.]—**Strip-b.** See *Many-tailed b.*—**Suspensory b.** Lat., *suspensorium.* Fr., *suspensoir, suspensoire.* Ger., *Aufhängeband, Tragbinde.* It., *sospensorio.* Sp., *suspensorio.* A b. for suspending a part, especially the scrotum and testicles and the breast. For the scrotum, it consists of a strip passing around the hips in the form of a belt, to which a handkerchief or a knitted sac is attached. [A, 393.]—**Szymanowsky's handkerchief-b.** An apparatus for treating fracture of the clavicle. A handkerchief folded like a cravat, having its ends tied together, forms a loose collar for the shoulder of the sound side, passing over the top of the shoulder and beneath the axilla; to this are attached behind two other handkerchiefs folded in the same way, one forming a loop around the upper part of the arm of the injured side, and the other around the forearm just below the elbow; a fourth folded handkerchief passes around the wrist and is tied to the first one in front, so as to sustain the forearm. [A, 456.]—**T-b.** Fr., *b. en T.* Ger., *T-förmige Binde.* It., *fasciatura a T.* A b. consisting of two separate strips fastened together in the form of the letter T, one for encircling a part (generally the waist or the hips) and the other to be secured by its free end to the former (generally after passing beneath the perinæum); used for holding dressings in place. [E; L, 211.]—**T-b. for the ear.** A single or double T-b. with a triangular piece for covering the ear at the junction of the horizontal and the vertical strips, the former passing around the head and the latter under the lower jaw. [L, 212.]—**T-b. for the head.** See *Sagittal b.*—**Tar-b.** An antiseptic b. made by applying a roller-b. and saturating with a mixture of 1 part of olive-oil and 20 parts of tar hardened by boiling. [C. B. Leitner, "Trans. of the Georgia Med. Assoc.," 1878, p. 250 (L).]—**Thêden's b.** A roller b. applied to a limb from below upward, covering a graduated compress placed in a wound, to restrain hæmorrhage. [A, 365.]—**Thillaye's b.** An apparatus for approximating the lips of the wound made in the operation for hare-lip. Two double-headed rollers are interrupted by tapes between their heads, the tapes of the one interlacing with those of the other, each having a pad at one end of the tapes. The pads are secured in position by a few turns of that head of each bandage next to which they lie behind the occiput and then around the head horizontally; they are then drawn forward by means of similar turns with the other heads, first crossed in front. The whole is supported by turns encircling the head and passing under the jaw. [A, 458.]—**Triangular b.** Fr., *b. triangulaire.* Ger., *dreieckige Binde.* 1. A triangular piece of cloth sewed to a strip at one side for holding it in place. [A, 278.] 2. Any b. consisting of a handkerchief or a square piece of cloth folded once diagonally. [L, 212, 213.]—**Triangular b. for the head.** Fr., *couvre-chef en triangle.* Ger., *dreieckiges Kopftuch.* A b. consisting of a handkerchief folded in the shape of a triangle; the middle of the folded border is applied to the forehead, and the two lateral corners are carried back around the sides of the head, crossed over the other corner behind, brought forward again, and tied in front. [A, 458.]—**Tufnell's b.** See *Egg-and-flour b.*—**Turned b.** See *Reversed b.*—**Twelve-tailed b., Twenty-four-tailed b.** See *Many-tailed b.*—**Twisted b.** A circular b. to be twisted after its application, for the purpose of compressing the blood-vessels. [L, 212.]—**Unequal b.** Fr., *b. inégal.* One in which the turns are not accurately applied. [L, 41.]—**Uniting b.** Lat., *fascia uniens.* Fr., *b. unissant* (ou *incarnatif*). Ger., *Vereinigungsbinde.* It., *fasciatura unitiva* (o *incarnativa*). A b. specially contrived to approximate divided parts, such as the lips of wounds, the fragments of a broken patella, etc. It usually consists either of a roller with its tail terminating in bandelettes to pass through fenestræ situated farther up, or of a strip having bandelettes at one end and another strip with fenestræ, the two strips being held applied by spiral turns of a roller. Suitable pads hav-



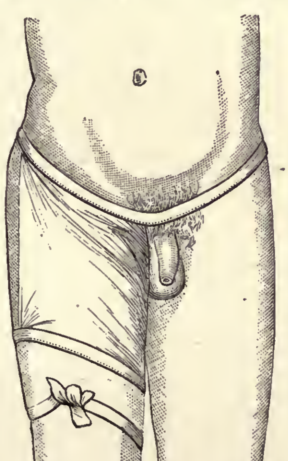
THE STIRRUP-BANDAGE. [A, 319.]



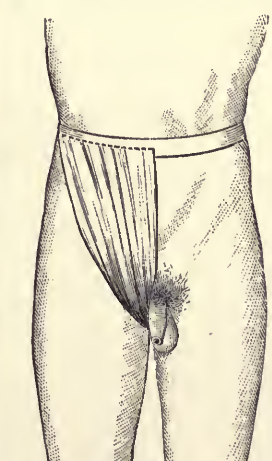
THE SPICA FOR THE SHOULDER. [A, 319.]



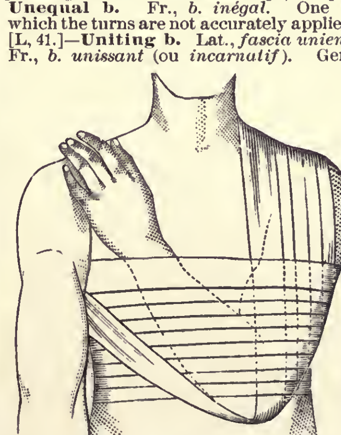
THE HANDKERCHIEF SUSPENSORY BANDAGE. (FROM WYETH, AFTER HILL.)



A SQUARE BANDAGE. [A, 278.]



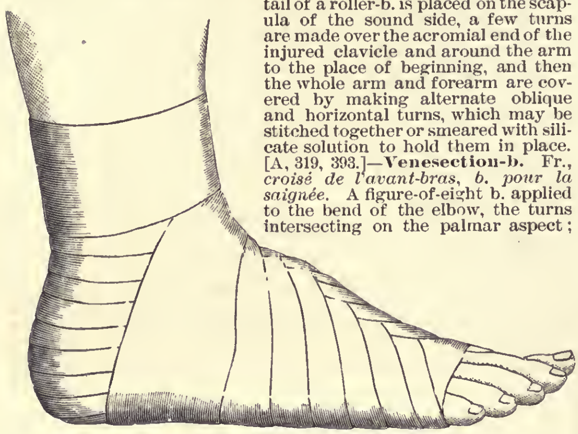
A TRIANGULAR BANDAGE. [A, 278.]



VELPEAU'S BANDAGE. (FROM WYETH, AFTER STIMSON.)

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

ing been placed under the b., the two portions are firmly drawn upon and made fast by further turns. [A, 278, 458.] See cuts under *Invaginated b.*—**V-b.** A figure-of-eight b. in which the two loops of the 8 form an acute angle at their junction; in the V-b. for the head, one loop passes horizontally around the head, and the other downward over the lip, both intersecting behind the occiput. [L, 213.]—**Velpeau's b.** A b. for fracture of the clavicle, in which, a wad of cotton having been placed in each axilla, and the hand of the injured side carried to the front of the opposite shoulder, the tail of a roller-b. is placed on the scapula of the sound side, a few turns are made over the acromial end of the injured clavicle and around the arm to the place of beginning, and then the whole arm and forearm are covered by making alternate oblique and horizontal turns, which may be stitched together or smeared with silicate solution to hold them in place. [A, 319, 393.]—**Venesection-b.** Fr., *croisé de l'avant-bras, b. pour la saignée.* A figure-of-eight b. applied to the bend of the elbow, the turns intersecting on the palmar aspect;



WYETH'S FOOT-BANDAGE. [A, 393.]

used to compress the vein after venesection. [A, 278.]—**Winslow's b.** See *Rotatory b.* (2d def.).—**Wyeth's foot-b.** A single roller, 2 or 2½ in. wide and about 10 yards long, covering the whole foot. A turn is first made around the point of the heel, followed by one around the ankle and two or three more around the heel, so as to cover the heel completely; the b. is then carried under the bases of the toes to the little toe, where two turns are made around the foot; figure-of-eight turns are then made around the back of the heel and the foot, the intersections being a little to the outer side of the middle of the foot, until the whole foot is covered. [A, 393.]

BANDAGING, n. Ba^{2}nd'aj-i^{2}ng. Gr., ἐπίδεσις. Lat., *fasciatio.* Fr., *bandage.* Ger., *Bandagiren, Verbinden.* The art or practice of applying bandages, dressing wounds, etc.

BANDAGIST, n. Ba^{2}nd'aj-i^{2}st. Fr., *bandagiste.* One who makes bandages, trusses, etc. [L, 41.]

BANDAKAI, n. The fruit of the *Abelmoschus esculentus.* [B, 19.]

BANDALA, n. See ABACA.

BÄNDCHEN (Ger.), n. Band'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See BANDELETTE.—**Zungenb'.** The frænum of the tongue. [L, 80.]

BANDE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}nd. See BAND, BANDAGE, and FASCIA.—**B. à deux globes.** See *Double-headed roller*-BANDAGE.—**B. à pansement.** A roller-bandage. [A, 385.]—**B. à un globe.** See *Single-headed roller*-BANDAGE.—**B. d'Héliodore.** See FASCIA *Heliodori.*—**B. primitive.** See *Primitive* STREAK.—**B. transversale supplémentaire du pont de Varole.** See TRAPEZIUM.

BANDEAU (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n^2-do. 1. A simple circular band, especially one for retaining an application upon the temporal or the frontal region. [L, 49.] 2. See EPISTOME.

BANDED, adj. Ba^{2}nd'e^{2}d. Fr., *banderolé.* Ger., *bandirt.* Marked with transverse colored stripes. [B, 19.]

BANDELETTE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}nd-e^2-le^{2}t. Ger., *Bändchen.* 1. A narrow band, a strip. 2. A bundle of nerve fibres. [A, 321.] 3. In botany, see VITTA.—**B. accessoire de l'olive supérieure.** The subthalamic layer of the optic thalamus. [L, 31.]—**B. accessoire du noyau rouge de Stilling.** See CORPUS *Luysii.*—**B. agglutinative.** A strip of adhesive plaster. [A, 385.]—**B. blanche de l'hippocampe.** See CORPUS *fimbriatum.*—**B. cornée.** See STRIA *cornea.*—**B. découpée.** A narrow strip of linen smeared with ointment on one side and cut partly across at intervals along one edge; used on the edges of wounds to prevent adhesion of the dressings. [L, 220.]—**B. de diachylon.** See *B. agglutinative.*—**B. de l'hippocampe, B. de l'uncus.** See TÆNIA *hippocampi.*—**B. demi-circulaire.** See TÆNIA *semicircularis.*—**B. dentée, B. dentelée.** See CORPUS *dentatum.*—**B. des cornes d'Ammon, B. des éminences pyriformes.** See CORPUS *fimbriatum.*—**B's des nerfs optiques.** That part of the optic nerves which lies behind the chiasm. [A, 385.]—**B. du corps strié.** See CORPUS *fimbriatum.*—**B. effilée.** An unraveled bandage, used as a seton. [Tillaux (L, 87).]—**B's externes.** The lateral root-areas of the columns of Burdach. [Leyden (A, 319).]—**B. fibreuse du corps strié.** See TÆNIA *semicircularis.*—**B. géminée** [Reil]. The fornix cerebri. [I, 36; K.]—**B. grise.** See TÆNIA *grisea.*—**B. ilio-pubienne.** Poupart's ligament. [L, 31.]—**B. nacrée.** A term applied to the appearance of an inflamed gum when it is covered with a layer of whitish epithelium. [L, 49.]—**B's optiques.** See *B's des nerfs optiques.*—**B. perforée.** See CORPUS *dentatum.*—**B. primitive.** See AXIS-*cylinder.*—**B's résinifères.** The longitudinal resiniferous channels and cells of plants. [A, 385.]—**B. semi-circulaire, B. striée.** See TÆNIA *semicircularis.*

BANDEROLÉ (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}n^2-de^{2}r-o-la. See BANDED.

BANDHARI-BET, n. An East Indian name for the *Calamus tenuis.* [B, 121.]

BANDHOOKA, BANDHUCA, n's. The *Ixora.* [B, 121.]

BANDHUKA (Sanscr.), **BÂNDHULI** (Beng.), n's. The *Pentapetes phœnicea.* [B, 181.]

BANDI-GOOROOVINDZA (Teloogoo), n. The *Adenanthera pavonina.* [B, 172.]

BANDINA, n. A Languedoc name for the *Polygonum fagopyrum* (*bistorta*). [B, 88, 121.]

BANDIRT (Ger.), adj. Ba^{3}nd-ert'. See BANDED.

BANDOLIER-FRUIT, n. Ba^{2}nd-o-ler'. The fruit of the *Zanonia indica;* so called from the shape of its seed-vessels. [B, 172.]

BANDOLINE, n. Ba^{2}nd'o-len. Fr., *bandoline.* A mucilaginous preparation, usually made from quince-seeds, to be applied to the hair, to make it lustrous and to fix it in place. [L, 49, 247.]

BANDUKKA, n. The *Capparis baduca.* [B, 121.]

BANDURA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}nd-u'ra^3. According to Burmann, an East Indian name for the genus *Nepenthes.* [B, 121.]—**B. zeylanica**, etc. [Burmann]. See *B.*

BANDWURM (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}nd'vurm. A tape-worm. See TÆNIA. In the pl., *Bandwürmer*, the *Tæniada.*—**B'artig.** Tænia-like, resembling a tape-worm. [L, 80.]—**B'woldfarren.** The *Polypodium filix mas.* [L, 105.] For other subheadings, see under WURM.

BANDY-LEGGED, adj. Ba^{2}nd'i^2-le^{2}gd. Fr., *bancal, bancroche.* Having crooked legs. [A, 302.]

BANE, n. Ban. A.-S., *bana.* 1. Anything poisonous or destructive. [L, 56.] 2. A name given to the "rot," a disease of sheep, in Somersetshire, England. [L, 24.]

BANEBERRY, n. Ban'be^{2}r-ri^2. The *Actæa spicata.* [B.]—**Black b.** The *Actæa nigra.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, p. 620 (B).]—**Red b.** The *Actæa rubra.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 298 (B).]

BANEWORT, n. Ban'wu^{5}rt. A common name for the *Atropa belladonna* and for the *Ranunculus flammula.* [A, 316; L, 56, 73.]

BANFFYEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}n-fe'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Banffya*, the only genus. A subsection of diantheous plants made by Reichenbach. [B, 121.]

BANG, n. See BHANG.

BANGA, n. A North Queensland name for the *Encephalartos Miquelii.* [B, 121.]

BANGADA, BANGADA VALLI, n's. Hindu names for the *Convolvulus pes capræ.* [B, 121; L, 43.]

BANGANGA NARGAN, n. A North Queensland name for the *Caladium macrorrhizon.* [B, 121.]

BANGE, n. Lat., *b. Indorum.* See BHANG.

BANGENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ng'e^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The *Conium maculatum.* [L, 43.]

BANGHIE, n. An intoxicating liquor prepared from Indian hemp. [B, 121.] Cf. BHANG.

BANGI, n. 1. A name applied in the Philippines to a shrub having a milky juice, probably akin to *Strychnos.* The fruit is eaten, but the seeds are poisonous. [B, 121.] 2. See BHANG.

BANGIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}ng-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *Bangia*, the name of a genus. Of Nägeli, an order of *Algæ*, including the tribes *Lyngbyeæ* and *Ulveæ.* [B, 170.]

BANGIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}ng-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a division of *Algæ* (*Hydrophytæ*). [B, 170.]

BANGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}ng-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Zanardini, Rabenhorst, and Trevisan, a tribe of *Algæ*, including *Bangia* and related genera. [B, 170.]

BANGIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ng'i^{2}g-kit. Anxiety. [L, 80.]

BANGUE, n. See BHANG.

BANGUILING, n. Of Camelli, the *Cicca* (*Phyllanthus*) *disticha.* [B, 121.]

BANHALUD (Beng.), n. The *Curcuma aromatica.* [B, 181.]

BANIA-LOUKA, n. A warm sulphurous spring in Bosnia. [L, 49.]

BANIAN-TREE, n. See FICUS *indica.*

BANILIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}n(ba^{3}n)-i^{2}l'i^2-a^3. Of Deleschamps, the vanilla plant (*Vanilla aromatica*). [B, 211.]

BANISTERA, n. Probably the *Diapensia lapponica.* [B, 211.]

BANISTEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}n-i^{2}s-te^{2}r'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See BANISTERIEÆ.

BANISTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}n-i^{2}s-te(ta)'ri^2-a^3. Named after J. B. Banister, an English botanist. A genus of malpighiaceous plants established by Linnæus. [B, 170.]—**B. angulosa** [Linnæus]. A species growing in San Domingo and French Guiana. [B, 214.]—**B. leona** [Cavanilles]. A species growing in Sierra Leone, where a febrifuge decoction is made from the leaves, and the powdered fruit is used to preserve substances from the attacks of insects. [B, 173.]—**B. pragua** [Vellozo]. A Brazilian species, the root of which is used as a laxative and emetic, instead of ipecac. [H. Baillon (B).]

BANISTERIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}n-i^{2}s-te^{2}r-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See BANISTERIEÆ.

BANISTERIÆ [A. Richard], **BANISTERIEÆ** [De Candolle] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ba^{2}n-i^{2}s-te(ta)'ri^2-e(a^3-e^2), -te^{2}r-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *banistériées.* Syn.: *Banistereæ* [Lindley], *Notopterygieæ* [End-

licher]. A tribe of malpighiaceous plants including *Banisteria* and related genera. [B, 42, 170.]

BANITAN, n. According to Camelli, an undetermined tree of the Philippines, the root of which is used as a medicine. [Bory (B, 121).]

BANJALUKA, n. See BANIA-LOUKA.

BANJOÁN (Beng.), n. The *Carum ajowan*. [B, 181.]

BANKA, n. A place in Hungary, where there are springs containing sulphates. [A, 385.]

BANKÁPÁS (Beng.), n. The *Hibiscus vitifolius*. [B, 181.]

BANKO, n. A place in Hungary, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BANKOUL, n. See BANCOUL.

BANKESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}n^{2}k-ez(as)'i^2-a^3. See BRAYERA.—**B. abyssinica** [Bruce]. The *Brayera anthelminthica*. [B, 42, 173.]

BANKSEA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}n^{2}ks'e^2-a^3. Of Koenig, the Linnæan genus *Costus*. [B, 121.]—**B. speciosa** [Koenig]. The *Costus arabicus*. [B, 173.]

BANKSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}n^{2}ks'i^2-a^3. Fr., *banksie*. After Sir Joseph Banks, an English botanist and explorer. 1. Australian honey-suckle; a genus of proteaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Banksieæ*, established by Linnæus the younger. 2. Of Dombey, the genus *Cuphea*. 3. Of Forster, the genus *Pimelea*. [B, 42, 121.]—**B. abyssinica.** An erroneous spelling for *Bankesia abyssinica* (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 173.]—**B. asplenifolia.** 1. Of Salisbury, the *B. integrifolia*. 2. Of Knight, the *B. marcescens*. [B, 219.]—**B. collina** [R. Brown]. An Australian shrub, 8 to 12 feet in height, from the flowers of which exudes a liquid like that from *B. ericifolia*. [B, 185, 219.]—**B. compar** [R. Brown]. A long-leaved variety of *B. integrifolia*. [B, 219.]—**B. Cunninghami** [Sieb.]. See *B. collina*.—**B. ericifolia** [Linnæus fil.]. An Australian shrub or small tree 12 to 14 feet high. The yellow silky flowers contain an abundance of sweet liquid which collects in pools upon the ground beneath the tree. [B, 185, 219.]—**B. gibbosa** [Smith]. The *Hakea gibbosa*. [B, 219.]—**B. integrifolia** [Linnæus fil.]. An Australian tree with closely tomentose branches, scattered or verticillate, oblong-cuneate or lanceolate, short-petiolate leaves, and oblong or cylindrical spikes of flowers. The latter secrete a honey-like exudation like the *B. ericifolia*. [B, 19, 219.]—**B. macrophylla** [Link]. See *B. integrifolia*.—**B. marcescens** [R. Brown]. An Australian shrub 5 to 6 feet high with oblong, truncate, serrate, petiolate leaves, and oblong or cylindrical spikes of purple flowers. The root is said to be used as an emetic under the name of ipecacuanha. [B, 173, 219.]—**B. marginata** [Cavanilles]. A straggling shrub or small tree growing in Australia. [B, 219.]—**B. oleifolia** [Cavanilles], **B. paludosa** [R. Brown]. See *B. integrifolia*.—**B. pinifolia** [Meissner]. See *B. sphærocarpa*.—**B. præmorsa.** 1. Of Andrews, see *B. marcescens*. 2. See *B. marginata*.—**B. prionophylla** [F. Mueller]. See *B. collina*.—**B. speciosa.** 1. A name applied to two Australian species of *B.* (1st def.). 2. A faulty spelling of the *Banksea speciosa*. [B.]—**B. sphærocarpa** [R. Brown]. An Australian shrub 3 or 4 feet high, hoary-tomentose and with linear, obtuse, entire leaves and globular spikes of flowers. [B, 219.]—**B. spicata** [Gaertner]. See *B. integrifolia*.

BANKSIDÆ [Lindley], **BANKSIEÆ** [Reichenbach, Endlicher, *et al.*] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}n^{2}k'si^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), ba^{2}n^{2}k-si(si^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *banksidées*, *banksiées*. A tribe of proteaceous plants including *Banksia* and *Dryandra* which have flowers disposed in strobiline or involucrate heads or spikes, 2 collateral anatropous ovules, and a dehiscent fruit divided into 2 one-seed loculi by a single or double partition. [B, 42, 121, 170.]

BANKUL (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}n^2-kul'. See BANCOUL.—**B'nuss.** See BANCOUL *nut*.—**B'öl.** See BANCOUL *oil*.

BAN-MALLIKÁ (Hind.). The *Jasminum angustifolium* (*sambac*). [B, 172, 181.]

BANMETHI (Hind., Bengal.), n. The *Melilotus parviflora*. [B, 181.]

BANMUDGA (Beng.), n. The *Phaseolus aconitifolius*. [B, 181.]

BANNA, n. An Abyssinian name for the tape-worm. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BANNER, n. Ba^{2}n'nu^{5}r. In botany, see VEXILLUM.

BANNETTE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n-net. The *Dolichos melanophthalmos*. [B, 19.]

BAÑO (Sp.), n. Ba^{3}n'yo. See BATH and BALNEUM.—**B's de Carlos III.** A village in Guadalajara, Spain, where there are springs containing sulphates of calcium and magnesium, highly esteemed in the treatment of scrofula, syphilis, etc. [A, 319.]

BAÑOLAS (Sp.), n. Ba^{3}n-yo'la^{3}s. A place in the province of Gerona, Spain, where there are cold sulphurous waters. [A, 461.]

BANOUE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n-u. The *Poa dulcis*. [B, 121.]

BANPALÁS (Hind.), n. The *Schrebera swietenioides*. [B, 181.]

BÁNS (Hind.), n. The *Bambusa arundinacea*. [B, 172, 181.]

BANSA LOCHAN (Bengal.), n. See BANSAROCHANA.

BAÑSANUI (Bengal.), n. The *Crotalaria verrucosa*. [B, 181.]

BANSAROCHANA (Hind.), n. Tabaschir. [B, 181.] See BAMBUSA *arundinacea*.

BANSEN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}ns'e^{2}n. The paunch of a ruminant. [A, 315.] See RUMEN.

BANSH (Bengal.), n. The *Bambusa arundinacea*. [B, 172.]

BANTING CURE, BANTINGISM, n's. Ba^{2}nt'ing, -i^{2}zm. Ger., *Banting-Cur*, *Banting-Kur*, *Banting-Diät*, *Entfettungskur*. A dietetic method of reducing corpulence, consisting essentially in the use of lean meat, poultry, game, fruit, fresh vegetables (except parsnips, beets, turnips, and carrots), soft-boiled eggs, and cheese, dry wines being allowed, and in the avoidance of farinaceous, saccharine, and oily articles of food, especially bread, pastry, potatoes, butter, pork, herrings, eels, salmon, milk, beer, port, and champagne. The plan is so called after a Mr. Banting, a London merchant, who followed it in his own case, under the direction of a surgeon, and published an account of it. [A, 327; D, 1.]

BANU-CURUDU, n. The cinnamon-tree. [B, 121.]

BANWAL, n. The Ceylon name for a vine which is used in making ropes. [Bory (B, 121).]

BANYAN-TREE, n. Ba^{2}n'ya^{2}n, ba^{2}n-ya^{2}n'. See FICUS *indica*.

BAO, n. See VAO.

BAOBAB, n. See ADANSONIA *digitata*.

BAPANABOORI (Teloogoo), n. The *Ehretia buxifolia*. [B, 172.]

BAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}f(ba^{3}f)'i^2-a^3. From βάπτειν, to dye. A genus of leguminous trees belonging to the tribe *Sophoreæ*, established by Afzelius, distinguished by its unifoliolate leaves, its deciduous bracteoles shorter than the bifid or spathe-like calyx, its papilionaceous flowers with anthers shorter than the filaments, and its flat-compressed acute legume. [B, 42.]—**B. hæmatoxylon** [Hooker fil.]. See *B. nitida*.—**B. laurifolia** [H. Baillon]. See *B. pubescens*.—**B. leptostemma** [H. Baillon]. See *B. nitida*.—**B. nitida** [Afzelius]. Syn.: *Podalyria hæmatoxylon* [Schum. and Thonn.], *Carpolobia versicolor* [G. Don]. Cam-wood, bar-wood. An erect shrub 8 to 10 feet high or a small tree with rounded glabrous branches and white flowers, growing on the western coast of tropical Africa. Its wood (*cam-wood*) is red and is used for dyeing. [B, 19, 250.]—**B. pubescens** [Hooker fil.]. A tree 20 feet in height growing in upper Guinea, distinguished by the brownish pubescence which covers its branches and flowers. [B, 121, 250.]—**B'säure** (Ger.). See BAPHIC ACID.

BAPHIC ACID, n. Ba^{2}f'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide baphique*. Ger., *Baphiasäure*. A colorless substance, $C_{24}H_{22}O_{10}$, soluble in alcohol and in ether, produced by boiling baphiin with alcoholic potash and precipitating with hydrochloric acid. [V. Schröder (B, 270).]

BAPHICUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}f(ba^{3}f)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βαφικός (from βάπτειν, to dye). Pertaining or adapted to dyeing. [A, 311.]

BAPHIIN, n. Ba^{2}f'i^2-i^{2}n. A substance of the composition $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, obtained by T. Anderson from the wood of *Baphia nitida*; colorless laminar crystals insoluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [V. Schröder (B, 270).]

BAPHIINITIN, n. Ba^{2}f-i^{2}n'i^{2}t-i^{2}n. A substance of the composition n (C_4H_4O), precipitated when baphiin is boiled with aqueous potash. [B, 270.]

BAPHIINITONE, n. Ba^{2}f-i^{2}n'i^{2}t-on. Ger., *Baphiniton*. A substance, $C_{26}H_{26}O_6$, obtained from baphiin by boiling with a strong aqueous solution of caustic potash in the absence of air. [B, 270.]

BAPHORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}f(ba^{3}f)-o^{2}r-ri(re)'za^3. From βαφή, a dyeing, and ῥίζα, a root. See ANCHUSA.—**B. tinctoria.** See ANCHUSA *tinctoria*.

BAPHULEE (Hind.), n. The fruit of *Pastinaca grandis*. [W. Dymock, "Pharm. Journ. and Trans.," June 14, 1879, p. 1016 (B).]

BAPTES (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}p(ba^{3}p)'tez(tas). Gr., βάπτης. Gen., *bap'tæ*. See BAPTUS.

BAPTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}p(ba^{3}p)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BAPHICUS.

BAPTIN, n. Ba^{2}p'ti^{2}n. Fr., *baptine*. Ger., *Baptin*. A glucoside, obtained by Schroeder from *Baptisia tinctoria*, forming microscopic circular crystals readily soluble in water. It has a feebly cathartic action. [B, 270.]

BAPTISECULA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}p(ba^{3}p)-ti^2-se^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-la^3. The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 121.]—**Flores baptiseculæ.** The flowers of *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 180.]

BAPTISIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}p(ba^{3}p)-ti^{2}s'i^2-a^3. From βάπτειν, to dye. Fr., *baptisie*. Of Ventenat, a genus of leguminous herbs belonging to the tribe *Podalyrieæ*, distinguished by the bilabiate calyx obtuse at the base, the corolla made up of nearly equal petals, of which those composing the carina are dorsally connate, the deciduous stamens, and globose or ovoid many-seeded legume. [B, 19, 42.]—**B. alba** [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Sophora* [Walt.] (seu *Podalyria* [Willdenow], seu *Crotalaria* [Linnæus]) *alba*. A plant 2 to 3 feet high growing in the southern Atlantic states, distinguished by its elliptical oblanceolate leaflets, its caducous, subulate stipules, shorter than the petioles, and its caducous minute bracts enveloping the white flowers. [B. 5, 34, 214.]—**B. australis** [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Sophora australis* [Bot. Mag.], *Podalyria australis* [Ventenat] (seu *cœrulea* [Pursh]). A species with large indigo-blue flowers, obtuse oblong-cuneate leaves, and lanceolate stipules longer than the petiole. It is found in alluvial soils throughout the central and southern United States and is held to possess medicinal properties. [B, 34, 214; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 438 (B).]—**B. leucantha** [Torrey and Gray]. A species 2 to 4 feet in height growing throughout the central and western United States, distinguished by its petiolate leaves with obtuse cuneiform-obovate leaflets and lanceolate-linear stipules of the same length as the petioles, and by its racemes of large white flowers. In drying, the plant turns bluish-black. [B, 34.]—**B. nepalensis.** An East Indian species probably identical with the *Piptanthus nepalensis*. [B, 212.]—**B. tinctoria** [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Sophora* [Linnæus] (seu *Podalyria* [Sims]) *tinctoria*. Wild indigo. A bushy plant with subrotund obovate bluish-green leaflets, setaceous obsolete stipules, and yellow flowers in loose terminal racemes, growing in dry places throughout the United States and Canada. The plant turns bluish-black on drying. The root, which contains a resinous substance, an alkaloid *baptitoxine*, and two *glucosides*, *baptin* and *baptisin*, is nearly odorless and has a bitter and acrid nauseous taste. The

leaves furnish a dye which is used as a substitute for indigo, and the root affords a black dye. All parts of the full-grown plant, but especially the root and its bark, have emetic and drastic properties, and have been used as a stimulant in fevers and dysentery and as a topical remedy in ill-conditioned ulcerative affections. The young stalks are eaten like asparagus. [B, 34, 81, 173, 214.]

BAPTISIN, n. Ba^{2}p'ti^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *baptisine*. Ger., *Baptisin*. A glucoside obtained by Schröder from *Baptisia tinctoria*, forming spherical crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. It has no medicinal action. [B, 270.]

BAPTISMA (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}p(ba^{3}p)-ti^{2}z(ti^{2}s)'ma^3. Gen., *baptis'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., *βάπτισμα* (from *βάπτειν*, to dip). Lit., baptism, immersion; a bath. [A, 322.]

BAPTISTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}p(ba^{3}p)-ti^{2}st-e(a)'ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., *βαπτιστήριον*. A swimming-bath. [Pliny (A, 311).]

BAPTITOXINE, n. Ba^{2}p-ti^2-to^{2}x'en. Fr., *baptitoxine*. Ger., *Baptitoxin*. A highly poisonous alkaloid obtained by Schröder from the *Baptisia tinctoria*. It is a tonic in small doses; poisonous doses hasten the respiration, exaggerate the excito-motor power, and produce death by asphyxia. [B, 270; "Lancet," Oct. 31, 1885, p. 821.]

BAPTORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}p(ba^{3}p)-to^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From *βάπτειν*, to dip, steep, infect, and *ῥεῖν*, to flow. A generic term proposed by R. G. Mayne for all discharges from mucous surfaces due to infection, such as gonorrhœa. [A, 380; G.]

BAPTORRHŒAL, adj. Ba^{2}p-to^{2}r-re'a^{2}l. Pertaining to or of the nature of baptorrhœa. [L, 116.]

BAPTOTHECORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}p(ba^{3}p)-to(to^2)-the-(tha)-ko^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From *βάπτειν*, to infect, *θήκη*, a sheath, and *ῥεῖν*, to flow. R. G. Mayne's term for gonorrhœa in women. [L, 116.]

BAPTOTHECORRHŒAL, adj. Ba^{2}p-to-the-ko^{2}r-re'a^{2}l. Pertaining to or of the nature of baptothecorrhœa. [L, 116.]

BAPTURETHRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}p(ba^{3}p)-tu^2(tu)-re-(ra)thro^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From *βάπτειν*, to infect, *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ῥεῖν*, to flow. R. G. Mayne's term for gonorrhœa of the urethra (*i. e.*, in men). [L, 116.]

BAPTURETHRORRHŒAL, adj. Ba^{2}p-tu^2-re-thro^{2}r-re'a^{2}l. Pertaining to or of the nature of bapturethrorrhœa. [A, 380.]

BAPTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}p(ba^{3}p)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., *βαπτός*. An old name for some soft bituminous mineral (perhaps amber) of an agreeable odor; so called from its color, although that has been supposed to have been artificial. [Pliny (A, 318); A, 325.]

BAPUNGA (Teloogoo), n. The *Psoralea corylifolia*. [B, 172.]

BAQUET (Fr.), n. Ba^3-ke^2. A trough or tub. [A, 342.]—**B. magnétique.** A sort of trough employed by the early experimenters in mesmerism. [A, 300, 342, 385.]

BAQUOIS (Fr.), n. Ba^3-kwa^3. See PANDANUS.

BAR, n. Ba^{3}r. O. E., *barre*. Fr., *barre*. Ger., *Barre*. 1. In embryology, see ARCH. 2. A band running across the body or other part of an animal, of a different color from that of the surrounding surface. [L.] 3. An inward prominence of the symphysis pubis, encroaching on the pelvic cavity. [A, 385.] 4. The interval between the incisor and the molar teeth in the solipeds. [A, 385; L, 73.] 5. The horny processes of a horse's foot which run obliquely inward from the heel, including the frog between them. 6. The skeletal elements of a branchial arch. 7. When qualified by an adjective denoting a bone, the cartilaginous rod from which that bone is developed. [L, 13; 201.]—**Articulo-Meckelian b.** The cartilaginous structure from which the lower jaw is developed. [L, 202.]—**B. of the neck of the bladder.** See *Inter-ureteric b.*—**Basal b.** In ichthyology, a cartilaginous b. in the embryo, from which the fin is developed. [L, 210.]—**Basi-trabecular b.** The forward continuation of the base of the orbito-nasal septum, which in birds is the rudiment of the beak. [L, 121.]—**Branchial b's.** See *B.* (6th def.).—**First visceral b's.** See TRABECULÆ *cranii*.—**Interureteric b.** A ridge on the floor of the bladder, running between the orifices of the ureters; composed of muscular tissue and made prominent by muscular contraction, so that it sometimes causes an impediment to urination. [Rockwell, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 17, 1886, p. 82.]—**Parachordal b's.** See *Parachordal* CARTILAGES.—**Trabecular b's.** See TRABECULÆ *cranii*.

BAR (Fr., Sp.), n. Ba^{3}r. 1. A mildly purgative mineral spring in the department of Puy-de-Domes, France. [L, 32.] 2. A village in Coruña, Spain, where there are springs containing iron and chloride of sodium. [L, 49.]

BAR (Hind.), n. The *Ficus bengalensis*. [B, 181.]

BARA (Lat.), n. f. Ba(ba^3)'ra^3. Gr., *βάρα* (from *βαρεῖν*, to oppress). An old term for gravedo (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

BARABASCO (It.), n. Ba^3-ra^3-ba^{3}s'ko. The mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*). [B.]

BARABET (Bengal.), n. A plant said to be the *Calamus fasciculatus*. [B, 181.]

BARAC, n. See BARACH.

BARACARA, n. The *Erythrina corallodendron*. [B, 121.]

BARACAYA-IAU-NAMBI, n. A Guarani name for the *Jatropha gossypifolia*. [B, 121.]

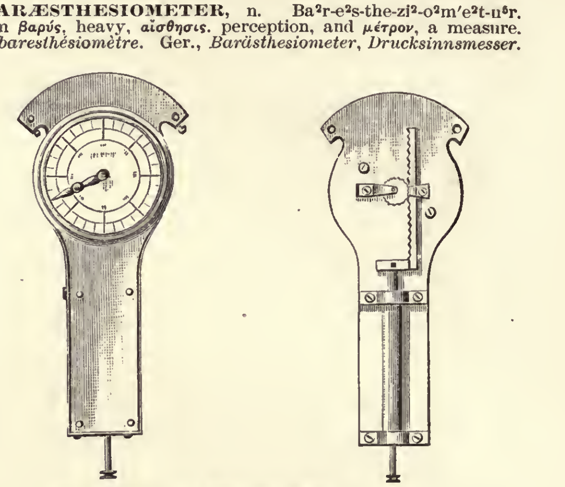
BARACH, BARACH PANIS, n's. Alchemical names for *nitrum salis*. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

BARACI, n. A place in Corsica, where there is a hot spring. [A, 385.]

BARACLÁCHI (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Amomum subulatum*. [B, 181.]

BARACOCCA, n. From *πραικόκκιον*. The apricot. [B, 121.]

BARÆSTHESIOMETER, n. Ba^{2}r-e^{2}s-the-zi^2-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From *βαρύς*, heavy, *αἴσθησις*. perception, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *baresthésiomètre*. Ger., *Barästhesiometer*, *Drucksinnsmesser*.



EULENBURG'S BARÆSTHESIOMETER. [A, 319.]

An instrument devised by Eulenburg for testing the sense of pressure in different parts of the body. It consists of a button at the end of a spiral spring which, as it is pressed upon, turns a registering needle on an index. [L, 57.]

BARAGASH (Bengal.), n. The *Croton oblongifolium*. [W. Dymock, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Nov., 1879, p. 381 (B).]

BARAICE, n. The *Veratrum album*. [B, 121.]

BARAKAVAR, n. The *Crinum asiaticum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 127 (B).]

BARA-KULINJAN (Hind.), n. See ALPINIA *golanga*.

BARAL (Hind.), n. The *Artocarpus lakoocha*. [B, 172.]

BARALOU, n. A Carib name for the *Canna*. [B, 121.]

BARA-MAI (Hind.), n. The galls of *Tamarix gallica*. [E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Nov. 10, 1877, p. 362 (B).]

BARA-MARECA (Malay), n. The *Canavalia gladiata*. [B, 172.]

BARAMBHI (Hind.), n. The *Herpestes* (*Gratiola*) *monnieria*. [B, 181.]

BARAMBIO (Sp.), n. Ba^{3}r-a^{3}m'bi^2-o. A place in Alava, Spain, where there are cold sulphurous springs. [L, 49.]

BARAMETZ, BARANETZ, n's. See BAROMETZ.

BARANILINE, n. Ba^{2}r-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. From *βαρύς*, heavy, and *aniline* (*q. v.*). Fr., *baraniline*. Any aniline boiling between 200° and 260° C. [A, 385.]

BARANNIK GORNOI (Russ.), n. *Arnica montana*. [L, 77.]

BARAQUE HOSPITALIÈRE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-a^{3}k o-spi^{2}t-a^{3}l-i^2-e^{2}r. See *Field* HOSPITAL.

BARAQUETTE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-a^3-ke^{2}t. Razous's term for a catarrhal epidemic that prevailed in France in 1761. [A, 385; L, 32.]

BARAS, n. See ALBARAS.

BARATCHURI, n. See BAATCHURI.

BARATHRON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-a^{2}th(a^{3}th)'ro^{2}n. Gr., *βάραθρον*. An ancient name for savine (*Juniperus sabina*). [B, 121.]

BARATRANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-ra^{2}n(ra^{3}n)'-thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). See LORANTHUS.

BARATRON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ro^{2}n. See BARATHRON.

BARATTE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-a^{3}t. The *Nymphœa alba*. [B, 121.]

BARB, n. Ba^{3}rb. From *barba*, the beard. Fr., *barbe* (1st and 2d def's), *barbillon* (3d def.). 1. In botany, a tuft of long, delicate, hair-like processes springing from any part of a plant; sometimes used in the same sense as *arista* (*q. v.*); especially, the hairs of the pappus of the *Compositæ* when they are very long and slender. [B.] 2. That portion of a feather which consists of branches from the main shaft (and from the after-shaft also when that is present) forming a flat structure on the side of the shaft. [L, 194.] 3. A fold on either side of the frænum linguæ in the horse, etc., at the opening of the duct of the sublingual gland. [L, 13.] 4. See BARBULE (3d def.).

BARBA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}r'ba^3. Gr., *πώγων*. Fr., *barbe*. Ger., *Bart*. It., Sp., *barba*. 1. The beard. [G.] 2. In fishes, a kind of spine with the teeth turned backward. [L, 108.] 3. The smaller claws of a *Polypus*. [L, 104.] 4. The feathers on the region of the crop in birds. [L.] 5. In botany, see. BARB.—**B. Aronis.** The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 180.]—**B. capræ.** 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Spiræa*. 2. Of Bauhin and others, the *Spiræa aruncus*. [B, 211.]—**B. capræ floribus compactis** [Bauhin]. The *Spiræa ulmaria*. [B, 211.]—**B. capræ floribus oblongis.** The *Spiræa aruncus*. [B, 211.]—**B. capri.** 1. Of J. Bauhin, the *Spiræa aruncus*. 2. Of Cæsalpinus, the *Actæa spicata*. [B, 211.]—**B. caprina** [Sterb.]. Fr., *barbe de bouc*. The *Clavaria coralloides*. [B, 121, 211.]—**B. corollæ ringentis.** The lower lip of a ringent corolla.

[L, 119.]—**B. de mono.** A term applied to several species of *Triplaris.* [B, 121.]—**B. hirci.** A name applied to several species of *Tragopogon.* [B, 211.]—**B. Jovis.** Fr., *barbe de Jupiter.* 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Anthyllis*, and of Bauhin, the *Anthyllis b.-Jovis.* 2. Of Dodonæus, the *Sempervivum tectorum.* 3. Of the chemists, the deposit formed in the neck of a retort in the formation of tin tetrachloride by the distillation of tin with corrosive sublimate. [B, 211; L, 116.]—**B. Jovis africana,** etc. [Boerhaave]. The *Psoralea pinnata.* [B, 211.]—**B. Jovis americana,** etc., **B. Jovis caroliniana.** The *Amorpha fruticosa.* [B, 211.]—**B. Jovis cretica** [Rivinus]. The *Anthyllis Hermanniæ.* [B, 211.]—**B. Jovis frutex** [Parkinson]. The *Anthyllis b.-Jovis.* [B, 200.]—**B. Jovis græca** [Tournefort]. The *Anthyllis Hermanniæ.* [B, 211.]—**B. Jovis pulchre lucens** [J. Bauhin]. The *Anthyllis b.-Jovis.* [B, 211.]—**B. Saturni** [Rumphius]. The *Lycopodium cernuum.* [B, 211.]—**B. tigris.** The *Colletia ferox.* [B, 270; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 138 (B).]—**Flores barbæ capræ.** The flowers of *Spiræa aruncus.* [B, 180.]—**Flores barbæ caprinæ.** The flowers of *Spiræa ulmaria.* [B, 180.]—**Folia barbæ capræ.** The leaves of *Spiræa aruncus.* [B, 180.]—**Folia barbæ Jovis.** The leaves of *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 180.]—**Herba barbæ caprinæ.** The herb of *Spiræa ulmaria.* [B, 180.]—**Herba barbæ Jovis.** See *Folia barbæ Jovis.*—**Radix barbæ Aronis.** The rhizome of *Arum maculatum.* [B, 180.]—**Radix barbæ capræ.** The root of *Spiræa aruncus.* [B, 180.]—**Radix barbæ caprinæ.** The root of *Spiræa ulmaria.* [B, 180.]—**Radix barbæ hirci.** The root of *Tragopogon porrifolius* and that of *Tragopogon pratensis.* [B, 180.]

BARBADDAH, n. A North Queensland name for the *Entada scandens.* [B, 121.]

BARBA DE PIEDRA (Sp.), n. Ba^{3}r'ba^3 da pe-a'dra^3. An herb of undetermined botanical origin, used in the Argentine Republic as a remedy for toothache. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 762 (B).]

BARBADINE, n. The *Passiflora quadrangularis.* [B, 121.]

BARBADOES LEG, n. See under ELEPHANTIASIS and LEG.

BARBADOSKIRSCHEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ba^{3}r-ba^3'dos-kersh-e^{2}n. The fruit of the *Malpighia punicæfolia.* [B, 180.]

BARBADOSTHEER (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}r-ba^3'dos-tar. Barbadoes petroleum. [B, 180.]

BARBAJOU, n. Probably a contraction of *barba Jovis.* A Languedoc name for the *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 121, 173.]

BARBALOIN, n. Ba^{3}r-ba^{2}l-o'i^{2}n. From *Barbadoes* and *aloes.* Fr., *barbaloïne.* Ger., *Barbaloin.* A neutral crystalline substance, $C_{34}H_{36}O_{14} + H_2O$ (T. and H. Smith), very soluble in warm water and in alcohol, supposed to be the active principle of Barbadoes aloes. It has been regarded as an anthracene derivative, and appears to be identical with zanaloin (*q. v.*). It forms substitution products with bromine (bromaloin) and with chlorine (chloraloin). [B, 2, 5, 270.]

BARBARAKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}rb'a^3-ra^3-kra^3-ut. The *Barbarea vulgaris.* [B, 270.]

BARBAREA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}r-ba^{3}r-e(a)'a^3. From *St. Barbara*, who was reputed to have discovered its medicinal properties. Fr., *barbarée.* Ger., *Barbelkraut.* The winter-cress; of R. Brown, a genus of cruciferous plants of the tribe *Arabideæ.* [B, 34.]—**B. arcuata** [Reichenbach]. See *B. vulgaris.*—**B. iberica** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *B. stricta* [Besser], *Cheiranthus ibericus* [Willdenow]. A perennial European herb used like *B. vulgaris*, now regarded as a variety of the latter. [B, 180, 212, 214.]—**B. intermedia** [Boreau]. A variety of *B. vulgaris* having pinnate upper leaves. [B, 212.]—**B. præcox** [R. Brown]. Fr., *cresson des jardins* (ou *des vignes*), *cressonette, cressonnette.* Syn.: *Erysimum præcox* [Smith]. The early winter-cress, Belle-Isle cress, scurvy-grass, land-cress; a small European herb cultivated in the United States. It is employed for salad, and its herb is used like that of *B. vulgaris.* The *B. præcox* of Fries is the *B. vulgaris.* [B, 19, 180, 212, 214.]—**B. stricta.** See *B. iberica.*—**B. taurica** [De Candolle]. Syn: *Erysimum arcuatum* [Presl]. A perennial species growing in the Taurus and in the Caucasus, probably a variety of *B. vulgaris.* [B, 180, 212, 214.]—**B. vulgaris** [R. Brown]. Fr., *herbe de Sainte-Barbe* (ou *aux charpentiers*, ou *de Saint-Julien*, ou *de Sainte-Marguerite*), *rondotte, julienne jaune, cresson de terre.* Ger., *gemeines Barbenkraut.* Syn.: *Erysimum b.* [Linnæus]. A perennial herb 1 or 2 feet high, growing throughout Europe and the northern United States. It was formerly used as an antiscorbutic, and its roots were considered feebly detergent; it is now used only in salad. [A, 301; B, 121, 180, 214.]—**Herba barbareæ.** Ger., *Barbelkraut.* The herb of *B. vulgaris* and other species of *B.* [B, 180.]

BARBARENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}r'ba^{3}r-e^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The *Barbarea vulgaris.* [L, 80.]

BARBARESQUE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-ba^{3}r-e^{2}sk. See BARBARINE.—**B. sauvage.** The *Cucurbita polymorpha verrucosa* (*Melopepo verrucosus*). [B, 121.]

BARBARIA, BARBARICUM (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ba^{3}r-ba-(ba^3)'ri^2-a^3, -ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). Rhubarb. [L, 84, 119.]

BARBARINE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-ba^{3}r-en. A common name for various cucurbitaceous plants originally brought from Barbary or cultivated there, especially the *Cucurbita polymorpha verrucosa.* [B, 121, 173.] Cf. BARBARESQUE.

BARBARIS (Dutch), n. See BERBERIS.

BARBARISCH (Ger.), adj. Ba^{3}r-ba^{3}r'i^{2}sh. Exotic. [L, 30.]

BARBARON, BARBARUM (Lat.), n's n. From βάρβαρος, foreign (to Greece). Ba^{3}rb'a^{3}r-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). An ancient sticking-plaster mentioned by Scribonius Largus and Galen; so called because it was invented by a person who was not a Greek. [A, 322, 325.]

BARBASCO (Sp.), n. Ba^{3}r-ba^{3}s'ko. 1. A West Indian name for the *Jacquinia armillaris.* [B, 121.] 2. A Guayaquil plant, said to be a species of *Verbascum*, used to poison fish. [Bory (B, 121).]

BARBASIN, n. The *Boletus frondosus.* [B, 121.]

BARBATE, adj. Ba^{3}rb'at. Lat., *barbatus.* Fr., *barbé.* Ger., *bebartet.* In botany, provided with barbs (see BARB); occasionally used in the sense of aristate. [B, 19.]

BARBATI (Bengal.), n. The *Vigna sinensis* and the *Vigna catjang.* [B, 181.]

BARBATIC ACID, n. Ba^{3}r-ba^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide barbatinique.* Ger., *Barbatinsäure.* Syn.: *usnetic acid.* An acid, $C_{19}H_{20}O_7$, obtained from the *Usnea barbata.* [B, 257.]

BARBATIGRIS, n. See BARBA *tigris.*

BARBATIMÃO (Port.), n. Ba^{3}r-ba^{3}t-e-mo^{2}n^2'. Lat., *cortex b.* (seu *astringens brasiliensis*). A Brazilian name for several astringent barks used in medicine and in tanning, including, according to Guibourt, those of the *Stryphnodendron b.* [Martius], the abaremotemo of Pison (*Pithecolobium avaremotemo* [Martius]), the angico of Brazil (*Acacia angico* [Martius]), and the jurema of Brazil (*Acacia jurema* [Martius]). [B, 121, 270.]

BARBATINE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-ba^{3}t-en. An edible fruit of Cayenne. [A, 385.]

BARBATINIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}r-ba^3-ten-ek. Pertaining to or derived from the *Usnea barbata.* See BARBATIC ACID.

BARBATINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}r-ba^3-ten'zoir-e^2. See BARBATIC ACID.

BARBATISEPALUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{3}r-ba(ba^3)-ti^2-se^{2}p'a^3-lu^{3}s-(lu^{4}s). Having barbate sepals; a botanical species-name. [B, 215.]

BARBATULUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{3}rb-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Having a small or thin beard. [A, 318.]

BARBATUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{3}rb-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See BARBATE.

BARBAZAN (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-ba^3-za^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there are cold springs containing calcium sulphate. [A, 385; L, 49.]—**B. de bouc.** The *Tragopogon pratensis.* [L, 105.]—**B. de bouquin.** The *Clavaria coralloides.* [L, 105.]

BARBE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}rb. See BEARD, BARB, and BARBA. In the pl., *b's*, small excrescences on the palate or under the tongue, in cattle and horses, interfering with mastication. [L, 41.]—**B. à Dieu.** The *Clematis vitalba.* [B, 88.]—**B. bleue.** The *Echium vulgare.* [B, 121.]—**B. de bouc.** 1. The *Tragopogon pratensis.* 2. The *Spiræa aruncus.* 3. The *Clavaria coralloides.* 4. The *Hydnum imbricatum.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de bouquin.** The *Clavaria coralloides.* [B, 173.]—**B. de capucin.** 1. The *Cichorium crispum.* 2. The *Nigella cærulea* (*damascena*). 3. The *Usnea barbata.* [B, 173.]—**B. de chèvre.** 1. The *Eryngium campestre.* 2. The *Spiræa aruncus.* 3. The *Clematis vitalba.* 4. The *Clavaria coralloides.* 5. The *Hydnum repandum.* [B; B, 173.]—**B. de Dieu.** A name applied to several species of *Andropogon.* [B, 121.]—**B. de Jupiter.** 1. The *Valeriana pyrenaica* or, according to some, the *Valeriana rubra.* 2. The *Rhus cotinus.* 3. The *Anthyllis barba Jovis.* 4. The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 121.]—**B. de moine.** The *Cuscuta epithymum.* [B, 121.]—**B. de renard.** The *Astragalus massiliensis.* [B, 121.]—**B. de vache.** The *Hydnum repandum.* [B, 121.]—**B. du calamus scriptorius.** The white transverse fibres on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, being the superficial roots of the auditory nerve. [L, 49.]—**B. espagnole.** The *Tillandsia usnoides.* [B, 121.]—**B. noire.** The *Buxus sempervirens.* [B, 121.]—**Petite b. de chèvre.** The *Spiræa ulmaria.* [B, 121.]

BARBÉ (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}r-ba. See BARBATE.

BARBEAU (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-bo. 1. The *Centaurea cyanus*, official under this title in the Fr. Cod.; also other species of *Centaurea.* 2. The *Nigella cærulea* (*damascena*). [B, 113, 173.] 3. See BARBEL (1st def.).—**B. de montagne.** The *Centaurea montana.* [B, 121.]—**B. du Levant.** The *Centaurea moschata.* [A, 321.]—**B. jaune.** A yellow-flowered species of *Centaurea*, especially the *Centaurea suaveolens.* [B, 121.]—**B. musqué.** The *Centaurea moschata.* [B, 121.]—**B. vivace.** The *Centaurea montana.* [B, 121.]

BARBEBON, n. The *Tragopogon*, especially the *Tragopogon porrifolium.* [B, 121, 173.]

BARBEL, n. Ba^{3}rb'e^{2}l. 1. The *Cyprinus barbus* (Fr., *barbeau*; Ger., *Flussbarbe*). The roe is said to cause vomiting and purging if eaten to excess, and to be used in some countries as a purgative. [L, 43.] 2. See BARBE. 3. See BARBULE (3d def.).

BARBELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}rb'e^{2}l-kra^3-ut. The herb of *Barbarea vulgaris.* [B, 180.]

BARBELLA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *barba* (*q. v.*). Ba^{3}r-be^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *barbelle.* Cassini's name for the hairs of the pappus of a composite plant when they are short, thick, and bristly. [B, 1, 19.]

BARBELLATE, adj. Ba^{3}r'be^{2}l-lat. Lat., *barbellatus.* Fr., *barbellé.* Provided with barbellæ. [B, 1.]

BARBELLULA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}r-be^{2}l'lu^2(lu^4)-la^3. Fr., *barbellule.* Cassini's name for the hairs of the pappus of a composite plant when they are small, conical, and pointed, like spines. [B, 1.]

BARBELLULATE, adj. Ba^{3}r-be^{2}l'lu^2-lat. Lat., *barbellulatus.* Fr., *barbellulé.* Provided with barbellulæ. [B, 1.]

BARBENCHOLERA (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}rb'e^{2}n-ch^{2}o^{2}l-e^{2}r-a^3. See under CHOLERA.

BARBENHEDERICH (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}rb'e^{2}n-he^{2}d-e^{2}r-i^{2}ch^2. The *Barbarea vulgaris.* [B, 88.]

BARBENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}rb'e^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The genus *Barbarea.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeines B.** The *Barbarea vulgaris.* [B, 180.]

BARBENRÄUTE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}rb'e^{2}n-roit-e^2. The *Nasturtium palustre.* [L, 30.]

BARBERIE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-be^{2}r-e. A place in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, France, where there is a cold spring containing sodium bicarbonate. [A, 385; L, 32, 105.]

BARBERINE, n. Ba^{3}r'be^{2}r-en. See BERBERINE.

BARBERON (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-be^{2}r-o^{2}n^2. The *Tragopogon porrifolium.* [A, 300.]

BARBERRY, n. Ba^{3}r'be^{2}r-ri^2. See BERBERIS.—**American b.** The *Berberis canadensis.* [B, 138.]—**B. bark.** See BERBERIS (2d def.).—**B. blight.** The *Æcidium berberidis.* [B.] See PUCCINIA.—**B.-bush.** See BERBERIS *vulgaris.*—**B. family.** See BERBERIDACEÆ.—**Essential salt of barberries.** See under BERBERIS.—**Holly-leaved b.** The *Berberis aquifolium.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 298 (B).]—**Nepal b.** The *Berberis aristata* and the *Berberis nepalensis.* [B, 71.]—**Ophthalmic b.** The *Berberis lycium.* [B, 71.]

BARBER'S ITCH, n. Ba^{3}r'bu^{5}rz i^{2}ch. See SYCOSIS *parasitaria.*

BARBES, n. The *Quercus ilex.* [B, 121.]

BARBESIN (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-be^2-za^{2}n^2. See BARBASIN.

BARBEUIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}r-bu^2-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Barbeuia*, one of the genera. Fr., *barbeuiées.* A series of the *Phytolaccaceæ* characterized by hypogynous stamens and a bilocular ovary composed of two united carpels. [H. Baillon (B, 121).]

BARBEZ, n. See BARBES.

BARBEZIN (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-be^2-za^{2}n^2. See BARBASIN.

BARBICELS, n. pl. Ba^{3}rb'i^2-se^{2}ls. Lat., *cilia.* Ger., *Wimpern.* Microscopical processes proceeding from the barbules of a feather, almost solely from those near the apex of the shaft. [L, 194.] See BARBULE (3d def.).

BARBICHE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-besh. The *Nigella cærulea* (*damascena*). [B, 121.]

BARBICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{3}rb-i^2-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *barba*, the beard, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *barbicorne.* In entomology, having hairs at the bases of the antennæ. [L, 180.]

BARBIERS (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}rb-i^2-a. From Ar., *bahr-bari.* A nervous disease met with on the island of Réunion, considered by Le Roy de Méricourt to be identical with beriberi, but by Vinson as a true myelitis. [Wernich (A, 319).]

BARBIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}rb-i^2-fe^{2}r. See BARBIGEROUS.

BARBIGEROUS, adj. Ba^{3}rb-i^{2}j'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *barbiger* (from *barba*, a beard, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *barbigère, barbifère.* Ger., *barttragend.* Bearded. [L, 41, 180.]

BARBIGNON (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}rb-en-yo^{2}n^2. A provincial name for the *Hydnum.* [B, 121.]

BARBILLON (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}rb-el-yo^{2}n^2. 1. See BARBEL. 2. A provincial name for the *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 121.]

BARBIMAO, n. See BARBATIMÃO.

BARBINERVIS, BARBINERVIUS (Lat.), adj's. Ba^{3}rb-i^2-nu^{6}r(ne^{2}r)'vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s), -vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *barba*, the beard, and *nervus*, a nerve. In botany, having hairy nervures. [L, 41, 180.]

BARBION (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}rb-i^2-o^{2}n^2. See BARBEAU.

BARBIPES (Lat.), adj. Ba^{3}rb'i^2-pez(pas). From *barba*, the beard, and *pes*, the foot. In entomology, having hairy legs. [L, 41, 180.]

BARBIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{3}rb-i^2-ro^{2}st'ri^{2}s. From *barba*, the beard, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., *barbirostre.* Having the beak or proboscis hairy. [L, 41, 180.]

BARBITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{3}r-bi^{2}sh(bi^{2}t)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BARBA.

BARBITURIC ACID, n. Ba^{3}rb-i^{2}t-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide barbiturique.* Ger., *Barbitursäure.* Syn.: *malonylurea.* A compound, $C_4H_4N_2O_3 = CO\left\langle{NH-CO \atop NH-CO}\right\rangle CH_2$, occurring in prismatic crystals and acting both as a dibasic and as a monobasic acid. [B, 3, 4.]

BARBLAU (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-blo. See BARBEAU.

BARBLE, n. Ba^{3}rbl. See BARBEL.

BARBO, n. A Provence name for an edible species of *Boletus.* [B, 121.]

BARBON (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-bo^{2}n^2. The ANDROPOGON. [B, 121.]

BARBOT (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-bo. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B. 121.]

BARBOTAN (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-bo-ta^{3}n^2. A place in the department of Gers, France, where there are hot sulphurous and ferruginous springs. [A, 319, 385; B; L, 87.]

BARBOTE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-bot. The genus *Vicia.* [A, 300.]

BARBOTER (Fr.), v. tr. Ba^{3}r-bo-ta. To pass a mixture of gases rapidly, in the form of large bubbles, into a small quantity of liquid, especially a viscid liquid, for the purpose of fixing some of them and recovering those that do not dissolve. [A, 301.]

BARBOTEUR (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-bo-tu^{5}r. An inverted glass vessel for collecting gases over water. [L, 41.]

BARBOTINE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-bo-ten. 1. A lute. [A, 385.] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., *santonica.* [B, 113.] 3. The *Artemisia judaica.* [A, 385.] 4. The *Tanacetum vulgare.* [B, 121.]

BARBOUQUET (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-bu-ka. A vesicular cutaneous disease of the sheep, usually affecting the muzzle, one form of which is said to be due to the itch-mite. [A, 385.]

BARBOUTOUBA, n. A Carib name for the *Epidendrum bifidum.* [B, 121.]

BARBU (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}r-bu^6. See BARBATE.

BARBULA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}rb'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *barba* (*q. v.*). 1. See BARBULE. 2. A genus of mosses. 3. A name applied to several plants having bearded appendages. [B.]—**B. caprina.** The *Spiræa ulmaria.* [B, 180.]—**B. gœttingensis** [Bridel]. The *Tortula gœttingensis* (*ambigua*). [B, 173.]—**B. hirci.** 1. The hairs on the tragus and the antitragus. [L, 34.] 2. The *Tragopogon pratensis* and the *Tragopogon porrifolius.* [B.]—**B. muralis** [Timm]. The *Tortula muralis* [Hedwig]. [B, 173.]—**B. mutica** [Bridel]. The *Tortula æstiva.* [B, 173.]—**B. tragi.** See *B. hirci* (1st def.).—**B. vahliana** [Schultz]. The *Tortula muralis* [English]. [B, 173.]

BARBULACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ba^{3}rb-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'se^2(ke^2)-a^3. From *Barbula*, one of the genera. Of Reichenbach, a section of mosses (the *Dicranoidei*). [B, 170.]

BARBULATUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{3}rb-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *barbulé.* Provided with barbules. [L. 116.]

BARBULE, n. Ba^{3}rb'u^{2}l. Lat., *barbula.* Fr., *barbule.* 1. In botany, Necker's term for the small beard-like body formed by the union of the hairs of the peristome in certain mosses. [B, 1.] 2. In the pl. (Lat., *radii, hamuli;* Ger., *Strahlen*), those processes of a feather which are attached to the margins of the barbs. Occasionally they spring from the apex of the main shaft or the after-shaft, where there are no barbs, and sometimes from between the barbs where these are scanty. [L, 194.] 3. One of certain slender pointed processes of the skin arranged around the mouth in some fishes; freely supplied with nerves and supposed to be organs of touch. [L, 1?, 207.]

BARBULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}rb-u^2(u)'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a section of mosses including the genus *Barbula.* [B, 170.]

BARBULOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}rb-u^{6}l-o-ed. Resembling a barbule. [L, 41.]

BARBULOIDEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ba^{3}rb-u^2(u^4)-lo(lo^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^2-i(e). A family of mosses (*Vaginulati acrocarpi*), comprising two genera. [B, 170.]

BARBUQUET (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}rb-u^6-ka. In veterinary medicine, a crack or a postule at the edge of the lip. [L, 41.]

BARBUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{3}rb'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BARBEL and BARBEAU.

BARBYLE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}rb-el. The prune. [L, 41.]

BARCA, n. A Malay name for a variety of *Artocarpus.* [B, 121.]

BARCAMAN, n. A species of vegetable turpeth (*Ipomœa*) found in Guzerate. [B, 121.]

BARCELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}r-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)'la^3. Of Drude, a genus of palms; referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Elais.* [B, 42.]

BARCLAYA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}r-kla'a^3. A genus of nymphæaceous plants established by Wallich. [B, 121, 170.]

BARCLAYEÆ [Endlicher], **BARCLAYIDÆ** [Lindley] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ba^{3}r-kla'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of nymphæaceous plants, comprising the single genus *Barclaya.* [B, 121, 170.]

BARDADIA, n. An alchemical term for a pound. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

BARDANA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}rd-a(a^3)'na^3. Fr., *bardane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Klettenkraut.* It., Sp., *bardana.* The burdock; the genus *Arctium*, or *Lappa*, especially the species *Arctium lappa* (*Lappa major*). [B.]—**B. major.** The *Lappa major.* [B.]—**B. minor.** Fr., *petite bardane.* The *Xanthium strumarium.* [B.]—**Decoctum bardanæ.** Fr., *décoction de bardane, tisane de bardane* [Fr. Cod.]. A decoction of burdock root (*radix bardanæ*), official in several of the older formularies. The Fr. Cod. directs 20 parts of the root to be infused for two hours in 1,000 parts of boiling distilled water, and strained. [B, 119.]—**Extractum bardanæ.** Fr., *extrait de bardane* [Fr. Cod.]. An aqueous extract of burdock root, official in several of the older formularies, made by evaporating an infusion, a decoction, or a mixture of the expressed juice and water. The Fr. Cod. directs 1 part of the root, cut into small pieces, to be macerated for twelve hours in 5 parts of water; after expression, the residue is to be macerated again in 3 parts of water; the two liquors are then to be mixed, allowed to settle, decanted, and evaporated over a water-bath to the consistence of a soft extract. [B, 113, 119.]—**Herba bardanæ.** The herb of various species of *Lappa.* [B, 270.]—**Herba bardanæ minoris.** The herb of *Xanthium strumarium.* [B, 180.]—**Oleum bardanæ.** Ger., *Klettenwurzelöl.* A preparation made by digesting burdock root in olive-oil; used as a hair-oil. [A, 319.]—**Radix bardanæ** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *racine de bardane.* Ger., *Klettenwurzel.* Burdock root; the root of various species of *Lappa*, especially *Lappa officinalis, Lappa macrosperma, Lappa glabra*, and *Lappa tomentosa.* [B, 270.]—**Semen bardanæ.** The seed of various species of *Lappa.* [B, 270.]—**Semen bardanæ minoris.** The seed of *Xanthium strumarium.* [B, 180.]

BARDANE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-da^{3}n. The burdock; in the Fr. Cod., the root of *Arctium lappa.* [B, 113.]—**B. cotonneuse.** The *Lappa tomentosa.* [B, 173.]—**B. officinale.** The *Lappa officinalis.* [B, 173.]—**Décoction de b.** See *Decoctum* BARDANÆ.—**Extrait de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* BARDANÆ.—**Grande b.** The *Lappa major* (*officinalis*). [B, 173.]—**Petite b.** The *Xanthium strumarium.* [B, 119.]—**Poudre de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Burdock root bruised, dried at a heat of about 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and passed through a No. 120 silk sieve. [A, 253.]—**Tisane de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum* BARDANÆ.

BARDANETTE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-da^{3}n-e^{2}t. The *Echinospermum lappula.* [B, 19.]—**B. fausse.** See *B.*

A, ape; **A^2**, at; **A^3**, ah; **A^4**, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch^2**, loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E^2**, ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I^2**, in; **N**, in; **N^2**. tank;

BARDAQUE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-da^{3}k. See ALCARRAZA.

BARDÈ (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-de^2. See BARDISTUS *cibarius*.

BARDEAU (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-do. The *Viburnum lantana*. [B, 173.]

BARDISTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{3}rd-i^{2}st'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A genus of the *Cerambycidæ*. [L, 49.]—**B. cibarius.** Fr., *bardè*. A species the larvæ of which are edible. [A, 321, 385.]

BARDOTHIER (Fr.), **BARDOTTIER** (Fr.), n's. Ba^{3}r-do-ti^2-a. The *Imbricaria borbonica*. [B, 121, 173.]

BARÉGES (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-azh. A village in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are hot springs containing calcium carbonate, sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, sodium sulphate, iron sulphate, sodium sulphide, sodium iodide, sodium silicate, aluminium silicate, calcium silicate, bituminous matter, and hydrosin. The waters are drank and used as baths and douches in the treatment of chronic articular affections, atonic wounds, paralyses, skin diseases, and catarrhs. [A, 321, 363.]—**Factitious B.-water.** Ger., *künstliches B.-Bad*. See BAIN *dit de B.*

BAREGIN, n. Ba^{2}r'e^{2}j-i^{2}n. Fr., *barégine*. Ger., *Baregin*. Sp., *baregina*. Syn.: *hydrosin*, *glairin*, *plombierin*, *glairidin*, *zoidin*, *zoogene*, *sulphurain*. An organic gelatinous, nitrogenous substance obtained from certain sulphurous waters by evaporation, or deposited spontaneously on the sides of the basins and conduits; so called from its having been first discovered at Baréges. It is largely made up of *Confervæ* and *Oscillatoriæ*. [B, 2, 15, 270.]

BÄRENBEERE (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-bar-e^2. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. [B.]

BÄRENBLUST (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-blust. The genus *Rhododendron*. [A, 315.]

BARENCOCO, n. A Madagascar name for a gum-resin resembling dragon's-blood. [B, 121.]—**Litin b.** See *B.*

BÄRENDILL (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-di^{2}l. The *Meum athamanticum*. [B, 180; L, 30.]

BARENDJAN, n. See BADENDJAN.

BÄRENDRECK (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-dre^{2}k. Licorice. [B, 270.]

BÄRENFACKEL (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-fa^{3}k-e^{2}l. See BÄRENBEERE.

BÄRENFENCHEL (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-fe^{2}nch^2-e^{2}l. See BÄRENDILL.

BÄRENFETT (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-fe^{2}t. Bear's grease. [B, 180.] See *Axungia* URSI.

BÄRENFUSS (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-fus. The herb and root of *Helleborus fœtidus*. [B, 180.]

BÄRENKLAU (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-kla^3-u. The genus *Heracleum*, especially the *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 180.]—**Aechte B., B'enkraut.** The *Acanthus mollis*. [B, 180.]—**Deutsche B.** See *Unechte B.*—**Dornige B.** See ACANTHUS *spinosa*.—**Gemeine B., Unechte B.** The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B; L, 30.]—**Weiche B.** The *Acanthus mollis*. [B, 180.]

BÄRENKLAUE (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-kla^3-u-e^2. 1. See BÄRENKLAU. 2. The *Euryangeium sumbul*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 171 (B).]

BÄRENKLEE (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-kla. The *Melilotus officinalis*. [B, 180.]

BÄRENKNOBLAUCH (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-kno^{2}b-la^3-uch^2. See BÄRENLAUCH.

BÄRENKOTH (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-kot. Lit., bear's dung; in mineralogy, dross. [A, 315.]

BÄRENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-kra^3-ut. See BÄRENBEERE.

BÄRENLAUCH (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-la^3-uch^2. The wild garlic (*Allium ursinum*). [A, 315; B, 180; L, 30.]

BÄRENMOOS (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-mos. The *Polytrichium commune*. [L, 46.]

BÄRENOHR (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-or. The wind-seed (*Arctotis*). [L, 46.]—**B'primel.** See BÄRENÖHRCHEN.

BÄRENÖHRCHEN (Ger.), **BÄRENÖHRLEIN** (Ger.), n's. Bar'e^{2}n-u^{5}r-ch^{2}e^{2}n, -lin. The *Primula auricula*. [B, 180.]

BÄRENSCHLAMM (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-shla^{3}m. In mineralogy, dross. [A, 315.]

BÄRENSCHMALZ (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-shma^{3}ltz. See BÄRENFETT.

BÄRENSCHOTE (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-shot-e^2. The wild licorice (*Astragalus glycyphyllus*). [A, 315.]

BÄRENTATZE (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-ta^{3}tz-e^2. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 180.]

BÄRENTRAUBE (Ger.), n. Bar'en-tra^3-ub-e^2. See BÄRENBEERE.—**B'nblätter.** The leaves of *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. [B.]—**Gemeine B.** The *Arctostaphylos officinalis*. [B, 180.]

BÄRENWURZ (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-vurtz. The *Helleborus viridis*. [B, 180.]

BÄRENWURZEL (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-vurtz-e^{2}l. See BÄRENKLAU.

BÄRENZEHE (Ger.), n. Bar'en-tza-he^2. The dandelion (*Leontodon taraxacum*). [A, 315.]

BÄRENZUCKER (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}n-tzuk-e^{2}r. Licorice. [B, 270.]

BARF-ELIM (Pers.), n. The *Ranunculus edulis*. [B, 121.]

BARFLEUR (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-flu^{5}r. A sea-bathing station in the department of the Manche, France. [A, 385; L, 87.]

BARGADA, n. The *Ipomœa maritima*. [B.]

BARGOU, n. Ba^{3}r'gu. See BURGOO.

BARHAL (Hind.), n. The *Artocarpus lakoocha*. [B, 181.]

BARHALYA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}r-ha^{2}l(ha^{3}l)'ya^3. Adopted from the Chaldee name for fennel. A section of the genus *Fœniculum*. [B, 121.]

BARHAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}r-ha^{2}m'i^2-a^3. From *Barham*, an English botanist. See CROTON.

BARHANTÁ (Hind.), n. The *Solanum indicum*. [B, 181.]

BARIC, adj. Ba'ri^{2}k. Lat., *baricus*. Containing or pertaining to barium. [B.]

BARIDIIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^{2}d-i(i^2)'i^{2}d-ez(as). A subfamily of the *Hylesinidæ*. [L, 267.]

BARIGLIA, n. Ba^{2}r-i^{2}l'ya^3. See BARILLA.

BARIGOULE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-i^2-gul. The *Agaricus Eryngii*. [B, 173.]

BARI-KASONDI, n. The *Cassia occidentalis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 166 (B).]

BARILLA, n. Ba^{2}r-i^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *barille*. Sp., *barilla*. 1. (Also called Spanish b.) an impure sodium carbonate obtained by the incineration of various terrestrial plants of the genera *Salsola*, *Salicornia*, and *Chenopodium*. It occurs in hard, porous masses, of a grayish-blue color, which, on exposure, become covered with a crust of saline matter. [B, 5.] 2. The *Batis maritima*. [B, 19.]—**B. de cobre** (Sp.). See *B.* COPPER.—**B'kupfer** (Ger.). See *B.* COPPER.—**B. of Aiguemortes.** Fr., *blanquette*. A variety obtained from several plants, containing from 3 to 8 per cent. of sodium carbonate. [L, 120.]—**B'soda** (Ger.). See *B.* (1st def.).—**British b.** 1. Kelp. [B, 19.] 2. Black ash, soda-ball; a substance produced in the first stage of the manufacture of sodium carbonate from sodium sulphate; prepared by heating the latter with its own weight of limestone and half its weight of fine coal. It is a black mass consisting of sodium sesquicarbonate and calcium sulphide. [B, 5.]—**Canary b.** A variety made from the *Salsola kali*. [L, 120.]—**Copper b.** See *B.* COPPER.—**French b.** See *B. of Aiguemortes*, *Narbonne b.*, and *Normandy b.*—**Narbonne b.** Salicor; a variety made from the *Salicornia annua* or the *Salicornia herbacea*, containing from 14 to 15 per cent. of sodium carbonate. [L, 120.]—**Normandy b.** Normandy soda; a variety made from *Fuci*. [L, 120.]—**Sicily b.** A variety made chiefly from the *Salsola sativa*, containing 55 per cent. of sodium carbonate. [Fée (L, 120).]—**Spanish b.** See *B.* (1st def.).

BARILLE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-el-y'. 1. The *Salsola sativa*. [B.] 2. See BARILLA.

BARILLET, n. Ba^{2}r'i^{2}l-le^{2}t. From Fr., *barillet*, a little cask. 1. The tympanum. [L, 41.] 2. In embryology, a vesicle. [Needham (A, 4).]

BARILLOR, n. Ba^{2}r-i^{2}l'lo^{2}r. See BARILLA (1st def.).

BARINJ (Pers.), n. The *Oryza sativa*. [L, 77.]

BARINKA (Teloogoo), n. The *Epicarpurus orientalis*. [B, 172.]

BARIO (It., Sp.), n. Ba^{3}r'i^2-o. See BARIUM.

BARITA (It., Sp.), **BARITE** (Fr.), n's. Ba^{3}r-e'ta^3, -et. See BARYTA.

BARITICO (It.), adj. Ba^{3}r-i^{2}t'i^{2}k-o. See BARYTIC.

BARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba(ba^3)'ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From βαρύς, heavy, on account of the high specific gravity of b. sulphate. Fr., *barium*, *baryum*. Ger., *Barium*, *Baryum*. It., Sp., *bario*. Syn.: *baryum*, *barytum*, *barytium*, *plutonium* [Clarke]. A metallic element found widely distributed through the vegetable kingdom, usually under the form of the sulphate or carbonate. It is also found in very small quantities in sea-water and some mineral waters. It has not been isolated in quantities sufficient to determine its physical properties. In composition it acts as a bivalent radicle, replacing two atoms of hydrogen and forming compounds analogous to those of calcium. Symbol, Ba; atomic weight, 136·8. [B, 3.]—**Acétate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. acetate*.—**Acid b. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de b. acide*. Ger., *saures arsensaures B.* A compound of b. arsenate with arsenic acid. [B.] See *B. arsenate*.—**Acid b. sulpharsenate.** Fr., *sulfarséniate de b. acide*. Ger., *saures schwefelarsensaures B.* See *B. metathioarsenate*.—**Acid b. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de b. acide*. Ger., *saures schwefelsaures B.* Dihydric b. sulphate. [B.] See *B. sulphate*.—**Acrylate de b.** (Fr.), **Acrylsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. acrylate*.—**Adipate de b.** (Fr.), **Adipinsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. adipate*.—**Aethylschwefelsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. ethylsulphate*.—**Allylate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. allylate*.—**Amido-sulfonate de b.** (Fr.), **Amidosulfonsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. amidosulphonate*.—**Antimoniate de b.** (Fr.), **Antimonsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. antimonate*.—**Arséniate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. arsenate*.—**Arséniate de b. et d'ammonium** (Fr.). See *B. and ammonium arsenate*.—**Arsenigsaures B.** (Ger.), **Arsénite de b.** (Fr.). See *B. arsenite*.—**Arsensaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. arsenate*.—**Azotate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. nitrate*.—**Azotite de b.** (Fr.). See *B. nitrite*.—**Azotite de b. et de platine** (Fr.). See *B. platino-nitrite*.—**Baldriansaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. valerianate*.—**Barii acetas.** See *B. acetate*.—**Barii arsenias.** See *B. arsenate*.—**Barii arsenis.** See *B. arsenite*.—**Barii binoxydum.** See *B. dioxide*.—**Barii bromas.** See *B. bromate*.—**Barii bromidum, Barii bromuretum.** See *B. bromide*.—**Barii carbonas.** See *B. carbonate*.—**Barii chloras.** See *B. chlorate*.—**Barii chloridum, Barii chloruretum.** See *B. chloride*.—**Barii citras.** See *B. citrate*.—**Barii cyanidum.** See *B. cyanide*.—**Barii ferrocyanidum.** See *B. ferrocyanide*.—**Barii fluoridum, Barii fluoruretum.** See *B. fluoride*.—**Barii hydras.** See *B. hydrate*.—**Barii hypophosphis.** See *B. hypophosphite*.—**Barii hyposulphis.** See *B. thiosulphate*.—**Barii iodas.** See *B. iodate*.—**Barii iodidum, Barii ioduretum.** See *B. iodide*.—**Barii monoxidum, Barii monoxydum.** See BARYTA.—**Barii nitras.** See *B. nitrate*.—**Barii oxidum, Barii**

oxydum. See *B. oxide* and BARYTA.—**Barii perchloras.** See *B. perchlorate*.—**Barii permanganas.** See *B. permanganate*.—**Barii peroxydum.** See *B. dioxide*.—**Barii phosphas.** See *B. phosphate*.—**Barii phosphis.** See *B. phosphite*.—**Barii protoxidum, Barri protoxydum.** See BARYTA.—**Barii salicylas.** See *B. salicylate*.—**Barii sulphas.** See *B. sulphate*.—**Barii sulphidum.** See *B. sulphide*.—**Barii sulphis.** See *B. sulphite*.—**Barii sulphocarbolas.** See *B. sulphocarbolate*.—**Barii sulphocarbonas.** See *B. sulphocarbonate*.—**Barii sulphuretum.** See *B. sulphide*.—**Barii tartras.** See *B. tartrate*.—**Barii valerianas.** See *B. valerianate*.—**B. acetate.** Lat., *barii acetas, b. aceticum.* Fr., *acétate de b.* (ou *de baryte*). Ger., *Bariumacetat, essigsaures B.* It., *acetato di bario.* Sp., *acetato de bario.* A substance, $Ba(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, occurring as colorless crystals readily soluble in water, prepared by evaporating a solution of b. carbonate in acetic acid. It is used in the arts as a substitute for lead acetate. [B, 270.]—**B. acrylate.** Fr., *acrylate de b.* Ger., *acrylsaures B.* It., *acrilato di bario.* A compound, $Ba(C_3H_3O_2)_2$, of b. and acrylic acid. [B, 2.]—**B. adipate.** Fr., *adipate de b.* Ger., *adipinsaures B.* It., *adipato di bario.* A compound, $Ba.C_6H_8O_4$, of b. and adipic acid. [B, 2.]—**B. allylate.** Fr., *allylate de b.* Ger., *Bariumallylat.* It., *allilato di bario.* Sp., *alilato de bario.* A compound, $(C_3H_5O)_2BaO$, of b. and allyl alcohol; an amorphous mass soluble in allyl alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (1881), p. 299 (B).]—**B. amidosulphonate.** Fr., *amido-sulfonate de b.* Ger., *amidosulfonsaures B.* It., *amidosolfonato di bario.* Sp., *amidosulfonato de bario.* A substance, $BaN_2H_4S_2O_6 = NH_2.SO_2.O-Ba-O.SO_2.NH_2$, forming long prismatic crystals soluble in 3 parts of water. [E. Bergland, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (1879), p. 331 (B).]—**B. and ammoniumarsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de b. et d'ammonium.* A compound of b. and of ammonium with arsenic acid. Two such compounds are known, $2BaNH_4(AsO_4)+2H_2O$ and $Ba(NH_4)_2.2HAsO_4$; both crystalline solids. [B, 2.]—**B. and ethyl sulphate.** See *B. ethylsulphate.*—**B. and iron meconate.** Fr., *méconate de b. et de fer.* A compound of meconic acid with both b. and iron; a substance slightly soluble in cold water, more readily soluble in hot water, depositing from the aqueous solution as an amorphous solid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (1881), p. 315 (B).]—**B. and methyl sulphate.** See *B. methylsulphate.*—**B. and platinum nitrite.** See *B. platino-nitrite.*—**B. and potassium tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate de b. et de potassium.* Ger., *weinsaures Bariumoxyd-Kali.* It., *tartrato di bario e di potassio.* Sp., *tartrato de bario y de potasio.* A pulverulent precipitate, $C_4H_4BaO_6.C_4H_4K_2O_6+2H_2O$, obtained by evaporating an aqueous solution of baryta and potassium bitartrate. [B, 2.]—**B. and sodium tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate de b. et de sodium.* Ger., *weinsaures Bariumoxyd-Natron.* It., *tartrato di bario e di sodio.* Sp., *tartrato de bario y de sodio.* A crystalline substance, $C_6H_4BaC_6.C_6H_4Na_2O_6+2H_2O$, obtained by adding b. chloride to a solution of sodium and potassium tartrate. [B, 2.]—**B. antimonate.** Fr., *antimoniate de b.* Ger., *antimonsaures B.* It., *antimoniato di bario.* Sp., *antimoniato de bario.* A compound, $Ba(SbO_3)_2$, of b. and antimonic acid. [B, 2.]—**B. arsenate.** Lat., *barii arsenias, b. arsenicicum.* Fr., *arséniate de b.* Ger., *arsensaures B.* It., *arseniato di bario.* Sp., *arseniato de bario.* A compound of b. and arsenic acid. *Normal b. arsenate* (*orthoarsenate*), $Ba_3(AsO_4)_2$, is a white powder almost insoluble in water. *Monohydric b. arsenate*, $Ba.HAsO_4$ or $2BaHAsO_4$, *tetrahydric b. arsenate*, $BaH_4.(AsO_4)_2$, and *acid b. arsenate*, which contains an excess of arsenic acid, are also known. [B, 2.]—**B. arsenite.** Lat., *barii arsenis, b. arseniosum* (seu *arsenicosum*). Fr., *arsénite de b.* Ger., *arsenigsaures B.* It., *arsenito di bario.* Sp., *arsenito de bario.* A compound of b. and arsenious acid. The name was formerly given to what is now called b. metarsenite (*q. v.*). [B.]—**B'äthylat** (Ger.). See *B. ethylate.*—**B'äthylsulfat** (Ger.). See *B. ethylsulphate.*—**B. benzenesulphonate.** See *B. phenylsulphonate.*—**B. bichromate.** See *B. dichromate.*—**B. bromate.** Lat., *barii bromas, b. bromicum.* Fr., *bromate de b.* Ger., *bromsaures B.* It., *bromato di bario.* Sp., *bromato de bario.* A substance, $Ba(BrO_3)_2+H_2O$, occurring as small shining monoclinic crystals difficultly soluble in cold water, precipitated from baryta water by the addition of bromine. [B, 270.]—**B. bromatum.** See *B. bromide.*—**B. bromicum.** See *B. bromate.*—**B. bromide.** Lat., *barii bromidum* (seu *bromuretum*), *b. bromatum, bromuretum baryticum.* Fr., *bromure de baryum* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de b.*). Ger., *Brombaryum, Brombarium, Bariumbromid, Bariumbromür.* It., *bromuro di bario.* Sp., *bromuro de bario.* A compound, $BaBr_2$ or combined with water of crystallization $BaBr_2+2H_2O$ of b. and bromine, forming colorless rhombic crystals of unpleasant bitterish taste, readily soluble in water and alcohol. It is prepared by the addition of hydrobromic acid to b. hydroxide or b. carbonate and remains in solution when baryta water is treated with bromine. It is used in the preparation of hydrobromic acid for pharmaceutical purposes. [B, 3, 270.]—**B. carbonate.** Lat., *barii carbonas, b. carbonicum.* Fr., *carbonate de b.* (ou *de baryte*). Ger., *kohlensaures B.* (oder *Bariumoxyd*), *kohlensaurer Baryt, Bariumcarbonat.* It., *carbonato di bario.* Sp., *carbonato de bario.* A substance, $BaCO_3$, occurring native under the form of prismatic or pyramidal crystals (witherite), and also obtained artificially as a dense, white, tasteless, or odorless alkaline powder almost insoluble in water, when an alkaline carbonate is added to a solution of b. chloride or b. nitrate. It is employed as a reagent in chemical analysis and as a rat-poison. [B, 3, 270.]—**B. caryophyllinate.** Fr., *caryophyllinate de b.* Ger., *caryophyllinsaures B.* It., *cariofillinato di bario.* A yellow amorphous, bitter substance, $C_{20}H_{30}BaO_6+1''_2H_2O$, obtained by the action of b. chloride upon sodium caryophyllinate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, p. 219 (B).]—**B. chlorate.** Lat., *barii chloras, b. chloricum.* Fr., *chlorate de b.* Ger., *chlorsaures B., Bariumchlorat.* It., *clorato di bario.* Sp., *clorato de bario.* A compound, $Ba(ClO_3)_2+H_2O$, of b. and chloric acid, occurring as colorless monoclinic prismatic crystals soluble in water. [B, 3, 159.]—**B. chloratum.** See *B. chloride.*—**B. chloricum.** See *B. chlorate.*—**B. chloride.** Lat., *barii chloridum, b.* (seu *baryum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]), *chloratum, chloruretum baryi* [Belg. Ph.], *chloretum baricum* [Dan. Ph.] (seu *baryticum* [Netherl. Ph.]), *baryta muriatica* [Greek. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorure de baryum* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de b.*). Ger., *Chlorbaryum, Chlorbarium, Bariumchlorid, Bariumchlorür.* It., *cloruro di bario.* Sp., *cloruro bárico* [Sp. Ph.] (ó *de bario*). A substance, $BaCl_2+2H_2O$, forming colorless tubular rhombic crystals of unpleasant salty taste, soluble in about 3 parts of cold water. On heating it loses its water of crystallization and is converted into a white powder. B. chloride has been used as a remedy in scrofula and in cutaneous disorders and as a vermifuge. [B, 3, 119.]—**B'chloridlösung** (Ger.). See *Test-solution of chloride of b.*—**B. chromate.** Lat., *barii chromas, b. chromicum.* Fr., *chromate de b.* Ger., *chromsaures B., Bariumchromat.* It., *cromato di bario.* Sp., *cromato de bario.* A compound, $BaCrO_4$, of b. and chromic acid, occurring as yellow crystals insoluble in water. It is used as a pigment under the name of yellow ultramarine. [B, 3.]—**B. citrate.** Lat., *barii citras, b. citricum.* Fr., *citrate de b.* Ger., *citronensaures B., Bariumcitrat.* It., *citrato di bario.* Sp., *citrato de bario.* A compound of b. and citric acid. *Normal b. citrate*, $Ba_3(C_6H_5O_7)_2$, occurs under various crystalline forms as well as in the form of an amorphous powder, according to the number of molecules of water of crystallization with which it is combined. [B, 3.]—**B. cyanide.** Lat., *barii cyanidum* (seu *cyanuretum*), *b. cyanatum.* Fr., *cyanure de b.* Ger., *Cyanbarium, Bariumcyanür.* It., *cianuro di bario.* A compound, $Ba(CN)_2$, of b. and cyanogen, prepared by the decomposition of b. ferrocyanide or by the action of hydrocyanic acid upon b. hydroxide. [B, 4.]—**B. deutoxide.** Fr., *deutoxyde de b.* See *B. dioxide.*—**B. dichloropropionate.** Fr., *dichloropropionate de b.* Ger., *dichlorpropionsaures B.* It., *dicloropropionato di bario.* A compound of b. and dichlorpropionic acid; a substance, $Ba(C_3H_3Cl_2O_2)_2+H_2O$, forming rhombic tubular crystals of glassy lustre. [H. Beckurts and R. Otto, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," ix (1876), p. 1876 (B).]—**B. dichromate.** Lat., *barii bichromas, b. bichromicum.* Fr., *bichromate de b.* Ger., *Bariumdichromat, doppeltchromsaures B.* It., *bicromato* (o *dicromato di bario*). Sp., *bicromato de bario.* B. bichromate; a substance, $BaCr_2O_7+2H_2O$, forming yellow acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**B. dioxide.** Lat., *barii binoxydum.* Fr., *bioxyde* (ou *dioxyde de b.*). Ger., *Bariumdioxyd, Bariumsuperoxyd.* It., *diossido di bario.* Sp., *dióxido de bario.* B. deutoxide, b. peroxide. A whitish pulverulent substance, BaO_2, which unites with water to form a hydrate, BaO_2+8H_2O. Both the dioxide and its hydrate act as oxidizing agents, owing to the readiness with which they give up one of their oxygen atoms, and are employed in the preparation of hydrogen dioxide. [B, 3, 270.]—**B. disulphate.** Fr., *disulfate de b.* Ger., *Bariumdisulfat.* See *B. pyrosulphate.*—**B. dithionate.** Fr., *dithionate de b.* Ger., *dithionsaures B., Bariumdithionat.* It., *ditionato di bario.* A substance, $BaS_2O_6+2H_2O$, forming large, shining, monoclinic prismatic crystals. [B, 3, 159.]—**B. ethylate.** Fr., *éthylate de b.* Ger., *Bariumäthylat.* It., *etilato di bario.* Sp., *etilato de bario.* A compound, $Ba(C_2H_5.O)_2$, prepared by dissolving baryta in absolute alcohol. [B, 4.]—**B. ethylsulphate.** Fr., *éthyl-sulfate de b.* Ger., *Bariumäthylsulfat, äthylschwefelsaures B.* It., *etilsolfato di bario.* Sp., *etilsulfato de bario.* Syn.: *b. and ethyl sulphate, b. sulphoethylate, b. sulphovinate.* A compound, $Ba(C_2H_5.SO_4)_2+2H_2O$, of b. and ethylsulphuric acid (acid ethyl sulphate); a substance occurring as monoclinic prismatic crystals. [B, 2.]—**B. eugenate.** Fr., *eugénate de b.* A compound, $Ba(C_{10}H_{11}O_2)_2$, of b. and eugenic acid, forming laminar crystals of pearly lustre. [B, 4.]—**B. ferrate.** Fr., *ferrate de b.* Ger., *eisensaures B., Bariumferrat.* It., *ferrato di bario.* A dark-red substance, $BaFeO_4+H_2O$, compounded of b. and ferric acid. [B, 3.]—**B. ferrocyanide.** Lat., *barii ferrocyanidum* (seu *ferrocyanuretum*), *b. ferrocyanatum.* Fr., *ferrocyanure de b.* Ger., *Ferrocyanbarium, Bariumferrocyanür.* It., *ferrocianuro di bario.* A substance, $Ba_2Fe(C_3N_3)_2+6H_2O$, produced by the action of the ferrocyanide of one of the heavy metals upon b. hydroxide. [B, 4.]—**B. fluoride.** Lat., *barii fluoridum.* Fr., *fluorure de b.* Ger., *Bariumfluorid.* It., *fluoruro di bario.* A compound, BaF_2, of b. and fluorine; a white granular crystalline powder difficultly soluble in water, but dissolving readily in nitric and hydrochloric acids. [B, 159.]—**B. gambogiate.** Fr., *gambogiate de b.* Ger., *gambogiasaures B.* A dark brick-red substance compounded of b. and gambogic acid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 210 (B).]—**B. glycyrrhizate.** Fr., *glycyrrhizate de b.* A compound, $3BaO+5C_{24}H_{36}O_9$, of b. and glycyrrhizin; obtained under the form of yellowish scales by dissolving glycyrrhizin in baryta water, passing carbon dioxide through the solution and evaporating. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Oct. 23, 1879, p. 327 (B).]—**B. hydrate.** See *B. hydroxide.*—**B. hydrosulphate.** Ger., *Bariumhydrosulfat.* Dihydric b. sulphate. [B, 270.] See *B. sulphate.*—**B. hydrosulphide.** Lat., *barii sulphydras, b. sulfhydricum.* Fr., *sulfhydrate de b.* Ger., *Bariumhydrosulfid, Bariumsulfhydrat, Schwefelwasserstoff-Schwefelbarium.* It., *solfidrato di bario.* Sp., *sulfhidrato de bario.* B. sulphydrate; a substance forming prismatic crystals of the composition $Ba(SH)_2$. [B, 3.]—**B. hydroxide.** Lat., *barii hydras, baryta hydrica* (seu *hydrata*). Fr., *hydrate de b.* Ger., *Bariumhydrat, Bariumoxydhydrat, Bariumhydroxyd.* It., *idrato* (o *idrossido*) *di bario.* Sp., *hidrato* (ó *hidróxido*) *de bario.* B. hydrate; a compound, $Ba(OH)_2$, of b. and hydroxyl, formed by the action of water upon baryta and in other ways. It is a white powder which when fused forms a crystalline mass. By dissolving the latter in water or by boiling the pulverulent dioxide with water, the compound $Ba(OH)_2+8H_2O$ is precipitated as tubular or prismatic crystals. On exposure to moist air, b. hydroxide effloresces to a white powder of the composition $Ba(OH)_2+H_2O$. B. hydroxide dissolves in 20 parts of cold and 3 parts of boiling water, producing baryta water. This solution, as well as the hydroxide itself, is strongly alkaline and has a marked affinity for carbon dioxide, and is therefore employed like lime-water in the detection, estimation, and removal of the latter. [B, 3, 270.]—**B. hyperoxide.** See *B. dioxide.*—**B. hypophosphite.** Lat., *barii hypophosphis.* Fr., *hypophosphite de b.* Ger., *unterphosphorig-*

saures B. It., *ipofosfito di bario.* Sp., *hipofosfito de bario.* A compound, $Ba(H_2PO_2)_2$, of b. and hypophosphorous acid, occurring as square laminar crystals or, combined with a molecule of water of crystallization, as flexible acicular crystals of nacreous lustre. [B, 2.]—**B. hyposulphite.** See *B. thiosulphate.*—**B. iodate.** Lat., *barii iodas, b. iodicum.* Fr., *iodate de b.* Ger., *jodsaures B., Bariumjodat.* It., *iodato di bario.* Sp., *iodato de bario.* A compound, $Ba(IO_3)_2$ or $Ba(IO_3)_2+H_2O$, occurring under the form of monoclinic prismatic crystals or as a white granular powder. It is difficultly soluble in water and is precipitated when iodine is added to baryta water, b. iodide remaining in solution. [B, 3, 270.]—**B. iodatum.** See *B. iodide.*—**B. iodicum.** See *B. iodate.*—**B. iodide.** Lat., *barii iodidum, ioduretum baryii* [Belg. Ph.], *b.* (seu *baryum*) *iodatum.* Fr., *iodure de b.* Ger., *Jodbarium, Bariumjodid, Bariumjodür.* It., *ioduro di bario.* Sp., *ioduro de bario.* A substance, BaI_2+2H_2O, compounded of b. and iodine, forming large, colorless, deliquescent, rhombic crystals very soluble in water. It has been used in medicine. [B, 5, 119, 159.]—**B. isophthalate.** Fr., *iso-phtalate de b.* Ger., *isophtalsaures B.* It., *isoftalato di bario.* See *B. phthalate.*—**B. isovalerate, B. isovalerianate.** Fr., *iso-valérate de b.* See *B. valerianate.*—**B'jodat** (Ger.). See *B. iodate.*—**B'jodid** (Ger.), **B'jodür** (Ger.). See *B. iodide.*—**B. malonate.** Fr., *malonate de b.* Ger., *malonsaures B.* It., *malonato di bario.* Sp., *malonato de bario.* A compound, $Ba(C_3H_2O_4)$, of b. and malonic acid. [B, 4.]—**B. manganate.** Fr., *manganate de b.* Ger., *mangansaures B.* It., *manganato di bario.* Sp., *manganato de bario.* A compound, $BaMnO_4$, of b. and manganic acid, forming an emerald-green micro-crystalline powder insoluble in water. It has been used as a pigment instead of Scheele's green, over which it has the advantage of not being poisonous. [B, 3.]—**B. meconate.** Fr., *méconate de b.* Ger., *mekonsaures B.* It., *meconato di bario.* Sp., *meconato de bario.* A compound of b. and meconic acid; used as an anthelminthic. [B, 88.] See also *B. and iron meconate.*—**B. mellitate.** Fr., *mellitate de b.* Ger., *mellithsaures B.* It., *mellitato di bario.* A crystalline compound, $Ba_3C_{12}O_{12}+3H_2O$, of b. and mellitic acid. [B, 4.]—**B. metaphenylenedicarbonate.** Fr., *métaphénylène-dicarbonate de b.* Ger., *metaphenylendicarbonsaures B., B. isophthalate.* [B, 4.] See *B. phthalate.*—**B. metarsenite.** Fr., *métarsénite de b.* Ger., *metaarsenigsaures B.* It., *metarsenito di bario.* A substance of the composition $Ba(AsO_2)_2$, formerly known as b. arsenite. It forms a gelatinous mass which by drying is converted into a heavy powder. [B, 2.]—**B. metathioarsenate.** Fr., *méta-thioarséniate de b.* Ger., *metaschwefelarsensaures B.* It., *metatioarseniato di bario.* A substance formerly called acid b. sulpharsenate, having the composition $Ba(AsS_3)_2$. It is known only in solution, and, upon evaporating the latter, a yellow deposit of the composition $BaAs_6S_{16}$ is obtained. [B, 2.]—**B. metatungstate.** Fr., *métatungstate de b.* Ger., *metawolframsaures B.* It., *metatungstato di bario.* A substance, $BaW_4O_{13}+9H_2O$, forming pyramidal crystals. [B, 3.]—**B. methylsulphate.** Fr., *méthyl-sulfate de b.* Ger., *Bariummethylsulfat.* It., *metil-solfato di bario.* Sp., *metil-sulfato de bario.* Syn.: *methyl and b. sulphate, b. sulphomethylate.* A compound, $Ba(CH_3.SO_4)_2+2H_2O$, of b. and methylsulphuric acid (acid methyl sulphate); a substance forming laminar crystals used in the preparation of sodium methylsulphate. [B.]—**B. monosulphide.** Lat., *b. sulfuratum, baryta sulfurata.* Fr., *monosulfure de b.* (ou *de baryum*). Ger., *Bariummonosulfür, Schwefelbarium.* It., *monosolfuro di bario.* Sp., *monosulfuro de bario.* B. sulphide; a white powder, BaS, which, when combined with 6 molecules of water of crystallization, forms transparent tubular crystals. It is used as a source of the other b. compounds. [B, 3.]—**B. monoxide.** Lat., *barii monoxidum, b. monoxydatum.* Fr., *monoxyde de b.* (ou *de baryum*). Ger., *Bariummonoxyd.* It., *monossido di bario.* Sp., *monóxido de bario.* See BARYTA.—**B. morphinate.** Fr., *morphinate de b.* Ger., *Bariummorphinat.* It., *morfinato di bario.* A compound, $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2BaO+2H_2O$, of b. and morphine; an unstable crystalline substance having probably the constitution of a substituted phenol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 401 (B).]—**B. muriate.** Fr., *muriate de b.* Ger., *salzsaures B., salzsaurer Baryt.* It., *muriato di bario.* See *B. chloride.*—**B. myristate, B. myristicate.** Fr., *myristicate de b.* Ger., *myristicinsaures B.* It., *miristicato di bario.* A compound, $Ba(C_{14}H_{27}O_2)_2$, of b. and myristic acid; a very light micro-crystalline powder, difficultly soluble in water and alcohol. [B, 2.]—**B. nitrate.** Lat., *barii* (seu *barytæ*) *nitras, nitras baryticus, b. nitricum.* Fr., *Azotate de baryte* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de b.*). Ger., *salpetersaures B., salpetersaurer Baryt, Bariumnitrat.* It., *nitrato* (o *azotato*) *di bario.* Sp., *nitrato de bario.* A compound, $Ba(NO_3)_2$, of b. and nitric acid, forming colorless octahedral crystals, of unpleasant bitter saline taste, soluble in 10 to 15 parts of cold water, insoluble in alcohol. It is prepared by the action of nitric acid upon witherite and upon b. monosulphide, and is used in pyrotechnics and for other purposes. [B, 3, 270.]—**B'nitratlösung** (Ger.). See *Test-solution of b. nitrate.*—**B. oleate.** Lat., *b. oleinicum.* Fr., *oléate de b.* It., *oleato di bario.* Sp., *oleato de bario.* A crystalline substance, $Ba(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$, compounded of b. and oleic acid. It is soluble in warm dilute alcohol, the solution depositing on cooling an acid salt of the composition $Ba(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2.2C_{18}H_{34}O_2$. [B, 2.]—**B. orthoarsenate.** Fr., *orthoarséniate de b.* See *B. arsenate.*—**B. orthophenolsulphonate.** Fr., *orthophénol-sulfonate de b.* Ger., *orthophenolsulfonsaures B.* See *B. sulphocarbolate.*—**B. orthophenylenedicarbonate.** Fr., *orthodiphenylène-dicarbonate de b.* Ger., *orthophenylendicarbonsaures B.* B. phthalate (*q. v.*). [B, 4.]—**B. orthophosphate.** Fr., *orthophosphate de b.* Ger., *orthophosphorsaures B.* It., *ortofosfato di bario.* Sp., *ortofosfato de bario.* See *B. phosphate.*—**B. osmate.** Fr., *osmate de b.* Ger., *osmiumsaures B., Bariumosmat.* It., *osmato di bario.* A compound, $BaOsO_4$, of b. and osmic acid, occurring both under the form of an amorphous green powder or of lustrous black prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**B. osmite.** Fr., *osmite de b.* Ger., *osmigsaures B.* It., *osmito di bario.* A name sometimes given to b. osmate. [B.]—**B. oxalate.** Lat., *barii oxalas, b. oxalicum.* Fr., *oxalate de b.* Ger., *oxalsaures B., Bariumoxalat.* It., *ossalato di bario.* Sp., *oxalato de bario.* A compound, BaC_2O_4, of b. and oxalic acid. [B, 4.]—**B. oxide.** Lat., *barii oxidum, b.* (seu *baryum*) *oxydatum.* Fr., *oxyde de b.* (ou *de baryum*). Ger., *Bariumoxyd.* It., *ossido di bario.* Sp., *óxido de bario.* A compound of b. and oxygen. [B.] See BARYTA and *B. dioxide.*—**B'oxyd** (Ger.). B. oxide, combined with an adjective derived from the name of an acid, denotes the b. oxy-salt of that acid. For such compounds, see the similar compounds made with B.; *e. g.*, for *salpetersaures Bariumoxyd* (b. nitrate), see *Salpetersaures B.* [B.]—**B'oxydhydrat** (Ger.). See *B. hydroxide.*—**B. paraphenolsulphonate.** Fr., *para-phénol-sulfonate de b.* Ger., *paraphenolsulfonsaures B.* It., *parafenolsolfonato* (o *parasolfofenato*) *di bario.* Sp., *parafenolsulfonato de bario.* See *B. sulphocarbolate.*—**B. paraphenylenedicarbonate.** Fr., *paraphénylène-dicarbonate de b.* Ger., *paraphenylendicarbonsaures B.* B. terephthalate. [B, 4.] See *B. phthalate.*—**B. pentasulphide.** Fr., *pentasulfure* (ou *quintisulfure*) *de b.* Ger., *bariumpentasulfid.* It., *pentasolfuro* (o *quintisolfuro*) *di bario.* Sp., *pentasulfuro de bario.* A sulphide of b. of the composition BaS_5, known only in solution. [B, 3.]—**B. perchlorate.** Lat., *barii perchloras, b. perchloricum.* Fr., *perchlorate de b.* Ger., *perchlorsaures* (oder *überchlorsaures*) *B.* It., *perclorato di bario.* Sp., *perclorato de bario.* A substance, $Ba(ClO_4)_2+4H_2O$, occurring as deliquescent crystals soluble in water and alcohol. [B, 159.]—**B. permanganate.** Lat., *barii permanganas, b. permanganicum.* Fr., *permanganate de b.* Ger., *übermangansaures B.* It., *permanganato di bario.* Sp., *permanganato de bario.* A substance, $Ba(MnO_4)_2$, crystallizing in very dark, reddish, hard, rhombic prisms. [B, 3, 159.]—**B. peroxide.** Lat., *barii peroxidum.* Fr., *peroxyde de b.* Ger., *Bariumperoxyd, Bariumsuperoxyd.* It., *perossido di bario.* Sp., *peróxido de bario.* See *B. dioxide.*—**B. phenolsulphonate.** Fr., *phénol-sulfonate de b.* Ger., *phenolsulfonsaures B.* It., *fenol-solfonato di bario.* Sp., *fenol-sulfonato de bario.* A compound of b. and phenosulphonic acid. B. orthophenolsulphonate and paraphenolsulphonate are known. [B.] See *B. sulphocarbolate.*—**B. phenylenedicarbonate.** Fr., *phénylènedicarbonate de b.* Ger., *phenylendicarbonsaures B.* A compound of b. and one of the phenylenedicarbonic acids; a term including b. phthalate, b. isophthalate, and b. terephthalate. [B.] See *B. phthalate.*—**B. phenylsulphate.** Fr., *phényl-sulfate de b., sulfo-phénate de b.* Ger., *phenylschwefelsaures B.* It., *fenilsolfato* (o *solfo-fenato*) *di bario.* Sp., *fenil-sulfato de bario.* See *B. sulphocarbolate.*—**B. phenylsulphonate.** Fr., *phényl-sulfonate de b.* Ger., *phenylsulfonsaures B.* It., *fenil-solfonato di bario.* Sp., *fenil-sulfonato de bario.* A crystalline substance, $Ba(C_6H_5.SO_2.O)_2+H_2O$, compounded of b. and phenylsulphonic acid. [B, 4.]—**B. phosphate.** Lat., *barii phosphas, b phosphoricum.* Fr., *phosphate de b.* Ger., *phosphorsaures B.* It., *fosfato di bario.* Sp., *fosfato de bario.* A compound of b. and phosphoric (orthophosphoric) acid. *Normal b. phosphate* (*orthophosphate*), $Ba_3(PO_4)_2+H_2O$, is a white precipitate insoluble in water, soluble in dilute hydrochloric and nitric acids. *Hydric* (or *monohydric*) *b. phosphate* (*orthophosphate*), $BaHPO_4$, is a white crystalline powder sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in dilute acids. *Tetrahydric b. phosphate* (*orthophosphate*), $BaH_4(PO_4)_2$, is a substance forming colorless crystals of acid reaction dissolving without change in a small quantity of water. [B, 159.]—**B. phosphite.** Lat., *barii phosphis.* Fr., *phosphite de b.* Ger., *phosphorigsaures B.* It., *fosfito di bario.* Sp., *fosfito de bario.* A compound of b. and phosphorous acid. *Neutral b. phosphite*, $BaHPO_3+\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, a somewhat efflorescent crystalline substance, is precipitated by the addition of b. chloride to a solution of an alkaline sulphite. *Acid b. phosphite*, $Ba(H_2PO_3)_2+H_2O$, prepared by treating the neutral salt with phosphorous acid, forms warty crystals. [B, 2.]—**B. phthalate.** Fr., *phthalate de b.* Ger., *phtalsaures B.* It., *ftalato di bario.* Sp., *ftalato de bario.* Syn.: *b. orthophenylenedicarbonate.* A compound, $BaC_8H_4O_4=C_6[H_4,CO.OBa,O.CO,]$, of b. and phthalic acid; a substance forming laminar crystals. The isomeric *b. isophthalate* (*metaphenylenedicarbonate*), $C_6[H_3,CO.OBa,H.O.CO,]+3H_2O$, and *b. terephthalate* (*paraphenylenedicarbonate*), $C_6[H_2,CO.OBa,H_2,O.CO,]+4H_2O$, are also known. [B, 4.]—**B. platinate.** Fr., *platinate de b.* Ger., *platinsaures B.* It., *platinato di bario.* Sp., *platinato de bario.* A yellow powder, $BaPtH_2O_4+3H_2O$, compounded of b. and platinic acid. [B, 159.]—**B. platino-nitrite.** Fr., *platino-nitrite de b.* A double nitrite of b. and platinum occurring as colorless octahedral crystals of the composition $BaPt(NO_2)_4+3H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**B. propylenedisulphonate.** Fr., *propylène-disulfonate de b.* Ger., *propylendisulfonsaures B.* It., *propilendisolfonato di bario.* A compound, $BaC_3H_6S_2O_6=CH_3-CH<\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{SO_3}{CH_2.SO_3}>Ba$, of b. and propylenedisulphonic acid; a substance forming crusts or microscopic crystals only moderately soluble in water. [A. Monari, "Annal. di. chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," April-May, 1885, p. 251 (B).]—**B. protoxide.** Lat., *barii protoxydum.* Fr., *protoxyde de b.* Ger., *Bariumprotoxyd.* It., *protossido di bario.* Sp., *protóxido de bario.* See BARYTA.—**B. pyrosulphate.** Fr., *pyrosulfate de b.* Ger., *Bariumpyrosulfat.* It., *pirosolfato di bario.* Sp., *pirosulfato de bario.* B. disulphate; a crystalline substance, BaS_2O_7, compounded of b. and pyrosulphuric acid; precipitated when fuming sulphuric acid is added to a solution of b. sulphate. [B, 3, 159.]—**B. pyrothioarsenate.** Fr., *pyro-thioarséniate de b.* Dibasic b. sulpharsenate [Watts]; a lemon-yellow substance of the composition $Ba_2As_2S_7$. [B, 2.]—**B. pyrothioarsenite.** Fr., *pyrothioarsénite de b.* Syn.: *neutral b. sulpharsenite* [Watts]. A gummy, reddish-brown substance of the composition $Ba_2As_2S_5$. [B, 2.]—**B. rhodizonate.** Fr., *rhodizonate de b.* Ger., *rhodizonsaures B.* A compound of b. and rhodizonic acid. *Acid b. rhodizonate*, $BaC_6H_6O_8+H_2O$, a red substance which when polished acquires the odor of cantharides, is known. [B, 3.]—**B. salicy-**

late. Fr., *salicylate de b.* Ger., *salicylsaures B.* It., *salicilato di bario.* Sp., *salicilato de bario.* A compound of b. and salicylic acid. *Normal b. salicylate*, $Ba(C_7H_3-O_3)_2=C_6[H_4,OH,-CO.O,]Ba[O.CO,OH,H_4,]C_6$, a substance forming acicular crystals, and *dibasic* ("*neutral*") *b. salicylate*, $BaC_7H_4O_3=C_6[H_4,-OBa,CO.O,]$, derived from the former by the action of b. hydroxide, are known. [B, 4.]—**B. silicate.** Fr., *silicate de b.* Ger., *kieselsaures B.*, *Bariumsilicat.* It., *silicato di bario.* Sp., *silicato de bario.* A compound of b. and silicic acid. Such a compound occurs in the so-called baryta-glass, and various silicates of b. combined with other elements are found native as minerals. A compound, $BaSiO_3+7H_2O$, is said to be formed as orthorhombic transparent crystals, by the action of baryta-water upon calcined silica or upon the glass of vessels in which the baryta-water is kept for a long time. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (1882), p. 291 (B).]—**B. silico-fluoride.** Fr., *silico-fluorure de b.* Ger., *Bariumsiliciumfluorür.* It., *silico-fluoruro di bario.* A double fluoride, $BaSiF_6$, of b. and silicon; a white crystalline powder almost insoluble in water. [B, 159.]—**B. subsulfurosum.** See *B. thiosulphate.*—**B'sulfat** (Ger.). See *B. sulphate.*—**B'sulfhydrat** (Ger.). See *B. hydrosulphide.*—**B'sulfid** (Ger.). See *B. sulphide.*—**B'sulfit** (Ger.). See *B. sulphite.*—**B. sulfo-carbolicum.** See *B. sulphocarbolate.*—**B. sulfo-carbonicum.** See *B. sulphocarbonate.*—**B. sulfo-phenylicum.** See *B. sulphocarbolate.*—**B. sulfuratum.** See *B. sulphide.*—**B'sulfuret** (Ger.). See *B. sulphide.*—**B. sulfuricum.** See *B. sulphate.*—**B. sulfurosum.** See *B. sulphite.*—**B. sulphantimonate.** See *B. thioantimonate.*—**B. sulpharsenate.** See *B. thioarsenate.*—**B. sulpharsenite.** See *B. thioarsenite.*—**B. sulphate.** Lat., *barii* (seu *barytæ*) *sulphas, sulphas barytæ nativus* [Belg. Ph.], *b.* (seu *baryum*) *sulfuricum, baryta sulphurica nativa* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Greek Ph.], *spathum ponderosum, terra ponderosa.* Fr., *sulfate de b.* (ou *de baryte*, ou *barytique*), *spathpesant.* Ger., *Bariumsulfat, schwefelsaures B.* (oder *Baryum*), *schwefelsaures Baryt, Schwerspath.* It., *solfato di bario* (o *di barite*). Sp., *espato baritico* [Sp. Ph.], *sulfato de bario* (o *barítico*). A compound of b. and sulphuric acid. *Normal b. sulphate*, $BaSO_4$, is found native as barytin or heavy spar, a mineral either occurring in tabular or columnar crystals of the rhombic system or aggregated into masses of a white or grayish color, having a sp. gr. of 4·3 to 4·7, and insoluble in water and in alcohol. This native sulphate is the variety official in the various pharmacopœias and is employed as a source of the other b. compounds, for which purpose, however, it is now largely replaced by witherite, and is also used as a pigment. By adding sulphuric acid or a soluble sulphate to a solution of a b. compound, a normal b. sulphate is obtained as a precipitate the character of which varies according to the strength and temperature of the solution. When thrown down from a concentrated cold solution it is an exceedingly fine, brilliant white, amorphous powder, which, under the names of *permanent white* or *blanc fixe*, is much used as a pigment, and also in paper-making, and for other purposes. When thrown down from a hot dilute solution, of a b. salt, normal b. sulphate is a coarse granular crystalline powder. *Dihydric b. sulphate, b. hydrosulphate*, $BaH_2(SO_4)_2$, is deposited under the form of prismatic crystals when a solution of normal b. sulphate in hot concentrated sulphuric acid is allowed to cool. [B, 3, 159, 270.]—**B. sulphide.** Lat., *barii sulphidum, b. sulfuratum, baryta sulfurata.* Fr., *sulfure de b.* (ou *de baryum*). Ger., *Schwefelbarium, Bariumsulfid, Bariumsulfuret.* It., *solfuro di bario.* Sp., *sulfuro de bario.* A compound of b. and sulphur. [B.] See *B. monosulphide, B. hydrosulphide, B. trisulphide, B. tetrasulphide*, and *B. pentasulphide.*—**B. sulphite.** Lat., *barii sulphis, b. sulfurosum.* Fr., *sulfite de b.* Ger., *schwefligsaures B., Bariumsulfit.* It., *solfito di bario.* Sp., *sulfito de bario.* A compound, $BaSO_3$, of b. and sulphurous acid, occurring as white 6-sided prismatic crystals. [B, 159.]—**B. sulphocarbolate.** Lat., *barii sulphocarbolas, b. sulfocarbolicum, b. sulfophenylicum.* Fr., *sulfo-phénate de b., sulfo-carbolate de b.* Ger., *phenylschwefelsaures B., Bariumsulfocarbolat.* It., *solfo-fenato di bario.* Sp., *sulfo-fenato de bario.* Syn.: *b. phenylsulphate, b. phenolsulphonate.* A compound, $Ba(C_6H_5.SO_4)_2$ of b. and sulphocarbolic acid prepared by digesting an aqueous solution of the latter with b. carbonate. What is ordinarily known as b. sulphocarbolate is *b. orthophenolsulphonate*, $C_6[H_4,OH,SO_2.O,]\ Ba\ [O,SO_2,OH,-H_4,]C_6 + 3H_2O$, which forms spherical aggregations of microscopic acicular crystals. *B. paraphenolsulphonate*, $C_6[H_2,OH,H_2,-SO_2.O,]\ Ba\ [O.SO_2.H_2,OH,H_2,]C_6, + xH_2O$, is also known. B. sulphocarbolate is used in pharmacy in the preparation of the corresponding sodium and zinc salts. [B, 2, 81.]—**B. sulphocarbonate.** Lat., *barii sulphocarbonas, b. sulfocarbonicum.* Fr., *sulfocarbonate* (ou *thiocarbonate*) *de b.* Ger., *B'sulfocarbonat, thiocarbonsaures B.* Syn.: *b. thiocarbonate.* A light-yellow crystalline substance, $BaCS_3$, prepared by the action of moist b. sulphide on carbon disulphide. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 277 (B).]—**B. sulphoethylate.** Fr., *sulfoéthylate de b.* Ger., *Bariumsulfoäthylat.* It., *solfo-etilato di bario.* Sp., *sulfo-etilato de bario.* See *B. ethylsulphate.*—**B. sulphomethylate.** Fr., *sulfo-méthylate de b.* Ger., *Barium sulfomethylat.* It., *solfo-metilato di bario.* Sp., *sulfo-metilato de bario.* See *B. methylsulphate.*—**B. sulphosulphate.** See *B. thiosulphate.*—**B. sulphovinate.** Fr., *sulfo-vinate de b.* See *B. ethylsulphate.*—**B. sulphydrate.** See *B. hydrosulphide.*—**B'superoxyd** (Ger.). See *B. dioxide.*—**B'superoxydhydrat.** The hydrate of b. dioxide. [B, 270.]—**B. tartrate.** Lat., *barii tartras, b. tartaricum.* Fr., *tartrate de b.* Ger., *weinsaures B., Bariumtartrat.* It., *tartrato di bario.* Sp., *tartrato de bario.* A compound, $C_4H_4BaO_6$, of b. and tartaric acid obtained as a white flocculent precipitate which afterward becomes crystalline, by the action of potassium tartrate upon b. chloride or of baryta-water upon tartaric acid. [B, 2.]—**B. terephthalate.** Fr., *téréphtalate de b.* Ger., *terephtalsaures B.* It., *tereftalato di bario.* B. paraphenylenedicarbonate. [B, 4.] See *B. phthalate.*—**B. tetrasulphide.** Fr., *tétrasulfure de b.* Ger., *Bariumtetrasulfid.* It., *tetrasolfuro di bario.* Sp., *tetrasulfuro de bario.* A crystalline substance, $BaS_4 + H_2O$, appearing red by reflected light, yellow by transmitted light. It is readily soluble in water, and when deposited from its aqueous solution forms an orange-colored crystalline powder. [B, 3.]—**B. thioantimonate.** Fr., *thioantimoniate* (ou *sulfantimoniate*) *de b.* Ger., *thioantimonsaures B., schwefelantimonsaures B.* It., *tioantimoniato* (o *solfantimoniato*) *di bario.* Sp., *tioantimoniato* (ó *sulfantimoniato*) *de bario.* Syn.: *b. sulphantimonate.* A substance, $Ba_3(SbS_4)_2 + 6H_2O$, occurring under the form of acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**B. thioarsenate.** Fr., *thioarséniate* (ou *sulfarséniate*) *de b.* Ger., *thioarsensaures B., schwefelarsensaures B., Schwefelarsen-Bariumsulfid.* It., *tioarseniato* (o *solfarseniato*) *di bario.* Sp., *tioarseniato* (ó *sulfarseniato*) *de bario.* Syn.: *b. sulpharsenate.* A compound of b. and thioarsenic acid. *Normal b. thioarsenate* (*orthothioarsenate*), *tribasic b. sulpharsenate*, $Ba_3(AsS_4)_4$, is known. [B, 2.] See also *B. pyrothioarsenate* and *B. metathioarsenate.*—**B. thioarsenite.** Fr., *thioarsénite* (ou *sulfarsénite*) *de b.* Ger., *thioarsenigsaures B., schwefelarsenigsaures B.* It., *tioarsenito* (o *solfarsenito*) *di bario.* Sp., *tioarsenito* (ó *sulfarsenito*) *de bario.* Syn.: *b. sulpharsenite.* A compound of b. and thioarsenious acid. *Normal b. thioarsenite* (*orthothioarsenite*), the *basic b. sulpharsenite* of Watts, $Ba^3(AsS_3)_2$, occurs as a crystalline substance. [B, 2.] See *B. pyrothioarsenite.*—**B. thiocarbonate.** See *B. sulphocarbonate.*—**B. thiosulphate.** Lat., *barii hyposulphis, b. hyposulfurosum, b. subsulfurosum.* Fr., *thiosulfate* (ou *hyposulfite*) *de b.* Ger., *unterschwefligsaures B., Bariumthiosulfat.* It., *tiosolfato* (o *iposolfito*) *di bario.* Sp., *tiosulfato* (ó *hiposulfito*) *de bario.* Syn.: *b. hyposulphite, b. sulphosulphate.* A compound, $BaS_2O_3+H_2O$, of b. and thiosulphuric acid; a substance thrown down as a crystalline by the addition of sodium thiosulphate to solution of b. chloride. [B, 159.]—**B. trichromate.** See *B. chromate.*—**B. trisulphide.** Fr., *trisulfure de b.* Ger., *Bariumtrisulfid.* It., *trisolfuro di bario.* Sp., *trisulfuro de bario.* A greenish-yellow substance of the composition BaS_3. [B, 3.]—**B. tungstate.** Lat., *barii tungstas, b. wolframicum.* Fr., *tungstate de b.* Ger., *wolframsaures B., Bariumtungstat.* It., *tungstato di bario.* Sp., *tungstato de bario.* A crystalline substance, $BaWO_4$ or $2BaWO_4 + H_2O$, compounded of b. and tungstic acid. [B, 3.]—**B. tyrosine.** Fr., *barium-tyrosine.* Ger., *Bariumtyrosin.* A substitution compound, $C_9H_9BaNO_3 + 2H_2O$, of b. and tyrosine; a substance forming prismatic crystals produced by the action of baryta-water upon tyrosine. [B, 4.]—**B. valerate.** Lat., *b. valericum.* Fr., *valérate de b.* Ger., *Bariumvalerat.* A compound of b. and valeric acid. Isovalerate (valerianate) of b. is known. [B.] See *B. valerianate.*—**B. valerianate.** Lat., *barii valerianas, b. valerianicum.* Fr., *valérianate* (ou *isovalérate*) *de b.* Ger., *baldriansaures B., Bariumisovalerat.* It., *valerianato di bario.* Sp., *valerianato de bario.* Syn.: *b. isovalerate.* A compound, $Ba(O.C_5H_9O)_2 + H_2O$, of b. and valerianic (isovaleric) acid, occurring under the form of prismatic or laminar crystals. [B, 4.]—**B. violurate.** Fr., *violurate de b.* Ger., *violursaures B., Bariumviolurat.* It., *violurato di bario.* Sp., *violurato de bario.* A compound, $Ba(C_4H_2N_3O_4)_2 + 4H_2O$, of b. and violuric acid; a substance occurring as shining red crystals. [B, 3.]—**B. wolframicum.** See *B. tungstate.*—**Basic b. sulpharsenite.** See *B. thioarsenite.*—**Bichromate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. dichromate.*—**Binoxyde de b.** (Fr.), **Bioxyde de b.** (Fr.). See *B. dioxide.*—**Boro-tungstate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. borotungstate.*—**Bromate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. bromate.*—**Bromb'** (Ger.). See *B. bromide.*—**Bromsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. bromate.*—**Bromure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. bromide.*—**Carbonate de b.** (Fr.), **Carbonsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. carbonate.*—**Caryophyllinate de b.** (Fr.), **Caryophyllinsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. caryophyllinate.*—**Chlorate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. chlorate.*—**Chlorb'** (Ger.). See *B. chloride.*—**Chlorsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. chlorate.*—**Chlorure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. chloride.*—**Chromate de b.** (Fr.), **Chromsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. chromate.*—**Citrate de b.** (Fr.), **Citronensaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. citrate.*—**Cyanb'** (Ger.), **Cyanure de B.** (Fr.). See *B. cyanide.*—**Dibasic b. salicylate.** See *B. salicylate.*—**Dibasic b. sulpharsenate.** See *B. pyrothioarsenate.*—**Dichloropropionate de b.** (Fr.), **Dichlorpropionsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. dichlorpropionate.*—**Dichromate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. dichromate.*—**Dihydric b. sulphate.** Ger., *dihydrisches schwefelsaures B.* See under *B. sulphate.*—**Dioxyde de b.** (Fr.). See *B. dioxide.*—**Disulfate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. pyrosulphate.*—**Dithionate de b.** (Fr.), **Dithionsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. dithionate.*—**Doppeltchromsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. dichromate.*—**Eisensaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. ferrate.*—**Essigsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. acetate.*—**Ethylate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. ethylate.*—**Ethyl-sulfate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. ethylsulphate.*—**Eugénate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. eugenate.*—**Ferrate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. ferrate.*—**Ferrocyanb'** (Ger.), **Ferrocyanure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. ferrocyanide.*—**Fluorure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. fluoride.*—**Gambogiate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. gambogiate.*—**Glycyrrhizate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. glycyrrhizate.*—**Hydrate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. hydroxide.*—**Hydric b. orthophosphate.** See under *B. phosphate.*—**Hydrosulfure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. hydrosulphide.*—**Hydroxyde de b.** (Fr.). See *B. hydroxide.*—**Hypophosphite de b.** (Fr.). See *B. hypophosphite.*—**Hyposulfite de b.** (Fr.). See *B. thiosulphate.*—**Iodate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. iodate.*—**Iodure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. iodide.*—**Isophtalate de b.** (Fr.), **Isophtalsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. isophthalate.*—**Isovalérate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. valerianate.*—**Jodb'** (Ger.). See *B. iodide.*—**Jodsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. iodate.*—**Kieselsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. silicate.*—**Kohlensaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. carbonate.*—**Liquor barii chloridi** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *solution de chlorure de b.* It., *soluzione di cloruro di bario.* Solution of chloride of b. [U. S. Ph., 1870.] See *Test-solution of chloride of b.*—**Malonate de b.** (Fr.), **Malonsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. malonate.*—**Manganate de b.** (Fr.), **Mangansaures B.** (Ger.). See *B.*

manganate.—**Méconate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. meconate.*—**Méconate de b. et de fer** (Fr.). See *B. and iron meconate.*—**Mekonsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. meconate.*—**Mellitate de b.** (Fr.), **Mellithsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. mellitate.*—**Metaphenylendicarbonsaures B.** (Ger.), **Métaphénylène-dicarbonate de b.** (Fr.). B. isophthalate. [B.] See *B. phthalate.*—**Métarsénite de b.** (Fr.), **Metarsenigsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. metarsenite.*—**Metaschwefelarsensaures B.** (Ger.), **Métathioarséniate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. metathioarsenate.*—**Métatungstate de b.** (Fr.), **Metawolframsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. metatungstate.*—**Methylschwefelsaures B** (Ger.), **Méthyl-sulfate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. methylsulphate.*—**Monohydric b. arsenate.** Ger., *monohydrisches arsensaures B.* See under *B. arsenate.*—**Monohydric b. phosphate.** Ger., *monohydrisches phosphorsaures B.* See under *B. phosphate.*—**Monosulfure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. monosulphide.*—**Monoxyde de b.** (Fr.). See *B. monoxide.*—**Morphinate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. morphinate.*—**Muriate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. muriate.*—**Myristicate de b.** (Fr.), **Myristicinsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. myristicate.*—**Neutral b. salicylate.** Ger., *neutrales salicylsaures B.* Dibasic b. salicylate. [B, 4.] See *B. salicylate.*—**Neutral b. sulpharsenite.** See *B. pyrothioarsenite.*—**Neutrales arsensaures B.** (Ger.), **Neutrales citronensaures B.** (Ger.), **Neutrales phosphorsaures B.** (Ger.). Normal b. arsenate, normal b. citrate, normal b. phosphate. [B.] See *B. arsenate, B. citrate,* and *B. phosphate.*—**Neutrales salicylsaures B.** (Ger.). Dibasic b. salicylate. [B, 4.] See *B. salicylate.*—**Neutrales schwefelsaures B.** (Ger.). Normal b. sulphate. [B.] See *B. sulphate.*—**Nitrate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. nitrate.*—**Nitrite de b.** (Fr.). See *B. nitrite.*—**Normal b. arsenate, Normal b. citrate,** etc. Ger., *normales arsensaures B., normales citronensaures B.,* etc. See *B. arsenate, B. citrate,* etc.—**Oelsaures B.** (Ger.), **Oléate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. oleate.*—**Orthoarséniate de b.** (Fr.), **Orthoarsensaures B.** (Ger.). B. orthoarsenate. [B.] See *B. arsenate.*—**Orthophénol-sulfonate de b.** (Fr.), **Orthophenolsulfonsaures B.** (Ger.). B. orthophenolsulphonate. [B.] See *B. sulphocarbolate.*—**Orthophenylendicarbonsaures B.** (Ger.), **Orthophénylène-dicarbonate de b.** (Fr.). B. phthalate. [B.]—**Orthophosphate de b.** (Fr.), **Orthophosphorsaures B.** (Ger.). B. orthophosphate. [B.] See *B. phosphate.*—**Orthoschwefelarsensaures B.** (Ger.), **Orthosulfarséniate** (**ou orthothioarséniate**) **de b.** (Fr.). See *B. thioarsenate.*—**Osmate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. osmate.*—**Osmigsaures B.** (Ger.), **Osmite de b.** (Fr.). B. osmite. [B.] See *B. osmate.*—**Osmiumsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. osmate.*—**Oxalate de b.** (Fr.), **Oxalsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. oxalate.*—**Oxyde b.** (Fr.). See *B. oxide.*—**Para-phénolsulfonate de b.** (Fr.), **Paraphenolsulfonsaures B.** (Ger.). B. paraphenolsulphonate. [B.] See *B. sulphocarbolate.*—**Paraphenylendicarbonsaures B.** (Ger.), **Paraphénylène-dicarbonate de b.** (Fr.). B. terephthalate. [B.] See *B. phthalate.*—**Pentasulfure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. pentasulphide.*—**Perchlorure de b.** (Fr.), **Perchlorsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. perchlorate.*—**Permanganate de b.** (Fr.), **Permangansaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. permanganate.*—**Peroxyde de b.** (Fr.). See *B. dioxide.*—**Phénol-sulfonate de b.** (Fr.), **Phenolsulfonsaures B.** (Ger.). B. phenolsulphonate. [B.] See *B. sulphocarbolate.*—**Phenylendicarbonsaures B.** (Ger.), **Phénylène-dicarbonate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. phenylenedicarbonate.*—**Phenylschwefelsaures B.** (Ger.), **Phényl-sulfate de b.** (Fr.). B. phenylsulphate. [B.] See *B. sulphocarbolate.*—**Phényl-sulfonate de b.** (Fr.), **Phenylsulfonsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. phenylsulphonate.*—**Phosphate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. phosphate.*—**Phosphite de b.** (Fr.), **Phosphorigsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. phosphite.*—**Phosphorsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. phosphate.*—**Phtalate de b.** (Fr.), **Phtalsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. phthalate.*—**Platinate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. platinate.*—**Platinonitrite de b.** (Fr.). See *B. platino-nitrite.*—**Platinsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. platinate.*—**Propylène-disulfonate de b.** (Fr.), **Propylendisulfonsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. propylenedisulphonate.*—**Protoxyde de b.** (Fr.). See BARYTA.—**Pyrosulfate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. pyrosulphate.*—**Pyrothioarséniate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. pyrothioarsenate.*—**Pyrothioarsénite de b.** (Fr.). See *B. pyrothioarsenite.*—**Rhodizonate de b.** (Fr.), **Rhodizonsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. rhodizonate.*—**Salicylate de b.** (Fr.), **Salicylsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. salicylate.*—**Salpetersaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. nitrate.*—**Salpetrigsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. nitrite.*—**Salzsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. chloride.*—**Saures arsensaures B.** (Ger.), **Saures schwefelarsensaures B.** (Ger.), **Saures schwefelsaures B.** (Ger.). Acid b. arsenate, acid b. sulpharsenate, acid b. sulphate (dihydric b. sulphate). [B.] See *B. arsenate, B. metathioarsenate,* and *B. sulphate.*—**Schwefelb'** (Ger.). See *B. sulphide.*—**Schwefelsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. sulphate.*—**Schwefelwasserstoff-Schwefelb'** (Ger.). See *B. hydrosulphide.*—**Schwefligsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. sulphite.*—**Silicate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. silicate.*—**Silico-fluorure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. silicofluoride.*—**Solution d'azotate de b.** (Fr.). See *Test-solution of nitrate of b.*—**Solution de chlorure de b.** (Fr.). See *Test-solution of chloride of b.*—**Solution of chloride of b.** [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Test-solution of chloride of b.*—**Sulfantimoniate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. thioantimonate.*—**Sulfarséniate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. thioarsenate.*—**Sulfarsénite de b.** (Fr.). See *B. thioarsenite.*—**Sulfate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. sulphate.*—**Sulfhydrate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. hydrosulphide.*—**Sulfite de b.** (Fr.). See *B. sulphite.*—**Sulfocarbolate de b.** (Fr.), **Sulfocarbolsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. sulphocarbolate.*—**Sulfocarbonate de b.** (Fr.), **Sulfocarbonsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. sulphocarbonate.*—**Sulfoéthylate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. ethylsulphate.*—**Sulfo-méthylate de b.** (Fr.). B. sulphomethylate. [B.]—**Sulfophénate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. sulphocarbolate.*—**Sulfo-sulfate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. thiosulphate.*—**Sulfovinate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. ethylsulphate.*—**Sulfure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. sulphide.*—**Tartrate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. tartrate.*—**Tartrate de b. et de potassium** (Fr.). See *B. and potassium tartrate.*—**Tartrate de b. et de sodium** (Fr.). See *B. and sodium tartrate.*—**Téréphtalate de b.** (Fr.), **Terephtalsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. terephthalate.*—**Test-solution of chloride of b.** [U. S. Ph.]. Lat., *liquor barii chloridi* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *solution de chlorure de b.* Ger., *Bariumchloridlösung.* It., *soluzione di cloruro di bario.* Sp., *solución de cloruro de bario.* Syn.: *solution of chloride of b.* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. An aqueous solution of b. chloride, used for purposes of chemical testing, containing b. chloride, 1 part dissolved in 10 parts of distilled water. [B.]—**Test-solution of nitrate of b.** [U. S. Ph.]. Lat., *baryum nitricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *solution d'azotate de b.* Ger., *Bariumnitratlösung, Baryumnitrat* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *soluzione di nitrato di bario.* Sp., *solución de nitrato de bario.* A solution used for chemical testing consisting of b. nitrate, 1 part dissolved in 20 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 19 parts [Ger. Ph.] of water. [B.]—**Tetrahydric b. arsenate.** See *B. arsenate.*—**Tetrahydric b. phosphate.** See *B. phosphate.*—**Tétrasulfure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. tetrasulphide.*—**Thioantimoniate de b.** (Fr.), **Thioantimonsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. thioantimonate.*—**Thioarséniate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. thioarsenate.*—**Thioarsenigsaures B.** (Ger.), **Thioarsénite de b.** (Fr.). See *B. thioarsenite.*—**Thioarsensaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. thioarsenate.*—**Thiocarbonate de b.** (Fr.), **Thiocarbonsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. thiocarbonate.*—**Thiosulfate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. thiosulphate.*—**Tribasic b. sulpharsenate.** Normal b. thioarsenate. [B, 2.] See *B. thioarsenate.*—**Trisulfure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. trisulphide.*—**Tungstate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. tungstate.*—**Ueberbasisches salicylsaures B.** (Ger.). Dibasic b. salicylate. [B, 4.] See *B. salicylate.*—**Ueberchlorsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. perchlorate.*—**Uebermangansaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. permanganate.*—**Unterphosphorigsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. hypophosphite.*—**Unterschwefligsaures B.** (Ger.). B. hyposulphite. [B.] See *B. thiosulphate.*—**Valérate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. valerate.*—**Valérianate de b.** (Fr.), **Valeriansaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. valerianate.*—**Violurate de b.** (Fr.), **Violursaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. violurate.*—**Vitriolum barii.** B. sulphate. [B, 180.]—**Weinsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. tartrate.*—**Weinsaures B'oxyd-Kali** (Ger.). See *B. and potassium tartrate.*—**Weinsaures B'oxyd-Natron** (Ger.). See *B. and sodium tartrate.*—**Wolframsaures B.** (Ger.). See *B. tungstate.*

BARJAC (Fr.), n. Ba³r-zha³k. A village 5 leagues from Saint-Andeol, France, near which there are mineral springs. [L, 105.]

BARJEMONT (Fr.), n. Ba³r-zhe²-mo²n². A variety of fig. [B, 38.]

BARK, n. Ba³rk. Gr., φλοιός. Lat., *cortex.* Fr., *écorce.* Ger., *Rinde.* It., *corteccia.* Sp., *corteza.* The external mass of tissue in trees sheathing the woody cylinder of which the stem and root are composed, and formed by the agglomeration of the phloëm portion of the fibro-vascular bundles. The phloëm, like the wood-forming portion of the fibro-vascular bundles (xylem), is made up of (*a*) vascular tissue, which here takes the form of sieve-tissue and never of tracheary tissue as in the xylem; (*b*) fibrous tissue made up of bast-fibres as the xylem is made up of wood-fibres; and (*c*) parenchymatous tissue resembling that of the xylem. The b. differs from the woody portions of the stem, from which it is usually readily separable in its looser and softer texture and in its greater toughness and elasticity. It also differs in the manner of its growth, which is centripetal, taking place by the deposition of concentric layers, each one of which is internal as regards the preceding layer. The growth-layers of the b., however, are less distinctly marked than those of the wood and are more or less obliterated by the ingrowth of adventitious tissue and by the pressure from the growing wood. The b. serves as a protective covering for the other structures of the trunk. Many b's contain resinous, oily, or nitrogenous principles, glucosides, tannic acid, etc., and are employed in medicine. For such b's see under the respective plant names. The word b. is often used without qualification to denote Peruvian or *Cinchona* b. See *Red b., Yellow b.,* etc. [B, 75.]—**Alcornoco b., Alcornoque b.** See under ALCORNOCO.—**Angostura b., Angustura b.** The b. of *Galipea cusparia.* [B.] See ANGUSTURA.—**Arariba b.** See ARARIBA.—**Arica b., Ariza b.** The b. of *Cinchona pubescens.* [B, 5, 19.]—**Ash b.** Fr., *quinqua de Loxa cendré.* The b. of *Cinchona ovata.* [B, 270.]—**Ashy crown b.** The b. of the *Cinchona macrocalyx* [B, 18]; or, according to others, that of the *Cinchona cordifolia,* var. *rotundifolia.* [B, 5.]—**Babul b.** The b. of several species of ACACIA. [B, 19.] See BABUL.—**B. beer.** See *Cerevisia* CINCHONÆ.—**Bastard cabbage b.** The b. of *Andira inermis.* [B, 19.]—**Bastard Jesuit's b.** The b. of *Iva frutescens.* [B, 19.]—**Bebeeru b., Bibiru b.** The b. of *Nectandra Rodiœi.* [B, 19.] See BEBEERU.—**Bitter b.** The b. of *Pinckneya pubens.* [B, 45.]—**Bogotá b.** The b. of *Cinchona lancifolia* (*q. v.*). [B, 5.]—**Bolivian b.** A variety of Calisaya b. (b. of *Cinchona calisaya*). [B, 5.]—**Bonace b.** The b. of *Daphne tinifolia.* [B, 19.]—**Brown Peruvian b.** See *Pale* CINCHONA *b.*—**Bur-b.** The fibrous b. of *Triumfetta semitriloba.* [B, 19.]—**Burn-nose b.** The *Daphne tinifolia.* [B, 19.]—**Cabbage b.** The b. of *Andira inermis.* [B, 19.]—**Calabeja b.** See *Calabeja* CINCHONA *b.*—**Calisaya b.** See under CALISAYA.—**Canella b.** See under CANELLA.—**Caqueto b.** The b. of *Cinchona lancifolia,* obtained from Caqueza, near Bogotá. [B, 23.]—**Carabaya b.** The b. of *Cinchona scrobiculata* [B, 23] or of *Cinchona elliptica.* [B, 18.]—**Caribean b.** Lat., *cortex caribœus* (seu *chinœ caribœus*). The b. of the *Exostema caribœum.* [B, 5, 180.]—**Carthagena b.** The b. of *Cinchona lancifolia* and *Cinchona cordifolia* [B, 5, 23]; also *Cinchona lanceolata* [B, 18], and probably of *Cinchona condaminea,* var. *pitayensis.* [B, 5.]—**Cascarilla b.** The b. of *Croton cascarilla* and *Croton pseudo-china.* [B, 19.] See under CROTON and CASCARILLA.—**Cassia b.** The b. of *Cinnamomum cassia.* [B, 75.]—**Cherry b.** See under CHERRY.—**China b.** The b. of *Buena hexandra.* [B, 19.]—**Chittem b.** The b. of *Rhamnus purshiana.* [B.]—**Cinchona b.** See CINCHONA *b.*—**Cinchonamine b.** A variety of cuprea b. furnishing cinchonamine; the b. of *Remijia purdieana.* [B, 23.]—**Cinnamon b.** 1. See CINNAMON *b.* and CINNAMOMUM. 2. The b. of *Cinchona coccinea.* [B, 19.]—**Clove b.** Lat., *cortex caryophylloides* (1st def.), *cassia caryophyllata* (2d def.). 1. The b. of *Cinnamomum culilawan.* 2. The b. of *Dicypellium cary-*

ophyllatum. [B, 19, 180.]—**Cochabamba b.** [Howard]. The b. of *Cinchona australis.* [B, 270.]—**Colombian b., Columbian b.** [Weddell]. The b. of *Cinchona lancifolia* and *Cinchona cordifolia.* [B, 23, 270.]—**Common b.** An inferior variety of cinchona b., sometimes met with in the shops and used as a dentifrice, etc. [B, 5.]—**Common yellow Carthagena b.** Lat., *China flava dura granatensis.* The b. of *Cinchona cordifolia.* [B, 5.]—**Compound tincture of Peruvian b.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**Conessi b.** Lat., *cortex Conessii* (seu *Conessi*). The b. of the *Wrightia* (*Holarrhena*) *antidysenterica ;* also of the *Echites pubescens,* used as a substitute for the former. [B, 172, 180.]—**Copalche b., Copalchi b.** Lat., *cortex copalche* (seu *copalchi*, seu *copalke*). Fr., *écorce copalchi.* Ger., *Copalchirinde.* A Mexican b., sometimes confounded with cinchona or cascarilla b., occurring under two forms: one, as small, thin, tubular, ash-colored pieces having a flavor like that of cascarilla ; the other, in larger fragments with very thick epidermis and having a very bitter taste. The first form is derived from *Croton pseudo-china*, the second, perhaps, from *Croton suberosum.* Copalche b. is said to contain a bitter principle and to act as an aromatic bitter tonic. [B, 5.] See under CROTON.—**Coquetta b.** See *Caqueto b.*—**Crown b.** Lat., *cinchona* (*china*) *coronalis.* Ger., *Kronchina.* A name applied to the superior varieties of cinchona b. on account of their being reserved for the use of the royal family of Spain ; especially applied to the b. of *Cinchona officinalis.* [B, 23.] See *Pale* CINCHONA *b.* and *Ashy crown b.*—**Crown b. of Loxa.** Crown b. obtained from the district of Loxa, or Loja, on the boundary of Ecuador and Peru. [B, 23.]—**Culilawan b.** Lat., *cortex culilawan* (seu *culilabani*, seu *culit-lawang*). Ger., *Culilawan-Rinde.* The b. of *Cinnamomum culilawan.* [B, 19.]—**Cuprea b.** A b. having the medicinal properties of cinchona b. but derived from species of *Remijia*, especially from *R. purdieana* and *R. pedunculata.* [B, 5, 23.]—**Cusco b.** The b. of *Cinchona pelletierana* (*pubescens*, var. *pelleteriana*). [B, 5.] See also *Red Cusco b.*—**Dark Jaen b.** The b. of *Cinchona villosa.* [B, 19.]—**Decoction of yellow b.** See *Decoctum* CINCHONÆ *flavæ.*—**Dita b.** See *Cortex* ALSTONIÆ.—**Doom b.** See *Sassy b.*—**Eleuthera b.** Lat., *cortex eluteriæ* (seu *eleutheriæ*). Fr., *écorce éleuthérienne.* See CASCARILLA *b.*—**Elk b.** The *Magnolia glauca.* [L, 45.]—**Extract of Peruvian b.** See *Extractum* CINCHONÆ.—**False Angostura b.** The b. of *Strychnos nux vomica.* [B, 19.]—**False Loxa b.** Lat., *cortex chinæ pseudo-Loxæ.* The b. of *Cinchona humboldtiana.* [B, 18.]—**False Winter's b.** Lat., *cortex wintereanus spurius.* See *Winter's b.*—**Fibrous Carthagena b., Fibrous yellow Carthagena b.** The b. of *Cinchona lancifolia.* [B, 5.]—**Fine crown b.** The b. of *Cinchona crispa.* [B, 19.]—**Flat calisaya b.** See under CALISAYA.—**French Guiana b.** The b. of *Portlandia hexandra.* [B, 19.]—**Genuine red b.** The b. of *Cinchona succirubra.* **Georgia b.** The *Pinckneya pubens.* [B, 75.]—**Geremma b.** See *Jurema b.*—**Gray b.** Lat., *cinchona cinerea.* Gray or pale cinchona b. ; especially Huánuco b. [B, 5, 19.]—**Hard b.** Cuprea b. ; so called on account of the large amount of sclerenchyma in it. [B, 23.]—**Hard Carthagena b.** Lat., *cortex de Carthagena durus* [Karsten]. The b. of *Cinchona cordifolia.* [B, 5, 270.]—**Hard Pitaya b.** The b. of *Cinchona pitayensis.* [B, 5.]—**Hard yellow Carthagena b.** The b. of *Cinchona cordifolia.* [B, 5.]—**Heavy b. from New Granada** [Howard]. The b. of *Cinchona lancifolia.* [B, 270.]—**Huamalies b.** [Weddell]. The b. of *Cinchona purpurea.* [B, 5.]—**Huánuco b.** Lat., *cortex chinæ Huanuco.* Fr., *quinquina gris Huanuco* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Huanuco-China.* Cinchona b. derived from Huánuco in Peru ; chiefly the b. of *Cinchona nitida.* [B, 5, 23.]—**Huxham's tincture of b.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ *composita.*—**Infusion of yellow b.** See *Infusum* CINCHONÆ *flavæ.*—**Iron b., Iron b. tree.** A name applied to the *Eucalyptus resinifera.* [B, 5, 75.]—**Jaen b.** Lat., *cortex chinæ Jaen.* Ger., *Jaen-China.* The b. of *Cinchona humboldtiana.* [B, 18.]—**Jamaica b.** Lat., *cortex jamaicensis* (seu *chinæ jamaicensis*). Ger., *jamaicensische Fieberrinde.* See *Caribean b.*—**Jesuit's b.** Fr., *écorce des Jésuites.* A name formerly given to cinchona b., because introduced generally throughout Europe by the Jesuits. [B, 5, 180.]—**Jurema b.** Lat., *cortex juremæ brasiliensis, cortex geremma.* Ger., *Jurema-Rinde, Geremma-Rinde.* A bitter astringent bark imported from Brazil under the form of flat, half-quilled, or quilled fragments, 4 to 10 inches long and 1 to 4 inches broad, violet-colored on the exterior surface and in the external layers, whitish internally. According to Nees v. Esenbeck, it is derived from the *Acacia jurema*, and is therefore one of the varieties of barbatimao b. [B, 180.]—**Juribali b.** Lat., *cortex juribali* (seu *euribali*). An astringent very bitter bark of Demerara, supposed to be derived from some cedrelaceous plant. In large doses it is said to be laxative and diaphoretic, and has been employed internally as a stimulant, diaphoretic, and antipyretic in malignant remittent fevers, measles, variola, and serous effusions, and externally as an application to ill-conditioned ulcers. [B, 19, 180.]—**Karinghota b.** The b. of *Samadera indica.* [B, 172.]—**Kunro b.** The b. of *Rhizophora mucronata.* [B, 19.]—**Lace-b.** The *Lagetta lintearia.* [B, 185.]—**Light calisaya b.** See under CALISAYA.—**Lima b.** Fr., *quinquina rouge de Lima* (1st def.), *quinquina de Lima gris brun* (ou *ordinaire*) (2d def.). 1. See *Huánuco b.* 2. The b. of *Cinchona micrantha.* [B, 5, 270.]—**Loxa b., Loxa crown b.** Lat., *cortex chinæ Loxæ* (seu *de Loxa*). See *Crown b. of Loxa.*—**Macallo b.** A b. derived from Yucatan. [B, 5.]—**Malambo b.** Lat., *cortex malambo* (seu *melambo*). Ger., *Malamborinde, Melamborinde.* A b. resembling Angustura, derived from the *Drimys granatensis* [B, 180], from the *Croton malambo* [B, 19], or from an undetermined species of *Galipea* or of a related genus [B, 19]. It occurs in dense fragments 1½ to 2 feet long, 2 to 3 inches broad, and 2 to 6 lines thick ; yellowish-gray externally, marked with rose-colored spots and with numerous minute prominences ; dark-brown internally ; having a penetrating aromatic odor and a bitter, pungent and lasting, aromatic taste. It has been employed in spasmodic affections (tetanus), gastro-intestinal disorders, rheumatism, inflammatory troubles, and wounds. [B, 180.]—**Mancona b.** See *Sassy b.*—**Maracaibo b.** The b. of *Cinchona tucujensis.* [B, 5.]—**Marcapata b.** [Howard]. The b. of *Cinchona condaminea.* [B, 270.]—**Massoy b.** Lat., *cortex Massoy* (seu *Massoi*, seu *Mazoi*, seu *oninius*). Ger., *Massoyrinde.* 1. A b. derived from the East Indies ; according to some, the product of *Cinnamomum kiamis.* It occurs in quilled pieces of various size, blackish-gray externally, brownish internally, and having a pleasant aromatic odor and mild astringent taste. It contains much volatile oil and is said to be employed as an aromatic tonic. 2. An East Indian b. having an odor like that of sassafras, probably derived from a lauraceous tree. [B, 180.]—**Matias b., Matius b., Melambo b.** See *Malambo b.*—**Mezereum b.** See MEZEREUM and DAPHNE *mezereon.*—**Missoy b.** See *Massoy b.*—**Monesia b.** Lat., *monesiæ cortex.* Ger., *Monesiarinde.* The b. of one or more species of sapotaceous trees growing in South America ; according to Harnausek, the b. of *Chrysophyllum glycophlœum* (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 270.]—**Mongumbo b.** A medicinal b. derived from Madagascar. [B, 5.]—**Mossed b.** Cinchona b. which has been left in strips upon the tree and covered with moss. [B, 23.]—**Muruxi b.** The b. of *Byrsonima spicata.* [B, 19.]—**Negrilla b.** Sp., *cascarilla negrilla* (*ó negra*) [Pavón]. The b. of *Cinchona heterophylla.* [B, 19, 270.]—**New spurious yellow b.** [Pereira]. The b. of *Cinchona lancifolia.* [B, 270.]—**Niepa b.** The b. of *Samadera indica.* [B, 19.]—**Nine b.** The *Spiræa opulifolia.* [B, 19.]—**Oak b.** See under OAK.—**Orange b.** Fr., *quinquina orangé.* Sp., *quina anaranjada.* A name given by Mutis to the b. of *Cinchona lancifolia.* [B, 5.]—**Ordeal b.** See *Sassy b.*—**Original Loja** (or **Loxa**) **b.** The b. of *Cinchona uritusinga.* [B, 19.]—**Pale b.** See *Pale* CINCHONA *b.*—**Palton b.** The b. of *Cinchona macrocalyx*, var. *Palton.* [B, 5, 18.]—**Panococco b.** The b. of *Swartzia tomentosa.* [B, 19.]—**Pao-Pereira b.** A febrifuge b. probably derived from the *Geissospermum læve* or *G. Vellosii.* [B, 5.]—**Paper b.** The b. of a species of *Callistemon ;* so called because peeling off in thin layers. [B. 19.]—**Paraguatan b.** The b. of *Condaminea tinctoria.* [B, 23.]—**Paratodo b., Paratudo b.** Lat., *cortex paratodo* (seu *paratudo*). Ger., *Paratudo-Rinde.* The b. of *Canella axillaris* (*q. v.*) and of some other species of trees. [B, 180.]—**Peruvian b.** Lat., *cortex peruvianus* (seu *peruanus*). Fr., *écorce du Pérou.* Ger., *peruanische Rinde.* A synonym for cinchona b., very frequently employed by the older writers. [B.]—**Peruvian calisaya b.** See under CALISAYA.—**Philadelphia b.** The *Quercus tinctoria.* [B, 19.]—**Pitaya b., Pitayo b.** [Weddell]. 1. The b. of *Cinchona pitayensis.* 2. A name sometimes erroneously given to the cinchona (china) bicolor. [B, 5.]—**Pocgereba b.** Lat., *cortex pocgereba* (seu *pocgerebæ*). Ger., *Pocgereba-Rinde.* An American b. of uncertain botanical origin, occurring in quilled fragments from 5 to 10 mm. in diameter, externally wrinkled and brownish, internally brown, and of a weak astringent taste. It was formerly employed in dysentery. [B, 180.]—**Pomegranate b.** See POMEGRANATE *rind* and POMEGRANATE *root-b.*—**Pottery b.** The b. of some species of *Licania* growing along the Amazon, where the ashes are used for mixing with potter's clay. [B, 19.]—**Precipitated extract of b.** Quinoidin. [B.]—**Quercitron b.** The b. of *Quercus tinctoria.* [B. 19.]—**Quillaia b., Quillaja b.** The b. of *Quillaja saponaria.* [B, 19.]—**Quilled b.** Cinchona b. rolled into the form of a quill.—**Red b.** See *Red cinchona b., Genuine red b.*, and *Spurious red b.*—**Red b.** (**of California**). The *Daphnidostaphylis glauca.* [B, 19.]—**Red Cusco b.** The b. of *Cinchona scrobiculata.* [B, 23.]—**Renewed b.** Cinchona b. which has grown again over denuded portions of the trunk of the tree. Such b. is frequently richer in alkaloids than the original b. [B, 23.]—**Rohun b.** The b. of *Soymida febrifuga.* [B, 19.]—**Royal b.** The b. of *Cinchona cordifolia.* [L, 45.]—**Royal yellow b.** See CALISAYA *b.*—**Rusty b's.** See *Pale* CINCHONA *b.*—**Sacred b.** The b. of *Rhamnus purshiana.* [B.]—**Saint Ann's b.** See *Santa Aña b.*—**Samadera b.** The bitter inner b. of a simarubaceous tree found in Ceylon ; said to contain quassin. [B, 5.] See SAMADERA *b.*—**Santa Aña b.** Sp., *cascarilla de Santa Aña.* The b. of *Cinchona scrobiculata.* [B, 5.]—**Santa Lucia b.** Lat., *cortex chinæ Sanctæ Luciæ.* Fr., *quinquina piton, écorce de Sainte-Lucie.* Ger., *Lucienrinde, China von Santa Lucia.* The b. of *Exostema floribundum.* [B, 5, 180.]—**Santa Martha b.** A variety of the b. obtained from *Cinchona cordifolia* (*q. v.*). [B, 5.]—**Sassafras b.** Lat., *cortex sassafras.* 1. See SASSAFRAS *b.* 2. The b. of *Atherosperma moschata.* [B, 19.]—**Sassy b., Saucy b.** Syn.: *ordeal b., Mancona b.* The b. of *Erythroplœum guineense* (*q. v.*). [B, 5.]—**Saule b.** Willow b. [B, 19.]—**Select crown b.** The b. of *Cinchona chahuerguera.* [B, 19.]—**Shag-b.** 1. The *Pithecolobium micradenium.* 2. The *Carya Alba.* [B, 19, 34.]—**Silver b.** Gray or pale cinchona b. ; a commercial term. [B, 5.]—**Silver crown b.** [Howard]. The b. of *Cinchona glandulifera.* [B, 270.]—**Sintoc b.** Lat., *cortex sintoc* (seu *sindoc*, seu *sintok*, seu *syndox*). Ger., *Sintokrinde.* The b. of *Cinnamomum sintok.* [B, 180.]—**Sipopira b.** Lat., *cortex sipopira, sipopira.* A Brazilian b. resembling Alcornoco, employed in chronic skin diseases, dropsy, and syphilis. [B, 180.]—**Soap b.** See QUILLAJA *b.*—**Soft Carabaya b.** [Howard]. The b. of *Cinchona umbellifera.* [B, 270.]—**Soft Colombian b.** The b. of *Cinchona lancifolia*, var. *oblonga.* [B.]—**Spongy Carthagena b.** Fr., *quinquina Carthagène spongieux* [Weddell]. The b. of *Cinchona lancifolia.* [B, 5.]—**Spurious calisaya b.** See under CALISAYA.—**Spurious red b.** The b. of *Cinchona magnifolia.* [B, 19.]—**Stringy b.** (of Tasmania). A name applied to the b. of several species of *Eucalyptus*, particularly the *Eucalyptus gigantea.* [B, 19.]—**Strong b.** The *Beureria.* [B, 19.]—**Sweet-wood b.** See CASCARILLA *b.*—**Tan b.** The b. of several species of oak, used in tanning leather. [B.]—**Tanekaha b.** The b. of *Phyllocladus trichomanoides.* [B, 19.]—**Tanner's b.** See *Tan b.*—**Tawai b.** The b. of *Weinmannia racemosa.* [B, 19.]—**Tecamez b.** See CINCHONA *Tecamez.*—**Tellicherry b.** The b. of *Wrightia* (*Holarrhena*) *antidysenterica.* [B, 172.]—**Tincture of Peruvian b.** See *Tinctura* CINCHONÆ.—**Tolima b.** See CINCHONA *Tolima.*—**West Indian b.** The b. of *Exostema caribæum.* [B, 19.]—**White b.** An inferior variety of cinchona b., with soft white epidermis, found

on the Pacific coast of South America. One variety (the *quina blanca de Payta*) is derived from the *Cascarilla macrocarpa*, another (the *quina blanca* of Mutis) is derived from the *Ladenbergia macrocarpa*. The Ash b., derived from *Cinchona ovata*, Huamalies b., from *Cinchona purpurea*, and Arica b., from *Cinchona pubescens*, are also varieties of white b. [B, 5, 19, 270.]—**Wild cherry b.** See under CHERRY.—**White wood b.** See CANELLA *b.*—**Winter's b.** Lat., *cortex winteraneus* (seu *Winteri*), *wintera* [U. S. Ph., 1850]. Fr., *écorce de Winter* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de Magellan*). Ger., *magellanischer Zimmt.* It., *vinteriana aromatica.* Originally, the b. of *Drimys Winteri;* but what is now known as Winter's b. (*false Winter's b.*) is of undetermined botanical derivation. It occurs as quills a foot in length and an inch in diameter or, sometimes, in large flat pieces; externally, it is reddish or yellowish-gray spotted with red, internally it has a cinnamon hue; it is compact and hard, of aromatic odor and pungent taste, and is used for the same purposes as cinnamon. [B, 5.]—**Wiry crown b., Wiry Loxa b.** The b. of *Cinchona hirsuta.* [B, 19.]—**Woody Carthagena b.** Fr., *quinquina de Colombie ligneux.* The b. of *Cinchona condaminea.* [B, 270.]—**Worm b.** The b. of *Andira inermis.* [B, 19.]—**Yaba b.** See *Macallo b.*—**Yellow b.** See *Yellow* CINCHONA *b.*—**Yellow b. of Loxa.** A variety of cinchona b., probably derived from *Cinchona lancifolia.* [B, 5.]—**Yellow b. of Santa Fé.** The b. of *Cinchona cordifolia.* [B, 5.]

BARKAN (Ar.), n. The male date-tree. [B, 121.]

BARK-BOUND, adj. Ba^{3}rk'bound. Compressed by the bark, so firmly as to hinder growth. [L, 73.]

BÄRKLEE (Ger.), n. Bar'kla. The *Melilotus officinalis.* [B, 180.]

BARKY, adj. Ba^{3}r'ki^2. Of or resembling bark. [L, 73.]

BÄRLAPP (Ger.), n. Bar'la^{3}p. The genus *Lycopodium*, also the drug lycopodium. [B, 180.]—**Alpen-B.** The *Lycopodium alpinum.* [B, 180.]—**B'samen.** The drug lycopodium. [B.]—**Flachästiger B.** The *Lycopodium complanatum.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeiner B., Kolbiger B.** The *Lycopodium clavatum.* [B, 180.]—**Purgirb'.** The *Lycopodium selago.* [B, 180.]—**Sprossender B.** The *Lycopodium annotinum.* [B, 180.]—**Tannenb'.** See *Purgirb'.*

BÄRLÄPP (Ger.), n. Bar'lap. The drug lycopodium. [B, 180.]

BÄRLAUCH (Ger.), n. Bar'la^3-uch^2. The *Allium ursinum.* [A, 315.]

BARLERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}r-le(la)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *barlérie.* A genus of acanthaceous plants of the tribe *Justicieæ*, subtribe *Barlerieæ*, established by Linnæus. [B, 42.]—**B. bispinosa** [Nees]. See *B. mysorensis.*—**B. buxifolia.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *Dicranacanthus buxifolia* of Oersted, a small, prickly undershrub, with hairy branches, growing in the South Deccan. The root is used as an aperient. 2. Of Wallich, the *B. mysorensis* (*q. v.*). [B, 46, 212.]—**B. ciliata** [Roxburgh], **B. cristata** [Linnæus]. An undershrub growing in northern and central India, and cultivated in the East Indies and China, having oblong or elliptical acute leaves and purplish-blue or white flowers in capitate spikes. [B, 181, 212.]—**B. dichotoma** [Roxburgh]. See *B. cristata.*—**B. hexacantha** [Morison]. The *Hygrophila spinosa.* [B, 212.]—**B. hystrix** [Linnæus]. See *B. prionitis.*—**B. laciniata** [Wallich]. See *B. cristata.*—**B. longifolia** [Linnæus]. The *Hygrophila spinosa.* [B. 212.]—**B. mysorensis** [Roth]. Syn.: *Dicranacanthus spinaceylanica* [Oersted]. A small, very prickly shrub, with hairy branches, elliptical, hairy leaves, and axillary, sessile, hairy flowers, growing in the South Deccan and in Ceylon. It has the same properties as *B. buxifolia.* [B, 46, 212.]—**B. napalensis** [Nees], **B. nuda** [Nees]. See *B. cristata.*—**B. obovata** [Hamilton]. A variety of the *B. buxifolia.* [Nees (B, 214).]—**B. prionitis** [Linnæus], **B. pubiflora** [Bentham]. Syn.: *Prionitis hystrix* [Miquel] (et *pubiflora* [Miquel]), *Justicia appressa* [Forskål], *Barretiera prionites* [Blanco]. A shrub from 2 to 5 feet high, usually densely armed with prickles, growing throughout India, Ceylon, and the East Indies. The expressed juice of the leaves, mixed with sugar and water, and the infusion are employed in the treatment of infantile aphthæ, catarrhs, and febrile diseases. The ashes of the plant, with the addition of water and rice, are used in coughs and dropsy. The Japanese employ the plant as an emollient. [B, 46, 172.]—**B. spina-ceylanica** [Nees]. See *B. mysorensis.*

BARLERIANTHUS [Oersted] (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{3}r-le^{2}r-i^2-a^{2}n-(a^{3}n)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). See BARLERIA.

BARLERIDÆ [Endlicher], **BARLERIEÆ** [Nees] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ba^{3}r-le^{2}r'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -le^{2}r-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of acanthaceous plants, or, according to Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Justicieæ*, including *Barleria* and other genera. [B, 42, 170.] See JUSTICIEÆ.

BARLERIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ba^{3}r-le^{2}r-i^2-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). From *Barleria* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Barleria;* a botanical species-name. [B, 212.]

BARLERIOPSIS [Oersted], **BARLERIOSIPHON** [Oersted], **BARLERITES** [Oersted] (Lat.), n's f., m., and m. Ba^{3}r-le^{2}r-i^2-o^{2}ps'i^{2}s, -o^{2}s'i^2-fo^{2}n(fon[-o-si(si^2)'fo^{2}n]), -i(e)'tez(tas). Gen., *barleriop'seos* (*-sis*), *-sipho'nis*, *-i'tæ.* From *barleria* (*q. v.*), and ὄψις, an appearance, look, or σίφων, a reed (see also *-ites**). See BARLERIA.

BARLEY, n. Ba^{3}r'le^2. A.-S., *bere.* O. E., *bærlie.* Welsh, *barlys.* Gr., κριθαί (pl. of κριθή). Lat., *hordeum.* Fr., *orge.* Ger., *Gerste.* It., *orzo.* Sp., *cebada.* The genus *Hordeum* (*q. v.*), also the grain derived from plants of that genus. [A, 302, 311, 312; B.]—**Autumn b.** See *Winter b.*—**B. bree, B. brie.** A spirituous liquor distilled from b. [L, 73.]—**B. flour.** See *B. meal.*—**B. malt.** See under MALT.—**B. meal.** Ger., *Gerstenmehl.* The flour obtained by grinding hulled b. It is a grayish-white powder containing starch, sugar, nitrogenous and fatty principles, and mineral salts. It is made into bread which in some places is much used as a food. [B, 5.]—**B. sugar.** See under SUGAR.—**B. water.** See *Decoctum* HORDEI.—**Battledore b.** See *Putney b.*—**Caustic b.** See CEVADILLA.—**Common b.** The *Hordeum distichon.* [L, 120.]—**Decoction of b.** See *Decoctum* HORDEI.—**French b.** A variety of pearl b., smaller than the ordinary kind, and usually prepared from the *Hordeum hexastichon.* [B, 199.]—**Hulled b.** Lat., *hordeum mundatum.* Fr., *orge monde* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Gerstengraupen.* It., *orzo mondato.* B. deprived of its husk; used in making b. meal. [B, 5.]—**Long-eared b.** The *Hordeum distichon.* [B.]—**Patent b.** Lat., *farina hordei.* B. meal made from pearl b. [B, 199.]—**Pearl** (or **Pearled**) **b.** Lat., *hordeum* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *hordeum decorticatum* [Br. Ph.] (seu *perlatum*). Fr., *orge perlé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Perlengraupen.* It., *orzo perlato.* Sp., *cebada perlada.* B. deprived of all its coverings and made round and smooth by grinding. It occurs in pearly-white, small, rounded or ovoid grains marked with a longitudinal furrow. It consists chiefly of starch with some gluten, sugar, and gum. [B, 5.]—**Pot b.** See *Pearl b.*—**Putney b.** The *Hordeum zeocriton.* [L, 120.]—**Scotch b.** See *Hulled b.*—**Scotch pearl b.** A variety of pearl b. resembling *French b.* [B, 199.]—**Six-rowed b.** The *Hordeum hexastichon* [B.]—**Sprat b.** See *Putney b.*—**Spring b., Square b.** The *Hordeum vulgare.* [L, 120.]—**Two-rowed b.** The *Hordeum distichon.* [B.]—**Wine of b.** See BEER.—**Winter b.** The *Hordeum hexastichon.* [L, 86, 120.]

BARM, n. Ba^{3}rm. A.-S., *beorma.* Ger., *Bärme*, *Barm.* Yeast. [A, 315; L, 56, 105.]

BÄRMUTTER (Ger.), n. Bar'mut-te^{2}r. See UTERUS.—**B'kraut.** The *Ligusticum levisticum.* [L, 46.]

BARNA (Hind.), n. The *Cratæva Roxburghii.* [B, 172.]

BARNADESEÆ [D. Don] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}r-na^3-de(da)'-ze^2(se^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See BARNADESIEÆ (1st def.).

BARNADESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}r-na^3-de(da)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From *Barnadez*, the name of a Spanish botanist. A genus of composite spiny shrubs of the tribe *Mutisiaceæ*, subtribe *Barnadesieæ*, established by Mutis. [B, 42.]

BARNADESIÆ [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}r-na^3-de(da)'zi^2(si^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See BARNADESIEÆ (1st def.).

BARNADESIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}r-na^3-de(da)-zi(si^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *barnadésiées.* 1. Of Cassini, a division or subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Mutisiaceæ*, including the genera *Barnadesia* and *Chuquiragua.* According to Bentham and Hooker and De Candolle, it includes *Barnadesia* and *Schlechtendahlia.* 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Homoianthæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Trixideæ*, *Nassauvieæ*, and *Gochnatieæ.* [B, 42, 170.]—**B. veræ** [Reichenbach]. A division of the *Gochnatieæ;* the same as *B.* (1st def.). [B, 170.]

BARNET, n. Ba^{3}rn'e^{2}t. A place in England, where there is a spring the waters of which resemble those of Epsom, but are weaker. [L, 84.]

BARNUF (Ar.), n. The *Conyza odorata.* [B, 121.]

BARODMEUM, BARODMIUM (Lat.). n's n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-o^{2}d-me(ma)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -mi(me)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βαροδμεῖον. See BARYODMIA.

BARODMOS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-o^{2}d'mo^{2}s. See BARYODMOS.

BAROGRAPH, n. Ba^{2}r'o-gra^{3}f. From βάρος, weight, and γράφειν, to write. A recording barometer. [B, 270.] See illustration under *Counterpoised* BAROMETER.

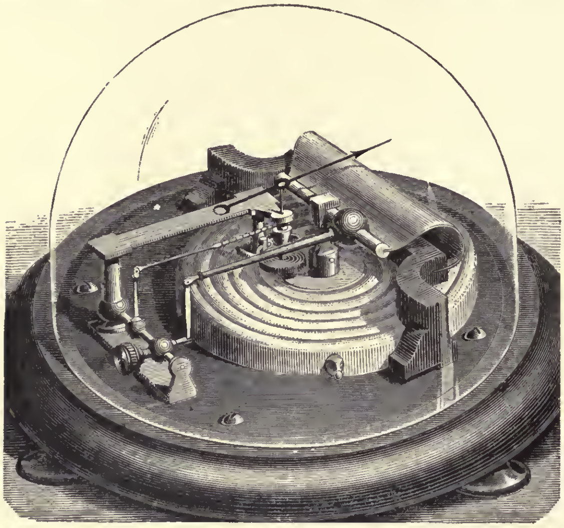
BAROLITE, n. Ba^{2}r'o-lit. From βαρύς, heavy, and λίθος, a stone. Ger., *Barolith*, *Witherite;* native barium carbonate. [A, 315.]

BAROLOGY, n. Ba^{2}r-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From βάρος, weight, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *barologie.* That department of physics which relates to gravitation. [A, Comte (A, 385); L, 41.]

BAROMACROMETER, n. Ba^{2}r-o-ma^{2}k-ro^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *baromacrometrum* (from βάρος, weight, μάκρος, length, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *baromacromètre.* Ger., *Baromakrometer*, *Kindermesswage.* It., *baromacrometro.* Sp., *baromacrómetro.* An apparatus devised by G. W. Stein for ascertaining both the weight and the length of an infant, a description of which he published in 1775. [A, 47; B, 49; K; L, 44, 81.]

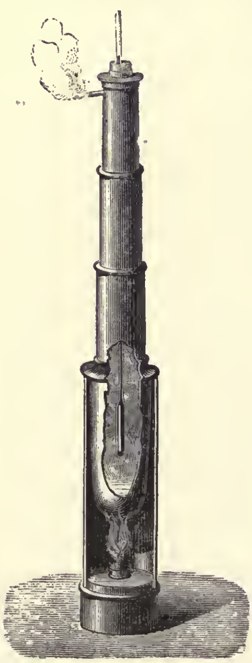
BAROMETER, n. Ba^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *barometrum* (from βάρος, weight, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *baromètre.* Ger., *Barometer*, *Wetterglas.* It., *barometro.* Sp., *barómetro.* A term (first used by Boyle, in 1664 or 1665) applied to any instrument for ascertaining the pressure of the atmosphere, *i. e.*, the weight with which it presses upon the earth's surface at any given point. There are two chief sorts of b's. [B.] See *Aneroid b.* and *Cistern b.*—**Air b.** See SYMPIESOMETER.—**Aneroid b.** Fr., *baromètre anéroïde.* Ger., *Aneroidbarometer.* A form of b. devised by Bigi in 1847; a small round metallic box, nearly exhausted of air, with a thin corrugated lid which the weight of the atmosphere tends to press in more or less. A system of levers causes an index, sweeping over a dial, to mark the slightest movements of the thin lid. [B, 2.]—**B'natur** (Ger.). A morbid susceptibility to atmospheric impressions. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Boiling-point b.** Syn.: *thermo-b.*, *hypsometer* [Regnault]. An instrument for estimating the atmospheric pressure from the temperature at which water boils when subjected to this pressure. It consists essentially of a delicate thermometer immersed in the steam rising from boiling water. The result is reached by reference to a table of vapor-pressures. [A, 376; B.]—**Bourdon's metallic b.** A variety of the aneroid b. consisting of a vacuous metallic box in the form of a flat tube bent almost into a circle. Its two ends approach or recede from each other as the atmospheric pressure increases or diminishes. [B, 2.]—**Cistern b.**

Fr., *baromètre à cuvette*. Ger., *Gefässb'*, *Kapselb'*. The simple form of b., invented by Torricelli. It consists of a tube, closed at one end, filled with liquid (usually mercury), and inverted into a vessel containing the same liquid. The liquid in the tube falls, leaving above it a closed vacuous space (the Torricellian vacuum),



THE ANEROID BAROMETER. [A, 376.]

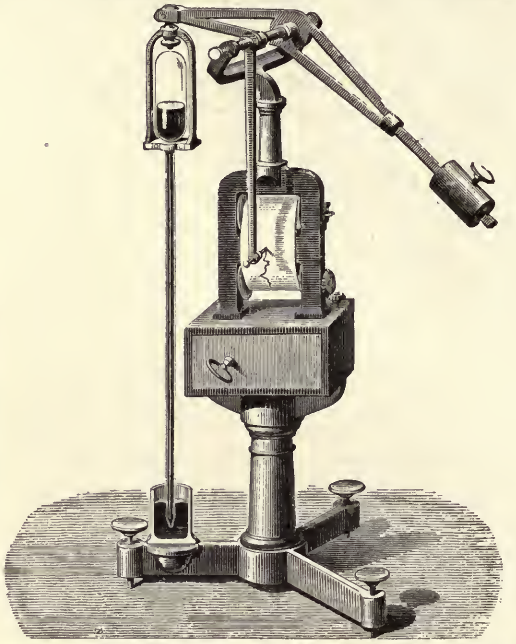
until the weight of the atmosphere pressing upon the liquid in the vessel sustains the column of liquid in the tube. This occurs when the weight of the column of liquid is just equal to that of the column of air of the same diameter resting upon the liquid in the reservoir. This latter weight, which is the atmospheric pressure, is, therefore, directly proportional to the weight, and hence to the height, of the column in the tube, and the latter is read off from a scale graduated in fractions of an inch. [B.]—**Counterpoised b.** Ger., *Wageb'*. A form of cistern b. invented by S. Borland about the year 1680, in which the barometric tube is suspended from one end of a pivoted beam, a counterpoise being carried by the other end. As the atmospheric pressure increases, the mercury in the tube rises, making the tube and its contents heavier, while the sinking of the mercury in the cistern decreases the upward pressure due to displacement. Consequently the end of the beam to which the tube is attached falls. The variations of pressure are indicated by the movements of the beam, which may be recorded by a graphic mechanism, so that the instrument may be used as a barograph. [A, 376.]—**Differential b.** A manometer devised by Regnault for measuring gaseous pressures of less than one atmosphere. It consists of a cistern b. into the reservoir of which two tubes dip, one closed at the top, the other communicating with a vessel containing the gas under observation. The difference in the height of the mercury in the two tubes, measured with a cathetometer, indicates the difference between the tension of the gas and the atmospheric pressure. [B.]—**Dosenb'** (Ger.). See *Aneroid b.*—**Fahrenheit's b.** A form of b. in which the height of the barometric column is reduced by the device of employing a number of alternate columns of mercury and of water or any other



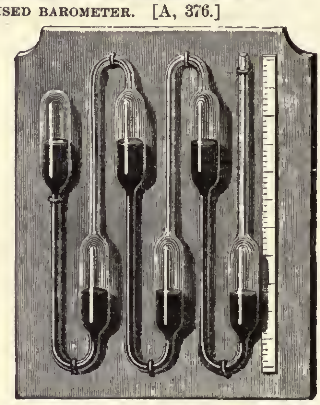
REGNAULT'S BOILING-POINT BAROMETER. [A, 376.]



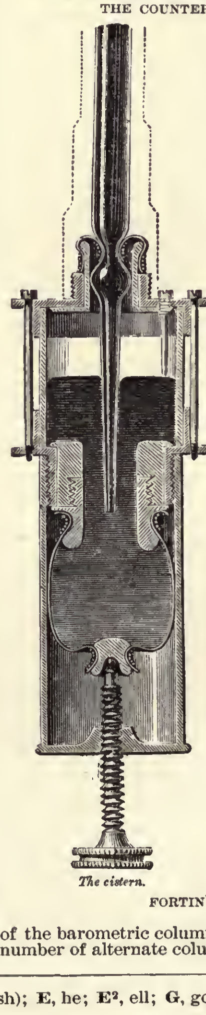
THE CISTERN BAROMETER. [A, 327.]



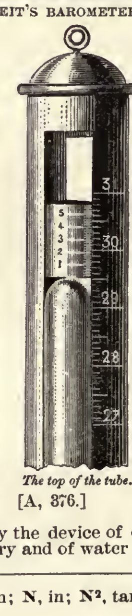
THE COUNTERPOISED BAROMETER. [A, 376.]



FAHRENHEIT'S BAROMETER. [A, 376.]



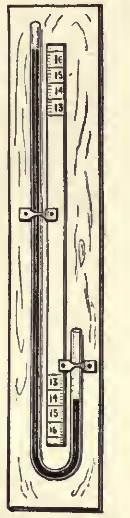
The cistern.



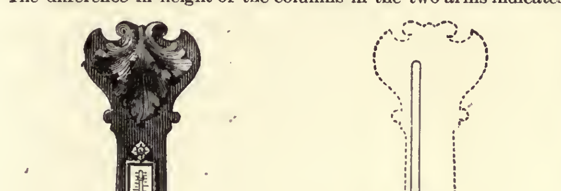
The top of the tube.

FORTIN'S BAROMETER. [A, 376.]

liquid, usually colored. A glass tube with bulbous expansions at regular intervals is bent several times upon itself. The lower bulbs contain mercury, and the upper bulbs the other liquid. The atmospheric pressure is balanced by the sum of the differences of level of the columns of mercury, minus the sum of the corresponding differences for the columns of the other liquid. The instrument is not sensitive enough for ordinary use, but a similar device is used for measuring very high pressures. [A, 376.]—**Federb'** (Ger.). See *Aneroid b.*—**Flaschenb'** (Ger.). See *Cistern b.*—**Fortin's b.** A form of the cistern b. constructed with a view to portability and facility of accurate reading. The bottom of the reservoir is made of leather, and can be raised or lowered by means of a screw, so that the mercury in it can always be brought to a constant level, or, when the instrument is not in use, can be made to fill the reservoir completely, thus preventing the admission of air and the danger of breaking the instrument by a sudden movement of the mass of mercury. The column of mercury bears a cylindrical float furnished with a vernier. [A, 376; B.]—**Gay-Lussac's b.** See *Siphon b.*—**Gefässb'** (Ger.). See *Cistern b.*—**Heberb'** (Ger.). See *Siphon b.*—**Kapselb'** (Ger.). See *Cistern b.*—**Mercurial b.** Ger., *Quecksilberb'*. A b. in which a column of mercury is sustained by atmospheric pressure, as distinguished from a metallic b. and from one in which another liquid than mercury is used. [B.]—**Metallic b.** See *Aneroid b.* and *Bourdon's metallic b.*—**Morland's b.** See *Counterpoised b.*—**Quecksilberb'** (Ger.). See *Mercurial b.*—**Radb'** (Ger.). See *Wheel b.*—**Registering b.** Fr., *baromètre enregistreur*. Ger., *registrirendes B.* See BAROGRAPH and *Counterpoised b.*—**Reiseb'** (Ger.). A portable b. [B, 49.] See *Fortin's b.*—**Siphon b.** Fr., *baromètre à siphon*. Ger., *Heberb'*. It., *barometro a sifone*. Sp., *barómetro de sifon*. A modification of the cistern b. in which the reservoir is replaced by the shorter of the two arms of a U-shaped tube containing mercury. In Gay-Lussac's siphon b. the two arms of the U are connected by a capillary tube. The difference in height of the columns in the two arms indicates



THE SIPHON BAROMETER. [A, 376.]



THE WHEEL BAROMETER. [A, 376.]

the atmospheric pressure. [B.]—**Thermo-b.** See *Boiling-point b.*—**Torricelli's b.** The primitive form of the cistern b., consisting only of a glass tube filled with mercury and inverted into an open vessel also containing mercury. [B.]—**Wageb'** (Ger.). See *Counterpoised b.*—**Water b.** Ger., *Wasserb'*. A cistern b. containing water instead of mercury. Such b's must be at least 33 feet long. [B.]—**Wheel b.** Fr., *baromètre à cadran*. Ger., *Radb'*. A form of the siphon b. invented by Hooke in 1683, in which a float placed in the short arm of the tube rises and falls with the mercury, and turns a needle pivoted at the centre of a dial. [A, 376; B.]

BAROMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-o-me^{2}tr. 1. A barometer. [B.] 2. A provincial name for the *Carlina acaulis*. [B, 121.]—**B. à cadran.** See *Wheel* BAROMETER.—**B. à cuvette.** See *Cistern* BAROMETER.—**B. à siphon, B. de Gay-Lussac.** See *Siphon* BAROMETER.—**B. de Regnault.** See *Differential* BAROMETER.

BAROMETRIC, BAROMETRICAL, adj's. Ba^{2}r-o-me^{2}t'-ri^{2}k, -ri^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *barometricus*. Fr., *barométrique*. Ger., *barometrisch*. It., *barometrico*. Sp., *barométrico*. Pertaining to a barometer, to barometry, or to atmospheric pressure.

BAROMETROGRAPH, n. Ba^{2}r-o-me^{2}t'ro-gra^{3}f. Lat., *barometrographium* (from βάρος, weight, μέτρον, a measure, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *barométrographe*. Ger., *Barometrograph*. See BAROGRAPH.

BAROMETROGRAPHY, n. Ba^{2}r-o-me^{2}t-ro^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Fr., *barométrographie*. See BAROMETRY.

BAROMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-o-me^{2}t'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See BAROMETER.

BAROMETRY, n. Ba^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Fr., *barométrie*. Ger., *Barometrie*. The science of the barometer and its uses. [L, 41.]

BAROMETZ, n. Ba^{2}r'o-me^{2}tz. See CIBOTIUM *b.*

BARONES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *baro*. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-o'nez(nas). Syn.: *nepones*. An ancient term for "vermiculi in pinnis, quibus compressis, illi exeunt" (perhaps comedones). [A, 325.]

BARONETZ, n. Ba^{2}r'o-ne^{2}tz. See CIBOTIUM *barometz*.

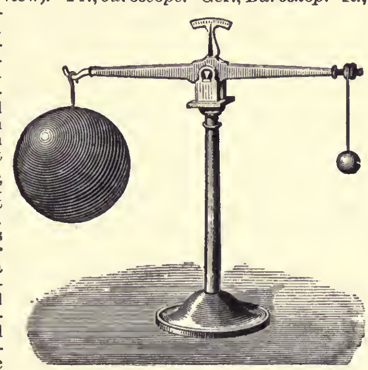
BARONG (Ar.), n. The *Lycoperdon pedunculatum*. [B, 121.]

BAROS (Lat.), n. n. Ba(ba^3)'ro^{2}s. Gen., *bar'eos (-eis)*. Gr., βάρος. Lit., weight; a sensation of weight, especially in the limbs; lassitude. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

BAROS, n. Borneo camphor. [B.]

BAROSANEME, n. Ba^{2}r-o^{2}s'a^{2}n-em. Lat., *barosanemium* (from βάρος, weight, and ἄνεμος, wind). Fr., *barosanème*. An instrument for showing the force of the wind by means of a wheel held with a spring. [A, 306; L, 116.]

BAROSCOPE, n. Ba^{2}r'o-skop. Lat., *baroscopium* (from βάρος, weight, and σκοπεῖν, to view). Fr., *baroscope*. Ger., *Baroskop*. It., *baroscopio*. Sp., *baróscopo*. 1. A barometer. [A, 322.] 2. An instrument for demonstrating the upward pressure of liquid and gaseous media upon solid bodies suspended in them; a balance with a ball suspended at each end of the beam, the two balls being of the same weight, but very unequal in size. When the apparatus is placed in the receiver of an air-pump, and a portion of the air is exhausted, the large ball tends to fall; on exhausting the air and admitting carbon dioxide at atmospheric pressure, the small ball tends to fall. [A, 376.]



A BAROSCOPE. [A, 376.]

BAROSELENITE, n. Ba^{2}r-o-se^{2}l'e^{2}n-it. From βαρύς, heavy (see also SELENITE). Native barium sulphate. [L, 108.]

BAROSKAMPFER (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}r'os-ka^{3}mp-fe^{2}r. Borneo camphor. [B, 180.]

BAROSMA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)'ma^3. Written also (more correctly) *baryosma*. From βαρύοσμος (= βαρύοδμος), having an oppressive odor. Fr., *barosme*. Ger., *Buccostrauch*. A genus of rutaceous plants of the tribe *Diosmeæ*, established by Willdenow, having 5-parted, hermaphrodite, axillary flowers with subsessile naked petals, 10 anthers (of which 5 are abortive and converted into staminodia), and a 5-lobed ovary, with a central elongated style bearing a minute simple stigma, and with 5 loculi, each containing a single ovule. [B, 42, 180.]—**B. alpina.** See *B. pulchra.*—**B. betulina** [Bartling and Wendl]. Syn.: *Hartogia betulina* [Berg.], *Bucco betulina* [Römer and Schultes], *Diosma betulina* [Thunberg]. A South African branching shrub with rod-like branches bearing opposite cuneate-obovate leaves with obtuse recurved tips; one of the plants furnishing buchu. [B, 5, 263.]—**B. camphor.** See under CAMPHOR.—**B. crenata** [Kunze]. Ger., *kerbblättriger Buccostrauch*. Syn.: *Diosma crenata* [Linnæus], *Bucco crenata* [Römer and Schultes]. A species identified by Harvey and Sonder with *B. crenulata*. [B, 263.]—**B. crenulata** [Hooker]. Syn.: *Diosma crenulata* [Linnæus] (seu *serratifolia* [Burch.], seu *odorata* [De Candolle]), *Adenandra cordata* [Link]. The true buchu-bush; a small shrub with opposite oblong, ovate or obovate, crenulate or serrate leaves, growing at the Cape of Good Hope. It furnishes the buchu (*q. v.*) of commerce. [B, 263.]—**B. ecklonlana** [Berg.]. See *B. crenulata.*—**B. ericifolia** [Andr.]. A species furnishing a variety of buchu. The leaves are very small, resembling those of the heath, and have a powerful odor distinct from that of ordinary buchu. They are used by the Hottentots like ordinary buchu, also as a perfume and vulnerary. [E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and

Trans.," Nov. 10, 1877, p. 362 (B).]—**B. latifolia** [Römer and Schultes]. Syn.: *Diosma latifolia* [Linn., fil.] (seu *odoratissima* [Montin.]). A South African pubescent shrub rather more than a foot high, with scattered ovate leaves, not dotted inferiorly, having a crenate margin with glandular incisures. [B, 263.]—**B. odorata** [De Candolle]. See *B. crenulata.* — **A. pulchella** [Bartling and Wendl]. Syn.: *Hartogia pulchella* [Berg.], *Bucco pulchella* [Römer and Schultes], *Diosma pulchella* [Linnæus] (seu *graveolens* [Lichtenet.]). A shrub 3 feet or more in height, having alternate, scattered, ovate, shining leaves, with thick, recurved, crenate margins, punctate on the lower surface. It furnishes buchu. [B, 121, 263.]—**B. pulchra** [Chamisso and Schlechtendahl]. A large variety of *B. pulchella.* [B, 263.]—**B. serratifolia** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Diosma serratifolia* [Curt.], *Parapetalifera serrata* [Wendl], *Barγosma serratifolia* [Römer and Schultes], *Adenandra serratifolia* [Link]. A South African shrub several feet high, resembling *B. crenulata*, but with narrower and more sharply serrate leaves. It furnishes the so-called long buchu, which has the same properties as ordinary buchu. [B, 5.]—**Folia barosmæ.** Buchu leaves. [B.] See BUCHU.—**Infusum barosmæ.** See *Infusum* BUCHU.



THE BAROSMA CRENULATA.
[A, 327.]

BAROTES (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-o'tez(tas). Gen., *baro'tis.* Fr., *barote* [Guyton-Morveau]. Baryta. [B, 88.]—**B. salitus.** An old name for barium chloride. [B, 88.]

BAROTHERMOMETER, n. Ba^{2}r-o-thu^{5}r-mo^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. From *βάρος*, weight, *θέρμη*, heat, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See *Boiling-point* BAROMETER.

BAROTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-o^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *barotique.* Of or pertaining to baryta. [B, 119.] See SAL *muriaticum baroticum.*

BAROULOU, n. A Carib name for the *Heliconia bihai.* [B, 121.]

BAROUTOUTOBANNA, n. A Carib name for the *Polygala paniculata.* [B, 121.]

BAROXYLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-o^{2}x'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BARYXYLUM.

BARRACARA, n. A Guiana name for the *Erythrina corallodendron.* [B, 121.]

BARRALDEIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)-di'(de^2'i^2)-a^3. A genus of rhizophoraceous plants established by Du Petit Thouars; referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Carallia.* [B, 42, 121.]

BARRALDEIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-ra^{2}l(ra^{3}l)-di'(de^2'i^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *barraldéiées.* Of Baillon, a series of the *Rhizophoraceæ*, including *Barraldeia* and other genera. [B, 121, 267.]

BARRALET (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-ra^{3}l-a. A Provence name for the *Hyacinthus carnosus.* [B, 121.]

BARRALINGUE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-ra^{3}l-a^{2}n^2-g'. A sort of olive. [B.]

BARRAS, n. See ALBARAS.

BARRAS (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-ra^3. A resin obtained from incisions in the bark of the fir-tree. [B, 7.]

BARRE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r. 1. A village near Strassburg, where there are warm mineral springs. [L, 105.] 2. See BAR. 3. An inward projection of the symphysis pubis, encroaching upon the cavity of the pelvis. [A, 385; L, 43.] 4. The pubic bones. [A, 385.] 5. The interval between the incisor and the molar teeth in certain of the lower animals. [A, 385.] See DIASTEMMA. 6. A form of abdominal pain peculiar to certain diseases. [L, 41.] 7. The seeds of the *Carthamus tinctorius.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 722 (B).]—**B.-barras.** See BARRAS (Fr.).—**B. frontale.** A variety of headache in which there is a sensation as of the pressure of a hard body in the depths of the frontal region. [A, 385.]

BARRÉ (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}r-ra. 1. Of the pelvis, affected with *barre* (*q. v.* [3d def.]); as a n., in the fem., *barrée*, a woman so affected. [K; L, 43.] 2. Of the molar teeth, having the fangs curved in such a manner that they can not be extracted without injury to the maxilla. [A, 385; L, 43.]

BARRED, adj. Ba^{3}rd. 1. Having stripes of a color different from that of the general surface. [L, 73.] 2. (Lat., *septus*; Fr., *barré*; Ger., *versperrt, verriegelt*) see BARRÉ (1st def.).

BARREL, n. Ba^{2}r're^{2}l. 1. The belly of a horse, a mule, or a cow. [L.] 2. The quill portion of a feather. [L, 147.] 3. The tympanum of the ear. [F.]—**B.-chest.** See under CHEST.—**B.-tree.** The *Sterculia rupestris.* [B, 185.]

BARRELIERA [Gmelin] (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-re^{2}l-i^2-e(a)'-ra^3. See BARLERIA.—**B. prionitis** [Blanco]. See BARLERIA *prionitis.*

BARREMENT (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-re^2-ma^{3}n^2. Closure of the veins in horses. [L, 42.]

BARREN, adj. Ba^{2}r're^{2}n. O. E., *barrein.* O. Fr., *baraigne.* Norm. Fr., *barein.* Gr., *στεῖρος.* Lat., *sterilis.* Fr., *stérile.* Ger., *unfruchtbar.* Unfruitful, incapable of procreation; of flowers, having stamens but no pistil, or neither stamens nor pistil. [L, 56, 108.]

BARRENG (Hind.), n. An anthelminthic seed found in the upper provinces of Bengal. [Ainslie (B, 121).]

BARRENNESS, n. Ba^{2}r're^{2}n-ne^{2}s. Gr., *στείρωσις.* Lat., *sterilitas.* Fr., *stérilité.* Ger., *Unfruchtbarkeit.* See STERILITY.

BARRENWORT, n. Ba^{2}r're^{2}n-wu^{5}rt. The genus *Epimedium.* [B, 19.]

BARRIGA, n. A variety of the camphor-tree of Sumatra, having large seeds like pepper. [L, 105.]

BARRIGON, n. The *Pachira b.* [B, 19.]

BARRINGTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r-ri^{2}ng-ton'i^2-a^3. From *D. Barrington*, an English antiquary. Of Forster, a genus of myrtaceous plants of the tribe *Lecythideæ*, subtribe *Barringtonieæ*, distinguished from other genera of the latter by all its stamens being provided with anthers and by its undivided embryo. [B, 42.]—**B. acutangula** [Gärtner]. Syn.: *Eugenia acutangula* [Linnæus], *Stravadium acutangulum* [Miers] (seu *rubrum* [Wallich]). A tree growing in Bengal and Travancore. The root is bitter, cooling, and laxative, and is used like cinchona; the seeds are employed as an aromatic carminative in colic and in parturition. [B, 172, 173.]—**B. alba** [Miquel]. See *B. racemosa.* [B, 212.]—**B. asiatica** [Kurz]. See *B. speciosa.*—**B. coccinea** [H. Baillon]. Syn.: *Stravadium excelsum* [De Candolle]. A species the leaves of which are eaten in salad. [B, 121.]—**B. edulis.** A species eaten in the Fiji Islands, under the name of *vutu kana.* [B.]—**B. inclyta** [Miers]. See *B. racemosa.*—**B. racemosa** [Blume]. Syn.: *Eugenia recemosa* [Linnæus], *Stravadium album* [De Candolle], *Butonica racemosa* [Miers] (et *alba* [Miers]). An evergreen tree 50 feet in height, growing on the coast of India and the East Indies, having similar properties to those of the *B. acutangula.* The powdered fruit is used as a sternutatory, and applied externally in sore throat and eruptive affections. The root is used to poison fish. [B, 172, 180, 212.]—**B. rubra** [Miquel, Miers]. See *B. racemosa.*—**B. speciosa** [Forster]. Syn.: *Mammea asiatica* [Linnæus]. A tree from 30 to 50 feet high, growing in Ceylon, the Deccan, and Singapore, and throughout the East Indian and Pacific islands. Its fruit is eaten when green, and is used for poisoning fish. An illuminating oil is obtained from the seeds. The *B. speciosa* of Wallich is the *B. racemosa.* [B, 88, 212.]

BARRINGTONIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}r-ri^{2}ng-ton-i^2-a-(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, an order of the grossal alliance corresponding to the *Barringtonieæ.* [B, 170.]

BARRINGTONIADS, n. pl. Ba^{2}r-ri^{2}ng-ton'i^2-a^{2}dz. The *Barringtonieæ.* [B, 19.]

BARRINGTONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}r-ri^{2}ng-ton-i(i^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *barringtoniées.* The Barringtoniads; a series [Baillon], tribe [De Candolle], or subtribe [Bentham and Hooker] of myrtaceous plants, comprising *Barringtonia* and other genera. According to Bentham and Hooker, who make it a subtribe of the *Lecythideæ*, it is characterized by its alternate, non-punctate leaves, its subvalvate or imbricate calyx, its regular andrœcium consisting of a broad, equal, annulate or cupulate staminiferous disc, and its fleshy or fibrous, indehiscent fruit. According to Baillon, it includes also genera with an irregular andrœcium and woody fruit, and thus corresponds to the *B.* and the *Eulecythideæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 267.]

BARRO (Port.), n. Ba^{3}r'ro. Clay. [*a*, 14.]

BARRURE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-ru^{6}r. See BARRE.

BÄRSANIKEL (Ger.), n. Bar'za^{3}n-i^{2}k-e^{2}l. The bear's-ear sanicle (*Cortusa*). [L, 46, 135.]

BARSATI, n. Syn.: *atrophic carcinoma.* A disease of horses, supposed to be analogous to cancer. [R. W. Burke, "Jour. of Comp. Med. and Surg.," Jan., 1887, p. 165 (L).]

BARSCHE (Ger.), n. pl. Ba^{3}rsh'e^2. The perches (*Percoidei*). [B, 180.]

BARSCHHEIT (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}rsh'hit. Acerbity. [L, 80.]

BARSCHKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ba^{3}rsh'knoch^2-e^{2}n. See *Lapides* PERCARUM.

BÄRSCHWAMM (Ger.), n. Bar'shwa^{3}m. See SIBBENS.

BART (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}rt. 1. The beard or any beard-like structure. See BARBA. 2. See BYSSUS. 3. The wattle of a cock. [A, 315.]—**B. am Getreide.** The beard of corn. [A, 315.]—**B'chen.** See BARBULA.—**B'faden.** See BARBEL and AVENA *fatua.*—**B'finne.** Sycosis (*q. v.*). [G.]—**B'flechte.** 1. Sycosis (*q. v.*). [G.] 2. The botanical genus *Usnea.* [B, 180.]—**B'gerste.** The *Hordeum zeocriton.* [B, 180; L, 46.]—**B'gras.** The genus *Andropogon.* [B, 180; L, 37.]—**B'grasöl.** The oil of *Andropogon nardus.* [B, 257.]—**B'grind.** Sycosis (*q. v.*). [L, 37.]—**B'haare.** The hairs of the beard; in botany, the *pili barbati* (see BARBA). [A, 315; B, 198.]—**B'haarig.** See BARBATE.—**B'hafer.** The *Avena fatua.* [A, 315.]—**B'hornig.** See BARBICORNIS.—**B'lappen, B'läppchen.** The wattles of a cock; the gills of a fish. [L, 30, 46.]—**B'lehre.** See POGONOLOGIA.—**B'los.** Beardless; in botany, *imberbis* (*q. v.*). [B, 198; L, 80.]—**B'moos.** The genus *Phascum.* [A, 315.]—**B'nelke.** The *Dianthus barbatus.* [B; L, 80.]—**B'nuss.** The filbert (*Corylus tubulosa*). [A, 315.]—**B'spitze.** See ANTENNULA.—**B'schlüsselflechte.** The *Parmelia florida.* [L, 80.]—**B'schnäbler.** See POGONORRHYNCI.—**B'weizen.** The *Triticum durum*, also some varieties of *Triticum vulgare.* [B, 180.]—**B'wischhafer.** The *Avena orientalis.* [A, 315.]—**Gegliederte B'flechte.** The *Parmelia articulata.* [L, 80.]—**Gemeine B'flechte.** The *Usnea barbata.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeiner B'weizen.** A variety of the *Triticum vulgare.* [B, 180.]—**Iwarankusa-B'gras.** The *Andropogon iwarancusa.* [B, 180.]—**Jupiter's B.** The *Anthyllis barba Jovis.* [*a*, 2.]—**Männerb'.** See *B'gras.*—**Narden-B'gras.** The *An-*

dropogon nardus. [B, 180.]—**Parasitäre** (oder **Parasitische**) **B'finne.** Parasitic sycosis. [G.]—**Wohlriechende B'flechte.** The *Alectoria Arabum.* [B, 180.]—**Wohlriechendes B'gras.** The *Andropogon schœnanthus.* [B, 180.]

BARTABALLI, n. A Guiana name for the *Licania Bonplandii.* [B, 121.]

BARTAKOO (Bengal.), n. The *Solanum melongena.* [B, 172.]

BARTALAI, n. A Provence name for the *Cuicus ferox.* [B, 121.]

BARTE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}rt'e^2. Crude whalebone. [A, 315.]

BARTFELD, n. A place in Hungary, where there is a cold saline and ferruginous spring. [A, 385.]

BARTHÉLEMY (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-tal-e^{2}m-e. See SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY.

BÄRTHIERCHEN (Ger.), n. pl. Bar'ter-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See ARCTISCA.

BARTHOLINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}r-to-len-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *bartholinit'idis.* From *Bartholin,* the name of a Danish physician (see also *-itis**). Fr., *bartholinite.* Inflammation of the vulvo-vaginal gland (Bartholin's gland) or its duct. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]

BÄRTIG (Ger.), adj. Bart'i^{2}g. See BARBATE.

BÄRTLEIN (Ger.), n. Bart'lin. See BARBULA.—**B. unseres Herrgottes.** The *Spiræa ulmaria.* [L, 80.]

BARTLINGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}rt-li^{2}ng-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Schauer, a subtribe of leguminous plants of the tribe *Chamælaucieæ,* including the single genus *Bartlingia.* [B, 121, 170.]

BARTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}r-to'ni^2-a^3. Named for B. F. Barton, an American botanist. Fr., *bartonie.* 1. Of Muhlenberg, a genus of American gentianaceous plants (the *Centaurella* of Michaux). [B, 34.] 2. A genus of loasaceous plants indigenous to North America. [B.]—**B. aurea.** A species of *B.* (2d def.) indigenous to California; a succulent plant 2 feet high, with very showy golden-yellow flowers. [B, 19.]—**B. ornata.** A species of *B.* (2d def.) with large white flowers, found in the northwestern and western United States. [B; 19.]—**Golden b.** See *B. aurea.*

BARTONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}r-to-ni(ni^2)'e^2-e(a^3 e^2). Of Spach, a section of loasaceous plants, including *Bartonia* and other genera. [B, 170.]

BARTRAMEA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}rt-ra^{2}m'e^2-a^3. Of De Candolle, see TRIUMFETTA.

BARTRAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}rt-ra^{2}m'i^2-a^3. Named for Bartram, a Pennsylvania botanist. 1. A genus of mosses, established by Hedwig. [B.] 2. Of Linnæus and others, see TRIUMFETTA.

BARTRAMIACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ba^{3}rt-ra^{2}m-i^2-a(a^3)'-se^2-(ke^2)-a^3. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Acrocarpia* (mosses), including the sections *Bryacea, Mniacea, Conostomea,* and *Funariacea.* [B, 170.]

BARTRAMIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}rt-ra^{2}m-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bruch, Schimper, and Gümbert, a family of mosses, including 3 genera; by Müller and Rabenhorst, made a subtribe or subsection of the *Bartramioideæ.* [B, 170.]

BARTRAMIÆ [Brid.], **BARTRAMIEÆ** [Hampe *et al.*] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ba^{3}rt-ra^{2}m'i^2-e(a^3-e^2), -ra^{2}m-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A family of mosses (*Bryaceæ*) established by Schimper. [B, 170.]

BARTRAMIOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}rt-ra^{2}m-i^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d-(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bartramioïdes.* 1. Of Fürnr., the *Bartramiaceæ.* 2. Of Müller and of Rabenhorst, a tribe or section of mosses, including the subtribes *Bartramiaceæ* and *Meeseaceæ,* or the subsections *Bartramiaceæ* and *Oreadeæ.* [B, 170.]

BARTSCH (Ger.), **BARTSCHKRAUT** (Ger.), n's. Ba^{3}rch, Ba^{3}rch'kra^3-ut. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [A, 315; B, 180.]

BARTSCHIR (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}rt'sher. The genus *Bartsia.* [A, 315.]

BARTSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}rt'si^2-a^3. Named for J. Bartsch, a Prussian physician. Fr., *bartsie.* Ger., *Bartsia, Bartschir.* A genus of scrophulariaceous herbs of the tribe *Euphrasieæ,* established by Linnæus. [B, 212.]—**B. imbricata** [Lapeyrouse]. A variety of the *Euphrasia officinalis.* [B, 180, 214.]—**B. odontites** [Hudson]. Ger., *rother Augentrost.* Syn.: *Odontites rubra* [Bentham] (seu *serotina* [Boissier]), *Euphrasia odontites* [Linnæus] (seu *rubra* [Persoon]). A species indigenous to Cashmere and growing throughout northern and central Asia and in Europe; a low annual. The entire plant (*herba euphrasiæ rubræ*) was formerly employed in toothache and in menorrhagia. [B, 180, 212.]

BARTSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}rt-si(si^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of G. Don and of Bentham, a subtribe of scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Euphrasieæ,* including *Bartsia, Euphrasia,* and other genera. [B, 170, 214.]

BARTUNDIE, n. The *Morinda citrifolia.* [W. Dymock, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Oct. 28, 1876, p. 350 (B).]

BĀRTUNG, n. An East Indian name for the seeds of the *Plantago major.* [C. Shah, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1885, p. 344.]

BARU (Malay), n. 1. (Fr., *varou*) the *Hibiscus tiliaceus.* [A, 385; B, 19, 121.] 2. A woolly substance obtained from the base of the leaves of the *Arenga saccharifera.* [B, 19, 121.]

BARUCE, n. A name given by Clusius to the fruit of *Hura crepitans.* [B, 121.]

BARUEL (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-u^6-e^{2}l. A place in French Guiana, where there is a cold ferruginous spring. [A, 385.]

BARU-LAUT (Malay), n. The *Hibiscus populneus.* [B, 121.]

BARUN (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Cratæra religiosa* (*Capparis trifoliata*). [B, 181.]

BARURA, n. A name given in Thibet to a bitter nut said to have tonic properties and to be used for abdominal pains. [B, 121.]

BARURAC, n. An alchemical name for glass. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BARURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From βαρύς, heavy, and οὖρον, urine. The condition in which the urine has a high specific gravity. [Fuller, "Med.-chir. Trans.," li (B, 11); K.]

BARUTIN, n. A Syrian name for a sort of mulberry-tree. [B, 121.]

BARUTON, n. Dioscorides's name for the *Juniperus sabina.* [Adanson (B, 121).] Cf. BARYTHRON and BARATHRON.

BAR-VARO, n. A Madagascar name for the *Hibiscus tiliaceus.* [B, 121.]

BARVASCO, n. A West Indian name for the *Jacquinia armillaris.* [B, 121.] Cf. BARBASCO.

BÄRWINDE (Ger.), n. Bar'vi^{2}nd-e^2. The *Convolvulus sepium.* [A, 315.]

BARWINKEL (Ger.), n. Bar'vi^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}l. The lesser periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). [A, 315.]

BARWOOD, n. Ba^{6}r'wu^{4}d. The *Baphia nilida;* also the wood obtained from it. [B, 19, 185.]

BÄRWURZ (Ger.), n. Bar'vurtz. The root of *Meum athamanticum.* [B, 270.]

BÄRWURZEL (Ger.), n. Bar'vurtz-e^{2}l. The *Fœniculum ursinum.* [L, 80.]

BARYA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}r'i^2-a^3. Named for Dr. A. de Bary. A genus of begoniaceous plants now referred to *Begonia.* [B, 121.]

BARYACOCCALON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-a^3-ko^{2}k'ka^3-lo^{2}n. See BARYCOCCALON.

BARYAKUSIE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}r-u^6-a^3-ku-se'. See BARYECOIA.

BARYANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'dra^3. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Begonia.* [B, 121.]

BARYCOCCALON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ko^{2}k'ka^3-lo^{2}n. From βαρύς, heavy, and κόκκαλος, the kernel of a pine-cone. A name formerly given in Greece to the *Datura metel.* [B, 121.]

BARYCOIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ko(ko^2)'i^2-a^3. See BARYECOIA.

BARYECŒA, BARYECOIA (Lat.), n's f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-e^2(a)-se'(ko^2'e^2)-a^3, -ko(ko^2)'i^2-a^3. Gr., βαρυηκοΐα (from βαρύς, heavy, and ἀκοή, the hearing). Fr., *baryécoïe, dureté de l'ouïe* (ou *d'oreille*). Ger., *Baryeköe, Schwerhörigkeit, Schwerhören.* Hardness of hearing, partial deafness. [F.]

BARYECOOS, BARYECOUS (Lat.), adj's. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-e^{2}k(ak)'o(o^2)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βαρυήκοος. Hard of hearing. [A, 322.]

BARYENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From βαρύς, heavy, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *baryencéphalie.* Dullness of intellect. [L, 41.]

BARYENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-e^{2}n(e^{2}n^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Gr., βαρυεγκέφαλος. Ger., *Dummkopf.* One who is dull of intellect. [A, 322.]

BARYETICA, BARYETICE (Lat.), n's f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-e^{2}t'i^2-ka^3, -se(ka). Fr., *baryétique.* Ger., *Baryetik.* That branch of physics which relates to gravitation. [Zenneck (A, 322).]

BARYGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-glo^{2}s(glos)'si^2-a^3. From βαρύς, heavy, and γλῶσσα (Attic, γλῶττα), the tongue. Fr., *baryglossie.* Thickness or any imperfection of speech. [A, 322.]

BARYGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-glo^{2}s(glos)'su^{3}s-(su^{4}s). Gr., βαρύγλωσσος. A person affected with baryglossia. [A, 322.]

BARYGLOTTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-glo^{2}t(glot)'ti^2-a^3. See BARYGLOSSIA.

BARYGLOTTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-glo^{2}t(glot)'-ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to baryglossia; as a n., see BARYGLOSSUS. [A, 322.]

BARYGLOTTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-glo^{2}t(glot)'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See BARYGLOSSUS.

BARYLALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-la(la^3)'li^2-a^3. From βαρύς, heavy, and λαλιά (from λαλεῖν, to talk), speech. Fr., *barylalie.* See BARYGLOSSIA.

BARYLLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βαρύλλιον. See ARÆOMETER and HYDROMETER.

BARYMASTUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ma^{2}st(ma^{3}st)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Gr., βαρύμαστος (from βαρύς, heavy, and μαστός, the breast). Having large, heavy breasts. [A, 311.]

BARYMETRY, n. Ba^{2}r-i^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *barymetria* (from βαρύς, heavy, and μέτρον, a measure). See BAROMETRY.

BARYOCOCCALON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}k'-ka^3-lo^{2}n. See BARYCOCCALON.

BARYODES (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o'dez(das). Gr., βαρυώδης. See BARYODMOS.

BARYODMIA, BARYODMIE (Lat.), n's f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}d'mi^2-a^3, -e(a). Gr., βαρυοδμία (from βαρύς, heavy, and ὀδμή, an odor). Heaviness, oppressiveness of odor; also a subjective sensation of a disagreeable odor. [Aretæus (A, 311, 322).]

BARYODMOS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}d'mo^{2}s. Gr., βαρύοδμος. Having an oppressive odor. [L, 81.]

BARYODYNE, BARYODYNIA (Lat.), n's f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2-(u^6)-o^{2}d'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a), -o-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)'i^2-a^3. From βαρύς, heavy, and ὀδύνη, pain. Continuous severe pain. [A, 322.]

BARYODYNOS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}d'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-o^{2}s. Pertaining to, caused by, causing, or affected with baryodyne. [A, 322.]

BARYOECŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-e^2(a) se'-(ko^2'e^2)a^3. See Baryecoia.

BARYOSMA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}s'ma^3. For deriv., see Barosma. Fr., *baryosme.* 1. Of Gärtner, the section *Coumarouna* of the genus *Dipteryx.* 2. Of Römer and Schultes, the genus *Barosma.* [B, 121.]—**B. odorata.** See Dipteryx *odorata.*—**B. oppositifolium** [Persoon]. See Dipteryx *oppositifolia.*—**B. tongo** [Gärtner]. See Dipteryx *odorata.*

BARYPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-fon'i^2-a^3. Gr., βαρυφωνια (from βαρύς, heavy, and φωνή, the voice). Fr., *baryphonie.* Ger., *Baryphonie.* Harshness of speech, hoarseness. [A, 311, 322.]

BARYPHONICUS, BARYPHONUS (Lat.), adj's. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-fo^{2}n(fon)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -fon'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βαρύφωνος. Fr., *baryphonique.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with hoarseness. [A, 311, 322 ; L, 81.]

BARYPHONY, n. Ba^{2}r-i^{2}f'o-ni^2. See Baryphonia.

BARYPICRON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-pi^{2}k'ro^{2}n. From βαρύς, heavy, and πικρός, bitter. An old term for the *Artemisia vulgaris* or, according to some, the *Artemisia absinthium.* [B, 88 ; Apuleius (B, 121).]

BARYPLOTERES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-plo-te(ta)'-rez(re^{2}s). From βαρύς, heavy, and πλωτήρ, a swimmer. J. A. Ritgen's term for a family of aquatic birds characterized by swimming in a heavy, clumsy manner. [L, 180.]

BARYPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)'o^{2}d-a^3. From βαρύς, heavy, and πούς, a foot. Ger., *Hufbeutler.* A sublegion of the *Botanophaga* having hoofs. [L, 173.]

BARYSOMATIA, BARYSOMIA (Lat.), n's f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-so^{2}m-a(a^3)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3, -so'mi^2-a^3. From βαρύς, heavy, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *barysomie.* Obesity. [L, 30.]

BARYSOMUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-so'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., βαρύσωμος. Corpulent. [A, 322.]

BARYT (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}r-u^{6}t'. Baryta ; joined with a qualifying adj. derived from the name of an acid, the corresponding oxy-salt of barium (*e. g., schwefelsaurer B.* = barium sulphate ; *mangansaurer B.= mangansaures Barium* [*q. v.*]). [B.]—**Aetzb'.** Barium oxide. [B, 270.]—**B'erde.** Earthy barium sulphate (heavy spar). [B, 180.] See Barium *sulphate.*—**B'gelb.** Barium chromate. [B, 270.]—**B'haltig.** See Barytiferous.—**B'hydrat.** Barium hydroxide. [B, 270.]—**B'metall.** Barium. [A, 315.]—**B'salpeter.** Barium nitrate. [B, 270.]—**B'schwefelleber.** Barium sulphide. [B.]—**B'spath.** Leafy heavy spar (barium sulphate). [B, 180.]—**B'stein.** See Barytin.—**B'wasser.** Baryta water. [B, 270.]—**B'weiss.** Barium sulphate. [B. 270.]—**Bromsaurer B., Chlorsaurer B.,** etc. See *Bromsaures* Barium, *Chlorsaures* Barium, etc.—**Erdiger B.** See *B'erde.*—**Salzsaurer B.** Barium chloride. [B.]—**Schwefelsaurer B.** Barium sulphate. [B, 270.]

BARYTA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i(u^6)'ta^3. From βαρύτης, heaviness. Fr., *baryte.* Ger., *Baryt.* It., Sp., *barita.* Barium oxide ; a grayish-white, friable, porous substance obtained by the combustion of barium in the air or by decomposing barium nitrate in a red-hot crucible. In moist air, it swells up, forming barium hydroxide and barium carbonate, and it combines with water with the evolution of heat to form the hydroxide. The oxy-salts of barium were formerly regarded as salts of b. For such compounds, see under Barium. [B.]—**Acetas barytæ.** Barium acetate. [B, 119.]—**Aqua barytæ.** B. water. [B, 119.]—**Aqua barytæ muriatis.** See *Solutio muriatis barytæ.*—**B. acetica.** Barium acetate. [B, 270.]—**B. carbonica.** Barium carbonate. [B, 119.]—**Barytæ arsenas, Barytæ arsenias.** See Barium *arsenate.*—**Barytæ carbonas.** See Barium *carbonate.*—**Barytæ hydriodas.** See Barium *iodide.*—**Barytæ murias.** See Barium *chloride.*—**Barytæ præparata.** Preparations of barium ; a term used in some pharmacopœias as the name for a class of poisons. [B, 95.]—**Barytæ sulphas.** See Barium *sulphate.*—**B. hydrata, B. hydrica.** Barium hydroxide. [B, 270.]—**B. hydriodate.** Lat., *b. hydriodica, barytæ hydriodas, hydriodas barytæ.* Fr., *iodhydrate de baryte.* See Barium *iodide.*—**B. hydrochlorate.** Lat., *b. hydrochlorica, hydrochloras barytæ.* Fr., *chlorhydrate de baryte.* Ger., *salzsaurer Baryt.* See Barium *chloride.*—**B. muriate.** Lat., *b. muriatica* [Gr. Ph.], *barytæ murias, murias barytæ.* Fr., *muriate de baryte.* See Barium *chloride.*—**B. nitrate.** Lat., *b. nitrica.* Barium nitrate. [B, 270.]—**B. pura.** Barium oxide. [B, 270.] See *B.*—**B. sulfurata.** Barium sulphide. [B, 270.]—**B. sulfurica, B. sulphurica.** Barium sulphate. [B, 270.]—**B. sulphurica nativa** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed. ; Gr. Ph.]. Native barium sulphate. [B, 95.]—**B. vitriolata, B. vitriolica nativa.** Barium sulphate. [B, 180.]—**B. water.** Lat., *aqua barytæ.* Fr., *eau de baryte.* Ger., *Barytwasser.* It., *acqua di barita.* Sp., *agua de barita.* A solution of barium hydroxide in water ; used as a chemical reagent, especially for the detection of sulphuric acid and sulphates. [B.]—**Hydrochloras barytæ.** See Barium *chloride.*—**Liquor barytæ aceticæ.** Fr., *solution d'acétate de baryte.* A solution of 1 part of barium acetate in 9 parts of distilled water. [Hamb. Cod., 1835 (B, 119).]—**Liquor barytæ nitricæ.** Fr., *solution d'azotate de baryte.* A solution of 1 part of barium nitrate in 19 parts of distilled water. [Hamb. Cod., 1835 (B, 119).]—**Murias barytæ.** See Barium *chloride.*—**Native sulphate of b.** The b. sulphurica nativa of the Gr. Ph. [B.] See Barium *sulphate.*—**Nitras barytæ.** See Barium *nitrate.*—**Solutio muriatis barytæ.** Fr., *liqueur antiscrofuleuse de Hufeland.* Syn. : *liquor terræ ponderosæ salitæ.* An aqueous solution of barium chloride in various proportions ; formerly official in several pharmacopœias. Hufeland's original preparation was a solution of 1 part of barium chloride in 16 parts of water, and was given in doses of from 5 drops to a drachm, according to the age, in scrofulous conditions, and used as an application to ulcers. [B, 119.]—**Solution of acetate of b.** See *Liquor barytæ aceticæ.*—**Solution of muriate of b.** See *Solutio muriatis barytæ.*—**Solution of nitrate of b.** See *Liquor barytæ nitricæ.*—**Sulphas barytæ.** See Barium *sulphate.*—**Sulphas barytæ nativus** [Belg. Ph.]. Native barium sulphate. [B, 95.]

BARYTATUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-ta(ta^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Of or pertaining to baryta. [B, 180.] See Vitriolicum *barytatum.*

BARYTE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-et. Baryta (*q. v.*) ; frequently used also in compound terms designating oxy-salts of barium. [B.]—**Azotate de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See Barium *nitrate.*—**B. carbonatée.** See Barium *carbonate.*—**B. sulfatée.** See Barium *sulphate.*—**Carbonate de b.** See Barium *carbonate.*—**Chlorhydrate de b.** See Barium *chloride.*—**Chromate de b.** See Barium *chromate.*—**Eau de b.** See Baryta *water.*—**Hydrochlorate de b., Muriate de b.** See Barium *chloride.*—**Nitrate de b.** See Barium *nitrate.*—**Solution d'acétate de b.** See *Liquor* barytæ *aceticæ.*—**Solution d'azotate de b.** See *Liquor* barytæ *nitricæ.*—**Sulfate de b.** See Barium *sulphate.*

BARYTES (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i(u^6)'tez(tas). Gen., *baryte'tos* (*-tis*). From βαρύτης, heaviness. See Baryta.—**B. oxythioides.** Barium sulphate. [B, 180.]—**B. salita.** Barium chloride. [B, 88.]—**B. sulphurica, B. testacea, B. vitriolata.** Barium sulphate. [B, 180.]

BARYTHON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i(u^6)'tho^{2}n. An ancient name for savine (the *Juniperus sabina*). [Apuleius (B, 121).] Cf. Barathron and Baruton.

BARYTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-thi^{2}m(thu^{6}m)'-i^2-a^3. Gr., βαρυθυμία (from βαρύς, heavy), and θυμός, the mind. Fr., *barythymie.* Ger., *Schwermuth* (1st def.), *Jähzorn* (2d def.). 1. Melancholy. 2. Sullenness. [A, 322.]

BARYTHYMUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)-thi(thu^6)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., βαρύθυμος. Ger., *schwermüthig* (1st def.), *jähzornig* (2d def.). 1. Melancholic. 2. Sullen, morose. [A, 322.]

BARYTIC, adj. Ba^{2}r-i^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *baryticus.* Fr., *barytique.* Ger., *barytisch, barythaltig.* Pertaining to or containing barium or baryta. [L, 56.]

BARYTICO-ARGENTIC, adj. Ba^{2}r-i^{2}t''i^{2}k-o-a^{3}r-je^{2}nt'i^{2}k. Lat., *barytico-argenticus.* Fr., *barytico-argentique.* Containing both baryta (or barium) and silver. [B, 38.]

BARYTICO-SODIC, adj. Ba^{2}r-i^{2}t''i^{2}k-o-so'di^{2}k. Lat., *barytico-sodicus.* Fr., *barytico-sodique.* Containing both baryta (or barium) and sodium. [B, 38.]

BARYTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Barytic.

BARYTIFEROUS, adj. Ba^{2}r-i^{2}t-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *barytiferus* (from *baryta* [*q. v.*], and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *barytifère.* Ger., *barythaltig.* Containing barium or baryta. [L, 116.]

BARYTILE (Fr.), **BARYTILITHE** (Fr.), n's. Ba^{3}r-e-tel, -tel-et. Barium sulphate. [B.]

BARYTIN, n. Ba^{2}r'i^{2}t-i^{2}n. Ger., *Barytstein.* Native barium sulphate ; heavy spar. [B, 270.]

BARYTINE, n. Ba^{2}r'i^{2}t-en. An alkaloid found by Simon in *Veratrum,* afterward called by him jervine (*q. v.*) ; so named on account of its behavior toward sulphuric acid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 591 (B).]

BARYTION, BARYTIUM (Lat.), n's n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^2(u^6)'-shi^2(ti^2)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Barium.

BARYTO-CÆLESTIN, n. Ba^{2}r''i^2-to-se^{2}l-e^{2}st'i^{2}n. Ger., *Barytocälestin.* A native double sulphate of barium and strontium. [B, 270.]

BARYTO-CALCITE, n. Ba^{2}r''i^{2}t-o-ka^{2}l'sit. Fr., *baryto-calcite.* Ger., *Barytocalcit.* A native double carbonate of calcium and barium. [B, 270.]

BARYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i(u^6)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See Barium.

BARYUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba(ba^3)'ri^2(ru^6)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). The old form of the word *barium,* still often used in Europe, especially in pharmacopœial titles, but in chemical writings usually replaced by barium (*q. v.* for most of the compounds). [B.]—**B'acetat** (Ger.), **B'aceticum.** See Barium *acetate.*—**B. borowolframicum.** See Barium *borotungstate.*—**B'bromat** (Ger.). See Barium *bromate.*—**B. bromatum.** See Barium *bromide.*—**B. bromicum.** See Barium *bromate.*—**B'carbonat** (Ger.), **B. carbonicum.** See Barium *carbonate.*—**B'chlorat** (Ger.). See Barium *chlorate.*—**B. chloratum.** See Barium *chloride.*—**B. chloricum.** See Barium *chlorate.*—**B'chromat** (Ger.), **B. chromicum.** See Barium *chromate.*—**B'hydroxyd** (Ger.). See Barium *hydroxide.*—**B. iodatum.** See Barium *iodide.*—**B. iodicum, B'jodat** (Ger.). See Barium *iodate.*—**B'jodid** (Ger.). See Barium *iodide.*—**B'manganat** (Ger.). See Barium *manganate.*—**B'nitrat** (Ger.). See Barium *nitrate.*—**B. nitricum** [Ger. Ph.]. A test solution of 1 part of barium nitrate in 19 parts of distilled water. [B, 205.]—**B. oleinicum.** See Barium *oleate.*—**B'oxyd** (Ger.). See Baryta.—**B'oxydhydrat** (Ger.). See Barium *hydroxide.*—**B'sulfat** (Ger.). See Barium *sulphate.*—**B'sulfid** (Ger.), **B. sulfuratum, B. sulfuratum purum, B'sulfuret** (Ger.). See Barium *sulphide.*—**B. sulfuricum.** See Barium *sulphate.*—**B'superoxyd** (Ger.). See Barium *dioxide.*—**B'superoxydhydrat** (Ger.). See Barium *tetrahydroxide.*—**Bioxyde de b.** (Fr.). See Barium *dioxide.*—**Bromb'** (Ger.). See Barium *bromide.*—**Chlorb'** (Ger.), **Chloruretum baryi** [Belg. Ph.]. See Barium *chloride.*—**Ioduretum baryi** [Belg. Ph.], **Jodb'** (Ger.). See Barium *iodide.*—**Nitrate de b.** (Fr.). See Barium *nitrate.*—**Sulfate de b.** (Fr.). See Barium *sulphate.*—**Sulphuretum baryi.** See Barium *sulphide.*

BARYXYLON [Batsch], **BARYXYLUM** [Loureiro] (Lat.), n's n. Ba^{2}r(ba^{3}r)-i^{2}x(u^{6}x)′i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From βαρύς, heavy, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *baryxyle.* A genus of plants, probably akin to the *Leguminosæ*, established by Loureiro for a tree with heavy wood growing in the mountains of Cochin-China. [B, 121].

BARZAN (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}r-za^{3}n^2. See BARZUN.

BARZENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}rtz′e^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The *Œnanthe phellandrium.* [A, 315.]

BARZUD (Ar.), n. Galbanum. [L, 105.]

BARZUM (Fr.), **BARZUN** (Fr.), n's. Ba^{3}r-zu^{3}n^2. A mineral spring of the Baréges group. [L, 49.] See BARÉGES.

BAS (Fr.), n. Ba^3. See STOCKING.—**B. pour varices.** See *Elastic* STOCKING.

BASAAL (Malay), n. The *Embelia b.* [B, 172.]

BASAALE-MARAVARA, n. A Malabar name for the *Malaxis Rheedii.* [B, 121.]

BASAL, adj. Ba′sa^{2}l. Lat., *basalis* (from βάσις, a base). Fr., *basal.* Relating to a base (as of the cranium); fundamental, underlying; as a n., a term sometimes used by Huxley and Parker for the basi-sphenoid bone; as a n., in the pl., certain calcareous plates which form a ring around the posterior portion of the calix in the *Echinodermata.* [L, 201, 207.] See also *B.* CARTILAGES.—**B'fortsatz** (Ger.). See *Base*-PROCESS.—**B'haut** (Ger.). See ZONA *radiata.* —**B. membrane.** See *Basement* MEMBRANE.—**B'platte** (Ger.). See *Placental* DECIDUA *serotina.*—**B'saum** (Ger.). See *Cuticular* LAYER.—**B'schicht** (Ger.). The layer of epithelial cells next to the corium in the skin or next to the membrana propria of any stratified epithelium. [J.]—**B'theil der Haube** (Ger.). The b. portion of the tegmentum, forming on each side a portion of the posterior perforated space. [I, 17; K.]—**B'winkel** (Ger.). A cranial angle having its apex at the basion, formed by two lines running from that point to the occipital protuberance and to the nasion respectively. [Benedikt (L, 57).]—**B'zelle** (Ger.). See *Basilar* CELL.—**B'zellen** (Ger.). The cells of the *B'schicht* (*q. v.*). [J.]—**Eckstandiger B'fortsatz** (Ger.). See *Lateral base*-PROCESS.—**Mittlerer B'fortsatz** (Ger.). See *Central base*-PROCESS.—**Seitlicher B'fortsatz** (Ger.). See *Lateral base*-PROCESS.

BASALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *basalis* (*q. v.*). Ba(ba^3)-sa(sa^3)′-li^2-a^3. Huxley's term for the metacarpal bones. [L, 207.]

BASALIS (Lat.), adj. Ba(ba^3)-sa(sa^3)′li^{2}s. See BASAL.—**Basale metapterygii.** In certain fishes, a cartilage which articulates with the posterior acetabular facet of the pelvic girdle, and is connected by smaller cartilages with the posterior portion of the fin. [L, 200.]

BASAN, n. Ba^{2}s′a^{2}n. Fr., *basane.* See BASIL.

BASANASTRAGALA (Lat.), n. f. Ba(ba^3)-sa^{2}n(sa^{3}n)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-tra^{2}g(tra^{3}g)′a^3-la^3. Gr., βασαναστραγάλα (from βάσανος, torture, and ἀστράγαλος, the heel). Gout of the foot. [A, 322.]

BASANISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., βασανισμός (from βασανίζειν, to investigate scientifically). A scientific investigation. [A, 325.]

BASANITE, n. Ba^{2}s′a^{2}n-it. Gr., βασανίτης (from βάσανος [see BASANOS]). Lat., *basanites.* Fr., *basanite.* Ger., *Basanit, Probirstein.* The touchstone (*lapis lydius*); a variety of black jasper formerly used for testing the purity of gold and silver and for making mortars and whetstones. [A, 325; L, 56.]

BASANOS, BASANUS (Lat.), n's f. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)′a^3-no^{2}s, -nu^{3}s-(nu^{4}s). Gr., βάσανος. 1. See BASANISMUS. 2. See BASANITE. 3. Torture. [A, 322.]

BASAR (Ar.), n. Bulbous plants. [B, 121.]

BASCANION, BASCANIUM (Lat.), n's n. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-ka^{2}n-(ka^{3}n)′i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βασκάνιον. A charm against witchery. [A, 311, 322.]

BASCANON, BASCANUM (Lat.), n's n. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)′ka^3-no^{2}n, -nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Gr., βάσκανον. Ger., *Zauber, Bezauberung, Anhexen, Behexung.* Incantation, enchantment, magic, witchcraft, fascination. [A, 315, 322, 325.]

BASCULATION, n. Ba^{2}s-ku^{2}l-a′shu^{3}n. Fr., *mouvement en bascule, basculer.* A balance-like movement, one in which one end of a body (*e. g.*, the fœtus or the uterus) moves in a certain direction whenever the other end is made to move in the opposite direction; also the act of producing such a movement. [A, 300; L, 56.]

BASCULE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-ku^{6}l. A balance. [A, 300, 385.]

BASE, n. Bas. Gr., βάσις. Lat., *basis.* Fr., *base.* Ger., *Grund, Grundlage, Grundfläche, Base.* 1. In general, the underlying, fundamental, or lower portion of a structure. 2. In chemistry, according to the old theories of the dual nature of salts, the electro-positive constituent of the latter, *i. e.*, the metallic oxide or other substance which, by union with the electro-negative (acid) constituent, formed the salt. It may be defined as a compound formed either upon the water type (oxide, hydrate, or sulpho-salt) or upon the ammonia type (ammonia, amine, alkaloid, phosphine, stibine, arsine, and bismuthine) capable of neutralizing acids and combining with both acids and anhydrides. In the case of the first class of b's (those derived from the water type), the combination is effected by double decomposition, the b. losing its oxygen and the acid its hydrogen. In the case of b's formed upon the ammonia type, the combination is effected by direct union without decomposition. See AMMONIA and AMMONIUM. B's are called monacid, diacid, or triacid, according as their acidity (their capacity for saturating acids) is 1, 2, or 3, *i. e.*, according as they neutralize 1, 2, or 3 molecules of a monobasic acid. The b's formed upon the water type are designated as monohydric, dihydric, or trihydric, according as they contain 1, 2, or 3 molecules of hydroxyl or hydrosulphanyl. [B.] 3. Of a seed (Ger., *Nabelfleck*), the spot where the funis was attached. [B.] 4. Of a segment or appendage of an insect, the proximal or internal portion. 5. Of a shell, the ventral surface in molluscs. [L, 147.] 6. In pharmacy, the essential or fundamental ingredient of a prescription; also the ingredient which gives consistence to a preparation. [A; B.]—**Acid-forming b., Acidifiable b.** One which by union with water forms an acid. [B.]—**Aldehyde b.** See ALDINE.—**Amic b.** A b. bearing the same relation to a polyatomic alcohol that an amic acid bears to a polybasic acid. The amic b's include anisamine, dianisamine, diglycolamine, glyceramine, diglyceramine, and triglycolamine. [B, 2.]—**Amidogen b.** A monamine, or monamide; so called because it may be regarded as a compound of a radicle with amidogen. [B.]—**Ammonia b.** Fr., *b. ammoniacale.* Ger., *Ammoniakbase.* It., *b. ammoniacale.* Sp., *b. amoniacal.* A b. formed upon the ammonia type, *i. e.*, one consisting of ammonia in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by elements or radicles; an amine or an amide. [B.]—**Ammonium b.** Ger., *Ammoniumbase.* A b. having the constitution of ammonium in which one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by elements or radicles. [B.]—**Antimony b.** Fr., *b. antimonique* (ou *stibiée*). Ger., *Antimonbase.* A b. containing antimony as its characteristic element; a stibine or a stibonium. [B.]—**Arsenic b., Arsenical b.** Fr., *b. arsénicale.* Ger., *Arsenikbase.* A b. containing arsenic as its characteristic element; an arsine or an arsonium. [B.]—**Arsonium b.** A substituted arsonium. [B.] See ARSONIUM.—**B. bihydrique** (Fr.). See *Dihydric b.*—**B. distincte** (Fr.). See *Focal* DISTANCE.—**B. du bassin** (Fr.). The upper margin of the pelvis. [L, 41.]—**B. du crâne** (Fr.). See BASIS *cranii.*—**B'nanhydrid** (Ger.). A basic anhydride *i. e.*, an anhydride (oxide) formed from a hydroxide by the abstraction of the elements of a molecule of water. The sulphides formed in the same manner from hydrosulphides are also denoted by this name. [B, 270.]—**B'nblau** (Ger.). See ANILINE *blue.*—**B. processes.** See under PROCESS.—**B. sessile** (Fr.). Brongniart's name for the receptacle or stroma of certain epiphytal *Fungi.* [B, 121.]—**B. stibiée** (Fr.). See *Antimony b.*—**Bismuth b.** Fr., *b. bismuthique.* Ger., *Wismuthbase.* A b. containing bismuth as its characteristic element. [B.] See BISMUTHINE.—**Chinizinb'** (Ger.). See *Quinizinic b.*—**Cinchona b's.** See CINCHONA *alkaloids.*—**Diacid b.** Fr., *b. bi-acide.* Ger., *zweisäurige B.* A b. one molecule of which is capable of neutralizing two molecules of a monobasic acid or a single molecule of a dibasic acid. [B.]—**Dihydric b.** Fr., *b. dihydrique* (ou *bihydrique*). Ger., *dihydrische B.* A b. formed upon the water type and containing two molecules of hydroxyl or hydrosulphuryl; having, therefore, the formula $R''(OH)_2$ or $R''(SH)_2$. [B.]—**Dreisäurige B.** (Ger.). See *Triacid b.*—**Einsäurige B.** (Ger.). See *Monacid b.*—**Geometrical b.** Fr., *b. géométrique.* Ger., *geometrische B.* That portion of an organ or segment of a plant which, in the adult state, is in immediate relation with the part supporting that organ or segment. [B, 121.]—**Hydropyridic b.** Fr., *b. hydro-pyridique.* Ger., *Hydropyridinbase.* A b., such as collidine hexahydride, derived from pyridine by the addition of hydrogen and the substitution of various radicles. [B.]—**Mehrsäurige B.** (Ger.). See *Polyacid b.*—**Monacid b.** Fr., *b. monoacide.* Ger., *einsäurige B.* A b. one molecule of which is capable of saturating a single molecule of a monobasic acid. [B.]—**Monohydric b.** Fr., *b. monohydrique.* Ger., *monohydrische B.* A b. formed upon the water type containing a single molecule of hydroxyl or hydrosulphuryl; having, therefore, the formula R(OH) or R(SH). [B.]—**Nitrogen b.** Ger., *Stickstoffbase.* A b. containing nitrogen and formed upon the ammonia or the ammonium type. [B.] See *Ammonia b.* and *Ammonium b.*—**Opium b's.** See OPIUM *alkaloids.*—**Organic b.** Fr., *b. organique.* Ger., *organische B.* 1. In chemistry, an organic compound (*i. e.*, a carbon compound) acting as a base; applied especially to such compounds as occur ready formed in animal or vegetable tissues. [B.] 2. In botany, that portion of an organ or segment of a plant which was originally attached to the plant axis from which it sprang; *i. e.*, the portion which represents the situation of the part which was first developed. [B, 121.]—**Oxy-b., Oxygen b.** Fr., *oxy-base.* Ger., *Oxybase.* A b. formed upon the water type and consisting of one or more molecules of hydroxyl united with a metallic or other radicle. The general formula of the oxy-b's is $R(OH)n$, in which R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n.* [B.]—**Phosphonium b.** A substituted phosphonium. [B.] See PHOSPHONIUM.—**Phosphorus b.** Fr., *b. phosphorique.* Ger., *Phosphorbase.* A b. containing phosphorus as its characteristic element; a phosphine or a phosphonium. [B.]—**Polyacid b.** Fr., *b. polyacide.* Ger., *mehrsäurige B.* A b. one molecule of which is capable of saturating more than one molecule of a monobasic acid. [B.]—**Polyhydric b.** Fr., *b. polyhydrique.* Ger., *polyhydrische B.* A b. formed upon the water type and containing more than one molecule of hydroxyl or hydrosulphuryl. [B.]—**Pyridic b.** Fr., *b. pyridique.* Ger., *Pyridinbase.* A b. derived from pyridine by substitution or addition. [B.]—**Quebracho b's.** See QUEBRACHO *alkaloids.*—**Quinizinic b.** Fr., *b. quinizinique.* Ger., *Chinizinbase.* A b. derived from quinizine by substitution or addition, or formed upon the same model. [B.]—**Salifiable b.** A b. capable of combining with an acid to form a salt. [B.]—**Sauerstoffb'** (Ger.). See *Oxy-b.*—**Schwefelb'** (Ger.). See *Sulpho-b.*—**Stickstoffb'** (Ger.). See *Nitrogen b.*—**Sulpho-b.** Ger., *Sulfobase.* A b. formed upon the water type and consisting of one or more molecules of hydrosulphuryl combined with a metallic or other radicle. The general formula of the sulpho-b's is $R(SH)n$, in which R is a radicle of the quantivalence *n.* [B.]—**Triacid b.** Fr., *b. triacide.* Ger., *dreisäurige B.* A b. one molecule of which is capable of saturating three molecules of a monobasic acid or a single molecule of a tribasic acid. [B.]—**Trihydric b.** Fr., *b. trihydrique.* Ger., *trihydrische B.* A b. formed upon the water type containing three molecules of hydroxyl or hydrosulphuryl. The general formula is $R'''(OH)_3$ or $R'''(SH)_3$. [B.]—**Wismuthb'** (Ger.). See *Bismuth b.*—**Zweisäurige B.** (Ger.). See *Diacid b.*

BASEBROOM, n. Bas′bru^{4}m. The *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 275.]

BASEITY, n. Ba^{2}s-e′i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *baseitas.* Basicity (*q. v.*). [L, 81.]

BASELBEERE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}z′e^{2}l-bar-e^2. The barberry. [L, 46.]

BASÉLI, n. A Languedoc name for the *Ocimum basilicum.* [B, 121.]—**B. del larje.** The *Ocimum latifolium.* [B, 121.]

BASELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-e^{2}l′la^3. Fr., *baselle.* A Linnæan genus of climbing chenopodiaceous plants of the sub-order *Baselleæ* and the tribe *Eubaselleæ.* [B, 19, 42.]—**B. alba** [Linnæus]. Fr., *baselle blanche, épinard de la Chine.* A species cultivated in the East Indies, where its leaves are eaten and used as an emollient application to ulcers and to hasten the maturation of abscesses and as a laxative. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**B. cordifolia** [Lamarck]. Fr., *baselle à feuilles en cœur.* A biennial species growing in the East Indies, having edible leaves which are used like those of *B. alba.* It furnishes a purple dye. [B, 172.]—**B. japonica** [Burmann]. Fr., *baselle du Japon.* A perennial species growing in Japan, used for the same purposes as *B. alba.* [B, 173.]—**B. lucida** [Linnæus]. Fr., *baselle brillante.* An annual species growing in India, used like *B. alba.* [B, 173, 180.]—**B. nigra** [Loureiro]. See *B. rubra.*—**B. rubra** [Linnæus]. Fr., *baselle rouge, épinard d'Amérique* (ou *des Indes*). Malabar nightshade; a biennial species growing in the East Indies, the leaves of which are eaten like spinach. The juice of the leaves is used in India for infantile catarrh, and the fruit furnishes a red pigment. It has been considered a variety of *B. cordifolia.* [B, 19, 172, 173; L, 87.]—**B. tuberosa** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. Fr., *baselle tubéreuse.* A perennial South American species. The leaves are eaten in New Granada, and often the root. It is said to render women fruitful. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. vesicaria** [Lamarck]. The *Anredera scandens.* [B, 214.]

BASELLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-e^{2}l-la(la^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e). Fr., *basellacées.* The basellads; of Moquin, an order of dicotyledonous herbs having the following characters: There is a persistent fleshy or membranous calyx, imbricate in æstivation and consisting of two whorls, an exterior 2-parted whorl and an interior 5-parted whorl. There is no corolla. The stamens are united by their bases into an urceolate tube adherent to the calyx, and are placed opposite the divisions of the inner whorl of the latter. The anthers are dorsally attached, contain two loculi, and dehisce by longitudinal slits. There is a short, simple style surmounted by three stigmas and terminally disposed upon a single free, unilocular ovary containing a single amphitropal ovule. The fruit is dry or bacciform, and contains a single vertical seed enveloped in an indehiscent crustaceous, cartilaginous, or membranous pericarp. The order is divided into the suborders *Baselleæ* (= the *Eubaselleæ* of Bentham and Hooker), including *Basella* and two other genera in which the albumen is eccentrically disposed and very scanty, and the embryo is of a spiral shape; and the *Anredereæ* (= the *Boussingaultieæ* of Bentham and Hooker), in which the albumen is more abundant and is centrally disposed and the embryo is annular. The whole order constitutes the suborder *Baselleæ* of the *Chenopodiaceæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 214.]

BASELLACEOUS, adj. Ba^{2}s-e^{2}l-la′shu^{3}s. Of or pertaining to the *Basellaceæ.* [B.]

BASELLADS, n. pl. Ba^{2}s′e^{2}l-la^{2}dz. The *Basellaceæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 19.]

BASELLE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-se^{2}l. The genus *Basella.* [B, 173.]—**B. à feuilles en cœur.** The *Basella cordifolia.* [B, 173.]—**B. blanche.** The *Basella alba.* [B, 173.]—**B. brillante.** The *Basella lucida.* [B, 173.]—**B. du Japon.** The *Basella japonica.* [B, 173.]—**B. rouge.** The *Basella rubra.* [B, 173.]—**B. tubéreuse.** The *Basella tuberosa.* [B, 173.]

BASELLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-e^{2}l′le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a section of phytolaccaceous plants, including *Basella, Anredera, Boussingaultia, Cuscuta,* and *Hablitzia.* Cf. Basellaceæ. By Moquin the term was applied to a suborder of the *Basellaceæ* (*q. v.*), and by Bentham and Hooker to a suborder of the *Chenopodiaceæ,* corresponding to the *Basellaceæ* of Moquin. [B, 42, 170, 214.]

BASELLOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-e^{2}l-lo(lo^2)-i(e)′dez(das). From *Basella* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *baselloïde.* Resembling the genus *Basella;* a botanical species-name. [B.]

BASEMENT MEMBRANE, n. Bas′me^{2}nt. See under Membrane.

BAS-EN-BASSET (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}z-a^{3}n^2-ba^{3}s-sa. A village in the department of the Haute-Loire, France, where there is a cold chalybeate spring. [L, 105.]

BASENNA, n. See Musenna and Albizzia *anthelminthica.*

BASEROCKET, n. Bas′ro^{2}k-e^{2}t. The *Reseda lutea.* [B, 71.]

BASFAII, n. The *Polypodium vulgare.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 159 (B).]

BAS-FOND (Fr.), n. Ba^3-fo^{2}n^2. Lit., a shallow, a flat; the lower part (floor) of the urinary bladder. [A, 300.]

BASIAL, adj. Ba′si^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *basialis.* Fr., *basial.* Basal (*q. v.*); as a n., the body of a vertebra. [Robineau-Desvoidy (L, 180).]

BASI-ALVEOLAR, adj. Ba-si^2-a^{2}l-ve′ol-a^{3}r. For deriv., see Basion and Alveolus. See *B.-a* line.

BASIARACHNITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba(ba^3)″si^2-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-a^{2}k-(a^{3}ch^2)-ni(ne)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *basiarachnit′idis.* For deriv., see Basis and Arachnitis. Inflammation of that portion of the arachnoid membrane which corresponds to the base of the skull. [Montault, "Jour. hebdom.," Feb., 1830 (A, 322).] Cf. *Basilar* meningitis.

BASIATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-i^2-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *basiatio′nis.* From *basiare,* to kiss. The act of kissing, a kiss. [A, 312.] Cf. Amplexatio.

BASIATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-i^2-a(a^3)′to^{2}r. Gen., *basiato′ris.* From *basiare,* to kiss. The orbicularis oris muscle. [L, 45.]

BASIATRAHAGI (Ar.), n. The *Polygonum aviculare.* [L, 105.]

BASIBRACTEOLATE, adj. Ba″si^2-bra^{2}k-te′o-lat. For deriv., see Basis and Bract. Surrounded by bracts at the base, as in the dandelion. [B, 19.]

BASIBRANCHIAL, adj. Ba″si^2-bra^{2}n^2′ki^2-a^{2}l. For deriv., see Basis and Branchia. Serving to unite, situated near, or pertaining to, the bases of the branchiæ. [L.] See *B.* bones and *B.* cartilages.

BASIBRANCHIOSTEGAL, adj. Ba-si^2-bra^{2}n^2-ki^2-o^{2}s′te^{2}g-a^{2}l. For deriv., see Basis and Branchiostegal. Situated at the base of or behind the branchiostegal membrane; as a n., see *B.* bone. [L.]

BASIC, adj. Ba′si^{2}k. Lat., *basicus.* Fr., *basique.* Ger., *basisch.* It., *basico.* Sp., *básico.* 1. In chemistry, of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, a base; of salts, containing an excess of the b. (as opposed to the acid) constituent. [B.] 2. See Basal.

BASICERITE, n. Ba^{2}s-i^{2}s′e^{2}r-it. From βάσις, a base, and κέρας, a horn. The second segment of the antenna of a crustacean; the homologue of the basipodite of the other appendages, and sometimes so called. [L, 11.]

BASICESTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba(ba^2)-si^2-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)′tru^{3}m-(tru^{4}m). See Basiocestrum.

BASICITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)′i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *basicita′tis.* See Basicity.

BASICITY, n. Ba^{2}s-i^{2}s′i^{2}t-i^2. Lat., *basicitas.* Fr., *basicité.* Ger., *Basicität.* It., *basicità.* Sp., *basicidad.* Of an acid or an acid salt, capacity to combine with a base. The degree of b. is expressed by a number indicating the number of hydrogen atoms replaceable by a base. Acids and salts of a b. of one, two, three, and four are called respectively monobasic, dibasic (or bibasic, tribasic, and tetrabasic). [B.]

BASICRANIAL, adj. Ba″si^2-kra′ni^2-a^{2}l. For deriv., see Basis and Cranium. Relating to the base of the skull. [L.]

BASICUS (Lat.), adj. Ba(ba^3)′si^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Basic.

BASIDE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-ed. See Basidium.

BASIDÉS [Bertillon] (Fr.), n. pl. Ba^{3}s-e-da. See Basidiosporei (1st def.).

BASIDIE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-e-de. See Basidium.

BASIDIE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}s-ed′i^2-e^2. See Basidium.—**B′npilze.** See Basidiomycetes.—**B′nsporig.** Basidiosporous. [B.]—**B′nsporige.** See Basidiosporei.—**B′ntragend.** See Basidiophore.

BASIDIGITAL, adj. Ba″si^2-di^{2}j′i^{2}t-a^{2}l. For deriv., see Basis and Digit. Relating to the bases of the phalanges; as a n., a b. bone (see under Bone). [L, 12.]

BASIDIOMYCETES [De Bary] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-i^{2}d″i^2-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-se(ke)′tez(te^{2}s). From *basidium* (*q. v.*), and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *basidiomycètes.* Ger., *Basidiomyceten, Basidiensporige, Basidienpilze.* A division (class) of *Fungi* (*Carposporeæ*) comprising those which produce spores upon basidia. It corresponds, therefore, to the *Basidiosporei* of Léveillé, and includes the orders *Hymenomycetes, Tremellini, Gasteromycetes,* and *Æcidiomycetes.* [B.]

BASIDIOPHORE, adj. Ba^{2}s-i^{2}d′i^2-o-for. Lat., *basidiophorus* (from *basidium* [*q. v.*], and φορεῖν, to bear). Fr., *basidiophore.* Ger., *basidientragend.* It., *basidioforo.* Bearing basidia (said of *Fungi* which reproduce by means of basidia). [B.]

BASIDIOPHORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-i^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}f′o^{2}r-i(e). 1. Of Corda, a suborder of hymenomycetous *Fungi,* including the families *Tuberculariaceæ, Coryneaceæ, Tremellinæ, Isarieæ, Clavariaceæ, Auricularini, Hydnei, Polyporei,* and *Agaricini.* Cf. Basidiosporei. 2. Of Bonorden, a family of hyphomycetous *Fungi,* including *Aspergillus* and various other genera in which the spore-containing cell becomes differentiated from those of the mycelium and forms a basidium. [B, 121, 170.]

BASIDIOSPORE, n. Ba^{2}s-i^{2}d′i^2-o-spor. From *basidium* (*q. v.*), and σπόρος, a seed. A spore developed on a basidium. [B, 19, 54.]

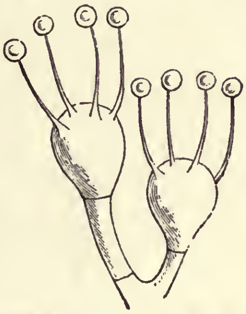
BASIDIOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-i^{2}d″i^2-o(o^2)-spor(spo^{2}r)′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Cohn, an order of the *Thallophyta,* comprising the sections *Hypodermiæ* (including the groups *Uredinaceæ* and *Ustilaginaceæ*) and *Basidiomycetes* (including the groups *Tremellaceæ, Agaricaceæ* [*Hymenomycetes*], and *Lycoperdaceæ* [*Gasteromycetes*]). [B, 75.] Cf. Basidiosporei.

BASIDIOSPOREI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-i^{2}d″i^2-o(o^2)-spor-(spo^{2}r)′e^2-i(e). Fr., *basidiosporés.* Ger., *Basidiensporige.* 1. Of Léveillé, a division of *Fungi,* including all those in which the spores are developed upon basidia. It is divided into the *Entobasides, i. e.,* those in which the basidia are internal (the basidiophore *Gasteromycetes*), and the *Ectobasides, i. e.,* those in which the basidia are external (the basidiophore *Hymenomycetes*). 2. Of Bail, a series of *Fungi,* including the orders *Hyphenomycetes, Coniomycetes,* and *Hymenomycetes.* [B, 121, 170.]

BASIDIOSPOROUS, adj. Ba^{2}s-i^{2}d-i^2-o^{2}s′po^{2}r-u^{3}s. Fr., *basidiosporé.* Ger., *basidiensporig.* It., *basidiosporo.* Reproducing by basidiospores. [B, 77.]

BASIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-i^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *baside, basidie.* Ger., *Basidie.* Syn.: *sporophore.* The reproductive organ of certain *Fungi;* an elevation of the surface consisting of a single cell and bearing one or more spores at its apex. [B, 19.]—**Definitive b.** See *Secondary b.*—**Primary b.** A b. formed directly out of an enlargement upon the subhymenial hyphæ; dividing subsequently by the formation of perpendicular septa into

several (usually 4) secondary basidia. [B, 54.]—**Secondary b.** One of the segments of an original or primary b., formed by the division of the latter. Each secondary b. bears one monosporous sterigma. [B, 54.]



THE BASIDIA AND SPORES OF LYCOPERDON. [A, 443.]

BASIFACIAL, adj. Ba-si2-fa'si2-a2l. For deriv., see BASIS and FACE. Pertaining to the base of the skull and to the face. [H.]

BASIFICATION (Fr.), n. Ba3s-i2-fe-ka3-si2-o2n2. The conversion of a substance into a base. [A, 385.]

BASIFIER, n. Ba'si2-fi-u5r. A substance which accomplishes the conversion of a body into a base. [L, 56.]

BASIFIXED, adj. Ba-si2-fi2xd'. Lat., *basifixus* (from *basis*, a base, and *figere*, to fix). Fr., *basifixe*. Attached by its base or to the base of anything. [Richard (B, 198).] See ANTHERA *basifixa*.

BASIFUGAL, adj. Ba-si2f'u2-ga2l. Lat., *basifugus* (from *basis*, a base, and *fugere*, to flee). Fr., *basifuge*. In botany, growing only at the apex, away from the base, the latter having ceased to grow. [Trécul (B, 121).]

BASIGENIC, adj. Ba-si2-je2n'i2k. From *βάσις*, a base, and *γεννᾶν*, to produce. Fr., *basigène*. Ger., *basigenisch*. Giving rise to bases; according to Berzelius, not neutralizing metals, but producing with them electro-negative compounds, or acids, and electro-positive compounds, or bases (said of electro-negative bodies). [A, 301; B.] See *B.* ELEMENT.

BASIGENOUS, adj. Ba-si2j'e2n-u3s. Fr., *basigène*. Ger., *basigenisch*. See BASIPETAL.

BASIGLÈBE (Fr.), n. Ba3s-i2-gle2b. Bertillon's term for the *glœba*, or interior mass, of the *Gasteromycetes* when it contains basidia. [B, 121.]

BASIGYNDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba(ba3)-si2-ji2n(gu6n)'di2-u3m-(u4m). Fr., *basigynde*. See PODOGYNIUM.

BASIGYNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba(ba3)-si2-ji2n(gu6n)'i2-u3m(u4m). Fr., *basigyne*. See PODOGYNIUM.

BASIHELOIDES (Lat.), n. n. Ba(ba3)''si2-he2l(hal)-o(o2)-i(e)'-dez(das). See *Presphenoid* BONE.

BASIHYAL, adj. Ba-si2-hi'a2l. From *βάσις*, a base, and *ὑοειδής*, hyoid. Fr., *basihyal*. Relating to the body of the hyoid bone; as a n., see *B.* BONE. [L, 41, 153.]

BASIHYOBRANCHIAL, adj. Ba''si2-hi-o-bra3n2'ki2-a2l. Pertaining to the basihyal bone or region and the branchiæ. [L, 294.]

BASIHYOID, adj. Ba-si-hi'oid. See BASIHYAL.

BASIL, n. Ba2s'i2l. Lat., *basilicum* (from *βασιλικός*, royal). Fr., *basilic* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Basilie*, *Basilienkraut*. The genus *Ocimum*, especially the *Ocimum basilicum*. [B.]—**B. barm, B.-thyme.** The *Calamintha acinos*. [B, 275.]—**B.-weed.** Fr., *grand basilic sauvage*. The *Calamintha clinopodium*. [B, 275.]—**Bush b.** Fr., *basilic nain*. The *Ocimum minimum*. [B, 19.]—**Chinese b.** The *Plectranthus nudiflorus*. [B, 275.]—**Citron b.** Lat., *basilicum citratum*. The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 19.]—**Common b.** Fr., *basilic commun*. The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 19.]—**Cow b.** The *Saponaria vaccaria*. [B, 275.]—**Field b., Great wild b.** Fr., *grand basilic sauvage*. The *Calamintha clinopodium*. [B, 19.]—**Holy b., Monk's b.** Fr., *basilic saint*. The *Ocimum sanctum*. [B, 275.]—**Small b.** Fr., *petit basilic*. The *Ocimum minimum*. [B, 19.]—**Stone b.** See *B.-weed*.—**Sweet b.** The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 19.]—**Wild b.** Fr., *grand basilic sauvage*. The *Calamintha clinopodium*. [B, 19.]

BASILAD [Barclay], adv. Ba2s'i2l-a2d. Toward the base or the "basilar aspect." [L, 141.]

BASILAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ba3s-i2l-a2r. Basilar.

BASILAR, adj. Ba2s'i2l-a3r. Lat., *basilaris*. Fr., *basilaire*. Ger., *basilar*. Pertaining to, constituting, or springing from the base of anything; as a n., according to Cuvier and Agassiz, the basi-occipital bone, also, according to Straus, the posterior and inferior piece of the head of an insect. [B; L, 41, 180.]—**B'knorpel** (Ger.). The cartilaginous rudiment of the basi-occipital bone. —**B'spina** (Ger.). See SPINA *basilaris*.

BASILARY, adj. Ba2s'i2l-a-ri2. See BASILAR.

BASILATE, adj. Ba2s'i2l-at. Lat., *basilatus*. Fr., *basilé*. A term used by Mirbel to describe plant-hairs which, like those of the *Humulus*, are borne on cellular prominences. [B, 121.]

BASILEION, BASILEIUM (Lat.), n's n. Ba2s(ba3s)-i2l-i'-(e2'i2)-o2n, -u3m(u4m). Gr., *βασίλειον*. A collyrium mentioned by Aetius. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

BASILEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ba(ba3)-si2-le2m'ma3. Gen., *basilem'matos* (*-tis*). From *βάσις*, a base, and *λέμμα*, a husk, peel. A basement membrane. [L, 14.]

BASILEN [Barclay], adj. Ba2s'i2l-e2n. See BASILAR.

BASILIC, adj. Ba2s-i2l'i2k. Gr., *βασιλικός*. Lat., *basilicus*. Fr., *basilique*. Ger., *basilisch*, *königlich*. Royal (applied by the older writers especially to certain veins, to denote their supposed importance). [L, 41.]

BASILIC [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ba3s-e-lek. The plant basil (*q. v.*); in the Fr. Cod., the *Ocimum basilicum* when in flower. [B.]—**A. à fleurs tendres.** The *Ocimum tenuiflorum*. [B, 173.]—**B. aux sauces.** The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 173.]—**B. blanchâtre.** The *Ocimum incanescens*. [B, 173.]—**B. commun.** The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 19.]—**B. couvert de poils.** The *Ocimum pilosum*. [B, 173.]—**B. crêpu.** The *Ocimum crispum*. [B, 173.]—**B. cultivé.** The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 173.]—**B. cultivé bulleux.** The *Ocimum basilicum*, var. *bullatum*. [B, 173.]—**B. cultivé lacinié.** The *Ocimum basilicum*, var. *fimbriatum*. [B, 173.]—**B. cultivé ligneux.** The *Ocimum basilicum*, var. *lignosum*. [B, 173.]—**B. d'Amérique.** The *Ocimum americanum*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Ceylan.** The *Ocimum zeylanicum*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Guinée.** The *Ocimum guineense*. [B, 173.]—**B. de la Chine.** The *Plectranthus nudiflorus*. [B, 19.]—**B. des cuisiniers.** The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 173.]—**B. nain.** The *Ocimum minimum*. [B, 173.]—**B. romain.** The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 19.]—**B. saint.** The *Ocimum sanctum*. [B, 173.]—**B. salé.** The *Ocimum salinum*. [B, 173.]—**B. velu.** The *Ocimum hirsutum*. [B, 173.]—**Grand b.** The *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 121.]—**Grand b. sauvage.** The *Calamintha clinopodium*. [B, 173.]—**Petit b.** The *Ocimum minimum*. [B, 173.]—**Petit b. sauvage.** The *Calamintha acinos*. [B.]

BASILICA (Lat.), n. f. Ba2s(ba3s)-i2l'i2k-a3. Gr., *βασιλική*. 1. Of Apuleius, gentian. [B, 121.] 2. Of Scribonius Largus, some very efficacious healing embrocation. [A, 322.] 3. A basilic vein (see under VEIN). [L, 94.]—**B. mediana.** See *Median basilic* VEIN.

BASILICAL, adj. Ba2s-i2l'i2k-a2l. See BASILIC.

BASILICE (Lat.), n. f. Ba2s(ba3s)-i2l'i2-se(ka). See BASILICA.

BASILICON (Lat.), n. n. Ba2s(ba3s)-i2l'i2k-o2n. Gr., *βασιλικόν* (neut. of adj. *βασιλικός*, royal). 1. The genus *Ocimum*. [B, 121.] 2. An ancient name for a sort of plaster (called also *τετραφάρμακον*, from its containing four ingredients). [A, 325.] 3. (Ger., *Königssalbe*) see *Unguentum* RESINÆ.—**B. ointment.** Ger., *B'salbe*. See *Unguentum* RESINÆ.

BASILICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba2s(ba3s)-i2l'i2k-u3m(u4m). See BASILICON.—**B. agreste** [Rumphius]. The *Ocimum tenuiflorum*. [B, 211.]—**B. citratum.** The *Ocimum b.* [B.]—**B. indicum agreste** [Rumphius]. The *Ocimum gratissimum*. [B, 211.]—**B'kamfer** (Ger.). A stearoptene obtained from the *Ocimum b.* [B, 270.]—**B. majus.** The *Ocimum b.* [B.]—**B.-Minze** (Ger.). The *Mentha gentilis*. [B, 270.]—**B'salbe** (Ger.). See *Unguentum* RESINÆ.—**B. zeylanicum latifolium odoratissimum** [Hermann]. The *Ocimum frutescens*. [B, 211.]—**Flores basilici** (seu **basilici citrati, seu basilici majoris**). The flowers of *Ocimum b.* [B, 180.]—**Herba basilici** (seu **basilici citrati, seu basilici majoris**). Ger., *Basilienkraut*, *grosses Basilienkraut*. The herb of *Ocimum b.* [B, 180.]—**Oil of b.** An oil obtained by distilling the leaves of *Ocimum b.* with water. [A, 2.]—**Semina basilici** (seu **basilici citrati, seu basilici majoris**). The seeds of *Ocimum b.* [B, 180.]

BASILICUS (Lat.), adj. Ba2s(ba3s)-i2l'i2k-u3s(u4s). See BASILIC.

BASILIDION (Lat.), n. n. Ba2s(ba3s)-i2l-i2d'i2-o2n. Gr., *βασιλίδιον*. An application for the itch (*κολλύριον ψωρικὸν*) mentioned by Galen. [A, 325; L, 41.]

BASILIE (Ger.), n. Ba3s-i2l-e'. See BASIL.—**B'nkraut.** The herb of *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 180.]—**B'nminze, B'nmünze.** The *Mentha gentilis*. [A, 355.]—**B'nsalbe.** Basilicon ointment. [B.] See *Unguentum* RESINÆ.—**Grosses B'nkraut.** The herb of *Ocimum basilicum*. [B.]—**Kleines B'nkraut.** The herb of *Ocimum minimum*. [B.]

BASILIKUM (Ger.), n. Ba3s-i2l'i2k-um. See BASILICON.—**Gemeines B.** The *Ocimum basilicum*. [A, 355.]—**Kleines B.** The *Ocimum minimum*. [A, 355.]

BASILIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba2s(ba3s)'i2l-i2s. Gen., *basil'idos* (*-dis*). Gr., *βασιλίς*. A liquid collyrium mentioned by Galen. [L, 94.]

BASILISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba2s(ba3s)-i2l-i2sk'u3s(u4s). Gr., *βασιλίσκος* (dim. of *βασιλεύς*, a king). 1. An ancient name for some venomous animal. [A, 325.] 2. Of the alchemists, the "mercurius philosophorum sublimatus," also the philosopher's stone. [A, 325.] 3. Syphilis. [Paracelsus (A, 325); G.] 4. A genus of saurian reptiles of the family *Iguanidæ*. [Laurenti (A, 327).]

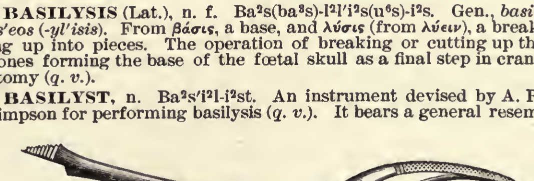
BASILO-BREGMATIC, adj. Ba2s''i2l-o-bre2g-ma2t'i2k. Fr., *basilo-bregmatique*. Pertaining to the basion or the basilar region and the bregma. [L, 149.] See *B.-b.* LINE.

BASILO-PHARYNGIEN (Fr.), adj. Ba3s-i2l-o-fa3r-a2n2-zhi2-a3n2. Pertaining to the basilar process of the occipital bone and to the pharynx. [A, 385.]

BASILO-SUBNASAL, adj. Ba2s''i2l-o-su3b-na'sa2l. Pertaining to the basion or the basilar region and the nasion. [L, 149.] See *B.-s.* LINE.

BASILYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba2s(ba3s)-l2l'i2s(u6s)-i2s. Gen., *basilys'eos* (*-yl'isis*). From *βάσις*, a base, and *λύσις* (from *λύειν*), a breaking up into pieces. The operation of breaking or cutting up the bones forming the base of the fœtal skull as a final step in craniotomy (*q. v.*).

BASILYST, n. Ba2s'i2l-i2st. An instrument devised by A. R. Simpson for performing basilysis (*q. v.*). It bears a general resemblance to Thomas's perforator, but the shaft is split to the end of the screw, forming two blades of equal size and shape. [A. R.



THE BASILYST. (AFTER A. R. SIMPSON.)

Simpson, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Oct., 1883.]—**B.-tractor.** A combination of the b. with a cranioclast blade, invented by A. R. Simpson. [" Edinb. Med. Jour.," Mar., 1885, p. 843.] Cf. BASIOTRIBE.

BASIN, n. Ba′si^{2}n. Fr., *bassin.* Ger., *Becken.* It., *bacino.* An old term for the pelvis, especially the true pelvis. [A, 30.]

BASINASAL, adj. Ba-si^2-na′sa^{2}l. Pertaining to the basion and the nasion. [L, 142.] See *B.* LINE.

BASINERVATE, adj. Ba-si^2-nu^{6}rv′at. See BASINERVED.

BASINERVED, adj. Ba-si^2-nu^{6}rvd′. Lat., *basinervis, basinervius* (from *basis,* a base, and *nervus,* a nerve). Fr., *basinerve, basinervé, basinervié.* Having nerves or ribs springing from the base (said of leaves). [B, 19.]

BASIO-ALVEOLAR, adj. Ba-si^2-o-a^{2}l-ve′o-la^{3}r. Pertaining to the basion and the alveolar point. [L, 149.]

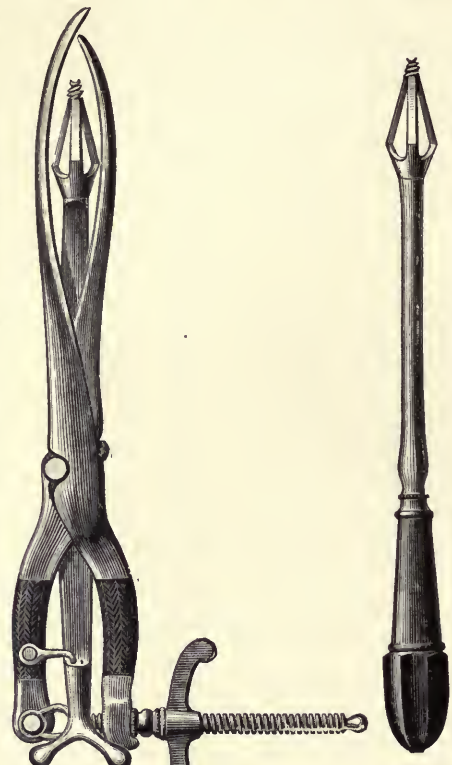
BASI-OCCIPITAL, adj. Ba″si^2-o^{2}k-si^{2}p′i^{2}t-a^{2}l. For deriv., see BASIS and OCCIPUT. Fr., *basi-occipital.* Pertaining to the basal portion of the occipital bone. [L.] See *B.-o.* BONE.

BASI-OCCIPITO-SPHENOIDAL, adj. Ba‴si^2-o^{2}k-si^{2}p″i^{2}t-o-sfe^{2}n-oid′a^{2}l. For deriv., see BASIS, OCCIPUT, and SPHENOID. Pertaining to the basi-occipital bone or region and the sphenoid bone; as a n., see *B.-o.-s.* BONE. [L, 14.]

BASIOCERATOCHONDROGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba(ba^3)″si^2-o-(o^2)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)″a^3-to(to^2)-ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n)″-dro(dro^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *βάσις,* a base, *κέρας,* a horn, *χόνδρος,* cartilage, and *γλῶσσα,* the tongue. See BASIOGLOSSUS.

BASIOCERATOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba(ba^3)″si^2-o(o^2)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)″a^3-to-(to^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *βάσις,* a base. *κέρας,* a horn, and *γλῶσσα,* the tongue. Fr., *basio-cérato-glosse.* Ger., *Hornzungengrundmuskel.* It., *basio-cerato-glosso.* That portion of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the great cornu of the hyoid bone. [L, 44.]

BASIOCESTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba-(ba^3)-si^2-o(o^2)-se^{2}s(ke^{2}s)′tru^{3}m(tru^{4}m). From *βάσις,* a base, and *κέστρον,* a pointed instrument. Fr., *basiocestre.* Ger., *Basiocästrum, Kopfbohrer.* A dart-like instrument devised by Mezler (who wrote *basiocæstrum*) for breaking up the base of the skull in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 88, 322.]



TARNIER'S BASIOTRIBE. (AFTER PINARD.)

BASIODELTOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba(ba^3)″si^2-o(o^2)-de^{2}l-to-(to^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). For deriv., see BASIS and DELTOID. Meckel's term for an anomalous fasciculus of the deltoid muscle arising from the infraspinous fascia or the spine of the scapula. [Calori (L, 31).]

BASIO-GLOSSE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-i^2-o-glo^{2}s. See BASIOGLOSSUS.

BASIOGLOSSOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba(ba^3)″si^2-o-(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)″so(so^2)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *βάσις,* a base, *γλῶσσα,* the tongue, and *φάρυγξ,* the pharynx. See BASIOPHARYNGEUS.

BASIOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba(ba^3)″si^2-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)′-su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *βάσις,* a base, and *γλῶσσα,* the tongue. Fr., *basio-glosse.* That portion of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the body of the hyoid bone. [L, 2, 81.]

BASIOHUMERALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ba(ba^3)″si^2-o(o^2)-hu^2(hu)-me^{2}r-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. From *basis* (*q. v.*), and *humerus* (= *umerus*), the shoulder. A muscle of the rabbit which arises from the basi-occipital bone and is inserted into the outer third of the clavicle. [L, 200.]

BASION, n. Ba′si^2-o^{2}n. From *βάσις,* a base. Fr., *basion.* A point situated in the median line of the base of the skull at the anterior border of the occipital foramen. [A, 385; L, 149.] See cuts, p. 274.

BASIOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba(ba^3)″si^2-o(o^2)-fa^{2}r-(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *basio-pharyngien* [Winslow]. Ger., *Zungengrundschlundmuskel.* A term sometimes applied to those fibres of the middle constrictor of the pharynx which arise from the hyoid bone. [A, 385; L, 44.] Cf. HYOPHARYNGEUS.

BASIOPHTHALMITE, n. Ba″si^2-o^{2}p(o^{2}f)-tha^{2}l′mit. From *βάσις,* a base, and *ὀφθαλμός,* the eye. The proximal segment of the eye-stalk in the *Crustacea.* [L, 66.]

BASIOTIC, adj. Ba-si^2-o′ti^{2}k. From *βάσις,* a base, and *οὖς* (gen., *ὠτός*), the ear. Fr., *basiotique.* Pertaining to or forming the base of the ear; as a n., an ossification situated between the basi-occipital and the basisphenoid. [Albrecht (A, 385).]

BASIOTRIBE, n. Ba′si^2-o-trib. From *βάσις,* a base, and *τρίβειν,* to crush. Fr., *basiotribe.* It., *basiatribo.* An instrument devised by Tarnier for breaking up the base of the fœtal cranium in the operation of cephalotripsy; consisting of a heavy perforator with a conical-screw point, and of two blades like those of a cephalotribe, either or both of which may be attached to a pivot on the perforator after the latter has been engaged in the base of the skull. [A, 90; Bar (" Progr. méd.," Dec. 20, 27, 1884, pp. 1051, 1071).]

BASIOTRIPSY, n. Ba′si^2-o-tri^{2}p-si^2. Fr., *basiotripsie.* The operation of crushing the base of the fœtal skull, especially with the basiotribe (*q. v.*). [Bar, " Progr. méd.," Dec. 20, 1884, p. 1051.]

BASIPETAL, adj. Ba-si^{2}p′e^{2}t-a^{2}l. From *basis,* a base, and *petere,* to seek. Fr., *basipète.* In botany, increasing or developing at the base; the opposite of basifugal (said of a part or series of parts in which growth begins and continues at the base, the apex thus representing the older element). [B, 121.]

BASIPODITE, n. Ba-si^{2}p′o-dit. From *βάσις,* a base, and *πούς,* a foot. Fr., *basipodite.* In the *Arthropoda,* that segment of an appendage which articulates with the body. [L, 168.]

BASIPRESPHENOID, adj. Ba″-si^2-pre-sfen′oid. Pertaining to or made up of the basisphenoid and presphenoid bones; as a n., see *B.* BONE. [L, 14.]

BASIPTERYGIAL, adj. Ba-si^2-te^{2}r-i^{2}j′i^2-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the basipterygium. [L, 12.]

BASIPTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba-(ba^3)″si^2-te^{2}r-i^{2}j(u^{6}g)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *βάσις,* a base, *πτέρυξ,* a wing. See BASALE *metapterygii* (under BASALIS).

BASIPTERYGOID, adj. Ba″si^2-te^{2}r′i^2-goid. Connected with or pertaining to the basisphenoid and the pterygoid bones; as a n., see *B.* BONE. [L, 200.]

BASIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}s-ek. See BASIC.

BASIRRHINAL, adj. Ba-si^2-ri′-na^{2}l. From *βάσις,* a base, and *ῥίς,* the nose. Pertaining to the base of the brain and to the nose. See *B.* FISSURE.

BASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba(ba^3)′si^{2}s. Gen., *ba′seos* (*-sis, -sios*); acc., *ba′sim* (*-sem*); abl., *ba′si* (*-se*); gen. pl., *ba′sium.* Gr., *βάσις.* 1. See BASE. 2. The sole of the foot. [Hippocrates (A, 325).] 3. In pharmacy, that ingredient which either is the most important medicinally or determines the consistence and other general characters of the product. [A, 325; L, 104.]—**Basi affixus.** See BASIFIXED.—**B. cerebri.** The inferior surface of the brain.—**B. cordis.** The base of the heart; the broad upper part of the organ. [L, 115, 119.]—**B. coronæ radiatæ.** The upper portion of the crus cerebri at the point where the radiation of fibres termed the corona radiata begins. [I, 17; K.]—**B. corporis striati.** A term applied by Berenger to the anterior extremity of the corpus striatum. [I, 3; K.]—**B. cranii.** Fr., *base du crâne.* Ger., *Schädelgrund, Schädelbasis.* The lower portion of the skull. [A, 322.]—**B. cranii externa.** Ger., *äussere Schädelbasis.* The exterior of the base of the skull. [L, 175.]—**B. cranii interna.** Ger., *innere Schädelbasis.* The inner surface of the base of the skull, comprising the anterior, middle, and posterior fossæ. [L, 175.]—**B. des Hirnschenkels** (Ger.). See CRUSTA.—**B. fornicis.** See FORNIX.—**B. infundibuli.** See TUBER *cinereum.*—**B. linguæ.** Ger., *Zungenwurzel, Zungengrund.* The base of the tongue; the broad lower portion which is attached to the hyoid bone and the thyreoid cartilage. [A, 322; L, 80, 175.]—**B. mandibulæ, B. maxillæ inferioris.** The body, or horizontal portion, of the inferior maxilla. [L, 175.]—**B. nasi.** Ger., *Nasengrund.* The base of the nose. [L, 115.]—**B. orbitæ.** The anterior aperture of the orbit. [L, 175.]—**B. patellæ.** The upper edge of the patella. [L, 175.]—**B. pedis.** The sole of the foot. [Hippocrates (L, 94).]—**B. pedunculi cerebri, B. pedunculorum** [Reil]. See CRUSTA and CRUS *cerebri.*—**B. prostatæ, B. prostatica.** The base of the prostate gland; that portion which rests upon the rectum. [L, 115.]—**B. rostri.** Of Schultz, an osseous nodule lying between the bones of Bertin in the human embryo. [L, 115.]—**B. sacri.** The thick upper portion of the sacrum. [L, 44.]—**B. scapulæ.** Fr., *base de l'omoplate.* The inner (vertebral) border of the scapula. [L, 44, 115.]—**B.-substance.** See under SUBSTANCE.—**B. vesicæ urinariæ.** Ger., *Harnblasengrund.* The base, floor, or *bas-fond* of the bladder. [L, 115.]

BASISCH (Ger.), adj. Ba^{3}z′i^{2}sh. See BASIC and BASAL.

BASISOLUTE, adj. Ba^{2}s-i^{2}s′o-lu^{2}t. Lat., *basisolutus* (from *basis,* a base, and *solvere,* to loosen). Fr., *basisoluté.* In botany, prolonged at the base beyond the point of origin (said of leaves). [B, 1, 19.]

BASISPHENOID, BASISPHENOIDAL, adj's. Ba-si^2-sfen′oid, -sfe^{2}n-oid′a^{2}l. Lat., *basisphenoideus, basisphenoidalis* (from *βάσις,* a base, *σφήν,* a wedge, and *εἶδος,* resemblance). Fr., *basisphénoïde, basisphénal.* Pertaining to the body of the sphenoid bone; as a n., see *B.* BONE. [L, 123, 142.]

BASISPORÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Ba^3-se-spor-a. See BASIDIOSPOREI (1st def.).

BASISUPRASCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Ba(ba^3)''si^2-su^2(su)-pra^3-ska^{2}p(ska^{3}p)-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. See LEVATOR *scapulæ*.

BASITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)'i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *basita'tis*. See BASICITY.

BASITÄT (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}z-i^2-tat'. See BASICITY.

BASITEMPORAL, adj. Ba-si^2-te^{2}m'po-ra^{2}l. From *basis*, a base, and *tempus*, a temple. Pertaining to or situated near the basisphenoid and the temporal bones or regions; as a n., see *B.* BONE. [L, 200.]

BASIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba(ba^3)'si^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Lit., a kiss; an old name for a certain extemporaneous preparation of iron and copper devised by Clossæus; so called from its being regarded as a bringing together of Mars and Venus, those being fanciful names for iron and copper. [Schröder (A, 325).]

BAS-JOINTÉ (Fr.), adj. Ba^3-zhwa^{3}n^2-ta. Having the pastern very short (said of horses). [A, 385.]

BASKET, n. Ba^{3}sk'e^{2}t. Lat., *bascauda*. Welsh, *basgawd*, *basged*, *bascod*. [A, 302.] 1. Any interlacing basket-like structure. 2. A convolution (*q. v.*). [J.]—**B.-fern.** The *Aspidium filix mas.* [B, 275.]—**B.-hoop.** The *Croton lucidus.* [B, 19.]—**B.-withe.** The Tournefortia volubilis. [B, 19.]—**Branchial b.** In certain of the *Branchiata*, a cartilaginous framework supporting the gills. [L, 200.]—**Honey-b.** See CORBICULUM.

BASNAGILI, n. A Ceylon name for the *Bryonia laciniosa.* [B, 121.]

BASO, n. A Japanese name for the banana plant. [B, 121.]

BASOKA (Hind.), n. The *Adhatoda vasica.* [B, 172.]

BASOMMATOPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-o^{2}m-ma^3-to^{2}f'o(o^2)-ra^3. From βάσις, a base, ὄμμα, the eye, and φορεῖν, to bear. A suborder of the *Pulmonata*, including the *Linnæidæ* and the *Auriculidæ*, having the eyes mediad of the cephalic tentacles at their base. [L, 121.]

BASOPHILE (Ger.), adj. Ba^3'zo-fel-e^2. From βάσις, a base, and φιλεῖν, to love. Ehrlich's term for expressing a readiness on the part of certain elements of the tissues to become stained with basic dyes, such as rosaniline. [K, 16.]

BASOS, n. The second joint of the appendages of certain *Crustacea*, situated between the coxa and the ischium. [L, 121.]

BASOURA (Port.), **BASOURINHA** (Port.), n's. Ba^3-so'u-ra^3, -so-u-ren'ya^3. See BASSOURA and BASSOURINHA.

BASRAGUMMI (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}s'ra^3-gum-me. See *Bassora* GUM.

BASR-I-CHAMMOS, n. See AT KULAGI.

BASS, n. Ba^{3}s. The linden-tree (*Tilia*), also its inner bark (see BAST). [B.]

BASSAL (Ar.), n. The onion. [Bory (B, 121).]

BASSANA (Hind.), n. The *Agati grandiflora.* [B, 172.]

BASSANEM (Ar.), n. Avicenna's term for a redness of the skin of the face or extremities due to cold. [G.]

BASSARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-sa^{2}r(sa^{3}r)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Dendropoda*, having an elongate, non-prehensile, subcylindrical tail covered with long hair and the soles of the feet hairy. [J. E. Gray (L).]

BASSAROBIN, n. Ba^{2}s-a^{3}r-o'bi^{2}n. See NURTAK.

BASSELBEEREN (Ger.), n. pl. Ba^{3}s'se^{2}l-bar-e^{2}n. The fruit of the *Sorbus aucuparia.* [B, 270.]

BASSEN, n. A place in Hungary, where there are hot carbonated saline springs, the waters of which are used in scrofula, syphilis, and skin diseases. [A, 321, 385.]

BASSET (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-sa. A name commonly applied to several agarics, especially those with a short stipes. [B, 121.]

BASSFENCHEL (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}s'fe^{2}n^2-ch^{2}e^{2}l. The *Peucedanum officinale.* [L, 80.]

BASSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}s'si^2-a^3. From *Bassi*, the name of an Italian botanist. Fr., *bassie*, *illipé*. A genus of sapotaceous plants established by Linnæus. [B, 42.]—**B. butyracea** [Roxburgh]. Fr., *arbre à beurre*, *illipé à beurre*. The Indian butter-tree, the *phulware* of the Bengalese; a tree 70 feet high, growing in the subtropical Himalayan regions. The fruit is edible, and from its kernels a yellowish-white fatty substance called *choorie* is expressed. It is used as an application in rheumatism and contractures, as an emollient for chapped hands, as a dressing for the hair, and to adulterate *ghee*, or native butter. It is also used in soap-making and for illumination. The flowers furnish a sort of sugar resembling date-sugar. [B, 172, 173.]—**B. djave.** A species growing in the Gaboon country, yielding a butyraceous product like that obtained from the *Butyrospermum Parkii*; perhaps identical with *B. oleifera.* [E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Apr. 5, 1879, p. 818 (B).]—**B. elliptica.** See DICHOPSIS *elliptica.*—**B. latifolia** [Roxburgh]. Fr., *illipé à larges feuilles.* Syn.: *Madhura indica* [Gmelin]. The *mahwah-tree*, or *madhuca*; a tree 40 or 50 feet high, growing throughout Central India. The flowers contain a large amount of saccharine matter, and are eaten by the natives. On distillation, they furnish a liquor somewhat resembling Irish whisky, which, owing to the large amount of empyreumatic oil that it contains, is said to be very deleterious, especially to Europeans, producing gastric irritation and often causing death. On expression, the kernels yield a concrete oil, *mahwah*, or *mowah*, oil (or butter), used for illuminating purposes, to adulterate *ghee*, and in making soap. The oil-cake is used for poisoning fish and as an emetic. [J. R. Jackson, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Feb. 16, 1878, p. 646 (B); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 250.]—**B. longifolia** [Linnæus]. A tree from 40 to 50 feet high, growing in Malabar and Ceylon. The flowers, roasted or boiled, are eaten. A yellowish oil (*iloopaly-oil*, *illopennay*) expressed from the ripe fruit is used for the same purposes as that of *B. latifolia*, and in England for candle-making; it is also an ingredient of a preparation called *anjunnaythylum*, which is used internally and externally by the natives in rheumatism and paralysis. A gummy juice obtained from the trunk is used in rheumatism, and the bark is employed as an astringent and emollient and as a remedy for the itch. [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Ind. Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3; B, 19, 172.]—**B. nounjou.** A species growing in the Gaboon country, perhaps identical with *B. oleifera*; furnishing a butyraceous product like that obtained from the *Butyrospermum Parkii.* [E. M. Holmes, *l. c.* (B).]—**B'öl** (Ger.). The oil, or butter, obtained from various species of *B.* [B, 257.]—**B. oleifera** [De Candolle]. An African species of doubtful botanical characters, perhaps comprising the two species *B. djave* and *B. nounjou.* It probably furnishes the smooth, plum-shaped, brownish seeds called *djave* and *nungu*, which yield an oil employed in the Gaboon region as a food and as an application in rheumatism. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 115 (B); B, 214.]—**B. Parkii.** 1. Of Hooker, see BUTYROSPERMUM *Parkii.* 2. Of Don, a species said to furnish an excellent variety of gutta percha. [B, 270.]—**B'säure** (Ger.). Bassic acid. [B, 257.]—**B. sericea** [Blume]. A Java species furnishing a variety of gutta percha. [J. Moeller (B, 270).]—**B. villosa** [Wallich]. See *B. latifolia.*

BASSIATE, n. Ba^{2}s'si^{2}at. A salt of bassic acid. [L, 41.]

BASSIC, adj. Ba^{2}s'si^{2}k. Fr., *bassique.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the genus *Bassia.* [B.]—**B. acid.** Fr., *acide bassique.* Ger., *Bassinsäure.* A fatty acid obtained by saponifying the oil of the seeds of the *Bassia latifolia*; formerly thought to be peculiar, but now known to be identical in composition and properties with stearic acid. [A, 2.]

BASSIE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-se. See BASSIA.

BASSIN (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-sa^{2}n^2. 1. A basin. 2. The pelvis (*q. v.*).—**B. abdominal.** See *False* PELVIS.—**B. actif.** That portion of the parturient canal which is constituted of soft parts. [A. Boissard, "Thèse de Paris," 1884; "Progr. méd.," Apr. 4, 1885, p. 284.]—**B. à épines.** See ACANTHOPELVIS—**B. aplati.** See *Flat* PELVIS.—**B. à type ilio-fémoral** [Guéniot]. See *Coxalgic* PELVIS.—**B. avec fente symphysaire congénitale.** See *Fissured* PELVIS.—**B. carré.** See *Rectangular* PELVIS.—**B. de caoutchouc.** See *Osteomalacic* PELVIS.—**B. de la position couchée.** Ger., *Liegbecken.* A pelvis affected with a deformity, due to excessively prolonged maintenance of the horizontal posture, in which the structure maintains the form proper to it in childhood, the sacrum remaining far removed from the anterior wall, making the conjugate diameter relatively great. [A, 24.]—**B. de naine.** See *Dwarf* PELVIS.—**B. d'or.** The *Ranunculus repens.* [B. 19.]—**B. élastique.** See *Osteomalacic* PELVIS.—**B's en antéversion.** A generic term under which Pinard groups pelves deformed by luxation (the coxalgic pelves of Rokitansky, the *b's à type ilio-fémoral* of Guéniot), kyphotic pelves, those rhachitic pelves which are complicated with an abnormal curvature of the vertebral column, normal pelves, and pelves that are abnormally large. [A, 28.]—**B. en entonnoir.** See *Infundibuliform* PELVIS.—**B. en forme de cœur de cartes à jouer.** See *Cordiform* PELVIS.—**B. en forme de cœur de cartes à jouer émoussé.** See *Oval* PELVIS.—**B. en forme de coin.** See *Wedge-shaped* PELVIS.—**B. en forme d'ellipse.** See *Elliptical* PELVIS.—**B. en forme ronde.** See *Round* PELVIS.—**B. en huit de chiffre.** A pelvis in which the median antero-posterior diameter at the brim is encroached upon both before and behind. [L, 41.]—**B. fendu.** See *Fissured* PELVIS.—**B. généralement et régulièrement rétréci** (ou **trop petit**). See PELVIS *æquabiliter justo-minor.*—**B. ilio-fémoral** [Guéniot]. See *Coxalgic* PELVIS.—**B. inférieur.** See *True* PELVIS.—**B. obliquement rétréci, B. oblique ovalaire.** See *Oblique ovate* PELVIS.—**B. oculaire.** A small oval basin used in bathing the eye. [L, 41.]—**B. ovale transversalement.** See *Transverse ovate* PELVIS.—**B. passif.** The bony as distinguished from the soft part of the parturient canal. [A. Boissard, *l. c.*]—**B. ramolli** [Stein, Jr.]. See *Osteomalacic* PELVIS.—**B. rétréci.** See *Contracted* PELVIS.—**B. rhachitique replié sur lui-même.** See *Pseudo-osteomalacic* PELVIS.—**B. scoliotique-rhachitique.** See *Scolio-rhachitic* PELVIS.—**B. sec.** See *Dry* PELVIS.—**B. simplement aplati.** See *Simple flat* PELVIS.—**B. supérieur.** See *False* PELVIS.—**B. unilatéralement rétréci.** See *Oblique ovate* PELVIS.—**B. vicié.** A deformed pelvis.—**B. vicié par étroitesse.** See *Contracted* PELVIS.—**B. vicié par étroitesse absolue** [Velpeau] (ou **avec perfection des formes** [Dubois]). See PELVIS *æquabiliter justo-minor.*—**B. vicié par luxation.** See *Coxalgic* PELVIS.—**B. vicié par obstruction.** See *Obstructed* PELVIS.—**Grand b.** See *False* PELVIS.—**Petit b.** See *True* PELVIS.

BASSIN (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}s-sen'. A reservoir. [A, 315.]—**B'bad.** See *Tank* BATH.

BASSINAGE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-a^{2}n-a^{3}zh. The bathing of a part. [A, 385.]

BASSINE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-sen. A basin. [A, 301.]—**Mal de b.** See under MAL.—**Petite b.** The *Ranunculus repens.* [B, 121.]

BASSINEAU (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-a^{2}n-o. A provincial name for the *Caltha palustris.* [B, 121.]

BASSINET (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-a^{2}n-a. 1. The pelvis of the kidney. [L, 49.] 2. The *Ranunculus repens.* [B, 19.]—**B. blanc.** A name applied to several species of *Anemone.* [H. Baillon (B, 46).]—**B. des marais.** 1. The *Caltha.* 2. The *Vaccinium oxycoccos.* [B, 121.]—**B. du rein.** See *B.* (1st def.).—**B. jaune.** A name applied to several species of *Ranunculus.* [H. Baillon (B, 46).]—**B. plépou.** The *Ranunculus repens.* [B, 121.]—**B. purpurin.** The *Anemone nemorosa.* [B, 173.]

BASSINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}s-sen'zoi-re^2. See BASSIC *acid.*

BASSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}s-ek. See BASSIC.

BASSOMBE (Fr.), n. Ba^{2}s-om. A variety of *Acorus calamus.* [L, 105.]

BASSORA GALLS, BASSORA GUM, n's pl. and sing. Ba^{2}s'so-ra^3. See under GALL and GUM.

BASSORIN, n. Ba^{2}s'so-ri^{2}n. From *Bassora*, whence the gum containing it is exported. Lat., *bassorinum.* Fr., *bassorine.* Ger., *Bassorin.* 1. A substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or $2C_6H_{10}O_5$, belonging to the class of vegetable mucilages, derived from Bassora gum tragacanth and other sorts of gum; tasteless, odorless, and almost colorless; insoluble in cold water and swelling up into a viscous mass when treated with hot water. On being heated with aqueous solutions of the alkalies, it is converted into a gum soluble in water, and by treatment with sulphuric acid it is transformed into a non-fermentable sugar. 2. A generic name for all vegetable mucilages. [B, 4, 8, 270.]

BASSORIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}s-o-rek. Pertaining to bassorin. [L, 41.]

BASSOUCLE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-ukl. See BASSOMBE.

BASSOURA (Port.), n. Ba^{3}s-so'u-ra^3. A Brazilian name for the *Scoparia dulcis.* [B, 121.]

BASSOURINHA (Port.), n. Ba^{3}s-so-u-ren'ya^3. A Brazilian name for the *Vandellia pratensis* [Vahl]. [B, 88, 121.]

BAST, n. Ba^{2}st. A.-S., *bæst.* A term originally denoting a fibrous bark, especially the inner fibrous bark of the linden and other trees, employed in making cordage and for other purposes. It has therefore been used in botany to denote the inner bark layers. It is now applied to any portion of the stalk containing b. fibres. [A, 302; B, 19, 270.] See *B.* CELL, *B.* FIBRE, *B.* LAYER, etc.—**B.-palm.** The *Attalea funifera* and the *Leopoldinia piassaba.* [B, 275.]—**Cuba b.** The *Paritium elatum.* [B, 185.]—**Soft b.** A layer, made up of a mingling of sieve tissue and parenchyma, found next to the cambium in the stems of certain plants. [B, 75.]

BASTARD, adj. Ba^{2}s'ta^{3}rd. Lat., *nothus.* Fr., *bâtard.* Spurious, hybrid. [B, 270; L, 56.]—**B'art** (Ger.). A hybrid species. [L, 228.]—**B'zeugung** (Ger.). Hybridism. [L, 228.]

BASTARDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}s(ba^{3}s)-ta^{3}rd-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Bastardia*, the typical genus. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of plants belonging to the *Sidariæ.* [B, 170.]

BASTARONI (It.), n. pl. Ba^{3}s-ta^{3}r-o'ne. See *Stipites* CARYOPHYLLORUM, under CARYOPHYLLUS.

BASTENNES (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-ta^{3}n. A village in France, near Dax, where there is a spring the waters of which are said to resemble those of Baréges. [L, 105.]

BASTIDE-DU-PEYRAT (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-ted-du^6-pa-ra^3. A village in France, near Mirepoix, where there is a warm chalybeate spring. [L, 105.]

BASTILME (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}s-tel'me^2. See BASTULME.

BASTIN (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}s-ta^{2}n^2. The cocoanut-tree. [A, 385.]

BASTRA (Hind.), n. The *Callicarpa lanata.* [B, 172.]

BASTULME (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}s-tul'me^2. The *Ulmus effusa.* [B. 180.]

BAS-VENTRE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-va^{3}ntr. The lower part of the abdomen (the hypogastric and iliac regions). [A, 385.]

BASYL [Graham], n. Ba'si^{2}l. The metallic or other electropositive constituent of a salt. [B, 2.]

BASYLOUS, adj. Ba^{2}s'i^{2}l-u^{3}s. See BASIGENIC and *B.* ELEMENT.

BASYMÈNE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-si^2-me^{2}n. A hymenium composed of basidia. [Bertillon (B, 46).]

BASYMENIÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Ba^3-si^2-ma-ni^2-a. See BASIDIOSPOREI (1st def.).

BASYOTRIB (Ger.), n. Ba^3-su^6-o-treb'. See BASIOTRIBE.

BASYPOGÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Ba^3-si^2-po-zha. Subterranean *Fungi* belonging to the *Entobasides* (*Basidiosporei*). [Bertillon (B, 46).]

BAT (Hind.), n. The *Ficus indica.* [B, 172.]

BATA, n. Of Rheede, the *Musa paradisiaca.* [B, 88, 121.]

BATAGURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-a^3-gu^2(gu)'ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Steganopodes.* [L, 256.]

BATAGURINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-a^3-gu^2(gu)-ri(re)'na^3. A tribe of the *Bataguridæ.* [L, 256.]

BATALOS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)'a^3-lo^{2}s. Gr., βάταλος. 1. The anus. [A, 311.] 2. See CINÆDUS.

BATAMIBI, n. The *Psychotria parasitica.* [L, 105.]

BATAN, n. An East Indian name for the *Durio zibethinus.* [B, 121.]

BATANA, n. A Brazilian name for the *Œnocarpus b.* [Martius]. [B, 121.]

BATANUTA, n. Dioscorides's name for the *Tamus communis.* [B, 88, 121.]

BÂTARD (Fr.), adj. Ba^3-ta^{3}r. See BASTARD.

BATARREA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^3-ta^{3}r're^2-a^3. From the proper name *Batarra.* A genus of *Fungi* established by Persoon. [B, 170.]

BATARREÆ [Corda], **BATARREI** [Leveillé] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ba^3-ta^{3}r're^2-e(a^3-e), -i(e). A family or tribe of lycoperdaceous *Fungi* (*Dermatogasteres* [Corda]) comprising the single genus *Batarrea.* [B, 170.]

BATAS, BATÁS, n's. The *Arum maculatum.* [B, 121, 173.]

BATATA, n. The *Ipomœa batatas.* [B, 199.]—**B. da terra** (Port.). See *B.*—**B. de purga** (Port.). The root of the *Ipomœa operculata.* [B, 180.]—**B. purgante.** See *B. de purga.*

BATATAS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^3-ta^3'ta^{3}s. Fr., *batate.* 1. Of C. Bauhin and Rumphius, the *B. edulis.* 2. Of Choisy, a genus of convolvulaceous plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Ipomœa*, of which it constitutes a section. [B, 42, 121, 212.]—**B. acetosæfolia** [Choisy]. The *Ipomœa carnosa.* [B, 212.]—**B. betacea.** The beet-rooted sweet potato. [B, 172.]—**B. de purga.** See BATATA *de purga.*—**B. edulis** [Choisy]. The *Ipomœa b.* [B, 42, 121.]—**B. jalapa.** The *Ipomœa jalapa.* [B, 42, 214.]—**B. littoralis** [Choisy]. The *Ipomœa carnosa.* [B, 212.]—**B. maritima** [Bojer]. The *Ipomœa biloba.* [B, 212.]—**B. paniculata** [Choisy], **B. paniculatus.** The *Ipomœa digitata.* [B, 212.]—**B. papirin** [Don]. The *Pharbitis pubescens.* [B, 214.]—**B. subtriloba** [Don]. The *Pharbitis pubescens.* [B, 214.]—**B. tuberosa** [Bojer]. The *Ipomœa tuberosa* of Linnæus. [B, 214.]—**B. xanthorrhiza** [Bojer]. The *Ipomœa b.* [B, 212.]

BATATE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-ta^{3}t. The *Batatas* (*q. v.*), especially the *Batatas edulis* (*Ipomœa batatas*). [B.]

BATATE (Ger.), n. Ba^3-ta^3'te^2. The *Ipomœa batatas.* [B, 180.]—**B'ntrichterwinde, B'nwinde.** See *B.*

BATATILLA (Sp.), n. Ba^3-ta^3-tel'ya^3. The *Ipomœa brachypoda.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii. p. 157 (B).]

BATATINHA DO CAMPO (Port.). Ba^3-ta^3-ten'ya^3 do ka^{3}m'-po. A Brazilian name for the *Ferraria cathartica.* [B, 121.]

BATATOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ba^{3}t-a^3-to(to^2)-i(e)'dez(das). From *Batatas* (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Batatas* (a botanical species-name). [B.]

BATATRAN, n. A Mauritius name for the *Ipomœa pes capræ* (*Ipomœa biloba*). [B, 121.]

BATAULE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-tol. Galam butter, or Bambul butter, the product of various species of *Bassia.* [B. 88, 121.]

BÁTÁVI NEBU (Hind.), n. Lit., the Batavian lemon; the *Citrus decumana.* [B, 181.]

BATCIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. See BAUCIA.

BATEC (Fr.), **BATECH** (Fr.), n's. Ba^3-te^{2}k. The watermelon. [B, 121.]

BATELE, n. A Carib name for an undetermined species of *Eupatorium.* [B, 121.]

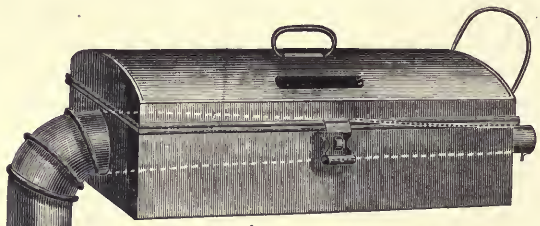
BATERALECTORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{2}t)-e^{2}r-a^3-le^{2}k-to'rez(re^{2}s). From βαίνειν, to walk, and ἀλέκτωρ, a fowl. Fr., *bateralectores.* J. A. Ritgen's name for the *Gallinaceæ.* [L, 180.]

BATERAPTODACTYLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-e^{2}r-a^{2}p-(a^{3}p)-to(to^2)-da^{2}k(da^{3}k)'ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)-i(e). From βαίνειν, to walk, *rapere*, to seize, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Fr., *bateraptodactyles.* A term applied by J. A. Ritgen to a family of birds that walk and have claws suitable for grasping objects. [L, 180.]

BATH, n. Ba^{3}th. A.-S., *bæth* (3d, 4th, and 5th def's). Gr., βαλανεῖον, λουτρόν (= λοετρόν) (3d, 4th, and 5th def's). Lat., *Aquæ Solis* (1st def.), *balneum* (3d, 4th, and 5th def's). Fr., *bain* (3d, 4th, and 5th def's). Ger., *Bad* (3d, 4th, and 5th def's). It., *bagno* (3d, 4th, and 5th def's). Sp., *baño* (3d, 4th, and 5th def's). 1. A city in Somersetshire, England, on the river Avon; so called from the hot mineral springs which it contains; 10,000 parts of the water contain, according to Attfield, 2·165 of sodium chloride, 2·178 of magnesium chloride, 3·306 of sodium sulphate, 0·957 of potassium sulphate, 13·444 of calcium sulphate, 0·151 of ammonium nitrate, 0·08 of calcium nitrate, 0·08 of magnesium carbonate, 1·12 of calcium carbonate, 0·175 of iron carbonate, 0·387 of siliceous earth, and small amounts of carbon dioxide and nitrogen in solution. [A, 302, 319, 327.] 2. A county in Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 327.] See BATH ALUM SPRINGS. 3. The act or process of bathing; the entire or partial immersion of the body in a semi-solid, liquid, or gaseous medium, for either cleansing, refreshing, or medicinal purposes; also a vessel or other reservoir used for the purpose. [B.] 4. The medium in which the body is immersed in bathing; especially, in pharmacy, a preparation designed for medicinal application by bathing, consisting generally of certain designated ingredients to be mixed with water at the time of using. When no other medium is mentioned, water is always understood as designated. [B.] 5. In chemistry, a medium in which a body is immersed, especially such a medium as sand, water, oil, etc., by which a substance to be heated is surrounded, either immediately or in a proper receptacle. [B.]—**Acid b.** Lat., *balneum acidum.* Fr., *bain acide.* Ger., *saueres Bad.* It., *bagno acido.* Sp., *baño ácido.* A b. containing an acid, such as nitric or hydrochloric acid. [B, 125.] See BALNEUM *acidum* and *Balneum* ACIDI CHLORHYDRICI.—**Air b.** Lat., *balneum aereum.* Fr., *bain d'air.* Ger., *Luftbad.* It., *bagno d'aria.* A b. in which the body is exposed to air of any desired density, temperature, etc. [B.] See *Hot-air b.*, *Compressed-air b.*, and *Rarefied-air b.*—**Alcohol b.** Fr., *bain d'alcool.* Ger., *Alkoholbad.* It., *bagno d'alcool.* Sp., *baño de alcohol.* A b. consisting of alcohol, usually more or less diluted with water; used chiefly as a partial b. in febrile conditions, to reduce the surface temperature and to reduce inflammatory pain and swelling. [B.]—**Alcohol-vapor b.** Ger., *Spiritusdampfbad, Weingeistdampfbad.* A b. consisting of the vapor arising from alcohol; formerly much employed. [B, 48, 270.]—**Alkaline b.** Fr., *bain alcalin.* Ger., *alkalisches Bad.* It., *bagno alcalino.* Sp., *baño alcalino.* See BALNEUM *alcalinum.*—**Alkaline-saline b.** A b. containing both salt and an alkali; *e. g.*, the *balneum aerophorum cum natrio chlorato* (*q. v.*, under BALNEUM). [B, 270.]—**Aludel b.** A series of aludels arranged in the form of a chain resting on a slightly inclined surface; used in chemical manipulations. [B, 2.]—**Alum b.** Ger., *Alaunbad.* A b. containing alum, in which dye-stuffs are immersed; also a solution of alum in water, used as an application to burns. [B.] Cf. *Astringent b.*—**Ammoniacal b., Ammoniated b.** Fr., *bain ammoniaté* (ou *de gaz ammoniaque*). A b. containing ammonia or a salt of ammonium. [B.] See also BAIN *ammoniaté* and BAIN *ammoniaté ferrugineux.*—**Animal b.** Lat., *bal-*

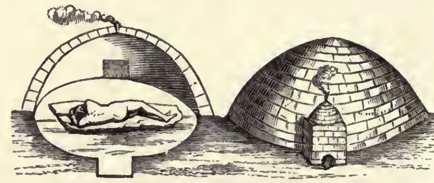
neum animale. Fr., *bain animal.* Ger., *Thierbad.* It., *bagno animale* (1st def.), *bagno di ventre* (2d def.). Sp., *baño animal.* 1. A b. consisting of cow's dung or the contents of the first stomach of a freshly slaughtered ox. [L. Perl (A, 319).] 2. A b. consisting in the introduction of the whole or a part of the body into the abdominal cavity of a freshly slaughtered animal. It has been employed chiefly in rheumatic affections. [B.]—**Ant b.** Ger., *Ameisenbad.* A b. containing crushed ants (1 or 2 kilogrammes for a full bath). [B, 49.]—**Antimonial b.** See Balneum *antimoniale.*—**Antipsoric b.** Fr., *bain antipsorique.* A b. for the cure of the itch. Jadelot's antipsoric b. is the *balneum sulphuratum simplex* (*q. v.*). [B, 92.]—**Antirrheumatic b.** [Smith]. Fr., *bain antirrhumatismal.* A preparation consisting of 100 grammes of oil of turpentine, 10 of oil of rosemary, and 50 of sodium carbonate; to be added to sufficient water for a bath. Used in gout, rheumatism, and sciatica. [B, 92.]—**Antispasmodic b.** Fr., *bain antispasmodique.* Ger., *krampfstillendes Bad.* It., *bagno antispasmodico.* Sp., *baño antiespasmódico.* A b. designed to allay spasm, such as the hot b., the various kinds of vapor b., etc. [B, 49.]—**Antisyphilitic b.** Lat., *balneum antisyphiliticum.* Fr., *bain antisyphilitique.* Ger., *antiluetisches Bad.* It., *bagno antisifilitico.* See Balneum *mercuriale.*—**Arm b.** Lat., *brachiluvium.* Ger., *Armbad.* A b. in which only the arm is immersed. [B, 270.]—**Aromatic b.** See Balneum *aromaticum.*—**Arsenical b., Arsenious b.** See Balneum *arsenicale.*—**Artificial b.** Lat., *balneum artificiale.* A b. prepared in imitation of sea water or some natural mineral water. [B.] Cf. *Medicated b.*—**Artificial alkaline b.** Fr., *bain alcalin factitieux.* It., *bagno alcalino artificiale.* A b. containing an alkaline substance, such as an alkaline carbonate. [B.] See Bain *dit de Vichy* and *Caustic b.*—**Artificial Barèges b., Artificial b. of Barèges.** See Balneum *baretginense.*—**Artificial ferruginous b.** See Balneum *chalybeatum artificiale.*—**Artificial medicinal b.** It., *bagno medicinale artificiale.* A b. containing medicinal ingredients artificially added. [B.]—**Artificial mineral b.** Fr., *bain minéral factitieux.* Ger., *künstliches Mineralbad.* A b. made in imitation of a natural mineral water. [B, 108.]—**Artificial Plombières b.** See Bain *dit de Plombières.*—**Artificial salt b.** (or **sea b.**, or **sea-water b.**). See *Balneum* aquæ *marinæ artificialis.*—**Artificial sulphur b.** See Balneum *sulphuratum.*—**Artificial vegetable b.** It., *bagno vegetale artificiale.* See *Herb b.*—**Artificial Vichy b.** See Bain *dit de Vichy.*—**Ash b.** Ger., *Aschenbad.* A b. consisting in an immersion of the whole or a part of the body in ashes; similar in action and uses to the sand b. [B.]—**Astringent b.** Lat., *balneum astringens.* Fr., *bain astringent.* Ger., *adstringirendes Bad.* It., *bagno astringente.* A b. containing astringent materials, such as oak-bark, tannin, etc.; employed especially in cutaneous affections and ulceration and to control excessive sweating. Most's astringent b., used as a permanent b. in cases where a great part of the body is covered with burns, is made by dissolving 200 grammes of alum in from 6 to 8 pailfuls of cold water and adding a pailful of curdled milk. [B, 92, 270.] See also *Tan b.*—**Balsamic b.** Lat., *balneum balsaminum.* Fr., *bain balsamique.* Ger., *balsamisches Bad.* It., *bagno balsamico.* Sp., *baño balsámico.* A liquid or vapor b. containing balsamic ingredients, and especially the buds or bark of terebinthaceous plants. Trousseau's balsamic b. is made by digesting 1,000 grammes each of Bordeaux turpentine and tar with hot water and adding the mixture to enough water for an entire b. The b. is used in the skin diseases of children, and the liquid obtained by digesting the turpentine and tar is used for lotions and injections. [B, 92.]—**B. against chilblains.** It., *bagno contro i geloni.* A preparation made of 50 parts of alum and 500 each of oak-bark, red wine, and water. The bark is boiled in the water to two thirds of the original bulk of the latter, which is then filtered, and the alum is added. Used for chilblains that have not suppurated. [B, 125.]—**B. Alum Springs.** See the major list.—**B. by insolation.** See *Sun b.*—**B. fever.** See under Fever.—**B. of medium temperature.** Fr., *bain à temperature moyenne.* Ger., *indifferent warmes Bad.* A b. of a temperature between 35° and 37° C.; so called because it neither raises nor reduces the temperature of the human body. It acts as a calmative and cleansing agent. [Kisch (B, 108).]—**B. of Plombières.** See Bain *dit de Plombières.*—**B. of sea salt.** See *Balneum* aquæ *marinæ artificialis.*—**B. of the alkaline sulphides.** See Balneum *sulphuratum.*—**B. Springs.** See *B.* (1st def.).—**Benzoic b.** See Balneum *benzoicum.*—**Bichloride-of-mercury b.** See Balneum *mercuriale.*—**Blood b.** Ger., *Blutbad.* It., *bagno di sangue.* A b. consisting of the freshly drawn blood of some animal; formerly used for various purposes. [B.]—**Bran b.** Fr., *bain de son.* Ger., *Kleienbad.* An emollient b. consisting of bran mixed with water; used in eczema and burns. [B.]—**Brine b.** Ger., *Soolbad.* A salt-water b. containing over 2 per cent. of sodium chloride; used in scrofula, paralysis, and chronic rheumatism, to stimulate the skin, promote expectoration, and increase the action of the kidneys. [B, 15.]—**Camphor b.** See Balneum *camphoratum.*—**Caplin's electric b.** See *Electric b.*—**Carbolized b.** Fr., *bain phéniqué.* It., *bagno fenicato.* A solution of 1 part of carbolic acid in 600 parts of water; used to remove ticks from animals. [B, 92.]—**Carbonic-acid b., Carbonic b.** Fr., *bain d'acide carbonique.* A b., natural or artificial, containing free carbonic acid. [B, 15.] See Balneum *aerophorum simplex*, Balneum *aerophorum cum natrio chlorato*, and Balneum *aerophorum martiatum.*—**Caustic b.** Fr., *bain caustique.* Ger., *caustisches Bad, Laugenbad.* It., *bagno caustico.* A b. containing a caustic alkali. [B, 108.]—**Chalybeate b.** See *Ferruginous b.*—**Chemical b.** See *B.* (5th def.).—**Chlorinated b., Chlorine b.** See *Vapor* chlori and Balneum *chlorinatum.*—**Chlorine-gas b.** Ger., *Chlorgasbad.* A preparation designed for the purpose of liberating gaseous chlorine. [B, 48.] See *Vapor* chlori.—**Cold-air b.** Exposure of the body to cold air; similar in action to the cold b., but of less intensity. [B.]—**Cold b.** Lat., *balneum frigidum.* Fr., *bain froid.* Ger., *kaltes Bad.* It., *bagno freddo.* A b. of water of a temperature between 10° and 21° C. (50° and 70° F.); used as a tonic, as a circulatory and respiratory stimulant, to promote the action of the skin and tissue metamorphosis, also to reduce the bodily temperature in the essential fevers, pneumonia, sunstroke, etc. [B, 15, 46, 108.]—**Composite b., Compound b.** Lat., *balneum compositum.* See *Medicated b.*—**Conferva b.** Fr., *bain de conferves.* It., *bagno di muffe.* A variety of mud b. in which the mineral mud contains a large amount of minute acicular siliceous-shelled *Confervæ.* The shells penetrate the skin and act as a powerful stimulant to the peripheral nerves. [B, 270.]—**Cool b.** Fr., *bain frais.* Ger., *kühles Bad.* It., *bagno fresco.* A b. of a temperature between 20° and 25° C. (68° and 77° F.); similar in action to the cold b., but less energetic. [B, 46, 108.]—**Corroborant b.** See *Stimulating b.* and *Tonic b.*—**Corrosive-sublimate b.** See Balneum *mercuriale.*—**Dew b.** See *Vapor b.*—**Dish-water b.** Fr., *bain d'eau de vaisselle.* A b. sometimes used topically in domestic practice, consisting of the greasy water in which dishes have been washed. [B, 92.]—**Douche b.** See Douche.—**Dry-air b.** Fr., *bain à étuve sèche.* An air b. in which the air surrounding the body is not charged with an excess of moisture. The air is usually heated. [B.] See *Hot-air b.* and *Turkish b.*—**Dry b.** Lat., *balneum siccum.* A b. in a medium which is not liquid or does not wet the skin; *e. g.*, a solid b. or a dry-air b. [B, 199.]—**Dry-vapor b.** See *Dry-air b.*—**Dung b.** Fr., *bain de fumier.* Ger., *Mistbad.* A b. of dung, especially horse-dung; used in syphilis. [B, 46, 93, 270.]—**Earth b.** Lat., *balneum terrestre.* Ger., *Erdebad, Erdbad.* A b. consisting in surrounding the body with earth; used especially in scrofula. [B, 48.]—**Eastern b.** See *Turkish b.* and *Egyptian b.*—**Effervescent b.** Lat., *balneum aerophorum.* Ger., *moussirendes Bad.* A b. of a liquid containing free gas, usually carbon dioxide, which escapes with effervescence. [B.]—**Effervescent chalybeate (or ferruginous) b.** See Balneum *aerophorum martiatum.*—**Effervescent saline b.** See Balneum *aerophorum cum natrio chlorato.*—**Egyptian b.** Fr., *bain des Egyptiens.* Ger., *ägyptisches Bad.* A variety of the Turkish b. in which the temperature is gradually raised to the maximum point and then gradually lowered to the initial point. [B, 132.]—**Electric b., Electrical b.** Fr., *bain électrique.* Ger., *elektrisches Bad.* It., *bagno elettrico.* Sp., *baño eléctrico.* 1. A b. in which the water or other material of the b. and the patient's body are included in the circuit of a galvanic current. Caplin's electric b. consists of a large copper bathing tub filled with hot acidulated water, at the bottom of which there is a wooden frame placed upon four cushions of linen. The patient is supported upon this frame by means of a linen band fixed to the walls of the tub. To the copper tub is attached the negative pole of a galvanic battery, the positive pole being in communication with the surface of the patient's body. Used in chronic metallic poisoning and dyscrasiæ. [B, 105.] 2. A b. in which an electric current is generated by the chemical decomposition of the constituents of the b.—**Electro-chemical b.** See Bain *électro-chimique de Pennès.*—**Electro-negative b.** It., *bagno elettro-negativo.* The electrization of a patient by placing him in communication with the principal conductor of an electric machine; so called because the surface of the body and the enveloping air are supposed to be rendered electro-negative. [B, 107.]—**Electro-plating b.** A b. in which metals are immersed in the process of electro-plating. [B.]—**Electro-positive b.** It., *bagno elettro-positivo.* The electrization of a patient by putting him in communication with the cushion of an electric machine. [B, 107.]—**Emollient b.** Ger., *erweichendes Bad.* It., *bagno emolliente.* A b. which exerts an emollient action on the skin; employed in irritated or inflammatory conditions, such as eczema, burns, etc.; especially an herb b., starch b., malt b., or bran b. [B, 46, 49, 92, 93, 97, 125.] See Balneum *involvens.*—**Entire b.** See *General b.*—**Excitant b.** See *Stimulating b.*—**Fæcula b.** A b. containing a fæcula. [B, 199.] See *Starch-meal b.*, *Bran b.*, etc.—**Ferruginous b.** Fr., *bain ferrugineux.* Ger., *Eisenbad, Stahlbad.* A b. containing iron in solution. Such baths were formerly regarded as tonic, but, as the iron is not absorbed by the skin, they owe their activity to other factors. Artificial ferruginous b's were formerly prepared by dissolving iron tartrate in the form of boli (*globuli martiales*) in water. [B, 46, 93, 270.] See also Bain *ammoniaté ferrugineux* and Balneum *aerophorum martiatum.*—**Finnish b.** A b. resembling the Russian b., but of a somewhat higher temperature. [B, 46.]—**Fir-needle b.** Ger., *Fichtennadelbad.* A b. made by adding a decoction, or aqueous extract, or the oil of the needles of the fir (*Picea excelsa*) to water. It produces moderate irritation of the skin, and is used as a stimulant in rheumatic affections, etc. [B, 49, 270.]—**Foot b.** Lat., *pediluvium.* Fr., *bain des pieds, pédiluve.* Ger., *Fussbad.* It., *bagno dei piedi, pediluvio.* A b. designed for the feet only; used especially as a derivative. [B, 15.]—**Fucus b.** A b. containing chopped sea-weed or a decoction of sea-weed. It contains sodium chloride and a small amount of iodine, and is more or less gelatinous in consistence. [B, 254.]—**Full b.** See *General b.*—**Galvanic b.** Fr., *bain galvanique.* Ger., *galvanisches Bad.* It., *bagno galvanico.* See *Electric b.* (1st def.).—**Galvano-plastic b.** Fr., *bain galvano-plastique.* It., *bagno galvano-plastico.* See *Electro-plating b.*—**Gas b.** Fr., *bain gazeux.* Ger., *Gasbad.* It., *bagno di gaz.* A b. in which a gas (either carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, or air) is applied in a closed vessel to either the whole or a part of the surface of the body, or to a mucous tract. The various kinds of air b. (hot-air b., Turkish b., etc.) are varieties of the gas b. B's of hydrogen sulphide or carbon dioxide are usually applied at the gas-containing springs, where the escaping gas is caught and conveyed in tubes to closed vessels in which the body of the patient is inclosed. [B.]—**Gelatin b.** See *Gelatinous b.*—**Gelatino-sulphurous b.** See Balneum *gelatino-sulfurosum.*—**Gelatinous b.** Lat., *balneum gelatinosum* (seu *glutinosum*). Fr., *bain gélatineux.* Ger., *Leimbad.* It., *bagno gelatinoso* (*o di gelatina*). An emollient bath prepared by dissolving in water gelatin or a decoction of animal material, such as calves' feet, containing gelatin; used in irritated states of the skin. [B.] See Bain *gélatineux.*—**General b.** Fr., *bain entier* (ou *général*). Ger., *ganzes Bad, Vollbad.* It., *bagno intiero.* A b. designed for the whole

body. [B.]—**Glycerin b.** Fr., *bain glycériné* (1st def.). Ger., *Glycerinbad.* 1. A vapor b. to which glycerin is added. [B, 92.] 2. A chemical b. consisting of glycerin; used for immersing substances to be heated to a temperature not exceeding 200° C., especially in the conversion of starch into sugar. [B, 270.]—**Grape-lees b., Grape-marc b.** Fr., *bain de marc de raisin.* Ger., *Weintresterbad, Tresterbad.* It., *bagno di vinacce* (o *di mosto*). A solid b. consisting of the fermenting marc of grapes from which the juice has been expressed. The effects are due to the heat of the mixture and to the alcohol and carbonic acid set free. It is stimulant or sedative, according to the duration of its application. Used as a tonic and as a remedy for rheumatism. [B, 46, 107.]—**Half-b.** Ger., *Halbbad.* A b. for the lower half of the body. [B.] See *Sitz-b.*—**Hand b.** Lat., *maniluvium.* Fr., *bain des mains, maniluve.* Ger., *Handbad.* It., *maniluvio.* A b. designed for the hands only. [B.]—**Hay b.** Ger., *Heubad.* A b. consisting of hay placed in sacks, with which the whole or a part of the body is surrounded. [B, 270.]—**Head b.** Lat., *capitiluvium, capiluvium.* Fr., *bain de la tête.* Ger., *Kopfbad.* It., *bagno della testa, capiluvio.* A b. for the head alone; either a simple b. or, more generally, a douche or a shower b. [B.]—**Heat-abstracting b.** Ger., *wärmeentziehendes Bad.* Any b. which reduces the temperature of the body: one having a temperature below 35° C. (95° F.). It includes the cold b., the cool b., the temperate b., and the tepid b. [B, 108.]—**Heat-increasing b.** Ger., *wärmesteigendes Bad.* A b. which elevates the temperature of the body; one having a temperature over 37° C. (98·6° F.). [B, 108.]—**Hemlock b.** See *Balneum* CONII.—**Herb b.** Ger., *Kräuterbad.* A medicated b. containing herbs: *e. g.*, the *balneum aromaticum* (*q. v.*). [B, 48.]—**Hip b.** See *Sitz-b.*—**Hot-air b.** Fr., *bain d'air chaud.* Ger., *heisses Luftbad.* A b. consisting of air heated to any desired temperature and confined in a suitable vessel or beneath the bed-coverings. For the latter method,



A HOT-AIR BATH APPARATUS.

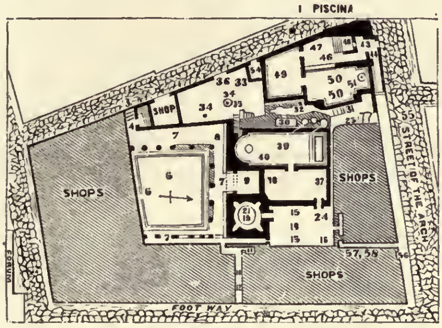
the apparatus consists of a metal pipe bent at a right angle. At the lower end of the vertical portion, which hangs down from the bed, is placed an alcohol lamp to heat the air which ascends. The horizontal portion is surrounded with a metallic case, which rests in the bed and protects the patient from contact with the hot pipe, and serves also as a receptacle for the disjointed pipe, for transportation. Another method of administering the b. is to cause the patient to lie down naked on a cane-seated sofa or several chairs placed side by side, when a number of spirit lamps placed under the sofa or chairs are lighted, and the patient, except the head, is covered, together with the sofa or chairs, with several blankets reaching to the floor. This b. is a powerful diaphoretic, used in uræmia and in other conditions calling for profound diaphoresis; it is also a stimulant of rapid action, applicable in surgical shock. [A, 21; B, 15; E.]—**Hot b.** Lat., *balneum calidum.* Fr., *bain chaud.* Ger., *heisses Bad.* A b. of a temperature exceeding 37° C. (98·6° F.). Used to raise the surface temperature, accelerate the circulation and respiration, promote the activity of the skin, and relax the muscular system (especially in convulsions, renal or hepatic colic, strangulated hernia, and retention of urine). [B, 15.]—**Hydrochloric-acid b.** See *Balneum* ACIDI CHLORHYDRICI.—**Hydrostatic b.** A form of the permanent b. devised by N. Arnott, which consists in supporting the patient (without total immersion) in a b. of water of sufficient depth to permit of it. [J. Barr, "Liverpool Med.-chir. Jour.," "Lancet," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 20, 1887, p. 1224.]—**Hydrosulphureted b.** See BALNEUM *hydrosulphuratum.*—**Ice-cold b.** Fr., *bain de glace.* Ger., *eiskaltes Bad.* A b. of a temperature between 0° and 5° C. (32° and 41° F.); having the same action as the cold b., but much more powerful. [B, 108.]—**Indian b.** Fr., *bain des Indiens.* A Turkish b. in which massage is combined with the action of heated vapor. [B, 46, 132.]—**Indifferent b.** A mineral spring used for bathing, but containing no active mineral constituents. [B.]—**Iodine b.** See BALNEUM *ioduratum.*—**Iron b.** See *Ferruginous b.*—**Irritant b.** Fr., *bain irritant.* Ger., *reizendes Bad.* It., *bagno irritante.* A b. which causes irritation of the surface, used as a revulsive and derivative; *e. g.*, the mustard b. [B.]—**Lamp b.** See under *Hot-air b.*—**Leaf b.** Ger., *Laubbad.* A b. made with leaves (of the birch or other trees) heated and placed in sacks with which the body is surrounded. [B, 270.]—**Light b.** It., *bagno di luce.* See *Sun b.*—**Lime b.** See *Balneum cum* CALCE (under CALX).—**Liquid b.** Fr., *bain liquide.* Ger., *flüssiges Bad.* It., *bagno liquido.* Sp., *baño liquido.* A b. composed of a liquid, as distinguished from a solid or a gas. [B.]—**Local b.** Ger., *locales Bad.* See *Partial b.*—**Lukewarm b.** See *Temperate b.*—**Malt b.** Ger., *Malzbad.* An emollient b. containing malt. [B, 270.]—**Marine-air b.** Fr., *bain d'air marin.* Ger., *Seeluftbad.* It., *bagno d'aria marina.* The inhalation of sea-water reduced to a fine spray. [B, 125.]—**Marine-mud b.** Fr., *bain de limon salé* (ou *de vase de mer*). Ger., *Seeschlammbad.* A b. in the mud from sea-beaches, which is collected and applied with friction; used especially in Scandinavia, where it is thought to be revulsive, tonic, and alterative. [Dutroulau (B, 46).]—**Medicated-air b.** It., *bagno d'aria medicata.* A b. consisting of air charged with some medicinal substance. [B, 125.]—**Medicated b.** Lat., *balneum medicatum* (seu *medicinale*). Fr., *bain médicinal* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *médicamenteux*). A b. containing a medicinal ingredient; in the Fr. Cod., a class of preparations consisting of a substance or a mixture of substances to be dissolved at the time of using. [B, 113.] See BALNEUM *baretginense*, BAIN *dit de Vichy*, and BAIN *dit de Plombières.*—**Medicated-vapor b.** It., *bagno a vapore medicato.*—A vapor b. charged with a medicinal substance. [B, 125.]—**Medicinal b.** Fr., *bain médicinal* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Medicated b.*—**Mercurial b.** See BALNEUM *mercuriale.*—**Metal b., Metallic b.** Fr., *bain métallique.* Ger., *metallisches Bad.* It., *bagno metallico.* In chemistry, a b. of a molten metal or alloy; used for regulating the degree to which bodies immersed in it are heated. [B, 125, 199.]—**Mexican steam b.** A form of vapor b. used in Mexico, in which steam is generated beneath the floor of a small



THE MEXICAN STEAM BATH. [A, 327.]

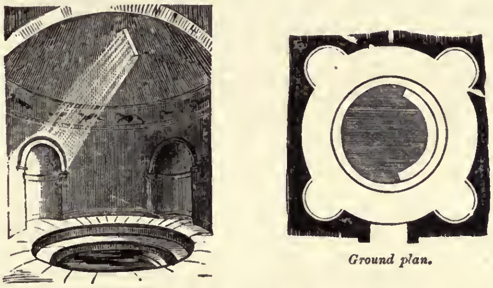
hut-like chamber, and is admitted to the chamber, in which the bather reclines on a bench. [A, 327.]—**Mild alkaline b.** The *balneum alcalinum mitius* of the Belg. Ph. [B.] See BALNEUM *alcalinum.*—**Milk b.** Fr., *bain de lait.* Ger., *Milchbad.* It., *bagno di latte.* Sp., *baño de leche.* A b. consisting of milk; used as a nutritive and emollient. [B, 46.]—**Mineral b.** Fr., *bain minéral.* Ger., *Mineralbad.* It., *bagno minerale.* Sp., *baño mineral.* 1. A mineral spring used for bathing purposes. 2. An artificial solution of mineral substances used as a b. [B.]—**Mineral-mud b.** Ger., *Mineralmoorbad.* See *Mud b.* and *Peat b.*—**Mineral-water b.** See *Mineral b.*—**Moderately cold b.** Ger., *mässig kaltes Bad.* A b. of a temperature of from 15° to 20° C. (59° to 68° F.). [B, 108.]—**Moist-air b., Moist-vapor b.** Fr., *bain de vapeur humide, étuve humide.* It., *bagno a vapore umido.* See *Vapor b.* and *Russian b.*—**Moor b.** See *Peat b.*—**Most's astringent b.** See under *Astringent b.*—**Mud b.** Fr., *bain de boue.* Ger., *Schlammbad, Quellenschlammbad.* It., *bagno di fanghi minerali.* The application of the mud precipitated from certain mineral springs, containing the salts of the latter and often various minute animal and vegetable organisms; used in rheumatic, gouty, and paralytic affections. [B, 15.]—**Muriatic b.** See *Balneum* ACIDI CHLORHYDRICI.—**Must b.** See *Grape-lees b.*—**Mustard b.** See BALNEUM *sinapisatum* and PÉDILUVE *sinapisé.*—**Narcotic b.** Fr., *bain narcotique.* It., *bagno narcotico.* Sp., *baño narcótico.* A b. containing narcotic ingredients. One formula directs a decoction of equal parts of belladonna, hyoscyamus, stramonium, lettuce, and poppies, to be added to enough water for a b. [B, 125.]—**Natural b.** See *Mineral* SPRINGS.—**Natural medicinal b.** It., *bagno medicinale naturale.* A b. or spring which naturally contains medicinal constituents. [B.]—**Natural-vapor b.** It., *bagno a vapore naturale, stufa naturale.* A b. in a cavern or an excavation containing vapor from a subferranean spring or from fissures in volcanic formations. [B, 125.]—**Nitrohydrochloric b., Nitromuriatic-acid b., Nitromuriatic b.** It., *bagno nitromuriatico* (o *reale*). See under NITROHYDROCHLORIC *acid.*—**Nutritive b.** A b. containing nutritive ingredients, such as milk, wine, etc. [B, 199.]—**Oak-bark b.** A b. containing a decoction of oak bark; used chiefly as an astringent partial b., especially in the form of a douche. [B, 199.]—**Oil b.** Lat., *balneum oleosum.* Fr., *bain d'huile.* Ger., *Oelbad.* It., *bagno d'olio.* Sp., *baño de aceite.* 1. A b. of oil, used as an emollient. [B, 46, 125.] See BALNEUM *oleosum.* 2. In chemistry, a b. (5th def.) used for regulating the temperature to which a body is heated, consisting of boiled linseed oil. It is used for heating to temperatures below 300° C. [B, 270.]—**Olive-lees b.** See BAIN *de marc d'olivier.*—**Oriental b.** See *Turkish b.*, *Egyptian b.*, and *Indian b.*—**Oxygen b.** Fr., *bain d'oxygène.* A gas b. consisting of oxygen; used chiefly by way of inhalation in conditions (such as heart disease, pulmonary affections, etc.) in which there is inadequate aeration of the blood; also locally as an application to gangrenous ulcers. [B, 46, 93.] See OXYGEN.—**Ozone b.** A popular term for the fucus b. (*q. v.*). [B, 254.]—**Paraffin b.** Fr., *bain de paraffine.* Ger., *Paraffinbad.* A b. (5th def.) consisting of melted paraffin, in which substances to be heated are immersed. The maximum temperature employed is usually about 250° C. [B, 270.]—**Partial b.** Fr., *bain partiel.* Ger., *Partialbad, Theilbad.* It., *bagno parziale.* Syn.: *local b.* A b. designed for application to only a part of the body. Such are the head b., arm b., hand b., half-b., sitz-b., and foot b., including liquid, vapor, and gas b's, the latter being applied by means of vessels specially adapted to receive the part to be immersed. The various douches, inhalations, etc., for application to mucous passages are also partial b's. [B.]—**Peat b.** Ger., *Moorbad, Mineralmoorbad.* A b. consisting in the application of the bog earth surrounding a mineral spring. It contains much vegetable matter, and is used in rheumatic, gouty, and paralytic affections. [B, 15, 108.] Cf. *Mud b.*—**Pennès's b.** See BAIN *électrochimique de Pennès.*—**Permanent b.** Ger., *permanentes Bad.* A b. intended for application for an indefinite time; usually either a lukewarm b. designed to lower the temperature in pyrexia, or a simple or medicated b. of the temperature of the body, applied by means of a water-bed or by irrigation in chronic skin diseases. [B.]—**Photographic b.** Fr., *bain photographique.* A liquid in which

photographic plates are immersed for fixing or for toning the image. [B.]—**Pine b., Pine-leaf b., Pine-needle b.** Ger., *Kiefernadelbad.* A b. prepared with pine needles in the same way, and used for the same purposes, as the fir-needle b. [B, 49.]—**Plunge b.** Ger., *Tauchbad.* A b., usually cold, into which the patient plunges. [B, 48.]—**Pneumatic b.** See *Air b.*—**Potassium-sulphide (or sulphuret) b.** See Balneum *sulfuratum.*—**Rarefied-air b.** Fr., *bain d'air raréfié.* It., *bagno d'aria rarefatta.* A b. of rarefied air in which the whole or a part of the body is immersed. [B, 46, 125.]—**Roman b.** The system of



PLAN OF POMPEIAN BATH.

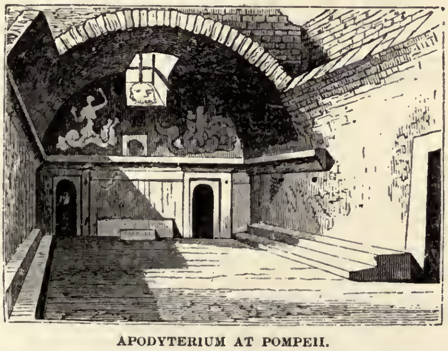
bathing in use among the ancient Romans, also an establishment for its application. "The public bath at Pompeii (uncovered in 1824), though inferior in size and appointments to those of the capital, was similar probably to them in its internal arrangements. It occupied an area of about 10,000 sq. ft., and contained two distinct bathing establishments, of which the smaller is believed to have been appropriated exclusively to the women. In the men's baths is first a court, about 60 ft. long, bounded on two sides by a Doric portico, in which those who were waiting their turn for admission to the thermæ might walk or repose upon the benches placed along the wall. From this court there was a communica-



Ground plan.

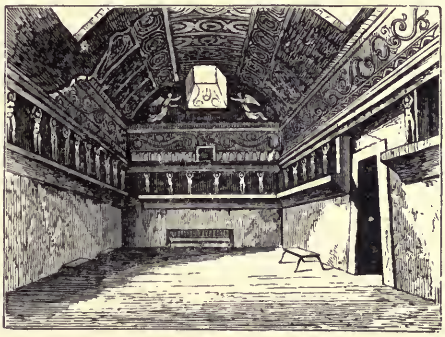
FRIGIDARIUM IN A BATH AT ROME.

tion by means of a corridor with a smaller room, *frigidarium*, in the walls of which holes are observed, which served for the insertion of pegs on which the clothes of the bathers might be hung. This room was the *apodyterium* (the place where the clothes were left) for those who intended to take the *natatio*, or cold bath. From it another door opened into an apartment in which was placed the *natatorium*, or the *piscina*, a basin for the cold bath. The *piscina* itself occupies the centre of the room ; it is of white marble, circular, 12 ft. 10 in. in diameter, and a little more than 3



APODYTERIUM AT POMPEII.

ft. in depth ; 10 in. below the lip, and 2 ft. 4 in. from the bottom, it is surrounded by a marble seat, 11 in. in width. The water was conducted into the basin by a bronze spout, the remains of which can still be discerned in the wall of the chamber. In the bottom was an outlet, by which the water could be let out and the *piscina* cleaned, while the rim is furnished with a waste pipe. From the *frigidarium* a door opened into a similar room, which appears to have been warmed by a large portable fireplace, and was furnished with bronze seats placed along the wall. This room served as an *apodyterium* for those who were to use the warm baths, and here the bathers, previous to entering the *caldarium*, were rubbed and anointed with some of the immense number of fragrant oils and ointments which were employed by the ancients. Having left his dress in the *tepidarium*, the bather passed directly into the *caldarium.* The flooring of this apartment, which, in accordance with the directions of Vitruvius, is twice as long as it is broad, is placed upon small pillars (*suspensuræ*), so that the heat from the furnaces had ready and free admission beneath it. The walls, too, were hollow, the inner being connected with the outer wall by strong clamps of iron and brick, and they thus formed one large flue for the circulation of the heated air. At one end of this room was



TEPIDARIUM AT POMPEII.

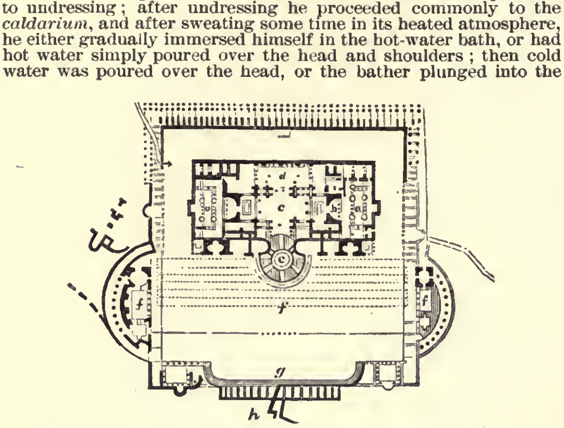
placed the hot bath. This was a shallow cistern (*alveus*), 15 ft. in length by about 4 ft. in breadth, and 2 ft. and half an inch in depth; it was elevated above the level of the floor, and the bathers ascended to it by means of two steps, the top one serving for a seat ; on the inside another seat surrounded the whole of the cistern at about half its depth. The hot water was furnished by caldrons placed upon the other side of the wall. At the end of the room, opposite the *alveus*, was the *labrum*, a huge vase or tazza of white marble, 8 ft. in diameter, and having a depth internally of not more than 8 in. From the centre projected a brass tube, probably throwing up cold water. This was perhaps received upon the head of the bather, before he quitted the heated atmosphere of the *caldarium.* Adjoining the *caldarium* was placed the furnace over which was set the caldron for supplying hot water to the baths. The arrangement will be explained by the annexed copy of a fresco discovered in the baths of Titus at Rome. The women's baths resembled those of the men, except that the different apartments were much smaller, and the arrangements less complete. The great thermæ erected by the emperors at Rome were much more extensive and magnificent structures. The baths of Caracalla were 1,500 ft. long by 1,250 ft. broad. At each end of the building is a large oblong hall, *a*, having on one of its sides a semicircular tribune, *b*. The halls were probably designed for exercise, as was also the large open space *f* before the baths. From the tribunes orators and poets spoke to



BATHS OF TITUS.

those assembled at this favorite place of resort. The large central apartment *c* is called the *pinacotheca*, but excellent authorities believe it to have been the *cella calidaria.* The circular apartment *e* was the *laconicum*, or room for the vapor bath ; while the apartment *d*, at the other side, was the *cella frigidaria.* The water for all the building came from the elevated reservoir *h*, passing under the rows of seats *g*, from which spectators witnessed the athletic exercises below. All the apartments of the bath were magnificently ornamented with mosaic, and profusely adorned with painting, stucco work, and statuary. In these immense establishments, the apartments were not only more numerous, but some of them on a very much larger scale. Thus the *natatorium*, or swimming bath, in the baths of Diocletian, was 200 ft. long by 100 ft. broad, and it is calculated that in the whole establishment more than 18,000 persons could bathe at the same time. In the times of the republic the cold bath alone was ordinarily employed, but later the hot air and warm bath were likewise generally used. The order in which they were taken varied according to the directions of the physicians or the inclination of the bather. Previous to bathing, gentle exercise was generally taken ; then it was recommended that the bather should

remain in the *tepidarium*, or warm chamber, for a time previous to undressing; after undressing he proceeded commonly to the *caldarium*, and after sweating some time in its heated atmosphere, he either gradually immersed himself in the hot-water bath, or had hot water simply poured over the head and shoulders; then cold water was poured over the head, or the bather plunged into the



PLAN OF THE BATHS OF CARACALLA.

cold *piscina*. He was now scraped with *strigiles* (small curved instruments, made generally of bronze), dried and rubbed with linen cloths, and finally anointed. When one bath alone was desired, it was taken just before the principal meal; but the Romans bathed after as well as previous to their *cœna*, and Commodus is said to have indulged in seven or eight baths a day." [A, 327.] —**Russian b.** Fr., *bain russe.* Ger., *russisches Bad.* It., *bagno russo.* Sp., *baño ruso.* A variety of vapor b. in which the bather is first exposed in a wooden chamber to the action of hot steam. Originally the steam was generated by pouring water on red-hot stones, but it is now usually conducted to the room in pipes. Against the walls there are shelves ranged one above another. The bather lies upon a lower shelf for a few minutes, then upon the second one, and so on, the temperature rising as he ascends. While he is lying on the shelves he is subjected to friction with soap, massage, flagellation, etc. He then enters another room, where he takes a brief cold b. of some form, either a general b., a douche, or a shower. After that he returns to the hot room, and this alternation is repeated several times. After the b., the person retires to an adjoining room, where he reposes until he is cool, and usually takes some warm drink; or, if prolonged sweating is desired, he is wrapped in blankets and reclines on a couch for some time. This b. is a powerful sudorific and promoter of tissue metamorphosis, used chiefly to promote the absorption of exudates; it is contra-indicated in cases where a decided disturbance of the action of the heart or lungs may prove injurious, as in heart disease with inadequate compensation, fatty degeneration of the heart, arterio-sclerosis, aneurysm, febrile diseases, and great debility from any cause. [Kisch (A, 319); B, 1, 15.] —**Saline b., Salt b., Salt-water b.** See *Brine b.* and *Balneum* AQUÆ *marinæ artificialis.*—**Sand b.** Lat., *balneum arenæ.* Fr., *bain de sable.* Ger., *Sandbad.* It., *bagno di sabbia.* Sp., *baño de arena.* 1. A b. of sand; usually heated to 48° or 50° C. (118·4° or 122° F.) for a general b., and to from 50° to 56° C. (122° to 132·8° F.) for a partial b.; used as a diaphoretic in dropsy and serous effusions. 2. In chemistry, a b. (5th def.) consisting of fine dry sand; used for immersing retorts, crucibles, etc., which are to be heated gradually to a comparatively high temperature. [B.]—**Scott's acid b., Scott's b.** See NITROHYDROCHLORIC-*acid b.*—**Sea b.** Lat., *balneum marinum.* Fr., *bain de mer.* Ger., *Seebad.* It., *bagno di mare.* Sp., *baño de mar.* A b. in the sea. It has the advantages of an ordinary cold b., together with those of a brine b., and in addition the stimulating effect of the mechanical action of the waves and of the muscular effort required to resist the waves and currents. [B, 15, 270.]—**Sea-mud b.** See *Marine-mud b.*—**Sea-weed b.** See *Fucus b.*—**Shower b.** Lat., *impluvium, hydroconion.* Fr., *douche en arrosoir.* Ger., *Regenbad, Staubregenbad, Traufbad.* A form of b., either general or partial, in which water is projected or made to fall upon the body in a shower of drops. It combines the effects of an ordinary b. with the mechanical stimulus of the impact of the water. It is used as a stimulant and revulsive in narcosis and other comatose conditions, also as a tonic with persons who are able to bear the shock. [B, 15, 48.]—**Simple effervescent b.** See BALNEUM *ærophorum simplex.*—**Sitz-b.** Lat., *insessus.* Fr., *bain de siége* (ou *de fauteuil*). Ger., *Sitzbad.* Syn.: *hip b.* A partial b. in which the hips are immersed, differing from the half-b. in the fact that the legs and feet are not immersed. The term is also applied to the bidet (*q. v.*). Used in congestive and spasmodic affections of the pelvic contents and to promote the reduction of inguinal or femoral hernia. [B, 15, 48, 139.]—**Snow b.** Fr., *bain de neige.* Ger., *Schneebad.* A b. constituted by plunging the body or a part of it into snow; said to be employed in Russia as one of the steps in the administration of the Russian b. [B.]—**Soap b.** Lat., *balneum saponatum* (seu *saponis*). Fr., *bain avec le savon.* Ger., *Seifenbad.* A b. in water containing soap. [B.]—**Solid b.** Fr., *bain solide* (ou *sec*). Ger., *festes Bad.* It., *bagno solido.* A b. consisting of some solid or semi-solid material with which the body is surrounded; the chief varieties are the mud b., marine-mud b., peat b., sand b., dung b., olive-lees b., grape-lees b., earth b., hay b., leaf b., ash b., and animal b. Such b's are of service partly by the mechanical effect produced by the friction of the solid particles upon the skin, an effect which is often heightened by kneading or massage; partly by the muscular effort made consciously or unconsciously to oppose the resistance of the enveloping substance; and partly by the warmth of that substance, which acts as a poultice. [B.]—**Sponge b.** A b. applied with a sponge, combining the effects of muscular effort and friction with those of the water. [B.]—**Spout b.** See DOUCHE.—**Starch b., Starch-meal b.** Ger., *Stärkemehlbad.* An emollient b. of starch and water. [B, 270.]—**Steam b.** Lat., *balneum vaporis.* 1. See *vapor b.*, *Russian b.*, and *Mexican steam b.* 2. In chemistry, a b. (5th def.) for heating substances by suspending them in steam; a variety of the water b. [B.]—**Steel b.** See *Ferruginous b.*—**Still-water b.** A b. in water not violently moved by waves or currents, as opposed to the surf b. [B.]—**Stimulating b.** Fr., *bain stimulant.* Ger., *stärkendes Bad.* A b. containing aromatic, astringent, or tonic ingredients, supposed to stimulate the part immersed. [B, 49.]—**Strong alkaline b.** The balneum alcalinum forte of the Belg. Ph. [B.] See BALNEUM *alcalinum.*—**Sulphur b., Sulphureted b.** See BALNEUM *sulphuratum.*—**Sulphureted-hydrogen b.** A gas b. consisting of hydrogen sulphide generated by the decomposition of the sulphides contained in natural or artificial sulphur waters. [B, 270.]—**Sulphureted-mud b.** Ger., *Schwefelschlammbad.* A b. consisting of the mud deposited from sulphurous springs and containing sulphur compounds. [B, 108.]—**Sulphuret-of-potassium b.** See BALNEUM *sulphuratum.*—**Sulphuric-acid b.** Ger., *Schwefelsäurebad.* A b. (5th def.) of sulphuric acid; used for heating substances to temperatures below 180° C. (356° F.). [B. 270.]—**Sulphurous-acid b., Sulphurous b., Sulphur-vapor b.** Fumigation with gaseous sulphurous acid. [B.] See also *Fumigation à l'*ACIDE SULFUREUX.—**Sun b.** Exposure of the naked body to the more or less prolonged action of the direct rays of the sun; used as a tonic and stimulant in anæmia and debility. [B.]—**Surf b.** Fr., *bain de lame.* Ger., *Wellenbad.* A sea b. taken in the surf; the exercise and the violent movements of the water exert the chief action. [B.]—**Surprise b.** Ger., *Ueberraschungsbad.* A b. into which one is thrown suddenly and without warning; used where a profound shock is required, as in hysteria. [B, 48.]—**Sweat b., Sweating b.** Ger., *Schwitzbad.* Any b. designed to produce sweating, especially the Turkish and the Russian b. [B, 48.]—**Tan b.** Ger., *Lohbad.* A b. containing tan; formerly used as an astringent and antidrotic in phthisis and other diseases. [B, 270.]—**Tank b.** Ger., *Bassinbad, Piscinenbad.* A b. taken in a large tank or basin, in which a number of persons bathe at once. [B.]—**Temperate b.** Fr., *bain tempéré.* Ger., *lauwarmes Bad.* It., *bagno temperato.* A b. of a temperature of from 25° to 30° C. (77° to 86° F.). [B, 15.]—**Tepid b.** Fr., *bain tiède.* It., *bagno tiepido.* A b. of a temperature of from 30° to 33° or 35° C. (86° to 91·4° or 95° F.); intermediate between the warm b. and the temperate b. The two terms, temperate b. and tepid b., are, however, often applied indiscriminately to b's of any temperature from 25° to 35° C. (77° to 95° F.). [B.]—**Therapeutic b.** See *Medicated b.*—**Tonic b.** Fr., *bain tonique.* Ger., *tonisches Bad.* It., *bagno tonico.* Sp., *baño tónico.* A b. having tonic properties, especially a sea b. or a cold b. [B, 49, 125.]—**Topical b.** See *Partial b.*—**Tub b.** Ger., *Wannenbad.* A b. taken in a tub of suitable size to receive the whole body or the part of it to be bathed, ordinarily a metallic tub, but, for b's containing a mineral acid, iodine, corrosive sublimate, or any substance injurious to metal, a wooden, porcelain, or enameled tub. [B.]—**Tumble b.** An old form of the shower b. [B, 199.]—**Turkish b.** Fr., *bain turc.* Ger., *türkisches Bad.* It., *bagno turco.* One of the modern forms of the ancient Roman b. The bather first disrobes in a room of a temperature of about 27° C. (80·6° F.), and puts on a thin gown and a pair of wooden-soled sandals. He then enters the *tepidarium*, a chamber having a slate or marble floor and tiled walls, where there are couches for reclining. Here, where the temperature is about 49° C. (120·2° F.), he remains for about fifteen minutes, and then goes to the shampooing room, where the temperature is about the same. He places himself on a marble table, where his body is rubbed and kneaded by an attendant. After that he reclines for about ten minutes in the *caldarium*, a chamber having a temperature of about 80° C. (176° F.), during which time he sweats profusely and feels a burning sensation about the nostrils. He then returns to the shampooing room, where he is douched with water of about 37° C. (98·6° F.), rubbed with wisps of sea-grass or hemp, and douched again, after which he is scraped with a wooden implement, and showered with water of a temperature of 32·5° C. (90° F.). Then he is douched with water of a temperature of 21·5° C. (70° F.), after which he is thoroughly dried in the dressing-room, and reclines there for some time on a couch. The same precautions are necessary in the use of this as of the Russian b. [A. 363.]—**Turpentine b.** See *Antirrheumatic b.*—**Turpentine-vapor b.** See under TURPENTINE.—**Vacuum b.** Fr., *bain de vide.* The treatment of a portion of the body by subjecting it to the action of a partial vacuum, as by the use of Junod's boot. [A, 306.]—**Vapor b.** Fr., *bain de vapeur.* Ger., *Dampfbad.* It., *bagno a vapore.* A b. in air charged with vapor and usually of a very high temperature. [B, 15.] See also *Russian b.*—**Very cold b.** Fr., *bain très-froid.* Ger., *sehr kaltes Bad.* It., *bagno freddissimo.* A b. of a temperature below 10° C. (50° F.); acting like the cold bath, but with greater energy, and to be used with caution and for a short time only. [B, 98, 108.] Cf. *Snow b.* and *Ice-cold b.*—**Very hot b.** Fr., *bain très-chaud.* Ger., *sehr heisses Bad.* It., *bagno caldissimo.* A b. of a temperature above 42° C. (107·6° F.); to be used with caution and for a short time only. [B, 98, 108.]—**Warm b.** Fr., *bain chaud.* Ger., *warmes Bad.* It., *bagno caldo.* A b. of a temperature of from 33° to 4° C. (91·4° to 104° F.); calmative and restorative, but to be used with caution in cases of organic disease of the heart or lungs. [B, 15, 108.]—**Water b.** Lat., *balneum Mariæ* (2d def.). Fr., *bain d'eau* (1st def.), *bain-Marie* (2d def.). Ger., *Wasserbad* (1st def.), *Marienbad* (2d def.). It., *bagno d'acqua* (1st def.), *bagno Maria* (2d def.). Sp., *baño de agua* (1st def.), *baño Maria* (2d def.). 1. A b. composed of water only. 2. In chemistry, a b. (5th def.) consisting of water, for immersing bodies to be heated to a temperature not above the boiling-

point of water. It usually consists of a hemispherical metallic vessel with a lid composed of a series of concentric rings, by removing one or more of which an aperture of any desired size may be obtained, into which is fitted the dish or other receptacle containing the substance to be heated. The metallic vessel is filled with water, and the whole is placed over a fire or on a sand b. A glue-pot is a familiar example of the water b. [B.]—**Whey b.** Fr., *bain de petit-lait.* Ger., *Molkenbad.* It., *bagno di siero.* A b. of whey; used as a nutritive and emollient. [B, 125, 270.]—**Wine b.** Fr., *bain de vin.* Ger., *Weinbad.* It., *bagno di vino.* A b. of wine; considered nutritive, stimulant, and slightly astringent, and used for the same purposes as the alcohol b. [B, 46.]—**Zinc-chloride b.** Ger., *Chlorzinkbad.* A chemical b. consisting of molten zinc chloride, for immersing substances to be heated to a temperature not exceeding 700° C. [B, 270.]

BAT-HA, n. A Chinese name for a species of *Pulegium.* [C. L. D., "Union méd.," June 1, 1886, p. 893.]

BATHAENDA, n. See BATHOENDA.

BATH ALUM SPRINGS, n. Ba^{3}th a^{2}l′u^{3}m spri^{2}ngz. A place in Bath County, Virginia, where there are springs the waters of which resemble those of the Rockbridge Alum Springs, but containing more iron; used in scrofula, chronic diarrhœa, eczema, and diseases depending on impoverishment of the blood. According to two analyses by A. A. Hayes, a pint of the water contains

Sodium chloride	0·022 grain.		
Potassium sulphate	....		0·032 grain.
Magnesium sulphate	0·352	or	0·160 "
Calcium sulphate	0·476	"	0·317 "
Iron protoxide	1·814	"	2·722 grains.
Alumina	1·286	"	1·536 "
Ammonium crenate	0·232	"	0·222 grain.
Sodium silicate	0·253	"	0·394 "
Free sulphuric acid	0·726	"	0·985 "
Carbon dioxide	1·4	"	1 cubic in.

There are also one or two other springs of a different character, but their waters have not been thoroughly investigated. [B, 15.]

BATHAM, n. A name given to the *Hibiscus heterophyllus* in North Queensland, where the roots and the young shoots are eaten. [B, 121.]

BATHENGEL (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}t′e^{2}ng-e^{2}l. The *Teucrium chamædrys.* [B, 180.]—**B'gemander.** See *B.*

BATHIKH (Ar.), n. See BATIECH.

BATHMIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)′mi^{2}s. Gen., *bath′midos (-dis).* Gr., βαθμίς. A shallow depression on the surface of a bone, especially either of the fossæ at the lower end of the os brachii for receiving the olecranon or the coronoid process of the ulna. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

BATHMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)′mi^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Presl, a genus of ferns, now included under *Aspidium*, section *Euaspidium.* [B, 242.]—**B. trifoliatum** [Fée]. The *Aspidium trifoliatum.* [B, 242.]

BATHMODES (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)-mo′dez(das). Gr., βαθμοειδής (from βαθμίς [see BATHMIS], and εἶδος, resemblance). Pertaining to the bathmides (see BATHMIS). [A, 322.]

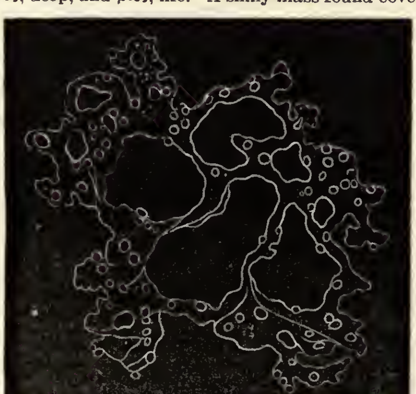
BATHMOS, BATHMUS (Lat.), n's m. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)′mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., βαθμός. See BATHMIS.

BATHNA, n. An East Indian name for the *Chenopodium album.* [L, 105.]

BATHOENDA, n. A wood, perhaps that of a species of *Hibiscus*, used in Ceylon for making various utensils. [B, 121.]

BATHRION, BATHRIUM, BATHRON, BATHRUM (Lat.), n's n. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)′ri^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., βάθρον. Fr., *banc d'Hippocrate.* Ger., *Hippokratische Bank.* Syn.: *scamnum Hippocratis.* A sort of mechanical bed devised by Hippocrates for applying extension by means of windlasses in the reduction of fractures and dislocations of the lower limb. [A, 301.]

BATHYBIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)-i^{2}b(u^{6}b)′i^2-u^{3}s′u^{4}s). From βαθύς, deep, and βίος, life. A slimy mass found covering the



THE BATHYBIUS HAECKELII. [A, 462.]

bottom of the sea, especially the Atlantic Ocean. It has been supposed to be a distinct organism belonging to the *Monera*, but by some it has been thought to be simply a gelatinous form of the calcium salts of sea-water. It shows amœboid movements, and numerous coccoliths and coccospheres are found adherent to it. [A, 385, 462; L.]

BATHYCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)-i^2(u^6)-se^{2}n(ke^{2}n)-te(ta)′si^{2}s. Gen., *bathycente′seos (-sis).* From βαθύς, deep, and κέντησις (from κεντεῖν, to prick), puncture. Fr., *bathycentèse.* Ger., *Tiefstechen.* See ACUPUNCTURE.

BATHYCHAITES (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)-i^2(u^6)-ka^3-i(i^2)′tez (tas). From βαθύς, thick, and χαίτη, long, flowing hair. Having the hair of the head thick. [A, 322.]

BATHYCHEILOS, BATHYCHILUS (Lat.), adj's. Ba^{2}th-(ba^{3}th)-i^2(u^6)-ki′(ch^{2}e^2′i^2)-lo^{2}s, -ki(ch^{2}e)′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From βαθύς, thick, and χεῖλος, a lip. Having thick, heavy lips. [A, 322.]

BATHYERGINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)-i^2(u^6)-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)′-ji^{2}n(gi^{2}n)-e(a^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Spalacidæ* having the angular part of the mandible arising from the side of the socket of the lower incisor. [L, 121.]

BATHYMETRIC, BATHYMETRICAL, adj's. Ba^{2}th-i^2-me^{2}t′ri^{2}k, -ri^{2}k-a^{2}l. Pertaining to bathymetry (*q. v.*). [L, 108, 147.]

BATHYMETRY, n. Ba^{2}th-i^{2}m′e^{2}t-ri^2. From βαθύς, deep, and μέτρον, a measure. The measurement of the depth of the sea or of any natural or abnormal cavity of the body. [L, 55, 73.]

BATHYMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)-i^2(u^6)-mo^{2}rf′i^2-a^3. From βαθύς, deep, and μορφή, shape. An old name for myopia; so called from the antero-posterior elongation of the eyeball. [F.]

BATHYPICRON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)-i^2(u^6)-pi^{2}k′ro^{2}n. From βαθύς, deep, and πικρός, bitter. See BARYPICRON.

BATHYRRHYNCUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-ri^{2}n^2-(ru^{6}n^2)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From βαθύς, thick, and ῥύγκος, a beak. Fr., *bathyrrhynque.* Ger., *dickschnabelig.* Having the beak thick (said of birds). [L, 180.]

BATHYS (Lat.), n. f. Ba(ba^3)′thi^{2}s(thu^{6}s). From βαθύς, strong, rich. An ancient name for a choice variety of cheese. [Galen (A, 325).]

BATHYSTIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)-i^2(u^6)-sti^{2}x′i^{2}s. Gen., *bathystix′eos (-is).* From βαθύς, deep, and στίξις (from στίζειν, to prick), puncture. See ACUPUNCTURE.

BATHYTHRYSSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}th(ba^{3}th)-i^2(u^6)-thri^{2}s(thru^{6}s)′si^{2}d-e(a^2-e^2). A family of the *Physostomi.* [L, 207.]

BATI, n. See BATIS.

BATIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba(ba^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. A retort. [Morley (A, 325).]

BATIATOR, n. A root of uncertain origin, perhaps that of the *Spermacoce hispida*, obtained from Senegal, said to have properties like those of ipecac. It is from 6 to 10 inches long, cylindrical, thin, yellowish or brownish and having annular stripes or wrinkles externally, yellowish internally, odorless, and having a slightly acrid, nauseous taste. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 281 (B); B, 5, 270.]

BATIC, n. See BATECH.

BATICULA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-i^{2}k′u^2(u^4)-la^3. Dim. of *batis* (*q. v.*). Of Cæsalpinus, the *Crithmum maritimum.* [B, 121.]

BATIDACEÆ, BATIDEÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-i^{2}d-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *batidées.* A group of plants, including the single genus *Batis*, regarded by Lindley (1836) as a tribe of the *Urticaceæ*, by Reichenbach as a subdivision of the *Artocarpeæ*, by Martius, Meissner, and Bentham and Hooker as a distinct order, which the latter refer to the series *Curvembryeæ* in a place intermediate between the *Phytolaccaceæ* and the *Polygonaceæ*, from both of which it is distinguished by its diœcious flowers placed in axillary strobiles and by the quadrilocular ovaries containing one ovule in each loculus and uniting to form a compound fruit made up of a number of 4-kerneled drupes. [B, 42, 121, 170.]

BATIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)′i^{2}d ez(e^{2}s). Of Owen, a section of the *Plagiostomi*, including the rays and skates. [L, 147.]

BATIE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-te. See BATECH.

BATIECH, n. See BATECH.

BATIFOIL (Fr.), n. Ba^3-ti^2-fwa^{3}l. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a cold effervescent alkaline and chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

BATIGNOLLES (Fr.), n. Ba^3-ti^{2}n-yol. A place in the department of the Seine, France, where there is a cold alkaline and sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

BATIKH ZICKE (Ar.), n. See BATECH.

BATINON MORON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)′i^{2}n-o^{2}n mo(mo^2)′-ro^{2}n. Gr., βάτινον μόρον. An old name for the raspberry-bush. [L, 84.]

BATIS (Lat.), n. f. Ba(ba^3)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *bat′idos (-dis).* Gr., βατίς, βάτος. 1. Of Pliny, the *Crithmum maritimum.* 2. Of P. Broune, a genus of plants constituting by itself the order *Batideæ*, which has been variously referred to the *Amentaceæ*, the *Axonophyti*, the *Chenopodiaceæ*, the *Coniferæ*, the *Urticaceæ*, the *Moraceæ*, and the *Artocarpeæ.* [B, 42, 121.] 3. The thoraback, a fish the tongue of which was prescribed by Hippocrates for menstrual derangements. [L, 94.]—**B. maritima** [P. Broune]. Syn.: *barilla.* The only species; a small whitish shrub growing on the coast of Jamaica. The plant is burned to obtain soda (barilla), of which it contains a large quantity, and is also used in making pickles. [B, 19, 173.]

BATISECULA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-i^2-se^{2}k′u^2(u^4)-la^3. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B.] See BAPTISECULA.—**Flores batiseculæ.** The flowers of the *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 180.]

BATISSE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-tes. A place in Auvergne, France, where there is an effervescent, ferruginous, purgative, and alkaline spring. [L, 105.]

BATITURA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-i^2-tu^2(tu)′ra^3. See Battitura.

BATLESCHAIAN, n. The *Solanum melongena*. [Sloane (B, 121).]

BATOCAULON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-o(o^2)-ka^{4}l′(ka^3′u^{4}l)-o^{2}n. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Mimosa*. [B, 214.]

BATODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-o(o^2)-de^{2}n′dro^{2}n. Of Nuttall, a section of the genus *Vaccinium*, regarded by some as a separate genus. [B, 121.]

BATOIDEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-i(e). A division of the *Plagiostomata* having the gill-openings always five in number; the abdominal aspect of the body depressed; the trunk (surrounded by the largely developed pectoral fins) forming a broad, flat disc, to which is attached a small, slender tail; spiracles always present; no anal fin; the dorsal fin, if present, situated on the tail. [L, 207.]

BATOKIOULS, n. A Languedoc name for the *Cynorrhodon*. [B, 121.]

BATON (Lat.), n. n. Ba(ba^3)′to^{2}n. Gr., *βάτον*. The blackberry. [A, 322.]

BÂTON (Fr.), n. Ba^3-to^{2}n^2. 1. A rod or staff; in pharmacy, a bacillus (*q. v.*). [B, 119.] 2. The genus *Asphodelus*. [B.]—**B's aromatiques russes.** Pastilles made by melting together 20 parts each of benzoin and mastic and 10 each of anime, labdanum, amber, and olibanum, and adding 5 each of storax, powdered cinnamon-bark, and balsam of Peru; to be divided into rods of 5 grammes each. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**B. blanc.** The *Asphodelus ramosus*. [B, 19.]—**B. de casse.** The *Cassia fistula*. [L, 109.]—**B. de Jacob.** The *Asphodeline lutea*. [B, 121.]—**B. de Saint-Jacques.** The *Althœa rosea*. [L, 74.]—**B. de Saint-Jean.** The *Polygonum orientale*. [B, 121.]—**B. d'or.** The double-flowered variety of the *Cheiranthus cheiri*. [B, 121.]—**B. royal.** The *Asphodelus albus* or the *Asphodelus ramosus*. [B, 121, 173.]

BÂTONNAGE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-to^{2}n-na^{3}zh. The operation of tickling the palate of a ruminant with a stick, in order to provoke eructations for the alleviation of colic. [A, 385; L, 55.]

BÂTONNET (Fr.), n. Ba^3-to^{2}n-na. 1. See Bacillus. 2. In the retina, a rod of the layer of rods and cones. [L.] 3. In veterinary medicine, a small, heavy piece of wood used to strike the fleam with. [L, 55.]

BATOOLA (Hind.), n. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 172.]

BATOR-NEBOO (Bengal. and Hind.), n. The *Citrus decumana*. [B, 172.]

BATOS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ba(ba^3)′to^{2}s. Gr., *βάτος ἰδαία* [Dioscorides]. 1. (Fem.) The raspberry (*Rubus idœus*). [B, 180.] 2. (Masc.) See Batis (3d def.).

BATOTO, n. A Guiana name for the saccharine, acidulous berries of several species of *Physalis*, especially the *Physalis pubescens*. [B, 121.]

BATOU, n. An African name for a species of *Lagenaria*, the fibrous bark of which is made into vessels in Senegambia. [B, 121.]

BATRACAUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra^3-ka(ka^3)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -ra-(ra^3)′ka(ka^3)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *βατράχειος*, *βατράχεος*, pertaining to a frog. See Ranula.

BATRACHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra(ra^3)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From *βάτραχος*, a frog. Fr., *batraciens*. Ger., *Batracier, Batrachier*. The batrachians: 1. Of Bonaparte, a subclass of the *Amphibia*, divided into the *Mutabilia* and the *Immutabilia*. [L, 204.] 2. Of Owen, an order of the *Hœmatocrya*, including all amphibians, divided into the *Ophiomorpha*, the *Ichthyomorpha*, and the *Theriomorpha*. [L, 14, 147.] 3. Of Tschudi, a division of the *Amphibia*, including those with four limbs and no tail. [L, 204.] 4. Of Huxley, the *B. ecaudata*. [L.]—**B. anura.** See *B. ecaudata*.—**B. apoda.** Ger., *Schleichenlurche*. Those *B.* that have no limbs. [L.]—**B. caudata.** Fr., *marcheurs*. Ger., *Schwanzmolche*. The *Urodela*; those *B.* that in the perfect state have two or four limbs and a tail; divided into the families *Salamandridœ, Amphiumidœ, Proteidœ*, and *Sirenidœ*, [L,]—**B. ecaudata.** Fr., *sauteurs*. Ger., *Froschlurche*. The *Anura*; those *B.* that in the perfect state have four limbs, but no tail; including the frogs and toads. [L, 204.]—**B. gradientia.** See *B caudata*.—**B. salientia.** See *B. ecaudata*.—**B. urodela.** See *B. caudata*.

BATRACHIAN, adj. Ba^{2}t-ra′ki^2-a^{2}n. Lat., *batrachius*. Fr., *batracien*. Ger., *froschähnlich*. Pertaining to or resembling the *Batrachia*; as a n., one of the *Batrachia*.—**Frog b's.** See Batrachia *ecaudata*.—**Gilled b's.** See Perennibranchiata.—**Mailed b's.** See Phractamphibia.—**Naked b's.** See Lissamphibia.—**Tailed b's.** See Batrachia *caudata*.

BATRACHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Acanthopterygii*. [L, 207.]

BATRACHIDES, BATRACHII (Lat.), n's m. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)′i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s), -i^2-i(e). See Batrachidæ.

BATRACHIODES (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o′dez-(das). See Batrachoid.

BATRACHION (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra(ra^3)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}n. Gr., *βατράχιον*. An ancient name for the *Ranunculus aquatilis*. [B, 121.]

BATRACHITES (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra^3-ki(ch^{2}e)′tez(tas). Gen., *batrachitœ*. Gr., *βατραχίτης*. See Bufonites.

BATRACHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra(ra^3)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). 1. See Batrachion. 2. See Ranula. 3. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Ranunculus*, considered by some a distinct genus. [B, 121, 214.]

BATRACHIUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra(ra^3)′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Batrachian.

BATRACHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)′′ra^3-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From *βάτραχος*, a frog, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *batrachocéphale*. Ger., *froschkopfig*. Having a head like a frog's. [L, 180.]

BATRACHOID, adj. Ba^{2}t′ra^3-koid. Gr., *βατραχώδης* (from *βάτραχος*, a frog, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *batrachodes*. Fr., *batrachoïde*. Ger., *froschähnlich*. Resembling a frog. [L, 180.]

BATRACHOLEIC ACID, n. Ba^{2}t-ra-ko-le′i^{2}k. From *βάτραχος*, a frog, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *acide batracholéinique*. Ger., *Batracholeinsäure, Froschölsäure*. An acid said to be contained, together with stearic acid, glycerin, and a peculiar yellow fat, in the oil expressed from the omentum of the water salamander. [B, 2.]

BATRACHOPHIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra^3-ko^{2}f-(ch^{2}o^{2}f)′i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). From *βάτραχος*, a frog, and *ὄφις*, a snake. Fr., *batrachophides*. Of Ficinus, Carus, and Latreille, a division of reptiles having a snake-like body, and a smooth, scaleless, viscous skin. [L, 180.]

BATRACHOPHIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra^3-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-fi^{2}d′-i^2-a^3. Fr., *batrachophidiens*. Bonaparte's name for the *Batrachia apoda*. [L, 204.]

BATRACHOPLASTY, n. Ba^{2}t′ra^3-ko-pla^{2}st′′i^2. From *βάτραχος*, a frog (see Ranula), and *πλάσσειν*, to form. Fr., *batrachoplastie, batrachosioplastie*. A plastic operation for the cure of ranula by making an incision into the ranula and inserting a piece of the mucous membrane of the mouth. [Jobert (A, 385); E, 24.]

BATRACHOS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)′ra^3-ko^{2}s(ch^{2}o^{2}s). See Rana and Ranula.

BATRACHOSIOPLASTIE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-tra^3-ko-si^2-o-pla^{3}s-te. See Batrachoplasty.

BATRACHOSPERMACEÆ [Rabenhorst], **BATRACHOSPERMEÆ** [Agardh], **BATRACHOSPERMIDÆ** [Lindley] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra^3-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family, division, or tribe of *Algœ* (*Chlorospermeœ, Confervaceœ, Vaucheriaceœ*), comprising *Batrachospermum* and other genera inhabiting fresh water and consisting of parallel, branched, filamentous rows of cells which increase by terminal growth and also by sexual reproduction. [B, 121, 170.]

BATRACHOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)′′ra^3-ko(ch^{2}o^2)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *batrachosperme*. A genus of *Algœ* belonging to the *Batrachospermeœ*, including several very gelatinous, dark-violet or black species. [B, 19.]—**B. moniliforme.** A species found in fresh-water rivulets, attached to stones or roots. [B, 19.]

BATRACHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)′ra^3-ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). See Rana and Ranula.

BATRACIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra(ra^3)′si^2(ki^2)-a^3. See Batrachia.

BATRACIAN, n. Ba^{2}t-ra′si^2-a^{2}n. See Batrachian.

BATRACIEN (Fr.), adj. Ba^3-tra^3-si^2-a^{3}n^2. See Batrachian.

BATRACINE, n. Ba^{2}t′ra^3-sen. From *βάτραχος*, a frog. Fr., *batracine*. It., *batracina*. A milky secretion from the cutaneous and temporal glands of certain batrachians, especially a small species of *Phyllobates*; poisonous when inoculated into a wound, but harmless when swallowed. [A, 385; L, 44, 49.]

BATRACII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra(ra^3)′si^2(ki^2)-i(e). See Batrachia.

BATRACIUS (Lat.), adj. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra(ra^3)′si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Batrachian.

BATRACOPHIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra^3-ko^{2}f′i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). See Batrachophides.

BATRACOSI (It.), n. Ba^3-tra^3-ko′se. See Ranula.—**B. sottolinguale.** Fr., *grenouillete diphthérique*. A swelling of the submaxillary and sublingual glands observed in a form of diphtheria supposed to be contracted from the fowl. [Cozzolino, "Giorn. internaz. delle sci. med.," "Ann. des. mal. de l'oreille," etc., Mar., 1882; De Marinis, "Giorn. internaz. delle sci. med.," iv, 5–6, p. 585.]

BATSALIKOORA (Teloogoo), n. The *Portulaca quadrifida*. [B, 172.]

BATSCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}t′shi^2-a^3. Of Gmelin, the genus *Lithospermum*; of Mönch, the genus *Eupatorium*; of Thunberg, the genus *Abuta*; of Vahl, the genus *Humboldtia*. [B, 121.]—**B. sericea** [Römer and Schultes]. The *Lithospermum sericeum*. [B, 214.]

BATTA, n. A Carib name for the *Cactus opuntia*. [B, 88.]

BATTAGLIA (It.), n. Ba^{3}t-ta^{3}l′yi^2-a^3. A village in Italy, near Abano and not far from Padua, near which there are sulphurous and ferruginous springs. [A, 385; L, 105.]

BATTALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ta^{3}l-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). From *βατταρίζειν*, to stutter. Stuttering with inability to pronounce the aspirated *r*. [A, 322.]

BATTALOS, BATTALUS (Lat.), n's m. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)′ta^{3}l-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *βάτταλος*. A stutterer. [A, 322.]

BATTANT (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}t-ta^{3}n^2. The valve of a shell; also the movable piece at the end of the plastron in certain chelonians. [L, 180.]

BATTARI, n. An East Indian name for the *Holcus sorghum*. [B, 121.]

BATTARISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ta^{3}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). Gr., *βατταρισμός* (from *βατταρίζειν*). Stuttering. [A, 322.] See PARAPHRASIA *præceps*.

BATTAROS, BATTARUS (Lat.), n's m. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)'ta^{3}r-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A stutterer. [L, 81.]

BATTATA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ta(ta^3)'ta^3. See BATATAS.—**B. canadensis.** The Jerusalem artichoke. [B, 200.] See HELIANTHUS *tuberosus*.—**B. indica,** etc. [Ray]. The *Dioscorea pentaphylla.* [B, 211.]—**B. silvestris foliis smilacis nervosis,** etc. [Ray]. The *Dioscorea bulbifera.* [B, 211.]—**B. silvestris spinosa smilacis folio,** etc. [Ray]. The *Dioscorea aculeata.* [B, 211.]—**B. silvestris spinosa trifolia,** etc. [Ray]. The *Dioscorea triphylla.* [B, 211.]—**B. virginiana.** The potato. [B, 200.] See SOLANUM *tuberosum*.

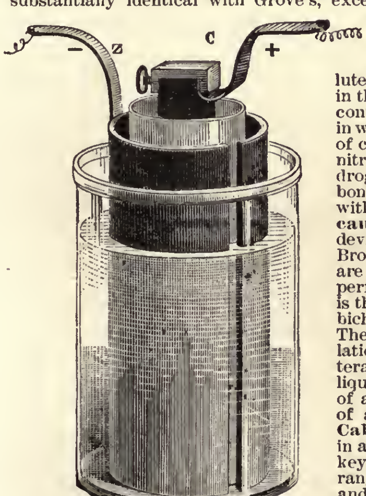
BATTATAS (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ta(ta^3)'ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s). See BATATAS and BATTATA.

BATTA-VALLI [Rheede]. The *Cissampelos pareira.* [B, 121.]

BATTEMENT (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}t-ma^{3}n^2. See PULSATION.—**B's de Mayor.** The fœtal heart-sounds. [A, 385.]

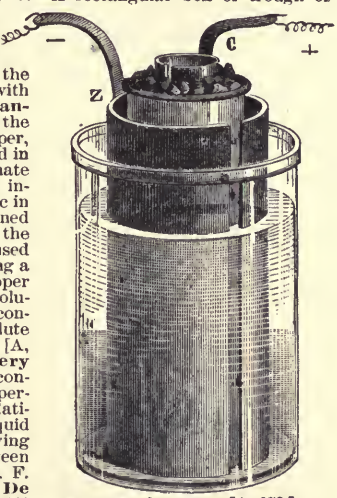
BATTERIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ba^{3}t-te^{2}r-e, -e'. See BATTERY.—**B. à courants constants** (Fr.). See *Constant-current* BATTERY.—**B'strom** (Ger.). See *Battery* CURRENT.—**B. zur Galvanokaustik** (Ger.). See *Cautery* BATTERY.—**Cascadenb'** (Ger.). See *Cascade* BATTERY.—**Tauchb'** (Ger.). See *Plunge* BATTERY.

BATTERY, n. Ba^{2}t'te^{2}r-i^2. Fr., *batterie.* Ger., *Batterie.* It., *batteria.* Sp., *batería.* A series of similar electrical elements so interconnected that the combined action of all of them can be used simultaneously for the same purpose. [B.]—**Agglomerate Leclanché b.** A form of Leclanché's b. in which the carbon element is surrounded by plates of a special composition, secured around it with rubber bands. By adding plates, the internal resistance may be intensified. [A, 467.]—**B. current.** See under CURRENT.—**B. of Leyden jars.** See *Leyden-jar b.*—**B. resistance.** See under RESISTANCE.—**Bichromate b., Bichromate-of-potassium b.** A single-fluid or two-fluid zinc-carbon b. in which, in order to prevent the access of hydrogen bubbles to the carbon plates, potassium bichromate is added to the solution or to one of the solutions. For a single-fluid b., a saturated solution of the bichromate, made with boiling water, is added to dilute sulphuric acid. For a two-fluid b., the first solution may be made by dissolving 2 oz. of the bichromate in 20 oz. of hot water, and adding, when cold, 10 oz. of sulphuric acid. This addition causes the liquid to become warm again, and it should be allowed to cool before being used. The second solution is a saturated solution of sodium chloride. The bichromate solution is poured into the porous cup containing the carbon until it reaches to about ½ inch from the top: the salt solution is poured into the outer vessel containing the zinc until it reaches the same level. This form of b. is much used when a moderately powerful current is needed for a short time only. Its electro-motive force is said to be 2 volts. [A, 376; L. Clark (A, 464); A, 466.]—**Bunsen's b.** A b. of Bunsen's cells, substantially identical with Grove's, except that carbon is substituted for platinum.



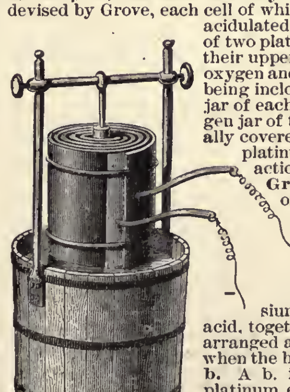
BUNSEN'S CELL. [A, 376.]

As usually constructed, the zinc element is a cleft cylinder immersed in dilute sulphuric acid. Within this there is a porous cup containing strong nitric acid, in which a rectangular prism of carbon is immersed. The nitric acid intercepts the hydrogen on its way to the carbon, and forms nitrous acid with it. [A, 376.]—**Byrne's cautery b.** A cautery b. devised by J. Byrne, of Brooklyn, in which the plates are of platinum and zinc, perforated, and the solution is the same as is used in the bichromate-of-potassium b. The tendency to an accumulation of hydrogen is counteracted by agitation of the liquid by forcing a current of air through it by means of a hand bulb. [A, 466.]—**Cabinet b.** A b. contained in a cabinet provided with a key-board on which are arranged a current-selector and usually a number of other devices for modifying the current employed, such as a commutator, a rheotome, a rheostat, etc., and commonly also an induction apparatus. [A, 466.]—**Callan's b.** A modification of Grove's b. in which platinized lead is substituted for platinum, and a mixture of sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and a saturated solution of potassium nitrate for nitric acid. [A, 284.]—**Cascade b.** Ger., *Cascadenbatterie.* A Leyden-jar b. in which the inner coating of the first jar is connected with the prime conductor of the machine, and its outer coating, insulated from the earth, is connected with the inner coating of the second jar, and so on to the last jar, the outer coating of the latter being connected with the earth. So called from the successive falls of potential from jar to jar. [A, 376.]—**Cautery b.** A galvanic b. constructed with special reference to the generation of a current of high quantity. The plates are very large and placed near each other, polarization being prevented by agitation of the liquid. The passage of such a current through a platinum wire or a piece of platinum (usually fashioned into an implement, such as a knife) heats the platinum, which is then used as a cautery. [A, 467.]—**Chloride-of-silver b.** A b. in which the elements are zinc and silver, chloride of silver in powder being placed in the bottom of each cell and a solution of common salt (1.752 grains to the gallon) poured over it. This form of b. is mostly used for purposes requiring a large number of cells. It is very constant in its electro-motive force. [W. De La Rue (A, 466).]—**Chromate-of-potassium b.** See *Bichromate-of-potassium b.*—**Constant b., Constant-current b., Constant voltaic b.** Fr., *batterie à courants constants.* 1. A b. in which the elements are permanently immersed, so that it is always ready for use. 2. A b. which, as compared with others, works for a long time without any considerable variation. 3. A galvanic b. as distinguished from an induction machine.—**Cruickshank's b.** A rectangular box or trough of charred wood, divided into compartments by partitions each consisting of a plate of zinc and a plate of copper soldered together, the compartments being filled with dilute acid. [A, 376.]—**Daniell's b.** A b. in which the elements are zinc and copper, the copper being immersed in a saturated solution of sulphate of copper contained in an inner porous cell, and the zinc in dilute sulphuric acid contained in an outer glass cup; or the glass vessel may be dispensed with, the copper plate being a cylindrical vessel of copper containing the saturated solution, and the porous cup containing the zinc and the dilute acid being placed within it. [A, 376, 467.]—**Dawson's cautery b.** A b. of two cells, each containing two plates of zinc, perforated, and a plate of platinum, the agitation of the liquid being accomplished by moving a frame up and down between the plates. Devised by B. F. Dawson, of New York.—**De La Rue's b.** A b. of 11,000 small chloride-of-silver cells;



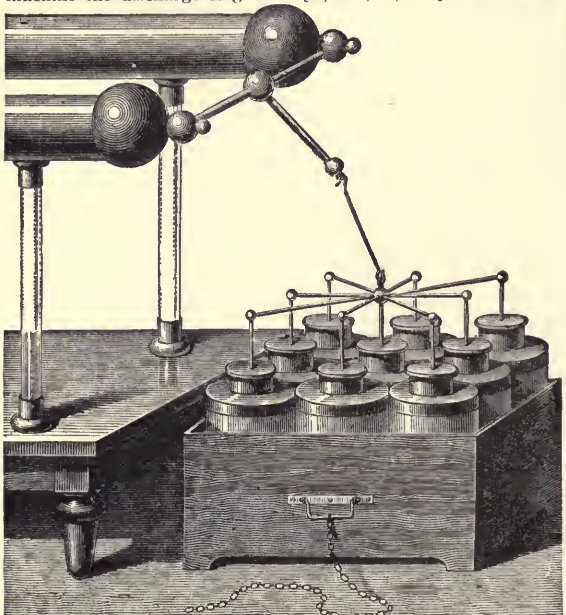
DANIELL'S CELL. [A, 376.]

used for obtaining discharges in rarefied gases for experimental purposes. [A, 376.]—**Double-fluid b.** See *Two-fluid b.*—**Dry b.** A b. in which either no liquid is used, as in Zamboni's dry voltaic pile, or some such substance as sand, sawdust, or paper, moistened with acidulated water, separates the elements in each cell. [A, 376.]—**Electric b.** Fr., *batterie électrique.* Ger., *elektrische Batterie.* It., *batteria elettrica.* Sp., *batería eléctrica.* Any b. for generating electricity, more particularly a Leyden-jar b. (*q. v.*).—**Faradaic b.** A b. arranged to work an induction apparatus.—**Faure's b.** 1. A modification of Bunsen's b. in which the nitric acid is contained in the carbon element, which is made in the form of a bottle and closed with a carbon stopper. [A, 464.] 2. A modification of Planté's secondary b. in which the lead plates are coated with red lead.—**Fuller's b.** A b. of cells each of which consists of a porous cup containing mercury and water, in which the zinc element is immersed, placed in a large glass jar containing a carbon plate of large size and a saturated solution of potassium bichromate in dilute sulphuric acid; used chiefly for working an induction coil. [A, 467.]—**Galvanic b.** Fr., *batterie galvanique.* Ger., *galvanische Batterie.* It., *batteria galvanica.* Sp., *batería galvánica.* Any b. which generates galvanic electricity.—**Galvanic-cautery b., Galvano-cautery b.** See *Cautery b.*—**Gas b.** A b. devised by Grove, each cell of which consists of a vessel containing acidulated water in which the lower portions of two platinum plates are immersed, while their upper portions are surrounded, one by oxygen and the other by hydrogen, the gases being inclosed in inverted jars. The oxygen jar of each cell is connected with the hydrogen jar of the next cell. The plates are usually covered with a deposit of finely divided platinum to increase the rapidity of the action. [A, 376.]—**Gravitation b., Gravity b.** A two-fluid b. in which one solution floats on the other without the intervention of a diaphragm. [A, 467.] See *Hill's b.*—**Grenet's b.** A b. each cell of which contains two carbon plates immersed in a saturated solution of potassium bichromate in dilute sulphuric acid, together with a movable zinc plate so arranged as to be lifted out of the solution when the b. is not in use. [A. 467.]—**Grove's b.** A b. in which each cell consists of a platinum element immersed in nitric acid and a zinc element immersed in dilute sulphuric acid, the two liquids being separated by a porous cup. Its advantage is in its low resistance, but the fumes which it gives off are very objectionable. [A, 464, 467.] See also *Gas b.*—**Hare's b.** A b. of cells devised by Hare, of Philadelphia, characterized by low



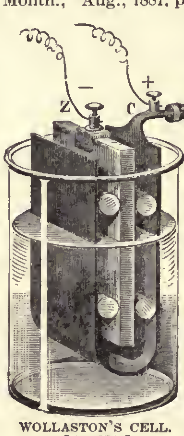
HARE'S CELL. [A, 376.]

resistance. Two very large plates of zinc and copper are rolled on a cylinder of wood, and separated from each other with pieces of cloth or some indifferent substance. They are immersed in acidulated water. From the powerful heating effects obtained with this cell, it is called Hare's deflagrator. [A, 376.]—**Hill's b.** A zinc-copper gravity b. A copper plate rests on the bottom of the jar, in a saturated solution of sulphate of copper. A perforated disc of zinc is suspended in a solution of sulphate of zinc, the latter floating on the copper solution. [A, 467.]—**Leclanché's b.** A zinc-carbon b. in which the zinc element, in the form of a rod, is immersed in a solution of ammonium chloride contained in a glass jar, and the carbon plate, closely packed in a coarse powder of black oxide of manganese and powdered carbon, is contained in a porous cup placed in the jar. The packed porous cup is filled with water, and the top of the cell is closed with pitch. This b. is weak, but remains long available when used only for short periods at a time. [A, 463, 464, 466, 467.]—**Leyden b., Leyden-jar b.** A number of Leyden jars so connected that they can all be discharged at once. Usually the outer coatings are all connected with each other, and all the inner coatings with each other. The connection of the outer coatings is accomplished by placing the jars in compartments of a box lined with tin foil, and it is advisable that they should be freely connected with the earth by means of a chain attached to a gas-pipe or water-pipe. The inner coatings are connected by means of brass rods, and by connecting these rods with the conductor of the machine the discharge is given. [A, 376; B, 270.] For another



THE LEYDEN-JAR BATTERY. [A, 376.]

form of connection, see *Cascade b.*—**Magnetic b.** Fr., *batterie magnétique.* Ger., *magnetische Batterie.* It., *batteria magnetica.* Sp., *batería magnética.* A combination of horseshoe magnets. [B.]—**Marié-Davy b.** A b. of cells in which a carbon element is immersed in a paste of sulphate of mercury and water contained in a porous cup, and a zinc element is immersed in dilute sulphuric acid or a solution of sulphate of zinc. [A, 464.]—**Menotti's b.** A b. similar in arrangement to Hill's b., but with the two solutions separated by a layer of sawdust. [A, 464.]—**Nobili's b.** See *Thermo-electric* PILE.—**One-fluid b.** A b. in which both elements are immersed together in one liquid.—**Permanent b.** See *Constant b.* (2d def.).—**Piffard's cautery b.** A zinc-platinum b. devised by H. G. Piffard, of New York, in which the agitation of the liquid is accomplished by rocking the elements, which may be connected for either quantity or intensity. [A, 467.]—**Planté's b.** A secondary b. each cell of which contains two plates of lead rolled like the plates of Hare's b., and immersed in acidulated water. [A, 376.]—**Plunge b.** Ger., *Tauchbatterie.* A b. in which the plates are not constantly immersed, but are lowered into the liquid when the b. is to be used.—**Poggendorf's b.** A b. in which the form of the cell is similar to that of Bunsen's. The porous cup contains a carbon rod immersed in a mixture of 25 parts of sulphuric acid, 12 of potassium bichromate, and 100 of water, and the outer vessel contains a zinc rod immersed in a mixture of 12 parts of sulphuric acid and 1 part of water. [Niaudet (A, 466).]—**Sand b.** See *Dry b.* —**Sawdust b.** See *Dry b.* and *Menotti's b.*—**Secondary b.** Syn.: *storage b., galvanic accumulator.* A galvanic b. which has of itself no tendency to give forth a current, but is made capable of doing so when, after chemical action has gone on within it for a time, that action is reversed by the passage through it of a current from an ordinary b. The current (see *Secondary* CURRENT) which it is then capable of giving is in the reverse direction to that of the current from the ordinary b. employed, and is of short duration, but of very great quantity, so that a secondary b. charged from two or three of Grove's or Bunsen's cells (which answer best for the purpose) will for a short time produce effects greater than could be obtained directly by the use of many hundred cells. Its heating effect is remarkable, and it has been chiefly used in medicine as a cautery b. [A, 466; "Saturday Review," "Pop. Sci. Month.," Aug., 1881, p. 546.] See also *Planté's b.* and *Faure's b.* (2d def.).—**Siemens and Halske's b.** A modification of Daniell's b. The copper plate is placed at the bottom of the jar, immersed in a saturated solution of sulphate of copper. Over this there is a packing of *papier maché* on which the zinc plate rests, immersed in water. It is a very constant b. [A, 467.] —**Single-fluid b.** See *One-fluid b.*—**Smee's b.** A b. each cell of which contains two amalgamated zinc plates and, between them, a thin plate of silver having its surfaces covered with a deposit of rough platinum in powder, all being immersed in dilute sulphuric acid. [A, 464, 466, 467.]—**Storage b.** See *Secondary b.*—**Sulphate-of-copper b.** A b. in which one element is of copper immersed in a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, and the other of zinc immersed in water or a solution of chloride of sodium or sulphate of zinc. [A, 467.]—**Thermo-electric b.** See *Thermo-electric* PILE.—**Thomson's b.** A modification of Daniell's b. in which the copper element is in the form of a lining to the bottom of a leaden and wooden tray, over which a saturated solution of sulphate of zinc is poured, and the zinc element, in the form of a grating, rests upon blocks of wood placed in the tray. [A, 464; C. Maxwell (A, 466).]—**Tip b.** A b. in which the elements are immersed in the liquid or withdrawn from it by tipping the jar one way or the other.—**Trough b.** A general term for a class of batteries of which Cruickshank's is an example. —**Trouvé's b.** A modification of Grenet's b. in which the cells are of large size and the elements are raised and lowered by means of a windlass. [A, 467.]—**Two-fluid b.** A b. in which one element is immersed in one liquid and the other in another, the two liquids either being contained in separate receptacles or floating one upon the other. [A, 466.]—**Voltaic b.** Fr., *batterie voltaïque.* Ger., *voltaische Batterie.* It., *batteria voltaica.* See *Galvanic b.*—**Walker's b.** A modification of Smee's b. in which platinized carbon is substituted for platinized silver. [A, 467.]—**Wollaston's b.** A zinc-copper b. in which the zinc plate is suspended between the two portions of the copper plate folded about it, the two metals being separated by pieces of wood or cork. [A, 376.]—**Zinc-carbon b.** A b. in which one element is zinc and the other carbon.—**Zinc-copper b.** A b. in which one element is zinc and the other copper.



WOLLASTON'S CELL. [A, 376.]

BATTINIENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}t-ten-en'kra^{3}-ut. The *Betonica officinalis.* [L, 30.]

BATTI-SCHORIGERAM [Rheede], n. The *Urtica interrupta.* [B, 211.]

BATTISECULA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ti^{2}-se^{2}k(sak)'u^{2}(u^{4})-la^{2}. See BAPTISECULA.

BATTITURA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ti^{2}-tu^{2}(tu)'ra^{3}. Gr., λεπίς. Fr., *battiture.* A scale, or flake, of metal. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

BATTITURE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}t-ti^{2}-tu^{6}r. See BATTITURA.—**B's de fer.** See IRON *trioxide.*

BATTLEDORE-SHAPED, adj. Ba^{2}t'tl-dor-shapd. See SPATULATE.

BATTOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-to(to^{2})-i^{2}d(ed)'e^{2}-e-(a^{3}-e^{2}). 1. A family of the *Odonturidæ* established by Corda. 2. Of Milne-Edwards, the *Trilobitæ anormæ.* [L, 204.]

BATU (Ar.), n. The *Croton tiglium.* [L, 77, 105.]

BATUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ba(ba^{3})'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., βάτος. See RUBUS.

BÁTYÁLAKA (Sanscr.), n. The *Sida cordifolia.* [B, 181.]

BAU (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u. A construction, structure, fabric, texture. [A, 315.]

BAUCH (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'uch^{2}. The belly. [A, 315.] See ABDOMEN.—**Aeussere B'wassersucht.** Serous effusion beneath the parietal peritonæum. [L, 80.]—**B'abscess.** An abdominal abscess. [L, 43.]—**B'adergeflecht.** The cœliac plexus. [L.]—**B'angst.** A feeling of oppression in the abdomen. [L.]—**B'aorta.** See *Abdominal* AORTA.—**B'aortengeflecht.** See *Aortic* PLEXUS.—**B'athmen.** Abdominal respiration. [L.]—**B'bedeckung.** See *B'decke.* —**B'berste.** The *Rhamnus frangula.* [L.]—**B'beschau.** An examination of the abdomen. [L, 43.]—**B'beschwerden.** Affections of the abdomen. [L, 46.]—**B'binde.** 1. An abdominal fascia or aponeurosis. [L, 115.] 2. An abdominal bandage. [L, 46.]—**B'binde der Wöchnerin.** See *Obstetric* BINDER.—**B'blasenschambeinspalte.** Fissure of the abdomen with exstrophy of the bladder. [E, 23.]—**B'blasenschnitt.** Suprapubic cystotomy. [L, 43.]—**B'bläsig.** Broken-winded (said of horses). [L, 46.]—**B'bläsigkeit, B'blass.** Broken-windedness, emphysematous dyspnœa. [L, 30, 46.]—**B'blatt.** See *Ventral* LAMINA.—**B'blattbingelkraut.** The *Mercurialis perennis.* [L, 80.]—**B'blume.** The genus *Lisianthus.* [L, 80.]—**B'bruch.** Ventral hernia. [E.] —**B'bruchband.** A truss or bandage for ventral hernia. [E.]—**B'brust.** See ALVITHORAX.—**B'brustfell.** The diaphragm. [L.] —**B'compresse.** An abdominal bandage. [L, 46.]—**B'congestion.** Abdominal hæmatocele. [L, 80.]—**B'darmbruch.** Ventral enterocele. [L, 135.]—**B'darmschnitt.** Abdominal enterotomy.—**B'decke.** A layer of the abdominal wall. [A, 315.]—

B'deckenarterie. The epigastric artery. [A, 315.]—**B'deckenblutadern, B'deckenvenen.** The epigastric veins. [A, 355.]—**B'deckung.** The abdominal wall. [A, 315.]—**B. des Kehlkopfs.** The sinus of the larynx. [L.]—**B'drüsen.** The mesenteric glands. [L, 80.]—**B'durchstich.** Paracentesis of the abdomen. [L, 80.]—**B'eingeweide.** The abdominal viscera. [L, 80.]—**B'eiterung.** A collection of pus in the abdomen. [L, 80.]—**B'empfängniss.** Abdominal gestation. [L, 30.]—**B'entzündung.** Abdominal inflammation. [L, 30.]—**B'euter.** An abdominal mammary gland. [L, 43.]—**B'fell.** The peritonæum. [A, 355.]—**B'fellabscess.** An abscess within the peritonæum. [E; L, 46.]—**B'fellbänder.** The peritoneal ligaments or bands. [L, 43.]—**B'fellblatt.** A layer of the peritonæum. [L, 59.]—**B'fellentzündung.** Peritonitis. [L, 80.]—**B'fellentzündung der Wöchnerinnen.** Puerperal peritonitis. [A, 355.]—**B'fellfalte.** A peritoneal fold. [L, 59.]—**B'fellgeschwulst.** Tympanites. [L, 80.]—**B'fellhaut.** The peritonæum. [L, 80.]—**B'fellsack.** The peritoneal sac. [L, 43.]—**B'fellsackwassersucht.** Ascites. [L, 80.]—**B'fellschwindsucht.** Peritoneal tuberculosis. [L, 80.]—**B'felltoilette.** See Toilet *of the peritonæum.*—**B'fellüberzug.** The peritoneal coat of an organ. [L, 115.]—**B'fieber.** See *Gastric* fever.—**B'finne.** See *B'flosse.*—**B'flechte.** The cœliac plexus. [L, 80.]—**B'flosse.** A ventral fin. [A, 315.]—**B'flosser.** The *Abdominalia*, a group of malacopterous fishes having abdominal fins. [L, 37, 147.]—**B'fluss.** Diarrhœa. [B, 48.]—**B'flüssig.** Diarrhœal. [L, 46.]—**B'förmig.** Belly-like; resembling a belly or a stomach. [L, 80.]—**B'füssler, B'füsser.** See Gasteropoda.—**B'gebärmutterschnitt.** Abdominal hysterotomy.—**B'geburt.** The removal of a fœtus or any product of conception by abdominal section. [L, 135.]—**B'geflecht.** The cœliac plexus. [L, 115.]—**B'gegend.** The abdominal region. [A, 315.]—**B'gehirn.** Lit., the abdominal brain; the solar plexus. [L, 115.]—**B'geschwulst.** A swelling or tumor of the abdomen. [A, 355.]—**B'glieder.** The abdominal limbs. [A, 315.]—**B'grimmen.** Colic, griping. [A, 315, 355.]—**B'gurt, B'gürtel.** An abdominal belt or bandage. [L, 135.]—**B'haut.** 1. The peritonæum. [L, 30.] 2. See Membrana *reuniens inferior.*—**B'hautmuskel.** The cutaneus maximus muscle of the solipeds. [L, 44.]—**B'hautwassersucht.** Ascites. [L, 80.]—**B'herzbruch.** A displacement of the heart into the abdominal cavity. [L, 80.]—**B'höhle.** The abdominal cavity. [L, 80.]—**B'höhlenschwangerschaft.** Abdominal gestation. [L, 135.]—**B'höhlenwindsucht.** Tympanites. [L, 30.]—**B'husten.** A cough dependent on gastric or abdominal derangement. [L, 80.]—**B'ig.** In botany, ventricous. [B.]—**B'klopfen.** Abdominal pulsation. [L, 80.]—**B'kneipen, B'krampf.** Colic, spasmodic abdominal pain. [L, 80.]—**B'krebse.** See Cirripedia.—**B'lage.** The prone posture.—**B'linie.** An abdominal line. See *Weisse B'linie.*—**B'luftwassersucht.** A collection of gas and ascitic liquid in the abdominal cavity. [L, 80.]—**B'lungenbruch.** A displacement of the lung into the abdominal cavity. [L, 80.]—**B'mündung.** An abdominal orifice. [L, 115.]—**B'mündung des Eileiters.** The abdominal opening of the oviduct. [L, 115.]—**B'mündung des Magens.** The pyloric orifice of the stomach. [A, 315.]—**B'muskel.** An abdominal muscle. [A, 315.]—**B'muskelscheide.** The sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle. [L, 43.]—**B'muskelscheidenwassersucht.** A collection of watery liquid in the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle. [L.]—**B'muskelschmerz.** Pain in the abdominal muscles. [L, 80.]—**B'nabel.** The umbilicus. [L, 59.]—**B'naht.** 1. Suture of an abdominal wound. [A, 315.] 2. In botany, the ventral suture of a carpel. [B.]—**B'nervengeflecht.** The solar plexus.—**B'nervenkrank.** Hypochondriac. [L, 46.]—**B'nervenkrankheit, B'nervenübel.** Hypochondriasis. [L, 46.]—**B'netzbruch.** An omental hernia. [L, 135.]—**B'öffnung.** Laparotomy. [L, 135.]—**B'pilze.** The *Gasteromycetes.* [B.]—**B'platten.** The visceral plates of the embryo. See *Lateral mesoblastic* plates.—**B'presse.** 1. Pressure upon the abdominal contents, especially by straining or bearing down. [K, 16.] 2. An abdominal tourniquet. [B, 270.]—**B'prophet.** A ventriloquist. [A, 355.]—**B'pulsader.** The cœliac artery. [A, 355.]—**B'raum.** The abdominal cavity. [L, 59.]—**B'reden.** Ventriloquism. [L. 135.]—**B'redner.** A ventriloquist. [A, 355.]—**B'rednerei, B'rednerkunst.** Ventriloquism. [A, 315.]—**B'region.** See *B'gegend.*—**B'ring.** The abdominal (inguinal) ring. [L, 80.]—**B'ringbruch.** Inguinal hernia. [L, 30.]—**B'scheidenschnitt.** See Laparo-elytrotomy.—**B'schild.** The plastron of a chelonian. [L, 43.]—**B'schlagadergeflecht.** The cœliac plexus. [L, 80.]—**B'schmerz.** Abdominal pain. [A, 315.]—**B'schnitt.** Laparotomy. [A, 355.]—**B'schwamm.** See Gasteromyces.—**B'schwangerschaft.** Abdominal gestation. [L, 57.]—**B'schwindel.** Stomachic vertigo. [L, 59.]—**B'schwindsucht.** Abdominal phthisis. [L, 80.]—**B'seitengegend.** The lumbar region. [L, 80.]—**B'seitenweiche.** The hypochondrium. [L. 80.]—**B'sonde.** A large jointed probe. [A, 319.]—**B'spalte.** A fissure of the abdominal wall. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**B'speichel.** Lit., abdominal saliva; the pancreatic secretion. [L, 115.]—**B'speicheldrüse.** The pancreas. [L, 115.]—**B'speicheldrüsenarterie.** The pancreatic artery. [A, 355.]—**B'speicheldrüsenentzündung.** Inflammation of the pancreas. [L, 43.]—**B'speicheldrüsengang.** The pancreatic duct. [L, 59.]—**B'speicheldrüsengefässe.** The blood-vessels of the pancreas. [L, 43.]—**B'speicheldrüsenkopf.** The head of the pancreas. [L, 59.]—**B'speicheldrüsensaft.** The pancreatic secretion. [K.]—**B'speicheldrüsenschwanz.** The tail of the pancreas. [L, 59.]—**B'speicheldrüsenschwindsucht.** Pancreatic phthisis. [L, 43.]—**B'speicheldrüsenvenen.** The pancreatic veins. [L, 80.]—**B'speicheldrüsenverstopfung.** Vascular distension and stasis of the pancreas. [A, 322.]—**B'speicheldrüsenzwölffingerdarmarterie.** The pancreatico-duodenal artery. [A, 355.]—**B'speichelfluss.** Vomiting of pancreatic secretion. [L, 80.]—**B'sprecher.** A ventriloquist. [A, 355.]—**B'stecher.** A trocar for paracentesis of the abdomen. [E.]—**B'steinschnitt.** Suprapubic lithotomy. [A, 355.]—**B'stich.** Paracentesis of the abdomen. [E.]—**B'theil.** The abdomen. [L, 204.]—**B'thiere.** See Cœlenterata.—**B'troikar.** See *B'stecher.*—**B'wand, B'wandung.** The abdominal wall.—**B'wassersucht.** Ascites. [A, 355.]—**B'wassersüchtig.** Ascitic. [L, 80.]—**B'weh.** Colic. [A, 355.]—**B'weichflosser.** See *B'flosser.*—**B'windgeschwulst, B'windsucht.** Tympanites. [L, 80.]—**B'windsüchtig.** Tympanitic. [L, 46.]—**B'wirbel.** A lumbar vertebra. [L, 115.]—**B'wirbelnerven.** The lumbar nerves. [L, 43.]—**B'wunde.** An abdominal wound. [A, 315.]—**B'wurm.** An intestinal worm. [L, 43.]—**B'zwang.** Intestinal tenesmus. [A, 315.]—**B'zwerchfellbruch.** Diaphragmatic hernia. [L, 80.]—**Eiterb'wassersucht.** A collection of pus and ascitic liquid in the peritonæum. [L.]—**Gerade B'binde.** The fascia of the rectus abdominis muscle. [L. 43.]—**Gerader B'muskel.** The rectus abdominis muscle. [A, 355.]—**Grosser B'fellsack.** The greater cavity of the peritonæum. [L, 115.]—**Halbe B'lage.** The semi-prone posture.—**Hängeb'.** See *Pendulous* abdomen.—**Hängende B'blume.** The *Lisianthus pendulus.* [L, 80.]—**Kleiner B'fellsack.** The lesser cavity of the peritonæum. [L, 115.]—**Kleiner B'wurm.** The *Oxyuris vermicularis.* [L, 43.]—**Mittelb'gegend, Mittlere B'gegend.** The umbilical region. [A, 315; L, 37.]—**Oberb'gegend, Obere B'gegend.** The epigastrium. [L, 43.]—**Oberflächliche B'wassersucht.** See *Aeussere B'wassersucht.*—**Parietales B'fell.** The parietal peritonæum. [L.]—**Pyramidenförmiger B'muskel.** The pyramidalis muscle. [A, 355.]—**Quere B'binde.** The fascia transversalis. [L, 43.]—**Querer (oder Quergelegener) B'muskel.** The transversalis abdominis muscle. [A. 355.]—**Schiefe B'muskeln.** The oblique muscles of the abdomen. [A, 355.]—**Schildblumenartige B'blume.** The *Lisianthus chelonioides.* [L. 80.]—**Schmeerb'.** The abdomen. [L, 46.]—**Schräge B'muskeln.** See *Schiefe B'muskeln.*—**Sehr breite B'blume.** The *Lisianthus amplissimus.* [L, 80.]—**Unterb'gegend, Untere B'gegend.** The hypogastrium. [A, 315; L, 37.]—**Unterer B.** The abdomen. [A, 355.]—**Viereckiger B'muskel.** The quadratus lumborum muscle. [A, 355.]—**Viscerales B'fell.** The visceral peritonæum. [L.]—**Weisse B'linie.** The linea alba. [L, 80.]

BAUCHAN, n. See Bauchee.

BAUCHE (Fr.), n. Bosh. See La Bauche.

BAUCHEE, n. A name applied in India to the seeds of the *Psoralea corylifolia*; used as a tonic and in skin diseases. [A, 247; B, 275.]

BAUCIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{4}'(ba^{3}'u^{4})-si^{2}-ki^{2}-a^{3}. The *Pastinaca sativa.* [B, 211.]

BAUDA, n. See Bayda.

BAUDOT (Fr.), n. Bo-do. A warm spring in the Pyrenees containing sodium sulphide. [L, 57.]

BAUDRIER DE NEPTUNE (Fr.), n. Bo-dri^{2}-a d' Ne^{2}p-tu^{6}n. A common name for the *Laminaria saccharina* and other *Algæ* with large fronds. [B, 121.]

BAUDRUCHE (Fr.), n. Bod-ru^{6}sh. Goldbeater's skin. [A, 385.]—**B. gommée** [Fr. Cod.]. Court-plaster spread on goldbeater's skin, and with the balsamic ingredients omitted. [A, 259.]

BAUERA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}-ra^{3}. A genus of Australian evergreen saxifragaceous shrubs established by Banks. [B, 121.]

BAUERACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}-u-e^{2}r-a(a^{3})'se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Of Lindley, an order of the saxal alliance, corresponding to the *Bauereæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 170.]

BAUEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba^{3}-u-e(a)'re^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Of De Candolle, a tribe of saxifragaceous plants comprising the single genus *Bauera.* [B, 214.]

BAUERNDILL (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-di^{2}l. The *Meum athamanticum.* [A, 315.]

BAUERNEPPICH (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-e^{2}p-pi^{2}ch^{2}. The *Apium graveolens.* [B.]

BAUERNFENCHEL (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-fe^{2}n^{2}-ch^{2}e^{2}l. The *Peucedanum officinale.* [A, 315.]

BAUERNHYGROMETER (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-hu^{6}-gro-ma''-te^{2}r. The seeds of the *Avena fatua*; so called because they curl up in dry weather, and straighten out in damp weather. [L, 30.]

BAUERNKIRSCHE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-kersh-e^{2}. A popular name for the *Prunus padus* and the *Prunus avium.* [A, 315.]

BAUERNKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-kra^{3}-ut. The *Ledum palustre.* [A, 315.]

BAUERNKRESSE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-kre^{2}s-se^{2}. The *Thlaspi arvense.* [B, 180.]

BAUERNLÖFFEL (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-lu^{5}f-fe^{2}l. The *Drosera rotundifolia.* [A, 259.]

BAUERNPFLAUME (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{3}rn-pfla^{3}-u-me^{2}. The *Prunus spinosa.* [L, 46.]

BAUERNRHABARBER (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-ra^{3}-ba^{3}rb-e^{2}r. The *Euphorbia cyparissias.* [B, 180.]

BAUERNSCHMINKE (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-shmi^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}. The *Lithospermum arvense.* [B, 180.]

BAUERNSENF (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-ze^{2}nf. 1. The *Thlaspi arvense.* [B, 180.] 2. The *Iberis semperflorens.* [L, 46.] 3. The *Raphanus raphanistrum.* [L, 30.]

BAUERNTABAK (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-ta^{3}-ba^{3}k. The *Nicotiana rustica.* [B, 180.]

BAUERNTHRAN (Ger.). n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-tra^{3}n. Crude codliver oil. [T. Husemann (L, 57).]

BAUERNWETZEL (Ger.), n. Ba^{3}'u-e^{2}rn-ve^{2}tz-e^{2}l. The mumps. [L, 30.]

BAUHINIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo-hi^{2}n'i^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *bauhinie.* A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Bauhinieæ*, established by Plumier. It includes many species, all tropical, and the following sections, often regarded as distinct genera: 1. *Pauletia* (including *Perlebia* and *Amaria*, regarded by Baillon as distinct sections). 2. *Casparia.* 3. *Pileostigma.* 4. *Lysiphyllum.* 5. *Phanera* (the sec-

tion *Symphyopoda* of De Candolle). 6. *Lasiobema*. 7. *Loxocalyx*. 8. *Adenolobus*. 9. *Schinella* (the *Caulotretus* of De Candolle, the *Tylotia* of Vogel, and the *Lacara* of Sprengel). [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**American b.** See Bois *à caleçons*.—**B. abyssinica** [Richard]. See *B. articulata*.—**B. aculeata** [Velloz]. See *B. forficata*.—**B. acuminata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bauhinie à aiguillons, ébenier de montagne*. Mountain ebony; a small tree growing throughout India, the East Indies, and China, and cultivated in all tropical countries. It is said to have the same properties as the *B. variegata*, and in the West Indies the flowers are employed as a laxative and used by the negroes in religious ceremonies. A decoction of the root is used as an anthelminthic and carminative. [B, 181, 183, 212.]—**B. adansoniana** [Guillemin, Perottet]. An imperfectly known species growing in upper Guinea. The negroes are said to make cordage from the bark. [B, 173, 250.]—**B. anguina** [Roxburgh]. Syn.: *B. scandens* [Linnæus], *Lasiobema anguina* [Miquel] (et *Horsfieldii* [Miquel]). A glabrous climbing shrub growing in eastern Bengal, Burmah, and the East Indies. It grows to a great height upon trees, enveloping them like a coil of rope. It is said to furnish a gum which can be employed as a substitute for gum arabic in making ink. The *B. scandens* of Linnæus, which has been identified with this species, is the *daun lolab mubut* of the Moluccas (*i. e.*, "the plant which opens the mouth," because the leaves, broken before the mouths of babies learning to talk, are supposed by the natives to facilitate the acquisition of speech). According to Rumphius, a decoction of the root is used as an antipyretic. [H. Baillon (B, 46): B, 173, 212.]—**B. articulata** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Locellaria bauhinioides* [Welwitsch]. A spreading tree, with tomentose or pubescent branches, coriaceous leaves, and whitish or rose-colored flowers, growing throughout tropical Africa. The bark is used in making cordage and as an astringent in chronic dysentery, and the leaves furnish a sort of gum. [B, 173, 250, 267.]—**B. Buchanani** [Desvaux]. See *B. diphylla*.—**B. candida.** 1. Of Aiton, the *B. acuminata*. 2. Of Roxburgh, the *B. variegata*. [B, 212.]—**B. coromandeliana** [De Candolle]. See *B. purpurea* (1st def.).—**B. diphylla** [Hamilton]. Syn.: *Phanera diphylla* [Bentham]. A glabrous climbing shrub found in the south of Asia, the bark of which furnishes a textile fibre. [B, 172, 212.]—**B. divaricata.** 1. Of Linnæus, a species growing in tropical America. 2. Of Lamarck. See *B. lamarckiana*. [B, 214.]—**B. esculenta** [Burchard]. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, the root of which is edible. [B, 180.]—**B. forficata** [Link]. A species growing in Brazil, where it is used as a demulcent. [B, 214.]—**B. inermis** [Schimper]. See *B. articulata*.—**B. lamarckiana** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *B. divaricata* [Lamarck] (seu *retusa* [Poiret]). A species growing in tropical America, armed with needles which exude a saccharine substance. [B, 88, 214.]—**B. lingua** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *B. scandens* [Linnæus] (in part). A climbing shrub of the Moluccas and Amboyna, where the leaves are eaten. [B, 180, 214.]—**B. macrostachya** [Wallich]. Syn.: *B. scandens* [Roxburgh], *Phanera macrostachya* [Bentham]. A glabrous climbing shrub found in Silhet and Assam. [B, 212.]—**B. microstachys.** The *cipo de escada*; a Brazilian species, the leaves of which are mucilaginous and employed as a demulcent. [H. Baillon (B, 46).]—**B. parviflora** [Vahl]. See *B. racemosa*. [B, 212.]—**B. porrecta** [Swartz]. Fr., *bois à barrique*. A small tree growing in Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies, where it is employed medicinally. [B, 60, 180.]—**B. purpurascens.** The purplish variety of *B. variegata* (= *B. purpurea* [Wallich]). [B, 172.]—**B. purpurea.** 1. Of Linnæus (the *Phanera purpurea* of Bentham), an erect tree of medium size found in India, Ceylon, and China; employed medicinally like *B. variegata*. 2. Of Wallich, the *B. acuminata* and *B. variegata*. [B, 212.]—**B. pyrrhocarpa** [Hochst.]. See *B. articulata*.—**B. racemosa.** 1. Of Lamarck, a small bushy tree with drooping branches (the *Pileostigma racemosa* of Bentham) found in the Punjab, Ceylon, Pegu, the East Indies, and China. The bark furnishes a fibre used in making strong ropes. 2. Of Vahl, the *B. Vahlii*. [B, 172, 212.]—**B. reticulata** [Guillemin, Perottet]. See *B. articulata*.—**B. retusa.** See *B. lamarckiana*.—**B. rufescens** [Lamarck]. Fr., *bauhinie rougeâtre*. An African species differing only slightly from the *B. racemosa*. [B, 212.]—**B. scandens.** 1. Of Linnæus, the *B. anguina* and *B. lingua*. 2. Of Roxburgh, the *B. macrostachya*. [B, 212.]—**B. speciosa** [Roxburgh]. See *B. tomentosa*.—**B. spicata** [König]. See *B. racemosa*.—**B. tamarindacea** [Delile], **B. Thönningii** [Schumann]. See *B. articulata*.—**B. timoriensis.** [Decaisne]. See *B. racemosa*.—**B. tomentosa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bauhinie cotonneuse, bois bacha* (ou *à caleçons*). St. Thomas's tree; a species growing in India, Ceylon, the East Indies, China, and tropical Africa; an erect shrub with pubescent branches bearing hairy leaflets and pale-yellow crimson-spotted flowers. The dried leaves and buds are used in dysentery, and a decoction of the root-bark is employed as an anthelminthic and as a remedy for hepatic disorders. [B, 19, 172, 212.]—**B. triandra** [Roxburgh]. See *B. purpurea* (1st def.).—**B. Vahlii** [Wight and Arnott]. Syn.: *B. racemosa* [Vahl], *Phanera Vahlii* [Bentham]. The Maloo climber; a gigantic climbing shrub with pubescent branches and racemes of white flowers, growing in India. It frequently reaches a length of 300 feet, climbing to the tops of tall trees and often causing their death by strangulation. The seeds are eaten raw; ropes are made from the bark; and the leaves, almost a foot in diameter, composed of two connate ovate-cordate leaflets, are used for making plates and for wrapping packages. [B, 19, 172, 212.]—**B. variegata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bauhinie panachée*. Syn.: *Phanera variegata* [Bentham]. Mountain ebony; a tree about 20 feet high, growing in India, the East Indies, and China, and introduced thence into the West Indies, bearing bifoliate leaves with connate broadly ovate leaflets and rose-white flowers disposed in pairs. The wood is of a dark color and is called ebony. The bark is regarded by the Hindoos as tonic, astringent, and alterative, and is used in scrofula, ulcers, cutaneous affections, and fevers, also in tanning and dyeing. The dried buds are eaten and are used as an astringent in diarrhœa and as an anthelminthic. [B, 19, 172, 181.]

BAUHINIE (Fr.), n. Bo-i^{2}n-e. See BAUHINIA.—**B. à aiguillons.** See BAUHINIA *acuminata*.—**B. cotonneuse.** See BAUHINIA *tomentosa*.—**B. panachée.** See BAUHINIA *variegata*.—**B. rougeâtre.** See BAUHINIA *rufescens*.

BAUHINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo-hi^{2}n-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bauhiniées*. Of Bentham, a tribe of leguminous plants including *Bauhinia* and two other genera. [B, 42.]

BAUHINIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Bo-hi^{2}n-i^2-o(o^2)-i(e)′dez(das). Resembling the genus *Bauhinia*; a botanical species-name. [B.]

BAUL, n. An alchemical name for urine. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

BAULDMONEY, n. Ba^{4}ld′mu^{3}n-e^2. See BAWDMONEY.

BAUM (Ger.), n. Ba^3′um. A tree. [B.]—**B'ähnlich.** See *B'artig*.—**B'aloë.** See AGAVE *americana*.—**B'artig.** Tree-like, arborescent, dendroid. [A, 315; B.]—**B'bast.** See BAST.—**B'beschreibung.** See DENDROGRAPHY.—**B'binde.** See BARK.—**B'bohne, B'bohnenstrauch.** The *Cytisus laburnum*.—**B'brand.** The blight, or mildew, of trees. [A, 315.]—**B'buchs.** The *Buxus sempervirens*. [B.]—**B. der Reisenden.** The *Ravenala madagascariensis*. [B, 180.]—**B. des Lebens.** The *Thuja occidentalis*. [A, 315.]—**B'epheu.** The *Aralia arborea*. [A, 315.]—**B'euphorbie.** The *Euphorbia dendroides*. [L, 43.]—**B'farn.** A tree-fern. [B.]—**B'farren, B'farrn.** The *Polypodium vulgare*. [B, 180; L, 43.]—**B'flechte.** A lichen growing upon trees. [B.]—**B'förmig.** Tree shaped, arboreous, arborescent. [B.]—**B'gamander.** The *Teucrium scorodonia*. [A, 315.]—**B'gestalt.** The form of a tree. [A, 315.]—**B'haft.** See *B'artig*.—**B'harz.** The resin or gum of a tree. [A, 315.]—**B'holder.** The *Sambucus nigra*. [B, 180.]—**B'krätze.** The *Parmelia parietina*. [B, 180.]—**B'kunde, B'lehre.** Dendrology. [B.]—**B'lilie.** The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 180.]—**B'lunge, B'lungenkraut.** The *Slicta pulmonacea*. [B, 180; L, 43.]—**B'malve.** The *Althæa rosea*. [A, 315.]—**B'marder.** The *Mustela martes*. [B, 180.]—**B'mörder.** The *Celastrus scandens*. [A. 315.]—**B'moos.** See *Tree* MOSS and MUSCUS *arboreus*. In Austria the name is given to Iceland moss. [B, 270.]—**B'nuss.** The *Juglans regia*. [L, 43.]—**B'öl.** See the major list.—**B'pilz.** A fungus growing on a tree, especially one of the genus *Polyporus*. [B.]—**B'reisch.** See *B'pilz*.—**B'ried.** See *B'schilf*.—**B'rinde.** The bark of a tree. [A, 315.]—**B'rindenlohe.** Tan. [A. 315.]—**B'rose.** The *Althæa rosea*. [A, 315.]—**B'saft.** The sap of a tree. [A, 315.]—**B'samenfresser.** See *Frugivorous* ANIMALS.—**B'sauger.** A plant parasitic on a tree. [A, 315.]—**B'schilf.** The bamboo. [A, 315.]—**B'schimmel.** The *Byssus lactea*. [A, 315.]—**B'schöllkraut.** The *Bocconia frutescens*. [A, 315.]—**B'schwamm.** See *B'pilz*.—**B'staar.** An arborescent cataract. [A, 317.]—**B'stamm.** The trunk of a tree. [A, 315.]—**B'steinartig.** Dendritic. [A, 315.]—**B'stock.** A rhizome. [A, 315.]—**B'strunk.** See *B'stamm*.—**B'stubbe.** See *B'stock*.—**B'übel.** The *Aerides retusa*. [A, 315.]—**B'veilchen.** See ALSODEIA.—**B'weide.** The *Salix alba*. [A, 315.]—**B'winde.** The *Hedera helix*. [B.]—**B'windenblätter.** The leaves of the *Hedera helix*. [B, 180.]—**B'wolfsmilch.** The *Euphorbia cotinifolia*. [L, 43.]—**B'wolle.** See the major list.—**B'wollicht.** Cottony. [A, 315.]—**B'wurz.** The *Polypodium vulgare*. [A, 315.]—**B'wurzelsauger.** The *Monotropa hypopithys*. [A, 315.]—**B'zauke.** The *Dracæna draco*. [A, 315.]—**B'zunder.** The *Polyporus fomentarius*. [A, 315.]—**B'zweig.** The branch of a tree. [A, 315.]—**Bellb'.** The *Populus alba*. [L, 46.]—**Flaschenb'.** The *Anona*. [B, 180.] See the major list.—**Gelbe B'flechte.** The *Parmelia parietina*. [B, 180.]—**Lebensb'.** The *Thuja occidentalis*. [A, 315.]—**Weisser B. des Lebens.** The *Melaleuca cajeputi*. [A, 315.]—**Zunderb'.** The *Pinus pumilio*. [A. 315.]

BÄUMCHENHOHLWURZEL (Ger.), n. Boim′ch^{2}e^{2}n-hol-vurt-ze^{2}l. The root of *Corydalis cava*. [B, 270.]

BAUME (Fr.). n. Bom. 1. Balsam. 2. A name applied to several plants. [B.] Cf. BALM and BALSAM.—**Alcoolé de b. de la Mecque.** See *Compound tincture of Mecca* BALSAM.—**Alcoolé de b. de Tolu.** See *Tinctura* BALSAMI *tolutani*.—**B. acétique.** See BALSAMUM *aceticum camphoratum*.—**B. à cochons.** An oily substance obtained from the seeds of the *Bursera* (seu *Hedwigia*, seu *Humiria*) *balsamifera*. [B, 173.]—**B. acoustique.** See BALSAMUM *acusticum*.—**B. adoucissant.** See BALSAMUM *ad dentitionem*.—**B. anodin.** See BALSAMUM *anodynum*.—**B. anodin de Bath.** The balsamum anodynum Batei. [B, 92.] See *Linimentum* SAPONIS *et opii*.—**B. antiarthritique.** See *Antarthritic* BALSAM.—**B. antihystérique.** See BALSAMUM *hystericum*.—**B. antipleurétique.** SEE BALSAMUM *pleureticum*.—**B. apoplectique.** See BALSAMUM *apoplecticum*.—**B. aquatique.** A popular name for the *Mentha aquatica* and the *Mentha pulegium*. [A, 321.]—**B. Aracouchini.** See *Acouchi* BALSAM.—**B. aromatique.** See BALSAMUM *aromaticum*.—**B. aromatique de Scherzer.** See BALSAMUM *aromaticum Scherzeri*.—**B. arthritique camphré.** The balsamum anodynum Batei. [B, 92.] See *Linimentum* SAPONIS *et opii*.—**B. à salade.** The *Mentha satira*. [B, 173.]—**B. astringent.** See BALSAMUM *astringens*.—**B. benjoin.** See BENZOIN.—**B. bicahyba.** See BECUIBA *tallow*.—**B. blanc.** 1. Balsam of Peru. 2. Mecca balsam. [B, 173.]—**B. blanc de Sonsonate.** See BALSAM *of Peru*.—**B. blanc liquide.** White balsam of Peru. [B, 46.]—**B. blanc sec.** Properly, dry white balsam of Peru; applied, however, to balsam of Tolu. [B.]—**B. brun, B. brun du Pérou.** Balsam of Peru. [B, 173.]—**B. cachibou.** The resinous substance derived from the *Bursera gummifera*. [B, 173.]—**B. céphalique saxon.** See BALSAMUM *cephalicum saxonicum*.—**B. chibou.** See *B. cachibou*.—**B. Chiron.** See BALSAMUM *Chironis*.—**B. copalme.** See LIQUIDAMBAR (2d def.).—**B. contre les engelures.** See BALSAMUM *contra perniones*.—**B.-coq** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Chrysanthemum balsamita*. [B, 113.]—**B. cordial de Sennerte.** See BALSAMUM *cordiale*.—**B. d'acier, B. d'aiguilles.** See *Linimentum* FERRI *nitrici*.—**B. d'Amérique.** See BALSAM *of Peru*.—**B. d'angélique.** See AN-

GELICA *balsam*.—**B. d'Arcæus** [Fr. Cod.], **B. d'Arcéus**. See *Unguentum* ELEMI *compositum*.—**B. d'eau**. The *Mentha aquatica*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Basville**. See BALSAMUM *basvillianum*.—**B. de Bicuhyba**. See BECUIBA *tallow*.—**B. de Calaba**. See *Bourbon* TACAMAHAC.—**B. de Canada** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**B. de cannelle**. See *Balsamum* CINNAMOMI.—**B. de Carpathes, B. de Carpathie**. See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**B. de Carthagène**. Balsam of Tolu. [B, 173.]—**B. de cheval**. The *Collinsonia canadensis*. [A, 247.]—**B. de Condom**. See BALSAMUM *lectorense*.—**B. de Constantinople, B. de Constantinople blanc**. Mecca balsam. [B, 173.]—**B. de copahu**. See COPAIBA.—**B. de copalme**. See LIQUIDAMBAR (2d def.).—**B. de Feuillet**. See BALSAMUM *viride Metensium*.—**B. de Fioravanti** [Fr. Cod.], **B. de Fioraventi**. See BALSAMUM *Fioravanti*.—**B. de Fioravanti (ou Fioraventi) huileux**. See BALSAMUM *Fioravanti oleosum*.—**B. de Fioravanti (ou Fioraventi) noir**. See BALSAMUM *Fioravanti nigrum*.—**B. de Fioravanti (ou Fioraventi) spiritueux**. See BALSAMUM *Fioravanti spirituosum*.—**B. de fleurs, B. de fleurs jaunes**. The *Hypericum lanceolatum*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Fourcroy**. See *Fourcroy's* BALSAM.—**B. de Frahm**. See BALSAMUM *Frahmii*.—**B. de Galaad**. See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. de Geneviève**. See BALSAMUM *Genevievæ*.—**B. de Giléad**. See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. de Giléad de Salomon**. An aphrodisiac composed of 30 parts each of cardamom and cinnamon, 2 parts of Mecca balsam, 1 part of tincture of cantharides, 500 parts of 56-per-cent. alcohol, and 250 parts of sugar. [A, 321.]—**B. de Gorjun**. See *Gurjun* BALSAM.—**B. de Goulard**. See *Balsamum* SATURNI.—**B. de Gurjun**. See *Gurjun* BALSAM.—**B. d'Égypte**. Mecca balsam. [B, 173.]—**B. de Hollande**. See BALSAMUM *vulnerarium*.—**B. de Hongrie**. See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**B. de Judée**. Mecca balsam. [L, 87.]—**B. de Laborde**. See *Fourcroy's* BALSAM.—**B. de la Mecque**. Mecca balsam. [B, 173.]—**B. de la terre des États**. Bolax gum; the gum obtained from the *Bolax* (*Azolla*) *glebaria*. [B, 121.]—**B. de Lausanne**. See BALSAMUM *Chironis* and *B. hydriodaté*.—**B. de Lectoure, B. de Leictour**. See BALSAMUM *lectorense*.—**B. de Liboschitz**. See BALSAMUM *antirrheumaticum*.—**B. de l'Île-de-France, B. de l'Île Plate**. The *Erigeron glutinosum*. [B, 173.]—**B. de l'Italie, B. de Locatel, B. de Lucatel**. See BALSAMUM *Locatelli*.—**B. de Marie**. See *Bourbon* TACAMAHAC.—**B. de Mecca**. See *Mecca* BALSAM.—**B. de Metz**. See BALSAMUM *viride Metensium*.—**B. de Momie**. The balsamum Mumiæ. [B, 88.] See ASPHALT.—**B. de Muscade**. See *Balsamum* NUCISTÆ and *Oleum* NUCISTÆ.—**B. de Pérou**. See BALSAM *of Peru*.—**B. de Pérou noir** [Fr. Cod.]. Ordinary balsam of Peru. [B, 113.]—**B. de pin**. A decoction of the leaves of the *Pinus silvestris*; used in Germany as a remedy for gout and rheumatism. [A, 321.]—**B. de Riga**. See *Hungarian* TURPENTINE.—**B. de Rivière**. The *Mentha aquatica*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Saint-Thomas, B. de Saint-Thomé**. Balsam of Tolu. [B, 173.]—**B. de Salazar**. See *Teinture d'*ALOÈS *et de mastic*.—**B. de Sanchez**. See *Antarthritic* BALSAM.—**B. de San Salvador, B. de Sansonate** [Fr. Cod.]. Balsam of Peru. [B, 113.]—**B. de Santa-Thomé**. Balsam of Tolu. [B, 173.]—**B. de savon**. See *Balsamum* SAPONIS.—**B. des Carpathes**. Hungarian turpentine. [B, 173.]—**B. des champs**. The *Mentha arvensis*. [B, 173.]—**B. des chasseurs**. The *Piper rotundifolium* (*Peperomia rotundifolia*). [B, 173.]—**B. de Schauer**. See BALSAMUM *schauerianum*.—**B. des embryons**. See ELIXIR *vitæ mulierum*.—**B. des funérailles**. See ASPHALT.—**B. des Îles de France et de Bourbon**. The *Baccharis viscosa*. [B, 173.]—**B. des Indes**. See BALSAM *of Peru*.—**B. des innocents**. See BALSAMUM *commendatoris* and *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**B. des jardins**. The *Mentha gentilis* (or *sativa*). [B, 46, 173.]—**B. des missions**. See *Mission* BALSAM.—**B. des momies, B. de Sodome**. Asphalt. [B, 38.]—**B. de soufre**. See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS.—**B. de soufre anisé**. See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS *anisatum*.—**B. de soufre succiné**. See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS *succinatum*.—**B. de soufre térébenthiné**. See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS *terebinthatum*.—**B. de sympathie**. See BALSAMUM *sympatheticum*.—**B. de Syrie**. Mecca balsam. [B, 173.]—**B. de Thomé, B. de Tolu** [Fr. Cod.]. Balsam of Tolu. [B, 173.]—**B. de Tolu mou**. Soft balsam of Tolu. [B, 105.]—**B. de Tolu sec**. Hard balsam of Tolu. [B, 105.]—**B. de vanille**. The balsamic juice obtained from the fruit of the *Vanilla aromatica*. [B, 88.]—**B. de vie**. See BALSAMUM *vitæ*.—**B. de vie de Gaubius (ou de Hoffmann)**. See MIXTURA *oleoso-balsamica*.—**B. de vie de Lelièvre**. See *Tinctura* ALOES *composita*.—**B. de vie de Ruland**. See *Balsamum* SULPHURIS *terebinthatum* and *Oleum* TEREBINTHINÆ *sulfuratum*.—**B. de vie de Teichmayer (ou Teichmeyer)**. See MIXTURA *oleoso-balsamica*.—**B. de vie externe de Plenk**. See BALSAMUM *vitæ externum*.—**B. de vie externe spiritueux**. See *Sapo* TEREBINTHINÆ *liquidus*.—**B. de Vinceguère**. See BALSAMUM *lectorense*.—**B. d'Houmiri**. See *Houmiri* BALSAM.—**B. d'Italie**. See BALSAMUM *Locatelli*.—**B. du Brésil**. Copaiba. [B, 173.]—**B. du Caire**. Mecca balsam. [L, 49.]—**B. du Canada**. Canada balsam. [B.] See *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**B. du commandeur, B. du commandeur de Permes** [Fr. Cod.]. See BALSAMUM *commendatoris* and *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**B. du Grand Caire**. Mecca balsam. [B, 173.]—**B. du Pérou**. Balsam of Peru. [B, 173.]—**B. du Pérou blanc (ou en coque, ou mou)**. White balsam of Peru. [B, 119.]—**B. du Pérou noir**. Ordinary balsam of Peru. [B, 119.]—**B. du Pérou sec**. Dried white balsam of Peru. [B, 119.]—**B. du Samaritain**. See BALSAMUM *samaritanum*.—**B. du sucrier**. See *Houmiri* BALSAM.—**B. en coque, B. en coques**. White balsam of Peru. [B, 173.]—**B. factice**. See *Artificial* BALSAM.—**B. Focot**. See *Bourbon* TACAMAHAC.—**B. frisé**. The *Mentha crispa*. [B, 173.]—**B. Geneviève**. See BALSAMUM *Genevievæ*.—**B. Houmiri**. See *Houmiri* BALSAM.—**B. huileux de Fioravanti**. See BALSAMUM *Fioravanti oleosum*.—**B. hydriodaté**. Syn.: *b. ioduré*, *gelée contre le goître*, *b. de Lausanne*. Iodureted balsam; made by dissolving 15 parts of potassium iodide in 60 of 54-per-cent. alcohol, and adding 23 of animal (or Marseilles) soap, dissolved, with the aid of a gentle heat, in 60 of 54-per-cent. alcohol; used successfully in Lausanne as an application to goitre. ["Jour. pharm.," 1842 (A, 259); B, 92.]—**B. hypnotique**. See BALSAMUM *hypnoticum*.—**B. hystérique**. See BALSAMUM *hystericum*.—**B. ioduré**. See *B. hydriodaté*.—**B. liquidambar**. See LIQUIDAMBAR (2d def.).—**B. Locatelli**. See BALSAMUM *Locatelli*.—**B. Marie**. See *Bourbon* TACAMAHAC.—**B. mercuriel**. See BALSAMUM *ophthalmicum yveanum*.—**B. mercuriel de Plenk**. See BALSAMUM *mercuriale Plenkii*.—**B. momie**. Asphalt. [B, 38.]—**B. nerval, B. nervin**. See BALSAMUM *nervinum*.—**B. noir**. Balsam of Peru. [B, 173.]—**B. noir de Fioravanti**. See BALSAMUM *Fioravanti nigrum*.—**B. odontalgique**. See BALSAMUM *odontalgicum*.—**B. ophthalmique**. See BALSAMUM *ophthalmicum*.—**B. ophthalmique jaune**. That variety of red-precipitate ointment which is made with lard (or butter or olive-oil) and wax. [B, 119.] See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri*.—**B. ophthalmique rouge**. Red-precipitate ointment. [B.] See *Unguentum* HYDRARGYRI *oxidi rubri*.—**B. opodeldoch, B. opodeldoch liquide**. A solution of 50 parts of white soap and 15 of camphor in 500 of alcohol, to which are added 4 of oil of thyme, 8 of oil of rosemary, and 30 of ammonia-water. [B, 46.] Cf. LINIMENTUM *saponato-camphoratum*.—**B. péruvien**. See BALSAM *of Peru*.—**B. pharmaceutique**. See *Artificial* BALSAM.—**B. Rackasira**. See *Rakasira* BALSAM.—**B. rouge, B. roux, B. Saint-Thomas, B. Saint-Thomé**. See BALSAM *of Tolu*.—**B. samaritain**. See BALSAMUM *samaritanum*.—**B. San Salvador** [Fr. Cod.]. Balsam of Peru. [B, 113.]—**B. sauvage**. 1. The *Mentha rotundifolia*. 2. The *Melissa calamintha*. 3. The *Teucrium scorodonia*. [B, 173.]—**B. saxon**. See BALSAMUM *cephalicum saxonicum*.—**B. sec**. Dried balsam of Peru, also dried balsam of Tolu. [B, 88.]—**B. somnifère**. See BALSAMUM *somniferum*.—**B. stimulant**. See *Stimulant* BALSAM.—**B. stomacal de Wacker**. See BALSAMUM *stomachale Wackeri*.—**B. stomachique**. See BALSAMUM *stomachicum*.—**B. storax**. See STORAX.—**B. styrax liquide**. See *Liquid* STORAX.—**B. sucrier**. See *Houmiri* BALSAM.—**B. tranquille** [Fr. Cod.], **B. tranquillisant**. See BALSAMUM *tranquillans*.—**B. universel**. See *Linimentum* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**B. vert**. 1. The *Mentha spicata*. [B, 173.] 2. See *Bourbon* TACAMAHAC. 3. See BALSAMUM *viride*.—**B. vert de Metz**. See BALSAMUM *viride Metensium*.—**B. vrai**. Mecca balsam. [B.]—**B. vulnéraire**. See BALSAMUM *vulnerarium*.—**B. vulnéraire de Burrhus**. Burrhus's vulnerary balsam. [B, 119.] See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**B. vulnéraire de Minderer**. See BALSAMUM *vulnerarium*.—**B. vulnéraire de Stahl**. See BALSAMUM *vulnerarium Stahlii*.—**B. vulnéraire végétal**. See *Spiritus* MILLEFOLII *acetatus*.—**Émulsion de b. de copahu** [Fr. Cod.]. See under COPAHU.—**Émulsion de baume de Tolu** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *emulsio de balsamo tolutano*. An emulsion made by dissolving 20 parts of balsam of Tolu in 100 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, adding 100 of tincture of *Quillaia saponaria*, and then adding gradually 780 of warm distilled water. [A, 253.]—**Éthérolé de b. de Tolu**. See *Teinture éthérée de b. de Tolu*.—**Faux b. de Giléad**. See *Canadian* TURPENTINE.—**Faux b. du Pérou**. The *Melilotus cœrulea*. [B, 173.]—**Grand b.** The *Chrysanthemum balsamita*. [B, 173.]—**Petit b.** The *Croton balsamiferum*. [B, 173.]—**Sirop de b. de Tolu** [Fr. Cod.]. See SYRUPUS *tolutanus*.—**Tablettes de b. de Tolu** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tabellæ cum* BALSAMO *tolutano*.—**Teinture alcoolique de b. de Tolu, Teinture de b. de Tolu** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* BALSAMI *tolutani*.—**Teinture éthérée de b. de Tolu** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating for ten days, in a closed vessel, 100 parts of balsam of Tolu in 500 of ether, and filtering in a covered funnel. [A, 253.]—**Vrai b. de Giléad**. Mecca balsam. [B, 173.]

BAUMIER (Fr.), n. Bo-mi^2-a. The balsam-tree; a name applied to several trees furnishing balsam. [B.]—**B. blanc**. The *Balsamodendron gileadense*. [B, 46.]—**B.-cochon**. See *B.-sucrier*.—**B. de Constantinople, B. de Giléad, B. d'Égypte**. The *Balsamodendron gileadense*. [B, 46.]—**B. de Hongrie**. The *Pinus mugho*, furnishing Hungarian turpentine. [H. Baillon (B, 46).]—**B. de Judée**. The *Balsamodendron gileadense*. [B, 46.]—**B. des Carpathes**. A resin-pine (the *Pinus pinea*) furnishing Hungarian turpentine. [H. Baillon (B, 46): B, 121.]—**B. du Canada**. The *Abies balsamea*. [B, 46.]—**B. du Grand-Caire**. The *Balsamodendron gileadense*. [B, 46.]—**B.-Marie**. See *B. vert*.—**B.-peuplier**. The *Populus balsamea*. [B, 38.]—**B.-sucrier**. The *Hedwigia* (*Bursera*) *balsamifera*. [B, 88.]—**B. vert**. The *Calophyllum tacahamaca*. [H. Baillon (B, 46).]

BAUM-LEAF, n. Ba^{4}m'lef. The *Melittis melissophyllum*. [B, 275.]

BAUMÖL (Ger.), n. Ba^3'um-u^{5}l. Olive-oil, especially the poorer varieties. [B.]—**Grünes B.** Common, or inferior, olive-oil; the oleum olivarum commune of the Ger. Ph. [B.]—**Provencer B.** Olive-oil. [B.]

BAUMWOLLE (Ger.), n. Ba^3'um-vol-le^2. Cotton. [B.]—**Baumartige B'nstaude**. The *Gossypium arboreum*. [B, 180.]—**B'nartig**. Cottony, cotton-like. [A, 315; L, 43.]—**B'nbaum**. The cotton-plant. [A, 315.] See GOSSYPIUM.—**B'nblau**. See ANILINE *blue*.—**B'ngras**. Cotton-grass; the genus *Eriophorum*. [A, 315.]—**B'npflanze**. The genus *Gossypium*. [B.]—**B'nsame, B'nsamen**. Cotton-seed. [A, 315.]—**B'nsamenöl**. Cotton-seed oil. [B.]—**B'nstaude**. The genus *Gossypium*. [B, 180.]—**B'nstearin**. See COTTON-*oil stearin*.—**B'nstrauch**. The genus *Gossypium*. [B.]—**B'nweide**. The *Salix pentandra*. [B, 180.]—**B'nwurzel**. The root of the cotton-plant. [B.] See GOSSYPIUM.—**B'nwurzelrinde**. The root-bark of the cotton-plant. [B.] See GOSSYPIUM.—**Blutstillende B.** See *Styptic* COTTON.—**Chinesische (oder Gelbe) B'nstaude**. The *Gossypium religiosum*. [B, 180.]—**Gereinigte B.** Purified cotton, absorbent cotton. [B.]—**Indische B'nstaude**. The *Gossypium indicum*. [B, 180.]—**Krautartige B'nstaude**. The *Gossypium herbaceum*. [B, 180.]—**Schiessb'**. Gun-cotton. [B.]—**Steifhaarige B'nstaude**. The *Gossypium hirsutum*. [B, 180.]—**Westindische B'nstaude**. The *Gossypium barbadense*. [B, 180.]

BAUNIA, n. See Baaya.

BAUNOS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{4}n'(ba^3'un)-o^{2}s. Gr., βαῦνος, βαυνός. A furnace. [A, 322.]

BAUNSCHEIDTISM, n. Ba^3'un-shit-i^{2}zm. A method of counter-irritation by means of an instrument invented by a person named Baunscheidt; formerly much in vogue in Germany. Over one end of a short tube was stretched a piece of chamois saturated with an irritant oil. This end of the tube was applied to the part of the body to be acted on, and a number of needles contained in the tube were forced through the chamois and into the skin by the action of a spring. [A, 304.]

BAUNUS (Lat.), n. m. Ba^{4}n'(ba^3'un)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Baunos.

BAURAC, BAURACH, n's. 1. Alchemical names for borax. [B, 50.] 2. See Anatron.

BAURACON (Fr.), n. Bo-ra^3-ko^{2}n^2. Borax. [A, 259.]

BAURCHEE, n. See Bauchee.

BAURIN (Fr.), n. Bo-ra^{2}n^2. A place in France, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 105.]

BAUSCH (Ger.), n. Ba^3'ush. A compress, roll, pledget. [A, 315.]—**B'beere.** The *Vaccinium uliginosum.* [A, 355.]—**B'muskel des Halses.** The splenius colli muscle. [A, 355.]—**B'muskel des Kopfs.** The splenius capitis muscle. [A, 355.]

BAUSCHE (Ger.), n. Ba^3'ush-e^2. See Plaga.

BÄUSCHCHEN (Ger.), n. Boish'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A little pad, a dossil. [L, 43.]

BAUSCHEN (Ger.), v. intr. Ba^3'ush-e^{2}n. To swell. [A, 315.]

BAUZON (Fr.), n. Bo-zo^{2}n^2. A village in France, where there are mineral springs. [L, 105.]

BAVA, n. A Malabar name for the *Cassia fistula.* [B, 121.]

BAVANA, n. An obsolete form of *banana* (*q. v.*). [B, 121.]

BAVANG, BAVANGMIRA, n's. A tree of the Moluccas with seeds having the taste of garlic. [B, 121.]

BAVASIMA, BAVASINGA, BAVASINGUA, n's. Malabar names for the *Cassia fistula* (*alata*) and its fruit. [B, 121.]

BAVAY-BAVAY, n. A name given to the *Quisqualis indica* in the Philippine Islands. [B, 121.]

BAVE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}v. Slime, slaver; a profuse flow of saliva, especially that of a rabid animal. [A, 385.]

BAVENG, n. See Bavang.

BAVÉOLE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-va-ol. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 121.]

BAVÈQUE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-ve^{2}k. The *Blennius pholis.* [A, 385.]

BAVERA, n. Fr., *bavère.* See Bauera.

BAVEU, n. A North Queensland name for the *Cycas medica.* [B, 121.]

BAVEULE (Fr.) n. Ba^3-vu^{5}l. See Bavéole.

BAVEUSE (Fr.), n. Ba^3-vu^{5}z. The *Blennius pholis.* [A. 385.]

BAVEUX (Fr.), adj. Ba^3-vu^5. Soft, flabby, secreting sero-pus, and indisposed to heal (said of wounds). [A, 301.]

BAWANG, n. See Bavang.

BAWCHEE-SEED, n. See Bauchee.

BAWDMONEY, n. Ba^{4}d'mu^{3}n-i^2. The *Meum athamanticum.* [B, 19.]

BAWME, n. Ba^{4}m. The *Melissa officinalis.* [B, 275.] See Balm.

BAXANA, n. A tree of Ormus, reputed to be poisonous. [Bory (B, 121).]

BAXTERA (Lat.), n. f. Ba^{2}x'te^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *baxtère.* A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs of Brazil. [B, 19.]

BAY, n. Ba. A name applied to several trees, particularly to the *Laurus nobilis.* [B, 19.]—**American rose-b.** The *Rhododendron*, especially the *Rhododendron maximum.* [B, 34.]—**B.-berries.** See *B.-fruit.*—**B'berry.** See the major list.—**B.-cherry.** See *B.-laurel.*—**B. essence.** See *Spiritus* myrciæ.—**B.-fruit.** Lat., *fructus lauri* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *fruit de laurier* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Lorbeeren* [Ger. Ph.]. The fruit of the *Laurus nobilis* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**B.-galls.** See *Red b.*—**B.-laurel.** The *Laurus nobilis.* [B, 275.]—**B.-leaved.** See Laurifolius.—**B.-leaves.** Lat., *folia lauri.* Fr., *feuilles de laurier commun* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *hojas de laurel.* The leaves of the *Laurus nobilis* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**B.-oak.** The *Quercus sessiliflora.* [B, 275.]—**B.-oil.** See *Oil of b.*—**B.-rum.** See *Spiritus* myaciæ.—**B. salt.** See under Salt.—**B. sore.** See under Sore.—**B.-spirit.** See *Spiritus* myrciæ.—**B.-tree.** 1. The *Laurus nobilis.* 2. In America, the *Magnolia glauca.* [B, 19.] See Laurus.—**B.-willow.** 1. The *Salix pentandra.* 2. The *Epilobium angustifolium.* [B, 275.]—**Catawba rose-b.** The *Rhododendron catawbiense.* [B, 34.]—**Dwarf b.-tree.** The *Daphne laureola* and the *Daphne mezereum.* [B, 275.]—**East Indian b.** The *Persea indica.* [B, 275.]—**East Indian rose-b.** The *Tabernœmontana coronaria.* [B, 275.]—**Indian b.** The *Laurus indica.* [B, 19.]—**Lapland b.** The *Rhododendron lapponicum.* [B, 34.]—**Loblolly-b.** The *Gordonia lasianthus.* [B, 19.]—**Madeira b.** The *Laurus fœtens.* [B, 275.]—**Mountain-b.** The *Gordonia pubescens.* [B, 75.]—**Oil of b.** Lat., *oleum lauri* [Ger. Ph.], *oleum e fructu lauri* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *huile de laurier* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Lorbeeröl* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *aceite de laurel.* 1. The oil of the *Laurus nobilis* (*q. v.*). 2. See *Oil of* myrcia. [B.]—**Poison b.** The *Illicium floridanum.* [B, 19.]—**Red b.** The *Persea.* [B, 75.]—**Rose-b.** 1. The *Epilobium angustifolium.* 2. The *Nerium oleander.* 3. The *Rhododendron.* [B, 19, 34.]—**Royal b.** See *Indian b.*—**Spotted b.** The *Aucuba japonica*, var. *maculata.* [B, 19.]—**Sweet b.** See *B.-tree.*—**White b.** The *Magnolia glauca.* [B, 34.]—**Willow-b's.** The *Salix pentandra.* [B, 275.]

BAYA, n. A Carib name for the *Crescentia cujete.* [B, 121.]

BAYBERRY, n. Ba'be^{2}r-ri^2. The *Myrica cerifera* (*q. v.*). [B, 34.]—**B.-bark.** See Myrica *cerifera.*—**B.-bush.** See *B.*—**B. tallow.** See Myrtle *wax.*—**B.-tree.** The *Pimenta acris.* [B, 19.]

BAYCRURU, BAYCURU, n's. The *Statice brasiliensis* or its root. [B, 270; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii. p. 153.]

BAYDA, n. An alchemical name for a vessel used in distillation. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BAYEBERRY. See Bayberry.

BAYEUX (Fr.), n. Ba^3-i^2-u^5. A village in France, where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 105.]

BAYKURU, n. See Baycuru.

BAYL, n. See Baul.

BAYLA, n. An antidysenteric remedy prepared from the bael (*Ægle marmelos*). [B, 121.]

BAYMAROUM (Ar.), n. The root of the *Nymphœa lotus.* [L, 105.]

BAYNILLA (Sp.), n. Ba^3-e-nel'ya^3. See Bainilla and Vanilla.

BAY-ROUA, n. A Carib name for the seeds of the *Mimosa inga.* [B, 121.]

BAY-THATCH, n. Ba'tha^{2}ch. A Jamaica name for the *Thrinax pumilio.* [B, 121.]

BAYUGO, n. The *Mimosa scandens.* [L, 105.]

BAZA (Sp.), n. Ba^3'th^{2}a^3. A village in Spain, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 105.]

BAZARA (Ar.), n. The *Plantago pulicaria.* [B, 121.]

BAZARI-CHICHEN (Ar.), n. The *Linum usitatissimum.* [B, 121.]

BAZIERS, n. The *Primula auricula.* [B, 275.]

BAZUCH, n. A place in Hungary, where there is an effervescent spring containing sodium chloride. [L, 49.]

BAZYLICO, n. A Polish name for the *Ocimum basilicum.* [A, 259.]

BDALLOPODE (Fr.), adj. Da^{3}l-lo-pod. Having the feet provided with suckers. [L, 41.]

BDALLOPODOBATRACHII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Da^{2}l(bda^{3}l)-lo^{2}p''o^{2}d-o(o^2)-ba^{2}t(ba^{3}t)-ra(ra^3)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-i(e). Fr., *bdallopodobatraciens.* From βδάλλειν, to suck, πούς, the foot, and βάτραχος, a frog. A family of reptiles having the digits provided with suckers. [J. A. Ritgen (L, 180).]

BDALSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2}l(bda^{3}l)'si^{2}s. Gen., *bdal'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., βδάλσις (from βδάλλειν, to milk, to suck). Suction, sucking. [Galen (A, 325).]

BDELLA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}l(bde^{2}l)'la^3. Gr., βδέλλα (from βδάλλειν, to suck). Fr., *bdelle.* 1. The leech. [A, 325.] See Hirudo. 2. A genus of *Arachnida.* 3. A varicose vein. [Dioscorides (A, 325).]—**B. medicinalis.** See Hirudo *medicinalis*, Hirudo *officinalis*, and Hirudo *decora.*—**B. nilotica** [Savigny]. Fr., *bdelle du Nil.* A variety of leech inhabiting the fresh waters of Egypt. [A. Laboulbène (L, 87).]

BDELLAIRE (Fr.), adj. De^{2}l-la^{2}r. See Bdellaris.

BDELLARIA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *bdellaris.* De^{2}l(bde^{2}l)-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *bdellaires.* A family of apodous *Entomozoaria* having a sucker at each end of the body. [De Blainville (L, 180).]

BDELLARIS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}l(bde^{2}l)-la(la^3)'ri^{2}s. Fr., *bdellaire.* Resembling a leech. [L, 41.]

BDELLATOMY, n. De^{2}l-la^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From βδέλλα, a leech, and τέμνειν, to cut. Ger., *Bdellatomie.* 1. The operation of drawing blood with an artificial leech or by means of suction after scarification. 2. The practice of emptying a leech of blood by puucturing it. [K, 4.]

BDELLEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. De^{2}l(bde^{2}l)'le^2-i(e). Fr., *bdellés.* See Bdellidæ.

BDELLEPITHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2}l(bde^{2}l)-le^{2}p-i^2-the-(the^2)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From βδέλλα, a leech, and ἐπιτιθέναι, to apply. Fr., *bdellépithèque, pose-sangsues.* Ger., *Blutegelansetzer.* A tube for applying leeches. [A, 322, 385.]

BDELLEPITHESIS (Lat.), n. f. De^{2}l(bde^{2}l)-le^{2}p-i^{2}th'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *bdellepithe'scos* (*-pith'esis*). From βδέλλα, a leech, and ἐπίθεσις (from ἐπιτιθέναι), an application. Fr., *bdellépithèse.* Ger., *Blutegelansetzen.* The application of leeches. [L, 50.]

BDELLIANÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}l(bde^{2}l)-li^2-a(a^3)'ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *bdelliennes.* Of Savigny, a section of the family *Hirudines* having the genus *Bdella* as the type. [L, 180.]

BDELLICUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2}l(bde^{2}l)'li^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *bdellien.* Pertaining to or caused by leeches. [L, 50.]

BDELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2}l(bde^{2}l)'li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Acaridea* having long beaks and antenniform palpi. [L, 121.]

BDELLIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De^{2}l(bde^{2}l)-li^{2}d'e^2-a^3. An order of the *Achœtelmintha* [Diesing] having a circular sucker-like disc; divided into the *Hirudinacea* and the *Clepsinea.* [L, 261.]

BDELLIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. De^{2}l(bde^{2}l)'li^{2}d-ez(as). See Bdellidæ.

BDELLIE (Fr.), n. De^{2}l-le. A plant yielding bdellium. [B, 38.]

BDELLIEN (Fr.), adj. De^{2}l-li^2-a^{3}n^2. See Bdellicus and Bdellaris.

BDELLIENGUMMI (Ger.), n. De^{2}l-len'gum-mi^2. See Bdellium.

BDELLIUM (Lat.), n. n. De[2]l(bde[2]l)′li[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). Gr., βδέλλιον. Ar., *mumdilimon*, *mudemada*. Hebr., *bdolah*. Fr., *bdellium*, *bdellion*. Ger., *Bdellium*. It., *bdellio*. Sp., *bdelio* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Of the Hebrews, a substance which, according to the older writers, was a sort of precious stone, but was probably the same substance that is now called b. 2. Of the Greeks and Romans, a transparent, fragrant, bitter resin, called also *madaleon*, derived, according to Kaempfer, from the *Borassus flabelliformis*. 3. A myrrh-like exudation from several burseraceous plants; also, of Dioscorides, the plant itself. B. is occasionally used as an ingredient of plasters. [B.] —**Aegyptisches B.** (Ger.). See *Egyptian b.*—**African B.** Lat., *b. africanum*. Fr., *b. d'Afrique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *afrikanisches B.* It., *bdellio africano*. Sp., *bedelio* [Sp. Ph.], *bedelio purificado* [Sp. Ph.]. An exudation from the *Balsamodendron africanum*, occurring as translucent, yellowish or brownish, oval or rounded tears, about an inch in diameter, resembling myrrh in taste and odor. According to Pelletier, it contains about 59 per cent. of transparent resin and 9·2 per cent. of yellowish-gray gum. The resin, according to Johnston, has the formula $C_{40}H_{61}O_5$. The name is sometimes applied also to a gum-resin exuding from the *Ceradia furcata*, a substance occurring in small tears which burn with a myrrh-like odor. [B, 2, 19, 81.]—**Arabian b.** Gr., βδέλλιον ἀραβικὸν. A variety of Indian b. known to the ancients, brought from Arabia; described by Aetius as translucent and yellowish. [B, 200.]—**Babylonian b.** A variety mentioned by Pliny. [B, 200.]—**Bactrian b.** A variety mentioned by Pliny. [B, 200.]—**B. ægyptiacum.** See *Egyptian b.*—**B. africanum, B. d'Afrique** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.]. See *African b.*—**B. de l'Inde** (Fr.). See *East Indian b.*—**B'gummi** (Ger.). See *B.*—**B. indicum.** See *Indian b.*—**B. judaicum.** See *Judean b.*—**B. meccaense, B. meccense.** According to Avicenna, the fruit of some tree. [B, 200.]—**B. opocalbason.** Syn.: *opocalbason*. A gummy, wax-like substance resembling myrrh, and, although poisonous, used to adulterate the latter. [Galen (B, 180).]—**B. sicilianum, B. siculum.** See *Sicilian b.*—**East Indian b.** Lat., *b. indicum*. Fr., *b. de l'Inde*. Ger., *ostindisches B.* It., *bdellio indiano*. An exudation from the *Balsamodendron mukul*, and probably also of the *Balsamodendron Roxburghii*. It occurs in large, rounded, dark-colored fragments, which are translucent in thin layers and have a dusty surface, a conchoidal fracture, and an odor somewhat resembling that of myrrh. It is used chiefly to adulterate myrrh, from which it is distinguished by its tincture not turning purple on the addition of nitric acid. [B, 81.] See also Bissa bôl.—**Egyptian b.** Lat., *b. ægyptiacum*. Ger., *ägyptisches B.* A sort of b. known to the ancients, extracted from the fruit of a tree (according to Sprengel, the *Borassus flabelliformis;* according to others, either the *Hyphæne crinita*, the *Chamærops humilis*, or a species of *Rhus*); of resinous consistence, occurring in round, yellowish, reddish, or greenish pieces, of a waxy fracture, more or less translucent, having an aromatic, myrrh-like odor and a bitter taste. [B, 180.]—**Gummi b., Gummi-resina b.** See *B.*—**Indian b.** Gr., βδέλλιον ἰνδικὸν. Lat., *b. indicum*. 1. Of the ancients, a variety of b. imported from the East, described by Dioscorides as occurring in dirty, blackish lumps. 2. Of the moderns, East Indian b. [B.]—**Judean b.** Lat., *b. judaicum*. A sort of b. described by the ancients, imported from the East and held to include two varieties, the Indian (or Scythian) and the Arabian; said by Avicenna to be different from the Arabian b., and hence, perhaps, the same as Indian b. (1st def.). [B, 200.]—**Mattes B.** (Ger.). See *Opaque b.*—**Meccan b.** See *B. meccense.*—**Median b.** A variety mentioned by Pliny. [B, 200.]—**Opaque b.** Fr., *b. opaque* [Guibourt]. Ger., *mattes B.* A variety said to be derived from the *Balsamodendron Playfairii;* a very hard, resistant substance occurring in large elliptical tears, with a granular surface, a yellowish, opaque, conchoidal fracture, hardly any odor, and a bitter, non-acid taste; used in the adulteration of myrrh. [R. H. Parker, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Aug. 2, 1879, p. 81 (B).]—**Ostindisches B.** (Ger.). See *East Indian b.*—**Petrean b.** A blackish variety brought from Petræa. [Dioscorides (B, 200).]—**Resina bdellii, Resina b.** See *B.*—**Sclavian b.** A variety mentioned by Avicenna, regarded by him as distinct from Indian or Judean b. [B, 200.]—**Scythian b.** See *Indian b.* (1st def.).—**Sicilian b.** Lat., *b. siculum*, *b. sicilianum*. Ger., *sicilianisches B.* A gum-resin thought to be derived from the *Daucus hispanicus* or the *Daucus gingidium;* formerly used as a diuretic and diaphoretic. [B, 180.]

BDELLOIDA, BDELLOIDEA (Lat.), n's n. pl. De[2]l(bde[2]l)-lo(lo[2])-i(e)′da[3], -i[2]d(ed)′e[2]-a[3]. From βδέλλα, a leech, and εἶδος, resemblance. An order of the *Rotifera*, including those which swim and creep like leeches. [L, 121.]

BDELLOMETER, n. De[2]l-lo[2]m′e[2]t-u[5]r. Lat., *bdellometrum* (from βδέλλα, a leech, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *bdellomètre*. It., *bdelometro*. Sp., *bedelómetro*. Sarlendière's term for an instrument invented by him for drawing blood after the manner of an artificial leech and measuring the quantity drawn; consisting of a scarification and suction apparatus. [Paulet (L, 87).]

BDELLOMORPHA, BDELLOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n's n. and f. pl. De[2]l(bde[2]l)-lo(lo[2])-mo[2]rf′a[3], -e(a[3]-e[2]). From βδέλλα, a leech, and μορφή, shape. Fr., *bdellomorphes*. An order of *Achætelmintha* [Diesing] parasitic on fishes and molluscs; including the *Cryptocœla* and the *Rhabdocœla*. [L, 261.]

BDELLOS, BDELLUS (Lat.), n's m. De[2]l(bde[2]l)′lo[2]s, -lu[3]s-(lu[4]s). Gr., βδέλλος. An audible escape of flatus from the anus. [A, 322, 325.]

BDELYGMIA, BDELYGMUS (Lat.). n's f. and m. De[2]l-(bde[2]l)-i[2]g(u[6]g)′mi[2]-a[3], -mu[3]s(mu[4]s). Gr., βδελυγμία, βδελυγμός. 1. See Bdellos. 2. An abominable odor. [Foessius (A, 325).] 3. Nausea, disgust for food. [Hippocrates (A, 325).] 4. Filth, nastiness. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

BDELYRIA (Lat.), n. f. De[2]l(bde[2]l)-i[2]r(u[6]r)′i[2]-a[3]. Gr., βδελυρία. See Bdelygmia (3d def.).

BDESMA (Lat.), n. n. De[2]z(bde[2]s)′ma[3]. Gen., *des′matos* (*-tis*). Gr., βδέσμα. See Bdellos.

BDOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Dol(bdo[2]l)′u[3]s(u[4]s). Gr., βδόλος. See Bdellos.

BEAD, n. Bed. Ger., *Kügelchen*, *Knöpfchen*, *Perlchen*. A small ball, drop, or bubble; in blowpipe analysis, a globule of molten matter. [B.]—**B.-moid, B.-mould.** A fungus the stems of which consist of cells arranged like a string of b's. [L, 56.]—**B.-proof.** Fr., *preuve d'Hollande*. Ger., *Perlenprobe* (n.), *probehaltig* (adj.). A crude method of testing the alcoholic strength of spirits by shaking a specimen in a bottle and observing the size, number, and persistence of the bubbles, or b's, that form on its surface. The larger and the more numerous they are, and the faster they break, the stronger is the spirit said to be. As an adj., conforming to a certain standard of alcoholic strength, as determined by this method of testing. [A, 377.]—**B.-tree.** The genus *Melia*. [B, 19.]—**B.-tree family.** The *Meliaceæ*. [B, 185.]—**Jumble b's.** The dried seeds of the *Abrus precatorius* (*q. v.*). [A, 377.]—**Lovi's b's, Specific-gravity b's.** Small hollow glass spheres of different degrees of buoyancy; used to ascertain the specific gravity of liquids. Each b. is numbered, and the number marked on the heaviest b. that floats in the liquid examined indicates its specific gravity. [A, 377.]—**West Indian b.-tree.** The *Ormosia dasycarpa*. [B, 19.]

BEADED, adj. Bed′e[2]d. Having knots or nodules arranged like a string of beads (said of roots). [L, 116.]

BEADING, n. Bed′i[2]ng. The process of adulterating spirit with some substance intended to cause it to appear, under the bead-proof, of greater alcoholic strength; also the substance so added to it. [A, 377.]

BEAD-IRNE, n. The genus *Rhynchosia*. [B, 19.]

BEAK, n. Bek. O. E., *becke*. Gr., ῥύγχος. Lat., *rostrum*. Fr., *bec*. Ger., *Schnabel*. It., *becco*. Sp., *pico*. 1. The bill, or nib, of a bird, also any analogous structure in an animal. [L, 208.] 2. Any pointed end resembling a bird's b. [L, 56.] 3. An elongated cylindrical or sharp-pointed process found on the apex of the fruit in some plants. [B.] 4. The tube or spout of a retort or other similar vessel. [B, 39.] 5. A sort of surgical forceps mentioned by Ridgley [B, 39]; also the b.-like end of the blades of certain forceps. 6. In conchology, see Umbo.—**B. of the calamus scriptorius.** The lower extremity, or re-entrant angle, of the calamus scriptorius. [A, 385.]—**B. of the corpus callosum, B. of the encephalon.** Fr., *bec* (ou *bourrelet*) *du corps calleux*. Ger., *Schnabel der Hirnschwiele*. The splenium, or posterior end, of the corpus callosum. [A, 321, 385.]—**B. of the sphenoid bone.** See Rostrum *sphenoidale*.—**B.-rush, B.-sedge.** The genus *Rhynchospora*. [B, 19.]—**Coracoid b.** Fr., *bec coracoïdien*. The b. of the coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 43.]

BEAKED, adj. Bekd. Lat., *rostratus*. Fr., *rostré*. Ger., *geschnäbelt*, *schnabelförmig*. Ending in a beak or in a prolonged cylindrical or angular tip. [B, 19.]

BEAKER, n. Bek′u[5]r. Gr., βικίον, βικιδίον. Lat., *bacar*. Fr., *tasse*, *gobelet*. Ger., *Becher*. It., *bicchiere*. A cup with a flaring lip, usually made of very thin glass, so as to bear great changes of temperature without breaking; used in decanting and boiling liquids and collecting precipitates. [B.]—**B. cells.** See *Goblet* cells.—**B. glass.** See *B.*—**Taste-b's.** See *Taste*-buds.

BEAL, n. and v. intr. Bel. A.-S., *byle*, *bile*. A boil; as a v., to suppurate. [E.]

BEAM, n. Bem. A.-S., *beam*. 1. A horizontal shaft serving as a support. [A, 302.] 2. Of a balance, the oscillating bar from the ends of which are suspended the weights and the substance to be weighed. [B.] 3. A group of parallel rays of light. [A, 302.]—4. The main stem of a branched antler. [L, 121.]—**B.-tree.** The *Pyrus aria*. [B, 19.]—**Hard b.** The *Carpinus betulus*. [B, 19.]

BEAN, n. Ben. A.-S., *bean*. Gr., κύαμος. Lat., *faba*. Fr., *fève*. Ger., *Bohne*. It., *fava*. Sp., *haba*. 1. The common name for the genus *Faba*, its fruit (pod), and the seed of the fruit; also applied generically to any seed resembling that of the *Faba*. [B.] 2. See Behen.—**Algaroba b.** The pod of the *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 199.]—**Asparagus b.** The *Dolichos sesquipedalis*. [B, 19.]—**Australian b.-tree.** The *Castanospermum australe*. [B, 19, 39.] —**B.-caper.** The *Zygophyllum fabago*. [B, 19.]—**B.-capers.** The *Zygophyllaceæ*. [B, 34.]—**B. copper.** See under Copper.—**B. family.** The *Leguminosæ*. [B, 185.]—**B. flour.** See *B. meal.*—**B.-hull.** See *B.-pod.*—**B. meal.** Ground b's; used in making bread and adulterating flour. [B.]—**B. of Carthagena.** See *Pichurim b.*—**B. of Saint Ignatius.** See *Saint Ignatius's b.*—**B.-pod.** The legume of the bean (*Faba*). [B.]—**B. starch.** See under Starch.—**B.-tree.** In Sweden, the *Pyrus intermedia;* in Australia, the *Castanospermum australe;* in America, the *Catalpa* and the *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 19, 39, 81.]—**B.-trefoil.** The *Anagyris fœtida*, the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, and the *Cytisus laburnum*. [B, 19.]—**B.-vine.** The *Phaseolus diversifolius*. [B, 39.]—**Bog b.** The *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [B, 19.]—**Broad b.** The garden variety of the *Faba vulgaris*. [B, 39.]—**Buck-b.** The *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [B, 19.]—**Bush b.** The *Phaseolus nanus*. [B, 34.]—**Calabar b.** The *Physostigma venenosum*. [B.]—**Carthagena b.** See *Pichurim b.*—**Castor b.** The *Ricinus communis*. [B, 275.]—**Chocolate b.** The *Theobroma cacao* and its seed. [B, 185.]—**Coffee b.** 1. The seed of the *Caffea arabica*. 2. The *Faba vulgaris*. [B, 34.]—**Common garden b.** The *Faba vulgaris*. [B, 199.]—**Cujumary b.** The seed of the *Aydendron cujumary*. [B, 19.]—**Dwarf b.** The *Phaseolus nanus*. [B, 199.]—**Earth b.** The peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*). [B, 199.]—**Egyptian b.** The *Nelumbium speciosum* or its fruit. [B, 19, 177.]—**Egyptian kidney b.** The *Dolichos lab-lab*. [B, 275.]—**English Tonka b.** The seed of the *Dipteryx oppositifolia*. [B, 81.]—**Extract of Calabar b.** See *Extractum* physostigmatos.—**False Pichurim b's.** Lat.,

fabæ Pichurim spuriæ. Ger., *falsche Pichurimbohnen.* See *Pichurim b.*—**Field b.** A variety of the *Faba vulgaris* growing in fields. [B, 71.]—**French b.** The *Phaseolus vulgaris.* [B, 19.]—**Frijol b.** The *Phaseolus Hernandezi.* [B, 275.]—**Garden b.** The *Faba vulgaris.* [B, 71.]—**Goa b's.** The seeds of the *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus.* [B, 275.]—**Greater Pichurim b's.** Lat., *fabæ Pichurim majores.* Ger., *grosse Pichurimbohnen.* See *Pichurim b.*—**Haricot b.** The *Phaseolus vulgaris.* [B, 19.]—**Hibbert b.** The *Phaseolus lunatus.* [B, 19.]—**Horse-b.** 1. The *Faba vulgaris,* var. *equina.* [B, 71.] 2. The *Canavalia gladiata.* [B, 19.]—**Horse-eye b.** The *Mucuna pruriens.* [B, 275.]—**Indian b.** The *Catalpa bignonioides.* [B, 275.]—**Inga b.** The pod of the bastard cassia. [B. 19.]—**Kentucky coffee b.** The *Gymnocladus canadensis.* [R. Bartholow, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1886, p. 582.]—**Kidney b.** A popular name for various species of *Phaseolus,* especially those cultivated as esculents. [B, 19.]—**Lesser Pichurim b's.** Lat., *fabæ Pichurim minores.* Ger., *kleine Pichurimbohnen.* See *Pichurim b.*—**Lima b.** An American name for the *Phaseolus lunatus.* [B, 19.]—**Locust b.** The pod of the *Ceratonia siliqua.* [B, 19.]—**Mackay b.** The seed of the *Entada scandens.* [J. Moss, "Brit. and Colon. Drug.," Sept. 3, 1887, p. 260.]—**Malacca b.** The seed of the *Semecarpus anacardium.* [B, 19.]—**Mezquit b.** The seed of the mezquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*). [B, 19.]—**Molucca b.** The fruit of the *Guilandia bonduc.* [B, 172.]—**Negro b.** The *Mucuna monosperma.* [B, 172.]—**Ordeal b. of Old Calabar.** See *Calabar b.*—**Ox-eye b.** The *Mucuna urens.* [B, 275.]—**Pichurim b.** Lat., *faba pechurim, fabæ pichurim.* Ger., *Pichurimbohne.* The cotyledons of two species of *Nectandra* (*major* and *minor*). Two varieties are distinguished; the larger, or true, Pichurim b. is derived from the *Nectandra* (*Ocotea*) *puchury major,* and the lesser, or false, Pichurim b. from the *Nectandra* (*Ocotea*) *puchury minor.* [B, 180.]—**Pigeon-b.** A small-seeded variety of the field b. [B, 19.]—**Puchury b.** See *Pichurim b.*—**Pythagorean b.** The *Nelumbium speciosum.* [B, 172.]—**Ram's-horn b.** The *Dolichos bicontortus.* [B, 19.]—**Red b.** The *Vigna unguiculata.* [B, 19.]—**Red b.-tree.** The *Erythrina corallodendron.* [B, 19.]—**Red castor b.** The *Ricinus sanguineus.* [B, 275.]—**Sacred b.** The *Nelumbium luteum.* [B, 19.]—**Sahuea b.** The *Soja hispida.* [B, 19.]—**Saint Ignatius's b.** Lat., *faba Ignatii, ignatia* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *fève de Saint-Ignace* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ignatiusbohne.* It., *fava di Santo Ignazio.* Sp., *haba de Santo Ignacio.* 1. The seed of the *Strychnos ignatia.* [B, 81.] 2. A Brazil name for the seed of the *Fevillea cordifolia.* [B, 19.]—**Scarlet pole b., Scarlet runner b.** The *Phaseolus multiflorus.* [B, 19, 34.]—**Screw b.** The *Prosopis pubescens.* [B, 275.]—**Seaside b.** 1. The *Canavalia obtusifolia.* 2. The *Vigna luteola.* [B, 19.]—**Soja b., Soy b.** The *Soja hispida.* [B, 275.]—**Speckled b.** The *Phaseolus vulgaris,* var. *variegatus.* [B, 199.]—**Sugar b.** 1. The *Phaseolus saccharatus.* 2. The *Phaseolus lunatus.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Swedish b.-tree.** The *Pyrus intermedia.* [B, 19, 39.]—**Sword b.** 1. The *Canavalia gladiata.* 2. The *Entada.* [B, 19.]—**Tick b.** The *Faba vulgaris,* var. *equina.* [B, 275.]—**Tonka b., Tonquin b.** Lat., *faba Tonco.* Fr., *fève Tonka, Tonka* (*fève*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Tonkabohne.* The seed of the *Dipteryx odorata.* [B, 81.]—**Tornillo b.** The *Prosopis pubescens.* [B, 275.]—**Tree b.** An Australian name for a species of *Bauhinia.* [B, 19.]—**True Pichurim b's.** Ger., *ächte Pichurimbohnen.* See *Pichurim b.*—**Underground b.** The *Voandzeia.* [B, 19.]—**Underground kidney b.** The *Arachis hypogæa.* [B, 19.]—**Vanilla b.** See VANILLA.—**Water b's.** The *Nelumbiaceæ.* [B, 19.]—**White b. of the ancients.** See BEHEN *album.*—**White b.-tree.** The *Pyrus aria.* [B.]—**White runner b.** The white-flowered variety of the *Phaseolus multiflorus.* [B, 275.]—**Wild b.** The *Apios tuberosa.* [B, 19.]—**Wild b.-vine.** The *Phaseolus perennis.* [B, 34.]—**Yam b.** The *Dolichos tuberosus.* [B, 19.]—**Year b.** The *Phaseolus vulgaris.* [B, 19.]—**Yellow sacred b., Yellow water b.** The *Nelumbium luteum.* [B, 275.]—**Zebra-striped b.** The *Phaseolus vulgaris,* var. *fasciatus.* [B, 199.]

BÉANCE (Fr.), n. Ba-a^{3}ns. The state of being wide open (said of the air-passages, etc.). [A, 385.]

BEÄNGSTIGUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-ang'sti^2-gung. Anxiety. [L, 80.]

BÉANT (Fr.), adj. Ba-a^{3}n^2. Wide open, gaping (said of blood-vessels, of the os uteri, etc.).

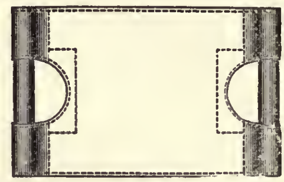
BEAR, n. Ba^{2}r. A.-S., *bera.* Gr., *ἄρκτος.* Lat., *ursus.* Fr., *ours.* Ger., *Bär.* The common name for the genus *Ursus* of plantigrade mammals. [A, 300.] See AXUNGIA *ursi.*—**B.-bane.** The *Aconitum arctophonum.* [B, 19.]—**B'berry.** 1. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.* [B.] 2. In the northwestern parts of America, the *Rhamnus purshiana.* [B, 19.]—**B'berry leaves.** The leaves of the *Arctostaphylos uva ursi;* the uva ursi of the U. S. Ph. [B, 81.]—**B.-bind, B'bine.** 1. The *Convolvulus arvensis.* 2. The *Convolvulus sæpium.* 3. The *Lonicera periclymenum.* 4. The *Polygonum convolvulus.* 5. The *Calystegia.* [B, 275.]—**B.-fright.** The *Heptallon graveolens.* [L, 45.]—**B.-grass.** The *Yucca filamentosa* and the *Camassia esculenta.* [B, 185, 275.]—**B.-oak.** The *Quercus ilicifolia.* [B, 34.]—**B's-berry, B's-bilberry.** See *B'berry.*—**B's-breech.** The genus *Acanthus.* [B, 19.]—**B's-ear.** 1. The *Primula auricula.* [B, 19.] 2. The *Saxifraga sarmentosa.* [B, 185.]—**B's-ear sanicle.** The *Cortusa Matthioli.* [B, 39.]—**B's-foot.** The *Helleborus fœtidus.* [B, 19.]—**B's-fright.** See *B.-fright.*—**B's-garlic.** The *Allium ursinum.* [B, 39.]—**B's-grape.** The *Arctostaphylos.* [B, 71.]—**B's-grass.** See *B.-grass.*—**B's-grease.** See AXUNGIA *ursi.*—**B's-root.** A species of *Angelica* growing in Kamtchatka. [B, 19.]—**B's-weed.** The *Eriodictyon californicum.* [B, 81.]—**B's-whortleberry.** See *B'berry.*—**B.-weed.** See *B's-weed.*—**B'wort.** The *Meum athamanticum.* [Gerard (B, 39).]—**Black b'berry.** The *Arctostaphylos alpina.* [B, 39.]—**Common b's-breech.** The *Acanthus mollis.* [B, 275.]—**Great bastard b's-foot.** See *B's-foot.*—**Soft-leaved b's-breech.** The *Acanthus spinosus.* [B, 275.]—**Yellow b's-ear.** See *B's-ear* (1st def.).

BEAR, n. Ber. A.-S., *bere.* An old name for barley, especially the coarse varieties (*Hordeum hexastichon* and *Hordeum tetrastichon*). [B, 39.]—**B.-barley.** See *B.*—**B. meal.** Barley meal. [L, 73.]—**B.-seed.** See *B.*

BEARD, n. Berd. A.-S., *beard.* Gr., *πώγων.* Lat., *barba.* Fr., *barbe.* Ger., *Bart.* It., Sp., *barba.* See BARBA VANE, VEXILLUM, BRANCHIA, and AWN.—**B'ed.** See BARBATUS.—**B.-grass.** 1. The *Aristida.* [B, 34.] 2. The *Polypogon.* [B, 37.]—**B'less.** See IMBERBIS.—**B.-moss.** The *Usnea barbata.* [B, 39.]—**B.-tongue.** The *Pentastemon.* [B, 275.]

BEARING-DOWN, n. Ba^{2}r''i^{2}ng-du^5'un. Ger., *Bauchpresse.* 1. Compression of the abdominal contents by straining, voluntary or involuntary, as in defecation and parturition. 2. A subjective sensation as if something were being forced out of the body through the pelvis.

BEARING-SEAT, n. Ba^{2}r'-i^{2}ng-set. Ger., *Trag-Sitz.* A piece of canvas about a yard long and half a yard wide, with a semicircular portion cut out at each end and a stout pole secured to the fabric; used for transporting the wounded in battle. It is carried by two men, each of whom grasps the middle of one pole with one hand, and places the other hand behind the back of the wounded man, who is seated on the canvas. [A, 244.]



THE BEARING-SEAT. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

BEARSJES KRUID (Dutch), n. The *Capsella bursa pastoris.* [B; L, 105.]

BEASTINGS, n. pl. Best'i^{2}ngz. See BIESTINGS.

BEAST'S-BANE, n. Bestz'ban. The *Aconitum theriophonum.* [B, 19.]

BEAT, n. Bet. From A.-S., *beatan,* to strike. Gr., *πληγή, σφυγμός.* Lat., *ictus, plaga.* Fr., *battement.* Ger., *Schlag.* A stroke, a pulsation, as of the heart or an artery.—**Apex-b.** Fr., *choc de la pointe.* Ger., *Herzspitzenstoss.* The impulse of the apex of the heart against the wall of the chest.—**Heart-b.** Lat., *ictus cordis.* Fr., *battement du cœur.* Ger., *Herzstoss.* A pulsation of the heart.—**Pulse-b.** Fr., *battement d'une artère.* Ger., *Aderschlag.* A perceptible arterial pulsation. See PULSE.

BEATENBERG (Ger.), n. Ba-a^{3}t'e^{2}n-be^{2}rg. An elevated climatic health-resort in Switzerland, near Interlaken. [L, 57.]

BEATEN-WOMAN'S-HERB, n. Be'te^{2}n-wu^{4}m-a^{2}nz-u^{5}rb. The *Tamus communis.* [B, 19.]

BÉATRIX (Fr.), n. Ba-a^3-tre. One of the "*Meilleures*" (two new springs at Vals, France). The water is said to be highly charged with the bicarbonates of sodium, iron, calcium, and lithine, and to contain free carbon dioxide; recommended in gout and urinary affections. [P. Vernon, "Union méd.," Sept. 27, 1885, p. 527.]

BEATSONIA (Lat.), n. f. Bet-so'ni^2-a^3. Fr., *beatsonie.* A genus of frankeniaceous plants established by Roxburgh, closely allied to *Frankenia,* but having two styles and a 2-valved capsule. [B, 19.]—**B. portulacifolia** [Roxburgh]. Fr., *thé de Sainte-Hélène.* A species indigenous to the island of St. Helena; used as a substitute for tea. [B, 19, 173.]

BEAUCENS (Fr.), n. Bo-sa^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a cold alkaline spring the water of which is used in gastro-intestinal diseases. [L, 49.]

BEAUCUIT (Fr.), n. Bo-kwe. Buckwheat. [L, 42.]

BEAUFORTIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo-fort'i^2-a^3. A genus of myrtaceous shrubs indigenous to New Holland. [B, 19.]

BEAUFORTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo-fort-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *beaufortiées.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of myrtaceous plants of the tribe *Leptospermeæ.* [B, 42.]

BEAUHARNOISE (Fr.), n. Bo-a^{3}rn-wa^{3}z. The *Sanguinaria acaulis.* [B, 173.]

BEAUHARNOISIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo-a^{3}rn-wa^{3}z'i^2-a^3. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the genus *Tovomita.* [B, 170.]

BEAULIEU (Fr.), n. Bo-le-u^5. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dome, France, where there is a cold chalybeate and alkaline effervescent spring. [L. 87.]

BEAUMARIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo-ma^{2}r'i^2-a^3. Fr., *beaumarie.* See ARISTOTELIA.—**B. macqui** [Delessert]. The *Aristotelia macqui.* [B, 173.]

BEAUMERTA (Lat.), n. f. Bo-me^{2}rt'a^3. Fr., *beaumerte, cresson de fontaine.* The *Nasturtium officinale.* ["Fl. wetter." (B, 121).]

BEAUMONT-ROOT, n. Bo-mo^{2}nt'ru^{4}t. The *Gillenia trifoliata.* [B, 92.]

BEAUPRÉAU (Fr.), n. Bo-pra-o. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a cold effervescent chalybeate spring. [L. 87.]

BEAUREGARD-VANDON (Fr.), n. Bor'-gar-va^{3}n-do^{2}n^2. See ROUZAT.

BEAUREPAIRE (Fr.), n. Bor'-pa^{2}r. See LES ROCHES.

BEAUVAIS (Fr.), n. Bo-ve^2. A village in France, where there are mineral springs. [L, 105.]

BEAUVERGIER (Fr.), n. Bo-ve^{2}r-zhi^2-a. A place in France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 105.]

BEAVER, n. Be'vu^{5}r. A.-S., *beofer.* Lat., *fiber.* Fr., *bièvre.* Ger., *Biber.* It., *castoro.* Sp., *castor.* See CASTOR *fiber* and CAS-

TOREUM.—**B.-poison.** The *Cicuta maculata.* [B, 275.]—**B.-tree, B.-wood.** The *Magnolia glauca.* [B, 19, 275.]

BEBÄRTET (Ger.), adj. Be^2-bart'e^{2}t. See BARBATUS.

BEBEARINE, n. Be^{2}b-er'en. See BEBERINE.

BEBEERA, n. See BEBEERU.

BEBEERIA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}b-e^2-e(a)'ri^2-a^3. See BEBERINE.

BEBEERIC ACID, n. Be^{2}b-er'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bébeerique.* Ger., *Bebeerinsäure.* See BEBERIC ACID.

BEBEERINA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}b-e^2-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-i(e)'na^3. See BEBERINE.

BEBEERINE, n. Be^{2}b-er'en. See BEBERINE.

BEBEERINUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}b-e^2-u^{6}r(e^{2}r)-i(e)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See BEBERINE.—**B. muriaticum.** See BEBERINE *hydrochloride.*—**B. sulfuricum.** Beberine sulphate. [B.]

BEBEERU, n. Fr., *bebéeru.* It., *bebeerù.* The greenheart-tree of Guiana (*Nectandra Rodiœi*). [B, 81.]—**B. bark.** Lat., *cortex b.* (seu *beberu,* seu *bibiru*). See NECTANDRÆ *cortex.*

BEBEN (Ger.), n. Ba'be^{2}n. Tremor. [L, 80.]

BEBEND (Ger.), adj. Ba'be^{2}nd. Tremulous. [L, 43.]

BEBERÄSCHE (Ger.), **BEBERESCHE** (Ger.), n's. Ba'be^{2}r-e^{2}sh-e^2. The *Populus tremulus.* [L, 43, 46.]

BEBERIA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}b-e(a)'ri^2-a^3. See BEBERINE.—**Beberiæ sulphas** [Br. Ph., 1867], **Sulphate of b.** [Br. Ph., 1867]. Beberine sulphate. [B.]

BEBERIC ACID, n. Be^{2}b-e^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bébéerique* (ou *bebérique,* ou *bébirique*). Ger., *Bebeerinsäure.* It., *acido bebeerico.* An acid, under the form of white deliquescent crystals, found in the fruit and bark of the bebeeru (*Nectandra Rodiœi*), combined with beberine. [B, 81.]

BEBERIN (Ger.). n. Ba-bar-en'. Beberine. [B.]—**B'säure.** Beberic acid. [B.]—**Salzsaures B.** Beberine hydrochloride. [B.]—**Schwefelsaures B.** Beberine sulphate. [B.]

BEBERINA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}b-e(a)-ri(re)'na^3. Beberine. [B.]—**Beberinæ sulphas** [Br. Ph.]. Beberine sulphate. [B.]

BEBERINE, n. Be^{2}b-er'en. Lat., *beberina, beberinum, beberia.* Fr., *bébirine, béberine, bébeerine.* Ger., *Beberin, Bebirin, Bebeerin.* It., *bebeerina.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, discovered by Rodie (1834) in the bark of the bebeeru (*Nectandra Rodiœi*); a white, bitter powder soluble in alcohol and in ether; identical, according to Walz, with buxine, and, according to Flückiger, with pelosine and paricine. [B, 2, 81.]—**B. chloride.** See *B. hydrochloride.*—**B. chloroplatinate.** See *B. platinochloride.*—**B. hydrochlorate, B. hydrochloride.** Lat., *bebeerinum muriaticum.* Fr., *chlorhydrate de bébeerine.* Ger., *salzsaures Bebeerin.* It., *cloridrato di bebeerina.* A compound of b. and hydrochloric acid; a bitter, uncrystallizable substance, very soluble in water. [B, 2.]—**B. muriate.** See *B. hydrochloride.*—**B. platinochloride.** Fr., *platino-chlorure* (ou *chloro-platinate*) *de bébeerine.* An orange-colored amorphous precipitate, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3.HCl.PtCl_2$. [B, 2.]—**B. sulphate.** Lat., *beberinæ sulphas* [Br. Ph.], *beberiæ sulphas* [Br. Ph., 1867], *beberinum sulfuricum.* Fr., *sulfate de bébeerine.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Beberin, Beberinsulfat.* It., *solfato di bebeerina.* A compound of b. and sulphuric acid, obtained by the action of the latter on bebeeru bark. As thus prepared, it occurs as bitter, dark-brown, translucent scales soluble in water and in alcohol, containing free sulphuric acid, sulphate of sepirine, and coloring matter. When freed from these latter constituents, it is yellowish-white. Used chiefly as a tonic and antiperiodic in place of quinine. [B, 81.]

BEBERN (Ger.), n. Ba'be^{2}rn. The genus *Vaccinium.* [L, 46.]

BEBERU, n. See BEBEERU.

BEBEUTELT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-boit'e^{2}lt. See BURSICULATUS.

BEBILEN, n. A Thibet name for the *Piper longum.* [B, 121.]

BEBINA (Hind.), n. The *Mussœnda frondosa.* [B, 172.]

BEBIRIC ACID, n. Be^{2}b-i^{2}r'i^{2}k. See BEBERIC ACID.

BEBIRINE, n. Be^{2}b-i^{2}r'en. See BEBERINE.

BEBLÄTTERT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-blat'te^{2}rt. Foliate, leafy; covered or provided with leaves. [B, 198.]

BEBLÄTTERUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-blat'te^{2}r-ung. See FOLIATION.

BEBRÜTUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-bru^{6}t'ung. The incubation of an egg.

BEC (Fr.), n. Be^{2}k. 1. See BEAK and ROSTRUM. 2. A village in France, where there are cold chalybeate springs. [L, 105.]—**B. coracoïdien.** See *Coracoid* BEAK.—**B. de Bunsen.** See *Bunsen's* BURNER.—**B.-de-cane.** 1. The *Aloe linguiformis.* [B, 38.] 2. See ROSTRUM *anatinum.*—**B.-de-canne.** See ROSTRUM *anatinum.*—**B.-de-cigogne.** The *Geranium ciconium.* [B, 38.]—**B.-de-corbin.** See ROSTRUM *corvinum.*—**B. de cuiller.** See PROCESSUS *cochleariformis.*—**B.-de-cygne.** See ROSTRUM *cygneum.*—**B.-de-grue.** 1. The genus *Geranium,* especially the *Geranium robertianum.* [B, 121.] 2. See ROSTRUM *gruinum.*—**B.-de-grue à Robert.** The *Geranium robertianum.* [B, 173.]—**B.-de-grue coudé.** A curved rostrum gruinum (*q. v.*). [L, 41.]—**B.-de-grue sanguin.** The *Geranium robertianum.* [B, 88.]—**B.-de-grue tacheté.** The *Geranium maculatum.* [B.]—**B.-de-héron.** The *Geranium arduinum.* [B, 121.]—**B. de la plume, B. de la plume à écrire.** See BEAK *of the calamus scriptorius.*—**B.-de-lézard.** See ROSTRUM *lacertinum.*—**B.-de-lièvre.** Hare-lip. [A. 385.]—**B.-de-lièvre commissural.** A condition in which the oral commissure is prolonged obliquely or horizontally on one or both sides. [Bouisson (L, 87).] Cf. MACROSTOMA.—**B.-de-lièvre génien.** See *B.-de-lièvre commissural.*—**B.-de-lièvre inférieur.** A fissure in the median line of the lower lip. [Bouisson (L, 87).]—**B.-de-lièvre unilatéral compliqué.** Unilateral hare-lip complicated with changes in size, situation, etc., of the adjacent parts. [J. N. Demarquay (L, 88).]—**B.-de-perroquet.** See ROSTRUM *psittacinum.*—**B.-de-pigeon.** The *Geranium columbinum.* [B, 121.] **B.-de-vautour.** See ROSTRUM *vulturinum.*—**B.-d'oie.** The *Potentilla anserina.* [B, 121.]—**B.-d'oiseau.** The *Cucubalus bacciferus.* [B, 121.]—**B. du calamus scriptorius.** See BEAK *of the calamus scriptorius.*—**B. du corps calleux.** See BEAK *of the corpus callosum.*—**B. de sphénoïde.** See ROSTRUM *sphenoidale.*—**B.-fin.** Having a slender beak. [A, 385.]—**B's-fins.** The *Silviadœ.* [L, 208.]—**B.-jaune.** A young bird in which the membranous portion of the beak is yellow. [L, 41.]—**B.-mouches.** Of Duméril, a family of *Diptera* having the head prolonged into a kind of beak. [L, 180.]

BECABUNGA, BECCABUNGA [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n's f. Be^{2}k-a^3-bu^{3}n^2(bun^2)'ga^3, be^{2}k-ka^3-bu^{3}n^2(bun^2)'ga^3. Ger., *Bachbunge* (probably from *Bach,* a stream, and *Bunge,* akin to Eng. bough, meaning, thus, flourishing by streams [B, 121]). Sp., *becabunga* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A name applied to several species of *Veronica,* especially the *Veronica b.,* of which it is the official name in the Fr. Cod. 2. A genus of plants now made a section of the genus *Veronica.* [B, 170.]—**Aqua beccabungæ.** Fr., *eau distillée* (ou *hydrolat*) *de b.* A preparation made by distilling 1 part of a mixture of 2 parts each of the bruised herb of *Veronica b.* and water [Sard. Ph., 1773; Turin Ph., 1833; Port. Cod., 1836], or by distilling the juice of the plant [Austr. Ph., 1820]. [B, 119.]—**B. vulgaire** (Fr.). The *Veronica b.* [B, 173.]—**Conserva beccabungæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *conserve de b.* A mixture of 1 part of the fresh herb of *Veronica b.* and 3 parts of white sugar. [B, 95.]—**Eau distillée de b.** (Fr.). See *Aqua beccabungœ.*—**Extractum beccabungæ.** Fr., *extrait de b.* An extract made by evaporating the juice of *Veronica b.* to the proper consistence. [Sard Ph., 1773; Turin Ph., 1833 (B, 119).]—**Grand beccabunga** (Fr.). The *Veronica b.* [B, 173.]—**Herba beccabungæ, Herba recens beccabungæ.** The herb (fresh herb) of *Veronica b.* [B, 180, 270.]—**Hydrolat de b.** (Fr.). See *Aqua beccabungœ.*—**Petit beccabunga** (Fr.). The *Veronica anagallis.* [B, 121.]

BECHÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}k(bach^2)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *bechœsthe'seos* (*-sis*). From βήξ, cough, and αἴσθησις, a sensation. Fr., *bechesthèse.* Ger., *Hustenreiz.* A sensation in the respiratory tract giving rise to a desire to cough. [L. Martini (A, 322).]

BECHER (Ger.), n. Be^{2}ch^2'e^{2}r. 1. In botany, the cupulus of an acorn, etc.; also the scyphus of a lichen. [B, 198.] 2. A calix of the kidney. [L, 80.] 3. See *Goblet* CELL.—**B'baum.** The *Trechilia emetica.* [L, 46.]—**B'blume.** The genus *Poterium.* [B, 180.]—**B'farrn.** The genus *Trichomanes.* [B, 121.]—**B'flechte.** The *Bœomyces pyxidatus.* [B, 270.]—**B'förmig.** See ACETABULIFORM.—**B'frucht.** A fruit (like the acorn) provided with a cupulus; the calybion of Mirbel. [B, 198.]—**B'gebilde.** See *Goblet* CELL.—**B'haare.** See PILI *cupulati.*—**B'hülle.** A cupule. [B, 198.]—**B'keim.** See GASTRULA.—**B'los.** See ASCYPHOUS.—**B'schwamm.** The genus *Peziza,* also the *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 121, 180.]—**B'stuppe.** The *Bœomyces pyxidatus.* [B.]—**B'tragend.** See CUPULIFERUS and SCYPHIPHORUS.—**B'zelle.** See *Goblet* CELL.—**Dornige B'blume.** The *Poterium spinosum.* [L, 80.]—**Gemeine B'blume.** The *Poterium sanguisorba.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeine B'flechte.** The *Bœomyces pyxidatus.* [B.]—**Scharlachrothe B'flechte.** The *Bœomyces cocciferus.* [B; L, 80.]

BÉCHETTE (Fr.), n. Ba-she^{2}t. The *Hordeum vulgare.* [B, 121.]

BÉCHEUX (Fr.), adj. Ba-shu^5. See BECHODES.

BECHI BADEAN, n. A Turkestan name for a root the bark of which, according to Dragendorff, is closely allied to and perhaps identical with that of *Althœa officinalis.* It contains much mucilage, starch, and calcium oxalate, and is employed in Turkestan as the *Althœa officinalis* has been in Europe. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, p. 234 (B).]

BECHIA, BECHIAS (Lat.), n's f. and m. Be^{2}k(bach^2)'i^2-a^3, -a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gr., βηχία, βηχίας. Hoarseness, cough, [L, 50.]

BECHIC, adj. Be^{2}k'i^{2}k. Gr., βηχικός. Lat., *bechicus.* Fr., *béchique.* It., *bechcio.* Sp., *béquico.* Originally, suffering with, pertaining to, or produced by, cough; as now used, efficient against cough. [A, 311, 322.]

BECHION (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}k(bach^2)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., βήχιον. Fr., *béchion.* Ger., *Huflattig* (1st def.). 1. The genus *Tussilago.* [B, 121.] 2. A disease of the larynx or trachea. [L, 50.]

BÉCHIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ba-shek. See BECHIC.

BECHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}k(bach^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BECHION.—**Flores bechii, Folia bechii, Herba bechii, Radix bechii.** The flowers, leaves, herb, and root of *Tussilago farfara.* [B, 180.]

BECHODES (Lat.), adj. Be^{2}k(bach^2)-o'dez(das). Gr., βηχώδης. Fr., *bécheux.* Ger., *hustend, hustenartig.* Affected with or pertaining to cough. [L, 50.]

BECHOE, n. The *Barosma cremata.* [B, 88.] See BUCHU.

BECHORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}k(bach^2)-o^{2}r-tho^{2}p-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. From βήξ, a cough, and ὀρθόπνοια (see ORTHOPNŒA). Fr., *béchorthopnée.* 1. Orthopnœa (*q. v.*) with cough. 2. Whooping-cough. [L, 50, 81.]

BECHOUS, adj. Be'ku^{3}s. See BECHODES.

BECKEA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}k'e^2-a^3. 1. A genus of brunaceous plants made by Burmann. [B, 170.] 2. Of Lamarck, see BÆCKIA.

BECKEN (Ger.), n. Be^{2}k'e^{2}n. 1. The pelvis. 2. A basin.—**Aeussere B'messung.** See *External* PELVIMETRY.—**Allgemein verengtes B.** See PELVIS *œquabiliter justo-minor.*—**Allgemein zu weites B.** See PELVIS *œquabiliter justo-major.*—**Ankylotisch quer verengtes B.** An oblique transverse contraction of the pelvis due to defective development of the sacrum with consecutive ankylosis of the sacro-iliac joint. [A, 85.] Cf. *Schräg ver-*

engtes B.—**Bauchiges B.** A pelvis in which the cavity is large in proportion to the inlet and the outlet. [A, 117.]—**B'abweichung.** A pelvic deformity. [L, 30.]—**B'arterie.** The internal iliac artery. [L, 80.]—**B'ausgang.** The outlet of the pelvis. [L, 31.]—**B'ausgangsebene.** The plane of the outlet of the pelvis. [A, 121.]—**B'ausmessung.** A pelvic diameter. [L, 80.]—**B'axe.** A pelvic axis; usually the axis of the pelvic canal.—**B'band.** A pelvic ligament. [L, 80.]—**B'bart.** The *Cymbopogon.* [L, 80.]—**B'bein.** A pelvic bone. [L, 80.]—**B'binde.** The pelvic fascia. [L, 115, 135.]—**B'bindegewebe.** The connective tissue within the pelvis.—**B'bucht.** The inlet of the pelvis. [L, 59.]—**B'darmhöhle.** A cavity formed at the posterior end of the embryo by the growing in of the edge of the embryonic area. [H.]—**B'declination.** The inclination of the pelvis. [L, 80.]—**B. der Niere.** The pelvis of the kidney. [A, 355.]—**B. des Gehirns.** The infundibulum cerebri. [L, 80.]—**B. des Ohres.** The tympanum. [L, 80.]—**B'durchmesser.** A pelvic diameter. [L, 31.]—**B'ebene.** A plane of the pelvis.—**B'eingang.** The brim of the pelvis.—**B'eingangsebene.** The plane of the pelvic brim. [L, 59.]—**B'eingangszange.** An obstetrical forceps suitable for application at the superior strait of the pelvis.—**B'eingeweide.** The pelvic viscera. [A, 315.]—**B'end.** The pelvic pole of the fœtus.—**B'endlage.** See *Pelvic* PRESENTATION.—**B'enge.** A normal narrowing (strait) of the pelvis, also an abnormal pelvic contraction. [L, 37.]—**B'fascie.** The pelvic fascia. [L, 115.]—**B'förmig.** See PELVIFORMIS.—**B'geburt.** 1. The birth of a fœtus presenting by the pelvic pole. 2. Delivery through the pelvis, as opposed to that by abdominal section. [L, 30.]—**B'geflecht.** The hypogastric plexus. [A, 355.]—**B'gegend.** The pelvic region. [L, 57.]—**B'genitalien.** The internal genital organs; also the true genital organs of the female, as distinguished from the mammary glands.—**B'glieder.** The pelvic (posterior or lower) limbs. [L, 43.]—**B'grube.** The iliac fossa. [L, 59.]—**B'gürtel.** See *Pelvic* GIRDLE.—**B'höhle.** The pelvic cavity. [L, 80.]—**B'inclination.** The inclination of the pelvis. [L, 80.]—**B'knochen.** The pelvic bones. [L, 57.]—**B'krümmung.** The pelvic curve (of the obstetrical forceps). [L, 57.]—**B'lage.** See *Pelvic* PRESENTATION.—**B'lochnerv.** The obturator nerve. [L, 80.]—**B'messer.** See PELVIMETER.—**B'messung.** See PELVIMETRY.—**B'neigung.** The inclination of the pelvis. [L, 80.]—**B'neigungsmesser.** An instrument for measuring the inclination of the pelvis. [L, 30.]—See CLISEOMETER.—**B'öffnung.** A pelvic aperture. [L, 80.]—**B'ränder.** The margins of the pelvis. [L, 80.]—**B'raum.** The pelvic cavity. [L, 80.]—**B'ring.** See *Pelvic* GIRDLE.—**B'schnitt.** The operation of sawing through one of the bones of the pelvis to increase the size of the outlet. [L, 50.]—**B'stellung.** The attitude of the pelvis in the various postures of the body.—**B'stütze.** An apparatus for supporting the pelvis, as in the treatment of hip-joint disease. [E. Gurlt (L, 57).]—**B'symphyse.** A pelvic symphysis. [L, 57.]—**B'umfang.** The circumference of the pelvis. [L, 115.]—**B'wand.** The pelvic wall.—**B'weite.** The cavity of the pelvis. [L, 80.]—**B'zellgewebe.** The pelvic cellular tissue. [L, 57.]—**B'zellgewebentzündung.** Inflammation of the pelvic cellular tissue. [L, 59.]—**Coxalgisches B.** See *Coxalgic* PELVIS.—**Dreieckiges B., Dreiwinkeliges B.** See *Triangular* PELVIS.—**Eigentliches B.** The true pelvis. [L, 80.]—**Eingedrückte und zugespitzte Herzfigur des B's.** See *Cordiform* PELVIS.—**Eingekniffenes B.** A pelvis in which the inlet and the outlet are large in proportion to the cavity. [A, 117.]—**Engtrichterförmiges B.** See *Contracted infundibuliform* PELVIS.—**Geburtshülfliches B.** See *Obstetric* PELVIS.—**Gerade-elliptisches B.** See *Antero-posterior elliptical* PELVIS.—**Gerader B'durchmesser.** The conjugate diameter of the pelvis. [L, 31.]—**Geradovales B.** A pelvis which is contracted transversely and elongated antero-posteriorly. The inlet and outlet are usually rather small in proportion to the cavity. [A, 61.]—**Geradverengtes B.** A pelvis contracted in the conjugate diameter.—**Gespaltenes B.** See *Fissured* PELVIS.—**Graciles B.** See *Infantile* PELVIS.—**Grösseres B., Grosses B.** The false pelvis. [L. 80.]—**Halisteretisches B.** See *Osteomalacic* PELVIS.—**Herzförmiges B.** See *Cordiform* PELVIS.—**Innere B'messung.** See *Internal* PELVIMETRY.—**Kartenherzförmiges B.** See *Cordiform* PELVIS.—**Keilförmiges B.** See *Cuneiform* PELVIS.—**Kindliches B.** See *Infantile* PELVIS.—**Kleines B.** The true pelvis. [L, 80.]—**Knöchernes B.** The bony pelvis. [L, 80.]—**Männliches B.** See *Masculine* PELVIS.—**Nierenb'.** The pelvis of the kidney. [L, 49.]—**Obere B'öffnung.** The pelvic inlet. [L, 31.]—**Oberes B.** The false pelvis.—**Oberes B'geflecht.** The superior hypogastric plexus. [L, 115.]—**Plattes B., Quergezogenes B.** See *Flat* PELVIS.—**Rundes B.** See *Round* PELVIS.—**Schräg verengtes B., Schräg verschobenes B., Schräg verzogenes B.** These terms are commonly used synonymously, all denoting the oblique pelvis of Nägele. Strictly, however, *schräg verengtes B.* means a pelvis simply narrowed obliquely, as by a synostosis of the sacrum and the ilium taking place during intra-uterine or infantile life, causing the ala of the sacrum of the affected side to be arrested in its growth and the curve of the linea arcuata to be distorted; while *schräg verschobenes* (*verzogenes*) *B.* means a pelvis narrowed obliquely by upward and backward pressure on the ilium in consequence of shortening of one lower limb. [α, 16.]—**Skeletisirtes B.** See *Bony* PELVIS.—**Spitzeckigte Hutform** (oder **Spitzige Herzfigur**) **des B's.** See *Cocked-hat* PELVIS.—**Stachelb'.** See ACANTHOPELVIS.—**Stumpfe Kartenherzform des B's.** See *Cordate* PELVIS.—**Trichterb'.** See *Infundibuliform* PELVIS.—**Umgekehrt trichterförmiges B.** See *Reverse infundibuliform* PELVIS.—**Untere B'öffnung.** The pelvic outlet. [L, 43.]—**Unteres B.** The true pelvis. [L, 80.]—**Unteres B'geflecht.** The inferior hypogastric plexus. [L, 115.]—**Verjüngtes B.** See *Infantile* PELVIS.—**Verlängerte Herzform des B's.** See *Triangular* PELVIS.—**Verschobenes B.** That variety of deformed pelvis in which the iliac bone is forced upward and backward.—**Weiberb'.** A woman's pelvis. [L, 115.]—**Weittrichterförmiges B.** See *Expanded infundibuliform* PELVIS.—**Zusammengeknicktes B.** See *Pseudo-osteomalacic* PELVIS.—**Zwergb'.** See *Dwarf* PELVIS.

BECKSPETERLEIN (Ger.), n. Be^{2}ks'pa-te^{2}r-lin. The *Pimpinella saxifraga.* [B, 121.]

BÉCONGUILLE (Fr.), **BÉCONQUILLE** (Fr.), n's. Ba-ko^{2}n^2-gel, -kel. Ipecac. [B, 121.]

BECOS (Lat.), n. m. Bek(be^{2}k)'o^{2}s. Gr., βέκος. A Phrygian name for bread. [Galen (A, 325).]

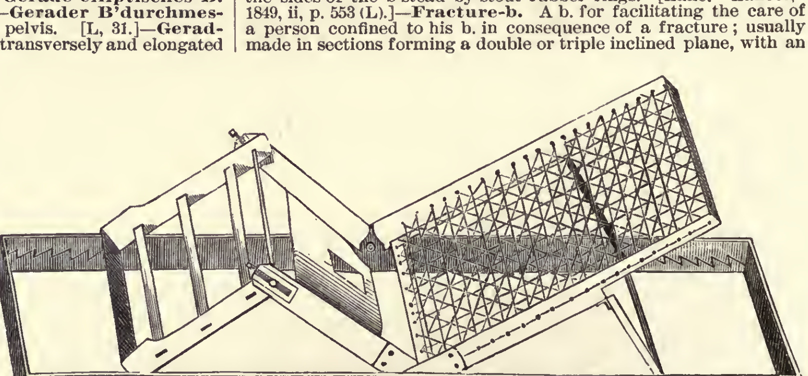
BECUDO, n. A Languedoc name for the *Cicer arietinum.* [B, 121.]

BECUIBA (Port.), n. Ba-ku-e'ba^3. A Brazilian name for the *Myristica bicuiba* (*q. v.*), also for its nut. [B, 121.]—**B. balsam.** See *B. tallow.*—**B. nux.** The nut of *Myristica bicuiba.* [B.]—**B. tallow.** Fr., *baume de bicuhyba.* Syn.: *bicahyba balsam, bicuiba redonda.* A fatty substance expressed from the seeds of the *Myristica bicuiba* (seu *becuhyba*); of a sharp, acidulous taste, melting at 47° C. Used in Brazil in the treatment of rheumatism and hæmorrhoids. [B, 81, 121, 180.]

BECUIBIN, n. Be^{2}k-we'bi^{2}n. A substance extracted from the juice of the bark of *Myristica bicuiba,* forming shining, reddish, laminar crystals of weakly acid reaction and devoid of taste and odor, soluble in chloroform, in hot alcohol, and in boiling water, insoluble in cold water or alcohol and in ether. [B, 270.]

BECULO, BECUQUELLA, n's. Ipecac. [B, 88.]

BED, n. Be^{2}d. A.-S., *bed.* Gr., κλίνη. Lat., *lectus.* Fr., *couche.* Ger., *Bett.* 1. An article of furniture for sleeping on. 2. A structure on which another structure rests (*e. g.,* the matrix of the nail) or in which it is imbedded (*e. g.,* the parts immediately surrounding a tumor).—**Air-b.** A b. similar to the water-b., but distended with air instead of water. [Simmonds (D, 20).]—**Arnott's b.** See *Water-b.*—**Bandeloux's b.** An air-bed with a vessel beneath for the collection of urine, the whole surmounted by a cradle covered with gauze. [Londe, "Bull. de l'Acad. de méd.," xxi, p. 1092 (L).]—**B.-bug.** See ACANTHIA *lectularia.*—**B.-case.** Ger., *Bettsucht.* That manifestation of hysteria or hypochondriasis in which the patient unnecessarily remains in bed. [R. Arndt (A, 319); L, 45.]—**B.-chair.** See under CHAIR.—**B.-hoist.** An apparatus for raising a sick person from his b. [Atkinson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1873, i, p. 533 (L).]—**B.-pan.** See under PAN.—**B'ridden.** Lat., *lecto affixus.* Ger., *bettlägerig.* Confined to one's b. (said especially of those who seem permanently so affected). [A, 244, 315.]—**B.-sore, B'sore.** See under SORE.—**B.-straw, B'straw.** See the major list.—**B.-swing.** An apparatus for swinging a patient clear of the bed, resembling a hammock. [Millikin, "Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic," iii, 1879, p. 208 (L).]—**B.-warmer.** See *Warming*-PAN.—**Big b.-bug.** See CONORRHINUS *sanguisuga.*—**Elastic-ring b.** A b. consisting of transverse strips attached to the sides of the b'stead by stout rubber rings. [Luke, "Lancet," 1849, ii, p. 553 (L).]—**Fracture-b.** A b. for facilitating the care of a person confined to his b. in consequence of a fracture; usually made in sections forming a double or triple inclined plane, with an opening to allow of the escape of urine and fæces.—**Hydrostatic b.** See *Water-b.*—**Protection b.** A crib for confining maniacs in the recumbent posture. [Lindsay, "Edinburgh Med. Jour.," xxiii, 1878, p. 715 (L).]—**Water-b.** Ger., *Wasserbett.* A b. consisting of a rubber sac filled with water; designed to equalize the pressure due to the weight of the patient's body, and thus prevent b.-sores; invented by N. Arnott.



NELSON'S FRACTURE-BED. [A, 276.]

BED (Hind.), n. The *Calamus rotang.* [B, 172.]—**B.-i-musk.** The *Salix caprea.* [B, 172.]

BEDA, n. See BEDO.

BEDAM (Tamil), n. The *Canarium commune.* [B, 172.]

BEDARINGI (Ar.), n. The *Melissa officinalis.* [B, 121.]

BEDAS, BEDE, n's. See BEDO.

BÉDEAU (Fr.), **BÉDÉAUDE** (Fr.), n's. Ba-do, -da-od. Popular names for any insect the body of which is of two distinct colors. [L, 208.]

BEDECKELT (Ger.), adj. Be^{2}-de^{2}k'e^{2}lt. In botany, operculate. [B, 198.]

BEDECKT (Ger.), adj. Be^{2}-de^{2}kt'. Lat., *tectus*, *obtectus*. Covered, concealed. [B, 198.]—**B'früchtig.** See ANGEIOCARPOUS.—**B'geadert.** See OBTECTO-VENOSUS.—**B'samige.** The angeiosperms. [B, 36.]

BEDECKUNG (Ger.), n. Be^{2}-de^{2}k'ung. An investment, covering, integument; in botany, the vestimentum, or indumentum. [B, 198; L, 80.]

BE-DE-FRANGI (Pers.), n. The venereal disease. [L, 102.]

BEDEGAR, BEDEGUAR, n's. Be^{2}d'e^{2}-ga^{3}r. Pers., *bâd-âward*, *bâd-âwardah*. Lat., *fungus rosarum* (seu *b.*, seu *cyozbati*, seu *comosus*), *spongia rosarum*. Fr., *bédégar*, *bédéguar*. Ger., *Rosenschwamm*, *Schlafapfel*, *Siebenschläfer*, *Siefe*. An excrescence produced on the branches of rose-bushes by the punctures of various insects (the *Cynips rosæ*, the *Cynips Brandtii*, and others). It has an irregular surface, varies in size from that of a walnut to that of a small apple, is yellowish, greenish, or reddish, and is covered with bristly branched processes. It consists of an aggregation of small hemispherical nodules, each containing various cavities, in which the eggs of the insect are deposited and hatched. It is odorless and has a sweetish and somewhat astringent taste. It was formerly much used in diarrhœa, calculous and renal disorders, and rabies, and the larvæ contained in it have been recommended in toothache. [B, 180.]

BÈ-DE-POUMIÈ, n. A Languedoc name for the mistletoe (*Viscum album*). [B, 121.]

BEDE-SEDGE, n. Bed'se^{2}j. The *Sparganium ramosum*. [B, 275.]

BEDEWIN, n. Be^{2}d'e^{2}-wi^{2}n. The *Betula alba*. [B, 275.]

BEDEWINDE (Ger.), n. Ba'de^{2}-vi^{2}nd e^{2}. See BEDWINDE.

BEDEZAHER, n. See BEZOAR.

BEDFORD ALUM SPRINGS, n. Be^{2}d'ford. A place on the border between Bedford and Campbell counties, Virginia, near New London, where there is a spring containing sulphates of potassium, magnesium, calcium, aluminium, and protoxide of iron, together with free sulphuric acid; recommended in scrofula, chronic diarrhœa, eczema, and impoverishment of the blood. [A, 363.]

BEDFORDIA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}d-ford'i^{2}-a^{3}. A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Senecionidæ*, established by De Candolle; distinguished from *Senecio* by its axillary inflorescence and its stellate indumentum. [B, 219.]—**B. salicina** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Cacalia salicina* [Labillardière], *Culcitium salicinum* [Sprengel], *Senecio Bedfordii* [F. Müller]. Tasmania dogwood; a shrub or small tree growing in Australia and Tasmania. [B, 185, 219.]

BEDFORD SPRINGS, n. Be^{2}d'ford. 1. A place in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, where there are springs containing iron and calcium carbonates, sodium and calcium chlorides, magnesium and calcium sulphates, and free carbonic acid; recommended in anæmia, digestive diseases, and calculous disorders. There is also a sulphurous spring said to contain no iron. 2. A place in Trimble County, Kentucky, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride, sodium and magnesium sulphates, calcium and magnesium bicarbonates, and sodium carbonate. [A, 363.]

BEDHANA (Tamil), n. The *Cydonia vulgaris* (*Pyrus cydonia*). [B, 88.]

BEDHOLACH (Hebr.), n. See BDELLIUM.

BÉDILLE (Fr.), n. Ba-del. A name applied in the Gironde to the *Convolvulus arvensis* and some other plants. [B, 121.]

BEDIS, BEDISSA, n's. Languedoc names for the willow. [B, 121.]

BEDO, n. A Ceylon name for an albino.

BEDÖRNELT (Ger.), adj. Be^{2}-du^{5}rn'e^{2}lt. In botany, spinulose. [B, 198.]

BEDORNT (Ger.), adj. Be^{2}-dornt'. In botany, spinose. [B, 198.]

BÉDOU (Fr.), n. Ba-du. The *Ursus meles*. [L, 105.]

BÉDOUIN (Fr.), n. Ba-du-a^{2}n^{2}. Properly, *bec d'ouin* (wolf's muzzle). The *Mclampyrum arvense*. [B, 121.]

BEDOUISI, n. An undetermined tree of India. [B, 121.]

BEDSTRAW, n. Be^{2}d'stra^{4}. Ger., *Bettstroh*. The genus *Galium*, also the *Desmodium aparines*. [B, 19, 75.]—**Cross-leaved b.** The *Galium boreale*. [B, 71.]—**Great b., Great hedge-b., Hedge-b.** The *Gallium mollugo*. [B, 71, 275.]—**Lady's b., Our Lady's b.** Ger., *Frauen-Bettstroh*, *Liebfrauen-Bettstroh*. The *Galium verum*. [B, 275.]—**Rough b.** The *Galium asprellum*. [B, 275.]—**Yellow b.** The *Galium verum*. [B, 275.]

BEDÜRFNISS NACH SAUERSTOFF (Ger.), n. Be^{2}-du^{6}rf'-ni^{2}s na^{3}ch^{2} za^{3}'u-e^{2}r-sto^{3}f. The sensation of the necessity of breathing; the respiratory sense. [J.]

BEDURN, n. A Ceylon name for the *Polypodium quercifolium*. [B, 121.]

BEDWIND, n. Be^{2}d'wind. The *Convolvulus sæpium*. [B, 275.]

BEDZNJK, n. A Bohemian name for the *Pimpinella saxifraga*. [B, 88.]

BEE, n. Be. A.-S., *beo*. See APIS.—**African b.** See APIS *Adansonii*.—**B.-bread.** 1. See under BREAD. 2. The *Trifolium pratense*. [B, 275.]—**B.-flower.** The *Ophrys apifera*. [B, 19.]—**B.-glue.** See PROPOLIS.—**B.-larkspur.** The *Delphinium grandiflorum*, also other cultivated species of *Delphinium*. [B, 275.]—**B.-nettle.** The *Lanium album*, also two species of *Galeopsis*. [B, 275.]—**B.-orchis.** See *B.-flower*.—**Domestic b.** See APIS *mellifica*.—**Egyptian b.** See APIS *fasciata*.—**Grecian b.** See APIS *cecropia*.—**Hive-b., Honey-b.** See APIS *mellifica*.—**Humble b.** See BOMBUS (2d def.).—**Indian b.** See APIS *indica*.

BEECH, n. Bech. A.-S., *bece*. Gr., φηγός. Lat., *fagus*. Fr., *hêtre*. Ger., *Buche*. The genus *Fagus*, especially the *Fagus silvatica*. [B, 19.]—**Australian b.** The *Tectona australis*. [B, 19.]—**B.-drops.** See the major list.—**B. fungus.** The *Cyttaria Darwinii*. [B, 185.]—**B.-mast, B.-nut.** The fruit of the *Fagus silvatica*. [B.]—**B.-nut oil, B. oil.** Lat., *oleum fagi*. Fr., *huile de faine*. Ger., *Buchelöl*, *Bucheckeröl*. A yellow oil expressed from the nut of the *Fagus silvatica*. It has a feeble odor, a mild taste (somewhat acrid when heat is employed during the expression), and a sp. gr. of 0·921 to 0·923, and freezes at −17·5° C. It consists chiefly of olein with some stearin and palmitin, and is similar in preparation and uses to cotton-seed oil. [B, 86.]—**B. of Australia.** See *Australian b.*—**B. of New South Wales.** The *Monotoca elliptica*. [B, 19.]—**B.-tree.** See *B.*—**B.-wheat.** Buckwheat (the *Polygonum fagopyrum*). [B, 275.]—**Blue b.** The *Carpinus americana*. [B, 75.]—**Copper-colored b.** The *Fagus silvatica*, var. *cuprea*. [B, 275.]—**Dutch b.** The *Populus alba*. [B, 275.]—**Evergreen b.** The *Fagus betuloides*. [B, 185.]—**Horn-b., Horse-b., Horst-b.** The *Carpinus betulus*. [B, 275.]—**Indian b.** The *Pongamia glabra*. [B, 172.]—**Purple b.** The *Fagus silvatica*, var. *purpurea*. [B, 275.]—**Rusty-leaved b.** The *Fagus ferruginea*. [B, 185.]—**Seaside b.** A Jamaica name for the *Exostema caribæum*. [B, 19.]—**Water-b.** 1. The *Carpinus americana*. 2. The *Platanus occidentalis*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Weeping b.** The *Fagus silvatica*, var. *pendula*. [B, 275.]—**White b.** The *Carpinus betulus*. [B, 275.]

BEECH-DROPS, n. Bech'dro^{2}pz. 1. An American name for the genus *Epiphegus*. [B, 19.] 2. The *Orobanche virginiana*. [B.]—**Albany b.-d.** The *Pterospora andromedea*. [B, 34.]—**False b.-d.** An American name for the *Hypopitys lanuginosa*. [B, 19.]

BEEDUL (Beng.), n. The purple variety of the *Bauhinia variegata*. [B, 172.]

BEEF, n. Bef. Lat., *caro bovis* (seu *bovilla*), *bubula*. Fr., *bœuf*. Ger., *Rindfleisch*. The flesh of a full-grown bovine animal.—**B.-eaters.** The *Buphagineæ*. [L, 73.]—**B.-essence.** See *B.-tea*.—**B.-extract.** Lat., *extractum carnis* (seu *carnis bovinæ* [Greek Ph.], seu *carnis Liebig* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]). Fr., *extrait de viande*. Ger., *Fleischextract*. A brown, extract-like mass, of agreeable odor like that of cooked meat, readily soluble in water without turbidity; made, according to Liebig, by boiling minced lean meat with water, removing the fat and gelatin, and evaporating on a water-bath to the consistence of an extract. It should contain only 22 per cent. of water and not more than 18 per cent. of ash. It is composed of water, salt, osmazome, and other extractive principles. [B, 92, 95.]—**B.-fibre juice, B.-juice.** Lat., *succus carnis*. Fr., *bouillon de viande fortifiant pour malades*. Ger., *Fleischsaft*. The juice of b., either obtained by expression from raw b. or in the form of b.-tea (*q. v.*). A preparation recommended by Liebig is made by extracting 250 parts of chopped raw, lean b. with 250 parts of cold water acidulated with from 3 to 5 drops of hydrochloric acid, and containing from 1 to 1·5 part of common salt, and adding 250 parts of water to the extract. Sometimes the pulverized meat from which the juice has been extracted is added. In this variety all the nutritious elements of the b. are preserved. [B, 92.]—**B'steak-fungus.** The *Fistulina hepatica*. [B, 275.]—**B'steak-plant.** The *Begonia evansiana*. [B, 275.]—**B.-suet tree.** The *Shepherdia argentea*. [B, 275.]—**B.-tea.** Lat., *infusum carnis bubulæ*, *jusculum cum carne bovis*. Fr., *thé de bœuf de Liebig*. A strained decoction of b., to which salt or other condiments are added. The b. must be chopped fine and freed from fat as far as possible; then, either is heated on a water-bath without the addition of water, the resulting liquid being decanted and seasoned; or an equal weight of water is added, the mixture heated gently for several hours, and the liquid poured off and strained; or a rather greater amount of water is added and the whole boiled for a short time. In all cases the liquid is allowed to cool before being used, so that the fat and other impurities may be skimmed from the surface. Prepared in the first way (by slow digestion on a water-bath), it contains a good deal of the nutrient matter of the b.; as ordinarily prepared, it contains chiefly the extractive matters of the b., osmazome, salts, and flavoring matters, is held to possess stimulant properties, and is used as an appetizer and tonic in sickness when other food is refused, but the amount of actual nutriment contained in it is very small. [B, 92, 276; L.] See also *B.-juice*, *B.-extract*, and BOUILLON.—**B., wine, and iron.** See *Elixir of b., wine, and iron*.—**B'wood.** The genus *Casuarina*; in New South Wales, the *Stenocarpus salignus*; in Queensland, the *Banksia compar*. [B, 19.]—**B'wood family.** The *Casuarinaceæ*. [B, 185.]—**Borden's b.-biscuit.** Fr., *biscuit de viande*. Syn.: *Borden's meat-biscuit*. An article of food made by boiling lean meat, evaporating the decoction to a syrupy mass, adding enough wheat flour to make a dough, and baking. [G. Borden (B, 92, 137).] Cf. *Tablettes de* BOUILLON.—**Elixir of b., wine, and iron.** A preparation made by adding ¼ oz. (av.) of Liebig's extract of b., 256 grains of ammonio-citrate of iron, ½ fl. oz. of spirit of orange (1 to 10), 1½ fl. oz. of distilled water, and sufficient sherry wine to make 16 fl. oz. The iron salt is dissolved in the water, the extract is dissolved in the wine, the spirit of orange being added, and the two solutions are mixed. [A, 308.]—**Essence of b.** See *B.-tea*.—**Extract of b.** B.-tea, especially that form obtained by slow digestion on a water-bath. [B, 276.]—**Johnson's fluid b.** An extract of b. so made as to contain all the nutrient principles of the meat. The albumin and fibrin of the b. are removed, reduced to a powder, and added to the extract of b. prepared in the usual way. [B, 276.]—**Leube's b.-solution.** A preparation made by boiling 100 parts each of b. and water with 2 parts by volume of pure hydrochloric acid in a Papin's digester for from 10 to 15 hours, powdering the resulting mass, boiling again for from 15 to 20 hours,

neutralizing with potassium carbonate, and evaporating to a pulpy consistence. By this process the albuminous constituents of the b. are largely converted into peptone. Used where gastric digestion is defective, as in cancer and ulcer of the stomach, etc. [B, 276.]—**Liebig's b.-extract.** See *B.-extract.*

BEEJASAL, n. An East Indian name for the *Butea frondosa.* [B, 121.]

BEEL-JHUN-JHUN (Hind.), n. The *Crotalaria retusa.* [B, 172.]

BEEMBO (Bengal.), n. The *Cephalandra indica.* [B, 172.]

BEEN (Lat.), n. n. Be(be^2)'e^{2}n. See BEHEN.—**B. album officinarum, B. album Rannolfi.** See BEHEN *album.*—**B. magnum.** The nuts of the *Jatropha multifida.* [B, 180.]—**B. nux.** Fr., *noix de b.* Ger., *B'nuss.* See BEHEN *nut.*—**Folia b. rubri.** See *Folia* BEHEN *rubri.*—**Noix de b.** (Fr.). See BEHEN *nut.*—**Nuces b.** See *Nuces* BEHEN.—**Radix b. rubri.** See *Radix* BEHEN *rubri.*—**Red b., White b.** See under BEHEN.

BEENEL, n. Of Rheede, an evergreen Malabar plant, referred to *Croton racemosum.* The root, boiled in oil of sesame, is used for headache and obstinate pains in the limbs. [B, 88, 121.]

BEENGUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-e^{2}ng'ung. Stricture, constriction. [L, 46.]

BEER, n. Ber. A.-S., *beor, bear.* Gr., *ζῦθος* (from *ζυμοῦν*, to leaven). Lat., *cerevisia, cervisia.* Fr., *bière* (1st def.), *brutolé* (2d def.), *brytolé* (2d def.). Ger., *Bier.* It., *birra* (1st def.), *brutoleo* (2d def.). 1. An alcoholic beverage made by infusing ("mashing") malt (generally barley-malt), with or without boiling, adding hops, and fermenting, either with or without the addition of yeast. The character of b. varies according to the character of the malt and the temperature at which the fermentation is conducted. At a high temperature, the latter goes on rapidly and chiefly at the top of the liquid ("top fermentation"); at a low temperature, it goes on at the bottom ("bottom fermentation"). B. contains water, alcohol (from 2·75 to 8 or even 12 per cent.), carbonic acid, extractive matters of malt and hops (including the narcotic principle of the latter), and a very small amount of acetic acid. Its sp. gr. is from 1·004 to 1·030. It is tonic and somewhat narcotic, aperient, and diuretic, acting also as an irritant upon the genito-urinary tract. See also ALE, PORTER, STOUT, BIER, and MALT. The term is also applied to any fermented liquor made from aromatic roots, plant-tops, and other vegetable substances. See SPRUCE *b.*, etc. 2. In pharmacy, a medicinal preparation having b. for a vehicle. For such preparations, see under the names of the respective drugs. [B.]—**Ague b.** See *Cerevisia* CINCHONÆ.—**Amber b.** A variety made from 1 part of pale malt and 3 parts of amber malt. [B, 199.]—**Antiscorbutic b.** See CEREVISIA *antiscorbutica.*—**Bark b.** See *Cerevisia* CINCHONÆ.—**Bavarian b.** Fr., *bière bavaroise.* Ger., *bayerisches Bier.* A variety made in Bavaria, both infusion and decoction being employed in the process, and the fermentation being conducted at a low temperature; rich in extractive matter. [B, 2, 46.]—**B.-flower.** The *Hydrophyllum virginicum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 445 (B).]—**B.-heading.** The device of adding some substance to b. for the purpose of heightening its frothiness when poured out of one vessel into another. [B, 2.]—**B.-Springs.** A place in Oregon, where there are springs containing magnesium and calcium carbonates, sodium, magnesium, and calcium chlorides, and magnesium and calcium sulphates. [A, 363.]—**B. vinegar.** See under VINEGAR.—**B.-yeast.** See under YEAST.—**Belgian b.** Fr., *bière belge.* A variety fermented without yeast. [B, 46.]—**Bitter b.** Fr., *bière amère.* 1. A variety containing an excess of hops, giving it a bitter taste. See *East Indian* ALE. [B.] 2. See CEREVISIA *amara.*—**Cephalic b.** Fr., *bière cephalique.* It., *birra cefalica inglese.* A preparation made of 15 parts of valerian root, 10 of black-mustard seed, 5 each of rosemary flowers and sage, 2 of serpentaria, and 20 of b.; used for headaches, stomachic debility, and hysteria. [B, 125.]—**Draught b.** Ger., *Schenkbier.* B. ready to be drawn for use, especially a variety containing less alcohol than lager bier, and not adapted for storage. [B, 132.]—**English b.** Fr., *bière anglaise.* Ger., *englisches Bier.* It., *birra inglese.* B. made in England. The malt extract is made by infusion only, and the fermentation is conducted at a high temperature. There are many varieties. [B.] See *Bitter b.*, *Small b.*, *Table b.*, STOUT, PORTER, and ALE.—**Flowers of b.** The *Saccharomyces mycoderma.* [B, 31.]—**Hard b.** B. in which nearly all the sugar and mucilage have been converted into alcohol by fermentation.—**Hopped b.** B. containing hops: ordinary b. [B, 199.]—**Medicated b., Medicinal b.** Lat., *cerevisia medicata.* Fr., *bière médicinale.* Ger., *Heilbier, medicinisches Bier.* It., *britoleo, brutoleo, britolatura, britolato, britolito, brutolato, brutolito.* See *B.* (2d def.)—**Lisbon diet-b.** See SARSAPARILLA *b.*—**Prophylactic b.** See under *Cerevisia* CINCHONÆ.—**Root b.** A term applied to fermented liquors made from roots and other parts of plants (spruce b., ginger b., etc.). [B, 138.]—**Small b.** Fr., *petite-bière.* It., *birra piccola.* A weak variety, made either by using a large amount of water in infusing the malt or by making the infusion with the residuum left after the stronger b. has been removed. [B, 2.]—**Stomachic b.** Lat., *cerevisia stomachica.* Fr., *bière stomachique.* A medicinal b. containing gentian (from 1·5 to 2 per cent.) with or without the addition of citron bark and canella, or, according to Quincy, of centaury tops, Roman wormwood, orange peel, angelica root, and Winter's bark. [B, 119, 199.] Cf. CEREVISIA *amara.*—**Strong b.** B. containing a considerable amount of alcohol. [A, 2.]—**Substantial b.** B. that is rich in malt extract. [A, 2.]—**Table b.** A weak variety containing much water and about 5 per cent. of malt extract; sp. gr., 1·025. [B, 199.]—**Wheaten b., Wheat-malt b.** Syn.: *mum.* B. made from wheat malt. [B, 199.]

BEERA-KAIDA, n. A Malabar name for the *Schœnus nemorum.* [B, 121.]

BEERCHEEN, n. Ber-chen'. One of the acini of a compound berry, such as those of the raspberry. [B, 198.]

BEERE (Ger.), n. Bar'e^2. A berry. [B.]—**Aechte B.** See BACCA *vera.*—**B'nähnlich.** Resembling a berry, baccate. [B, 123.]—**B'nartig.** Baccate (Lat., *baccaceus, baccæformis*). [B, 198.]—**B'nausschlag.** The morulus of Wallace (Irish button-scurvy). [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**B'nbaster.** Berry-bearing lilies. [A, 315.]—**B'nbaum.** The American gooseberry (*Melastoma acinodendron*). [L, 46.]—**B'nblau.** A dye-stuff extracted from mulberries, elderberries, etc. [L, 46.]—**B'nbromen.** The blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*). [L, 46.]—**B'nförmig.** Bacciform. [B, 123.]—**B'nfressend.** Baccivorous. [B, 131.]—**B'nfresser.** A baccivorous animal. [A, 315.]—**B'nfrucht.** See BACCA.—**B'nhaufen.** See SOROSIS.—**B'nholz.** The *Rhamnus frangula.* [B, 131.]—**B'nleimkraut.** The *Silene baccifera.* [L, 46.]—**B'nlilien.** See *B'nbaster.*—**B'nlorsche.** The Chinese tallow-tree (*Stillingia sebifera*). [B, 131.]—**B'nmelde.** The genus *Blitum.* [B, 131.]—**B'npfeffer.** The *Capsicum annuum.* [L, 43.]—**B'npflanzen.** Plants that bear berries. [B, 131.]—**B'npilze.** The *Clavaria.* [B, 131.]—**B'ntragend.** Bacciferous. [B.]—**B'nzapfen.** A galbulus. [B, 198.]—**B'nzwetsche.** The genus *Chrysobalanus.* [B, 131.]—**Falsche B., Unächte B.** See BACCA *spuria.*

BEERESCHE (Ger.), n. Bar'e^{2}sh-e^2. The *Sorbus* (*Pyrus*) *aucuparia.* [B, 131.]

BEERGELB (Ger.), n. Bar'ge^{2}lb. A yellow dye obtained from the juice of the hawthorn. [B, 131.]

BEERGRÜN (Ger.), n. Bar'gru^{6}n. The *Vinca minor.* [B, 131.]

BEERHEIDE (Ger.), n. Bar'hid-e^2. The *Empetrum nigrum.* [B, 131.]

BEERIG (Ger.), adj. Bar'i^{2}g. Baccate. [B, 198.]—**B'werdend.** *Baccans* (*q. v.*). [B, 123.]

BEERMELDE (Ger.), n. Bar'me^{2}ld-e^2. The genus *Blitum.* [B, 131.]

BEERSCHWAMM (Ger.), n. Bar'shwa^{3}m. Frambœsia. [G.]

BEERSHEBA SPRINGS, n. Be^2-u^{5}r'she^{2}b-a^3. A place in Grundy County, Tennessee, where there are chalybeate springs, situated in an attractive mountainous region. [A, 363.]

BEERSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Bar'stra^3-uch^2. The *Sambucus niger.* [B, 131.]

BEERTIA (Hind.), n. The *Panicum italicum.* [B, 172.]

BEERWEIN (Ger.), n. Bar'vin. Inferior, weak wine. [A, 315.]

BEERWINDE (Ger.), n. Bar'vi^{2}nd-e^2. The genus *Convolvulus.* [L, 43.]

BEERWURZ (Ger.), n. Bar'vurtz. The *Athamanta cretensis.* [B, 131.]—**B'samen.** The fruit of *Athamanta cretensis.* [B, 92.]

BEERZUCKER (Ger.), n. Bar'tzuk-e^{2}r. Licorice juice. [L, 46.]

BEERZUD (Pers.), n. Galbanum. [B, 92.]

BEESHA, n. A Malay name for the *Melocanna bambusoidea;* adopted by Rheede as the name of a plant which is better referred to the genus *Ochlandra*, and by Kunth made the generic name for a species now referred to *Melocanna.* [B, 42, 172.]—**B. Rheedii** [Kunth]. See MELOCANNA *bambusoidea.*

BEE'S-NEST, n. Bez'ne^{2}st. The *Daucus carota.* [B, 275.]

BEESOM, n. Be'so^{2}m. The *Sarothamnus scoparius.* [B, 275.]

BEEST, BEESTIN, BEESTING, BEESTINGS, BEESTINING, BEESTINS, BEESTLING, BEEST-MILK, BEESTNYNG, BEESTNYNGE, BEESTYNG, n's. Best, Best'i^{2}n, -i^{2}ng, -i^{2}ngz, -i^{2}n-i^{2}ng, -i^{2}nz, -li^{2}ng, -mi^{2}lk, -ni^{2}ng, -ni^{2}ng, -i^{2}ng. See BIESTING.

BEESWAX, BEES'-WAX, n's. Bez'wa^{2}x. See under WAX.

BEET, n. Bet. A.-S., *beta, bete.* Lat., *beta.* Fr., *betterave.* Ger., *Beete, Mangold.* It., *bieta, bietola.* Sp., *acelga.* The genus *Beta*, especially the *Beta vulgaris.* [B.]—**B.-radish.** The *Beta vulgaris.* [B, 71.]—**B.-root sugar, B.-sugar.** See *Beet*-SUGAR.—**Chard b.** The *Beta cicla.* [B, 19.]—**Common b., Culinary b.** The *Beta vulgaris.* [B, 199.]—**Field b.** See *Hybrid b.*—**Garden b.** The *Beta vulgaris.* [B.]—**Hybrid b., Large-rooted b.** Lat., *Beta hybrida.* Fr., *bette* (ou *betterave*) *commune, racine d'abondance* (ou *de disette*). Ger., *Mangold, Mangoldwurzel, Mangelwurzel.* The mangelwurtzel (*Beta vulgaris*, var. *macrorrhiza*). [B, 185.]—**Red b.** The *Beta vulgaris.* [B, 199.]—**Sea b.** The *Beta maritima.* [B, 19.]—**Sicilian b.** The *Beta cicla.* [B, 19.]—**Sugar b.** Ger., *Rankelrübe.* The *Beta vulgaris*, var. *rapacea.* [B.]—**Swisschard b.** Fr., *poirée à carde.* A variety of the *Beta cicla* (*q. v.*). [B, 19.]—**Turnip b.** The *Beta vulgaris*, var. *rapa.* [B, 34.]—**White b.** 1. The *Beta cicla.* 2. The sugar b. [B, 185.]—**Yellow b.** A variety of the *Beta vulgaris.* [B, 185.]

BEET (Ger.), n. Bat. A bed (applied by Unna to the sheath of a hair). [H.]—**B'haar.** Unna's term for a hair that, after becoming detached from its papilla, takes root in the prickle cells, which form its external root-sheath (see under HAIR), where it continues to grow till dislodged by the upward growth of the young hair that afterward develops from the papilla. [G, 82.] Cf. *Papillen*HAAR.

BEETCHEN (Ger.), n. Bat'ch^{2}e^{2}n. The areola in a lichen. [B, 198.]

BEETKLIM, n. According to Bory, a Flemish name for the *Basella.* [B, 121.]

BEETLA, n. From *b.-codi* (*q. v.*). Of Endlicher, a section of the genus *Piper.* [B, 121.]—**B.-codi** (Malay). The *Chavica betel.* [B, 172.]

BEETLE, n. Betl. The common name for an insect of the order *Coleoptera.* [L, 86.]—**B.-weed.** The *Galax aphylla.* [B, 34.]—**Blister-b.** The *Cantharis vesicatoria.* [L, 130.]—**Blister-**

ing b's. A general term for various insects (*e. g.*, several species of *Mylabris*) having blistering properties. [J. O. Braithwaite, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Sept. 3, 1887, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Oct., 1887, p. 516.]—**Oil b.** The *Meloe majalis.* [B, 97.]

BEFARIA (Lat.), n. f. Be(be^2)-fa(fa^3)'ri^2-a^3. See BEJARIA.

BEFASERT (Ger.), n. Be^2-fa^{3}z'e^{2}rt. In botany, fibrillose. [B, 198.]

BEFBASE, n. Of Avicenna, mace. [B, 121.]

BEFESTIGUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-fe^{2}st'i^2-gung. A fastening. [A, 315.]—**B'sbinde.** See EPIDESMUM.

BEFFAICI (Ar.), **BEFFAIGI** (Ar.), n's. The *Polypodium vulgare.* [B, 92, 121.]

BEFLECKUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-fle^{2}k'ung. A staining, pollution. [A, 315.]—**B. des Nachts, B. im Traume, Nachtliche B.** Nocturnal pollution. [L, 80.]

BEFLÜGELT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-flu^{6}g'e^{2}lt. See GEFLÜGELT.

BEFRAGUNG DER TODTEN (Ger.), n. Be^2-fra^{3}g'ung de^{2}r tot'e^{2}n. A post-mortem examination. [L, 80.]

BEFREUNDET (Ger.), adj. Be^2-froind'e^{2}t. Lit., friendly, akin; in botany, *cœnobiarius* or *etœnionarius* (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]

BEFRUCHTET (Ger.), adj. Be^2-fruch^{2}t'e^{2}t. Fecundated, impregnated. [B, 198.]

BEFRUCHTUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-fruch^{2}t'ung. Fertilization, fecundation, impregnation. [A, 315; L, 80.]—**B'sboden.** The peltate variety of the antheridial disc in the *Hepaticæ.* [B, 198.]—**B'scanal.** See *B'skanal.*—**B'sfähig.** Capable of fecundating, fecund. [B, 198.]—**B'sfähigkeit.** Capability of fecundating or being fecundated.—**B'skanal.** 1. A small tube originating in the posterior end of the sperm sac and opening into the uterus in the *Cestodes.* [L, 182.] 2. The vagina. [L, 80.]—**B'skelch.** In botany, the perianth of fructification. [A, 315.]—**B'skolben.** An antheridium. [B, 198.]—**B'skugel.** A fruit-spore. [L, 228.]—**B'sorgane.** The organs of fructification; the sexual organs. [B, 198.]—**B'sröhre.** A pistil. [L, 46.]—**B'ssäule.** The gynostemium (columna genitalium) of orchids. [B, 198.]—**B'sschlauch.** A sac-like body protruded by the antheridium of *Fungi* and introduced into the substance of the oogonium. [B, 206.]—**B'sstaub.** Pollen. [B, 198.]—**B'sstoff.** The fovilla (of the pollen of phænogamous plants and of the antheridial sac of mosses). [B, 198.]—**B'sstuhl.** See THALAMUS *fructificationis.*—**B'stheile.** The reproductive organs. [L, 43.]—**B'sträger** [Nees]. A gonophore. [B, 198.]—**B'swerkzeug.** The reproductive apparatus. [L, 115.]—**Künstliche B.** Artificial fertilization. [L, 37.]—**Unmerkliche B., Verborgene B.** See CRYPTOGAMY.

BEFUND (Ger.), n. Be^2-fund'. The state or condition in which anything is found.—**Leichenb'.** The condition found at a post-mortem examination.

BÉGAIEMENT (Fr.), n. Ba-ge^2-ma^{3}n^2. Stuttering, stammering; improperly applied also to all forms of vicious articulation. [L, 41.]—**B. d'arrière.** Stuttering due to imperfection in the movement of the tongue from before backward. [L, 41.]—**B. d'avant.** A form attributed to an imperfection in the movement of the tongue from behind forward. [L, 41.]—**B. d'en haut.** A form attributed to an imperfection in the movement of the tongue from below upward. [L, 41.]—**B. des femmes.** See *B. labio-choréique muet.*—**B. difforme** [Deleau]. See *B. labial.*—**B. douloureux** [Deleau]. Stammering in which there is almost an impossibility of producing articulate sounds, although all the muscles of respiration are called into play. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. fermé** [Becquerel]. A form in which the consonant is repeated several times, the lips being tightly closed, or the tongue pressed against the teeth. [Kussmaul (L, 20).]—**B. gutturo-convulsif** [Violette]. That form of stammering in which there are associated convulsive movements. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. gutturo-tétanique.** A class made by Colombat characterized by a sort of tetanic spasm of the muscles of aspiration, particularly those of the larynx and pharynx. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. gutturo-tétanique canin** [Colombat]. A variety in which the jerky repetitions sound like the barking of a dog. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. gutturo-tétanique choréiforme** [Colombat]. B. gutturo-tétanique in which there are choreiform movements of the head, arms, and limbs, continuing only during attempts at articulation. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. gutturo-tétanique épileptiforme.** B. gutturo-tétanique in which there are various epileptoid movements of the body. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. gutturo-tétanique intermittent** [Colombat]. A variety in which there is an inability to articulate for a few instants, after which speech is fluent. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. gutturo-tétanique mixte** [Colombat]. A variety having the characteristics of two or more of the other subdivisions. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. gutturo-tétanique muet** [Colombat]. A variety in which the sounds are produced after several scanty successive aspirations are made. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. labial** [Deleau]. Stammering in which there is very great difficulty in opening the mouth, with considerable facial distortion. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. labio-choréique.** A division made by Colombat in which there is a succession, more or less rapid, of convulsive movements of the tongue, lower jaw, etc. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. labio-choréique difforme.** A variety of b. l.-choréique in which there are convulsive movements of the muscles of the face, eyelids, brow, etc. [Oré (L, 87).—**B. labio-choréique lingual.** A variety accompanied with convulsive movements of the tongue. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. labio-choréique loquace avec bredouillement.** A variety in which the person speaks quickly, stumbles over nearly all the syllables, and chops the words in two. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. labio-choréique muet.** Stammering with convulsive movements of the tongue, lips, and lower jaw. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. lingual** [Deleau]. Stammering due to irregular and improper movements of the tongue. [Oré (L, 87).]—**B. loquace** [Deleau]. See B. *lingual.*—**B. muet.** See B. *douloureux.*—**B. ouvert** [Becquerel]. A variety of the b. gutturo-tétanique in which the mouth remains open. [Kussmaul (L, 20).]

BEGATTUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-ga^{3}t'tung. Copulation. [L, 135.]—**B'shinderniss.** An impediment to copulation.—**B'stheile.** The organs of copulation.—**B'strieb.** The sexual instinct. [A, 315.]—**B'swerkzeug.** See *B'stheile.*—**B'szeit.** In animals, the period of heat; in botany, the time of fecundation. [A, 315.]

BÉGAYEMENT (Fr.), n. Ba-ge^2-i^2-ma^{3}n^2. See BEGAIEMENT.

BEGEHREN (Ger.), **BEGEHRUNG** (Ger.), n's. Be^2-ge^{2}r'e^{2}n, -ung. Appetite. [L, 80.]

BEGGAR'S-BASKET, n. Be^{2}g'ga^{3}rz ba^{3}s'ke^{2}t. The *Pulmonaria officinalis.* [B, 271.]

BEGGAR'S-BLANKET, n. Be^{2}g'ga^{3}rz bla^{2}n^2'ke^{2}t. The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 275.]

BEGGAR'S BUTTONS, n. Be^{2}g'ga^{3}rz bu^{3}t'to^{2}nz. The flower-heads of the *Arctium lappa.* [B, 275.]

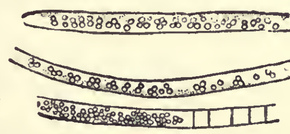
BEGGAR'S-LICE, n. Be^{2}g'ga^{3}rz lis. See BEGGAR-TICKS.

BEGGAR'S-NEEDLE, n. Be^{2}g'ga^{3}rz nedl. The *Scandix pecten.* [B, 275.]

BEGGAR-TICKS, n. Be^{2}g'gar ti^{2}x. 1. An American name for the *Bidens frondosa* and the *Bidens connata.* 2. The *Cynoglossum Morisoni.* [B, 19, 34.]

BEGGAR-WEED, n. Be^{2}g'ga^{3}r wed. A name applied to various troublesome weeds, especially the *Polygonum aviculare.* [B, 245.]

BEGGIATOA (Lat.). n. f. Be^{2}d-ji^2-a^3-to'a^3. From the name of F. S. Beggiato, an Italian botanist. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, established by Trevisan, consisting of long, straight, unbranched filaments (in the swarming stage, sometimes spiral), thicker than in the allied genus *Leptothrix*, and also distinguished by their containing sulphur in the form of strongly refracting granules. The *Beggiatoæ* possess the property of decomposing sulphur compounds with the evolution of hydrogen sulphide. They occur in both running and stagnant water which receives sewage or other refuse, in sulphur springs, upon mud, and upon animal and vegetable bodies. [B, 237, 238.]—**B. alba** [Vauch]. A species found in the waste water from sugar-manufactories, tanneries, etc., and in sulphur waters, forming a white, or yellowish white layer (the *barégine* or *glairine* of the French); in the adult state also found upon decomposing water plants, and dead insects. The filaments vary in thickness from 1 to 5 μ, and often exhibit a segmentation into long or short rod-form and into cocci. They pass under certain conditions into spiral form, and in the swarming stage become ciliated. They increase by division. [B, 237, 238.]—**B. alba,** var. *marina* [Cohn]. Syn.: *B. Oerstedtii.* A variety of *B. alba* distinguished from the ordinary kind by its occurrence in sea-water, and by its smaller size (thickness only 2 μ). [B, 73.]—**B. arachnoidea.** A species occurring in swamp and sulphur waters forming thick jointed motile rods. [B, 30, 206.]—**B. leptomitiformis** [Meneghi]. A variety of *B.*, 1·8 μ thick, occurring in sulphur water, referred by Zopf to *B. alba.* [B, 30, 206.]—**B. marina** [Cohn]. The *B. alba*, var. *marina.* [B. 237.]—**B. minima.** An actively motile marine species attaining a length of no more than 40 μ. [B, 30, 206.]—**B. mirabilis** [Cohn]. A species occurring as a white layer in sea-water, in sea-mud, and on marine plants and decomposing animal substances, distinguished by its very great size. By septation, it is converted into almost isodiametric particles. [B, 237, 238.]—**B. multisepta.** See PRAGMIDIOTHRIX *multisepta.*—**B. nivea** [Rabenhorst]. A species occurring in sulphur springs, forming filaments 1·5 μ thick; referred by Zopf to *B. alba.* [B. 206, 237.]—**B. nodosa.** A filamentous vegetable organism assigned by Van Tieghem to the genus *B.*, but differing from true specimens of that genus in the absence of sulphur granules and in its lack of motility. It is distinguished by the nodosities which form at intervals along the filaments. [B, 73.]—**B. Oerstedtii** [Rabenhorst]. The *B. alba*, var. *marina.* [B, 73.]—**B. pellucida** [Cohn]. A species found in salt-water aquaria, composed of motile articulated filaments about 5 μ thick, translucent, and having only a few sulphur granules. [B, 73.]—**B. punctata** [Trevisan]. The *B. alba.* [B, 30.]—**B. roseo-persicina** [Zopf]. A species found frequently in excavations and pools, forming a red or violet covering. The filamentous form is like that of *B. alba*, and is distinguished from it only by its red color, due to the presence of bacteriopurpurin (*q. v.*). By division, it forms cocci, which are agglomerated into peculiar reticulate or lobulate zooglœa forms which are the *Clathrocystis roseo-persicina* [Cohn], or *Cohnia roseo-persicina* [Kützing], and the *Bacterium rubescens* of Lankester. These cocci are rounded or oval, 2·5 μ in diameter, reddish, filled with sulphur granules, and united into families each cell of which is surrounded by a special gelatinous envelope in addition to the general envelope which surrounds the whole family. The families form a solid mass at first, and then become hollowed out with the formation of cavities filled with water. The cocci develop into rod-forms, and, by the disappearance of the gelatin, both the cocci and the rods can take on the swarming stage. [B, 73, 237, 238.]—**B. tigrina** [Rabenhorst]. Syn.: *Oscillaria tigrina.* An organism classed, with doubtful propriety, among the *Beggiatoæ*; according to Zopf, only a variety of *B. alba.* It occurs in swamp-water, forming motile filaments from 3·5 to 4·5 μ thick. [B, 73, 206, 237.]



THE BEGGIATOA ALBA. (AFTER TROUESSART.)

BEGIERDE (Ger.), n. Be^2-gerd'e^2. Appetite, desire. [L, 135.]—**B. der Schwangeren.** See PICA.

BEGIESSUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-ges'sung. Affusion. [L, 80.]

BEGMA (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}g(bag)'ma^3. Gen., *beg'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., βῆγμα. 1. The act of coughing. [K.] 2. Matter coughed up. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

BEGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba-go'ni^2-a^3. From *Bégon*, a French botanist. Fr., *bégonie*. Ger., *Schiefblatt*. A genus of begoniaceous plants established by Linnæus, comprising herbs or shrubs with alternate, inequilateral, variously lobed or parted, dentate leaves. The male flowers are composed of a perianth of two outer sepaloid leaflets and two inner petaloid leaflets (the latter sometimes many or none), and of numerous stamens; the female flowers, of a perianth of two large outer sepaloid leaflets and four inner petaloid leaflets, and an ovary divided into from two to five (generally three) loculi, and with as many bifid styles as there are loculi. The fruit is generally a three-angled and three-winged capsule containing from two to five loculi, and loculicidal or septicidal below the apex or along its whole length; or, more rarely, is a berry. [B, 42.]—**B. acetosa** [Vell.]. A species known only by name. [B, 214.]—**B. acida** [Martius]. A Brazilian shrub. [B, 214.]—**B. acuminata** [Dryand]. Syn.: *Platycentrum hamiltonianum* [Miquel], *Tittelbachia hamiltoniana* [Regel]. A suffruticose species growing in Jamaica and cultivated in England. The leaves are highly acid, and are used in the preparation of an antiphlogistic and antiscorbutic beverage and as an emollient application to swellings. [B, 180, 214.]—**B. acutifolia.** 1. Of Jacquin, a species probably identical with *B. acuminata*. 2. Of Balbis, the *B. portoricensis*. [B, 180, 214.]—**B. anemonoides** [Azara]. A Mexican species known only by name; said to have a drastic root which is efficient in scrofula and syphilis. [B, 180, 214.]—**B. balmisiana** [Ruiz]. Syn.: *Knesebeckia balmisiana* [Klotzsch]. A Mexican species. The root is drastic, and is employed in scrofula and syphilis. [B, 180, 214.]—**B. bidentata** [Raddi]. A Brazilian undershrub. It contains much oxalic acid, and the leaf is eaten as a vegetable. The juice is reputed depurative and furnishes a refreshing drink. [B, 173, 180, 214.]—**B. brasila** [De Candolle]. The *B. hirtella*. [B, 214.]—**B. bulbifera** ["Herb. reg. ber."]. The *B. bulbillifera* of Link and Otto. [B, 214.]—**B. bulbillifera.** 1. Of Link and Otto, a Mexican species (the *yerba de la doncella* of the Mex. Ph.). The root is emetic and cathartic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 168; B, 214.] 2. A variety of the *B. gracilis*. [B, 214.]—**B. capensis.** 1. Of Blanco, an acaulescent herb of the Philippine Islands. 2. Of Linnæus, *fil.*, the *B. diptera*. [B, 173, 214.]—**B. ciliata** [Kunth]. The *B. hirtella*. [B, 214.]—**B. cucullata** [Willdenow]. A Brazilian and Bolivian shrub. It contains much oxalic acid, and is used as a remedy in inflammatory and bilious affections, and especially in cystitis. [B, 173, 180, 214.]—**B. dasypoda** [Meissner]. The *B. hirtella*. [B, 214.]—**B. dipetala** [Graham]. A variety of the *B. malabarica* of Lamarck. [B, 212.]—**B. diptera** [Dryander]. An acaulescent species with a tuberous root, growing in the West Indies; said to have the same properties as the *B. bidentata*. [B, 173, 214.]—**B. discolor** [Blume, Aiton]. The *B. evansiana*. [B, 214.]—**B. diversifolia** [Graham]. A variety of the *B. gracilis*. [B, 214.]—**B. eriocaulis** [Vis.]. A variety of the *B. tomentosa* of Schott. [B, 214.]—**B. evansiana** [Andrews]. Syn.: *Diploclinium evansianum* [Lindley], *Knesebeckia discolor* [Klotzsch]. The *tsou-hoy-tong* of the Chinese and the *sjukaido*; a perennial herb growing in China and the West Indies and cultivated in Europe. It contains a large amount of oxalic acid. [B, 180, 214.]—**B. family.** See BEGONIACEÆ.—**B. geraniifolia** [Hooker]. Syn.: *Eupetalum tuberosum* [Klotzsch]. A Peruvian species; a perennial herb. [B, 214.]—**B. gracilis** [Kunth]. Sp., *yerba de la doncella* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species of which a number of varieties are described. The tuberous root is emetic and cathartic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 168; B, 214.]—**B. grandiflora.** 1. The *B. octopetala*. 2. Of Jacquin, a species probably identical with the *B. suaveolens*. [B, 214.]—**B. grandis** [Dryander]. The *B. evansiana*. [B, 214.]—**B. hæmatotricha** ["Hort. boiss."]. A variety of the *B. humilis* of the "Hortus kewensis." [B, 214.]—**B. hamiltonia** [Lehm.]. The *B. acuminata*. [B, 214.]—**B. hirsuta.** 1. Of Aublet, an esculent species growing in French Guiana. 2. Of the "Hortus kewensis," the *B. humilis*. [B, 180, 214.]—**B. hirtella** [Link]. An esculent species growing throughout tropical South America, having properties similar to those of *B. bidentata*. [B, 46, 173, 214.]—**B. humilis.** 1. Of the "Hortus kewensis," a species growing in Trinidad and St. Thomas, having properties like those of *B. bidentata*. 2. Of the "Bot. Register," the *B. suaveolens*. [B, 173, 214.]—**B. hydrophila** [Miquel]. A variety of the *B. malabarica* of Lamarck. [B, 212.]—**B. Langsdorffii** [De Candolle]. The *B. bidentata*. [B, 214.]—**B. lucida** [Haworth]. The *B. humilis* of the "Hortus kewensis." [B, 214.]—**B. macrophylla.** Of Lamarck, a species probably identical with the *B. suaveolens*. [B, 173.]—**B. macroptera** [Klotzsch]. Fr., *oseille sauvage*. A suffruticose species growing in Brazil, probably identical with Lindley's *B. pauciflora*, which has medicinal properties like those of *B. bidentata*. [B, 173, 214.]—**B. malabarica.** 1. Of Lamarck, the *tsjenia-narinampuli* of Rheede; an esculent species growing in India and Ceylon, from the leaves of which a vulnerary ointment is prepared. 2. Of Roxburgh, the *B. Roxburghii*. [B, 180, 214.]—**B. malvacea** [Klotzsch]. A perennial Brazilian species, perhaps identical with the *B. pauciflora* of Lindley, which has medicinal properties like those of the *B. bidentata*. [B, 173, 214.]—**B. martiana** [Link]. A variety of the *B. gracilis*. [B, 214.]—**B. Meyeri** [Klotzsch]. **B. Meyerii** [Otto, Dietrich]. The *B. tomentosa* of Schott. [B, 214.]—**B. minor** [Jacquin]. The *B. nitida*. [B, 214.]—**B. muricata** [Blume]. The *B. tuberosa* of Lamarck. [B, 214.]—**B. nitida** [Aiton, Dryander]. An esculent shrub of the West Indies; employed like *B. acuminata*. [B, 173, 214.]—**B. obliqua.** 1. Of Linnæus, in part, the *B. acuminata*. The *B. obliqua*, var. δ of Linnæus, is the *B. rotundifolia*. 2. Of L'Héritier, and of Klotzsch, the *B. nitida*. 3. Of Thunberg, the *B. evansiana*. 4. Of Velloz, an undetermined species. [B, 214.]—**B. octopetala** [L'Héritier]. Syn.: *B. grandiflora* [Knowl. and Weston], *Huszia octopetala* [Klotzsch]. An acaulescent herb with tuberous root growing in Peru, where the root is employed as a remedy for scurvy, pulmonary hæmorrhage, and bloody flux. [B, 46, 214.]—**B. odorata** [Willdenow]. The *B. suaveolens*. [B, 214.]—**B. pauciflora.** Probably the *B. macroptera* or *B. malvacea*. [B, 173.]—**B. platanifolia** [Graham]. A shrubby Brazilian species. [B, 214.]—**B. populifolia** [Kunth]. The *B. balmisiana*. [B, 214.]—**B. porteriana** [Fischer]. A variety of the *B. humilis* ["Hortus kewensis"]. [B, 214.]—**B. portoricensis** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *B. acutifolia* [Balbis]. An undershrub growing on the banks of streams in Porto Rico. [B, 214.]—**B. pulchra** ["Herb. Schreber"]. The *B. nitida*. [B, 214.]—**B. purpurea.** Of Swartz, the *B. nitida*; of Plumier, the *B. suaveolens* of Ladd. [B, 173, 214.]—**B. reniformis** [Pavón]. A species included with the *B. balmisiana*. [B, 214.]—**B. rex** [Putzeys]. An acaulescent perennial species indigenous to Assam. [B, 214.]—**B. rigida** [Regel]. Syn.: *Gurltia rigida* [Klotzsch]. A Brazilian undershrub. [B, 214.]—**B. roseo flore, folio orbiculari** [Plumier]. The *B. rotundifolia*. [B, 214.]—**B. rotundifolia** [Lamarck]. A perennial creeping herb indigenous to the West Indies, and esculent. [B, 180, 214.]—**B. Roxburghii** [De Candolle]. A perennial herbaceous species growing in India. [B, 214.]—**B. sinensis** [De Candolle]. The *B. evansiana*. [C. B. Clarke (B, 212).]—**B. spathulata** [Ladd], **B. spatulata** [Ladd]. The *B. cucullata*. [B, 214.]—**B. speciosa** ["Hort. Van Houtte"]. The *B. nitida*. [B, 214.]—**B. suaveolens** [Ladd]. 1. A species growing in Guadeloupe and San Domingo, and cultivated in gardens; it is probably identical with the *B. macrophylla* of Lamarck which has medicinal properties like those of the *B. octopetala*. 2. The *B. nitida* of Klotzsch. [B, 214.]—**B. tomentosa.** 1. Of Schott, the *Gurltia tomentosa* [Klotzsch]. A shrubby species growing in Brazil, employed like *B. octopetala*. 2. Of the "Hort. kewensis," the *B. rigida*. [B, 46, 173, 214.]—**B. tuberosa.** 1. Of Heyene, the *B. dipetala*. 2. Of Pavón, the *B. bulbillifera* [Link and Otto]. 3. Of Ruiz, the *B. geraniifolia* [Hooker]. 4. Of Wallich, the *B. malabarica* [Lamarck]. 5. Of Lamarck, a creeping, esculent herb of the Moluccas. [B, 180, 214.]—**B. ulmifolia** [Willdenow]. A Brazilian shrub, esculent and having properties similar to those of the *B. bidentata*. [B, 173, 214.]—**B. undulata** [Schott]. Syn.: *Gærdtia undulata* [Klotzsch] (seu *stenobotrys* [Klotzsch]). A Brazilian shrub. [B.]—**B. vaginans** [Vell]. The *B. tomentosa* [Schott].—**B. villosa.** 1. Of Garner, the *B. macroptera*. 2. Of Lindley, the *B. hirtella*. [B, 214.]

BEGONIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^2-gon-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bégoniacées*. 1. Of R. Brown, and subsequent writers, an order of apetalous (monochlamydeous) dicotyledons belonging to the begonial or cucurbital alliance [Lindley], and by some referred to the *Polygonaceæ*. By Bentham and Hooker referred to the *Polypetalæ* (series *Calyciflorœ*) cohort *Passiflorales*, and made to include herbs or shrubs with alternate or scattered stipulate leaves; monœcious asymmetrical flowers having a perianth divided into two or more segments which are either all petaloid or both petaloid and sepaloid, numerous stamens with adnate anthers, and inferior ovary usually three-angled or three-winged, and generally trilocular with placentæ springing from the inner angle of the loculus, and two to five usually bifid styles, free or connate at the base, and with capsular, rarely baccate, fruit, having numerous seeds with little or no albumen. It comprises, according to them, only *Begonia* and *Hilldebrandia*. 2. Of Klotzsch, a tribe of the *B.* (1st def.) belonging to the suborder *Stephanocarpeæ* comprising *Begonia* and twenty-nine other genera since included in the same genus. [B, 170.]

BEGONIACEOUS, adj. Be^2-gon-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *begoniaceus*. Fr., *bégoniace*. Of or resembling *Begonia* belonging to the *Begoniaceæ*. [B, 19.]

BEGONIADS, n. pl. Be^2-gon'i^2-a^{2}dz. The *Begoniaceæ*. [B, 19.]

BEGONIALES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Be^2-gon-i^2-a(a^3)'lez(le^{2}s). Of Lindley, an alliance of epigynous exogens including the single order *Begoniaceæ*. [B, 170.]

BEGONIARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^2-gon-i^2-a(a^3)-ri(ri^2)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, an order of the *Gynocephalœ*, comprising the single family *Begoniaceæ*. [B, 170.]

BEGONIDEÆ, BEGONIDIEÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. Be^2-gon-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a family of the *Fructitegmia*. [B, 170.]

BEGONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^2-gon-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See BEGONIACEÆ (1st def.). [B, 170.]

BEGOON, n. See BEGUN.

BÉGOS, n. A Languedoc name of the *Lathyrus sativus*. [B, 121.]

BEGPOORA (Bengal, Hind.), n. The *Citrus medica*. [B, 172.]

BEGRANNT (Ger.), n. Be^2-gra^{3}nt'. See ARISTATE.

BEGRENZEN (Ger.), n. Be^2-gre^{2}ntz'e^{2}n. See DEMARCATION.

BEGRENZUNGSHAUT (Ger.), n. Be^2-gre^{2}ntz'ungs-ha^3-ut. The membrana limitans. [A, 317.]

BEGUAN, n. A sort of bezoar obtained from the iguana. [B, 88.]

BÈGUE (Fr.), adj. Be^{2}g. Pertaining to, or affected with, stuttering. [A, 385.]

BÉGUIL, n. An undetermined fruit of Sierra Leone. [Bory (B, 121).]

BEGUN (Bengal), n. The *Solanum melongena*. [B, 181.]

BEGÜNSTIGEND (Ger.), adj. Be^2-gu^{6}nst'i^{2}g-e^{2}nd. Adjuvant.

BEHAART (Ger.). adj. Be^2-ha^{3}rt'. Hairy; in botany, pilose; in zoology, crinigerous. [A, 315; B, 198.]—**B'heit.** Hairiness. [A, 315.]—**B'werden.** See TRICHOSIS.

BEHAARUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-ha^{3}r'ung. See TRICHOSIS.

BEHALMT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-ha^{3}lmt'. In botany, stalked, bladed. [L, 46.]

BEHÄLTER (Ger.), n. Be^2-halt'e^{2}r. A receptacle. [B, 198; L, 43.]—**B. des Herzens.** An auricle of the heart. [L, 80.]—**B. des Milchsaftes.** See RECEPTACULUM *chyli*.

BEHÄLTNISS (Ger.), n. Be^2-halt'ni^{2}s. A receptacle. [L, 80.]—**B'sehne.** A capsular ligament. [L, 80.]—**Crystallines B'band.** The capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye. [L, 80.]

BEHANDLUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-ha^{3}nd'lung. Treatment, manipulation. [L, 46.]—**B'sart.** A method of treatment. [A, 315.]—**Scheinb'.** Pretended medical treatment; the use of placebos. [A, 315.]

BEHAR (Ar.), n. The *Capsicum annuum.* [B, 92.]

BEHARA, n. The *Terminalia bellerica.* ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Aug. 24, 1878, p. 146 (B).]

BEHAUBT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-ha^3'ubt. In botany, calyptrate or galeate. [B, 198.]

BEHELMT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-he^{2}lmt'. In botany, galeate. [B, 198.]

BEHEM, BEHEMEN, n's. See Behen.

BEHEMOTHSZÄHNE (Ger.), n. pl. Ba'ha-mots-tzan-e^2. A name variously applied to the teeth of the walrus, the hippopotamus, and the narwhal, all of which were formerly used in medicine and as amulets. [B, 180.]

BEHEN (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Be(ba)'he^{2}n. From a name (also written *behem, behn, been,* and *ben*) given by the Arabs to the roots of various plants. 1. Of Hill, a genus of composite plants now referred to *Serratula.* 2. Of Mönch, a genus of plants now referred to *Silene.* [B, 170.]—**B. abiad.** See *White b.* (1st def.).—**B. abias.** The *Red b.* [B, 46.]—**B. ackmar.** Of the Arabians, probably the red b. [B, 121.]—**B. albi radix.** See *White b.* (1st def.).—**B. album** [Rauwolff], **B. album Rauwolfi.** See *White b.*—**B'anthe** (Ger.). See *B.*—**B'baum** (Ger.). The *Moringa pterygosperma.* [A, 315.]—**B'flockenblume** (Ger.). The *Centaurea b.* [B, 180.]—**B. Hamer** (Arab.). The *White b.* (1st def.). [B, 46.]—**Klimmender B.** (Ger.). The *Silene baccifera.* [B, 180.]—**B. nostratis radix.** The root of *Silene inflata.* [B, 97.]—**B'nuss** (Ger.). See *B. nut.*—**B'nussbaum** (Ger.). The *Moringa pterygosperma.* [B, 180.]—**B. nut.** Lat., *nuces b.* Fr., *noix de b.* Ger., *B'nuss.* The seeds of the *Moringa pterygosperma* (*q. v.*). [B, 181.]—**B.-nut oil.** Lat., *oleum b.* (seu *balatinum*). Ger., *B'öl.* The oil expressed from the seeds of the *Moringa pterygosperma.* It contains behenic acid, and was formerly employed as a purgative and anthelminthic, and externally in skin diseases. [B, 180.]—**B. radix.** Ger., *B'wurzel.* The root of *Centaurea b.* [B, 97.]—**B. rouge** (Fr.). See *Red b.*—**B. rubri radix.** The root of *Statice limonium.* [B, 97.]—**B. rubrum, B. rubrum limonium.** See *Red b.*—**B'säure** (Ger.). See Behenic *acid.*—**B'scharte** (Ger.). See Serratula *b.*—**B'wurzel** (Ger.). See *B. radix.*—**Folia b. rubri.** The leaves of *Statice limonium.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeine B'nuss** (Ger.). See *B. nut.*—**Gemeiner B.** (Ger.). See *Silene inflata.*—**Nuces B.** See *B. nut.*—**Oleum b.** See *B.-nut oil.*—**Radix b., Radix b. albi.** Ger., *weisse B'wurzel.* The root of *Centaurea b.* [B, 180.]—**Radix b. nostratis.** The root of *Silene inflata.* [B, 180.]—**Radix b. rubri, Red b.** Lat., *behen rubrum.* Fr., *b. rouge.* Ger., *rother B.* The root of *Statice limonium* (*q. v.*). [B. 121, 180.]—**Weisse B'wurzel** (Ger.). The root of *Centaurea b.* [B, 180.]—**White b.** Fr., *b. blanc.* Ger., *weisse B'wurzel* (1st def.), *weisser B.* 1. Of the Arabs, probably the root of *Centaurea b.* [B, 121, 180.] 2. The *Silene inflata,* the root of which is often substituted for that of the *Centaurea b.* [B, 121, 180.]

BÉHEN (Fr.), n. Ba-ha^{3}n^2. See Behen.—**B. à mouche.** The *Cucubulas* (*Silene*) *otites.* [B, 173.]—**B. baccifère.** See Silene *baccifera.*—**B. blanc.** See *White b.*—**B. commune.** See Silene *inflata.*

BEHENANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Be(ba)-he^{2}n-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'tha^3. According to Otth, a section of the genus *Silene.* [B, 214.]

BEHENIC, adj. Be^2-he^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *béhénique* (ou *bénique*). Derived from Behen. [B.]—**B. acid.** Fr., *acide béhénique.* Ger., *Behensäure.* Syn.: *benic acid.* A monobasic acid, $C_{22}H_{44}O_2$, obtained from behen-nut oil; regarded by Heintz as a mixture of palmitic and myristic acids. [B, 4, 5.]

BEHENOLIC ACID, n. Be^2-he^{2}n-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide béhénolique.* Ger., *Behenolsäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid of the composition of behenic acid less four atoms of hydrogen: $C_{22}H_{40}O_2 = C_{21}H_{39} - COOH$. [B, 4.]

BEHENOXYLIC ACID, n. Be^2-he^{2}n-o^{2}x-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *béhénoxylique.* Ger., *Behenoxylsäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid of the composition of behenolic acid with ten atoms of oxygen added: $C_{22}H_{40}O_4 = C_{21}H_{39}O_2 - CO.OH$. [B, 4.]

BEHAFER (Ger.), n. Ba'ha^{3}f-e^{2}r. The *Avena fatua.* [L, 43.]

BEHK-SÚS (Pers.), n. The root of the *Glycyrrhiza glabra.* [J. E. T. Aitchison, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Dec. 11, 1886, p. 465, "Am. Jour of Pharm.," Jan., 1887, p. 38.]

BEHMEN, n. See Behen (1st def.).—**B. abiad, B. abias,** n's (Ar.). See *White* behen (1st def.).—**B. abiad Arabum.** See *White* behen (1st def.).—**B. ackmar.** See *Red* behen.

BEHN, n. See Behen.—**Nuces b.** See Behen *nut.*

BEHÖCKERT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-hu^{5}k'e^{2}rt. In botany, gibbous. [B, 198.]

BEHOOR-BAUSH (Bengal.), n. The *Bambusa spinosa.* [B, 172.]

BEHR (Ar.), n. Dyspnœa. [L, 83.]

BEHÜLFLICH (Ger.), adj. Be^2-hu^{6}lf'li^{2}ch^2. Adjuvant. [A, 315.]

BEHURA (Bengal.), n. The *Terminalia bellerica.* [B. 172.]

BEHUTET (Ger.), adj. Be^2-hut'e^{2}t. In botany, pileate. [B, 198.]

BEIAHALALEN (Ar.), n. The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [B, 121.]

BEIBLATT (Ger.), **BEIBLÄTTCHEN** (Ger.), n's. Bi'bla^{3}t, -blat-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Amphigastrum.

BEID-EL-OSSAR (Ar.), n. See under Beidelsar.

BEIDELSAR. A corruption of Ar., *beid-el-ossar.* A name, according to G. Bauhin, of certain Egyptian plants (probably the *Calotropis procera* and the *Asclepias Cornuti*), the fruits of which were called by the Arabs *beid-el-ossar* (eggs of ossar), ossar being probably the name of any asclepiadaceous plant. It was used as a substitute for amadou and silk; the pappus of the seeds was used to make mattresses; and the milky juice was applied to ulcers. [Fournier (B, 121).]

BEIDLEBIG (Ger.), adj. Bid'lab-i^{2}g. Amphibious. [L, 30.]

BEIFALLSTRIEB (Ger.), n. Bi'fa^{3}ls-treb. In phrenology, love of approbation. [A, 315.]

BEIFUSS (Ger.), n. Bi'fus. The genus *Artemisia.* [B, 1.]—**Aehriger b.** (Ger.). See Artemisia *spicata.*—**Alpen-B.** See Artemisia *mutellina.*—**B'kohlen.** See *Carbones* artemisiæ *rubræ.*—**B'laus.** The *Aphis absinthii.* [L, 46.]—**B'wurzel.** The root of *Artemisia vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**Geknäuelter B.** The *Artemisia glomerata.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeiner B.** Common artemisia; mug-wort (*Artemisia vulgaris*). [B, 180.]—**Gletscher B.** (Ger.). See Artemisia *glacialis.*—**Meerstrands-B.** (Ger.). See Artemisia *maritima.*—**Römischer B.** Roman wormwood (*Artemisia pontica*). [B.]—**Vahl'scher B.** The *Artemisia vahliana.* [B, 180.]

BEIGESCHMACK (Ger.), n. Bi'ge^2-shma^{3}k. An after-taste. [A, 315.]

BEIGNICOURT (Fr.), n. Be^{2}n-yi^2-kur. A village in the department of the Vosges, France, where there is a cold chalybeate spring. [A, 385; L, 105.]

BEIHÜLFE (Ger.), n. Bi'hu^{6}lf-e^2. An adjuvant. [L, 46.]

BEIKAMAN, n. The *Solanum coagulans.* [Forskål (B, 121).]

BEIL (Ger.), n. Bil. See Ascia.—**B'förmig.** Securiform. [B, 198.]—**B'füsser.** The *Lamellibranchiata.* [L.]—**B'kraut, B'kraut-Peltsche, B'kronwicke, B'pflanze.** The *Coronilla securidaca.* [L, 46, 80.]—**B'stein.** A renal calculus. [L, 80.]—**B'wurzel.** The *Iris versicolor.* [A, 315.]

BEILEHUI, n. See Beleyleh.

BEIMISCHEN (Ger.), **BEIMISCHUNG** (Ger.), n's. Bi'mi^{2}sh-e^{2}n, -ung. Admixture. [A, 315.]

BEIMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Bi'musk-e^{2}l. An accessory muscle. [A, 317.]

BEIN (Ger.), n. Bin. 1. See Bone. 2. The leg. [L, 46.]—**Accessorisches Schlüsselb'.** See *Coracoid* bone.—**Achselb', Armb'.** See Humerus.—**Backenb'.** See *Malar* bone.—**Bajonetb'.** A term used to describe the condition in which, in subluxation of the knee joint, the leg slips backward so that its long axis is posterior to that of the thigh. [L, 57.]—**Barbadosb'.** See Elephantiasis *Arabum.*—**Beckenwirbelb'.** See Sacrum.—**B'ader.** See *Crural* vein.—**B'ähnlich.** 1. Osseous. 2. Resembling a leg. [L, 46.]—**B'ansatz.** See Epiphysis.—**B'artig.** Osseous. [L, 46.]—**B'ausschnitt.** The excision of bone. [L, 80.]—**B'beule.** The formation of pus in a bone or between the bone and the periosteum, also an exostosis. [A, 301, 317.]—**B'binde.** See Osteocolla.—**B'bindlade.** See *B'lade.*—**B'blätterlein.** An exfoliated piece of bone.—**B'blätterung.** Exfoliation of bone. [L, 46.]—**B'blume.** See Caltha *palustris.*—**B'brand.** Necrosis of bone. [L, 80.]—**B'brech.** See Osteocolla.—**B'brechährenlille, B'brechgras.** See Narthecium *ossifragum.*—**B'bruch.** A fracture, especially one of the leg. [L, 80.]—**B'bruchheilend.** Serviceable in cases of fracture. [L, 46.]—**B'brüchig.** Having a broken leg. [L, 46.]—**B'bruchlade.** See Splint.—**B'bruchmaschine.** An apparatus for treating fractures, especially those of the legs. [L, 135.]—**B'bruchschwebe.** A suspensory apparatus for treating fractures. [L, 30.]—**B'bruchstein.** See Lapis *osteocollæ.*—**B'bruchwurzel.** The *Symphytum officinale.* [B, 180.]—**B'chen.** See Ossicle.—**B. des Hinterhaupts, B. des Hinterschiffs.** See *Occipital* bone.—**B. des viertes Paares.** See *Superior* maxilla.—**B'e des Zwerchfells.** The pillars of the diaphragm. [L, 80.]—**B'dürr.** Greatly emaciated. [L, 46.]—**B'ern.** Osseous. [L, 80.]—**B'erzeugung.** See Ossification.—**B'fäule, B'fäulniss.** See Caries and Necrosis.—**B'feile.** A bone file. [L, 80.]—**B'fleisch.** See Callus.—**B'frass.** See *B'fäule.*—**B'frässig.** In botany, carious. [B. 198.]—**B'fresser.** See *B'krebs* and Necrosis.—**B'fuge, B'fügung.** A suture. [L, 43.]—**B'gerippe, B'gerüste.** A skeleton. [L, 46.]—**B'geschwulst.** See Exostosis.—**B'gestell.** See *B'gerippe.*—**B'gewächs.** See Exostosis.—**B'glas.** Translucent (white) glass. [L, 30.]—**B'gras.** See Narthecium *ossifragum.*—**B'gruft.** A sinus in a bone. [L, 80.]—**B'halter.** An apparatus for holding the lower limbs in a certain position (*e. g.,* the lithotomy position).—**B'hart.** Hard like bone, osseous. [L, 43.]—**B'haut, B'häutchen.** See Periosteum.—**B'hautentzündung.** See Periostitis.—**B'hautgeschwulst.** See Periosteophyte.—**B'hautkrebs.** Cancer of the periosteum. [L, 135.]—**B'häutlein.** See Periosteum.—**B'hautnecrosirung.** Necrosis or sloughing of the periosteum. [L, 30.]—**B'hautpanaritium.** See Paronychia *periostei.*—**B'hautwucherung.** See Periostosis.—**B'hebel, B'heber.** See *Bone* elevator.—**B'heil.** See *B'well.*—**B'höhle.** An articular cavity. [L, 46.]—**B'holz.** See Lonicera *xylosteum.*—**B'icht.** Bony. [L, 46.]—**B'ig.** Bony; in composition, having legs. [L, 46.]—**B'kehle.** The popliteal fold. [A, 301.]—**B'knopf, B'knorren.** A condyle. [L, 80.]—**B'knoten.** Osteophytes. [L, 135.]—**B'kohle.** See *Bone* black.—**B'kopf.** See Condyle.—**B'krampf.** A cramp in the leg. [L, 80.]—**B'körper.** A skeleton. [L, 80.]—**B'krebs.** See *Osteo*carcinoma.—**B'lade.** See Splint.—**B'lehre.** See Osteology.—**B'lein.** See Ossicle.—**B'los.** Without bone. [L, 43.]—**B'machend.** See Catagmatic.—**B'mark.** Marrow. [L, 80.]—**B'mehl.** Bone ash. [L, 30.]—**B'naht.** See Suture.—**B'narbe.** See Callus.—**B'nerv.** The crural nerve. [A, 317.]—**B'ohren.** See Branchiostegi.—**B'öl.** Bone oil. [L, 46.]—**B'punkte.** Centres of ossification. [L, 80.]—**B'ritze.** A fissure of bone. [L, 46.]—**B'röhrholz.**

See Lonicera *xylosteum*.—**B'rüstung.** See Splint.—**B'säge.** A bone-saw. [L, 46.]—**B'samen.** The genus Lithospermum. [L, 46.]—**B'schiene.** See Splint.—**B'schmalz.** See *B'öl*.—**B'schwarz.** Bone black. [L, 30.]—**B'schrötig.** Causing injury to bone. [L, 30.]—**B'spalte.** A fissure of a bone. [L, 46.]—**B'spath.** Bone spavin. [L, 46.]—**B'stellung.** Any particular position of the legs.—**B'weh.** Pain in the bones. [L, 46.]—**B'well.** See the major list. **B'welle, B'wohl.** See Symphytum and Osteocolla.—**B'wuchs.** Ossification. [L, 46.]—**B'wurm.** See Dracunculus *medinensis*.—**B'zange.** A bone forceps. [L, 46.]—**Blättchenb'.** An intercalary bone. [L, 80.]—**Bodenb'.** See *Occipital* and *Sphenoid* bone.—**Breites B. des Rückgrats.** See Sacrum.—**Brustb'.** See Sternum.—**Darmb'.** See Ilium.—**Dickes B.** See Femur.—**Dreieckiges B., Dreiseitiges B.** See *Pyramidal* bone.—**Drittes B. des obern Kinnbackens.** The superior maxilla. [L, 80.]—**Drittes Keilb'.** See *External cuneiform* bone.—**Elfenb'.** 1. Ivory. 2. Dentin. [L, 219.]—**Elfenb'schwarz.** See *B'schwarz*.—**Erbsenb'.** See *Pisiform* bone.—**Erstes Keilb'.** See *Internal cuneiform* bone.—**Felsenb'.** A term applied by Meckel to the alisphenoid bone and by Rathke to the petrosal bone. [L, 27, 175.]—**Felsenartiges B.** The petrous portion of the temporal bone. [L, 43.]—**Felsiges B.** See *Temporal* bone (1st def.).—**Fersenb'.** See Calcaneum—**Feuchter B'frass.** See Caries *humida*.—**Fischb'.** Whalebone.—**Flügelb'.** See *Sphenoid* bone.—**Fusswirbelb'.** See Astragalus.—**Gaumenb'.** See *Palatal* bone.—**Gekräuselte B'e der Nasenlöcher.** The conchæ narium. [L, 80.]—**Gelenkb'.** See *Quadrate* bone.—**Grosses B. des Rückgrats.** See Sacrum.—**Grosses vieleckiges B.** See Trapezium.—**Grundb'.** See *Basilar* bone and *Spheno-occipital* bone.—**Gürtelb'.** See *Sphenethmoid* bone.—**Hakenb'.** See *Unciform* bone.—**Hakenschlüsselb'.** See *Coracoid* bone.—**Halbmondförmiges B.** See *Semilunar* bone.—**Hauptstirnb'.** See *Frontal* bone.—**Heiligenb', Heiliges B.** See Sacrum.—**Hinteraugenhöhlenb'.** See *Alisphenoid* bone.—**Hinterb'.** A posterior extremity. [L, 146.]—**Hinteres Keilb'.** See *Basisphenoid* bone.—**Hinteres Schlüsselb'.** See *Epicoracoid* bone.—**Hinteres Stirnb'.** See *Postfrontal* bone.—**Hinterhauptsb'.** See *Occipital* bone.—**Hinterhauptsb'körper.** See *Basioccipital* bone.—**Hinterkopfb'.** See *Occipital* bone.—**Hüftb'.** See Ilium.—**Jochb'.** See *Malar* bone, *Quadrate* bone, and *Suborbital* bone.—**Kahnb', Kahnförmiges B.** See *Scaphoid* bone.—**Keilb'.** 1. See *Sphenoid* bone. 2. See *Parasphenoid* bone. 3. A cuneiform bone of the hand or of the foot. [L, 175.]—**Keilförmiges B.** See *Sphenoid* bone and *Keilb'* (3d def.).—**Kleines vieleckiges (oder vielwinkeliges) B.** See *Trepezoid* bone.—**Knickb'.** See Genu *valgum*.—**Knöchelb'.** See Astragalus.—**Knollb'.** See Elephantiasis.—**Kopfb', Köpfiges B.** See Os *magnum*.—**Kreuzb'.** See Sacrum.—**Kreuzb' des Kopfes.** See Sacrum *capitis*.—**Kriechender B'wold.** See Symphytum *Clusii*.—**Kucucksb', Kukuksb'.** See Coccyx.—**Leistenb'.** See *Pubio-ischiadic* bone.—**Linsenähnliches B.** See *Sesamoid* bone.—**Lippenb'.** See *Labial* bone.—**Mangelhaftes B.** See *Temporal* bone (1st def.).—**Mittelfussb'e.** See *Metatarsal* bones.—**Mittelhandb'e.** See *Metacarpal* bones.—**Mittleres Brustb'.** See Gladiolus.—**Mondb', Mondförmiges B.** See *Semilunar* bone.—**Muschelb'e.** The turbinated bones. [L, 31.]—**Nagelb'.** See *Lacrymal* bone.—**Nahtb'.** See *Zwickelb'*.—**Nasenb'.** 1. See *Nasal* bone. 2. A name applied by Meckel to the turbinal bone of Owen. 3. Of Weideman and Rathke, see *Prefrontal* bone. [L, 27.]—**Nebenthränenb'.** See Os *lacrimale* accessorium.—**Oberarmb'.** See Humerus.—**Oberaugenhöhlenb'** [Meckel]. See *Supraorbital* bone.—**Obere B'haut der Hirnschale.** See Pericranium.—**Oberes Brustb'.** See Manubrium.—**Oberes Gelenkb'.** See *Hyomandibular* bone.—**Oberes Hinterhauptsb', Oberhinterhauptb'.** See *Supra-occipital* bone.—**Oberkieferb'.** See *Superior* maxilla.—**Oberschenkelb'.** The femur. [L, 115.]—**Officineller B'well.** See Symphytum *officinale*.—**Papiernes B.** See Os *planum*.—**Paukenb'.** See *Tympanic* bone.—**Pflugscharb'.** See Vomer.—**Pyramidenb'.** A cuneiform bone. [L, 117.]—**Quadratb'.** See *Quadrate* bone.—**Quadrato-Jochb'.** See *Quadrato-jugal* bone.—**Rabenb'.** See *Coracoid* bone.—**Riechb'.** See *Ethmoid* bone.—**Rippenschlüsselb'.** See *Costo-clavicular* ligament.—**Rollb'.** See Astragalus (3d def.)—**Rückb'.** The vertebral column. [L, 46.]—**Rückwirbelb'.** A dorsal vertebra. [L, 230.]—**Rundes B., Rundes Handwurzelb'.** See *Pisiform* bone.—**Schaufelförmiges B.** See Sacrum.—**Schamb'.** See *Pubic* bone.—**Scheideb'.** See Vomer.—**Scheitelb'** [Meckel]. See *Parietal* bone.—**Schenkelb'.** See Femur.—**Scherenartige B'stellung.** See *Cross-legged* progression.—**Schiffb'.** See Calcaneum and *Scaphoid* bone.—**Schläfeb', Schläfenb'.** See *Temporal* bone (1st def.).—**Schlossb'.** See *Pubic* bone.—**Schlüsselb'.** See Clavicle.—**Schoosb'.** See *Temporal* bone (1st def.).—**Schoosb'.** See *Pubic* bone.—**Schuppenb'.** See *Squamosal* bone (1st def.).—**Schuppenförmiges B.** See *Temporal* bone (1st def.).—**Schulterb'.** See Scapula.—**Schwanzb'.** See Coccyx.—**Schwertförmiges B.** See Sternum.—**Sehnenb', Sehnenb'chen.** A sesamoid bone. [L, 117.]—**Seitenwandb'.** See *Parietal* bone.—**Seitliches Reichb'.** See *Prefrontal* bone.—**Seitliches unteres Hinterhauptb'** [Meckel]. See *Exoccipital* bone.—**Sesamb', Sesamb'chen.** A sesamoid bone. [L, 117.]—**Sichelb'.** See *Interparietal* bone.—**Siebb', Siebförmiges B.** See *Ethmoid* bone. [L, 43, 117.]—**Sitzb'.** The ischium. [L, 117.]—**Speichenb'.** The radius. [L, 228.]—**Sprungb'.** See Astragalus.—**Steinichtes B.** See *Temporal* bone (1st def.).—**Steissb'.** See Coccyx.—**Stirnb'.** See *Frontal* bone.—**Stirnscheitelb'.** See *Fronto-parietal* bone.—**Thränenb'.** 1. See *Lacrymal* bone. 2. Of Meckel and Weideman, see *Postfrontal* bone.—**Trapezb'.** See Trapezium.—**Trapezoidb'.** See *Trapezoid* bone.—**Unbewegliches B. des Rückgrats.** See Sacrum.—**Ungenanntes B.** See *Innominate* bone.—**Unteraugenhöhlenb'.** See *Suborbital* bone.—**Unteres Gelenkb'.** See *Quadrate* bone.—**Unteres Muschelb'.** See *Inferior turbinated* bone.—**Untergelenkb'.** See *Quadrate* bone.—**Unterkieferb'.** See *Inferior* maxilla.—**Unterstes Brustb'.** The ensiform process of the sternum. [L, 204.]—**Unverschämtes B.** See *Frontal* bone.—**Urschlüsselb'.** See *Precoracoid* bone.—**Verbindungsb'.** See *Pterygoid* bone.—**Vielförmiges B., Vielgestaltes B., Vielwinkeliges B.** See Trapezium.—**Vorderb'.** An anterior limb. [L, 146.]—**Vorderes Keilb'.** See *Presphenoid* bone.—**Vorderes Schlüsselb'.** See *Coracoid* bone.—**Vorderes Stirnb'.** See *Antorbital* bone.—**Wadenb'.** See Fibula.—**Wandb'.** See *Parietal* bone.—**Wangenb'.** See *Malar* bone.—**Wespenb', Wespenförmiges B.** See *Sphenoid* bone.—**Wirbelb'.** See Astragalus (3d def.)—**Würfelb', Würfelförmiges B.** See *Cuboid* bone.—**Zahnb.'** See Dentin.—**Zitzenb'** [Meckel]. See *Mastoid* bone.—**Zungenb'.** 1. A term applied by Meckel to the uro-hyal bone. [L, 27.] 2. See *Hyoid* bone.—**Zweites Keilb'.** See *Middle cuneiform* bone.—**Zwickelb', Zwischenb'.** An intercalary bone, more particularly the interparietal bone. [L, 31.]—**Zwischenkieferb'** [Meckel]. See *Premaxillary* bone.—**Zwischenscheitelb'.** See *Interparietal* bone.

BEINERV (Ger.), n. Bi′ne^{2}rf. An accessory nerve. [A, 317.]

BEIORDNUNG (Ger.), n. Bi′o^{2}rd-nung. Co-ordination. [L, 46.]

BEISAMMENLIEGEND (Ger.), adj. Bi-za^{3}m′me^{2}n-leg-e^{2}nd. Conglobate (said of glands). [L, 46.]

BEISCH (Ger.), n. Bish. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [L, 46.]

BEISCHLAF (Ger.), n. Bi′shla^{3}f. Cohabitation. [A, 315.]—**B'sfähigkeit.** Ability to copulate. [E. Hofmann (A, 319).]—**B'sunfähigkeit.** Sexual impotence. [E. Hofmann (A, 319).]

BEISCHMACK (Ger.), n. Bi′shma^{3}k. An after-taste. [A, 315.]

BEISICHTIG (Ger.), adj. Bi′zi^{2}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g. Near-sighted. [L, 46.]

BEISSBEERE (Ger.), n. Bis′bar-e^2. The genus *Capsicum*. [B, 180.]—**Jährige B.** The *Capsicum annuum*. [L, 80.]—**Kirschartige B.** The *Capsicum frutescens*. [L, 80.]

BEISSBEERFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Bis′bar-fruch^{2}t. The fruit of the *Capsicum annuum*. [L, 43.]

BEISSELBEERE (Ger.), n. Bis′se^{2}l-bar-e. The genus *Berberis*. [L, 43.]

BEISSEN (Ger.), n. Bis′se^{2}n. A bite; burning, itching. [L, 30, 80.]

BEISSEND (Ger.), adj. Bis′se^{2}nd. Biting, acrid. [L, 43, 80.]

BEISSKOHL (Ger.), n. Bis′kol. The *Beta vulgaris*, var. *cicla*. [B.]

BEISSMUSKELN (Ger.), n. pl. Bis′musk-e^{2}ln. The muscles of mastication. [L, 135.]

BEISSRÜBE (Ger.), n. Bis′ru^{6}b-e^2. See Beisskohl.

BEISSWURZ (Ger.), n. Bis′vurtz. The *Anemone pulsatilla* and the *Anemone pratensis* [B, 180.]

BEISSZAHN (Ger.), n. Bis′tza^{3}n. An incisor tooth. [A, 315.]

BEISSZANGE (Ger.), n. Bis′tza^{3}ng-e^2. A pair of tweezers. [L, 46.]

BEIST, n. Best. See Biesting.

BEISTEHER (Ger.), n. Bist′a-he^{2}r. The prostate. [L, 80.]

BEISTINGS, BEISTYN, n's. Best′i^{2}ngz, -i^{2}n. See Biesting.

BEIWOHNEN (Ger.), **BEIWOHNUNG** (Ger.), n's. Bi′von-e^{2}n, -ung. Cohabitation. [A, 315; L, 80.]

BEIZE (Ger.), n. Bitz′e^2. 1. Corrosion, maceration. 2. A mordant. [A, 315; Soyka (A, 319).]

BEIZELLE (Ger.), n. Bi′tze^{2}l-le^2. See under Zelle.

BEIZEND (Ger.), adj. Bitz′e^{2}nd. Corrosive, caustic. [L, 46.]

BEIZIEHER (Ger.), **BEIZIEHMUSKEL** (Ger.), n's. Bi′tze-he^{2}r, -musk-e^{2}l. An adductor muscle. [L, 80.]

BEIZKRAFT (Ger.), n. Bitz′kra^{3}ft. Corrosiveness. [A, 315.]

BEIZMITTEL (Ger.), n. Bitz′mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. A caustic or corrosive. [A, 315.]

BEIZWASSER (Ger.), n. Bitz′va^{3}s-se^{2}r. A fluid containing a caustic or a mordant. [L, 30.]

BEIZWURZ (Ger.), n. Bitz′vurtz. See Beisswurz.

BEJAR (Sp.), n. Ba-ha^{3}r′. A village in Spain, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [A, 385; L, 105.]

BEJARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ba-ha^{3}r′i^2-a^3. From the name of *Bejar*, a professor at Cadiz. Syn.: *Befaria*. A genus of ericaceous plants established by Mutis, belonging to the tribe *Rhodoreæ*. [B, 121.]

BEJUCO (Sp.), n. Ba-hu′ko. A vine; especially, in the Antilles, the *Hippocratea scandens*, and, in the Philippines, the *Acacia scandens*. [B.]—**B. de agua.** Any vine that yields a potable liquid. [B, 121.]—**B. de estrella.** A Peruvian name for the *Aristolochia fragrantissima*. [B, 121.]—**B. de Mavacure.** A vine (perhaps a species of *Lasiostoma* or of *Rouhamon*) thought to furnish curare. [B, 121.]

BEJUGO (Sp.), n. Ba-hu′go. See Bejuco.

BEJUIO, n. See Bean *of Carthagena*.

BEJUXO, n. A Peruvian vine (perhaps a species of *Clematis*) having purgative properties. [Clusius (B, 121).] Cf. Bejuco.

BEKAMMT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-ka^{3}mt′. See Aristate.

BEKELCHT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-ke^{2}lch^{2}t′. Calycate. [B, 198.]

BEKEN, n. See Behen.

BEKION, n. See Bechion.

BEKLEIDET (Ger.), adj. Be^2-klid′e^{2}t. Clothed; in botany, *vestitus*. [B, 198.]

BEKLEIDUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-klid′ung. A tunic; in botany, a *vestimentum*. [B, 198; L, 80.]

BEKLEMMUNG (Ger.), **BEKLOMMENHEIT** (Ger.), n's. Be^2-kle^{2}m-mung, -klo^{2}m'me^{2}n-hit. A sense of anxiety or oppression, especially within the chest. [D ; L, 46.]

BEKLOPFUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-klo^{2}pf'ung. Percussion. [L, 30.]

BEKÖRNELT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-ku^{5}rn'e^{2}lt. In botany, granulate. [B, 198.]

BEKRÄNZT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-kre^{2}ntzt'. In botany, crowned (*coronatus*). [B, 198.]

BEKRUSTUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-krust'ung. Incrustation [L, 46.]

BEKYM (Ar.), n. Aphonia. [L, 83.]

BEL (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Ægle marmelos*, also the *Crœtava religiosa.* [B, 172.]

BELA (Lat.), n. f. Be(ba)'la^3. Fr., *béla.* See ÆGLE *marmelos.*—**Belæ fructus** [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *B'frucht.* Bael fruit ; the dried half-ripe fruit of the *Ægle marmelos*, used as a remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa. [B.]—**B'frucht** (Ger.). See *Belæ fructus.*—**Extractum belæ liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de béla.* Ger., *flüssiges B'extract.* A preparation made from 1 lb. of b. fruit, 12 imperial pints of distilled water, and 2 fl. oz. of rectified spirit. The fruit is macerated in one third of the water, then in the second third, and then in the remaining third, for an hour ; the marc is then pressed, and the liquors are mixed and filtered through flannel, and the mixture is evaporated to 14 fl. oz. When it is cold, the spirit is added. [A, 308.]

BELA (Hind.), n. The *Jasminum sambac.* [B, 172.]

BELA-AYE, n. Syn.: *Oxyanthus cymosus* [Reichenbach], *Cinchona afro-indica* [Will.], *Cinchona mauritiana* [Stadm]. 1. An undetermined tree of Madagascar from the bark of which a sort of beer is made. [B, 121.] 2. The bark of *Mussœnda landia ;* said to have antiperiodic properties, to closely resemble *Cinchona b.*, and to have a bitter astringent taste. Efficacious in the cure of diarrhœa. [B, 270 ; L, 84.]—**B.-a. cortex.** Ger., *B.-a'rinde.* The bark of the b.-a. [L, 84.]

BELA-DAMBOE, n. A convolvulaceous plant, perhaps a species of *Ipomœa*, a decoction of which, mixed with oil and ginger, is used in India for the bites of mad dogs. [B, 121 ; L, 105.]

BÉLADAMBRÉ (Fr.), n. Ba-la-da^{3}m-bra. See BELA-DAMBOE.

BELAH (Ar.), n. The date. [B, 121.]

BELAHÉ, n. See BELA-AYE.

BELAHUEN, n. A section of the genus *Haplopappus.* [B, 42.]

BELAMCANDA, n. Syn.: *B. chinensis* [Redouté], *B. punctata* [Mönch]. The *Ixia* (*Pardanthus*) *chinensis.* [B, 173.]

BELAM-CANDA-SCHULARMANI (Malay), n. See BELAMCANDA.

BELA-MODAGAM, n. The *Scœvola Koenigii*, the leaves of which are said to be diuretic. [A, 385.]

BELANCANDA (Tamil), n. The *Pardanthus chinensis.* [B, 172.]

BELANCODAGAM, n. Of Rheede, the *Scœvola Koenigii.* [B, 121.]

BELANDRE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-a^{3}ndr. A caisson provided with curtains for the transportation of wounded soldiers. [L, 41.]

BELANGEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}l-a^{2}nj(a^{3}ng)-e^{2}r'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Cunoniaceœ.* [B, 170.]

BELA-POLA, n. The *Epidendrum scriptum.* [B, 121.]

BELA SCHORA, n. A variety of the *Lagenaria vulgaris.* [B, 121.]

BELASSAN (Ar.), n. The *Sambucus nigra.* [L, 77.]

BELASTUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-la^{3}st'ung. The loading of a muscle in physiological experiments. [Gruenhagen (K).]

BELAUBT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-la^3'ubt. Foliate. [A, 315.]

BELBELTA, n. An Abyssinian name for the *Celosia arvensis*, the flowering tops of which are used as a tæniacide by the Abyssinians. [B, 121 ; L, 49.]

BELBIDA, BELBIDAS, BELBILLA, n's. See BELBELTA.

BELCHONGUMMI (Ger.), n. Be^{2}l'ch^{2}on-gum-mi^2. See BDELLIUM.

BELDIBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Be^{2}l'di^2-brun-ne^{2}n. A carbonated, chalybeate spring at Elöpatak (*q. v.*). [L, 57.]

BELDROEGA (Port.), **BELDROEGAS** (Port.), n's. Be^{2}l-dro'a-ga^3, -ga^{3}s. The *Portulacca oleracea.* [L, 77.]

BÈLE, n. In the Guernsey dialect, the *Berula angustifolia*, also a species of *Potamogeton.* [B, 121.]

BELEBEND (Ger.), adj. Be^2-lab'e^{2}nd. Stimulating, invigorating. [L, 80.]

BELEBER (Ger.), n. Be^2-lab'e^{2}r. See ANAPSYCTERIUM (2d def.).

BELEBTHEIT (Ger.), **BELEBUNG** (Ger.), n's. Be^2-labt'hit, -lab'ung. See ANIMATION.

BELEDAMBOE, n. See BELA-DAMBOE.

BELEDZAR (Ar.), n. The fruit of the *Semecarpus anacardium.* [Avicenna (B, 121).]

BELEGKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. Be^2-le^{2}g'kno^{3}ch^2-e^{2}n. See *Membrane*-BONES.

BELEGT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-le^{2}gt. Coated, furred. [L, 30.]—**B'sein.** Hoarseness. [L, 30.]

BELEGUNGSKÖRPER (Ger.), n. Be^2-le^{2}g'ungs-ku^{5}rp-e^{2}r. An accessory body. [J.] See also *Nerve*-CELL.

BELEGUNGSKÖRPERCHEN (Ger.), n. Be^2-le^{2}g'ungs-ku^{5}rp-e^{2}r-ch^{2}e^{2}n. An accessory corpuscle. [J.] See also *Nerve*-CELL.

BELEGZELLE (Ger.), n. Be^2-le^{2}g'tze^{2}l-le^2. See *Parietal* CELL.

BELEIBT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-libt'. Corpulent. [L, 46.]

BELEIBTHEIT (Ger.), n. Be^2-libt'hit. Corpulence. [L, 46.]

BELEMCANDA, n. See BELAM-CANDA.

BELEMNITES (Lat.), n. m. Be^{2}l-e^{2}m-ni(ne)'tez(tas). Gen., *belemni'tœ.* Gr., βελεμνίτης (from βέλεμνον, a dart). Fr., *bélemnile.* Ger., *Belemnit.* A genus of the *Belemnitidœ*, the shell of which was formerly used in medicine. [L.]

BELEMNITIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}l-e^{2}m-ni^{2}t'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *Bélemnitidées.* An extinct family of the *Octopoda*, the shell of which consists of a pen, terminated posteriorly in a chambered cone, sometimes invested with a fibrous guard. The air-cells of the phragmacone are connected by a siphuncle close to the ventral side. [L, 227.]

BELEMNOID, adj. Be^{2}l'e^{2}m-noid. Lat., *belemnoides.* Fr., *bélemnoïde.* 1. Arrow-shaped. [L.] 2. As a n., the styloid process of the temporal bone and of the ulna. [L, 84.]

BELENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}l-e^{2}n-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See DORONICUM.

BELERICA, n. A Malabar name for a species of *Asclepias.* [B, 121.]

BEL-ERICU (Malay), n. A variety of the *Calotropis gigantea.* [B, 172.]

BELESON, n. Be^{2}l'e^2-so^{2}n. A barbarous term used for balsam. [L, 109.]

BELETTE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-e^{2}t. The *Mustela vulgaris.* [L, 105.]

BELEYLEH (Ar.), n. The *Myrobolani bellirici.* [B, 121.]

BELI, n. The *Ægle marmelos.* [B, 121.] See BAEL.

BELI-CARAGA (Malay), n. The *Cynodon dactylon.* [B, 171.]

BELIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Be^{2}l'i^{2}d-ez(as). Fr., *bélides.* A group of the family *Curculionides*, with the *Belus* for their type. A name applied by Schoenherr. [L, 180.]

BÉLIERS (Fr.), n. pl. Ba-li^2-a. Lat., *arietes.* A name given by Debuch to a family of the *Ammonacea*, having a back shaped something like a ram's horn. [L, 180.]

BELILLA (Malay), n. Fr., *bélilla.* 1. An Indian berry-bearing shrub ; the *Mussœnda frondosa.* [B, 172.] 2. A tree mentioned by Rheede, referred by Adanson to a distinct genus of the same name, and since referred to the genus *Mussœnda.* [B, 121.]

BÉLINGÈLE, BÉLINGILE, BÉRINGÈNE (Fr.), n's. Ba-la^{2}n^2-zhe^{2}l, -zhel, -zhe^{2}n. The *Solanum melongena.* [B, 121.]

BELION, n. The *Teucrium Polium.* [B, 121.]

BELIPATHÆGAS, n. 1. The *Hibiscus populneus.* 2. The *Thespesia populnea.* [B, 121 ; L, 105.]

BELKNAP HOT SPRINGS, n. Be^{2}l'na^{2}p. A place in Lane County, Oregon, where there are hot springs, with facilities for tub and vapor baths. [A, 363.]

BELL, n. Be^{2}l. A.-S., *belle.* Lat., *campana.* Fr., *cloche.* Ger., *Glocke.* It., Sp., *campana.* A metallic vessel designed to give out a ringing sound when struck ; any article or structure of like shape.—**American b.-flower.** The *Quamoclit vulgaris.* [B.]—**B.-animalcules, B.-animals.** See VORTICELLIDÆ.—**B.-flower.** The genus *Campanula*, also the *Canarina campanula.* [B, 19.]—**B.-glass.** A glass vessel shaped like a b. ; used as a cover to prevent drying, for the collection of gases, and as the receiver of an air-pump.—**B.-heather.** The *Erica tetralix.* [L, 73.]—**B.-jar.** See *B.-glass.*—**B.-metal.** See under METAL.—**B.-pepper.** See CAPSICUM *annuum.*—**B.-ragges.** Probably the *Nasturtium amphibium.* [L, 73.]—**B.-rose.** The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus.* [L, 73.]—**B.-shaped.** See CAMPANULATE.—**B.-trap.** See under TRAP.—**B.-wort, Canterbury b., Dumb-b.** See the major list.—**Electric dumb-b.** See under DUMB-BELL.

BELLADONA [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}l-la^3-do'na^3. See BELLADONNA.—**Acetum belladonæ.** See *Acetum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Essentia belladonæ.** See *Tinctura* BELLADONNÆ.—**Extractum belladonæ alcoholicum.** See *Extractum* BELLADONNÆ *alcoholicum.*—**Extractum belladonæ aquosum.** See *Extractum* BELLADONNÆ *aquosum.*—**Glyceritum cum extracto belladonæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Glyceritum extracti* BELLADONNÆ.—**Infusum belladonæ.** See *Infusum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Oleum belladonæ.** See *Oleum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Oxymel belladonæ.** See *Oxymel* BELLADONNÆ.—**Pomatum cum extracto belladonæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Pomatum de b.** See *Unguentum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Raiz de b.** (Sp.). Belladonna root. [B.]—**Semillas de b.** (Sp.). Belladonna seeds. [B.]—**Syrupus belladonæ.** See *Syrupus* BELLADONNÆ.—**Syrupus de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* BELLADONNÆ.—**Tinctura belladonæ.** See *Tinctura* BELLADONNÆ.—**Tinctura belladonæ ætherea.** See *Tinctura* BELLADONNÆ *œtherea.*

BELLADONE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-la^3-don. See BELLADONNA.—**Acétolé de b.** See *Acetum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Alcoolature de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. A concentrated tincture made by digesting for ten days fresh belladonna leaves or root with an equal weight of alcohol, and filtering. [B, 113.]—**Alcoolé de b.** See *Tinctura* BELLADONNÆ.—**Baies de b.** Belladonna fruit. [B, 119.]—**Cigarettes de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of cigarettes each containing 1 gramme (15 grains) of dried belladonna leaves. [B, 113.]. Cf. CIGARETÆ *antiasthmaticœ.*—**Éléolé de b.** See *Oleum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Emplâtre de b., Emplâtre d'extrait de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Extrait alcoolique de feuilles de b.** See *Extractum* BELLADONNÆ *alcoholicum.*—**Extrait alcoolique de semences de b.** See under *Extractum* BELLADONNÆ *alcoholicum.*—**Extrait aqueux de feuilles de b.** See *Extractum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Extrait de b. (avec le suc)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* BELLADONNÆ (1st def.).—**Extrait de b. (racine)** [Fr.

Cod.]. See *Extractum* BELLADONNÆ *alcoholicum* (2d def.).—**Extrait hydrolique de b.** See *Extractum* BELLADONNÆ *aquosum*.—**Feuilles de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Belladonna leaves. [B, 113.]—**Glycéré d'extrait de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Glyceritum extracti* BELLADONNÆ.—**Huile de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oleum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Hydrolé de b., Infusion de b.** See *Infusum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Liparolé de b.** See *Unguentum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Oxéolé de b.** See *Acetum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Oxymel de b.** See *Oxymel* BELLADONNÆ.—**Pilules de b.** [Ph. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1839]. Pills containing each ½ grain of extract of belladonna with sufficient licorice to insure a proper consistence. [B, 119.]—**Pommade de b.** See *Unguentum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Poudre de b. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis folii atropæ belladonæ* [Fr. Cod.]. A powder of belladonna leaves, made by drying the latter for some moments in an oven heated to 40° C., pulverizing and passing through a sieve of 120 meshes to the inch (French). [B, 113.]—**Poudre de b. (racine)** [Fr. Cod.]. Powdered belladonna root, prepared by cutting the latter into thin slices, drying in an oven, pulverizing, and passing through a sieve of 140 meshes to the inch (French). [B, 113.]—**Poudre de b. sucrée.** See *Sedative* POWDER.—**Racine de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Belladonna root. [B, 113.]—**Semences de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Belladonna seeds. [B, 113.]—**Sirop de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus* BELLADONNÆ.—**Teinture de b.** See *Tinctura* BELLADONNÆ.—**Teinture éthérée de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* BELLADONNÆ *ætherea*.—**Vinaigre de b.** See *Acetum* BELLADONNÆ.

BELLADONÉ (Fr.), **BELLADONISÉ** (Fr.), adj's. Be^{2}l-la^3-do-na, -ne-za. Combined or mixed with belladonna. [B, 119.]

BELLADONLILIE (Ger.), n. Be^{2}l-la^3-don'li^{2}l-e. The *Amaryllis belladonna*. [L, 46.]

BELLADONNA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}l-la^3-do^{2}n'na^3. Fr., *belladonne* [Fr. Cod.], *belladone*. Ger., *Tollkirsche*, *Tollkraut*, *Wolfskirsche*. It., *belladonna* (from *bella*, f. of *bello*, beautiful, and *donna*, a woman, on account of the plant having been used as a feminine adornment), of which the Lat. is an adaptation. Sp., *belladona*. Deadly nightshade (*Atropa b.*); the official name in the U. S. Ph., and most of the other formularies. [A, 322; B]—**Abstract of b., Abstractum belladonnæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 200 parts of b. root with alcohol by maceration and percolation, reserving the first 170 parts of the percolate, evaporating the remaining portion to 30 parts, mixing this with the reserve portion, adding 50 parts of sugar of milk, evaporating to dryness, and adding enough sugar of milk to make the whole weigh 100 parts. [B, 5, 6.]—**Acetum belladonnæ.** Fr., *vinaigre* (ou *acétolé*, ou *oxéolé*) *de belladone*. A preparation made by macerating b. root 3 parts in vinegar 24 parts, and adding alcohol 2 parts to the strained infusion. [Würtzb. Ph., 1796 (B, 119).]—**Adeps papavere, hyoscyamo, et b. medicatus.** See POMATUM *populeum*.—**Aetherische B'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura belladonnæ ætherea*.—**Alcoholic extract of b.** See *Extractum belladonnæ alcoholicum*.—**Aqua belladonnæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 500 parts of b. leaves, gathered from the wild plant before the time of flowering, with enough water to make 1,000 parts of distillate [B, 95.]—**Aqueous extract of b.** See *Extractum belladonnæ aquosum*.—**Baccæ belladonnæ.** See *B. fruit*.—**B'abstrakt** (Ger.). See *Abstractum belladonnæ*.—**B. baccifera.** See ATROPA *b.*—**B'extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum* BELLADONNÆ.—**Belladonnæ folia** (seu **folium**). See *B. leaves*.—**Belladonnæ radix** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *B. root*.—**B. fruit.** Lat., *baccæ belladonnæ* Fr., *baies de belladone*. The berries of the *Atropa b.* They resemble cherries in appearance and color, and are highly poisonous. [B.]—**B. juice.** Lat., *succus belladonnæ*. Fr., *suc de belladone*. Ger., *B'saft*. It., *succo di belladonna*. The juice of the *Atropa b.* [B.]—**B. laccifera** [Lamarck]. The *Atropa b.* [B, 180.]—**B. leaves.** Lat., *belladonnæ folia* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *folia belladonnæ* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *b.* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *belladone* [Fr. Codex], *feuilles de belladone*. Ger., *Tollkirschenblätter*. It., *foglie di b.* Sp., *belladona* [Sp. Ph.], *hojas de belladona*. The leaves of the *Atropa b.*, collected before or during the time of flowering; they contain much atropine, although not so much as the root. [B, 5, 95.]—**B. lily.** Ger., *Belladonlilie*. The *Amaryllis*. [B, 19; L, 46.]—**B. liniment.** See *Linimentum belladonnæ*.—**B. majoribus foliis et floribus** [Tournefort]. The *Atropa b.* [B, 200.]—**B. ointment.** See *Unguentum belladonnæ*.—**B'pflaster** (Ger.), **B. plaster.** See *Emplastrum belladonnæ*.—**B. poultice.** See *Cataplasma* BELLADONNÆ.—**B. root.** Lat., *belladonnæ radix* [U. S. Ph.; Br. Ph.]. Fr., *belladone* [Fr. Cod.] *racine de belladone*. Ger., *Tollkirschenwurzel*, *B'wurzel*. It., *radice di b.* Sp., *raiz de belladona*. The root of *Atropa b.* It contains varying amounts of atropine. [B.]—**B'saft** (Ger.). See *B. juice*.—**B'sauerhonig** (Ger.). See *Oxymel* BELLADONNÆ.—**B. seeds.** Fr., *belladone* [Fr. Cod.], *semences de belladone*. Ger., *Tollkirschensamen*. It., *semi di b.* Sp., *semillas de belladona*. The seeds of *Atropa b.* They contain atropine. [B.]—**B'syrup** (Ger.). See *Syrupus belladonnæ*.—**B'tinctur, B. tinktur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura belladonnæ*.—**B. trichotoma** [Scopoli]. The *Atropa b.* [B, 180.]—**B'wurzel** (Ger.). See *B. root*.—**Cataplasma belladonnæ.** Sp., *cataplasma de belladona* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice made with 1 part of b. leaves, 1 part of linseed-meal, and 6 parts of water. [B, 95.]—**Cigaretæ belladonnæ.** See *Cigarettes de* BELLADONE and CIGARETÆ *antiasthmaticæ*.—**Emplastrum belladonnæ** [U. S. Ph.; Br. Ph.; Ger. Ph., 1st ed.; Belg. Ph., 2d ed.; Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], **Emplastrum cum extracto belladonnæ.** Fr., *emplâtre d'extrait de belladone* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *B'pflaster*, *Tollkirschenpflaster*. Sp., *emplasto de belladona*. B. plaster. That of the U. S. Ph. is prepared by exhausting 1 part of powdered b. root with alcohol by maceration and percolation, reserving the first 90 parts of percolate, evaporating the remaining 10 parts, adding them to the reserved portion, evaporating the mixture to the consistence of a soft extract, and adding enough resin plaster to bring the whole up to 100 parts. That of the Br. Ph. is made by triturating 3 oz. of extract of b. and 6 fl. oz. (= 5 parts by weight) of alcohol, evaporating the spirituous solution, and adding 3 oz. of resin plaster. That of the Fr. Cod. is made by mixing purified elemi 1 part, the *emplâtre diachylon gommé* 2 parts, and extract of b. root 9 parts. That of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., was made by mixing 2 parts of powdered b. leaves with a melted mixture of 4 parts of yellow wax and 1 part each of turpentine and olive-oil. That of the Belg. Ph. is a mixture of 5 parts of extract of b., 2 of olive-oil, and 33 of plaster of Burgundy pitch. Other pharmacopœias order yellow-wax 16 parts [Ger. Ph.], 10 parts [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.], or 3 parts [Russ. Ph.], colophony 3 parts [Swiss Ph.] or 1 part [Russ. Ph.], lead plaster 10 parts [Netherl. Ph.] or 20 parts [Russ. Ph.], olive-oil 4 parts [Ger. Ph.], 5 parts [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.], 2 parts [Russ. Ph.], and turpentine 4 parts [Ger. Ph.] or 2 parts [Swiss Ph.], or 10 parts [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Formerly it was made also by boiling b. juice with an equal weight of linseed-oil, and adding yellow wax and a little Venice turpentine, and in other ways. [B, 95, 108, 113, 119.]—**Essentia belladonnæ.** See *Tinctura belladonnæ*.—**Extract of b.** See *Extractum belladonnæ*.—**Extract of b. leaves.** See *Extractum belladonnæ alcoholicum* (1st def.).—**Extract of b. root.** See *Extractum belladonnæ alcoholicum* (2d def.).—**Extractum belladonnæ.** Fr., *extrait de belladone (avec le suc)* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Sp., *extracto de belladona* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). Syn.: *extractum belladonnæ aquosum* [Netherl. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the Br. Ph. and Greek Ph., an aqueous extract of b. leaves with the young branches, made by heating and straining the expressed juice, inspissating on a water-bath, adding the chlorophyll that had been separated in the straining, and evaporating to a pilular consistence. The process of the Fr. Cod. is essentially the same, but without the addition of the chlorophyll. The Sp. Ph. directs a similar treatment of the fresh leaves or extraction of the dry leaves with the addition of cold water. The Greek Ph. directs that an extract of the consistence of honey be made from the juice of the fresh leaves mixed with a little water and boiled, and that this be mixed with a similar extract made by digesting the residue from the former process with hot water. In the process of the Netherl. Ph. the expressed juice is evaporated, with the addition of a little water, to the consistence of a thick extract. Similar preparations were official in a great number of the older formularies. 2. Of the Hung. Ph. and Norweg. Ph., the extractum belladonnæ siccum. 3. Of other pharmacopœias, the extractum belladonnæ alcoholicum. [B, 95, 113, 119.]—**Extractum belladonnæ alcoholicum.** Fr., *extrait de belladone alcoolique*, *extrait de belladone (racine)* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *alkoholisches B'extract*, *B'extract* [Ger. Ph.] (1st def.). It., *estratto di b. alcoolico*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de belladona* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph. (the extractum belladonnæ of the Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., and Swed. Ph.; the extractum belladonnæ spirituosum of the Netherl. Ph.), a preparation made from fresh b. leaves by extracting the inspissated juice [Netherl. Ph.] or an inspissated mixture of the watery extract and the juice with alcohol, or by extracting the dry leaves with alcohol alone [Finn. Ph., Sp. Ph., Swed. Ph.], with a mixture of alcohol and water [U. S. Ph.], with alcohol and subsequently with a mixture of alcohol and water [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or with hot water so as to form an aqueous extract, which is itself subsequently extracted with alcohol [Russ. Ph.]. 2. Of the Br. Ph. (the extractum belladonnæ of the Austr. Ph.; the extractum de radice atropæ belladonæ of the Fr. Cod.), a preparation made by extracting b. root with alcohol and evaporating to the consistence of an extract; of four times the strength of the extractum belladonnæ [Br. Ph.]. The preparation of the Fr. Cod. was formerly made from b. seeds (*extrait alcoolique de semences de belladone*). [B, 95, 113, 119.]—**Extractum belladonnæ aquosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait aqueux de feuilles* (ou *extrait hydrolique*) *de belladone*. Ger., *wässeriges B'extract*. It., *estratto di b. acquoso*. Aqueous extract of b. [B.] See *Extractum belladonnæ* (1st def.).—**Extractum belladonnæ cum dextrino** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Extractum belladonnæ siccum*.—**Extractum belladonnæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of b.; made by exhausting powdered b. root with alcohol by maceration and percolation, reserving the first 90 parts of the percolate, evaporating the rest to the consistence of a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to make the whole measure 100 parts. [B, 8.]—**Extractum belladonnæ pulveratum** [Finn. Ph.], **Extractum belladonnæ siccum** [Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum belladonnæ* [Hung. Ph., Norweg. Ph.] (seu *belladonnæ cum dextrino* [Russ. Ph.]). A preparation made by adding to 1 part of the alcoholic extract of b. leaves (extractum belladonnæ alcoholicum [1st def.]) 2 parts [Swiss Ph.] or ¼ part [Norweg. Ph.] of milk sugar, or 2 parts of a mixture of milk sugar and licorice [Finn. Ph.], or 1 part of licorice [Swed. Ph.], or 1 part of dextrin [Russ. Ph.]. The preparation of the Hung. Ph. is like that of the Russ. Ph., but is made from the alcoholic extract of b. root (extractum belladonnæ alcoholicum [2d def.]).—**Extractum belladonnæ spirituosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Extractum belladonnæ alcoholicum* (1st def.).—**Fluid extract of b.** See *Extractum belladonnæ fluidum*.—**Folia belladonnæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *B. leaves*.—**Fomentatio belladonnæ, Fotus belladonnæ** [Belg. Ph., 1854]. Fr., *fomentation de belladone*. It., *fomenti di b.* Sp., *fomentación de belladona* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling b. leaves in water [Belg. Ph.] or by steeping them in cold water [Sp. Ph.], and straining; 1,000 parts correspond to 35 [Belg. Ph.] or about 29 [Sp. Ph.] of b. leaves. [B, 95.]—**Glyceritum extracti belladonnæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *glycéré d'extrait de belladone* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *glyceritum cum extracto* BELLADONÆ [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 1 part of extract of b. leaves and 9 parts of glycerite of starch. [B, 95, 113.]—**Herba belladonnæ.** See *B. leaves*.—**Infusum belladonnæ** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *infusion de belladone*. Infusion of b.; made by infusing b. root and b. leaves in boiling water. In the preparation of the Russ. Ph., 6 parts of the leaves or root furnish 1,000 of infusion. A similar preparation, of nearly twice this strength, made from b. leaves, was official in the Swed. Ph. of 1817. [B, 95, 119.]—**Japanese b.** The trade name of certain rhizomes supposed to be derived from the *Scopolia japonica*. [E. M..

Holmes (A, 308).]—**Linimentum belladonnæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. B. liniment, made by dissolving 5 parts of camphor in 95 of fluid extract of b. [U. S. Ph.], or by extracting 20 oz. of b. root and 1 oz. of camphor with enough alcohol to make an imperial pint [Br. Ph.]. [B, 81.]—**Oil of b.** 1. A fixed oil expressed from the seeds of the *Atropa b.*; used in cooking and for illumination. [A, 1.] 2. See *Oleum belladonnæ*.—**Oleum belladonnæ.** Fr., *huile de belladone* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *olio cotto di b.* A preparation made by boiling 1 part of fresh b. leaves with 2 parts [Fr. Cod.] or 8 parts [Hamb. Ph., 1835] of olive-oil, or with 40 of olive-oil and 16 of water [Belg. Ph., 1853–'4]. [B, 10, 113, 119.]—**Oxymel belladonnæ.** Fr., *oxymel de belladone.* Ger., *B'sauerhonig.* A preparation made by boiling a mixture of 1 part of vinegar of b. and 2 parts of white honey to the consistence of a syrup. [Würzb. Ph., 1796 (B. 119).]—**Succus belladonnæ.** See *B. juice*.—**Suppositoria belladonnæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Suppositories each containing ¼ grain of alcoholic extract of b. and 29¾ grains of cacao butter. [B, 81.]—**Syrup of b., Syrupus belladonnæ.** Fr., *sirop de belladone* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *B'syrup.* It., *siroppo di b.* Sp., *jarabe de belladona.* A preparation made by mixing 75 parts of tincture of b. with 925 of syrup [Fr. Cod.], or by dissolving 3 parts of alcoholic extract of b. in 6 of alcohol and adding 997 of syrup [Belg. Ph., 1853]. [B, 10, 113.]—**Tinctura belladonnæ.** Fr., *teinture de belladone* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *B'tinctur.* A tincture made by exhausting b. leaves with alcohol by maceration and percolation; 100 parts correspond to 20 [Fr. Cod.], 15 [U. S. Ph.], or 5·4 parts [Br. Ph.] of b. leaves. The preparation of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., was made by extracting 5 parts of b. leaves with 6 of alcohol; that of the Austr. Ph. is made from b. root, 100 parts representing 16⅔ parts of the root. [B, 81, 108, 113.]—**Tinctura belladonnæ ætherea.** Fr., *teinture éthérée de belladone* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ätherische B'tinctur.* Syn.: *tinctura belladonæ æthærea* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by extracting 1 part of b. leaves with 5 parts of ether (sp. gr., 0·758). A similar preparation was official in the Belg. Ph. of 1853–'4. [B, 10, 113.]—**Tinctura foliorum belladonnæ.** A tincture made from b. leaves. [B, 108.]—**Tincture of b.** See *Tinctura belladonnæ*.—**Unguentum belladonnæ.** Fr., *liparolé* (ou *pommade* [Fr. Cod.]) *de belladone, graisse belladonisée.* Ger., *B'salbe, Tollkirschensalbe.* It., *unguento di b.* An ointment made by mixing 10 parts of alcoholic extract of b. with 6 of alcohol, and incorporating with 84 of benzoinated lard [U. S. Ph.], or by mixing 1 part of extract of b. and 6 parts of lard [Br. Ph.], or 2 parts of extract of b., 1 part of distilled water, and 12 parts of lard [Fr. Cod.], or 1 part of extract of b. and 9 parts of unguentum cereum [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Similar preparations of various strength have been official in a number of formularies. [B, 10, 81, 108, 113, 119.]—**Vinegar of b.** See *Acetum belladonnæ*.—**Wässeriges B'extract** (Ger.). The extractum belladonnæ aquosum. [B.] See *Extractum belladonnæ* (1st def.).

BELLADONNE (Ger.), n. Be^{2}l-la^3-don'ne^2. See BELLADONNA.

BELLADONNINE, n. Be^{2}l-la^3-do^{2}n'nen. Fr., *belladonine.* Ger., *Belladonnin.* An uncrystallizable alkaloid obtained from belladonna root: a resinous substance of a bitter, acrid taste. [Vogl (B, 108).] The term has also been applied to atropine. [A, 301.]

BELLA-MODAGAM (Malay), n. The *Scævola bela-modagam.* [B, 172.]

BELLAN (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-la^{3}n^2. The *Poterium spinosum.* [B, 121.]

BELLAN-PATSJA, n. A Malabar name for the *Lycopodium cernuum.* [Rheede (B, 121).]

BELLAS (Port.), n. Be^{2}l'la^{3}s. A place in Portugal, near Lisbon, where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 49.]

BELLAS, n. An Abyssinian name for the *Ficus pseudo-carica.* [B, 121.]

BELLA-SOMBRA, n. The *Pircunia dioica.* [B, 19.]

BELLA-WINE (Hind.), n. The *Semecarpus anacardium.* [B, 172.]

BELLE (Ger.), n. Be^{2}l'le^2. A cough. [L, 46.]

BELLE-DAME (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-da^{3}m. The *Atriplex hortensis*, also the *Atropa belladonna.* [B, 121.]

BELLE-DE-JOUR (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-d'-zhur. The *Convolvulus tricolor.* [B, 121.]

BELLE-DE-NUIT (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-d'-nwe. The *Mirabilis jalapa.* [B, 121.]

BELLE-D'ONZE-HEURES (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-do^{2}nz-u^{5}r. The genus *Ornithogalum.* [B, 51.]

BELLE-D'UN-JOUR (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-du^{3}n^2-zhur. A name applied to several species of *Asphodelus* and *Hemerocalla.* [B, 121.]

BELLEGU, n. The *Terminalia bellerica.* [B.]

BELLÊME (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-le^{2}m. See BELLESME.

BELLEN (Ger.), n. Be^{2}l'le^{2}n. 1. A barking. See ABOIEMENT. 2. The *Populus nigra.* [L, 80.]

BELLENDENEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}l-le^{2}n-de^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bellendeniées.* Of Reichenbach, a division of proteaceous plants. [B, 170.]

BELLE-PUCELLE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-pu^6-se^{2}l. The *Ranunculus campestris.* [L, 42.]

BELLERIGI, BELLERIC, n's. See MYROBALANUS *bellerica.*

BELLESME (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-le^{2}m. A place in the department of the Orne, France, where there is a spring containing bicarbonates, sulphates, chlorides, and a little iron. [Rotureau (L, 87).]

BELLE-THÉODORE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-ta-o-dor. The *Schotia afra.* [B, 173.]

BELLEVILLE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-vel. A place in the department of the Seine, France, where there is a sulphurous spring containing calcium sulphate. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BELLHUSTEN (Ger.), n. Be^{2}l'hust-e^{2}n. A barking cough. [D.]

BELLI, n. The *Feronia elephantum.* [B, 19.]

BELLIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}l-li^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bellidées.* Of Cassini and others, a division of composite plants (*Ustereæ*); of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of composite plants (tribe, *Asteroideæ*) comprising *Bellis* and other genera. [B, 42, 170.]—**B. genuinæ** [Reichenbach]. See *B. veræ*.—**B. spuriæ** [Cassini]. A division of the *B.* corresponding nearly to the *Amelloideæ* of Reichenbach. [B, 170.]—**B. veræ** [Cassini]. A subdivision of the *B.* corresponding in part to the *B.* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 170.]

BELLIDIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. Be^{2}l-li^{2}d-i^2-fo-li^2-a. Having leaves like those of the daisy. [L, 41.]

BELLIDIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Be^{2}l-li^{2}d-i^2-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). From *bellis*, the daisy, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Bellis.* [B, 214.]—**B. vulgaris.** See BELLIS *major.*

BELLIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}l-li(li^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Bellium*, one of the genera. Of De Candolle and others, a subdivision of composite plants (*Astereæ, Asterinæ*) comprising three genera in which there is a single row of ray flowers and the pappus is squamellate. [B, 170, 214.]

BELLIED, adj. Be^{2}l'li^{2}d. See URCEOLATE.

BELLINIA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}l-li^{2}n'i^2-a^3. A genus of solanaceous plants. [B.]—**B. biflora** [Römer and Schultes]. The *Sarachia biflora.* [B, 173.]

BELLIRICA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}l-li^{2}r'i^{2}k-a^3. See MYROBALANUS *bellerica.*

BELLIRICUS (Lat.), n. m. Be^{2}l-li^{2}r'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BELLICULUS.

BELLIS (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}l'li^{2}s. Gen., *bel'lidis.* Fr., *pâquerette.* Ger., *Masliebe, Maslieblchen.* 1. Anciently, the white daisy. [Pliny (A, 318).] 2. A genus of composite plants established by Tournefort. [B, 180.]—**B. annua.** See *B. perennis.*—**B. du Cap.** The *Osmites camphorina.* [L, 105.]—**B. hortensis.** See *B. perennis.*—**B. integrifolia** [Michaux]. Syn.: *Eclipta integrifolia* [Sprengel], *Astranthium integrifolium* [Nuttall]. A species from 6 to 12 inches high, found in the southern and western United States. [B, 215.]—**B. major.** The ox-eye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*). [L, 84.]—**B. major ramosa umbellifera americana.** The common chamomile. [L, 119.]—**B. major silvestris** (seu **vulgaris**). See *B. major.*—**B. minor, B. minor pratensis** (seu **silvestris simplex**, seu **silvestris spontanea**, seu **vulgaris**). See *B. perennis.*—**B. montana frutescens acris.** The *Anacyclus pyrethrum.* [L, 119.]—**B. perennis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *petite pâquerette* (ou *marguerite*, ou *consoude*). Ger., *Gänseblümchen, Tausendschön.* Syn.: *Consolida minor.* The daisy; a species growing wild throughout Europe and naturalized in the eastern part of the United States, of which there are many cultivated varieties. The herb and flowers (*herba et flores bellidis minoris*, seu *symphyti minimi*) were formerly used in pulmonary affections and as a vulnerary, and are slightly laxative. [A, 321, 322; B, 173, 180.]—**B. polyclonos silvestris major, caule folioso.** See *B. major.*—**B. pratensis.** See *B. perennis.*—**B. silvestris, B. silvestris caule folioso major.** See *B. major.*—**B. silvestris minor.** See *B. perennis.*—**Flores bellidis hortensis.** The flowers of *B. perennis.* [B, 180.]—**Flores bellidis majoris.** The flowers of the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [B, 180.]—**Flores bellidis minoris.** The flowers of *B. perennis.* [B, 180.]—**Flores bellidis pratensis.** See *Flores bellidis majoris.*—**Flores bellidis silvestris.** The flowers of *B. perennis.* [B, 180.]—**Herba bellidis hortensis.** The herb of *B. perennis.* [B, 180.]—**Herba bellidis majoris.** The herb of the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* [B, 180.]—**Herba bellidis minoris.** The herb of *B. perennis.* [B, 180.]—**Herba bellidis pratensis.** See *Herba bellidis majoris.*—**Herba bellidis silvestris.** The herb of *B. perennis.* [B, 180.]

BELLOC (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-lok. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87.]

BELLOCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Be^{2}l-lo^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Said to be a contraction of *Beli oculus* (the eye of Bel). A gem to which the ancient Assyrians attributed wonderful curative powers in diseases of the eye. [A, 325.]

BELLON (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-lo^{2}n^2. Lead colic. [A, 385.]

BELLONIA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}l-lon(lo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. See BELONIA.

BELLOTAS (Sp.), n. Be^{2}l-yo'ta^{3}s. Fr., *bellote, chêne à glands doux.* See QUERCUS *ballota.*

BELLOWS, n. sing. and pl. Be^{2}l'loz. A.-S., *bælg.* Gr., φῦσα. Lat., *follis.* Fr., *soufflet.* Ger., *Blasebalg.* It., *soffietto.* Sp., *fuelle.* An apparatus for sucking in air and forcing it through a nozzle.—**B.-murmur, B.-sound.** See BRUIT *de soufflet.*—**Funic b.-sound, Placental b.-sound.** See *Placental* SOUFFLE.—**Richardson's b.** An apparatus for employing moderate pressure in the injection of vapors into the middle ear, consisting of a double balloon with a connecting tube. [F, 32.]

BELLUÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}l'lu^2(lu^4)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Linnæus, an order of the *Mammalia*, including the horse, the hippopotamus, the hog, and the rhinoceros. [L, 180.]

BELLUS (Sp.), n. Be^{2}l'lus. A place in Valencia, Spain, where there is a spring containing alkaline chlorides and carbonates. [L, 49.]

BELLWORT, n. Be^{2}l'wu^{5}rt. In America, the genus *Uvularia*; in the pl., the *Campanulaceæ.* [B, 19.]

BELLY, n. Be^{2}l'li^2. A.-S., *bælg, bælig.* 1. See ABDOMEN. 2. Any b.-like enlargement (*e. g.*, the fleshy portion of a muscle).—**B'ache.** See COLIC.—**B'ache-bush.** The *Jatropha gossypiifolia.* [B, 19.]

BELMONTIN, n. Be^{2}l'mo^{2}nt-i^{2}n. A fatty substance prepared from Burmese naphtha. [A, 2.]

BELMOSCHUS, BELMUSCUS (Lat.), n's m. Be^{2}l-mo^{2}s'ku^{3}s-(ch^{2}u^{4}s), -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). See ABELMOSCHUS.

BELOGLOSSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}l-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)'se(sa^3-e^2). From βέλος, a dart, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Of Ranzani, a family of the *Scansores*, having a very long, protractile, lumbricoid tongue. [L, 180.]

BELOID, adj. Be^{2}l'oid. Lat., *beloides*. Fr., *béloïde*. See BELONOID.

BELON (Fr.), **BÉLON** (Fr.), n's. Be^{2}l-o^{2}n^2, ba-lo^{2}n^2. See ÆGLE *marmelos*.

BELONE (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}l'o^{2}n-e(a). Gr., βελόνη. A needle or pin. [A, 325.]

BÉLONÉPHOBIE (Fr.), n. Ba-lo^{2}n-a-fo-be. From βελόνη, a needle or pin, and φόβος, dread. An insane dread of pins. [E. Régis, "L'Encéphale," Nov.-Dec., 1885, p. 659.]

BELONIA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}l-on(o^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *bélonie*. A genus of rubiaceous plants of the West Indies. [A, 385; B, 173, 180.]—**B. aspera** [Linnæus]. A shrub said to be bitter and astringent. Its bark has been used in intermittent fever, passive hæmorrhages, and dysentery. [B, 180.]

BELONODES (Lat.), adj. Be^{2}l-o^{2}n-o'dez(das). See BELONOID.—**Processus b.** See *Styloid* PROCESS.

BELONOID, adj. Be^{2}l'o^{2}n-oid. Gr., βελονοειδής (from βελόνη, a needle, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *belonodes, belonoides*. Fr., *bélonoïde*. Ger., *nadelförmig*. Needle-shaped, styloid. [A, 322. 325.]

BELONOSPASIS (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}l-o^{2}n-o^{2}s'pa^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *belonospa'seos (-os'pasis)*. From βελόνη, a needle, and σπάσις, a drawing. Fr., *belonospase*. Irritation with needles or with Perkins's metallic tractors. [A, 322.] Cf. ACUPUNCTURE.

BELOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}l-o^{2}s'to^{2}m-a^3. Fr., *bélostome*. Of Latreille, a genus of heteropterous *Hemiptera*, including the water-scorpions. [A, 321, 385.]

BELOSTOMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}l-o^{2}s-to^{2}m'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Pachyceridæ*. [L, 121.]

BELPHOOL (Bengal.), n. The *Jasminum sambac*. [B. 172.]

BELT, n. Be^{2}lt. A.-S., *belt*. Gr., ζώνη. Lat., *cingulun, cingulus, cingula*. Fr., *ceinture*. Ger., *Gurt, Gürtel*. A band to encircle some portion of the body, especially the abdomen.—**Abdominal b.** Lat., *cingulum abdominis*. Fr., *ceinture abdominale*. Ger., *Leibbinde*. A broad b. for encircling the abdomen for the purpose of support, as during pregnancy, after laparotomy, etc.—**Hypogastric b.** Fr., *ceinture hypogastrique*. A b. to encircle the pelvis, between the crest of the ilium and the great trochanter, with or without a pad or block in front; designed to exert pressure upon the hypogastrium.—**Talismanic b.** Fr., *ceinture bénie* (ou *de Saint-François*). A b. believed by the superstitious peasants of Brittany to preserve them from hell. A variety given out from a convent-school is believed to facilitate parturition, care having been taken to touch it with a fragment of a b. reputed to have belonged to the Holy Virgin. ["N. Y. Med Jour.," Aug. 27, 1887, p. 252.]

BELTED, adj. Be^{2}lt'e^{2}d. Having a band of color. [L, 56.]

BELUGA, n. Be^{2}l-u'ga^3. See ACIPENSER *huso*.

BELUGENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Be^{2}l-u'ge^{2}n-stin. A concrement found in the cloaca of the sturgeon, consisting of calcium phosphate, organic substances, and water, formerly used in medicine. [L, 30.]

BELUGO, n. Be^{2}l-u'go. See ACIPENSER *huso*.

BELUGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}l-u^2(u)'ji^{2}d(gi^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Phocænina*, having a head rounded in front, without a dorsal fin, the pectoral fin small and ovate, the skull with a lateral expansion of the maxilla over the orbit, and the side of the beak shelving downward. [L, 236.]

BELULCUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}l-u^{3}l(ul)'ku^{3}m(ku^{4}m). Gr., βελουλκόν (from βέλος, a dart, and ἕλκειν, to draw out). Fr., *bélulque*. An old instrument for extracting darts and arrows. [A. Paré, Fabricius ab Aquapendente (A, 325); L, 41. 84.]

BELVÉDÈRE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}l-va-de^{2}r. The *Salsola scoparia*. [B, 173.]

BELVEDRAQUELLE (Ger.), n. Be^{2}l-fe^{2}d'ra^3-kwe^{2}l''le^2. One of the springs at Chur (*q. v.*). [A, 319.]

BELVISIA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}l-vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *belvisie*. See NAPOLEONA.

BELVISIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}l-vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *belvisiacées*. An order of plants assigned by Lindley to the myrtal alliance; corresponding to the subtribe *Napoleoneæ* of *Myrtaceæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 170.]

BELVISIEÆ [R. Brown] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}l-vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *belvisiées*. See BELVISIACEÆ.

BELZAHAR, n. See BEZOAR.

BELZOE, n. See BENZOIN.

BELZOF, n. The tree producing benzoin. [L, 41, 109.]

BELZOIM, BELZOIN, n's. Lat., *belzoinum*. See BENZOIN.

BELZOINUS (Lat.), adj. Be^{2}l-zo(zo^2)-i(i^2)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Of or pertaining to benzoin. [B, 180.] See GUMMI *belzoinum*.

BELZUAR, n. See BEZOAR.

BEMBECIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}m-be^{2}s(be^{2}k)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bembécides*. Of Latreille, a family or tribe of the *Hymenoptera*, having *Bembex* as the type. [L, 180.]

BEMBI, n. An East Indian name for the *Acorus calamus*. [L, 105.]

BEMBIDIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}m-bi^2-di(di^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of beetles of the tribe *Geodephaga*. [L, 73.]

BEMERELLENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Be^2-me^{2}r-e^{2}l'le^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 180.]

BEM-SCHETTI, n. An East Indian name for the *Ixora alba*. [L, 105.]

BEMÜHUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-mu^6'hung. See MOLIMEN.

BEN, n. Be^{2}n. See BEHEN.—**Arabian b.** The *Glans unguentaria* [L, 94.]—**B. album** (Lat.), n. See *White* BEHEN.—**B. de Judée** (Fr.). See BENZOIN.—**B. nut, B. nux** (Lat.). See BEHEN *nut*.—**B. of Judæa.** See BENZOIN.—**Grand b. purgatif** (Fr.). The *Jatropha multifida*. [B, 173.]—**Huile de b.** (Fr.). See BEHEN-*nut oil*.—**Noix de b.** (Fr.), **Nux b.** See BEHEN *nut*.—**Oil of b.** See BEHEN-*nut oil*.—**White b.** See *White* BEHEN.

BENA (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Andropogon muricatum*. [B. 172.]

BENAGT (Ger.). adj. Be^2-na^{3}gt'. Suberose. [L, 46.]

BENARBEND (Ger.), adj. Be^2-na^{3}rb'e^{2}nd. Promoting cicatrization. [L, 46.]

BENARBT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-na^{3}rbt'. Cicatrized. [L, 46.]

BENARBUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-na^{3}rb'ung. Cicatrization; a cicatrix. [L, 46.]

BENATH (Ar.), n. Sudamina. [L, 111.]

BENAVENTE (Sp.), n. Be^{2}n-a-ve^{2}nt'a. A place in Spain, where there is a chalybeate alkaline spring. [L, 49.]

BENÇÃO DE DEOS (Port.), n. Be^{2}n-so^{2}n^2' da da'os. A Brazilian name for the flowers of the *Abutilon esculentum*. [B, 19.]

BENDEE, n. Okra. [B.]

BENDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}n'di^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Patulæ*. [L, 248.]

BENE, BENNE, n's. See BEHEN.

BÊNE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}n. The *Helosciadum nodiflorum*. [B, 173.]

BENEDICTA (Lat), n. f. sing. and n. pl. 1. A name applied to several plants (*e. g.*, the *Centaurea b.*). 2. The plural of *benedictum* (*q. v.*).—**B. laxativa.** See BENEDICTUM.—**B. silvestris.** The *Geum rivale*. [B, 180.]—**Herba benedictæ.** The herb of *Geum urbanum*. [B, 180.]—**Radix benedictæ.** The root of *Geum urbanum*. [B, 180.]—**Radix benedictæ silvestris.** The root of *Geum rivale*. [B. 180.]

BENEDICTENDISTEL (Ger.), n. Be^{2}n-e^2-di^{2}k'te^{2}n-di^{2}st-e^{2}l. See CARDUUS *benedictus*.

BENEDICTENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Be^{2}n-e^2-di^{2}k'te^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The *Geum urbanum* and the *Cnicus benedictus*. [B, 180.]

BENEDICTENWURZEL (Ger.), n. Be^{2}n-e^2-di^{2}k'te^{2}n-vurtz-e^{2}l. The *Geum urbanum*. [B.]—**Gemeine B.** See *B.*

BENEDICTUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}n-e-di^{2}k'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Heb., *barak*. Ar., *mubaraca*. Gr., εὐλογισόν. Fr., *bénédict*. It., *benedetto*. An old term for a mild purgative. [A, 325.]

BENEDICTUS (Lat.), adj. Be^{2}n-e^2-di^{2}k'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Lit., blessed; a term formerly applied to various pharmaceutical preparations. See BENEDICTUM, AQUA *benedicta, composita*, etc.

BENEDICTWURZEL (Ger.), n. Be^{2}n-e^2-di^{2}kt'vurtz-e^{2}l. See BENEDICTENWURZEL.

BENEDIKTENFLOCKBLUME (Ger.), **BENEDIKTENFLOCKENBLUME** (Ger.), n's. Be^{2}n-e^2-di^{2}kt'e^{2}n-flo^{2}k-blum-e^2, -flo^{2}k-e^{2}n-blum-e^2. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [L, 80.]

BENEDIKTENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Be^{2}n-e^2-di^{2}k'te^{2}n-kra^3-ut. See BENEDICTENKRAUT.

BENEDIKTENWURZ (Ger.), **BENEDIKTWURZ** (Ger.), n's. Be^{2}n-e^2-di^{2}kt'e^{2}n-vurtz, -di^{2}kt'vurtz. The *Geum urbanum*. [B, 180.]

BENEFFIGI (Ar.), n. The *Viola odorata*. [L, 77, 105.]

BENEFICIUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}n-e^2-fi^2'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do. Gr., εὐεργέτημα. Fr., *bénéfice*. A favorable interposition or mediation. [A, 312.] See VIS *medicatrix naturæ*.—**B. alvi.** Fr., *bénéfice de ventre*. Spontaneous salutary diarrhœa. [L, 43.]—**B. naturæ.** Fr., *bénéfice de nature*. See *B.*

BENEOLENS (Lat.), adj. Be^{2}n-e(e^2)'o^{2}l-e^{2}nz(e^{2}ns). From *bene*, well, and *olere*, to emit a smell. Fragrant.

BENEOLENTIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of adj. *beneolens* (*medicamenta* understood). Be^{2}n-e^2-o^{2}l-e^{2}n'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fragrant medicinal preparations. [A, 325.]

BENETUTTI (It.), n. Ba-na-tut'te. A place in Sardinia, where there are warm sulphurous springs. [L, 49.]

BENETZER (Ger.), n. Be^{2}n-e^{2}tz'e^{2}r. An irrigator. [A, 315.]

BENEVIVUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}n-e^2-vi(we)'vu^{3}m(wu^{4}m). See BENZOIN.

BENERVT (Ger.), n. Be^2-ne^{3}rft'. In botany, nerved. [L, 46.]

BENG, n. See BHANG.

BENGALE (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}n^2'ga^3-le(la). The *Zingiber cassumunar*. [L, 105.]—**B. inodorum.** See *B.*—**Radix b.** The tuber of *Zingiber cassumunar*. [B, 180.]

BENGAL-ROOT, n. Be^{2}n-ga^{4}l'ru^{4}t. The root of the *Zingiber cassumunar*. [B, 19.]

BENGELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Be^{2}ng'e^{2}l-kra^3-ut. The *Mercurialis perennis*. [L, 46.]

BENGEMI, n. An East Indian name for the tree that furnishes benzoin. [L, 105.]

BENGHIE, n. See BHANG.

BENGHILIK, n. A Turkish name for the *Datura stramonium*. [L, 77.]

BENGI (Ar.), n. The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [L, 105.] Cf. BENGHILIK and BHANG.

BENGIECHEST (Ar.), n. The *Vitex agnus castus*. [L, 77, 105.]

BENGIRI, n. See SAPIUM *aucuparium*.

BEN-HAROUN, n. A place in Algeria, where there is a cold carbonated spring. [L, 49.]

BÉNI (Fr.), adj. Ba-ne. See BENEDICTUS.

BENIC, adj. Be²n'i²k. See BEHENIC.—**B. acid.** See BEHENIC ACID.

BENIGN (adj.). Be²-nin'. Gr., εὐήθης. Lat., *benignus*. Fr., *bénin*. Ger., *gütig*, *gutartig*. It., Sp., *benigno*. Not malignant; not specially severe.

BENIGNANT, adj. Be²-nig'na²nt. See BENIGN.

BENIGNITY, n. Be²n-i²g'ni²-ti². Lat., *benignitas*. Fr., *bénignité*. Ger., *Benignität*. It., *benignità*. Sp., *benignidad*. The quality of being benign.

BENIGNUS (Lat.), adj. Be²n-i²g'nu³s(nu⁴s). See BENIGN.

BÉNIN (Fr.), adj. Ba-na²n². See BENIGN.

BENINCASA (Lat.), n. f. Ba-nen-ka³'za³. Named after *Benincasa*, an Italian nobleman. Of Savi, a genus of cucurbitaceous plants with polygamous and monœcious flowers having a quinquefid, undulate-toothed calyx, a wheel-shaped, 5-parted corolla, 5 triadelphous stamens, and a style with a 3-lobed stigma. The fruit is a trilocular, many-seeded pepo. [B, 19, 180.]—**B. cerifera.** Syn.: *Cucurbita cerifera* [Fischer]. A perennial species growing in the East Indies, with large golden-yellow flowers, and an ovate, cylindrical, or pear-shaped greenish fruit, often exceeding a foot in length and more than half a foot in thickness, and with obovate-oblong, oily, bitterish seeds. The plant is used as a remedy for fevers, thoracic difficulties, vertigo, etc., and the seeds are employed in dysuria. The rind of the fruit is used by the Chinese in consumption, asthma, and chills, and the seeds are employed to relieve colic, spasms, etc. [B, 19, 180; L, 75.]

BENINCASEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ba-nen-ka³'ze²-e(a³-e²). Of Seringe, a tribe of cucurbitaceous plants including *Benincasa*, *Cucumis*, *Lagenaria*, and other genera. [B, 170.]

BENINGKRAUT (Ger.), n. Be²n'i²ng-kra³-ut. The root of the *Pæonea*. [L, 80.]

BÉNIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ba-nek. See BEHENIC.

BENIT-HERB, n. Be²n'i²t-u⁵rb. The herb-bennet (*Geum urbanum*). [B.]

BENIVI ARBOR, n. See under ARBOR.

BENJAMIN, n. Be²n'ja³-mi²n. Corrupted from *benzoin*. Ger., *Benjaminbaum*. 1. The *Styrax benzoin*. 2. *Benzoin*. [B, 86.]—**B. bush.** The *Benzoin odoriferum*. [B, 19.]—**B. tree.** 1. The *Styrax benzoin*. 2. The *Ficus benjamina*. 3. The *Benzoin odoriferum*. [B, 19.]—**Flowers of b.** See *Flowers of* BENZOIN.—**Gum b.** Benzoin. [L, 120.]—**Tincture of b.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI.

BENJAN, n. The *Sesamum orientale*. [L, 105.]

BENJAOY, n. See BENZOIN (1st def.).

BENJOIN [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ba²n²zh-wa³n². See BENZOIN (1st def.).—**Alcoolé de b.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI.—**Baume b.** See BENZOIN.—**B. amygdaloïde.** See *Amygdaloid* BENZOIN.—**B. de Siam** [Fr. Cod.]. Siam benzoin. [B, 113.]—**B. de Sumatra** [Fr. Cod.]. Sumatra benzoin. [B, 113.]—**B. en larmes.** See BENZOIN *in tears*.—**B. en sorte.** See BENZOE *in sortis*.—**B. français.** The *Imperatoria ostruthium*. [B, 173.]—**B. vanille.** Siam benzoin. [B, 92.]—**Écorce de b.** The *Terminalia borbonica*. [L, 105.]—**Faux b.** 1. The *Benzoin odoriferum*. 2. The *Terminalia benzoin*. [B, 173.]—**Fleurs de b.** See *Flowers of* BENZOIN.—**Gomme de b.** See BENZOIN (1st def.).—**Huile de b.** See *Oil of* BENZOIN.—**Huile pyrogénée de b.** See *Empyreumatic oil of* BENZOIN.—**Poudre de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis benzoini*. Benzoin powdered in an iron mortar and passed through a No. 100 silk sieve. [A, 253.]—**Sirop de b.** See *Syrupus* BENZOINI.—**Teinture d'aloès et de b.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**Teinture de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* BENZOINI.—**Teinture de b. composée.** 1. See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*. 2. See TINCTURA *cosmetica*.

BENJOÏNE (Fr.), n. Ba³n²-zho-en. Desvaux's term for an essential principle found in small quantity in benzoin. [A, 301.]

BENJOINUM (Lat.), n. Be²n-zo(zo²)-i(e)'nu³m(nu⁴m). See BENZOIN.

BEN-MOENJA, n. An undetermined tree of the East Indies, the root of which is used in decoction for malignant fevers. [L, 105.]

BENNE, n. A name given in central Africa to the seeds of the *Sesamum orientale*. [B, 19.]—**B. oil.** See *Oleum* SESAMI.

BENNET, n. Be²n'ne²t. Lat., *benedicta*. Fr., *benoite*. Ger., *Benedictenkraut*. It., *erba benedetta*. Syn.: *herb-b*. The common avens (*Geum urbanum*). [B, 19; L, 56.]

BÉNODACTYLE (Fr.), adj. Ba-no-da³k-tel. From βαίνειν, to walk, and δάκτυλος, a digit. In ornithology, walking upon the digits; as a n., in the pl., a family of birds walking in that manner. [L, 41.]

BENOÎT (Fr.), **BENOITE** (Fr.), **BÉNOITE** (Fr.), n's. Ba²n-wa³, -wa³t, ban-wat. 1. The genus *Geum*. [B, 173.] 2. The *Geum urbanum* [Fr. Cod.].—**B. aquatique.** The *Geum rivale*. [B, 92.]—**B. commune.** The *Geum urbanum*. [B, 119.]—**B. de montagne.** The *Geum montanum*. [B, 173.]—**B. des ruisseaux.** The *Geum rivale*. [B, 173.]—**B. officinale.** The *Geum urbanum*. [B, 173.]—**Décoction de b.** See *Decoctum* CARYOPHYLLATÆ.—**Extrait de b.** See *Extractum* CARYOPHYLLATÆ.—**Huile essentielle** (ou **Oléule**) **de b.** An essential oil distilled from the *Geum urbanum*. [B, 119.]

BENOLEIC ACID, n. Be²n-o-le'i²k. Fr., *acide bénoléique*. A fatty acid, homologous with oleic acid, obtained from behen-nut oil. [A, 385.]

BENOMARGARATE, n. Be²n-o-ma³r'ga³r-at. A salt of benomargaric acid. [B.]

BENOMARGARIC ACID, n. Be²n-o-ma³r-ga²r'i²k. A crystalline acid of the fatty series, forming one of the isomeric varieties of penta-decatoic acid, and having, therefore, the constitution $C_{16}H_{30}O_2 = C_{14}H_{29}.CO.OH$. It was obtained by Walter from oil of ben. [B, 2.]

BENOMMENHEIT (Ger.), n. Be²-no³m'me²n-hit. Stupor, numbness, hebetude. [D, 60.]

BENOSTEARIC ACID, n. Be²n-o-ste-a²r'i²k. The same as behenic acid. According to Völcker, who obtained it from oil of ben, it has the formula $C_{21}H_{42}O_2$. [B, 2.] Its real formula is, however, probably $C_{22}H_{44}O_2$. [B, 3, 4.]

BENSIPONETOS, n. The *Solidago virga aurea*. [L, 105.]

BENT, adj. Be²nt. 1. In botany, applied to flowers that hang toward the ground. [L, 116.] 2. As a n., in the pl., the dried stalks of various grasses found in pastures. [B, 19.] Cf. BENT-GRASS.

BENTAMARA, n. Indian name for the *Nelumbium speciosum*. [L, 105.]

BENTA-MARE, n. The *Cassia occidentalis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 209 (B).]

BENTEKA, n. Fr., *bentèque*. A Malabar plant. [L, 105.]

BENT-GRASS, n. Be²nt'gra³s. The genus *Agrostis*. [B, 19.]

BENTHAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Be²n-tha²m'i²a³. Named for Bentham, an English botanist. Fr., *benthamie*. A genus of cornaceous plants with opposite leaves, a 4-toothed calyx, four fleshy, cup-shaped petals, four stamens, one style, and a fruit consisting of a compound berry made up of an aggregation of small drupes resembling that of *Arbutus*. [B, 19.]—**B. fragifera.** Fr., *benthamie portefraises*. A species indigenous to northern India and cultivated in Europe. [B, 19.]

BENTHEIM (Ger.), n. Be²n'tim. A place in Hannover, where there is a spring containing calcium sulphate and sulphur. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BENT-WOOD, n. Be²nt'wu⁴d. A provincial name for the common ivy. [L, 73.]

BENTYAPO, n. The *Kœmpfera rotunda*. [L, 105.]

BENZACETIC ACID, n. Be²nz-as-e'ti²k. See BENZOYLACETIC ACID.

BENZACETOSULPHOPHENAMIDE, n. Be²nz-a²s-e²t-o-su³lf-o-fe²n'a²m-i²d. A derivative of benzamide, $C_{15}H_{13}NSO_4 = N.C_7H_5O.C_2H_3O.C_6H_5SO_2$. [A, 1.]

BENZAL, n. Be²nz'a²l. See BENZYLIDENE.—**B. bromide.** Ger., *B'bromid*. Benzylidene dibromide. [B, 4.]—**B. chloride.** Ger., *B'chlorid*. Benzylidene dichloride. [B, 4.]

BENZALCOHOL, n. Be²nz-a²l'ko-ho²l. See BENZYL *alcohol*.

BENZALDEHYDE, **BENZALDIDE**, n's. Be²nz-a²l'de-hid, -a²l'did. See BENZOIC *aldehyde*.

BENZAMIC ACID, n. Be²nz-a²m'i²k. Ger., *Benzaminsäure*. See AMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

BENZAMIDACETIC ACID, n. Be²nz-a²m"i²d-a²s-e'ti²k. See HIPPURIC ACID.

BENZAMIDE, n. Be²nz'a²m-i²d. Lat., *benzamidum*. Fr., *benzamide*. Ger., *Benzamid*. The amide of benzoic acid, $C_6H_5.CO.NH_2 = C_7H_7NO$, forming shining laminar or tabular crystals. [B, 4.]

BENZAMIDOACETIC ACID, n. Be²nz-a²m"i²d-o-a²s-e'ti²k. See HIPPURIC ACID.

BENZAMILE (Fr.), n. Ba³n²-za³m-el. A product, $C_{28}H_{10}NO_2$, of the distillation of oil of bitter almonds with potash. [A, 385.]

BENZANILIDE, n. Be²nz-a²n'i²l-i²d. Syn.: *benzoic anilide*, *phenylbenzamide*. An anilide, $C_6H_5.N(C_6H_5.CO)H = C_{13}H_{11}NO$, in which benzoyl replaces the hydrogen of aniline; formed by the action of chlorbenzoyl on aniline. [B, 4.] See also DIBENZANILIDE.

BENZENE, n. Be²nz'en. Lat., *benzolum* [Swiss Ph.], *benzinum* [Gr. Ph.], *pyroleum benzinum* [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *benzène*, *benzine*. Ger., *Benzen*, *Benzol*. It., *benzina*. Sp., *bencina*. Written also *benzen* and *benzol*. A colorless liquid, C_6H_6, derived from coal-tar; colorless, of a peculiar odor, boiling at 80·5° C., freezing at a low temperature into crystals that melt at 5·5° C., of a sp. gr. of 0·899, readily volatile, inflammable, nearly insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and itself a solvent of iodine, sulphur, phosphorus, fatty and resinous bodies, caoutchouc, etc. It is the starting-point of the so-called aromatic series; which may be regarded as derived from it by successive processes of substitution.

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        H – C = C – H
           /     \
Its graphic formula is probably H – C       C – H.
           \\    //
        H – C – C – H
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[B, 4, 95.]—**B.-Collas.** Ordinary b., first introduced into use by Collas, in 1848, as a cleansing agent. [B.]—**B'dicarbonic acid.** Ger., *Benzoldicarbonsäure*. Phthalic acid. [B, 196.]—**B'disazob'resorcinol.** See AZOAZOB'RESORCINOL.—**B'disulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide benzine-*

disulfonique. Ger., *Benzoldisulfonsäure.* A dibasic acid, $C_6H_4.(SO_2.OH)_2=C_6H_6S_2O_6$, of which three isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Orthob'disulphonic acid,* $C_6[H,SO_2.OH,SO_2.OH,H,H,H,]$. 2. *Metab'disulphonic acid,* $C_6[H,SO_2.OH,H,SO_2.OH,H,H,]+2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, a deliquescent mass of crystals. 3. *Parab'disulphonic acid,* $C_6[H,SO_2.OH,H,H,SO_2.OH,H,]$, a hygroscopic crystalline substance. [B, 3, 4.]—**B. hexabromide.** Fr., *hexabromure de benzine.* Ger., *Benzolhexabromür.* It., *essabromuro di benzina.* A solid addition compound of b. and bromine, $C_6H_6Br_6$. [B, 4.]—**B'hexacarbonic acid.** Ger., *Benzolhexacarbonsäure.* Mellitic acid. [B, 196.]—**B. hexachloride.** Fr., *hexachlorure de benzine.* Ger., *Benzolhexachlorür.* It., *essacloruro di benzina.* An addition compound of b. and chlorine; acicular crystals, $C_6H_6Cl_6$. [B, 4.]—**B. hexahydrate.** Fr., *hexahydrate de benzine.* Ger., *Benzolhexahydrat.* It., *essaidrato di benzina.* Phenose; an addition compound of b. and hydroxyl, $C_6H_6.(OH)_6$; amorphous, sweetish, hygroscopic, isomeric with glucose, and resembling the latter in reducing alkaline solutions of copper compounds. [B, 3, 4.]—**B. hexahydride.** Fr., *hexahydrure de benzine.* Ger., *Benzolhexahydrür.* It., *essaidruro di benzina.* An addition compound of b. and hydrogen, $C_6H_6.H_6=C_6H_{12}$; a liquid of the sp. gr. of 0·760, boiling at 69° C., occurring in Caucasian petroleum, also formed when b. is heated with an excess of hydriodic acid. [B, 3.]—**B'hypochlorous acid.** Ger., *Unterchlorigsäure-Benzol.* See *B'trichlorhydrin.*—**B'metadisulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide benzine-métadisulfonique.* Ger., *Benzolmetadisulfonsäure.* See *Metab'disulphonic acid,* under *B'disulphonic acid.*—**B'methyldicarbonic acid.** Fr., *acide benzine-méthyldicarbonique.* Ger., *Methyldicarbonsäure-Benzol.* See Uvitic acid.—**B'monocarbonic acid.** Ger., *Benzolmonocarbonsäure.* Benzoic acid. [B, 196.]—**B'monosulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide benzine-monosulfonique.* Ger., *Benzolmonosulfonsäure.* See under *B'sulphonic acid.*—**B'orthodisulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide benzine-orthodisulfonique.* Ger., *Benzolorthodisulfonsäure.* See *Orthob'disulphonic acid,* under *B'disulphonic acid.*—**B'paradisulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide benzine-paradisulfonique.* Ger., *Benzolparadisulfonsäure.* See *Parab'disulphonic acid,* under *B'disulphonic acid.*—**B'sulphamide.** See *B'sulphonamide.*—**B'sulphinic acid.** Fr., *acide benzine-sulfinique.* Ger., *Benzolsulfinsäure.* Syn.: *phenylsulphinic acid.* A monobasic acid of the composition $C_6H_5.SO_2H$. [B.]—**B'sulphochloride.** See *B'sulphonic chloride.*—**B'sulphonamide.** The amide of b'sulphonic acid, $C_6H_5.SO_2.NH_2$; crystalline, readily soluble in alcohol. [B, 3.]—**B'sulphonate.** A salt of b'sulphonic acid. [B.]—**B'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide benzine-sulfonique.* Ger., *Benzolsulfonsäure.* Syn.: *monob'sulphonic* (or *b'monosulphonic*) *acid.* A monobasic acid, $C_6H_5.SO_2.OH$, formed by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on b. or that of nitric acid on phenyl mercaptan or phenyl sulphide, forming deliquescent tabular crystals. [B, 3, 4.] See also *B'disulphonic acid.*—**B'sulphonic chloride.** An oily liquid, $C_6H_5.SO_2.Cl$, which congeals at 0° C. into rhombic crystals. [B, 3.]—**B'sulphurous acid.** See *B'sulphinic acid.*—**B'tetracarbonic acid.** Ger., *Benzoltetracarbonsäure.* Prehnitic acid. [B, 196.]—**B'tricarbonic acid.** Ger., *Benzoltricarbonsäure.* A name expressive of the constitution of trimesitic, hemimellitic, and trimellitic acids. [B, 196.]—**B'trichlorhydrin, B. trichlortrihydrate.** Ger., *Benzoltrichlorürtrihydrat.* An addition compound of b., chlorine, and hydroxyl, $C_6H_6.(OH)_3Cl_3$, forming colorless crystals which melt at 10° C. Called also *b'hypochlorous acid,* because it may be regarded as b. united with three molecules of hypochlorous acid. [B, 4.]—**B'trisulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide trisulfo-benzolique* (ou *benzine-trisulfonique*). Ger., *Benzoltrisulfonsäure.* A tribasic acid, $C_6H_3(SO_2.OH)_3+3H_2O$, forming hygroscopic, flattened acicular crystals. [B, 3.]

BENZÈNE (Fr.), n. Ba[3]n[2]-ze[2]n. 1. Benzene. 2. Nitrobenzene. 3. Benzylidene. [B.]

BENZENIC ACID, n. Be[2]n-ze[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide benzénique.* A crystalline acid, $C_6H_4O_2$, regarded as a homologue of benzoic acid, but probably only an impure variety of the latter. [B, 93.]

BENZENYL, n. Be[2]n'ze[2]n-i[2]l. See Phenyl.—**B'amidoxine.** A base, $C_6H_6-C(NH_2)=NOH$, formed by the union of hydroxylamine and benzonitrile. [P. Kruger, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1885, p. 1053; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Apr., 1886, p. 75 (B).]

BENZERYTHRENE, n. Be[2]nz-e[2]r'i[2]th-ren. An orange-colored substance of uncertain composition produced by the destructive distillation of benzene. [B, 158.]

BENZHYDRAMIDE, n. Be[2]nz-hi'dra[2]m-i[2]d. See Hydrobenzamide.

BENZHYDROCYANIDE, n. Be[2]nz-hi-dro-si'a[2]n-i[2]d(id). See Benzimide.

BENZHYDROL, n. Be[2]nz-hi'dro[2]l. Syn.: *diphenylcarbinol.* An alcohol, $C_6H_6-CH(OH)-C_6H_5$, isomeric with benzylphenol, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on an alcoholic solution of benzophenone; silky acicular crystals sparingly soluble in water. [B, 4.]—**B. acetate.** A thick liquid, $(C_6H_5)-CH(O.C_2H_3O)-C_6H_5$, prepared by boiling b. with acetic acid. [B, 4.]

BENZHYDROLIC ETHER, n. Be[2]nz-hi-dro[2]l'i[2]k. A substance, $(C_6H_5)_2=CH-O-CH=(C_6H_5)_2$, produced by the decomposition of benzhydrol. [B, 4.]

BENZHYDRYLBENZOIC ACID, n. Be[2]nz-hi''dri[2]l-be[2]nz-o'i[2]k. Fr., *acide benzhydryl-benzoïque.* Ger., *Benzhydrylbenzoësäure.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3=C_6H_6-CH(OH)-C_6H_4(CO.OH)$, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on an alcoholic solution of parabenzoylbenzoic acid. [B, 4.]

BENZIDAM, n. Be[2]nz'i[2]d-a[2]m. Fr., *benzidame.* A name given by Zinin, in 1842, to a substance since proved to be identical with aniline. [B, 49.]

BENZIDE, n. Be[2]nz'i[2]d(id). Mitscherlich's name for a compound of benzene or benzyl with a radical or an element. [B, 196.] Cf. Nitrogen *b.*

BENZIDINE, n. Be[2]nz'i[2]d-en. Lat., *benzidinum.* Fr., *benzidine.* Ger., *Benzidin.* A diacid base, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2=NH_2C_6H_4-C_6H_4-NH_2$, forming silvery laminar crystals readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol. [B, 158.]—**B. sulphate.** A compound of b. and sulphuric acid, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2.H_2SO_4$. [B, 158.]

BENZIL, n. Be[2]nz'i[2]l. Fr., *benzile.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_2=C_6H_5.CO-CO.C_6H_5$, forming prismatic crystals insoluble in water, produced by the action of nitric acid on benzoin (3d def.) and in other ways. [B, 4.]

BENZILAM, n. Be[2]nz'i[2]l-a[2]m. Fr., *benzilame.* A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_9N$, formed, along with benzilimide, by the action of ammonia on benzil. [B, 2.]

BENZILATE, n. Be[2]nz'i[2]l-at. Lat., *benzilas.* A salt of benzilic acid. [B.]

BENZILIC ACID, n. Be[2]nz-i[2]l'i[2]k. Fr., *acide benzilique.* Ger., *Benzilsäure.* It., *acido benzilico.* Syn.: *diphenylglycollic acid.* A monobasic acid, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3=(C_6H_5)_2=C(OH)-CO\ OH$, isomeric with benzhydrylbenzoic acid, obtained by heating benzil with alcoholic potash. [B, 4.]

BENZILIDENE, n. Be[2]nz-i[2]l'i[2]d-en. See Benzylidene.

BENZILIM, n. Be[2]nz'i[2]l-i[2]m. See Benzilimide.

BENZILIMIC ACID, n. Be[2]nz-i[2]l-i[2]m'i[2]k. Ger., *Benzilimsäure.* Benzilic acid. [B, 196.]

BENZILIMIDE, n. Be[2]nz-i[2]l'i[2]m-i[2]d. A substance, $C_{28}H_{22}N_2O_2$, forming fine white acicular silky crystals, produced by the action of dry ammoniacal gas on an alcoholic solution of benzil. [B, 2.]

BENZILSÄURE (Ger.), n. Be[2]ntz-el'zoir-e[2]. Benzilic acid. [B, 4.]

BENZIMATE, n. Be[2]nz'i[2]m-at. A salt of benzimic acid. [B, 2.]

BENZIMIC ACID, n. Be[2]nz-i[2]m'i[2]k. Fr., *acide benzimique.* A peculiar crystalline acid obtained by Laurent by the action of ammonia on oil of bitter almonds. [B, 2.]

BENZIMIDE, n. Be[2]nz'i[2]m-i[2]d. Fr., *benzimide.* Ger., *Benzimid.* A compound, $C_{23}H_{18}N_2O_2=2C_7H_6O.C_7H_6(CN)_2$, obtained by Laurent by treating oil of bitter almonds with hydrocyanic acid, and occurring in crude oil of bitter almonds: forming a loose mass of colorless crystals of a pearly lustre. [B, 2, 81.]

BENZIN, n. Be[2]nz'i[2]n. Lat., *benzinum* [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *benzinum petrolei* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de pétrole blanche* [Fr. Cod.], *huile légère de pétrole* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Benzin.* Syn.: *petroleum b.* 1. A name originally given by Mitscherlich to benzene. [B, 196.] 2. A clear, colorless liquid produced by distilling petroleum; of a peculiar powerful odor; insoluble in water, moderately soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether, in chloroform, and in fixed and volatile oils. It is inflammable, and its vapor is explosive when mixed with air. It boils between 50° and 60° C. Chemically, it consists of a mixture of different hydrocarbons, chiefly those of the paraffin (fatty) series. [B, 5.] Cf. Petroleum *ether.*—**B'sulphuric acid.** Mitscherlich's name for benzenesulphonic acid. [B, 3.]—**Coal-tar b.** Ger., *Theerb'.* B. obtained from coal-tar oil, occurring as a by-product in the preparation of benzene and toluene, by treatment with acids and alkalies. It is of entirely different composition from that of petroleum b., consisting chiefly of a mixture of xylolene, mesitylene, pseudocumene, etc., and is usually of much higher sp. gr. than petroleum b., from which it differs in chemical and physical properties. It is used as a cleansing fluid and as a solvent for resin, caoutchouc, etc. [B, 270.]—**Petroleum b.** See *B.*—**Theerb'** (Ger.). See *Coal-tar b.*

BENZINATUS (Lat.), adj. Be[2]nz-i[2]n-a(a[3])'tu[3]s(tu[4]s). Combined with or containing benzin or benzene. [B, 95.]

BENZINE (Fr.), n. Ba[3]n[2]-zen. See Benzin and Benzene.

BENZINUM (Lat.), n. n. Be[2]nz-i(e)'nu[3]m(nu[4]m). 1. Of the U. S. Ph. and the Russ. Ph., benzin. 2. Of the Gr. Ph., benzene. [B, 95.]—**B. e ligno fossili.** Ligroin. [B, 270.]—**B. lithanthracicum, B. lithanthracis.** Coal-tar benzene. [B, 270.]—**B. nitricum.** A homœopathic name for nitrobenzene. [B, 270.]—**B. petrolei.** See Benzin.

BENZINUS (Lat.), adj. Be[2]nz-i(e)'nu[3]s(nu[4]s). Of or pertaining to benzene. [B.] See Pyroleum *benzinum.*

BENZITE, n. Be[2]nz'it. Ger., *Benzit.* A solution of sulphur in 2 or 3 parts of hot coal-tar. [B, 270.]

BENZOAS (Lat.), n. m. Be[2]nz'o(o[2])-a[2]s(a[3]s). Gen., *benzoa'tis.* A benzoate. [B.]—**B. ammonicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See Ammonium *benzoate.*—**B. calcicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See Calcium *benzoate.*—**B. lithicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See Lithium *benzoate.*—**B. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See Sodium *benzoate.*

BENZOATE, n. Be[2]nz'o-at. Lat., *benzoas.* Fr., *benzoate.* Ger., *Benzoat, Benzoësalz.* It., *benzoato.* A salt of benzoic acid. The b's have in general the constitution $R^N(C_7H_5O_2)n$, where R^N is a radicle of the combining power of *n.* [B.]

BENZOATED, adj. Be[2]nz'o-at-e[2]d. See Benzoinated.

BENZOATUS (Lat.), adj. Be[2]nz-o(o[2])-a(a[3])'tu[3]s(tu[4]s). See Benzoinated.

BENZOCARBOLIC ACID, n. Be[2]nz-o-ka[3]rb-o[2]l'i[2]k. See Phenyl *benzoate.*

BENZOCHINOLINCARBONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Be[2]ntz-o-ch[2]i[2]n-o-len''ka[3]rb-on'zoir-e[2]. Benzoquinolinecarbonic acid. [B, 79.] See Quinoline*benzocarbonic acid.*

BENZODIUREIDE, n. Be[2]nz-o-di-u[2]-re'i[2]d. A substance forming minute acicular crystals, $C_7H_6(CO.NH_2.NH)_2=C_9H_{12}N_4O_2$, produced by the action of urea on benzoic aldehyde. [Leeds, "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Jan., 1884, p. 15 (B).]

BENZOE (Lat.), n. f. Be[2]nz'o(o[2])-e(a). Gen., *benz'oes.* Benzoin (1st def.). [B.]—**Balsamum e b.** See *Tinctura* benzoini *composita.*

—**B. amygdalina, B. amygdaloides** [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Rouman. Ph.]. See *Amygdaloid* BENZOIN.—**B. communis.** See *Common* BENZOIN.—**B. electissima.** See *Amygdaloid* BENZOIN.—**B. in granis** [Austr. Ph.], **B. in lacrimis** [Swiss Ph.]. See BENZOIN *in tears*.—**B. in massis.** See *Block* BENZOIN.—**B. in sortis.** Fr., *benjoin en sorte*. See under *Common* BENZOIN.—**B. resina.** Benzoin (1st def.). [B.]—**B's flores.** See *Flowers of* BENZOIN.—**B. vulgaris.** See *Common* BENZOIN.—**Flores b's.** See *Flowers of* BENZOIN.—**Gummi b., Gummi b's.** See BENZOIN.—**Pulvis b's.** Fr., *poudre benzoinée*. A preparation consisting of powders each containing ½ grain of kermes mineral, 1 grain of benzoic acid, and ½ grain of castoreum. [Batav. Ph. (Niemann's ed.), 1811; Geneva Ph., 1780 (B, 119).]—**Resina b.** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Resina b's.** See BENZOIN.—**Sal acidum (seu essentiale, seu volatile) b's.** Benzoic acid. [B, 97.]—**Tinctura b's** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* BENZOINI.—**Tinctura b's composita.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**Tinctura b's simplex, Tinctura de b. alcoolica.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI.

BENZOË (Ger.), n. Be^{2}ntz'o-e^2. Benzoin (1st def.). The Latin is also often thus written, *e. g.*, in the Ger. Ph. [B.]—**Amorphe B'-säure.** Benzoeretic acid. [B, 196.]—**Bauchb'.** See *Belly* BENZOIN.—**B'artig.** Resembling or of the nature of benzoin. [B.]—**B'baum.** See BENZOIN (2d def.) and STYRAX *benzoin*.—**B'blumen.** See *Flowers of* BENZOIN.—**B'essigsäureanhydrid.** See ACETOBENZOIC *anhydride*.—**B'fett.** See ADEPS *benzoinatus*.—**B'haltig.** Benzoinated. [B.]—**B'harz.** Benzoin. [B, 108, 180.]—**B.-Katappenbaum.** The TERMINALIA *benzoin*. [L, 80.]—**B'lorbeer.** See BENZOIN *odoriferum*.—**B'oxyd.** Benzophenide. [B, 196.]—**B'resinsäure.** Benzoeretic acid. [B, 196.]—**B'salpetersäure.** Nitrobenzoic acid. [B, 196.]—**B'sauer.** Of or pertaining to benzoic acid; with the name of a base, the benzoate of that base. [B.]—**B'säure.** Benzoic acid. [B.]—**B'säureanhydrid.** See BENZOIC *anhydride*.—**B'säure-Aethylester.** Ethyl benzoate. [B.]—**B'säure-Benzylester.** Benzyl benzoate. [B.]—**B'säure-Methylester.** Methyl benzoate. [B.]—**B'säurepastillen.** See *Trochisci* ACIDI BENZOICI.—**B'säure-Phenylester.** Phenyl benzoate. [B.]—**B'schwefelsäure.** Sulphobenzoic acid. [B, 196.]—**B'talg.** See SEBUM *benzoinatum*.—**B'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* BENZOINI.—**B'unterschwefelsäure.** Sulphobenzoic acid. [B, 196.]—**Blockb'.** See *Block* BENZOIN.—**Einfache B'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI.—**Falscher B'baum.** The *Terminalia angustifolia*. [B, 180.]—**Fussb'.** See *Foot* BENZOIN.—**Gebräuchlicher B'baum.** The STYRAX *benzoin*. [B, 180.]—**Kopfb'.** See *Head* BENZOIN.—**Mandelb'.** See *Amygdaloid* BENZOIN.—**Penang-B.** See *Penang* BENZOIN.—**Siam-B.** See *Siam* BENZOIN.—**Storaxb'.** See *Penang* BENZOIN.—**Sumatra-B.** See *Sumatra* BENZOIN.—**Thränenb'.** See BENZOIN *in tears*.—**Zusammengesetzte B'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.

BENZOENE, n. Be^{2}nz'o-en. Fr., *benzoène*. See TOLUENE.

BENZOERETIC ACID, n. Be^{2}nz-o-e^{2}r-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide benzoérésique*. Ger., *Benzoëretinsäure*. An acid substance of uncertain composition obtained by heating benzoin (1st def.) with nitric acid. It occurs as a whitish amorphous powder, of aromatic, acidulous, bitter taste, soluble in alcohol, ether, and in boiling water. [B, 2.]

BENZOGLYCOLLATE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-gli^{2}k'o^{2}l-lat. A salt of benzoglycollic acid. [B, 2.]

BENZOGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. Be^{2}nz-o-gli^{2}k-o^{2}l'li^{2}k. Fr., *acide benzo-glycolique*. Ger., *Benzoglycolsäure*. It., *acido benzoglicollico*. A monobasic acid, $(C_6H_5.CO)O.CH_2 - CO.OH$, produced by the action of nitrous acid on hippuric acid. [B, 2, 4.]

BENZOHELICIN, n. Be^{2}nz-o-he^{2}l'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. A substance, $C_{20}H_{20}O_8 = C_{13}H_{15}(C_6H_5.CO)O_7$, compounded of benzoyl and helicin; prepared by the action of nitric acid on benzosalicin. [B, 2, 158.]

BENZOI (Ar.), n. Benzoin. [A, 325.]

BENZOIC, adj. Be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Lat., *benzoicus*. Fr., *benzoïque*. It., *benzoico*. Pertaining to or derived from benzoin. [B.]—**Amorphous b. acid.** See BENZOERETIC ACID.—**B. acid.** Lat., *acidum benzoicum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *acide benzoïque* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Benzoësäure*. It., *acido benzoico*. A monobasic aromatic acid, $C_6H_5.CO.OH = C_7H_6O_2$, occurring native in various resins, especially in benzoin, and also prepared synthetically in a variety of ways. It is usually obtained in commerce from its derivative, hippuric acid, contained in the urine of the *Herbivora*. It forms lustrous, colorless acicular or foliate crystals, which have an acidulous, biting taste, and, when obtained by sublimation, usually an agreeable aromatic odor. It is soluble in 200 parts of cold and in 24 of boiling water, and readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. The Fr. Cod. distinguishes two varieties: *b. a. by sublimation* and *b. a. by the wet way* (see ACIDE BENZOÏQUE). [B.]—**B. alcohol.** See BENZYL *alcohol*.—**B. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde benzoïque*. Ger., *Benzaldehyd*. It., *aldeide benzoica*. Syn.: *benzaldehyde*. A substance, $C_6H_5.COH = C_7H_6O$, contained, together with hydrocyanic acid and the concrete substance called benzoin in crude volatile oil of bitter almonds, and constituting by itself the purified oil of bitter almonds. It may also be prepared artificially from toluene. It is a colorless, highly refracting liquid, of a peculiar but pleasant aromatic odor and a burning taste, of a sp. gr. from 1·043 to 1·050, boiling at 180° C. It is soluble in 30 parts of water, and mixes in all proportions with alcohol and with ether. [B, 4, 5.]—**B. anhydride.** Fr., *anhydride benzoïque*. Ger., *Benzoësäure-Anhydrid*. It., *anidride benzoica*. The anhydride of b. acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3 = C_6H_5.CO - O - CO.C_6H_5$; forming prismatic crystals. [B, 4.]—**B. bromide.** See BENZOYL *bromide*.—**B. chloride.** See BENZOYL *chloride*.—**B. iodide.** See BENZYLIDENE *iodobenzoate*.—**German b. acid.** A commercial name for b. acid obtained from the urine of cattle. [B.]—**Troches of b. acid.** See *Trochisci* ACIDI BENZOICI.

BENZOICIN, n. Be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. See BENZOYCIN.

BENZOICUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}nz-o(o^2)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Benzoin. [B.]

BENZOICUS (Lat.), adj. Be^{2}nz-o(o^2)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Benzoic; with the name of a base, the benzoate of that base.

BENZOIFERA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}nz-o(o^2)-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-a^3. From *benzoinum*, benzoin, and *ferre*, to bear. See STYRAX *benzoin*.

BENZOILIC ACID, n. Be^{2}nz-o-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. See BENZOLEIC ACID.

BENZOIN, n. Be^{2}n'zo-i^{2}n. Ar., *benzoi*. Lat., *benzoin* (2d def.), *benzoinum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *benzoe* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], *resina benzoe* [Dan. Ph., Finn Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *benzoina* (3d def.), *asa dulcis*, Fr., *benjoin* [Fr. Cod.], *benzoïne* (3d def.). Ger., *Benzoë*. *Benzoïn*. (3d def.). It., *benzoe*, *belzuino*, *benzoina* (3d def.). Sp., *benjuí* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A resinous substance that exudes from incisions into the bark of the *Styrax b.* It occurs in commerce in the form of rounded or angular, light-colored tears imbedded in a homogeneous matrix, the relative proportion and the physical qualities of each varying in the different kinds. B. is insoluble in cold water, yields benzoic acid in boiling water, and is partially soluble in ether and readily soluble in alcohol and in chloroform. It contains from 70 to 80 per cent. of an amorphous resin, from 14 to 18 or even 24 per cent. of benzoic acid, more or less cinnamic acid, small quantities of benzyl benzoate and vanillin, and some residual matter insoluble in alcohol. This last should not exceed 8 or 12 per cent., and some pharmacopœias require b. to be free from cinnamic acid. B. is employed as an antiseptic and vulnerary and in pulmonary affections, especially by inhalation, and was formerly much used in torpidity of the abdominal viscera and in skin diseases. [B, 180, 270.] See *Tinctura* BENZOINI, *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*, and ADEPS *benzoinatus*. 2. A genus of lauraceous shrubs and trees established by Nees. [B, 19, 34.] 3. A substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_2 = C_6H_5 - CO - CH(OH).C_6H_5$, obtained by the action of an alcoholic solution of potassium cyanide on benzoic aldehyde; colorless prismatic crystals sparingly soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 4.]—**Acid of b.** Lat., *sal acidum benzoes*. Benzoic acid. [B, 86.]—**Amygdaloid b.** Lat., *benzoe amygdaloides* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *benjoin amygdaloïde*. Ger., *Mandelbenzoë*. B. (1st def.) consisting almost entirely of agglomerated tears, the intervening matrix being scanty. [B, 95, 180.]—**Belly b.** Ger., *Bauchbenzoë*. A variety of b. (1st def.) obtained from the tree in the six or seven years after it has ceased to yield head b. It contains fewer tears than the latter. [B, 81.]—**B. gum.** See *B.* (1st def.).—**B. in tears.** Lat., *benzoe in lacrimis* [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *benjoin en larmes*. Ger., *Thränenbenzoë*. Amygdaloid b., also b. (1st def.) in separate tears. [B, 81.]—**B.-tree.** See STYRAX *b.*—**Block b.** Lat., *benzoe in massis*. Ger., *Blockbenzoë*. B. (1st def.) occurring in large blocks or masses. [B, 270.]—**Common b.** Lat., *benzoe vulgaris*. Ger., *gemeine Benzoë*. B. (1st def.) occurring in masses in which the matrix predominates over the tears. When, in addition, it contains cavities and air-bubbles, it is the *benzoe in sortis* (Fr., *benjoin en sorte*). Less esteemed than amygdaloid b. [B, 180.]—**Compound tincture of b.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI *composita*.—**Empyreumatic oil of b.** Fr., *huile pyrogénée de benjoin*. An empyreumatic oil obtained by distilling b. (1st def.) on a sand bath; used as an embrocation in articular affections. [B, 92.]—**False b.** An Isle of Bourbon name for the *Terminalia mauritiana*. [B, 19.]—**Flowers of b.** Lat., *flores benzoes*. Fr., *fleurs de benjoin*. Ger., *Benzoëblumen*. It., *fiori di benzoe*. Benzoic acid obtained by the sublimation of b. (1st def.). [B.]—**Foot b.** Ger., *Fussbenzoë*. An inferior variety of b. (1st def.) obtained from the tree after it has been felled. [B, 81.]—**Gum b.** See *B.* (1st def.).—**Head b.** Ger., *Kopfbenzoë*. The variety of b. (1st def.) obtained from the tree during the first three years of its yield. It contains a large number of white tears, and is regarded as of superior quality. [B, 81.]—**Oil of b.** Fr., *huile de benjoin*. See *Empyreumatic oil of b.*—**Ointment of b.** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See ADEPS *benzoinatus*.—**Palenbang b.** A variety of b. (1st def.) much resembling Sumatra b. [B, 5.]—**Siam b.** Fr., *benjoin de Siam* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Siam-Benzoë*. It., *belzuino di Siam*. The most valuable kind of b. (1st def.) and the only one recognized in the Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Ger. Ph., 1st ed. It occurs in agglomerated or discrete tears, which are brown or reddish externally, and milky or gray within when first broken, becoming darker on exposure. It is darker-colored and more lustrous than Sumatra b., has a strong vanilla-like odor, and melts at 75° C. [B, 270.]—**Spirit of b.** Lat., *spiritus benzoini*. An acid spirit which comes over with the empyreumatic oil of b. on distillation. [B, 200.]—**Sumatra b.** Fr., *benjoin de Sumatra* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sumatra-Benzoë*. It., *belzuino di Sumatra*. The variety of b. (1st def.) ordinarily met with in commerce, occurring in tears imbedded in a reddish or brownish, porous, friable matrix. The tears are translucent at the edges, and the freshly fractured surface is whitish and of a waxy lustre. The tears melt at 85° C., and the matrix melts at 95°. [B, 270.]—**Tincture of b.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI.

BENZOIN (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}nz'o(o^2)-i^{2}n. Gen., *benzoi'nis*. See *B.* Eng. (1st and 2d def's).—**B. odoriferum** [Nees]. Syn.: *Laurus b.* [Linnæus]. The fever-bush, bush-allspice; a shrub from 6 to 12 feet high, with obovate-lanceolate deciduous leaves, and pedicelled yellow flowers in sessile umbels, growing in the United States and Canada. The bark is aromatic, and is said to be stimulant and tonic; the berries have been used as a substitute for allspice. [B, 19, 34.]—**B. officinale** [Hayne]. See STYRAX *b.*—**Essentia b'is, Tinctura b'is.** See *Tinctura* BENZOINI.

BENZOÏN (Ger.), n. Be^{2}ntz-o-en'. See *B.*, Eng. (3d def.).

BENZOIN (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}n^2-zo-a^{2}n^2. See BENZOINUS.

BENZOINA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}nz-o(o^2)-i(e)'na^3. See BENZOIN. Eng. (3d def.).

BENZOINAM, n. Be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}n-a^{2}m. Fr., *benzoïname*. A white

micro-crystalline inodorous powder, $C_{28}H_{24}N_2O$, obtained by heating benzoin (3d def.) with an alcoholic solution of ammonia. [B, 2.]

BENZOINAMIDE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-i^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d. Fr., *benzoïnamide*. A white, tasteless, inodorous powder, $C_{42}H_{36}N_4$, obtained by the action of an aqueous solution of ammonia on benzoin (3d def.). [B, 2.]

BENZOINATED, adj. Be^{2}nz'o-i^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *benzoinatus* [U. S. Ph.], *benzoatus* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *benzoïné*. Ger., *benzoïnirt*. It., *benzoato*. Sp., *benzoado*. Syn.: *benzoated*. Containing or prepared with benzoin. [B.] See ADEPS *benzoinatus*.

BENZOÏNE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n^{2}z-o-en. See BENZOIN (3d def.).

BENZOÏNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ba^{3}n^{2}z-o-en-a. See BENZOINATED.

BENZOINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}nz-o(o^2)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of lauraceous plants, comprising the genera *Benzoin* and *Sassafras*. [B, 170.]

BENZOINIFERA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}nz-o(o^2)-i^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-a^3. From *benzoe*, benzoin, and *ferre*, to bear. The *Styrax benzoin*. [B, 200.]

BENZOINIMIDE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-i^{2}n'i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A substance, $C_{14}H_{11}N$, formed by the action of ammonia on benzoin (3d def.). [B, 196.]

BENZOÏNIRT (Ger.), adj. Be^{2}ntz-o-en-ert'. See BENZOINATED.

BENZOINITRIC, adj. Be^{2}nz-o-i^2-ni'tri^{2}k. See NITROBENZINIC.

BENZOINUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}nz-o(o^2)-i(e)'-nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See BENZOIN (1st def.).—**Acidum benzoini.** Benzoic acid. [B.]—**Arbor benzoini.** The *Styrax benzoin*. [B.]—**Benzoini oleum.** See *Empyreumatic oil of* BENZOIN.—**B. verum.** See BENZOIN (1st def.).—**Flores benzoini.** See *Flowers of* BENZOIN.—**Oleum benzoini.** See *Empyreumatic oil of* BENZOIN.—**Pulvis benzoini** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* BENJOIN.—**Spiritus benzoini.** See *Spirit of* BENZOIN.—**Tinctura benzoini** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de benjoin* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *tinctura benzoes* [Ger. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of benzoin (1st def.) in 4 [U. S. Ph.] or 5 [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph] parts of alcohol. [B, 81, 113, 205.]—**Tinctura benzoini composita** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture balsamique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Benzoëtinctur*. It., *tintura di benzoe composta*. Syn.: *tinctura balsamica, essentia balsamica*. A preparation made up of 12 parts of benzoin, 2 of purified aloes, 8 of storax, 4 of balsam of Tolu, and enough alcohol to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or of 2 oz. of benzoin, 1½ oz. of prepared storax, ½ oz. of balsam of Tolu, and 160 grains of socotrine aloes dissolved in 1 pint of rectified spirit [Br. Ph.]; or of a tincture prepared by macerating 1 part of angelica root and 2 parts of the flowering part of St. John's-wort in 72 parts of alcohol, adding 1 part each of aloes, myrrh, and olibanum and 6 parts each of balsam of Tolu and benzoin [Fr. Cod.]. Similar preparations, in some of which balsam of Peru was substituted for balsam of Tolu, have been official in a great number of formularies under various names, such as *Friar's balsam* (*balsamum Friardi*), *Turlington's*, *Jesuits'*, *Vervain's*, *Saint Victor's*, *Persian*, and *Swedish balsam*, *balsamum commendatoris* (seu *innocentium*, seu *catholicon*, seu *traumaticum*, seu *vulnerarium*, seu *persicum*), *elixir traumaticum*, etc. A similar preparation was the *baume vulnéraire de Burrhus*. It is a reddish acid liquid, much employed as an application to ulcers, bed-sores, cracked nipples, excoriations, etc.. and used internally and by inhalation in respiratory and urinary disorders. [B, 81, 113, 119.]—**Unguentum benzoini** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See ADEPS *benzoinatus*.

BENZOINUS (Lat.), adj. Be^{2}nz-o(o^2)-i(e)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See BENZOIC.

BENZOL, n. Be^{2}nz'o^{2}l. Fr., *benzol, benzole*. Ger., *Benzol*. See BENZENE.—**B'dicarbonsäure** (Ger.). Phthalic acid. [B, 196.]—**B'disulphonic acid.** Ger., *B'disulfonsäure*. See BENZENEDISULPHONIC ACID.—**B'hexacarbonsäure** (Ger.). Mellitic acid. [B, 196.]—**B'hexachlorür** (Ger.). See BENZENE *hexachloride*.—**B'-hexahydrat** (Ger.). See BENZENE *hexahydrate*.—**B'hexahydrür** (Ger.). See BENZENE *hexahydride*.—**B'metadisulfonsäure** (Ger.). Metabenzenedisulphonic acid. [B.] See under BENZENE*disulphonic acid*.—**B'monocarbonsäure** (Ger.). Benzoic acid. [B, 196.]—**B'orthodisulfonsäure** (Ger.). Orthobenzenedisulphonic acid. [B.] See under BENZENE*disulphonic acid*.—**B'paradisulfonsäure** (Ger.). Parabenzenedisulphonic acid. [B.] See under BENZENE-*disulphonic acid*.—**B'schweflige Säure** (Ger.), **B'sulfinsäure** (Ger.). Benzenesulphinic acid. [B, 4.]—**B'tetracarbonsäure** (Ger.). Prehnitic acid. [B, 196.]—**B'tricarbonsäure** (Ger.). See BENZENE*tricarbonic acid*.—**B'trichlorürtrihydrat** (Ger.). Benzene trichlorotrihydrate. [B, 4.]—**B'trisulfonsäure** (Ger.). Benzenetrisulphonic acid. [B.]

BENZOLACTATE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-la^{2}k'tat. A salt of benzolactic acid. [B, 2.]

BENZOLACTIC ACID, n. Be^{2}nz-o-la^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Fr., *acide benzolactique*. Ger., *Benzomilchsäure*. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4{=}C_3H_4-(C_6H_5.CO)-CO.OH$, being lactic acid in which benzoyl replaces basic hydrogen, obtained by heating a mixture of lactic and benzoic acids on an oil bath. [B, 2.]

BENZOLE, n. Be^{2}nz'ol. Fr., *benzole*. Ger., *Benzol*. See BENZENE.

BENZOLEIC ACID, n. Be^{2}nz-o-le'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide benzoléique*. Syn.: *benzoilic* (or *hydrobenzoic*) *acid*. An acid, $C_7H_{10}O_2{=}C_6H_9$.-CO.OH, derived from benzoic acid by the action of sodium amalgam; an oily liquid which, on exposure to the air, is converted into benzoic acid. [B, 2, 4, 93.]

BENZOLENE, n. Be^{2}nz'o^{2}l-en. Graebe's name for a substance of the formula C_6H_{12}. [B, 196.]

BENZOLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}nz-ol(o^{2}l)'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BENZENE.

BENZOLIN, n. Be^{2}nz'o^{2}l-i^{2}n. 1. See LIGROIN. 2. Graebe's name for a substance of the formula C_6H_{10}. [B, 196.]

BENZOLINE, n. Be^{2}nz'o^{2}l-en. See AMARINE.

BENZOLONE, n. Be^{2}nz'o^{2}l-on. 1. A crystallizable substance, probably $C_{21}H_{18}O_2$, produced by the decomposition of hydrobenzamide. [B, 2.] 2. Graebe's name for a substance of the formula C_6H_8. [B, 196.]

BENZOLUM [Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}nz'o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BENZENE.

BENZOMERCURAMIDE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-mu^{6}r-ku^{2}r'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A mercurial derivative of benzamide, $C_{14}H_{12}Hg''N_2O_2 = (N.C_7H_5$-$O.H)_2Hg''$. [A, 1.]

BENZOMILCHSÄURE (Ger.), n. Be^{2}ntz-o-mi^{2}lch^2'zoir-e^2. Benzolactic acid. [B, 196.]

BENZONE, n. Be^{2}nz'on. See BENZOPHENONE.

BENZONITRANISIDE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-ni-tra^{2}n'i^{2}s-i^{2}d(id). A derivative of nitranisidine, $C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_4 = N.C_7H_5O.C_7H_6(NO_2)O.H$, analogous to benzamide. [A, 1.]

BENZONITRILE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-ni'tri^{2}l. Ger., *Benzonitril*. Syn.: *phenyl cyanide*. A colorless oily liquid, C_7H_5N or $C_6H_5.CN$. [B, 4.]

BENZONUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}nz'o^{2}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BENZOPHENONE.

BENZOPHENIDE, n. Be^{2}nz-o^{2}f'e^{2}n'i^{2}d(id). See PHENYL *benzoate*.

BENZOPHENONE, n. Be^{2}nz-o^{2}f'e^{2}n-on. Lat., *benzophenonum*. Fr., *benzophénone*. Ger., *Benzophenon*. Syn.: *benzone, diphenyl ketone*. A ketone, $C_6H_5-CO-C_6H_5{=}C_{13}H_{10}O$, forming prismatic crystals insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. [B, 4.]

BENZOPINACONE, BENZOPINAKONE, n's. Be^{2}nz-o-pin'a^3-kon. A micro-crystalline substance, $C_{26}H_{20}O_2$, produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on benzophenone; converted by distillation into an isomeric form, *isobenzopinacone*, a thick, colorless, highly refracting liquid. [B, 93, 196.]

BENZOPINITE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-pin'it. A product of the action of benzoic acid on pinite. [B, 158.] See DIBENZOPINITE and TETRABENZOPINITE.

BENZOPURPURIN, n. Be^{2}nz-o-pu^{5}r'pu^2-ri^{2}n. A dark-red powder of the composition $NaO.SO_2-NH_2-C_{10}H_5.N{=}N-C_6H_7-C_6H_7-N{=}N.C_{10}H_5.NH_2-SO_2.ONa$. [B, 258.]

BENZOQUERCITE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-kwu^{5}r'sit. A product of the action of benzoic acid on quercite. [B, 158.] See DIBENZOQUERCITE.

BENZOQUINOLINECARBONIC ACID, n. Be^{2}nz-o-kwi^{2}n-o-len-ka^{3}r-bo^{2}n'i^{2}k. See QUINOLINE*benzocarbonic acid*.

BENZOQUINONE, n. Be^{2}nz-o^{2}k'wi^{2}n-on. See QUINONE.

BENZOSALICIN, n. Be^{2}nz-o-sa^{2}l'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Lat., *benzosalicinum*. Fr., *benzo-salicine*. Ger., *Benzosalicin*. Populin; so called because it may be regarded as salicin with an atom of hydrogen replaced by benzoyl. [B, 158.]

BENZOSALICYLAMIC ACID, n. Be^{2}nz-o-sa^{2}l-i^2-si^{2}l-a^{2}m'i^{2}k. See BENZOSALICYLAMIDE.

BENZOSALICYLAMIDE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-sa^{2}l-i^2-si^{2}l'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). A salicyl derivative of benzamide, $C_{14}H_9NO_2{=}N.C_7H_5O.C_7H_4O''$. It acts as a monobasic acid, forming salts with metals. [B, 2.]

BENZOSALICYLIC ACID, n. Be^{2}nz-o-sa^{2}l-i^2-si^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide benzo-salicylique*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_4{=}C_6H_3(C_6H_5.CO)-CO.OH$ or $C_6H_4(C_6H_5.CO)-CO.O$, occurring as a viscous mass formed by the action of benzoyl chloride upon potassium salicylate. [B, 2.]

BENZOSTILBIN, n. Be^{2}nz-o-sti^{2}l'bi^{2}n. A crystallizable substance, perhaps $C_{14}H_{10}O$, obtained by the decomposition of hydrobenzamide. [B, 2.]

BENZOSULPHATE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-su^{3}lf'at. Fr., *benzosulfate*. A salt of benzosulphuric (sulphobenzoic) acid. [A, 385.]

BENZOSULPHURIC ACID, n. Be^{2}nz-o-su^{3}lf-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide benzosulfurique*. See SULPHOBENZOIC ACID.

BENZOTHIAMIDE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-thi'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See THIOBENZAMIDE.

BENZOTRICHLORIDE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-tri-klo'ri^{2}d(rid). Ger., *Benzotrichlorür*. A compound, $C_6H_5.CCl_3$, produced by the action of phosphoric chloride on chlorbenzoyl; a liquid boiling at 213° or 214° C. [B, 4.]

BENZOTRIQUINONE, n. Be^{2}nz-o-tri'kwi^{2}n-on. Syn.: *triquinoyl*. A substance, $C_6O_6+8H_2O$, obtained by the oxidation of hexahydroxybenzene or of tetrahydroxyquinone, forming minute, colorless acicular crystals nearly insoluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 3.]

BENZOURIC ACID, n. Be^{2}nz-o-u^2'ri^{2}k. Fr., *acide benzourique*. See HIPPURIC ACID.

BENZOXYCARBOSTYRIL, n. Be^{2}nz-o^{2}x-i^2-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}s'ti^{2}r-i^{2}l. See DIOXYQUINOLINE.

BENZOYCIN, n. Be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}s-i^{2}n. Fr., *benzoycine*. Monobenzoycin; a glyceride of benzoic acid. $C_{10}H_{12}O_4{=}C_3H_5(OH)_2(C_6H_5$.-CO.O), a pale, viscid, oily liquid of a bitter aromatic taste and a sp. gr. of 1·228, very soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 2.] See also TRIBENZOYCIN.

BENZOYL, n. Be^{2}nz'o-i^{2}l. Lat., *benzoylium*. Fr., *benzoyle*. Ger., *Benzoyl*. The radicle, $C_6H_5.CO$, of benzoic acid. [B.]—**B'acetic acid.** Fr., *acide benzoyl-acetique*. Ger., *B'essigsäure*. Syn.: *benzacetic acid*. A supposititious acid having the composition of acetic acid in which b. replaces hydrogen, $CH_2(C_6H_5.CO)-CO.OH$; known only by its derivatives. [B, 2.] See AMIDOBENZOYLACETIC ACID and NITROBENZOYLACETIC ACID.—**B'acetoacetate.** An acetoacetate in which a molecule of b. replaces an atom of hydrogen. [B, 2.]—**B'aconine.** See ACONITINE.—**B'apoaconine.** See

APOACONITINE.—**B'amide.** See BENZAMIDE.—**B. and hydrogen nitride.** See BENZAMIDE.—**B'apoaconitine.** Syn.: *dib'apoaconine.* A base, $C_{26}H_{35}NO_7(O)(O-CO.C_6H_5)(O-CO.C_6H_5)$, being apoaconitine in which b. replaces one atom of the hydroxylic hydrogen. ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1878, p. 1267 (B).]—**B'apopseudaconine.** A base, $C_{27}H_{37}NO_5(O)(O-C_6H_5.CO)-(OH)=C_{34}H_{43}NO_9$, being apopseudaconine in which b. replaces hydrogen. ["Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," 1878, p. 1267 (B).]—**B'apopseudaconitine.** A crystallizable base, $C_{36}H_{46}(C_6H_5.CO)NO_{11}$, being apopseudaconitine in which b. replaces hydrogen, formed by treating the former with benzoic aldehyde. ["Ber. d. dtsch. Gesellsch.," 1878, p. 1267 (B).]—**B'azotide.** A substance, $C_{15}H_{12}N_2$, occurring as a white, tasteless, odorless, microcrystalline powder, obtained by the action of ammonia on oil of bitter almonds. [B, 2.]—**B. benzoate.** Benzoic anhydride. [B, 2.]—**B'benzoic acid.** Fr., *acide b.-benzoïque.* Ger., *B'benzoësäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3=C_6H_4(C_6H_5.CO),CO.OH$, being benzoic acid in which b. replaces hydrogen; small, silky acicular or laminar crystals or a gelatinous precipitate. [B, 2.]—**B. bromide.** A colorless, pungent liquid, $C_6H_5.CO.Br$, of the sp. gr. of 1·570. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 385 (B).]—**B. carbamide.** See *B'urea.*—**B'chinin** (Ger.). See *B'quinine.*—**B'chinolin** (Ger.). See *B'oxyquinoline.*—**B. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de benzoyle.* Ger., *B'chlorür.* See CHLORBENZOYL.—**B'ecgonine.** Fr., *b.-ecgonine.* Ger., *B'ecgonin.* A substance, $C_{16}H_{19}NO_4$, occurring in coca leaves, along with cocaine, and transformed into the latter by treatment with methyl iodide; prismatic crystals melting between 90° and 92° C., readily soluble in water, soluble with difficulty in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. In physiological action it is quite different from cocaine, but resembles caffeine. [Merck, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 11, 1886, p. 137; R. Stockman, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Apr. 24, 1886, cited in "Therap. Gaz.," June, 1886, p. 391; B, 270.]—**B'essigsäure** (Ger.). See *B'acetic acid.*—**B'eugenol.** Ger., *B.-Eugenolester.* A substance, $C_{17}H_{16}O_3=C_{10}H_{11}(C_6H_5.CO)O_2$, prepared by the action of chlorb' on eugenol; colorless acicular crystals. [B, 4.]—**B'glycocine.** Ger., *B'glycocoll.* Hippuric acid. [B, 4.]—**B'harnstoff** (Ger.). See *B'urea.*—**B'helicin.** See BENZOHELICIN.—**B. hydrate.** Benzoic acid. The term is also applied to benzoic aldehyde, but improperly. [B.]—**B. hydride.** Ger., *B'hydrür.* Benzoic aldehyde. [B, 4.]—**B'metaoxyquinoline.** Fr., *b.-métaoxyquinoléine.* Ger., *B'metaoxychinolin.* See *B'oxyquinoline.*—**B'methylecgonine.** Fr., *b.-méthyl-ecgonine.* Ger., *B'methylecgonin.* A name expressive of the constitution of cocaine regarded as a derivative of ecgonine in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by a molecule of b. and one of methyl, $C_9(CH_3)(C_6H_5.CO)H_{12}NO_3=C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. [B.] See ECGONINE and COCAINE.—**B'orthoxyquinoline.** Fr., *b.-orthoxyquinoléine.* Ger., *B'orthoxychinolin.* See *B'oxyquinoline.*—**B'oxyquinoline.** Fr., *b.-oxyquinoléine.* Ger., *B'oxychinolin.* A substitution compound of quinoline in which oxygen and b. replace hydrogen. Three isomeric varieties are known: 1. *B'orthoxyquinoline*, $C_6[H,H,H,O-CO.C_6H_5,N=CH-CH=\overbrace{CH,-,}]$, a substance forming shining crystals. 2. *B'paroxyquinoline*, $C_6[H,O-CO.C_6H_5,H,H,N=CH-CH=\overbrace{CH,-,}]$, forming white acicular crystals. 3. *B'metaoxyquinoline*, probably $C_6[O-CO.C_6H_5,H,H,H,N=CH-CH=\overbrace{CH,-,}]$, forming colorless prismatic crystals. [B, 79.]—**B'paroxyquinoline.** Fr., *b.-paroxyquinoléine.* Ger., *B'paroxychinolin.* See *B'quinoline.*—**B. persulphide.** A substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_2S_2=C_6H_5.CO-S-S-CO.C_6H_5$, formed by the oxidation of thiobenzoic acid. [B, 4.]—**B'piperidine.** Fr., *b.-pipéridine.* Ger., *B'piperidin.* A substitution product of piperidine, forming colorless columnar crystals, $C_{12}H_{15}NO=C_5H_{10}(CO.C_6H_5)N$. [B, 79.]—**B'piperylhydrazine.** Fr., *b.-pipérylhydrazine.* Ger., *B'piperylhydrazin.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{16}N_2O=C_5H_{10}N-NH-CO.C_6H_5$, forming shining scales. [B, 79.]—**B'quinine.** Fr., *b.-quinine.* Ger., *B'chinin.* A substitution compound of quinine in which b. replaces hydrogen, $C_{27}H_{28}N_2O_3=C_{20}H_{23}(C_6H_5.CO)N_2O_3$. [B, 4.]—**B'resorcin.** A derivative of b. and resorcin; a highly colored, thick, oily liquid, heavier than water and insoluble in that liquid, but dissolving in alcohol to form a yellow solution which shows a green fluorescence. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 625 (B).]—**B'salicin.** Fr., *b.-salicine.* Ger., *B'salicin.* See POPULIN.—**B'salicylamide.** Ger., *B'salicylamid.* An amide, $C_{14}H_{11}NO_3$, formed by the action of b. chloride on salicylamide. [B.]—**B'salicylol.** A thick oily liquid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_5$, obtained by the action of b. chloride on sodium salicylide. [B, 93.]—**B'salicylonitrile.** A substance, $C_{14}H_9NO_2$, formed by the action of heat on b'salicylamide. [B, 93.]—**B'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide b.-sulfonique.* Ger., *B'sulfonsäure.* An acid, $C_7H_6SO_6=C_6H_5-CO-SO_3.OH$, forming prismatic crystals. produced by the action of sulphuric acid on b. chloride; isomeric with sulphobenzoic acid and readily convertible into that body. [B, 2.]—**B'tetrahydroquinoline.** Fr., *b.-tétrahydroquinoléine.* Ger., *B'tetrahydrochinolin.* A substitution compound of tetrahydroquinoline in which b. replaces hydrogen, $C_{16}H_{15}NO=C_9H_7.H_3(CO.C_6H_5)$, forming large colorless crystals. [B, 79.]—**B'tropeine.** A substitution compound of b. and tropeine, $C_{75}H_{29}NO_2$. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 337 (B).]—**B'tropine.** A crystalline substance having the composition of tropine in which b. replaces hydrogen; not a mydriatic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 308 (B).]—**B'urea.** Syn.: *benzureide.* A crystalline substance, $C_8H_8N_2O_2=NH_2-CO-NH(C_6H_5.CO)$, obtained by the action of b. chloride on urea. [B, 2.]—**B'ureide.** Fr., *b.-uréide.* Ger., *B'ureïd.* A white, tasteless, odorless amorphous powder. $C_{26}H_{28}N_8O_4$, obtained by the action of benzoic aldehyde on urea. [B, 2.]—**B'wasserstoff** (Ger.). Benzoic aldehyde. [B.]—**Hydrated b.** Benzoic acid. [L, 120.]—**Methylb'ecgonine.** See *B'methylecgonine.*

BENZOYLATE, n. Be^{2}nz-o′i^{2}l-at. See BENZOATE.

BENZOYLIC, adj. Be^{2}nz-o-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. Lat., *benzoilicus.* See BENZOIC.

BENZOYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}nz-o(o^2)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Benzoyl. [L, 81.]

BENZULE, n. Be^{2}nz′u^{2}l. See BENZOYL.

BENZULMIC ACID, n. Be^{2}nz′u^{3}l′mi^{2}k. A dibasic acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_6$, obtained, along with oxybenzoic acid, when amidobenzoic acid is treated with nitrous acid. [B, 93.]

BENZUREIDE, n. Be^{2}nz-u^2-re′i^{2}d(id). Fr., *benzuréide.* Ger., *Benzureïd.* A substance formed by the action of urea on benzoic aldehyde in alcoholic solution. [B.] See BENZOYL*urea*, BENZODIUREIDE and DIBENZOTRIUREIDE.

BENZYDROL, n. Be^{2}nz-i′dro^{2}l. See BENZHYDROL.

BENZYHYDROXAMIC ACID, n. Be^{2}nz-i^2-hi-dro^{2}x-a^{2}m′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide benzy-hydroxamique.* Ger., *Benzyhydroxaminsäure.* A monobasic acid, $NH_2(C_7H_5O)O=C_7H_7NO_2$, being hydroxylamine in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by a molecule of benzoyl; colorless laminar crystals. [B, 2.]

BENZYL, n. Be^{2}nz′i^{2}l. Fr., *benzile, benzyle.* Ger., *Benzyl.* It., *benzile.* A univalent radicle, $C_6H_5.CH_2$, to which the symbol Bz was formerly given. [B, 4, 118.]—**Acid b. sulphite.** See *B'sulphurous acid.*—**B. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de benzile.* Ger., *Essigsäure-B'ester.* A liquid, $C_6H_5.CH_2-(C_2H_3O_2)$, of hyacinthine odor, boiling at 210° C. [B, 4.]—**B'acetoacetate.** An acetoacetate in which b. replaces an atom of hydrogen. [B, 2.]—**B. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool benzylique.* Ger., *Benzalkohol.* Syn.: *phenylcarbinol, phenylmethyl alcohol.* A colorless oily liquid, $C_6H_5.CH_2.OH$, freely soluble in alcohol and in ether, boiling at 206° or 207° C., found in balsam of Peru, balsam of Tolu, and styrax, and obtainable by the action of alcoholic potash on oil of bitter almonds. It is isomeric with cresol, and may be regarded as methyl alcohol in which phenyl replaces hydrogen. [B, 4.]—**B'amine.** Fr., *b'amine.* Ger., *B'amin.* It., *benzilamina.* A colorless, highly alkaline, caustic liquid, $NH_2.C_6H_5.CH_2$, isomeric with toluidine, boiling at 183° C., which may be regarded as ammonia in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by b. [B, 3.]—**B'äther** (Ger.). See *B. ether.*—**B'äthyläther** (Ger.). See *B'ethyl ether.*—**B'äthylbenzol** (Ger.). See *B'ethylbenzene.*—**B'äthylketon** (Ger.). See *B'ethyl ketone.*—**B'benzene.** Fr., *b.-benzine.* Ger., *B'benzol.* See DIPHENYL*methane.*—**B. benzoate.** Fr., *benzoate de benzyle.* Ger., *Benzoësäure-B'ester.* A cystalline substance, $C_6H_5CH_2(C_7H_5O_2)=C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, occurring in the liquid portion of balsam of Peru. [B, 4.]—**B'benzoic acid.** Fr., *acide b.-benzoïque.* Ger., *B'benzoësäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_{14}H_{12}O_2=C_6(C_6H_5.CH_2)H_4-CO.OH$, being benzoic acid in which b. replaces hydrogen; forming acicular crystals. [B, 2, 158.]—**B'benzol** (Ger.). B'benzene. [B.] See DIPHENYL*methane.*—**B. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de benzyle.* Ger., *B'bromür.* A liquid, $C_6H_5.CH_2Br$, emitting highly irritant vapors. [B, 4.]—**B. butyrate.** Fr., *butyrate de benzyle.* Ger., *B'buttersäureester, Buttersäure-B'ester.* A substance of the composition $C_{10}H_{10}O_2=CH_3.CH_2.CH_2CO.O-(C_6H_5.CH_2)$. [B, 4.]—**B. carbamate.** See *B'urethane.*—**B. carbamide.** See *B'urea.*—**B'chinolin** (Ger.). See *B'quinoline.*—**B. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de benzyle.* Ger., *B'chlorür.* A colorless liquid, $C_6H_5.CH_2Cl$, giving off highly irritant vapors. [B, 4.]—**B. cinnamate.** Fr., *cinnamate de benzyle.* Ger., *Zimmtsäure-B'ester.* Cinnamein. [B, 4.]—**B. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de benzyle.* Ger., *B'cyanür.* Phenylacetonitrile. [B, 4.]—**B'dimethylcarbinol.** Fr., *b.-diméthyl-carbinol.* Syn.: *phenylkatabutyl alcohol.* A substance, $OH-C=(CH_3)_2 \diagdown CH_2(C_6H_5)$, forming colorless acicular crystals. [B, 158.]—**B'essigsäureester** (Ger.). See *B. acetate.*—**B'ester** (Ger.). A compound ether or a salt formed by the union of b. with an acid. [B.]—**B. ether.** Fr., *éther benzylique.* Ger., *B'äther.* A compound of b. and another radicle with oxygen. [B.] See DIBENZYL *ether*, *B'methyl ether*, *B'ethyl ether, and B'phenyl ether.*—**B'ethyl acetone.** See *B'ethyl ketone.*—**B'ethylbenzene.** Fr., *b.-éthyl-benzine.* Ger., *B'äthylbenzol.* An oily liquid, $C_{15}H_{16}=C_6(C_6H_5.CH_2)(C_2H_5)H_4$, being benzene in which b. and ethyl replace each an atom of hydrogen. [B, 4.]—**B'ethyl ether.** Fr., *éther b.-éthylique.* Ger., *B'äthyläther.* A liquid, $C_6H_5.CH_2-O-C_2H_5$, boiling at 185° C. [B, 4.]—**B'ethyl ketone.** Ger., *B'äthylketon.* A ketone, $C_6H_5.CH_2-CO-C_2H_5$, boiling at 225° or 226° C.; converted, on oxidation, into benzoic and propionic acids. [B, 4.]—**B'harnstoff** (Ger.). See *B'urea.*—**B. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de benzyle.* Ger., *B'hydrat.* See *B. alcohol.*—**B. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure de benzyle.* Ger., *B'wasserstoff, B'hydrür.* Toluene. [B.]—**B. hydrosulphide.** See *B. mercaptan.*—**B'hydrylbenzoic acid.** See BENZHYDRYLBENZOIC ACID.—**B. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de benzyle.* Ger., *B'jodür.* A crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.CH_2I$, melting at 24° C. [B, 4.]—**B'isobuttersäureester.** See *B. isobutyrate.*—**B. isobutyrate.** Fr., *isobutyrate de benzyle.* Ger., *B'isobuttersäureester, Isobuttersäure-B'ester.* A substance of the composition $C_{10}H_{14}O_2=(CH_3)_2>CH.CO.O.(C_6H_5.CH_2)$. [B, 4.]—**B'jodür** (Ger.). See *B. iodide.*—**B. mercaptan.** B. hydrosulphide; a highly refracting liquid, $C_6H_5.CH_2.SH$, of a leek-like odor. [B, 4.]—**B'methyl acetone.** See *B'methyl ketone.*—**B'methyläther** (Ger.). See *B'methyl ether.*—**B'methylbenzene.** Fr., *b.-méthylbenzine.* Ger., *B'methylbenzol.* See *B'toluene.*—**B'methyl ether.** Fr., *éther b.-méthylique.* Ger., *B'methyläther.* A liquid, $C_6H_5.CH_2-O-CH_3$, isomeric with ethylphenyl ether, boiling at 167° or 168° C. [B, 4.]—**B'methyl ketone.** Ger., *B'methylketon.* Syn.: *b'methyl acetone.* A ketone, $C_6H_5.CH_2-CO-CH_3$. boiling between 214° and 216° C.; converted, on oxidation, into benzoic and acetic acids. [B, 4.]—**B. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de benzyle.* Ger., *Salpetersäure-B'ester.* A compound, $C_6H_5.CH_2.NO_3$, of b. and nitric acid. [B, 3.]—**B'phenol.** Fr., *b.-phénol.* Ger., *B'phenol.* A phenol in which b. replaces hydrogen, $C_{13}H_{12}O=C_6H_4(C_6H_5.CH_2)(OH)$, isomeric with benzhydrol; silvery acicular crystals. [B, 4.]—**B'phenyläther** (Ger.). See *B'phenyl ether.*—**B'phenyl ether.** Fr., *éther b.-phénylique.* Ger., *B'phenyläther.* A crystalline substance, $C_6H_5.CH_2-O-C_6H_5$, melting at 38° or 39° C. [B, 4.]—**B'phosphine.** A compound in which b. replaces hydrogen in

O, no; **O^2**, not; **O^3**, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th^2**, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U^2**, blue; **U^3**, lull; **U^4**, full; **U^5**, urn; **U^6**, like ü (German).

phosphine. Monob'phosphine, $P(C_6H_5.CH_2)H_2$, is a colorless liquid of peculiar odor, boiling at 180° C. [B, 93.] See also DIBENZYL*phosphine.*—**B'piperidine.** Fr., *b.-pipéridine.* Ger., *B'piperidin.* A mobile, oily liquid, $C_{12}H_{17}N=C_5H_{10}N.C_7H_7$, boiling at 245° C.; being piperidine in which b. replaces hydrogen. [B, 79.]—**B. propionate.** Fr., *propionate de benzyle.* Ger., *B'propionsäureester, Propionsäure-B'ester.* A compound of b. and propionic acid, $C_3H_5O_2-(C_6H_5.CH_2)$. [B, 4.]—**B'quinoline.** Fr., *b.-quinoléine.* Ger., *B'chinolin.* Quinoline in which b. replaces hydrogen, $C_{16}H_{13}N=C_9H_6(C_7H_7)N$; an oily liquid. [B, 79.]—**B'salicylic acid.** Fr., *acide b.-salicylique.* Ger., *B'salicylsäure.* A crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$, obtained by the action of b. chloride on sodium methylsalicylate. [B, 93.]—**B'salpetersäureester** (Ger.). See *B. nitrate.*—**B. sulphide.** See DIBENZYL *sulphide.*—**B'sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide b.-sulfonique* (ou *b.-sulfureux*). Ger., *B'sulfonsäure.* A name given to the substance more correctly called b'sulphurous acid. [B, 2, 93.]—**B'sulphurous acid.** Fr., *acide b.-sulfureux.* Ger., *B'schwefligsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_7H_8SO_3$, forming colorless, very hygroscopic crystals; it is sometimes called b'sulphonic acid, from the idea that its structural formula is that of a true sulphonic acid, but it is more probably of the constitution of acid b. sulphite. [B, 2.]—**B. thioalcohol.** See *B. mercaptan.*—**B'toluene.** Fr., *b.-toluène.* Ger., *B'toluol.* Toluene (methylbenzene) in which b. replaces an atom of hydrogen, $C_{14}H_{14}=C_6(C_6H_5.CH_2)(CH_3)H_4$. A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons of this formula is obtained by heating toluene with b. chloride and zinc dust and in other ways. [B, 4.]—**B'urea.** Fr., *b.-urée.* Ger., *B'harnstoff.* Syn.: *monob'urea.* A substitution compound of urea, $C_8H_{10}N_2O=H_2N-CO-NH(C_6H_5.CH_2)$, forming long, white acicular crystals. [B, 2.] See also DIBENZYL*urea.*—**B'urethane.** Fr., *b.-uréthane.* Ger., *B'urethan.* Syn.: *b. carbamate.* A crystalline substance, $C_8H_9NO_2=O=C(NH_2)-O(C_6H_5.CH_2)$, formed by the action of solid cyanogen chloride on b. alcohol. [B, 93.]—**B. violet.** Ger., *B'violett.* See METHYL *violet.*—**B'wasserstoff** (Ger.). See TOLUENE.

BENZYLE (Fr.), n. Ba^{3}n^{2}-zel. See BENZYL.—**Azotate de b.** See BENZYL *nitrate.*—**Bromure de b.** See BENZYL *bromide.*—**Chlorure de b.** See BENZYL *chloride.*—**Cyanure de b.** Benzyl cyanide. [B.] See PHENYL *acetonitrile.*—**Iodure de b.** See BENZYL *iodide.*

BENZYLENE, n. Be^{2}nz'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *benzylène.* Ger., *Benzylen.* See BENZYLIDENE.

BENZYLIC, adj. Be^{2}nz-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Lat., *benzylicus.* Fr., *benzylique.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, benzyl. [B.]—**B. alcohol.** See BENZYL *alcohol.*—**B. benzoate.** See BENZYL *benzoate.*—**B. cinnamate.** See *Cinnamein.*

BENZYLIDEN (Ger.), n. Be^{2}ntz-u^{6}l'i^{2}d-e^{2}n. See BENZYLIDENE.—**B'chinaldin.** See BENZYLIDENE*quinaldine.*—**B'chlorür.** See BENZYLIDENE *dichloride.*—**B'dibromür.** See BENZYLIDENE *dibromide.*—**B'dichlorür.** See BENZYLIDENE *dichloride.*—**B'piperylhydrazin.** See BENZYLIDENE*piperylhydrazine.*—**B'sulfid.** See BENZYLIDENE *sulphide.*

BENZYLIDENE, n. Be^{2}nz-i^{2}l'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *benzylidène.* Ger., *Benzyliden.* It., *benzilidene.* A bivalent radicle, $C_6H_5.CH''$, being benzyl less an atom of hydrogen. [B, 4.]—**B. bromobenzoate.** A substance of the composition $(C_6H_4.CH)-C_6H_5.Br.CO.O.$ [B.]—**B. chloride.** See *B. dichloride.*—**B'diantipyrine.** Fr., *benzylidène-diantipyrine.* Ger., *Benzylidendiantipyrin.* A substance having the composition of two molecules of antipyrine, less two atoms of hydrogen, united with a molecule of b.: $C_{29}H_{28}N_4O_2=2C_{11}H_{11}N_2O.C_7H_6$. [B.]—**B. dibromide.** Fr., *bibromure de benzylidène.* Ger., *Benzylidendibromür* A compound of b. and bromine, $C_6H_5.CHBr_2$. [B.]—**B. dichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure de benzylidène.* Ger., *Benzylidendichlorür.* A liquid, $C_6H_5.CHCl_2$, boiling at 206° C. [B, 4.]—**B'piperylhydrazine.** Fr., *benzylidène-pipérylhydrazine.* Ger., *Benzylidenpiperylhydrazin.* A substance, $C_{12}H_{16}N_2=C_5H_{10}N-N=CH.C_6H_5$, forming tabular crystals. [B, 79.]—**B'quinaldine.** Fr., *benzylidène-quinaldine.* Ger., *Benzylidenchinaldin.* A substance, $C_{17}H_{13}N=C_9H_6(CH=CH.-C_6H_5)N$, forming colorless, shining acicular crystals. [B, 79.]—**B. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de benzylidène.* Ger., *Benzylidensulfid.* A substance, $C_6H_5.CHS$, forming colorless laminar crystals. [B, 4.]

BENZYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}nz-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'i^{2}-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Benzyl. [L, 81.]

BEOHRET (Ger.), adj. Be^{2}-or'e^{2}t. See AURICULATE.

BÉOMYCÈS (Fr.), n. Ba-o-mi^{2}-se^{2}z. See BÆOMYCES.

BERAN (Sp.), n. Ba-ra^{3}n'. A hot spring near the village of Fuy, in Spain, the waters of which are used as a stomachic. [L, 105.]

BERAS (Ar.), n. See ALBARAS and BARAS.

BERAS ASVED (Ar.), **BERAS BEJAS** (Ar.), n's. See ALBARAS.

BERASET (Ger.), adj. Be^{2}-ra^{3}s'e^{2}t. In botany, cespititious. [L, 46.]

BERATHSCHLAGUNG (Ger.), **BERATHUNG** (Ger.), n's. Be^{2}-ra^{3}t'shla^{3}g-ung, -ra^{3}t'ung. See CŒNOLOGIA.

BERAUBEND (Ger.), adj. Be^{2}-ra^{3}'ub-e^{2}nd. See STERETICUS.

BERAUBUNG (Ger.), n. Be^{2}-ra^{3}'ub-ung. See STERESIS.

BERÄUCHERN (Ger.), **BERÄUCHERUNG** (Ger.), n's. Be^{2}-roich^{2}'e^{2}rn, -e^{2}r-ung. Fumigation. [L, 43, 80.]

BERAUSCHEND (Ger.), adj. Be^{2}-ra^{3}'ush-e^{2}nd. Intoxicating. [L, 80.]

BERÄUSCHERUNG (Ger.), n. Be^{2}-roish'e^{2}r-ung. Fumigation. [L, 43.]

BERAUSCHUNG (Ger.), n. Be^{2}-ra^{3}'ush-ung. See THOREXIS.

BERBARIS (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)'ba^{3}r-i^{2}s. 1. See BERBERIS. 2. Of Parkinson, the *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 200.]

BERBERACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)-be^{2}r-a(a^{3})'se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). See BERBERIDEÆ.

BERBERAL, adj. Bu^{5}r'be^{2}r-a^{2}l. Lat., *berberalis.* Of or resembling the genus *Berberis.* [B.]—**B. alliance.** See BERBERALES.

BERBERALES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)-be^{2}r-a(a^{3})'lez(le^{2}s). Syn.: *berberal alliance.* Of Lindley, an alliance of hypogynous exogens, including the orders *Berberidaceæ, Fumariaceæ, Vitaceæ, Droseraceæ, Pittosporaceæ* (including the *Canellaceæ*), *Olacaceæ,* and *Cyrillaceæ.* [B, 170.]

BERBEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)-be^{2}r'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Of Reichenbach, Spach, and Bentham and Hooker, a subdivision or tribe of the *Berberideæ,* comprising the sections *B. genuinæ* (including *Berberis, Mahonia,* and two other genera), *Epimedieæ,* and *Caulophylleæ* [Reichenbach]; or the *Berberineæ, Epimedineæ,* and *Leonticineæ* [Spach]. [B, 42, 170.] See also BERBERIDEÆ.

BERBERIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)-be^{2}r'i^{2}-a^{3}. See BERI-BERI.

BERBERIDACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)-be^{2}r-i^{2}d-a(a^{3})'-se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). See BERBERIDEÆ.

BERBERIDACEOUS, adj. Bu^{5}r-be^{2}r-i^{2}d-a'shu^{3}s. Of or pertaining to the *Berberidaceæ.* [B.]

BERBÉRIDE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}r-ba-red. The *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 92.]

BERBERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)-be^{2}r-i^{2}d'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *berberidées.* Ger., *Berberideen.* 1. An order of dicotyledonous herbs and shrubs, divided by Bentham and Hooker into the tribes *Lardizabaleæ* (made a distinct order by some botanists) and the *Berbereæ.* By Baillon the order is extended to include the *Bixineæ,* and comprehends in addition the *Lardizabaleæ,* the *Erythrospermeæ,* and the *Berberideæ* and *Podophylleæ,* which together correspond to the *Berbereæ* of Bentham and Hooker. As defined by Bentham and Hooker, it comprises genera with a calyx of three, four, or six (rarely nine) petaloid sepals; a corolla of two or three free hypogynous, caducous petals; from four to six hypogynous stamens, usually arranged in two rows and disposed opposite the petals, having erect, extrorse anthers; an ovary of from one to three (rarely from six to nine) distinct oblong carpels containing two or more ovules and terminating in a short style with a dilated stigma; and a baccate or dry, capsular fruit, usually indehiscent, with albuminous seeds. [B, 1, 42, 49, 121, 270.] 2. Of Torrey and Gray and others, a tribe of the *Berberidaceæ* (the *B.* of other authors). [B.]

BERBERIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Be^{2}r-be^{2}r-ed. Of Jussieu, the *Berberideæ* (1st def.).

BERBÉRIDIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. Be^{2}r-ba-ri^{2}d-i^{2}-fo-li^{2}-a. Having leaves resembling those of the *Berberis.* [L, 41.]

BERBERIDS, n. pl. Bu^{5}r'be^{2}r-i^{2}dz. The *Berberidaceæ.* [Lindley (B. 19).]

BERBERIM (Ar.), n The *Cratægus oxyacantha.* [L, 105.]

BERBERIN (Ger.), n. Be^{2}r-be^{2}r-en'. See BERBERINE.—**Bromwasserstoffb'.** See BERBERINE *hydrobromide.*—**Chlorwasserstoffb'.** See BERBERINE *hydrochloride.*—**Cyanwasserstoffb'.** See BERBERINE *hydrocyanide.*—**Jodwasserstoffb'.** See BERBERINE *hydriodide.*—**Phosphorsaures B.** See BERBERINE *phosphate.*—**Salpetersaures B.** See BERBERINE *nitrate.*—**Salzsaures B.** See BERBERINE *hydrochloride.*—**Schwefelsaures B.** See BERBERINE *sulphate.* [B.]—**Unterphosphorigsaures B.** See BERBERINE *hypophosphite.*

BERBERINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)-be^{2}r-i(e)'ne(na^{3}-e^{2}). Of Batsch, the *Berberideæ* (1st def.). [B.]

BERBERINE, n. Bu^{6}r'be^{2}r-en. Lat., *berberina, berberinum.* Fr., *berbérine.* Ger., *Berberin.* It., Sp., *berberina.* An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4 + 4\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, occurring in several species of *Berberis,* in calumba, in the bark of *Cœocline polycarpa,* the bark of *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis* (the *xanthopicrite* of Chevallier and Pelletan), that of *Geoffræa jamaicensis* (*the jamaicine* of Hüttenschmidt), and in many other plants. It is a bright-yellow microcrystalline powder, devoid of odor, and having a persistent bitter taste, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol and water, and readily soluble in hot alcohol and in hot water. Its physiological action is uncertain, salivation, diarrhœa, and various nervous symptoms being observed, but inconstantly, after its administration, according to some observers; according to others, it occasions a great variety of phenomena, acting particularly as a tonic to the capillary blood-vessels, producing hyperæmia and œdema, and elevating the arterial pressure. It is eliminated by the kidneys, and renders the alkaline urine of the *Herbivora* acid. It has been highly recommended as an antiperiodic. [B, 5, 81, 270.]—**Acid b. sulphate.** It., *solfato acido di berberina.* Bisulphate of b.; a salt of the composition $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4.H_2SO_4$. It dissolves in 100 parts of water at 21° C. [I. M. Lloyd, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," xv, p. 342.] [B.]—**Basic b. sulphate.** It., *solfato basico di berberina.* A salt having the constitution $(C_{20}H_{17}NO_4)_2H_2SO_4$. It is more soluble in water than the acid sulphate. [I. M. Lloyd, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," xv, p. 342.] [B.]—**B. bisulphate.** Fr., *bisulfate de berbérine.* It., *bisolfato di berberina.* See *Acid b. sulphate.*—**B. chloride.** See *B. hydrochloride.*—**B. hydriodate, B. hydriodide.** Fr., *iodhydrate de berbérine.* Ger., *Jodwasserstoffberberin.* It., *iodidrato di berberina.* Sp., *iodhidrato de berberina.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4.HI$, forming small yellow acicular crystals. An addition compound of this and iodine, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4.HI_3$, called also *b. triiodide,* occurs as brown lustrous acicular crystals. [B, 270.]—**B. hydrobromate, B. hydrobromide.** Fr., *bromhydrate de berbérine.* Ger., *Bromwasserstoffberberin.* It., *bromidrato di berberina.* Sp., *bromhidrato de berberina.* A compound, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4.HBr+1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, forming yellowish acicular crystals readily soluble in water and in

alcohol. [B, 270.]—**B. hydrochlorate, B. hydrochloride.** Lat., *berberinum hydrochloricum.* Fr., *chlorhydrate de berbérine.* Ger., *salzsaures Berberin, Chlorwasserstoffberberin.* It., *cloridrato di berberina.* Sp., *chlorhidrato de berberina.* A substance. $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4.HCl + 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, forming yellow acicular crystals. [B, 270.]—**B. hydrocyanate, B. hydrocyanide.** Fr., *cyanhydrate be berbérine.* Ger., *Cyanwasserstoffberberin.* It., *cianidrato di berberina.* Sp., *cianhidrato de berberina.* A compound, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4.HCN$, forming brownish laminar rhombic crystals, sparingly soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 270.]—**B. muriate,** Lat., *berberinum muriaticum.* See *B. hydrochloride.*—**B. nitrate.** Lat., *berberinum nitricum, berberinæ nitras.* Fr., *azotate de berbérine.* Ger., *salpetersaures Berberin.* It., *nitrato di berberina.* Sp., *nitrato de berberina.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4.HNO_3$, forming bright-yellow crystals. [B, 270.]—**B. phosphate.** Lat., *berberinum phosphoricum.* Fr., *phosphate de berbérine.* Ger., *phosphorsaures Berberin.* A compound of b. and phosphoric acid. [B.]—**B. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de berbérine.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Berberin.* It., *sulfato di berberina.* Sp., *sulfato de berberina.* See *Acid sulphate of b.* and *Basic sulphate of b.*—**B.-tree.** The *Cœlocline polycarpa.* [B.]—**B. triiodide.** Ger., *Berberintrijodid.* See *B. hydriodide.*

BERBÉRINE (Fr.), n. Be2r-ba-ren. Berberine. [B.]—**Azotate de B.** See BERBERINE *nitrate.*—**Bromhydrate de b.** See BERBERINE *hydrobromide.*—**Cyanhydrate de b.** See BERBERINE *hydrocyanide.*—**Iodhydrate de b.** See BERBERINE *hydriodide.*

BERBERINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu5r(be2r)-be2r-i2n'e2-e(a3-e2). 1. Of Bernhardi and Spach, a section of the *Berberideæ*, comprising *Berberis, Epimedium,* and *Leontice.* 2. Of Brongniart, a class of hypogynous *Dialypetalæ*, comprising the orders *Berberideæ, Lardizabaleæ,* and *Menispermeæ.* [B, 170.]

BERBERINUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu5r(be2r)-be2r-i(e)'nu3m(nu4m). See BERBERINE.—**B. hydrochloricum.** See BERBERINE *hydrochloride.*—**B. muriaticum.** See BERBERINE *hydrochloride.*—**B. nitricum.** See BERBERINE *nitrate.*—**B. phosphoricum.** See BERBERINE *phosphate.*—**B. sulfuricum.** See BERBERINE *sulphate.*

BERBERIS (Lat.), n. f. Bu5r(be2r)'be2r-i2s. Gen., *berber'idis, ber'beris.* Ar., *aargis.* Fr., *b. épine-vinette.* Ger., *Berberitze, Saurach.* It., *berberi.* Sp., *bérberos* [Sp. Ph.], *agracejo* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of berberidaceous shrubs with yellowish wood, and with the primary leaves often transformed into spines bearing in their axils a fascicle of secondary leaves. The calyx consists of from 6 to 9 deciduous sepals arranged in 2 or 3 rows; the corolla, of 6 unguiculate petals placed opposite the sepals and each provided at its base internally with 2 glands; there are 6 stamens and a 1-celled ovary with from 2 to 8 erect ovules and a peltate, short-styled stigma. The fruit is a berry of 2 or more seeds, umbilicate or perforate above. The section *Mahonia* (sometimes made a distinct genus) comprises the species with pinnate leaves. [B, 19, 180.] 2. In the secondary list of former editions of the U. S. Ph., the root-bark of *B. vulgaris;* in the Fr. Codex, the *B. vulgaris.* 3. In the pl., *berberes,* the fruit of *B. vulgaris.* [B, 119.]—**Apochylisma berberum.** See *Rob berberum.*—**Baccæ berberidis** (seu **berberis,** seu **berberum**). See *Fructus berberidis.*—**Berberes exsiccatæ.** The dried fruit of *B. vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**B. aquifolia** [Pursh]. The Oregon grape, mountain grape; a bushy shrub from 3 to 5 feet high, found in Oregon, with shiny, leathery, pinnate, spinulose leaves and yellow flowers. It is said to be used as a tonic and antiperiodic. The rhizome varies in size and is yellowish-brown externally and of a bright yellow internally, with thin bark and tough yellow wood. The bark is bitterish. [B, 34, 66, 81.]—**B. aristata** [De Candolle]. A species growing in India; distinguished by its slender pendulous or erect racemes of flowers, longer than the leaves and not corymbose. The bark of the root contains much berberine and is employed as a tonic. It is said to be employed in ophthalmic diseases like *B. lycium.* [B, 5, 81, 172.]—**B. asiatica** [Roxburgh]. A species growing in the northern East Indies. It contains berberine, is said to have properties similar to those of *B. vulgaris,* and is employed as a tonic. [B, 180.]—**B'beerenstrauch** (Ger.). See *B. vulgaris.*—**B'beerensyrup** (Ger.). See *Syrupus berberidis.*—**B. canadensis** [Pursh]. The *B. vulgaris,* var. β *canadensis.* [B, 34.]—**B. chinensis.** A species found in China and northern India. The fruit, a dark purple berry, together with that of *B. lycium,* is used by the Chinese in preparing a cooling and tonic drink. The juice of the fresh fruit is applied to weak eyes. An infusion of the leaves is used for nervous headache, fatigue, etc. [B, 172, 180; L, 75.]—**B. dumetorum.** The *B. vulgaris.* [B, 200.]—**B. fascicularis.** Syn.: *Mahonia fascicularis.* A species the bark of which is used in the preparation of a yellow dye, and the acid berries are employed like those of *B. vulgaris.* [B, 104, 173.]—**B. fructus.** See *Fructus berberidis.*—**B. fruticosa** [Sloan]. A shrub growing in Jamaica. The negroes use it as a remedy in venereal diseases, and an infusion of the leaves is employed in colic. [B, 173.]—**B. kunawurensis** [Royle]. An East Indian variety of *B. vulgaris.* [B. 212.]—**B. Leschenaultii** [Wallich]. See *B. nepalensis.*—**B. lycium** [Royle]. The ophthalmic berberry; a species growing in India. The root-bark contains much berberine and is employed as a tonic. According to Royle, an extract from the wood or roots of this and other Indian species of *B.* is the medicine *rusot,* or *ruswut,* employed in India as a local remedy in ophthalmic affections and is identical with the λύκιον of the ancients (the *lycium indicum* of Dioscorides), which was employed in the same way. [B, 5, 81.]—**B. nepalensis** [Sprengel]. An East Indian mountainous species, from 10 to 12 feet high, having a bluish-purple fruit. [B, 172, 212.]—**B. nervosa** [Pursh]. A species belonging to the section *Mahonia;* a shrub about 4 inches high growing in the Pacific United States. Its rhizome and roots resemble those of *B. aquifolia;* the root-bark contains berberine. [B, 81.]—**B. pinnata.** See *B. fascicularis.*—**B. repens** [Lindley]. A shrub belonging to the section *Mahonia;* growing in the northern Pacific United States. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 202 (B).] Its rhizome and roots resemble those of *B. aquifolia,* and are employed for like purposes. [B, 81.]—**B. sibirica** [Pallas]. A Siberian species employed like *B. vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**B. sinensis** [Desfontaines]. See *B. chinensis.*—**B. tinctoria** [Leschenault]. See *B. aristata.*—**B. vulgaris** [Linnæus]. Fr., *b.* [Fr. Cod.], *épinevinette.* Ger., *Berberitze, Berberbeere, Sauendorn.* It., *berberi.* A bushy shrub from 2 to 8 or 10 feet high, growing in Europe and in the northern United States, composed of numerous spiny stems having simple obovate-spatulate leaves with serrulate bristly edges; pendulous, many-flowered racemes of yellow flowers; and scarlet acid berries. The variety β *canadensis* is smaller and bears smaller flowers in few-flowered racemes, oval berries, and leaves narrower than those of the ordinary variety. The bark (*cortex berberidis*) and the root-bark (*cortex radicis berberidis, b.* [U. S. Ph., 1870 (secondary list)]) are yellowish and impart a yellow color to the saliva when chewed, and they have hence been employed as a remedy in jaundice. They are almost odorless, have a strong bitter taste, and contain berberine (*q. v.*), oxyacanthine, starch, and tannin. They are occasionally employed as a gastric tonic and astringent in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, etc., and to reduce the volume of the hypertrophied spleen in malarial affections. Together with the wood, they are also employed as a yellow dye. The berries (*berberes, fructus berberidis, baccæ berberidis*) are employed to furnish an acidulous, refrigerant, and antiscorbutic drink and a conserve (see *Succus berberum, Rob berberum,* and *Sirop de b.*). The seeds also are employed medicinally. [B, 5, 19, 34, 81, 119.]—**B. wallichiana** [De Candolle]. A species found at very great elevations in Nepal. [B, 172, 212.]—**Cortex berberidis.** The bark of the twigs of *B. vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**Cortex radicis berberidis.** The root-bark of *B. vulgaris* (the *b.* of the secondary list of the U. S. Ph., 1870). [B, 180.]—**Fructus berberidis.** Fr., *b.* (ou *épine-vinette*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *bérberos* [Sp. Ph.], *agracejo* [Sp. Ph.]. The fruit of *B. vulgaris.* [B, 95, 108.]—**Gelatina berberorum.** Jelly of barberries; an acidulous jelly made from the berries of *B. vulgaris.* [B; L, 104.]—**Radix berberidis.** The root of *B. vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**Rob berberum.** Fr., *rob d'épine-vinette.* Ger., *eingekochter Berberitzensaft.* Syn.: *apochylisma berberum.* A preparation, official in several of the older formularies, made by evaporating the juice of the berries of *B. vulgaris* to the consistence of an electuary. [B, 119.]—**Rotule berberum.** Fr., *pastilles d'épine-vinette.* Pastilles made of 1 part of purified juice of berberry berries (the fruit of *B. vulgaris*) and 6 parts of sugar [Bruns. Ph., 1777; Würtemb. Ph., 1798; Würzb. Ph., 1796]. [B, 119.]—**Sirop de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus berberidis.* A preparation made from the filtered juice of the berries of *B. vulgaris,* mixed with sufficient sugar to form a syrup of sp. gr. of 1·330. [B, 108, 113.]—**Succus berberum.** Fr., *suc de b.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Berberitzensaft.* The juice of the fruit of *B. vulgaris.* [B.]—**Syrupus berberidis** (seu **berberis,** seu **berberum**). See *Sirop de b.*

BERBERITE, n. Bu5r'be2r-it. See BERBERINE.

BERBERITZE (Ger.), n. Be2r-be2r-etz'e2. The *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 180; L, 80.]—**B'nsaft.** See *Succus* BERBERUM. [L, 80.]—**B'nwurzel.** The root of *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**B'nwurzelrinde.** The root-bark of *B. vulgaris.* [B, 81.]—**B'nstrauch.** The genus *Berberis.* [B.]—**Eingekochter B'nsaft.** See *Rob* BERBERUM.

BERBERONIC ACID, n. Bu5r-be2r-o2n'i2k. Fr., *acide berbéronique.* Ger., *Berberonsäure.* A tribasic acid, $C_8H_5NO_6 = C_5H_2(CO.OH)_3N$, isomeric with pyridinetricarbonic acid; a substance forming triclinic prismatic crystals, produced by the action of nitric acid upon berberine. [B, 79.]

BERBERRY, n. Bu5r'be2r-ri2. The *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 19.]—**B.-blight.** See ÆCIDIUM *berberidis.*—**Dyer's b.** The *Berberis tinctoria.* [B, 172.]—**Ophthalmic b.** The *Berberis lycium.* [B, 19.]—**Raisin b.** The *Berberis lycium.* [B, 172.]

BERBESBEERE (Ger.), n. Be2r'be2s-bar-e2. The *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 180.]

BERBICE-KAKAO, n. See *Berbice* CACAO.

BERBINE, n. Bu5r'ben. Lat., *berbina, berbinum.* Ger., *Berbin.* See OXYACANTHINE.

BERBOUISSET (Fr.), n. Be2r-bu-es-sa. The *Ruscus aculeatus* of Linnæus. [L, 105.]

BERCE (Fr.), n. Be2rs. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [A, 385; L, 65.]—**B. des pres.** The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [B, 173.]—**B. laiteuse.** The *Heracleum lanatum.* [B, 173.]—**B. tubéreuse.** The *Heracleum tuberosum.* [B, 173.]—**Grande b.** 1. The *Acanthus mollis.* 2. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [B, 173.]

BERCEAU DE LA VIERGE (Fr.), n. Be2r-so d' la3 vi2-e2rzh. The *Clematis vitalba.* [B, 173; L, 105.]

BERCHEMIA [Necker] (Lat.), n. f. Be2rch2-e(e2)'mi2-a3. A genus of shrubs of the order *Rhamneæ,* tribe *Zizypheæ.* [B, 212.]—**B. lineata** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Rhamnus lineatus* [Linnæus]. A shrub growing in the mountains of India and in China. According to Loureiro, the root is used as a diuretic in Cochin-China. [B, 173, 212.]

BERCK-SUR-MER (Fr.), n. Be2rk-su6r-me2r. A bathing station in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, where there is a hospital for scrofulous children. [L, 49; Rotureau (L, 87).]

BERD (Ar.), n. The *Cyperus papyrus.* [L, 105.]

BERE, n. Ber. See BEER (meaning barley).

BEREBERA (Lat.), n. f. Be(ba)-re2-be(ba)'ra3. An adaptation of the native name. Ger., *Bereberi.* Of Hochstetter, the *Millettia ferruginea.* [B, 19.]

BEREIFET (Ger.), adj. Be2-rif'e2t. In botany, pruinous. [L, 46.]

BERENGELITE, n. Be2r-e2n'je2l-it. Fr., *bérengélite.* A fossil resinous substance, $C_{40}H_{30}O_7$, of a bitter taste, soluble in dilute alkalies, in alcohol, and in ether; so called from San Juan de Berengela, South America, where it is found. [A, 301.]

BERENICE (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}r-e^{2}n-i(e)'se(ka). See AMBRA *flava*.

BÉRÉNICIDÉ (Fr.), adj. Ba-ran-e-se-da. Resembling amber. [L, 109.]

BERENICIUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}r-e^{2}n-i^{2}s(i^{2}k)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βερενίκιον. Nitre. [Galen (A, 325).]

***BERENI SECUM**, n. An old name for the genus *Artemisia*. [A, 325.]

BERETHRON, BERETHRUM (Lat.), n's n. Be^{2}r-e^{2}th'ro^{2}n, -ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Gr., βέρεθρον. See BARATHRON.

BERG (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rg. 1. See MONS. 2. A place near Stuttgart, where there are chalybeate springs and a buttermilk cure. [Rotureau (L, 87).]—**B.-Adonisröschen.** The *Adonis vernalis*. [L, 30.]—**B'ahorn.** The *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [B, 180.]—**B'alaun.** Rock alum. [L, 46.]—**B'alraun.** The *Allium victoriale*. [L, 46.]—**B'ampfer.** The *Rumex alpinum*. [L, 46.]—**B'andorn.** The *Stachys germana*. [L, 46.]—**B'angelika.** A species of *Aralia*. [L, 46.]—**B'asche.** See *B'blau*.—**B'asterkraut.** The herb of a species of *Inula*. [B, 270.]—**B'balderian, B'baldrian.** The *Valeriana phu*. [L, 80.]—**B'basilie.** The *Calamintha arvensis*. [L, 30.]—**B'bathengel.** The *Teucrium chamædrys*. [B, 180.]—**B'benedikten, B'benediktwurz.** The *Geum montanum* (*Sieversia montana*). [B, 180; L, 80.]—**B'betonienwurzel.** The root of *Arnica montana*. [B, 180.]—**B'blau.** Lat., *cœruleum montanum*. A blue carbonate of copper prepared artificially by precipitating copper sulphate with soda. [B, 180, 270; L, 80.] See also *Armenian* STONE.—**B'bohnenkraut.** The *Satureja montana*. [L, 46.]—**B'buche.** The *Fagus silvatica*. [L, 46.]—**B'butter.** The coating of alum and oxide or sulphate of iron which forms upon silicious slates as the result of weathering. [B, 270.]—**B'china.** The bark of the *Exostema floribundum*. [B, 180.]—**B'citronenkraut.** The *Calamintha officinalis*. [L, 46.]—**B. des oberen Wurms im kleinen Gehirn, B. des Wurms.** See MONTICULUS *cerebelli*.—**B'benholz.** The *Coronilla emerus*. [B.]—**B'eiche.** The *Quercus sessiliflora* and the *Quercus ilex*. [A, 315.]—**B'elzbeere.** The *Pyrus rotundifolia*. [L, 46.]—**B'eppich, B'eppig.** The *Peucedanum oreoselinum*. [B, 180.]—**B'erbse.** The *Orobus tuberosus*. [L, 80.]—**B'erle.** The *Alnus incana* and the *Pyrus alpina*. [L, 46.]—**B'faulbaum.** The *Rhamnus alpina*. [L, 46.]—**B'fenchel.** The *Seseli tortuosum*. [L, 46.]—**B'fertig.** Consumptive, debilitated. [L, 46.]—**B'fett.** Fossil tallow. [L, 46.]—**B'fichte.** The *Pinus montana*. [L, 46.]—**B'fieber.** See *Mountain* FEVER.—**B'fieberwurzel.** The root of the *Gentiana lutea* and other species of *Gentiana*. [B, 180; L, 77.]—**B'flachs.** 1. Asbestos. 2. The *Thesium linophyllum*. [B, 180; L, 30.]—**B'fleisch.** Asbestos. [L, 30.]—**B'flockenblume.** The *Centaurea montana*. [L, 80.]—**B'fohre.** The *Pinus montana*. [L, 46.]—**B'gamander.** The *Teucrium montana*. [B, 180.]—**B'garoffel.** The *Geum montanum*. [L, 80.]—**B'gewächs.** Any mountain plant. [L, 46.]—**B'gift.** Arsenic. [L, 46.]—**B'glasartig, B'glasicht, B'glasig.** Crystalline. [L, 46.]—**B'gleisse.** The *Meum athamanticum*. [L, 30.]—**B'gliedkraut.** The *Sideritis scordioides*. [L, 46.]—**B'gras.** 1. The *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. 2. The genus *Festuca*. [B, 49; L, 46.]—**B'grün.** 1. The *Vinca minor*. 2. Malachite. [B, 180, 270; L, 46.]—**B'guhr.** See LAC *lunæ*.—**B'günsel.** The *Ajuga pyramidalis*. [B, 180.]—**B'haar.** Flexible asbestos. [L, 46.]—**B'haarstrang.** See *B'eppich*.—**B'hafer.** The *Avena pratensis*. [B, 49.]—**B'hartheu.** The *Hypericum montanum*. [B, 180.]—**B'hauslaub.** See SEMPERVIVUM *montanum*.—**B'heidekraut.** The *Erica herbacea*. [L, 46.]—**B'himbeerbaum.** The *Rubus cœsius*. [L, 46.]—**B'himbeere.** The genus *Rubus*. [L, 43.]—**B'holder.** The *Sambucus racemosa*. [B, 270.] See also *B'hollunder*.—**B'hollunder.** The genus *Sambucus*. [B, 180.]—**B'holz.** Ligniform asbestos. [B, 180.]—**B'hopfen.** The *Marubium vulgare*. [B, 270.]—**B'kalaminthe.** The *Calamintha officinalis*. [L, 80.]—**B'kiefer.** The *Pinus montana*. [L, 46.]—**B'kirsche.** The *Prunus chamæceratus*. [L, 46.]—**B'klee.** The *Trifolium montanum*. [L, 46.]—**B'knoblauch.** See *B'lauch*.—**B'kork.** Mountain cork, a variety of asbestos. [B, 49, 180.]—**B'krähenauge.** The *Strychnos patatorum*. [L, 80.]—**B'krankheit.** See *Mountain* FEVER.—**B'kresse.** The *Cardamine amara*. [L, 46.]—**B'kriessen.** The *Lonicera alpigena*. [L, 46.]—**B'kümmel.** 1. The genus *Anethum*. 2. The *Seseli tortuosum*. 3. The fruit of the *Laserpitium siler* (*Siler montanum*). [B, 180, 270.]—**B'laser, B'laserkraut.** The *Laserpitium siler*. [B, 180; L, 80.]—**B'lattig.** The genus *Prenanthes*. [L, 46.]—**B'lauch.** See ALLIUM *carinatum*. [L, 30.]—**B'lawendel.** The herb of the *Origanum dictamnus*. [B. 270.]—**B'leder.** Asbestos. [B, 49; L, 37.]—**B'lein.** The *Linum catharticum*. [L, 43.]—**B'leinblatt, B'lilie.** The *Thesium montanum*. [L, 46.]—**B'linde.** The *Tilia parvifolia*. [B, 183; L, 46.]—**B'linse.** The *Phaca bœtica*. [L, 46.]—**B'männchen.** The genus *Pulsatilla*. [B, 270.]—**B'mannstreu.** The *Eryngium campestre*. [L, 30.]—**B'mehl.** See KIESELGUHR and LAC *lunæ*.—**B'meierkraut.** The *Mœringia muscosa*. [L, 46.]—**B'melisse.** The *Calamintha officinalis*. [L. 80.]—**B'milch.** See *Mineral* AGARIC and LAC *lunæ*.—**B'minze, B'münze.** The *Calamintha officinalis*. [B. 180, 270; L, 77.]—**B'nachtschatten.** The *Solanum zucagnianum*. [L, 80.]—**B'naglein, B'nagleinskraut.** The *Geum urbanum*. [L, 46.]—**B'naptha.** Petroleum; especially Italian rock-oil (*oleum petræ italicum*). [B, 180, 270.]—**B'narde.** The *Nardus montana*. [L, 80.]—**B'nelke, B'nelkenkraut.** The *Geum urbanum*. [L, 46.]—**B'nelkenwurz.** The *Sieversia montana*. [B, 180.]—**B'öl.** See *B'naptha*.—**B'papa.** The *Solanum montanum*. [L, 30.]—**B'pech.** See ASPHALT.—**B'petersilie.** The *Peucedanum oreaselinum* and the genus *Petroselinum*. [B, 270.]—**B'pfeffer.** The *Daphne mezereum*. [L, 105.]—**B'pfefferkraut.** The *Satureja montana*. [L, 46.]—**B'pfefferrinde.** The bark of the *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 180.]—**B'polei, B'poley.** The *Teucrium montanum*. [B, 180.]—**B'quittenstrauch.** The *Mespilus cotoneaster*. [L, 46.]—**B'raute.** The *Ruta montana*. [B, 180.]—**B'reis.** The *Oryza sativa*. [L, 46.]—**B'rhapontikwurzel.** The *Rumex alpinus*. [B, 180.]—**B'riethgras.** The *Melica cœrulea*. [L, 46.]—**B'rispengras.** The *Poa compressa*. [L, 30.]—**B'röschen.** The *Rosa spinosa*. [L, 46.]—**B'rose.** The *Rhododendron hirsutum*. [L, 46.]—**B'ruhrkraut.** The *Antennaria dioica*. [L, 30.]—**B'salbei.** The genus *Lantana*. [B, 49.]—**B'salz.** Common salt. [L, 43.]—**B'sanikel.** The *Sanicula montana*. [L, 80.]—**B'saturei.** The *Satureja montana*. [B, 180.]—**B'scabiose.** The *Scabiosa columbaria*. [L.]—**B'schlif.** The *Arundo epigejos*. [L, 46.]—**B'schmiele.** See AIRA *flexuosa*.—**B'schnittlauch.** The *Allium ursinum*. [L, 46.]—**B'schote.** The *Epilobium angustifolium*. [L, 46.]—**B'schwefel.** See under SCHWEFEL.—**B'scordienkraut.** The *Teucrium chamædrys*. [B, 180.]—**B'seifenwurzel.** The *Gypsophila fastigiata*. [L, 46.]—**B'sesel, B'seselsamen.** The *Seseli tortuosum*. [B, 180; L.]—**B'sieversie.** The *Geum montanum*. [L, 80.]—**B'siler.** The *Laserpitium siler*. [B, 180.]—**B'skordienkraut.** See *B'scordienkraut*.—**B'stufe.** The genus *Minera*. [L, 80.]—**B'sturmhut.** The *Aconitum commarum*. [L, 46.]—**B'sucht.** A pulmonary disease peculiar to miners. [L, 43.]—**B'talg.** Ozocerite. [B, 49.]—**B'thee.** The *Gaultheria procumbens*. [B, 49.]—**B'theer.** A thick variety of petroleum. [B, 180.] See MALTHA.—**B'theersalbe.** See *Unguentum* MALTHÆ.—**B'thran.** Cod-liver oil. [L, 135.]—**B'thymian.** The *Calamintha acinos*. [L, 80.]—**B'ulme.** The *Ulmus vulgaris*. [L, 46.]—**B'unschlitt.** See ZINC *sulphate*.—**B'wachs.** Ozocerite. [B, 49.]—**B'weide.** The *Salix caprœa*. [L, 46.]—**B'wicke.** The *Orobus vernus*. [L, 46.]—**B'wiesenscharte.** The *Serratula tinctoria*. [L, 46.]—**B'winde.** The *Lonicera xylosteum*. [L, 46.]—**B'winkelkraut.** The *Vinca minor*. [B, 180.]—**B'wohlverleih, B'wohlverley.** The *Arnica montana*. [B, 180.]—**B'wolle.** Asbestos. [B, 180.]—**B'wollkraut.** The *Verbascum montanum*. [B, 180.]—**B'wolverlei.** See *B'wohlverleih*.—**B'zeitlose.** The *Colchicum montanum*. [L, 46.]—**B'zieger.** See LAC *lunæ* and *Mineral* AGARIC.—**B'ziest.** The *Stachys germanica*. [L, 46.]—**B'zinnober.** Native cinnabar. [B, 270, 180.]—**Englischer B'poley.** The *Teucrium capitatum*. [L, 80.]—**Französischer B'kümmel.** The *Seseli tortuosum*. [L, 46.]—**Französischer B'poley.** The *Teucrium polium*. [L, 80.]—**Gebräuchliche B'melisse, Gebräuchliche B'minze.** The *Calamintha officinalis*. [B, 180.]—**Grossblüthige B'minze.** The *Calamintha grandiflora*. [B, 180.]—**Grosse B'distel.** The *Onopordon acanthium*. [L, 46.]—**Grosse B'salbei.** The *Salvia glutinosa*. [B, 180.]—**Kleine B'distel.** The *Carthamus Monspeliensium*. [L, 46.]—**Kretischer B'kümmel.** The *Tordylium officinale*. [L, 46.]—**Rother B'klee.** The *Trifolium alpinum*. [L, 46.]—**Kriechende B'weide.** See *Salix herbacea*.—**Sibirische B'kiefer.** The *Pinus cembra*. [L, 46.]—**Weisser B'baldrian.** The *Valeriana phu*. [L, 80.]

BERGALLO (It.), n. Be^{2}r-ga^{3}l'lo. A place in Italy, where there is a calcareous spring. [A, 385.]

BERGAMILÈNE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}rg-a^{3}m-i^{2}l-e^{2}n. See BERGAPTENE.

BERGAMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{5}rg(be^{2}rg)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *bergammottier*. See BERGAMOT.—**Oleum bergamii** [U. S. Ph.]. Oil of bergamot. [B.]

BERGAMOT, n. Bu^{5}rg'a^{2}m-o^{2}t. Lat., *bergamium*, *bergamotta*. Fr., *bergamote*. Ger., *Bergamotte*. It., *bergamotta*, *bergamotto*. Sp., *bergamota*, *bergamoto*. The *Citrus bergamia*. [B.]—**B. camphor.** Ger., *Bergamottkampher*. See BERGAPTENE.—**B. mint.** The *Mentha citrata*. [B, 215.]—**B'öl.** Oil of bergamot. [L, 80.]—**B. peel.** Lat., *cortex fructus bergamottæ*. Fr., *bergamote* (*épicarpe, dit zeste*) [Fr. Cod.]. The rind of the fruit of the *Citrus bergamia*. It furnishes the oil of b. [B.]—**Essence of b.** Lat., *essentia bergamii*. Fr., *essence de bergamotte*. It., *essenza di bergamotto*. Sp., *esencia de bergamota*. See *Oil of b.*—**Oil of b.** Lat., *oleum bergamii* [U. S. Ph.], *oleum bergamattæ*. Fr., *huile volatile de bergamote* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bergamottöl*. It., *olio di bergamotto*. Sp., *aceite* (*ó esencia*) *de bergamota*. A yellowish or greenish volatile oil, of agreeable odor and bitter taste, readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in the fatty oils, obtained from b. peel by expression, or more rarely by distillation. It is composed of a terpene or a mixture of terpenes, with their hydrates and with a product of their oxidation. It is used mainly as a perfume. [B, 270.]—**Wild b.** An American name for the *Monarda fistulosa*. [B, 19.]

BERGAMOTE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Be^{2}rg-a^3-mot. The fruit of the *Citrus bergamia*. [B.] See BERGAMOT.—**Alcoolé d'essence de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Teinture d'essence de b.*—**Essence de b., Huile volatile de b.** [Fr. C. d.]. See *Oil of* BERGAMOT.—**Oléosaccharure de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by triturating in a mortar 1 part of oil of bergamot and 20 parts of white sugar. [B.]—**Teinture d'essence de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. A filtered mixture of 2 parts of oil of bergamot and 98 of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B.]

BERGAMOTIER (Fr.), n. Be^{2}r-ga^3-mo-ti^2-a. The *Citrus bergamia*. [B, 173.]

BERGAMOTTA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{5}rg(be^{2}rg)-a^3-mo^{2}t'ta^3. See BERGAMOT.—**Cortex fructus bergamottæ.** See BERGAMOT *peel*.—**Oleum bergamottæ.** See *Oil of* BERGAMOT.

BERGAMOTTE (Fr., Ger.), **BERGAMOTTHE** (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rg-a-mot, -mot'te^2. 1. In German, a variety of pear. 2. Bergamot. [B, 180.]—**B'nbirnen** (Ger.). See *B.* (1st def.).—**B'nöl** (Ger.). See *Oil of* BERGAMOT.—**Huile de bergamotte** (Fr.). See *Oil of* BERGAMOT.—**Petite bergamotte** (Fr.). The small variety of bergamot (*Citrus bergamia*, var. *parva*). [B, 173.]

BERGAMOTTIER (Fr.), n. Be^{2}rg-a^3-mot-ti^2-a. See BERGAMOTIER.

BERGAPTENE, n. Bu^{5}rg-a^{2}p'ten. Fr., *bergaptène*. Ger., *Bergapten*. Syn.: *bergamot camphor*. A substance, $C_9H_8O_3$, forming white acicular crystals, devoid of taste and odor, and soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether, deposited from oil of bergamot upon standing. [B, 5, 270.]

BERGENIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)-jen(gan)'i^2-a^3. Fr., *bergénie*. A genus of saxifragaceous plants. [B.]—**B. bifolia** [Mönch]. See SAXIFRAGA *crassifolia*.

BERGENIN, n. Bu^{6}r'je^{2}n-i^{2}n. A bitter crystalline substance, $C_6H_8O_4$, found in various species of *Saxifraga*. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, and reduces Fehling's solution. [B, 270.]

BERGERA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)-je(ga)'ra^3. Fr., *bergéra*. A genus of rutaceous (aurantiaceous) plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Murraya*. [B, 42, 180 ; L, 107.]—**B. Koenigii** [Linnæus]. See MURRAYA *Koenigii*.

BERGÈRE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}r-zhe^{2}r. The *Vinca minor*. [B, 173.]

BERGEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{6}r(be^{2}r)-je(ga)'re^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Limonieæ*, including *Bergera*, *Limonia*, and two other genera. [B, 170.]

BERGGIESSHÜBEL (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rg'ges-hu^{6}b-e^{2}l. A place in Pirua, Saxony, where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 30.]

BERGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)'ji^{2}d(gi^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Zoanthacea*. [L. 244.]

BERGONDOLA, n. Be^{2}r-gon'do-la^3. A place near Villa-Franca, in Italy, where there is a salt spring analogous to that of the Tettuccio. [L, 105.]

BERGSKUBBA, n. The *Globularia vulgaris*. [L, 105.]

BERGUE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}rg. The *Alnus glutinosa*. [B, 173.]

BERGUNG (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rg'ung. Concealment.—**B. des Eies.** The reception and imbedding of the ovum in the uterus. [G.]

BERHENREID, n. A place in Switzerland where there is a whey-cure establishment. [L, 49.]

BERI (Hind.), n. The *Zizyphus jujuba*. [B, 172.]

BERIBERI, BERI-BERI, n's. Be^{2}r-i^2-be^{2}r'i^2. Said to be from the Hindustani word *b'here*, a sheep, from the fanciful notion that those affected with the disease walk with a kind of jerking motion, like a peculiar species of that animal. [N. Chevers, "Med. Times and Gaz.," April 5, 1884, p. 448.] Lat., *beriberia*. Fr., *béribéri*. Ger., *Beri-Beri*. It., Sp., *beri-beri*. Jap., *kakke*. Syn.: *acute anæmic dropsy*. A constitutional disease, which begins with anæmia, and manifests in its progress stiffness of the limbs, numbness and even paralysis of the lower extremities, difficult breathing, and a swollen countenance. The quantity of urine secreted is diminished and there is general œdema. It usually ends in death, which is often preceded by an effusion into the serous cavities. [D, 1.] "A recurrent, non-contagious disease, attacking up to the present time only the natives of Japan, selecting the residents of most densely populated towns, and particularly of the low crowded districts in these places ; most prevalent during the period of high temperature and heavy rain-fall ; with or without rise of temperature ; marked and temporary numbness of certain portions of the surface ; paralytic affections, most commonly of the lower and upper extremities, but occasionally other parts, tending to atrophy, with spasm and tenderness, in the paralyzed muscles ; œdema, usually confined to the lower extremities, and palpitation." [Sozuki and Toyozumi, "Australian Med. Jour.," Dec., 1882, p. 535.] See, also, BARBIERS.

BERIBERIA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}r-i^2-be^{2}r'i^2-a^3. See BERI-BERI.—**B.-spuria.** A name under which one case is mentioned by Bartholin, probably one of simple paraplegia. [Sauvages (L).]

BERICHTIGER (Ger.), n. Be^2-ri^{2}ch^{2}t'i^{2}g-e^{2}r. See ADJUSTER.

BÉRIGOULE (Fr.), n. Ba-ri^2-gul. See AGARICUS *geogenius*. [B, 105.]

BERILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Be^{2}r(bar)-i^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See BERYLLIUM.

BÉRINGÈNE (Fr.), n. Ba-ra^{2}n^2-zhe^{2}n. The *Solanum melongena*. [L, 41.]

BERINGERBAD (Ger.), n. Be^{2}r'i^{2}ng-e^{2}r-ba^{3}d. A place in Prussia, at the foot of the Harz Mountains, where there is a cold spring containing hydrogen sulphide and calcium chloride and bromide. [L, 105.]

BERINGERIA (Lat.), n. f. Bar-i^{2}ng-e(a)'ri^2-a^3. A genus of labiate plants. [B.]—**B. pseudo-dictamnus** [Bentham]. Syn.: *Marrubium pseudo-dictamnus* [Linnæus]. A shrub growing in Greece and Crete, the ψευδοδίκταμνον of the Greeks. It was formerly employed like the *Origanum dictamnus*, and is said still to be used in Greece as a digestive tonic. [B, 180.]

BERKA (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rk'a^3. A place near Weimar, Germany, where there is a ferruginous spring, together with mud baths, pine-needle baths, etc. [A, 319.]

BERKELEY SPRINGS, n. Bu^{6}rk'le^2. Four hot springs (the "Gentlemen's Spring," "Lord Fairfax's Spring," the "Ladies' Spring," and a smaller spring) in Bath, Morgan County, West Virginia, containing calcium carbonate, sodium and calcium chloride, magnesium sulphate, calcium and iron crenate, and iron silicate ; used chiefly as baths for neuralgia and debility. [A, 363.]

BERKELEYA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{6}rk(ba^{3}rk)'li^{2}a^3. Fr., *berkeléye*. A genus of *Diatomaceæ*. The *B. fragilis* is parasitic on *Zostera Marina* and on some algæ. [L, 41.]

BERKSHIRE SODA SPRING, n. Bu^{6}rk'sher. A spring in Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, said to contain chlorine, carbonic acid, soda, and alumina. [A, 363.]

BERLE (Fr., Ger.), n. Be^{2}rl, be^{2}rl'e^2. The genus *Sium* (*Berula*), especially the *Sium latifolium*. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. à feuilles étroites** (Fr.). The *Sium angustifolium* (*Berula angustifolia*). [B, 173.]—**B. à larges feuilles** (Fr.). The *Sium latifolium*. [B, 173.]—**B. nodiflore** (Fr.). The *Sium* (*Helosciadium*) *nodiflorum*. [B, 173.]—**Schmalblättrige B.** (Ger.). The *Sium angustifolium* (*Berula angustifolia*). [B, 180.]

BERLINERBLAU (Ger.), n. Be^{2}r-len-er-bla^3'u. See *Prussian* BLUE.—**B'säure.** Hydrocyanic acid. [L, 43.]—**B'säurestoff.** See CYANOGEN.

BERLUE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}r-lu^5. Lat., *suffusio oculorum*, *metamorphopsia*. An aberration of the sense of vision in which objects appear to be seen which are not present in the field of vision (*e. g.*, *Muscæ volitantes*). [A, 301.]

BERMUDA ISLANDS, BERMUDAS, n's. Bu^{6}r-mu^2'da^3, -da^{3}s. A group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean ; lat., 32° 14' to 32° 25' N., long., 64° 38' to 64° 52' W. ; a resort for pulmonary invalids.

BERMUDIANA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{5}r(be^{2}r)-mu^2(mu)'di^2-a(a^3)'na^3. Fr., *bermudienne*. A genus of cannaceous plants. [B.]—**B. juncea** [Plumier]. The *Maranta juncea* of Lamarck. [B, 173.]

BERNADINOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{5}rn(be^{2}rn)-a^3-di^{2}n-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). A tribe of the family *Anagalleidæ*, made by Bando. [B, 170.]

BERNARDIN, n. Be^{2}rn-a^{3}rd'i^{2}n. Glycogen ; so called in honor of Bernard, the French physiologist. [B.]

BERNARVI, n. A highly intoxicating electuary, of unknown composition, used by the Egyptians. [L, 109.]

BERNE, n. Ar., *berniyak* (1st def.). Sp., *albornia* (1st def.). 1. In alchemical nomenclature, a glass vessel. [B. 52.] 2. A Brazilian fly which deposits its eggs under the skin, causing pustules. [Van Beneden (L).]

BERNECK (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rn'e^{2}k. A place in Bavaria, where there is an establishment for pine-needle baths, herb-baths, and the whey cure. [L, 57.]

BERNHARDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}rn-ha^{3}rd-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Lycopodiaceæ*. [B, 170.]

BERNHARDINERKRAUT (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rn-ha^{3}rd-en'e^{2}r-kra^3-ut. The herb of *Carduus benedictus*. [B, 270.]

BERNHARDSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rn'ha^{3}rds-kra^3-ut. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [L, 46.]

BERNIÈRES (Fr.), n. Be^{2}r-ni^2-e^{2}r. A sea-bathing station in the department of Calvados, France. [A, 385.]

BERNITZBEEREN (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rn'etz-bar-e^{2}n. The *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. [B, 180.]

BERNOS (Fr.), n. Be^{2}rn-o. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is a carbonated chalybeate spring, the waters of which are esteemed in the treatment of dyspepsia and as a tonic. [L, 49.]

BERNSTEIN (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rn'stin. 1. Amber. [B.] 2. A place in Hungary, where there is a sulphurous chalybeate spring. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]—**Aetherische B'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* SUCCINI *ætherea*.—**Aetherisches B'öl.** Oil of amber. [B.] See *Oleum* SUCCINI.—**Alkalische B'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* SUCCINI *alcalisata*.—**Amerikanischer B.** See *Factitious* AMBER.—**Balsamische B'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* SUCCINI *balsamica*.—**B'ähnlich, B'artig.** Resembling amber. [L, 46.]—**B'äther.** See *B'säureäther*.—**B'auszug.** See *Tinctura* SUCCINI.—**B'balsam.** See *Balsamum* SUCCINI.—**B'baum.** The *Pinites succinifer*. [B, 48.]—**B'bitumen.** See SUCCININ.—**B'essenz.** See *Tinctura* SUCCINI.—**B'eupion.** See *Oleum* SUCCINI.—**B'firniss.** See AMBER *varnish*.—**B'haltig.** Containing amber. [L, 46.]—**B'kolophonium.** See *Colophony of* AMBER.—**B'kraut.** The sea-weed, containing amber inclosed in it, which is thrown up into the nets used in collecting amber. [B, 49.]—**B'öl.** See *Oleum* SUCCINI.—**B'ölzucker.** See *Oleosaccharum* SUCCINI.—**B'pillen.** See *Pilulæ de* SUCCINO.—**B'salmiak.** See AMMONIUM *succinate*.—**B'salz.** Succinic acid. [B, 49.]—**B'sauer.** Of or pertaining to succinic acid ; with the name of a base, the succinate of that base. [B.]—**B'sauerhaltig.** Containing succinic acid. [B.]—**B'säure.** Succinic acid. [B.]—**B'säureanhydrid.** Succinic anhydride. [B, 4.]—**B'säureäther, B'säureester.** An ethereal salt of succinic acid, especially ethyl succinate. [B.]—**B'täfelchen.** See *Trochisci* SUCCINI.—**B'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* SUCCINI.—**Flüchtiges B'salz.** Succinic acid. [A, 324.]—**Geistige B'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* SUCCINI *alcoholica*.—**Gegrabener B.** Fossil amber ; amber dug out of rock beds. [L, 46.]—**Grauer B.** See AMBRA *grisea*.—**Schwarzer B.** See *Black* AMBER.—**Wasserfreie B'säure.** Succinic anhydride. [B, 48.]

BEROIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Be^{2}r-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'-a^3. See BEROIDEÆ.

BEROIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}r-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *béroïdées*. A family of the *Eurystomata*, having an ovate body truncated at the oral pole, the aboral being more or less acuminate and mobile, and the radial canals being connected by a circumoral canal. [L, 121.]

BEROIDAL, adj. Be^{2}r-oid'a^{2}l. Fr., *béroïdé*. Resembling the *Beroidæ*. [L, 121.]

BEROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}r-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *béroïdes*. A family including the *Ctenophora*. [L, 208.]

BEROSCII (Heb.), n. The *Fraxinus excelsior* and the *Pinus albus*. [B.]

BÉROSOMES (Fr.), n. pl. Ba-ro-som. A tribe of *Beroideæ*. [L, 208.]

BERRIED, adj. Be^{2}r'ri^{2}d. See BACCATE.

BERRIONIS, n. An alchemical name for a resin or varnish. [Ruland (A, 325 ; B, 200).]

BERROUAGHIA, n. A place in Algeria, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

BERRY, n. Be^{2}r'ri^2. A.-S., *beria*. See BACCA.—**Avignon berries.** Fr., *graines d'Avignon*. The fruit of *Rhamnus infectorius* (*q. v.*). [B, 7.]—**Bermuda berries.** See BACCÆ *bermudenses*.—**Blackb', Blueb'.** See the major list.—**Bog-b.** The *Vaccinium oxycoccus*. [L, 56.]—**Compound b.** See BACCA *composita*.—**False b.** See BACCA *spuria*.—**French berries.** See *Avignon berries*.—**Partridge-b.** The genus *Mitchella*. [B, 75.]—**Persian berries.** See *Avignon berries*.—**True b.** See BACCA *vera*.—**Turkey b.** See PIPER *cubeba*.—**Yellow berries.** See *Avignon berries*.

BERRYA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}r'ri^2-a^3. From Dr. A. Berry, of Madras. Fr., *berrye.* A genus of tiliaceous plants established by Roxburgh. [B, 170.]—**B. ammomilla** [Roxburgh]. A tree of the East Indies and tropical Australia. The seeds are hairy, and produce severe itching. [B, 19.]

BERS, n. An ancient Egyptian intoxicating electuary. [Prosper Alpinus (A, 325).]

BERSLING (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rs'li^{2}ng. The *Fragaria collina.* [L, 80.]

BERSTEKRAUT (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rst'e^2-kra^3-ut. The *Solanum nigrum.* [L, 46.]

BERTHOLLETIA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}r-to^{2}l-la'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *berthollétie.* A genus of myrtaceous plants. [A, 385.]—**B. excelsa** [Humboldt, Bonpland]. Fr., *châtaignier du Brésil.* Port., *castanheiro de Para.* A large South American tree furnishing Brazil-nuts. [B, 81, 180.]—**B. nobilis.** See *B. excelsa.*

BERTHOLLIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}r-to^{2}l-li^2-me^{2}tr. See CHLOROMETER.

BERTINAL (Fr.), **BERTINISCH** (Ger.), adj's. Be^{2}r-ti^{2}n-a^{3}l, be^{2}r-ta^{2}n^2'i^{2}sh. Pertaining to certain structures described by Bertin (*e. g.*, the bones of Bertin). [L, 41, 115.]

BERTRAM, n. Bu^{5}rt'ra^{2}m. See BARTRAM.

BERTRAM (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rt'ra^{3}m. The *Anacyclus pyrethrum.* [B, 92.]—**Aechte B'wurzel.** The root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum.* [B, 180.]—**B'achillenkraut.** The *Achillea ptarmica.* [L, 105.]—**B'baum.** The *Xanthoxylum fraxineum.* [L, 46.]—**B'baumrinde.** The bark of *Xanthoxylum fraxineum.* [B, 92.]—**B'garbe.** The *Achillea ptarmica.* [L, 80.]—**B.-Kamille.** See *B.*—**B'kraut.** The *Thysselinum palustre.* [B.]—**B.-Ringblume.** The genus *Anacyclus.* [B, 180.]—**B'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* PYRETHRI.—**B'wurz.** The genus *Pyrethrum.* [B, 180.]—**B'wurzel.** Pellitory; the root of several species of *Anacyclus.* [B, 180.]—**B'wurzeltinctur.** See *Tinctura* PYRETHRI.—**Deutsche B'wurzel.** The root of *Anacyclus officinarum.* [B, 180.]—**Deutscher B.** The *Anacyclus officinarum.* [B, 180.]—**Falscher B.** The *Achillea ptarmica.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeine B'wurz.** The *Pyrethrum parthenium.* [B, 180.]—**Gewöhnliche B'wurzel.** The root of *Anacyclus officinarum.* [B. 180.]—**Persische B'blumen.** The flower-heads of *Pyrethrum* (*Chrysanthemum*) *roseum* and *Pyrethrum carneum.* [B, 81.]—**Römische B'wurzel.** The root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum.* [B, 180.]—**Wahrer B. der Alten.** True pellitory; according to Dierbach, the root of *Thysselinum palustre.* [B, 180.]—**Wiesenb', Wiesenb'kraut, Wildes B'kraut.** See ACHILLEA *ptarmica.*—**Wohlriechender B.** The *Achillea ageratum.* [B, 180.]

BERTRICH (Ger.), n. Be^{2}rt'ri^{2}ch^2. A place in Rhenish Prussia, where there is a hot spring containing sodium sulphate, free carbonic acid, baregin, silica, and alumina, the water of which is drank and used as baths and douches in digestive and pulmonary affections. [A, 321.]

BERTUA (Sp.), n. Be^{2}r-tu'a^3. A place in Galicia, Spain, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 105.]

BERU (Fr.), n. Be^{2}r-u^6. A village in France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 105.]

BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-ru^{6}k'zi^{2}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g-ung. See ANAMNESIS.

BERUFKRAUT (Ger.), n. Be^2-ruf'kra^3-ut. 1. The genus *Erigeron.* 2. The *Stachys recta.* 3. The *Sideritis hirsuta.* [B, 180.]—**Canadisches B.** The *Erigeron canadensis.* [B, 180.]—**Scharfes B.** The *Erigeron acris.* [B, 180.]

BERUHIGEND (Ger.), adj. Be^2-ru'hi^{2}g-e^{2}nd. Calmative. [L, 80.]

BERUHIGUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-ru'hi^{2}g-ung. Sedation. [L, 80.]—**B'smittel.** A sedative. [L, 46.]—**B'ssaft.** See *Syrupus* PAPAVERIS.

BERÜHRUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-ru^{6}r'ung. Contact. [A, 315.]—**B'selectricität.** Contact electricity; galvanism. [B.]

BERULA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}r(bar)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Fr., *bérule, berle.* Ger., *Berle.* A genus of umbelliferous plants established by Koch, closely related to *Sium.* [B.]—**B. augustifolia** [Koch]. Ger., *schmalblättrige Berle.* A species growing in waste places in Europe and central Asia, having a fibrous root sending off lateral offshoots. The fruit and the herb (*herba berulæ, seu sii*) were formerly used in medicine and considered acrid narcotics. [B, 180.]—**B. gallica.** See *B. angustifolia.*

BERYL, n. Be^{2}r'i^{2}l. Gr., *βήρυλλος.* Lat., *beryllus.* Fr., *béryl.* Ger., *Beryll.* A compound of beryllium with aluminic and silicic acids, $Be_3Al_2Si_6O_{18} = 3BeO.Al_2O_3.6SiO_2$; a mineral occurring in hexagonal prismatic crystals, either of a transparent green (the emerald), of a bluish-green (the aquamarine), or of a bluish, reddish, or yellowish tint. It was formerly used in medicine, being accounted one of the *quinque fragmenta lapidum pretiosorum.* [B, 3, 180.]—**Common b.** Ger., *gemeiner Beryll.* The opaque or feebly translucent variety. [B, 3, 180.]—**Precious b.** Ger., *edler Beryll.* The transparent variety. [B, 3, 180.]

BERYLL (Ger.), n. Be^{2}r-u^{6}l'. See BERYL.—**B'erde.** See BERYLLIA.—**Edler B.** See *Precious* BERYL.—**Gemeiner B.** See *Common* BERYL.

BERYLLIA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}r(bar)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'li^2-a^3. Ger., *Beryllerde.* Syn.: *glucina.* A name given by German authors to the oxide of beryllium found in the beryl and the emerald; either a white amorphous powder or a microcrystalline body, according to the method of its preparation. BeO. [B, 3.]

BERYLLIS [Salisbury] (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}r(bar)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'li^{2}s. Gen., *beryl'lidis.* A section of the genus *Ornithogalum.* [Engler (B, 245).]

BERYLLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}r(bar)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'li^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., *βηρύλλιον.* Fr., *béryllium.* Ger., *Beryllium.* Syn.: *glucinium, glycinium, glucinum.* A bivalent metal (symbol, Be or Gl) discovered by Wöhler in 1828, occurring in the beryl, the emerald, and other minerals; silvery-white, of the sp. gr. of 2·100; also obtainable as a grayish powder capable of acquiring a metallic polish; forming salts analogous to those of magnesium; atomic weight, 9·2. [B, 3.]—**B. hydrate, B. hydroxide.** A white powder, $Be(OH)_2$, precipitated by the addition of ammonia to a solution of a b. salt. [B, 3.]—**B. nitrate.** A deliquescent salt, crystallizable with difficulty, $Be(NO_3)_2+3H_2O$, converted by heating into a basic salt, $Be(OH)NO_3+H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**B. oxide.** See BERYLLIA.—**B. phosphate.** Acid b. phosphate, $HBePO_4+3H_2O$, occurs as a white amorphous precipitate when solutions of b. nitrate and sodium phosphate are mixed. Tetrahydrogen b. phosphate, $H_4Be(PO_4)_2$, is also known. [B, 3.]—**B. sulphate.** Normal b. sulphate, $BeSO_4+4H_2O$, forms quadratic, pyramidal efflorescent crystals of a sweetish taste. The same compound occurs under different forms, combined with varying amounts of water of crystallization. [B, 3.]

BERYLLUS (Lat.), n. m. Be^{2}r(bar)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). See BERYL.

BERYTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}r(bar)-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Gymnocerata.* [L, 121.]

BERYTION (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}r(bar)-i^{2}sh(u^{6}t)'i^2-o^{2}n. Gr., *βηρύτιον*, from the name of the inventor, Berytius. An old name for a certain collyrium for epiphora, also for a pastille used in dysentery. [Galen, Gorræus (A, 325).]

BES (Lat.), n. m. Be^{2}s(bas). Gen., *bes'sis.* Two thirds of anything, especially of a 12-oz. pound (*i. e.*, 8 oz.). [A, 312; Rhodius (A, 325).]

BESACHAR, n. An alchemical name for a fungus. [Dornæus, Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

BESANA, n. See MUSANÆ *cortex.* [B, 180.]

BESÄNFTIGEND (Ger.), adj. Be^2-zanf'ti^{2}g-e^{2}nd. Soothing, sedative. [A, 315.]—**B'es Mittel.** A sedative. [A, 315.]

BESÄNFTIGUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-zanf'ti^{2}g-ung. Sedation, palliation. [A, 315; L, 43.]—**B'smittel.** A sedative, a palliative. [A, 315.]

BESATZ (Ger.), n. Be^2-za^{3}tz'. In botany, a peristome. [A, 315.]—**B'körperchen.** See *Marginal* CELL.

BESCHÄDIGUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-shad'i^{2}g-ung. Insanity. [L, 80.]

BESCHAFFENHEIT (Ger.), n. Be^2-sha^{3}f'fe^{2}n-hit. A constitutional state, a diathesis. [L, 43.]—**B'sübel.** A cachexia. [L, 43.]

BESCHÄLEN (Ger.), v. tr. Be^2-shal'e^{2}n. To decorticate. [L, 43.]

BESCHEIDET (Ger.), adj. Be^2-shid'e^{2}t. In botany, vaginate. [B, 123.]

BESCHILDET (Ger.), adj. Be^2-sheld'e^{2}t. See ASPIDOPHOROUS.

BESCHLAG (Ger.), n. Be^2-shla^{3}g'. An efflorescence. [L, 46.]

BESCHLAUCHT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-shla^3'uch^{2}t. In botany, ascidiate. [B, 123.]

BESCHLEUNIGER (Ger.), n. Be^2-shloin'i^{2}g-e^{2}r. See ACCELERATOR.

BESCHLEUNIGUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-shloin'i^{2}g-ung. Acceleration. [A, 315.]—**B'snerv.** See *Accelerator* NERVE.

BESCHNEIDER (Ger.), n. Be^2-shnid'e^{2}r. A circumcisor. [E.]

BESCHNEIDUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-shnid'ung. Circumcision. [L, 80.]—**B. der Vorhaut.** See *B.*

BESCHNITTEN (Ger.), adj. Be^2-shni^{2}t'te^{2}n. Circumcised.—**B'er.** A circumcised person.

BESCHRÄNKTHEIT (Ger.), n. Be^2-shran^{2}kt'hit. Mental weakness. [L, 80.]

BESCHREIKRAUT (Ger.), n. Be^2-shri'kra^3-ut. The *Erigeron acris* and the *Sideritis scordioides.* [B, 180; L, 80.]

BESCHUPPT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-shupt'. In botany, squamate, squamose. [B, 123.]

BESCHWEIFT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-shwift'. In botany, caudiculate. [B, 123.]

BESCHWERDE (Ger.), n. Be^2-shwe^{2}rd'e^2. Trouble, difficulty; a complaint, a malady. [A, 315.]

BESED (Ar.), n. Red coral. [L, 105.]

BESEELT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-zalt'. Animated. [L, 80.]

BESEELUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-zal'ung. Animation. [L, 43.]

BESEHEN (Ger.), n. Be^2-za'he^{2}n. See INSPECTION.

BESEN (Ger.), n. Ba'ze^{2}n. In botany, a spadix. [A, 315.]—**B'flachs.** The *Chenopodium scoparium.* [A, 315.]—**B'ginster.** The tops of *Sarothamnus scoparius.* [B.]—**B'ginsterabsüd.** See *Decoctum* SCOPARII.—**B'gras.** The genus *Spartina.* [A, 315.]—**B'kraut.** 1. The *Lepidium ruderale.* 2. The *Sarothamnus scoparius.* [B, 180.]—**B'schrade.** The *Scoparia dulcis.* [A, 315.]—**B'winde.** The *Convolvulus scoparius.* [B, 180.]—**Binsenartiger B'ginster.** The *Spartianthus junceus* (*Spartium junceum*). [B, 180.]—**Enzianartiges B'kraut.** The *Sarothra gentianoides.* [B, 180.]—**Grosser B'ginster.** The *Sarothamnus scoparius.* [B, 180.]—**Grosses B'kraut.** The *Sisymbrium Sophia.* [B, 180.]—**Süsses B'kraut.** The *Scoparia dulcis.* [B, 180.]

BESENNA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}s-e^{2}n'na^3. See ALBIZZIA.—**B. anthelminthica.** See ALBIZZIA *anthelminthica.*

BESESSEN (Ger.), adj. Be^2-ze^{2}s'se^{2}n. Possessed (of an evil spirit). [A, 315.]—**B'heit, B'sein.** Demoniacal possession. [A, 315; L, 80.]

BESEZTMÜNDIG (Ger.), adj. Be^2-zetzt'mu^{6}nd-i^{2}g. Provided with a peristome. [B, 123.]

BESHAN, n. The *Balsamodendron opobalsamum*. [B, 19.]

BESHULYO-KURUNEE (Bengal.), n. The *Cocculus cordifolius*. [B, 172.]

BESICHTIGUNG (Ger.), n. Be²-zi²ch²t′i²g-ung. See INSPECTION.

BESICLES (Fr.), n. pl. Be²z-ekl. Spectacles. [L, 32.]

BESING (Ger.), n. Ba′zi²ng. A name applied to several species of *Vaccinium*. [A, 315.]—**B'strauch.** The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [L, 46.]—**Rother B.** The *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. [L, 46.]—**Schwarzer B.** See *B'strauch*.

BESINNUNG (Ger.), n. Be²-zi²n′nung. See ANAMNESIS.

BESLEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be²s-le(la)′re²-e(a³-e²). See BESLERIEÆ.

BESLERIA (Lat.), n. f. Be²s-le(la)′ri²-a³. Fr., *beslérie*, *beslère*. A genus of gesneraceous plants established by Plumier. [B, 121.]—**B. cærulea** [Aublet]. See *B. violacea*.—**B. incarnata** [Aublet]. A species indigenous to Guiana, where the pulp of the berries is eaten. [B, 173.]—**B. violacea** [Aublet]. A Guiana species. The plant and its fruit are used in making a violet dye. [B, 173.]

BESLERIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be²s-le²r(lar)-i(i²)′e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *beslériées*. Syn.: *Beslereæ* [Endlicher]. Of Bartling, a tribe of gesneraceous plants distinguished by the ovary being free. [B, 121, 170.]

BESOIN (Fr.), n. Be²s-wa³n². The sensation of the need of performing any physiological act, or of a strong impulse to gratify a natural or artificial appetite. [A, 385.]—**B. artificiel.** An acquired appetite, as for tobacco, alcohol, etc. [A, 385.]—**B. circulatoire.** A sensation of anguish due to interference with the action of the heart. [A, 385.]—**B. de défécation.** The sensation as if the bowels must be evacuated. [A, 385.]—**B. de respirer.** Ger., *Athmungsnoth*. The sensation of the necessity of breathing, as when the breath is held. [A, 385.]—**B. d'uriner.** A desire to pass urine. [A, 385.]

BESPITZT (Ger.), adj. Be²-spi²tzt′. In botany, apiculate. [B, 123.]

BESPRENGEN (Ger.), n. Be²-spre²ng′e²n. See ASPERSION.

BESPRENGT (Ger.), **BESPRÜZT** (Ger.), adj's. Be²-spre²ngt′, -spru⁶tzt′. In botany, aspersus. [B, 123.]

BESS, n. A Tartar name for the *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [L, 105.]

BESSANEM (Ar.), n. An erythema of the face and limbs, especially that caused by exposure to cold. [Avicenna (A, 325).]

BESSE (Fr.), n. Be²s. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [Rotureau [L, 87.]

BESSERUNG (Ger.), n. Be²s′se²r-ung. Improvement (as in a patient's condition). [L, 46.]—**B'smittel.** A corrigent. [L, 46.]

BESSI, n. An Amboyna name for the *Eucalyptus resiniferus*. [L, 105.]

BESSIS (Lat.), n. m. Be²s′si²s. See BES.

BESTACHELT (Ger.), adj. Be²-sta³ch²′e²lt. See MURICATUS.

BESTAMMT (Ger.), adj. Be²-sta³mt′. Having a stem; cormose. [B, 123.]

BESTANDTHEIL (Ger.), n. Be²-šta³nd′til. A constituent part of a compound. [L, 135.]

BESTÄUBEND (Ger.), adj. Be²-stoib′e²nd. In botany, fecundating. [B, 123.]

BESTÄUBT (Ger.), adj. Be²-stoibt′. In botany, pulverulent. [B, 123.]

BESTÄUBUNG (Ger.), n. Be²-stoib′ung. A sprinkling with dust; in botany, fertilization by the dissemination of pollen. [B.]

BESTAUDUNG (Ger.), n. Be²-sta³′ud-ung. The formation of stalks. [L, 46.]

BESTECK (Ger.), n. Be²-ste²k′. An instrument-case. [E.]

BESTIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be²s′ti²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *bestiaux*. 1. A Linnæan order of *Mammalia*, including the *Insectivora*, *Marsupialia*, etc. [L, 173.] 2. An order of *Mammalia* corresponding to the ruminants. [L, 180.]

BESTIALITY, n. Be²st-i²-a²l′i²t-i². From *bestia*, a beast. Fr., *bestialité*. Ger., *Bestialität*. In legal medicine, an attempt at copulation with a lower animal. [A, 385.]

BESTIELT (Ger.), adj. Be²-stelt′. Pedunculated; in botany, petiolate. [L, 46.]

BESTIMMT (Ger.), adj. Be² sti²mt′. In botany, definite or determinate. [B, 123.]

BESTOCKUNG (Ger.), n. Be²-sto²k′ung. See BESTAUDUNG.

BESTRAHLUNG (Ger.), n. Be²-stra³l′ung. Irradiation. [A, 315.]

BESTREUEN (Ger.), n. Be²-stroi′e²n. See ASPERSION.

BESTREUT (Ger.), adj. Be²-stroit′. In botany, conspersus, aspersus (*q. v.*). [B, 123.]

BESTRUNKT (Ger.), adj. Be²-strun²kt′. In botany, stipitate. [B, 123.]

BET (Hind., Bengal.), n. The *Calamus Rotang*. [B, 172.]

BETA (Lat.), n. f. Be(ba)′ta³. Gr., βῆτα. Fr., *béta*. The second letter of the Greek alphabet. Written out or expressed by the character β, it is used as a prefix to chemical terms to denote an isomeric variety (*e. g.*, beta-amyl = β-amyl), and as a suffix to botanical species-names to denote the second of two or more varieties. [B.] For all such terms, see under the words to which β is added as a prefix or suffix.

BETA (Lat.), n. f. Be(ba)′ta³. Gr., τεῦτλον. Fr., *bette*. Ger., *Beete*, *Mangold*. A Linnæan genus of chenopodiaceous plants including the beets. [L, 108.]—**B. alba.** See *B. vulgaris*.—**B. cicla** (seu **cycla**) [Linnæus]. Fr., *racine de disette* (ou *d'abondance*), *blette*, *poirée*, *carde poirée*. Ger., *eigentlicher Mangold*. A species often regarded as a sub-species of *B. vulgaris*, growing in middle and southern Europe, where it is used as a substitute for spinach. The leaves—*folia betæ* (seu *ciclæ*)—were formerly employed as an emollient application to raw and blistered surfaces, wounds, etc. The root is used like that of *B. vulgaris*. [B, 71, 173, 180.]—**B. hortensis** [Miller]. See *B. cicla*.—**B. maritima** [Willdenow]. The sea beet; a species employed as a substitute for spinach. [B, 71.]—**B. rubra.** The *B. vulgaris*, var. *rubra*. [B.]—**B. sativa** [Bernhardi]. See *B. cicla*.—**B. vulgaris.** Fr., *bette*, *bette commune*, *betterave*, *réparée*. Ger., *gemeiner Mangold*. The common beet; a species cultivated throughout Europe and America. Several varieties are distinguished, differing in the color and appearance of the root, as the *B. vulgaris*, var. *alba* (*B. alba* of some) with white root, the *B. vulgaris*, var. *lutea*, with yellow root, the *B. vulgaris*, var. *rubra* (*B. rubra* of some) with red root, stalk, and leaf-ribs. The leaves are eaten, and are employed medicinally as a laxative and emollient. The root—*radix betæ rubræ* (seu *communis*, seu *vulgaris*), *radix rapi rubri*—contains much sugar (beet-sugar) and is largely employed as a source of this article. It was also formerly used as a remedy in hepatic, splenic, and phthisical affections. [B, 180.]—**Folia betæ.** The leaves of the beet, especially of *B. cicla*. [B, 180.]—**Herba betæ pratensis, Herba betæ silvestris.** The herb of the *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [B, 180.]—**Radix betæ communis, Radix betæ rubræ, Radix betæ vulgaris.** The root of *B. vulgaris* (*q. v.*). [B, 180.]

BETA (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Calamus Rotang*. [B, 172.]

BETACEOUS, adj. Be-ta′shu³s. Lat., *betaceus*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Beta*. [A, 318.]

BETAILLE (Fr.), n. Ba-ta³-i²-y′. A place in the department of the Corrèze, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 385; Rotureau (L, 87).]

BETAINE, n. Be′ta³-en. From *beta*, the beet. Fr., *bétaine*. Ger., *Betain*. Syn.: *oxyneurine*. A crystalline basic principle, isolated from the common beet (*Beta vulgaris*), having the constitution of trimethyl glycocine, $N(CH_3)_3 \equiv CH_2.CO.O. = C_5H_{11}NO_2$ or $C_{10}H_{22}N_2O_4$. [B, 4.]

BETÄUBEND (Ger.), adj. Be²-toib′e²nd. Narcotic. [A, 315.]

BETÄUBUNG (Ger.), n. Be²-toib′ung. Narcosis. [L, 43.]

BÊTE (Fr.), n. Be²t. A beast; in veterinary medicine, sheep-pox. [A, 385.]—**B. à bon Dieu, B. à Dieu.** See COCCINELLA.—**B. d'août.** The larva of the *Trobidium autumnale* (*q. v.*). [L, 87.]—**B. des boulangers, B. noire des cuisines.** See BLATTA *orientalis*.—**B. rouge.** See PULEX *penetrans*.

BETEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bet(bat)′e²-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach and others, a division or subtribe of chenopodiaceous plants, including *Beta*, *Chenopodium*, and other genera. According to Moquin, it comprises those genera of the tribe *Chenopodieæ* in which the seed is horizontal. [B, 170, 214.]

BETEL, n. Betl. Fr., *bétel*. Ger., *Wasserpfeffer*. The *Piper betle* (*Piper b.*); also the substance consisting of the leaves of this plant combined with lime and some astringent material like the areca-nut (b.-nut) or catechu, used as a masticatory by the inhabitants of the East. [B.]—**B.-nut.** Ger., *B'nuss*. The areca-nut. [B.]—**B'pfeffer** (Ger.). The *Piper betle*. [B, 180.]

BÉTEL (Fr.), n. Ba-te²l. See BETEL.—**B. marron.** The *Piper discolor*. [B, 173.]—**B. noir.** A variety of the *Piper betle*. [L, 105.]

BETHAUT (Ger.), adj. Be²-ta³′ut. See RORIDUS.

BETHESDA SPRINGS, n. Be²th-e²z′da³. 1. Springs in Waukesha, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. The water contains sodium, magnesium, iron, and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride, potassium and sodium sulphates, sodium phosphate, alumina, silica, and organic matter. It is a diuretic, and is used in diabetes mellitus, lithiasis, and catarrh of the bladder, and as a palliative in Bright's disease. 2. Three springs in Lumpkin County, Georgia, near Dahlonega. [A, 363.]

BETHINA (Ar.), n. Fr., *jusquiame du Sahara*. A variety of *Hyoscyamus*, said to be used by the Arabs as a poison. [Bousson, "Arch. de méd. et de pharm. milit.," Dec. 15, 1883, p. 87; "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Oct. 15, 1885, p. 335.]

BETHKALK (Ger.), n. Be²t′ka³lk. Quicklime. [L, 46.]

BETHOL, n. Be′tho²l. See BETOL.

BETHROOT, n. Be²th′ru⁴t. A name applied to several species of *Trillium* (especially *T. erectum* and *T. pendulum*) and to their rhizome. [B, 81.]

BETIFALCA, n. The *Tamus communis*. [L, 105.]

BETIS (Lat.), n. f. Be(ba)′ti²s. Gen., *be′tis*. See BETA (2d def.).

BETLE, n. Betl. See BETEL.

BETMESE, n. Inspissated grape juice. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 170 (B).]

BÉTOINE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Bat-wa³n. The *Betonica officinalis* (*Stachys betonica*). [B.]—**B. aquatique.** The *Scrophularia aquatica*. [B, 173.]—**B. commune.** See *B*.—**B. d'eau.** See *B. aquatique*.—**B. de montagne, B. des montagnes, B. des Savoyards, B. des Vosges.** The *Arnica montana*. [B, 173; L, 45, 87.]—**B. officinale.** See *B*.—**Cérat de b.** See *Emplastrum* BETONICÆ.—**Conserve de b.** See *Conserva* BETONICÆ.—**Eau de b.** See *Aqua* BETONICÆ.—**Emplâtre de b.** See *Emplastrum* BETONICÆ.—**Poudre de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. The powdered leaves of the *Stachys betonica* passed through a silk sieve of 80 meshes to the inch (Fr.). [B, 113.]—**Sirop de b.** See *Syrupus* BETONICÆ.

BETOL, n. Be'to^{2}l. A commercial name for the β-naphthol ether of salicylic acid, which has a structural formula analogous to that of the phenyl ether of salicylic acid (salol) and is said to resemble that compound in therapeutical properties. [H. Helbing, "Brit. and Colon. Drug."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 16, 1887, p. 84.]

BÉTON (Fr.), n. Bat-o^{2}n^2. The colostrum of the cow. [A, 385.]

BETONICA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}t(bat)-o^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^3. Fr., *bétoine.* Ger., *Betonie.* A genus of labiate plants referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Stachys* (*q. v.*). [B, 42.]—**Aqua betonicæ.** Fr., *eau de bétoine.* An old preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 1 part of the fresh herb of *B. officinalis* and 3 parts of water. [B, 119.]—**B. alba.** The *Veronica officinalis.* [B, 270.]—**B. alopecurus** [Linnæus]. Ger., *gelbweisse Betonie.* The *Stachys alopecurus.* [B, 180, 214.]—**B. aquatica.** The *Scrophularia aquatica.* [B, 173.]—**B. hirsuta** [Linnæus]. The *Stachys densiflora.* [B, 214.]—**B. hirta.** Of Leys, the *Stachys b.*; of Gouan, the *Stachys recta* [Gouan]. [B, 214.]—**B. incana** [Aiton]. The *Stachys densiflora.* [B, 214.]—**B. montana.** The *Arnica montana.* [B, 173.]—**B. officinalis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bétoine commune.* Ger., *gebräuchliche Betonie.* See Stachys *b.*—**B. Pauli.** The *Veronica officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**B. purpurea, B. silvestris.** See *B. officinalis.*—**B. stricta** [Aiton]. The *Stachys b.* [B, 180.]—**B. vulgaris.** See *B. officinalis.*—**Ceratum betonicæ.** See *Emplastrum betonicæ.*—**Conserva betonicæ.** Fr., *conserve de bétoine.* Of the Würtemb. Ph. of 1798, a mixture of 1 part of the flowers of *B. officinalis* and 2 parts of sugar, beaten together. [B, 119.]—**Emplastrum betonicæ.** Fr., *emplâtre de bétoine.* Of the Palat. Disp. of 1764 and the Würtemb. Ph. of 1798, a preparation made by melting together 8 parts each of yellow wax, resin, and oil of turpentine, and adding 4 parts of *B. officinalis* and 1 part each of mastic, asphalt, and olibanum. With various modifications, the preparation was directed in several of the old formularies. [B, 119.]—**Flores betonicæ.** The flowers of *B. officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Flores betonicæ montanæ.** The flowers of *Arnica montana.* [B, 180.]—**Flores betonicæ purpureæ.** The flowers of *B. officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Herba betonicæ.** Ger., *Betonienkraut.* The herb of *B. officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Herba betonicæ albæ.** The herb of *Veronica officinalis.* [B, 270.]—**Herba betonicæ aquaticæ.** The herb of *Scrophularia aquatica.* [B, 180.]—**Herba betonicæ Pauli.** The herb of *Veronica officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Herba betonicæ purpureæ.** The herb of *B. officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Radix betonicæ.** The root of *B. officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Radix betonicæ montanæ.** The root of *Arnica montana.* [B, 180.]—**Radix betonicæ purpureæ.** The root of *B. officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Syrupus betonicæ.** Fr., *sirop de bétoine.* Of the Würtemb. Ph. of 1798, a preparation made by macerating 120 parts of *B. officinalis* in 360 of aqua betonicæ, expressing, and adding to 270 parts of the liquid 480 of sugar, then simmering and straining. [B, 119.]

BETONIE (Ger.), n. Be^{2}t-o'ne. See Betonica.—**B'nkraut.** The herb of *Betonica officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Braune B., Gebräuchliche B.** The *Betonica officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Gelbweisse B.** The *Betonica alopecurus.* [B, 180.]—**Wiesen-B.** The *Betonica officinalis.* [B, 180.]

BETONIK (Ger.), **BETONIKA** (Ger.), n's. Be^{2}t-o^{2}n'ek, -ek-a^3. See Betonica.

BETONUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-ton'ung. See Accentuation.

BETONY, n. Be^{2}t'o-ni^2. See Betonica.

BETROPFT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-tro^{2}pft'. In botany, guttate. [B, 123.]

BETSCHELETHEE (Ger.), n. Be^{2}t'she^{2}l-e^2-ta. Elder flowers (*flores sambuci*). [B, 270.]

BETT (Ger.), n. Be^{2}t. 1. A bed. [A, 315.] 2. In botany, see Discus, Thalamus, and Torus.—**B'ähnlich.** See Clinoid.—**B'aufhelfer.** A cord hanging near the head of a bed, for a patient to grasp to assist in raising himself upright. [A, 315.]—**B'flasche.** A bottle to be filled with hot water for application to a patient in bed. [A, 315.]—**B'förmig.** See Clinoid.—**B'fortsätze.** See *Clinoid* processes.—**B'fuss.** The genus *Clinopodium.* [L, 46.]—**B'gras.** The genus *Eriophorum.* [A, 315.]—**B'lägerig.** Bedridden. [A, 315.]—**B'maschine.** A mechanical bed arranged for treating fractures, etc. [L, 135.]—**B'nässen.** Incontinence of urine.—**B'nässen der Kinder.** The nocturnal incontinence of urine of children. [Ultzmann (A, 319).]—**B'pfanne.** A warming-pan. [A, 315.]—**B'pissen.** See *B'nässen.*—**B'schieber, B'schüssel.** A bed-pan. [A, 315; L, 135.]—**B'stroh.** The *Asperula odorata.* [L, 135.] See also Bedstraw.—**B'sucht.** A morbid propensity to lie in bed continually. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**B'wanze.** See Acanthia *lectularia.*—**Frauenb'stroh.** The *Galium verum.* [B, 275.]—**Hydrostatisches B.** See *Water* bed.—**Querb'.** That position of a patient in which he lies crosswise of the bed.—**Wasserb'.** See *Water*-bed.

BETTA TOVARY, n. The *Bombax gossypium.* [L, 105.]

BETTE (Fr.), n. Be^{2}t. See Beta (2d def.).—**B. blanche.** The *Beta vulgaris*, var. *alba*, also a white variety of the *B. cicla.* [B, 119, 173.]—**B. commune, B. ordinaire.** The *Beta vulgaris.* [A, 385.]

BETTERAVE (Fr.), **BETTE-RAVE** (Fr.), n's. Be^{2}t-ra^{3}v. The beet. See Beta.—**B. à sucre.** The sugar-beet; the variety of the *B. vulgaris* from which sugar is obtained. [B.]—**B. champêtre, B. sur terre.** The *Beta cicla.* [B, 173.]

BETTLER (Ger.), n. Be^{2}t'le^{2}r. A beggar. [A, 315.]—**B'heilkraut.** The herb of the *Convolvulus sepium.* [B, 180.]—**B'kraut.** The *Clematis vitalba* and the *Clematis flammula.* [A, 315; L, 135.]—**B'laus.** The *Xanthium strumarium.* [L, 80.]—**B'mantel.** The *Alchemilla vulgaris.* [A, 315.]—**B'salbe.** An ointment for phtheiriasis. [A, 315.]—**B'släusekraut.** The *Tordylium anthriscus* and the *Xanthium strumarium.* [A, 315.]

BETULA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}t'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Fr., *bouleau.* Ger., *Birke.* It., *betulla.* Sp., *abedul.* The birch; a genus of trees and shrubs of the *Cupuliferæ* (tribe *Betuleæ*) established by Linnæus. [B, 42.]—**B. alba** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bouleau blanc, bouillard, biès, arbre de la sagesse.* Ger., *weisse Birke, Pfingstmaie, Maienbaum.* The common, white, paper, or canoe birch; a tree 50 or 60 feet high growing in North America, Europe, and northern and central Asia. Regel divides the species into nine subspecies, each of which comprehends several varieties, and under it are included a great number of species formerly regarded as distinct. The bark is usually whitish externally (at least on the trunk), and peels off in layers. On distillation with water, the buds and twigs furnish a colorless, pungent balsamic oil (oil of birch). On dry distillation, the bark and the wood yield birch tar (oleum betulinum, balsamum russicum, etc.), a dark reddish-brown substance of an aromatic odor like that of Russia leather; on re-distillation, this furnishes a brownish-red oil (empyreumatic oil of birch). The inner bark also contains betulin (*q. v.*). The leaves (folia betulæ) are said to be employed in Lapland as a substitute for tea, and are used as an anthelminthic, also as a diaphoretic, both externally and internally, in rheumatism, gout, and dropsy. They also furnish a yellow dye and a varnish. The inner bark (cortex betulæ) is aromatic and somewhat astringent, and is used externally in itch and scrofula. The saccharine, acidulous sap, which exudes in the spring from incisions made into the bark, is used in the preparation of an alcoholic drink, also of vinegar, and, boiled down to a syrup, constitutes the syrup of birch, formerly official. This sap was formerly much employed in skin diseases, gout, and intermittent fever. The oil of birch is employed in chronic skin diseases and gonorrhœa, and birch tar is used for the same purposes as the leaves. [B, 81, 180, 214.]—**B. alnus** [Linnæus]. See Alnus *glutinosa.*—**B. ambigua** [Hampe]. See *B. alba.*—**B. bhojpattra** [Wallich]. A species growing in the northern provinces of India and in Japan. [B, 214; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 198.]—**B. carpatica** [Reichenbach *et al.*], **B. carpathica** [Tausch], **B. cuspidata** [Schrader]. See *B. alba.*—**B. emarginata.** See Alnus *glutinosa.*—**B. ethnensis** [Rafinesque]. See *B. alba.*—**B. excelsa.** 1. Of Aiton and others, a species now referred to *B. alba.* 2. Of Hooker, the *B. lenta.* [B, 214.]—**B. glutinosa.** 1. Of Willdenow, the *Alnus glutinosa.* 2. Of Fries and others, a variety of *B. alba.* [B, 214.]—**B. gummifera** [Bert.], **B. hybrida** [Bechst., Bloom, *et al.*]. See *B. alba.*—**B. incana** [Linnæus]. See Alnus *incana.*—**B. Jacquemontii** [Spach]. A species akin to *B. bhojpattra* and, according to Spach, including the latter. [B, 214.]—**B. laciniata** [Wahlenberg]. See *B. alba.*—**B. lanulosa** [Michaux]. The *B. nigra* (3d def.). [B, 214.]—**B. lenta.** Ger., *zähe Birke.* 1. Of Duroi, a variety of *B. alba.* 2. Of Willdenow, the sweet, cherry, or black birch; a tree growing in Canada and the Atlantic United States, characterized by its oblong-cordate, acuminate-serrate leaves, pubescent inferiorly, by its erect fertile aments, and by its reddish-brown bark, which is only slightly laminate, and that in the outer layers. The bark and leaves contain gaultherin and another principle which, by combination with water, form a colorless volatile oil of syrupy consistence, apparently identical with oil of gaultheria, consisting almost wholly of methyl salicylate. The bark also contains tannic acid, and both it and the leaves are stimulant and diaphoretic. [B, 34, 81, 214.]—**B. lutea** [Michaux]. See *B. lenta.*—**B. nana** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bouleau nain.* Ger., *Zwergbirke.* The dwarf-birch; a low shrub or trailing plant found on the Alps and on the White Mountains, having orbicular, crenate leaves and the scales of the fertile aments deeply trifid and the samaræ nearly wingless. The sap is said to be employed in Switzerland in gout and other affections, and externally in skin diseases. [B, 34, 180, 214.]—**B. nigra.** Fr., *bouleau à canots.* Ger., *Rothbirke.* 1. Of Duhamel, the *B. alba.* 2. Of Duroi, the *B. lenta.* 3. Of Willdenow, the red birch; a lofty tree growing in the Atlantic United States, with dark-red bark, which at length separates from the trunk in shreds, with rhomboid-ovate leaves, acute at both ends and glaucous inferiorly, and with sessile, erect fertile aments. It is said to have properties like those of *B. alba.* [B, 34, 180; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 440 (B).]—**B. odorata.** A name applied to several species now referred to *B. alba.* [B, 214.]—**B. papyracea** [Willdenow *et al.*], **B. papyrifera** [Michaux *et al.*], **B. pendula** [Hoffmann]. Fr., *bouleau à papier.* See *B. alba.*—**B. pubescens.** Of various authors, different species now referred to *B. alba.* [B, 214.]—**B. rubra** [Michaux]. Fr., *bouleau rouge.* See *B. nigra* (3d def.).—**B. utilis** [Don]. See *B. bhojpattra.*—**B. verrucosa** [Ehr.]. See *B. alba.*—**Cortex betulæ.** Sp., *abedul* (*corteza del leño*) [Sp. Ph.]. The bark of *B. alba.* [B, 180.]—**Cortex betulæ alni.** The bark of *Alnus glutinosa.* [B.]—**Folia betulæ, Folia betulæ albæ.** The leaves of *B. alba.* [B, 180.]—**Folia betulæ alni.** The leaves of *Alnus glutinosa.* [B, 180.]—**Oleum betulæ.** See under *B.*—**Succus betulæ.** Ger., *Birkensaft, Birkenwasser.* The juice of *B. alba.* [B, 180.]

BETULACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}t-u^2(u^4)-la(la^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bétulacées.* See Betuleæ.

BETULACEOUS, adj. Be^{2}t-u^2-la'shu^{3}s. Lat., *betulaceus.* Fr., *bétulacé.* Of or pertaining to the *Betulaceæ* or resembling the *Betula.* [B.]

BÉTULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ba-tu^{6}l-a^{2}r. See Betulaceous.

BETULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}t-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bétulées.* Of Baillon, a series of the *Castanaceæ* [Baillon], or the *Cupuliferæ*, comprising the genera *Betula* and *Alnus.* [B, 42, 121.]

BETULIDEÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}t-u^2(u^4)-li^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See Betuleæ.

BETULIN, n. Be^{2}t'u^2-li^{2}n. Lat., *betulinum, betulina.* Fr., *bétuline, résine de bouleau.* Ger., *Betulin, Birkenharz.* Birch camphor, birch resin; a resin-like substance found in the inner bark of *Betula alba*; light, flocculent crystals soluble in ether and in the volatile oils. The formulæ $C_{40}H_{33}O_3$ [Hess] and $C_{25}H_{40}O_2$ or $C_{24}H_{36}O_2$ [Kraut] have been assigned to it, but, according to Hausmann, its true formula is $C_{36}H_{60}O_3$, and it is probably a diatomic alcohol. [B, 2, 81, 207; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 321.]

BETULINÆ [Reichard], **BETULINEÆ** [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Be^{2}t-u^2(u^4)-li(le)'ne(na^3-e^2), -li^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See BETULEÆ.

BETULINAMARIC ACID, n. Be^{2}t''u^{2}l-i^{2}n-a^{2}m-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. Ger., *Betulinamarsäure.* A tetrabasic acid, $C_{36}H_{52}O_{16}$, said to be produced by the oxidation of betulin. [B, 207.]

BETULINEOUS, adj. Be^{2}t-u^2-li^{2}n'e-u^{3}s. See BETULACEOUS.

BETULINIC ACID, n. Be^{2}t-u^{2}l-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Ger., *Betulinsäure.* A tribasic acid, $C_{36}H_{54}O_6$, produced by the oxidation of betulin. [B, 207.]

BETULINUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}t-u^2(u^4)-li(le)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See BETULIN.

BETULINUS (Lat.), adj. Be^{2}t-u^2(u^4)-li(le)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Of or pertaining to the birch. [B.] See OLEUM *betulinum.*

BETULLA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}t-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)'la^3. See BETULA.

BETULOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be^{2}t-u^2(u^4)-lo(lo^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Spach, a tribe of the *Cupuliferæ*, including the sections *Coryleæ* and *Carpineæ.* [B, 170.]

BETULORESINIC ACID, n. Be^{2}t''u^2-lo-re^{2}z-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bétulo-résinique.* A resinous acid, $C_{36}H_{66}O_6$, forming a white powder on the young leaves and shoots of *Betula alba;* soluble in alcohol, making a solution of a bitterish taste. [B, 81, 207.]

BETULORETIC ACID, n. Be^{2}t''u^2-lo-re'ti^{2}k. Fr., *acide bétulorrhétinique.* Ger., *Betuloretinsäure.* An acid, $C_{36}H_{66}O_6$, obtained from betulin. [A, 385; B, 2, 48.]

BETULUS (Lat.), n. m. Be^{2}t'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). An ancient name for a certain gem supposed to possess magical virtues. [Pliny (A, 318).]

BETUTET (Ger.), adj. Be^2-tut'e^{2}t. Ochreate. [B, 198.]

BEU, n. The *Cariaria ruscifolia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 765 (B).]

BEUEL (Ger.), n. Boi'e^{2}l. A place in the valley of the Ahr, where there are warm springs resembling those of Ems. [L, 30.]

BEUGADE, n. An East Indian name for the *Morinda citrifolia.* [L, 105.]

BEUGE (Ger.), n. Boig'e^2. A bend, a flexure. [A, 450.]—**B'fläche.** A flexor surface. [A, 317.]—**B'muskel.** A flexor muscle. [L, 43.]—**B'sehne.** A flexor tendon. [A, 317.]

BEUGER (Ger.), n. Boig'e^{2}r. See BEUGE*muskel.*—**Aeusserer B. der Vorderfusswurzel.** See EPICONDYLO-SUPERCARPEUS.—**Aeusserer kurzer B. des Armbeins.** See SCAPULO-HUMERALIS *minor.*—**Aeusserer langer B. des Armbeins.** See SCAPULO-HUMERALIS.—**B. des Schienbeins, B. des vorderen Mittelfusses.** See EPITROCHLEO-METACARPEUS.—**Dicker B. des Hufbeins.** See TIBIO-PHALANGEUS.—**Dünner B. des Hufbeins.** See PERONEO-PHALANGEUS.—**Durchbohrender B.** See RADIO-PHALANGEUS.—**Durchbohrter B.** See EPITROCHLEO-PHALANGEUS.—**Gewandener B.** See HUMERO-RADIALIS.—**Intrauterinb'.** See *Uterine* ELEVATOR.—**Kleiner B. des Kopfes.** See ATLOIDO-STYLOIDEUS.—**Kurzer B. des Vorderarms.** See HUMERO-RADIALIS.—**Langer B. des Vorderarms.** See CORACO-RADIALIS.—**Oberflächlicher B.** A superficial flexor muscle. [L, 43.]—**Schiefer B. des Kopfes.** See ATLOIDO-STYLOIDEUS.—**Seitenb' des Hufbeins.** See PERONEO-PHALANGEUS.—**Tiefer B.** A deep flexor muscle. [L.]—**Zweiköpfiger B.** See *Biceps* FLEXOR *cruris* and *Biceps* FLEXOR *cubiti.*

BEUGUNG (Ger.), n. Boig'ung. A bending, flexion, flexure. [L, 80.]—**B. des Lichts.** Diffraction of light. [B.]

BEULAH, n. Bu^2'la^3. A place near London, England, where there is a spring containing magnesium and sodium sulphates. [A, 319.]

BEULE (Ger.), n. Boil'e^2. See ABSCESS, BOIL, and PHLEGMON.—**Aleppob'.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**B'nbrand.** The *Ustilago maidis.* [A, 247.]—**B'nfieber.** The urticaria of horses. [L, 80.]—**B'npest.** See PLAGUE.—**B'nseuche, B'nseucht.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**Biskarab'.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**Bösartige Brandb'.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.

BEURRAT (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}r-ra^3. The *Malva silvestris.* [B, 121.]

BEURRE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}r. Butter. [B.] See also under AMANDE, ANTIMOINE, BISMUTH, etc.—**B. d'Afrique.** See *Galam* BUTTER.—**B. de Bambarre.** A butyraceous substance believed to be produced by the *Elæis guineensis.* [L, 87.]—**B. de bambou, B. de bamboue, B. de Bataule.** A substance obtained from Africa, perhaps identical with *b. de Bambarra.* [B, 121.]—**B. de cacao.** See *Oleum* THEOBROMÆ.—**B. de Cayan.** An alimentary preparation made in India from the fruit of *Capsicum annuum.* [B, 121.]—**B. de Chi.** See *B. de Bambarra.*—**B. de chigomier.** A butyraceous substance obtained from the *Combretum butyrosum.* [B, 121.]—**B. de Chiquea.** A fatty substance said to be produced by a species of palm growing in Gambia. [B, 121.]—**B. de Chiquito.** See *B. de chigomier.*—**B. de cire.** A substance consisting of margaric and oleic acids and of myricin and cerin, obtained by the distillation of wax. [B, 46.]—**B. de cirier.** See *B. de galé.*—**B. de coco.** A white fatty substance contained in the cocoa-nut. [A, 301.]—**B. de croton.** An oily substance obtained from the seeds of *Croton sebiferum.* [B, 121.]—**B. d'eau.** The *Nostoc pruiniforme.* [B, 121.]—**B. de fourmis.** A species of *Nostoc* found among the ant-hills in Siberia. [B, 121.]—**B. de Galam.** See *Galam* BUTTER.—**B. de galé.** The waxy substance obtained from the berries of *Myrica cerifera.* [B, 121.]—**B. de Ghe, B. de Ghi.** The butter produced by the *Bassia butyracea.* [B, 121.]—**B. de Kokum.** See *Kokum* BUTTER.—**B. de la margarine.** See OLEO-MARGARIN.—**B. de mahdouca, B. de mahwah.** A saponifiable fatty matter obtained from a sapotaceous tree growing on the coast of Coromandel and in Bengal. [A, 301.]—**B. de muscade.** See *Oleum* MYRISTICÆ *expressum.*—**B. de palme.** Palm-oil, or palm-butter, obtained from several species of palms, especially the *Elæis guineensis.* [B, 121.]—**B. de palmier.** See *B. de palme.*—**B. de péki.** A fatty substance obtained from the seeds of *Pekea butyrosa.* [B, 121.]—**B. de Saturne.** See *Linimentum* PLUMBI *subacetatis.*—**B. de Shea.** See *B. de Bambarra.*—**B. de sumac.** A concrete fatty substance obtained from the seeds of *Rhus succedaneum.* [B, 121.]—**B. de terre.** A species of *Nostoc* growing in Siberia. [B, 121.]—**B. de Tomex.** A butyraceous substance derived from the seeds of *Litsæa chinensis.* [B, 121.]—**B. magique.** See *B. de terre.*—**B. végétal.** The pulp of the fruit of *Persea gratissima.* [B, 121.]

BEURRERIA [Jacquin] (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{2}r-ra'ri^2-a^3. See BOURRERIA.

BEUTEL (Ger.), n. Boit'e^{2}l. A bag, sac, cyst. [A, 315.]—**Affenfüssige B'thiere.** See PEDIMANA.—**B'blattlaus.** A species of *Aphis* (*q. v.*). [A, 315.]—**B'chen.** A little sac or cyst; in botany, a bursicula. [B, 198.]—**B'förmig.** See SCROTIFORMIS.—**B'geschwulst.** A cystic tumor. [E.]—**B'ig.** Encysted, sacciform. [A, 317.]—**B'knochen.** See *Marsupial* BONE.—**B'laus.** See *B'blattlaus.*—**B'krebs.** The *Cancer latro* of Linnæus. [L, 218.]—**B'leim.** See PROPOLIS.—**B'muskel.** See OBTURATOR *internus.*—**B'ratten.** See DIDELPHIDÆ.—**B'schneidekraut.** The *Thlaspi bursa pastoris.* [L, 46.]—**B'schwarzer.** The pecten of the eye. [L, 43.]—**B'skur.** See *Movement* CURE.—**B'staare.** See ICTERINÆ.—**B'thierchen.** See BURSARIA.—**B'thiere.** See DIDELPHIA.—**Eisb'.** An ice-bag. [L.]—**Fleischfressende B'thiere.** See ZOOPHAGA.—**Fruchtfressende B'thiere.** See CARPOPHAGA.—**Herzb'.** See PERICARDIUM.—**Insectenfressende B'thiere.** See CANTHAROPHAGA.—**Muskulöser B. des Hodens.** See DARTOS.—**Pflanzenfressende B'thiere.** See BOTANOPHAGA.—**Raubb'-thiere.** See CREOPHAGA.—**Wurzelfressende B'thiere.** See RHIZOPHAGA.—**Zahnarme B'thiere.** See EDENTATA.

BEUTENHONIG (Ger.), n. Boit'e^{2}n-hon-i^{2}g. The honey of the wild bee. [L, 46.]

BEUTLER (Ger.), n. pl. Boit'le^{2}r. See DIDELPHIA.

BEUZEVAL (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}z-va^{3}l. A bathing station in the department of Calvados, France. [L, 49.]

BEVERAGE, n. Be^{2}v'u^{5}r-aj. Lat., *beveragium.* Fr., *breuvage.* Ger., *Trank, Getränk.* It., *beveraggio.* A prepared liquid for habitual drinking, especially one that is used simply because it is agreeable.

BEVILACQUA, n. A name applied in the Mauritius to the *Hydrocotyle asiatica.* [L, 49.]

BÉVUE (Fr.), n. Ba-vu^6. Diplopia. [L, 109.]

BEWA, n. An East Indian name for the *Melia azadirachta.* [L, 105.]

BEWACHEN (Ger.), n. Be^2-va^{3}ch^2'e^{2}n. See SYNTERESIS.

BEWAFFNET (Ger.), adj. Be^2-va^{3}f'ne^{2}t. Armed (with spines or the like). [L, 80.] See ARMATUS.

BEWAFFNUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-va^{3}f'nung. See ARMATURE.

BEWAHREN (Ger.), n. Be^2-va^{3}r'e^{2}n. See SYNTERESIS.

BEWAHRUNGSMITTEL (Ger.), n. Be^2-va^{3}r'ungs-mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. A prophylactic. [L, 43.]

BEWEGBARKEIT (Ger.), n. Be^2-vag'ba^{3}r-kit. Motility. [K.]

BEWEGEN (Ger.), n. Be^2-vag'e^{2}n. Motion, commotion. [L, 80.]—**B'd.** Moving, motor. [L, 43.]

BEWEGKRAFT (Ger.), n. Be^2-vag'kra^{3}ft. Motor force. [L, 80.]

BEWEGLICH (Ger.), adj. Be^2-vag'li^{2}ch^2. Movable, mobile. [L, 43.]—**B'keit.** Mobility. [L, 43.]

BEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-vag'ung. Motion, agitation. [L, 30, 43.]—**Amöboide B.** Amœboid movement. [J.]—**B'sataxie.** Inco-ordination of movements. [D.]—**B'sbildercentrum.** Lichtheim's term for the centre of motor images. ["Brain," Jan., 1885, p. 435 (K).]—**B'sfaser.** A motor fibre. [L, 80.]—**B'sgrund.** A motor stimulus. [L, 80.]—**B'skur.** See *Movement* CURE.—**B'slähmung.** Motor paralysis.—**B'slehre.** Mechanics. [L, 43.]—**B'snerv, B'snerve.** A motor nerve. [K.]—**B'splasma.** The external layer of the three into which Brass divides the protoplasm, especially that of amœboid cells; supposed to be specially endowed with the power of movement. [J, 55, 60.]—**B'splastiden.** Anatomical elements having special motor functions, such as muscular fibres and cells. [J.]—**B'svermögen.** Motility. [L, 43.]—**B'swerkzeuge.** The organs of motion. [L, 80.]—**Ciliarb'.** See *Ciliary* MOVEMENT.—**Co-relative B.** See *Correlative* MOVEMENT.—**Fortb'.** Movement, propulsion (said of the circulation of the blood, lymph, etc.). [K, 16.]—**Freiwillige B.** Voluntary movement. [K.]—**Gaumenb'.** The movement of the soft palate during deglutition. [K, 16.]—**Gegenwurmförmige B.** Reversed peristaltic action. [L, 80.]—**Gesammt-B.** A compound movement (applied by Landois to the sum of the phenomena of peristaltic action). [K, 16.]—**Glitschende und radförmige B.** Rotation. [L, 80.]—**Kau-B.** Mastication. [K, 16.]—**Mahl-B.** The lateral grinding movement of the jaws in mastication. [K, 16.]—**Peristaltische B.** See PERISTALSIS.—**Reitbahn-B.** See *Circus* MOVEMENT.—**Roll-B.** A movement made by animals after unilateral injury of the corpora quadrigemina, consisting in a constant revolution of the body around its vertical axis. [K, 16.]—**Sarkodische B.** Amœboid movement. [K.]—**Schlingb'.** Deglutition. [K, 16.]—**Selbstständige B.** Automatic movement. [B.]—**Vibrirende B.** Vibratory movement. [K.]—**Wurmförmige B.** See PERISTALSIS.—**Zeiger-B.** A peculiar vibrating movement of the head and shoulders observed in animals after unilateral injury of the corpora quadrigemina. [K, 16.]—**Zwangs-B.** A forced movement. [K, 16.]

BEWEHRT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-ve^{3}rt'. See ARMATUS.

BEWIMPERT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-vi^{2}mp'e^{2}rt. Ciliated. [J.]

BEWINDSEL (Ger.), n. Be^2-vi^{2}nd'ze^{2}l. A ligature. [E.]

BEWULSTET (Ger.), adj. Be^2-vulst′e^{2}t. In botany, volvate. [B, 123.]

BEWURZELT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-vurtz′e^{2}lt. Provided with a root; radicate. [B, 123.]

BEWURZELUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-vurtz′e^{2}l-ung. See RHIZOSIS and RADICATIO.

BEWUSSTLOSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Be^2-vust′los-i^{2}g-kit. Unconsciousness. [L, 57.]

BEWUSSTSEIN (Ger.), n. Be^2-vust′zin. Consciousness. [L, 80.]

BEWUSSTWERDEN (Ger.), n. Be^2-vust′ve^{2}rd-e^{2}n. 1. Consciousness. [L, 46.] 2. See APPERCEPTION.

BEX (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}x(bax). Gen., *bech′os* (*-is*). Gr., βήξ. A cough. [A, 387.]—**B. convulsiva.** Whooping-cough. [L, 83.]—**B. humida.** A cough with expectoration, a loose cough. [L, 83.]—**B. sicca.** A dry cough, one without expectoration. [L, 83.]—**B. theriodes.** Whooping-cough. [L, 83.]

BEX (Fr.), n. Be^{2}x. A place in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, where there is a spring containing a large amount of sodium chloride, together with potassium, calcium, and magnesium chlorides, also a whey-cure establishment. The waters are used chiefly for scrofula and general debility. [A, 321.]

BEXAGUILLO (Sp.), n. Ba-ha-gwel′yo. See BEXUCO and BEJUCO.

BEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}x(bax)′i^{2}s. See BEX, Lat.

BEXUCO (Sp.), **BEXUGO** (Sp.), **BEXUGUILLO** (Sp.), **BEXUQUILLO** (Sp.), n′s. Ba-hu′ko, -go, -hu-gwel′yo, -kel′yo. A Mexican purgative root. [Clusius (B, 121).] See BEJUCO.

BEYDLEBIG (Ger.). adj. Bid′lab-i^{2}g. For this and other German words in *Bey-*, see the corresponding words in *Bei-*.

BEYOCO (Malay), n. A variety of the *Calamus rotang*. [B, 121.]

BEZA, n. An Abyssinian name for favus. [A, 321.]

BEZAAR, BEZAHAU, n′s. See BEZOAR.

BEZAUBERT (Ger.), adj. Be^2-tza^3′ub-e^{2}rt. Enchanted, hypnotized. [A, 315.]

BEZAUBERUNG (Ger.), n. Be^2-tza^3-ub-e^{2}r-ung. Fascination, hypnotization. [A, 315; L, 80.]

BEZE, n. Bez. See BEZE-TYNE.

BEZEHARD, n. See BEZOAR.

BEZEICHNET (Ger.), adj. Be^2-tzich^2′ne^{2}t. In botany, marked (*notatus*). [B, 123.]

BEZERCHETAN, n. The *Linum usitatissimum*. [L, 105.]

BEZERCOTHUME (Ar.), n. The *Plantago psyllium*. [L, 105.]

BEZETTA (Lat.), n. f. Be^2-ze^{2}t′ta^3. Fr., *bezette, tournesol en drapeau.* Ger., *Schminkeläppchen.* A dye made from certain vegetable coloring matters and collected on linen rags. [B, 2, 180.]—**B. cærulea.** See *Blue b.*—**B. rubra.** See *Red b.*—**Blue b.** Lat., *b. cærulea.* A blue coloring matter obtained from the *Crozophora tinctoria* by treatment with ammoniacal vapors and urine; used in coloring cheese and as a chemical test (like blue litmus). [B, 2, 180.]—**Red b.** Lat., *b. rubra.* Blue b. that has been reddened with an acid. [B, 2, 180.]

BEZE-TYNE, n. Bez′tin. The second tyne of an antler, counting from the head outward. [L, 14.]

BEZIRK (Ger.), n. Be^2-tzerk′. A region, area, district. [L, 46.]—**Ausbreitungsb′.** The area to which a nerve or a blood-vessel is distributed. [K.]

BEZOAR, n. Be′zo-a^{3}r. From Ar., *bezard*, an antidote. [A, 325.] Lat., *bezoar, lapis bezoardicus.* Fr., *bézoard.* Ger., *Bezoar, Bezarstein.* It., *bezoardo, belzuar.* 1. A concretion found in the hollow viscera of various animals, formerly highly valued as a remedy against poisons, the plague, etc. Three principal varieties are recognized: *a.* Solid, stony, laminated concrements (*lapis b.* [seu *bezoariticus*]) found in the intestines of various animals. *b.* Round agglomerations of hair and vegetable fibre occurring in the stomach and intestines of various ruminants. *c.* Gall-stones from the gall-bladder of several animals. Chemically, nine varieties are distinguished, consisting respectively of calcium phosphate, magnesium phosphate, ammonium and magnesium phosphate, calcium oxalate, ellagic acid, lithofellic acid, ambergris, vegetable fibre, and hair. 2. By extension, any powerful antidote or prophylactic. [B, 2, 180.]—**Abendländischer B.** (Ger.), **American b.** See *B. occidentalis.*—**Affenb′** (Ger.). See *B. simiæ.*—**Animal b.** See *B. animale.*—**Argentine b.** See BEZOARDICUM *lunare.*—**B. animale.** Fr., *bézoard animal.* 1. See BEZOARDICUM *animale.* 2. A preparation made by calcining and levigating hartshorn and adding to it, drop by drop, enough sulphuric acid to make a paste; used as an alexipharmac, diaphoretic, and anthelminthic. [B, 200.]—**B′bock** (Ger.). See *B. goat.*—**B. bovinum, B. bovinus.** Fr., *bézoard de bœuf.* A b. found in the intestines of the ox. [B, 199.]—**B. caprinum.** A b. found in the intestine of the goat. [B, 199.]—**B. coromandelianus.** Ger., *coromandel′scher B., B. von Coromandel.* Syn.: *lapis bezoardicus de Coromandel.* A rounded, friable, inflammable concretion, of a peculiar aromatic odor, found in the intestine of the *Bos bubulus* or, according to the older writers, in the sea-horse (*Trichecus manatus* [Linnæus]). [B, 97, 180.]—**B. de Goa.** An artificial product made from musk and ambergris mixed with earth and made into balls with tragacanth. [B, 180.]—**B. equinum, B. equinus.** Fr., *bézoard de cheval.* A b. found in the intestine of the horse. [B, 88.]—**B′essig** (Ger.). See ACETUM *bezoardicum.*—**B. fossile.** See *B. minerale.*—**B′gazelle** (Ger.). The *Antilopus oryx.* [L, 43.]—**B. germanicum, B. germanicus.** Fr., *bézoard d′Allemagne.* Ger., *deutscher B., Gemskugeln.* Concretions of hair and vegetable fibre found in the stomach and intestines of the chamois and various domestic animals. [B, 2, 180.] See also ÆGAGROPILUS.—**B. goat.** Ger., *B′bock.* The goat or deer furnishing a b. [B, 200.]—**B. hominis.** See *B. microcosmi.*—**B. hystricinum, B. hystricis, B. hystricum.** Fr., *pierre de porc, bézoard de porc-épic.* Ger., *Schweinb′, Schweinstein.* Syn.: *lapis porcinus* (seu *porcarius*, seu *porci*, seu *hystricis*, seu *hystricinus*, seu *malacensis*). A gall-stone found in the porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*); a brownish-black, bitter, non-aromatic substance, of about the size of a small hen′s egg. [B, 180, 200.]—**B. lunare.** See BEZOARDICUM *lunare.*—**B. microcosmi, B. microcosmicum.** Fr., *bézoard humain.* A urinary calculus from the human subject. [B, 200.]—**B. minerale.** A mineral substance resembling a b.; a term applied especially to Sicilian earth (terra sicula). [B, 200.]—**B. occidentale, B. occidentalis.** Fr., *bézoard occidental.* Ger., *abendländischer B.* A stony concretion, varying in size, found in the intestines of the llama (*Auchenia lama* and *Auchenia vicuña*), blackish, grayish, or reddish externally, and composed of rather thick laminæ; devoid of taste and odor and consisting chiefly of calcium phosphate. [B, 2, 180.]—**B. of lead.** See *Bezoardicum* SATURNI.—**B. of the chamois, B. of the deer.** See *B. germanicum.*—**B. of the horse.** See *B. equinum.*—**B. of the Indian porcupine.** See *B. hystricinum.*—**B. of the monkey.** See *B. simiæ.*—**B. of the porcupine.** See *B. hystricinum.*—**B. orientale, B. orientalis.** Fr., *bézoard de gazelle.* Ger., *orientalischer* (oder *morgenländischer*) *B.* Syn.: *lapis bezoardicus orientalis.* A spherical or oval stony concretion obtained from the intestines of the gazelle (*Antilopus dorcas*), the *Capra œgragus*, and other ruminants; varying in size from that of a pea to that of a large apple; consisting of concentric layers of resinous matter; dark-brown to black externally; tasteless and odorless, but burning with an agreeable odor. It consists chiefly of either lithofellic or ellagic acid, and is still much valued in the East for its supposed medicinal properties. [B, 2, 180.]—**B. peruvianum.** See *B. occidentale.*—**B. porci.** See *B. hystricinum.*—**B. porci malaccense.** Ger., *Igelb′ aus Malacca.* A gall-stone supposed to be obtained from the Malacca hedgehog (*Erimaceus malaccensis*); reddish or dark-brown, varying in size from that of a cherry to that of a small apple, and having a horn-like lustre and a bitter, aromatic taste. [B, 180.]—**B. porcinum, B. porci zeylonicum.** See *B. hystricinum.*—**B. Saturni.** See *Bezoardicum* SATURNI.—**B. simiæ.** Fr., *bézoard de singe.* Ger., *Affenb′.* 1. A variety found in the stomach of certain apes; rare and considered very valuable. 2. The *lapis simiœ*; a round, hard, bone-like substance obtained from the common apes; according to some a cerebral, according to others a biliary, concretion. [B, 180.]—**B. stone.** Ger., *B′stein.* See *B.* (1st def. [*a*]).—**B′wurzel** (Ger.). See CONTRAYERVA.—**Coromandel b.** See *B. coromandelianus.*—**Deutscher B.** (Ger.). See *B. germanicus.*—**Eastern b.** See *B. orientale.*—**Factitious b.** Fr., *bézoar factice.* B. made artificially (*e. g.*, the b. de Goa). [B.]—**Fossil b.** See *B. minerale* (1st def.).—**German b.** See *B. germanicus.*—**Human b.** 1. A b. said (erroneously) to be derived from the intestine of man. [B, 199.] 2. See *B. microcosmi.*—**Lapis b.** See *B.* (1st def. [*a*]).—**Lapis b. occidentalis.** See *B. occidentale.*—**Lapis b. orientalis.** See *B. orientale.*—**Lapis b. peruvianus occidentalis.** See *B. occidentalis.*—**Lunar b.** See BEZOARDICUM *lunare.*—**Martial b.** See BEZOARDICUM *martiale.*—**Microcosmic b.** See *B. microcosmi.*—**Mineral b.** See BEZOARDICUM *minerale* and *B. minerale.*—**Monkey b.** See *B. simiæ.*—**Morgenländischer B.** (Ger.). See *B. orientale.*—**Occidental b.** See *B. occidentale.*—**Oriental b., Oriental b. stone.** See *B. orientale.*—**Ox b.** See *B. bovinum.*—**Porcupine b.** See *B. hystricinum.*—**Saturnine b.** See *Bezoardicum* SATURNI.—**Solar b.** See BEZOARDICUM *solare.*—**Vegetable b.** A stony concretion found in the cocoa-nut. [L, 43.]—**Western b.** See *B. occidentale.*

BEZOARD, n. Be′zo-a^{3}rd. See BEZOAR.

BÉZOARD (Fr.), n. Ba-zo-ar. See BEZOAR and BEZOARDICUM.—**B. animal.** See BEZOAR *animale.*—**B. d′ægagre.** See BEZOAR *orientale.*—**B. d′Allemagne.** See BEZOAR *germanicum.*—**B. de bœuf.** See BEZOAR *bovinum.*—**B. de cheval.** See BEZOAR *equinum.*—**B. de gazelle.** See BEZOAR *orientale.*—**B. de porc, B. de porc-épic.** See BEZOAR *hystricinum.*—**B. de Saturne.** See *Bezoardicum* SATURNI.—**B. de singe.** See BEZOAR *simiæ.*—**B. de Vénus.** See *Bezoardicum* VENERIS.—**B. factice.** See *Factitious* BEZOAR.—**B. fauve.** See BEZOAR *hystricinum.*—**B. germanique.** See BEZOAR *germanicum.*—**B. humain.** See BEZOAR *microcosmi.*—**B. jovial.** See ANTIHECTICUM *Poterii.*—**B. lunaire.** See BEZOARDICUM *lunare.*—**B. martial.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale.*—**B. mercuriel.** See BEZOARDICUM *mercuriale.*—**B. minéral.** See BEZOARDICUM *minerale.*—**B. noir rayonné.** See BEZOAR *hystricinum.*—**B. occidental.** See BEZOAR *occidentale.*—**B. oriental.** See BEZOAR *orientale.*—**B. solaire.** See BEZOARDICUM *solare.*

BEZOARDIC, adj. Be-zo-a^{3}rd′i^{2}k. Lat., *bezoardicus.* Fr., *bézoardique.* Ger., *bezoardisch.* Alexipharmac, antidotal. [B, 117.]—**B. acid.** Lat., *acidum bezoardicum.* An old name for uric acid. [B, 87.]

BEZOARDICUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}z-o(o^2)-a^{3}rd′i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BEZOAR (1st and 2d def′s).—**B. animale.** Fr., *bézoard animal.* 1. An old antidote made from the dried hearts and livers of vipers. [B, 2, 200.] 2. See BEZOAR *animale.*—**B. antimoniale.** A preparation devised by Angelus Sala, consisting of powdered magisterium antimonii diaphoretici (antimonic acid) mixed with red coral, mother of pearl, calcined hartshorn, and the oils of cinnamon and cloves. [B, 59.]—**B. Curvi incompletum.** See *Decoctum* SCORZONERÆ *b.*—**B. humanum.** See BEZOAR *microcosmi.*—**B. joviale.** See ANTIHECTICUM *Poterii.*—**B. lunale, B. lunare.** Fr., *bézoard lunaire.* Argentine (or lunar) bezoar; a preparation made from nitrate of silver and antimony trichloride, formerly used for migraine, apoplexy, and convulsions, especially those of epilepsy. [B, 200.]—**B. martiale.** Fr., *bézoard martial.* See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale.*—**B. mercuriale.** Fr., *bézoard mercuriel.* An old preparation made from

the "mercurius vitæ" (antimony oxychloride), antimony trichloride, and nitric acid; used in venereal diseases. [B, 200.]—**B. minerale.** Fr., *bézoard minéral.* 1. The "mercurius vitæ correctus" of Sylvius; the product obtained by deflagrating powder of Algaroth with 3 parts of nitre, throwing the mixture into water, and washing. Another preparation known by the same name was made by repeatedly subliming antimony trichloride with nitric acid, washing the residue, and igniting with alcohol. [B, 200.] 2. See BEZOAR *minerale.*—**B. Saturni.** Fr., *bézoard de Saturne.* See under SATURNUS.—**B. solare.** Fr., *bézoard solaire.* An old preparation made by treating a solution of gold in nitrohydrochloric acid with antimony trichloride: a diaphoretic used in syphilis, gout, and obstruction of the spleen. [B, 200.]—**B. Veneris.** Fr., *bézoard de Vénus.* See under VENUS.

BEZOARDICUS (Lat.), adj. Be^{2}z-o(o^2)-a^{3}rd′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BEZOARDIC.

BEZOARDUS (Lat.), n. m. Be^{2}z-o(o^2)-a^{3}rd′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). A name given by Good to the bezoar hominis. [L, 120.]

BEZOARIC, adj. Be-zo-a^{2}r′i^{2}k. See BEZOARDIC.—**B. acid.** Fr., *acide bézoarique.* Ellagic acid; so called because found in bezoars. [B, 2.]

BEZOARTIC, BEZOARTICAL, adj's. Be-zo-a^{3}rt′i^{2}k, -i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *bezoarticus.* See BEZOARDIC.

BEZOARTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Be^{2}z-o(o^2)-a^{3}rt′i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BEZOARDICUM.—**B. auratum** [A. Sala]. A mixture of magisterium auri, extract of vipers, stags' tears (*larmes de cerf*), etc. [B, 88.]—**B. martiale.** See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale.* —**B. mercuriale.** See BEZOARDICUM *mercuriale.*—**B. metallicum** [Béguin]. A preparation of precipitated gold oxide, used as a sudorific. [B, 88.]—**B. minerale.** See BEZOARDICUM *minerale.* —**B. Saturni.** See *Bezoardicum* SATURNI.—**B. solare.** See BEZOARDICUM *solare.*—**B. Veneris.** See *Bezoardicum* VENERIS.

BEZOARTICUS (Lat.), adj. Be^{2}z-o(o^2)-a^{3}rt′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BEZOARDIC.

BEZUGO, n. A name given in the Philippines to vines, especially to certain species of *Hippocratea* and to the *Mimosa scandens.* [B, 121.] Cf. BEJUCO and BEXUCO.

BHÆTOCEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Be(ba^3-e^2)-to(to^2)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)′-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Biddulphiaceæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 121.]

BHAIR (Hind.), n. The *Zizyphus jujuba.* [B, 172.]

BHAIRAH, n. The fruit of the *Terminalia bellerica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 233 (B).]

BHAKKATEIA, n. The *Solanum Jacquini.* [L, 105.]

BHAMBURDA, n. The *Blumea holoserica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 180 (B).]

BHANG (Hind.), n. Hasheesh; the leaves of the East Indian variety of *Cannabis sativa,* pounded into a pulp with water. ["Indian Med. Gaz.," Oct., 1885, p. 320; B, 5, 19, 172.]

BHANT (Bengal.), n. The *Clerodendron infortunatum.* [B, 172.]

BHARA, n. The *Morinda citrifolia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p, 719 (B).]

BHARANGI MUL, n. The *Clerodendrum serratum.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 142 (B).]

BHARENDA (Hind.), n. The *Ricinus communis.* [B, 172.]

BHAR-JAMBOOL, n. The *Ammannia vesicatoria.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 237 (B).]

BHAT-KATYA, n. See BHAKKATEIA.

BHEELA (Hind.), n. The *Semecarpus anacardium.* [B, 172.]

BHÊL, n. See ÆGLE *marmelos.*

BHELA, n. See BHEELA.

BHERBAND (Hind.), n. The *Argemone mexicana.* [B, 172.]

BHILANA, n. The fruit of the *Semecarpus anacardium.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 167 (B).]

BHIMB (Hind.), n. The *Coccinia indica.* [B, 172.]

BHINDA-TORI (Hind.). n. The *Abelmoschus esculentus.* [B, 172.]

BHOKAR, n. The fruit of the *Cordia myxa.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 129 (B).]

BHOOCOKRA (Hind.), n. The *Zapania nodiflora.* [B, 172.]

BHOOE-KOMRA (Hind.), n. The *Trichosanthes cordata.* [B, 172.]

BHOOI-JAMBA (Bengal.), n. The *Premna herbacea.* [B, 172.]

BHOOIN-KOOMRA (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Ipomœa digitata.* [B, 172.]

BHOORAR (Hind.), n. The *Rhizophora mangle.* [B, 172.]

BHOORI-CHUMPA (Bengal., Hind.), **BHUCHAMPA** (Hind.), n's. The *Kaempfera rotunda.* [B, 172.]

BHUI AMLA, n. The *Phyllanthus Niruri.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 194 (B).]

BHUI-KOHALA, n. The *Ipomœa digitata.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 131 (B).]

BHUI-PATR, n. The *Betula bhojpattra.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 198 (B).]

BHULLES (Ar.), n. The *Salix alba.* [L, 105.]

BHUNGIE (Hind.), n. The *Carchorus obitarius.* [B, 172.]

BHU-RINGNI. The *Solanum Jacquini.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 120 (B).]

BHURJA PATRA, n. See BHUI-PATR.

BIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)′a^3. Gr., *βία.* Force. [L, 94.]

BIACCA (It.), n. Be-a^{3}k′ka^3. White lead; basic carbonate of lead. [B.]

BIACIDE (Fr.), adj. Be-a^3-sed. See DIACID.

BI-ACROMIAL (Fr.), adj. Be-a^3-krom-i^2-a^{3}l. See BIS-ACROMIAL.

BIACUMINATE, adj. Bi-a^{2}k-u^{2}m′i^{2}n-at. Lat., *biacuminatus* (from *bis,* twice, and *acuminatus,* pointed). Fr., *biacuminé.* Having two pointed extremities diverging from each other. [B, 19.]

BIACURU, n. A Brazilian name for the *Statice brasiliensis.* [B, 81.]

BIAIGUILLONÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-e^2-gwel-yo^{2}n-a. Having two stings or spines (said of fishes). [L, 41.]

BI-AILÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-a(e^2)-la. See BI-ALATE.

BI-AILES (Fr.), n. pl. Be-e^{2}l. See DIPTERA.

BIAK-MONDO, n. The *Ophiopogon japonicus.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (L).]

BIAKOO-BOOKUNG, n. The *Roxburghia sessilifolia.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 110 (L).]

BIAK-TAU-KAH, n. The *Amygdalus persica.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 29 (L).]

BIAKOU-SITZOU (Jap.), **BIAKU-JUTZU** (Jap.), **BIAK-YITZ** (Jap.), n's. See ATRACTYLIS *ovata.*

BI-ALATE, adj. Bi-a′lat. From *bis,* twice, and *ala,* a wing. Fr., *bi-ailé.* Ger., *zweiflügelig.* It., *bialato.* Having two alæ, or wings. [B, 121.]

BI-ALUMINIQUE (Fr.), adj. Be-a^{3}l-u^{6}m-i^{2}n-ek. A term applied to a salt of aluminium containing in the binary notation two equivalents of alumina combined with one equivalent of acid. [B, 38.]

BI-AMMONIACAL (Fr.), adj. Bi-a^{2}m-mo^{2}n-i′a^{2}k-a^{2}l. Containing two molecules of ammonia or ammonium; or containing two equivalents of ammonium combined with one exuivalent of another radicle. [B.]

BIANA (Sp.), n. Be-a^3′na^3. A place near Puebla de Sanabria, in the province of Galicia, Spain, where there are mineral springs. [L, 105.]

BIANCHETTI, n. See TUBER *album.*

BIANCO (It.), n. Be-a^{3}n^2′ko. Whiting. [B.]—**B. di balena.** Spermaceti. [L, 77.]—**B. fisso.** See BLANC *fixe.*

BI-ANGULATE, adj. Bi-a^{2}n^2′gu^2-lat. Lat., *biangulatus* (from *bis,* twice, and *angulus,* an angle). Fr., *bi-angulé.* Having two angles. [B, 1.]

BI-ANGULATED, adj. Bi-a^{2}n^2′gu^2-lat-e^{2}d. See BI-ANGULATE. —**B.-quadriradiate.** Having two radii projected from a common base in one plane and two others projected in a similar manner in a plane at right angles to the first plane. [L, 232.]

BI-ANGULOUS, adj. Bi-a^{2}n^2′gu^2-lu^{3}s. See BI-ANGULATE.

BI-ANTHERIFEROUS, adj. Bi-a^{2}n-the^{2}r-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *bis,* twice, *anthera,* an anther, and *ferre,* to bear. Fr., *bi-anthérifère.* Bearing two anthers. [B, 121.]

BI-ANTIMONATE, BI-ANTIMONIATE, n's. Bi-a^{2}n-ti^{2}m′-o^{2}n-at, -a^{2}n-ti^2-mo′ni^2-at. An acid antimonate. [B.] See ANTIMONATE.

BI-AORTE (Fr.), adj. Be-a^3-ort. Having a double aorta. [Bouillaud (D, 87).]

BI-APICULATE, adj. Bi-a^{2}p-i^{2}k′u^2-lat. From *bis,* twice, and *apiculum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *biapiculé.* Having two summits. [B, 38.]

BIARGHETUNSIM, n. An alchemical name for cerussa. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BIARINÆ [Schott.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi(bi^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). Fr., *biarinées.* Of Schott and Engler, a subtribe of araceous plants, including the single genus *Biarum.* [B, 216.]

BIARISTATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-i^{2}s-ta(ta^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis,* twice, an *aristatus* (see ARISTATE). Fr., *biaristé.* Provided with two awns or bodies resembling awns. [B, 198.]

BIARO, n. The stalk of the *Nymphæa lotus.* [B, 121.]

BIARON, n. According to Bory, Dioscorides's name for the *Arum dracunculus.* [B, 88, 121.]

BIARRITZ (Fr.), n. Be-a^{3}r-ri^{2}tz. A sea-bathing resort on the Bay of Biscay, near the Spanish frontier. [L. Perl (A, 319).]

BI-ARSENATE, n. Bi-a^{3}r′se^{2}n-at. Fr., *biarséniate.* A dihydric arsenate. [B.] See ARSENATE.

BI-ARTICULATE, adj. Bi-a^{3}r-ti^{2}k′u^2-lat. Lat., *biarticulatus* (from *bis,* twice, and *articulus* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *biarticulé.* Doubly jointed; having two joints. [B.]

BIARUM (Lat.), n. n. Bi(bi^2)-a(a^3)′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Of Schott, a genus of araceous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to the tribe *Arineæ,* subtribe *Euarineæ,* distinguished from the related genera by its entire leaves, its one-ovuled ovary, and the connate margins of the spathe. [B, 42.]

BI-ATOMIC, adj. Bi-a^{2}t-o^{2}m′i^{2}k. Fr., *bi-atomique.* See DIATOMIC. [B.]

BIATOREÆ [Trevisan], **BIATORINÆ** [Körber] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Bi(bi^2)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-or(o^{2}r)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -o^{2}r-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). From *Biatora,* one of the genera. A subfamily or subtribe of lichens (*Lecideæ*). [B, 170.]

BIATORINE, adj. Bi-a^{2}t′o-ri^{2}n. Resembling the genus *Biatora* (said of certain black patelliform varieties of apothecia in lichens). [B, 121.]

BIAURA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-a^{4}r′(a^3′u^{4}r)-a^3. See Biotaura.

BIAURICULATE, adj. Bi-a^{4}r-i^{2}k′u^2-lat. From *bis,* twice, and *auricula* (*q. v.*). Fr., *biauriculé.* 1. Having two auricles (said of the heart). 2. In botany, having two small ear-like projections at the base of a leaf. [B ; L, 56.]

BIAURITE, adj. Bi-a^{4}r′it. Lat., *biauritus* (from *bis,* twice, and *auris,* the ear). Having two ears or ear-like processes. [B, 19.]

BIAXIAL, adj. Bi-a^{2}x′i^2-a^{2}l. From *bis,* twice, and *axis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *biaxial, biaxifère.* Having two axes ; especially, of crystals, having two optical axes. [B, 3.]

BIBACIER (Fr.), n. Be-ba^{3}s-i^2-a. The *Eriobotrya japonica.* [B, 121.]

BIBAI-KAND, n. The *Ipomœa digitata.* [B.]

BIBASIC, adj. Bi-bas′i^{2}k. Lat., *bibasicus.* Fr., *bibasique.* Ger., *bibasisch.* It., *bibasico.* Sp., *bibásico.* See Dibasic.

BIBASSIER (Fr.), n. Be-ba^{3}s-si^2-a. See Bibacier.

BIBBY, n. See Bibry.

BIBECH, n. See Bex.

BIBENELLA, n. See Pimpinella.

BIBENZAMIDE, n. Bi-be^{2}nz′a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id). See Benzimide.

BIBER (Ger.), n. Be′be^{2}r. The beaver. [B.]—**B'baum.** The *Magnolia.* [L, 30.]—**B'geil.** See the major list.—**B'klee.** The *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 180.]—**B'kraut.** The herb of the *Erythræa centaurium.* [B, 180.]—**B'wurzel.** The root of *Aristolochia clematitis.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeiner B.** The *Castor fiber.* [B, 180.]—**Grossblumiger B'baum.** The *Magnolia grandiflora.* [L, 46.]

BIBERGEIL (Ger.), n. Be′be^{2}r-gil. Castoreum. [B.]—**Aetherische B'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* castorei *ætherea.*—**Amerikanisches B.** The American castor (*Castoreum canadense*). [B, 180.]—**B'essenz.** See *Tinctura* castorei.—**B'fett.** See Axungia *castorei.*—**B'geist.** See *Tinctura* castorei.—**B'harz.** The resinous substance found in castor. [B, 48.]—**B'öl.** See *Oleum* castorei.—**B'sack.** The sac containing castoreum. [L, 30.]—**B'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* castorei.—**Canadisches B., Englisches B.** See *Amerikanisches B.*—**Moskowitisches B., Russisches B., Sibirisches B.** Russian castor (*castoreum sibiricum*). [B, 180.]

BIBERINE, n. Bi^2-ber′en. See Beberine.

BIBERNELL (Ger.), n. Be-be^{2}rn-e^{2}l′. See Pimpinella.—**B'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura* pimpinellæ [Ger. Ph.].—**B'wurzel** [Ger. Ph.]. The rhizome and rootlets of the *Pimpinella saxifraga* and *Pimpinella magna.* [B, 205.]—**Falsche B.** The *Sanguisorba officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeine B.** The *Pimpinella saxifraga.* [B.]—**Grosse B.** 1. The *Sanguisorba officinalis.* 2. The *Pimpinella magna.* [B, 148.]—**Kleine B.** 1. The *Pimpinella saxifraga* and its root. 2. The *Poterium sanguisorba.* [B, 48, 180.]—**Schwarze B.** The root of the *Pimpinella magna.* [B, 180.]—**Weisse. B.** The *Pimpinella saxifraga.* [B, 180.]—**Welsche B.** The *Sanguisorba officinalis.* [B, 180.]

BIBERNELLE (Fr.), n. Be-be^{2}rn-e^{2}l. See Pimpinella.

BIBERON (Fr.), n. Be-be^{2}r-o^{2}n^2. A nursing-bottle. [L, 49.]

BIBILEN, n. A Thibet name for the *Piper longum.* [B, 121.]

BIBILIS (Lat.), adj. Bi^{2}b′i^{2}l-i^{2}s. Potable. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 318).]

BIBINELLA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}b-i^{2}n-e^{2}l′la^3. A section of the genus *Plantago.* [B, 121.]

BIBIONIDÆ [Macquart] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}b-i^2-o^{2}n′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A group of dipterous insects. [L, 292.]

BIBIRINA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}b-i^{2}r-i(e)′na^3. See Beberine.—**Bibirinæ sulphas.** See Beberine *sulphate.*

BIBIRINE, n. Bi^{2}b-i^{2}r′en. See Beberine.

BIBIRU, n. See Bebeeru.—**Cortex b.** Ger., *B'rinde.* The bark of *Nectandra Rodiœi.* [B, 81.]

BIBITORIUS (Lat.), adj. Bi^{2}b-i^{2}t-o′ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *bibitor,* a toper. Pertaining to drunkenness ; as a n., the internal rectus muscle of the eye, so called from the habit acquired by topers of adducting the eyes to look into the glass. [Bartholin (A, 325) ; L, 30, 84, 94, 109.]

BIBLITES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bi^{2}b-li(le)′tez(te^{2}s). A group of the *Lepidoptera,* made by Blanchard. [L, 208.]

BIBO, n. The *Semecarpus anacardium.* [B.]

BIBORAS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-bo′ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s). See Pyroborate. [B.]—**B. natricus.** Borax. [B.]

BIBORATE, n. Bi-bo′rat. Lat., *biboras.* Fr., *biborate.* Ger., *doppeltborsaures Salz.* It., Sp., *biborato.* See Pyroborate.

BIBORATED, adj. Bi-bo′rat-e^{2}d. Lat., *biboricus.* Converted into a biborate (pyroborate) ; combined with pyroboric acid. [B.]

BIBOSSU (Fr.), adj. Be-bo^{2}s-su^6. Having two bosses or two boss-like eminences. [L, 41.]

BIBRA (Ger.), n. Be′bra^3. A small town of Prussia, in the vicinity of Naumburg, where there are two mineral springs (the *Stahlquelle,* containing potassium sulphate, sodium carbonate and chloride, calcium sulphate and carbonate, strontium, magnesium carbonate, aluminium phosphate, manganese carbonate, iron carbonate, silicic acid, nitrogenous organic matter, and traces of arsenic and fluorine ; and the *Schwesternquelle,* containing potassium sulphate, sodium chloride, magnesium chloride and carbonate, calcium sulphate and carbonate, strontium carbonate, manganese carbonate, basic iron phosphate, silicic acid, and organic matter). The waters are drank and used as baths. [A, 319.]

BIBRACTEATE, adj. Bi-bra^{2}k′te-at. Lat., *bibracteatus.* Having two bracts. [B.]

BIBRACTEOLATE, adj. Bi-bra^{2}k′te-ol-at. Lat., *bibracteolatus.* Fr., *bibractéolé.* Having two bracteoles. [B, 121.]

BIBRACTEUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-bra^{2}k(bra^{3}k)′te^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Bibracteate.

BIBRANCHIÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-bra^{3}n^2-ki^2-a. Having branchiæ on each side of the body. [L, 41.]

BIBREUIL (Fr.), n. Be-bru^5-el. The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [B, 12.]

BIBROMAMYLENE, n. Bi-brom-a^{2}m′i^{2}l-en. For this word and others in *Bibrom-,* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Dibrom-.*

BIBROMÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-brom-a. Containing or combined with two atoms of bromine. [B.]

BIBROMIDE, n. Bi-brom′i^{2}d(id). Lat., *bibromidum.* Fr., *bibromure.* A compound of bromine with another element or a radicle, and containing, with reference to that radicle or element, twice as much bromine as another similar compound, existing or supposed to exist. [B.]

BIBRY, n. An American species of palm, furnishing a liquor called *bibby.* [B, 121.]

BIBULOUS, adj. Bi^{2}b′u^2-lu^{3}s. Lat., *bibulus* (from *bibere,* to drink). Fr., *spongieux.* Ger., *aufsaugend.* Absorbent. See *B.* paper and Lapis *bibulus.*

BICA, n. A terebinthaceous tree of the Argentine Republic, which furnishes a sweetish, translucent, reddish gum-resin resembling gum arabic in appearance. [B, 121.]

BICAHYBA BALSAM, n. See Becuiba *tallow.* [B, 180.]

BICALCARATE, adj. Bi-ka^{2}l-ka′rat. Lat., *bicalcaratus* (from *bis,* doubly, and *calcar,* a spur). Fr., *bi-éperonné.* Having two spurs or spur-like processes. [L, 180.]

BICALCIC, adj. Bi-ka^{2}l′si^{2}k. Lat., *bicalcicus.* Fr., *bicalcique.* It., *bicalcico.* Sp., *bicálcico.* See Dicalcic.

BICALLOSE, BICALLOUS, adj's. Bi-ka^{2}l′los, -lu^{3}s. Lat., *bicallosus* (from *bis,* doubly, and *callosus,* callous). Fr., *bicalleux.* In botany, having two callous prominences. [B, 19.]

BICAPITATE, adj. Bi-ka^{2}p′i^{2}t-at. Lat., *bicapitatus* (from *bis,* doubly, and *caput,* a head). Having two heads. [B, 121.]

BICAPSULAR, adj. Bi-ka^{2}p′su^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *bicapsularis* (from *bis,* doubly, and *capsula,* a capsule). Fr., *bicapsulaire.* Ger., *zweifächerig.* Composed of or dividing into two capsules (said of a fruit). [B, 1, 121.]

BICARBONAS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-ka^{3}rb-o′na^{2}s(na^{3}s). Gen., *bicarbona′tis.* See Bicarbonate.—**B. kalicus.** Potassium bicarbonate. [B.]—**B. natricus.** Sodic bicarbonate. [B.] See *B. sodicus.*—**B. potassicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bicarbonate de potasse.* Bicarbonate of potassium. [B.]—**B. sodicus.** Bicarbonate of sodium. [B.]—**Tabellæ cum bicarbonate sodico** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *tablettes de bicarbonate de soude.* See *Trochisci* sodii *bicarbonatis.*

BICARBONATE, n. Bi-ka^{3}rb′o^{2}n-at. Lat., *bicarbonas.* Ger., *doppeltkohlensaures Salz.* It., Sp., *bicarbonato.* An acid carbonate ; so called because, with reference to the base with which the carbonic acid is united, it contains twice as much of the carbonic acid radicle as the corresponding normal carbonates. [B.]

BICARBONÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-ka^{3}rb-on-a. Containing two atoms of carbon ; doubly compounded with carbon. [B, 38.]

BICARBONICUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}n′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *bicarbonique.* Ger., *doppeltkohlensauer.* Containing a double quantity of carbonic acid ; with the name of a base, the bicarbonate (acid carbonate) of that base. [B.]

BICARBURE (Fr.), n. Be-ka^{3}rb-u^{6}r. That one of a series of similar carbides which contains twice as much carbon in proportion to the associated element or radicle as the first member of the series. [B.]

BICARDIE (Fr.), n. Be-ka^{3}rd-e. The existence of two hearts in the same individual. [L, 41.]

BICARÉNÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-ka^{3}r-a-na. See Bicarinate.

BICARÉNURE (Fr.), n. Be-ka^{3}r-an-u^{6}r. The existence at the same time of two keel-like processes. [L, 41.]

BICARINATE, adj. Bi-ka^{2}r′i^{2}n-at. Lat., *bicarinatus* (from *bis,* doubly, and *carinatus,* keel-shaped). Fr., *bicaréné, bicariné.* Ger., *doppeltkahnförmig.* 1. Having two keel-like processes. 2. In botany, of a pale of grass, having two elevated ribs placed nearer the border than the centre or equidistant from the border and the centre. [B.]

BICARPIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi(bi^2)-ka^{3}rp′i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Tulasne, a group of the *Podostemaceæ,* including the genus *Weddellina.* [B, 121.]

BICAUDAL, adj. Bi-ka^{4}d′a^{2}l. Lat., *bicaudalis* (from *bis,* doubly, and *cauda,* a tail). Fr., *bicaudé, bicaudal.* Ger., *zweischwänzig.* Having two tails or tail-like appendages (said of a muscle). [L, 42, 56.]

BICAUDALIS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-ka^{4}d(ka^3-u^{2}d)-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. See Bicaudal.—**B. intricalis, B. muscularis.** The abductor auris muscle. [L, 97.]

BICAUDATE, adj. Bi-ka^{4}d′at. Lat., *bicaudatus.* Fr., *bicaudé.* See Bicaudal.

BICAYBA, n. A Brazilian name for the *Myristica bicuhyba.* [B, 121.] See Becuiba.

BICCO, BICCHO, n's. See Bicho.

BICENNA, n. See Albizzia.

BICÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. Be-sa-fa^{3}l. See Dicephalous.

BICÉPHALIE (Fr.), **BICÉPHALITÉ** (Fr.), n's. Be-sa-fa^{3}l-e, -e-ta. See DICEPHALIA.

BICEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^3-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Fr., *bicéphale.* Ger., *bicephalisch, zweiköpfig.* It., *bicefalo.* See DICEPHALOUS and DICEPHALUS.

BICEPS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)'se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). Gen., *bicip'itis.* From *bis*, twice, and *caput*, a head. Gr., δικέφαλος. Fr., *biceps.* Ger., *zweiköpfig.* It., *bicipite.* Having two heads or origins (said of a muscle). [L, 56.]—**B. anconæus.** See ANCONÆUS (3d def.).—**B. brachial** (Fr.). See *B.* FLEXOR *cubiti.*—**B. brachialis** [E. Coues], **B. brachii.** See *B.* FLEXOR *cubiti.*—**B. crural** (Fr.), **B. cruris.** See *B.* FLEXOR *cruris.*—**B. cubiti.** See *B.* FLEXOR *cubiti.*—**B. cubiti externus.** The middle and external heads of the triceps muscle of the arm, regarded as one muscle. [L, 30.]—**B. de la jambe** (Fr.). See *B.* FLEXOR *cruris.*—**B. du bras** (Fr.). See *B.* FLEXOR *cubiti.*—**B. extensor.** See *Triceps* EXTENSOR *cubiti.*—**B. externus.** A name given by Douglas to the external and middle heads of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L.] See ANCONÆUS *longus.*—**B. fémoral** (Fr.), **B. femoris.** See *B.* FLEXOR *cruris.*—**B. flexor cruris, B. flexor cubiti.** See under FLEXOR.—**B. huméral** (Fr.), **B. humeri, B. internus, B. internus humeri, B. internus manus, B. manus.** See *B.* FLEXOR *cubiti.*

BICERCLÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-se^{2}r-kla. See BICINGULATUS.

BICH (Hind.), n. See BISH.

BICHET (Fr.), n. Be-sha. The *Bixa orellana.* [B, 121, 173.]

BICHICHIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}k(bech^2)-i^{2}k(i^{2}ch^2)'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). The name of certain pectoral pills or troches described by Rhazes, containing licorice-juice, sugar, starch, tragacanth, blanched almonds, and mucilage of quince-seeds. [A, 325.]

BICHITTRIE (Bengal.). The *Trugia involucrata.* [B, 172.]

BICHLORACÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Be-klor-a^3-sat-ek. See DICHLORACETIC *acid.*

BICHLORALLYLENE, n. Bi-klor-a^{2}l'li^{2}l-en. For this and other words in *Bichlor-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Dichlor-*.

BICHLORATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-klor(ch^{2}lor)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Doubly combined with chlorine; forming a bichloride [Ger. Ph.]. [B.]

BICHLORÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-klor-a. Bichlorinated; containing or combined with two atoms of chlorine. [B.]

BICHLORETHER, n. Bi-klor-e'thu^{5}r. Ger., *Bichloräther.* See DICHLORETHER.

BICHLORIDE, n. Bi-klor'i^{2}d(id). Lat., *bichloruretum, bichloridum.* Fr., *bichlorure.* Ger., *Bichlorid.* It., Sp., *bicloruro.* That one of a series of similar chlorides which contains twice as much chlorine in proportion to the combining radicle as the protochloride, or first member of the series. [B.] Cf. DICHLORIDE.

BICHLORINATED, adj. Bi-klor'i^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *bichloratus.* Fr., *bichloré.* Containing or combined with two atoms of chlorine. [B.]

BICHLOROSALICYLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Be-klo-ro-sa^{3}l-i-si^{2}l-ek. See DICHLORSALICYLIC ACID.

BICHLORURE (Fr.), n. Be-klor-u^{6}r. See BICHLORIDE.

BICHO, n. 1. See BEX. 2. A Brazilian name for the *Sarcopsylla* (*Pulex*) *penetrans*, also for a certain gangrenous affection of the rectum. [A, 385; G, 16; L.]

BICHROMAS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-krom(ch^{2}rom)'a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *bichroma'tis.* See DICHROMATE.—**B. ammonicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bichromate d'ammoniaque.* See AMMONIUM *dichromate.*—**B. kalicus, B. potassicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bichromate de potasse.* See POTASSIUM *dichromate.*

BICHROMATE, n. Bi-krom'at. Lat., *bichromas.* Fr., *bichromate.* Ger., *Bichromat.* It., Sp., *bicromato.* See DICHROMATE.

BICHROMICUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-krom(ch^{2}rom)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dichromic; with the name of a base, the dichromate of that base. [B.]

BICHUA (Hind.), n. The *Crotalaria juncea.* [B, 172.]

BICINCTUS, BICINGULATUS (Lat.), adj's. Bi(bi^2)-si^{2}n^{2}k-(ki^{2}n^{2}k)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s), -si^{2}ng(ki^{2}ng)-gu^2(gu^4)-la(la^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and *cingere*, to gird, or *cingulum*, a girdle. Fr., *bicerclé.* Having two rays or elevations in the shape of circles. [L, 180.]

BICIPITAL, adj. Bi-si^{2}p'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. Lat., *biceps.* Fr., *biceps, bicipital.* Ger., *zweiköpfig.* It., *bicipitale.* Sp., *bicipital.* 1. double-headed. [L, 41.] 2. Pertaining to a biceps muscle, especially the biceps flexor cubiti. [A, 385.] See *B.* GROOVE and *B.* TUBEROSITY.

BICIPITÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-si^{2}p-i^{2}t-a. See BICAPITATE.

BICIPITOSUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-i^{2}t-o'-su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Bicipital; as a n., a biceps muscle, especially the biceps flexor cruris. [L.]

BICIPITOUS, adj. Bi-si^{2}p'i^{2}t-u^{3}s. See BICIPITAL.

BICK, n. See BISH.

BICKBEEREN (Ger.), **BICKELBEEREN** (Ger.), n's pl. Bi^{2}k'bar-e^{2}n, -e^{2}l-bar-e^{2}n. See *Fructus* MYRTILLI.

BICLAVATE, adj. Bi-klav'at. Lat., *biclavatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *clava*, a club). Fr., *biclavé.* Having a club-shaped process at each end. [L, 41, 232.]—**B.-bihamate.** Having the two club-shaped extremities bent toward each other. [L, 232.]—**B.-cylindrical.** Cylindrical and with club-shaped extremities. [L, 232.]

BICLOSO, n. A Languedoc name for the *Anchusa officinalis.* [B, 121.]

BICOCCUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-ko^{2}k'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Fr., *bicoque.* Provided with or consisting of two cocci (said of fruits). [B, 1.]

BICOLLIGATE, adj. Bi-ko^{2}l'li^{2}g-at. From *bis*, twice, and *colligere*, to collect. Fr., *bicolligé.* 1. Connected together (said of two adjacent parts, *e. g.*, the two anterior toes of certain birds). [L, 56, 108.] 2. Collected into two bundles. [L, 41.]

BICOLOR (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)'kol(ko^{2}l)-o^{2}r. Fr., *bicolore.* Ger., *zweifarbig.* Bicolored; of two colors. [B.]

BICOLORIN, n. Bi-ko^{2}l'o^{2}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *bicolorine.* Ger., *Bicolorin.* A white powder, $C_{16}H_9O_{10}$, insoluble in alcohol and in ether, obtained by Trommsdorff from the bark of the *Æsculus hippocastanum*; the cause, according to him, of the fluorescence of infusions of that bark and other vegetable substances. [A, 301.] Cf. ÆSCULIN.

BICOMIS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)'kom(ko^{2}m)-i^{2}s. From *bis*, twice, and *coma* (= κόμη), the hair of the head.

BICONCAVE, adj. Bi-ko^{2}n'kav. From *bis*, twice, and *concavus*, concave. Fr., *biconcave.* Ger., *zweiseitig-concav.* Doubly concave; concave on two opposite sides. [A, 385; B.]

BICONGIUS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-ko^{2}n(ko^{2}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). An old measure of about two gallons. [L, 94.]

BICONJUGATE, adj. Bi-ko^{2}n'ju^2-gat. Lat., *biconjugatus* (from *bis*, twice, and *conjugare* [= *conjungere*], to join together). Fr., *biconjugué.* Having two secondary petioles, each bearing two leaflets (said of a compound leaf). [B, 1, 121.]

BICONJUGATO-PINNATE, adj. Bi-ko^{2}n-ju^2-ga''to-pi^{2}n'nat. For deriv., see BICONJUGATE and PINNATE. Lat., *biconjugato-pinnatus.* Having two secondary petioles, each bearing a pinnate leaflet (said of a compound leaf). [B, 1.]

BICONTORTED, adj. Bi-ko^{2}n-to^{2}rt'e^{2}d. Lat., *bicontortus* (from *bis*, twice, and *contorquere*, to twist). Fr., *bicontourné.* Twisted upon itself twice. [B, 121; L, 109.]

BICONVEX, adj. Bi-ko^{2}n've^{2}x. From *bis*, twice, and *convexus*, convex. Fr., *biconvexe.* Ger., *zweiseitig-convex.* Doubly convex; convex on two opposite sides. [A, 385; B.]

BICOQUE (Fr.), adj. Be-kok. See BICOCCUS.

BICORDATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-ko^{2}rd-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and *cor*, the heart. Fr., *bicordé.* Having two heart-shaped notches. [L, 180.]

BICORN, BICORNATE, adj's. Bi'ko^{2}rn, -ko^{2}rn'at. See BICORNIS.

BICORNE (Fr.), adj. Be-korn. See BICORNIS; as a n., the *Martynia angulosa.* [B, 173.]—**B. hérissé, B. rude.** The *Ditrachyseras rudis.* [Lamarck (L, 18).]

BICORNED, adj. Bi'ko^{2}rnd. See BICORNIS.

BICORNES (Lat.), n., f. pl. of adj. *bicornis* (*q. v.*). Bi(bi^2)-ko^{2}rn'ez(as). 1. Of Linnæus, an order of plants, including *Ledum, Azalea, Andromeda, Erica, Myrsine, Vaccinium, Arbutus,* etc., now referred to the *Ericaceæ* and *Myrsinaceæ.* 2. Of Endlicher, a class of the *Gamopetali* (*Acramphibrya*), comprising the orders *Epacrideæ, Ericaceæ, Diapensiaceæ, Pyrolaceæ,* and *Monotropeæ.* 3. Of Klotzsch, a class of plants, comprising the orders *Ericaceæ, Siphonandraceæ, Menziesiaceæ, Rhodoraceæ, Clethraceæ,* and *Hypopithieæ.* The term is applied on account of the two-horned anthers of many of the genera. [B. 170.] Cf. ERICACEÆ.

BICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *bicorne.* Ger., *zweihörnig.* Having ending in, or consisting of, two horns or horn-like eminences. [B, 121, 198; L, 180.]

BICORNOUS, adj. Bi-ko^{2}rn'u^{3}s. See BICORNIS.

BICORNU (Fr.), adj. Be-korn-u^6. See BICORNIS.

BICORNUOUS, BICORNUTE, adj's. Bi-ko^{2}rn'u^2-u^{3}s, -u^{2}t. See BICORNIS.

BICORONATE, adj. Bi-ko^{2}r'on-at. Lat., *bicoronatus* (from *bis*, twice, and *coronare*, to crown). Fr., *bicouronné.* Having two crowns, or coronæ (said of flower-heads that bear three kinds of florets arranged as an outer, an inner, and an intermediate set, each differing in the form of their corollæ). [Cassini (B, 121).]

BICORPOR (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-ko^{2}rp'o^{2}r. Gen., *bicorp'oris.* From *bis*, twice, and *corpus*, a body. Fr., *bicorps.* Double-bodied; having or consisting of two bodies (said *inter alia* of the uterus). [H. Jones, "Lancet," Apr. 16, 1887, p. 779.]

BICORPORAL, BICORPORATE, BICORPORATED, adj's. Bi-ko^{2}rp'or-a^{2}l, -at, -at-e^{2}d. See BICORPOR.

BICORPS (Fr.), adj. Be-kor. See BICORPOR.

BICOSTATE, adj. Bi-ko^{2}st'at. Lat., *bicostatus* (from *bis*, twice, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *bicosté.* Ger., *zweirippig.* Marked with two ribs, or longitudinal elevations; in botany, having two ribs. [B, 121; L, 81.]

BICOTYLÉDONÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-ko-ti^{2}l-a-don-a. See DICOTYLEDONOUS.

BICOUDÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-ku-da. Having two bends. [L, 109.]

BICOURONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-kur-on-na. See BICORONATE.

BICRENATE, BICRENATED, adj's. Bi-kre^{2}n'at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *bicrenatus* (from *bis*, twice, and *crenatus*, notched). Fr., *bicréné.* Doubly crenate; having crenatures which are themselves crenate (said of the margin of a leaf). [B.]

BICRURAL, adj. Bi-kru^2'ra^{2}l. From *bis*, twice, and *crus*, a leg. Having two legs, or two long projections resembling a pair of legs. [B, 19.]

BICUBAWACHS (Ger.), n. Be-ku'ba^3-va^{3}chs. See BECUIBA *tallow.*

BICUCULLATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-ku^2(ku^4)-ku^{3}l(ku^{4}l)-la-(la^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis*, twice, and *cucullus*, a hood. Fr., *bicuculle.* Double-hooded. [L, 41, 94, 119.]

BICUHYBA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-hi(hu^6)'ba^3. See MYRISTICA *b.*—**B'balsam** (Ger.), **B'wachs** (Ger.). See BECUIBA *tallow.*

BICUIBA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}k-u^2(u^4)-i(e)'ba^3. See BECUIBA.—**B. redonda, B. rodonda.** Brazilian names for the *Myristica officinalis*, also for becuiba tallow. [B, 121, 180.] Cf. BICAYBA and BECUIBA.

BICUIRASSÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-kwer-a^{3}s-sa. Having a double corslet. [L, 41.] As a n., in the pl., *b's*, see BIPELTATA.

BICURVO-ACERATE, adj. Bi-ku^{6}rv''o-a^{2}s'e^{2}r-at. From *bis*, twice, *curvus*, curved, and *acer*, sharp-pointed. Pointed at each end and having two curves. [L, 232.]

BICUSPID, adj. Bi-ku^{3}sp'i^{2}d. Lat., *bicuspidatus, bicuspidalis* (from *bis*, twice, and *cuspis*, a point). Fr., *bicuspide, bicuspidé.* Ger., *zweispitzig.* It., *bicuspidale.* Sp., *bicuspidado.* Double-pointed, having two cusps. [C.] See *B.* TEETH and *B.* VALVE.

BICUSPIDATE, adj. Bi-ku^{3}sp'i^{2}d-at. Lat., *bicuspidatus.* Fr., *bicuspidé.* In botany, having two cusps; terminating in two erect divergent points. [B, 1, 198.]

BICUSPIS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-ku^{3}sp(ku^{4}sp)'i^{2}s. Gen., *bicusp'idis.* A bicuspid tooth. [L, 84.]

BICYANATE, n. Bi-si'a^{2}n-at. Lat., *bicyanas.* Fr., *bicyanate.* Ger., *Bicyanat.* It., Sp., *bicianato.* An acid cyanate; one which, according to the old notation, contains two equivalents of cyanic acid combined with one equivalent of the base. [B, 38.]

BICYANIDE, n. Bi-si'a^{2}n-i^{2}d(id). Lat., *bicyanidum, bicyanuretum.* Fr., *bicyanure.* Ger., *Bicyanid.* It., Sp., *bicianuro.* That one of a series of similar cyanides which contains twice as much cyanogen in proportion to the radicle with which it is compounded as the cyanide which is regarded as the first of the series. [B.]

BICYANURET, n. Bi-si-a^{2}n'u^2-re^{2}t. See BICYANIDE.

BIDACTYLE (Fr.), adj. Be-da^{3}k-tel. From *bis*, twice, and δάκτυλος, a finger. See BIDIGITATE.

BIDARIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}d-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *bidarie.* A section of the genus *Gymnema*; made a distinct genus by Decaisne. [B, 121.]

BIDDRIE-NANA-BEEUM (Teloogoo), n. The *Euphorbia thymifolia.* [B, 172.]

BIDDULPHIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}d-dulf-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *Biddulphia*, one of the genera. Of Rabenhorst, a family of diatomaceous *Algæ*, divided into the *Biddulphieæ* and the *Bhœtocereæ.* [B, 121.]

BIDDULPHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}d-dulf-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Kützing, a family of diatomaceous plants, divided by Trevisan into the sections *Eubiddulphieæ*, *Triceratieæ*, and *Amphitetraseæ.* [B, 170.]

BIDENS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. Bi(bi^2)'de^{2}nz(de^{2}ns). Gen., *bident'is.* From *bis*, twice, and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *bident.* Ger., *zweizähnig* (adj.), *Zweizahn* (n.). See BIDENTATE; as a n., a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Helianthoideæ*, subtribe *Coreopsideæ*, having the leaves opposite; the flower-heads surrounded by a double involucre and having from four to eight neutral ray-florets (absent in some species), perfect deck-florets, and a flat, chaffy receptacle; and the achænia obcompressed and bearing from two to five rigid deflexed awns instead of a pappus. [B, 19, 34.]—**B. acmelloides** [Bergius]. The *Spilanthes oleracea.* [B, 173, 180.]—**B. angustifolia** [Lamarck]. The *Spilanthes urens.* [B, 173.]—**B. apiifolia** [Linnæus]. The *Verbesina mutica.* [B, 173.]—**B. bipinnata** [Linnæus]. Spanish needles; a species growing in waste places in the northern United States. The root and seeds have been used as an emmenagogue and as a remedy for acute laryngitis and bronchitis. [B, 81, 215.]—**B. cernua** [Linnæus]. Ger., *nickender Zweizahn.* Syn.: *Coreopsis b.* [Linnæus]. The bur-marigold; a species found in swamps and ditches in Europe and America. The herb (*herba bidentis*, seu *verbesinæ*) was formerly employed like that of *B. tripartita.* [B, 180, 215.]—**B. chinensis** [Linnæus]. A species referred to *Glossogyne chinensis* (*q. v.*), but probably really a species of *B.* [B, 180.]—**B. fervida** [Lamarck]. The *Spilanthes oleracea.* [B, 180.]—**B. foliis tripartito-divisis** [Tournefort]. The *B. tripartita.* [B, 200.]—**B. frondosa** [Linnæus]. The stick-tight; a branching species, from 2 to 6 feet high, growing throughout the United States. [B, 215.]—**B. hybrida.** A variety of *B. tripartita.* [B, 173.]—**B. ocimifolia** [Lamarck]. The *Spilanthes alba.* [B, 180.]—**B. radiata** [Thuillier]. See *B. cernua.*—**B. tetragona** [De Candolle]. Sp., *té de Milpa* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species, the leaves of which are used as a substitute for tea. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," March, 1886, p. 122 (B).]—**B. tripartita** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chanvre aquatique, cornuet, langue de chat.* Ger., *Wasserhanf, dreitheiliger Zweizahn, Pfauenspiegel.* A species with broadly lanceolate, tripartite, deeply serrate or incised leaves, solitary terminal yellow discoid flower-heads, and biaristate achænia. The herb (*herba verbesinæ*, seu *cannabis aquaticæ*) was formerly used as a sialagogue, aperient, diuretic, and emmenagogue; the leaves and stalk furnish a yellow dye. [B, 173, 180.]—**Flores bidentis.** The flowers of *B. cernua.* [B, 97.]—**Herba bidentis.** The herb of *B. cernua.* [B, 180.]

BIDENT (Fr.), adj. and n. Be-da^{3}n^2. See BIDENS and BIDENTATE.

BIDENTAL, adj. Bi-de^{2}nt'a^{2}l. Lat., *bidentalis* (from *bis*, twice, and *dens*, a tooth). Fr., *bidenté.* Ger., *zweizähnig.* Having two teeth or two tooth-like protuberances.

BIDENTATE, BIDENTATED, adj's. Bi-de^{2}nt'at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *bidens, bidentatus.* Fr., *bident, bidenté.* Ger., *zweizähnig.* In botany, doubly dentate; *i. e.*, either having two teeth or two tooth-shaped elevations along the edge, or having secondary dentations or tooth-shaped elevations on the edge of the primary dentations (said of leaves). [B.]—**B. inequi-anchorate.** Having two unequal anchor-shaped extremities, each with two dentate processes. [L, 232.]

BIDENTEÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi(bi^2)-de^{2}nt'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). See BIDENTIDEÆ.

BIDENTES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi(bi^2)-de^{2}nt'ez(as). Of Adanson, a section of the *Compositæ*, comprising seventeen genera. [B, 178.]

BIDENTIAL, adj. Bi-de^{2}n'shi^2-a^{2}l. See BIDENTAL.

BIDENTIDEÆ [Lessing] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi(bi^2)-de^{2}nt-i^{2}d'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bidentidées.* A division of composite plants of the *Heliantheæ*, comprising *Bidens* and three other genera. [B, 121, 170.]

BIDENTIGÈRE (Fr.), adj. Be-da^{3}n^2-ti^2-zhe^{2}r. See BIDENTAL.

BIDENTOIDES (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-de^{2}nt-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). Resembling the genus *Bidens*; a species-name. [B, 215.]

BIDENTORIUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-de^{2}nt-o'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BIDENTATE.

BIDET (Fr.), n. Be-da (as an English word, bi^2-de^{2}t'). An article of chamber furniture consisting of an oval or fiddle-shaped basin sunk in a frame provided with legs; designed for bathing the genitals, the anus, etc., the bather being seated astride the frame. [A, 300; E.]

BIDIGITATE, adj. Bi-di^{2}j'i^{2}t-at. Lat., *bidigitatus* (from *bis*, twice, and *digitus*, a finger). Fr., *bidigité.* Ger., *doppelt gefingert.* Having two fingers or finger-like divisions. [B, 1, 121.]

BIDIGITATO-PINNATE, BIDIGITI-PINNATE, adj's. Bi-di^{2}j-i^{2}t-a''to-pi^{2}n'nat, -di^{2}j''i^{2}t-i^2-pi^{2}n'nat. Lat., *bidigitato-pinnatus.* Fr., *bidigitaté-penné, bidigité-penné, bidigiti-penné.* A term descriptive of a leaf consisting of a common petiole supporting two pinnated leaflets at its summit. [L, 43.]

BIDUCTULOSE, adj. Bi-du^{3}kt'u^2-los. Lat., *biductulosus* (from *bis*, twice, and *ductus*, a leading). Fr., *biductuleux.* In botany, having two nervures or canals. [L, 41.]

BIDUOUS, adj. Bi^{2}d'u^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *biduus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *dies*, a day). Lasting for two days. [B, 19.]

BIDUUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *biduus.* Bi^{2}d'u^2(u^4)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A period of two days. [A, 318.]

BIDUUS (Lat.), adj. Bi^{2}d'u^2(u^4)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BIDUOUS.

BIDZJAM, n. The *Sesamum orientale.* [L, 105.]

BIEBERNELLE (Ger.), n. Beb'e^{2}r-ne^{2}l-le^2. See BIBERNELL.—**Falsche B., Rothe B.** The *Sanguisorba officinalis.* [L.]

BIECHO, BIECO, n's. See BICHO.

BIÉCUSSONÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-a-ku^{6}s-son-a. See BISCUTATUS.

BIEGEN (Ger.), n. Beg'e^{2}n. A flexion. [L, 80.]

BIEGMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Beg'musk-e^{2}l. A flexor muscle. [A, 317.]

BIEGUNG (Ger.), n. Beg'ung. See BIEGEN.

BIELOI, n. A salt lake in Siberia, the water of which is used for baths. [L, 49.]

BIELUGA, n. The *Acipenser huso.* [B, 180.]

BIEMBRYONATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-e^{2}m-bri^2(bru^6)-o^{2}n-a-(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and ἔμβρυον, an embryo. Fr., *biembryoné.* Containing two embryos (said of a seed). [B, 38; L, 180.]

BIENE (Ger.), n. Ben'e^2. A bee; in the pl. *B'n*, the *Anthophila.* [L, 30.]—**B'nbaum.** The *Acer campestre.* [L, 43.]—**B'nbrod.** Bee-bread. [L, 43.]—**B'nförmig.** See APIFORM.—**B'nfressend.** See APIVOROUS.—**B'nklee.** The *Trifolium repens.* [L, 46.]—**B'nkraut.** The *Thymus vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**B'nsaug.** See the major list.—**B'nstich.** The sting of a bee. [L, 43.]—**B'nstock.** See ALVEUS. [L, 80.]—**B'ntragend.** See APIFERUS.—**B'nwachs.** See *Bees*-WAX.—**B'nzellenartig.** See FAVOSUS.—**B'nzellig.** In botany, faveolate. [B, 123.]

BIENENSAUG (Ger.), n. Ben'e^{2}n-za^3-ug. The genus *Lamium.* [B, 180.]—**Geflectes B.** The *Lamium maculatum.* [B, 180.]—**Rothes B.** The *Lamium purpureum.* [B, 180.]—**Weisses B.** The *Lamium album.* [B, 180.]

BIENJOINT (Fr.), n. Bi^2-a^{3}n^2-zhwa^{3}n^2. See BENZOIN (1st def.).

BIENNIAL, adj. Bi-e^{2}n'ni^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *biennalis* (from *bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year). Fr., *bisannuel, biennal.* Ger., *zweijährig.* It., *biennio.* Sp., *bienal.* Lasting two years or seasons (said of a plant which does not bring forth fruit until the second year of its growth, and then dies); as a n., a b. plant. [B, 19.]

BIENNIS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-e^{2}n'ni^{2}s. See BIENNIAL.

BI-ÉPERONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-a-per-on-na. See BICALCARATUS.

BI-ÉPILLÉ (Fr.), **BI-ÉPINEUX** (Fr.), adj's. Be-a-pi^{2}l-la, -pen-u^5. See BISPINOSE.

BIER (Ger.), n. Ber. See BEER.—**Bayerisches B.** See *Bavarian* BEER.—**B'essig.** See *Beer* VINEGAR.—**B'gäscht, B'hefe.** Brewers' yeast. [L, 46, 65.]—**B'hopfen.** The *Humulus lupulus.* [B, 180.]—**B'kirsche.** The *Cerasus acida.* [L, 46.]—**B.-Sarcina.** See SARCINA *of beer.*—**B'tanne.** The *Pinus canadensis.* [L, 46.]—**Bitterb'.** See *Bitter* BEER.—**Bockb'.** See *Doppelb'.*—**Braunb'.** A dark-colored beer, made from malt that has been well roasted. [A, 304.]—**Decoctionsb'.** Beer in the preparation of which the malt is boiled. [A, 304.]—**Doppelb'.** Strong beer, made from the first infusion or decoction of the malt and a portion of the second. [A, 304.]—**Einfaches B.** Weak beer. [A, 304.]—**Gerstenb'.** Beer made from barley. [A, 315.]—**Getreideb'.** Beer made from grain. [A. 304.]—**Grünes B.** See *Jungb'.*—**Halbb'.** See *Koventb'.*—**Infusionsb'.** Beer in the preparation of which the malt is simply infused, not boiled. [A, 304.]—**Jopenb'.** A substantial German beer resembling porter. [A, 304.]—**Jungb'.** Beer recently separated from the yeast, before it has undergone the ripening process. [A, 304.]—**Koventb'.** A weak beer made from the third or fourth infusion or decoction of the malt. [A, 304.]—**Lagerb'.**

Beer made by the bottom-fermentation process and then allowed to ripen at a low temperature for a considerable length of time; so called from its having lain (*lagern*, to lie at rest) for a time before it is used. The name is commonly applied, however, to all light German beers prepared by the bottom-fermentation process. [A, 327.]—**Leichtes B.** Light beer, containing but a small amount of extractive matter. [A, 304.]—**Luxusb'.** See *Doppelb'*.—**Maïsb'.** Beer made from maize. [A, 304.]—**Märzb'.** See *Doppelb'*.—**Obergähriges B.** Beer made by top-fermentation, as employed in England, France, and Belgium. [A, 304.]—**Schenkb'.** Draught beer; beer that, although made by bottom-fermentation, has not been subjected to the subsequent slow fermentation at a low temperature employed in the preparation of true Lagerb', and consequently has not the keeping properties of the latter. [A, 327.]—**Schwaches B.** Beer that contains but little alcohol. [A, 304.]—**Schweres B.** See *Substanziöses B.*—**Sommerb'.** See *Lagerb'*.—**Sprossenb'.** See Spruce *beer*.—**Starkes B.** Beer containing a large amount of alcohol. [A, 304.]—**Substanziöses B.** Beer that is rich in extractive matter. [A, 304.]—**Süssb'.** Sweet beer; beer in the preparation of which only a small amount of hops or other bitter material has been used. [A, 304.]—**Trockenes B.** Dry beer; beer rich in alcohol and weak in extractive matter. [A, 304.]—**Untergähriges B.** Beer made by bottom-fermentation, as employed in Bavaria, Austria, and Saxony. [A, 304.]—**Wachholderb'.** Beer made from an infusion of juniper-berries. [A, 315.]—**Weissb'.** Beer made from malt that has been only slightly roasted. That of Berlin, a pale, very effervescent beer, is made from 3 parts of corn malt and 1 part of barley malt. [A, 304.]—**Weizenb'.** Beer made from wheat. [A, 315.]—**Winterb'.** See *Schenkb'*.

BIER (Hind.), n. The *Zizyphus jujuba*. [B, 172.]

BIÈRE (Fr.), n. Be-e^{2}r. See Beer.—**B. amère.** See *Bitter* beer.—**B. antiscorbutique** [Fr. Cod., 1818]. See Cerevisia *antiscorbutica*.—**B. médicinale** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *cerevisia*. Syn.: *brutolé*. Any preparation consisting of medicinal substances dissolved in beer. [B, 113.]

BIEREMATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-e^{2}r-e^{2}m(am)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and *eremus* (= ἔρημος), a waste place. Fr., *biérémé*. Having two eremi. [B.]

BIERVILLE (Fr.), n. Be-e^{2}r-vel. A village of France, where there is a cold chalybeate spring. [L, 105.]

BIESTINGS, BIEST-MILK, n's. Best'i^{2}ngz, -mi^{2}lk. See Colostrum.

BIÈVRE (Fr.), n. Be-e^{2}vr. An old name for the *Castor fiber*. [L, 105.]

BIFACIAL, adj. Bi-fa'si^2-a^{2}l. From *bis*, doubly, and *facies*, a face. Having the opposite surfaces alike. [Dana (L, 56).]

BIFARIAM (Lat.), adv., acc. f. of adj. *bifarius* (*partem* understood). Bi(bi^2)-fa(fa^3)'ri^2-a^{2}m(a^{3}m). Ger., *Zweifach*. On two sides; in two ways or parts. [L, 48.]

BIFARIBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi(bi^2)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^2-bra^{2}n^2-(bra^{3}n^2)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. From *bifariam*, in two places, and *branchiæ* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bifaribranches*. Of Latreille, a family of *Gasteropoda*, having the branchiæ on both sides of the body. [L, 180.]

BIFARIBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^2-bra^{2}n^2-(bra^{3}n^2)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *bifaribranche*. Having branchiæ on each side of the body. [L, 41.]

BIFARIOUS, adj. Bi-fa'ri^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *bifarius*. Fr., *bifarié*. Ger., *zweireihig*, *zweifach*. Arranged in two series or rows more or less regularly disposed. [B, 19.]

BIFASCIATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-si^2(ki^2)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Fr., *bifascié*. Having two colored bands or stripes. [L, 41.]

BIFEMORO-CALCANEUS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-fe^{2}m-o^{2}r-o-(o^2)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-ka(ka^3)'ne^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, *femur* (*q. v.*), and *calcaneus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bifémoro-calcanéen* [Girard (A, 314)]. Ger., *Backfersenbeinmuskel*. It., *bifémoro-calcáneo*. 1. A two-headed muscle of the solipeds, having no direct analogue in man. The external head arises from the femur, in front of the supracondylar fossa, and the internal head from the supracondylar crest; its tendinous termination is attached to the anterior part of the summit of the os calcis. It extends the foot upon the tibia. [L, 13.] 2. See Gastrocnemius.

BIFENDU (Fr.), adj. Be-fa^{3}n^2-du^6. Having two fissures. [L, 41, 109.]

BIFENESTRATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-fe^{2}n-e^{2}s-tra(tra^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and *fenestra*, a window. Fr., *bifenestré*, *bifenêtré*. Having two openings. [L. 116.]

BIFER (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)'fu^{5}r(fe^{2}r). See Biferous.

BIFEROUS, adj. Bi^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *bifer*, *biferus* (from *bis*, twice, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *bifère*. Sp., *bifer*. Flowering twice in the course of the year. [B, 19.]

BIFEUILLE (Fr.), adj. Be-fu^5-i^{2}l-y'. See Bifoliate.

BIFID, adj. Bi'fi^{2}d. Gr., δίχηλος. Lat., *bifidatus*, *bifidus* (from *bis*, twice, and *findere*, to split). Fr., *bifide*. Ger., *zweispaltig*, *bifid*, *gespalten*. Sp., *bifido*. Forked; in botany, divided longitudinally for about one half the length. [B, 19.]

BIFIDATE, adj. Bi^{2}f'i^{2}d-at. See Bifid.

BIFIDITÉ (Fr.), n. Be-fi^{2}d-i^2-ta. The state of being bifid. [L, 41.]

BIFIDUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)'fi^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Bifid and Spina *bifida*.

BIFISSILE (Fr.), adj. Be-fi^{2}s-sel. Opening naturally into two parts. [L, 41.]

BIFISSUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-fi^{2}s'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *bis*, twice, and *findere*, to split. See Bifid.

BIFISTULAR, BIFISTULOUS, adj's. Bi-fi^{2}st'u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -u^{3}s. Lat., *bifistulosus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *fistula*, a pipe). Fr., *bifistuleux*. Ger., *zweiröhrig*. Having two tubes. [L, 107.]

BIFLABELLATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-fla^{2}b(fla^{3}b)-e^{2}l-la(la^3)'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and *flabellum*, a fan. Fr., *biflabellé*. Ger., *doppelt fächerförmig*. Having two fan-like processes. [L, 180.]

BIFLAGELLATE, adj. Bi-fla^2-je^{2}l'lat. Lat., *biflagellatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *flagellum*, a whip). Fr., *biflagellé*. Provided with two flagella. [L, 121.]

BIFLEXUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-fle^{2}x'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *bis*, twice, and *flexus*, bent. Fr., *biflexe*. It., *biflesso*. Having two curvatures. [L, 41.]

BIFLORA [Hoffmann] (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-flo'ra^3. A genus of umbelliferous plants. [B, 19.]—**B. dicœca** [Hoffmann], **B. flosculosa** [Marsch.], **B. testiculata** [Sprengel]. See Coriandrum *testiculatum*.

BIFLORAL, BIFLORATE, BIFLOROUS, adj's. Bi-flo'-ra^{2}l, -rat, -ru^{3}s. Lat., *biflorus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *biflore*. Ger., *zweiblümig*, *zweiblüthig*. Sp., *biflor*. Bearing two flowers; also, in the sense of biferous, flowering twice a year. [B, 19.]

BIFOIL (Fr.), n. Bef-wa^{3}l. See Bifolium.

BIFOLD, adj. Bi'fold. From *bis*, doubly, and Eng. *fold* (A.-S., *feald*), a doubling. Double (sometimes used as the opposite of azygous). [L, 121.]

BIFOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. See Bifolium.—**Herba bifoliæ.** The herb of *Neottia latifolia*. [B, 180.]

BIFOLIATE, adj. Bi-fol'i^2-at. Lat., *bifoliatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *bifolié*. Ger., *zweiblätterig*. Properly, having two leaves, but usually regarded as equivalent to bifoliolate. [B.]

BIFOLIOLATE, adj. Bi-fol'i^2-o-lat. Lat., *bifoliolatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *foliolum*, a leaflet). Fr., *bifoliolé*. Having two leaflets. [B, 19.]

BIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bi(bi^2)-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *bifoil*. The *Neottia latifolia*, or the *Listra ovata*. [B, 180, 200.]—**B. majus, B. majus vulgare, B. silvestre vulgare.** See *B.*—**Herba bifolii.** The herb of the *Listra ovata*. [B, 180.]

BIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Bifoliate.

BIFOLLICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-fo^{2}l-li^{2}k'u^2(u^4)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and *folliculus*, a follicle. Fr., *bifollicule*. In botany, a double follicle; a fruit composed of two follicles. [B, 19.]

BIFORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^3. From *bis*, doubly, and *foris*, the leaf of a door. Fr., *biforés*. Of Latreille, a family of the *Cirripedes*, in which the operculum of the tube has two valves. [L, 180.]

BIFORATE, adj. Bi^{2}f'o-rat. Lat., *biforus*, *biforatus* (from *bis*, twice, and *foris*, an opening). Fr., *biforé*. Having two perforations or pores. [B, 19.]

BIFORIDÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Be-fo-rid-a. See Biphoridæ.

BIFORINE, n. Bi^{2}f'o^{2}r-en. In botany, a cell pierced at either end for the expulsion of the rhaphides. [B, 19.]

BIFORIPALLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi(bi^2)-fo^{2}r-i^2-pa^{2}l(pa^{3}l)'la^3. From *biforus* (see Biforate), and *pallium*, a mantle. Fr., *biforipalles*. Of Latreille, a class of the *Lamellibranchiata* having two openings in the mantle, one for the foot and the other for the escape of the dejections. [L, 180.]

BIFORIS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)'fo^{2}r-i^{2}s. See Biforate.

BIFORM, adj. Bi'fo^{2}rm. Lat., *biformis*, *biformatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *forma*, form). Fr., *biforme*. Ger., *doppelgestaltig*. See Dimorphous.

BIFORMITY, n. Bi-fo^{2}rm'i^{2}t-i^2. Fr., *biformité*. Ger., *Biformität*. The state of being dimorphous.

BIFOROUS, adj. Bi^2'fo^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *biforus*. See Biforate.

BIFORUS (Lat.), adj. Bi^{2}f'o^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). 1. Biforate (*q. v.*). 2. Having two valves. [Camellus (A, 322).]

BIFRONS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)'fro^{2}nz(fro^{2}ns). From *bis*, doubly, and *frons*, the forehead. Lit., having two brows. In botany, growing upon both faces of a leaf. [B, 119.]

BIFRONTED, adj. Bi-fru^{3}nt'e^{2}d. See Bifrons.

BIFURCATE, adj. Bi-fu^{5}rk'at. Lat., *bifurcus*, *bifurcatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *furca*, a fork). Fr., *bifurqué*. Ger., *zweiastig*. A term used sometimes in the sense of forked, *i. e.*, terminating in two diverging arms, and sometimes in the sense of doubly forked, *i. e.*, terminating in two pairs of diverging arms. [B, 19.]

BIFURCATE, v. intr. Bi'fu^{5}rk-at. To divide into two branches (usually said of arteries).

BIFURCATED, adj. Bi'fu^{5}rk-at-ed. See Bifurcate (adj.).

BIFURCATION, n. Lat., *bifurcatio*. Fr., *bifurcation*. Ger., *Furchung*. Sp., *bifurcación*. The division of a structure (*e. g.*, an artery) into two branches; also the physical arrangement resulting from such a division.

BIFURCATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-fu^{5}rk(furk)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See Bifurcate (adj.).

BIFURCOUS, adj. Bi-fu^{5}rk'u^{3}s. Lat., *bifurcus*. Fr., *bifurqué*. See Bifurcate (adj.).

BIG, n. Bi^{2}g. A kind of barley (the *Hordeum hexastichum*). [L, 56, 108.]

BIGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^3)-ga^{3}m(ga^{3}m)'i^3-a^3. See Digamia.

BIGANDELLE (Fr.), n. Be-ga^{3}n^2-de^{2}l. The *Cerasus vulgaris.* [B, 19.]

BIGARADE (Fr.), n. Be-ga^{3}r-a^{3}d. The bitter orange. [B.]—**Écorce de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Bitter-orange peel. [B, 113.]—**Essence de b.** Volatile oil of bitter orange, a commercial title. [B.]—**Huile volatile de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Volatile oil of bitter orange extracted from the rind. [B, 113.]

BIGARADIER (Fr.), n. Be-ga^{3}r-a^{3}d-i^2-a. The bitter-orange tree (*Citrus vulgaris* [De Candolle], *Citrus bigaradia* [Risso]). [B.]

BIGARREAUTIER (Fr.), n. Be-ga^{3}r-rot-i^2-a. The cherry-tree. [L, 42.]

BIGASTER (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)'tu^{5}r(tar). From *bis*, doubly, and γαστήρ, the belly. See DIGASTRIC.

BIG BONE SPRINGS, n. Bi^{2}g bo^{4}n. A place in Boone County, Kentucky, where there are three springs (the "Big Bone," the "Mastodon," and the "American Epsom") containing hydrogen sulphide, sodium chloride, magnesium, sodium, and aluminium sulphates, calcium and magnesium bicarbonates, and sodium carbonate. [A, 363.]

BIGELOVIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}g-e^{2}l-o'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Asteroideæ*, subtribe *Homochromeæ*, akin to *Solidago.* [B, 215.]—**B. Menziesii** [Gray], **B. veneta** [Gray]. Syn.: *Baccharis veneta* [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth], *Linosyris mexicana* [Schlechtendahl], *Aplopappus* (*Hoplopappus*) *discoideus* [Arnott] (seu *Menziesii* [Torrey and Gray]), *Pyrrocoma Menziesii* [Hooker and Arnott], *Isocoma vernonioides* [Nuttall]. Damiana; a species of *B.* growing in northern Mexico and southern California, furnishing damiana. [B, 66, 215.] See DAMIANA.

BIGEMINAL, BIGEMINATE, adj's. Bi-je^{2}m'i^{2}n-a^{2}l, -at. Lat., *bigeminatus* (from *bis*, twice, and *geminatus*, doubled). Fr., *bigéminé.* Sp., *bigeminado.* See BICONJUGATE.

BIGÉMINATION (Fr.), n. Be-zham-i^{2}n-a^3-si^2-o^{2}n^2. See DICROTISM.

BIGEMINOUS, adj. Bi-je^{2}m'i^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *bigeminus.* Occurring in two pairs. [B, 19.]

BIGEMMIS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)'mi^{2}s. Fr., *bigemme.* Having two buds. [L, 41.]

BIGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Be-zhe^{2}n. See BIGENUS.

BIGENER (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)'je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-u^{5}r(e^{2}r). From *bis*, doubly, and *genus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bigénère.* A male plant produced by crossing species of two different genera. [B, 19.]

BIGENERUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *bis*, twice, and *genus* (*q. v.*). Of two kinds, mongrel. [A, 318.]

BIGENUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)'je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *bigène.* Producing two crops of leaves in one season. [L, 41.]

BIGG, n. Bi^{2}g. See BIG.

BIGIBBOSE, BIGIBBOUS, adj's. Bi-gi^{2}b'bos, -bu^{3}s. Lat., *bigibbosus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *gibbus*, a hump). Fr., *bigibbeux.* Having two bosses. [L, 41.]

BIGLANDULAR, adj. Bi-gla^{2}nd'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *biglandulosus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *glandula*, a gland). Fr., *biglanduleux.* Having two glands (said of plants). [L, 56.]

BIG-LAUREL, n. Bi^{2}g la^{4}r'e^{2}l. The *Magnolia grandiflora.* [A, 385.]

BIGLE (Fr.), adj. Begl. Affected with strabismus. [L, 41.]

BIGLOBOSUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-glob(glo^{2}b)-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and *globus*, a globe. Fr., *biglobuleux.* Having the form of two globes. [L, 41.]

BIGLOCHIDE (Fr.), **BIGLOCHIDÉ** (Fr.), adj's. Be-glo-ked, -ked-a. Having two glochides. [L, 41.] See GLOCHIS.

BIGLUMATUS, BIGLUMIS (Lat.), adj's. Bi(bi^2)-glum-a(a^3)'-tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s), -glum'i^{2}s. From *bis*, doubly, and *gluma* (see GLUME). Fr., *biglumé.* Consisting of two glumes. [B, 19.]

BIGNE (Fr.), n. Beny'. An old name for a swelling on the head resulting from a blow. [A, 300.]

BIGNONIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}n-yon'i^2-a^3. Fr., *bignone.* Ger., *Trompetenblume.* The trumpet-flower; a genus of bignoniaceous plants of the tribe *Bignonieæ*, established by Plumier. [B, 215.]—**B. æquinoctialis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *liane à cordes* (ou *à crabes*). A West Indian and South American species, the bitter and somewhat astringent bark of which is employed in diarrhœal affections. The plant is also used as a discutient for swellings on the feet, and an astringent infusion is made from the flowers. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. alliacea.** Fr., *liane à l'ail.* The garlic-shrub; a species growing in the West Indies and Guiana, distinguished by the strong garlicky odor given out by its leaves and branches when bruised. [B, 19.]—**B. antisyphilitica** [Martius]. See CYBISTAX *antisyphilitica.*—**B. brasiliana** [Lamarck]. See JACARANDA *brasiliana.*—**B. cærulea** [Linnæus]. See JACARANDA *bahamensis.*—**B. candicans** [Richard]. An American species, the root of which is reputed to be vulnerary, sudorific, and alexipharmac. [B, 173.]—**B. capreolata** [Linnæus]. The trumpet-creeper, or cross-vine; a lofty climbing shrub growing throughout the southern United States. The root and stem have been used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. [B, 81, 215.]—**B. catalpa** [Linnæus]. The *Catalpa bignonioides.* [B.]—**B. caudata, B. chelonoides** [Linnæus]. The *Stereospermum chelonoides.* [B, 212.]—**B. chica** [Bonpland]. A species found in the districts adjoining the upper part of the Orinoco River, furnishing a red dye called *chica* (*q. v.*). [B, 173, 180, 187, 197.]—**B. copaia** (seu **copaja**) [Aublet]. The *Jacaranda procera.* [B, 180.]—**B. crucigera** [Linnæus]. See *B. capreolata.*—**Bignoniæ catalpæ radix.** The root of *Catalpa bignonioides.* [B.]—**B. echinata** [Jacquin]. The *Jacaranda echinata.* [B, 180.]—**B. frutescens** [Miller]. The *Tecoma stans.* [B, 173.]—**B. heterophylla** [Willdenow]. See *B. kerere.*—**B. incarnata** [Aublet]. A French Guiana species, having the same properties as *B. æquinoctialis.* [B, 173.]—**B. indica.** The *Oroxylum indicum.* [B, 212.]—**B. kerere** (seu **kereru**) [Aublet]. A French Guiana species, having properties resembling those of *B. æquinoctialis.* [B, 173, 214, 270.]—**B. leucantha** [Vell.]. The *Sparattosperma lithontriptica.* [B, 270.]—**B. leucoxylon** [Linnæus]. The *Tecoma leucoxylon.* [B, 270.]—**B. longifolia** [Willdenow]. The *Pajanelia Rheedii.* [B, 212.]—**B. longissima** [Jacquin]. The *Catalpa longissima.* [B, 180.]—**B. multijuga.** The *Pajanelia Rheedii.* [B, 212.]—**B. nodosa** [Silva Mans.]. A species growing on dry plains in Brazil; somewhat aromatic and said to be employed as a substitute for senna and for caroba. [B, 214; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 177 (B).]—**B. obovata.** The *Spathodea obovata.* [B.]—**B. ophthalmica** [Chisholm]. A species imperfectly known, growing in Guiana, where the pulp and the juice of the root have been employed in the treatment of ophthalmia. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. paganelia** (seu **pajanelia**). The *Pajanelia Rheedii.* [B, 212.]—**B. pentandra** [Loureiro]. The *Oroxylum indicum.* [B, 212.]—**B. pentaphylla** [Linnæus]. The *Tecoma pentaphylla.* [B, 214.]—**B. pseudoquercus** [Tussac]. The *Catalpa longissima.* [B, 173.]—**B. purgans.** Syn.: *Caroba guyra.* A species the leaves of which are used as an antisyphilitic and the root-bark as a purgative. [B.]—**B. quercus** [Lamarck]. The *Catalpa longissima.* [B, 214.]—**B. quinquefolia.** The *Cybistax antisyphilitica.* [B, 214.]—**B. radicans** [Linnæus]. The *Tecoma radicans.* [B, 215.]—**B. sempervirens** [Linnæus]. The *Gelsemium sempervirens.* [B, 215.]—**B. spathacea** [Linnæus]. The *Dolichandrone Rheedii.* [B, 173, 212.]—**B. stans** [Linnæus]. The *Tecoma stans.* [B, 215.]—**B. suberosa.** The *Millingstonia hortensis.* [B, 172, 212.]—**B. tomentosa.** The *Tecoma heteropoda.* [B, 214.]—**B. uliginosa** [Gomez]. The *Tabebuia uliginosa.* [B, 214.]—**B. unguis** [Linnæus], **B. unguis cati** [Descourtils]. Fr., *liane à chat, lierre de Saint-Dominique.* A species indigenous to the West Indies and northern South America, where the juice of the leaves and root is considered an alexipharmac by the negroes. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. xylocarpa.** Tamil, *vadencarni.* A large tree, of rapid growth, common in the forests of Madras, Mysore, Bengal, and Bombay. A thick liquid, of the color and consistence of Stockholm tar, obtained from the wood, is used in cutaneous affections. [B, 172; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 159 (B).]

BIGNONIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}n-yo^{2}n-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bignoniacées.* Ger., *Bignoniaceen.* The bignoniads, or trumpet-vines; of Persoon and subsequent writers, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, assigned by Bentham and Hooker to the cohort *Personales*; including trees and shrubs or woody climbers with opposite, simple or pinnately divided leaves, sometimes having accessory stipule-like leaflets, and showy, irregular flowers, borne in terminal panicles or racemes, having a gamosepalous calyx, a more or less bilabiate corolla, tetradynamous or diandrous stamens with 2-celled anthers, and a subsessile 2-celled ovary surmounted by a single style with a 2-lobed stigma and containing numerous anatropous ovules. The fruit is a loculicidal or septicidal capsule containing numerous large, flat and often alate exalbuminous seeds attached to parietal placentæ or to the septum of the capsule, which in the dehiscence of the latter separates from the valves. [B, 212, 215.]

BIGNONIACEOUS, adj. Bi^{2}n-yon-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Of or belonging to the *Bignoniaceæ*; belonging to or resembling the genus *Bignonia.* [B.]

BIGNONIADS, n. pl. Bi^{2}n-yon'i^2-a^{2}dz. See BIGNONIACEÆ.

BIGNONIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}n-yon'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bignoniées.* See BIGNONIACEÆ.

BIGNONIAL, adj. Bi^{2}n-yon'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *bignonialis.* Pertaining to the genus *Bignonia.* [B.]—**B. alliance.** See BIGNONIALES.

BIGNONIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}n-yon-i^2-a(a^3)'lez(las). The bignonial alliance of Lindley (1833); an alliance of the *Personatæ*, comprising the orders *Bignoniaceæ*, *Pedalinæ*, and *Cyrtandraceæ*, or (1847) an alliance of perigynous exogens, comprising the orders *Pedaliaceæ*, *Gesneraceæ*, *Crescentiaceæ*, *Bignoniaceæ*, *Acanthaceæ*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, and *Lentibulariaceæ.* [B, 170.]

BIGNONIARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}n-yon-i^2-a(a^3)'ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Scrophularinæ*, comprising the sections *Sesameæ*, *Martyneæ*, and *Bignonieæ.* [B, 170.]

BIGNONIDIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}n-yon-i^{2}d'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamitubia*, including *Bignonia* and related genera. [B, 170.]

BIGNONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}n-yon-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Jussieu and succeeding authors, a family, subfamily, or tribe of plants either corresponding more or less closely to the order *Bignoniaceæ* or forming a subdivision of that order. As defined by Bentham and Hooker, it is a tribe of the *Bignoniaceæ*, including genera having a completely bilocular ovary, a capsule having a septifragal dehiscence taking place by two valves, which are deciduous with the parallel septum, and opposite leaves, usually ternate, the terminal leaflet being often suppressed or converted into a tendril. [B, 42.]

BIGNONIN, n. Bi^{2}n-yon'i^{2}n. A crystallizable substance obtained from *Bignonia leucantha.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 167 (B).]

BIGNONIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Bi^{2}n-yon-i^2-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). Resembling the genus *Bignonia.* [B.] See CATALPA *b.*

BIGNONNE (Fr.), n. Bi^{2}n-yon. The genus *Bignonia.* [B, 132.]

BIGNONÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Bi^{2}n-yon-na. The *Bignoniaceæ.* [B. 132.]

BIGORRE (Fr.), n. Be-gor. See BAGNÈRES-DE-BIGORRE.

BIGRAMMICUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-gra^{2}m(gra^{3}m)'mi^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and γράμμα, a drawing. Fr., *bigrammique.* Marked with two spots of color. [L, 116.]

BIGRANULARIS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-gra^{2}n(gra^{3}n)-u^2(u^4)-la-(la^3)'ri^{2}s. From *bis*, doubly, and *granum*, a grain. Fr., *bigranulaire.* Having two rows of granules or tubercles. [L, 180.]

BIGUTTATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-gu^{3}t(gut)-ta(ta^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and *gutta*, a drop. Fr., *bimouchete*. Marked with two small spots. [L, 41, 116.]

BIH, n. See Bish.

BIHAI, n. See Heliconia.

BIHAMATE, adj. Bi-ham′at. From *bis*, doubly, and *hamatus*, hook-shaped. Hook-shaped at both ends. [L, 232.]

BIHAR (Ar.), n. Tincture of *Anthemis tinctoria*. [B, 38; L, 105.]

BIHASTATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-ha^{2}st(ha^{3}st)-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and *hasta*, a lance. Fr., *bihasté*. Having two lance-shaped appendages. [L, 41.]

BIHERNIUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-hu^{5}rn(he^{2}rn)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and *hernia* (*q. v.*). Having two herniæ. [L, 119.]

BIHYDRATE (Fr.), n. Be-he-dra^{3}t. See Dihydrate.

BIHYDRATÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-he-dra^{3}t-a. See Dihydrated.

BIHYDRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Be-he-drek. See Dihydric.

BIHYDRO-CARBOXYLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Be-he-dro-ka^{3}rb-o^{2}x-i^{2}l-ek. See Dihydrocarboxylic.

BIHYDROGURET, n. Bi-hid-ro^{2}g′u^2-re^{2}t. See Dihydride.

BIHYDROSULPHATE, n. Bi-hid-ro-su^{3}lf′at. A salt of dihydrosulphuric acid. [B, 38.] See Ammonia *b*.

BI-ILIAQUE (Fr.), adj. Be-i^{2}l-i^2-a^{3}k. See Bis-iliac.

BI-IODURE (Fr.), n. Be-e-od-u^{6}r. See Biniodide.

BI-ISCHIATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Be-i^{2}s-ki^2-a^{3}t-ek. See Bis-ischiadic.

BIJODATUM (Lat.), n. n. Bi(bi^2)-jo(yo)-dat(da^{3}t)′u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Biniodide.

BIJODATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-jo(yo)-dat(da^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Combined with two atoms of iodine; as a n., with the name of a base, the biniodide of that base.

BIJODURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Bi(bi^2)-jo^{2}d(yod)-u^2(u^4)-ret(rat)′-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Biniodide.

BIJON (Fr.), n. Be-zho^{2}n. See *Larch* turpentine.

BIJUGATE, BIJUGATOUS, BIJUGOUS, adj's. Bi-ju^{2}g′at, -ju^{2}g-at′u^{3}s, -ju^{2}g′u^{3}s. Lat., *bijugatus*, *bijugus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *jugum*, a yoke). Fr., *bijugué*. In botany, having two pairs of leaflets on the same petiole. [B, 19.]

BIJUMEAU (Fr.), adj. Be-zhu^6-mo. Twin, paired (said of the tubercula quadrigemina in animals in which they are divided into two parts instead of four, also of the two heads of a biceps muscle); as a n., a double monster. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BIK, BIKH (Hind.), n's. See Bish.

BIKŒCINA [Stein] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi^{2}k-e^{2}s(o^2-e^{2}k)-i(e)′na^3. A family of the *Monadidea*, closely allied to the *Codonœcina*, but distinguished by the individual being fixed in its cup by a contractile, thread-like stalk. [L, 121.]

BIKSZAD, n. A place in Hungary, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring containing sodium chloride and various carbonates. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BILA, n. The fruit of the *Semecarpus anacardium*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 167 (B).]

BILABE, n. Bi′lab. From *bis*, doubly, and *labium*, a lip. An instrument for removing small bodies from the bladder through the urethra. [L, 56.]

BILABIATÆ [Gaudin] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi(bi^2)-lab(la^{3}b)-i^2-a(a^3)′-te(ta^3-e^2). See Labiatæ.

BILABIATE, adj. Bi-lab′i^2-at. Lat., *bilabiatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *labium*, a lip). Fr., *bilabié*. Ger., *zweilippig*. Having two lips, an upper and a lower (said of the corolla of certain plants). [B.]

BILADEN, n. An old name for steel. [A, 325.]

BILAMELLAR, BILAMELLATE, BILAMELLATED, adj's. Bi-la^{2}m-e^{2}l′la^{3}r, -lat, -lat-e^{2}d. Lat., *bilamellatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *lamella*, a plate). Fr., *bilamellé*. In botany, composed of two thin plates, which are usually disposed vertically. [B.]

BILAMINAR, BILAMINATE, adj's. Bi-la^{2}m′i^{2}n-a^{3}r, -at. From *bis*, doubly, and *lamina*, a sheet. Consisting of two sheets or layers.

BILATE, n. Bil′at. See Glycocholate.

BILATERAL, adj. Bi-la^{2}t′e^{2}r-a^{2}l. Lat., *bilateralis* (from *bis*, doubly, and *latus*, the side). Fr., *bilatéral*. Ger., *zweiseitig*. Pertaining to or affecting both sides; in botany, having the leaves placed on opposite sides. [A, 301.]

BILATERALITY, n. Bi-la^{2}t-e^{2}r-a^{2}l′i^{2}t-i^2. The quality of being bilateral. [L.]

BILAZAI (Fr.), n. Bi^{2}l-a^3-za. A place in the department of Deux-Sèvres, France, where there are sulphurous springs. [A, 385; L, 87.]

BILBERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}l-be^{2}r′gi^2-a^3. See Billbergia.

BILBERGIINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}l-be^{2}r-ji^2(gi^2)-in(en)′e(a^3-e^2). See Billbergiinæ.

BILBERRY, n. Bi^{2}l′be^{2}r-ri^2. The whortleberry, the fruit of the *Vaccinium myrtillus*; also the genus *Vaccinium*, especially the section *Euvaccinium*. [B, 19, 34.]—**Bear's b.** The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. [B; L, 73, 116.]—**Common b., European b., Whortle b.** See *B*.

BILDEND (Ger.), adj. Bi^{2}ld′e^{2}nd. Formative, plastic. [L, 43.]

BILDNERINNEN (Ger.), n. pl. Bi^{2}ld′ne^{2}r-i^{2}n-ne^{2}n. Plastids (*q. v.*). [J.]

BILDUNG (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}ld′ung. Formation.—**B'sabweichung, B'sanomalie.** See *B'sfehler*.—**B'sdotter.** See *Formative* vitellus.—**B'selement.** A formative element. [J.]—**B'sfehler.** An abnormity of development. [L, 57, 59.]—**B'sflüssigkeit.** See Blastema.—**B'sgeschichte.** Embryology.—**B'sgewebe.** Formative tissue. [J.]—**B'sheerd.** A formative focus.—**B'shemmung.** Arrest of development. [L, 57.]—**B'sknorpel.** A temporary cartilage. [L, 43.]—**B'skraft.** Plastic force. [K.]—**B'slehre.** See *B'sgeschichte*.—**B'ssaft.** See Blastema.—**B'sstoff.** Protoplasm. [J.]—**B'strieb.** Formative energy. [Blumenbach (L, 121).]—**B'ssubstanz.** Protoplasm. [J.]—**B'svermögen.** Plastic capacity. [L, 80.]—**B'szelle.** A formative (embryonal) cell. [J.]

BILE, n. Bil. Ar., *marra*, *merora*. Heb., *merora*. Gr., *χολή*. Lat., *bilis*, *fel*. Fr., *bile*. Ger., *Galle*. It., *bile*. Sp., *bilis*. Gall; the secretion of the liver; a liquid varying from dark yellowish green to reddish brown in color; semitransparent except when very dark; somewhat viscid as it comes directly from the liver, still more viscid after passing into the gall-bladder; of a disagreeable, bitter taste; almost inodorous when perfectly fresh, but readily undergoing putrefaction; of a sp. gr. ranging from 1·020 to 1·026; usually alkaline in reaction; not containing any characteristic anatomical elements. According to Robin, 1,000 parts contain:

Water	916·00 to 819·00
Sodium taurocholate or choleate	56·50 " 106·00
Sodium glycocholate or cholate	traces
Cholesterin	0·62 to 2·66
Biliverdin	14·00 " 30·00
Lecithin, margarin, olein, and traces of soaps	3·20 " 31·00
Cholin	traces
Sodium chloride	2·77 to 3·50
Sodium phosphate	1·60 " 2·50
Potassium phosphate	0·75 " 1·50
Calcium phosphate	0·50 " 1·35
Magnesium phosphate	0·45 " 0·80
Salts of iron	0·15 " 0·30
Salts of manganum	traces " 0·12
Silicic acid	0·03 " 0·06
Mucosin	traces

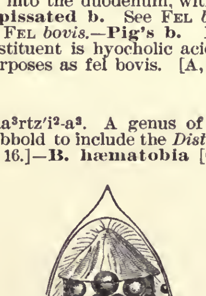
The ancients considered the b. as a purely excrementitious product, but it is now regarded as playing a part in the process of digestion. It is thought to retard putrefaction of the intestinal contents, and it has moderate emulsifying power, but its precise office in digestion is not well understood. The b. of various animals was formerly used in medicine, and that of the ox (*fel bovis*) is still employed. [A, 440, 448.]—**Æruginous b.** B. of the color of verdigris. [L, 94.]—**Azure b.** See *Glastine b.*—**B. acids.** See Taurocholic acid, Glycocholic acid, Hyoglycocholic acid, Hyotaurocholic acid, and Chenotaurocholic acid.—**B. blanche** (Fr.). B. more or less deficient in pigment. [A, 385.]—**B. cristallisée** (Fr.). See *Crystallized b.*—**B. de bœuf** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **B. de bœuf purifiée** (Fr.). See Fel *bovis*.—**B. cystique** (Fr.). See *Cystic b.*—**B.-ducts.** See under Duct.—**B. hépatique** (Fr.). See *Hepatic b.*—**B. pigments.** See Bilirubin, Bilifulvin, Cholophæin, Bilifuscin, Biliprasin, Bilihumin, and Bilicyanin.—**B. répandue** (Fr.). Jaundice.—**B. resin.** See Bilin.—**B.-stone.** See Gall-stone.—**Black b.** See Atrabilis.—**Blue b.** See *Glastine b.*—**Crystallized b.** Fr., *b. cristallisée*. Platner's term for sodium taurocholate. [A, 448.]—**Cystic b.** Lat., *bilis cystica*. Fr., *bile cystique*. B. which has been stored for some time in the gall-bladder, as distinguished from that which passes directly from the liver into the duodenum. It is somewhat thickened. [A, 440; K.]—**Glastine b.** Lat., *bilis glastea*. An old term for b. of a bluish hue; so called from *glastum*, the herb wood (*Isatis tinctoria*). [A, 312; L, 94.]—**Hepatic b.** Lat., *bilis hepatica*. Fr., *b. hépatique*. B. as it passes directly from the liver into the duodenum, without entering the gall-bladder. [K.]—**Inspissated b.** See Fel *bovis inspissatum*.—**Ox-b., Ox's b.** See Fel *bovis*.—**Pig's b.** Lat., *bilis porcina*. Its characteristic constituent is hyocholic acid (*q. v.*). It has been used for the same purposes as fel bovis. [A, 448; L, 45.]—**Purified b.** See Fel *bovis*.

BILE, n. Bil. See Boil (n.).

BILHARZIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}l-ha^{3}rtz′i^2-a^3. A genus of distomidous parasites, established by Cobbold to include the *Distoma hæmatobium* of Bilharz. [B, 70; L, 16.]—**B. hæmatobia** [Cob-



THE BILHARZIA HÆMATOBIA, MALE AND FEMALE SEXUALLY COMBINED. (FROM COBBOLD [A, 364], AFTER KÜCHENMEISTER.)



THE OVUM OF THE BILHARZIA HÆMATOBIA, CONTAINING THE EMBRYO AND FREE SARCODE GRANULES. × 234 DIAMETERS. (AFTER COBBOLD [A, 364].)

bold]. Syn.: *Distoma hœmatobium* [Bilharz], *Schistosoma hæmatobium* [Weinland], *Thecosoma hæmatobium* [Moquin-Tandon], *Dis-*

toma capense [J. Harley], *B. magna*, *Gynæcophorus hæmatobius* [Diesing]. A cylindrical worm of the order *Trematoda*, suborder *Distomadæ*. The male is about half an inch long, and the female somewhat longer, but more slender. During copulation the female is lodged in the gynæcophoric canal of the male. It is found in the portal vessels and in the veins of the mesentery and of the urinary tract, causing a severe disease characterized by hæmaturia, anæmia, and diarrhœa, endemic in various parts of Africa and in the Mauritius. [A, 364; L, 16.]—**B. magna.** See *B. hæmatobia.*

BILIAIRE (Fr.), adj. Be-li²-a²r. See BILIARY.

BILIANIC ACID, n. Bi²l-i²-a²n′i²k. Ger., *Biliansäure.* A tribasic acid, $C_{25}H_{36}O_9$, the anhydride of which is produced by the oxidation of cholic acid. [Clive, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xiv, pp. 272, 1410 (B).]

BILIANIC ANHYDRIDE, n. Ger., *Biliansäureanhydrid.* The anhydride, $C_{50}H_{70}O_{17} + 4H_2O$, of bilianic acid (*q. v.*), forming small shining, rhombic crystals. [Clive, "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xiv, pp. 272, 1410 (B).]

BILIANSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bi²l-i²-a³n′zoir-e². See BILIANIC ACID.—**B′anhydrid.** See BILIANIC ANHYDRIDE.

BILIARY, adj. Bi²l′i²-a-ri². Gr., χολώδης. Lat., *biliaris, biliarius.* Fr., *biliaire.* Ger., *biliar.* It., *biliare.* Sp., *biliar.* Pertaining to the bile or to its production or excretion. [A, 385.]

BILIATION, n. Bi²l-i²-a′shu³n. Lat., *biliatio.* Fr., *biliation.* The excretion of bile. [A, 385.]

BILIC ACID, n. Bil′i²k. Fr., *acide bilique.* A name applied to a mixture of acids obtained from bile. [B, 93.]

BILICHÉNATE (Fr.), n. Be-le-kan-a³t. That one of a series of compounds of lichenic acid with a base that contains twice as much lichenic acid as the first member of the series. [L, 41.]

BILICHOLIC ACID, n. Bil-i²-kol′i²k. From *bilis*, bile, and χολή, bile. Fr., *acide bilicholique.* Berzelius's name for a supposed biliary acid which was probably a mixture. [B, 5.]

BILICHOLINIC ACID, n. Bil-i²-kol-i²n′i²k. Lat., *acidum bilicholinicum* (from *bilis*, bile, and χολή, bile). Fr., *acide bilicholinique.* Ger., *Bilicholinsäure.* See CHOLEIC ACID.

BILICYANIN, n. Bil-i-si′a²n-i²n. From *bilis*, bile, and κυάνεος, dark blue. Fr., *bilicyanine.* Ger., *Bilicyanin.* A blue substance formed by adding strong nitric acid to an ammoniacal solution of bilirubin. It is said to have been found in the sputa of persons suffering with pneumonia. [Korányi (A, 319); K.]

BILIEUX (Fr.), adj. Be-li²-u⁶. See BILIOUS.

BILIFELLINIC ACID, n. Bil-i²-fe²l-li²n′i²k. Lat., *acidum bilifellinicum* (from *bilis*, bile, and *fel*, bile). Fr., *acide bilifellinique.* Ger., *Bilifellinsäure.* Berzelius's name for a supposed biliary acid which was probably a mixture. [B, 5.]

BILIFICATION, n. Bil-i²-fi²-ka′shu³n. From *bilis*, bile, and *facere*, to make. The process of the formation of bile. [L, 14.]

BILIFLAVIN, n. Bil-i²-flav′i²n. From *bilis*, bile, and *flavus*, reddish yellow. Fr., *biliflavine.* A yellow substance produced by the prolonged action of silver oxide upon biliverdin. [B, 2.]

BILIFULVIC ACID, n. Bil-i-fu³l′vi²k. From *bilis*, bile, and *fulvus*, reddish yellow. Fr., *acide bilifulvique.* Ger., *Bilifulvinsäure.* See BILIFULVIN.

BILIFULVIN, n. Bil-i²-fu³l′vi²n. Lat., *bilifulvinum.* Fr.; *bilifulvine.* Ger., *Bilifulvin.* Berzelius's name for a yellow crystalline substance obtained by him from ox's bile; probably not a normal constituent of human bile. [K.]

BILIFUSCIN, n. Bil-i²-fu³s′si²n. From *bilis*, bile, and *fuscus*, brown. Fr., *bilifuscine.* Ger., *Bilifuscin.* A pigment, $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$, or $C_{32}H_{20}N_2O_8$ (being bilirubin plus one or two molecules of water); an almost black, shining, brittle body, olive-green in powder, obtained by Städeler from the residue left after the action of hydrochloric acid on the bilirubin of gall-stones; insoluble in ether and scarcely soluble in chloroform. [A, 448.]

BILIGULARES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi(bi²)-li²g-u²(u⁴)-la(la³)′rez-(ras). Of Dumortier, a family of the *Ligulacia*, including *Mutisia* and other genera. [B, 170.]

BILIGULATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi²)-li²g-u²(u⁴)-la(la³)′tu³s(tu⁴s). From *bis*, doubly, and *ligula*, a tongue. Fr., *biligulé, biliguliforme.* Shaped like two tongues, or having two tongue-like appendages. [B, 38; L, 41.]

BILIHUMIN, n. Bil-i²-hu²m′i²n. From *bilis*, bile, and *humus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bilihumine.* Ger., *Bilihumin.* A black-brown powdery body which remains after washing with ammonia water the residue left when gall-stones have been treated with ether, water, dilute acids, chloroform, and alcohol. [A, 448.]

BILIMBI (Bengal.), n. The *Averrhoa b.* [B, 172.]

BILIN, n. Bil′i²n. Fr., *biline.* Ger., *Bilin.* A resinous mass formed by freeing bile from mucus and evaporating it to dryness; made up of an impure mixture of glycocholate and taurocholate of sodium. [A, 385, 448; L, 120.]

BILIN (Ger.), n. Bel-en′. A town in Bohemia, where there is a spring containing sodium, magnesium, and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride, potassium and sodium sulphates, and silica. [A, 363.]

BILINEURINE, n. Bil-i²-nu²r′en. From *bilis*, bile, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *bilineurine.* Ger., *Bilineurin.* The so-called neurine of the bile. [A, 448.] See CHOLINE.

BILINGUA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi²)-li²n²′gwa³. From *bis*, doubly, and *lingua*, the tongue. The *Ruscus hypoglossum.* [B, 180.]—**Folia bilinguæ, Herba bilinguæ.** The herb of *Ruscus hypoglossum.* [B, 180.]

BILINGUIS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi²)-li²n²′gwi²s. From *bis*, doubly, and *lingua*, a tongue. Fr., *bilingue.* See BILIGULATUS.

BILIO-NERVO-SANGUINEOUS, adj. Bi²l″i²-o-nu⁵rv″′o-sa²n²-gwi²n′e-u³s. From *bilis*, bile, *nervus*, a nerve, and *sanguis*, blood. See *B.-n.-s.* TEMPERAMENT.

BILIOSITY, n. Bi²l-i²-o²s′i²t-i². An old term for a supposed "hepatic sensation" which guided the liver in selecting the elements necessary for the formation of bile. [L, 14.]

BILIOSO-NERVOUS, adj. Bi²l-i²-o″so-nu⁵rv′u³s. Fr., *bilioso-nerveux.* See *B.-n.* TEMPERAMENT.

BILIOUS, adj. Bi²l′yu³s. Gr., χολερικός. Heb., *caret.* Ar., *zafravi.* Lat., *biliosus.* Fr., *bilieux.* Ger., *gallicht, gallig, gallensüchtig.* It., Sp., *bilioso.* 1. Pertaining to, containing, or due to, bile. 2. Pertaining to, affected with, or disposed to, biliousness (*q. v.*). [A, 325; D.] See also *B.* TEMPERAMENT.

BILIOUSNESS, n. Bi²l′yu³s-ne²s. A popular term for a digestive derangement characterized by constipation, intellectual sluggishness, a feeling of general discomfort, offensiveness of the breath, and a furred state of the tongue, with or without headache, vomiting of bile, and abdominal pain; attributed to a defective secretion or outflow of bile. [D.]

BILIPHÆIN, n. Bil-i²-fe′i²n. Lat., *biliphæinum* (from *bilis*, bile, and φαιός, of a dusky color). Fr., *biliphéine.* Ger., *Biliphäin.* See CHOLOPHÆIN.

BILIPRASIN, n. Bil-i²p′ra²s-i²n. From *bilis*, bile, and *prasinus* (= πράσινος), leek-green. Fr., *biliprasine.* Ger., *Biliprasin.* A green pigment, $C_{16}H_{22}N_2O_6$, found in gall-stones. [M. Seligsohn (A, 319); K.]

BILIPURPIN, BILIPURPURIN, n's. Bil-i²-pu⁵rp′i²n, -u²r-i²n. From *bilis*, bile, and *purpureus*, purple. Fr., *bilipurpurine.* A purplish substance derived from biliverdin by the action of silver oxide. [A, 385; B, 2.]

BILIPYRRHIN, n. Bil-i²-pi²r′ri²n. See CHOLEPYRRHIN.

BILIQUE (Fr.), adj. Bel ek. See BILIARY and BILIC ACID.

BILIRUBIN, n. Bil-i²-ru²b′i²n. From *bilis*, bile, and *ruber*, red. Fr., *bilirubine.* Ger., *Bilirubin.* An orange-colored crystalline biliary pigment, $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$, or $C_9H_9NO_2$, allied to hæmatin and hæmatoidin, soluble in alkaline solutions and in chloroform; a weak acid; found in the urine in cases of jaundice and, in combination with calcium, in the nuclei of gall-stones. [M. Seligsohn (A, 319); A, 432; K.]—**B′calcium** (Ger.). A compound of b. and calcium, found in gall-stones. [M. Seligsohn (L, 57).]

BILIS (Lat.), n. f. Bil(bel)′i²s. Gen., *bi′lis.* Abl., *bi′li, -le.* See BILE.—**Bile suffusus.** Jaundiced. [Pliny (A, 312).]—**B. æruginea.** See *Æruginous* BILE.—**B. aquosa.** Thin, watery bile. [A, 325.]—**B. atra.** See ATRABILIS.—**B. bovina.** See FEL *bovis.* —**B. bovina depurata.** 1. Of the Swed. Ph., see FEL *bovis purificatum.* 2. Of the Dan. Ph., see FEL *tauri depuratum siccum.*—**B. bubula.** See FEL *bovis.*—**B. cærulea.** See *Glastine* BILE.—**B. calculosa.** Bile prone to form gall-stones. [A, 325.]—**B. cystica.** See *Cystic* BILE.—**B. fel.** The gall-bladder. [A, 312.]—**B. fellea.** See *Cystic* BILE.—**B. flava.** Ar., *marra zafra.* Gr., χολὴ ξανθή. Fr., *bile jaune.* It., *bile gialla.* Yellow bile; an old term for a mixture of bile, pancreatic juice, and a certain peccant acid principle. [A, 325.]—**B. fluida, B. fluxilis.** Old terms for bile in excess, giving rise to diarrhœa. [A, 325.]—**B. fusca.** Brown bile. [A, 325.]—**B. glastea.** See *Glastine* BILE.—**B. glutinosa.** See *B. spissa.*—**B. hepatica.** See *Hepatic* BILE.—**B. humida.** See *B. aquosa.*—**B. nigra.** See ATRABILIS.—**B. obscura.** See *B. fusca.* —**B. oleosa.** See *B. pinguior.*—**B. pallida.** See BILE *blanche.*—**B. pinguior.** An old term for a fatty state of the bile, to which aversion to food was attributed. [A, 325.]—**B. porcina.** The bile of the hog.—**B. porracea.** An old term for a greenish vomited matter consisting of bile, the digestive secretions, etc. [A, 325.]—**B. rubra.** Red bile. [A, 325.]—**B. russa.** Flame-colored bile. [A, 325.]—**B. spirituosa.** An old term for a supposed biliary vapor to which jaundice was attributed. [A, 325.]—**B. spissa.** Inspissated bile. [A, 325.]—**B. subrubra.** Reddish bile. [A, 325.]—**B. suffusa.** Jaundice. [Pliny (A, 312).]—**B. turgens.** See *B. fluxilis.*—**B. vitellina.** Bile resembling the yolk of a raw egg in color and consistence. [A, 325.]—**B. volatilis.** See *B. spirituosa.*

BILIVERDIN, n. Bil-i²-vu⁵rd′i²n. Lat., *biliverdinum* (from *bilis*, bile, and *viridis*, green). Fr., *biliverdine.* Ger., *Biliverdin.* A crystallizable green pigment, $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_5$, or $C_8H_9NO_2$, formed by the oxidation of bilirubin; found in the bile and the blood of the *Herbivora.* [A, 432; Städeler (B, 4, 81); K.]

BIL-JHUNJHUN (Bengal.), n. The *Crotalaria retusa.* [B, 172.]

BILL, n. Bi²l. A.-S., *bile.* See BEAK.

BILLARDIERA (Lat.), n. f. Bi²l-ya³rd-i²-a′ra³. Fr., *billardière.* A genus of pittosporaceous shrubs of New Holland. [B, 132.]

BILLBERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi²l-be²rg′i²-a³. Fr., *billbergie.* A genus of bromeliaceous plants of Brazil. [A, 385.]

BILLBERGIIN/Æ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi²l-be²rg-i²-in(en)′e(a³-e²). In Wittmack's classification of the *Bromeliaceæ*, a subtribe of the *Bromelieæ.* [B, 245.]

BILLENSIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi²l-le²ns′i²-a³. A corruption of *epilepsia* (*q. v.*). [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

BILLON (Fr.), n. Bel-yo²n². The *Vicia sativa.* [B, 132; L, 105.]

BILLOO (Teloogoo), n. The *Swietenia chloroxylon.* [B, 172.]

BILLOO-GADDI (Teloogoo), n. The *Saccharum spontaneum.* [B, 173.]

BILLOT (Fr.), n. Bel-lo. In veterinary parlance, a piece of wood to which is attached a bag containing a dose to be administered to a horse. [A, 301.]

BILLY-BUTTON, n. Bi^{2}l'li^2-bu^{3}tn. A double-flowered variety of the *Saxifraga granulata*. [L, 73.]

BILNA, n. Bi^{2}l'na^3. See PÜLLNA.

BILOBATE, adj. Bi-lob'at. Lat., *bilobatus*, *bilobus* (from *bis*, doubly, and λοβός, a lobe). Fr., *bilobé*. Ger., *zweilappig*. Having two lobes; in botany, divided into two lobes by an obtuse sinus. [B, 132; C; L, 43.]

BILOBATION, n. Bi-lob-a'shu^{3}n. A division into two lobes or the state of being so divided. [L, 121.]

BILOBED, BILOBOUS, adj's. Bi-lobd', -lob'u^{3}s. See BILOBATE.

BILOBULAR, BILOBULATED, adj's. Bi-lo^{2}b'u^{2}l-a^{3}r, -ate^{2}d. Fr., *bilobulé*. Having two lobules. [L, 43.]

BILOBUS (Lat.), adj. Bi^{2}l'o(o^2)-bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). See BILOBATE.

BILOCULAR, adj. Bi-lo^{2}k'u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Lat., *bilocularis*, *biloculatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *loculus*, a compartment). Fr., *biloculaire*. Ger., *zweifächerig*. Divided into two compartments. [B, 198.]

BILOPHODONT, adj. Bi-lo^{2}f'o-do^{2}nt. From *bis*, doubly, λόφος, a ridge, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Having two ridges on the cutting surface of the teeth. [L, 121.]

BILOPHOS, BILOPHUS (Lat.), adj's. Bi^{2}l'o(o^2)-fo^{2}s, -fu^{3}s-(fu^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and λόφος, a tuft. Fr., *bilophe*. Having a tuft of long feathers behind each eye. [L, 180.]

BILSAMEN (Ger.), **BILSAMKRAUT** (Ger.), n's. Bel'za^{3}m-e^{2}n, -kra^3-ut. The genus *Hyoscyamus*. [L, 43.]

BILSENBOHNE (Ger.), n. Bel'ze^{2}n-bon-e^2. The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [L, 43.]

BILSENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bel'ze^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The genus *Hyoscyamus*. [L, 43, 77.]—**B'extract.** See *Extractum* HYOSCYAMI.—**B'öl** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Oleum* HYOSCYAMI *infusum*.—**B'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* HYOSCYAMI.—**Gemeines B.** The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 180.]—**Goldgelbes B.** The *Hyoscyamus aureus*. [B, 180.]—**Indianisches B., Peruvianisches B.** Tobacco leaves. [B, 180.]—**Schluttenartiges B.** The *Hyoscyamus physaloides*. [B, 180.]—**Schwarzes B.** The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 180.]—**Weisses B.** The *Hyoscyamus albus*. [B, 180.]

BILSENSAFT (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}l'ze^{2}n-za^{3}ft. See *Succus* HYOSCYAMI.

BILSENSAMEN (Ger.), n. Bel'ze^{2}n-za^{3}m-e^{2}n. See *Semen hyoscyami*.—**B'öl.** See *Oleum* HYOSCYAMI *infusum*.

BILSLING (Ger.), n. Bels'li^{2}ng. The *Boletus bovinus*. [L, 46.]

BILSTED, n. Bi^{2}l'ste^{2}d. The *Liquidambar styraciflua*. [B, 81.]

BILTON, n. Bi^{2}l'to^{2}n. A place near Harrogate (*q. v.*), England, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 57.]

BILULO, n. The *Mangifera indica*. [B, 132; L, 105.]

BILUNULÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-lu^{6}n-u^{6}l-a. From *bis*, doubly, and *lunula* (*q. v.*). Marked with two crescentic spots. [L, 109.]

BILVA (Teloogoo), n. The *Cratæva Roxburghii*. [B, 172.]

BILZ (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}ltz. The *Boletus rufus*. [L, 105.]

BILZE (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}ltz'e^2. The *Prunus insititia*. [L, 46.]

BILZWURZ (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}ltz'vurtz. The *Anemone pulsatilla*. [L, 43.]

BIMACULATE, BIMACULATED, adj's. Bi-ma^{2}k'u^{2}l-at, -e^{2}d. From *bis*, doubly, and *maculatus*, spotted. Fr., *bimaculé*. Ger., *doppelfleckig*. Marked with two spots. [L, 108.]

BIMAHOLZ (Ger.), n. Be'ma^3-ho^{3}ltz. The wood of the *Cæsalpinia sappan*. [B, 180.]

BIMALATE, n. Bi-mal'at. That one of a series of malates that contains twice as much malic acid as the first member of the series. [B, 38.]

BIMANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi^{2}m'a^{3}n-a^3. From *bis*, doubly, and *manus*, a hand. Fr., *bimanes*. Ger., *Zweihänder*. Of Cuvier, an order of mammals, including man only. [L, 173.]

BIMANOUS, adj. Bi^{2}m'a^{2}n-u^{3}s (bi-man'u^{3}s). Lat., *bimanus*. Fr., *bimane*. Ger., *zweihändig*. Belonging to or resembling the *Bimana*. [L, 14.]

BIMANUAL, adj. Bi-ma^{2}n'u^2-a^{2}l. Fr., Ger., *bimanuel*. Performed with both hands (said of an examination or operation).

BIMARGARATE, n. Bi-ma^{3}r'ga^{2}r-at. A margarate containing twice as much margaric acid as a normal margarate. [L, 41.]

BIMARGINATE, adj. Bi-ma^{3}r'ji^{2}n-at. Lat., *bimarginatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *marginatus*, inclosed with a margin). Fr., *bimarginé*. Having two borders. [B, 38; L, 42.]

BIMASHOLZ (Ger.), **BIMAS-SAPPANHOLZ** (Ger.), n's. Be'ma^{3}s-ho^{3}ltz, -za^{3}p-pa^{3}n-ho^{3}ltz. See BIMAHOLZ.

BIMECONATE, n. Bi-me^{2}k'o^{2}n-at. An acid meconate; one containing twice as much meconic acid as a normal meconate. [B.]

BIMEMBRAL, adj. Bi-me^{2}m'bra^{2}l. Lat., *bimembris* (from *bis*, doubly, and *membrum*, a member). Having two limbs. [L, 73, 119.]

BIMERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi(bi^2)-me^{2}r'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of gymnoblastic hydroids. [L. 193.]

BIMESTRAL, adj. Bi-me^{2}st'ra^{2}l. Lat., *bimestris* (from *bis*, doubly, and *mensis*, a month). Fr., *bimestre*. Lasting two months, also two months old. [B; L, 73, 119.]

BIMÉTALLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Be-ma-ta^{3}l-lek. See DIMETALLIC.

BIMETHYLACETONE, n. Bi-me^{2}th-i^{2}l-a^{2}s'e^{2}t-on. See DIMETHYLACETONE, and for other words in *Bimethyl-*, see the corresponding words in *Dimethyl-*.

BIMOLYBDATE, n. Bi-mo^{2}l-i^{2}b'dat. A molybdate that contains twice as much molybdic acid in proportion to the base as a normal molybdate. [B, 38.]

BIMORPHE (Fr.), adj. Be-mo^{2}rf. See DIMORPHOUS.

BIMOUCHETÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-mush-ta. Marked with two small spots. [L, 41.]

BIMS (Ger.), **BIMSENSTEIN** (Ger.), **BIMSTEIN** (Ger.), n's. Bi^{2}ms, bi^{2}ms'e^{2}n-stin, bi^{2}m'stin. Pumice-stone. [B, 180; L, 105.]—**Bimsteinartig.** Resembling pumice-stone. [L, 46.]—**Bimsteingewächs.** Periostosis. [L, 80.]—**Bimsteinpulver.** Powdered pumice-stone. [L, 46.]

BIMUCATE, n. Bi-mu^{2}k'at. A mucate containing twice as much mucic acid in proportion to the base as a normal mucate. [B.]

BI-MUCOUS, adj. Bi-mu^{2}k'u^{3}s. From *bis*, doubly, and *mucus* (*q. v.*). Pertaining to or connecting two mucous surfaces (said of fistulæ). [J. Dreschfeld, "Med. Chron.," May, 1887, p. 89.]

BIMUCRONATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-mu^2(mu)-kron-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and *mucronatus*, pointed. Fr., *bimucroné*. Having two short sharp points, usually opposite. [B, 38; L, 42, 180.]

BIMUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(be)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Two years old; lasting two years. [B.]

BIMUSCULAR, adj. Bi-mu^{3}s'ku^{2}l-a^{3}r. From *bis*, doubly, and *musculus*, a muscle. See DIMYARIOUS.

BIMUSCULOSA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi(bi^2)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s)-ku^2(ku^4)-lo'sa^3. See DIMYARIA.

BINA (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Avicennia tomentosa*. [B, 172.]

BINAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ben-a^{2}r. See BINARY.

BINAL, adj. Bin'a^{2}l. See BINARY.

BINÄR (Ger.), adj. Ben-ar'. See BINARY.

BINARIUS (Lat.), adj. Bi^{2}n-a(a^3)'ri^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BINARY.

BINARSENATE, n. Bi^{2}n-a^{3}rs'e^{2}n-at. See DIARSENATE.

BINARY, adj. Bin'a-ri^2. Lat., *binarius*. Fr., *binaire*. Ger., *binär*, *binarisch*. It., Sp., *binario*. Composed of two parts or things. In chemistry, containing only two different elements (*e. g.*, the hydrocarbons). [B.] See *B.* COMPOUNDS and *B.* THEORY.



A BINATE LEAF. (AFTER YOUMANS.)

BINATE, adj. Bin'at. Lat., *binatus* (from *binus*, two by two). Fr., *biné*. Occurring in pairs; two-fingered, bifoliolate, geminate. [A, 442; B.]

BINATO-BIJUGUS (Lat.), adj. Bin(bi^{2}n)-a(a^3)''to(to^2)-bi(bi^2)'-ju^2(yu^4)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). For deriv., see BINATE and BIJUGOUS. In botany, bigeminate. [B.]

BINATO-PINNATE, adj. Bin-at''o-pi^{2}n'nat. See BIPINNATE.

BINAURAL, adj. Bi^{2}n-a^{4}r'a^{2}l. Lat., *binauralis* (from *bis*, doubly, and *auris*, the ear). Pertaining to or adapted to use with both ears. See *B.* STETHOSCOPE.

BINBAUM (Ger.), n. Ben'ba^3-um. The *Acer campestre*. [L, 46.]

BINCHA (Hind.), n. The *Flacourtia sapida*. [B, 172.]

BINDA (Teloogoo), n. The *Abelmoschus esculentus*. [B, 172.]

BINDBAST (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}nd'ba^{3}st. The *Ulmus campestris*. [L, 46.]

BIND-CORN, n. Bind'ko^{2}rn. The *Polygonum convolvulus*. [L, 73.]

BINDE (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}nd'e^2. A band, a bandage; in anatomy, a fascia; in entomology, a bar (*q. v.*); in botany, see VITTA. [A, 315; B, 123.]—**Absteigende Hobelb'.** A descending spiral bandage. [L.]—**Achterb'.** See *Figure-of-eight* BANDAGE.—**Achtzehnköpfige B.** See *Eighteen-tailed* BANDAGE.—**Aderb'.** A bandage for compressing a blood-vessel (*e. g.*, the vein after venesection). [A, 315.]—**Aehrenb'.** See *Spica*-BANDAGE.—**Aufgerollte B.** A roller bandage. [L, 80.]—**Aufhebeb'.** A truss or a suspensory bandage. [L, 46.]—**Aufsteigende Hobelb'.** An ascending spiral bandage. [L.]—**Augenb'.** An eye bandage. [L, 135.]—**Auseinander treibende B.** See *Dividing* BANDAGE.—**Austreibende B.** See *Expelling* BANDAGE.—**Bauchb'.** An abdominal bandage.—**Bauchb' der Wöchnerin.** See *Obstetric* BINDER.—**B'arm.** See the major list and BRACHIUM *conjunctivum*.—**B'gewebe, B'haut.** See the major list.—**B'mittel.** An agglutinant. [L, 46.]—**B'neinwickelung.** The art or process of bandaging. [L, 219.]—**B'nstreif.** A strip of bandage. [L, 219.]—**B'stück.** See JUGAMENTUM.—**B'system des Kleinhirns.** The connective system of the cerebellum. [I, 11.]—**B'zeug.** A dressing-case. [E.]—**Breite B.** See FASCIA *lata*.—**Contentiv-B.** See *Retaining* BANDAGE.—**Doppelte T-B.** See *Double T*-BANDAGE.—**Dreieckige B.** See *Triangular* BANDAGE.—**Dreiköpfige Habichtsb'.** See ACCIPITER *triceps*.—**Einäugige B.** A bandage for one eye. [L, 43.]—**Einfache B.** See *Simple* BANDAGE.—**Einfache T-B.** See *T*-BANDAGE.—**Einköpfige B.** A single-headed roller bandage. [L.]—**Expulsiv-B.** See *Expelling* BANDAGE.—**Flache B.** See FASCIA *plana*.—**Fleischmachende B.** See *Incarnative* BANDAGE.—**Fuhrmannsb'.** See AURIGA (1st def.).—**Fünfköpfige Habichtsb'.** See ACCIPITER *quinqueceps*.—**Gefensterte B.** See *Fenestrated* BANDAGE.—**Gestärkte B.** See *Starch* BANDAGE.—**Gipsb'.** See *Plaster-of-Paris* BANDAGE.—**Habichtsb'.** See ACCIPITER.—**Halfter-B.** See *Halter* BANDAGE.—**Haltende B.** See *Containing* BANDAGE.—**Herabsteigende B.** A descending roller bandage. [L, 80.]—**Hobelb'.** See *Spiral* BANDAGE.—**Jochb'.** See *Scapulary* BANDAGE.—**Klaffende B.** See *Gaping* BANDAGE.—**Kleisterb'.** See *Starch* BANDAGE.—**Kreisb'.** See *Circular* BANDAGE.—**Kreuzförmige B.** See *Crossed* BANDAGE.—**Kreuzknotenb'.** See *Knotted* BANDAGE.—**Kriechende B.** See *Gaping* BANDAGE.—**Kriechende Hobelb'.** See *Open spiral* BANDAGE.—**Leibb'.** See *Body*-BANDAGE.—**Menstruationsb'.** A bandage or

napkin to be worn during menstruation. [L. Fürst, "Ctrlbl. f. Gynäk.," Sept. 12, 1885, p. 577.]—**Nasenb'.** See *Nose*-BANDAGE.—**Pfeilnahtb'.** See *Sagittal* BANDAGE.—**Rollb'.** See *Roller*-BANDAGE.—**Schneckenförmige B.** A spiral bandage. [L.]—**Schultertragb'.** See *Scapulary* BANDAGE.—**Scultet'sche B.** See *Many-tailed* BANDAGE.—**Skapulierb'.** See *Scapulary* BANDAGE.—**Sternb' der Brust (oder des Rückens).** See *Chest*-BANDAGE.—**T-B., Tförmige B.** See *T*-BANDAGE.—**Trageb'.** A suspensory bandage.—**Tuchb'.** A handkerchief bandage. [L, 219.]—**Uebergeschlagene B., Umgekehrte B.** A reversed bandage. [L.]—**Vereinigende B., Vereinigungsb'.** See *Uniting* BANDAGE.—**Vierköpfige B.** A four-tailed bandage. [L, 43.]—**Vielköpfige B.** See *Many-tailed* BANDAGE.—**Wurmförmige B.** See *Reversed* BANDAGE.—**Zusammengesetzte B.** See *Compound* BANDAGE.—**Zusammenhaltende B.** A contentive bandage. [L.]—**Zweiäugige B.** A bandage for both eyes. [L, 30.] See BINOCULUS.—**Zweiköpfige B.** A double-headed roller bandage. [L.]

BINDEARM (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-a3rm. See BRACHIUM *conjunctivum*.—**B. im Kleinhirne.** A cerebellar peduncle. [I, 3; K.]—**B'kreuzung.** The decussation of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum within the posterior half of the pons; described by Meynert as taking place between the stratum lemnisci and the posterior longitudinal fasciculus. [I, 11; K.]—**Hinterer B.** See *Posterior* BRACHIUM.—**Vorderer B.** See *Anterior* BRACHIUM.

BINDEGEWEBE (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2b'e2. See *Connective* TISSUE.—**Areoläres B.** See *Areolar* TISSUE.—**B'knorpel.** White fibro-cartilage. [J.]—**Fetthaltiges B.** Adipose tissue. [L, 115.]—**Fibrilläres B.** Fibrous tissue. [J.]—**Gallertiges B.** Gelatinous connective tissue (*e. g.*, that of the umbilical cord). [A, 8; H.]—**Geformtes B.** See *Fibrilläres B.*—**Granulirtes B.** See NEUROGLIA.—**Lymphadenoides B.** See *Adenoid* TISSUE.—**Poröses B.** See NEUROGLIA.—**Reifes B.** See *Fibrilläres B.*—**Reticuläres B.** Reticulated connective tissue. [J.]—**Ungeformtes B., Unreifes B.** See *Gallertiges B.*

BINDEGEWEBIG (Ger.), adj. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2b-i2g. Pertaining to or consisting of connective tissue. [J.]

BINDEGEWEBSBALKEN (Ger.), n. pl. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-ba3lk-e2n. See *Connective-tissue* TRABECULÆ.

BINDEGEWEBSBÜNDEL (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-bu6nd-e2l. See *Connective-tissue* FASCICULUS.—**Umsponnenes B.** See *Spiral* FIBRE.

BINDEGEWEBSEMPHYSEM (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-e2m-fu6s-e2m. Emphysema of connective tissue. [A, 319.]

BINDEGEWEBSENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-e2nt-tzu6nd-ung. Inflammation of connective tissue. [A, 319.]

BINDEGEWEBSFADEN (Ger.), **BINDEGEWEBSFASER** (Ger.), n's. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-fa3d-e2n, -fa3z e2r. See *Connective-tissue* FIBRE.

BINDEGEWEBSFIBRILLE (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-fe-bri2l-le2. See *Connective-tissue* FIBRIL.

BINDEGEWEBSHÜLLE (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-hu6l-le2. An envelope of connective tissue. [L, 115.]

BINDEGEWEBSKORB (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-korb. See *Plexiform connective* TISSUE.

BINDEGEWEBSKÖRPERCHEN (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-ku5rp-e2r-ch2e2n. See *Connective-tissue* CORPUSCLE.—**Spindelförmiges B.** See *Fixed connective-tissue* CORPUSCLE.

BINDEGEWEBSLÜCKE (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-lu6k-e2. See AREOLA.

BINDEGEWEBSNETZ (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-ne2tz. See NEUROGLIA and *Connective-tissue* PLEXUS.

BINDEGEWEBSNEUBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-noi-bi2ld-ung. A new formation of connective tissue. [A, 319.]

BINDEGEWEBSSCHEIDE (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-shid-e2. A sheath of connective tissue. [L, 115.]

BINDEGEWEBSZELLE (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ge2-ve2bs-tze2l-le2. See *Connective-tissue* CORPUSCLE.—**Fixe B.** See *Fixed connective-tissue* CORPUSCLE.—**Wandernde B'n.** See *Wandering* CELLS.

BINDEHAUT (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-ha3-ut. See CONJUNCTIVA.—**Augapfelb', Augenb'.** The ocular conjunctiva. [L, 115.]—**Augenlidb'.** The palpebral conjunctiva.—**B'blennorrhöe.** See BLENNORRHŒA *conjunctivæ*.—**B'fett.** Lipoma of the conjunctiva. [F.]

BINDEND (Ger.), adj. Bi2nd'e2nd. Agglutinant. [L, 46.]

BINDER, n. Bind'u5r. From A.-S., *bindan*, to bind. A bandage.—**Obstetric b.** Ger., *Bauchbinde der Wöchnerin.* The abdominal bandage that is applied to women after delivery, reaching from the lower ribs to the space between the crest of the ilium and the trochanter major.

BINDESTOFF (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-sto3f. Gluten. [A, 301.]

BINDESUBSTANZ (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'e2-zub-sta3ntz. Connective material or tissue. [J; L, 115.]—**B'elemente, B'gebilde, B'körperchen, B'zellen.** Connective-tissue corpuscles. [J.]—**Spongiöse B.** See NEUROGLIA.

BINDUNG (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'ung. A binding, connection, agglutination; that which binds. [L, 46.]—**B'shäutchen des Auges.** See CONJUNCTIVA.—**B'smittel.** An agglutinant. [L, 46.]

BINDWEB, n. Bind'we2b. See NEUROGLIA.

BINDWEED, n. Bind'wed. A popular name for several species of *Convolvulus*, especially the *Convolvulus arvensis*, and for the *Smilax aspera*. [B, 19.]—**Black b.** The *Polygonum convolvulus*. [B, 19.]—**Blue b.** The *Solanum dulcamara*. [B.]—**False b.** The genus *Ipomœa*. [B, 34.]—**Knot-b.** See *Black b.*—**Mallow-b.** The *Convolvulus althæoides*. [B, 275.]—**Nightshade-b.** The *Circæa luteliana*. [B, 275.]—**Riviera b.** See *Mallow-b.*—**Rosy-flowered b.** The *Convolvulus sepium*. [B, 275.]—**Sea-b.** The *Convolvulus soldanella*. [B, 275.]—**Small b.** The *Convolvulus arvensis*. [B.]

BINDWEIDE (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'vid-e2. The *Salix vitellina* and the *Clematis vitalba*. [A, 315.]

BINDWITH, n. Bind'wi2th. The genus *Clematis*, especially the *Clematis vitalba*. [B, 19.]

BINDWURM (Ger.), n. Bi2nd'vurm. A popular name for an entozoon of the genus *Distoma*. [A, 300.]

BINÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-na. See BINOUS.

BINERVATE, BINERVIOUS, adj's. Bi-nu5rv'at, -i2-u3s. Lat., *binervatus*, *binervius* (from *bis*, doubly, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *binervé*. In botany, having two nervures. [B, 1.]

BINERVULATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi2)-nu5r(ne2r)-vu2(wu4)-la-(la3)'tu3s(tu4s). Fr., *binervulé*. Having two nervules (applied by Mirbel to the placenta in plants wh_n it has two cords made up of nutrient vessels). [B, 1.]

BINETSCH (Ger.), n. Bi2n-e2ch'. Spinage. [L, 46.]

BINEWEED, n. Bin'wed. See BINDWEED.

BING, n. The choicest variety of green tea. [B, 180.]

BINGALLE, n. See BENGALE.

BING BING, n. See BING.

BINGELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bi2ng'e2l-kra3-ut. The genus *Mercurialis*. [B.]—**Ausdauerndes B.** The *Mercurialis perennis*. [B, 180.]—**Einjähriges B.** The *Mercurialis annua*. [B, 180.]

BINGEN (Ger.), n. Bi2ng'e2n. A place on the Rhine, in Germany, where there is a grape-cure establishment. [A, 385; L, 20.]

BINI (Lat.), adj. m. pl. Bi(be)'ni(ne). See BINOUS.

BINIFLOROUS, adj. Bi-ni2-flor'u3s. Lat., *biniflorus* (from *bini*, in pairs, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *biniflore*. Producing flowers in pairs. [B, 19.]

BINIODIDE, n. Bi2n-i'o-di2d(did). Lat., *biniodidum*. Fr., *bi-iodure*. Ger., *Bijodür*. That one of a series of iodides of the same element or radicle that contains twice as much iodine as the first member of the series. [B.]

BINITRATE, n. Bi-nit'rat. From *bis*, doubly, and *nitrum* (= νίτρον), nitre. See DINITRATE.

BINITRÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-ne-tra. Doubly nitrated; containing two molecules of nitryl. [B.]

BINITRO-BENZINE (Fr.), n. Be-ne-tro-ba3n2-zen. See DINITROBENZENE, and for other words in *Binitro-*, see the corresponding words in *Dinitro-*.

BINKELWEIZEN (Ger.), n. Bi2n2k'e2l-vitz-e2n. The *Triticum vulgare*. [B, 180.]

BINKOHUMBA, n. The *Phyllanthus urinaria*. [A, 385.]

BIN-LANG (Chin.), n. The areca nut. ["Union méd.," June 1, 1886, p. 893.]

BINNBAUM (Ger.), n. Bi2n'ba3-um. The *Acer campestris*. [A, 315.]

BINNENEPITHEL (Ger.), n. Bi2n'ne2n-e2p-i2-te2l. See ENDOTHELIUM.

BINNENPLASMA (Ger.), n. Bi2n'ne2n-pla3s-ma3. The mass of protoplasm observed in the central part of a fat cell which is undergoing retrograde metamorphosis. [Flemming, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1876, p. 476 (J).]

BINO-ANNULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Be-no-a3n-nu6-la2r. Having two rings. [L, 41.]

BINOCLE (Fr.), adj. and n. Bi2n-okl. See BINOCULAR and BINOCULUS.

BINOCULAR, adj. Bi2n-o2k'u2-la3r. Lat., *binocularis* (from *bini*, two by two, and *oculus*, an eye). Fr., *binoculaire* (as a n., *binocle*). Ger., *binoculär*, *zweiäugig*. It., *binoculo*. Sp., *binocular*. 1. Having two eyes. [L, 41.] 2. Pertaining to, affecting, or fitted for use with, both eyes; as a n., an optical instrument to be used with both eyes. [F.] See *B.* ACCOMMODATION, *B. far* POINT, *B. near* POINT, *B.* MICROSCOPE, *B.* OPHTHALMOSCOPE, and *B.* VISION.

BINOCULATE, adj. Bi2n-o2k'u2-lat. Fr., *binoculé*. Having two eyes. [L, 42.]

BINOCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Bi2n-o2k'u2(u4) lu3s(lu4s). From *bis*, doubly, and *oculus*, an eye. Fr., *binocle*, *œil double*. Ger., *zweiäugige Binde*. It., *binoculo*. Sp., *binóculo*. A figure-of-eight bandage applied to the head in such a manner as to cover both eyes. [F.]

BINODAL, adj. Bi-nod'a2l. From *bis*, doubly, and *nodus*, a knot. In botany, composed of two nodes only. [B, 19.]

BINOLEATE, n. Bi2n-ol'e-at. From *bis*, doubly, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *bioléate*. An oleate containing twice as much of the oleic-acid element as is contained in a normal oleate. [L, 180.]

BINOTISCH (Ger.), adj. Bi2n-ot'i2sh. From *bis*, doubly, and οὖς, the ear. See BINAURAL.

BINOUS, adj. Bin'u3s. Lat., *binus*. Fr., *biné*. Ger., *gezweit*. In botany, disposed in pairs or arising as a pair from a common point of origin. [A, 300.]

BINOXALATE, n. Bi2n-o2x'a2l-at. Lat., *binoxalas*. An acid oxalate; one that contains twice as much oxalic acid as a normal oxalate. [B.]

BINOXIDE, n. Bi2n-o2x'i2d(id). From *bis*, doubly, and *oxide* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bi-oxyde*. Ger., *Bioxyd*. It., *biossido*. Sp., *bióxido*. That one of a series of oxides of the same element or radicle that contains twice as much oxygen as the first member of the series. [B.]

BINSE (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}n'ze^2. A rush (applied to the genera *Juncus, Scirpus, Carex,* and *Agrostis*). [B, 131.]—**B'nblume.** The *Butomus umbellatus.* [B, 131.]—**B'ngras.** The genera *Carex* and *Scirpus.* [B, 131.]—**B'ngräser.** The *Cyperaceæ.* [L, 80.]—**B'nhalm.** In botany, a culm. [B.]—**B'nlauch.** The *Allium schœnoprasum.* [L, 64.]—**B'nnarcisse.** The *Narcissus jonquilla.* [A, 315.]—**B'npfriemen.** The *Genista juncea.* [L, 80.]—**B'nrölse.** The genus *Corymbium.* [A, 315.]—**B'nseide.** The genus *Eriophorum.* [A, 315.]—**Blumenb'.** See *B'nblume.*—**Knollige B.** The *Scirpus tubulosus.* [B, 180.]—**Spelzenb', Sperrige B.** The *Juncus squarrosus.* [A, 315.]

BINSICUS (Lat.), adj. Bi^{2}n'si^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From a Rabbinical word, *binsica,* signifying insanity. Characterized by mental disturbance. [A, 325; L, 84.]—**Binsica mors.** Death preceded by mania. [L, 119.]

BINTAL, n. The *Basella rubra.* [L, 105.]

BINTU, n. The *Eubriza hortulana.* [L, 105.]

BINUCLEAR, BINUCLEATE, adj's. Bi-nu^2'kle-a^{3}r, -at. From *bis,* doubly, and *nucleus* (*q. v.*). Having two nuclei. [J; L, 56.]

BINUCLEOLATE, adj. Bi-nu^2-kle'o-lat. From *bis,* doubly, and *nucleolus* (*q. v.*). Having two nucleoli (said of a nucleus). [J.]

BINUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(be)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See Binous.

BIO (Fr.), n. Be-o. A place in the department of Lot, France, where there are springs containing calcium sulphate. [A, 385.]

BIOCELLATE, adj. Bi-o^{2}s'e^{2}l-lat. From *bis,* doubly, and *ocellus* (dim. of *oculus*), a little eye. Fr., *biocellé.* Having two eye-like dots. [L, 56.] Cf. Bioculatus.

BIOCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-o(o^2)-ke^{2}m(ch^{2}am)-i(e)'a^3. See Biochemistry.

BIOCHEMICAL, adj. Bi-o-ke^{2}m'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *biochemicus.* Fr., *biochimique.* Ger., *biochemisch.* Pertaining to biochemistry.

BIOCHEMISTRY, n. Bi-o-ke^{2}m'i^{2}st-ri^2. Lat., *biochemia* (from βίος, life, and χημεία, chemistry). Fr., *biochimie.* Ger., *Biochemie.* The chemistry of living organisms or tissues; a term properly including both animal and vegetable chemistry, but denoting especially the chemistry of living as distinguished from dead matter, or chemistry in its relations to the phenomena of life and the vital processes. [B.]

BIOCHYME (Fr.), n. Be-o-kem. See Biochymus.

BIOCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-o(o^2)-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)-i(e)'a^3. From βίος, life, and χυμεία, chemistry. See Biochemistry.

BIOCHYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-o(o^2)-kim(ch^{2}u^{6}m)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βίος, life, and χυμός, juice. Fr., *biochyme.* Ger., *Pflanzenlebenssaft.* The vital juice, or cell-juice, of plants. [Meyer (A, 322).]

BIOCULATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-o^{2}k-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis,* doubly, and *oculus,* an eye. Fr., *bioculé.* Having two spots of color differing from the main color. [L, 180.] Cf. Biocellate.

BIOD, n. Bi'o^{2}d. From βίος, life. A term proposed by Reichenbach for vital force. [K.] See Vis *vitalis,* Irritability, and Od.

BIODESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-o(o^2)-de^{2}s'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From βίος, life, and δεσμός, a bond. Fr., *biodesme.* Ger., *Lebensband, Grundlage und Grundbedingung des Lebens.* A term that seems to have been intended to denote the principle of life as a distinguishing bond of union between living organisms. [A, 322.]

BIODYNAMICS, n. sing. Bi-o-di^{2}n-a^{2}m'i^{2}ks. Lat., *biodynamica, biodynamice,* fem. of adj. *biodynamicus* (from βίος, life, and δύναμις, power), *doctrina* understood. Fr., *biodynamique.* Ger., *Biodynamik, die Lehre von der Lebensthätigkeit.* 1. L. A. Kraus's term for the philosophy of vital activity. [A, 322.] 2. See *Dynamic* biology.

BIODYNAMICUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-o(o^2)-di^{2}n(du^{6}n)-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *biodynamique.* Ger., *biodynamisch.* Pertaining to or in accordance with biodynamics. [A, 322.]

BIOGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}m(ga^{3}m)'i^2-a^3. From βίος, life, and γάμος, marriage. Fr., *biogamie.* Ger., *Biogamie.* The blending of two opposed vital properties with an indifferent third property; the union of sensibility and contractility with reproduction. [A, 322.]

BIOGEN, n. Bi'o-je^{2}n. The "od" of Reichenbach; the "spiritual body" ("hypothetical substance of mind"); "spirit in combination with the minimum of matter necessary to its manifestation." [L, 293.]

BIOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Be-o-zhe^{2}n. See Biogenetic.

BIOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-o(o^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *biogene'seos* (*-sis*). From βίος, life, and γένεσις, production. The doctrine of the generation or evolution of organisms from pre-existing organisms, as opposed to abiogenesis (*q. v.*). [L, 146.]

BIOGENETIC, adj. Bi-o-je^{2}n-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *biogénique.* Ger., *biogenetisch.* Pertaining to biogenesis. [L, 146.]

BIOGENY, n. Bi-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. See Biogenesis.

BIOGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-o^{2}g-no'si^{2}s. Gen., *biogno'seos* (*-sis*). From βίος, life, and γνῶσις, an investigation. Fr., *biognose.* Ger., *Lebenserforschung.* The science or study of the laws of life. [A, 322, 385.]

BIOLÉATE (Fr.), n. Be-ol-a-a^{3}t. See Binoleate.

BIOLOGICAL, adj. Bi-o-lo^{2}j'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Lat., *biologicus.* Fr., *biologique.* Ger., *biologisch.* It., *biologico.* Sp., *biológico.* Pertaining to biology.

BIOLOGIST, n. Bi-o^{2}l'o-ji^{2}st. Lat., *biologus.* Ger., *Biolog.* A student of biology.

BIOLOGUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-o^{2}l'o(o^2)-gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). Biological; as a n., a biologist.

BIOLOGY, n. Bi-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. Lat., *biologia* (from βίος, life, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *biologie.* Ger., *Biologie.* It., Sp., *biologia.* The science of living organisms; of the phenomena which they manifest or are capable of manifesting, of the conditions of their origin, and of their relations to their surroundings. [A, 12; A. Comte (A, 385).]—**Dynamic b.** Fr., *biologie dynamique.* The science of the activities of living organisms, including physiology and the reciprocal action of organisms and their surroundings. [A. Comte (A, 385).]—**Static b.** The science of the potentialities of living organisms, including their anatomy, their physical properties, and their relations to air, light, heat, etc. [A. Comte (A, 385).]

BIOLYCHNION, BIOLYCHNIUM (Lat.), n's n. Bi(bi^2)-o(o^2)-li^{2}k(lu^{6}ch^2)'ni^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From βίος, life, and λύχνος, a lamp or candle. Fr., *biolychnion.* 1. Lit., the vital flame, a term applied in the middle ages to animal heat, also to the so-called *calor innatus.* 2. According to Béguin and Burggrav, a mysterious substance which one of them professed to have discovered in human blood. [A, 322, 325.]

BIOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-o^{2}l'i^2(u^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *biolys'eos* (*-ol'ysis*). From βίος, life, and λύειν, to undo. The destruction of life. [K.]

BIOLYTIC, adj. Bi-o-li^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *biolyticus.* Pertaining to biolysis; as a n., an agent that causes biolysis. [K.]

BIOMAGNETIC, adj. Bi-o-ma^{2}g-ne^{2}t'i^{2}k. Pertaining to animal magnetism. [L, 56.]

BIOMAGNETISM, n. Bi-o-ma^{2}g'ne^{2}t-i^{2}zm. Lat., *biomagnetismus* (from βίος, life, and *magnetismus* [see Magnetism]). See *Animal* magnetism.

BIOMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-o(o^2)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)-ti(te)'a^3. From βίος, life, and μαντεία, divination. Fr., *biomantie.* Ger., *Lebensprophezeiung.* The pretended art of foretelling the duration of an individual's life by an examination of the pulse and other vital phenomena. [A, 322.]

BIOMANTICUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-o(o^2)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *biomantique.* Pertaining to biomantia. [A, 322.] See Monochordon *symbolicum biomanticum.*

BIOMANTIS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-o(o^2)-ma^{2}n(ma^{3}n)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *bioman'teos* (*-tis*). From βίος, life, and μάντις, a diviner. Ger., *Lebensprophet.* A practitioner of biomantia. [A, 322.]

BIOMETRY, n. Bi-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^2. Lat., *biometria* (from βίος, life, and μετρεῖν, to measure). Fr., *biométrie.* Ger., *Biometrie, Lebensmesskunst.* The art of observing, measuring, and recording the products of vital activity. [A, 322.]

BION (Lat.), n. n. Bi(bi^2)'o^{2}n. An ancient wine made from unripe grapes, highly esteemed for its sanitary properties. [Pliny (A, 318).]

BIONGUICULÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-o^{2}n^2-gi^{2}k-u^6-la. From *bis,* doubly, and *unguis,* a nail. Ending in two hooks or nail-like processes. [L, 109.]

BIONOMY, n. Bi-o^{2}n'o-mi^2. From βίος, life, and νόμος, a law. Fr., *bionomie.* The study of the laws of organic or vital phenomena. [A, 385.]

BIOPHÆNOMENOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-o(o^2)-fe^{2}n(fa^3-e^{2}n)-o^{2}m-e^{2}n-o(o^2)-lo(lo^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From βίος, life, φαινόμενον, a phenomenon, and λόγος, understanding. The science of the phenomena of life. [A, 322.]

BIOPHAGOUS, adj. Bi-o^{2}f'a^{2}g-u^{3}s. See Biotophagous.

BIOPHILIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From βίος, life, φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *biophilie.* The instinct of preserving one's life. [Spurzheim, Broussais (A, 301).]

BIOPHTHORE (Fr.), adj. Be-o^{2}f-tor. Gr., βιοφθόρος (from βίος, life, and φθορά, destruction). Destructive to life. [A, 385.]

BIOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Bi(bi^2)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From βίος, life, and φυτόν, a plant. A genus of oxalidaceous plants. [B, 180.]—**B. sensitivum** [De Candolle]. Ger., *Fuhlkraut.* An East Indian species; the root is used in pulmonary and calculous affections and gonorrhœa, and externally for inflammatory swellings and the sting of the scorpion. [B, 180.]

BIOPLASM, n. Bi'o-pla^{2}zm. From βίος, life, and πλάσμα, formed matter. Fr., *bioplasme.* Beale's term for "living, forming, growing, self-producing matter, as distinguished from matter in every other state or condition whatever." ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1870, p. 209 (J).] See Protoplasm.

BIOPLASMIC, adj. Bi-o-pla^{2}z'mi^{2}k. See Bioplastic.

BIOPLASSON, n. Bi'o-pla^{2}s-so^{2}n. From βίος, life, and πλάσσειν, to form. L. Elsberg's term for protoplasm. ["Trans. of the Am. Med. Assoc.," 1875 (J).]

BIOPLAST, n. Bi'o-pla^{2}st. Beale's term for "a very minute living particle" (*e. g.,* a white blood-corpuscle, a nucleus of a nerve fibre or of a capillary). ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1870, p. 210 (J); J, 39.]

BIOPLASTIC, adj. Bi-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Fr., *bioplastique.* Pertaining to bioplasm or to bioplasts. [Beale (J).]

BI-ORBITAL, adj. Bi-o^{2}rb'i^{2}t-a^{2}l. From *bis,* doubly, and *orbita,* the orbit. Pertaining to or connecting both orbits. [L, 149.]

BIOS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)'o^{2}s. Gr., βίος. Life. [A, 322.]

BIOSCOPE, n. Bi'o-skop. From βίος, life, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Lat., *bioscopus.* Fr., *bioscope.* Ger., *Bioskop.* It., *bioscopo.* Sp., *bióscopo.* 1. Any instrument employed in bioscopy. [A, 322.] 2. See Stereophantoscope.

BIOSCOPIC, adj. Bi-o^{2}s-ko^{2}p'i^{2}k. Lat., *bioscopicus.* Pertaining to bioscopy. [A, 322.]

BIOSCOPY, n. Bi-o²s'ko²p-i². Lat., *bioscope, bioscopia.* Fr., *bioscopie.* Ger., *Bioskopie.* The examination of a cadaver with a view to ascertain whether it is that of a being born alive or viable; as sometimes employed, forensic medicine in general. [A, 322.]

BIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi²)-o'si²s. Gen., *bio'seos (-sis).* Gr., *βίωσις.* A course of life; life. [A, 322.]

BIOSOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi²)-o(o²)-so(so²)'fi²-a³. From *βίος*, life, and *σοφία*, knowledge. Fr., *biosophie.* Troxler's term for biodynamics (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

BIOSPHÆRA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi²)-o²s-fer'(fa³'e²r)-a³. From *βίος*, life, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere. Fr., *biosphère.* Ger., *Biosphäre.* J. H. Mayer's name for a minute granule showing Brunonian movements, found in the juices of plants. Mayer supposed that such granules were animals, and that a plant was nothing more than a collection of myriads of animals. [A, 322; J, 33.]

BIOSTATIC, adj. Bi-o-sta²t'i²k. Fr., *biostatique.* Pertaining to static biology. [L, 80.]

BIOSTATICS, n. sing. Bi-o-sta²t'i²ks. Lat., *biostatica, biostatice* (from *βίος*, life, and *στατική* [from *ἱστάναι*, to stand still], statics). Ger., *Biostatik.* See *Static* BIOLOGY.

BIOSTATISTICS, n. sing. Bi-o-sta²t-i²st'i²ks. From *βίος*, life, and *status*, a state. Vital statistics. [K.]

BIOTA (Lat.), n. f. and (3d def.) n. pl. Bi(bi²)'o²t-a³. Gr., *βιοτή.* Fr., *biotes* (3d def.). 1. Life. [A, 322.] 2. A genus-name proposed for certain specimens of *Thuja* (*q. v.*). [B, 19.] 3. A group made by Hill to include *Actinia, Medusa*, and *Hydra.* [L, 180.]

BIOTAURA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi²)-o²t-a⁴r'(a³'u⁴r)-a³. From *βίοτος*, life, and *aura* (*q. v.*). See AURA *vitalis* (1st def.).

BIOTAXY, n. Bi'o-ta²x-i². From *βίος*, life, and *τάξις*, an arrangement. Fr., *biotaxie.* Ger., *Biotaxie.* Static biology (*q. v.*), especially with reference to the classification of organisms. [De Blainville, A. Comte (A, 385).]

BIOTE (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi²)'o²t-e(a). See BIOTA (1st def.).

BIOTES (Fr.), n. pl. Be-ot. See BIOTA (3d def.).

BIOTHALMIUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi²)-o(o²)-tha²l(tha³l)'mi² u³s-(u⁴s). Gr., *βιοθάλμιος* (from *βίος*, life, and *θάλλειν*, to abound). In robust health. [A, 311.]

BIOTHANATOS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi²)-o(o²)-tha²n(tha³n)'a²t(a³t)-o²s. From *βία*, violence, and *θάνατος*, death. A violent death; according to Forestus, one who has died by violence. [A, 322, 325.]

BIOTHANATOLOGY, n. Bi-o-tha²n-a²t-o²l'o-ji². From *βίος*, life, *θάνατος*, death, and *λόγος*, understanding. Casper's term for the science or doctrine of life and death. [K.]

BIOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi²)-o(o²)'ti²-a³. Of De Candolle, a genus of composite plants, generally regarded as a section of *Aster.* [B, 19, 215.]—**B. corymbosa.** See ASTER *corymbosus.*

BIOTIC, adj. Bi-o²t'i²k. Gr., *βιοτικός.* Lat., *bioticus.* Fr., *biotique.* See VITAL.

BIOTICA, BIOTICE (Lat.), n's f. Bi(bi²)-o²t'i²-ka³, -se(ka). Biotics. [L, 81.] See PHYSIOLOGY.

BIOTICOPHAGE (Fr.), adj. Be-o-te-ko-fa³zh. See BIOTOPHAGOUS.

BIOTICS, n. sing. Bi-o²t'i²ks. Lat., *biotica, biotice.* Ger., *Biotik.* See PHYSIOLOGY.

BIOTOMY, n. Bi-o²t'o-mi². Lat., *biotomia* (from *βίος*, life, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *biotomie.* See VIVISECTION.

BIOTOPHAGOUS, adj. Bi-o²t-o²f'a²g-u³s. From *βίοτος*, life, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. Fr., *biotophage.* Subsisting on living tissue. [A, 385.]

BIOUTÉ (Fr.), n. Be-u-ta. The *Populus nigra.* [L, 105.]

BIOVULATE, adj. Bi-o²v'u²l-at. From *bis*, doubly, and *ovulum* (dim. of *ovum*), an ovule. Fr., *biovulé.* In botany, containing two ovules. [L, 41.]

BIOXALATE, n. Bi-o²x'a²l-at. See BINOXALATE.

BIOXIDE, n. Bi-o²x'i²d(id). Fr., *bioxyde.* See BINOXIDE.

BIOXYACETULMIC ACID, n. Bi-o²x-i²-a²s-e²t-u³l'mi²k. An addition product of acetulmic acid, formed by the addition of two atoms of oxygen. [B, 2.]

BIOXYDE (Fr.), n. Be-o²x-ed. See BINOXIDE.

BIPALEOLATE, adj. Bi-pa²l'e-ol-at. Lat., *bipaleolatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *paleola* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *bipaleolé.* Composed of two paleolæ. [B, 19.]

BIPALMATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi²)-pa²l(pa³l)-ma(ma³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). From *bis*, doubly, and *palmatus*, spreading like an open hand. Fr., *bipalmé.* Having petiolules diverging from the common petiole, and being themselves arranged in a like manner (said of leaves). [L, 180.]

BIPALPÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-pa³l-pa. Having two palpi. [L, 41.]

BIPARASITIC, adj. Bi-pa²r-a³-si²t'i²k. Lat., *biparasiticus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite). Fr., *biparasite.* Living as a parasite on another parasite. [L, 41.]

BIPARIETAL, adj. Bi-pa²r-i'e²t-a²l. Lat., *biparietalis* (from *bis*, doubly, and *paries*, a wall). Fr., *bipariétal.* Of or pertaining to both parietal bones, or extending from one to the other.

BIPAROUS, adj. Bi²p'a²r-u³s. From *bis*, doubly, and *parire*, to bring forth. Bearing on both sides (said of a flower-stalk). [B.] See *B.* CYME.

BIPARTI (Fr.), adj. Be-pa³rt-e. See BIPARTITE.

BIPARTIBILIS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi²)-pa³rt-i²b'i²l-i²s. From *bis*, doubly, and *pars*, a part. Fr., *bipartible.* Capable of spontaneous division into two parts. [B, 1.]

BIPARTIENT, adj. Bi-pa³r'shi²-e²nt. Lat., *bipartiens* (from *bis*, doubly, and *partire*, to divide). Dividing into two parts. [L, 56.]

BIPARTILE, adj. Bi-pa³rt'i²l. See BIPARTIBILIS.

BIPARTILOBATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi²)-pa³rt-i²-lob(lo²b)-a(a)'-tu³s(tu⁴s). From *bis*, doubly, *pars*, a part, and *λοβός*, a lobe. Fr., *bipartilobé.* Divided into two lobes by an incision reaching nearly to the base. [B, 1.]

BIPARTITE, adj. Bi-pa³rt'i²t(it). Lat., *bipartitus.* Fr., *biparti.* Ger., *zerschnitten, zweitheilig.* Two-parted; almost completely divided into two parts. [B, 19.]

BIPARTITION, n. Bi-pa³rt-i²sh'u³n. Division into two parts (said of cells). [L, 121.]

BIPECTINATE, adj. Bi-pe²k'ti²n-at. Lat., *bipectinatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *pecten*, a comb). Fr., *bipectiné.* Having comb-like processes on each margin. [L, 41.]

BIPED, adj. Bi'pe²d. Lat., *bipes* (from *bis*, doubly, and *pes*, a foot). Fr., *bipède.* Having two feet; as a n., a two-footed animal; as a n. pl., of Latreille, a section of mammals equivalent to the *Cetacea.* [A, 318; L, 56, 226.]

BIPEDAL, adj. Bi²p'e²d-a²l. Lat., *bipedalis.* Fr., *bipède.* Ger., *zweifüssig.* Having two feet. [L, 56.]

BIPÈDE (Fr.), adj. Be-pe²d. Bipedal; as a n., a biped, also either pair of a horse's feet. [A, 301.]

BIPELTATA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *bipeltatus* (see BIPELTATE). Bi(bi²)-pe²lt-a(a³)'ta³. Fr., *bipeltés.* Cuvier's name for a family of crustaceans of the order *Stomapoda.* [L, 180.]

BIPELTATE, adj. Bi-pe²lt'at. Lat., *bipeltatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *pelta* [= *πέλτη*], a shield). Fr., *bipelté.* In zoology, having two shield-like defenses. [L, 109.]

BIPENNATE, BIPENNATED, adj's. Bi-pe²n'nat, -nat-e²d. Lat., *bipennis, bipennatus.* Fr., *bipenné.* See BIPINNATE.

BIPENNATIFID, adj. Bi-pe²n-na²t'i²-fi²d. See BIPINNATIFID.

BIPENNÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Be-pa³n-na. A section of anelytrous insects having but two wings. [L, 109.]

BIPENTAPHYLLOUS, adj. Bi-pe²nt-a³-fi²l'lu³s. From *bis*, twice, *πέντε*, five, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Provided with from two to five leaflets. [B, 19.]

BIPERFORÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-pe²r-for-a. Having two openings. [L, 41.]

BIPES (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi²)'pez(pas). See BIPED and BICRURIS.

BIPETALOUS, adj. Bi-pe²t'a²l-u³s. Lat., *bipetalus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *πέταλον*, a petal). Fr., *bipétalé.* Provided with or divided into two petals. [B.]

BIPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi²f'o²r-a³. Fr., *biphores.* Of Cuvier, a family of the *Acephala*, comprising those having a mantle open at each end. [L, 180.]

BIPHORE (Fr.), adj. Be-for. See BIFORUS and BIPHORA.

BIPHORIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi(bi²)-fo²r-i²d'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *biphoridées.* Of Macleay, a family of the *Tunicata.* [L, 180.]

BIPHOSPHAS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi²)-fo²s'fa²s(fa³s). Gen., *biphosphat'is.* See BIPHOSPHATE.—**B. calcicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Biphosphate (tetrahydric orthophosphate) of calcium. [B, 113.]

BIPHOSPHATE, n. Bi-fo²s'fat. Lat., *biphosphas.* Fr., *biphosphate.* An acid phosphate (applied especially to the dihydric phosphates). [B.]

BIPHOSPHIDE, n. Bi-fo²s'fi²d(fid). Lat., *biphosphidum.* Fr., *biphosphure.* That one of a series of phosphides that contains twice as much phosphorus as the first member of the series. [B.]

BIPHOSPHITE, n. Bi-fo²s'fit. An acid phosphite; one that contains twice as much phosphorous acid as a normal phosphite. [B.]

BIPINNARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi(bi²)-pi²n-na(na³)'ri²-a³. The commonest form of the larvæ of the *Asteroidea*, distinguished from the *Auricularia* by having two ciliated bands. [L, 201.]

BIPINNATE, BIPINNATED, adj's. Bi-pi²n'nat, -nat-e²d. Lat., *bipinnatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *pinnatus*, feathered). Fr., *bipenné.* Ger., *doppelt gefiedert.* Syn.: *binato-pinnate, bipinnatisect.* Doubly pinnate; pinnately divided into segments which are themselves pinnate (said of a leaf in which the common petiole has opposite branches each of which bears opposite leaflets). [B, 19; L, 107.]

BIPINNATIFID, adj. Bi-pi²n-na²t'i²-fi²d. Lat., *bipinnatifidus* (from *bis*, doubly, *pinnatus*, feathered, and *findere*, to split). Fr., *bipinnatifide.* Doubly pinnatifid; pinnatifid with the divisions themselves pinnatifid. [B, 19.]

BIPINNATIPARTITO-LACINIATE, adj. Bi-pi²n-na²t'''-i²-pa³rt-i''to-la²s-i²n'i²-at. From *bis*, doubly, *partitus*, divided, and *lacinia*, a small division. Bipinnatifid and with laciniate divisions. [B, 19.]

BIPINNATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi²)-pi²n-na(na³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). See BIPINNATE.

BIPINNÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-pa²n-na. See BIPINNATE.

BIPLICATE, adj. Bi²p'li²-kat. Lat., *biplicatus* (from *bis*, twice, and *plicare*, to fold together). Fr., *biplié.* Folded twice upon itself. [B, 1.]

BIPLICITY, n. Bi-pli²s'i²t-i². The state of being biplicate. [L, 73.]

BIPLIÉ (Fr.), **BIPLISSÉ** (Fr.), adj. Be-ple-a, -ples-sa. See BIPLICATE.

BIPLUMBIC, adj. Bi-plu³m'bi²k. From *bis*, doubly, and *plumbum*, lead. Fr., *biplombique.* Containing two atoms of lead. [B.]

BIPLUMÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-plu⁶m-a. See BIPINNATE.

BIPOCILLATED, adj. Bi-po'si^{2}l-lat-e^{2}d. From *bis*, doubly, and *pocillum*, a little cup. Having two cup-shaped processes. [L, 232.]

BIPOINTU (Fr.), adj. Be-pwa^{3}n^2-tu^6. See BIMUCRONATUS.

BIPOLAR, adj. Bi-pol'a^{3}r. Lat., *bipolaris* (from *bis*, twice, and *polus*, a pole). Fr., *bipolaire*. Ger., *bipolar, zweistahlig*. 1. Pertaining to the two poles of an elongated body. 2. Having only two processes (said of nerve cells). [J.]

BIPOLARITY, n. Bi-pol-a^{2}r'i^2-ti^2. Fr., *bipolarité*. The state of having opposite electrical or magnetic properties at the two poles. [A, 301, 385.]

BIPONCTUÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-po^{2}n^{2}k-tu^6-a. See BIPUNCTATE.

BIPOROSE, adj. Bi-por'os. Lat., *biporosus* (from *bis*, twice, and *porus* [= πόρος], a channel). Fr., *biporeux*. Having two pores; of an anther or a carpel, dehiscing by two pores. [B, 198.]

BIPOTASSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Be-po-ta^{3}s-sek. Containing two atoms of potassium. [B, 38.]

BIPUBIOTOMY, n. Bi-pu^2-bi^2-o^{2}t'o^{2}m-i^2. From *bis*, twice, *pubes* (*q. v.*), and τέμνειν, to cut. An operation devised by Galbiati as a substitute for the Cæsarean operation, consisting in sawing through the anterior wall of the pelvis near each acetabulum. [A, 43.]

BIPUNCTATE, adj. Bi-pu^{3}n^{2}k'tat. Lat., *bipunctatus* (from *bis*, twice, and *punctum*, a point). Fr., *biponctué*. Marked with two points or spots. [B, 121.]

BIPUNCTUAL, BIPUNCTUATE, adj's. Bi-pu^{3}n^{2}k'tu^2-a^{2}l, -at. See BIPUNCTATE.

BIPUPILLATE, adj. Bi-pu^2'pi^{2}l-lat. From *bis*, twice, and *pupilla* (= *pupula*), the pupil of the eye. Fr., *bipupillé*. Having spots each with two pupil-like dots. [L, 41, 56.]

BIPUSTULÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-pu^{6}s-tu^{6}l-a. Marked with two pustules or red spots. [B, 38.]

BIQUE (Fr.), n. Bek. A dartrous affection of the muzzle in sheep. [A, 300.]

BIR (Hind.), n. The *Zizyphus jujuba*. [B, 121.]

BIRA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(be)'ra^3. See CEREVISIA.

BIRADIATE, BIRADIATED, adj's. Bi-ra'di^2-at, -at-e^{2}d. From *bis*, twice, and *radius*, a ray. Fr., *birayé*. Having two colored rays. [B, 38.]

BIRAGO, n. A Gascon name for the *Lolium temulentum*. [B, 132.]

BIRALAMADO, n. A Brahman name for the *Caryota ureus*. [B, 121.]

BIRAMOSE, BIRAMOUS, adj's. Bi-ra'mos, -mu^{3}s. From *bis*, twice, and *ramus*, a branch. Fr., *biramé*. Having two branches. [B, 132 ; L, 41.]

BIRANG-I-KABULI, n. A Persian name for the *Embelia ribes*.

BIRA-SOUREL, n. A Languedoc name for the *Helianthus annuus*. [B.]

BIRAYÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-re^2-i^2-a. See BIRADIATE.

BIRCH, n. Bu^{5}rch. A.-S., *birce*. Lat., *betula*. Fr., *bouleau*. Ger., *Birke*. It., *bettola, betulla*. The genus *Betula* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**B. bark.** See *Cortex* BETULÆ.—**B. camphor.** See BETULIN.—**B. family.** The *Betulaceæ*. [B, 75.]—**B. of Jamaica.** See *West Indian b.*—**B. oil.** See *Oil of b.* and *Empyreumatic oil of b.* (under BETULA *alba*.)—**B. resin, B. stearoptene.** See BETULIN.—**B. tar.** Lat., *balsamum* (seu *oleum*) *betulinum*. Ger., *Birkentheer, Birkenöl*. The tar obtained by the dry distillation of b. bark. [B, 180.] See BETULA *alba*. —**Black b.** The *Betula lenta*. [B, 81.]—**Canoe b.** The *Betula papyracea*, an American variety of the *Betula alba*, the bark of which is used for making canoes. [B.]—**Cherry b.** See BETULA *lenta*.—**Common b.** See BETULA *alba*.—**Drooping b.** The *Betula pendula*, a variety of the *Betula alba* with drooping branches. [B.] —**Dwarf b.** The *Betula nana*, also another small species of *Betula*. [B, 275.]—**Empyreumatic oil of b.** See under BETULA *alba*.—**European b.** See BETULA *alba*.—**Mahogany b.** See BETULA *lenta*.—**Oil of b.** The volatile oil obtained from *Betula lenta* and *Betula alba*. [B, 5, 81.]—**Paper b.** See *Canoe b.*—**Sweet b.** See BETULA *lenta*.—**West Indian b.** The *Bursera gummifera*. [B, 19, 75.]—**White b.** See BETULA *alba*.

BIRCH-DALE SPRINGS, n. Bu^{5}rch'dal. Four springs (the Concord, Merrimack, Granite, and Penacook) in Concord, New Hampshire. According to an analysis by C. F. Chandler, the water of the Concord spring contains sodium, magnesium, iron, and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride, potassium and sodium sulphates, sodium phosphate, alumina, silica, and organic matter. [A, 363.]

BIRCHWORTS, n. pl. Bu^{5}rch'wu^{5}rtz. A name given by Lindley to the *Betulaceæ*. [B, 19.]

BIRD, n. Bu^{5}rd. A.-S., *bird, brid*. An animal of the class *Aves* (*q. v.*).—**American b's-eye.** The *Primula pusilla*. [B, 19.] —**B.-cherry.** The *Prunus padus*. [B, 275.]—**B.-eagles.** The fruit of *Cratægus oxyacantha*. [B, 275.]—**B.-eye.** See *B's-eye*.—**B.-footed.** See PEDATE.—**B. glue.** See *B. lime*.—**B.-grass.** The *Poa trivialis*. [B, 275.]—**B. lime.** Fr., *glu*. Ger., *Vogelleim*. A glutinous preparation made of the boiled and fermented inner bark of the holly, or from mistletoe-berries, elder-shoots, etc. ; formerly used as a discutient, but now chiefly employed in making fly-paper. [A, 377.]—**B.-pepper.** The *Capsicum baccatum*. [B, 215.]—**B's-bill.** The *Trigonella ornithorrhynchus*. [B, 19.]—**B's dung.** The excrement of several species of b's ; used in medicine among the ancients (see Celsus) and still employed by the Chinese. [B.]—**B's-eye.** The *Veronica chamædrys*, also several other plants with small bright flowers. [B, 19, 275.]—**B's-foot.** The genus *Ornithopus*, the *Lotus corniculatus*, and the *Euphorbia ornithopus*. [B, 19, 275.]—**B's-foot vetch.** The genus *Ornithopus*. [B, 19.]—**B's-foot violet.** The *Viola pedata*. [B, 81.]—**B's-head.** The genus *Ornithocephalus*. [B, 19.]—**B's-head process.** See AVICULARIUM. —**B's-nest.** The *Neottia nidus avis*, the *Daucus carota*, a species of *Thamnopteris*, and a species of orchid. [B, 19, 275.]—**B's-nest peziza.** A name given to several species of *Cyathus* and *Nidularia*. [B, 19.]—**B's-tongue.** The genus *Ornithoglossum*, also the *Senecio paludosus*. [B, 19, 275.]—**B.-weed.** The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 81.]—**Mexican b.-plant.** The *Heterotoma lobelioides*. [B, 19.]—**Yellow b's-nest.** The *Momotropa hypopitys*. [B, 275.]

BIRD B'NAR, n. The *Rosa canina*. [B, 275.]

BIRÉFRINGENT (Fr.), adj. Be-ra-fra^{2}n^2-zha^{3}n^2. See ANISOTROPIC.

BIRETHUS (Lat.), n. m. Bi^{2}r-e(a)'thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). See CUCUPHA.

BIRGUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{5}r(bi^{2}r)'gu^{3}s(gu^{4}s). Fr., *birgue*. A genus of the *Anomura*, comprising the tree-crabs. [A, 359.]—**B. latro** [Leach]. A species found in western Africa, the roasted entrails of which are said to furnish Tourlouro oil. [B, 180.]

BIRIDGI, n. The *Arachis hypogœa*. [B, 121.]

BIRIMOSE, adj. Bi-ri'mos. Lat., *birimosus* (from *bis*, twice, and *rima*, a cleft). Having two slits ; of an anther, dehiscing by two slits. [B, 198.]

BIRK APPLES, n. pl. Bu^{5}rk a^{2}p'plz. The cones of the *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 275.]

BIRKE (Ger.), n. Berk'e^2. Birch (the genus *Betula*). [B.]—**B'nbalsam.** Birch tar. [B.] See BETULA *alba*.—**B'nbaum.** See *B*.—**B'nblätter.** See *Folia* BETULÆ.—**B'nblättersalbe.** See UNGUENTUM *betulinum*.—**B'ngewächse.** See BETULACEÆ.—**B'nharz.** See BETULIN.—**B'nlaub.** See *Folia* BETULÆ.—**B'nöl.** See *B'nbalsam*.—**B'nrinde.** See *Cortex* BETULÆ.—**B'nrindenöl.** See *B'nbalsam*.—**B'nsaft.** See *Succus* BETULÆ.—**B'ntheer.** See *B'nbalsam*.—**B'nwasser.** See *Succus* BETULÆ.—**Gemeine B.** See BETULA *alba*.—**Hängeb'.** See BETULA *pendula*.—**Kleinblättrige B.** A small-leaved variety of *Betula alba*. [B, 180.]—**Trauerb'.** See BETULA *pendula*.—**Weisse B.** See BETULA *alba*.—**Zähe B.** See BETULA *lenta*.—**Zwergb'.** See BETULA *nana*.

BIRKENFELD (Ger.), n. Berk'e^{2}n-fe^{2}ld. A place in the duchy of Oldenburg, where there are springs containing sodium and calcium carbonates and iron. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BIRLENBACH (Ger.), n. Berl'e^{2}n-ba^{3}ch^2. A place in the duchy of Nassau, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BIRME (Hind.), n. The *Trichosanthes incisa*. [B, 172.]

BIRMENSDORF (Ger.), n. Ber'me^{2}ns-do^{2}rf. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there are springs containing a high percentage of magnesium sulphate, the waters of which have been recommended as a substitute for Püllna water. [L, 57.]

BIRN (Ger.), n. Bern. A pear. [A, 315.]—**B'baum.** The pear-tree. [L, 43.]—**B'förmig.** Pear-shaped. [A, 315.]—**B'frucht.** In botany, a pyridium. [B.]—**B'kraut.** The genus *Pyrola*, especially the *Pyrola rotundifolia*. [B, 180.]—**B'muskel.** The pyramidalis muscle. [L, 80.]—**B'quitte.** A variety of the quince with a pear-shaped fruit. [B, 180.]—**B'wein.** Perry. [A, 315.]

BIRNE (Ger.), n. Bern'e^2. A pear. [B.]—**B'nförmig.** Pear-shaped. [B.]—**Felsenb', Traubenb'.** The *Amelanchier*. [B, 49.]

BIRNI (Hind.), n. The *Cratœva tapia*. [B, 172.]

BIROLIA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}r-o'li^2-a^3. See ELATINE.

BIROSTRATE, BIROSTRATED, adj's. Bi-ro^{2}s'trat, -e^{2}d. Lat., *birostratus, birostris* (from *bis*, twice, and *rostrum*, a beak). Fr., *birostré*. Ger., *zweischnabelig*. Having a double beak or two processes resembling beaks. [Mirbel (B, 1).]

BIRRESBORN (Ger.), n. Ber're^{2}s-bo^{2}rn. A place in Prussia, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

BIRSEN, n. An Arabic or Persian name for inflammation or abscess of the breast. [C. T. Bierling (A, 325).]

BIRTH, n. Bu^{5}rth. A.-S., *beordh, byrd*. Gr., γένεσις, τόκος. Lat., *partus*. Fr., *naissance*. Ger., *Geburt*. It., *nascita*. Sp., *nacimiento*. The process of being born.—**Cross-b.** See *Transverse* PRESENTATION.—**Plural b.** Ger., *mehrfache Geburt*. The b. of more than one fœtus as the product of one gestation.—**Still b.** The b. of a dead fœtus.—**Virgin b.** See PARTHENOGENESIS.

BIRTHROOT, n. Bu^{5}rth'ru^{4}t. 1. An American name for the *Aristolochia*. [B, 19.] 2. The *Trillium erectum*. [B, 275.]

BIRTHWORT, n. Bu^{5}rth'wu^{5}rt. See ARISTOLOCHIA.—**Climbing b.** The *Aristolochia tenuis*. [L, 84.]—**Common b.** The *Aristolochia clematitis*. [B.]—**Indian b.** The *Aristolochia indica*. [B, 172.]—**Snake-killing b.** The *Aristolochia anguicida*. [B.]

BIRUNCINATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-ru^{3}n(ru^{4}n^2)-si^{2}n(ken)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis*, twice, and *runcina*, a plane. Fr., *biruncinė*. Doubly runcinate. [B, 38.]

BIRZAND-JAO-SHÍR, n. An Afghan name for the gum of the *Ferula galbaniflua*. [J. E. T. Aitchison, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Dec. 11, 1886, p. 465 ; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1887, p. 38.]

BIS (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Aconitum ferox*. [B, 172.] See also BISH.

BISACCATE, adj. Bi-sa^{2}k'kat. From *bis*, twice, and *saccus*, a sac. Having two sacs. [A, 248.]

BISACROMIAL, adj. Bi^{2}s-a^{2}k-rom'i^2-a^{2}l. From *bis*, twice, and *acromion* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bi-acromial*. Extending from one acromion to the other. [A, 22.]

BISAILLE (Fr.), n. Bez-a^3-i^2-y'. The *Pisum arvense*. [A, 385.]

BI-SALT, n. Bi'sa^{4}lt. Fr., *bisel*. See *Acid* SALT.

BISAM (Ger.), n. Be'za^{3}m. Musk. [B.]—**B'artig.** Musky ; in botany, moschatus. [B.]—**B'blume.** See *B'flockenblume*.—

B'bock. The *Moschus moschiferus.* [B, 180.]—**B'bockkäfer.** The *Cerambyx moschatus.* [B. 180.]—**B'distel.** The *Carduus nutans.* [A, 315.]—**B'duft.** The odor of musk. [A, 315.]—**B'duftend.** Having a musky odor. [A, 315.]—**B'eibisch.** The *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* [B, 131.]—**B'flockenblume.** The *Centaurea moschata.* [B, 131.]—**B'günsel.** The *Ajuga iva.* [B, 180.]—**B'hahnenfuss.** The *Adoxa moschatellina.* [B, 131.]—**B'hibiscus.** The *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* [L, 80.]—**B'hirsch, B'hirsche, B'hirschchen.** The *Moschus moschiferus.* [B, 131, 180.]—**B'holzbock.** The *Cerambyx moschatus.* [L. 80.]—**B'katze.** The civet-cat (*Viverra zibetha*). [B, 131.]—**B'knabenkraut.** The *Orchis bifolia.* [B, 131.]—**B'knopf.** See *B'flockenblume* and *B'kugel.*—**B'körner.** See *Semen* ABELMOSCHI.—**B'kraut.** The *Hibiscus abelmoschus* and the *Adoxa moschatellina.* [B, 180.]—**B'kugel, B'kügelchen.** Musk-ball. [B, 131.]—**B'nagel.** See the major list.—**B'narcisse.** The *Narcissus moschatus.* [A, 315.]—**B'nuss.** The nutmeg. [B, 131.]—**B'ochs.** The musk-ox (*Bos moschatus*). [A, 315.]—**B'pappel.** See *B'eibisch.*—**B'reh.** The *Moschus moschiferus.* [B, 180.]—**B'reiherschnabel.** The *Erodium moschatum.* [L, 80.]—**B'rose.** The *Rosa moschata.* [B, 180.]—**B'samen.** See *Semen* ABELMOSCHI.—**B'schröter.** See *B'bockkäfer.*—**B'storchschnabelkraut.** The herb of *Erodium* (*Geranium*) *moschatum.* [B, 180.]—**B'strauch.** The *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* [L, 80.]—**B'thier.** The *Moschus moschiferus.* [B, 131.]—**B'tinctur.** The tinctura moschi of the Ger. Ph. [B, 205.]—**B'tragend.** Producing or containing musk. [B.]—**B'trüffel.** The *Tuber moschatum.* [B, 180.]—**Bucharischer B.** Bucharian musk. [B, 180.]—**Cabardinischer B.** Carbadine musk. [B, 180.]—**Künstlicher B.** See MOSCHUS *artificialis.*—**Orientalischer B.** Thibet musk. [B, 180.]—**Russischer B., Sibirischer B.** Siberian musk. [B, 180.]—**Thibetanischer B.** Thibet musk. [B, 180.]—**Tunquinischer B.** Tonquin (Thibet) musk. [B, 180.]

BISAMNAGEL (Ger.), n. Be′za^{3}m-na^{3}g-e^{2}l. The operculum of the *Murex trapezium.* [B, 180.]—**Kleiner B.** The operculum of the *Murex trunculus.* [B, 180.]

BISAN (Fr.), n. Be-za^{3}n^2. The *Lolium temulentum.* [B, 38.]

BISANNUALITÉ (Fr.), n. Bez-a^{3}n-nu^6-a^{3}l-e-ta. The state of being biennial (said of plants). [B ; L, 41.]

BISANNUEL (Fr.), adj. Bez-a^{3}n-nu^6-e^{2}l. See BIENNIAL.

BISBERG (Ar.), n. The *Polypodium vulgare.* [B, 121.]

BISBINETTE (Fr.), n. Bi^{2}z-bi^{2}n-e^{2}t. A provincial name for the *Berberis vulgaris.* [B, 121.]

BISCHE, n. An East Indian name for a severe form of endemic dysentery. [L, 41.]

BISCHOFFIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}sh-o^{2}f-fi(fi^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bischoffiées.* From *Bischoffia*, the only genus. A subtribe of plants of the *Phyllantheæ.* [B.]

BISCOCT, n. Bi^{2}s′ko^{2}kt. See BISCUIT.

BISCOCTUM, BISCOCTUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. Bi^{2}s-ko^{2}kt′-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *bis*, twice, and *coquere*, to cook. See BISCUIT.

BISCUIT, n. Bi^{2}s′ki^{2}t. Gr., *διπυρίτης, δίπυρος.* Lat., *biscoctus, biscoctum.* Fr., *biscuit.* Ger., *Zwieback.* It., *biscotto.* Sp., *bizcócho.* 1. Anciently, bread cooked twice. [A, 325.] 2. Bread, leavened or unleavened, baked rapidly in small separate portions. 3. A cracker ; a hard unleavened variety of bread, made by dividing the dough into small, thin forms and baking.—**B's animalisés** (Fr.). See *Meat-b's.*—**B's antisyphilitiques** [Olivier] (Fr.). B's each containing $\frac{15}{100}$ grain of corrosive sublimate. [B, 46.]—**B's contre les vers** [Storey] (Fr.). B's each containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of calomel, $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains of jalap, 45 grains of white sugar, and a small amount of cinnabar, made up with b. paste. [B, 46.]—**B's de mer** (Fr.). See *Sea-b's.*—**B's dépuratifs** [Olivier] (Fr.). See *B's antisyphilitiques.*—**B's ferrugineux** (Fr.). B's each containing 3 grains of oxide of iron. [B, 46.]—**B's médicinaux** (Fr.). Medicated b's. [B, 46.]—**B's purgatifs** (Fr.). B's containing some cathartic medicine. [L, 120.]—**B's purgatifs à la résine de scammonée** (Fr.). B's each containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of resin of scammony. [B, 46.]—**B's purgatifs à la scammonée** (Fr.). B's each containing 3 grains of powdered scammony. [B, 46.]—**B's purgatifs au jalap** (Fr.). B's each containing 15 grains of jalap. [B, 46.]—**B's vermifuges** (Fr.). B's each containing some anthelminthic medicine. [L, 32.]—**B's vermifuges à la santonine** (Fr.). B's each containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of santonin. [B, 46.]—**B's vermifuges au calomel** (Fr.). B's each containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ grains of calomel. [B, 46.]—**B's vermifuges au semen-contra** (Fr.). B's each containing 15 grains of semen contra. [B, 46.]—**Meat b's.** Fr., *b's animalisés.* B's made by mixing flour with a rich soup, and evaporating to dryness. A variety specially prepared for dogs contains farinaceous matter, meat, dates, etc. [L, 41.]—**Medicated b's, Medicinal b's.** Fr., *b's médicinaux.* B's containing medicine.—**Sea b's.** Fr., *b's de mer.* A very dry and hard sort of unleavened bread made in the form of crackers ; containing three or four times as much nourishment as fresh bread, and given to sailors on long voyages. [B, 46.]

BISCUTATE, adj. Bi-sku^2′tat. Lat., *biscutatus* (from *bis*, twice, and *scutum*, a shield). Having two shield-shaped processes or appendages. [L, 180.]

BISCUTELLATÆ [Meissner], **BISCUTELLEÆ** [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Bi^{2}s-ku^2(ku)-te^{2}l-la(la^3)′te(ta^3-e^2), -te^{2}l′le^2-e-(a^3-e^2). From *Biscutella*, one of the genera. A section or subtribe of the *Thlaspidieæ.* [B, 170.]

BISDECEMPUNCTATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi^{2}s″de(de^2)-se^{2}m-(ke^{2}m)-pu^{3}nk(pu^{4}nk)-ta(ta^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis*, twice, *decem*, ten, and *punctum*, a point. Fr., *bis-decem-ponctué.* Having twenty points or spots. [B, 132.]

BISE (Fr.), n. Bez. A name for several species of *Agaricus.* [B.]—**B. verte.** The *Agaricus odorus.* [B, 121.]—**B. vraie.** The *Agaricus virescens.* [B, 121.]

BISEAU (Fr.), n. Be-zo. In the solipeds, the gutter-like depression which receives the coronary cushion. [L, 41.]

BISECTION, n. Bi-se^{2}k′shu^{3}n. From *bis*, twice, and *secare*, to cut. Fr., *bissection.* In obstetrics, the division of the fœtus into two parts, as by decapitation or rhachiotomy. [A, 398.]

BISECTUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-se^{2}k′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *biséqué.* Bisected ; of a leaf, divided into two lobes by incisions reaching nearly to the mid-rib. [B, 121.]

BISEL (Fr.), n. Be-se^{2}l. See *Acid* SALT.

BISÉLÉNIATE (Fr.), n. Be-sa-la-ne-a^{3}t. An acid selenate ; one containing twice as much selenic acid as a normal selenate. [B, 38.]

BISÉLÉNITE (Fr.), n. Be-sa-la-net. An acid selenite ; one containing twice as much selenious acid as a normal selenite. [B, 38.]

BISÉLÉNIURE (Fr.), n. Be-sa-la-ne-u^{6}r. See DISELENIDE.

BISEMUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Bi^{2}s-e^{2}m-u^2(u)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). An old form of *bismuthum.* Bismuth. [B, 3.]

BISENNA (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-se^{2}n′na^3. See ALBIZZIA.

BISEPTATE, adj. Bi-se^{2}p′tat. Lat., *biseptatus* (from *bis*, twice, and *septum* [= *sœptum*], a wall). Fr., *bisepté.* Ger., *zweikammerig.* Having two partitions. [B, 19, 121.]

BISÉQUÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-sa-ka. See BISECTUS.

BISERIAL, BISERIATE, adj's. Bi-se′ri^2-a^{2}l, -at. Lat., *biseriatus, biserialis* (from *bis*, twice, and *series*, a row). Fr., *bisérié, bisérial.* Ger., *zweireihig.* Disposed in two rows that are not on the same level ; or, simply, arranged in two rows or series. [B, 19 ; L.]

BISERIATIO (Lat.), n. f. Bi(bi^2)-se(se^2)-ri^2-a(a^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *biseriatio′nis.* Fr., *bisériation.* A disposition into two rows. [B, 132.]

BISERRATE, adj. Bi-se^{2}r′rat. Lat., *biserratus* (from *bis*, twice, and *serratus*, notched like a saw). Fr., *biserré.* Ger., *doppelt gesägt.* Doubly serrate ; having the serratures themselves serrate. [B, 19.]

BISETACEOUS, BISETIGEROUS, BISETOSE, BISETOUS, adj's. Bi-se-ta′shu^{3}s, -ti^{2}j′e^{2}r-u^{3}s, -se′tos, -tu^{3}s. Lat., *bisetosus, bisetus* (from *bis*, twice, and *seta* [= *sœta*], a bristle). Fr., *bisétacé, bisétigère.* Ger., *zweiborstig.* Having, or tipped with, two bristles. [B, 121.]

BISETTE (Fr.), n. Be-se^{2}t. An edible variety of *Agaricus.* [B, 132.] See MOUSSERON.

BISEXOUS, BISEXUAL, adj's. Bi-se^{2}x′u^{3}s, -u^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *bisex, bisexualis, bisexuinus* (from *bis*, twice, and *sexus*, sex). Fr., *bisexe, bisexuel.* Ger., *zweischlechtig.* Hermaphrodite ; in botany, having both sexes represented in the same flower or in different flowers on the same plant ; according to De Candolle, heterogamous. [B, 1.]

BISH (Hind., Bengal.), n. Written also *biskh, bikh*, and *bis.* The *Aconitum ferox* or a poison prepared from its root ; also the root of *Caltha cadua.* [B, 172, 180.]

BISH-BANSH (Bengal.), n. The *Beesha Rheedii* (the *Melocanna bambusoides*). [B, 172.]

BISH-HUPRA (Hind.), n. The *Trianthema obcordatum.* [B, 172.]

BISHMA, n. See BISH.

BISHOP-WEED, n. Bish′o^{2}p-wed. The *Ægopodium podagraria*, the *Sison ammi* of Linnæus, and the genus *Ammi.* [B, 19.]—**Mock b.-w.** An American name for the genus *Discopleura.* [B, 19.]

BISHOP'S-CAP, n. Bi^{2}sh′o^{2}ps-ka^{2}p. An American name for the *Mitella.* [B, 19.]

BISHOP'S-ELDER, n. Bi^{2}sh′o^{2}ps-e^{2}ld-u^{6}r. The *Ægopodium podagraria.* [B, 275.]

BISHOP'S-HAT, n. Bi^{2}sh′o^{2}ps-ha^{2}t. The *Epimedium alpinum.* [B, 275.]

BISHOP'S-LEAVES, n. Bi^{2}sh′o^{2}ps-levz. The *Scrophularia aquatica.* [B, 275.]

BISHOP'S-WEED, n. Bi^{2}sh′o^{2}ps-wed. See BISHOP-WEED.—**Common b.-w.** The *Ammi majus.* [B, 275.]—**Mock b.-w.** The genus *Discopleura.* [B, 275.]—**Prickly-seeded b.-w.** The *Ammi copticum.* [B, 275.]—**Toothpick b.-w.** The *Ammi visnaga.* [B, 275.]—**True b.-w.** The *Ammi copticum.* [B, 275.]

BISHOP'S-WORT, n. Bi^{2}sh′o^{2}ps-wu^{5}rt. The *Stachys betonica.* [B, 275.]

BISH-TARAK (Hind.), n. The *Argyreia speciosa.* [B, 172.]

BISHUMBA (Hind.), n. The *Cucumis colocynthis.* [B, 172.]

BIS-ILIAC, adj. Bi^{2}s-i^{2}l′i^2-a^{2}k. From *bis*, twice, and *ilium* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bi-iliaque.* Extending from one ilium to the other. [A, 22.]

BISILICATE, n. Bi-si^{2}l′i^{2}k-at. A silicate containing twice as much silicic acid as a normal silicate. [B, 38.]

BISILICATÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-si^{2}l-e-ka^3-ta. Doubly compounded with silicic acid ; converted into a bisilicate. [B, 38.]

BISILLONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-sel-yo^{2}n-na. See BISULCATE.

BISINUATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-si^{2}n-u^2(u^4)-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis*, twice, and *sinus* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bisinué.* Having two sinuses or wavy folds. [B, 38.]

BISIPHITE (Fr.), adj. Be-se-fet. See DISIPHONATE.

BIS-ISCHIADIC, BIS-ISCHIATIC, adj's. Bi^{2}s-i^{2}sk-i^2-a^{2}d′-

i^{2}k, -a^{2}t'i^{2}k. From *bis*, twice, and *ischium* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bis-ischiatique*. Extending from one ischium to the other. [A, 22.]

BISK, n. See Bish.

BISKARA-BEULE (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}s'ka^{3}r-a^3-boil'e^2. See *Aleppo* boil.

BISKH, n. See Bish.

BISKRA BUTTON, n. Bi^{2}sk'ra^3 bu^{3}t'tu^{3}n. Fr., *bouton de Biskra* (ou *Biskara*), *chancre de Sahara, bouton des zibans*. Ger., *Biskara-Beule*. A disease observed in Biskra, Algeria, of a nature similar to that of the Aleppo boil (*q. v.*, under Boil). [G.]

BISLINGUA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}s-li^{2}n^2'gwa^3. From *bis*, twice, and *lingua*, the tongue. Of Dioscorides, the *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [B, 121.]

BISMALVA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}s-ma^{2}l(ma^{3}l)'va^3(wa^3). A section of the genus *Malva;* also a name formerly given to the *Althæa officinalis*. [B, 121.]—**Radix bismalvæ.** The root of *Althæa officinalis*. [B, 180.]

BISMETHYL, n. Bi^{2}z-me^{2}th'i^{2}l. See Bismuth *ethyl*.

BISMUT (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}s'mut. See Bismuth.

BISMUTH, n. Bi^{2}z'mu^{3}th. Lat., *bismuthum* [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Greek Ph., Netherl. Ph.; Swed. Ph.], *bismutum* [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *bismuth*. Ger., *Wismut, Wismuth, Wissmuth*. It., *bismuto*. Sp., *bismuto* [Sp. Ph.]. A metallic element known from early times, but formerly confounded with other elements and with their compounds. It is found often uncombined and also in various forms of combination in the mineral kingdom. It is often associated with other metals, especially iron and silver, and with non-metallic elements, especially sulphur, tellurium, and arsenic. B. occurs in hard, brittle, grayish or reddish-white, lustrous masses, and may also be obtained in the form of large crystals. It melts at 270° C., oxidizes on exposure to the air, and is dissolved by hot sulphuric acid, by nitric acid, and by nitrohydrochloric acid. Sp. gr., 9·823. In composition it usually acts as a triad, but also as a diad, and with oxygen it combines in four proportions, acting as a tetrad and pentad, as well as a diad and triad. Symbol, Bi; atomic weight, 210. [B, 3.]—**Acicular b.** A native alloy of b. compounded with sulphur, lead, and copper. [B, 2.]—**Azotate basique de b.** (Fr.). Basic b. nitrate. [B.]—**Azotate de b.** (Fr.). Nitrate of b. [B.]—**Azotate de b. neutre.** B. trinitrate. [B, 81.]—**Basic b. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate basique de b*. Ger., *basisches kohlensaures Wismutoxyd*. It., *carbonato di bismuto basico*. A compound in which b. oxide or b. hydrate replaces the hydrogen in carbonic acid. The principal basic carbonate is b. subcarbonate (*q. v.*). Another basic carbonate, of the composition $3Bi_2O_2.CO_3+2Bi(OH)_3+3H_2O$, is found native as a mineral. [B, 3.]—**Basic b. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate basique de b*. Ger., *basisches salpetersaures Wismutoxyd*. It., *nitrato di bismuto basico*. A compound in which b. oxide or b. hydrate replaces the hydrogen of nitric acid. Several basic nitrates of b. are known, the most important of which is b. subnitrate. [B.]—**Basic b. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate basique de b*. Ger., *basisches schwefelsaures Wismutoxyd*. It., *solfato di bismuto basico*. A compound in which b. oxide or b. hydrate replaces the hydrogen in sulphuric acid. Several are known, formed by the action of water upon trisulphate of b. and in other ways. Formulæ, $Bi_2(OH_4).SO_4,Bi_2O_2SO_4$ and $Bi(OH).SO_4+H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**Beurre de b.** (Fr.). B. trichloride. [B, 46.]—**Bichlorure de b.** (Fr.). B. dichloride. [B.]—**Bioxyde de b.** (Fr.). Dioxide of b. [B.]—**B. amalgam.** Fr., *amalgame bismuthique* (ou *de b.*). Ger., *Wismuth-Amalgam*. An alloy of b. and mercury; a substance at first soft, afterward acquiring a granular crystalline texture. [B, 2.]—**B. and ammonium citrate.** Lat., *bismuthi et ammonii citras* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate de b. et d'ammoniaque* (ou *d'ammonium*). Ger., *citronensaures Wismuthoxyd-Ammonium*. It., *citrato di bismuto e d'ammonio*. Sp., *citrato de bismuto y de amonio*. A body occurring under the form of pearly or translucent scales, without odor and of a slightly acidulous metallic taste; soluble in water; prepared by dissolving citrate of b. in a mixture of water of ammonia and water. Constitution uncertain. [B, 5.]—**B. and potassium iodide.** Fr., *iodure de b. et de potassium*. Ger., *Kaliumwismuthjodür*. It., *ioduro di bismuto e di potassio*. Sp., *ioduro de bismuto y de potasio*. A compound used in a very delicate test for alkaloids; prepared by adding 3 parts of iodide of potassium to 16 of b. triiodide and 3 of hydrochloric acid. [B, 5; "Gazz. Chim. Ital.," xiii, 1882, p. 155 (B); "Jour. de pharm.," 1883, p. 257 (B).]—**B. arsenate.** Fr., *arséniate de b*. Ger., *arsensaures Wismutoxyd*. It., *arseniato di bismuto*. Sp., *arseniato de bismuto*. Properly, b. pyroarsenate; a white substance, $Bi_4(As_2O_7)_3$, insoluble in water. [B, 3.]—**B. bismuthate.** B. tetroxide. [B, 2.]—**B. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de b*. Ger., *Wismuthbromür, Bromwismut*. It., *bromuro di bismuto*. Sp., *bromuro de bismuto*. A compound of b. and bromine. See *B. tribromide, B. dibromide*, and *B. oxybromide*.—**B. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate de b., b. carbonaté*. Ger., *kohlensaures Wismutoxyd*. It., *carbonato di bismuto*. Sp., *carbonato de bismuto*. See *Basic b. carbonate* and *B. subcarbonate*. The carbonate of b. of the Br. Ph. is b. subcarbonate. [B.]—**B. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de b*. Ger., *Chlorwismut*. It., *cloruro di bismuto*. Sp., *cloruro de bismuto*. A compound of b. and chlorine. [B.] See *B. dichloride, B. trichloride*, and *B. oxychloride*.—**B. chlorsulphide.** B. thiochloride; a substance, BiSCl, forming white acicular crystals insoluble in water. [B, 3.]—**B. chromate.** Fr., *chromate de b*. Ger., *chromsaures Wismut* (oder *Wismutoxyd*). It., *cromato di bismuto*. A compound of b. and chromic acid. Several basic chromates and polychromates of b. are known. [B, 3.]—**B. citrate.** Fr., *citrate de b*. Ger., *citronensaures Wismut*. It., *citrato di bismuto*. Sp., *citrato de bismuto*. A compound of b. and citric acid. The *normal citrate of b.* (Lat., *bismuthi citras* [U. S. Ph.], *bismuthum citricum;* Fr., *citrate de b. neutre;* Ger., *neutrales citronsaures Wismuth*), $C_6H_5O_7.Bi$, is official in the U. S. Ph. It is a white amorphous powder devoid of taste and odor and insoluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 3.]—**B. dibromide.** Fr., *dibromure* (ou *bibromure*) *de b*. Ger., *Wismutdibromür*. It., *dibromuro di bismuto*. A substance, $BiBr_2$, suspected to exist, but not yet satisfactorily isolated. [B, 3.]—**B. dichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure* (ou *dichlorure*) *de b*. Ger., *Wismutchlorür*. It., *bicloruro* (o *dicloruro*) *di bismuto*. Sp., *dicloruro de bismuto*. A black, crystalline, fusible substance of the composition $BiCl_2$. [B, 3.]—**B. dioxide.** Fr., *bioxyde* (ou *dioxyde*) *de b*. Ger., *Wismutdioxyd*. It., *biossido* (o *diossido*) *di bismuto*. Sp., *dióxido de bismuto*. A dark-gray crystalline powder, Bi_2O_2. [B, 3.]—**B. disulphide.** Fr., *bisulfure* (ou *disulfure*) *de b*. Ger., *Wismutdisulfid*. It., *bisolfuro* (ou *disolfuro*) *di bismuto*. Sp., *disulfuro de bismuto*. A substance, Bi_2S_2, prepared by melting together b. and sulphur, forming gray aggregations of acicular crystals of a metallic appearance. When obtained by precipitation it forms a black powder of the composition $Bi_2S_2+2H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**B. dit de Quesneville** (Fr.). See *Crême de b.*—**B'ethyl.** Fr., *bismuth-éthyle*. Ger., *Wismutäthyl*. Syn.: *ethylbismuth*. A bivalent radicle, $Bi(C_2H_5)$, analogous in composition to a primary amine. [B, 4.]—**B'ethyl chloride, B'ethyl dichloride.** Fr., *chlorure* (ou *bichlorure*) *de bismuth-éthyle*. Ger., *Wismutäthyldichlorür*. A crystalline body. $Bi(C_2H_5).Cl_2$. [B, 4.]—**B'ethyl oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de bismuth-éthyle*. Ger., *Wismutäthyloxyd*. A substance of the composition $Bi(C_2H_5).O$. [B, 4.]—**B. fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure de b*. Ger., *Wismutfluorid*. It., *fluoruro di bismuto*. See *B. trifluoride*.—**B. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de b*. Ger., *Wismutoxydhydrat*. It., *idrato di bismuto*. Sp., *hidrato de bismuto*. B. trihydroxide. [B.]—**B. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de b*. Ger., *Jodwismut*. It., *ioduro di bismuto*. Sp., *ioduro de bismuto*. See *B. triiodide* and *B. oxyiodide*.—**B. isovalerate.** See *B. valerianate*.—**B. lactate.** Lat., *bismuthi lactas*. Fr., *lactate de b*. Ger., *milchsaures Wismut* (oder *Wismutoxyd*). It., *lattato di bismuto*. Sp., *lactato de bismuto*. A compound of b. and lactic acid. Two basic b. lactates are known, prepared by the action of sodium lactate on b. nitrate, or of lactic acid on b. hydrate or carbonate. [B, 2, 81.]—**B. lozenges.** See *Trochisci* bismuthi.—**B. nitrate.** Lat., *bismuthi nitras, bismutum nitricum*. Fr., *azotate de b*. Ger., *salpetersaures Wismutoxyd*. It., *nitrato di bismuto*. Sp., *nitrato de bismuto*. A compound of b. and nitric acid. [B.] See *B. trinitrate* and *B. subnitrate*.—**B. ochre.** An ore of b. consisting almost entirely of b. trioxide associated with iron. [B, 2.]—**B. oleopalmitate.** A name applied to an unctuous compound of b. with oleic and palmitic acids, prepared by decomposing a solution of almond-oil or castile soap with a b. salt. [B, 81.]—**B. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de b*. It., *ossido di bismuto*. Sp., *óxido de bismuto*. A compound of b. and oxygen. See *B. dioxide, B. trioxide, B. tetroxide*, and *B. pentoxide*. The oxide of b. of the Br. Ph. is the trioxide. [B.]—**B. oxybromide.** Fr., *oxybromure de b*. Ger., *Wismutoxybromür*. It., *ossibromuro di bismuto*. Sp., *oxibromuro de bismuto*. Basic b. bromide, BiOBr; a white substance precipitated from an aqueous solution of tribromide of b. by the addition of an excess of water. [B, 3.]—**B. oxychloride.** Fr., *oxychlorure de b., blanc de fard*. Ger., *Wismutoxychlorür*. It., *ossicloruro di bismuto*. Sp., *oxicloruro de bismuto*. Basic b. chloride, BiOCl; a white powder, insoluble in water, prepared by decomposing b. trichloride with water or by treating a solution of sodium chloride with b. nitrate. It constitutes a pigment called pearl-white. [B, 2, 3.]—**B. oxyiodide.** Fr., *oxyiodure de b*. Ger., *Wismutoxyjodür*. It., *ossi-ioduro di bismuto*. Sp., *oxi-ioduro de bismuto*. Basic b. iodide, b. subiodide, BiOI; a crystalline substance of a copper-red color precipitated from an aqueous solution of b. triiodide by boiling. It is used as a local application in chronic ulceration, and also employed internally. [B, 3; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1886, pp. 590, 599.]—**B. oxysulphide.** Fr., *oxysulfure de b*. Ger., *Wismutoxysulfür*. It., *ossisolfuro di bismuto*. Sp., *oxisulfuro de bismuto*. A compound of b. with oxygen and sulphur. Several oxysulphides of b. are known, one of which, having the formula Bi_4O_3S, occurs as a mineral. [B, 3.]—**B. pentoxide.** Fr., *pentoxyde de b*. Ger., *Wismutpentoxyd*. It., *pentossido di bismuto*. Sp., *pentóxido de bismuto*. Bismuthic oxide (or anhydride); an unstable substance forming a brown powder of the composition Bi_2O_5. [B, 3.]—**B. peroxide.** See *B. pentoxide*.—**B. phosphate.** Lat., *bismuthi phosphas*. Fr., *phosphate de b*. Ger., *phosphorsaures Wismutoxyd*. It., *fosfato di bismuto*. Sp., *fosfato de bismuto*. A compound of b. and phosphoric acid; a white pulverulent substance of the composition $BiPO_4$. The medicinal properties are the same as those of the subnitrate, for which, being a more stable salt, it has been proposed as a substitute. [Fredenat, "Giorn. Farm. Napol."; "Nouv. remèdes"; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov., 1885, p. 620; B, 3, 81.] See also *B. pyrophosphate*.—**B. protoxide.** See *B. trioxide*.—**B. purifié** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *bismuthum*. B. purified for pharmaceutical purposes. [B, 113.]—**B. pyroarsenate.** See *B. arsenate*.—**B. pyrophosphate.** Fr., *pyrophosphate de b*. Ger., *pyrophosphorsaures Wismutoxyd*. It., *pirofosfato di bismuto*. Sp., *pirofosfato de bismuto*. A compound of b. and pyrophosphoric acid; a substance of the composition $Bi_4(P_2O_7)_3$. [B, 3.]—**B. salicylate.** Lat., *bismuthi salicylas, bismuthum salicylicum*. Fr., *salicylate de b*. Ger., *salicylsaures Wismutoxyd*. It., *salicilato di bismuto*. Sp., *salicilato de bismuto*. A compound of b. and salicylic acid, prepared by decomposing a solution of b. nitrate in glycerin with sodium salicylate. It is a granular, pulverulent, neutral substance of a pinkish hue, which has been used in various gastro-intestinal affections. [B, 81; Desplats, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," June 1, 1883, p. 377; J. Ehring, "Arch. f. Kinderheilk.," ix, 2, 1887, p. 90.]—**B. selenide.** Fr., *séléniure de b*. See *B. triselenide*.—**B. silicate.** Fr., *silicate de b*. Ger., *kieselsaures Wismutoxyd*. It., *silicato di bismuto*. Sp., *silicato de bismuto*. A compound of b. and silicic acid; a crystalline substance, $Bi_4(SiO_4)_3$, occurring native as a mineral. [B, 3.]—**B. subbromide.** See *B. oxybromide*.—**B. subcarbonate.** Lat., *bismuthi subcarbonas* [U. S. Ph.], *bismuthi carbonas* [Br. Ph., 1867], *carbonas bismuthicus* [Netherl. Ph.], *bismutum carbonicum* [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sous-carbonate de b*. Ger., *basisches kohlensaures Wismutoxyd, Wismutsubcarbonat*. It., *sotto-carbonato di bismuto*. Sp., *subcarbonato de bismuto*. A basic carbonate of b., $Bi_2O_2.CO_3+H_2O$, prepared by

precipitating a solution of b. trinitrate with carbonate of ammonium. It is a white or yellowish-white powder, devoid of taste and insoluble in water and in alcohol. [B.]—**B. subchloride.** Lat., *bismuthi subchloridum.* 1. See *B. oxychloride.* 2. A name given to the chloride, Bi_2Cl_8, formed by the action of chlorine upon b. trichloride and in other ways; said to have an action similar to that of b. subnitrate. [B, 3, 199.]—**B. subnitrate.** Lat., *bismuthi subnitras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *subnitras bismuthi* [Belg. Ph.], *bismuthum subnitricum præcipitatum* [Russ. Ph.], *bismuthum subnitricum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Greek Ph.], *bismutum subnitricum* [Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *nitras bismuthicus basicus* [Netherl. Ph.], *subnitras bismuthicus* [Dan. Ph., Fr. Cod., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *bismuthum album.* Fr., *sous-azotate de b.* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *sottonitrato di bismuto.* Sp., *subnitrato bismútico* [Sp. Ph.] (*ó de bismuto*). Basic b. nitrate, $Bi(OH)_2.NO_3$, or $BiO.NO_3 + H_2O$; a substance precipitated from a solution of b. in nitric acid by dilution with water. It is a heavy white micro-crystalline powder, having no odor and a very slight acid taste and reaction, insoluble in water and in alcohol, but soluble in mineral acids. It is employed topically as a protective and soothing application to inflamed and excoriated surfaces, as in burns, ulcers, fissures, etc., also to check morbid discharges, as in leucorrhœa and fœtid sweating, coryza, and ozæna. Internally it is employed as an anodyne and astringent in gastralgia, ulcer and cancer of the stomach, diarrhœa of all kinds, and dysentery, in which disease it is also employed in the form of rectal injections. [B, 81, 95.]—**B. suboxide.** Fr., *suboxide* (ou *sous-oxyde*) *de b.* Ger., *Wismutsuboxyd.* It., *sotto-ossido di bismuto.* Sp., *subóxido de bismuto.* See *B. dioxide.*—**B. subprotocarbonate.** See *B. subcarbonate.*—**B. subprotonitrate.** B. subnitrate. [B, 97.]—**B. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de b.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Wismutoxyd.* It., *solfato di bismuto.* Sp., *sulfato de bismuto.* A compound of b. and sulphuric acid. [B.] See *B. trisulphate* and *Basic b. sulphate.*—**B. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de b.* Ger., *Schwefelwismut.* It., *solfuro di bismuto.* Sp., *sulfuro de bismuto.* A compound of b. and sulphur. [B.] See *B. disulphide*, *B. trisulphide*, and *B. oxysulphide.*—**B. sulphocacodylate.** See *B. thiocacodylate.*—**B. sulphuret.** See *B. sulphide.*—**B. tannate.** Lat., *bismuthi tannas*, *bismutum tannicum.* Fr., *tannate de b.* Ger., *gerbsaures Wismutoxyd.* It., *tannato di bismuto.* Sp., *tannato de bismuto.* A light yellow pulverulent substance, insoluble in water and in alcohol; prepared by decomposing b. nitrate with sodium hydrate and treating the b. hydrate so formed with tannic acid. [B, 81.]—**B. telluride.** See *B. tritelluride.*—**B. terchloride.** See *B. trichloride.*—**B. ternitrate.** See *B. trinitrate.*—**B. teroxide.** See *B. trioxide.*—**B. tersulphide.** See *B. trisulphide.*—**B. tetroxide.** Fr., *tétroxyde de b.* Ger., *Wismuttetroxyd.* Bismuthous bismuthate; a substance having the composition Bi_2O_4,$(Bi_2O_3 + Bi_2O_5 = 2Bi_2O_4)$, which may be regarded as a compound of b. trioxide and b. pentoxide (bismuthic acid). [B, 3.]—**B. thiocacodylate.** A substance forming delicate golden-yellow scales of the constitution $[As(CH_3)_2]_3S_6Bi$, insoluble in water and nearly insoluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 2.]—**B. thiochloride.** See *B. chlorsulphide.*—**B. tribromide.** Fr., *tribromure de b.* Ger., *Wismutbromid*, *Wismuttribromür.* It., *tribromuro di bismuto.* Sp., *tribromuro de bismuto.* A golden-colored deliquescent crystalline substance, $BiBr_3$, decomposed by solution in water. It combines with bromides of other elements and with ammonium to form double salts. [B, 3.]—**B. trichloride.** Fr., *trichlorure de b.* Ger., *Wismutchlorid*, *Wismuttrichlorür.* It., *tricloruro di bismuto.* Sp., *tricloruro de bismuto.* A white granular substance, $BiCl_3$, obtainable by sublimation in the crystalline form. It dissolves in a small quantity of water, but the addition of an excess of water decomposes it with the formation of oxychloride of b. Trichloride of b. combines with hydrochloric acid, ammonium, and the chlorides to form double salts. By the action of chlorine it is converted into b. subchloride (2d def.). [B, 3.]—**B'triethyl.** Ger., *Wismuttriäthyl*, *Triäthylbismuthin.* Syn.: *triethylbismuthine.* A body having the composition $Bi.(C_2H_5)_3$; a liquid of a very disagreeable odor and taking fire spontaneously on exposure to the air. [B, 4.]—**B. trifluoride.** Fr., *trifluorure de b.* It., *trifluoruro di bismuto.* A white powder of the composition BiF_3. [B, 3.]—**B. trihydroxide.** Fr., *trihydroxyde de b.* Ger., *Wismutoxydhydrat.* It., *tri-idrossido di bismuto.* Sp., *tri-hidróxido de bismuto.* A white amorphous substance of the composition $Bi(OH)_3$. [B, 3.]—**B. triiodide.** Fr., *triiodure de b.* Ger., *Wismutjodid.* It., *triioduro di bismuto.* Sp., *tri-ioduro de bismuto.* A substance, BiI_3, forming dark-gray or black tabular crystals of a metallic lustre. It combines with hydriodic acid and other substances to form compound salts. [B, 3.]—**B. trinitrate.** Lat., *bismuthi nitras.* Fr., *tri-nitrate de b. azotate de b. neutre.* Ger., *salpetersaures Wismutoxyd.* It., *trinitrato di bismuto.* Sp., *trinitrato de bismuto.* Normal b. nitrate, $Bi(NO_3)_3 + 3H_2O$; a substance forming transparent prismatic crystals, obtained by dissolving b. in nitric acid and evaporating. If water is added to its solution in nitric acid it is converted into the insoluble subnitrate and precipitated. [B, 3.]—**B. trioxide.** Lat., *bismuthi oxidum* [Br. Ph.], *bismuthum oxydatum.* Fr., *trioxyde de b.* Ger., *Wismutoxyd*, *Wismuttrioxyd.* It., *triossido di bismuto.* Sp., *trióxido de bismuto.* Often called simply oxide of b., Bi_2O_3; a substance found native as bismuth-ochre and obtainable artificially either in the form of a dull lemon-yellow powder or that of fine crystals. It is insoluble in water. [B, 3.]—**B. triselenide.** Fr., *triséléniure de b.* A brittle crystalline mass, Bi_2Se_3, of a metallic lustre. [B, 3.]—**B. trisnitrate.** See *B. trinitrate.*—**B. trisulphate.** Fr., *trisulfate de b.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Wismutoxyd*, *Wismuttrisulfat.* It., *trisolfato di bismuto.* Sp., *trisulfato de bismuto.* An amorphous white substance, $Bi_2(SO_4)_3$; decomposed by water with the formation of basic b. sulphate. [B, 3.]—**B. trisulphide.** Fr., *trisulfure de b.* It., *trisolfuro di bismuto.* Sp., *trisulfuro de bismuto.* A substance, Bi_2S_3, occurring native as bismuthite, and obtainable artificially in the same crystalline form as that mineral. It can also be procured as a blackish-brown powder readily soluble in nitric acid. [B, 3.]—**B. tritelluride.** A compound, Bi_2Te_3, of b. and tellurium, occurring native as the mineral tetradymite. [B, 3.]—**B. valerianate.** Lat., *bismutum valerianicum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.], *bismuthum valerianicum* [Russ. Ph.], *bismuthi valerianas.* Ger., *baldriansaures Wismut.* It., *valerianato di bismuto.* Sp., *valerianato de bismuto.* Isovalerate of b.; a whitish powder, $Bi(C_5H_9O_2)_3$. It has been recommended for neuralgic affections in doses of from half a grain to two grains. [B, 5.]—**Bisulfure de b.** (Fr.). B. disulphide. [B.]—**Blanc de b.** (Fr.). B. subnitrate. [B, 93.]—**Bromure de b.** (Fr.). B. bromide. [B.]—**Carbonate basique de b.** (Fr.). Basic b. carbonate. [B.]—**Chlorure de b.** (Fr.). B. chloride. [B.]—**Crême de b.** [Quesvenille]. Recently precipitated b. subnitrate washed, but not dried, and containing about 30 per cent. of the dry salt; used as a remedy in dysentery. [B, 92, 93.]—**Dibromure de b.** (Fr.). B. dibromide. [B.]—**Dichlorure de b.** (Fr.). B. dichloride. [B.]—**Dioxyde de b.** (Fr.). B. dioxide. [B.]—**Flowers of b.** Lat., *flores bismuthi.* The product obtained by subliming b. with water. [B, 70.]—**Fluorure de b.** (Fr.). B. fluoride. [B.]—**Iodure de b.** (Fr.). B. iodide. [B.]—**Magistery of b.** Lat., *magisterium bismuthi.* Fr., *magistère de b.* It., *magistero di bismuto.* B. subnitrate. [B.]—**Neutral b. nitrate.** See *B. trinitrate.*—**Nitrate basique de b.** (Fr.). B. subnitrate. [B, 93.]—**Nitrate de b.** (Fr.). B. nitrate. [B.]—**Normal b. citrate.** See *B. citrate.*—**Normal b. nitrate.** See *B. trinitrate.*—**Oxyde blanc de b.** (Fr.). See *B. subnitrate.*—**Oxyde de b.** (Fr.). B. oxide. [B.]—**Phosphate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. phosphate.*—**Purified b.** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *bismuthum purificatum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *b. purifié* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gereinigtes Wismut.* It., *bismuto purificato.* B. purified for pharmaceutical purposes, especially b. freed from arsenic. [B.]—**Salicylate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. salicylate.*—**Séléniure de b.** (Fr.). B. selenide. [B.]—**Solution of b. and ammonium citrate.** See *Liquor* BISMUTHI *et ammonii citratis.*—**Sous-azotate de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. B. subnitrate. [B, 13.]—**Sous-carbonate de b.** (Fr.). B. subcarbonate. [B.]—**Sous-chlorure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. subchloride.*—**Sous-iodure de b.** (Fr.). See *B. oxyiodide.*—**Sous-nitrate de b.** (Fr.). B. subnitrate. [B.]—**Sulfate basique de b.** (Fr.). Basic b. sulphate. [B.]—**Sulfate de b.** (Fr.). B. sulphate. [B.]—**Sulfure de b.** (Fr.). B. sulphide. [B.]—**Tablettes de sous-nitrate de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Trochischi* BISMUTHI.—**Tannate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. tannate.* **Telluric b.** See *B. tritelluride.*—**Tribromure de b.** (Fr.). B. tribromide. [B.]—**Trichlorure de b.** (Fr.). B. trichloride. [B.]—**Triiodure de b.** (Fr.). B. triiodide. [B.]—**Trioxyde de b.** (Fr.). B. trioxide. [B.]—**Trisulfate de b.** (Fr.). B. trisulphate. [B.]—**Trisulfure de b.** (Fr.). B. trisulphide. [B.]—**Troches of b.** See *Trochisci* BISMUTHI.—**White b.**, **White b. oxide.** Lat., *bismuthum album.* Fr., *oxyde blanc de b.* It., *bismuto bianco.* See *B. subnitrate.*

BISMUTHAL, adj. Bi²z'mu³th-a²l. Consisting of or containing bismuth. [L, 56.]

BISMUTHATE, n. Bi²z'mu³th-at. Fr., *bismuthate.* It., *bismutato.* A salt of bismuthic acid. [B.]

BISMUTHIC, adj. Bi²z-mu³th'i²k. Lat., *bismuthicus.* Fr., *bismuthique.* Derived from bismuth; containing bismuth as a pentad radicle. [B.]—**B. acid.** Lat., *acidum bismuthicum.* Fr., *acide bismuthique.* A red powder, $HBiO_3$, which may be regarded as the hydrate of bismuth pentoxide, $(Bi_2O_5 + H_2O = 2HBiO_3)$, which acts as a monobasic acid, forming salts called *bismuthates.* [B, 3, 91.]—**B. anhydride.** See BISMUTH *pentoxide.*—**B. hydrate.** See *B. acid.*—**B. oxide.** See BISMUTH *pentoxide.*

BISMUTHICUS (Lat.), adj. Bi²z(bi²s)-mu³th(muth)'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). See BISMUTHIC and SUBNITRAS *b.*

BISMUTHIDE (Fr.). adj. Bi²z-mu⁶t-ed. Resembling bismuth; as a noun, one of a class of minerals of which bismuth is a type. [B, 38.]

BISMUTHIFEROUS, adj. Bi²z-mu³th-i²f'e²r-u³s. From *bismuthum*, bismuth, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *bismuthifère.* Containing or producing bismuth. [B, 38.]

BISMUTHINE, n. Bi²z'mu³th-en. Ger., *Bismuthin.* 1. A compound of bismuth with a radicle, analogous in composition to an amine. 2. A native trisulphide of bismuth. [B, 3, 38.]

BISMUTHITE, n. Bi²z'mu³th-it. A mineral containing bismuth under the form of the trisulphide, although according to some authors it is a carbonate of bismuth. [B, 3, 38.]

BISMUTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bi²z(bi²s)-mu³th(muth)-o'si²s. Gen., *bismutho'seos* (*-sis*). The condition in which bismuth is absorbed by the system and deposited in the gums. [Petersen, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," 1883, No. 25 (B).]

BISMUTHOUS, adj. Bi²z'mu³th-u³s. Containing bismuth as a trivalent radicle. [B.]—**B. bismuthate.** See BISMUTH *tetroxide.*—**B. nitrate.** Bismuth trinitrate. [B, 81.]—**B. oxide.** See BISMUTH *trioxide.*—**B. sulphide.** Bismuth trisulphide. [B.]—**Hydrated b. oxide.** Bismuthic acid. [B, 199.]

BISMUTHUM (Lat.), n. Bi²z(bi²s)-mu²(mu)'thu³m(thu⁴m). The official title of bismuth in the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Greek Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph., and Fr. Cod. [B.]—**Bismuthi ammonio citras.** Bismuth and ammonium citrate. [B, 81.]—**Bismuthi carbonas** [Br. Ph.]. Bismuth subcarbonate. [B.]—**Bismuthi citras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., 1885]. Normal citrate of bismuth. [B.] See BISMUTH *citrate.*—**Bismuthi et ammonii citras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See BISMUTH *and ammonium citrate.*—**Bismuthi flores.** See *Flowers of* BISMUTH.—**Bismuthi lactas.** Bismuth lactate. [B, 81.]—**Bismuthi magisterium.** See *Magistery of* BISMUTH.—**Bismuthi nitras.** See BISMUTH *trinitrate.*—**Bismuthi oxidum** [Br. Ph.]. Oxide (trioxide) of bismuth. [B.]—**Bismuthi oxychloridum.** Bismuth oxychloride. [B, 81.]—**Bismuthi phosphas.** Bismuth phosphate. [B, 81.]—**Bismuthi salicylas.** Bismuth salicylate. [B, 81.]—**Bismuthi subcarbonas** [U. S. Ph.]. Bismuth subcarbonate. [B.]—**Bismuthi subnitras** [U. S. Ph., Br.

Ph.]. Bismuth subnitrate. [B.]—**Bismuthi tannas.** Bismuth tannate. [B, 81.]—**Bismuthi ternitras.** Bismuth trinitrate. [B, 81.]—**Bismuthi valerianas.** See BISMUTH *valerianate.*—**B. album.** White bismuth; subnitrate of bismuth. [B.]—**B. citricum.** Bismuth citrate. [B.]—**B. citricum ammoniatum.** Bismuth and ammonium citrate. [B, 81.]—**B. hydrico-nitricum, B. nitricum, B. nitricum præcipitatum.** Bismuth subnitrate. [B, 81, 97.]—**B. oxydatum.** Bismuth trioxide. [B, 81.]—**B. oxydulatum album.** Bismuth subnitrate. [B, 97.]—**B. peptonatum siccum pulverisatum.** A preparation containing 3·1 per cent. of bismuth, or 3·5 per cent. of oxide of bismuth, in a soluble form. [Merck, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 11, 1886, p. 137.]—**B. purificatum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *bismuth purifié* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Purified* BISMUTH.—**B. salicylicum.** Bismuth salicylate.—**B. subcarbonicum.** Bismuth subcarbonate. [B.]—**B. subnitricum.** Bismuth subnitrate. [B, 97.]—**B. tannicum.** Bismuth tannate. [B, 81.]—**B. trisnitricum.** Bismuth trinitrate. [B, 81.]—**B. valerianicum.** Bismuth valerianate. [B.]—**Flores bismuthi.** See *Flowers of* BISMUTH.—**Liquor bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis** [Br. Ph., 1867], **Liquor bismuthi et ammonii citratis** [Br. Ph.]. Solution of citrate of bismuth and ammonium; a preparation made by rubbing up 800 grains of bismuth citrate with water, adding enough ammonia water to effect solution, and diluting with water up to a pint. It is a clear neutral or weakly alkaline liquid, employed internally for the same purposes as bismuth subnitrate. [B.]—**Magisterium bismuthi.** See *Magistery of* BISMUTH.—**Nitras bismuthi, Subnitras bismuthi.** Bismuth subnitrate. [B, 97.]—**Trochisci bismuthi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de sousnitrate de bismuth.* Syn.: *tabellæ cum subnitrate bismuthico* [Fr. Cod.]. Bismuth lozenges; troches of bismuth. Each troche contains 2 grains of bismuth subnitrate, about 2½ grains of magnesium carbonate, and 3½ grains of calcium carbonate, with 17½ grains of sugar, and a little over ½ grain of gum arabic, made into the proper consistence with mucilage and rose-water. The corresponding French preparation contains in each tablet 10 centigrammes (about 1½ grain) of bismuth subnitrate with sugar up to a gramme (15½ grains), made into the proper consistence with mucilage of tragacanth. [B, 5, 113.]

BISMUTHYL, n. Bi^{2}z'mu^{3}th-i^{2}l. A univalent radicle, BiO. [B.]—**B. bromide, B. chloride, B. iodide.** See BISMUTH *oxybromide,* BISMUTH *oxychloride,* and BISMUTH *oxyiodide.* [B.]

BISMUTITE, n. Bi^{2}z'mu^{3}t-it. See BISMUTHITE.

BISMUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Bi^{2}z(bi^{2}s)-mu^2(mu)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Bismuth; the official title in the German, Norwegian, and Swiss Pharmacopœias. [B, 95.]—**B. carbonicum** [Swiss Ph.]. Bismuth subcarbonate. [B, 95.]—**B. citricum.** Bismuth citrate. [B, 95.]—**B. citricum ammoniatum.** Bismuth and ammonium citrate. [B, 95.]—**B. oxydatum.** Bismuth oxide. [B, 95.]—**B. subnitricum** [Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Bismuth subnitrate. [B.]—**B. valerianicum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.; Swiss Ph.]. Bismuth valerianate. [B.]

BISNAGO, BISNAGUS, n's. The *Daucus visnaga.* [B, 81.]

BISOTTE (Fr.), n. Be-zot. A species of *Agaricus.* [B, 38.]

BISPATHELLATE, adj. Bi-spa^{2}th-e^{2}l'lat. Lat., *bispathellatus* (from *bis,* doubly, and *spathella* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *bispathellé.* Composed of two spathellæ (said of a glume). [B, 1.]

BISPATHELLULATE, adj. Bi-spa^{2}th-e^{2}l'lu^{2}l-at. Lat., *bispathellulatus* (from *bis,* doubly, and *spathellula* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bispathellulé.* Composed of two spathellulæ (said of a glumella). [B, 1.]

BISPENIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}s-pen(pan)'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *bis,* doubly, and *penis* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bispéniens.* Of De Blainville, an order of reptiles comprising those with a double penis. [L, 116.]

BISPICATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-spik(spek)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis,* doubly, and *spica,* a point. See BISPINOSE.

BISPINOSE, adj. Bi-spin'os. Lat., *bispinosus* (from *bis,* doubly, and *spina,* a spine). Having two spines. [L, 56.]

BISPIRUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-spi(spe)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From *bis,* doubly, and *spirare,* to breathe. See DIPNOUS.

BISS (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}s. A bite. [B.]—**B'wurm.** See ŒSTRUS *bovis.*

BISSA BÔL, n. Syn.: *hăbăk hadee* [Dymock], *hebbakhade* [Somatis], *myrrha indica* [Martiny]. A substance, perhaps derived from the *Balsamodendron kafal,* exported from Berbera to India and China. It much resembles myrrh, from which it is distinguished by the angular interstices in its substance filled with a transparent reddish-brown resin, and by its very peculiar powerful aromatic odor. It is used in adulterating myrrh, and by the Chinese as incense, also for mixing with the food of milch-cattle in order to improve the quantity and increase the quality of the milk. [R. H. Parker, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Aug. 2, 1879, p. 81 (B).]

BISSE (Fr.), n. Bi^{2}s. See BYSSUS.

BISSECT, v. tr. Bi^{2}s-se^{2}kt'. See BISECT.

BISSECTION, n. Bi^{2}s-se^{2}k'shu^{3}n. See BISECTION.

BISSECTUS (Lat.), adj. Bi^{2}s-se^{2}k'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis,* doubly, and *secare,* to cut. Divided into two parts; according to Kirby, divisible into two pieces. [L, 180.] See BISECTUS.

BISSEGMENT, n. Bi^{2}s-se^{2}g'me^{2}nt. See BISEGMENT.

BISSEN (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}s'se^{2}n. The bolus of masticated food when ready for swallowing. [K, 16.]—**Medicinischer B.** See BOLUS. [L, 43.]

BISSEPTEMPUSTULÉ (Fr.), adj. Bi^{2}s-se^{2}p-te^{2}m-pu^{6}s-tu^{6}l-a. Marked with fourteen red dots. [B, 38.]

BISSUS (Lat.), n. m. Bi^{2}s'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See BYSSUS.

BISTACHIUM, BISTACIUM (Lat.), n's. n. Bi^{2}s-ta^{2}k(ta^{3}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -ta^{2}k(ta^{3}k)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See PISTACIA.

BISTEARATE, n. Bi-ste'a^{3}r-at. From *bis,* doubly, and *στέαρ,* tallow. Fr., *bistéarate.* An acid stearate, *i. e.,* one containing twice as much of the stearic-acid constituent in proportion to the base as the neutral stearates. [B, 38.]

BISTELLATE, adj. Bi-ste^{2}l'lat. From *bis,* doubly, and *stella,* a star. Having the shape of a double star. [B.] See *Bistellate* FIGURE.

BISTIPELLÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-sti^{2}p-e^{2}l-la. Furnished with two stipels. [B, 38.]

BISTIPULED, adj. Bi-sti^{2}p'u^{2}ld. Fr., *bistipulé.* Having two stipules. [L, 56.]

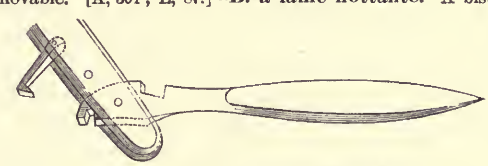
BISTORT, n. Bi^{2}s'to^{2}rt. Lat., *bistorta.* Fr., *bistorte.* Ger., *Natterwurz, Drachenwurz, Krebswurz.* The *Polygonum bistorta.* [B.]—**Alpine b.** The *Polygonum viviparum.* [B, 34.]—**Greater b.** The *Polygonum bistorta.* [B, 275.]—**Small b.** The *Polygonum viviparum.* [B.]

BISTORTA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}s-to^{2}rt(tort)'a^3. From *bis,* twice, and *tortus,* twisted, alluding to the root. Bistort (the *Polygonum b.*). [B, 170.]—**Bistortæ radix.** See *Radix bistortæ.*—**B. major, B. major rugosioribus foliis** [J. Bauhin], **B. major vulgaris** [Parkinson], **B. radice minus intorta** [C. Bauhin], **B. serpentaria** [Chab.]. See *B.*—**Extractum bistortæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de bistorte* [Fr. Cod.]. An aqueous extract made from the sliced root of the *Polygonum b.* by maceration and expression. [B, 95, 113.]—**Radix bistortæ.** The root of the *Polygonum b.* [B, 180.]

BISTORTE (Fr.), n. Bi^{2}s-tort. Bistort. [B, 113.]—**Extrait de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* BISTORTÆ.—**Poudre de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. The root of *Polygonum bistorta* dried in an oven at a temperature of 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and passed through a sieve of 120 meshes to the inch (French). [B, 113.]

BISTORTIER (Fr.), n. m. Bi^{2}s-tort-i-a. A sort of wooden pestle with a long handle. [B, 52.]

BISTOURI (Fr.), n. Bi^{2}s-tur-e. See BISTOURY.—**B. à cliquet.** A bistoury in which a catch takes the place of a spring to keep the instrument closed or open.—**B. à double tranchant.** A double-edged bistoury.—**B. aiguillé.** A bistoury with a very narrow, needle-like blade. [A, 385.]—**B. à la lime.** A bistoury with a file-like edge which cuts only parts that are put upon the stretch. [A, 385.]—**B. à lame dormante** (ou fixe). A bistoury with the blade immovable. [A, 301; L, 87.]—**B. à lame flottante.** A bistoury



A BISTOURI À CLIQUET. (AFTER LÜER.)

with a sliding blade. [L, 43.]—**B. à lame mobile.** A bistoury with a movable blade. [L, 87.]—**B. à ressort.** A bistoury which is kept closed or open by means of a spring like that of a pocket-knife. [L, 43.]—**B. boutonné.** See *Probe-pointed* BISTOURY.—**B. caché.** Lat., *forceps deceptoria.* A bistoury in which the blade is concealed in a cannula, for introduction past parts which it is desired not to injure, and is made to protrude when it has reached the part into which an incision is to be made. Many varieties have been made, adapted to special purposes.—**B. convexe.** See *Convex* BISTOURY.—**B. courbe.** A curved bistoury.—**B. de doight.** A knife blade mounted on a ring to be applied to the finger; used for perforating the fœtal head. [Roederer (A, 385).] Cf. AMNIOTOME.—**B. droit.** A straight bistoury. [L, 109.]—**B. gastrique.** An instrument devised by Morand for enlarging wounds of the abdomen. [A, 385; E; L, 43.]—**B. herniaire.** See *Hernia* KNIFE.—**B. royal.** A narrow curved probe-pointed bistoury; so called from its having been used on Louis XIV in an operation for fistula in ano. [A, 385; L, 109.]—**Bruchb'** (Ger.). See *Hernia* KNIFE.—**Knopfb'** (Ger.). See *Probe-pointed* BISTOURY.

BISTOURISER (Fr.), v. tr. Bi^{2}s-tur-e-za. To cut with a bistoury. [L, 41.]

BISTOURNAGE (Fr.), n. Bi^{2}s-turn-a^{3}zh. From *bis-* (= Engl., *mis-*), and *tourner,* to turn. Ger., *Wallachen.* A method of castration by twisting the testicles upon the spermatic cord so as to cause atrophy of the organs. [A, 300, 385; L, 41.]

BISTOURNÉ (Fr.), adj. Bi^{2}s-turn-a. Turned upon itself. [L, 180.]

BISTOURNEMENT (Fr.), n. Bi^{2}s-turn-ma^{3}n^2. See BISTOURNAGE.

BISTOURNER (Fr.), v. tr. Bi^{2}s-turn-a. To castrate by bistournage (*q. v.*). [L, 41.]

BISTOURY, n. Bi^{2}s'tu^{4}r-i^2. Gr., *σμίλη, μαχαίριον.* Lat., *culter, scalpellus.* Fr., *bistouri.* Ger., *Bistouri.* It., *bistori.* Sp., *bisturi.* A surgical knife, especially one with a small and narrow blade. [A, 385.] Cf. KNIFE and SCALPEL.—**Anæsthetic b.** A straight b. with the handle and blade channeled; devised by J. L. Corning for injecting a solution of cocaine into the part upon which it is used. [A, 469.]—**Concave b.** Fr., *bistouri concave.* A curved b. with the cutting edge on the concavity. [E.]—**Convex b.** Fr., *bistouri convexe.* A curved b. with the cutting edge on the convexity. [E.]—**Probe-pointed b.** Fr., *bistouri boutonné.* Ger., *Knopfbistouri.* A b. with a blunt, knob-like point; so called because it was originally made with a probe-like prolongation at the point. Used in sinuses, fistulæ, etc. [E.]

BISTRIATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-stri(stri^2)-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *bis,* doubly, and *striatus,* striated. Fr., *bistrié.* Marked with two striæ. [L.]

BISTURI (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}s-tu-re′. See BISTOURY.

BISUBULATE, adj. Bi-su^{3}b′u^{2}l-at. Lat., *bisubulatus* (from *bis*, doubly, and *subula*, an awl). Ger., *doppeltpfriemlich.* Shaped like two awls placed base to base (a botanical descriptive term). [B.]

BISUCCINAMIDE, n. Bi-su^{3}k-si^{2}n′a^{2}m-i^{2}d. A crystallizable substance, $C_8H_5O_4N$, obtained by the action of ammonia on succinic acid; moderately soluble in water, soluble with difficulty in alcohol and in ether. [A, 301.]

BISULCA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi(bi^2)-su^{3}l(su^{4}l)′ka^3. Fr., *bisulques.* Ger., *Zweihufer.* Ruminants. [B, 180.]

BISULCATE, BISULCOUS, adj's. Bi-su^{3}lk′at, -u^{3}s. Lat., *bisulcus* (from *bis*, twice, and *sulcus*, a furrow). Fr., *bisulque, bisulce.* Ger., *gespalten.* 1. Having two furrows. [L, 56.] 2. Divided into two parts by a furrow, cleft, especially cloven-footed. [L, 13, 104.]

BISULFARSÉNIATE (Fr.), n. Be-su^{6}lf-ar-san-i^2-a^{3}t. See BISULPHARSENATE.

BISULFARSÉNITE (Fr.), n. Be-su^{6}lf-ar-san-et. See BISULPHARSENITE.

BISULFAS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)′a^{2}s(a^{3}s). See BISULPHATE.

BISULFAT (Ger.), n. Be-zulf-a^{3}t′. See BISULPHATE.

BISULFATE (Fr.), n. Be-su^{6}lf-a^{3}t. See BISULPHATE.

BISULFITE (Fr.), n. Be-su^{6}lf-et. See BISULPHITE.

BISULFOMOLYBDATE (Fr.), n. Be-su^{6}lf-o-mo-li^{2}b-da^{3}t. A thiomolybdate that contains twice as much of the molybdic-sulphide constituent as the normal thiomolybdates. [B, 38.]

BISULFURE (Fr.), n. Be-su^{6}lf-u^{6}r. See BISULPHIDE.

BISULFURETUM [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. n. Bi(bi^2)-su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)-u^2(u^4)-re(ra)′tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See BISULPHIDE.

BISULPHARSENATE, BISULPHARSENIATE, n's. Bi-su^{3}lf-a^{3}r′se^{2}n-at, -a^{3}r-se^{2}n′i^2-at. Fr., *bisulfarséniate.* Names formerly given to the metathioarsenates, from their containing twice as much of the sulphur acid constituent in proportion to the basic sulphide constituent as the neutral sulpharsenates (pyrothioarsenates). [B.] See THIOARSENATE.

BISULPHARSENITE, n. Bi-su^{3}lf-a^{3}r′se^{2}n-it. Fr., *bisulfarsénite.* Ger., *Bisulfarsenit.* An old name for the metathioarsenites. [B.]

BISULPHATE, n. Bi-su^{3}lf′at. Lat., *bisulphas.* Fr., *bisulfate.* Ger., *Bisulfat, doppeltschwefelsaures Salz.* It., *bisolfato.* Sp., *bisulfato.* An acid sulphate; so called because it contains twice as much of the sulphuric-acid radicle as a normal sulphate. [B.]

BISULPHIDE, n. Bi-su^{3}lf′i^{2}d(id). Lat., *bisulphidum, bisulfuretum.* Fr., *bisulfure.* Ger., *Bisulfür, Bisulfid.* It., *bisolfuro.* Sp., *bisulfuro.* Syn.: *bisulphuret.* A term used partly in the sense of disulphide (as in b. of carbon) and partly, after the analogy of bichloride, binoxide, etc., to denote a compound of sulphur with an element or radicle that contains twice as much sulphur, relatively to that element or radicle, as a sulphide. [B.] Cf. MERCURY *b.*

BISULPHIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Bi(bi^2)-su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)′i^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BISULPHIDE.

BISULPHIS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-su^{3}lf(su^{4}lf)′i^{2}s. Gen., *bisulphi′tis.* See BISULPHITE.—**B. sodicus.** See SODIUM *bisulphite.*

BISULPHITE, n. Bi-su^{3}lf′it. Lat., *bisulphis, bisulfis.* Fr., *bisulfite.* Ger., *Bisulfit.* It., *bisolfito.* Sp., *bisulfito.* An acid sulphite; so called because it contains twice as much of the sulphurous-acid constituent in proportion to the base as a normal sulphite. [B.]

BISULPHURET, n. Bi-su^{3}lf′u^2-re^{2}t. Lat., *bisulphuretum, bisulfuretum.* See BISULPHIDE.

BISULQUE (Fr.), adj. Be-su^{6}lk. See BISULCATE.

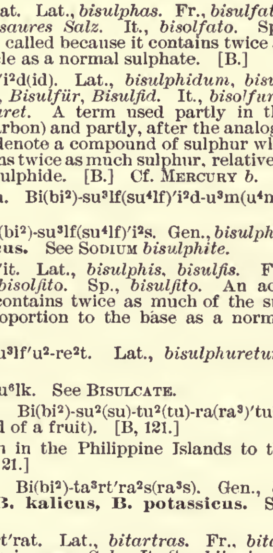
BISUTURATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-su^2(su)-tu^2(tu)-ra(ra^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Having two sutures (said of a fruit). [B, 121.]

BITAOY, n. A name given in the Philippine Islands to the *Calophyllum inophyllum.* [B, 121.]

BITARTRAS (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-ta^{3}rt′ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s). Gen., *bitartrat′is.* See BITARTRATE.—**B. kalicus, B. potassicus.** See POTASSIUM *bitartrate.*

BITARTRATE, n. Bi-ta^{3}rt′rat. Lat., *bitartras.* Fr., *bitartrate.* Ger., *Bitartrat, doppeltweinsaures Salz.* It., Sp., *bitartrato.* An acid, or hydric, tartrate; so called because it contains twice as much of the tartaric-acid radicle in proportion to the base as the corresponding normal tartrate. [B.]

BITEGMIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi(bi^2)-te^{2}g′mi^2-a^3. 1. A stirps of the *Corticalia*, including the families *Fructungulia, Fructitubia, Calicitubia, Calicungulia, Thalamitubia, Thalamisertia,* and *Thalamungulia.* 2. A stirps of the *Decorticalia*, including the families *Thalamifloria, Fructifloria,* and *Calicifloria.* [Dumortier (B, 170).]



A BITERNATE LEAF. (AFTER YOUMANS.)

BITENTACULATE, adj. Bi-te^{2}n-ta^{2}k′u^2-lat. From *bis*, twice, and *tentaculum*, a tentacle. Fr., *bitentaculé.* Having two tentacles. [L, 11, 41.]

BITERNATE, adj. Bi-tu^{5}rn′at. Lat., *biternatus* (from *bis*, twice, and *terni*, three each). Fr., *biterné.* Ger., *doppelt dreizählig.* In botany, doubly ternate; *i. e.*, ternate and having each of the three divisions itself triply divided. [B.]

BITESTACÉ (Fr.), adj. Be-te^{2}st-a^3-sa. Covered with a two-valved testa; as a n., in the pl., *b's*, a group of the *Branchiopoda* having a testa resembling a bivalve shell. [L, 41.]

BITESTACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi(bi^2)-te^{2}st-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-a^3. From *bis*, doubly, and *testa*, a shell. Fr., *bitestacés.* See OSTRACODES.

BITHI, n. See BITI.

BITHIMALCA, BITHNIMALCA, n's. See BITNIMALCA.

BITHYNOS, BITHYNUS (Lat.), n's m. Bi^{2}th′i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *βιθυνός.* An ancient plaster described by Galen as useful in dropsy, also a certain pastille. [Galen, Gorræus (A, 325).]

BITI, n. A lofty evergreen tree of the East Indies, the root of which is said to furnish an oil used in the treatment of alopecia. [Ray (B, 200).]

BITING STONE-CROP, n. Bit′i^{2}ng sto^{3}n′kro^{2}p. The *Sedum acre.* [A, 308.]

BIT-LOBAN, n. See KALA-NIMAK.

BITNIMALCA, n. From Heb., *beten* or *bitni*, the belly, the stomach, and *malkah*, a queen. Syn.: *gasteranax.* A medieval name for a peculiar active principle residing in the stomach, presiding over chylification and the separation of the ingesta into nutrient and excrementitious matter. [A, 322, 325.]

BIT-NOBEN, n. See KALA-MINAK.

BITO, n. The *Balanites ægyptiaca.* [B, 121.]

BITONAL (Fr.), adj. Be ton-a^{3}l. Double-toned (said of the voice when it is emitted in two successive tones). [A, 385.]

BITOUR (Fr.), n. Be-tur. The *Ardea stellaris.* [L, 105.]

BITRIFLORE (Fr.), adj. Be-tre-flor. Bearing two or three flowers. [B, 38.]

BITROCHANTERIC, adj. Bi-tro-ka^{2}n-te^{2}r′i^{2}k. Fr., *bi-trochantérien.* Extending from one trochanter major to the other.

BITTEN, adj. Bi^{2}t′t′n. See PREMORSE.

BITTER, n. Bi^{2}t′tu^{5}r. Gr., *πικρόν.* Lat., *amarum.* Fr., *amer.* Ger., *Bitter.* A principle or substance characterized by a bitter taste. Cf. AMARA.—**Artificial b. of aloes.** See ALOE-BITTER.—**B'amsel** (Ger.). The *Polygala amara.* [B, 180.]—**B.-blain.** A name given by the Dutch Creoles in Guiana to the *Vandellia diffusa.* [B, 19.]—**B. des Hollandais** (Fr.). See LATIFIA *des Hollandais.*—**B'distel** (Ger.). The *Cnicus benedictus.* [B, 118.]—**B'erde** (Ger.). See the major list.—**B'esche** (Ger.). The *Simaruba* (*Quassia*) *excelsa.* [B, 180.]—**B'gelbsäure** (Ger.). Picric acid. [B, 48.]—**B'gift** (Ger.). Picrotoxin. [L, 43.]—**B'holz** (Ger.). See the major list.—**B.-king.** The *Soulamea amara.* [B, 19.]—**B'klee** (Ger.). The herb of *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 180.]—**B'kleeextrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum* TRIFOLII *fibrini.*—**B'kleesalz** (Ger.). Potassium quadroxalate. [B, 48.]—**B'knöterich** (Ger.). The *Polygonum hydropiper.* [L, 77.]—**B'kochsalz** (Ger.). Magnesium chloride. [B, 48.]—**B'kraut** (Ger.). 1. The genus *Picris.* 2. The herb of *Erythræa centaurium.* [B, 48.]—**B'kresse** (Ger.). The *Cochlearia officinalis.* [B, 48.]—**B'mandel** (Ger.). See the major list.—**B. of aloes.** See ALOE-BITTER.—**B'quassienrinde** (Ger.). The bark of *Quassia amara.* [B, 180.]—**B'rinde.** See the major list.—**B'salz** (Ger.). Magnesium sulphate. [B.]—**B'salzerde** (Ger.). Magnesia. [B, 48.]—**B'säure** (Ger.). Picric acid. [B, 48.]—**B'schlangenholz** (Ger.). The *Ophioxylon serpentinum.* [B, 48.]—**B'springgurke** (Ger.). The *Momordica charantia.* [L, 80.]—**B'stoff** (Ger.). See *B.* PRINCIPLE.—**B'strauch** (Ger.). See the major list.—**B'süss** (Ger.), **B.-sweet.** See the major list.—**B'wort.** Ger., *B'wurz.* An old name for the *Gentiana lutea.* [B, 19, 180.]—**B'wurzel** (Ger.). See the major list.—**B'zimmt** (Ger.), **B'zimmtlorbeer** (Ger.). The *Cinnamomum culilawan.* [B, 48, 180, 270.]—**Erythrin b.** See PICROERYTHRIN.—**Simple b.** See AMARUM *purum.*—**Welter'sches B.** (Ger.). Picric acid. [B.]

BITTERA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}t-te(ta)′ra^3. A genus of rutaceous plants of the West Indies. [A, 385.]

BITTERERDE (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}t′te^{2}r-e^{2}rd-e^2. Magnesia. [B.]—**B'hydrat.** See MAGNESIUM *hydrate.*—**Schwefelsaure B.** See MAGNESIUM *sulphate.*

BITTERHOLZ (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}t′te^{2}r-ho^{3}ltz. Quassia, quassia wood. [B, 180.]—**B'baum.** The *Simaruba excelsa.* [B, 180.]—**Grossblüthiges B.** The *Xylopia grandiflora.* [B, 180.]—**Jamalkanisches B.** The wood of the *Simaruba excelsa.* [B, 180.]—**Langblättriges B.** The *Xylopia longifolia.* [B, 180.]—**Seidenhaariges B.** The *Xylopia serica.* [B, 180.]—**Strauchiges B.** The *Xylopia frutescens.* [B, 180.]

BITTERIN, n. Bi^{2}t′tu^{6}r-i^{2}n. Fr., *bittérine.* See QUASSIN.

BITTERLINGKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}t′te^{2}r-li^{2}ng-kra^3-ut. The *Polygonum hydropiper.* [B, 180.]

BITTERMANDEL (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}t′te^{2}r-ma^{3}nd-e^{2}l. The bitter almond. [B.]—**B'grün.** Malachite green (*q. v.*); so called because prepared by the action of benzaldehyde (derived from oil of bitter almonds) on dimethylaniline. [B, 49.]—**B'öl.** Oil of bitter almonds. [B.]—**B'ölgrün.** See *B'grün.*—**B'kleie.** The residue left after the expression of the oil from bitter almonds. [B, 108.]—**B'stoff.** See AMYGDALIN.—**B'wasser.** See *Aqua* AMYGDALARUM *amarum.*—**Concentrirtes B'wasser.** See *Aqua* AMYGDALARUM *amarum concentrata.*—**Verdünntes B'wasser.** See *Aqua* AMYGDALARUM *amarum diluta.*

BITTERMITTEL (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}t′te^{2}r-mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. See AMARA.—**Adstringirende B.** See AMARA *adstringentia.*—**Salzige B.** See AMARA *resolventia salina.*

BITTERRINDE (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}t′te^{2}r-ri^{2}nd-e^2. A bitter bark. [B.]—**Mexikanische B.** See *Copalche* BARK.

BITTERS, n. pl. Bi^{2}t'tu^{5}rz. A bitter, vegetable liquid preparation designed as a tonic or appetizer.

BITTERSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}t'te^{2}r-stra^3-uch^2. The genus *Picramnia.* [B, 180.]—**Fünfmänniger B.** The *Picramnia pentandra.* [B, 180.]—**Langtraubiger B.** The *Picramnia antidesma.* [B, 180.]

BITTERSÜSS (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}t'te^{2}r-zu^{6}s. The *Solanum dulcamara.* [B, 180.]—**B'aufguss.** See *Infusum* DULCAMARÆ.—**B'extrakt.** See *Extractum* DULCAMARÆ.—**B'stengel.** The stipites dulcamaræ. [B.] See SOLANUM *dulcamara.*—**Flüssiges B'extrakt.** See *Extractum* DULCAMARÆ *fluidum.*

BITTER-SWEET, n. Bi^{2}t-tu^{5}r-swet'. Lat., *dulcamara.* Fr., *douce-amère.* Ger., *Bittersüss.* It., Sp., *dulcamara.* The *Solanum dulcamara.* [B, 19.]—**Climbing b.-s., False b.-s.** The *Celastrus scandens.* [B, 75; L, 65.]

BITTER-WOOD, n. Bi^{2}t'tu^{5}r-wu^{4}d. Quassia wood, also the genus *Xylopia.* [B, 19, 81.]

BITTERWURZEL (Ger.), n. Bi^{2}t'te^{2}r-vurtz-e^{2}l. Gentian root. [B, 81.]—**Indianische B.** The *Ophiorrhiza mungos.* [L, 43.]

BITUBERCULATE, adj. Bi-tu^{2}b-u^{5}r'ku^2-lat. From *bis,* twice, and *tuberculum,* a tubercle. Fr., *bitubercué, bitubéreux.* Provided with two tubercles. [L, 27, 41.]

BITUME (Fr.), n. Be-tu^{6}m. Bitumen. [B.]—**B. de Judée** [Fr. Cod.]. Asphalt. [B, 113.]—**B. des Brahmes.** Maltha. [B, 132.]—**B. des momies.** Asphalt. [B, 132.]—**B. élastique.** Elaterite. [B, 132.]—**B. glutineux.** Maltha. [B, 132.]—**B.-naphte.** Naphtha. [B, 132.]—**B.-pétrole.** Petroleum. [B, 132.]—**B. solide.** Asphalt. [B, 132.]

BITUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Bi^{2}t-u^2(u)'me^{2}n. Gen., *bitum'inis.* Gr., ἄσφαλτος, ἀσφαλτόν. Fr., *bitume.* Ger., *Erdpech, Erdtheer, Erdharz.* It., *bitume.* Sp., *betun.* A name applied to several inflammable mineral substances consisting usually of a mixture of hydrocarbons. [B, 2.]—**Asphalto-b., Asphaltum-b., B. Arabum, B.-asphaltum, B. babylonicum.** See ASPHALT.—**B. barbadense.** See *Barbadoes* PETROLEUM.—**B. fluidum.** Petroleum. [B, 180, 270.]—**B. fossile, B. judaicum.** Asphalt. [B, 180, 199.]—**B. liquidum.** Petroleum. [B, 180.]—**B.-maltha.** See MALTHA.—**B.-petroleum.** See PETROLEUM.—**B.-petroleum indicum.** See *Barbadoes* PETROLEUM.—**B. Sodomæ.** Asphalt. [B, 180.]—**B. terræ.** Petroleum. [B, 180.]—**B. vitreum, Compact b.** Asphalt. [B, 2, 199.]—**Elastic b.** Elaterite. [B, 2.]—**Fossil b., Jewish b.** Asphalt. [B, 199; L, 120.]—**Liquid b.** Petroleum. [L, 120.]—**Solid b., Vitreous b.** Asphalt. [B, 199.]

BITUMINEUS (Lat.), adj. Bi^{2}t-u^2(u)-mi^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BITUMINOUS.

BITUMINEUX (Fr.), adj. Bi^{2}t-u^{6}m-i^{2}n-u^5. See BITUMINOUS.

BITUMINIFEROUS, adj. Bi^{2}t-u^2-mi^{2}n-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *bituminiferus* (from *bitumen* [*q. v.*], and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *bituminifère.* Yielding bitumen. [L, 41.]

BITUMINIZATION, n. Bi^{2}t-u^2-mi^{2}n-i^{2}z-a'shu^{3}n. Lat., *bituminisatio.* Fr., *bituminisation.* A transformation into bitumen. [A, 385.]

BITUMINOUS, adj. Bi^{2}t-u^2'mi^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *bituminosus.* Fr., *bitumineux.* Ger., *erdpechig.* It., Sp., *bituminoso.* Resembling, containing, or pertaining to, bitumen. [A, 385.]

BITUNICATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-tu^{2}n(tu^{4}n)-i^{2}k-a(a^3)'tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). From *bis,* doubly, and *tunicatus,* clothed. Fr., *bituniqué.* Covered with two envelopes or tunics. [L, 41.]

BI-UMBONATE, adj. Bi-u^{3}m'bon-at. From *bis,* doubly, and *umbo,* a boss. Having two boss-like processes. [L, 232.]

BIUR (Hind.), n. The *Zizyphus jujuba.* [B, 172.]

BIURATE, n. Bi-u^2'rat. An acid urate; one that contains twice as much of the uric-acid constituent as an ordinary, or neutral, urate. [B, 38.]

BIURET, n. Bi-u^2're^{2}t. Lat., *biuretum.* Fr., *biuret.* Ger., *Biuret.* Syn.: *allophanic amide, allophanamide.* A decomposition derivative of urea, $C_2O_2N_3H_5 = H_2N - CO - (NH) - CO - NH_2$, which may be regarded as consisting of 2 molecules of urea less 1 molecule of ammonia; colorless acicular crystals fairly soluble in water. [B, 4.]—**B'probe** (Ger.). See *B.* REACTION.

BIVALENCE, n. Bi^{2}v'a^{2}l-e^{2}ns. From *bis,* twice, and *valere,* to be worth. Fr., *bivalence.* Ger., *Zweiwerthigkeit.* Syn.: *divalence.* The property or condition of being bivalent. [B.]

BIVALENT, adj. Bi^{2}v'a^{2}l-e^{2}nt. Fr., *bivalent.* Ger., *zweiwerthig.* Syn.: *divalent.* Having an atomicity of two; *i. e.,* being capable of replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a compound. [B.]

BIVALVA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi(bi^2)-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)'va^3(wa^3). From *bis,* twice, and *valva,* a valve. A name formerly given to all molluscs having bivalve shells. [L.]

BIVALVE, adj. Bi'va^{2}lv. Lat., *bivalvis.* Fr., *bivalve.* Ger., *zweiklappig, zweischalig.* Having two valves; as a n., a mollusc provided with two valves. [B, 28.]

BIVALVED, adj. Bi'va^{2}lvd. Having two valves; in botany, dehiscing by two valves. [B, 198.]

BIVALVIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi(bi^2)-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)'vi^2(wi^2)-a^3. 1. See BIVALVA (of which word this is a more correct form). 2. Of Hoffmann, an order of cryptogams, including the genera *Ophioglossum, Osmunda,* and *Lycopodium.* [B, 170.]

BIVALVIS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)'vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s). See BIVALVE and BIVALVED.

BIVALVULAR, adj. Bi-va^{2}l'vu^2-la^{3}r. From *bis,* twice, and *valvula,* a little valve. Fr., *bivalvulaire.* See BIVALVE.

BIVALVULATE, adj. Bi-va^{2}l'vu^{2}l-at. Lat., *bivalvulatus.* Fr., *bivalvulé.* Dehiscing by two valvules (said of anthers). [B, 1.]

BIVALVUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-va^{2}l(wa^{3}l)'vu^{3}s(wu^{4}s). See BIVALVE.

BIVANADATE, n. Bi-va^{2}n'a^{2}d-at. An acid vanadate; *i. e.,* one that contains twice as much of the vanadic-acid constituent as an ordinary, or neutral, vanadate. [B, 38.]

BIVARICOSUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-va^{2}r(wa^{3}r)-i^{2}k-os'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *bis,* doubly, and *varix* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bivariqueux.* Having two varix-like processes. [L, 180.]

BIVEINEUX (Fr.), adj. Be-ve^{2}n-u^5. 1. See BIVENATE. 2. Following the course of the radicles of both the portal and the hepatic veins (said of cirrhosis).

BIVENTER (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-ve^{2}nt(we^{2}nt)'u^{5}r(e^{2}r). From *bis,* twice, and *venter,* a belly. Fr., *biventre.* Ger., *zweibäuchig.* Double-bellied; as a n., a digastric muscle.—**B. cervicis.** Fr., *biventre du cou.* Ger., *B. des Nackes.* A name sometimes applied to the inner portion of the complexus muscle, which is generally more or less separate from the rest of the muscle, and has its continuity interrupted by a tendinous intersection. [A, 5; L, 172.]—**B. mandibulæ, B. maxillæ, B. maxillæ inferioris, Deprimens maxillæ b.** The digastric muscle of the lower jaw. [A, 246, 313; L, 84.] See DIGASTRICUS.

BIVENTRAL, adj. Bi-ve^{2}nt'ra^{2}l. See DIGASTRIC.

BIVENTRALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Bi(bi^2)-ve^{2}nt(we^{2}nt)-ra(ra^3)'li^{2}s. See BIVENTER *cervicis.*

BIVERRUCOSUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-ve^{2}r(we^{2}r)-ru^2(ru)-kos'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *bis,* doubly, and *verrucosus,* warty. Fr., *biverruqueux.* Having two small wart-like elevations. [L, 41.]

BIVINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi(bi^2)-vi^{2}n(wi^{2}n)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Tulasne, a division of the *Homalineæ,* comprising genera in which the ovary is almost free. [B, 170.]

BIVITTATE, adj. Bi-vi^{2}t'tat. From *bis,* twice, and *vitta,* a fillet. Fr., *bivitté.* Having two longitudinal bands. [L, 41.]

BIVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bi^2'vi^2(wi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *bis,* doubly, and *via,* a path. The two posterior ambulacra of the *Echinidea.* [L, 66.]

BIVOLTINE, adj. Bi-vo^{3}lt'i^{2}n. From Lat., *bis,* twice, and It., *volta,* a turn. Fr., *bivoltin.* Laying eggs or bringing forth young twice a year. [A, 385.]

BIXA (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}x'a^3. Ger., *Orleanbaum.* A Linnæan genus of bixineous plants. [B, 42.]—**B. acuminata** [Bojer]. A variety of *B. orellana.* [B.]—**B. orellana** [Linnæus]. Fr., *rocou, rocouyer.* Ger., *ächter Orleanbaum, Rukubaum.* The arnotto-tree; a small tree growing in South America, Mexico, the West Indies, the East Indies, Ceylon, and Senegal. The fruit is a cordate (sometimes lanceolate) capsule dehiscing by two valves and containing from eight to ten obovoid seeds surrounded by three envelopes, the outermost of which is pulpy and contains the yellow coloring matter, annotto (*q. v.*), which is employed as a dye. This pulp is both astringent and purgative, and has been used as a remedy for dysentery and renal disease and as an antidote to the mandioc poison. The seeds are held to have astringent, cordial, and antipyretic properties. [B, 121, 172; Clos, "Ann. des sci. nat.," iv, 8, p. 209 (B).]—**B. platycarpa** [Ruíz and Pavón]. Syn.: *B. urucurana.* A species found in Peru and New Granada, distinguished by its more or less reniform or globose fruit; said to have the same properties as *B. orellana.* [B, 180; Clos, *l. c.* (B).]—**B. purpurea.** A variety of *B. orellana* with rose-colored flowers. [Clos, *l. c.* (B).]—**B. urucurana** [Hoffmannsegg]. See *B. platycarpa.*

BIXACEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}x-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bixacées.* See BIXINEÆ.

BIXADS, n. pl. Bi^{2}x'a^{2}dz. See BIXINEÆ.

BIXÆ [Clos] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}x'e(a^3-e^2). See BIXEÆ (1st def.).

BIXAL, adj. Bi^{2}x'a^{2}l. Lat., *bixalis.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Bixa* or the *Bixales.* [B.]—**B. alliance.** See BIXALES.

BIXALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}x-a(a^3)'lez(las). Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Parietales,* comprising the single order *Bixineæ.* [B, 170.]

BIXEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}x'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Sprengel, a division of samydeous (bixaceous) plants, comprising *Bixa* and *Prockia;* by other authors extended to include a number of genera and divided into various sections. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Bixineæ,* including *Bixa, Cochlospermum,* and another genus, in which the flowers are hermaphrodite, rarely polygamous, the petals are broad, contorted, and devoid of scales, the anthers are linear, oblong, biporose or shortly bivalved at the apex, and the fruit is a capsule of valvular dehiscence with a membranaceous endocarp. 3. Of Baillon, a series of the *Bixineæ,* including *Bixa* and *Oncoba.* [B, 42, 121, 170.]

BIXEIN, n. Bi^{2}x'e-i^{2}n. Lat., *bixeinum.* Fr., *bixéine.* Ger., *Bixein.* A dark reddish-brown substance produced by the action of the air on bixin, constituting the red coloring matter of annotto. [B, 2.]

BIXIC ACID, n. Bi^{2}x'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bixique.* Ger., *Bixinsäure.* A resinous acid said to be obtained from *Bixa orellana.* [B.]

BIXIN, n. Bi^{2}x'i^{2}n. Fr., *bixine.* Ger., *Bixin.* An orange-colored or red crystalline coloring matter, $C_{16}H_{20}O_2$ [Kerndt], $C_{15}H_{18}O_4$ [Stein], or $C_{28}H_{34}O_5$ [Etti], obtained from annotto; soluble with difficulty in water, but, according to Chevreuil, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. The term is applied also to a superior variety of annotto. [B, 2, 81.]—**B'säure** (Ger.). See BIXIC ACID.

BIXINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}x-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Of Kunth, Lindley, and others, an order of cotyledonous plants, corresponding in part to the *Bixineæ.* [B, 170.]

BIXINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}x-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bixinées.* Syn.: *Bixaceæ.* An order of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs estab-

lished by Kunth. By Bentham and Hooker it is referred to the cohort *Parietales*, and made to comprise trees or shrubs with alternate simple leaves, exstipulate or having minute caducous stipules, and with regular hermaphrodite or unisexual flowers having from two to six sepals, usually imbricate, which finally become reflexed or deciduous, a corolla (sometimes absent) consisting of petals equaling or exceeding the sepals in number and also deciduous, numerous hypogynous stamens with bilocular anthers, a receptacle often glandulose and sometimes expanded into a disc, and an ovary, usually unilocular, bearing two or more parietal placentæ, each of which contains two or more amphitropal or anatropal ovules, and having as many styles as placentæ, either united into one or more or less separate. The fruit is fleshy or dry, and few-seeded; the albumen is fleshy and incloses an axile embryo. The *B.* are divided into the *Bixeæ*, *Oncobeæ*, *Flacourtieæ*, and *Pangieæ*. By Baillon the order has been extended to comprise genera ranked by Bentham and Hooker under different orders, and is divided into the *Bixeæ* (including *Bixa* and *Oncoba*), *Flacourtieæ*, *Samydeæ*, *Lacistemeæ*, *Calanticeæ*, *Homalieæ*, *Pangieæ*, *Papayeæ*, *Turnereæ*, and *Cochlospermeæ*. [B, 42, 121.]

BIXINUM (Lat.), n. n. Bi^{2}x-i(e)′nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). See Bixin.

BIZINCIC, adj. Bi-zi^{2}n′si^{2}k. Fr., *bizincique*. Containing two atoms of zinc (said of that one of a series of compounds which contains twice as much zinc in the molecule as the first member of the series). [B, 38.]

BIZIRCONIC, adj. Bi-zu^{5}r-ko^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *bizirconique*. Containing two atoms of zirconium (said of that one of a series of compounds that contains twice as much zirconium in the molecule as the first member of the series). [B.]

BIZONATUS (Lat.), adj. Bi(bi^2)-zon-at(a^{3}t)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *bis*, doubly, and *zona*, a girdle. Fr., *bizoné*. Marked with two circular bands or zones. [L, 41.]

BLABE (Lat.), n. f. Bla(bla^3)′be(ba). Gr., *βλάβη* (from *βλάπτειν*, to injure). A blow, a wound, an injury. [A, 322, 325.]

BLABERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla^{2}b-(bla^{3}b)-e^{2}r′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Nuditarsi*. [L, 266.]

BLABEROPUS (Lat.), n. m. Bla^{2}b-(bla^{3}b)-e^{2}r′o(o^2)-pu^{3}s(pu^{4}s). From *βλαβερός*, noxious, and *ὀπός*, juice. A genus of apocynaceous plants separated by A. De Candolle from *Alstonia*, to which it is restored by Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 46.]

BLACCIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla^{2}k(bla^{3}k)′-si^2(ki^2)-e(a^3-e^2). An old name for measles. [Rhazes (A, 325).]

BLACHMAL, n. An alchemical name for a product obtained by pouring a mixture of several melted metals over sulphur. [Johnson (A, 325).]

BLACIA (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}s(bla^{3}k)-i(e)′a^3. Gr., *βλακεία*. Exhaustion, debility, lassitude. [A, 322.]

BLACK, adj. Bla^{2}k. A.-S., *blæc*. Gr., *μέλας*. Lat., *ater*, *niger*. Fr., *noir*. Ger., *schwarz*. It., Sp., *negro*. More or less completely incapable of reflecting light; as a n., a substance so characterized, also an individual of the negro race. For many compound names beginning with *b.*, see under the other term of the compound.—**Animal b.** Fr., *noir animal*. Animal charcoal. [B.]—**B'berry.** See the major list.—**B.-cap.** The *Typha latifolia*. [B, 275.]—**B'fisch** (Ger.). The cuttle fish (*Sepia officinalis*). [B, 180.]—**B'fischbein** (Ger.). Cuttle-fish bone. [B, 180.]—**B.-heads.** The *Typha latifolia*. [B, 275.]—**B.-Jack.** 1. An American name for the *Quercus nigra*. [B, 19.] 2. Burnt sugar; used to color beverages and for the adulteration of coffee. [L, 120.]—**B.-knot.** The *Sphæria morbosa*. [B.]—**B.-nonesuch.** The *Medicago lupulina*. [B, 19.]—**B.-tang.** The *Fucus vesiculosus*. [L, 65.]—**B'thorn.** The *Prunus spinosa*. [B, 19.]—**B.-top.** The *Centaurea scabiosa*. [B, 275.]—**B.-wash.** See *Lotio* hydrargyri *nigra*.—**B.-wort.** The *Symphytum officinale*. [B, 275.]—**Bone b., Ivory b.** Fr., *noir d'os* (ou *d'ivoire*). Ger., *Beinschwarz*, *Elfenbeinschwarz*. Animal charcoal made by incinerating bones or ivory apart from the air. [B.]—**Lamp-b.** See the major list.

BLACKBERRY, n. Bla^{2}k′be^{2}r-ri^2. Lat., *rubus*. A name applied to those species of *Rubus* in which the fruit is inseparably affixed to the receptacle, which is juicy and deciduous; including the species *fruticosus*, *villosus*, *canadensis*, and *trivialis*; also the fruit itself. [B, 3, 5, 34.]—**American b.** The *Rubus villosus*. [B, 81.]—**B. root-bark.** Lat., *rubus* [U. S. Ph.]. The root-bark of *Rubus villosus*, *Rubus canadensis*, and *Rubus trivialis*. [B, 95.]—**Bush-b.** The *Rubus trivialis*. [B, 81.]—**Creeping b.** The *Rubus canadensis*. [B, 5.]—**Fluid extract of b. bark.** See *Extractum* rubi *fluidum*.—**High b.** The *Rubus villosus*. [B, 34.]—**Low b.** The *Rubus canadensis*. [B, 5.]—**Syrup of b. bark, Syrup of b. root-bark.** See *Syrupus* rubi.

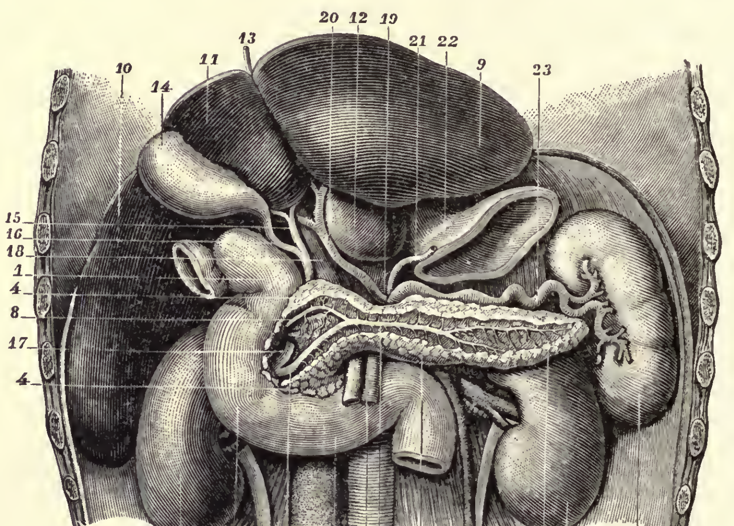
BLACKWELLIA (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}k-we^{2}l′li^2-a^3. A genus of homaliaceous trees and shrubs, named in honor of Elizabeth Blackwell. [B, 19.]

BLACTARA, n. An alchemical name for cerussa. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BLACTIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla^{2}k(bla^{3}k)′ti^2-e(a^3-e^2). See Blacciæ.

BLAD (Fr.), n. Bla^3. A popular name for rye in the south of France. [L, 41.]

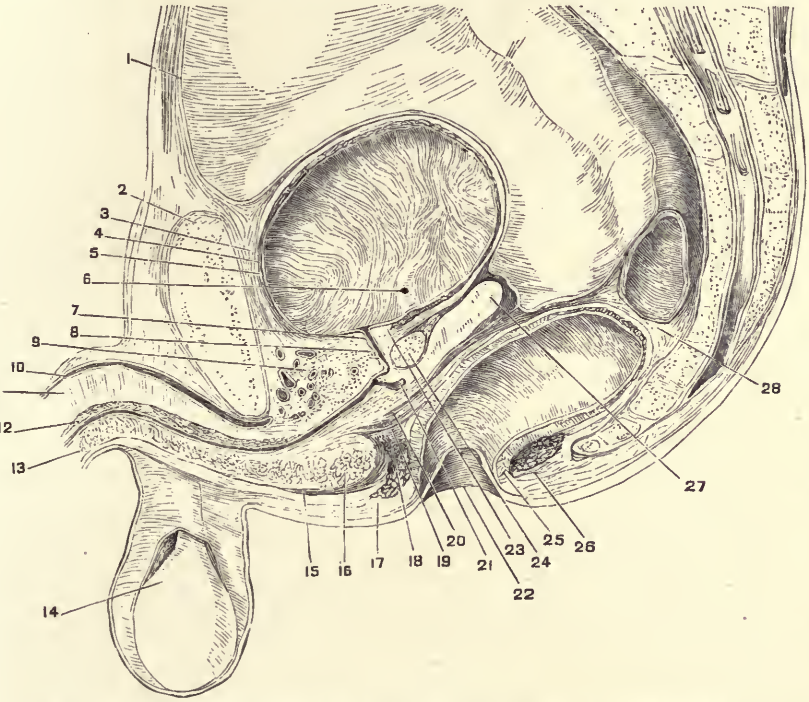
BLADDER, n. Bla^{2}d′du^{5}r. A.-S., *blædre*. Gr., *κύστις*. Lat., *vesica*. Fr., *vessie*. Ger., *Blase*. It., *vescica*. Sp., *vejiga*. Any thin-walled sac capable of inflation or having the appearance of being inflated. Used alone, the word is usually understood to denote the hollow organ which serves as a reservoir for the urine.—**Air-b.** A b. containing air, found in most fishes. It usually communicates with some part of the intestinal tract, but in some fishes it is closed. When it is compressed by muscular action, the specific gravity of the fish is increased, and thus it is enabled to sink; when the pressure is relaxed, the specific gravity is lowered, and the fish rises. The organ is wanting in many fishes, and in the *Dipnoi* it assumes the function of respiration. [A, 304; L, 207.]—**Bilobed b., Bilocular b.** A sacculated b. consisting of two chambers. [L.]—**B.-campion, B. catch-fly.** The *Silene inflata*. [L, 73.]—**B.-dock.** Ger., *Blasenampfer*. The *Rumex vesicarius*. [L, 46.]—**B.-fern.** The genus *Cystopteris*. [B, 34.]—**B. fucus.** See Fucus *vesiculosus*.—**B.-fumitory.** Ger., *Blasenerdrauch*. The *Fumaria vesicaria*. [L, 46.]—**B.-gastrula.** See Perigastrula.—**B.-germ.** See Blastula.—**B. green.** See under Green.—**B.-kelp.** Ger., *Blasentang*. See Fucus *vesiculosus*.—**B.-nut.** The genus *Staphylea*. [B, 34.]—**B.-pod.** The genus *Vesicaria*. [B, 34.]—**B.-seed.** The genus *Physospermum*. [B, 19.]—**B.-senna.** The genus *Colutea*. [B, 34.]—**B.-snout.** Ger., *Bläschenkraut*. The *Utricularia vulgaris*. [L, 73.]—**B.-tree.** See *B.-nut*.—**B.-worm.** Ger., *Blasenwurm*. A term applied to the *Cestoda* in their embryonic state, from their cyst-like appearance. [L, 182.] See Cysticercus, Echinococcus, and Cœnurus.—**B.-wort.** The genus *Utricularia*. [B, 34.]—**B.-wrack.** See Fucus *vesiculosus*.—**Brain-b.** See *Cerebral* vesicle.—**Caudal b.** The vesicular portion of a *Cysticercus*. [L, 182, 201.]—**Cloacal b.** See *Anal* sac.—**Columnar b., Columniform b.** Fr., *vessie à colonnes*. A condition of the urinary b. in which hypertrophied muscular fasciculi give rise to projections into its interior in the form of cords and ridges. [E, 18.]—**Contractile b.** In the *Rotifera*, a small sac situated close to the cloaca, forming a part of a water-vascular system. Two respiratory tubes arise from it, and it undergoes rhythmical contraction and dilatation. [L, 147.]—**Daughter-b's.** Ger., *Tochterblasen*. Secondary hydatids; cysts arising from the outer or inner surface of the mother-b. and giving origin in their interior to heads, brood-capsules, or granddaughter-b's. [L, 182.]—**Encysted b.** A urinary b. with diverticula or with cysts communicating with it. [A. Clark, "N. Y. Jour. of Med," 1857, p. 86 (L).]—**Eye-b.** See *Optic* vesicle.—**Fasciculated b.** See *Columnar b.*—**Gall-b.** Gr., *κύστις χοληδόχη*. Lat., *cystis* (seu *vesica*) *fellea*, *cholecystis*, *felliculus*, *vesicula* (seu *folliculus*) *fellis*. Fr., *vésicule biliaire* (ou *du fiel*), *vessie du fiel*, *cholécyste*. Ger., *Gallenblase*. An egg-shaped or pear-shaped sac, about four inches long in the human subject, situated in a fossa on the lower surface of the liver, to which it is attached; serving as a receptacle for the bile, to which it adds a mucous secretion of its own, and which it discharges into the ductus choledochus communis. [A, 440; C.]—**Granddaughter-b's.** Hydatid cysts springing from daughter-b's (*q. v.*). [L, 182.]—**Irritable b.** A term applied to an unnaturally frequent desire to urinate, dependent on some affection of the urinary b. or of some part in its immediate vicinity, and not on the action of a diuretic or on diabetes, hysteria, or the like. [A, 439.]—**Mother-b.** Ger., *Mutterblase*. A hydatid cyst from the inner or outer surface of which spring secondary cysts. [L, 182.]—**Multilocular b.** A sacculated b. consisting of many



THE GALL-BLADDER AND ADJACENT STRUCTURES. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 2, 3, duodenum; 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, pancreas and pancreatic ducts; 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, liver; 14, gall-bladder; 15, hepatic duct; 16, cystic duct; 17, common duct; 18, portal vein; 19, branch from the cœliac axis; 20, hepatic artery; 21, coronary artery of the stomach; 22, cardiac portion of the stomach; 23, splenic artery; 24, spleen; 25, left kidney; 26, right kidney; 27, superior mesenteric artery and vein; 28, inferior vena cava.

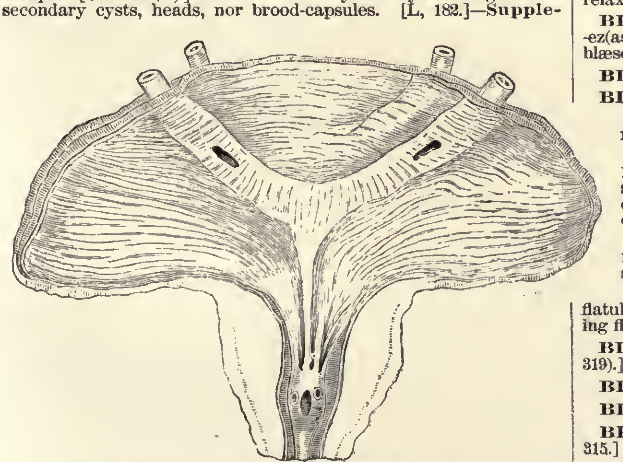
compartments. [L.]—**Sacculated b.** A condition of the urinary b. in which, in consequence of over-distension, its mucous coat is forced outward in one or more places between the fibres of the muscular coat, so as to form pouches more or less distinct from



THE URINARY BLADDER AS SEEN IN A MEDIAN SECTION. HALF SIZE. (AFTER HENLE.)

1, the peritonæum; 2, the symphysis pubis; 3, 4, the outer and inner muscular layers of the bladder; 5, its mucous lining thrown into folds; 6, the mouth of the right ureter; 7, the urethra; 8, the internal sphincter of the bladder; 9, the external (voluntary) sphincter; 10, the vena dorsalis penis; 11, the septum of the corpora cavernosa; 12, 13, the corpus spongiosum; 14, the testicle; 15, the bulbo-cavernosus muscle; 16, the bulb of the urethra; 17, the sphincter ani; 18, a layer of muscular fibres on the inferior aponeurosis of the deep transversus perinæi; 19, the deep transversus perinæi muscle; 20, a slip from the layer of longitudinal fibres of the rectum; 21, the prostatic sinus; 22, the anus; 23, the internal sphincter of the bladder; 24, the prostate; 25, the internal sphincter ani; 26, the external sphincter ani; 27, the seminal vesicle; 28, the rectum.

the general cavity of the organ, in which urine may be retained and become decomposed and in which calculi may be imprisoned. [E.]—**Stammering b.** Sir J. Paget's term for a condition of painful and spasmodic urination, with incomplete emptying of the b., attributed to a lack of concord between the muscles that must contract to expel the urine and those that must relax to allow of its escape. [Coulson (L).]—**Sterile b.** A hydatid cyst having neither secondary cysts, heads, nor brood-capsules. [L, 182.]—**Supple-**



THE FLOOR OF THE BLADDER. (AFTER HENLE.)

mentary b. A diverticulum from the urinary b. caused by sacculation. [A. V. Best, "Lancet," 1871, i, p. 593 (L).]—**Swim-b., Swimming-b.** Lat., *vesica natatoria.* Fr., *vessie natatoire.* Ger., *Schwimmblase.* See *Air-b.*—**Urinary b.** Gr., *κύστις.* Lat., *vesica urinaria.* Fr., *vessie urinaire.* Ger., *Harnblase.* It., *vescica orinaria.* Sp., *vejiga de la orina.* A hollow organ serving as a receptacle for the urine; situated in the pelvis, between the pubic bones in front and the rectum (or, in women, the uterus) behind. During fœtal and infantile life it is situated mainly above the pubes. It is a flattened, more or less horizontal body when empty, but, when distended, it becomes an oval bag and rises so as to occupy more or less of the hypogastrium. It is attached below, but free to expand above. It is essentially a muscular organ, lined with mucous membrane and covered, except in its lower portion, with a loosely attached peritoneal coat. Into its lower and posterior portion the ureters empty, and from its neck (see NECK *of the bladder*) the urethra arises. When not over-distended, it holds about a pint—somewhat more in women than in men. [A, 262, 439, 440.]

BLADDERED, BLADDERY, adj's. Bla^{2}d'du^{6}rd, -du^{6}r-i^{2}. 1. Inflated like a bladder. 2. Furnished with bladders. [B, 19; L, 56, 73.]

BLADE, n. Blad. A.-S., *blæd.* 1. The cutting part of a knife or other like instrument, as opposed to the shank or handle. 2. Of an obstetrical forceps, one of the two articulating parts, as opposed to the other (Lat., *brachium*; Fr., *branche;* Ger., *Arm, Blatt*); also the part that is applied to the fœtus, as opposed to the shank or handle (Fr., *cuiller*). 3. In botany, the flat, expanded portion (lamina) of a leaf, as distinguished from the petiole. [B.]—**B.-bone, Shoulder-b.** See SCAPULA.

BLADON SPRINGS, n. Bladn. A place in Choctaw County, Alabama, in a pine-forest region, where there are four springs (the "Vichy Spring," the "Branch Spring," the "Old Spring," and the "Sulphur Spring") containing alkaline carbonates, iron, and a considerable amount of carbon dioxide. The water of the "Sulphur Spring" contains also hydrogen sulphide. [A, 363.]

BLÆSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}s'-(bla^{3}'e^{2}s)-i^{2}t-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *blœsitat'is.* For deriv., see BLÆSUS. Fr., *blésité.* Ger., *Lispeln, Wispeln, Zischeln.* That defect of speech in which a soft sound is substituted for a hard one, like *z* for *s*, *d* for *t*, etc. [A, 322, 385.]

BLÆSOPODES, BLÆSOPUS (Lat.), adj's. Ble^{2}s(bla^{3}-e^{2}s)-o^{2}p'o^{2}d-ez(as), ble^{2}s'(bla^{3}'e^{2}s)-o^{2}p-u^{3}s(us). Gen., *blœsop'odis.* Gr., *βλαισόποδης, βλαισόπους* (from *βλαισός*, twisted, crooked, and *πούς*, the foot). Affected with talipes varus. [A, 322.]

BLÆSOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}s(bla^{3}-e^{2}s)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *blœso'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., *βλαίσωσις.* 1. Crookedness of a part from paralysis or relaxation. 2. Blæsitas (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

BLÆSOTA, BLÆSOTES (Lat.), n's f. Ble^{2}s'(bla^{3}'e^{2}s)-o^{2}t-a^{3}, -ez(as). Gr., *βλαισότης.* Crookedness of the legs or feet, especially blæsosis, also blæsitas (*q. v.*). [A, 311, 322.]

BLÆSSA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ble^{2}s'(bla^{3}'e^{2}s)-sa^{3}. See under BLÆSUS.

BLÆSSUS (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}s'(bla^{3}'e^{2}s)-su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See BLÆSUS.

BLÆSTRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ble^{2}s(bla^{3}-e^{2}s)-tri^{2}z(tri^{2}s)'-mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). See BLESTRISMUS.

BLÆSUS (Lat.), adj. Ble'(bla^{3}'e^{2})-su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., *βλαισός.* 1. Affected with blæsitas or with blæsosis; as a n., a person so affected. 2. As a n., in the n. pl., *blœsa* (Gr., *τὰ βλαισά*), distorted joints, also the hollows of the hind-legs of bees, for carrying pollen. [Aristotle (A, 311); A, 322, 325.]

BLAFARD (Fr.), adj. Bla^{3}-fa^{3}r. Pale, wan, pallid; as a n., an albino, also one who has lost the natural color of the skin. [A, 385; G.]

BLÄHEN (Ger.), v. tr. Bla'he^{2}n. To inflate, to cause flatulence; as a n., flatulence. [A, 315; L.]—**B'd.** Flatulent, causing flatulence. [A, 315.]

BLÄHHALS (Ger.), n. Bla'ha^{3}ls. Goître. [Hildebrand (A, 319).]

BLÄHKRAMPF (Ger.), n. Bla'kra^{3}mpf. Wind colic. [L, 30.]

BLÄHSUCHT (Ger.), n. Bla'zuch^{2}t. Flatulence. [L, 80.]

BLÄHSÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Bla'zu^{6}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g. Flatulent. [A, 315.]

BLÄHUNG (Ger.), n. Bla'hung. Flatus, flatulence. [A, 315.]—**B'skolik.** Wind colic. [L, 30.]—**B'smittel.** A carminative. [L, 46.]—**B'streibend, B'szertheilend.** Carminative. [B, 48; L, 43.]

BLAIN, n. Blan. A.-S., *blegen.* 1. A blister, a pustule, or any inflammatory swelling; also a scar or discoloration left by an injury. [E.] 2. In veterinary medicine, a swelling in the region of the glottis obstructing respiration (perhaps œdema of the glottis).

[White (A, 302).]—**Bitter-b.** A name given by the Dutch Creoles of Guiana to the *Vandellia diffusa.* [B, 19.]

BLAISEMENT (Fr.), n. Ble^{2}z-ma^{3}n^2. See BLÆSITAS.

BLAKEA (Lat.), n. f. Blak′e^2-a^3. A genus of melastomaceous plants. [B.]

BLAKEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Blak-e^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Melastomeæ*, comprising *Blakea* and many other genera. [B, 170.]

BLAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Bla^{2}m(bla^{3}m)′ma^3. Gen., *blam′matos* (-*t s*). Gr., *βλάμμα* (=*βλάβη*). A blow, also an injury from a blow; a hurt. [A, 311, 322.]

BLANC (Fr.), adj. Bla^{3}n^2. White.—**B. d'albâtre.** Finely powdered plaster of Paris. [B, 132.]—**B. d'argent.** A commercial name for the finest variety of white lead. [B, 38.]—**B. d'eau.** The *Nymphœa alba.* [B, 19.]—**B. de baleine.** See the major list.—**B. de bismuth.** Bismuth subnitrate. [B, 38.]—**B. de Briançon.** Talc. [A, 385.]—**B. de céruse.** White lead. [B, 38.]—**B. de champignon.** 1. The mycelium of the *Agaricus.* [B.] 2. The peel of mushrooms. [A, 385.]—**B. de Clichy.** A variety of white lead prepared by a process first employed at Clichy. [B, 38.]—**B. de craie.** A rather hard and compact variety of *b. d'Espagne* (*q. v.*). [B, 38.]—**B. de fard.** Bismuth subnitrate, also bismuth oxychloride. [B, 81, 93.]—**B. de fer.** Tinned iron; sheet-tin.—**B. de Goslar.** Zinc sulphate. [L, 105.]—**B. de graines.** Wahlenberg's name for gluten. [A, 385.]—**B. de Hollande.** The *Populus alba.* [B.]—**B. de lait.** A popular name for various species of *Agaricus.* [B, 132.]—**B. de l'œil.** The white of the eye. [L, 109.]—**B. de mesue.** Diachylon plaster. [B, 132.]—**B. de Meudon.** Calcium carbonate. [B.]—**B. de neige.** Crude zinc oxide. [B, 270.]—**B. de Paris.** Paris white, calcium carbonate. [B.]—**B. de perle.** Bismuth subnitrate. [B, 93.]—**B. de plomb.** White lead. [B, 93.]—**B. d'Espagne.** A name given to the subnitrate and to the basic sulphate of bismuth, also to other white substances used as cosmetics. [B, 3, 49.]—**B. de Troyes.** See *B. de Meudon.*—**B. de zinc.** Zinc oxide. [L, 41.]—**B. d'ivoire.** The *Hygrophorus eburneus.* [B, 173.]—**B. d'œuf.** White of egg. [B, 38.]—**B. fixe.** Permanent white; finely ground barium sulphate mixed with white lead; used as a white paint. [B, 3, 5.]—**B.-Madame.** A variety of white grapes. [B, 38.]—**B.-raisin, B.-Rhazes, B.-Rhazis.** An ointment made of white wax and lead oxide, used for burns and certain skin diseases. [B, 38.]

BLANCA (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}n^2(bla^{3}n^2)′ka^3. An ancient lenitive compound of a white color, of which there were three varieties, the *magna*, *media*, and *minor.* [A, 325.]—**B. mulierum.** An alchemical name for white lead. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BLANC DE BALEINE (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n^2 d' ba^{3}l-e^{2}n. Spermaceti. [A, 385.]—**Cérat de b. de b.** See *Ceratum* CETACEI.

BLANCHED, adj. Bla^{3}nchd. Made white. See *B.* ALMONDS.

BLANCHET (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n^2-sha. 1. Aphthæ. [D.] 2. A piece of white woolen cloth for filtering syrups, etc. [A, 301, 385; L, 43.]

BLANCHETON (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n^{2}sh-to^{2}n^2. A variety of grape. [B, 38.]

BLANCHIMONT (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n^{2}sh-i^2-mo^{2}n^2. A place in Belgium, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BLANCHING, n. Bla^{3}nch′i^{2}ng. Lat., *albefactio, candidatio.* Fr., *blanchiment.* Ger., *Bleichen.* A making or becoming white.

BLANCHININE, n. Bla^{2}nk′i^{2}n-en. Lat., *blanchinina.* Fr., *blanchinine, blanquinine.* Ger., *Blanchinin.* See ARICINE.

BLANCHIR (Fr.), v. tr. Bla^{3}n^2-sher. To subdue the manifestations of a disease for the time being, without curing it. [A, 301.]

BLANCHISSANT (Fr.), adj. Bla^{3}n^2-shes-sa^{3}n^2. See ALBESCENT.

BLANC-MANGE, n. Bla^3-ma^{3}n^{2}zh′. Fr., *blanc-manger.* Sp., *blanco-manjar, manjar-blanco.* Lit., white food; a jelly usually prepared by simmering 1 oz. of isinglass, 2 or 3 oz. of sugar, and certain flavoring substances (grated bitter almonds, cinnamon, orange-peel, or lemon-peel) in about a pint of milk until the gelatin is dissolved, when the liquid is strained and allowed to gelatinize, after which the mass is melted again at a gentle heat and poured into molds to solidify. [A, 377, 385.]—**Rice b.-m.** A variety made with rice instead of isinglass. [A, 377.]—**Transparent b.-m.** Flavored jelly. [A, 377.]—**West Indian b.-m.** B.-m. made with arrow-root instead of isinglass. [A, 377.]

BLANCTA (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}n^{2}k(bla^{3}n^{2}k)′ta^3. See BLANCA *mulierum.*

BLAND, adj. Bla^{2}nd. Gr., *ἐΰς, ἠΰς, μειλίχιος.* Lat., *blandus.* Fr., *doux.* Ger., *mild.* Mild, unirritating, soothing, demulcent.

BLANDFORDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla^{2}nd-ford-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Blandfordia.* the typical genus. Of Bernhardi, a tribe of liliaceous plants. [B, 170.]

BLANDOVIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla^{2}nd(bla^{3}nd)-o(o^2)-vi(wi^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of podostemoneous plants. [B, 170.]

BLANKENBERGHE, n. A sea-bathing resort in Belgium, near Ostend. [L. Perl (A, 319).]

BLANKENBURG (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}n^{2}k′e^{2}n-burg. 1. A town in Germany, near Brunswick, in a mountainous region, where there are pine-needle baths; a resort for pulmonary invalids. 2. A village in Thuringia, where there are various bathing establishments; a summer resort for invalids. [A, 319.]

BLANKENHAIN (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}n^{2}k′e^{2}n-ha^3-i^{2}n. A summer resort in Thuringia, where there are pine-needle baths. [A, 319.]

BLANQUETTE (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n^2-ke^{2}t. 1. Native sodium carbonate. 2. Brandy of the first distillation. 3. A kind of pear. [A, 385; B, 173; L, 120.]

BLANQUININE (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n^2-ki^{2}n-en. See ARICINE.

BLANZÉ (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n^2-za. A variety of the *Triticum vulgare.* [A, 385.]

BLAPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla^{2}p(bla^{3}p)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Carabidæ.* [L, 267.]

BLAPS (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}ps(bla^{3}ps). A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Blapsidæ.* [A, 321.]—**B. gigas.** A species found in southern Europe and northern Africa. [A, 321.]—**B. mortisaga.** Ger., *Trauerkäfer, Todtenkäfer.* A species the larvæ of which have been found in the intestinal contents, especially in children. [Cobbold, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 7, 1878 (A, 319).]—**B. polychresta** [Forskål]. A species found in Egypt, where, according to Forskål, it is eaten cooked with butter, and highly esteemed as a remedy for scorpion bites and for earache. [L, 49.]

BLAPSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla^{2}ps(bla^{3}ps)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *blapsides.* A family of the *Pseudotremera.* [L, 262.]

BLAPSIDARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla^{2}ps(bla^{3}ps)-i^{2}d-a(a^3)′ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *blapsidaires.* Of Latreille, the *Blapsidæ* (*q. v.*). [L, 203.]

BLAPSIDES, BLAPSITES, n's pl. Bla^{2}ps′i^{2}dz, -itz. See BLAPSIDÆ.

BLAPSIGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}ps(bla^{3}ps)-i^2-gon(go^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. Gr., *βλαψιγονία* (from *βλάψις*, damage, and *γονεία.* generation). An ancient name for a disease of bees that prevented their breeding. [Pliny (A, 312).]

BLAS (Lat.), n. n. Bla^{2}s(bla^{3}s). Van Helmont's term for a subtle force which. he imagined, was, in its various sorts, the cause of sidereal and other movements, plasticity, sensibility, etc. [A, 325; L, 49.]

BLASAMUM, BLASAMUS (Lat.), n's n. and m. Bla^{2}s(bla^{3}s)′-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *βλάσαμον.* See BALSAMUM.

BLÄSCHEN (Ger.), n. Blas′ch^{2}e^{2}n. A bubble, pimple, vesicle, pustule; in botany, a utricle. [A, 315.]—**B'ähnlich, B'artig.** Vesicular.—**B'ausschlag.** Herpes. [L, 30.]—**B'catarrh.** Catarrhal inflammation attended with the formation of vesicles. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**B'flechte.** Herpes. [L.]—**B'förmig.** Vesicular or bag-like. [L, 44.]—**B'kraut.** The bladder-wort (the genus *Utricularia*). [A. 315.]—**B'natur.** A vesicular character (said in describing corpuscular elements). [K, 13.]—**B'rothlauf.** See ERYSIPELAS *bullosum.*—**Dotterb'.** See *Vitelline* SAC.—**Graafisches B.** See *Graafian* FOLLICLE.—**Nabot'sches B.** See *Nabothian* FOLLICLE.—**Purkinje'sches B.** See *Germinal* VESICLE.

BLÄSE (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}z′e^2. 1. A bladder. 2. A bleb. [G.] 3. An alembic. [L.]—**B'balggeräusch.** A bellows-murmur. [L, 46.]—**B'loch.** The blow-hole of a cetacean. [A, 315.]—**B'nähnlich.** Vesicular. [L, 46.]—**B'nampfer.** The bladder-dock (*Rumex vesicarius*). [L, 46.]—**B'nartig.** Vesicular; in botany, folliculous. [L, 46.]—**B'aufschneider.** A cystotome. [L, 80.]—**B'nausschlag.** Pemphigus. [A, 355.]—**B'nausspülung.** The procedure of washing out the bladder. [Ultzmann (A, 319).]—**B'nband.** The urachus. [L, 80.]—**B'nbänder.** The vesical ligaments. [L, 80.]—**B'nbandwurm.** The *Cysticercus cellulosæ.* [L.]—**B'nbaum.** The *Colutea arborescens.* [B.]—**B'nblennorrhöe.** Gonorrhœal cystitis.—**B'nbrandbeule.** See ANTHRAX *carbunculus terminthus.*—**B'nbruch.** 1. Rupture of the bladder. [A, 315.] 2. Cystocele. [A, 355.]—**B'ncroup.** Membranous cystitis.—**B'ndarmbruch.** See CYSTO-ENTEROCELE.—**B'ndreieck.** The trigone of the bladder. [L, 115.]—**B'nepithel.** The epithelium forming the walls of the closed acini, or vesiculæ, of the thyreoid gland. [J, 35.]—**B'nerbse.** The genus *Cardiospermum.* [L, 46.]—**B'nerdrauch.** The *Fumaria vesicaria.* [L, 46.]—**B'nerweiterung.** Dilatation of the bladder. [L, 50.]—**B'nfieber.** Acute pemphigus. [G.]—**B'nfistel.** A fistula opening into the bladder.—**B'nflechte.** Herpes. [L, 80.]—**B'nfliegen.** The *Inflata* of Latreille. [L, 30.]—**B'flitte.** The *Hibiscus trionum.* [L, 46.]—**B'nförmig.** Vesicular, ampullate. [J; L, 46.]—**B'nfüsser.** The *Physopoda.* [L, 228.]—**B'ngalle.** Cystic bile. [L, 46.]—**B'ngallengang, B'ngang.** The cystic duct. [L. 80.]—**B'n-Gastrula.** See PERIGASTRULA.—**B'ngebärmutterfistel.** A vesicouterine fistula.—**B'ngeflecht.** A vesical plexus. [L, 115.]—**B'ngehirn.** See CYSTENCEPHALIA.—**B'ngeissler.** See CYSTOFLAGELLATA.—**B'n-Genitalspalte.** See FISSURA *vesico-genitalis.*—**B'ngeräusch.** A vesicular murmur. [A, 315.]—**B'ngeschwulst.** A hydatid tumor. [L, 46.]—**B'ngewebe.** A tissue composed mostly of hyaline cells, found in many invertebrates. [J.]—**B'ngries.** The urinary deposit known as gravel. [L, 80.]—**B'grün.** See *Bladder* GREEN.—**B'ngrünbeere.** The *Rhamnus catharticus.* [L, 46.]—**B'ngrund.** The fundus of the urinary bladder. [L, 43.]—**B'nhals.** 1. The neck of the urinary bladder. 2. A hernial tumor of the neck. [L, 80.]—**B'nhalsschnitt.** An incision into the neck of the bladder. [L, 80.]—**B'nhämorrhoide.** See *Vesical* HÆMORRHOIDS.—**B'nharnleiterscheidenfistel.** A uretero-vesico-vaginal fistula. [L. Bandl (A, 319).]—**B'nharnröhrenscheidenfistel.** A urethro-vesico-vaginal fistula. [L. Bandl (A, 319).]—**B'nhäute.** The tunics of the urinary bladder. [L, 80.]—**B'nhelm.** See *B'nhut.*—**B'nhöhle.** The cavity of the bladder. [A, 315.]—**B'nhut.** The lid of an alembic. [A, 315.]—**B'nkäfer.** The *Cantharis vesicatoria.* [Vogl (A. 319).]—**B'nkatarrh.** Catarrh of the bladder. [A, 355.]—**B'nkeim.** See BLASTULA.—**B'nkiemen.** See CYSTIBRANCHIA.—**B'nkirsche.** See the major list.—**B'nklee.** The *Trifolium fragiferum.* [L, 46.]—**B'nklingen.** See *B'ngeräusch.*—**B'nkopf.** 1. See CYSTENCEPHALUS. 2. See *B'nhut.*—**B'nkörper.** The body of the bladder. [L, 80.]—**B'nkrampf.** Spasm of the bladder. [E.]—**B'nkrankheit.** See B'NAUSSCHLAG.—**B'nkraut.** The genus *Utricularia.* [A, 315.]—**B'nkropf.** Cystic goître. [M, 56.]—**B'nlähmung.** Paralysis of the bladder. [L.]—**B'nlebergang.** The cystic duct. [A, 315.]—

B'nlöffel. A vesical curette. [E.]—**B'nmarkschwamm.** Medullary fungus of the bladder. [L, 50.]—**B'nmastdarmfistel.** A vesico-rectal fistula.—**B'nmole.** See *Vesicular* MOLE.—**B'nmoos.** The genus *Splachnum.* [A, 315.]—**B'nmund.** The urethral orifice of the bladder. [A, 355.]—**B'nmuskelhaut.** The muscular coat of the bladder. [L, 59.]—**B'nmutterscheidenfistel.** A vesico-vaginal fistula.—**B'nniere.** Cystic enlargement of the kidney. [L, 30.]—**B'nnussbaum.** The *Staphylea pinnata.* [A, 315.]—**B'nöffnung.** 1. See *B'nmund.* 2. Cystotomy. [E.]—**B'noxyd.** See *Cystic* OXIDE.—**B'npflaster.** A blistering plaster. [A, 315.]—**B'npocken.** Varicella. [A, 355.]—**B'npunktion.** Puncture of the bladder. [L.]—**B'nquallen.** See PHYSOPHORIDÆ.—**B'nrasselgeräusch.** A subcrepitant râle. [L, 50.]—**B'nraum.** See *B'nhöhle.*—**B'nräumer.** A lithotomy scoop. [E.]—**B'nreinigung.** Cleansing of the bladder by irrigation.—**B'nrose.** See ERYSIPELAS *bullosum.*—**B'nrost.** The *Peridernium pini.* [B.]—**B'nrothlauf.** See ERYSIPELAS *bullosum.*—**B'nsalbe.** A blistering ointment. [L, 46.]—**B'nsand.** See *B'ngries.*—**B'nscharlach.** Vesicular scarlet fever. [A, 355.]—**B'nscheidenbruch.** Vaginal cystocele. [L, 80.]—**B'nscheidenfistel.** A vesico-vaginal fistula.—**B'nscheidenwand.** The vesico-vaginal septum.—**B'nscheitel.** The fundus of the bladder. [L, 43.]—**B'nschenkelbruch.** Femoral cystocele. [L, 43.]—**B'nschlagader.** See *Cystic* ARTERY.—**B'nschlauch.** The urachus. [L, 80.]—**B'nschleimfluss.** A mucous discharge from the bladder. [A, 355.]—**B'nschleimhaut.** The mucous membrane of the bladder. [L.]—**B'nschleimsack.** A bursa mucosa. [L, 80.]—**B'nschliessmuskel.** The sphincter vesicæ muscle. [L, 80.]—**B'nschmerz.** See CYSTALGIA.—**B'nschnitt.** See CYSTOTOMY.—**B'nschnitt mit der grossen Geräthschaft.** See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**B'nschnitt mit der hohen Geräthschaft.** See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**B'nschnitt mit der kleinen Geräthschaft.** See APPARATUS *minor.*—**B'nschnitt von unten.** See *Perineal* CYSTOTOMY.—**B'nschnur.** The urachus. [A, 355.]—**B'nschnurtang.** The genus *Cystoseira.* [B, 180.]—**B'nschötchen.** The *Vesicaria utriculata.* [B.]—**B'nschwanz.** See the major list.—**B'nschwindel.** The disease of horses known as staggers. [L, 46.]—**B'nsenna.** Bladder-senna; the genus *Colutea*, especially the *Colutea arborescens.* [B.]—**B'nsennesblätter.** The leaves of *Colutea arborescens.* [B, 180.]—**B'nsonde.** A urethral catheter or sound. [E.]—**B'nspalte, B'nspaltung.** See CYSTOCHISIS.—**B'nsphincter.** The sphincter vesicæ muscle. [L.]—**B'nspiegel.** A speculum or endoscope for exploring the interior of the bladder. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**B'nsprenger.** An instrument for rupturing or piercing the membranes in obstetrical practice.—**B'nspritze.** An apparatus for injecting the bladder. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**B'nsprung.** Rupture of the bladder or of the fœtal membranes.—**B'nstein.** See the major list.—**B'nstich.** Puncture of the bladder or of the fœtal membranes.—**B'nstrauch.** See the major list.—**B'ntampon.** A vaginal or other tampon consisting of an animal's bladder or a rubber bag with a tube attached, to be inserted empty and distended by forcing water into it. [A, 117.] Cf. COLPEURYNTER.—**B'ntang.** The *Fucus vesiculosus.* [A, 315.]—**B'ntripper.** Gonorrhœal cystitis. [L, 80.]—**B'nvergrösserung.** Hypertrophy of the bladder. [L, 50.]—**B'nvenen.** The vesical veins. [A, 355.]—**B'nvorfall.** Prolapse of the bladder. [E.]—**B'nwand.** The wall of the bladder. [L.]—**B'nwurm.** See the major list.—**B'nziehen.** Vesication. [B, 180.]—**B'nziehend.** Vesicant. [A, 315.]—**B'nziehende Mittel, B'nzieher.** A vesicant. [A, 315.]—**B'nziehpflaster.** A blistering plaster. [L, 80.]—**B'nzug.** The *Clematis flammula.* [L, 46.]—**B'rohr.** A blowpipe. [L, 43.]—**Contractile B.** See *Contractile* VESICLE.—**Gallenb'.** The gall-bladder. [L, 50.]—**Grosshirnb', Hirnb'.** See *Cerebral* VESICLE.—**Mutterb'.** See *Mother*-BLADDER.—**Pulsirende B.** See *Contractile* VESICLE.—**Tochterb'n.** See *Daughter*-BLADDERS.

BLASEN (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}z′e^{2}n. 1. A blowing or a blowing sound. [J; L, 30.] 2. See ACINUS (5th def.).

BLASENAUSSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}z′e^{2}n-a^3-us-shla^{3}g. Pemphigus. [G.]—**B. der Neugeborenen.** See PEMPHIGUS *neonatorum.*—**Falscher B.** See PEMPHIGUS *spurius.*—**Krampfhafter B.** See PEMPHIGUS *nervosus.*

BLASENKIRSCHE (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}z′e^{2}n-kersh-e^2. The genus *Physalis.* [B, 180.]—**Eckige B.** The *Physalis angulata.* [B, 180.]—**Gebogenstengelige B.** The *Physalis flexuosa.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeine B.** The *Physalis alkekengi.* [B, 180.]—**Indische B.** The *Physalis indica.* [B, 180.]—**Klebrige B.** The *Physalis viscosa.* [B, 180.]—**Peruanische B.** The *Physalis peruviana.* [B, 180.]—**Schlafmachende B.** The *Physalis* (*Withania*) *somnifera.* [B, 180.]

BLASENSCHWANZ (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}z′e^{2}n-shwa^{3}ntz. See CYSTICERCUS.—**B. des Zellgewebes.** See CYSTICERCUS *cellulosæ.*—**Dünnhalsiger B., Kugelförmiger B.** See CYSTICERCUS *tenuicollis.*

BLASENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}z′e^{2}n-stin. A vesical calculus. [A, 355.]—**B'auflösend.** Lithontriptic. [L, 43.]—**B'krankheit.** Cystic lithiasis. [A. 322.]—**B'messer.** A lithotomy knife. [E.]—**B'säure.** Uric acid. [A, 355.]—**B'schneider.** A lithotomist. [E.]—**B'schnitt.** Lithotomy. [E.]—**B'zange, B'zängelchen.** A lithotomy forceps. [E.]

BLASENSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}z′e^{2}n-stra^3-uch^2. The genus *Colutea.* [L, 80.]—**Baumartiger B., Gemeiner B.** The *Colutea arborescens.* [A, 355; B, 180.]

BLASENWURM (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}z′e^{2}n-vurm. A hydatid. [L, 182.]—**Geselliger B., Gesellschaftlicher B., Körniger B.** See CŒNURUS *cerebralis.*

BLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Bla(bla^3)′si^2-a^3. A genus of the *Jungermanniaceæ.* [B.]

BLASIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla(bla^3)-si^2-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Jungermannideæ*, comprising the subtribes *Blasieæ*, *Diplolæmeæ*, and *Scopulineæ.* [B, 170.]

BLASIBAD (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}z′i^2-ba^{3}d. A place in Würtemberg, where there is a spring containing calcium carbonate. [L, 49.]

BLASICHT (Ger.), adj. Bla^{3}z′i^{2}ch^{2}t. Bullous. [A, 355.]

BLASIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla^{2}s(bla^{3}s)-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Dumortier and others, a subtribe or division of the *Jungermanniaceæ* (*Blasiaceæ*). [B, 170.]

BLASIG (Ger.), adj. Bla^{3}z′i^{2}g. Bullous. [G.]

BLÄSLEIN (Ger.), n. Blaz′lin. See BLÄSCHEN.

BLASROHR (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}s′ror. A blowpipe. [A, 315.]

BLASSE (Ger.), **BLASSHEIT** (Ger.), n's. Bla^{3}s′se^2, -hit. Pallor. [L, 46, 80.]

BLAST, n. Bla^{3}st. A.-S., *blæst.* 1. A forcible stream of air, as from a blowpipe. 2. An old popular term for inflammation. 3. The blight (in animals and plants). 4. A flatulent disease of sheep. [L, 97.]

BLASTE (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)′e(a). Gr., βλάστη. Fr., *blaste.* See BLASTEMA.

BLASTELASMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-e^{2}l-a^{2}z(a^{3}s)′-ma^3-ta^3. From βλαστός, a germ, and ἔλασμα, a plate. Ger., *Nachkeimblätter.* The layers of the fecundated ovum which succeed or are formed from the ectoderm and the endoderm. [L, 146.]

BLASTEM (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}st-e^{2}m′. See BLASTEMA.—**B'streifen.** Streaks or lines of blastema. [H.]—**B'zapfen.** Cones of blastema. [H.]

BLASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-e(a)′ma^3. Gen., *blastem′atos* (*-tis*). Gr., βλάστημα (= βλάστη). Fr., *blastème.* Ger., *Blastem, Keimstoff, Bildungsflüssigkeit.* It., Sp., *blastema.* 1. Of Richard, the embryo proper (*blastus*) of a plant, apart from the cotyledons. [B, 123.] 2. Of Wallroth, the thallus of a lichen. [B, 123.] 3. Of Hayne, a young shoot, a turio. [B, 198.] 4. Undifferentiated embryonic tissue; the material out of which a part is to be formed; the homogeneous semi-fluid substance, formed by the solution or fusion of embryonic cells, in which the anatomical elements are developed; according to Robin, the substance resulting from the elaboration of nutritive material furnished to the anatomical elements by the blood. [H; J, 27, 33.] 5. Weisman's term for a thin nucleated layer of protoplasm covering the whole yolk in the eggs of some insects and spiders, not divided into distinct cells. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1884 (J).] 6. A free or parenchymatous plastic exudate. [L, 41.] Cf. CYTOBLASTEMA.—**B. pili.** A hair papilla. [J.]—**Ossific b., Ossifying b., Subperiosteal b.** Kölliker's term for what is now commonly designated the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum or the subperiosteal tissue. [J, 24, 30, 32.]

BLASTEMAL, BLASTEMATIC, adj's. Bla^{2}st-e′ma^{2}l, -e^{2}m-a^{2}t′i^{2}k. Lat., *blastemalis, blastematicus.* Fr., *blastématique.* 1. Pertaining to or formed from a blastema. [J.] 2. Of or pertaining to the thallus (of a lichen). [B, 123.]

BLASTÈME (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}st-e^{2}m. See BLASTEMA.

BLASTEMIC, adj. Bla^{2}st-e^{2}m-i^{2}k. See BLASTEMATIC.

BLASTENIOSPORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-e^{2}n(an)-i^2-o^{2}s′po^{2}r-i(e). From βλαστός, a germ, ἡνία, a thong, and σπόρος, a seed. Of Massalongo, an order of *Lichenes.* [B, 170.]

BLASTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-e(a)′si^{2}s. Gen., *blaste′seos* (*-sis*). Gr., βλάστησις. Fr., *blastèse.* Development, especially the formation of the thallus in lichens. [L, 180.] Used also, improperly, in the sense of blastema.

BLASTEUX (Fr.), adj. Bla^{3}st-u^5. Germinal, blastematic (*q. v.*); as a n., the cellular tissue regarded as giving rise to other tissues. [De Blainville, Laurent (A, 385); J.]

BLASTICLE, n. Bla^{2}st′i^{2}kl. See *Vitelline* NUCLEUS.

BLASTIDE, n. Bla^{2}st′i^{2}d. A small clear space in a segment of a fecundated ovum, the precursor of the nucleus. [L, 66.]

BLASTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-i^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). A cell produced as a secondary outgrowth in the interior of another cell. [B, 19.]

BLASTIOS (Lat.), n. m. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-i(e)′o^{2}s. From βλαστός, a germ, and ἰός, poison. Ger., *Keimgift.* Ritgen's term for contagium. [A, 322.]

BLASTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Bla^{3}st-ek. See BLASTEMATIC.

BLASTOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rd′i^2-a^3. From βλαστός, a germ, and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *blastocardie.* Ger., *Keim-Kern, Keimfleck.* One of R. Wagner's terms for the germinal spot (*q. v.*). [A, 322; J.]

BLASTOCARPOUS, adj. Bla^{2}st-o-ka^{3}rp′u^{3}s. Lat., *blastocarpus* (from βλαστός, a germ, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *blastocarpe.* Germinating in the fruit; of a vegetable embryo, beginning to develop while still contained in the product of fructification on the mother plant. [B, 123.]

BLASTOCELIS (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-se(ka)′li^{2}s. Gen., *blastocel′idos* (*-dis*). From βλαστός, a germ, and κηλίς, a spot. Fr., *blastocélie.* Ger., *Keimfleck.* One of R. Wagner's terms for the germinal spot (*q. v.*). [A, 322; J.]

BLASTOCHEME, n. Bla^{2}st′o-kem. From βλαστός, a germ, and ὄχημα, a vehicle. A medusiform planoblast which does not directly give origin to generative elements, but does so through the medium of special sexual buds developed from it. [L, 193.]

BLASTOCHYLE, n. Bla^{2}st′o-kil. Lat., *blastochylus* (from βλαστός, a germ, and χυλός, juice). Fr., *blastochyle.* Ger., *Keimsaft, Keimfeuchtigkeit.* The clear or shiny liquid of the ovule in plants or of the blastodermic vesicle in animals. [A, 321, 322, 385.]

BLASTOCŒLE, n. Bla^{2}st′o-sel. Lat., *blastocœloma* (from βλαστός, a germ, and κοίλωμα, a hollow). Fr., *blastocœle.* Ger., *Keimhöhle, Furchungshöhle.* The central cavity of a blastula. [A, 12; L, 146.]

BLASTOCŒLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-se^{2}l(ko^2-e^{2}l)-o'ma^3. Gen., *blastocœlom'atos* (*-tis*). See BLASTOCŒLE.

BLASTOCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}l'la^3. From βλαστός, a bud, and κόλλα, glue. The gummy matter covering the buds of certain trees. [L, 121.]

BLASTOCOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}l-i(u^6)'-si^{2}s. Gen., *blastocolys'eos* (*-sis*). More properly written *blastocolusis*. From βλαστός, a germ, and κόλουσις, a cutting short. Ger., *Bildungshemmung*. An arrest of formation. [A, 322.]

BLASTOCYST, n. Bla^{2}st'o-si^{2}st. Fr., *blastocyste*, *blastocystine*. The germinal vesicle. [A, 301, 385.]

BLASTOCYSTINX (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)'-i^{2}n^{2}x. Gen., *blastocysting'os* (*-gis*). From βλαστός, a germ, and κύστιγξ (dim. of κύστις), a little bladder. See BLASTOCYST.

BLASTODERM, n. Bla^{2}st'o-du^{6}rm. Lat., *blastoderma* (from βλαστός, a germ, and δέρμα, skin). Fr., *blastoderme*, *membrane* (ou *vésicule*) *blastodermique*. Ger., *Keimhaut* [Pander], *Keimblase* [Bischoff]. The germinal, or blastodermic, membrane, or vesicle; a membranous bag formed in the fecundated ovum, consisting of segmentation spherules (blastomeres) pressed away from the centre by the accumulation of blastochyle; the rudimentary structure from which the embryo is formed. At first it is a simple layer; after the formation of the primitive streak, it consists of two layers, the epiblast (ectoderm) externally and the hypoblast (endoderm) internally; after the formation of the medullary plates and the notochord, a third layer, the mesoblast (mesoderm), forms between the two. [A. Thomson (A, 5); T. Holmes (A, 16); L, 146.] See EPIBLAST, HYPOBLAST, and MESOBLAST.—**Bilaminar b.** The b. at that stage in which it consists of two layers, before the formation of the mesoblast.—**Discoid b.** See DISCOGASTRULA.—**Trilaminar b.** The b. at that stage in which it consists of three layers, the epiblast, the hypoblast, and the mesoblast.

BLASTODERMIC, adj. Bla^{2}st-o-du^{6}rm'i^{2}k. Lat., *blastodermicus*. Fr., *blastodermique*. Ger., *blastodermisch*. Pertaining to the blastoderm.

BLASTODISC, n. Bla^{2}st'o-di^{2}sk. Lat., *blastodiscus* (from βλαστός, a germ, and δίσκος, a disc). See ARCHIBLAST.

BLASTOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Bla^{3}st-o-zhe^{2}n. Productive of germs or of the blastoderm; as a n., the mother sac of an *Echinococcus*. [A, 385.]

BLASTOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)'-e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *blastogene'seos* (*-gen'esis*). From βλαστός, a germ, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., *blastogenèse*. 1. Reproduction by buds in plants. [Dupetit-Thouars (L, 41, 180).] 2. Formation from a bud. [A, 385] 3. The production of a bud. [A, 385.]

BLASTOGÉNIQUE (Fr.), adj. Bla^{3}st-o-zhan-ek. See BLASTOGÈNE.

BLASTOGENY, n. Bla^{2}st-o^{2}j'e^{2}n-i^2. Ger., *Blastogenie*. The science of the evolution of bodily form. [L, 146.]

BLASTOGRAPHY, n. Bla^{2}st-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *blastographia* (from βλαστός, a bud, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *blastographie*. Ger., *Blastographie*. That branch of botany which treats especially of buds. [L, 41.]

BLASTOIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-i(e)'da^3. From βλαστός, a germ, and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *Seeknospen*. Of Haeckel, a class of the *Thecestrellæ*, divided into the *Eublastoida* and the *Dysblastoida*. [L, 228.]

BLASTOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-a^3. Fr., *blastoïdes*. An order of fossil *Echinodermata*. [L, 121.]

BLASTOKELIS (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-ke(ka)'li^{2}s. See BLASTOCELIS.

BLASTOMERES, n. pl. Bla^{2}st'o-merz. From βλαστός, a germ, and μέρος, a part. The nucleated cells formed by the segmentation of the fecundated ovum, constituting the blastoderm. [A. Thomson (A, 5).]

BLASTOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-mi-(mu^6)-se(ka)'tez(tas). From βλαστός, a germ, and μύκης, a fungus. Ger., *Keimpilze*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a formation (*formatio*) of *Fungi* (*Gymnomycetes*), comprising the families *Uredinei* and *Tubercularii*, also, according to a later classification, the *Præformativi*. [B.] 2. See SACCHAROMYCETES.

BLASTOPHOR, n. Bla^{2}st'o-for. See BLASTOPHORE.

BLASTOPHORAL, adj. Bla^{2}st-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-a^{2}l. Pertaining to a blastophore.

BLASTOPHORE, n. Bla^{2}st'o-for. Lat., *blastophorus* (from βλαστός, a germ, and φορεῖν, to carry). Fr., *blastophore*. Ger., *Blastophor*, *Keimträger*, *Keimhalter*. 1. The thick cotyledon (hypoblast) lying against the embryo proper (blastema) in grasses and other plants. [B, 123.] 2. That portion of a spermatospore which does not become converted into spermatozooids. [L, 201.]—**Sperm b.** See *B.* (2d def.).

BLASTOPHYLLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'-la^3. From βλαστός, a germ, and φύλλον, a leaf. Ger., *Urkeimblätter*. The primitive germ-layers (the ectoderm and endoderm) of the fecundated ovum. [L, 146.]

BLASTOPHYLY, n. Bla^{3}st-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-i^2. From βλαστός, a germ, and φυλή, a tribe. Ger., *Blastophylie*. The "tribal history of persons." [L, 146.]

BLASTOPORAL, adj. Bla^{2}st-o^{2}p'o^{2}r-a^{2}l. Pertaining to the blastopore. [L, 121.]

BLASTOPORE, n. Bla^{2}st'o-por. From βλαστός, a germ, and πόρος, a pore. Fr., *blastopore*, *bouche primitive*. Ger., *Urmund*. Syn.: *anus of Rusconi*. Lankester's term for the narrow aperture left in a gastrula after it has become invaginated. [A. Thomson (A, 5); L, 146.]

BLASTOPROLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}st(bla^{2}st)-o(o^2)-pro-(pro^2)-le^{2}ps(laps)'i^{2}s. Gen., *blastoprolep'seos* (*-sis*). From βλαστός, a germ, and πρόληψις, anticipation. Ger., *Bildungsübereilung*. Acceleration of development. [A, 322.]

BLASTOPSORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o^{2}p-so're(ra^3-e^2). From βλαστός, a germ, and ψώρα, a lichen. Of Reichenbach, a formation (*formatio*) of *Gymnopsoræ*, including the families *Pulverariæ*, *Coniocarpieæ*, and *Anthonariæ*. [B, 170.]

BLASTOS (Lat.), n. m. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)'o^{2}s. Gr., βλαστός. See GERM.

BLASTOSPHERE, n. Bla^{2}st'o-sfer. Lat., *blastosphœra* (from βλαστός, a germ, and σφαῖρα, a sphere). Fr., *blastosphère*. See BLASTULA and CYTULA.

BLASTOSPILOS (Lat.), n. m. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o^{2}s'pi^{2}l-o^{2}s. From βλαστός, a germ, and σπίλος, a spot. See BLASTOCELIS.

BLASTOSPOREÆ [Jessen] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-spor(spo^{2}r)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of *Algæ* (*Ulvaceæ*). [B, 170.]

BLASTOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-o(o^2)-stro'ma^3. Gen., *blastostrom'atos* (*-tis*). From βλαστός, a germ, and στρῶμα, a layer. Fr., *blastostroma*. Ger., *Keimschicht*. See *Embryonic* AREA.

BLASTOSTYLE, n. Bla^{2}st'o-stil. From βλαστός, a germ, and στῦλος, a pillar. Fr., *blastostyle*. A columnar zooid attached to the gonosome in the *Hydrozoa*, bearing generative buds. [L, 193.]

BLASTOUS, adj. Bla^{2}st'u^{3}s. Fr., *blasteux*. See BLASTEMATIC.

BLASTULA (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)'u^2(u^4)-la^3. Ger., *Keimhautblase*, *Keimblase*, *Blasenkeim*. The fecundated ovum in the stage immediately succeeding that of the morula, when it is a hollow sphere filled with liquid or a gelatinous substance, and its walls consist of a single layer of cells. [L, 146.]

BLASTULARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-a(a^3)'-ri^2-a^3. A class of the *Protozoa* of Haeckel, including those which, when fully developed, consist of two layers of cells; divided into the *Planœada* and the *Gastrœada*. [L, 173.]

BLASTULATION, n. Bla^{2}st-u^{2}l-a'shu^{3}n. Fr., *blastulation*. The process of the formation of the blastula from the morula. [A, 385.]

BLASTUS (Lat.), n. m. Bla^{2}st(bla^{3}st)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βλαστός. See BLASTEMA (1st def.).

BLÄSUS (Ger.), adj. and n. Blas'us. See BLÆSUS.

BLAT (Fr.), n. Bla^3. An old name for wheat. [A, 385.]

BLATT (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}t. A leaf (of a plant), also any thin sheet or layer. [B.] See also BLÄTTER.—**Afterb'.** The amphigastrium (*q. v.*). [B, 198.]—**Animales B.** Von Baer's term for the epiblast. [A, 8.]—**Beib'.** See *Afterb'*.—**B'achsel.** The axil of a leaf. [B.]—**B'achselständig.** In botany, axillary. [B, 180.]—**B'ader.** A vein of a leaf. [B.]—**B'ähnlich.** See *B'artig*.—**B'ansatz.** A stipule. [B, 131.]—**B'artig.** Leaf-like, foliaceous. [B, 131.]—**B'auge.** A leaf-bud. [B, 131.]—**B'basis.** The base of a leaf. [B.]—**B'bieger.** See *B'wickler*.—**B'bildend.** Forming or bearing leaves. [B, 49.]—**B'blau.** A blue coloring matter found in leaves. [B, 131.]—**B'blei.** Lead in thin leaves. [B, 131.]—**B'blume.** See the major list.—**B'cyclus.** See LEAF *cycle*.—**B'dorn.** A thorn composed of a metamorphosed leaf. [B. 35, 49.]—**B'eisen.** Sheet iron. [B, 131.]—**B'entwickelung.** Foliation. [B, 131.]—**B'erbse.** The *Lathyrus sativus*. [B, 131.]—**B'falter.** See *B'wickler*.—**B'farbstoff.** Chlorophyll. [B, 270.]—**B'federchen.** See PLUMULE.—**B'fläche.** The lamina of a leaf. [B, 35.]—**B'fleisch.** The parenchyma of a leaf. [B, 131.]—**B'förmig.** Leaf-shaped. [B, 131.]—**B'fressend.** Feeding on leaves. [L, 43.]—**B'gegenständig.** Having opposite leaves. [B, 123.]—**B'gelb.** The yellow coloring matter of leaves. [B, 131.]—**B'gerste.** The *Hordeum distychum*. [B, 131.]—**B'gold.** Gold leaf. [B.]—**B'grün.** Chlorophyll. [B, 3.]—**B'grund.** The base of a leaf. [B, 49.]—**B'häutchen.** A ligule. [B, 123.]—**B'käser.** See CHRYSOMELINÆ.—**B'keimer.** The *Dicotyledones*. [B, 49.]—**B'kiemer.** See LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.—**B'kissen.** See PULVINUS.—**B'knospe.** A leaf-bud (*gemma foliifera*). [B, 123.]—**B'kohl.** The *Brassica oleracca viridis*. [B, 180.]—**B'körner.** See LAMELLICORNIA.—**B'kreise.** See LEAF *cycle*.—**B'kupfer.** Sheet copper. [B, 131.]—**B'lack.** Shellac. [A, 315.]—**B'lahm.** Strained in the shoulder (said of horses and other animals). [A, 315.]—**B'laus.** See APHIS.—**B'läuse.** See HOMOPTERA.—**B'lauskäfer.** See COCCINELLIDÆ.—**B'los.** Leafless, aphyllous. [B, 123.]—**B'lose.** The genus *Sempervivum*. [B, 131.]—**B'loskraut.** The *Sedum acre*. [B, 180.]—**B'mark.** The parenchyma (diachyma) of a leaf. [B, 123.]—**B'moos.** One of the leafy mosses (*Musci frondosi*). [B.]—**B'narbe.** See PHYLULE.—**B'nasen.** See PHYLLOSTOMATA.—**B'nerven.** The nerves (veins) of a leaf. [B, 35.]—**B'organ.** A metamorphosed leaf constituting a floral organ (*e. g.*, a sepal). [B.]—**B'rand.** The edge of a leaf. [B, 35.]—**B'ranke.** A tendril formed from a leaf (*cirrhus foliaris*). [B, 123.]—**B'reich.** Leafy (*foliosus*). [B, 123.]—**B'rippe.** The rib of a leaf. [B, 123.]—**B'rippenständig.** In botany, costal (*costalis*). [B, 123.]—**B'roller.** See *B'wickler*.—**B'roth.** See ERYTHROPHYLL.—**B'scheibe.** The lamina of a leaf. [B, 123.]—**B'scheide.** A leaf-sheath (*vagina*). [B, 123.]—**B'schlauch.** See ASCIDIUM (1st def.).—**B'schlauchförmig.** See ASCIDIOID.—**B'schlauchig.** See ASCIDIATE.—**B'schlauchtragend.** See ASCIDIGEROUS.—**B'schuppe.** A leaf scale. [B.]—**B'silber.** See SILVER *foil*.—**B'spindel.** The common axis (*rhachis*) of a pinnate leaf. [B, 49.]—**B'spitze.** The apex of a leaf. [B, 35.]—**B'spreite.** The lamina of a leaf. [B, 270.]—**B'spur.** See PROSTYPUS.—**B'ständig.** Growing from a leaf (*foliaris*). [B, 123, 131.]—**B'stellung.** See PHYLLOTAXIS.—**B'stiefel.** See OCHREA.—**B'stiel.** A petiole. [B, 123.]—**B'stielartig.** Petiolar (*petiolaceus*). [B, 123.]—**B'stielbasis.** See PHYLLOPODIUM.—**B'stielb'.** See PHYLLODIUM.—**B'stielchen.** A petiolule. [B.]—**B'stieldeckig, B'stielig.** See *B'stielartig*.—**B'stielranke.** A leaf tendril (*cirrhus petiolaris*). [B, 123.]—**B'stielrest.**

See PHYLLOPODIUM.—**B'stielständig.** Petiolar. [B, 123.]—**B'stielvertretend.** See PETIOLANEUS.—**B'tang.** See LAMINARIA.—**B.-Tute.** See OCHREA.—**B'vergoldung.** Gilding with gold leaf. [A, 315.]—**B'versilberung.** Silvering with silver leaf. [A, 315.]—**B'wespen.** See TENTHREDINIDÆ.—**B'wickler.** A collective name for insects that live on leaves and draw them together. [L, 46.]—**B'winkel.** The axilla of a leaf. [B, 123.]—**B'winkelständig.** In botany, axillary. [B, 123.]—**B'wulst.** See PULVINUS.—**B'zelle.** An orthostichie. [B, 49.]—**B'zinn.** Tin foil. [A, 315.]—**B'züngelchen.** See LIGULA.—**Blumenb'.** A petal. [B, 270.]—**Deckb'.** A bract. [B, 270.]—**Einfaches B.** A simple leaf. [B, 35.]—**Fruchtb'.** A carpel. [B, 270.]—**Hintere B'ecke des Ohres.** See ANTITRAGUS.—**Hochb'.** A metamorphosed leaf (*e. g.*, a bract) occurring upon the flower-axis and differing from an ordinary leaf in color or shape. [B, 270.]—**Kelchb'.** A metamorphosed leaf forming a sepal. [B, 270.]—**Kronenb'.** A metamorphosed leaf forming a petal. [B, 270.]—**Laubb'.** An ordinary leaf. [B, 270.]—**Motorisch-germinatives B.** One of Remak's terms for the epiblast. [A, 8.]—**Nebenb'.** A stipule. [B, 270.]—**Niederb'.** A leaf-scale. [B.]—**Sensorielles B.** [Remak], **Seröses B.** [Pander]. The epiblast. [A, 8.]—**Staubb'.** A metamorphosed leaf forming a stamen. [B, 270.]—**Unterb'.** See AMPHIGASTRIUM.—**Vegetatives B.** [Remak]. The hypoblast. [A, 8.]—**Vorb'.** A bracteole. [B, 270.]—**Zusammengesetztes B.** A compound leaf. [B, 35.]

BLATTA (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}t(bla^{3}t)′ta^3. Fr., *blatte*. Ger., *Schabe*, *Motte*. 1. Anciently, a clot of blood, also anything of the color of blood. [A, 312.] 2. A genus of the *Blattariæ*, including the cockroaches. [L.]—**B. lapponica.** See TARACANA.—**B. orientalis.** Fr., *blatte orientale* (ou *des cuisines*). Ger., *Schabe*. The cockroach. It has been used as a diuretic, and the active principle, *antihydropin*, is said to have been isolated in a crystalline form by Bogomolon. [A, 247.]

BLATTAIRE (Fr.), adj. Bla^{3}t-ta^{2}r. Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Blatta*; as a n., in the pl., the *Blattariæ*, and in the sing. the *Verbascum blattaria*. [B, 173; L, 41.]

BLATTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Bla^{2}t(bla^{3}t)-ta(ta^3)′ri^2-a^3. The *Verbascum b.* and the *Helichrysum arenarium*. [B.]—**Flores blattariæ.** The flowers of *Helichrysum arenarium*. [B, 180.]—**Herba blattariæ.** The herb of *Verbascum b.* [B, 180.]

BLATTARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla^{2}t(bla^{3}t)-ta(ta^3)′ri^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *blattaires*. The cockroaches; of Latreille, a family of the *Orthoptera*. [L, 196.]

BLATTBLUME (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}t′blum-e^2. The genus *Phyllanthus*. [B.]—**Einfache B.** The *Phyllanthus simplex*. [B, 180.]—**Harntreibende B.** The *Phyllanthus squamifolius*. [B, 180.]—**Langstielige B.** The *Phyllanthus pedunculatus*. [B, 180.]—**Ovalblättrige B.** The *Phyllanthus oblongifolius*. [B, 180.]—**Schuppenblättrige B.** The *Phyllanthus squamifolius*. [B, 180.]—**Vielblüthige B.** The *Phyllanthus multiflorus*. [B, 180.]—**Wegdornähnliche B.** The *Phyllanthus rhamnoides*. [B, 180.]—**Welsse B.** The *Phyllanthus Niruri*. [B, 180.]—**Zurückgedrücktblättrige B.** The *Phyllanthus retusus*. [B, 180.]

BLÄTTCHEN (Ger.), n. Blat′ch^{2}e^{2}n. A leaflet, a lamina, a membrane. [B; L, 46.]—**Beib'.** An amphigastrium. [B, 198.]—**B'gold.** Gold leaf. [A, 315.]

BLATTE (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}t. See BLATTA.—**B. des cuisines.** See BLATTA *orientalis*.

BLATTÉ (Fr.), adj. Bla^{3}t-ta. See BLATTAIRE.

BLATTER (Ger.), n. Bla^{3}t′te^{2}r. A blister, pustule, pimple, wheal, or pock; in the pl., *B'n*, the small-pox. [A, 315.]—**B'belzen.** To variolate; variolation. [L, 30.]—**B'fieber.** The fever of small-pox. [L, 80.]—**B'flechte.** An ecthymatous herpes. [L, 80.]—**B'gift.** Small-pox virus. [A, 315.]—**B'grube.** A pock-mark. [L, 46.]—**B'haus.** A small-pox hospital. [A, 315.]—**B'holz.** Lignum vitæ. [B, 131.]—**B'ig.** Papular or pustular. [G.]—**B'impfer.** A small-pox inoculator. [A, 315.]—**B'impfung.** Variolation. [A, 315.]—**B'krank.** Sick with the small-pox. [L, 46.]—**B'krankheit.** Small-pox. [A, 315.]—**B'kraut.** The *Ranunculus acris*. [B, 131.]—**B'lymphe.** The lymph from a small-pox pock. [G.]—**B'magen.** See OMASUM.—**B'masen.** Pock-marks. [L, 46.]—**B'masern.** Measles resembling small-pox. [L, 80.]—**B'masig.** Pock-marked. [A, 315.]—**B'n.** The small-pox; as a v. intr., to have the small-pox. [A, 315.]—**B'narbe.** See *B'grube*.—**B'narbig.** See *B'masig*.—**B'n der Schweine.** Swine-pox.—**B'n der Schafe.** Sheep-pox.—**B'nflechte.** See *B'flechte*.—**B'nuss.** The *Staphylea pennata*. [B, 131.]—**B'rose.** Erysipelas bullosum. [L, 43.]—**Bösartige B.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**Bösartige B'n.** See VARIOLA *maligna*.—**Esthische B.** See ANTHRAX *malignus esthonicus*.—**Falsche B'n.** See VARICELLA.—**Faulige B'n.** See VARIOLA *maligna*.—**Fliegende B'n.** See VARICELLA.—**Grosse B.** Syphilis. [G.]—**Schwarze B.** See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**Schwarze B'n.** See VARIOLA *hæmorrhagica*.—**Unächte B'n.** See VARICELLA.—**Zusammenfliessende B'n.** Confluent small-pox. [L, 43.]

BLÄTTER (Ger.), n., pl. of *Blatt* (*q. v.*). Blat′te^{2}r.—**B'ansatz.** A stipule. [B, 131.]—**B'blume.** See BLATTBLUME.—**B'bringend.** Leaf-bearing. [L, 46.]—**B'erde.** Normal potassium acetate. [B, 2.]—**B'fressend.** Subsisting on leaves. [A, 315.]—**B'fülle.** Leafiness. [A, 315.]—**B'füsser.** See BRANCHIOPODA.—**B'grün.** Chlorophyll. [A. 315.]—**B'holz.** Lignum vitæ, also box-wood. [A, 315.]—**B'ig.** Laminar; in botany, foliaceous. [A, 315; L, 30.]—**B'knospe.** A leaf-bud. [A, 315.]—**B'kohl.** The *Brassica oleracea*. [A, 315.]—**B'lein.** A pustule. [L, 80.]—**B'los.** Leafless. [L, 46.]—**B'magen.** See OMASUM.—**B'manna.** Flake manna. [B, 180.]—**B'pilz.** See AGARIC.—**B'reich.** Foliaceous. [A, 315.]—**B'schnäbler.** See LAMELLIROSTRES.—**B'schwamm.** See the major list.—**B'stand.** Foliation. [A, 315.]—**B'tabak.** Leaf-tobacco. [A, 315.]—**B'traganth.** Flake tragacanth. [B, 180.]—**B'tragend.** Leaf-bearing. [L, 46.]—**B'treiben.** Leafing, sprouting. [A, 315.]—**B'ung.** Lamination, also exfoliation.—**B'werk.** An arborescent structure (*e. g.*, that of the cerebellum). [I, 17; K.]—**B'wuchs.** Foliation. [A, 315.]—**Indianische B.** See FOLIA *inda*.

BLÄTTERSCHWAMM (Ger.), n. Blat′te^{2}r-shwa^{3}m. The genus *Agaricus*. [B.]—**Nelkenb'.** See MARASMIUS *oreades*.—**Rissiger B.** See AGARICUS *rimosus*.

BLATTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bla^{2}t(bla^{3}t)′ti^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *blattides*. See BLATTARIÆ.

BLATTIEN (Fr.), adj. Bla^{3}t-ti^2-a^{3}n^2. See BLATTAIRE.

BLATTII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bla^{2}t(bla^{3}t)′ti^2-i(e). Fr., *blattiens*. See BLATTARIÆ.

BLATTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bla^{2}t(bla^{3}t)-ti(te)′na^3. See BLATTARIÆ.

BLÄTTLEIN (Ger.), n. Blat′lin. See BLÄTTCHEN.

BLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. Blat′ri^{2}g. See BLÄTTER*ig*.

BLAU (Ger.), adj. and n. Bla^3′u. Blue.—**Berliner B.** See *Prussian* BLUE.—**B'aderig.** Blue-veined. [L, 46.]—**B'bäckchen.** See FALCONIDÆ.—**B'bart.** The *Mytilus edulis*. [L, 43.]—**B'beere.** The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 180.]—**B'blindheit.** See *Blue*-BLINDNESS.—**B'farbenerz.** Cobalt. [A, 315.]—**B'ervitriol.** Sulphate of copper. [B.]—**B'fieber.** Cyanosis. [L, 46.]—**B'geadert.** See *B'aderig*.—**B'geblümt.** Blue-flowered. [A, 315.]—**B'gesäuert.** Impregnated with hydrocyanic acid. [A, 315.]—**B'glas.** Smalt. [A, 315.]—**B'gras.** The *Melica cærulea*. [A, 315.]—**B'holz.** The wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. [B, 180.]—**B'holzabsud.** See *Decoctum* HÆMATOXYLI.—**B'manderle.** The *Veronica beccabunga*. [B, 180.]—**B'pulver.** Potassium ferricyanide. [B.]—**B'sauer.** Of or pertaining to hydrocyanic acid; with the name of a base, the hydrocyanate (cyanide) of that base. [B.]—**B'säure.** Hydrocyanic acid. [B.]—**B'spähne.** See *B'holz*.—**B'stein.** Copper sulphate. [B, 180.]—**B'stoff.** Cyanogen. [B, 49.]—**B'sucht.** Cyanosis. [L, 37.]—**B'vitriol.** Copper sulphate. [A, 315.]—**B'wasser.** See AQUA *cærulea*.—**B'wurzel.** The *Pimpinella magna*. [B, 180.]—**Schwarzb'.** See ATRO-CÆRULEUS.—**Thénard's B.** Thénard's blue; cobalt ultra-marine. [B.]—**Turnbull's B.** See *Turnbull's* BLUE and IRON *ferricyanide*.

BLAVELLE (Fr.), **BLAVÉOLE** (Fr.), **BLAVEROLLE** (Fr.), **BLAVET** (Fr.), **BLAVETTA** (Lat., f.), **BLAVETTE** (Fr.), n's. Bla^{3}v-e^{2}l, -a-ol, -e^{2}r-ol, -a, bla^2(bla^3)-ve^{2}t(we^{2}t)′ta^3, bla^{3}v-e^{2}t. The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 173.]

BLAWORT, n. Bla′wu^{5}rt. A.-S., *blæwort*. The *Campanula rotundifolia*. [L, 73.]

BLAX (Lat.), adj. Bla^{2}x(bla^{3}x). Gen., *bla′cis*. Gr., *βλάξ*. Ger., *schlaff*. Weak, relaxed, flaccid. [A, 322.]

BLAZING-STAR, n. Blaz″i^{2}ng-sta^{3}r′. The *Aletris farinosa*; in North America, the *Liatris squarrosa* and the *Chamælirium luteum*. [B, 19, 215.]

BLÉ (Fr.), n. Bla. Wheat. [B.] See TRITICUM.—**Amidon de b.** Wheat starch. [B.]—**B. amidonnier.** The *Triticum dicoccum*. [A, 321, 385.]—**B. barbu.** The *Triticum turgidum*. [L, 105.]—**B. caffre, B. cafre.** The *Sorghus Cafrorum*. [B, 173.]—**B. cornu.** Ergotized rye. [B, 132.]—**B. d'abondance.** The *Triticum æstivum*. [B, 173.]—**B. d'amour.** The *Lithospermum arvense*. [L, 87.]—**B. de Barbarie.** The *Zea mais*. [B, 173.]—**B. de bœuf.** The *Melampyrum alpestre*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Canarie.** See *B. des Canaries*.—**B. de Guinée.** The *Zea mais*. [B, 173.]—**B. d'Égypte.** The *Hordeum vulgare silvestre*. [B, 173.]—**B. de la Saint-Jean.** The *Secale cereale*. [B, 173; L, 105.]—**B. de mai.** The *Hordeum vulgare cœleste*. [B, 173.]—**B. de marcet, B. de mars.** The *Triticum æstivum*. [B, 173.]—**B. de miracle.** The *Triticum compositum*. [B, 173.]—**B. de renard.** The *Melampyrum alpestre*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Sainte-Hélène.** The *Triticum excelsum*. [B, 173.]—**B. des Canaries.** The *Phaleris canariensis*. [A, 385.]—**B. de Smyrne.** The *Triticum compositum*. [B, 173.]—**B. d'Espagne.** The *Zea mais*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Tartarie.** The *Polygonum tartaricum*. [B, 173; L, 105.]—**B. de Turquie.** Maize. [B, 173; L, 109.]—**B. de vache.** The *Melampyrum arvense*. [A, 321, 385.]—**B. d'Inde, B. d'Italie.** See *B. de Turquie*.—**B. ergot**^{4}. See *B. cornu*.—**B. franc.** The *Triticum sativum hibernum*. [B, 173.]—**B. géant.** The *Triticum sativum excelsum*. [B, 173.]—**B. locular.** The *Triticum monococcum*. [B, 173.]—**B. marcel, B. marcet.** The *Triticum æstivum*. [B, 173.]—**B. Martin.** The *Polygonum fagopyrum*. [B, 173.]—**B. meteil.** A mixture of wheat and rye. [B, 173.]—**B. noir.** The *Fagopyrum vulgare*. [A, 321, 385.]—**B. rhachitique.** Smutty grain. [L, 18.]—**B. rouge, B. sarrasin.** See *B. noir*.—**B. trémois.** The *Triticum æstivum*. [B, 173.]—**B.-Turquie.** See *B. de Turquie*.—**Fécule de b.** Wheat starch. [B.]—**Gros b.** The *Triticum turgidum*. [B, 173.]

BLEABERRY, n. Ble′be^{2}r-ri^2. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*, also the *Vaccinium uliginosum*. [B, 19.]

BLEAREDNESS, n. Bler′e^{2}d-ne^{2}s. Lat., *lippitudo*. Fr., *chassie*. Ger., *Triefäugigkeit*. It., *cispa*. Sp., *lagaña*. A condition of chronic soreness of the eyes from blepharitis marginalis (*q. v.*). [F.]

BLEAR-EYE, n. Bler′i. See BLEAREDNESS.

BLEAR-EYED, adj. Bler′id. Lat., *lippus*. Fr., *chassieux*. Ger., *triefäugig*. It., *cispo*. Sp., *lagaño*. Affected with bleared-ness.

BLEAR-EYEDNESS, n. Bler′id-ne^{2}s. See BLEAREDNESS.

BLEB, n. Ble^{2}b. Gr., *πομφόλυξ*. Lat., *bulla*, *ampulla*. Fr., *bulle*, *ampoule*, *cloche*. Ger., *Blase*, *Wasserblase*. It., *bolla*, *ampolla*, *vescica*, *flittena*. Sp., *vejiga*. Syn.: *blob*, *blister*, *bladder*. A lesion of the skin produced by a collection of serum beneath the cuticle, causing a circumscribed elevation of the surface greater than that produced by a vesicle (*q. v.*). [G, 60.]

O, no; **O**^{2}, not; **O**^{3}, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th**^{2}, the; **U**, like oo in too; **U**^{2}, blue; **U**^{3}, lull; **U**^{4}, full; **U**^{5}, urn; **U**^{6}, like ü (German).

BLÉCEURE (Fr.), n. Bla-su^{5}r. An old form of *blessure* (*q. v.*). [L, 41.]

BLECH (Ger.), n. Ble^{2}ch^2. A thin plate of metal obtained by hammering. [B.]—**B'rinne.** A metallic guttered splint. [E. Gurlt (A, 319).]

BLECHNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ble^{2}k(blach^2)-na(na^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Presl, a section of ferns (*Aspleniaceæ*), comprising *Blechnum*, *Athyrium*, etc., divided into the sections *Blechneæ* and *Blechnopsideæ*. [B, 170.]

BLECHNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ble^{2}k(blach^2)'ne^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gaudichaud and Presl, a subtribe or section of ferns (*Pteridaceæ*, *Btechnaceæ*), comprising *Blechnum*, etc. [B, 170.]

BLECHNIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ble^{2}k(blach^2)-ni^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a division of ferns including *Blechnum* and other genera. [B, 170.]

BLECHNOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ble^{2}k(blach^2)-no(no^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of polypodiaceous ferns comprising *Blechnum*, *Lomaria*, and other genera. [B, 170.]

BLECHNON (Lat.), n. n. Ble^{2}k(blach^2)'no^{2}n. See BLECHNUM.

BLECHNOPSIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ble^{2}k(blach^2)-no^{2}p-si^{2}d'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Presl, a section of the *Blechnaceæ*, comprising *Blechnopsis* and other genera. [B, 170.]

BLECHNUM (Lat.), n. n. Ble^{2}k(blach^2)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). Gr., *βλῆχνον*. Fr., *blégne*. A genus of ferns. [B, 19.]—**B. boreale** [Swartz]. The *Lomaria spicant*. [B, 173, 180, 242.]—**B. flabellatum** [Presl]. The *Actinopteris radiata*. [B, 242.] See ACROSTICHUM *radiatum*.—**B. linguifolium.** The *Scolopendrium vulgare*. [L, 116.]—**B. spicant** [Linnæus]. The *Lomaria spicant*. [B, 19, 173, 180, 242.]—**B. squamosum.** The *Asplenium ceterach*. [L, 116.]

BLECHON (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}k(blach^2)'o^{2}n(on). Gen., *blecho'nis*. Gr., *βλήχων*. An ancient name for pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*). [A, 311 ; L, 119.]

BLECHROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}k(blach^2)-ro^{2}p'i^2(u^6)-ra^3. From *βληχρός*, weak or mild, and *πῦρ*, fever. Fr., *bléchropyre*. 1. A trivial, transitory fever (the *βληχρὸς πυρετός* of Hippocrates). [A, 311, 322.] 2. As sometimes improperly used, an adynamic fever. [A, 322.]

BLECHROPYRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ble^{2}k(blach^2)-ro^{2}p'i^2(u^6)-ru^{3}s-(ru^{4}s). See BLECHROPYRA.

BLECHROS (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}k(blach^2)'ro^{2}s. See BLECHRUS.

BLECHROSPHYGMIA, BLECHROSPHYGMUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ble^{2}k(blach^2)-ro(ro^2)-sfi^{2}g(sfu^{6}g)'mi^2-a^3, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From *βληχρός*, weak, and *σφυγμός*, the pulse. Weakness of the pulse. [A, 322.]

BLECHRUS (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}k(blach^2)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., *βληχρός*. Mild (said of fever), weak (said of the pulse). [A, 322.]

BLED (Fr.), n. Bla. The *Triticum sativum*. [B, 173.]

BLEEDER, n. Bled'u^{5}r. From A.-S., *bledan*, to bleed. Fr., *saigneur* (1st def.). Ger., *Aderlasser* (1st def.), *Bluter* (2d def.). 1. A professional bloodletter, also a physician who practises bloodletting largely (as in Meigs's phrase, "a good Gordonian bleeder"). 2. A person affected with the hæmorrhagic diathesis.

BLEEDING, adj. Bled'i^{2}ng. Fr., *saignant*. Ger., *blutend*. Loosing blood.—**B.-heart.** The *Dicentra spectabilis*. [B, 75.]

BLEEDING, n. Bled'i^{2}ng. Fr., *perte de sang* (1st def.), *saignée* (2d def.). Ger., *Blutung* (1st def.), *Aderlassen* (2d def.). 1. Loss of blood. See HÆMORRHAGE. 2. Bloodletting.

BLÉGNE (Fr.), n. Blan. See BLECHNUM.

BLEI (Ger.), n. Bli. Lead. [B.]—**Acrylsaures B.** Lead acrylate. [B, 4.]—**Aconitsaures B.** Lead aconitate. [B.]—**Adipinsaures B.** Lead adipate. [B.]—**Ameisensaures B.** Lead formate. [B.]—**Amidosulfonsaures B.** Lead amidosulphonate. [B.]—**Angelicasaures B.** Lead angelate. [B.]—**Arsenigsaures B.** Lead arsenite. [B.]—**Arsensaures B.** Lead arsenate. [B.]—**Antimonsaures B.** Lead antimonate. [B, 270.]—**B'acetät.** Lead acetate. [A, 315.]—**B'acetätsalbe.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *acetatis*.—**B'amalgam.** See *Amalgam of* LEAD.—**B'amaurose.** Amaurosis due to lead poisoning. [L. Lewin (D, 18).]—**B'amyl.** See LEAD *amyl*.—**B'anästhesie.** See *Lead* ANÆSTHESIA.—**B'antimoniat.** Lead antimonate. [B, 270.]—**B'arthralgie.** A painful affection, chiefly of the flexor muscles of the lower limbs, but spreading to other parts, even to the bones ; due to lead poisoning. [L. Lewin (A, 319).]—**B'artig.** Resembling lead, plumbeous. [A, 315.]—**B'asche.** Lead suboxide (*cinis plumbi*). [B, 48.]—**B'äthyl.** See LEAD *ethyl*.—**B'balsam.** See *Balsamum* SATURNI.—**B'baum.** See under ARBOR *Saturni*.—**B'blech.** Sheet lead. [A, 315.]—**B'borat.** Lead borate. [B.]—**B'bromür.** Lead bromide. [B.]—**B'cachexie.** The cachexia of lead poisoning. [L. Lewin (L, 57).]—**B'carbonat.** Lead carbonate. [B.]—**B'carbonatpflaster.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *carbonatis*.—**B'carbonatsalbe.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis*.—**B'cerat.** See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**B'chlorür.** Lead chloride. [B.]—**B'chromat.** Lead chromate. [B.]—**B'cuprocyanür.** Lead cuprocyanide. [B.]—**B'cyanür.** Lead cyanide. [B.]—**B'darmgicht.** Lead colic. [L, 46.]—**B'dioxyd.** Lead dioxide. [B.]—**B'dyskrasie.** See *B'cachexie*.—**B'epilepsie.** See EPILEPSIA *saturnina*.—**B'erz.** Lead ore. [B, 180.]—**B'essig.** See *Vinegar of* LEAD.—**B'extrakt.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**B'farbe.** Lividity. [A, 315.]—**B'farben, B'farbig.** Livid. [L, 46.]—**B'gelb.** Yellow oxide of lead (massicot). [B, 48.]—**B'glanz.** Native lead sulphide, galena. [B.]—**B'glas.** Lead glass (*vitrum plumbi*). [B, 48.]—**B'glätte.** Litharge. [B, 48.] See LEAD *oxide*.—**B'glättenpflaster.** Diachylon plaster. [A, 315.]—**B'glättensalbe.** See LEAD *ointment*.—**B'glötte.** See *B'glätte*.—**B'grau.** Steel-gray. [A, 315.]—**B'haltig.** Containing lead.—**B'hydrat.** Lead hydrate. [B.]—**B'hydroxyd.** Lead hydroxide. [B.]—**B'hyperoxyd.** See *Puce-colored oxide of* LEAD.—**B'icht.** Like lead. [A, 315.]—**B'ig.** Containing lead. [A, 315.]—**B'intoxication.** Lead poisoning.—**B'jodid.** Lead iodide. [B.]—**B'jodidsalbe.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *iodidi*.—**B'jodür.** Lead iodide.—**B'jodürpflaster.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *iodidi*.—**B'kamm.** A lead comb. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**B'kolik.** Lead colic. [L, 46.]—**B'könig.** Regulus of lead. [A, 315.]—**B'krankheit.** Chronic lead poisoning.—**B'kraut.** The botanical genus *Plumbago*. [A, 315.]—**B'krystall.** Potash glass containing lead. [B, 270.]—**B'lähmung.** Paralysis due to lead poisoning. [L, 30.]—**B'liniment.** See *Linimentum* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**B'mercaptid.** See LEAD *mercaptide*.—**B'methyl.** See LEAD *methyl*.—**B'milch.** Lead water ; a solution of lead acetate in water. [A, 315.]—**B'molybdat.** Lead molybdate. [B, 270.]—**B'mulm.** Friable galena. [A, 315.]—**B'niederschlag.** Magistery of lead, a precipitate of lead. [A, 315.]—**B'nitrat.** Lead nitrate. [B, 270.]—**B'ocher.** Red oxide of lead. [A, 315.]—**B'öl.** See *Balsamum* SATURNI.—**B'oxybromür.** Lead oxybromide. [B.]—**B'oxychlorür.** Lead oxychloride. [B.]—**B'oxyd.** Lead oxide. (See under LEAD.) In the older system of chemical nomenclature, according to which the salts of lead were regarded as compounds of acids with the oxide of lead, the German names of plumbic salts were compounded of this word and an adjective denoting the acid. In such compound names, B. is now generally substituted for B'oxyd. [B.]—**B'oxyjodür.** Lead oxyiodide. [B.]—**B'perchlorür.** Lead perchloride. [B.]—**B'peroxyd.** Lead peroxide. [B.]—**B'pflaster.** See *Emplastrum* PLUMBI *carbonatis*.—**B'phosphat.** Lead phosphate. [B, 270.]—**B'platinochlorür.** Lead platinichloride. [B.]—**B'protoxyd.** Lead protoxide. [B.]—**B'rahm.** Lead citrate. [A, 315.]—**B'rost.** See *White* LEAD.—**B'roth.** See *Red* LEAD.—**B'salbe.** See *Ceratum* PLUMBI *subacetatis*.—**B'salpeter.** Lead nitrate. [B.]—**B'salz.** A salt of lead.—[L, 80.]—**B'saum des Zahnfleisches.** The bluish-black discoloration of the gums seen in cases of chronic lead poisoning. [L. Lewin (A, 319).]—**B'säure.** Plumbic acid. [B, 270.]—**B'saures B.** Lead plumbate. [B.]—**B'schaum.** See *B'asche*.—**B'selenid.** Lead selenide. [A, 315.]—**B'sesquioxyd.** Lead sesquioxide. [B, 48.]—**B'silicat.** Lead silicate. [B, 270.]—**B'subacetat.** Lead subacetate. [B.]—**B'suboxyd.** Lead suboxide. [B.]—**B'sulfat.** Lead sulphate. [B, 270.]—**B'sulfid.** Lead sulphide. [A, 315.]—**B'sulfocacodylat.** Lead thiocacodylate. [B.]—**B'sulfochlorid.** Lead thlochloride. [B.]—**B'tannat.** Lead tannate. [B.]—**B'tetramethyl.** See PLUMBTETRAMETHYL.—**B'teträthyl.** See PLUMBTETRETHYL.—**B'tetroxyd.** Lead tetroxide. [B.]—**B'trimethyl.** Lead trimethyl. [B.]—**B'überoxyd.** Lead peroxide. [B.]—**B'vergiftung.** Lead poisoning. [L. 30.]—**B'vitriol.** Lead sulphate. [B.]—**B'wasser.** See *Liquor* PLUMBI *subacetatis dilutus*.—**B'weiss.** See *White* LEAD.—**B'weisspflaster.** See *Emplastrum* CERUSSÆ.—**B'weisssalbe.** See *Unguentum* PLUMBI *carbonatis*.—**B'wurz.** See the major list.—**B'zinnober.** Minium. [B, 270.]—**B'zucker.** Sugar of lead. [B.] See LEAD *subacetate*.—**Borsaures B.** Lead borate. [B.]—**Bromb'.** Lead bromide. [B.]—**Chlorb'.** Lead chloride. [B.]—**Chromsaures B.** Lead chromate. [B.]—**Cyanb'.** Lead cyanide. [B.]—**Cyanürsaures B.** Lead cyanurate (or tricyanate). [B.]—**Essigsaures B.** Lead acetate. [B.]—**Falsches B.** Graphite. [B, 180.]—**Ferridcyanb'.** Lead ferricyanide. [B.]—**Ferrocyanb'.** Lead ferrocyanide. [B.]—**Gerbsaures B.** Lead tannate. [B.]—**Glycocholsaures B.** Lead glycocholate. [B.]—**Gummisaures B.** Lead gummate. [B.]—**Hartb'.** See *Hard* LEAD.—**Jodb'.** Lead iodide. [B.]—**Kieselsaures B.** Lead silicate. [B.]—**Kohlensaures B.** Lead carbonate. [B.]—**Metaborsaures B.** Lead metaborate. [B.]—**Metaphosphorsaures B.** Lead metaphosphate. [B.]—**Metarsenigsaures B.** Lead metarsenite. [B.]—**Milchsaures B.** Lead lactate. [B.]—**Molybdänsaures B.** Lead molybdate. [B.]—**Orthophosphorsaures B.** Lead orthophosphate. [B.] See LEAD *phosphate*.—**Phosphorsaures B.** Lead phosphate. [B.]—**Pyroarsensaures B.** Lead pyroarsenate. [B.]—**Pyroborsaures B.** Lead pyroborate. [B.]—**Pyrophosphorsaures B.** Lead pyrophosphate. [B.]—**Pyrothioarsensaures B.** Lead pyrothioarsenate. [B.]—**Reissb'.** See *Black* LEAD.—**Salpetersaures B.** Lead nitrate. [B.]—**Schwarzes B'weiss.** Graphite. [B, 180.]—**Schwefelantimonsaures B.** Lead thioantimonate. [B.]—**Schwefelarsensaures B.** Lead thioarsenate. [B.]—**Schwefelb'.** Lead sulphide. [B.]—**Schwefelcyanb'.** Lead thiocyanate. [B.]—**Schwefelsaures B.** Lead sulphate. [B.]—**Thioantimonsaures B.** Lead thioantimonate. [B.]—**Thioarsensaures B.** Lead thioarsenate. [B.]—**Thiocacodylsaures B.** Lead thiocacodylate. [B.]—**Thiocyansaures B.** Lead thiocyanate. [B.]—**Vanadinsaures B.** Lead vanadate. [B.]—**Weinsaures B.** Lead tartrate. [B.]—**Wolframsaures B.** Lead tungstate. [B.]—**Zuckersaures B.** Lead saccharate. [B.]—**Zusammengesetzte B'stuhlzäpfchen.** See *Suppositoria* PLUMBI *composita*.

BLEIBEND (Ger.), adj. Blib'e^{2}nd. In botany, persistent. [B.]

BLEICH (Ger.), adj. Blich^2. Pale, sallow. [L, 46.]—**B'e.** Pallor. [L, 46.]—**B'flüssigkeit.** See *Liquor* SODÆ *chloratæ*.—**B'heit.** Pallor. [L, 80.]—**B'kalk, B'pulver.** Bleaching lime, chlorinated lime. [B.]—**B'sucht.** Chlorosis. [H. Eichhorst (A, 319).]—**B'süchtig.** Chlorotic. [L, 46.]—**B'ung.** Bleaching. [L, 80.]

BLEICHBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Blich^2'brun-ne^{2}n. See DÜRKHEIM.

BLEIERN (Ger.), adj. Bli'e^{2}rn. Saturnine. [A, 315.]

BLEIH (Ger.), n. Bli. The *Cyprinus Brama*. [B, 180.]

BLEIME (Fr.), n. Ble^{2}m. A bruise of a horse's foot, followed by extravasation of blood and suppuration. [L, 41.]

BLEIWURZ (Ger.), n. Bli'vurtz. The genus *Plumbago*. [L, 80.]—**Ceylonische B.** The *Plumbago zeylanica*. [B, 180.]—**Europäische B.** The *Plumbago europæa*. [B, 180.]—**Klimmende B.** The *Plumbago scandens*. [B, 180.]—**Rosenrothe B.** The *Plumbago rosea*. [B, 180.]

BLEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ble(bla)'ma^3. Gen., *blem'atos* (*-tis*). Gr., βλῆμα. 1. A wound. [Herodotus (A, 311).] 2. Food. [A, 325.]

BLENA (Lat.), n. f. Ble(ble^2)'na^3. Gr., βλένα. See Blenna.

BLENANGIAIRRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n-a^{3}n^2-zhi^2-a^3-i^{2}r-ra. Simple catarrh of the air-passages. [L, 82.]

BENANGIBROMORRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n-a^{3}n^2-zhi^2-brom-o^{2}r-ra. An excessive discharge of mucus from the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. [L, 82.]

BLENANGIURRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n-a^{3}n^2-zhi^2-u^{6}r-ra. Blennorrhœa of the urinary passages. [L, 82.]

BLENCYSTORRHÉE (Fr.), **BLENCYSTURRHÉE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. Bla^{3}n-si^{2}st-o^{2}r-ra, -u^{6}r-ra. Blennorrhœa of the urinary bladder. [E; L, 82.]

BLENDBAUM (Ger.), n. Ble^{2}nd'ba^3-um. See Blende*baum*.

BLENDE, n. Ble^{2}nd. Fr., *blende*. Ger., *Blende*. A popular name for various native metallic sulphur compounds, especially native zinc sulphide. [B, 180.]—**Antimony b.** See Antimony *oxysulphide*.—**B'baum** (Ger.). The *Excœcaria agallocha*. [B, 180.]—**B. charbonneuse** (Fr.). A variety of anthracite. [B, 38.]—**B'haut** (Ger.). The iris. [A, 315.]—**Copper b.** See Copper *sulphide*.—**Germain's b.** See Bismuth.—**Manganese b.** See Manganum *sulphide*.—**Silver b.** See Silver *sulphide*.

BLENDLING (Ger.), n. Ble^{2}nd'li^{2}ng. In botany, a hybrid. [B, 35.]

BLENDOUS, adj. Ble^{2}nd'u^{3}s. Ger., *blendig*. Containing blende. [L, 56.]

BLENDUNG (Ger.), n. Ble^{2}nd'ung. In microscopy, a diaphragm for regulating the access of light. [B.]

BLENENTÉRIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Bla^{3}n-a^{3}n^2-ta-re. Affections of the intestinal mucous membrane. [L, 82.]

BLENGASTRIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Bla^{3}n^2-ga^{3}s-tre. Affections of the gastric mucous membrane. [L, 82.]

BLENMÉTRORRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n^2-ma-tro^{2}r-ra. A mucous discharge from the uterus. [L, 50.]

BLENNA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n'na^3. Gr., βλέννα, βλαῖννα, πλέννα. Mucus. [A, 322.]

BLENNADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-na^{2}d(na^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *blennadenit'idis*. From βλέννα, mucus, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *blennadénite*. Ger., *Schleimdrüsenentzündung*. An inflammation of mucous glands. [L, 55.]

BLENNAZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-na^{2}z(na^{3}z)-e(a)'mi^2-a^3. See Blennozemia.

BLENNELYTRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-ne^{2}l-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)'ri^2-a^3. From βλέννα, mucus, and ἔλυτρον, the vagina. Fr., *blennélytrie* [Alibert]. Vaginal catarrh. [A, 385; L, 43.]

BLENNEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-ne^{2}m'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *blenneme'seos* (*-nem'esis*). From βλέννα, mucus, and ἔμεσις, vomiting. Fr., *blennémèse*. Ger., *Schleimbrechen*. Vomiting of mucus. [L, 81.]

BLENNEMETICUS (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}n-ne^{2}m-e^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βλέννα, mucus, and ἐμετικός, emetic. Pertaining to blennemesis. [L, 50.]

BLENNENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-ne^{2}n-te(te^2)'ri^2-a^3. From βλέννα, mucus, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Fr., *blennentérie* [Alibert]. Ger., *Darmschleimfluss*, *Darmblennorrhöe*. Mucous or purulent diarrhœa. [A, 322, 385; L, 43.]

BLENNENTERICUS (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}n-ne^{2}n-te^{2}r'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to blennenteria. [L, 50.]

BLENNENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-ne^{2}n-te^{2}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *blennenterit'idis*. Fr., *blennentérite*. 1. Inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane. 2. Intestinal inflammation with excessive secretion of mucus. [L, 50.]

BLENNIDÆ, BLENNIIDÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ble^{2}n'ni^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -ni(ni^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From βλέννος, the blenny. Fr., *blennioïdes*. A family of the *Acanthopterygii*. [L, 207.]

BLENNISTHMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-ni^{2}sth'mi^2-a^3. From βλέννα, mucus, and ἰσθμός, a narrow passage. Fr., *blennisthmie* [Alibert]. Ger., *Schleimkrankheit* (oder *Schleimhautkrankheit*) *des Rachens*. Pharyngeal catarrh. [A, 322, 385; E.]

BLENNOCÈLE (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n-no-se^{2}l. From βλέννα, mucus, and κήλη, a tumor. A term proposed by P. Aubert for gonorrhœal epididymitis. ["Lyon méd.," Nov. 15, 1885, p. 357.]

BLENNOCHESIA, BLENNOCHEZIA (Lat.), n's f. Ble^{2}n-no(no^2)-ke(ch^{2}e^2)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -zi^2-a^3. From βλέννα, mucus, and χέζειν, or χεσεῖν, to evacuate the bowels. Fr., *blennochésie*. Ger., *Darmschleimfluss*. Mucous diarrhœa. [L, 50, 116.]

BLENNOCHEZICUS (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}n-no(no^2)-ke^{2}z(ch^{2}e^{2}z)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to blennochezia. [L, 50.]

BLENNOCHOES, n. An old name for tobacco. [L, 105.]

BLENNOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no(no^2)-si^{2}st(ku^{6}st)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *blennocystit'idis*. From βλέννα, mucus, and κύστις, the bladder. Fr., *blennocystite*. Catarrh of the urinary bladder. [A, 322, 385; L, 44.]

BLENNODES (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}n-no'dez(das). See Blennoid.

BLENNOEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no(no^2)-e^{2}m'e^{2}s-i^{2}s. See Blennemesis.

BLENNOGENIC, BLENNOGENOUS, adj's. Ble^{2}n-no-je^{2}n'-i^{2}k, -no^{2}j'e^{2}n-u^{3}s. Lat., *blennogenes* (from βλέννα, mucus, and γεννᾶν, to generate). Fr., *blennogène*. Ger., *schleimerzeugend*. Secreting mucus, muciparous. [A, 322; L, 41, 81, 107.]

BLENNOHYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no(no^2)-hi(hu^6)-me^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. See Blennymenitis.

BLENNOHYMENODES (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}n-no(no^2)-hi(hu^6)-me^{2}n-o'dez(das). See Blennymenodes.

BLENNOID, adj. Ble^{2}n'noid. Gr., βλεννώδης (from βλέννα, mucus, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *blennodes*, *blennoides*, *blennoideus*. Fr., *blennode*. Ger., *schleimartig*. Mucus-like, myxoid. [L, 50.]

BLENNOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ble^{2}n-no'ma^3. Gen., *blennom'atos* (*-tis*). From βλέννα, mucus. Fr., *blennome*. Ger., *Schleimgewächs*. A mucous outgrowth (polypus). [A, 322; L, 81.]

BLENNOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no(no^2)-me^{2}t(mat)-ri(re)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *blennometrit'idis*. From βλέννα, mucus, and μήτρα, the womb. Fr., *blennométrite*. See Endometritis.

BLENNOMETRORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no(no^2)-me^{2}t-(mat)-ro^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a. See Metroblennorrhœa.

BLENNOPHLOGISMA, BLENNOPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ble^{2}n-no(no^2)-flo(flo^2)-ji^{2}z(gi^{2}s)'ma^3, -go'si^{2}s. Gen., *blennophlogis'matos* (*-tis*), *-go'seos* (*-sis*). From βλέννα, mucus, and φλόγισμα, a burn, or φλόγωσις, inflammation. Inflammation of a mucous membrane. [L, 50, 81.]

BLENNOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no^{2}p(no^{2}f)-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From βλέννα, mucus, and ὀφθαλμία (see Ophthalmia). Fr., *blennophthalmie*. Ger., *schleimichte Augenentzündung*. *Augentripper*. It., *blennoftalmia*. Sp., *blenoftalmia*. Mucous or purulent inflammation of the conjunctiva. [L, 50.]

BLENNOPHTHALMICUS (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}n-no^{2}p(no^{2}f) tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)'mi^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *blennophthalmique*. Pertaining to blennophthalmia. [A, 322; L, 81.]

BLENNOPTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no^{2}p'ti^{2}s(tu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *blennoptys'eos* (*-op'tysis*). From βλέννα, mucus, and πτύσις (from πτύειν), spitting. Fr., *blennoptysie*. Ger., *Schleimspeien*, *Schleimhusten*. An expectoration or spitting of mucus; also bronchial or pharyngeal catarrh. [L, 50.]

BLENNOPYRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no(no^2)-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)'i^2-a^3. From βλέννα, mucus, and πῦρ, feverish heat. Fr., *blennopyrie*. Ger., *Schleimfieber*. See *Mucous* fever.

BLENNORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From βλέννα, mucus, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Fr., *blennorrhagie*. Ger., *Schleimfluss* (1st def.), *Tripper* (2d def.). It., *blennorragia*. Sp., *blenorragia*. 1. A very copious mucous discharge. 2. Gonorrhœa. [A, 322.]—**B. analis.** Fr., *blennorrhagie du rectum*. Ger., *Aftertripper*. B. of the anus or rectum. [L, 44.]—**B. arthritica.** Fr., *blennorrhagie arthritique* (ou *goutteuse*). An affection resembling gonorrhœa, but attributed to gout. [A, 385.]—**B. balani.** Fr., *blennorrhagie du gland*. See Balanitis.—**B. benigna.** See Blennorrhœa *benigna*.—**B. catarrhalis.** Fr., *blennorrhagie catarrhale*. A simple as opposed to a specific b. [A, 385.]—**B. chronica.** Fr., *blennorrhagie chronique*. Gleet (*q. v.*). [G.]—**B. herpetica.** Fr., *blennorrhagie herpétique*. A b. supposed to depend on the herpetic diathesis. [A, 385.]—**B. notha.** Fr., *fausse blennorrhagie*. Balanitis. [L, 41.]—**B. ocularis.** See *Gonorrhœal* ophthalmia.—**B. rheumatica.** Fr., *blennorrhagie rhumatique*. B. supposed to be due to rheumatism. [A, 385.]—**B. sanguinea.** Gonorrhœa in which the discharge is bloody. [L, 44.]—**B. scorbutica.** Fr., *blennorrhagie scorbutique*. B. supposed to be due to scurvy. [A, 385.]—**B. spuria.** See *B. notha*.—**B. syphilitica.** Fr., *blennorrhagie syphilitique*. Gonorrhœa complicated with chancre, or contracted at the same time with chancre. [A, 385.]—**B. urethralis.** Fr., *blennorrhagie uréthrale*. Gonorrhœa limited to the urethra. [L, 44.]—**B. uterina.** Fr., *blennorrhagie de l'utérus*. Gonorrhœa of the uterus. [L, 44.]—**B. vaginalis.** Fr., *blennorrhagie du vagin*. Ger., *Vaginaltripper*. Gonorrhœa of the vagina. [L, 44.]—**Pulmonary b.** Fr., *blennorrhagie pulmonaire*. See Bronchorrhœa.—**Vulvar b.** Fr., *blennorrhagie vulvaire*. Ger., *Vulvartripper*. Gonorrhœa of the mucous membrane of the vulva.

BLENNORRHAGIC, adj. Ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-ra^{2}j'i^{2}k. Lat., *blennorrhagicus*. Fr., *blennorrhagique*. Ger., *tripperartig*. It., *blennorragico*. Sp., *blenorrágico*. Pertaining to blennorrhagia or gonorrhœa. [G.]

BLENNORRHAGIE (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n-no^{2}r-ra^3-zhe. See Blennorrhagia and Gonorrhœa.—**B. à répétition.** A gonorrhœa which recurs without a new infection, as the result of indiscretion in diet, etc. [L, 49.]—**B. arthritique.** See Blennorrhagia *arthritica*.—**B. balano-préputiale.** Gonorrhœal balano-posthitis. [L.]—**B. cordée.** See Chordee.—**B. du gland.** Gonorrhœal balanitis. [L, 41.]—**B. goutteuse.** See Blennorrhagia *arthritica*.—**B. herpétique.** See Blennorrhagia *herpetica*.—**B. partielle.** Gonorrhœa affecting only a portion of the urethra. [L, 88.]—**B. pulmonaire.** See Bronchorrhœa.—**B. rhumatique.** See Blennorrhagia *rheumatica*.—**B. simple.** See Blennorrhagia *catarrhalis*.—**B. syphilitique.** See Blennorrhagia *syphilitica*.—**B. uréthrale.** See Blennorrhagia *urethralis*.—**B. uréthro-vaginale.** Gonorrhœa of both the urethra and the vagina. [L, 41.]—**B. virulente.** See Gonorrhœa *virulenta*.—**Fausse b.** See Blennorrhagia *notha*.

BLENNORRHÉE (Fr.), n. Bla^{3}n-no^{2}r-ra. See Blennorrhœa.—**B. atmosphérique.** See Blennorrhœa *atmosphærica*.—**B. conjonctivale, B. de la conjonctive.** See Blennorrhœa *conjunctivæ*.—**B. des paupières.** See Blepharo-blennorrhœa.—**B. du gland.** Gonorrhœal balanitis. [L.]—**Blépharo-b.** See the major list.

BLENNORRHÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. Bla^{3}n-no^{2}r-ra-ek. See Blennorrhœal.

BLENNORRHINIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-ri^{2}n'i^2-a^3. From βλέννα, mucus, and ῥίς, the nose. Fr., *blennorrhinie* [Alibert]. Ger., *Nasenschleimfluss*. See Coryza.

BLENNORRHÖE (Ger.), n. Ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-ru^5'e^2. See Blennorrhœa.—**Alveolarb'.** See *Alveolar* pyorrhœa.—**Atmosphärische**

B. See BLENNORRHŒA *atmosphœrica*.—**Augenb'.** See *Purulent* OPHTHALMIA.—**Augenb' der Neugeborenen.** See OPHTHALMIA *neonatorum*.—**Bindehautb'.** See BLENNORRHŒA *conjunctivæ*.

BLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From βλέννα, mucus, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *blennorrhée*. Ger., *Blennorrhöe, Schleimfluss* (1st def.). It., *blennorrea*. Sp., *blenorrea*. 1. An excessive secretion and discharge of mucus. 2. Gleet (*q. v.*). [G.]—**Alveolar b.** Ger., *Alveolarblennorrhöe*. See *Alveolar* PYORRHŒA.—**B. atmosphærica.** Fr., *blennorrhée atmosphérique*. Ger., *atmosphärische Blennorrhöe*. An old term for epidemic purulent inflammation of the conjunctiva, because it was supposed to be due to some atmospheric influence. [F.]—**B. benigna.** An old term for leucorrhœa. [A, 66.]—**B. chronica.** See GLEET.—**B. ciliaris.** Conjunctival inflammation confined chiefly to the lids and the glands opening on the ciliary margin. [F.]—**B. conjunctivæ.** Fr., *blennorrhée conjonctivale* (ou *de la conjonctive*). Ger., *Bindehautblennorrhöe*. Purulent inflammation of the conjunctiva. [F.]—**B. intestini recti.** See PROCTORRHŒA.—**B. nasalis.** See CORYZA.—**B. neonatorum.** See OPHTHALMIA *neonatorum*.—**B. oculi.** See *Purulent* OPHTHALMIA.—**B. oculi gonorrhoica.** See *Gonorrhœal* OPHTHALMIA.—**B. oculi neonatorum.** See OPHTHALMIA *neonatorum*.—**B. oculi purulenta.** See *Purulent* OPHTHALMIA.—**B. purulenta infantum.** See OPHTHALMIA *neonatorum*.—**B. of the lacrymal sac.** Ger., *Blennorrhöe des Thränensacks*. Purulent inflammation of the lacrymal sac. [F.]—**B. simplex.** See BLENNORRHAGIA *catarrhalis*.—**B. sporadica.** Purulent ophthalmia occurring sporadically. [F.]—**B. Stoerkii.** Fr., *blennorrhée de Stœrk*. Ger., *Störk'sche Blennorrhöe*. A disease described by Stoerk as a chronic b. of that portion of the air-passages extending from the nose to the trachea, characterized by the formation of larger crusts within the larynx than are formed in other blennorrhœal affections and by the subsequent occurrence of laryngeal stenosis which has been attributed to adhesion of the vocal bands. It is said to be observed mostly in Moldavia, Galicia, and southern Russia. Some regard it as a manifestation of syphilis, and others doubt its existence as a distinct disease. [Krakauer *et al.*, "Bull. méd.," Dec. 7, 1887, p. 1301.]—**B. torpida.** Gleet. [G.]—**B. urethralis.** Gleet.—**B. urinalis.** See CYSTORRHŒA.—**B. venerea.** Gleet.—**B. ventriculi.** See BLENNEMESIS.—**B. vesicæ.** See CYSTORRHŒA.—**Blepharo-b.** See the major list.—**Venereal b.** Gleet.

BLENNORRHŒAL, BLENNORRHOIC, adj's. Ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-re'a^{2}l, -ro'i^{2}k. Lat., *blennorrhoicus, blennorrhœus*. Fr., *blennorrhéique*. Ger., *blennorrhoisch*. It., *blennorroico*. Sp., *blenorreico*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by, blennorrhœa. [L, 80.]

BLENNORRHOÏDES (Fr.), n. pl. Bla^{3}n-no^{2}r-ro-ed. Diday's term for urethral diseases simulating gonorrhœa and not due to traumatism, including *uréthrorrhée* and *herpétisme uréthral*. [G.]

BLENNORRHOÏQUE (Fr.), **BLENNORRHOISCH** (Ger.), adj's. Bla^{3}n-no^{2}r-ro-ek, ble^{2}n-no^{2}r-ro'i^{2}sh. See BLENNORRHŒAL.

BLENNOS (Lat.), n. m. Ble^{2}n'no^{2}s. Gr., βλέννος. See BLENNA.

BLENNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no'si^{2}s. Gen., *blenno'seos* (*-sis*). Fr., *blennose*. Ger., *Schleimkrankheit*. Any disease of a mucous membrane. [A, 322; Alibert (A, 385).]

BLENNOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no^{2}st'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *blennosta'seos* (*-nost'asis*). From βλέννα, mucus, and στάσις (see STASIS). Fr., *blennostase*. The checking, suppression, or stagnation of a mucous secretion. [L, 81.]

BLENNOSTATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Bla^{3}n-no-sta^{3}t-ek. Curative of mucous discharges. [Robert, "Union méd.," Sept. 27, 1885, p. 525.]

BLENNO-STRUMEUX (Fr.), adj. Bla^{3}n-no-stru^6-mu^5. Pertaining to gonorrhœa and to a scrofulous condition (applied by Melchior Robert to the adenitis accompanying gonorrhœa). [L, 88.]

BLENNOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Ble^{2}n-no(no^2)-tho'ra^{2}x(ra^{3}x). Gen., *blennothora'cos* (*-cis*). From βλέννα, mucus, and θώραξ, the thorax. Fr., *blennothorax*. Ger., *Schleimbrust*. It., *blennotorace*. An accumulation of mucus in the chest; pulmonary catarrh. [A, 322; Alibert (A, 301).]—**B. acutus.** Ger., *Stickhusten*. Convulsive cough. [L, 50.]—**B. chronicus.** See *Catarrhal* ASTHMA.

BLENNOTORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-not-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From βλέννα, mucus, οὖς, the ear, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *blennotorrhée*. Ger., *Ohrschleimfluss*. A mucous discharge from the ear; otorrhœa. [A, 322, 385; Alibert (A, 301).]

BLENNOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-no(no^2)-zem(zam)'i^2-a^3. From βλέννα, mucus, and ζημία, loss. See BLENNORRHŒA.

BLENNURETHRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-nu^{2}r(nur)-e(a)'thri^2-a^3. From βλέννα, mucus, and οὐρήθρα, the urethra. Fr., *blennuréthrie*. Urethral blennorrhœa. [A, 322, 385; Alibert (A, 301).]—**B. acuta.** Urethral gonorrhœa. [L, 50.]—**B. chronica.** Gleet. [L, 50.]—**B. inflammatoria, B. venerea.** See *B. acuta*.

BLENNURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-nu^2(nu)'ri^2-a^3. From βλέννα, mucus, and οὐρεῖν, to pass urine. Fr., *blennurie*. Ger., *Schleimharnen*. It., *blennuria*. A condition in which the urine contains mucus. [A, 322, 385; Alibert (A, 301).]

BLENNURICUS (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}n-nu^2(nu)'ri^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with blennuria. [A, 322; L, 81.]

BLENNUS (Lat.), n. m. Ble^{2}n'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., βλέννος. See BLENNA.

BLENNYMEN (Lat.), n. m. Ble^{2}n-ni(nu^6)'me^{2}n(man). Gen., *blennym'enos* (*-nis*). From βλέννα, mucus, and ὑμήν, a membrane. Ger., *Schleimhaut*. A mucous membrane. [L, 50.]

BLENNYMENERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Ble^{2}n-ni(nu^6)''-me^{2}n-e^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p'e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *blennymenerysipel'atos* (*-tis*). For deriv., see BLENNYMEN and ERYSIPELAS. Erysipelas affecting a mucous membrane. [A, 322; E.]

BLENNYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}n-ni(nu^6)-me^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *blennymenit'idis*. Inflammation of a mucous membrane. [L, 50.]

BLENNYMENODES (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}n-ni(nu^6)-me^{2}n-o'dez(das). From βλέννα, mucus, ὑμήν, a membrane, and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *schleimhautähnlich*. Resembling a mucous membrane; as a n. (*pseudoplasma* understood), a neoplasm resembling mucous membrane. [L, 50, 81.]

BLEPHARA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f'a^3-ra^3. Fr., *bléphare*. A toothed or fringed process on the peristome of a moss. [B, 19.] As a neut. pl., the eyelids. See BLEPHARON.

BLEPHARADENES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'e^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ἀδήν, a gland. Ger., *Augenliderdrüsen*. See *Meibomian* GLANDS.

BLEPHARADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *blepharadenit'idis*. Fr., *blépharadénite*. Ger., *Augenliderdrüsenentzündung*. It., *blefaradenite*. A term formerly applied to inflammation of any of the glandular tissues of the lids; now usually restricted to inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the hair follicles and, secondarily, of the follicles themselves. [F.]

BLEPHARAL, adj. Ble^{2}f'a^{2}r-a^{2}l. Fr., *blépharique*. See PALPEBRAL.

BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-thra^3-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *blepharanthraco'seos* (*-sis*). From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ἀνθράκωσις (see *Anthracosis*). Fr., *blépharanthracose*. Ger., *Augenliderbrand*. Carbuncle or gangrenous inflammation of the eyelid. [A, 322; F; L, 81.]

BLÉPHARE (Fr.), n. Bla-fa^{3}r. See BLEPHARA.

BLEPHARECCOPEUS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-e^{2}k'ko^{2}p-u^{2}s. Gen., *blephareccop'eos* (*-ec'copis*). From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ἐκκοπεύς, a knife for excision. See BLEPHAROPSALIS.

BLEPHARELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-e^{2}l(al)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *blepharelo'seos* (*-sis*). From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and εἱλεῖν, to roll. An old term for ectropion and entropion of the eyelids. [L, 50.]

BLEPHARELOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-e^{2}l(al)-o^{2}t(ot)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with blepharelosis. [L, 50.]

BLEPHAREMPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-e^{2}m-fi^{2}s-(fu^{6}s)-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *blepharemphysem'atos* (*-tis*). From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ἐμφύσημα (see EMPHYSEMA). Ger., *Augenliderwindgeschwulst*. It., *blefaro-enfisema*. Emphysema of the eyelid. [L, 50.]

BLEPHARHELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. See BLEPHARELOSIS.

BLEPHARICUS (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}f-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *blépharique*. See PALPEBRAL.

BLEPHARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ble^{2}f-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., βλεφαρίδες (pl. of βλεφαρίς). Fr., *blépharides*. Ger., *Augenwimpern*. The eyelashes. [A, 322, 325; F.]

BLEPHARIDOPLASTICA, BLEPHARIDOPLASTICE (Lat.), n's f. Ble^{2}f-a^{2}r(a^{3}r)''i^{2}d-o(o^2)-pla^{2}s(pla^{3}s)'ti^2-ka^3, -se(ka). From βλεφαρίς, an eyelash, and πλάσσειν, to form. An obsolete term for any operation on the eyelid designed to give a proper direction to the eyelashes; occasionally used also as a synonym of blepharoplasty (*q. v.*). [F.]

BLÉPHARIQUE (Fr.), adj. Bla-fa^{3}r-ek. See PALPEBRAL.

BLEPHARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f'a^{3}r-i^{2}s. Gen., *blephar'idos* (*-dis*). Gr., βλεφαρίς. Fr., *blépharide*. Ger., *Augenwimper*. An eyelash. [L, 41, 80.]

BLEPHARISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From βλεφαρίζειν, to wink. Fr., *blépharisme, clignotement*. Ger., *Blinzeln*. It., *nictazione*. Sp., *nictación*. Nictation; rapid involuntary winking. [F.]

BLÉPHARITE (Fr.), n. Bla-fa^{3}r-et. See BLEPHARITIS.—**B. angulaire.** See BLEPHARITIS *intermarginalis*.—**B. ciliaire.** See BLEPHARITIS *simplex*.—**B. diphthéritique.** A form of blepharitis in which a false membrane forms on the margins of the lids. [L, 41.]—**B. érysipélateuse.** See BLEPHARITIS *erysipelatosa*.—**B. furfuracée.** See BLEPHARITIS *ciliaris*.—**B. furonculeuse.** See HORDEOLUM.—**B. générale.** A blepharitis involving the entire substance of the lid. [L, 41.]—**B. glanduleuse.** See BLEPHARITIS *glandulosa*.—**B. glandulo-ciliaire.** See BLEPHARITIS *simplex*.—**B. granuleuse.** See TRACHOMA.—**B. lymphatique.** See BLEPHARITIS *simplex*.—**B. marginale.** See BLEPHARITIS *intermarginalis*.—**B. muqueuse.** Inflammation of the palpebral conjunctiva. [L, 41.]—**B. muqueuse granuleuse.** See TRACHOMA.—**B. scrofuleuse, B. tarsienne.** See BLEPHARITIS *simplex*.

BLEPHARITICUS (Lat.), adj. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-i^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with blepharitis. [L, 50.]

BLEPHARITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *blepharit'idis*. Gr., βλεφαρῖτις. Fr., *blépharite*. Ger., *Augenliderentzündung*. It., *blefarite*. Sp., *blefaritis*. Inflammation of the eyelid. [F.]—**B. angularis.** Fr., *blépharite angulaire*. Ger., *Augenlidwinkelentzündung*. It., *blefarite angolare*. Sp., *blefaritis angular*. See *B. intermarginalis*.—**B. ciliaris.** Fr., *blépharite ciliaire*. Ger., *Randblepharitis*. It., *blefarite ciliare*. Sp., *blefaritis ciliar*. See *B. simplex*.—**B. erysipelatosa.** Fr., *blépharite érysipélateuse*. Ger., *erysipelatöse Augenliderentzündung*. It., *blefarite erisipelatosa*. Sp., *blefaritis erisipelatosa*. Erysipelas of the eyelids. [F.]—**B. gangrænosa.** See BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS.—**B. glandularis, B. glandulosa.** Fr., *blépharite glandulaire* (ou *glanduleuse*). Ger., *glandulöse Augenliderentzündung, Augenliderdrüsenentzündung*. It., *blefarite ghiandolare*. Sp., *blefaritis glandular*. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands; chalazion. [F.]—**B. intermarginalis.** Fr., *blépharite marginale*. Ger., *Augenlidränderentzündung*. It., *blefarite marginale*. Sp., *blefaritis marginal*. Irritation and excoriation of the intermarginal portion of the lids, produced by the continual lacrymation and muco-purulent secretion of simple inflammation of the conjunctiva. [F.]—**B. interna.** Inflammation of the palpebral conjunctiva.—**B. lymphatica.** Fr., *blépharite lymphatique*. See *B. simplex*.—**B. mar-**

ginalis. See *B. intermarginalis.* — **B. phlegmonosa.** Ger., *Augenliderzellgewebsentzündung.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue of the lid. [L.]—**B. scrofulosa.** Fr., *blépharite scrofuleuse.* Ger., *skrophulöse Augenliderentzündung.* See *B. simplex.*—**B. simplex.** Fr., *blépharite simple.* Ger., *einfache Augenliderentzündung.* It., *blefarite semplice.* Sp., *blefaritis simple.* A mild inflammation of the borders of the eyelids, in which the ciliary margins are swollen and the skin is reddened, moist, and covered more or less closely with yellowish crusts, so that the eyelashes are glued together. [F.]—**B. squamosa.** B. with the formation of scabs or scales. [L, 57.]—**B. ulcerosa.** Fr., *blépharite ulcéreuse.* Ger., *Geschwür der Lidränder.* It., *blefarite ulcerosa.* Sp., *blefaritis ulcerosa.* A violent form of b. simplex, in which pustules form on the edge of the lid, at the mouths of the hair follicles. The crusts are continuous and, when removed, leave a raw and bleeding surface with ulcerated spots. [F.]—**B. variolosa.** Fr., *blépharite varioleuse.* Ger., *variolöse Augenliderentzündung.* It., *blefarite vajuolosa.* Sp., *blefaritis viruelosa.* Inflammation of the eyelids, mainly of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, occurring in the course of variola. [F.]—**Randb'** (Ger.). See *B. simplex.*

BLEPHARO-ADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-a2d(a3d)-e2n-i(e)′ti2s. See BLEPHARADENITIS.

BLEPHARO-ADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-a2d-(a3d)-e2n-o′ma3. Gen., *blefaro-adenom′atos (-tis).* For deriv., see BLEPHARON and ADENOMA. Fr., *adénome des paupières.* Ger., *Augenlidadenom.* It., *adenoma delle palpebre.* Sp., *adenoma de los parpados.* A rare form of tumor of the eyelid, first described by von Graefe. It occurs on the ciliary margin, and produces great irritation and thickening of the lid, ulceration, and fistulous openings. Microscopically, it consists of a new formation of epithelial tubes anastomosing with each other. It is distinct from adenoma of the Meibomian glands. ["Arch. f. Ophthal.," x, 1 (F.).]

BLEPHARO-ATHEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-a2th-(a3th)-e2r(ar)-o′ma3. Gen., *blepharo-atherom′atos (-tis).* For deriv., see BLEPHARON and ATHEROMA. A tumor of the lid, of very slow growth, sometimes soft, sometimes hard, firmly attached to the tarsus, the skin being freely movable over it. It has a distinct cyst wall, and is imbedded in the tarsus. Its contents consist of a semi-fluid, gelatinous matter made up of masses of epidermis, fatty detritus, and cholesterin crystals. [F.]

BLEPHARO-BLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-ble2n-no2r-re′(ro2′e2)-a3. For deriv., see BLEPHARON and BLENNORRHŒA. Fr., *blépharo-blennorrhée.* Ger., *Augenliderschleimfluss.* It., *blefaro-blennorrea.* See *Purulent* OPHTHALMIA.—**B. gonorrhoica, B. maligna.** See *Gonorrhœal* OPHTHALMIA.—**B. neonatorum.** See OPHTHALMIA *neonatorum.*—**B. urethritica.** See *Gonorrhœal* OPHTHALMIA.

BLEPHARO-CARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-ka3r-si2n(ki2n)-o′ma3. Gen., *blepharo-carcinom′atos (-tis).* For deriv., see BLEPHARON and CARCINOMA. Ger., *Augenliderkrebs.* Carcinoma of the eyelid. [L, 50.]

BLEPHARO-CATOCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-ka2t-(ka3t)′o(o2)-ku3s(ch2u4s). From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and κάτοχος, retentive. See BLEPHAROSTAT.

BLEPHARO-CHROMIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-krom(ch2rom)-i2d-ro′si2s. Gen., *blepharo-chromidro′seos (-sis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, χρῶμα, color, and ἱδρώς, sweat. Fr., *blépharo-chromidrose.* "Colored sweat"; a rare affection in which bluish spots of different tints appear on the lids, especially in the cutaneous folds. The coloring matter can be wiped off with a cloth dipped in oil or glycerin, but is renewed after a time. Women are more subject to the disease than men. It always begins on the eyelids, and spreads to other parts of the face. The pigment exists either in epithelial cells or as free granules. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

BLEPHARO-CLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-kli′(kle2-e′)-si2s. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and κλεῖσις (= κλῇσις), closure. See ANKYLOBLEPHARON.

BLEPHARO-COLOBOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-ko2l-o(o2)-bo′ma3. Gen., *blepharo-colobom′atos (-tis).* Fr., *blépharo-colobome.* See COLOBOMA *palpebræ.*

BLEPHARO-CONJUNCTIVITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f″a3r-o-(o2)-ko2n-ju3n2k(yu4u2k)-ti2-vi(we)′ti2s. Gen., *blepharo-conjunctivit′idis.* Fr., *blépharo-conjonctivite.* Ger., *Augenliderbindehautentzündung.* It., *blefaro-congiuntivite.* See *Palpebral* CONJUNCTIVITIS.

BLEPHARO-DYSCHRŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-di2z-(du6s)-kre′(ch2ro2′e2)-a3. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and δύσχροια, a bad color. Fr., *décoloration des paupières.* Ger., *Verfärbung der Augenlider.* It., *discolorazione delle palpebre.* Sp., *descoloramiento de los parpados.* An obsolete term for discoloration of the skin of the eyelids from any cause; as used by von Ammon, a nævus of the eyelid. [F.]

BLEPHARŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ble2f-a3r-e2d(o2-e2d)-e(a)′-ma3. Gen., *blepharœdem′atos (-tis).* For deriv., see BLEPHARON and ŒDEMA. Fr., *blépharœdème.* Ger., *Augenliderödem.* It., *blefaro-edema.* Œdema of the eyelids. [F; L, 50, 80.]—**B. aquosum, Watery b.** See *B.*

BLEPHARO-EMPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-e2m-fi2s(fu6s)-e(a)′ma3. See BLEPHAREMPHYSEMA.

BLEPHAROGLOTTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-glo2t(glot)′-ti2s. Gen., *blepharoglot′tidis.* From βλεφαρίς, an eyelash, and γλῶττα (= γλῶσσα), the tongue. Fr., *blépharoglotte.* A species-name applied to plants having the lip of the nectary tongue-shaped and provided with hairs. [L, 180.]

BLEPHARO-HÆMATIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-he2m(ha3-e2m)-a2t(a3t)-i2d-ro′si2s. Gen., *blefaro-hœmatidro′seos (-sis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, αἷμα, blood, and ἱδροῦν, to sweat. Bloody sweating from the cutaneous surface of the eyelids; very rare and probably a mere hæmorrhage from the ducts of the cutaneous glands. [F.]

BLEPHARO-HYPERIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-hi(hu6)-pu6r(pe2r)-i2d-ro′si2s. Gen., *blepharo-hyperidro′seos (-sis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, ὑπέρ, above measure, and ἱδροῦν, to sweat. Hyperidrosis (*q. v.*) of the eyelids. [F.]

BLEPHARO-LITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-li2th-i(i2)′a2s(a3s)-i2s. Gen., *blepharo-lithia′seos (-thi′asis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and λιθίασις, a calculous affection. Ger., *Augenlider steinkrankheit.* The formation of calcareous concretions on the margin of the eyelid. [L, 50.]

BLEPHARO-MACHÆRION (Lat.), n. n. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-ma2k(ma3ch2)-e′(a3′e2)-ri2-o2n. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and μαχαίριον, a surgeon's knife. See BLEPHAROPSALIS.

BLEPHARO-MELÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-me2l-e′(a3′e2)-na3. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and μελαίνειν (from μέλας, black), to blacken. An obsolete name for a deposit of dark-colored pigment in and beneath the skin of the eyelid; sometimes continuous and sometimes in isolated patches so dense as to form a tumor; usually considered benign. As used by Law, the word is synonymous with blepharo-chromidrosis. [F.]

BLEPHAROMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ble2f-a3r-o(o2)-me2t′ru3m-(ru4m). From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *blépharomètre.* Ger., *Augenlidmesser.* It., *blefarometro.* An absurd name given by Buzzi to a set of instruments for cutting out a portion of the eyelid for trichiasis, consisting of a Beer's forceps and a pair of curved scissors. [A, 322.]

BLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. Ble2f′a3r-o2n. Gr., βλέφαρον. Fr., *paupière.* Ger., *Augenlid.* It., *palpebra.* Sp., *parpado.* The eyelid. [F.]—**B. atoniaton.** See ATONIATONBLEPHARON.

BLEPHARONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f-a3r-o2n2-ko′si2s. Gen., *blepharonco′seos (-sis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ὄγκωσις (from ὀγκοῦν, to become enlarged), increase in bulk. Fr., *blépharoncose.* The formation of a blepharoncus, also the state of being affected with such a growth. [L, 50.]

BLEPHARONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ble2f-a3r-o2n2′ku3s(ku4s). From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ὄγκος, an enlargement. Fr., *tumeur de la paupière.* Ger., *Augenlidgeschwulst.* It., *tumore della palpebra.* Sp., *tumor del parpado.* Any defined swelling or tumor of the eyelid. [F.]

BLEPHARO-OPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f″a3r-o(o2)-o2p(o2f)-tha2l(tha3l)′mi2-a3. See BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA.

BLEPHAROPACHYNSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f-a3r-o(o2)-pa2k-(pa3ch2)-i2n(u6n)′si2s. Gen., *blepharopachyn′seos (-sis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and πάχυνσις, thickening. Ger., *Augenlidschwiele.* Thickening of the eyelid. [A, 322.]

BLEPHAROPHIMOSIS [von Ammon] (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f-a3r-o(o2)-fi(fi2)-mo′si2s. Gen., *blepharophimo′seos (-sis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and φίμωσις (see PHIMOSIS). Congenital narrowing or shortening of the interpalpebral fissure. [A, 301; F.]

BLEPHAROPHLEGMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f-a3r-o(o2)-fle2g-ma(ma3)′zi2(si2)-a3. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and φλεγμασία (see PHLEGMASIA). See BLEPHARITIS.

BLEPHAROPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Ble2f-a3r-o2f′o2r-u3s(u4s). From βλεφαρίς, an eyelash, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *blépharophore.* Having ciliated edges (said of leaves). [L, 180.]

BLEPHAROPHRYPLASTIK (Ger.), n. Ble2f-a3r-o2f-ru6-pla3st-ek′. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, ὀφρύς, the eyebrow, and πλάσσειν, to form. The equivalent of a term applied by Rizzoli to a plastic operation in which a lost portion of the eyebrow is replaced by a flap from the temporal portion of the hairy scalp. [Reuss (A, 319).]

BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f-a3r-o2p(o2f)-tha2l(tha3l)′mi2-a3. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ὀφθαλμία (see OPHTHALMIA). Fr., *blépharophthalmie.* Ger., *Blepharophthalmie.* It., *blefaroftalmia.* Sp., *blefaroftalmía.* Inflammation of both the ocular and the palpebral conjunctiva. [F; L, 50.]—**B. cancrosa.** Ger., *Augenliderkrebs.* Cancer of the eyelid. [L, 80.]—**B. glandulosa.** See BLEPHARITIS *glandulosa.*—**B. neonatorum.** See OPHTHALMIA *neonatorum.*—**B. purulenta.** See *Purulent* OPHTHALMIA.—**B. ulcerosa.** See BLEPHARITIS *ulcerosa.*

BLEPHAROPHTHALMIC, adj. Ble2f-a3r-o2p(o2f)-tha2l′-mi2k. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ὀφθαλμικός, pertaining to the eye. Pertaining to both the globe of the eye and the eyelids or to blepharophthalmia.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f-a3r-o2p(o2f)-tha2l(tha3l)-mi(me)′ti2s. Gen., *blepharophthalmit′idis.* Fr., *blépharophthalmite.* See BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMO-BLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f-a3r-o2p(o2f)-tha2l(tha3l)″mo(mo2)-ble2n-no2r-re′(ro2′e2)-a3. See BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMOSTAT, n. Ble2f-a2r-o2p(o2f)-tha2l′-mo-sta2t. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and στατικός (from ἱστάναι, to cause to stand), bringing to a standstill. An instrument for maintaining immobility of both the eyeball and the lids. [Bernard, "Rec. d'ophthal.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 27, 1886, p. 254.]

BLEPHAROPHTHEIRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble2f-a3r-o2p(o2f)-thi(the2-i2)-ri2-a(a3)′si2s. Gen., *blepharophtheirias′eos (-sis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and φθειρίασις, lousiness. Ger., *Augenliderläusesucht.* A condition in which the eyelashes are infested with lice. [L, 50.]

BLEPHAROPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ble2f-a3r-o(o2)-fi(fu6)′ma3. Gen., *blepharophym′atos (-tis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and φῦμα, a tumor. Fr., *blépharophyme.* Ger., *Augenlidergeschwulst.* See BLEPHARONCUS.

BLEPHAROPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o(o^2)-fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-e(a)'ma^3. See BLEPHAREMPHYSEMA.

BLEPHAROPLASTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o(o^2)-pla^{2}st-(pla^{3}st)'i^2-a^3. See BLEPHAROPLASTY.

BLEPHAROPLASTIC, adj. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *blepharoplasticus.* Fr., *blépharoplastique.* Ger., *blepharoplastisch.* Pertaining to or of the nature of blepharoplasty.

BLEPHAROPLASTICA, BLEPHAROPLASTICE (Lat.), n's f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o(o^2)-pla^{2}st(pla^{3}st)'i^2-ka^3, -se(ka). See BLEPHAROPLASTY.

BLEPHAROPLASTY, n. Ble^{2}f'a^{3}r-o-pla^{2}st-i^2. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and πλάσσειν, to form. Lat., *blepharoplastica, blepharoplastice.* Fr., *blépharoplastie.* Ger., *Blepharoplastik, künstliche Augenlidbildung.* It., *blefaroplastia.* Sp., *blefaroplastía.* Any plastic operation on the eyelid, especially for restoring a part or the whole of the lid. [F.] See *Arlt's, Billroth's, Burow's, De Wecker's, Dieffenbach's, Fricke's, Knapp's, Landolt's, Lawson's, Noyes's, Reverdin's, Serre's, Szymanowsky's, von Ammon's, Wells's,* and *Wolfe's* OPERATION.

BLEPHAROPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o(o^2)-ple(pla)'ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and πληγή (from πλήσσειν, to smite), a stroke. Fr., *blépharoplégie.* Ger., *Augenlidlähmung.* Paralysis of the eyelids. [A, 322, 385.]

BLEPHAROPSALIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o^{2}p'sa^{2}l(sa^{3}l)-i^{2}s. Gen., *blepharopsal'idos (-dis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ψαλίς, a pair of scissors. A name proposed by Kraus for the *blepharometrum* of Buzzi. [A, 322.]

BLEPHAROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o^{2}p-to'si^{2}s. Gen., *blepharopto'seos (-sis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *blépharoptose.* Ger., *Augenlidvorfall.* It., *blefaroptosi.* Sp., *proptoma del parpado.* A falling or drooping, partial or complete, of the upper eyelid, caused by paralysis of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle. [F.]—**B. ectropion.** See ECTROPION.—**B. entropion.** See ENTROPION.—**B. genuina.** See *B.*—**B. lagophthalmus.** See LAGOPHTHALMUS.

BLEPHAROPYORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o(o^2)-pi-(pu^6)-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, πύον, pus, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *blépharopyorrhée.* Ger., *Augenlidereiterfluss.* It., *piorragia delle palpebre.* Sp., *piorragía de los parpados.* Syn.: *pyorrhœa palpebræ.* A flow of pus from the inner surface of the eyelids; a sign of purulent inflammation of the conjunctiva. [F.]—**B. neonatorum.** See OPHTHALMIA *neonatorum.*

BLEPHARORRHAPHY, n. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o^{2}r'ra^{2}f-i^2. Lat., *blepharorrhaphia* (from βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ῥαφή, a seam). Fr., *blépharorrhaphie.* The operation of stitching together a portion of the two eyelids, chiefly for the correction of ectropion. ["Union méd.," Sept. 9, 1886, p. 409.]—**Median b.** Lat., *blepharorrhaphia medialis.* B. at the inner canthus; proposed by Arlt for persistent eversion of the lower lid. [Hock (A, 319).]

BLEPHARORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o^{2}r-re'(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *blépharorrhée.* Ger., *Augenliderfluss.* A discharge from the eyelids, usually purulent. [F.]

BLEPHARO-SAROTHRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ble^{2}f''a^{3}r-o(o^2)-sa^{2}r(sa^{3}r)-o^{2}th(oth)'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and σάρωθρον (= σάρωτρον), a broom. See BLEPHAROXYSTUM.

BLEPHAROSPASM, n. Ble^{2}f'a^{3}r-o-spa^{2}zm. Lat., *blepharospasmus* (from βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and σπασμός, a spasm). Fr., *blépharospasme.* Ger., *Augenlidkrampf.* It., *blefarospasmo.* Sp., *espasmo de los parpados.* Spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids; either *tonic* (when the eyelids remain firmly closed) or *clonic* (when they open and close with great rapidity). [A, 301.]—**Scrofulous b.** Lat., *blepharospasmus scrofulosus.* Fr., *blépharospasme scrofuleux.* Ger., *skrophulöser Augenlidkrampf.* It., *blefarospasmo scrofoloso.* Sp., *blefarospasmo escrofuloso.* A form occurring in connection with scrofulous inflammation of the cornea or conjunctiva. [F.]

BLEPHAROSPATH, n. Ble^{2}f'a^{3}r-o-spa^{2}th. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and σπάθη, a spatula. Fr., *blépharospathe.* Ger., *Blepharospath.* A hæmostatic forceps for the upper eyelid. One blade is a broad plate, and the other is a ring of the same size and shape; the two may be clamped together with a screw. [F.]

BLEPHAROSTAT, n. Ble^{2}f'a^{3}r-o-sta^{2}t. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and στατικός (from ἱστάναι, to cause to stand), bringing to a standstill. Fr., *blépharostat.* Ger., *Augenlidhalter.* An instrument for holding the lids fixed in operations on the eye. [A, 385.]

BLEPHAROSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o(o^2)-ste^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *blepharosteno'seos (-sis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and στένωσις, a contraction. Fr., *blépharosténose.* Ger., *Verkleinerung der Lidspalten.* It., *blefarostenosi.* Sp., *blefarostenosis.* Narrowing of the interpalpebral aperture, congenital or acquired. [F.]

BLEPHAROSYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o(o^2)-si^{2}m-(su^{6}m)'fi^{2}s(fu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *blepharosymphys'eos (-sym'physis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and σύμφυσις, a growing together. Fr., *blépharosymphyse.* Ger., *Verwachsung der Augenlider.* Adhesion of the eyelids to each other. [L, 81.]

BLEPHAROSYNDESMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o(o^2)-si^{2}n-(su^{6}n)-de^{2}s-mi(me)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *blepharosyndesmit'idis.* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and σύνδεσμος, a bond of union. Fr., *blépharosyndesmite.* See *Palpebral* CONJUNCTIVITIS (than which, however, this is a better term).

BLEPHAROSYNECHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o(o^2)-si^{2}n(su^{6}n)-e^{2}k(e^{2}ch^2)-i(e)'a^3. From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and συνέχεια, continuity of substance. See BLEPHAROSYMPHYSIS.

BLEPHAROTIS, BLEPHAROTITIS (Lat.), n's f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o'ti^{2}s, -o(o^2)-ti(te)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *blepharot'idis, -otit'idis.* See BLEPHARITIS.

BLEPHAROXYSTON, BLEPHAROXYSTUM (Lat.), n's n. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-o^{2}x-i^{2}st(u^{6}st)'o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βλεφαρόξυστον (from βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ξύειν, to scrape). Fr., *blépharoxyste.* Ger., *Augenlidkratzer.* An ancient instrument for scraping the inner surface of the eyelid, described by Paulus Ægineta. [F.]

BLEPHARYDATIS (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-a^{3}r-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)'a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}s. Gen., *blepharydat'idos (-dis).* From βλέφαρον, the eyelid, and ὑδατίς (see hydatid). A bullous affection or a hydatid of the eyelid. [L, 50.]

BLEPHILIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble^{2}f-i^{2}l'i^2-a^3. From βλεφαρίς, an eyelash, on account of the ciliate bracts. Fr., *bléphilie.* A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Monardeæ*, established by Rafinesque. [B, 215.]—**B. hirsuta** [Bentham], **B. nepetoides** [Rafinesque]. Syn.: *Monarda hirsuta* [Pursh] (seu *ciliata* [Michaux]). A villous-hirsute perennial herb growing in moist, shady places throughout the northern and Atlantic United States. [B, 215.]

BLÈSE (Fr.), adj. Ble^{2}s. See BLÆSUS.

BLÉSEMENT (Fr.), **BLÉSITÉ** (Fr.), n's. Blas-ma^{3}n, -i^2-ta. See BLÆSITAS.

BLESSÉ (Fr.), adj. Ble^{2}s-sa. Wounded, injured. [A, 385.]

BLESSED HERB, n. Ble^{2}s'se^{2}d u^{6}rb. The GEUM *urbanum.* [B.]

BLESSISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Ble^{2}s-ses-ma^{3}n^2. See BLETTING.

BLESSISSURE (Fr.), n. Ble^{2}s-ses-su^{6}r. See BLESSURE.

BLESSON (Fr.), n. Ble^{2}s-so^{2}n^2. A variety of wild pear. [L, 41.]

BLESSURE (Fr.), n. Ble^{2}s-su^{6}r. 1. A wound, an injury. [A, 385.] 2. Accidental abortion. [A, 96.] 3. Applied improperly to uterine hæmorrhage occurring during pregnancy. [A, 301.]

BLESTRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ble^{2}s(blas)-tri^{2}z(tri^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., βληστρισμός (from βληστρίζειν, to toss about). Fr., *blestrisme.* Jactitation. [A, 322, 325.]

BLET (Fr.), adj. Bla. Softened, but not decayed (said of fleshy fruits). [L, 49.]

BLETA ALBA (Lat.), n. f. Ble(bla)'ta^3 a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ba^3. Milky urine. [Paracelsus (A, 325).]

BLETIA (Lat.), n. f. Ble(bla)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. A genus of orchidaceous plants. [B.]

BLETIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ble^{2}t'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a section of orchids (*Epidendreæ*). [B, 170.]

BLÉTISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Blat-es-ma^{3}n^2. See BLETTING.

BLETTE (Fr.), n. Ble^{2}t. The genus *Blitum*, especially the *Blitum capitatum.* [B, 173.]—**B. à fleurs en tête.** The *Blitum capitatum.* [B, 173.]—**B. en verge.** The *Blitum virgatum.* [B, 173.]—**B. épineuse.** The *Blitum spinosum.* [B, 173.]

BLETTING, n. Ble^{2}t'ti^{2}ng. Lat., *hyposathria.* Fr., *blétissement.* Ger., *Molschwerden.* A peculiar transformation of vegetable tissue by which it assumes a brown color without undergoing putrefaction. [B, 19.]

BLETUS (Lat.), adj. Ble(bla)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., βλητός (from βάλλειν, to smite). Smitten, struck (said anciently of those who showed marks as of bruises, either during life or after death, which were interpreted as signs of a severe internal disease). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

BLEU (Fr.), adj. and n. Blu^6. Blue. [B.]—**B. coupier.** A blue pigment made up of compounds of triphenylenediamine blue and violaniline with sulphuric acid. [B, 49.]—**B. d'azur.** A mixture of protoxide of cobalt and silica. [A, 385.]—**B. de Berlin.** Ferrocyanide of iron. [B, 81.]—**B. de composition.** See *B. de Saxe.*—**B. de Lyon.** A blue dye obtained by heating a salt of rosaniline with aniline. [Perkin, "Nature," July 30, 1885 (B).]—**B. de montagne.** Carbonate of copper. [A, 385.]—**B. de Nerprun.** A violet-blue coloring matter found in the berries of *Rhamnus catharticus*; it is turned green by alkalies and by alum. [A, 301.]—**B. de Paris.** An aniline blue obtained by heating stannic chloride with aniline. [B, 2.]—**B. de Prusse.** See *B. de Berlin.*—**B. de Saxe.** A blue pigment formed by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. [B, 173.]—**B. d'Inde.** Indigo. [B, 173.]—**B. en liqueur.** See *B. de Saxe.*

BLEUET (Fr.), n. Blu^6-a. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 173.]

BLEUISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Blu^6-es-ma^{3}n^2. The assumption of a blue color. [A, 385.]

BLÉVILLE (Fr.), n. Bla-vel. A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there is a spring containing iron sulphate, manganese, and alumina. [L, 49.]

BLEWITS, n. Blu^2'i^{2}tz. The *Agaricus personatus.* [B, 19.]

BLEY (Ger.), n. Bli. See BLEI.

BLEYME (Fr.), n. Ble^{2}m. See BLEIME.

BLICHODES (Lat.), adj. Bli^{2}k(bli^{2}ch^2)-o'dez(das). Gr., βλιχώδης. Affected with coryza. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

BLICKE (Ger.), n. Bli^{2}k'e^2. The *Cyprinus alburnus.* [L, 43.]

BLIESSHAARIG (Ger.), adj. Bles'ha^{3}r-i^{2}g. Having fleecy hair; as a n., in the pl., see ERIOCOMI. [L, 228.]

BLIGHIA (Lat.), n. f. Bli'i^2-a^3. Fr., *blighie.* A genus of sapindaceous trees growing in the West Indies, bearing a fleshy fruit much sought after by animals. [B, 38.]—**B. sapida** [Koenig]. Syn.: *Akeesia africana, Cupania sapida* (seu *edulis*). The akee- or aki-tree of Jamaica, bearing a fruit that is edible when cooked. A semi-solid fatty substance is obtained from the seeds by expression. [B, 19.]

BLIGHT, n. Blit. Ger., *Mehlthau, Brand.* A withering, or anything producing it, in an animal or a vegetable organism.—**Barberry b.** See ÆCIDIUM *berberidis.*—**B. in the eye.** An obsolete term for a catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids accom-

panied with spots on the cornea. [F.]—**Sandy b.** A popular term for a form of ophthalmia accompanied by the formation of tenacious pus in the mouths of the Meibomian glands, causing photophobia and a sensation of grittiness, and sometimes ending in ulceration of the cornea. [J. Reid, "Australas. Med. Gaz.," May, 1885, p. 183.]

BLIGHTED, adj. Blit'e^{2}d. Affected with blight.

BLIMBING-BULA, n. An East Indian name for the *Averrhoa carambola.* [L, 49.]

BLINCTA, n. An alchemical name for terra rubra. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BLIND, adj. Blind. A.-S., *blind.* Gr., τυφλός. Lat., *cæcus.* Fr., *aveugle.* Ger., *blind.* It., *cieco.* Sp., *ciego.* 1. Destitute of the faculty of sight. 2. Terminating without any open communication (*e. g.*, the cæcum).

BLINDHEIT (Ger.), n. Bli^{2}nd'hit. See Blindness.—**B. bei Nacht.** See Hemeralopia.—**B. bei Tage.** See Nyctalopia.—**B. in die Ferne.** See Myopia.—**Nachtb'.** See Hemeralopia.—**Rindenb'** [Munk]. See *Cortical* blindness.—**Seelenb'** [Munk]. See *Mental* blindness.—**Tagb'.** See Nyctalopia.

BLINDIACEÆ [Hampe], **BLINDIEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Bli^{2}nd-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Blindia*, one of the genera. A tribe of mosses. [B, 121.]

BLINDNESS, n. Blind'ne^{2}s. Gr., τυφλότης. Lat., *cæcitas.* Fr., *aveuglement*, *cécité.* Ger., *Blindheit.* It., *cecità.* Sp., *ceguedad.* The state of being blind. [F.]—**Absolute b.** 1. Complete b. 2. See *Cortical b.*—**Blue-b., Blue-yellow b.** Fr., *cécité pour bleu.* Ger., *Blaublindheit.* It., *cecità per azzurro* (o *per turchino*). Sp., *ceguedad por azul.* That form of color-b. in which there is inability to recognize either blue, bluish-green, or violet or the complementary yellow. [F.]—**Color-b.** Lat., *achromatopsia, dyschromatopsia.* Fr., *achromatopsie. cécité des couleurs.* Ger., *Farbenblindheit.* It., *cecità dei colori.* Sp., *ceguedad de los colores.* Syn.: *Daltonism.* A partial or complete incapability of distinguishing colors. [F.]—**Cortical b.** Ger., *Rindenblindheit.* Syn.: *absolute b.* Permanent loss of vision resulting from complete destruction of the visual centre in the cortical portion of the occipital lobe in the dog's brain. [Landois (K).]—**Day-b.** Ger., *Tagblindheit.* See Nyctalopia.—**Green-b.** Fr., *cécité pour vert.* Ger., *Grünblindheit.* It., *cecità per verde.* Sp., *ceguedad por verde.* That form of color-b. in which there is inability to recognize either pure green or its complementary color, purplish-red. [F.]—**Intellectual b., Mental b.** Fr., *cécité mentale.* Ger., *Seelenblindheit.* Syn.: *psychical b.* A state in which the power of sight is retained, but there is inability to interpret visual impressions correctly. [M; L. C. Gray, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 18, 1887, p. 673.]—**Moon-b.** See Hemeralopia.—**Nervous b.** See Amaurosis.—**Night b., Nocturnal b.** See Hemeralopia.—**Psychic b., Psychical b.** See *Mental b.*—**Red-b., Red-green b.** Fr., *cécité pour rouge.* Ger., *Rothblindheit.* It., *cecità per rosso.* Sp., *ceguedad por colorado* (ó *rojo*). Syn.: *anerythropsia.* That form of color-b. in which there is inability to recognize either red or its complementary color, bluish-green, the former appearing blackish-gray, and the latter whitish-gray. [F.]—**Snow-b.** Fr., *cécité* (ou *aveuglement*) *de neige.* Ger., *Schneeblindheit.* It., *cecità da neve.* Sp., *ceguedad de nieve.* B. produced by exposure of the eyes to the long-continued reflection of sunlight from the surface of snow. True s.-b. depends on a paralysis of the retina, but the term has been applied also to a state of irritation and inflammation of the conjunctiva occurring in snowy latitudes. [F.]—**Soul-b.** See *Mental b.*

BLINDSACK (Ger.), n. Bli^{2}nd'za^{3}k. See Cul-de-sac.

BLINKEN (Ger.), n. Bli^{2}n^{2}k'e^{2}n. See Nystagmus.

BLINKERN (Ger.), n. Bli^{2}n^{2}k'e^{2}rn. See Nictation.

BLINZEN (Ger.), n. Bli^{2}ntz'e^{2}n. Nictation. [L, 80.]

BLINZHAUT (Ger.), **BLINZHÄUTCHEN** (Ger.), n's. Bli^{2}ntz'ha^3-ut, -hoit-ch^{2}e^{2}n. See Membrana *nictans.*

BLISTER, n. Bli^{2}st'u^{5}r. Perhaps from A.-S. *blæstan*, to blast or puff. Gr., ψύδραξ (1st def.), ψυδράκιον (1st def.). Lat., *vesica* (1st def.), *vesicula* (1st def.), *vesicans* (2d def.). Fr., *vessie* (1st def.), *vésicatoire* (2d def.). Ger., *Blatter* (1st def.), *Blase* (1st def.), *Bläschen* (1st def.), *Blasenpflaster* (2d def.). 1. A bleb, whether occasioned by a burn or other injury or by a vesicatory or occurring without the action of an external agency. [G.] 2. A vesicant. [L, 77.]—**B.-beetle, B.-fly.** See Cantharis *vesicatoria.*—**B.-plant.** The *Ranunculus acris.* [B, 275.]—**B.-plaster.** See *Ceratum* cantharidis.—**Fever-b.** A popular term for an herpetic vesicle of the lip.—**Fly-b.** A vesicant consisting of a preparation of cantharides (usually the ceratum cantharidis), as distinguished from other vesicants.—**Flying b.** Fr., *vésicatoire volant.* 1. A b. which is punctured and allowed to heal at once. [A, 321.] 2. A b. which is applied to different portions of a given region of the body successively.—**Magistral b.** See Vésicatoire *magistral.*—**Permanent b.** Fr., *vésicatoire permanent.* A b. produced by the full action of a vesicant and then treated by removing the raised epidermis and dressing the exposed surface with an irritant, to prevent its healing. [A, 259.]

BLISTERING, adj. Bli^{2}st'u^{5}r-i^{2}ng. See Vesicant.

BLITA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bli(bli^2)'ta^3. Of Adanson, a family of plants, comprising *Atriplex*, *Chenopodium*, *Basella*, *Phytolacca*, *Piper*, and other widely distinct genera. [B, 170.]

BLITE, n. Blit. The *Amarantus blitum*, also various species of *Blitum* (*Chenopodium* and *Atriplex*). [B, 19, 275.]—**Coast-b.** See *Sea-b.*—**Frost-b.** The *Chenopodium album.* [B, 275.]—**Sea-b.** The *Suæda maritima.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Strawberry-b.** The genus *Blitum.* [B, 19.]—**Wild b.** The *Amarantus blitum.* [B, 275.]

BLITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bli^{2}t'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Endlicher, Meissner, Reichenbach, and others, a subtribe of chenopodiaceous plants, comprising *Blitum* and related genera. [B, 170.]

BLITUM (Lat.), n. n. Bli(bli^2)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Gr., βλίτον. A genus of chenopodiaceous plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Chenopodium.* [B, 42.]—**B. album majus** [Bauhin]. The *Amarantus oleraceus.* [B, 211.]—**B. album minus** [Cam.]. The *Amarantus b.* [B, 211.]—**B. atriplex silvestris dictum** [Ray]. The *Chenopodium album.* [B, 211, 214.]—**B. bonus Henricus** [Reichenbach], **B. bonus Henricus dictum** [Ray]. The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* [B, 211.]—**B. capitatum** [Linnæus]. The *Chenopodium capitatum.* [B.]—**B. chenopodioides** [Linnæus]. A variety of *B.* (*Chenopodium*) *rubrum.* [B, 214.]—**B. erectius** [Bauhin]. The *Chenopodium polyspermum.* [B, 211.]—**B. fœtidum vulvaria dictum** [Ray]. The *Chenopodium vulvaria.* [B, 200.]—**B. gangeticum** [Mönch]. The *Amarantus gangeticus.* [B, 173.]—**B. kali minus album dictum** [Ray]. The *Suæda maritima.* [B, 211.]—**B. maritimum** [Nuttall]. The *Chenopodium rubrum.* [B, 228.]—**B. minus.** See *B. album minus.*—**B. oleraceum** [Mönch]. The *Amarantus oleraceus.* [B, 173.]—**B. perenne bonus Henricus dictum** [Ray], **B. perenne spinaciæ facie** [Morison]. The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* [B, 200, 211.]—**B. polymorphum** [C. A. Meyer]. The *Chenopodium rubrum.* [B, 214, 228.]—**B. polyspermum** [Bauhin]. The *Chenopodium polyspermum.* [B, 211.]—**B. rubrum** [Reichenbach]. The *Chenopodium rubrum.* [B, 228.]—**B. rubrum minus** [Bauhin]. The *Amarantus b.* [B, 211.]—**B. spinosum** [Rumphius]. The *Amarantus spinosus.* [B, 214.]—**B. virgatum.** See under Chenopodium.

BLITZCATARRH (Ger.), n. Bli^{2}tz'ka^{3}t-a^{3}r''. Influenza. [Riess (A, 319).]

BLITZFEUER (Ger.), n. Bli^{2}tz'foi-e^{2}r. Electricity. [L, 46.]

BLITZPULVER (Ger.), n. Bli^{2}tz'pul-fe^{2}r. Lycopodium. [B.]

BLITZSTOFF (Ger.), n. Bli^{2}tz'sto^{3}f. Electricity. [L, 46.]—**B'flasche.** A Leyden jar. [L, 46.]—**B'halter.** An electrical machine. [L, 46.]—**B'haltig.** Electrical, charged with electricity. [L, 46.]—**B'maschine.** See *B'halter.*—**B'messer.** An electrometer. [L, 46.]—**B'sauger.** An electrical condenser. [L, 46.]—**B'träger.** A conductor of electricity. [L, 46.]

BLOAT, v. intr. Blot. Fr., *s'enfler.* Ger., *aufschwellen.* To become swollen and puffy, as from œdema. [D.]

BLOB, n. Blo^{2}b. See Bleb.

BLOCKINGWER (Ger.), **BLOCKZITTWER** (Ger.), n's. Blo^{2}k'i^{2}ng-ve^{2}r, -tzi^{2}t-ve^{2}r. The *Zingiber zerumbet.* [B, 180; L, 80, 105.]

BLÖDLING (Ger.), n. Blu^{5}d'li^{2}ng. An idiot. [L, 46.]

BLODROT, n. The *Tormentilla erecta.* [B, 173; L, 105.]

BLÖDSICHTIG (Ger.), adj. Blu^{5}d'zi^{2}ch^{2}t-i^{2}g. Weak-sighted. [L, 43.]

BLÖDSINN (Ger.), **BLÖDSUCHT** (Ger.), n's. Blu^{5}d'zi^{2}n, -zuch^{2}t. Imbecility, idiocy. [D, 29; L, 80.]

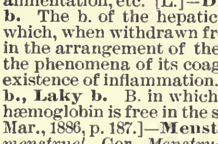
BLONDYRAS, n. The *Senecio vulgaris.* [L, 105.]

BLOOD, n. Blu^{3}d. A.-S., *blôd.* Gr., αἷμα. Lat., *sanguis.* Fr., *sang.* Ger., *Blut.* It., *sangue.* Sp., *sangre.* A liquid which, in man and all the higher animals, circulates constantly through the system, being propelled into the arteries by the heart and received back by that organ through the veins. It carries nutrient material to all parts of the organism and excrementitious matter to the various organs by which it is to be eliminated, the latter having been taken up by it in its passage through the tissues and carried to the heart. Histologically considered, b. is a tissue, with solid or semi-solid cellular elements and a liquid intercellular substance. In mammalian b. the cellular elements are red b.-corpuscles, white b.-corpuscles, and the more or less hypothetical so-called hæmatoblasts, or third corpuscular elements. B. is a thickish liquid, of a crimson color in the arteries and varying from bluish-red to black in the veins, of a faint but characteristic odor (varying in different animals), of a feebly saline taste, of alkaline reaction, of a sp. gr. ranging from 1·052 to 1·057, and of a temperature of from 98° to 107° F. When drawn from the b.-vessels, it tends to form a semi-solid mass (clot, coagulum). It consists of a clear liquid (plasma) in which the corpuscular elements are suspended. For the composition of the b., see under Plasma. [A, 440; J, 30, 31, 35, 36, 42, 44, 45; K.]—**Arterial b.** Lat., *sanguis arteriosus.* Fr., *sang artériel* (ou *rouge*). Ger., *arterielles Blut.* Syn.: *red b.* 1. The bright-red or scarlet b. normally contained in the left cavities of the heart, the systemic arteries, and the pulmonary veins, also in the umbilical vein of the fœtus. It contains a relatively large amount of oxygen and a small amount of carbon dioxide, and is of uniform composition. 2. The b. contained in the arteries, without regard to its quality. [J, 2.]—**Black b.** Fr., *sang noir.* See *Venous b.*—**B'berry.** The *Rivina humilis.* [B, 185.]—**B.-boil.** See Hæmatoma.—**B.-clot.** See Clot and Coagulum.—**B.-corpuscles.** See the major list.—**B.-crystals.** See Hæmatoidin.—**B.-cyst.** See Hæmatoma and Hæmatocele.—**B.-discs.** See Blood-corpuscles.—**B.-flower.** The genus *Hæmanthus.* [B, 19.]—**B.-globules.** See Blood-corpuscles.—**B.-heat.** See under Heat.—**B.-iron.** See Fleam.—**B.-islands.** Lat., *insulæ sanguinis.* Fr., *îlots sanguins.* Ger., *Blutinseln*, *Pander'sche Inseln*, *Blutpunkte.* Syn.: *Pander's islets.* Collections of greatly enlarged hollow cells in which red b.-corpuscles are being developed; these cells also unite to form b.-vessels. The name was originally (1817) given by Pander to such collections, containing embryonic b.-corpuscles, in the developing chick; it has since been applied to like collections in any situation (*e. g.*, the subcutaneous connective tissue of the new-born rat). [A, 8; J, 30, 35; K, 16.]—**B'letter.** See Bleeder (1st def.).—**B'letting.** See the major list.—**B.-murmurs.** See under Murmur.—**B.-particles.** See Blood-corpuscles.—**B.-picture.** The appearance presented, un-

der the microscope, by a piece of glass on which b. (liquid or dried), dissolved in distilled water, has been placed and then carefully evaporated to dryness at a temperature of from 12·2° to 15° C. [A, 470.]—**B.-pigments.** See under PIGMENT.—**B.-plasma.** See under PLASMA.—**B.-plaques, B.-plates.** Fr., *globulins, plaques, plaquettes.* Ger., *Blutplättchen.* Syn.: *b.-tablets, plaques, hæmatoblasts* (*q. v.*). Circular or oval protoplasmic discs, constant in the blood of *Mammalia* and probably in that of all vertebrates. They are much smaller than the red corpuscles, varying in man from 1·5 to 3·5 μ in diameter. Their number, as compared with the red corpuscles, in man, is about 1 to 18 or 20. In drawn blood they speedily collect and partly disintegrate, forming the so-called granule-masses or granular débris. They are supposed to be specially connected with coagulation and the formation of thrombi. [W. Osler, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," xliii, 1886 (J).] See also HÆMATOBLASTS.—**B.-plum.** The *Hæmatostaphis Barteri.* [B, 185.]—**B.-poisoning.** See under POISONING.—**B.-rain.** A term applied to the b.-red spots sometimes seen on cooked food; supposed to be due to an *Alga* (the *Palmella prodigiosa*) or to be a variety of mold. [L, 108.]—**B.-red.** Of the color of b.—**B. respiration.** See *B.* RESPIRATION and *External* RESPIRATION.—**B.-root.** The *Sanguinaria canadensis* and the *Geum canadense.* [B, 19.]—**B.-serum.** See SERUM.—**B.-shot.** Red and looking as if inflamed, from a turgid and dilated state of the b.-vessels (said of the eyes). [L, 56.]—**B.-sounds.** See *B.*-MURMURS.—**B.-spaces.** See *Intervillous* LACUNÆ.—**B.-stroke.** Fr., *coup de sang.* Cerebral congestion or apoplexy. [A, 321.]—**B.-tablets.** See *B.-plates.*—**B.-tumor.** See HÆMATOMA.—**B.-vascular.** Pertaining to or consisting of b.-vessels.—**B.-vesicles.** See *Red* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**B.-vessel.** See the major list.—**B.-weed.** The *Asclepias curassavica.* [B.]—**B'wood, B'wort.** See the major list.—**Chylous b.** See PIARRHÆMIA.—**Defibrinated b.** B. from which the fibrin has been removed by beating with a bundle of rods; used for transfusion, rectal alimentation, etc. [L.]—**Dragon's-b.** See the major list.—**Hepatic b.** The b. of the hepatic vein. [A, 429.]—**Inflammatory b.** B. which, when withdrawn from the vessels, shows certain peculiarities in the arrangement of the corpuscles, the amount of fibrin present, the phenomena of its coagulation, etc., interpreted as indicating the existence of inflammation. [A, 2.] See *Buffy* COAT.—**Lake-colored b., Laky b.** B. in which the red corpuscles are dissolved and the hæmoglobin is free in the serum. [L. C. Wooldridge, "Practitioner," Mar., 1886, p. 187.]—**Menstrual b.** Lat., *sanguis mensium.* Fr., *sang menstruel.* Ger., *Menstrualblut.* It., *sangue mestruo.* The b. which flows from the uterus during menstruation; arterial b. mingled with uterine and vaginal epithelium and secretions. [A, 216.]—**Portal b.** The b. of the portal vessels. [A, 333.]—**Red b.** Fr., *sang rouge* (ou *rutilant*). See *Arterial b.*—**Venous b.** Lat., *sanguis venosus.* Fr., *sang veineux* (ou *noir*). Ger., *venöses Blut, Venenblut.* Syn.: *black b.* 1. Dark-red or maroon b. containing a relatively small amount of oxygen and a large amount of carbon dioxide; of different composition in different parts of the body. It is contained in the right cavities of the heart, in the systemic veins, and in the pulmonary artery of the adult; in the fœtus, all the b. is venous or mixed, except that in the umbilical vein (see *Arterial b.*). As compared with arterial b., venous b. is variable in composition, containing sugar in the hepatic veins and the products of digestion and chyle and lymph from the thoracic duct in the præcava; it contains from 8 to 12 per cent. less oxygen and 6 per cent. more carbon dioxide. 2. The b. contained in the veins, without regard to its quality. [J, 11.]—**White b.** Fr., *sang blanc.* See *B.* PLASMA and LYMPH.

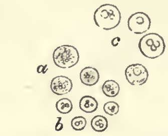
BLOOD, v. tr. Blu^{3}d. In veterinary medicine, to bleed (let blood). [B, 117.]

BLOOD-CORPUSCLES, n. pl. Blu^{3}d'ko^{2}r''pu^{3}s-slz. Lat., *corpuscula sanguinis.* Fr., *globulins sanguins.* Ger., *Blutkörperchen, Blutzellen.* Syn.: *blood-cells.* A general term for the solid or semi-solid elements in the plasma of the blood. [J.] See *Red b.-c., White b.-c., Blood-*PLATES, and HÆMATOBLASTS.—**Colored b.-c.** See *Red b.-c.*—**Colorless b.-c.** See *White b.-c.*—**Granular b.-c.** Ger., *körnige Blutkörperchen.* Certain corpuscles in the blood of mammals, described by Erb as transitional between white and red b.-c. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xxxiv, p. 138 (J).]—**Pale b.-c.** See *White b.-c.*—**Red b.-c.** Fr., *cellules* (ou *globules*) *rouges du sang* (ou *hématiques*), *hématies.* Ger., *rothe* (oder *gefarbte*) *Blutkörperchen* (oder *Blutkügelchen,* oder *Blutzellen*). It., *globuli rossi del sangue.* The minute circular or oval bodies in the blood which contain the hæmoglobin and consequently serve as carriers of oxygen. It is only when massed that they have the characteristic color of blood; singly or in a very thin layer, and viewed by transmitted light, they are of a reddish-yellow or yellowish-green tint. In all *Mammalia* they are non-nucleated, and their shape is that of circular biconcave discs, except in the *Camelidæ,* where they are elliptical. In man their diameter varies from 7 to 8 μ. [Woodward (J).] They are largest in the elephant (9·5 μ in diameter), and smallest in the meminna and the Napu deer (2 μ in diameter). [J, 21, 28, 30, 35.] In birds, reptiles, the *Amphibia,* and fishes they are nucleated and elliptical, except in the *Petromyzon* and its larva (*Ammocetes*), where, although nucleated, they are circular. [J, 21, 28, 35; W. Jones, "Phil. Trans.," 1846, p. 63 (J).]—**White b.-c.** Fr., *globules blancs du sang, leucocytes.* Ger., *farblose* (oder *weisse*) *Blutkörperchen* (oder *Blutkügelchen*). It., *globuli* (o *corpuscoli*) *bianchi del sangue, leucociti.* Syn.: *leucocytes, lymph-cells, wandering cells, blood bioplasts.* Minute masses of naked and nucleated protoplasm (cells) found in various tissues, but especially in the circulating blood and lymph, having the power of amœboid movement. When at rest they are rounded or spheroidal in form and, in man, about 10 μ in diameter. In number, their proportion to the red b.-c. is about as 1 to 350 or 500. [J, 24, 28, 30, 31, 35.]



RED CORPUSCLES OF HUMAN BLOOD, MAGNIFIED 350 DIAMETERS. (AFTER ALLCHIN [A, 364].)

a, normal, singly and in rouleaux; *b*, shrunk by treatment with a concentrated liquid; *c*, distended and globular from absorption of water.



WHITE BLOOD-CORPUSCLES, MAGNIFIED 350 DIAMETERS. (AFTER ALLCHIN [A, 364].)

a, normal; *b*, after treatment with acetic acid; *c*, distended with water.

BLOODING, n. Blu^{3}d'i^{2}ng. See BLOODLETTING.

BLOODLESS, adj. Blu^{3}d'le^{2}s. Ger., *blutlos.* Destitute or largely deprived of blood; unattended with loss of blood (said of operations).

BLOODLETTING, n. Blu^{3}d'le^{2}t-ti^{2}ng. Gr., αἵμαξις [Aretæus]. Lat., *missio* (seu *detractio*) *sanguinis.* Fr., *saignée, émission sanguine.* Ger., *Blutlassen, Blutentziehung.* It., *salasso.* Sp., *sangria.* Syn.: *bleeding.* The withdrawal of blood from the body for therapeutic purposes.—**General b.** Ger., *allgemeine Blutentziehung.* The withdrawal of blood from an artery or a large vein, so as to effect a reduction of the general mass of the blood. See ARTERIOTOMY and VENESECTION.—**Local b.** Ger., *örtliche Blutentziehung.* The abstraction of blood from the diseased part or in its immediate neighborhood, as by scarification, leeching, or cupping.—**Revulsive b.** B. practised for the purpose of arresting internal hæmorrhage. [A, 321.]

BLOOD-VESSEL, n. Blu^{3}d've^{2}s''se^{2}l. Lat., *vas sanguineum.* Fr., *vaisseau sanguin.* Ger., *Blutgefäss.* It., *vaso sanguigno.* Sp., *vaso sanguineo.* Any tubular structure (artery, vein, or capillary) the function of which is to carry blood. [C.]—**Capillary b.-v.** See CAPILLARY (n.).—**Inner b.-v.** See ENDANGEIUM.

BLOOD-WOOD, n. Blu^{3}d'wu^{4}d. See BALOGHIA *lucida.*—**B.-w. of Jamaica.** The *Gordonia hæmatoxylon.* [B, 19.]—**B.-w. of Norfolk Island.** See BALOGHIA *lucida.*—**B.-w. of Queensland.** The *Eucalyptus paniculata.* [B, 19.]—**B.-w. of Victoria.** The *Eucalyptus corymbosa.* [B, 19.]—**B.-w.-tree.** The *Lagerstroemia reginæ,* also the *Croton gossypifolium.* [B, 19, 75.]

BLOODWORT, n. Blu^{3}d'wu^{5}rt. The *Sanguinaria canadensis,* also an old name for the *Rumex sanguineus.* [B, 19, 34.]—**B. family.** The *Hæmodoraceæ.* [B, 75.]

BLOODY, adj. Blu^{3}d'i^{2}. Gr., αἱματηρός, αἱμαλέος. Lat., *sanguineus.* Fr., *sanguin, sanglant.* Ger., *blutig.* It., *sanguinoso.* Sp., *sangrienso.* Consisting of, containing, or stained with, blood; attended with loss of blood (said of operations and of diseases).—**B.-warrior.** The *Cheiranthus Cheiri.* [B, 275.]

BLOOM, n. Blum. Goth., *blôma.* Ger., *Blüthe.* 1. In chemistry, a term applied to certain native metallic oxides, also the mass of wrought iron before it has been rolled into bars, etc. [A, 1, 347.] 2. In botany, a flower, also the state of being in flower. [A, 302.] 3. The delicate powdery coating of certain fruits, flowers, etc. [A, 302.] 4. An attractive appearance of health (in the complexion).—**Antimony b.** See under ANTIMONY.—**Arsenic b.** See ARSENOLITE.

BLOOMING, adj. Blum'i^{2}ng. 1. Flowering. 2. Possessed of bloom (4th def.).—**B.-Sally.** The *Epilobium angustifolium* and the *Epilobium hirsutum.* [B, 275.]

BLOSS (Ger.), adj. Blo^{2}s. Naked; in botany, achlamydeous (*q. v.*).—**B'legung.** Denudation. [L, 46.]

BLOSSBURG SPRINGS, n. Blo^{2}s'bu^{5}rg. A place in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, where there are springs said to resemble the alum springs of Virginia. [A, 363.]

BLOTCH, n. Blo^{2}ch. A popular term for various lesions of the skin, and especially for a group or agglomeration of such lesions.—**Milk-b.** An old term for impetiginous eczema of the face (*crusta lactea*) in infants. [A, 66.]

BLOUNT SPRINGS, n. Blu^{3}nt. A place in Blount County, Alabama, 1,580 feet above the level of the sea, where there are saline sulphurous springs. [A, 363.]

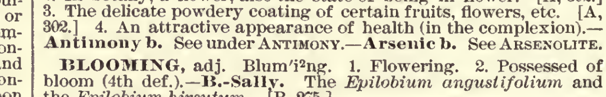
BLOW, v. tr. and intr. Blo. A.-S., *blôvan, blavan.* Lat., *sufflare* (1st def.). Fr., *souffler* (1st def.). Ger., *blasen* (1st def.), *klopfen* (2d def.), *blühen* (4th def.). It., *soffiare* (1st def.). Sp., *soplar* (1st def.). 1. To force air rapidly through the mouth or nose. 2. To breathe rapidly, to pant. 3. To deposit eggs upon (as flies b. meat). 4. To flower. [J.]

BLOW-BALL, n. Blo'ba^{4}l. The *Leontodon taraxacum.* [B, 275.]

BLOW-HOLES, n. pl. Blo'holz. Ger., *Blaselöcher.* The anterior nares of the *Cetacea.* [L, 121.]

BLOWN, adj. Blon. 1. Affected with temporary dyspnœa from exertion. 2. Contaminated with ova (*e. g.*, those of flies). [J.]

BLOWPIPE, n. Blo'pip. Lat., *tubus ferrominatorius.* Fr., *chalumeau.* Ger., *Löthrohr, Blasenrohr.* It., *sampogna, fistola.* Sp., *soplete.* 1. A straight or bent tube, terminating in a small opening, for producing intense heat by blowing the flame of a lamp or candle upon an object in the form of a cone. This cone of flame is white without and blue within, and the most intense heat is pro-



THE OXYHYDROGEN BLOWPIPE. (AFTER ROSCOE AND SCHORLEMMER.)

S, the oxygen tube; W, the hydrogen tube; *a*, *b*, projections from the oxygen tube for keeping it in the centre.

duced just at the tip of the white flame. [A, 1, 321, 347.] 2. Any tube used for inflating a structure.—**Oxyhydrogen b.** Fr., *chalumeau à gaz oxyhydrique.* A device by which hydrogen is burned at the moment of its being allowed to mix with oxygen. Both gases being under pressure, the flame is projected, and the heat of the flame has been calculated by Bunsen to be 2844° F. [A, 9.]

BLUBBER, n. Blu^{3}b'bu^{5}r. The subcutaneous cellular tissue of the whale, together with the fat or oil contained in it. [L, 108.]—**B.-grass.** The *Bromus mollis.* [B, 275.]—**Sea-b's.** See LUCERNARIDA.

BLUE, adj. and n. Blu^2. Gr., κυάνεος (adj.), κύανος (n.). Lat., *cœruleus* (adj.), *cœruleum* (n.). A.-S., *bleoh.* Fr., *bleu.* Ger., *blau* (adj.), *Blau* (n.). It., *bleu, azzurro.* Sp., *azul.* Of a color more or less like that of the clear sky ; as a n., such a color or a substance possessing it. [A, 302.]—**Aldehyde b.** The b. coloring matter produced by the action of aldehyde on a solution of rosaniline in sulphuric acid. [B, 2.]—**Alizarin b.** See under ALIZARIN.—**Alkali b.** A b. dye formed by treating spirit b. with sulphuric acid, precipitating with water, and dissolving the precipitate in a solution of soda. [B, 258.]—**Aniline b.** See under ANILINE, also *Soluble b., Spirit b.*, and *Nicholson's b.*—**Azo-b.** See the major list.—**Azodiphenyl b.** See under AZODIPHENYL.—**Basic b.** See *Opal b.*—**Berlin b.** See *Prussian b.*—**B. baby.** A popular term for a child born with cyanosis.—**B.-bell.** See the major list.—**B'berry.** The genus *Vaccinium.* [B, 34, 75.]—**B'berry root.** The genus *Caulophyllum.* [B.]—**B.-bonnet, B.-bottle.** The *Centaurea cyanus.* [A, 316 ; B, 185 ; L, 56.]—**B.-bush.** The *Ceanothus azureus.* [B, 275.]—**B.-curls.** The *Trichostema dichotomum.* [L, 56.]—**B.-eyes.** The *Veronica chamœdrys.* [B, 275.]—**B.-hearts.** An American name for the genus *Buchnera.* [B, 19.]—**B.-innocence.** The *Houstonia cœrulea.* [B, 275.]—**B.-John.** The *Taxus stricta.* [B, 275.]—**B.-kiss.** The *Scabiosa succisa.* [B, 275.]—**B.-legs.** The *Agaricus personatus.* [B, 275.]—**B. mass.** See *Massa* HYDRARGYRI.—**B.-money.** The *Anemone pulsatilla.* [B, 275.]—**B. pill.** See *Massa* HYDRARGYRI.—**B.-stone.** See COPPER *sulphate.*—**B.-tangles.** The *Vaccinium frondosum.* [B, 19.]—**B. Venus's-pride.** The *Houstonia cœrulea.* [B, 275.]—**B.-weed.** The *Echium vulgare.* [B, 19.]—**China b.** A variety of soluble b. obtained by adding ammonium carbonate to a concentrated solution. [B, 258.]—**Cobalt b.** See *Thénard's b.*—**Copper b.** See under COPPER.—**Cotton b.** See *Soluble b.*—**Diphenylamine b.** See under DIPHENYLAMINE.—**English b.** See COPPER *b.*—**Hoffner's b.** See *Thénard's b.*—**Insoluble aniline b., Insoluble b.** See *Spirit b.*—**Insoluble Prussian b.** Ordinary Prussian b. [B.]—**King's b.** See SMALT.—**Lichen b.** A b. coloring matter produced by the action of air and alkalies on certain lichens. [B, 8.] See LITMUS and ORCHIL.—**Marine b.** Ger., *Marineblau.* A b. dye prepared by treating triphenylenediamine b. with sulphuric acid. [B, 49.]—**Mountain b.** See COPPER *b.*—**Nicholson's b.** The most ordinary form of aniline b. or spirit b. [B, 2, 158.]—**Opal b.** Fr., *bleu de Lyon, violet impérial.* A fine variety of spirit b., consisting of triphenylrosaniline purified by solution in aniline and precipitation with hydrochloric acid, and in other ways. [B, 258 ; Perkin, "Nature," July 30, 1885 (B).]—**Parma b.** A reddish variety of spirit b. [B, 258.]—**Prussian b.** Fr., *bleu de Prusse* (ou *de Berlin*). Ger., *Berlinerblau.* It., *bleu di Prussia, azzurro di Berlino.* Sp., *azul de Prusia.* Syn.: *Berlin b.* Ferric ferrocyanide, $Fe_7C_{18}N_{18} = Fe_4.3Fe(C_3N_3)_2$. See IRON *ferrocyanide.* Soluble P. b. is produced by the addition of potassium ferrocyanide in excess to a solution of a ferric salt. It consists of ferric ferrocyanide in which potassium has been substituted for a certain amount of iron, but its exact composition is unknown. With water it forms a deep-b. solution. [B.]—**Runge's b.** An unstable b. dye formed by the action of chlorinated lime on aniline. [Perkin, *l. c.* (B).]—**Saxony b.** See SMALT.—**Soluble b.** Syn.: *water b., cotton b.* A b. pigment soluble in water, consisting of the ammonium or sodium salt of triphenylrosanilinetrisulphonic acid, $C_{38}H_{28}N_3(SO_2.ONa)_3$, or $C_{38}H_{28}N_3(SO_2.ONH_4)_3$, or, according to Perkin, $[NaSO_3(C_6H_3)NH.C_6H_5]_2 = C = [N(C_6H_5).C_6H_3.NaSO_3]$. [B, 258 ; Perkin, *l. c.* (B).]—**Soluble Prussian b.** See under *Prussian b.*—**Spirit b., Spirit-soluble b.** A b. pigment readily soluble in alcohol, but soluble with difficulty in water. The name is applied to several aniline b's, especially to the salts of triphenylrosaniline and to diphenylamine b. [B, 258.]—**Thénard's b.** Cobalt ultramarine ; a b. pigment containing cobalt and alumina. Its exact composition is not known. [B, 3.]—**Triphenylenediamine b.** See under TRIPHENYLENE*diamine.*—**Turnbull's b.** Ferrous ferrocyanide, $Fe_3.Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4 = Fe_6C_{12}H_{12}$; a dark-blue powder, insoluble in water, formed by the addition of a ferrous salt to a solution of ferricyanide of potassium. [B.]—**Victoria b.** A b. pigment, of which several shades are known, derived from tetramethyldiamidobenzophenone. [B, 258.]—**Water b.** See *Soluble b.*—**Williamson's b.** Insoluble Prussian b. [B.]

BLUEBELL, n. Blu^2'be^{2}l. The *Hyacinthus nonseriptus.* [B, 19.]—**B. of Scotland, Scotch b.** The *Campanula rotundifolia.* [B, 19.]

BLUE LICK SPRINGS, n. See LOWER BLUE LICK SPRINGS and UPPER BLUE LICK SPRINGS.

BLUE RIDGE SPRINGS, n. Blu^2 ri^{2}j spri^{2}ngz. A place in Botetourt County, Virginia, 1,300 feet above the level of the sea, where there are purgative calcic waters containing magnesium, iron, and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride, potassium, sodium, magnesium, and calcium sulphates, alumina, and silicic acid. The combination is highly stable, and the water therefore bears transportation well. [A, 363.]

BLUE SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Blu^2-su^{3}l'fu^{5}r spri^{2}ngz. A place in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [A, 363, 385.]

BLUET (Fr.), n. Blu^6-a. 1. The *Agaricus amethystinus* of Fries. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 113, 173.]

BLUETS, n. Blu^2'e^{2}tz. An American name for the *Vaccinium angustifolium* and the *Hedyotis cœrulea* ; also applied to the *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 19.]

BLÜHEN (Ger.), n. Blu^6'he^{2}n. See ANTHESIS.

BLÜHEND (Ger.), adj. Blu^6'he^{2}nd. Flowering. [L, 43.]

BLÜHEZEIT (Ger.), n. Blu^6'he^2-tzit. The period of flowering in plants. [L, 80.]

BLÜMCHEN (Ger.), n. Blu^{6}m'ch^{2}e^{2}n. 1. See ANTHYLLIUM. 2. Menstruation. [L, 80.]—**B. im Auge.** Leucoma. [L, 80.]

BLUME (Ger.), n. Blum'e^2. A flower. [B.]—**B'nähnlich, B'nartig.** Flower-like, corolline, corollaceous. [B, 123 ; L, 80.]—**B'nbecher.** A calyx. [B, 131.]—**B'nbehältniss.** The receptacle of a flower. [B, 131.]—**B'nbinse.** See the major list.—**B'nblatt.** A petal. [B, 123.]—**B'nblattähnlich, B'nblattartig.** Petaloid. [B, 123.]—**B'nblattlos.** Apetalous. [B, 123.]—**B'nblattrig.** Petalous. [B, 123.]—**B'nblau.** The blue coloring matter of flowers. [B, 131.]—**B'nblüthe.** A flower-bud. [B.]—**B'nblüthig.** See COROLLIFLORUS.—**B'nboden.** The receptacle of a flower. [B, 123.]—**B'nbüschel.** A corymb. [B, 131.]—**B'nbüscheltragend.** Corymbiferous. [B, 131.]—**B'ndecke.** See BLÜTHEN*decke.*—**B'nduft.** See ANTHOSMIAS.—**B'nesche.** See the major list.—**B'nfliege.** See ANTHOMYIA.—**B'nfliegen.** The *Syrphidœ* of Latreille. [L, 30.]—**B'nförmig.** Flower-shaped. [B, 131.]—**B'nfressend.** See ANTHOPHAGOUS.—**B'ngelbe.** See ANTHOXANTHIN.—**B'ngras.** The *Stellaria holostea.* [B, 180.]—**B'ngriffel.** In botany, a style. [B, 131.]—**B'nhülle.** A perianth, perigone. [B.]—**B'nhülse.** An involucre. [B, 131.]—**B'nkelch.** A calyx. [B, 131.]—**B'nknospe.** A flower-bud. [B.]—**B'nkohl.** The cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea*, var. *botrytis* [Linnæus]). [B, 180.]—**B'nkohlgewachs.** See *Cauliflower* EXCRESCENCE.—**B'nkolbe.** A spadix. [L, 43.]—**B'nkopfig.** See ANTHOCEPHALOUS.—**B'nkopf-Krauseminze.** The herb of a species of *Mentha.* [B, 180.]—**B'nkörbchen.** See VELUM *medullare inferius.*—**B'nkoroll.** The *Oculina prolifera.* [B, 180.]—**B'nkronartig.** See *B'nkronenartig.*—**B'nkrönchen.** A corollula. [B, 123.]—**B'nkrone.** A corolla. [B, 123.]—**B'nkronenartig.** Corolliform, corollaceous, corolline. [B, 123.]—**B'nkronenblatt.** A petal.—**B'nkronenblattähnlich.** Petaloid. [L, 43.]—**B'nläuse.** See HOMOPTERA.—**B'nlehre, B'nlese.** See ANTHOLOGY.—**B'nmehl.** Pollen. [L, 43.]—**B'nmundig.** See ANTHOSTOMOUS.—**B'nnelke.** The *Dianthus caryophyllus.* [B, 131.]—**B'nrohr.** The genus *Canna.* [B, 180.]—**B'nroth.** See ANTHERYTHRIN.—**B'nsamig.** See ANTHOSPERMIC.—**B'nscheibe.** The disc of a radiate flower-head. [B, 131.]—**B'nscheide.** A spathe. [B, 131.]—**B'nschirm.** An umbel. [B, 131.]—**B'nständig.** See ANTHODIATE.—**B'nstaub.** Pollen. [B, 131.]—**B'nstiel.** A flower-stalk, a peduncle. [B, 131.]—**B'nstielchen.** A pedicel. [B, 131.]—**B'nstielständig.** In botany, pedunculate. [B, 131.]—**B'nthee.** See *Flos* THEÆ.—**B'nthierchen.** See VORTICELLINA.—**B'ntragend.** See ANTHOPHOROUS.—**B'nträger.** See ANTHOPHORUM.—**B'nwulst.** See TORUS.—**B'nwurzel.** See ANTHORRHIZA.—**B'nzwiebel.** The bulb of a plant. [B, 131.]

BLUMEA (Lat.), n. f. Blum'e^2-a^3. A genus of composite herbs growing in the tropical regions of Asia and Africa. [B.]—**B. aurita.** An East Indian species, resembling *B. lacera* in appearance and properties. [B, 19.]—**B. balsamifera** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Baccharis salvia* [Loureiro]. A tall species growing in Cochin-China, emitting a camphoraceous odor when bruised and yielding Ngai camphor on distillation. [B, 19, 81, 266.]—**B.-Kampher** (Ger.). See *Ngai* CAMPHOR.—**B. lacera.** An East Indian species, of a strong terebinthaceous odor, used in the treatment of dyspepsia. [B, 19.]

BLUMENBACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Blum-e^{2}n-ba^{3}ch^2'i^2-a^3. A genus of climbing loasaceous plants. [B, 19.]

BLUMENBACHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Blum-e^{2}n-ba^{3}ch^2-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of loasaceous plants, comprising *Blumenbachia* and two other genera. [B, 170.]

BLUMENBINSE (Ger.), n. Blum'e^{2}n-bi^{2}n-ze^2. The genus *Butomus.* [B.]—**Doldentragende B.** The *Butomus umbellatus.* [B, 180.]

BLUMENESCHE (Ger.), n. Blum'e^{2}n-e^{2}sh-e^2. The *Fraxinus ornus.* [B, 131.]—**Europäische B.** See *B.*

BLUMENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Blum'e^{2}n-stin. A place in Switzerland, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

BLUMIG (Ger.), adj. Blum'i^{2}g. See ANTHODES.—**Silberb'.** See ARGYRANTHOUS.

BLUNJEE PAT (Bengal.), n. The *Corchorus olitarius.* [B, 172.]

BLUSH, n. Blu^{3}sh. See RUBOR.

BLUSHWORT, n. Blu^{3}sh'wu^{5}rt. The genus *Erythrœa.* [B, 19.]

BLUT (Ger.), n. Blut. See BLOOD.—**Afterb'fluss.** Hæmorrhage from the anus. [L, 43.]—**Allgemeine B'entleerung.** General bloodletting.—**Aeusseres B'auge.** Hæmorrhage beneath the conjunctiva. [L, 80.]—**Ausgetretenes B.** Extravasated blood. [L, 43.]—**B'abgang.** Hæmorrhage. [L, 80.]—**B'ader.** See the major list.—**B'ähnlich.** Resembling blood. [L, 80.] See HÆMATODES.—**B'albumin.** See *Serum* ALBUMIN.—**B'ampfer.** The *Rumex sanguineus.* [A, 315.]—**B'andrang.** Congestion, determination of blood. [L, 80.]—**B'anhäufung, B'ansammlung.** An accumulation of blood. [L, 43, 80.]—**B'arm.** Anæmic. [L, 80.]—**B'armuth.** Anæmia.—**B'athmung.** See *External* RESPIRATION.—**B'auge.** 1. A blood-shot state of the eye. 2. The *Potentilla palustris.* [A, 355.]—**B'ausfluss.** Hæmorrhage. [A, 355.]—**B'ausleerung.** Hæmorrhage, also bloodletting. [A, 355.]—**B'aussaugung.** A sucking out of blood (as with the mouth, by cupping, etc.). [L, 135.]—**B'austretung, B'austritt.** An escape, effusion, or extravasation of blood. [L, 80, 135.]—**B'auswurf.** See

HÆMOPTYSIS.—**B'bad.** See *Blood* BATH.—**B'bahn.** A blood-channel.—**B'balg.** A sac containing blood. [L, 135.]—**B'bauch.** See ASCITES *cruentus.*—**B'behälter.** A venous sinus. [L, 80.]—**B'behälter der Augenhöhle.** The ophthalmic sinus. [L, 80.]—**B'behälter des Felsenbeins.** The petrosal sinus. [A, 355.]—**B'behälter des Gehirns.** The sinuses of the brain. [A, 355.]—**B'behälter des Herzens.** A cavity of the heart. [L, 30.]—**B'behälter des Hinterhaupts.** The occipital sinus. [L, 80.]—**B'bereltung.** Sanguification, hæmatosis. [L, 46 ; K.]—**B'beschaffenheit.** Any particular state of the blood (as in a diathesis). [L, 30.]—**B'beschreibung.** A description of the blood. [L, 43.]—**B'beule.** See HÆMATOMA.—**B'bewegung.** The circulation of the blood. [K.]—**B'bildung.** See *B'bereitung.*—**B'birn.** The pomegranate. [L, 46.]—**B'bläschen.** A bleb containing blood. [L, 80.]—**B'blase.** 1. Hæmorrhagic pemphigus. 2. A hydatid sac containing blood. [A, 355.]—**B'blaustoff.** See HÆMATOCYANIN.—**B'blume.** The genus *Hœmanthus.* [B, 49.]—**B'braun.** Dark-brown, reddish-brown ; as a n., the brown coloring matter of the blood. [Grossi (L, 50).] — **B'brechen.** See HÆMATEMESIS.—**B'bruch.** See HÆMATOCELE.—**B'buche.** The *Fagus sanguinea.* [B, 180.]—**B'dissolution.** Decomposition of the blood. See SEPTICÆMIA.—**B'druck.** The pressure of the blood within the vessels. [K.] — **B'druckmesser.** See HÆMODYNAMOMETER. — **B'drüsen.** The hæmatopoietic glands. [L, 30.]—**B'duft, B'dunst.** See SPIRITUS *sanguinis.* — **B'durchfall.** Bloody diarrhœa. [L, 80.]—**B'durchschwitzung.** See HÆMODIAPEDESIS.—**B'egel.** A leech. [L, 65, 77, 80.]—**B'egelschnitt.** See BDELLOTOMY.—**B'egelstlch.** A leech-bite. [L, 135.]—**B'elnspritzung.** See INFUSION *of blood.* —**B'elter.** Bloody pus. [L, 46.]—**B'eiterung.** Pyæmia. [A, 317.]—**B'enthaltend.** Sanguiferous, containing blood. [A, 315.] —**B'entleerung, B'entziehung.** Hæmorrhage, also bloodletting. [L, 46.]—**B'entzündung.** An old name for a supposed state of inflammation of the blood. [L, 80.]—**B'er.** A bleeder (a person with the hæmorrhagic diathesis). [L, 30.]—**B'erbrechen.** See HÆMATEMESIS.—**B'erdyskrasie.** See *B'erkrankheit.*—**B'ergiessung, B'erguss.** An effusion of blood. [A, 315 ; L, 135.]—**B'erkrankheit.** The hæmorrbagic diathesis. [L, 57.]—**B'erzeugung.** See *B'bereitung.*—**B'erzeugungsmittel.** A remedy that promotes hæmatosis. [A, 317.]—**B'extravasat.** An extravasation of blood. [L, 135.]—**B'farbig.** Blood-colored. [A, 315.]—**B'farbstoff.** The coloring matter of the blood. [K.]—**B'farbstoffhaltig.** Containing blood pigment. [K.]—**B'faserstoff, B'fiber.** Fibrin. [L, 3.]—**B'fingergras.** The *Digitaria sanguinalis.* [L, 80.]—**B'finne.** See ANTHRAX (2d def.).—**B'fleck.** An ecchymosis. [L, 80.]—**B'flecken.** Petechiæ. [L, 80.]—**B'fleckenkrankheit, B'fleckkrankheit.** Purpura hæmorrhagica. [A, 355.]—**B'fluss.** Hæmorrhage. [L, 80.]—**B'fluss bei Frauen.** Menstruation. [L, 46.]—**B'flüssig.** Affected with hæmorrhage. [L, 46.]—**B'führend.** Conveying blood, sanguiferous. [L, 50.]—**B'fülle.** 1. Full-bloodedness, plethora. [L, 46.] 2. The amount of blood contained in a part. [K, 16.]—**B'gang.** A flow of blood, especially the menstrual flow. [L, 80.]—**B'ganglymphe.** Chyle. [L, 80.]—**B'gas.** See SPIRITUS *sanguinis.*—**B'gaspumpe.** An apparatus devised by Pflüger for exhausting blood of its gases. [K.] —**B'gefäss.** A blood-vessel. [A. 355.]—**B'gefässausbreitung.** The distribution of a blood-vessel. [A, 317.]—**B'gefässgeschwulst.** See ANGEIOMA.—**B'gefässknäuel.** A congeries of blood-vessels. [A, 317.]—**B'gefässknote.** A varix. [L, 43.]—**B'gefässlehre.** Angeiology. [L, 46.]—**B'gefässnetz.** A network of blood-vessels. [A, 317].—**B'gefässneubildung.** See ANGEIOMA.—**B'gefässschlingen.** The ligation of a blood-vessel. [L, 31.]—**B'gefässsystem.** The blood-vascular system. [L, 115.]—**B'gefässverengerung.** Stenosis of a blood-vessel. [L, 50.]—**B'gefässverstopfung.** Obstruction of a blood-vessel.—**B'gehalt.** The amount of blood contained in a part. [K, 16.]—**B'geist.** See SPIRITUS *sanguinis.*—**B'gerinnung.** Coagulation of blood. [L, 57.]—**B'gerinnsel.** A blood-clot. [A, 355.]—**B'geschwindigkeitmesser.** See HÆMODROMOMETER.—**B'geschwulst.** See HÆMATOMA, HÆMATOCELE, and THROMBUS.—**B'geschwür.** A furuncle. [L, 43.]—**B'gewebe.** See TELA *hœmalis.*—**B'gifte.** Antlplastic remedies. [L, 30.]—**B'glitze.** See *B'blume.*—**B.-Goldhahnkäfer.** The *Chrysomela sanguinolenta.* [L, 80.]—**B'gras.** The *Digitaria sanguinalis.* [L, 46.]—**B'harn.** The elements of urine in the blood. [L, 80.]—**B'harnen.** 1. Hæmaturia. [A, 355.] 2. In veterinary medicine, murrain. [L, 46.]—**B'hauch.** See SPIRITUS *sanguinis.*—**B'haut.** A pellicle formed on the surface of coagulated blood. [L, 30.]—**B'hirse.** See *B'gras.*—**B'hof.** See AREA *vasculosa.*—**B'hodensacksbruch.** Hæmatocele of the tunica vaginalis testis. [L, 43.]—**B'höhle.** A venous sinus. [A, 355.]—**B'holz.** Logwood. [B.]—**B'husten.** See HÆMOPTYSIS.—**B'icterus.** See *Hœmatogenous* ICTERUS.—**B'ig.** Bloody, sanguineous. [L, 80.]—**B'igel.** See *B'egel.*—**B'igelansetzer.** A leech-glass. [L, 50.]—**B'igwerden.** Hæmorrhage. [L.]—**B'injection.** See INFUSION *of blood.*—**B'inseln.** See BLOOD-*islands.*—**B'kirsche.** The *Cerasus austera.* [B, 180.] —**B'klee.** The *Trifolium incarnatum.* [L, 46.]—**B'klumpen.** A clot of blood. [L, 80.]—**B'klystier.** A rectal injection of blood. [Kleinwächter (A, 319).]—**B'kohl.** The *Dioscorea sativa.* [L, 80.]—**B'koralle.** Red coral (*Corallium rubrum* [Lamarck]). [B, 180.] —**B'körnchen.** A blood-corpuscle. [L, 43.]—**B'körnchenstoff.** Hæmoglobin. [L, 50.]—**B'körperchen.** A blood-corpuscle. [J.] —**B'kopfgeschwulst.** See CEPHALÆMATOMA.—**B'krankheit.** 1. A dyscrasia. 2. Any anomaly of menstruation. 3. Hæmorrhoids. [L, 30.] 4. A disease of cattle and sheep characterized by a bloody flux. [A, 315.]—**B'kraut.** The *Geranium sanguineum*, the *Lithospermum arvense*, the *Polygonum aviculare*, the *Sanguisorba officinalis*, and the *Scleranthus perennis.* [B, 180.]—**B'krautwurz.** The *Spirœa ulnaria.* [L, 30.]—**B'krebs.** Medullary cancer. [A, 355.]—**B'krelslauf.** The circulation of the blood. [K.] —**B'kropf.** An enlargement of the thyreoid gland accompanying menstruation. [A, 355.]—**B'krystalle.** See *Blood* CRYSTALS.—**B'kuchen.** A clot of blood. [L, 115.]—**B'kügelchen.** A blood-corpuscle. [L, 80.]—**B'kügelchenstoff.** Hæmoglobin. [L.]—**B'lassen.** Bloodletting. [A, 355.]—**B'lauf.** Dysentery. [L, 46.] —**B'lauge.** Blood-lye. [L, 46.]—**B'laugensalz.** Lit., salt of blood-lye ; a name applied to the potassium cyanides, because they were formerly prepared from dried blood. [B.]—**B'läuse.** See APHIDES. —**B'leer.** Bloodless, exsanguinated, anæmic. [A, 315.]—**B'leere, B'leerheit.** Anæmla. [A, 315.]—**B'lehre.** See HÆMATOLOGY.—**B'leiter.** See *B'behälter.*—**B'leiter der harten Hirnhaut.** The sinuses of the dura mater. [A, 355.]—**B'leiternerv, B'leiternerve.** The recurrent branch of the ophthalmic nerve. [A, 317.]— —**B'ling.** The *Agaricus deliciosus.* [L, 43.]—**B'los.** Bloodless, anæmic. [A, 355.]—**B'losigkeit.** Anæmia. [L.]—**B'lüftung.** Aeration of the blood. [J.]—**B'lymphe.** Blood-serum. [L, 80.]—**B'maal.** An ecchymosis. [L, 80.]—**B'machend.** Hæmatopoietic. [L, 43.]—**B'machung.** Hæmatosis. [L, 80.]—**B'mal.** A nævus. [L, 37.]—**B'mangel.** A deficiency of blood. [L, 80.]—**B'melken.** The discharge of bloody milk in cattle or sheep. [L, 30.] — **B'membran.** See ENDANGEIUM. — **B'messen, B'messkunst.** See HÆMATOMETRY. — **B'mole.** See *Blood* MOLE. — **B'molke.** Bloody milk. [L, 80.]—**B'nabelbruch.** See HÆMATOMPHALOCELE.—**B'napf, B'näpfchen.** A bleeding-basin. [L, 46.]—**B'netzen.** Hæmaturia (in cattle). [L, 30, 46.]—**B'ödem.** See HÆMATŒDEMA.—**B'öl.** An oil obtained by the dry distillation of blood. [L, 30.]—**B'pfirsch.** The nectarlne. [L, 46.]—**B'pfropf.** A thrombus. [L, 80.]—**B'phlegma.** Blood-serum. [L, 80.]—**B'pilz.** The *Micrococcus prodigiosus.* [A, 396.]—**B'plättchen, B'platte.** See HÆMATOBLAST.—**B'pocken.** Pustules containing blood. [L, 30.]—**B'pucken.** See HÆMOPTYSIS.—**B'pumpe.** See BDELLOMETER.—**B'pünktchen.** Punctate ecchymoses. [L, 80.]—**B'punkte.** See BLOOD-*islands.*—**B'regungen.** See HÆMATERETHICA. — **B'relch.** Plethoric. [A, 315.] — **B'reichthum.** Plethora. [L, 30.]—**B'reinigend.** Purifying to the blood. [L, 80.] —**B'reinigungsmlttel.** A blood-purifying remedy. [A, 315.] —**B'rose.** See *B'koralle.*—**B'roth.** Blood-red ; as a n., hæmatosin. [K ; L, 46.]—**B'ruhr.** Dysentery. [L, 80.]—**B'rünstig.** Hæmorrhagic. [L, 80.]—**B'sack.** A cyst containing blood, also an hæmatocele. [E.]—**B'saugemesser.** See BDELLOMETER.—**B'saugen.** An abstraction of blood by suction. [L, 57.]—**B'sauger.** A leech. [L, 80.]—**B'säule.** A column of blood in a vessel. [K.]—**B'säure.** Pseudothiocyanic acid. [B, 2.] See THIOCYANIC ACID.—**B'schärfe.** Acridity of the blood. [A, 317.]—**B'schau.** See HÆMATOSCOPY.—**B'scheu.** See HÆMATOPHOBIA.—**B'schlag, B'schlagfluss.** 1. Sanguineous apoplexy. [L, 80.] 2. See *B'harnen* (2d def.).—**B'schleimfluss.** A muco-sanguineous discharge. [L, 80.]—**B'schwächung.** Impoverishment of the blood. [L, 50.]—**B'schwamm.** 1. Fungus hæmatodes. [E.] 2. Surgeon's agaric. [L, 80.]—**B'schwär.** See *B'geschwür.*—**B'schweiss.** See HÆMATIDROSIS.—**B'schwelle.** Blood spavin. [L, 46.]—**B'schwiele.** See VIBEX.—**B'schwitzen.** See HÆMATIDROSIS.—**B'senkung.** See HYPOSTASIS.—**B'serum.** Blood-serum. [L, 80.]—**B'seuche.** See *Apoplectic* ANTHRAX.—**B'sieb.** See PARENCHYMA.—**B'spaltpilze.** *Fungi* which have gained entrance into the circulation of a healthy person, but soon die. [A, 396.]—**B'spat, B'spath.** See *B'schwelle.*—**B'speien, B'spucken.** Hæmoptysis. [L, 57.]—**B'spur.** A blood-stain. [L, 57.]—**B'staar.** See CATARACTA *cruenta.* —**B'statten.** See *B'harnen* (2d def.).—**B'staufe.** See *B'seuche.*—**B'stauung.** A stasis of blood. [K.]—**B'stein.** See HÆMATITES and PHLEBOLITH.—**B'stiel.** The *Galium verum.* [L, 43.]—**B'stillend.** Hæmostatic. [A, 315.]—**B'stillung.** The arrest of hæmorrhage. [A, 355.]—**B'stillungsmittel.** A hæmostatic. [L.]—**B'stockung.** Stasis of blood. [L, 80.]—**B'stoff.** Hæmatin. [L.]—**B'streif, B'strieme.** See VIBEX.—**B'stropfen.** The genus *Sanguisorba.* [B, 180.]—**B'stuhl.** Bloody diarrhœa. [L, 80.]—**B'sturz.** Hæmorrhage, also a disease of horses characterized by profuse hæmorrhage from the nose. [L. 30. 80.]—**B'sucht.** See *B'erkrankheit.*—**B'sverwandtschaft.** Consanguinity. [L. 57.]—**B'system.** The circulatory system. [L, 80.]—**B'tausch.** Transfusion of blood. [L. 46.]—**B'thätigkeit.** Hæmatosis. [A, 355.]—**B'theilchen.** A blood-corpuscle. [J.]—**B'thermometer.** A clinical thermometer. [L, 30.]—**B'thier.** See HÆMATOBIUM.—**B'treibend.** Causing hæmorrhage. [L, 50.]—**B'trinken.** The drinking of blood as a remedial measure. [L. Landois (A, 319).]—**B'tröpfeln.** An oozing of blood. [L, 80.]—**B'tröpfschen.** The *Sanguisorba officinalis.* [L, 30.]—**B'überfluss.** Hyperæmia. [L, 80.]—**B'überleitung.** Transfusion of blood. [L, 43.]—**B'umlauf, B'umtrieb.** The circulation of the blood. [L, 80.]—**B'ung.** Hæmorrhage. — **B'ungssucht.** See *B'erkrankheit.* — **B'unterlaufen, B'unterlaufung.** An ecchymosis. [L, 80.]—**B'vene.** A vein. [L, 80.]—**B'verarmung.** Deterioration of the blood. [A, 317.]—**B'verdickung.** Inspissation of the blood. [L, 43.]—**B'verdünnung.** Attenuation of the blood. [L, 80.]—**B'verlust.** Loss of blood. [L, 57.]—**B'vermolkung.** See HÆMATORRHOSIS.—**B'voll.** Plethoric. [L, 50.]—**B'wage.** See HÆMODYNAMOMETER. —**B'wärme.** The temperature of the blood. [K.]—**B'wasser.** Blood-serum. [L, 115.]—**B'wassergefäss.** A lymphatic vessel. [L, 46.]—**B'wässerig.** Serous. [K.]—**B'wässerigkeit.** Serosity. [A, 315.]—**B'weinen.** Bloody lacrymation. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**B'welle.** A wave of blood. [K, 13.] — **B'wurzel.** The *Sanguinaria canadensis.* [A, 247.] — **B'wurzelessig.** See *Acetum* SANGUINARIÆ.—**B'wurzeltinktur.** See *Tinctura* SANGUINARIÆ.—**B'zähler.** See HÆMOCYTOMETER.—**B'zelle.** A blood-corpuscle. [L, 30.]—**B'zersetzung.** Decomposition of the blood. [L, 30.] See SEPTICÆMIA.—**B'zufuhr.** The blood-supply of a part. [K.] —**B'zwang.** Dysentery. [L, 80.]—**Canadisches B'kraut.** The *Sanguinaria canadensis.* [A, 355.]—**Elliptischer B'leiter des Hirnanhangs.** See *Circular* SINUS.—**Farblose B'körperchen** (oder **B'kügelchen**). The white blood-corpuscles. [J.] — **Felsenb'leiter.** The petrosal sinus. [L, 31.]—**Flüssiges B'wurzelextrakt.** See *Extractum* SANGUINARIÆ *fluidum.* — **Gebärmutterb'fluss.** Uterine hæmorrhage. [L, 43.]—**Gefarbte B'zellen.** The red blood-corpuscles. [J.]—**Gelbes B'laugensalz.** Potassium ferrocyanide. [B.]—**Gerader B'hälter** (oder **B'leiter**). The straight sinus. [L, 80.] — **Geronnenes B.** Coagulated blood. [K.]—**Grundbeinb'leiter.** See *Occipital* SINUSES. —**Hinterer Grundbeinb'leiter.** See *Posterior occipital* SI-

NUS.—**Hinterhauptsb'leiter.** See *Occipital* SINUSES.—**Hirnb'fluss.** Cerebral hæmorrhage. [L, 43.]—**Inneres B'auge.** Hæmorrhage in the interior of the eye. [L, 80.]—**Keilbeinb'leiter.** See *Transverse* SINUS.—**Körnige B'körperchen.** See *Granular* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—**Kranzförmiger B'leiter des Hirnanhangs, Kreisförmiger B'behälter des Ridley.** See *Circular* SINUS.—**Künstlicher B'sauger.** An artificial leech. [L, 80.]—**Länglichster B'behälter.** See *Longitudinal* SINUS.—**Lungenb'fluss.** Pulmonary hæmorrhage. [L, 43.]—**Monatliches B.** Menstruation, the menstrual flow. [A, 355.]—**Oberer Felsenb'leiter, Oberer Pyramidenbeinb'leiter.** See *Superior petrosal* SINUS.—**Oberer Sichelb'leiter.** See *Superior longitudinal* SINUS.—**Oertliche B'entziehung.** Local bloodletting.—**Positive B'welle.** An arterial wave of blood; the movement of blood in an artery at each systole of the heart. [K, 13.]—**Pulsirende B'beule.** A false aneurysm. [D.]—**Pyramidenb'leiter.** See *Petrosal* SINUSES.—**Rothes B'laugensalz.** Potassium ferricyanide. [B.]—**Rückenb'.** See *B'harnen* (2d def.).—**Scharlachrothe B'blume.** The *Hœmanthus coccineus.* [B, 180.]—**Schwammichter B'behalter.** The cavernous sinus. [L.]—**Senkrechter B'behälter.** See *Straight* SINUS.—**Sichelb'leiter, Sichelförmiger B'lelter** (oder **B'behälter**). See *Superior longitudinal* SINUS and *Inferior longitudinal* SINUS.—**Weiblicher B'gang.** Menstruation. [L, 43.]—**Weisse B'körperchen.** White blood-corpuscles. [J.]—**Weisses B.** Chyle. [L.]

BLUTADER (Ger.), n. Blut'a^3-de^{2}r. A blood-vessel, especially a vein. [A, 315.]—**Ablaufenb'n.** The emissary veins. [L, 117.]—**Achselb'.** The axillary vein. [L.]—**Aeussere Drosselb'.** The external jugular vein. [L.]—**Aeussere Hüftb'.** The external iliac vein. [L.]—**Aeussere Kopfb'.** The facial vein. [L.]—**Aeussere Rosenb'.** The external saphenous vein. [L.]—**Aeussere Rückenb'n der Wirbelsäule.** The external posterior spinal veins. [L.]—**Aeussere Wirbelb'.** The external cervical vein. [L.]—**Aufsteigende Hohlb'.** The inferior vena cava. [L.]—**Aufsteigende Lendenb'.** The lumbo-costal vein. [L.]—**Augenb'n.** The ophthalmic veins. [L.]—**Augenhöhlenb'n.** The orbital veins.—**Augenlidb'n.** The palpebral veins.—**Bauchdeckenb',** The epigastric vein. [L.]—**Beckenb'.** The internal iliac vein. [L.]—**Blendungsb'n.** The ciliary veins.—**B'ausdehnung.** Dilatation of a vein. [L, 80.]—**B'bruch.** Varicocele. [L, 43.]—**B'entzündung.** Phlebitis. [E.]—**B'eröffnung.** Venesection. [L, 135.]—**B'gang.** The ductus venosus. [L, 80.]—**B'geschwulst.** A varix. [E.]—**B'klappe.** A valve of a vein. [L, 80.]—**B'knoten.** A varix. [L, 80.]—**B'lein.** A venule. [L, 80.]—**B'öffnung.** Venesection. [L, 80.]—**B'presse.** See *Aderbinde.*—**B'strang.** A varix. [L. 135.]—**Brustb'n.** The mammary veins.—**Centralb' der Netzhaut.** The central retinal vein. [L.]—**Drosselb'n.** The jugular veins.—**Ellenbogenhauptb'.** The basilic vein. [L.]—**Fingerb'n.** The digital veins. [L.]—**Gaumenb'.** The palatine vein. [L.]—**Gehörb'n.** The auditory veins.—**Gekrösb'n.** The mesenteric veins.—**Gemeinschaftliche Beckenb'.** The common iliac vein. [L.]—**Gemeinschaftliche Drosselb'.** The external jugular vein. [L.]—**Gemeinschaftliche Geslchtsb'.** The facial vein. [L.]—**Gemeinschaftliche Hüftb'.** The common iliac vein. [L.]—**Gemeinschaftliche Schamb'.** The common pudic vein. [L.]—**Gesichtsb'n.** The facial veins.—**Grosse Gekrösb'.** The superior mesenteric vein. [L.]—**Grosse Herzb'.** The right coronary vein of the heart. [L.]—**Grosse Hirnb'n.** The deep cerebral veins. [L.]—**Grosse Kranzb' des Herzens.** See *Grosse Herzb'.*—**Grosse Rosenb'.** The internal saphenous vein. [L.]—**Halbunpaare B'n, Halbunpaarige B'n.** The hemiazygous veins. [D; L, 115.]—**Halsb'n.** The cervical veins.—**Hauptb' des Beckens.** The internal iliac vein. [L.]—**Hautb' des Halses.** The anterior jugular vein. [L.]—**Herzb'n.** The cardiac veins.—**Hintere Blendungsb'n.** The posterior ciliary veins. [L.]—**Hintere Gesichtsb'.** The posterior facial vein. [L.]—**Hintere Rosenb'.** The external saphenous vein. [L.]—**Hintere Schläfenknochenb'.** The posterior temporal vein. [L.]—**Hintere Siebbeinb'.** The posterior ethmoidal vein. [L.]—**Hinterhauptknochenb'.** See VENA *diploica occipitalis.*—**Hirnb'n.** The cerebral veins.—**Hohlb'.** The vena cava.—**Hüftb'n.** The iliac veins.—**Innere Brustb'.** The internal mammary vein. [L.]—**Innere Drosselb'.** The internal jugular vein. [L.]—**Innere Gehörb'n.** The internal auditory veins. [L.]—**Innere Kieferb'.** The internal maxillary vein. [L.]—**Innere Rosenb'.** The internal saphenous vein. [L.]—**Innere Samenb'.** The internal spermatic vein. [L.]—**Innere tiefe Hirnb'n.** The deep cerebral veins. [L.]—**Kammerb'n.** The veins of the ventricles of the heart.—**Kaumuskelb'n.** The masseteric veins. [L.]—**Kieferb'n.** The maxillary veins.—**Kleine Gekrösb'.** The inferior mesenteric vein. [L.]—**Kleine Herzb'n.** The anterior cardiac veins. [L.]—**Kleine Rosenb'.** The external saphenous vein. [L.]—**Kleinste Herzb'n.** See VENÆ *cordis minimœ.*—**Kniekehlb', Kniekehleb'.** The popliteal vein. [L.]—**Kranzb'.** A coronary vein. [L.]—**Kreuzbeinb'n.** The sacral veins.—**Kurze Rosenb'.** The external saphenous vein. [L.]—**Leberb'.** The hepatic vein. [L.]—**Lendenb'n.** The lumbar veins. [L.]—**Linke Kammerb'.** The posterior vein of the left ventricle of the heart. [L.]—**Linke Vorhofb'.** The oblique vein of the left auricle of the heart. [L, 117.]—**Lippenb'n.** The labial veins.—**Lungenb'n.** The pulmonary veins. [L.]—**Milzb'.** The splenic vein. [L.]—**Mittelarmb'.** The median vein of the arm. [L.]—**Mittlere Drosselb'.** The anterior jugular vein. [L.]—**Mittlere Herzb'.** The middle cardiac vein. [L.]—**Mittlere Kreuzbeinb'.** The middle sacral vein. [L.]—**Mittlere Schilddrüsenb'.** The middle thyreoid vein. [L.]—**Mittlere Schläfenb'.** The middle temporal vein. [L.]—**Mundb'n.** The buccal veins. [L.]—**Nabelb'.** The umbilical vein. [L.]—**Nackenb'n.** The cervical veins.—**Nebennierenb'n.** The supra-renal veins. [L.]—**Nierenb'.** The renal vein. [L.]—**Oberaugenhöhlenb'.** The supra-orbital vein. [L.]—**Obere Augenlidb'n.** The superior palpebral veins. [L.]—**Obere Gekrösb'.** The superior mesenteric vein. [L.]—**Obere Hirnb'n.** The superior cerebral veins. [L.]—**Obere Lippenb'n.** The superior labial veins. [L.]—**Obere Magenb'.** The superior gastric vein. [L.]—**Obere Schilddrüsenb'.** The superior thyreoid vein. [L.]—**Oberflächliche Schläfenb'.** The superficial temporal vein. [L.]—**Oberste Zwischenrippenb'.** The superior intercostal vein. [L.]—**Ohrb'n.** The auricular veins.—**Quere Gesichtsb'.** The transverse facial vein. [L.]—**Quere Halsb'.** The transverse cervical vein. [L.]—**Quere Schulterblattb'.** The transverse scapular vein. [L.]—**Rechte Kranzb' des Herzens.** The right coronary vein of the heart. [L.]—**Rosenb'n.** The saphenous veins.—**Samenb'n.** The spermatic veins.—**Schamb'n.** The pudic veins.—**Schenkelb'.** The femoral vein. [L.]—**Schilddrüsenb'n.** The thyreoid veins.—**Schläfenknochenb'n.** The temporal veins.—**Schlundkopfb'.** The pharyngeal vein. [L.]—**Schlüsselbeinb'.** The subclavian vein. [L.]—**Seitliche Kreuzbeinb'n.** The lateral sacral veins. [L.]—**Siebbeinb'n.** The ethmoidal veins.—**Speichenhauptb'.** The cephalic vein. [L.]—**Stirnb'.** The frontal vein. [L.]—**Stirnknochenb'.** See VENA *diploica frontalis.*—**Thränenb'.** The lacrymal vein. [L.]—**Thränensackb'.** The vein of the lacrymal sac. [L.]—**Tiefe Gesichtsb'.** The deep facial vein. [L.]—**Tiefe Nackenb'.** The deep cervical vein. [L.]—**Umgeschlagene Hüftbb'.** The circumflex iliac vein. [L.]—**Unpaare B.** An azygous vein. [L.]—**Untere Augenb'.** The inferior ophthalmic vein. [L.]—**Untere Gekrösb'.** The inferior mesenteric vein. [L.]—**Untere Hirnb'n.** The inferior cerebral veins. [L.]—**Untere Hohlb'.** The inferior vena cava. [L.]—**Untere Lippenb'n.** The inferior labial veins. [L.]—**Untere Schilddrüsenb'.** The inferior thyreoid vein. [L.]—**Unterkieferb'.** The inferior maxillary vein. [L.]—**Unterkinnb'.** The submental vein. [L.]—**Unterschlüsselbeinb'.** The subclavian vein. [L.]—**Vordere Blendungsb'n.** The anterior ciliary veins. [L.]—**Vordere Drosselb'.** The anterior jugular vein. [L.]—**Vordere Gesichtsb'.** The anterior facial vein. [L.]—**Vordere innere Kieferb'.** The deep facial vein. [L.]—**Vordere Ohrb'n.** The anterior auricular veins. [L.]—**Vordere Schläfenknochenb'.** The anterior temporal vein. [L.]—**Vordere Siebbeinb'.** The anterior ethmoidal vein. [L.]—**Vorhofb'n.** The veins of the auricles of the heart.—**Wirbelb'.** The vertebral vein. [L.]—**Wirbelkieferb'n.** The basivertebral veins. [L.]—**Zungenb'.** The lingual vein. [L.]—**Zwerchfellb'n.** The diaphragmatic veins. [L.]—**Zwischenrippenb'n.** The intercostal veins. [L.]

BLUTAGE (Fr.), n. Blu^{6}t-a^{3}zh. The process of bolting flour. [A, 385.

BLÜTCHEN (Ger.), n. Blu^{6}t'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A floret. [B, 123.]

BLÜTHE (Ger.), n. Blu^{6}t'e^2. A flower. [B.]—**B'nauflösung.** See ANTHOLYSIS.—**B'nauge.** See *B'nknospe.*—**B'naxe.** See *Flower-axis.*—**B'nblatt.** A petal. [B, 245.]—**B'nboden.** The receptacle of a flower. [B, 198.]—**B'ndeckblatt.** A bract. [B, 198.]—**B'ndecke.** A perianth. [B, 123.]—**B'ndeckenlage.** Æstivation. [B, 123.]—**B'ndiagramm.** See *Floral* DIAGRAM.—**B'ndoldig.** Umbellated. [A, 315.]—**B'nformel.** See *Floral* FORMULA.—**B'nfrucht.** See AMPHANTHIUM.—**B'nhüllblatt.** A sepal. [B, 123.]—**B'nhülle.** A perigone or perianth. [B, 49, 123.]—**B'nkelch.** A calyx. [A, 315.]—**B'nknäuel.** In botany, a glomerulus. [B, 123.]—**B'nknopf.** See ALABASTRUS.—**B'nknospe.** A flower-bud. [B, 123.]—**B'nknospenlage.** Æstivation. [B, 123.]—**B'nkopf.** A head (*capitulum*) of flowers. [B, 123.]—**B'nkorb, B'nkörbchen.** See CALATHIDIUM.—**B'nkrone.** A corolla. [B, 245.]—**B'nkuchen.** See CŒNANTHIUM.—**B'nlager.** A clinanthium or phoranthium. [B, 123.]—**B'nlos.** Flowerless; cryptogamous. [B.]—**B'npflanzen.** Flowering plants. [B.]—**B'npolster.** The torus, or disc, of a flower. [B, 270.]—**B'nscheide.** A spathe. [B, 123.]—**B'nscheidig.** Spathaceous. [B, 123.]—**B'nschweif.** See ANTHURUS.—**B'nstand.** See the major list.—**B'nständig.** Floral. [B, 123.]—**B'nstaub.** Pollen. [B, 245.]—**B'nstengel, B'nstiel.** The stalk, or peduncle, of a flower. [A, 315; B, 123.]—**B'nstielchen.** A floral pedicel. [B, 123.]—**B'nstielständig.** In botany, peduncular. [B, 123.]—**B'nstielvertretend.** See PEDUNCULANEUS.—**B'nstrauss.** A thyrse. [B, 123.]—**B'ntanze.** The *Florideœ.* [B, 49.]—**B'ntragend.** Bearing flowers. [B, 123.]—**B'ntraube.** A raceme. [B, 131.]—**B'nverein.** See the major list.—**B'nzeit.** The time of flowering. [B, 123.]

BLUTHEIL (Ger.), n. Blut'hil. The genus *Androsœmum.* [B, 180.]—**Gebrauchliches B.** The *Androsœmum officinale.* [B, 180.]

BLÜTHENSTAND (Ger.), n. Blu^{6}t'e^{2}n-sta^{3}nd. Inflorescence. [B, 35.]—**Aehriger B.** Inflorescence in the form of a spike. [B, 35.]—**B'achse.** The axis of inflorescence. [B, 35.]—**Botrytischer B.** Botrytic inflorescence. [B, 123.]—**Cymöser B.** Inflorescence in the form of a cyme. [B, 35.]—**Doldiger B.** Inflorescence in the form of an umbel. [B, 123.]—**Einfacher B.** See *Simple* INFLORESCENCE.—**Rispiger B.** Inflorescence in the form of a panicle. [B.]—**Traubiger B.** Inflorescence in the form of a raceme. [B, 35.]—**Trugdoldiger B.** See *Cymöser B.*—**Zusammengesetzter B.** See *Compound* INFLORESCENCE.

BLÜTHENVEREIN (Ger.), n. Blu^{6}t'e^{2}n-fe^{2}r-in. See SYNGENESIA.—**Gleichmässiger B.** See SYNGENESIA *œqualis.*—**Getrenter B.** See SYNGENESIA *segregata.*—**Nothwendiger B.** See SYNGENESIA *necessaria.*—**Ueberflüssiger B.** See SYNGENESIA *superflua.*—**Vergeblicher B.** See SYNGENESIA *frustranea.*

BLÜTHESCHE (Ger.), n. Blu^{6}t'e^{2}sh-e^2. See BLUMENESCHE.

BLYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. Bli^{2}z(blu^{6}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). A genus of the *Cyperaceœ* (tribe *Scirpeœ*), including European and Asiatic species. [B, 19.]

BLYXA (Lat.), n. f. Bli^{2}x(blu^{6}x)'a^3. A genus of acaulescent aquatic plants of the order *Hydrocharidaceœ.* [B, 19.]

BOA (Lat.), n. f. Bo(bo^2)'a^3. Written also *bova.* 1. An ancient term for measles or small-pox. [Pliny (G).] 2. Syphilis. [G.]—**B. lansa.** The fruit of an unknown tree of Java, of about the size of a cherry, which emits a bitter white juice. [L, 105.]—**B. ma-**

lacca, **B. nellica.** A fruit, of about the size of a hen's egg, eaten in Java with tea. [L, 105.]

BOÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo(bo²)'e(a³-e²). Sp., *boas.* See BOA.

BOAK (Ar.), n. A variety of leprosy. [L, 83.]

BOALA, n. A Transylvania name for a disease of the same character as Scherlievo (*q. v.*). [G.]

BOARDAGOOMOODOO (Teloogoo), n. The *Benincasa cerifera.* [B 172.]

BOARMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo-a³rm'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Geometridæ.* [L, 248.]

BOASI, n. The leprosy of Surinam. [L, 109.]

BOAST, n. An Angola name for an ulceration which appears in elephantiasis. [L, 109.]

BOA-TAM-PAIJANG, n. See BUNGTALAI.

BOATLIP, n. Bo³t'li²p. See SCAPHYGLOTTIS.

BOAT-SHAPED, adj. Bo³t'shapd. See SCAPHOID.

BOB, n. The *Laurus nobilis.* [L, 105.]

BOBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo²b'e²-e(a³-e²). A subtribe of *Vanguerieæ*, made by Miquel, comprising the single genus *Bobea.* [B, 170.]

BOBENFIST (Ger.), n. Bob'e²n-fi²st. The *Lycoperdon bovista.* [L, 135.]

BOBERELLE (Ger.), n. Bob-e²r-e²l'le². The *Physalis alkekengi.* [B, 180.]

BOBERRI, n. Turmeric. [L, 119.]

BOBINE (Fr.), n. Bo-ben. An induction coil. [A, 385.]

BOBRA (Teloogoo), n. The *Dolichos sinensis.* [B, 172.]

BOBUA (Lat.), n. f. Bo²b'u²(u⁴)-a³. A genus of combretaceous plants, now referred to *Symplocos.* [B, 19.]

BOCAGEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo-ka(ka³)'je²(ge²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *bocagées.* Of Reichenbach, Endlicher, and Lindley, a subsection, tribe, or suborder of anonaceous plants, including the genus *Bocagea.* [B, 170.]

BOCCHEGGIANO (It.), n. Bok-ke²d-ji²-a³'no. A place in Tuscany, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

BOCCO, n. Buchu (*q. v.*). [A, 385.]

BOCCONIA (Lat.), n. f. Bok-kon'i²-a³. Fr., *bocconie.* A genus of papaveraceous plants. [A, 385; B, 19.]—**B. frutescens** [Linnæus], **B. quinquifolia** [Mönch]. Fr., *bocconie arbrisseau.* A shrub growing in the West Indies, the leaves of which are vulnerary and contain an acrid juice used as a purgative and anthelminthic. [B, 173, 180.]

BOCCONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bok-kon-i(i²)'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach and others, a division of papaveraceous plants. [B, 170.]

BOCHETUM (Lat.), n. n. Bo-ke(ch²a)'tu³m(tu⁴m). Fr., *bochet.* The name of an old decoction of various sudorifics. [A, 325.]

BOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo'ki²(ch²i²)-a³. See BOCIA.

BOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bo'ki²(ch²i²)-u³m(u⁴m). See BOCIUM.

BOCHO, n. Buchu (*q. v.*). [A, 385.]

BOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo(bo²)'si²(ki²)-a³. An ancient name for a sort of glass subliming vessel. [A, 325.]

BOCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bo(bo²)'si²(ki²)-u³m(u⁴m). An old term under which vicarious menstruation and goître seem to have been included; a disease of women beginning with bullæ followed by a fleshy growth on or beneath the skin. [Paracelsus (H).]

BOCK (Ger.), n. Bo²k. See TRAGUS; in the pl., *Böcke*, see *B'käfer.*—**B'käfer.** The CERAMBYCIDÆ. [L.]—**B'raute.** The *Galega officinalis.* [L.]—**B'sauge.** See ÆGILOPS.—**B'säure.** Hircic acid. [A, 324.]—**B'sbart.** See the major list.—**B'sbeere.** The *Ribes nigrum.* [B, 180.]—**B'sbeerstrauch.** The *Rubus cæsius.* [L, 80.]—**B'sbohnenkraut.** The leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 180.]—**B'sdorn.** See the major list.—**B'sfett.** Goat's fat. [L, 80.] See SEVUM *hircinum.*—**B'sgeilen.** The *Hinanthoglossum hircinum.* [L, 80.]—**B'sgeruch, B'sgestank.** The odor of the armpits. [L, 43, 80.]—**B'shaare.** The hairs that sometimes grow on the external ear. [L, 115.]—**B'shodchen.** The root of *Hinanthoglossum hircinum.* [B, 180.]—**B'shorn.** See the major list.—**B'smelde.** The *Chenopodium olidum.* [B, 180.]—**B'spetersilie.** The *Pimpinella saxifraga.* [B, 180.]—**B'stalg.** See BOCK*sfett.*—**B'stimme.** Ægophony. [L, 80.]—**B'storchschnabel.** The *Geranium robertianum.* [L, 80.]—**B'sschmalz.** See BOCK*sfett.*

BOCKLET (Ger.), n. Bo²k'le²t. A place in Bavaria, where there are chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [A, 385; L, 105.]

BOCKSBART (Ger.), n. Bo²ks'ba³rt. The *Spiræa ulmaria.* [B, 180.]—**Grosser B.** The *Tragopogon major.* [B, 180.]—**Lauchblättriger B.** The *Tragopogon porrifolius.* [B, 180.]

BOCKSDORN (Ger.), n. Bo²ks'do²rn. The *Astragalus exscapus.* [L, 80.]—**Afrikanischer B.** The *Lycium Afrum.* [B, 180.]—**Chinesischer B.** The *Lycium chinense.* [B, 180.]—**Europäischer B.** The *Lycium europæum.* [B, 180.]

BOCKSHORN (Ger.), n. Bo²ks'ho²rn. The *Trigonella fœnum græcum.* [B.]—**B'baum.** The *Ceratonia siliqua.* [B, 180.]—**B'klee.** See *B.*—**B'samen** [Ger. Ph.]. The seeds of *Trigonella fœnum græcum.* [B, 205.]

BODAJK, n. A place in Hungary, where there is a spring containing calcium sulphate, used for gastro-intestinal affections. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BODATARUM (Teloogoo), n. The *Sphæranthus indicus.* [B, 172.]

BODDAMA (Teloogoo), n. The *Bryonia callosa.* [B, 172.]

BODEN (Ger.), n. Bod'e²n. 1. See BASIS. 2. The soil. [A, 315.] 3. The fornix cerebri. [L, 80.]—**B'bein.** The sphenoid bone. [L, 80.]—**B'nblüthig.** See THALAMIFLORUS.—**B. des Hirnhöhles.** The region of the base of the brain corresponding to the floor of the third ventricle. [I, 30; K.]—**B. des vierten Gehirnhöhles.** The base of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [L, 115.]—**B'hefe.** Grounds, dregs, lees. [A, 315.]—**B'satz.** Sediment. [L, 80.]—**B'ständig.** Hypogynous. [B, 131.]—**B'verunreinigung.** Contamination of the soil with filth. [Reichardt (A, 319).]—**Grauer B.** The ventricular gray substance of the brain. [Meynert (I, 11; K).]

BODENFELD (Ger.), n. Bod'e²n-fe²ld. A place in Hannover, where there is a cold saline spring. [L, 49.]

BODID, n. An alchemical name for an egg. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BODO (Lat.), n. m. Bo'do. 1. Of Ehrenberg, see CERCOMONAS. 2. Properly, a genus of the *Flagellata*, differing from *Cercomonas* in having two flagella, one of which is quite rigid and generally directed backward. [L, 182.]—**B. saltans** [Ehrenberg]. A variety 0·006 mm. long, said to occur in great numbers on unhealthy ulcers. [L, 182.]—**B. urinarius.** A species of an oval or round shape, 0·0012 mm. long and 0·0007 mm. thick, found in the albuminous, alkaline urine of cholera patients. [Hassall (L, 182).]

BODOK, n. A place in Transylvania, where there is a spring containing sodium bicarbonate. [L, 49.]

BODONINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bo-do-ni(ne)'na³. Of Bütschli. a family of the *Heteromastigoda* in which the flagella are of nearly equal size. [L, 121.]

BODY, n. Bo²d'i². A.-S., *bodig.* Gr., *σῶμα.* Lat., *corpus.* Fr., *corps.* Ger., *Körper.* It., *corpo.* Sp., *cuerpo.* 1. Any mass of matter. 2. The material part of man as distinguished from the mind or the spirit. 3. The trunk as distinguished from the head and limbs; the principal part of any structure. See also under CORPS, CORPUS, and KÖRPER.—**Accessory b.** A nerve-cell. [J.]—**Adenoid b.** Fr., *corps adénoïde.* 1. An old term for the prostate. [A, 306.] 2. A melanotic tumor. [Blasius (A, 385).]—**Adrenal bodies.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULES.—**Amylaceous bodies, Amyloid bodies.** See *Amylaceous* CORPUSCLES.—**Anterior bigeminal bodies.** The anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 14; K.]—**Axile b.** See *Axile* CORPUSCLE.—**Bigeminal bodies.** See CORPORA *quadrigemina*, under CORPUS.—**Blackwell b.** Ger., *Blackwell-Körperchen.* A sensory-nerve termination, situated partly or wholly within the epidermis, consisting of a cluster of nerve-cells connected centrally with one large medullated nerve-fibre and peripherally with the intra-epidermic nerve-fibrils. [Hoggan, "Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.," 1884, p. 182 (J).—**B.-cavities.** See *Intermesoblastic* SPACES.—**B.-cavity.** See CŒLOMA.—**B. of Luys.** See CENTRE *médian de Luys.*—**B. of Oken.** See MESONEPHROS.—**B. of Rosenmüller.** See EPOOPHORON.—**B.-sarcode.** The protoplasm of the b. of a cell. [J.]—**Browne b.** Ger., *Browne-Körperchen, Browne-Endigung.* Syn.: *Browne termination.* A sensory-nerve termination, in or near the apex of a cutaneous papilla, in which a naked axis-cylinder terminates in two or more prongs or branches. [Hoggan. *l. c.* (J).]—**Callous b.** See CORPUS *callosum.*—**Capito-pedal bodies.** In certain *Mollusca*, two minute, oblong, yellow bodies on each side of the neck; thought to be rudimentary ctenidia. [L, 121.]—**Catalytic bodies.** Fr., *corps catalytiques.* The ferments. [A, 385.]—**Cavernous bodies.** See CORPORA *cavernosa*, under CORPUS.—**Cell-b., Cellular b.** See CELL-*b.*—**Central b.** See NUCLEUS.—**Ciliary b.** Lat., *corpus ciliare.* Fr., *corps ciliaire.* Ger., *Ciliarkörper.* It., *corpo ciliare.* Sp., *cuerpo ciliar.* The middle segment of the second, or uveal, coat of the eye, between the iris in front and the chorioid behind; comprising the ciliary muscle, the ciliary ligament, and the ciliary processes (to the latter of which the term was formerly restricted). [F.]—**Colostrum bodies.** See *Colostrum* CORPUSCLES.—**Coming down of the b.** See *Falling of the b.*—**Concentric b.** See *Concentric* CORPUSCLE *of Hassall.*—**Dentate b., Dentated b. of the olive.** See CORPUS *dentatum.*—**Directive b.** See *Extrusion* GLOBULE.—**Embryoplastic bodies.** See *Fibro-plastic* CELLS.—**External geniculate b.** Lat., *corpus geniculatum externum.* Fr., *corps géniculé externe.* Ger., *äusserer Kniehöcker.* A projection at the posterior part of the optic thalamus, to the outer side of the pulvinar, consisting of alternate layers of white and gray matter. [I, 15, 62; K.]—**Falling of the b.** A popular term for prolapse of the rectum. [E.]—**Fibro-plastic bodies.** See *Fibro-plastic* CELLS.—**Fimbriated b.** See CORPUS *fimbriatum.*—**Foreign b.** Lat., *corpus alienum.* Fr., *corps étranger.* Ger., *Fremdkörper.* It., *corpo straniero.* Sp., *cuerpo extraño.* A b. which has gained entrance into the organism from without, or, having been originally a constituent portion of the organism, has ceased to be so; one that can answer no good purpose in the organism, but is likely to prove a source of irritation. [A, 385.]—**Ganglionic bodies.** See *Nerve*-CELLS.—**Hoggan b.** A sensory-nerve termination similar to the Pacinian corpuscle (*q. v.*), except that the nerve divides into two, three, or more branches immediately after entering the capsule. [Hoggan, *l. c.* (J).]—**Hyaloid b.** Fr., *corps hyaloïde.* See CORPUS *vitreum.*—**Inferior olivary b.** Lat., *corpus olivæ inferius.* Fr., *corps olivaire inférieur.* Ger., *untere* (oder *grossere*) *Olive.* The olivary b. of the medulla oblongata, as distinguished from the small group of cells in the pons Varolii having the same name. [I, 15; K.]—**Inner geniculate b.** See *Internal geniculate b.*—**Intermediate perforate b.** See *Posterior perforated* SPACE.—**Internal geniculate b.** Lat., *corpus geniculatum internum.* Fr., *corps géniculé intérieur.* Ger., *innerer Kniehöcker.* A prominent mass of gray and white matter at the lower and outer part of the optic thalamus, with which its gray matter is continuous. [I, 29, 62; K.]—**Interrenal b.** A long, irregular b., of a yellow color, lying to the inner side of the ureter in certain of the *Batoides.* [L, 200.]—**Intravertebral b.** The centrum of a vertebra. [L, 300.]—**Laminated amyloid bodies.** See *Amylaceous* CORPUSCLES.—**Lower olivary b.** See *Inferior olivary b.*—**Malpighian bodies.** See *Malpighian* CORPUSCLES.—**Marginal**

bodies. Bodies attached to the edge of the umbrella in free *Medusæ*. Those of one variety resemble vesicles, and are thought to be sensory organs; the others are collections of pigment provided with a transparent refracting b. [L, 176.]—**Mehli's b.** See *Shell* GLAND.—**Meissner's bodies.** See *Tactile* CORPUSCLES.—**Muriform b.** The morula (the vitellus of a fecundated ovum in the stage of segmentation); so called from its resemblance to a mulberry. [A, 86.]—**Nuclear b.** The nuclear disc (*q. v.*) of a maturing ovum after it has assumed an ellipsoidal form. [J, 1.]—**Nucleoplasmic b.** The definite mass formed in a maturing ovum by a collection of the plasma of the nucleus (germinal vesicle) after the membrane of the vesicle has disappeared. [J, 1, 30.]—**Olivary b.** Lat., *corpus olivare, oliva.* Fr., *corps olivaire.* Ger., *Olivenkörper, Olive.* Syn.: *olive.* An oval projection at the upper portion of the medulla oblongata, just above the extremity of the lateral column. It is separated from the lower edge of the pons Varolii by a well-marked groove. It is surrounded by bundles of nerve-fibres (the capsule, *siliqua olivæ*). Its centre is occupied by a mass of gray matter surrounded by convoluted laminæ of white substance (the *corpus dentatum olivæ*) which are not continuous, but leave an opening on the mesial side (the *hilum*) through which bundles of nerve-fibres pass into the gray centre (the olivary peduncle). [I, 15; K.]—**Organic bodies.** Chemical compounds peculiar to the animal or the vegetable kingdom.—**Organized bodies.** Fr., *corps organisés.* Organisms.—**Outer geniculate b.** See *External geniculate b.*—**Pacchionian bodies.** Lat., *corpora* (seu *glandulæ*) *Pacchioni.* Fr., *corpuscules* (ou *granulations,* ou *glandes*) *de Pacchioni, granulations méningiennes.* Ger., *Pacchioni'sche Körper* (oder *Granulationen*), *Arachnoidalzotten.* It., *glandole di Pacchioni.* The small granulations, or granular growths, seen on the surface of the dura mater along the longitudinal sinus and extending into the sinus itself. They do not originate in the dura mater, but have been shown by Luschka to be simply hypertrophied arachnoidal villi which have grown through the dura. They may be injected through the subarachnoid space, and have been supposed to aid in equalizing the pressure in the venous sinuses and the subarachnoid cavity in case of a sudden increase in the amount of the cerebro-spinal fluid. [I, 15; K.]—**Pacinian bodies.** See *Pacinian* CORPUSCLES.—**Parenchymal bodies.** Ger., *Parenchymkörper.* The lobules of the lacrymal gland. [J, 35.]—**Perineal b.** H. Savage's term for a highly elastic and resistant structure formed by a sort of fusion (without loss of identity) of those perineal structures which, in women, meet at a point midway between the anus and the posterior commissure of the vulva; forming a point of attachment for the ischio-perineal ligaments, the superficial transverse perineal muscles, and the anterior part of the superficial sphincter ani. [A, 203.]—**Pineal b.** See *Pineal* GLAND.—**Pituitary b.** See HYPOPHYSIS *cerebri.*—**Polar b.** See *Extrusion* GLOBULE.—**Postpyramidal b.** [Owen]. See *Posterior* PYRAMID.—**Prepyramidal b.** [Owen]. See *Anterior* PYRAMID.—**Problematical bodies.** 1. A term used by Semper to designate what Sabatier considers to be nuclei of dentospermoblasts (*q. v.*) which have not undergone division. 2. Masses of accessory corpuscles. [Geddes (J, 55).]—**Psalloid b.** See LYRA.—**Pyramidal b.** A prominence on the infero-posterior surface of the plantar cushion of the horse, corresponding to the frog. [L, 13.]—**Refractive bodies.** Minute cylindrical crystals, of unknown composition, scattered through the protoplasm of some of the lower *Protozoa.* [L, 121.]—**Restiform b.** Lat., *corpus restiforme.* Fr., *corps restiforme.* Ger., *strickförmiger Körper.* Syn.: *inferior peduncle of the cerebellum.* A rounded mass of nerve-fibres at the posterior part of the medulla oblongata, which results from the union of the lateral cerebellar tract with the cuneate funiculus and the funiculus of Rolando, and terminates in the cerebellar hemisphere. The term is sometimes applied to the posterior column of the medulla oblongata (exclusive of the funiculus gracilis) together with the lateral cerebellar tract, also to the posterior column alone. [I, 15; K.]—**Rhomboid b.** See *Fourth* VENTRICLE.—**Rod-like bodies.** See *Intracellular* RODS.—**Segmental bodies.** See *Segmental* APPARATUS.—**Semilunar b.** See DEMILUNE.—**Striated b.** See CORPUS *striatum.*—**Superior olivary b.** Lat., *corpus olivare superius.* Fr., *corps olivaire supérieur.* Ger., *oberer Olivenkörper.* Syn.: *superior olivary nucleus.* A group of nerve-cells near the central region of the pons Varolii, just below the facial nucleus, near the outer edge of the *formatio reticularis.* It gives origin to some of the fibres of the trapezium. [I, 31; K.]—**Suprarenal b.** See *Suprarenal* CAPSULE.—**Thyreoid b.** See *Thyreoid* GLAND.—**Touch-bodies.** See *Tactile* CORPUSCLES.—**Trapezoid b.** The trapezium (*q. v.*) of the pons Varolii. [I, 31; K.]—**Upper olivary b.** See *Superior olivary b.*—**Vermiform b.** A name sometimes given to the carpogonium of an *Ascobolus.* [B, 75.]—**Vitreous b.** See *Corpus vitreum.*—**White b.** A b. found in the orbit of certain *Mollusca,* the function of which is unknown. [L, 121.]—**Wolffian b.** Fr., *corps de Wolff.* Ger., *Wolff'scher Körper, Urniere.* It., *corpo di Wolff.* Sp., *cuerpo de Wolff.* See MESONEPHROS.—**Yellow b.** See CORPUS *luteum.*

BO-DYANG, n. A root, a decoction of which is used in Siam as a remedy for paralysis. [Finlayson (L, 105).]

BŒBERA (Lat.), n. f. Be^{2}b(bo^2-e^{2}b)-e(a)'ra^3. Fr., *bœbère.* A genus of composite plants now referred to *Dysodia.* [B.]—**B. chrysanthemoides** [Willdenow], **B. glandulosa** [Persoon]. The *Dysodia chrysanthemoides.* [B, 173, 215.]

BŒHMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{5}m-e(a)'ri^2-a^3. Written also *Böhmeria.* Named for G. R. Böhmer, a German botanist. Fr., *bœhmérie.* A genus of urticaceous herbs and shrubs allied to *Urtica,* but not bearing stinging hairs. [B, 19.]—**B. albida.** A species growing in the Sandwich Islands; used in the manufacture of cloth. [B, 19.]—**B. caudata.** A species growing in the West Indies and South America (the *asapeixe* of the Brazilians), used in Brazil as a remedy for hæmorrhoids. [B, 19, 121, 180; H. Baillon (L, 87).]—**B. cochinchinensis** [Sprengel]. Syn.: *Parietaria cochinchinensis* [Loureiro]. A perennial species growing in China and Cochin-China, where it is employed externally and internally as a diuretic and demulcent. [B, 180.]—**B. nivea** [Hooker and Arnott]. The Chinese grass-cloth plant (the *ramie* of India, the *tchow-ma* of China, the *rheea* of Assam); a hairy shrub 3 or 4 feet high, from the fibre of the inner bark of which a fine fabric called



THE BŒHMERIA NIVEA. [A, 327.]

grass-cloth is made. The fibre called *rhea-fibre* is obtained from the *B. nivea,* var. *candicans.* [B, 19, 81.]—**B. puya.** The *pooah,* or *puya,* of India, closely resembling *B. nivea,* but larger; furnishing a fibre used in making sail-cloth and cordage. [B, 19.]—**B. tenacissima** [Gaudichaud]. The *B. nivea,* var. *candicans.* [B, 81.]

BŒHMERIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{5}m-e^{2}r-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Written also *Böhmerieæ.* Of Gaudichaud and succeeding authors, a tribe or division of the *Urticaceæ,* comprising *Bœhmeria* and other genera; divided by Weddell into the subtribes *Eubœhmerieæ, Sarochlamydeæ, Maoutieæ,* and *Phenaceæ* (*Villebruneæ*). [B, 170.]

BOELLE (Fr.), n. Bo-e^{2}l. See BOYAU.

BOERHAAVIA (Lat.), n. f. Bur-ha^{3}v'i^2-a^3. Fr., *boerhaavie.* A genus of tropical nyctaginaceous herbs. [B, 19.]—**B. diandra** [Linnæus]. A perennial herb growing in Guiana, where its root is used as a purgative and emetic. [B, 173.]—**B. diffusa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *patagonelle, herbe à Patagon.* A perennial herb, by some identified with *B. hirsuta,* growing in the West Indies. The root is purgative. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. erecta** [Linnæus]. A perennial species growing in South America and the West Indies, having the same properties as *B. diandra,* with which it is identified by some authors. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. hirsuta** [Linnæus]. A West Indian species the juice of the leaves of which is employed in hepatic disorders. [B, 173.]—**B. paniculata** [Lamarck]. See *B. diandra.*—**B. peruviana** [Desfontaines]. See *B. tuberosa.*—**B. polymorpha** [Richard]. See *B. diffusa.*—**B. procumbens** [Roxburgh]. A species growing in India, employed as a purgative, anthelminthic, and febrifuge. [B, 19, 180.]—**B. sarmentosa** [Brown], **B. scandens** [Linnæus]. Fr., *herbe à la purgation.* A West Indian shrub, the root of which is used in India, either in decoction or in infusion, as a remedy for gonorrhœa. [B, 173, 180; Ainslie (L, 87).]—**B. tuberosa** [Lamarck]. Fr., *herbe à la purgation.* A Peruvian shrub used in the treatment of gonorrhœa and other venereal affections. [B, 173, 180.]

BOERHAAVIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bur-ha^{3}v-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach and Choisy, a tribe or subdivision of plants (*Allionieæ, Nyctaginaceæ*), including *Boerhaavia* and related genera. [B, 170.]

BOETHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Bo(bo^2)-e^2(a)-the(tha)'ma^3. Gen., *boethem'atos* (*-tis*). Gr., βοήθημα (from βοηθεῖν, to assist). A remedy. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

BOETHEMATICUS, BOETHETICUS (Lat.), adj's. Bo(bo^2)-e^2(a)-the^{2}m(tham)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). -the^{2}t(that)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βοηθηματικός, βοηθητικός. Remedial, auxiliary; also (of symptoms) indicative of a favorable progress. [L, 84.]

BŒUF (Fr.), n. Bu^{5}f. An animal of the genus *Bos;* an ox, bull, or cow. [A, 385.]—**Moëlle de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. See ADEPS *medullæ bovis.*—**Suif de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Beef suet. [B.]

BŒUVONNAGE (Fr.), n. Bu^{5}v-o^{2}n-na^{3}zh. The operation of spaying a cow. [Charlier (A, 385); L, 41.]

BOF, n. An alchemical name for quicklime. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BOFIST (Ger.), n. Bo'fi^{2}st. The *Lycoperdon bovista.* [B, 131.]

BOGEN (Ger.), n. Bo'ge^{2}n. See ARCH.—**Alveolarb'.** See *Alveolar* ARCH.—**Anastomotischer B.** See *Anastomotic* ARCH.—**Aortenb'.** See *Aortic* ARCH.—**Augenbrauenb'.** See *Superciliary* RIDGES.—**B'beine.** See OSSA *bregmatis,* under OS.—**B'bündel, B'faser.** See *Arcuate* FIBRES.—**B'förmig.** Arched, arcuate. [A, 315.]—**B'furche.** Arnold's term for the fissura hippocampi.—**B'gang.** See the major list.—**B'körperchen.** See ARCULUS.—**B'messer.** A curved knife. [L, 135.]—**B'strang.** See

FASCICULUS *arcuatus*.—**B'system.** See ARCH-*system*.—**B'tripper.** Gonorrhœa with chordee. [L, 80.]—**B'windung.** See the major list.—**B'wulst.** See GYRUS *fornicatus*.—**Greisenb'.** See ARCUS *senilis corneæ*.—**Greisenb' der Linse.** See ARCUS *senilis lentis*.—**Hinterer B. des Trägers.** The posterior arch of the atlas. [L.]—**Hohlhandb'.** See *Superficial* and *Deep palmar* ARCH.—**Jochb'.** See *Zygomatic* ARCH.—**Kiemenb'.** See *Postoral* ARCHES.—**Oberer Augenlidb'.** See ARCUS *tarseus superior*.—**Oberflächlicher Hohlhandb'.** See *Superficial palmar* ARCH.—**Schamb'.** See *Pubic* ARCH.—**Sohlenb'.** See *Plantar* ARCH.—**Unterer Augenlidb'.** See ARCUS *tarseus inferior*.—**Visceralb'.** See *Pastoral* ARCHES.

BOG-BEAN, n. Bo^{2}g'ben. The *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [A, 247.]

BOG-BILBERRY, n. Bo^{2}g'bi^{2}l-be^{2}r-ri^2. The *Vaccinium uliginosum*. [A, 247.]

BOGENGANG (Ger.), n. Bo'ge^{2}n-ga^{2}ng. A semicircular canal. —**Aeusserer B.** See *External semicircular* CANAL.—**Hinterer B.** See *Inferior semicircular* CANAL.—**Mittlerer B.** See *External semicircular* CANAL.—**Oberer B.** See *Superior semicircular* CANAL.—**Unterer B.** See *Inferior semicircular* CANAL.—**Vorderer B.** See *Superior semicircular* CANAL.

BOGENWINDUNG (Ger.), n. Bo'ge^{2}n-vi^{2}nd-ung. See GYRUS. —**Aeussere B.** See GYRUS *uncinatus*.—**B. von Arnold.** See GYRUS *fornicatus*.—**Innere B.** See GYRUS *dentatus*.

BOGHEAD, n. Bo^{2}g'he^{2}d. A variety of bituminous schist which, when distilled, yields benzene, paraffin, etc. The residue is used as a disinfectant. [L, 87.]

BOGON (Fr.), n. Bo-go^{2}n^2. The *Ficus religiosa*. [B, 173.]

BOGUETTE (Fr.), n. Bo-ge^{2}t. Buckwheat. [L, 42.]

BOHEIC ACID, n. Bo-he'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bohéique*. Ger., *Boheasäure*. An unstable, yellowish, hygroscopic powder, $C_7H_{10}O_6$, obtained by Rochleder from tea-leaves. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol, and acts as an acid. [B, 270.]

BOHEO-TANNIC ACID, n. Bo-he''o-ta^{2}n'ni^{2}k. Fr., *acide bohéo-tannique*. See BOHEIC ACID.

BÖHMERIA (Lat.), n. f. See BŒHMERIA.

BÖHMERIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. See BŒHMERIEÆ.

BOHNE (Ger.), n. Bon'e^2. A bean. [B.]—**B'nbalg.** See *B'nhülse*.—**B'nbaum.** See the major list.—**B'nblatt.** The leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [B, 180.]—**B'nerz.** Bean-ore (granular argillaceous oxide of iron). [A, 315; L, 108.]—**B'ngeschwulst.** See ARTHROPHYMA *bursale*.—**B'nhülse.** The shell of beans. [B, 131.]—**B'nkaper, B'nkapper.** The *Zygophyllum fabago*. [B, 131, 180.]—**B'nklee.** The *Anagyris fœtida*. [B, 131.]—**B'nkraut.** The *Satureia hortensis*. [B, 180.]—**B'nmehl.** Bean-meal (*farina fabarum*). [B, 180.]—**B'nschale, B'nschote.** See *B'nhülse*.—**B'nstärke.** Bean-starch. [B, 270.]—**B'nstrauch.** See BOHNENBAUM.—**B'nwicke.** The *Vicia faba*. [B, 180.]—**Brasilianische B.** The Pichurim bean. [B. 180.]—**Brechb'.** The *Phaseolus nanus*. [B, 180.]—**Buff-B.** The *Vicia faba*. [B, 180.]—**Buschb'.** See *Brechb'*.—**Butterb'n.** The seeds of *Vateria indica*. [B, 270.]—**Dreilappige B.** The *Phaseolus radiatus*. [B, 180.]—**Feuerb'.** The *Phaseolus multiflorus*. [B, 180.]—**Frühb'.** See *Brechb'*.—**Futterb'.** See *Buff-B.*—**Kriechb', Krüpb'.** See *Brechb'*.—**Mungo-B.** The *Phaseolus mungo*. [B, 180.]—**Pferdeb'.** See *Buff-B.*—**Rauchhaarige B.** See *Mungo-B.*—**Saub'.** See *Buff-B.*—**Scharlachrothblühende B.** See *Feuerb'*.—**Schminkb', Schneideb', Schwertb'.** The *Phaseolus vulgaris*. [B, 180.]—**Stahlfrüchtige B.** See *Dreilappige B.*—**Stangenb'.** See *Schminkb'*.—**Staudenb'.** See *Brechb'*.—**Türkische B'n, Wälsche B'n.** French beans (the beans of *Phaseolus multiflorus*). [B, 131.]—**Weisse B'n.** White beans (the beans of *Phaseolus vulgaris*). [B, 180.]—**Zwerg-B., Zuckerb'.** See *Brechb'*.

BOHNENBAUM (Ger.), n. Bon'e^{2}n-ba^3-um. The *Cytisus laburnum*, the *Colutea arborescens*, and the *Robinia caragana*. [B, 131, 180.]—**Süsser B.** The *Cassia alata*. [B, 131.]

BOHNENSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Bon'e^{2}n-stra^3-uch^2. See BOHNENBAUM.—**Gemeiner B.** The *Phaseolus vulgaris*. [B, 180.]

BOHNERZ (Ger.), n. Bon'e^{2}rtz. See BOHNEN*erz*.

BOHON, BOHON-UPAS, n's. The *Antiaris toxicaria*. [L, 105, 109.]

BOHREN (Ger.), n. Bor'e^{2}n. A piercing, boring, trephining. [L, 80.]

BOHRER (Ger.), n. Bor'e^{2}r. A drill, a perforator. [E.]—**Kopfb'.** A perforator used in craniotomy. [A, 315.]

BOHUN, BOHUN-UPAS, n's. See BOHON-UPAS.

BOIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bo(bo^2)'i^{2}d-a^3. Fr., *boïdés*. Of J. E. Gray, a family of *Ophidia* having the *Boa* as the type. [L, 180.]

BOIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo(bo^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See BOIDA.

BOIL, n. Boil. A.-S., *býl*. O. E., *bile*. Gr., δοθιήν. Lat., *furunculus*. Fr., *furoncle, clou*. Ger., *Beule*. It., *furoncolo, chiodo, figuolo*. Sp., *divieso*. A circumscribed, acute phlegmonous and suppurative inflammation of the skin, or of the subcutaneous tissue, forming a hard, rounded or conical, sensitive, and painful swelling, usually attended with the formation and discharge of a central slough called the "core." [G.] Cf. FURUNCLE.—**Aleppo b.** Lat., *pustula aleppensis, pyrophlyctis endemica* (seu *syriaca*). Fr., *bouton d'Alep*. Ger., *Aleppobeule*. Syn.: *Aleppo button* (or *bouton*, or *evil*). A supposed special form of disease of the skin observed in Syria and other countries of the Levant. It has been variously described as having the characters of a b., an anthrax, or an ulcerating papule or tubercle, followed by cicatrization. Recent investigations by Geber ("Arch. f. Dermat. u. Syph.," 1874, p. 445) in the regions where it was said to occur indicate that under this term a number of diseases are comprehended, especially syphilis, lupus, and scrofulodermata, and that there is no special or independent form of disease to which the name may be applied. Similar affections have been described under the names of *bouton de Bagdad, gangrène de Bassorah* (in Turkey), *bouton de Égypte, chancre de Sahara, Biskra button*, and *bouton des Zibans*. [G.] Cf. *Delhi b.* —**Blind b.** A popular term for an abortive b., *i. e.*, one of brief duration and not attended with the formation of a core. [G.]—**Blood b.** Ger., *Blutbeule*. See HÆMATOMA.—**Cat b.** See *Blind b.*—**Delhi b.** Fr., *bouton de Delhi*. Ger., *Delhi-Beule*. It., *furoncolo* (o *piaga*) *di Delhi*. Syn.: *Delhi* (or *oriental*) *sore, bulkea, aurungzebe*. A cutaneous disease of obscure character occurring in India, sometimes as an epidemic. It is said to begin in the form of itching red spots on exposed situations, such as the face, hands, feet, elbows, ankles, etc. On the red spots smooth, shining papules appear, which coalesce and undergo ulceration, the ulcerated surface being "red, flabby, and irregular, and studded over by fungoid granulations that bleed freely" and are followed by cicatrices. According to D. D. Cunningham, the lesion is a simple granuloma associated with, and perhaps due to, a peculiar parasitic organism (probably the plasmodium or amœba of some simple organism of mycetozoic origin) which takes a blue stain from gentian-violet, but is not affected by other dyes. Similar affections are known in different parts of India as *Scinde boil, Lahore boil, Moultan sore*, etc. [Geber (A. 319); "Indian Med. Gaz.," Feb., 1886, p. 51; G.]—**Gum-b.** See *Alveolar* ABSCESS.—**Wasp's-nest b.** See FURONCLE *guêpier*.

BOINA (Lat.), n. f. Bo-i(e)'na^3. From βοῦς (= *bos* [*q. v.*]). Cowpox. [A, 322.]

BOIN-KAKÉLI, n. A kind of parasitic orchid of India, the buds of which are used in making plasters for tumors, etc. [L, 41, 105.]

BOIS (Fr.), n. Bwa^3. 1. Wood; also a name applied to a number of trees and shrubs that furnish wood, as well as to some plants that are not woody. [B, 121.] 2. An antler. [A, 301.]—**Alcoolat de b. de Rhodes.** A preparation made by digesting for four days 500 parts of lignum aspalathi in 4,000 of alcohol, and distilling over a water-bath until all the alcohol is recovered. [A, 259.]—**B. à aiguilles.** A general name for coniferous trees. [B, 38, 121.]—**B. à amer.** See *B. d'absinthe*.—**B. à baguettes.** The *Coccoloba uvifera* and the *Coccoloba latifolia*. [B, 93, 121.]—**B. à balais.** The *Erythroxylon hypericifolium*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. à balle.** The *Guarea trichilioides*. [B, 173.]—**B. à barrique.** 1. See *B. à flambeau*. 2. The *Bauhinia porrecta*. [B, 121.]—**B. à bouton.** The *Cephalanthus occidentalis*. [B, 121.]—**B. à bracelets.** 1. The *Jacquinia armillaris*. [B, 121, 173.] 2. A genus of myrsinaceous plants. [B, 93.]—**B. à caleçons.** The *Bauhinia tomentosa*. [B, 173.] —**B. à calumet.** The *Mabea Piriri*, also the *Taquari*. [B, 121.] —**B. à cassave.** See ARALIA *arborea*. [B, 121.]—**B. à chiques.** The *Cordia calococca*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. à coton.** The poplar, also other plants having downy seeds. [B, 173.]—**B. à dard.** The *Possira arborescens*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. à dartres.** The *Hypericum latifolium* and the *Hypericum sessilifolium*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. à huile.** See *B. d'huile*.—**B. à enivrer.** Plants that are used to stupefy fishes (*e. g.*, the *Phyllanthus conami* and the *Piscidia carthaginensis*). [B. 121.]—**B. à feu.** The *Cecropia ambaiba*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. à flambeau.** The *Hedwigia balsamifera*. [B, 173.] —**B. à fléau.** The *Bombax gossypium*, the *Cordia macrophylla*, the *Hibiscus paritium*, and the *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. [B, 121.]—**B. à fumier.** The *Clematis vitalba*. [B, 121.]—**B. à la fièvre.** The *Hypericum sessilifolium*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. à lardoins.** The *Euonymus europæus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. à malingres.** A species of *Tournefortia* growing in the Mascareignes. [B, 121.]—**B. amer, B. amer de Bourbon.** See *B. d'absinthe*.—**B. amer de Surinam** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Quassia amara* or its wood. [B, 121.]—**B. angelin.** See ANGELIN.—**B. à pian.** The *Morus tinctoria*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. à poudre.** A species of *Rhamnus* the wood of which is used in making gunpowder. [B, 38.]—**B. arada.** The *Chrysobalanus icaco*. [B, 121.]—**B. aspalath.** See *Lignum* ASPALATHI. —**B. bacha.** See *B. à caleçons*.—**B.-balles.** See *B. à balle*.—**B. baptiste.** The *Hypericum guianense*. [B, 121.]—**B. batate.** A variety of the *Ipomœa batatas*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. bénit.** The *Buxus sempervirens*. [B, 93, 121, 173.]—**B. bitumineux.** A fossil wood containing bitumen. [B, 121.]—**B. blanc.** Any tree with a soft, light-colored wood, especially the poplars, willows, and lindens; in Martinique, the genus *Staphylia*; in the Mascareignes, the *Hernandia ovigera* and the *Shakna pubescens*. [B, 121.]—**B. blanc rouge.** In the Mascareignes, the *Poupartia borbonica*. [B, 121.]—**B. bleu.** See HÆMATOXYLON.—**B. bouton.** See *B. à bouton*.—**B. brai.** The *Cordia macrophylla*. [B, 121.]—**B. caca.** The *Capparis ferruginea*. [B. 121, 173.]—**B. cachiman.** The *Magnolia* (*Talauma*) *Plumieri*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. calumet.** The *Mabea Piriri*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. canic.** The *Guilandina bonduc*. [B, 173.]—**B. cannelle.** A name applied to various kinds of wood. [B.] See the three following headings.—**B. cannelle blanc.** The wood of the *Canella alba* and that of the *Laurus capsuliformis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. cannelle gris.** The wood of the *Elæocarpus serrata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. cannelle noir.** The wood of the *Drimys Winteri*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. canon.** The *Cecropia peltata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. canon bâtard.** The *Panax chrysophyllum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. canot.** A name applied to several species of *Calophyllum*, also to the *Liriodendron tulipifera* and the *Cupressus disticha*. [B, 121.]—**B. capitaine.** The *Malpighia urens*. [B, 173.]—**B. carapat.** The *Ricinus communis*. [B, 121.]—**B. caratas.** The *Agave vivipara*. [B, 173.]—**B. carré.** The *Euonymus europæus*. [B, 173.]—**B. cassant.** The *Psatura borbonica*. [B, 121.]—**B. Cayan.** See *B. de Cayan*.—**B. chandelle.** A name applied to various trees or plants furnishing materials for illumination (*e. g.*, several species of *Amyris* and the *Erithalis fruticosa*). [B, 121.] Cf. *B. à flambeau*.—**B. chaud.** The *Acer campestre*. [B, 173.]—**B. choiseul.** The *Æschynomene* (*Agati*) *grandiflora*. [B, 173.]—**B. citron.** The *Erythalis fruticosa*. [B, 173.]—**B. cochon.** The *Hedwigia balsamifera*. [B, 93.]—**B. collant.** A name given in

the Mauritius to the *Psatura*. [B, 121.]—**B. corail.** The *Erythrina corallodendron*. [B, 93.]—**B. Coromandel.** Coromandel wood; referred to an East Indian species of *Diospyrus*. [B, 121.]—**B. cossais.** See *B. d'acossais*.—**B. costière.** The *Rhamnus ellipticus*. [B, 173.]—**B. cotelet.** The *Cornutia pyramidata*. [B, 121.]—**B. cuir.** The *Dirca palustris*. [B, 121.]—**B. cypres.** The *Cordia gerascanthus*. [B, 121.]—**B. d'absinthe.** The *Carissa xylopicron*, also the genera (*Quassia* and *Simaruba*) furnishing quassia wood. [B, 38, 121, 173.] Cf. *B. amer*.—**B. d'acacia.** The *Acacia farnesiana*, also the *Inga unguis cati*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. d'acossais.** The *Hypericum sessilifolium* (*guianense*). [B, 121, 173.]—**B. d'acouma.** The *Homalium racemosum*. [C. d'Orbigny (B, 121).]—**B. d'agalloche.** Aloes-wood. [B, 121.]—**B. d'agara.** An odorous wood of China, of unknown botanical origin. [B, 121.]—**B. d'agouti.** The *Vitex divaricata*. [A, 385.]—**B. d'aigle.** A variety of aloes-wood (*q. v.*). [L, 55.]—**B. d'ajawa.** The *Ptychotis* (*Carum*) *ajowan*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. d'almarie.** The *Calophyllum calaba*. [B, 173.]—**B. d'aloès.** See ALOES-WOOD.—**B. d'amarante.** The *Swietenia mahagoni* of Brazil. [B, 121.]—**B. d'amourette.** The *Mimosa tenuifolia* and the *Mimosa tamarindifolia*. [B, 121.]—**B. d'angelin.** See ANGELIN.—**B. d'anis.** The *Limonea madagascariensis*, the *Piper aduncum*, the *Piper anisatum*, the *Illicium anisatum*, the *Persea gratissima*, and the *Mesua ferrea*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. d'anisette.** The *Piper umbellatum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. d'arc.** The wood of the *Cytisus laburnum*, the *Cytisus alpinus*, and the *Maclura aurantiaca*. [B, 173.]—**B. d'artois.** The *Buxus suffruticosa*. [B, 121.]—**B. d'aspalath.** See *Lignum* ASPALATHI.—**B. de balata.** The *Mimusops balata*. [B, 121.]—**B. de baume.** The *Balsamodendron gileadense* [B, 173.]—**B. de Bigaillon.** The *Eugenia Bigailloni*. [B, 121.]—**B. de benjoin.** In the Mauritius, the *Terminalia benzoin*. [B, 121.]—**B. de bitte.** In India, the *Sophora heterophylla*. [B, 121.]—**B. de boco.** See *B. de fer*.—**B. bombarde.** The *Ambora tambourissa* of Bourbon. [B, 121.]—**B. de boue.** The *Premna dentifolia*. [B, 121.]—**B. de Brésil.** Brazil-wood; the wood of several species of *Cæsalpinia*, especially the *Cæsalpinia echinata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de calambac.** See ALOES-WOOD.—**B. de Campêche, B. de Campêchie** [Fr. Cod.]. Logwood; the wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. [B, 113, 121, 173.]—**B. de camphre.** The *Laurus porrecta*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de cannelle.** See *B. cannelle*.—**B. de carapat.** See *B. carapat*.—**B. de cassie.** The *Quassia amara*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de cavalan.** The *Sterculia fœtida*. [B, 121.]—**B. de Cayan.** The *Simaruba officinalis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de cèdre.** The *Aniba guianensis*. [B.]—**B. de cerisier.** The *Malpighia glabra*. [B, 121. 173.]—**B. de chandelle, B. de chandellier.** See *B. chandelle*.—**B. de charpentier.** The *Justicia pectoralis*. [B, 121.]—**B. de chat.** The *Astronium fraxinifolium*. [B, 121.]—**B. de chauve-souris.** The *Fernetia buxifolia*. [B, 121.]—**B. de chêne.** A name applied to several bignoniaceous plants, especially the *Bignonia longissima*. [B, 121.]—**B. de chenilles.** The *Volkameria heterophylla*. [B, 121.]—**B. de cheval.** A San Domingo tree of uncertain botanical characters, thought by some to be the *Erythroxylon havanense*; used in equine diseases. [B, 121.]—**B. de chien.** The *Cornus florida*, also the *Piscidia erythrina*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de chik, B. de Chine.** The *Cordia sebestana* or the *Cordia myxa*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de choiseul.** See *B. choiseul*.—**B. de Chypre.** See *Lignum* ASPALATHI. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de citron.** See *B. citron*.—**B. de clou.** Trees that have buds in the form of nails, like the clove-tree. [B, 121.]—**B. de cochon.** See *B. cochon*.—**B. de coco.** See *B. de fer*.—**B. de colophane bâtard.** The *Bursera obtusifolia*. [B, 121.]—**B. de colophane franc.** The *Bursera paniculata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de combage.** A West Indian species of *Myrtus*. [B, 121.]—**B. de compagnie.** See *B. de colophane bâtard*.—**B. de copayer.** The *Copaifera cordifolia*. [B, 121.]—**B. de corail.** See *B. corail*.—**B. de corail tendre.** The *Pterocarpus gummifera*. [B.]—**B. de corde.** The *Cichorium intybus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de corne.** The *Garcinia cornea*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de costière.** The *Rhamnus ellipticus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de couleuvre.** The *Strychnos colubrina*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de coult.** See *B. néphrétique*.—**B. de courbaril.** The *Hymenæa courbaril*. [B, 121.]—**B. de crabe.** The wood of the *Myrtus caryophyllata*.—**B. de cranganor.** The *Pavetta indica*. [B, 121.]—**B. de crave.** See *B. de crabe*.—**B. de crocodile.** The *Croton eleuteria*. [B, 121.]—**B. de cuir.** See *B. cuir*.—**B. de damier.** The genus *Terminalia*. [B, 121.]—**B. d'ébène.** Ebony-wood; the wood of several species of *Diospyros*, also dark-colored woods from various other trees. [B, 121.]—**B. d'ébène blanc.** White ebony; the wood of *Diospyros chrysophylla*. [B, 121.]—**B. d'ébène jaune.** A sort of ebony derived from a West Indian species of *Bignonia*. [B, 121.]—**B. d'ébène noir.** Black ebony; the wood of *Diospyros ebenum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. d'ébène vert.** See *B. d'ébène jaune*.—**B. d'écorce.** The genus *Uvaria*. [B, 121.]—**B. de demoiselles.** The *Kirganelia phyllanthoides*. [B, 121.]—**B. de dentelle.** The *Lagetta lintearia*. [B, 121.]—**B. de fer.** The *Robinia panacoco*; in the West Indies, the *Rhamnus ellipticus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de fer-blanc, B. de fer d'Afrique.** The *Sideroxylon cinereum*. [B, 173.]—**B. de fer de Judas.** The *Cossignia borbonica*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Fernambouc.** See *B. de Brésil*.—**B. de férole,** The *Ferolia guianensis*. [B, 173.]—**B. de feu.** See *B. à feu*.—**B. de fièvre.** See *B. à la fièvre*.—**B. de flèche.** 1. The wood of *Amelanchier ovalis*. [B, 19.] 2. See *B. à dard*.—**B. de flot.** See *B. à fléau*.—**B. de frédoche.** The *Citharexylon melanocordium*. [B, 121.]—**B. de frésne.** The *Quassia amara* and the *Tecoma radicans*. [B, 121.]—**B. de fustet.** The *Caryophyllus racemosus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de gaïac.** Guaiacum-wood. [B, 121.]—**B. de garo.** See ALOES-WOOD.—**B. de Garou.** The *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 121.]—**B. de gaulettes.** The *Melicocca diversifolia*, several species of *Phyllanthus*, the *Hirtella racemosa*, and the *Cuparia venulosa*. [B, 121.]—**B. de gayac.** See *B. de gaïac*.—**B. de girofle.** The wood of *Myrtus caryophyllata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de glu.** The *Sapium ancuparium*. [B, 121.]—**B. de gommier blanc.** The *Bursera gummifera*. [B, 121.]—**B. de gommier bleu.** The *Eucalyptus globulus*. [B, 121.]—**B. de gonzalo-aloès.** See *B. de chat*.—**B. de gouyave.** The *Prockia ovata*. [B, 121.]—**B. de grenadelle.** The *Brya ebenus*. [B, 121.]—**B. de grignon.** The *Bucida buceras*. [B, 121.]—**B. de Jamone.** The *Cupania americana*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de joli-cœur.** The *Celastrus undulatus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de lait.** The milk-wood of Jamaica; the *Plumiera alba* and the *Tabernæmontana citrifolia*, also the *Piratinera spuria* (*Brosimum spurium*). [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de la Jamaïque.** See *B. d'Inde*.—**B. de lance.** The wood of *Duguetia quitarensis*. [Roxburgh (A, 321).]—**B. de lance bâtard.** 1. The *Unona odorata*. [B, 121.] 2. The *Randia aculeata*. [B, 173.]—**B. de lance franc.** The *Randia aculeata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de lardoire.** The *Euonymus europæus*. [B, 121.]—**B. de lessive.** The *Cytisus laburnum*. [B, 121.]—**B. de lettres.** 1. The *Sideroxylon inerme*. [B, 121.] 2. The *Piratinera guianensis*. [B, 173.]—**B. de licari, B. de licore.** The *Licaria guianensis*. [B, 121.]—**B. de liège.** See *B. à fléau*.—**B. de lièvre.** See *B. de lessive*. [B, 121.]—**B. de losteau.** The *Antirrhœa verticellata* and the *Antirrhœa dioica*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de Luce, B. déluce.** The *Petaloma edulis*. [B, 121.]—**B. de lumier.** See *B. chandelle*.—**B. de mabouia.** See *B. caca*.—**B. de Maclure.** The *Maclura aurantiaca*. [B, 121.]—**B. de mafoutres.** A name applied to two Madagascar trees, one of which is a species of *Antidesma*, and the other is not yet determined. [B, 121.]—**B. de Mahaleb.** See *B. de Sainte-Lucie*.—**B. de mai.** The *Cratægus oxyacantha*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de mèche.** The *Apeiba glabra*, the *Agave fœtida*, and the *Agave cubensis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de merde.** See *B. caca*.—**B. de merle.** The *Andromeda salicifolia*, the *Sapindus saponaria*, and the *Senecio undulata*. [B, 93, 121, 173.]—**B. de Montbrun.** The *Quevisia heterophylla*. [B, 121.]—**B. de musc.** The *Croton eleuteria*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de nagas, B. de naghas.** See *B. de fer*.—**B. de Natte.** The *Labourdannaisia glauca*, the *Achras* (*Mimusops*) *balata*, and the *Imbricaria borbonica*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. d'encens.** A name applied to several burseraceous trees. especially of the genus *Bursera*, also to the *Icica heptaphylla*. [B, 121.]—**B. de Nicaragua.** 1. The same as *B. de Brésil*, but of an inferior quality. [B, 121.] 2. See *B. de Campèche*.—**B. dentelle.** See *B. de dentelle*.—**B. de pagaye blanc.** The *Robinia panacoco*. [B, 121.]—**B. de palissandre.** The wood of several species of *Dalbergia*. [A, 301; Guibourt (B, 121).]—**B. de panacocco.** The *Robinia panacoco*. [B, 121.]—**B. de Panama** [Fr. Cod.]. A wood supposed to be derived from the *Quillaia saponaria*, capable of forming a lather with water; used in the preparation of emulsions. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de patte de lièvre.** The *Ochroma lagopus*. [B, 121.]—**B. de pavane.** The *Croton tiglium*. [B, 121. 173.]—**B. de perdrix.** See *B. de vouacapoua*.—**B. d'épi de blé.** A species of *Andira*. [B, 121.]—**B. de perpignan.** The *Celtis australis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de perroquet.** The *Fissilia psittacarum*. [B, 121.]—**B. de pieux.** 1. The *Euphorbia pometia*. [B, 121, 173.] 2. See ARBOR *palorum*.—**B. de pintade.** The *Ixora coccinea*. [B, 121.]—**B. de plomb.** See *B. cuir*.—**B. de poivre.** See *B. de licari*.—**B. de pomme.** The *Syzygium glomeratum*. [B, 121.]—**B. d'éponge.** The *Gastonia cutispongia*. [B, 121.]—**B. de quinquin.** The *Securinega nitida*. [B, 121.]—**B. de quinquina.** See *B. quinquina*.—**B. de rainette.** See *B. reinette*.—**B. de râpe.** The *Cordia sebestina*. [B, 113, 121.]—**B. de réglisse.** The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* and *Glycyrrhiza echinata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de reinette.** See *B. reinette*.—**B. de Rhodes.** See *B. de rose des Canaries*.—**B. de Rhodes de la Jamaïque.** The *Amyris balsamifera*. [B, 173.]—**B. de rivière.** The genus *Chimarrhis* and the *Casearia parvifolia*. [B, 121.]—**B. de rose.** The wood of *Licania guianensis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de rose des Canaries.** The wood of *Convolvulus scoparius*. [A, 301.]—**B. de rose du Brésil.** The wood of *Liriodendron tulipifera*. [A, 301.]—**B. de sable.** See AMMOXYLON and BREMONTIERA.—**B. de Sainte-Croix.** The wood of *Viscum album*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de Sainte-Lucie.** The *Prunus maheleb*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de Sainte-Lucie faux.** The *Prunus padus*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Sainte-Marthe.** See *B. de Brésil*.—**B. de sandal.** See *B. de santal*.—**B. de sang.** The *Copaifera officinalis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de santal.** Sandal-wood; the wood of *Santalum* and *Pterocarpus*. [B. 121.]—**B. de santal blanc.** The wood of *Santalum album*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de santal citrin.** The wood of *Santalum freycinetianum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de santal rouge.** The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. [B, 121.]—**B. des Antilles.** See *B. de Brésil*.—**B. de sapan.** The wood of *Cæsalpinia sappan*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de sassafras.** The *Sassafras officinale*. [B, 121.]—**B. de sauge.** The *Lantana* of Brazil and the West Indies. [B, 121.]—**B. de savane.** The wood of *Cornutia pyramidata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de savonette.** The *Sapindus saponaria*. [B, 121.]—**B. des couilles.** The *Marcgravia umbellata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de Sénégal.** The *Fagara guianensis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de senteur.** See *B. d'agara*.—**B. de seringue.** The *Siphonia elastica* and the *Hevea guianensis*. [B, 93, 121, 173.]—**B. des Moluques.** The wood of *Croton tiglium*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de soie.** The *Mutingia calabura*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de source.** The *Leea sambucina*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de Spa.** The *Acer laciniosum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de Surinam.** The *Quassia amara*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de tabac.** The *Manabea villosa*. [B, 121.]—**B. de Tacamaque.** The *Calophyllum calaba* and the *Populus balsamifera*. [B, 121.]—**B. de tam, B. de tan.** See *B. tan*.—**B. de teck, B. de tek.** The *Tectona grandis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de Tigli, B. de Tilly.** The *Croton tiglium*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de toon.** The *Cedrela febrifuga* and the *Cedrela toona*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de Trincomaly.** The wood of *Berrya amomilla*. [B, 93.]—**B. de trompette.** See *B. canon*.—**B. de vert.** The *Genista tinctoria* and the *Bignonia leucoxylon*. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. de vie.** See *B. saint*.—**B. de vouacapoua.** The wood of *Vouacapoua americana*. [B, 121.]—**B. de zèbre.** The *Connarus* (*Omphalobium*) *Lamberti*. [B, 121.]—**B. d'Hispanille.** The *Erithalis fruticosa*. [B, 121.]—**B. d'huile.** The *Terminalia catappa* and the *Erythroxylon hypericifolium*. [B, 93, 121, 173.]—**B. diababul.** The wood of *Acacia arabica*. [B, 121.]—**B. d'Inde** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Myrtus*

acris. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. d'olive.** The *Elæodendron orientale.* [B, 121.]—**B. d'olivier d'Amérique.** See *B. de santal citrin.*—**B. d'or.** The *Carpinus americanus.* [B, 121.]—**B. d'oreille.** See *B. joli.*—**B. d'orme.** The *Celtis micranthus* and the *Guazuma ulmifolia.* [B, 121.]—**B. doux.** The *Glycyrrhiza glabra.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. du petit-baume.** The *Croton balsamiferum.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. dysentérique.** The *Malpighia spicata.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. épineux blanc.** The *Xanthoxylum clava.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. épineux jaune.** The *Xanthoxylum americanum.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. été.** A species of *Eugenia.* [B, 121.]—**B. fait.** See DURAMEN.—**B. falaise.** A species of *Myrtus.* [B.]—**B. franc.** The *Ilex aquifolium.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. garou.** See *B. de garou.*—**B. gentil.** See *B. joli.*—**B. glu.** The *Sapium aucuparium.*—**B. Guillaume.** The *Baccharis frutescens.* [B, 121.]—**B. guitare, B. guitarin.** The *Citharexylon cinereum.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. hinselin.** See *B. capitaine.*—**B. immortel.** The *Erythrina inermis.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. imparfait.** See ALBURNUM.—**B. incorruptible.** See *B. immortel.*—**B. Isabelle.** The *Laurus borbonia.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. ivrante.** The *Piscidia erythrina.*—**B. jasmin.** The *Erithalis fruticosa.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. jaune.** The *Liriodendron tulipifera.* [B, 93, 121.]—**B. jaune de Hongrie.** The wood of *Rhus cotinus.* [B, 121, 292.]—**B. Jean.** The *Ulex europœus.* [B, 121.]—**B. joli.** The *Daphne mezereum.* [B, 121.]—**B. laiteux, B. laiteux franc.** The *Tabernœmontana alba.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. laurier.** The *Croton corylifolium.* [B, 121.]—**B. lousteau.** See *B. de losteau.*—**B. lucé.** The *Petaloma edulis.* [B, 121.]—**B. mabouya.** See *B. caca.* [B, 121.]—**B. macaque.** The *Melastoma tococo.* [B, 121, 243.]—**B. madame.** The *Guettarda rugosa* and the *Matthiola scabra.* [B, 121.]—**B. madré.** The *Gymnanthus lucida.* [B, 121.]—**B. maigre.** See *B. sans écorce.*—**B. manche-houe.** See *B. épineux.*—**B. marbré.** The *Ferolia guianensis.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. marbré bâtard.** The *Erythroxylon areolatum.* [B, 121.]—**B. Marie.** See *B. canot.*—**B. mondongue.** The genus *Picramnia.* [B, 121.]—**B. mousse.** An undetermined tree of Cayenne. [B, 121.]—**B. national.** The *Populus Vistulœ.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. néphrétique.** The wood of *Jacaranda brasiliana* ; formerly used in affections of the urinary passages. [A, 301 ; B, 121, 173.]—**B. noir.** A variety of *Diospyros ebenum.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. palmiste.** The *Geoffroya spinosa.* [B, 121.]—**B. petit.** The *Lonicera alpigena.* [B, 121.]—**B. pigeon.** An Isle of France species of *Prockia.* [B, 121.]—**B. pin.** The *Magnolia Plumieri.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. piquant.** See *B. d'Arada.*—**B. pissenlit.** The *Bignonia* (*Tecoma stans*). [B, 121, 173.]—**B. pliant.** The *Osyris alba.* [B, 121.]—**B. plié bâtard.** The *Brunsfelsia americana.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. pouine.** The *Cornus sanguinea.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. puant.** The *Anagyris fœtida.* [B, 121.]—**B. punais.** See *B. pouine.*—**B. purgatif.** See *B. de pavane.*—**B. quevis, B. quivis.** The genus *Quivisia.* [B, 121.]—**B. ramier.** The *Mutingia calabura.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. ramon.** The *Tropis americana* and the *Sapindus saponaria.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. reinette.** The *Dodonea angustifolia.* [B, 121.]—**B. rose de la Martinique.** The wood of *Coldenia mixa.* [B, 173.]—**B. rouge.** See *B. de Campêche.*—**B. rouge de la Jamaïque.** The wood of *Cœsalpinia bahamensis.* [B, 173.]—**B. rozéphir.** The *Arariba rosea.* [B, 121.]—**B. sain.** The *Daphne gnidium.* [B, 121.]—**B. saint.** The *Guaiacum sanctum.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. salé.** The *Conyza retusa.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. sanglant.** The *Hypericum guianense.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. sanguin.** The *Cornus sanguinea.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. sans écorce.** The *Psiloxylon mauritianum* and the *Ludia heterophylla.* [B, 173, 219.]—**B. sarmenteux.** The *Cordia flavescens.* [B, 121.]—**B. satiné.** The *Ferolia guianensis.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. satiné de l'Inde.** The *Chloroxylon swietenia.* [B, 121, 173.]—**B. serpent.** See *B. de couleuvre.*—**B. siffleux.** See *B. à fléau.*—**B's sudorifiques.** Guaiacum-wood, sassafras, *Smilax china*, and sarsaparilla ; formerly prescribed together. [A, 301.]—**B. tabac.** See *B. de tabac.*—**B. tambour.** The genus *Tambourissa* (*Ambora*). [B, 121.]—**B. tan.** The *Bryonia spicata.* [B, 121.]—**B. tendre à caillou.** The *Mimosa arborea.* [B, 121.]—**B. trompette.** See *B. canon.*—**B. vert.** The *Genista tinctoria.* [B, 173.]—**B. violon.** The *Macaranga mauritiana.* [B, 121.]—**Décoction de b. de Campêche.** See *Decoctum* HÆMATOXYLI.—**Esprit de b.** Wood spirit. [B.]—**Extrait alcoolique de b. de Campêche.** See *Extractum* HÆMATOXYLI *alcoholicum.*—**Extrait aqueux de b. de Campêche.** See *Extractum* HÆMATOXYLI *aquosum.*—**Extrait de b. d'aloès.** See *Extractum* LIGNI *aloes.*—**Huile essentielle (ou Oléule) de b. de Rhodes.** An essential oil obtained by distilling *b. de Rhodes* with sea-salt and water. [B, 119.]—**Sain-b.** See *B. sain.*—**Teinture de b. d'aloès.** See *Tinctura* LIGNI *aloes.*—**Teinture de b. de Panama** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of the wood of *Saponaria quillaia* in 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering. [B.]—**Teinture de b. de Panama coaltarée** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by warming together 4 parts of *teinture de b. de Panama* and 1 part of coal-tar. [B.]

BOISDUVALIA (Lat.), n. f. Bwa^3-du^6-va^{3}l'*i*^{2}a^3. Fr., *boisduvalie.* A genus of the family *Onagarieœ*, comprising two species. [B, 19, 132.]

BOISEUX (Fr.), adj. Bwa^3-zu^5. Woody (said of plants). [B, 132.]

BOISSE (Fr.), n. Bwa^{3}s. A place near Fontenay-le-Comte, France, where there are purgative waters apparently containing sodium chloride and calcium carbonate and sulphate. [A, 348.]

BOISSIÉE (Fr.), n. Bwa^{3}s-si^2-a. An Australian genus of leguminous plants. [B, 132.]

BOISSON (Fr.), n. Bwa^{3}s-so^{2}n^2. A draught. [B ; L, 49.]—**B's acidules.** Acidulous drinks. [A, 385.]—**B's alcooliques.** Spirituous liquors. [A, 385.]—**B's aqueuses.** Watery drinks, such as lemonade, emulsions, etc. [A, 385.]—**B's aromatiques.** Aromatic infusions and decoctions, such as tea, coffee, etc. [A, 385 ; L, 41, 88.]—**B's économiques.** Cheap substitutes for wine. [A, 385.]—**B's effervescentes.** Effervescent drinks. [A, 385.]—**B's fermentées.** Fermented drinks ; beer, wine, cider, etc. [B, 132.]—**B's nutritives.** Soups, bouillon, etc. [A, 385.]—**B. simple.** Pure water. [B, 132.]—**B's spiritueuses.** See *B's alcooliques.*

BOÎTE (Fr.), n. Bwa^{3}t. A box or any box-like structure. [A, 385.]—**B. à amputations.** A case of amputating instruments. [A, 385.]—**B. à dissection.** A case of dissecting instruments. [A, 385.]—**B. à réactifs.** A case of chemical reagents. [A, 385.]—**B. à savonnettes.** See CAPSULA *circumcissa.*—**B. cranienne.** The cranium. [A, 385.]—**B. de la hanche.** The acetabulum. [L, 41.]—**B. de l'épaule.** The glenoid cavity of the scapula. [L, 41.]—**B. de secours.** A case containing instruments and appliances for the immediate treatment of the injured. [A, 385.]—**B. du crâne.** See *B. cranienne.*—**B. du genou.** The lower articular surface of the femur. [L, 41.]—**B. osseuse du crâne.** See *B. cranienne.*

BOITEMENT (Fr.), **BOITERIE** (Fr.), n's. Bwa^{3}t-ma^{3}n^2, -e^2-re. Lameness or any unnatural character of the gait due to some morbid state of one or both lower limbs. [L. A. de St.-Germain, "Rev. des mal. de l'enfance," April, 1885, p. 170 ; E.]

BOITEUX (Fr.), adj. Bwa^3-tu^5. Lame or affected with club-foot. [L, 41.]

BOÎTIER (Fr.), n. Bwa^{3}t-i^2-a. 1. An ointment box. [A, 300.] 2. A dressing-case with compartments for bandages, etc. [A, 385; E.]

BOJEREÆ [Reichenbach], **BOJERIEÆ** [De Candolle] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Bo-je(ya)'re^2 e(a^3-e^2), -je^{2}r(ye^{2}r)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A division of vernoniaceous plants. [B, 170, 214.]

BOKENAKOO (Hind.), n. The *Zapania nodiflora.* [B, 172.]

BOKERELLE, n. The *Physalis alkekengi.* [B.]

BOKÖL, n. A Norwegian liquid alcoholic preparation of malt, of feeble diastasic power. ["Lancet," April 30, 1887, p. 886.]

BOL (Fr.), n. Bol. See BOLUS and BOLE.—**B. alimentaire.** See *Alimentary* BOLUS.—**B. aloétique** [Fr. Cod.]. See *B. purgatif.*—**B's antimoniaux.** See BOLI *stibiati.*—**B. blanc.** See *White* BOLE.—**B. calmant.** A bolus of 1 drachm of theriaca and $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of opium. [A, 259, 362.]—**B. d'Arménie, B. de Bohème.** See *Armenian* BOLE.—**B. de France.** See BOLE *of Blois.*—**B. de Hongrie, B. de Sinope.** See *Armenian* BOLE.—**B. du pays.** See BOLE *of Blois.*—**B. emménagogue.** See BOLUS *emmenagogus.*—**B. oriental.** See *Armenian* BOLE.—**B. purgatif** [Fr. Cod.]. A purgative bolus for horses, consisting of 375 grains of aloes, 30 grains of powdered colocynth, and a sufficient quantity of black soap. [A, 253.]—**B. rouge.** See *Armenian* BOLE.—**B. rouge artificiel.** A preparation made by dissolving 8 parts of alum and 1 part of sulphate of iron in water, mixing the solution with a solution of $3\frac{1}{4}$ parts of caustic soda, and washing and drying the precipitate. [Van Mons (A, 362).]—**B's stibiés.** See BOLI *stibiati.*—**Poudre de b. d'Arménie** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis boli orientalis* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by pulverizing Armenian bole in an iron mortar, triturating the powder with water in an earthen dish, agitating the mixture from time to time for forty-eight hours, then mixing the deposit with the liquid, allowing the whole to stand for a few minutes, and then decanting the turbid liquid. These manipulations are repeated until all the fine portion has been separated and recovered, the residue of coarse powder being rejected. The deposit is formed into lozenges on a cloth and dried by heat. [A, 253.]

BOLA (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Paritium tiliaceum.* [B, 172.]

BOLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bol-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Umbelliferœ* (or, according to a later classification, the *Araliaceœ*), comprising *Bolax*, *Hydrocotyle*, and other genera ; divided into the sections *Hermadeœ* and *Hydrocotyleœ.* [B, 170.]

BOLARERDE (Ger.), n. Bol'a^{3}r-e^{2}rd-e^2. See BOLE.

BOLARY, adj. Bol'a^{3}r-i^2. Gr., βώλινος. Lat., *bolaris.* Fr., *bolaire.* Ger., *bolar.* Of the nature of bole.

BOLAX (Lat.), n. f. Bol'a^{2}x(a^{3}x). Gen., *bol'acos* (*-cis*). Gr., βῶλαξ. See AZORELLA.—**B. aretioides, B. cæspitosa.** See AZORELLA *cœspitosa.*—**B. Gilliesii** [Hooker]. See AZORELLA *Gilliesii.*—**B. glebaria** [Commerson], **B. gum, B. gummifer** [Sprengel], **B'harz** (Ger.). See AZORELLA *glebaria.*—**B. trifurcata.** See AZORELLA *trifurcata.*—**Gomme de b.** (Fr.). See AZORELLA *glebaria.*

BOLBIDA, n. See BELBELTA.

BOLBITON, BOLBITOS, BOLBITUM (Lat.), n's n., m., and n. Bo^{2}l'bi^{2}t-o^{2}n, -o^{2}s, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BOLITON.

BOLBOCASTANON (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}l-bo(bo^2)-ka^{2}s(ka^{3}s)'ta^{3}n-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BULBOCASTANUM.

BOLBODES, BOLBOIDES (Lat.), adj's. Bo^{2}l-bo'dez(das), -bo(bo^2)-i(e)'dez(das). Gr., βολβώδης, βολβοειδής. Ger., *zwiebelförmig.* Bulbous. [A, 322.]

BOLBOMELANOMA, BOLBOMELANOSIS (Lat.), n's n. and f. Bo^{2}l-bo(bo^2)-me^{2}l-a^{3}n-o'ma^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *bolbomelanom'atos* (*-tis*), *-o'seos* (*-sis*). From βολβός, a bulbous root, and μελάνωμα, blackness, or μελάνωσις, a growing black. Ger., *Schwarzschwamm des Auges, schwarze Augenkrebs.* Old terms for melanotic cancer of the eyeball. *Bolbomelanosis* is more properly the process of formation of such a cancer. [A, 322.]

BOLBOS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}l'bo^{2}s. Gr., βολβός. An ancient name for the bulbous root of a certain plant that grew wild in Greece. [A, 311 ; L, 119.]

BOLCHON (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}l'ko^{2}n(ch^{2}o^{2}n). Gr., βολχόν. According to Dioscorides, bdellium (*q. v.*). [Gorræus (A, 325).]

BOLDINE, n. Bold'en. An alkaloid found in the leaves of the *Peumus boldo.* [B, 81.]

BOLDO [Fr. Cod.], n. Bold'o. Lat., *boldus.* The leaves of *Peumus b.* ; thought to be tonic (especially to the intestinal canal), narcotic, and diuretic. [A, 471 ; B, 81.]—**B.-glucin.** A glucoside

obtained by Chapoteaut from the leaves of *Peumus b.*; hypnotic and thought by Juranville likely to prove of value in neurotic and maniacal insomnia. ["Lancet," Oct. 16, 1886, p. 744.]—**Fluid extract of b.** See BOLDI *extractum fluidum.*—**Tincture of b.** Fr., *teinture de b.* [Fr. Cod.]. A tincture prepared with 20 parts of the leaves of *Peumus b.* and 100 of 60-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 81.]—**Wine of b.** Fr., *vin de b.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made with 100 parts of Madeira wine and 3 of the leaves of *Peumus b.* [B, 81.]

BOLDOA (Lat.), n. f. Bol-do'a^3. From the Chilian name, *boldu.* A genus of monimiaceous trees. The drupes, of about the size of haws, are succulent and very aromatic. The bark is used in tanning, and the wood in making charcoal. [B, 19.]—**B. aromatica.** A Chilian tree. Every part of it is aromatic; the leaves and bark are used for baths in rheumatism; the fruit is juicy and edible; and the wood yields excellent charcoal. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, p. 198 (B).]—**B. fragrans** [A. Gray]. See PEUMUS *boldo.*

BOLDU, n. A Chilian name for the *Peumus boldo.* [B, 19.]

BOLDUS (Lat.), n. m. Bold'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BOLDO.—**Boldi extractum fluidum.** A fluid extract of the leaves of *Peumus boldo,* of which 17 fl. oz. represent 17⅜ oz. (av.) of the drug in No. 60 powder, alcohol being used as the menstruum. [A, 472.]

BOLE, n. Bol. Gr., βῶλος. Lat., *bolus.* Fr., *bol.* Ger., *Bolarerde.* It., *bolo.* Sp., *bol.* A form of argillaceous earth or clay occasionally employed in medicine; consisting chiefly of aluminium silicate, often colored more or less red by the presence of iron oxide or hydrate. It was often stamped with a seal when prepared for medicinal use, and was then called *terra sigillata.* [B, 5, 10.]—**Armenian b.** Gr., βῶλος ἀρμήνιος. Lat., *bolus Armeniæ* (seu *orientalis* [Fr. Cod.], seu *Armenæ* [Belg. Ph.], seu *armena* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]). Fr., *bol d'Arménie* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *armenischer Bolus.* It., *bolo armeno.* Sp., *bol arménico* [Sp. Ph.]. A fine, unctuous, reddish variety originally brought from Armenia. [B.]—**B. of Blois, French b.** A yellow variety found in France, containing calcium carbonate. [L, 108.]—**Lemnian b.** Ger., *lemnische Erde.* B. brought from the island of Lemnos. [B.]—**Red b.** Lat., *bolus rubra.* Fr., *bol rouge.* Ger., *rother Bolus.* Armenian b. colored red by the presence of a salt of iron. [B, 5.]—**White b.** Lat., *bolus alba* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph.], *argilla* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bol blanc.* Ger., *weisser Bolus* (oder *Thon* [Ger. Ph.]). A white clay, tasteless, odorless, and free from sand, consisting chiefly of aluminium silicate. [B.]

BOLESIS, n. An alchemical name for coral. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BOLET (Fr.), n. Bo-la. See BOLETUS.—**B. à écailles.** See POLYPORUS *subsquamosus.*—**B. amadouvier.** See POLYPORUS *igniarius.*—**B. bigarré.** See POLYPORUS *versicolor.*—**B. blanc.** See BOLETUS *albus.*—**B. bleuissant.** See BOLETUS *cyanescens.*—**B. bronzé.** See BOLETUS *æreus.*—**B. chicotin.** See BOLETUS *felleus.*—**B. comestible.** See BOLETUS *edulis.*—**B. de Sologne.** See POLYPORUS *suaveolens.*—**B. du mélèze.** See BOLETUS *cyanescens.*—**B. du mûrier blanc.** See BOLETUS *lacteus.*—**B. du noyer.** See BOLETUS *luridus.*—**B. fongo-corvo.** See BOLETUS *fongo-corvo.*—**B. indigo, B. indigotier.** See BOLETUS *cyanescens.*—**B. luisant.** See BOLETUS *luridus.*—**B. marron.** See BOLETUS *æreus.*—**B. odorant.** See BOLETUS *satanas.*—**B. orange.** See BOLETUS *scaber.*—**B. pernicieux.** See BOLETUS *luridus.*—**B. poivré.** See BOLETUS *piperatus.*—**B. rabateux.** See BOLETUS *scaber.*—**B. scopetino.** See BOLETUS *scopetino.*—**B. subéreux.** See BOLETUS *suberosus.*—**B. touffu.** See POLYPORUS *frondosus.*—**B. velu.** See POLYPORUS *hirsutus.*

BOLETATE, n. Bol'e^{2}t-at. Fr., *bolétate.* A salt of boletic acid. [A, 385.]

BOLETI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bol-e(a)'ti(te). Of Ehrenberg, a cohort of *Fungi,* comprising *Boletus* and other genera. [B, 170.]

BOLETIC, adj. Bol-e^{2}t'i^{2}k. Fr., *bolétique.* Pertaining to or derived from a *Boletus.* [A, 385.]—**B. acid.** Fr., *acide bolétique.* Ger., *Boletsäure* See FUMARIC ACID.

BOLETIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bol-e^{2}t(at)-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a division of the *Hymenotheceæ,* comprising *Boletus* and other genera [B, 170.]

BOLETIFORM, adj. Bol-e^{2}t'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Fr., *bolétiforme.* Mushroom-shaped. [L, 232.]

BOLÉTIN (Fr.), adj. Bo-la-ta^{2}n^2. Living in or among *Fungi.* [L, 41.]

BOLETIVOROUS, adj. Bol-e^{2}t-i^{2}v'o-ru^{3}s. From *boletus* (*q. v.*), and *vorare,* to eat. Fr., *bolétivore.* Subsisting on *Fungi.* [A, 385.]

BOLETOIDEÆ (Fr.), n. f. pl. Bol-e^{2}t(at)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Schulz, a family of *Fungi* (*Hymenosporangeiæ*), comprising the sections *Meruliacea* and *Polyporea.* [B, 170.]

BOLÉTOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Bo-la-to-ed. See BOLETIFORM.

BOLETOIDEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bol-e^{2}t(at)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-i(e). Of Persoon, Lamarck, and others, a division of *Fungi* (*Hymenothecii*), including *Boletus* and other genera. [B, 170.]

BOLÉTOPHAGE (Fr.), adj. Bo-la-to-fa^{3}zh. See BOLETIVOROUS.

BOLETSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bol-at'zoir-e^2. See FUMARIC ACID.

BOLETUS (Lat.), n. m. Bol-e(a)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., βωλίτης. Fr., *bolet.* Ger., *Kugelschwamm, Röhrenpilz.* A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* characterized by having the receptacle in the form of a soft, fleshy pileus borne on a central stipes (often reticulate) and containing the spores in parallel patent tubes readily separable from each other and from the pileus. [B, 105.]—**B. adustus** [Willdenow]. The *Polyporus adustus.* [B, 180.]—**B. æreus** [Bulliard]. Fr., *bolet bronzé, cèpe franc* (ou *noir*). Ger., *Kupferpilz.* Syn.: *Suillus æreus* [Poiret]. A species growing in France and Germany; eaten in France. [B, 180.]—**B. æstivalis** [Fries]. Fr., *cèpe royal, grand mousseau d'été.* Syn.: *Tubiporus æstivalis* [Paulet]. A species growing in the late spring and early summer, having a reddish-yellow pileus and stipes, the latter expanded at the base and attenuate above. The flesh is white and has an agreeable odor and taste. [B, 61, 105.]—**B. æstivus** [Slotterbeck]. See *B. edulis.*—**B. agaricus.** See POLYPORUS *officinalis.*—**B. albidus** [Persoon]. See POLYPORUS *ovinus.*—**B. albus** [Bulliard]. Fr., *bolet blanc.* An edible species growing in France. [B, 173.]—**B. annulatus.** See *B. subtomentosus.*—**B. atrofuscus, B. atrorufus.** See POLYPORUS *versicolor.*—**B. aurantiacus** [Bulliard], **B. aurantius** [Persoon]. See *B. scaber.*—**B. aureus.** See *B. granulatus.*—**B. badius** [Fries]. Ger., *Maronenpilz.* An edible species growing in pine woods. [B, 180.]—**B. betulinus.** See POLYPORUS *betulinus.*—**B. bovinus.** Ger., *Kuhpilz.* 1. Of Linnæus, an edible species growing in pine woods in autumn. 2. Of Schaeffer, the *B. scaber.* 3. Of the "Fl. dan.," the *B. subtomentosus.* 4. Of Müller, the *B. edulis.* 5. Of others, a variety of the *B. luridus.* [B, 61, 173, 180.]—**B. buglossum** [Retzius]. See FISTULINA *hepatica.*—**B. bulbosus** [Schaeffer]. See *B. edulis.*—**B. canus.** See *B. scaber.*—**B. castaneus** [Bulliard]. Fr., *cèpe creux, bolet marron.* Ger., *Kastanienpilz.* Syn.: *Tubiporus fistulosus* [Paulet]. An edible species, of agreeable odor and taste, having a chestnut-colored stipes and pileus, growing in the woods in summer and autumn. [B, 61, 105, 180.]—**B. caudicinus** [Scopoli], **B. cellulosus** [Lightfoot]. See POLYPORUS *squamosus.*—**B. cervi, B. cervinus.** See ELAPHOMYCES *granulatus.*—**B. chioneus** [Fries]. See *B. scaber.*—**B. chirurgorum.** See POLYPORUS *fomentarius.*—**B. chrysenteron** [Fries, Bulliard]. An edible species, usually referred to *B. subtomentosus.* [B, 61, 173, 180.]—**B. cinnamomeus** [Schumacher]. A variety of *B. luridus.* [B, 173.]—**B. circinans** [Persoon]. See *B. granulatus.*—**B. citrinus** [Nees]. See POLYPORUS *sulphureus.*—**B. collinitus.** An edible species growing in the United States. [B, 61.]—**B. communis** [Bulliard]. See *B. sanguineus.*—**B. constrictus** [Persoon]. See *B. cyanescens.*—**B. convexus** [Retzius]. See *B. scaber.*—**B. coriaceus** [Hudson]. See POLYPORUS *sulphureus.*—**B. corinthiacus** [Persoon]. See POLYPORUS *subsquamosus.*—**B. crassipes** [Schaeffer]. See *B. subtomentosus.*—**B. cristatus.** See POLYPORUS *frondosus.*—**B. cupreus** [Schaeffer]. See *B. subtomentosus.*—**B. cyanescens** [Bulliard]. Fr., *bolet indigo* (ou *indigotier,* ou *bleuissant*). Syn.: *B. constrictus* [Persoon]. A poisonous species (although said to be eaten by some persons) with the stipes and pileus pale; the tubes milky-white, changing to yellowish-white; and the flesh white, assuming a blue tint on section. [B, 61, 173.]—**B. discoideus.** See POLYPORUS *suaveolens.*—**B. dulcis** [Persoon]. See *B. edulis.*—**B. edulis** [Bulliard, Persoon]. Fr., *bolet comestible, cèpe franc, tête rousse, polonais, gyrole, potiron, gros-pied, bruguet.* Ger., *Herrenpilz, Steinpilz.* Syn.: *Suillus esculentus* [Micheli], *Tubiporus edulis* [Paulet]. A species growing in the ground in the woods in spring, summer, and autumn; distinguished by its thick, cushion-shaped, pale-red or tawny, moist pileus, its large, cylindrical, reddish stipes, and its white tubes, which subsequently assume a ferruginous tint. It has an agreeable odor and taste, and is one of the most important edible species. A variety with a black pileus (Fr., *cèpe franc à tête noire*) and another with a reddish pileus (Fr., *cèpe de Fontainebleau, cèpe de Bordeaux*) are both edible. [B.]—**B. elegans** [Fries]. An edible European species. [B, 61.]—**B. erythropus** [Persoon]. A variety of *B. luridus.* [B, 173.]—**B. esculentus.** 1. Of Persoon, the *B. edulis.* 2. An old pharmaceutical name for various edible species of *Morchella.* [B, 173, 180.]—**B. felleus** [Bulliard]. Fr., *bolet chicotin.* A poisonous species having white flesh, changing to a rose color when cut, a bitter taste, a yellowish stipes with tawny lines forming a cylindrical network, and a tawny pileus at first convex, then flat. [B, 105.]—**B. ferrugineus.** 1. Of Schaeffer, the *B. granulatus.* 2. Of Batsch, the *B. piperatus.* [B, 173, 180.]—**B. flavidus** [Fries]. An edible species. [B, 61.]—**B. flavorufus** [Schaeffer]. See *B. granulatus.*—**B. flavus.** A European species said to be edible. [B, 61.]—**B. fomentarius** [Linnæus]. See POLYPORUS *fomentarius.*—**B. fongo-corvo** [Micheli]. An edible Italian species. [B, 173.]—**B. fre** [Bellardi]. See *B. luridus.*—**B. frondosus** [Linnæus, Dickson, Schranck]. Fr., *bolet touffu.* See POLYPORUS *frondosus.*—**B. fulvidus** [Fries]. A variety of the *B. cyanescens.* [B, 173.]—**B. fulvus** [Willdenow, Scopoli]. A species referred to *Polyporus igniarius* or *Polyporus marginatus.* [B, 173.]—**B. granulatus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *pinceau jaunâtre.* Ger., *Schmierling.* Syn.: *Fungus porosus* [Vaillant]. A species often eaten and said to have an agreeable taste, although by some regarded as poisonous. It grows in the woods in summer and autumn. [B, 61, 105, 180.]—**B. gregarius** [Vahl]. The *B. bovinus* of Linnæus. [B, 180.]—**B. Grevillei.** A species said to be edible. [B, 61.]—**B. hepaticus** [Persoon, Hudson]. See FISTULINA *hepatica.*—**B. hippocrepis** [Schranck]. See POLYPORUS *igniarius.*—**B. hirsutus** [Scopoli], **B. hispidus** [Bulliard]. See POLYPORUS *hirsutus.*—**B. igniarius.** Of Linnæus, the *Polyporus igniarius*; in pharmacy, the *Polyporus fomentarius.* [B, 173, 180.]—**B. imbricatus** [Scopoli]. See POLYPORUS *versicolor.* [B, 173.]—**B. impolitus** [Fries]. An edible species. [B, 270.]—**B. intybaceus** [Baumgarten]. See POLYPORUS *frondosus.*—**B. juglandis** [Bulliard]. In part, the *Polyporus squamosus.* [B, 105, 173.]—**B. lacrimans.** See MERULIUS *lacrimans.*—**B. lacteus** [Batsch]. Fr., *bolet du mûrier blanc.* A species in part referred to *Polyporus tuberaster.* [B, 173.]—**B. laricis.** See POLYPORUS *officinalis.*—**B. leoninus.** See *B. obsonium.*—**B. leucopodius** [Persoon]. See *B. scaber.*—**B. lingua cervina, B. lobatus.** See POLYPORUS *sulphureus.*—**B. lupinus** [Fries].



THE BOLETUS EDULIS. [A, 327.]

Ger., *Feuerpilz, Rothfuss.* A poisonous species. [B, 270.]—**B. luridus** [Schaeffer, Krombholz]. Fr., *bolet pernicieux* (ou *luisant*, ou *du noyer*), *oignon de loup.* Ger., *Hexenpilz, Judenpilz, Schusterpilz, Donnerpilz.* Syn.: *Tubiporus cepa* [Paulet]. A very poisonous species sometimes confounded with *B. edulis.* It has a strong nauseous odor; white flesh, turning blue and then greenish-black when broken; a red stipes with a yellow tint; and a cushion-shaped pileus, grayish at first, then olive-colored. The lower surface of the tubes is of a blood-red or vermilion color. [B, 61, 105, 173, 180.]—**B. luteus.** See *B. subtomentosus.*—**B. magni Julii mensis.** See *B. versipellis.*—**B. marginatus** [Persoon]. See POLYPORUS *marginatus.*—**B. mori albi** [Duchesne]. A French species a decoction of which yields different coloring matters. [B, 173.]—**B. mutabilis** [Schulz], **B. nigrescens** [Pallas]. See *B. luridus.*—**B. nitens** [Batsch]. See POLYPORUS *sulphureus.*—**B. obsonium** [Fries]. Fr., *obson, cèpe obson.* Syn.: *Tubiporus obsonium* [Paulet]. An edible species appearing in autumn, having a lemon-colored stipes, a pale cinnamon, soft, silky pileus, and yellow tubes turning to brown. [B, 105.]—**B. obtusus** [Persoon]. See POLYPORUS *igniarius.*—**B. officinalis** [Batsch]. See POLYPORUS *officinalis.*—**B. ovinus** [Schaeffer]. See POLYPORUS *ovinus.* [B, 74, 180.]—**B. pachypus** [Fries]. Fr., *cèpe cordon-rouge, bousse de vache.* Syn.: *Suillus esculentus crassus* [Micheli], *Tubiporus extensus* [Paulet]. A poisonous species. [B, 105, 270.]—**B. parvulus** [Léveillé]. Fr., *cépillon.* Syn.: *Tubiporus parvulus.* A poisonous species. [B, 105.]—**B. pellitus** [Léveillé]. Fr., *cèpe peaucier à verrues.* Syn.: *Tubiporus pellitus* [Paulet]. An edible species. [B, 105.]—**B. perniciosus.** See *B. luridus.*—**B. pes capræ** [Persoon]. See POLYPORUS *pes capræ.*—**B. phalloides.** See PHALLUS *impudicus.*—**B. pini laricis.** See POLYPORUS *officinalis.*—**B. piperatus** [Bulliard]. Fr., *bolet poivré.* Ger., *Pfefferschwamm, Pfefferpilz.* A poisonous species growing in France. [B, 173, 270.]—**B. platyporus** [Persoon]. See POLYPORUS *squamosus.*—**B. plicatus** [Schumacher]. See POLYPORUS *versicolor.* [B, 173.]—**B. polycephalus** [Persoon]. See POLYPORUS *umbellatus.*—**B. polymorphus** [Bulliard]. See POLYPORUS *squamosus.*—**B. pomaceus** [Persoon]. A variety of the *Polyporus igniarius.* [B. 173.]—**B. procerus** [Bolton]. See *B. scaber.*—**B. psittacinus** [Léveillé]. Fr., *cèpe perroquet.* Syn.: *Tubiporus psittacinus* [Paulet]. A poisonous European species. [B, 105.]—**B. purgans.** Of Persoon and the pharmacists, the *Polyporus officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**B. quercus.** A pharmaceutical name for the *Polyporus fomentarius.* [B, 180.]—**B. radicans** [Persoon, Krombholz]. Fr., *cèpe écaillé longue-tige.* Syn.: *Tubiporus longipes* [Paulet]. A poisonous species. [B, 105.]—**B. ramosissimus** [Schaeffer, Scopoli]. The *Polyporus frondosus* and *Polyporus umbellatus.* [B, 180.]—**B. ramosus** ["Fl. dan."]. See POLYPORUS *umbellatus.*—**B. regius** [Krombholz]. Ger., *Königspilz.* An edible species. [B, 270.]—**B. reticulatus** [Schaeffer]. See *B. edulis.*—**B. ribis.** One of the species from which amadou is said to be prepared. [A, 308.]—**B. rubeolarius** [Bulliard]. See *B. luridus.*—**B. rubeolus** [Sowerby]. A variety of *B. luridus.* [B, 173.]—**B. rufus** [Schaeffer]. See *B. versipellis.*—**B. salicinus** [Bulliard], **B. salicis.** See POLYPORUS *suaveolens.*—**B. sanguineus** [Withering, Sowerby]. Fr., *pinceau tête-rouge.* A poisonous species; of Planer, the *Fistulina hepatica.* [B, 173.]—**B. satanas** [Lenz]. Fr., *bolet odorant.* Ger., *Satanspilz, wohlriechender Weidenschwamm.* A very poisonous species having a yellowish pileus, turning blue when broken; tubes with dark brick-red orifices; and a thick, dark-red stipes. It has been vaunted as a remedy for consumption. [B, 61, 180; L, 43, 49.]—**B. scaber** [Bulliard]. Fr., *bolet orange, girole rouge, roussile.* Ger., *Kapuzinerpilz.* An edible species growing in the woods in summer and autumn; having a thick, convex, reddish-brown pileus; a grayish-white, scabrous stipes, attenuate above; and white tubes which subsequently become dusky. The *B. scaber*, var. *rufus* [Persoon], is the *B. versipellis.* [B, 105, 173, 180.]—**B. scopetino** [Micheli]. An edible Italian species. [B, 173.]—**B. scutiformis** [Frattinik]. See POLYPORUS *igniarius.*—**B. soloniensis** [Dubois]. Fr., *chavancelle.* A French species, used in the preparation of amadou. [B, 173.]—**B. spongiosus** [Lightfoot]. See POLYPORUS *hirsutus.*—**B. squamosus** [Schaeffer]. See POLYPORUS *squamosus.*—**B. strigosus** [Schulz]. See POLYPORUS *igniarius.*—**B. suaveolens.** Fr., *bolet de Sologne.* Of Linnæus and the pharmacists, the *Polyporus suaveolens.* [B, 180.]—**B. suberosus.** Fr., *bolet subéreux.* Of Bolton, the *Polyporus suaveolens*; of Bulliard, a species sometimes referred to *Dædalea*, used as a substitute for cork. [B, 173.]—**B. subsquamosus** [Fries]. See POLYPORUS *subsquamosus.* [B, 173.]—**B. subtomentosus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *marbrés, mouchetés.* Ger., *Ziegenlippe.* Syn.: *Tubiporus marmoratus* (var. *major, minor, multicolor*, and *fuliginosus*) [Paulet]. *Tubiporus guttatus* (var. *major* and *minor*) [Paulet]. A species regarded as edible, although some have considered it poisonous; having a pale, faintly yellowish stipes, often striate; a soft, yellowish pileus covered with a pellicle like chamois-skin; soft, yellow flesh; and yellow tubes changing to green. The *B. subtomentosus*, var. β [Fries], is the *B. sanguineus.* [B, 61, 105, 173, 180.]—**B. sulphureus, B. tenax** [Bolton]. See POLYPORUS *sulphureus.*—**B. terreus** [Retzius]. See *B. scaber.*—**B. tuberaster** [Jacquin]. See POLYPORUS *tuberaster.*—**B. tuberosus** [Bulliard]. See *B. luridus.*—**B. umbellatus** [Persoon]. See POLYPORUS *umbellatus.*—**B. umbrinus** [Persoon]. See *B. edulis.*—**B. ungulatus.** Of Bulliard, the *Polyporus fomentarius*; of Schaeffer, the *Polyporus marginatus.* [B, 180.]—**B. variegatus.** Ger., *Sandpilz.* An edible species growing on sandy soil in pine woods. [B, 180.]—**B. velutinus** [Sowerby]. Fr., *bolet velu.* See POLYPORUS *hirsutus.*—**B. versicolor** [Linnæus]. See POLYPORUS *versicolor.*—**B. versipellis** [Fries]. Fr., *cèpe de juillet.* An edible species often regarded as a variety of *B. scaber.* [B, 61, 105.]—**B. villosus** [Hudson]. See POLYPORUS *hirsutus.*—**B. viscidus** [Linnæus], **B. viscosus** [Schulz]. See *B. scaber.*—**Touchwood b.** See POLYPORUS *igniarius.*

BOLIMBA, n. The *Averrhoa bilimbi.* [B, 88.]

BOLINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}l-i^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Syn.: *Ophiusides.* A family of the *Limbatæ.* [L, 248.]

BOLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}l(bol)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). A form of the word *bulimus* found in Avicenna. [A, 325.] See BULIMIA.

BOLI'S ROOT, n. The *Psoralea eglandulosa.* [B.]

BOLITES (Lat.), n. m. Bol-i(i^2)'tez(tas). Gr., βωλίτης. 1. See BOLETUS. 2. The root of the *Lychnis.* [Pliny (A, 318).]

BOLITOGLOSSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}l(bol)-i^{2}t-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s-(glos)'si^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From βωλίτης, a mushroom, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. A family of *Salamandridæ* having a mushroom-shaped tongue. [L, 204.]

BOLITON (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}l'i^{2}t-o^{2}n. Gr., βόλιτον. Cow-dung. [A, 322.]

BOLITOPHILE (Fr.), adj. Bol-i^{2}t-o-fel. From βωλίτης, a mushroom, and φιλεῖν, to be fond of. Living on mushrooms (said of insects). [L, 41.]

BOLITOS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}l'i^{2}t-o^{2}s. Gr., βόλιτος. See BOLITON.

BOLIVARIACEÆ [Griselad. Meissner], **BOLIVARIEÆ** [Endlicher] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Bo^{2}l-i^2-va^{3}r-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^2-e^2). An order of plants (*Ligustrinæ*) comprising the genera *Bolivaria* and *Menodora.* [B, 170.]

BOLL (Ger.), n. Bol. A place in Würtemberg. where there is a spring containing sodium sulphate and hydrogen sulphide.

BOLLAUGE (Ger.), n. Bol'a^3-ug-e^2. See EXOPHTHALMIA.

BOLLE (Ger.), n. Bol'le^2. The root of *Allium cepa.* [B, 180.]

BOLLE (It.), n. Bol'la. See ACQUA *B.*

BOLLETERIE, BOLLETRIE, n's. See BALATA.

BOLLICHT (Ger.), **BOLLIG** (Ger.), adj's. Bol'i^{2}ch^{2}t, -i^{2}g. Bulbous, globular. [L, 46.]

BOLLION, n. The *Vaccinium myrtillus.* [L, 105.]

BOLOGNESERSPATH (Ger.), n. Bol-on-yas'e^{2}r-spa^{3}t. A variety of barium sulphate found in Italy. [B, 180.]

BOLORRHETIN, n. Bol-o^{2}r-re'ti^{2}n. From βῶλος, a clod of earth, and ῥητίνη, pine-resin. Fr., *bolorrhétine.* A resinous substance found in the leaves of the *Coniferæ* and in the wood of fossil pines. [L, 42.]

BOLOS (Lat.), n. m. Bol(bo^{2}l)'o^{2}s. Gr., βόλος (from βούλεσθαι, to cast). A shedding of teeth; also the eruption of the teeth, dentition. [Aristotle (A, 311); A, 322.]

BOLSA DEL PASTOR (Sp.), n. Bol'sa^3 de^{2}l pa^{3}s-tor'. The *Capsella bursa pastoris.* [L, 105.]

BOLTENHAGEN (Ger.), n. Bolt'e^{2}n-ha^{3}g-e^{2}n. A sea-bathing establishment in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. [L, 30.]

BOLTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{3}l-ton'i^2-a^3. After J. Bolton, an English botanist. A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Asteroideæ*, subtribe *Heterochromeæ*, made by L'Héritier. [B, 42, 212, 214, 215.]—**B. indica** [Bentham and Hooker]. See LOTONIA *indica.*

BOLTS, n. Bo^{3}ltz. An old name for the *Trollius europæus.* [B.]

BOLUS (Lat.), n. f. (1st def.) and m. (2d def.). Bol'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ar., *lezma* (2d def.), *lacma* (2d def.), *cuthaira* (2d def.). Heb., *patbag* (2d def.), *pat* (2d def.). Gr., βῶλος. Fr., *bol, bouchée* (2d def.), *morceau* (2d def.). Ger., *Bolarerde* (1st def.), *Bissen* (2d def.). 1. Bole (*q. v.*). [A, 322, 325; B.] 2. A mass ready to be swallowed; in pharmacy, a pill-like mass of large size. [A, 385; B, 180.]—**Alimentary b.** Lat., *b. alimentarius.* Fr., *bol alimentaire.* Ger., *Bissen.* The rounded mass of food after it has been masticated and impregnated with saliva and is about to be swallowed. [A, 385.]—**Armenischer B.** (Ger.). See *Armenian* BOLE.—**Boli diuretici pro equis** [Belg. Ph.]. Diuretic b'es for horses, 25 parts each of powdered potassium carbonate and powdered potassium nitrate, 62·5 of powdered licorice root, 100 each of white or Burgundy pitch and soap, and 6 of oil of juniper are beaten into a mass with the necessary excipient, which is divided into b'es of 900 grains each. [B, 95.]—**Boli emmenagogi irritantes** [Bat. Ph., 1805]. Fr., *bols emménagogues irritantes.* B'es made of 1 part of Socotrine aloes, 2 parts of aqueous extract of myrrh, 3 parts of extract of horehound, and a sufficient quantity of honey; each weighing between 7 and 8 grains. [L, 85.]—**Boli martiales emmenagogi** [Bat. Ph., 1805]. B'es made of 8 parts of Socotrine aloes, 30 of scales of iron, and a sufficient quantity of elder rob; each weighing 6 grains. [L, 85.]—**Boli purgantes pro equis.** See BOLS *purgatifs.*—**Boli stibiati.** Fr., *bols stibiés* (ou *antimoniaux*). B'es each containing 4 grains of antimonium crudum and 1 grain of cinnamon made into a mass with conserve of roses. Similar preparations have been ordered in various unofficial formularies. [Ph. of the Paris Mil. Hosp., 1839 (B); B, 119.]—**B. ad quartanam.** An old febrifuge preparation containing cinchona, tartar emetic, and potassium carbonate; used particularly in remittent fevers. [L, 32.]—**B. alba** [Ger. Ph.]. See *White* BOLE.—**B. alimentarius.** See *Alimentary b.*—**B. armena, B. Armenæ.** See *Armenian* BOLE.—**B. armena rubra.** See *Red* BOLE.—**B. Armenæ præparatus** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation similar to the *poudre de bol d'Arménie* (*q. v.*, under BOL). [B, 95.]—**B. armenia, B. armeniaca, B. Armeniæ.** See *Armenian* BOLE.—**B. blessensis.** See BOLE *of Blois.*—**B. candida, B. communis alba.** See *White* BOLE.—**B. drasticus anglicus** [Belg. Ph.]. A b. made up of 35 parts of Barbadoes aloes, 4 of gamboge, 10 of white soap, and 1 part of oil of anise. [B, 95.]—**B. gallica.** See BOLE *of Blois.*—**B. judaica.** See ALTHÆA.—**B. orientalis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Armenian* BOLE.—**B. purgativus** [Belg. Ph.]. A b. made up of 15 parts of Cape aloes, 5 of white soap, 4 of gentian root, and 1 part of magnesium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**B. rubra.** See *Red* BOLE.—**B. rubra nostras.** See BOLE *of Blois.*—**B. vulgaris alba.** See *White* BOLE.—**B. vulgaris rubra.** See *Red* BOLE.—**Pulvis boli orientalis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de* BOL *d'Arménie.*—**Rother B.** (Ger.). See *Red* BOLE.—**Weisser B.** See *White* BOLE.

BOMA-PAPATA (Teloogoo), n. The *Stylocaryne webera.* [B, 172.]

BOMAREA (Lat.), n. f. Bom-a^{3}r-e(a)'a^{3}. Fr., *bomarée*. Of Mirbel, a genus of amaryllidaceous plants. [A, 385.]—**B. salsilla** [Mirbel]. See ALSTROEMERIA *salsilla*.

BOMB, n. Bu^{3}m. See BOMBUS.—**Discharging b's.** The cysts of certain of the *Gregarinidæ*; so called from their rupturing with apparent violence. [L, 182.]

BOMBACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}m-ba(ba^{3})'se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *bombacées*. A group of thalamifloral dicotyledonous plants of Lindley's malval alliance: considered a suborder of the *Sterculiaceæ* (or *Malvaceæ* [Bentham and Hooker]). [B, 19, 42.] See MALVACEÆ.

BOMBACEOUS, adj. Bo^{2}m-ba'shu^{3}s. Lat., *bombaceus*. Fr., *bombacé*. Resembling the *Bombax*; of or pertaining to the *Bombaceæ*. [B.]

BOMBALO, n. Bo^{2}m'ba^{3}l-o. A glass globe formerly used in subliming camphor. [L, 65.]

BOMBARDE (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n^{2}-ba^{3}rd. The *Tragopogon pratense*. [B, 173.]

BOMBARDIERKÄFER (Ger.), n. Bo^{2}m-ba^{3}rd-er'kaf-e^{2}r. See BRACHINUS *crepitans*.

BOMBATE, n. Bo^{2}m'bat. A salt of bombic acid. [L, 56.]

BOMBAX (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}m'ba^{2}x(ba^{3}x). Gen., *bom'bacis*. 1. Cotton. [A, 325.] 2. A genus of bombaceous (according to Bentham and Hooker, malvaceous) plants, including those that produce the so-called silk-cotton. [B, 19, 180.]—**Bombacis semina.** The seeds of *Gossypium herbaceum*. [B, 180.]—**B. ceiba.** See ERIODENDRON *anfractuosum*.—**B. grandiflorum.** The *Cochliospermum gossypium*. [B, 180.]—**B. heptaphyllum.** See *B. malabaricum* and *B. septenatum*.—**B. hibiscifolium.** The *Maximiliania regia*. [B, 173.]—**B. malabaricum** [De Candolle]. An East Indian tree, the bark of which is used externally for inflammations and cutaneous eruptions, the root-bark as an emetic, the leaves for diarrhœa, and the nectar of the flowers as a laxative and diuretic. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. occidentale** [Sprengel]. See ERIODENDRON *occidentale*.—**B. orientale** [Sprengel]. See ERIODENDRON *orientale*.—**B. pentandrum.** See ERIODENDRON *occidentale*.—**B. pyramidale.** See OCHROMA *lagopus*.—**B. quinatum.** See ERIODENDRON *anfractuosum*.—**B. septenatum** [Jacquin]. A large tree of the West Indies and South America, where the root-bark is used as a vulnerary and given internally as an emetic. Demulcent pectoral drinks are made from the seeds, and the young leaves are eaten. [B, 180.]—**Semen bombacis.** See *Semen* GOSSYPII.

BOMBEMENT (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}mb-ma^{3}n^{2}. See BOMBUS.

BOMBIATE, n. Bo^{2}m'bi^{2}-at. See BOMBATE.

BOMBIC ACID, n. Bo^{2}m'bi^{2}k. Lat., *acidum bombicum*. Fr., *acide bombique* (ou *bombycique*). Ger., *Seidenwurmsäure*. An acid found in the chrysalis of the silk-worm. [A, 385; B, 91.]

BOMBICCITE (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n^{2}-bi^{2}k-set. A fossil resin, $C_7H_{13}O$, found in a lignite of Tuscany. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BOMBINATORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}n-a^{3}-to^{2}r'i^{2}d-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *bombinatoroïdes*. A subfamily of the *Bombinatorina* having webbed toes. [L, 288.]

BOMBINATORINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}n-a^{3}-to^{2}r-i(e)'na^{3}. A family of the *Opisthoglossa oxydactyla* having an imperfectly developed ear, no parotids, the sacral vertebræ not dilated, and maxillary teeth. [L, 288.]

BOMBONAXA, n. A species of *Carludovica* found in equatorial South America. [A, 385.]

BOMBUS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}m'bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). Gr., βόμβος. Fr., *bombement*, *bourdonnement*. Ger., *Ohrentönen*, *Ohrenlauten*. 1. A buzzing noise or the sensation of such a noise, also the rumbling of flatus. [A, 311, 322.] Cf. TINNITUS *aurium* and BORBORYGMUS. 2. The humble-bee. [L, 132.]

BOMBYATE (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}-a^{3}t. See BOMBATE.

BOMBYCAL (Fr.), adj. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}-ka^{3}l. Pertaining to the genus *Bombyx*. [L, 41.]

BOMBYCE (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}m-bes. See BOMBYX.—**B. du mûrier.** See BOMBYX *mori*.—**B. processionnaire.** See BOMBYX *processionea*.

BOMBYCELLE (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}-se^{2}l. A section of the genus *Hibiscus*. [L, 41.]

BOMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}s(bu^{6}k)'i^{2}d-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *bombycides*. A family of the *Lepidoptera*, including the silk-worms. [L, 196.]

BOMBYCIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}-si^{2}-a^{3}n^{2}. See BOMBYCINÆ.

BOMBYCIFORM, adj. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}s'i^{2}-fo^{2}rm. Resembling the *Bombycidæ*. [L, 121.]

BOMBYCINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}(bu^{6})-si(ke)'na^{3}. A group of the *Lepidoptera* including *Bombyx*. [L, 121.]

BOMBYCINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}(bu^{6})-si(ke)'ne(na^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *bombycines*, *bombyciens*. See BOMBYCIDÆ.

BOMBYCINE, adj. Bo^{2}m'bi^{2}-si^{2}n. Lat., *bombycinus*, *bombycius*. Fr., *bombycin*, *bombycien*. Smooth, silky. [B, 19.]

BOMBYCIQUE (Fr.), adj. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}-sek. Pertaining to the silk-worm. [A, 385.] See BOMBIC ACID.

BOMBYCITES, n. pl. Bo^{2}m'bi^{2}-sits. See BOMBYCIDÆ.

BOMBYCIVORE (Fr.), adj. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}-si^{2}-vor. Subsisting on silk-worms. [A, 385; L, 41.]

BOMBYCOIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}(bu^{6})-ko(ko^{2})-i(e)'de-(da^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *bombycoïdes*. See BOMBYCINA.

BOMBYLANS (Lat.), adj. Bo^{2}m'bi^{2}l(bu^{6}l)-a^{2}nz(a^{3}ns). Fr., *bourdonnant*. Buzzing, humming. [L, 180.]

BOMBYLIARII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}l(bu^{6}l)-i^{2}-a(a^{3})'ri^{2}-i(e). A family of the *Proboscidiæ*. [L, 301.]

BOMBYLIUS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}m-bi^{2}l(bu^{6}l)'i^{2}-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βομβυλιός. Fr., *bombyle*. 1. A narrow-necked jug; so called from the gurgling sound produced when liquid was poured from it. [Hippocrates (A, 311, 325).] 2. The larva of the silk-worm. [Aristotle (A, 311).] 3. Any humming insect. [Aristotle (A, 311).] 4. A genus of the *Anthophila*. [L, 41, 49.]

BOMBYX (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}m'bi^{2}x(bu^{6}x). Gen., *bomby'cos* (*-cis*). Gr., βόμβυξ. Fr., *bombyce*. 1. Anciently, the silk-worm, also silk. [A, 311.] 2. The typical genus of the *Bombycidæ*. [L, 196.] 3. See *Vermiform* PROCESS.—**B. cynthia, B. mori** [Fabricius]. Fr., *bombyce du mûrier*. Ger., *Seidenwurm*, *Seidenspinner*, *Seidenraupe*. Syn.: *Phalœna b. mori* [Linnæus]. A species the larva of which is the Chinese silk-worm. The moth, which is about three inches long, has white, falcate fore-wings; the hind-wings not reaching to the tip of the abdomen; and well pectinated antennæ. The larva is small, of an ashy or cream color, with the second thoracic segment humped and a long horn on the tail. [L, 196.]—**B. processionea.** Fr., *bombyce processionnaire*. A species the larva of which has urticating hairs. [L, 49.]—**B. rubi.** Ger., *Brombeerspinner*. A poisonous species. [T. Husemann (A, 319).]

BOMPAULWURZEL (Ger.), n. Bom'pa^{3}-ul-vurtz-e^{2}l. The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B, 180.]

BONASLA, n. Fr., *bonasle*. The *Leonurus cardiaca*. [L, 87, 109.]

BONATI, n. An Amboyna tree all parts of which are bitter. [L, 87.]

BONAVERIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}n-a^{3}-ve(we^{2})'ri^{2}-a^{3}. Of Scopoli, a genus of leguminous plants. [B, 180.]—**B. securidaca** [Scopoli]. Syn.: *Coronilla securidaca* [Linnæus], *Securigera coronilla* [De Candolle]. A species growing throughout southern Europe. The seeds (*semina securidacæ*, the ἡδύσαρον of Dioscorides), which are brownish-red and bitter, were formerly employed in digestive derangements. [B, 180.]

BONBON (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n^{2}-bo^{2}n^{2}. A small mass composed mostly of sugar, with or without the addition of gum, starch, or a drug. [A, 385.]—**Pectoral b's.** Ger., *Brustb's*. B's made from 6 parts of carrageen, 4 each of Iceland moss, licorice, and marshmallow root, 3 each of red-poppy petals and daisy, and 2 each of coltsfoot and Souchong tea, boiled with 24 of water and the strained decoction mixed with refined sugar. [L, 120.]

BONCAR, n. The *Salsola soda*. [B, 173.]

BONDEA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}nd'e^{2}-a^{3}. See ERYTHROPHLŒUM.

BONDONNEAU (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n^{2}-do^{2}n-no. A place in the department of Drôme, France, where there is a spring containing various alkaline carbonates, iron, bromine, iodine, free carbon dioxide, and a little hydrogen sulphide; used by bathing, drinking, and gaseous inhalation in rheumatism, scrofula, herpetic affections, and syphilis. [L, 49.]

BONDUC (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n^{2}-du^{6}k. The *Guilandina bonducella*. [B, 180.]—**B.-seeds.** See BONDUCELLÆ *semina*.

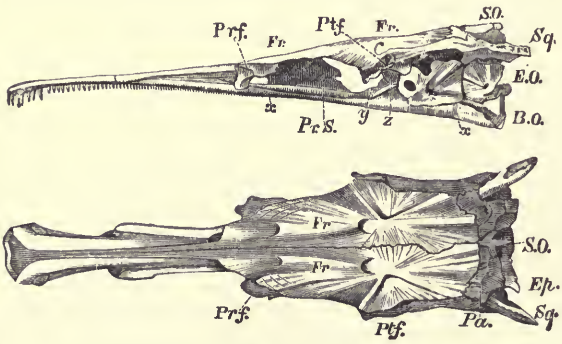
BONDUCELLA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}n-du^{2}(du^{4})-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)'la^{3}. See GUILANDINA *b*.—**Bonducellæ semina** [Ind. Ph.] Ger., *Bonduosamen*, *Cuiquiersamen*. Port., *silva do prago*. Bonduc-seeds, nick-ar-nuts; the seeds of *Guilandina bonduc* and *Guilandina bonducella*. They are emetic in large doses, but in small doses are used in malarial fevers, and an oil expressed from them is employed in paralyses. E. Heckel and Schlagdenhauffen have extracted from them a bitter principle, in the form of a white powder, which Isnard has found, in doses of from 1½ to 3 grains, to be as effective as quinine in intermittent fevers. ["Dtsch. chem. Ztg.," "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Dec. 20, 1886, p. 1140; B, 8, 180.]

BONDUCH, n. See BONDUCELLA.

BONDUCSAMEN (Ger.), n. pl. Bo^{2}n'duk-za^{3}m-e^{2}n. See BONDUCELLÆ *semina*.

BONE, n. Bo^{3}n. Sanscr., *asthi*, *astham*. Gr., ὀστέον. Lat., *os*. Goth., *bain*. A.-S., *ban*. Fr., *os*. Ger., *Bein*, *Knochen*. It., *osso*. Sp., *hueso*. An individual separable piece of the skeleton of a vertebrate at any stage of development after ossification has begun, also the tissue of which the skeleton is composed—an organic base containing calcium phosphate, carbonate, and fluoride, magnesium phosphate, sodium chloride, and iron and manganum oxides. [A, 327.]—**Acetabular b.** Lat., *os acetabuli*. See *Cotyloid b*.—**Addental b.** G. St.-Hilaire's term for the superior maxilla in fishes and the crocodile. [L, 14.]—**Adgustal b.** G. St.-Hilaire's term for the pterygoid b. in fishes and for the ectopterygoid b. in the crocodile. [L, 14.]—**Adnasal b.** G. St.-Hilaire's term for the premaxillary b. in fishes and the crocodile. [L, 14.]—**Adorbital b.** [G. St.-Hilaire]. 1. See *Lacrymal b.* (1st def.). 2. The malar b. in the crocodile. [G. St.-Hilaire (L, 14).]—**Air-b's.** See *Pneumatic b's*.—**Alisphenoid b.** Fr., *os alisphénöide*. Ger., *grosser Keilbeinflügel* (in birds and mammals) [Meckel and Wagner] (1st def.). Syn.: *orbitosphenoid b.* [Owen] (1st def.). 1. In comparative anatomy, a cartilage b. lying in front of the auditory capsule and representing the greater wing of the sphenoid b. of the human subject. [L, 12, 153.] 2. Of Owen, the prootic b. [L, 207.]—**Angular b.** Lat., *os angulare*. Fr., *os angulaire*. In comparative anatomy, a b. that assists in forming the lower and back portion of the mandible. [L, 207, 294.]—**Angulo-splenial b.** A constituent of the mandible in the *Amphibia* which represents the angular, coronary, and splenial bones of fishes. [L, 121.]—**Ankle-b.** See ASTRAGALUS (3d def.).—**Anterior frontal b.** Fr., *os frontal antérieur*. 1. Of Cuvier, the prefrontal b. in fishes, the *Urodela*, and crocodiles, the nasal b. of the *Anura*, and the lacrymal b. of the *Ophidia*. [L, 14.] 2. Of Agassiz, see *Prefrontal b*.—**Anterior maxillary b.** See *Premaxillary b*.—**Anterior palatine b.** The palatal b. of birds. [G. St.-Hilaire (L, 14).]—**Anterior sphenoid b., Anterior sphenoidal b.** Ger., *vorderes Keilbein*. Cuvier's term

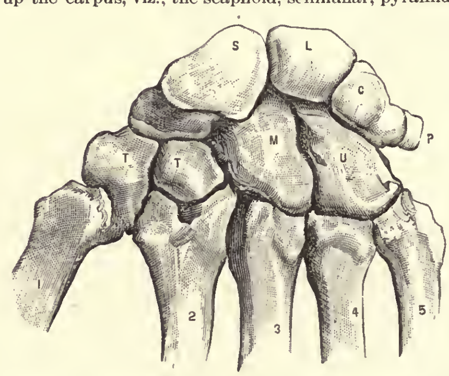
for the entosphenoid b. in fishes and for the presphenoid b. of mammals. [L, 14.]—**Anterior turbinated b.** See *Superior turbinated b.*—**Anterior zygomatic b.** [Bojanus]. See *Malar b.*—**Antero-ventral pelvic b.** See Os *pubis.*—**Antorbital b.** See *Suborbital b.*—**Apohyal b.** G. St.-Hilaire's term for the ceratohyal b. of mammals. [L, 14.]—**Articular b.** Lat., *os articulare, os condyloideum maxillæ inferioris* [Bojanus] (1st def.). Fr., *os articulaire, submalléal* (in fishes), *subrupéal* (in the crocodile) [G. St.-Hilaire] (1st def.). Ger., *Gelenkstück des Unterkiefers* [Meckel and Wagner] (1st def.). 1. In comparative anatomy, the proximal bone of the mandible; it articulates above with the quadrate b. or its representative, and below with the angular and dentary b's. [L, 200, 202.] 2. The thin layer of compact osseous tissue at the articular extremity of a bone which lies immediately beneath the articular cartilage, and is destitute of Haversian canals. [L, 298.]—**Asymmetrical b's.** Fr., *os asymetriques.* B's which lie on one side of the median plane of the body and which are not divided by it into two equal parts. [L, 13.]—**Back b.** See *Vertebral* COLUMN.—**Bar b.** See Os *pubis.*—**Basal b.** See *Basisphenoid b.* and *Basioccipital b.*—**Basibranchial b's.** Fr., *queue de l'os hyoïde* [Agassiz]. Syn.: *basihyal b's, urohyal b's* (in fishes) [G. St.-Hilaire]. A row of small b's which extend forward from the body of the hyoid bone in fishes and from which spring the first four branchial arches. [L, 147, 200.]—**Basibranchiostegal b.** [Parker]. See *Uro-hyal b.*—**Basidigital b's.** A term applied to both the metatarsal and the metacarpal bones, on account of their being situated at the bases of the phalanges. [L, 12.]—**Basihyal b.** Lat., *os linguale medium* [Soemmerring] (1st def.). Fr., *corps de l'os hyoïde* (in saurians, birds, and mammals) [Cuvier] (1st def.), *tête glénoïdale* [Agassiz] (1st def.). Ger., *mittleres Stück des Zungenbeins* [Meckel and Wagner] (1st def.). Syn.: *apo-hyal b., ceratohyal b.* (in fishes) [G. St.-Hilaire] (1st def.). 1. In comparative anatomy, the bone which forms the middle portion of the hyoid apparatus and is the representative of the body of the hyoid b. in man. [L, 153.] 2. In the pl., the basibranchial b's. [G. St.-Hilaire (L, 14).]—**Basilar b.** Lat., *os basilare, os tribasilare* [Virchow] (1st def.). Fr., *os basilaire.* Ger., *Grundbein.* It., *osso basilare.* 1. The sphenoid and occipital b's regarded as one b. [L, 14, 31.] 2. The basioccipital b. [Cuvier and Stannius (L, 207)]. 3. The sacrum. [L, 43.] 4. The last lumbar vertebra. [L, 43.] 5. The sphenoid b. [L, 44.] 6. G. St.-Hilaire's term for the basisphenoid b. of birds. [L, 14.]—**Basioccipital b.** Lat., *os basi occipitale, corpus ossis occipitis* [Hallmann], *os occipitale basilare* (seu *inferius* [Harting]), *squama occipitis* [Stannius]. Fr., *os basioccipital, os basilaire*



THE SKULL OF THE PIKE. (AFTER HUXLEY.)

Pa, the parietal bone; *Fr*, the frontal bone; *Prf*, the prefrontal bone; *Ptf*, the postfrontal bone; *Sq*, the squamosal bone; *Ep*, the epiotic bone; *BO*, the basioccipital bone; *EO*, the exoccipital bone; *SO*, the supra-occipital bone; *Prs*, the presphenoid bone; *z*, the alisphenoid bone; *y*, the basisphenoid bone; *xx*, the parasphenoid bone.

[Agassiz], *os basisphénal* (in fishes [G. St.-Hilaire]), *os otosphénal* (in fishes [G. St.-Hilaire]). Ger., *Hinterhauptstück des Hinterhauptsbeins* [Wiedemann], *Hinterhauptkörper* [Meckel, Wagner]. Syn.: *inferior occipital b.* (in the cod and the python [Cuvier] and in birds [G. St.-Hilaire]). The basilar portion of the occipital b. before it has united with the other elements. In many of the lower vertebrates it persists as a distinct b. through life. [L, 12, 142, 153.]—**Basi-occipito-sphenoidal b.** [Owen]. See *Parasphenoid b.*—**Basipresphenoid b.** In comparative anatomy, a b. formed by the confluence of the basisphenoid and presphenoid b's. [L, 14.]—**Basisphenoid b.** Lat., *os basisphenoidale, sphenoideum basilare* [Bojanus, Harting, Stannius]. Fr., *os basisphénoïde, sphénoïde principal* (in fishes [Agassiz]), *partie postérieure du sphénoïde unique* (in reptiles and birds), *sphénoïde postérieur* (in mammals [Cuvier]), *hyposphénal* (in fishes and the crocodile), *basilaire* (in birds [G. St.-Hilaire]). Ger., *Keilbein* [Rathke], *Keilbeinkörper* [Meckel, Wagner]. In comparative anatomy, a cartilage b. of the base of the skull which lies between the basioccipital and presphenoid b's; in human embryology, that portion of the sphenoid b. from which the posterior portion of its body and the sella turcica are formed. [L, 12, 14, 153.]—**Basitemporal b.** A membrane b. which in birds underlies the basisphenoid and a portion of the basioccipital bones; the name is sometimes applied also to the lingula of the sphenoid b. [L, 142, 294.]—**Blade b.** See SCAPULA.—**Boat-like b.** See *Scaphoid b.*—**B. crumbs.** See *Osseous* GRANULES.—**B'let.** See OSSICLE.—**B's of Bertin.** See *Sphenoidal turbinate b's.*—**B. of the Incas.** Lat., *os Incæ.* A term applied to the interparietal b. of man when it persists through life, on account of the belief that it is always found in the skulls of the ancient Peruvians. [L, 149.]—**B. oil.** See *Dippel's animal* OIL.—**B.-setter.** Fr., *bailleul, rebouteur, renouveur, rhabilleur.* Lit., one who devotes himself to the treatment of fractures; as commonly used, an irregular practitioner who is supposed to have a particular gift in that direction. [L.]—**B'shave.** See *Femoro-popliteal* NEURALGIA.—**Branchiostegal b's.** Fr., *rayons branchiostégaux* [Cuvier], *côtes sternaux* [G. St.-Hilaire]. Ger., *Kiemenhautstrahlen* [Meckel]. A term applied to several small dagger-shaped b's which are articulated or attached by ligament to the epihyal and ceratohyal b's of fishes and between which the branchiostegal membrane is stretched. [L, 207.]—**Breakb'.** See DENGUE.—**Breast-b.** See STERNUM.—**Calf-b.** See FIBULA.—**Canal b.** See CLAVICLE.—**Cancellated b., Cancellous b.** Fr., *os spongieux.* B. which consists largely of cancellated or spongy tissue. [L, 114.]—**Cannon-b.** The middle metatarsal b. in the solipeds. [L, 13.]—**Carpal b's.** Lat., *ossa carpi.* Fr., *os carpiens.* Ger., *Handwurzelknochen.* The b's which make up the carpus, viz., the scaphoid, semilunar, pyramidal, and



THE POSTERIOR SURFACE OF THE CARPAL BONES. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

S, the scaphoid bone; L, the semilunar bone; C, the pyramidal bone; T, the trapezium; T, the trapezoid bone; M, the os magnum; U, the unciform bone; P, the pisiform bone; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the metacarpal bones.

pisiform b's, the trapezium, the trapezoid b., the os magnum, and the unciform b. [L, 142.]—**Cartilage b's.** B's having an intracartilaginous ossification. [L, 294.]—**Cerato-branchial b.** That b. of a branchial arch which lies between the hypobranchial and the epibranchial b's. [L, 207.] Cf. *Hypopharyngeal b's.*—**Cerato-hyal b.** Lat., *os linguale superius* (seu *pisiforme* [Soemmerring]) (1st def.). Ger., *Zungenbogen* [Meckel] (1st def.). Syn.: *hyosternal b.* (in fishes), *glossohyal b.* (in birds), *apohyal b.* (in birds [G. St.-Hilaire]) (1st def.). 1. In comparative anatomy, that piece of the hyoid apparatus which lies between the basihyal and the epihyal b's, and is the representative of the lesser cornu of the hyoid b. of man. [L, 14, 153.] 2. The epihyal b. of mammals. [G. St.-Hilaire (L, 14).]—**Channel b.** See CLAVICLE.—**Cheek b.** See *Malar B.*—**Chevron b's.** Fr., *os en V.* Ger., *untere Bogen.* A term applied to a number of small b's, in the shape of an inverted arch, which are situated beneath and nearly opposite the intervertebral spaces of the caudal vertebræ of animals having well-developed tails. They are usually articulated to prominences on the lower surface of the bodies of the vertebræ, and serve to increase the surface for the attachment of the caudal muscles. [L, 153.]—**Chondrogenous b's.** See *Cartilage b's.*—**Cloacal b.** Lat., *os cloacæ.* A small rod of bone which, in certain fishes, passes backward from the symphysis ischii to the ventral wall of the cloaca. [L, 200.]—**Cockal b.** See ASTRAGALUS (3d def.).—**Coffin b.** The ungual phalanx of the solipeds. [L, 14.]—**Collar b.** See CLAVICLE.—**Coraco-clavicular b.** A b. formed by the fusion of the coracoid b. and the clavicle in the mole and allied genera. [L, 153.]—**Coracoid b.** Lat., *os coracoideum, clavicula* [Stannius, Parker (1st def.)]. Fr., *huméral* (in fishes), *os coracoïdien* (in reptiles and birds), *apophyse coracoïdienne, tubercule coracoïdien* (in mammals [Cuvier]), *clavicule* [Agassiz], *furculaire* (in fishes), *coracoïde* (in reptiles, birds, and mammals [G. St.-Hilaire]). Ger., *vorderes Schlüsselbein* (in fishes), *hinteres Schlüsselbein* (in other vertebrates [Meckel, Wagner]). (All these apply only to the 1st def.) 1. In comparative anatomy, a b. which articulates above with the scapula and below with the sternum or its fellow of the opposite side, and aids in supporting the pectoral limbs. It has been regarded as the homologue of both the clavicle and the coracoid process of the scapula in man, but it most probably is the representative of the latter. [L, 12, 13, 14, 153, 200, 201, 202.] 2. A term applied by Parker to the radius of fishes. [L, 207.]—**Coronal b.** See *Frontal b.*—**Coronary b.** 1. The middle phalanx of the manus of the solipeds. [L, 13.] 2. See *Coronoid b.*—**Coronoid b.** Fr., *os coronoïde, complémentaire* (in lizards [Cuvier]) (1st def.), *souspalpébral* (in the crocodile [G. St.-Hilaire]) (1st def.). Ger., *Kronenstück des Unterkiefers* [Meckel, Wagner] (1st def.). 1. In comparative anatomy, a b. on the inner surface of the mandible, which is the representative of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla of man. 2. Of Bojanus and Harting, the supra-angular b. [L, 14, 27.]—**Cotyloid b.** Lat., *os acetabuli.* A small b. in the acetabulum of certain of the lower vertebrates which lies adjacent to the os pubis. [L, 200.]—**Covering b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Coxal b.** See COCCYX and ILIUM.—**Cranial ethmoid b.** Fr., *os ethmoïde cranien.* A term applied by Agassiz to the entosphenoid b., and by Cuvier to the ethmo-turbinal b. [L, 14.]—**Cranial-roof b.** See *Epicranial b.*—**Cribriform b.** See *Ethmoid b.*—**Cross b.** See SACRUM.—**Crow-beak b.** See *Coracoid b* (1st def.).—**Crupper b.** See COCCYX.—**Cuboid b.** Lat., *os cuboides.* Fr., *os cuboïde.* Ger., *Wurfelbein.* A b. which lies on the outer side of the foot, between the os calcis and the fourth and fifth metatarsal b's, with which it

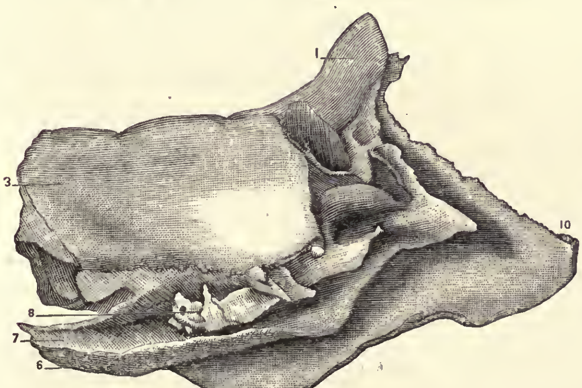
articulates. [L, 152.]—**Cuneiform b.** Lat., *os cuneiforme.* Fr., *os cunéiforme.* 1. See *Pyramidal b.* 2. See *Sphenoid b.*—**Cylindrical b's.**. See *Long b's.*—**Dentary b.** Fr., *os dentaire.* Ger., *Zahnstück des Unterkiefers* [Meckel, Wagner]. Syn.: *subdental b.* (in fishes and the crocodile [G. St.-Hilaire]). A b. found in fishes and the *Amphibia*, which, with its fellow of the opposite side, forms the anterior portion of the mandible. [L, 207.]—**Dermal b's.** Owen's term for b's which are ossifications of and belong to the cutis. [L, 207.]—**Dermal ethmoid b., Ectethmoid b.** See *Prefrontal b.*—**Ectocuneiform b.** See *External cuneiform b.* —**Ecto-ethmoid b.** See *Prefrontal b.*—**Ectopterygoid b.** Syn.: *transverse b.* (in ophidians, lizards, and crocodiles [Cuvier]), *adgustal b.* (in the crocodile [G. St.-Hilaire]). In comparative



THE SKULL OF THE COD. (FROM NICHOLSON, AFTER CUVIER.)

a, the uro-hyal bone; *b*, the basi-hyal bone; *c*, the cerato-hyal bone; *d*, the branchiostegal rays; *p*, the præoperculum; *o*, the operculum proper; *s*, the suboperculum; *i*, the interoperculum; *m*, the mandible; *n*, the intermaxillary bone.

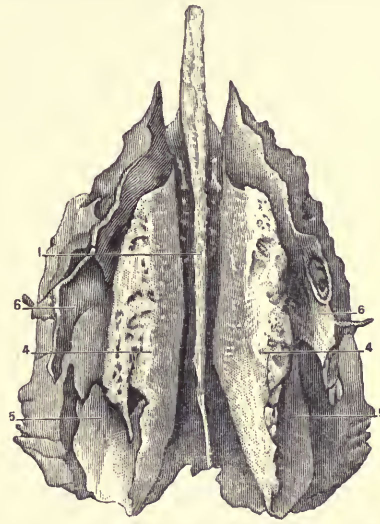
anatomy, a b. which extends between the superior maxilla and the pterygoid b. [L, 12, 14.]—**Ell b.** See ULNA.—**Elongated b's.** A term sometimes applied to long b's which are destitute of a medullary cavity (*e. g.*, the ribs). [L, 13.]—**Endochondral b's.** A term applied to true b's formed by osteoblastic tissue, which for the most part replaces the calcified cartilage matrix, and is finally itself partly or wholly replaced by adult or periosteal b. [J, 32, 42.] —**Entocuneiform b.** See *Internal cuneiform b.*—**Entoglossal b.** See *Glosso-hyal b.* (1st def.).—**Entohyal b.** 1. See *Glosso-hyal b.* (1st def.). 2. In the pl., the basibranchial b's [Hallmann (L,



THE LATERAL SURFACE OF THE ETHMOID BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the crista galli; 3, the orbital plate; 6, the inferior turbinated process; 7, the middle meatus of the nose; 8, the uncinate process; 10, the perpendicular plate.

27)].—**Entopterygoid b.** Syn.: *internal pterygoid b.* [Cuvier, Agassiz, Hallmann]. In comparative anatomy, a thin lamina of b. fitting against the inner borders of the palatine and pterygoid b's. [L, 14, 200, 207.]—**Ento-sphenoid b.** Lat., *os innominatum* (in the perch), *ala parva ossis sphenoidei* (in the carp [Hallmann]). Fr., *entosphénal* (in fishes [G. St.-Hilaire]). Ger., *vorderer* (oder *kleiner*) *Keilbeinflügel* (in fishes [Meckel, Wagner]). Syn.: *anterior sphenoid b.* (in fishes [Cuvier]). An ossification of the interorbital septum in certain of the lower vertebrates, which is the representative of the presphenoid b. of the higher vertebrates. [L, 14.]—**Epibranchial b's.** Fr., *partie supérieure de l'arceau branchial* [Cuvier], *pluréals supérieures* [G. St.-Hilaire]. A term applied to several small b's which extend out horizontally from the edges of the superior pharyngeal b's, between which and the cerato-branchial b's they are situated. [L, 200, 207.]—**Epicerato-hyal b.** See *Epihyal b.*—**Epicoracoid b.** Ger., *Handwurzelknochen* [Meckel, Wagner]. Syn.: *coracoid b.* (in fishes [Cuvier and G. St.-Hilaire]), *postclavicle.* In comparative anatomy, a slender rod of b. which is connected with the inner face of the clavicle near its dorsal extremity, and runs backward and downward. [L, 12, 200, 207.]—**Epicranial b.** Owen's term for the b. forming the roof of the cranial cavity of the *Propteri* and representing the frontal, parietal, and supra-occipital b's. [L, 14.]—**Epihyal b.** Lat., *ligamentum inter os linguale superius et pro-*



THE INFERIOR SURFACE OF THE ETHMOID BONE. (AFERT SAPPEY.)

1, the perpendicular plate; 4, 4, the inferior turbinated processes; 5, 5, the middle meatus of the nose; 6, 6, the uncinate processes.

cessum stiliformem [Soemmerring]. Fr., *grande pièce latérale* (in fishes), *seconde pièce de la corne antérieure* (in lizards and mammals [Cuvier]), *hyposternal* (in fishes). Ger., *Zungenhorn* [Meckel, Wagner]. Syn.: *cerato-hyal b.* (in mammals [G. St.-Hilaire]). In comparative anatomy, a small b. lying between the cerato-hyal and stylo-hyal b's. [L, 14, 153, 207.]—**Epiotic b.** Lat., *squama occipitis* [Hallmann]. Ger., *Hinterhauptschuppe* [Meckel, Wagner]. Syn.: *paroccipital b.* [Owen], *external occipital b.* (in the perch and reptiles), *superior occipital b.* (in the cod), *mastoid apophysis* (in many mammals [Cuvier]), *interparietal b.* (in fishes), *superior occipital b.* (in birds [G. St.-Hilaire]), *interparietal b.* [Agassiz]. In human anatomy, an embryonic cartilage b. which corresponds to the lower part of the mastoid process of the temporal b.; in comparative anatomy, a b. which forms the postero-internal portion of the auditory capsule. [L, 12, 14, 142, 153.]—**Epipharyngeal b's.** See *Superior pharyngeal b's.*—**Epipteric b.** Flower's term for a small, scale-like ossification situated between the antero-inferior angle of the parietal b. and the great wing of the sphenoid b. [L, 142.]—**Epipterygoid b.** In comparative anatomy, a small slender rod of b. lying in front and to the outer side of the anterior edge of the prootic b., with which and the pterygoid b. it articulates. [L, 200.]—**Epipubic b's.** See *Marsupial b's.*—**Episternal b.** 1. G. St.-Hilaire's term for the uro-hyal b. in fishes. [L, 14.] 2. See INTERCLAVICLE. 3. See *Suprasternal b.*—**Epitympanic b.** [Owen]. See *Hyo-mandibular b.*—**Ethmoid b.** Lat., *os ethmoideum.* Fr., *os ethmoïde.* Ger., *Siebbein* (1st def.). 1. A cuboid-shaped b., containing within its interior a large number of cells, which assists in forming the cranium, the orbits, and the nasal fossæ. It consists of a central vertical plate and of two lateral masses (the ethmo-turbinals), which unite above to form the cribriform plate. It articulates with the vomer, frontal, sphenoid, nasal, lacrymal, palate, and inferior turbinated b's and the superior maxilla. 2. Of Dugés, the sphenethmoid b. [L, 121.]—**Ethmo-turbinal b's.** [Owen]. The lateral masses of the ethmoid b. [L, 153.]—**Exercise b.** An ossification sometimes found in the left arm of soldiers, and believed to be due to the constant pressure of a musket upon the arm. [L, 299.]—**Exoccipital b.** Lat., *arcus occipitis* [Bojanus]. Ger., *seitliches untere Hinterhauptbein* [Meckel, Wagner], *Gelenktheil des Grundbeins* [Meckel], *Gelenkstück des Hinterhauptbeins* [Wiedmann], *Seitentheil des Hinterhauptbeins* [Rathke]. Syn.: *lateral occipital b.* [Agassiz, Cuvier, Gervais, Hallmann], *exoccipital b.* (in fishes), *lateral occipital b.* (in birds [G. St.-Hilaire]). In human anatomy, a fœtal cartilage b. which forms the side of the foramen magnum and the occipital condyle of the occipital b. It unites with the other elements of the occipital b. about the sixth year, but in many of the lower vertebrates remains through life as a separate b. [L, 12, 14, 153.]—**External cuneiform b.** Lat., *os cuneiforme externum.* Fr., *os cunéiforme externe.* Ger., *drittes Keilbein.* A wedge-shaped b. of the foot, articulating posteriorly with the scaphoid b., anteriorly with the second, third, and fourth metatarsal b's, internally with the

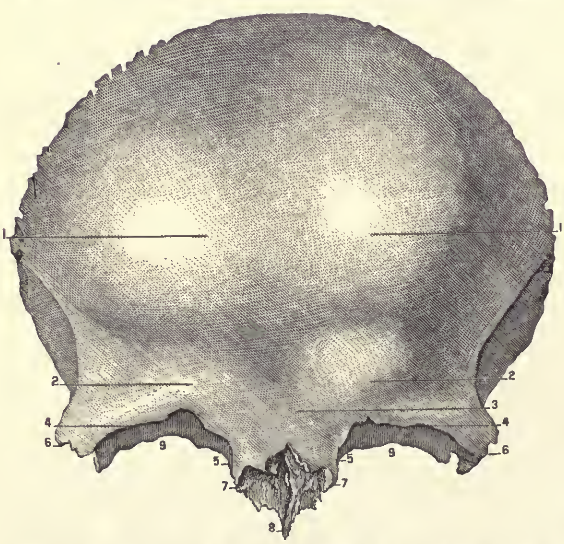
middle cuneiform b., and externally with the cuboid b. [L. 114, 153.] —**External occipital b.** Of Cuvier, the opisthotic b.; of Agassiz, the exoccipital b. [L, 12, 14.]—**External pterygoid b.** A term applied by Hallmann (in fishes) and Stannius to the pterygoid b. [L, 14.]—**Extrascapular b.** Lat., *os extrascapulare* [Stannius]. See *Suprascapular b.*—**Face b.** See *Malar b.*—**Falciform b.** Lat., *os falciforme.* 1. A sickle-shaped sesamoid b. lying on the radial side of the manus of the mole and allied genera. [L, 153.] 2. See



THE POSTERIOR SURFACE OF THE FRONTAL BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the frontal sulcus; 2, the foramen cæcum; 5, the roof of the orbit; 8, the nasal spine; 10, the internal orbital apophysis; 11, the entrance to the sphenoidal sinus; 12, the external orbital apophysis.

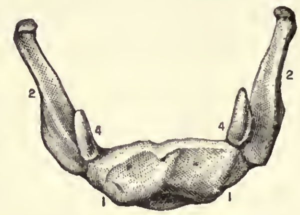
Interparietal b.—**Flat b's.** Lat., *ossa lata* (seu *plana*). Fr., *os plats.* Ger., *breite* (oder *platte*) *Knochen.* B's the length and breadth of which greatly exceed their thickness (*e. g.*, the scapula). [L, 142, 172.]—**Forehead b.** See *Frontal b.*—**Fork b.** See Furcula.—**Frontal b.** Lat., *os frontis* [Soemmerring], *os frontale.* Fr., *os frontal*, *frontal principal* [Agassiz]. Ger., *Stirnbein*, *Hauptbein.* A single b. which forms the fore part of the cranium and the greater part of the upper roof of the orbits. It arches upward and backward and articulates with the parietal, sphenoid, nasal, malar, superior maxillary, lacrymal, and ethmoid b's. [L, 142, 153.]—**Fronto-nasal b.** See *Nasal b.*—**Fronto-occipital b.**



THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE FRONTAL BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

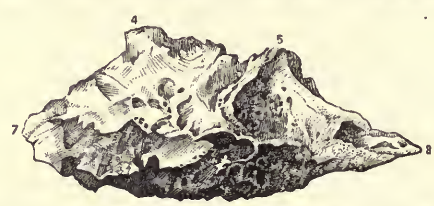
1, 1, the frontal eminences; 2, 2, the supercillary arches; 3, the glabella; 4, 4, the orbital arches; 5, 5, the internal orbital apophyses; 6, 6, the external orbital apophyses; 7, 7, the surfaces for articulation with the nasal and superior maxillary bones; 8, the nasal spine; 9, 9, the roofs of the orbits.

Of Owen, the fronto-parietal b. in the *Dipnoi.* [L, 12, 14.]—**Fronto-parietal b.** Lat., *os frontoparietalis.* Ger., *Stirnscheitelbein.* A b. formed by the confluence of the frontal and parietal b's. [L, 204.]—**Girdle b.** See *Sphenethmoid b.*—**Glosso-hyal b.** Lat., *os linguale.* Ger., *Zungenkerne.* A small b. which, in certain of the lower vertebrates, runs forward from the basihyal b. into the substance of the tongue, which it serves to support. [L, 12, 147.]—**Great cuneiform b.** [Percivall]. The middle cuneiform b. of the solipeds. [L, 13.]—**Haunch b.** See *Innominate b.*—**Heel b.** See Calcaneum.—**Hip b.** Lat., *os coxæ.* See *Innominate b.*—**Hook b.** See *Unciform b.*—**Huckle b.** The coccyx, also the astragalus (3d def.). [A, 67.]—**Humeral b.** Fr., *os humérat.* Of Cuvier, the coracoid b. of fishes. [L, 14.]—**Hyoid b.** Lat., *os hyodes.* Fr., *os hyoïde.* Ger., *Zungenbein.* A U-shaped b. situated at the base of the tongue immediately above the thyreoid cartilage. It consists of a body and the greater and lesser cornua. The greater cornua (the thyreo-hyal b's of comparative anatomy) project backward from the body of the b., and the lesser cornua (the cerato-hyal b's of comparative anatomy) upward and backward from the point of union of the greater cornua and the body. The greater cornua unite with the body in adult life, but the lesser remain distinct, being united only by means of a synovial articulation. [L, 142, 153.]—**Hyo-mandibular b.** Fr., *serrial* (in fishes [G. St.-Hilaire]), *mastoïdien* [Agassiz]. Ger., *oberes Gelenkbein* [Meckel, Wagner]. Syn.: *epitympanic b.* [Owen], *temporal b.* (in fishes), *tympanic b.* (in batrachians [Cuvier]), *quadrate* or *tympanic b.* (in fishes [Hallmann]). The uppermost b. of the mandibulary suspensorium of certain fishes. It articulates above with the side of the cranium and below with the hyoid arch, either directly or indirectly, and is the representative of



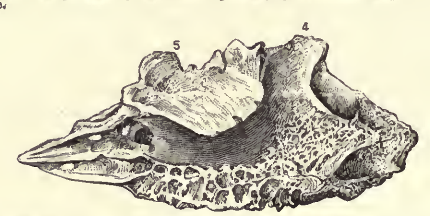
THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE HYOID BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, the body; 2, 2, the greater cornua; 4, 4, the lesser cornua.



THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE INFERIOR TURBINATED BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

4, the lacrymal process; 5, the ethmoid process; 7, the anterior angle; 8, the posterior angle.



THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE INFERIOR TURBINATED BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

4, the lacrymal process; 5, the ethmoid process.

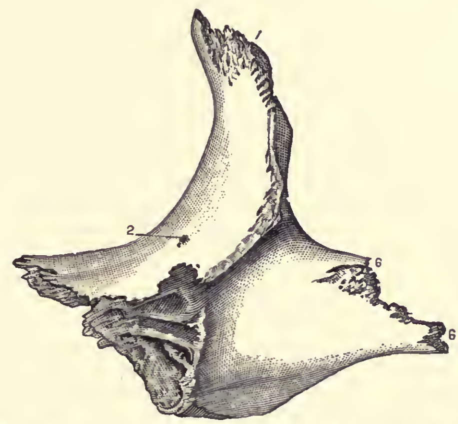
the incus of the higher vertebrates. [L, 12, 14, 202, 207.]—**Hyo-sternal b.** Of G. St.-Hilaire, the cerato-hyal b. in fishes. [L, 14.]—**Hypobranchial b's.** Lat., *ossa lateralia lingualia* [Soemmerring]. Fr., *arythnéals, thyréals* (in fishes), *apohyals, cératohyals* (in birds), *glossohyals* (in mammals [G. St.-Hilaire]). The lowermost pieces of the first three branchial arches of fishes, regarded as the homologue of the thyreo-hyals of higher vertebrates. [L, 14, 207.]—**Hypohyal b.** See *Basihyal b.* (1st def.).—**Hypopharyngeal b's.** A pair of b's which form the fifth branchial arches in fishes; they underlie the floor of the pharynx, are usually dentigerous, and represent the cerato-branchial b's of the other arches. [L, 12, 207.]—**Hyposphenoid b.** Fr., *os hyposphénal.* The presphenoid b. in fishes and in the crocodile. [G. St.-Hilaire (L, 14).]—**Hyposternal b.** Of G. St.-Hilaire, the epihyal b. of fishes. [L, 14.]—**Hypotympanic b.** [Owen]. See *Quadrate b.* (1st def.).—**Hypsiloid b.** 1. See *Hyoid b.* 2. In the pl., of Goubaux, the last coccygeal vertebræ, on account of their resemblance to the letter U. [L, 13.]—**Hypural b.** A small fan-shaped b. which succeeds the last caudal vertebra of fishes and aids in supporting the tail. [L, 12, 200.]—**Iliac b.** See Ilium.—**Incisive b., Incisor b.** See *Premaxillary b.*—**Inferior occipital b.** See *Basioccipital b.*—**Inferior pharyngeal b's.** See *Hypopharyngeal b's.*—**Inferior sphenoid b.** See *Basisphenoid b.*—**Inferior spongy b., Inferior turbinated b.** Lat., *concha inferior.* Fr., *cornet inférieur.* Ger., *untere Nasenmuschel.* A thin plate of b. attached by its upper margin to the lateral wall of the nose and separating the middle from the inferior meatus. It articulates with the superior maxilla, and with the lacrymal, ethmoid, and palate b's. [L, 142.]—**Infra-orbital b's.** Lat., *ossa infraorbitalia.* Fr., *os sousorbitaires.* Syn.: *infra-orbital ring.* In comparative anatomy, a ring of ossicles which forms the lower rim of the orbit. [L, 14, 207.]—**Ingrassial b.** Of G. St.-Hilaire, the orbito-sphenoid b. in fishes. [L, 14.]—**Innominate b.** Lat., *os innominatum* (seu *coxæ*). Fr., *os innominé.* Ger., *ungenanntes*

Bein. It., *osso innominato.* Sp., *hueso innominado.* A b. which, with its fellow of the opposite side and the sacrum and coccyx, forms the bony pelvis. It is made up of the ilium, the ischium, and the os pubis. [L, 142, 172.]—**Intercalary b.** Ger., *Zwickelbein* (1st def.). 1. See *Interparietal b.* 2. See *Opisthotic b.* 3. In the pl., see *Wormian b's.*—**Interclavicular b.** See INTERCLAVICLE.—**Interhyal b.** See *Stylohyal b.*—**Interischial b.** The tuberosity of the ischium when, as in some of the lower vertebrates, it remains distinct through life. [L, 13.]—**Intermaxillary b.** Lat., *pars incisa maxillae superioris* [Soemmerring], *præmaxilla, os intermaxillare.* Fr., *os intermaxillaire, intermaxillaire* (in birds [G. St.-Hilaire]). Ger., *Zwischenkieferbein.* Syn.: *premaxillary b., adnasal b.* (in fishes and the crocodile). A fœtal b. which lies behind the fore part of the superior maxilla, with which it becomes fused. In many of the lower vertebrates it persists as a distinct b. through life, and often joins with its fellow of the opposite side to form a single b., representing that portion of the superior maxilla of man which bears the incisor teeth. [L, 12, 14, 142, 153.]—**Intermuscular b's.** A number of small b's which are articulated to the dorsal sides of the transverse processes of the vertebræ of fishes and pass upward and outward between the muscles. [L, 200.]—**Internal cuneiform b.** Lat., *os cuneiforme internum.* Fr., *os cunéiforme interne.* Ger., *erstes Keilbein.* The largest of the cuneiform b's of the foot. It lies on the inner side of the foot, articulating with the scaphoid, the middle cuneiform, and the first and second metatarsal b's. To it is attached in part the tibialis anticus muscle. [L, 142.]—**Internal pterygoid b.** See *Entopterygoid b.*—**Interopercular b.** Lat., *interoperculum.* Fr., *interopercule, malléal* [G. St.-Hilaire]. Ger., *os linguale.* 1. See *Hyoid b.* 2. See *Glosso-hyal b.*—**Long b's.** Lat., *ossa longa* (seu *cylindrica*, seu *tubulosa*). Fr., *os longues.* Ger., *lange Knochen.* B's the length of which greatly exceeds their breadth or thickness. They consist of a shaft, which is hollowed out to form a medullary canal, and two extremities. [L, 172.]—**Lower-jaw b., Lower maxillary b.** See *Inferior* MAXILLA.—**Lunar b.** See *Semilunar b.*—**Malar b.** Lat., *os malare* (seu *zygomaticum* [Hallmann]), *os zygomaticum anterius* [Bojanus]. Fr., *os malaire, pièce antérieure de l'os jugal* [G. St.-Hilaire]. Ger., *Wangenbein.* Syn.: *jugal b.* (in lizards, crocodiles, and mammals [Cuvier]), *adorbital b.* (in the crocodile). A quadrangular b. which forms the most prominent portion of the face, the greater part of the margin and a portion of the outer wall of the orbit, and the anterior part of the zygoma. It separates the orbit from the temporal fossa and articulates with the superior maxilla and the temporal, frontal, and sphenoid b's. In the lower vertebrates it may articulate posteriorly with either the quadrate b. or the quadrato-jugal b. [L, 12, 14, 142, 153.]—**Mandible b., Mandibular b., Mandibulary b.** See *Inferior* MAXILLA.—**Marginal b's.** Certain otherwise unnamed b's which lie on the radial and ulnar sides of the manus of the *Ichthyosauria.* [L, 12.]—**Marsupial b's.** Lat., *ossa marsupialia.* Fr., *os marsupiaux.* Syn.: *janitores marsupii* [Tyson]. Two elongated, slightly curved b's which articulate with the anterior edges of the ossa pubis and run forward, diverging into the layers of the abdominal parietes. They are found in nearly all the *Marsupialia* and are believed to be ossifications of the inner pillar of the external abdominal ring. [L, 153.]—**Mastoid b.** Lat., *os mastoideum.* Fr., *os mastoïdien.* Ger., *Zitzenbein.* Of Owen, the squamosal b. (1st def.); of Hallmann, the



THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE MALAR BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the external orifice of the malar canal; 6, the frontal process; 8, the anterior angle; 7, the inferior angle; 9, the temporal process.

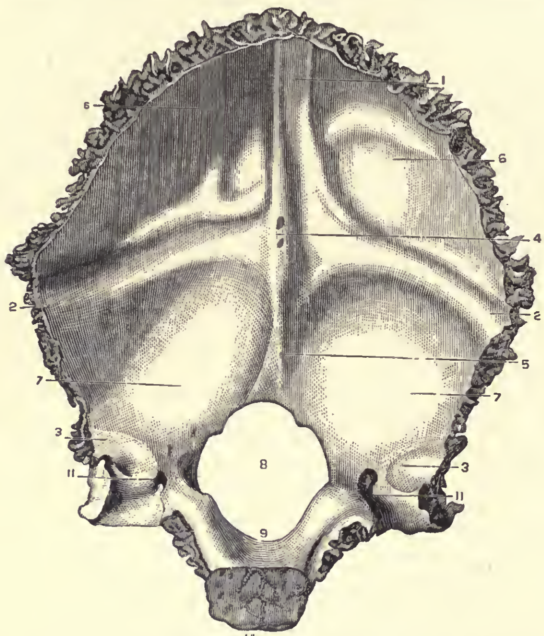


THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE MALAR BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the frontal process; 2, the internal orifice of the malar canal; 6, 6, the surface which articulates with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

Zwischenkiemendeckelstück. A b. in the gill-cover of fishes which lies in front of and below the opercular b., with which it articulates, and is connected at its opposite extremity by ligament with the angular b. and the hyoid apparatus. [L, 200, 207.]—**Interorbital b.** An inconstant ossification in certain fishes, lying between the fore part of the presphenoid and the orbito-sphenoid b's. [L, 14.]—**Interparietal b.** Lat., *os interparietale.* Fr., *os interpariétal.* 1. In the human fœtus, the tabular portion of the occipital b., which sometimes persists through life as a distinct b. [L, 14, 142.] Cf. *B. of the Incas.* 2. In some of the lower vertebrates, a b. lying between the front edge of the supra-occipital b. and the parietal b's. [L, 149.] · 3. Of Agassiz, see *Supra-occipital b.*—**Interspinous b's.** Fr., *os interépineux.* A number of dagger-shaped b's in certain fishes, which are connected by ligaments to the spinous processes of the vertebræ and extend upward in the median line to articulate with the rays of the median fins. [L, 12.]—**Intestinal b.** Ger., *Darmbein.* See ILIUM.—**Investing b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Irregular b's.** Lat., *ossa multiformia.* Fr., *os mixtes.* Ger., *gemischte Knochen.* Those b's which are of such irregular shape that they can not be classed as long, short, or flat b's. [L, 172.]—**Jugal b.** Lat., *os jugale.* Fr., *os jugal.* Ger., *Jochbein.* 1. Of Cuvier, the malar b. (in mammals, crocodiles, and lizards), the squamosal b. (in birds and monotremes), and the quadrate b. (in fishes and batrachians). 2. Of Agassiz, see *Lacrymal b.* 3. Of G. St.-Hilaire, the infra-orbital b. [L, 14.]—**Jugular b., Key-b.** See CLAVICLE.—**Knuckle b.** The coccyx. [A, 43.]—**Labial b.** Ger., *Lippenbein.* The labial cartilages of fishes when they become ossified. [L, 14.]—**Lacrymal b.** Lat., *os unguis.* Fr., *os lacrymal.* Ger., *Thränenbein* (1st def.). Syns.: *jugal b.* [Agassiz], *adorbital b.* (1st def.) [G. St.-Hilaire]. 1. A thin scale of b. which is situated at the anterior and inner part of the orbit, articulating with the frontal and ethmoid b's and the superior maxilla. [L, 14, 153.] 2. Of G. St.-Hilaire, the prefrontal b. [L, 14.]—**Lambdoid b.** [Broca]. See *Interparietal b.* (1st def.).—**Large cuneiform b.** Of Percivall, the scaphoid b. of the tarsus of the solipeds. [L, 13.]—**Lateral ethmoid b.** [Parker]. See *Prefrontal b.*—**Lateral occipital b.** 1. Of Agassiz and Cuvier, the exoccipital b. [L, 14.] 2. Of G. St.-Hilaire, the epiotic b. in fishes. [L, 14.]—**Lenticular b.** See *Orbicular b.*—**Lesser lacrymal b.** The hook-like process of the lacrymal b., which articulates with the superior maxilla, when it remains throughout life ununited with the lacrymal b. [L, 172.]—**Lid b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Ligament b's.** See *Sesamoid b's.*—**Lingual b.** Lat., epiotic b.; of Agassiz, the hyo-mandibular b.; of Stannius, the opisthotic b. [L, 12, 14, 204, 207.]—**Masto-tympanic b.** See *Prootic b.*—**Maxillary b.** [Owen]. See *Superior* MAXILLA.—**Maxillary turbinated b.** See *Maxillo-turbinal b.*—**Maxillo-jugal b.** [Dugès]. See *Superior* MAXILLA.—**Maxillo-turbinal b.** In comparative anatomy, a b. which corresponds to the inferior turbinated b. of human anatomy. [L, 153.]—**Membrane b's.** Fr., *os fibreux.* Ger., *Deckknochen.* B's which have an intramembranous ossification. [Kölliker (J, 24).]—**Mento-Meckelian b.** A small nodule of b. lying at the side of the symphysis menti in some of the lower vertebrates. [L 202.]—**Mesethmoid b.** A single b. lying in the median line above the vomer and articulating posteriorly with the frontal b's in certain of the lower vertebrates, which represents the vertical plate of the ethmoid b. and the upper portion of the cartilaginous septum of the nose in man. [L, 12, 153, 202.]—**Mesocuneiform b.** See *Middle cuneiform b.*—**Mesopterygoid b.** [Parker]. See *Entopterygoid b.*—**Mesotympanic b.** [Owen]. See *Symplectic b.*—**Metacarpal b's.** Lat., *ossa metacarpi.* Fr., *os métacarpiens.* Ger., *Mittelhandwurzelknochen.* The five bones of the hand which articulate posteriorly with the carpus and anteriorly with the phalanges. [L, 142.]—**Metaplastic b's.** See *Periosteal b's.*—**Metapterygoid b.** Lat., *os tympani* [Agassiz]. Fr., *tympanal* (in fishes [Cuvier]), *épicotyléal* (in fishes [G. St.-Hiliare]). Ger., *scheibenförmiges Stück des Schläfenbeins* [Meckel, Wagner]. Syn.: *pretympanic b.* [Owen], *posterior pterygoid b.* (in fishes [Hallmann]). A thin lamina of b., in certain of the lower vertebrates, which articulates with the quadrate b. and overlies the hyomandibular and symplectic b's. [L, 12, 14, 202.]—**Metatarsal b's.** Lat., *ossa metatarsi.* Fr., *os métatarsiens.* Ger., *Mittelfussknochen.* The five b's of the foot which articulate posteriorly with the tarsus and anteriorly with the phalanges. [L, 142.]—**Middle cuneiform b.** Lat., *os cuneiforme medium.* Fr., *os cunéiforme petit.* Ger., *zweites Keilbein.* A short, wedge-shaped b. which lies with its base upward and its apex downward between the second metatarsal, the scaphoid, and internal and external cuneiform b's of the foot. [L, 142.]—**Middle spongy b., Middle turbinated b.** Lat., *concha ethmoidalis inferior.* Fr., *cornet moyen de l'ethmoïde.* Ger., *untere Siebbeinmuschel.* A term sometimes applied to the inferior turbinated process of the ethmoid b. It forms the lower portion of the superior meatus of the nose and overhangs the middle meatus. [L, 114, 142.]—**Midfrontal b.** [Owen]. See *Frontal b.*—**Midjaw b.** See *Intermaxillary b.*—**Nasal b.** Lat., *os nasi.*

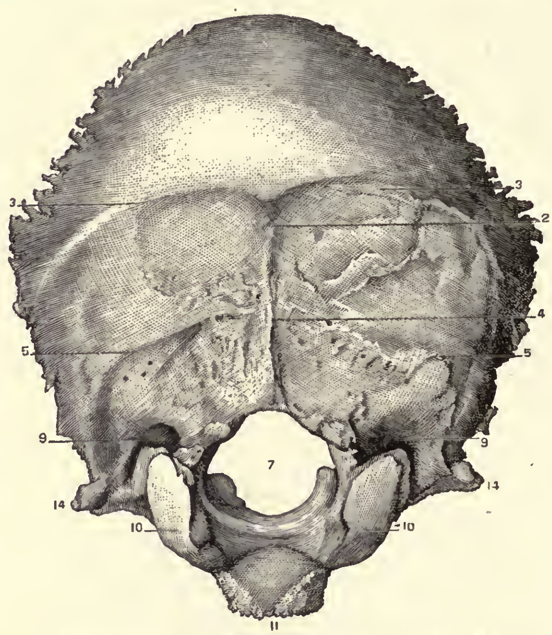
Fr., *os nasal, nasal maxillaire* (in birds [G. St.-Hilaire]) (1st def.). Ger., *Nasenbein.* Syn.: *ethmoid b.* (in fishes), *prefrontal b.* (in the *Anura* [Cuvier] (1st def.). 1. An irregularly shaped b. which with its fellow of the opposite side forms the bridge of the nose. It articulates with its fellow, with the superior maxilla, with the vomer, and with the frontal b., and by its lower margin supports the lateral nasal cartilage. [L, 142.] 2. Of Cuvier, the inferior turbinated b. in fishes. [L, 14.] 3. Of Harting, the prefrontal b. [L, 204.]—**Multiform b.** See *Sphenoid b.*—**Nasal ethmoid b.** The prefrontal b. in fishes. [G. St.-Hilaire (L, 14).]—**Naso-turbinal b.** In compara-



THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE OCCIPITAL BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the grooved surface for the longitudinal sinus; 2, 2, the grooves for the lateral sinuses; 3, 3, the terminations of the lateral sinuses; 4, the internal occipital protuberance; 5, the internal occipital crest; 6, 6, the cerebral fossæ; 7, 7, the cerebellar fossæ; 8, the foramen magnum; 9, the basilar groove; 11, 11, the posterior condylar foramina; 14, the basilar process.

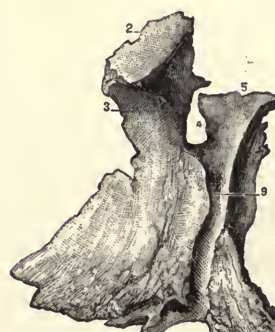
tive anatomy, a b. which is the homologue of the superior turbinated process of the ethmoid b. in man. [L, 153.]—**Navicular b.** Lat., *os naviculare.* 1. A sesamoid b. in the tendon of the flexor digitorum profundus of the solipeds, lying behind the third phalanx. [L, 13.] 2. See *Scaphoid b.*—**Non-pneumatic b's.** B's which do not contain air-cells or air-sacs. [L, 294.] Cf. *Pneumatic b's.*—**Occipital b.** Lat., *os occipitale.* Fr., *os occipital.* Ger., *Hinterhauptbein.* A rhomboidal b. situated at the lower and back part of the cranium. It is divided into the basilar portion (the basioccipital), the condylar portions (the exoccipitals), and the tabular portion (the supra-occipital and the interparietal). The basilar portion, or the occipital process, projects forward, articulates with the body of the sphenoid b., and forms the anterior edge of the foramen magnum; the condylar portions form the lateral margins of the foramen magnum, articulate with the mastoid and petrous portions of the temporal b's, and bear the occipital condyles; the tabular portion passes forward to articulate with the parietal and temporal b's and bears upon its outer surface the superior and inferior curved lines, the external occipital crest, and the external occipital protuberance. At birth this b. consists of four pieces, the basioccipital, the two exoccipitals, the supra-occipital, and the interparietal, all of which are fused into one piece at about the sixth year. [L, 12, 142, 153.]—**Occipito-otic b.** A b. occupying the occipital and auditory regions in certain of the *Anura* in an early stage of their development, which subsequently separates into the occipital and prootic b's. [L, 202.]—**Odontoid b.** Lat., *os odontoideum.* The odontoid process of the axis when, as in certain animals, it is a separate b. [L.]—**Olfactory b.** 1. See *Ethmoid b.* 2. See *Mesethmoid b.*—**Opercular b.** Lat., *operculum.* Fr., *os operculaire, stapéal* [G. St.-Hilaire]. Ger., *eigentliches Kiemendeckelstück.* A flat, triangular b. situated at the side of the head, in fishes, which articulates in front with the hyo-mandibular b. and assists in forming the edge of the gill-cover. [L, 12, 207.]—**Operculo-angular b.** See *Angular b.*—**Opisthotic b.** A b. of certain of the lower vertebrates which forms the postero-ventral portion of the auditory capsule. In man it is represented by the lower portion of the petrous portion of the temporal b., the fenestra rotunda, and the lower half of the fenestra ovalis. [L, 12, 142, 153.]—**Orbicular b.** Lat., *os orbiculare.* A small disc of b. found in some of the lower vertebrates, attached to the long crus of the incus; represented in man by the orbicular process of the incus. [L, 142, 200.]—**Orbito-sphenoid b.** Lat., *ala magna sphenoidei* (in fishes and reptiles), *ala parva sphenoidei* (in birds and mammals) [Hallmann]. Fr., *aile orbitaire* (in fishes, birds, and mammals [Cuvier]), *ptéréal* (in the crocodile), *rocher* (in birds) [G. St.-Hilaire]. Ger., *grosser* *Keilbeinflügel* [Meckel, Wagner]. Syn.: *Ingrassial b.* (in fishes). In comparative anatomy, a b. which lies above and in front of the optic foramen and is the representative of the lesser wing of the sphenoid b. of human anatomy. [L, 12, 14, 202.]—**Otosteal b.** Of Owen, the columella of birds, also its representative in the other vertebrates. [L, 14.]—**Overlapping b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Palatal b., Palate b., Palatine b.** Lat., *os palati* (seu *palatinum*). Fr., *os palatin.* Ger., *Gaumenbein.* Syn.: *anterior palatine b.* (in birds [G. St.-Hilaire]). 1. A b. which forms the posterior portion of the hard palate and the lat-



THE POSTERIOR SURFACE OF THE OCCIPITAL BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

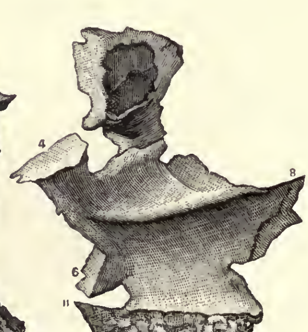
2, the external occipital protuberance; 3, 3, the superior curved lines; 4, the external occipital crest; 5, 5, the inferior curved lines; 7, the foramen magnum; 9, 9, the posterior condylar foramina; 10, 10, the occipital condyles; 11, the basilar process; 14, 14, the jugular processes.

eral wall of the nose between the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid b. and the superior maxilla. It consists of a horizontal and a vertical plate, which are united at a right angle, and of three processes, the pyramidal, the orbital, and the nasal. It articulates with its fellow of the opposite side, with the vomer, with the superior maxilla, and with the ethmoid, sphenoid, and inferior turbinated b's. [L, 142.] 2. In comparative anatomy, a b. which extends between the pterygoid and maxillary regions. [L, 12, 14.]—**Palato-maxillary b.** In comparative anatomy, a b. formed by



THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE PALATE BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

2, the orbital process; 3, the maxillary process; 4, the spheno-palatine notch; 5, the sphenoidal process; 9, the groove of the posterior palatine canal.

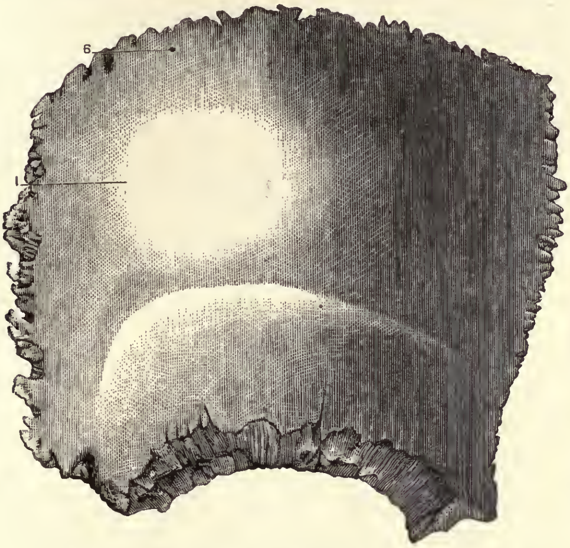


THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE PALATE BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

4, the sphenoidal process; 6, the pterygoid process; 8, the inferior turbinated ridge; 11, the posterior nasal spine.

the confluence of the palate b. and the superior maxilla. [L, 14.]—**Palato-pterygoid b.** In comparative anatomy, a b. formed by the confluence of the palate and pterygoid b's. [L, 202.]—**Parasphenoid b., Parasphenoidal b.** A long, splint-like membrane b. situated at the base of the skull in certain of the lower verte-

brates. In most fishes and *Amphibia* it forms the greater portion of the base of the skull, and appears to replace functionally the basisphenoid and the presphenoid b's. In higher vertebrates it is often confounded with the basisphenoid b. [L, 12, 200.]—**Parethmoid b.** See *Ethmo-turbinal b.*—**Parietal b.** Lat., *os parietale.* Fr., *os pariétal.* Ger., *Scheitelbein, Seitenwandbein.* A quadrilateral b. having an internal concave and an external convex surface. It forms the larger portion of the lateral surface of the skull, the exit of the olfactory nerve externally. The perpendicular plate of the ethmoid b. of man represents the coalesced prefrontal b's of the lower vertebrates. [L, 12, 14.]—**Prefronto-lacrymal b.** A b. in certain *Amphibia* and snakes which forms the anterior boundary of the orbit. [L, 121.]—**Prefronto-nasal b.** A b. constituted by the confluence of the prefrontal and nasal b's. [L, 14.]—**Premaxillary b.** See *Intermaxillary b.*—**Prenasal b.** Syn.: *scooping b.* A b. which is situated at the anterior extremity of the nasal



THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE PARIETAL BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the parietal eminence; 6, the parietal foramen.

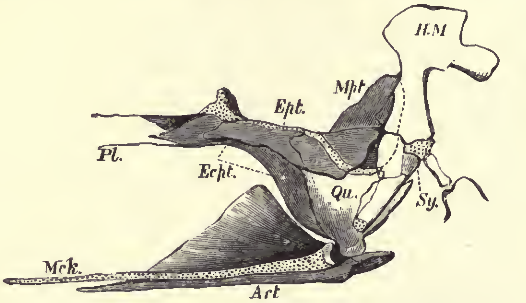


THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE PARIETAL BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, the parietal fossa; 6, the parietal foramen.

and articulates with its fellow of the opposite side in the middle line and with the frontal, the temporal, the sphenoid, and the occipital b's. [L, 142, 153.]—**Parieto-frontal b.** A b which forms the roof of the cranium in certain fishes, extending from the occipital to the ethmoidal regions and answering to the parietal and frontal b's of the higher vertebrates. [L, 12.]—**Paroccipital b.** [Owen]. See *Epiotic b.*—**Pea-shaped b.** See *Pisiform b.*—**Pedal b.** Lat., *os pedis.* The third distal phalanx of the manus of the solipeds. [L, 13.]—**Pelvic b's.** Fr., *os pelviens.* The b's which constitute the pelvis. [L, 13.]—**Penial b.** Lat., *os penis, os priapi.* Fr., *os pénien.* Ger., *Penisknochen.* A membrane b. found in the septum of the penis of certain mammals. [L, 294.]—**Periosteal b.** Fr., *os périostique.* A b. formed by the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. It is the principal if not the sole form of adult b., and occurs both in b's having an intracartilaginous and in those having an intramembranous ossification. [J, 30, 32, 42.]—**Periotic b.** A b. formed by the confluence of the epiotic, pro-otic, and opisthotic b's. It represents the mastoid and petrous portions of the temporal b. of man. [L, 12, 153.]—**Peroneal b.** See FIBULA.—**Petro-mastoid b.** Lat., *os petromastoideum.* See *Periotic b.*—**Petrosal b.** Lat., *os petrosum.* Fr., *os pétreux* (ou *pierreux* [1st def.]). Ger., *Felsenbein* (1st def.). It., *rocca.* Sp., *hueso pietroso.* 1. The petrous portion of the temporal b. 2. As used by the older comparative anatomists, the pro-otic b. [L, 14, 176.] 3. The quadrate b. [L, 13.]—**Petrotympanic b.** See *Tympano-periotic b.*—**Pharyngo-branchial b's.** See *Superior pharyngeal b's.*—**Pisiform b.** Lat., *os pisiforme.* Fr., *os pisiforme.* Ger., *Erbsenbein.* A small, pea-shaped b. which lies upon the ulnar side of the pyramidal b. of the carpus. [L, 114, 142.]—**Ploughshare b.** 1. See VOMER. 2. See PYGOSTYLE.—**Pneumatic b's.** B's which contain a large number of air-cells or, as in birds, air-sacs. [L, 294.]—**Pneumatic occipital b.** Of Hyrtl, a small, flat ossicle sometimes found at the occipital insertion of the rectus capitis lateralis muscle, containing cells which communicate with those of the mastoid portion of the temporal b. [L, 37.]—**Postclavicular b.** See *Epicoracoid b.*—**Posterior frontal b.** See *Postfrontal b.*—**Posterior pterygoid b.** See *Metapterygoid b.*—**Posterior sphenoid b.** See *Basisphenoid b.*—**Posterior turbinated b.** See *Inferior turbinated b.*—**Postfrontal b., Postorbital b.** Lat., *os frontale posterius, apophysis orbitaria* [Soemmerring]. Fr., *os frontal postérieur.* Ger., *hinteres Stirnbein.* Syn.: *temporal b.* (in fishes), *jugal b.* (in the crocodile) [G. St.-Hilaire]. Ger., *vordere Schläfenbeinschuppe* [Hallmann]. In comparative anatomy, a membrane b. lying behind the orbit and above the alisphenoid b. (1st def.). [L, 12.]—**Postorbito-supratemporal b.** Of Owen, a b. in the skulls of the *Ganocephala* which represents the postorbital and supratemporal b's. [L, 14.]—**Posttemporal b.** [Parker]. See *Suprascapular b.*—**Precoracoid b.** 1. Of Gegenbaur, a nodule of b. lying in front of the ventral extremity of the coracoid b. [L, 201.] 2. Of Sabatier, the coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 201.]—**Prefrontal b.** Lat., *pars media ossis ethmoidei* [Soemmerring]. Ger., *Nasenbein* [Weidemann, Rathke]. Syn.: *anterior frontal b., ethmoid b.* (in mammals [Cuvier]), *lacrymal b.* (in fishes), *nasal ethmoid b.* (in birds [G. St.-Hilaire]). In comparative anatomy, a b. which is situated in the prefrontal region of the nasal capsule and bounds septum of the pig, and is enveloped in a cartilage which extends around the nostrils. [L, 13.]—**Pre-opercular b.** Lat., *preoperculum.* Fr., *préopercule.* Ger., *Vorkiemendeckelstück.* Syn.: *tympanal b.* [G. St.-Hilaire]. A b. situated in the upper part of the gill of fishes, which in its natural position fits against the outer face of the hyo-mandibular, symplectic, and quadrate b's. [L, 12, 200.]—**Pre-orbital b.** See *Suborbital b.*—**Presphenoid b.** Lat., *sphenoideum basilare* [Hallmann]. Fr., *sphénoïde principal* (in fishes [Cuvier]), *hyposphénal* (in fishes), *entosphénal* (in crocodiles), *os basilaire antérieure* (in birds [G. St.-Hilaire]), *sphénoide principale* [Agassiz]. Ger., *Keilbeinkörper* [Meckel, Wagner]. Syn.: *anterior sphenoid b.* (in mammals). In comparative anatomy, a b. situated at the fore part of the base of the skull. It articulates posteriorly with the basisphenoid b. and anteriorly with the mesethmoid b. and the vomer. It is the representative of that portion of the body of the sphenoid b. of human anatomy which lies in front of the olivary eminence and the lesser wings. [L, 142, 153.]—**Presymphyseal b.** A solid, conical b. lying in front of the symphysis of the lower jaw in certain extinct ganoids. [L, 207.]—**Pretympanic b.** [Owen]. See *Metapterygoid b.*—**Primary b's.** See *Cartilage b's.*—**Primitive key-b.** See *Precoracoid b.*—**Primordial b's.** See *Cartilage b's.*—**Principal metacarpal b.** The larger of the two metacarpal b's of certain of the quadrupeds. [L, 13.]—**Pro-otic b.** Lat., *ala temporis* [Stannius], *ala magna sphenoidei* (in birds and mammals), *os petrosum* (in fishes and reptiles [Hallmann]). Fr., *aile temporale du sphenoïde* (in birds, fishes, and mammals), *grande aile du sphenoïde* [Cuvier], *rocher* (in reptiles [Cuvier]), *ptéréal* (in fishes), *prérupéal* (in crocodiles [G. St.-Hilaire]). Ger., *Felsenbein* (in fishes and reptiles), *grosser Keilbeinflügel* (in birds and mammals [Meckel, Wagner]). Syn.: *alisphenoid b.* [Owen]. In comparative anatomy, a b. which forms the antero-ventral portion of the auditory capsule. It represents the upper portion of the petrous portion and a part of the mastoid process of the temporal b. and the larger portion of the labyrinth of man. This b. has often been mistaken for the alisphenoid b. (1st def.). [L, 12, 14, 142, 153.]—**Propeller b.** The innominate b., from its resemblance to the blade of a screw propeller. [C. M. Dodson, "Sci. Am.," Feb. 2, 1884, p. 67.]—**Pterotic b.** In comparative anatomy, a small b. sometimes found on the upper and outer side of the auditory capsule, lying between the pro-otic and epiotic b's. [L, 12, 202.]—**Pterygoid b.** Lat., *os pterygoideum.* Fr., *os ptérygoïdien, herisséal* (in the crocodile). Ger., *äusserer Flügelfortsatz* (in fishes [Wagner]). Syn.: *transverse b.* (in fishes), *internal pterygoid b.* (in ophidians [Cuvier]), *adgustal b.* (in fishes), *posterior palatine b.* (in birds [G. St.-Hilaire]), *external pterygoid b.* (in fishes [Hallmann]), *internal pterygoid b.* [Agassiz]. In comparative anatomy, a b. which extends between the palatine and quadrate regions, representing the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid b. of human anatomy. [L, 12, 14, 207.]—**Pubic b.** See *Os pubis.*—**Pubio-ischiadic b., Pubio-ischiatic b.** Ger., *Leistenbein.* The os pubis and the ischium regarded as one bone. [L, 117.]—**Pyramidal b.** Lat., *os pyramidale.* Fr., *os pyramidal.* Ger., *dreieckiges Bein.* Syn.: *cuneiform b.* A wedge-shaped b. situated at the outer side of the carpus, with its apex directed downward and outward, and articulating with the semilunar, pisiform, and unci-

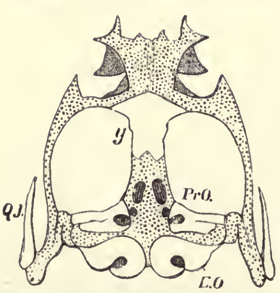
form b's. [L, 142.]—**Quadrate b.** Lat., *os quadratum.* Fr., *os carré.* Ger., *Quadratbein.* Syn.: *hypotympanic b.* [Owen] (1st def.). 1. A squarish b. found in nearly all vertebrates except mammals, which lies between the base of the skull and the inferior maxilla. It is developed from the proximal portion of Meckel's cartilage, and in mammals is represented by the malleus. [L, 12, 14.] 2. Of Hallmann, the hyo-mandibular b. in fishes. [L.]—**Quadrato-jugal b.** Lat., *os quadratojugale, pars squamosa ossis temporis* [Soemmerring] (1st def.), *zygomaticum posterius* [Bojanus] (1st def.). Fr., *os*



THE PALATO-QUADRATE REGION OF THE PIKE. (AFTER HUXLEY.)

Art, the articular bone; *Mck*, Meckel'e cartilage; *Qu*, the quadrate bone; *Sy*, the evmplectic bone; *HM*, the hyo-mandibular bone; *Mpt*, the mesopterygoid bone; *Ept*, the entopterygoid bone; *Ecpt*, the ectopterygoid bone; *Pl*, the palate bone.

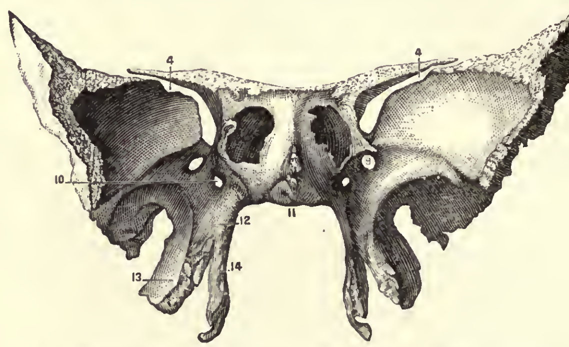
quadrato-jugal, cotyléal (in the crocodile), *pièce postérieure du jugal* [G. St.-Hilaire] (1st def.). Ger., *hintere Schläfenbeinschuppe* (in reptiles), *scheibenförmiges Stück des Schläfenbeins* (in mammals) [Meckel, Wagner] (1st def.). Syn.: *squamosal b.* [Owen], *temporal b.* (1st def.), *temporal b.* (in lizards, the crocodile, and mammals), *jugal b.* (in birds and monotremes [Cuvier]). 1. In comparative anatomy, a b. which extends backward from the malar to the quadrate b. and represents the zygomatic process of the temporal b. of human anatomy. [L, 12, 14, 202.] 2. Of Hallmann, the quadrate b. (1st def.) in fishes. [L, 14.]—**Quadrato-maxillary b.** A term applied by Hallmann to the quadrato-jugal b. (1st def.) in fishes. [L, 14.]—**Raven b.** See *Coracoid b.*—**Rickety b's.** B's which are deficient in earthy matter as the result of rickets.—**Rider's b.** An ossification sometimes found in the tendon of the adductor magnus muscle of those who have ridden a good deal on horseback. [L, 299.]—**Roof b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Rooting b.** See *Prenasal b.*—**Rudimentary metacarpal b's.** Syn.: *splint b's.* Two small b's situated on the inner and outer sides of the posterior surface of the principal metacarpal b. in solipeds. They have the shape of an inverted pyramid, and are the rudiments of the metacarpal b's of man. [L, 13.]—**Rump b.** 1. See Coccyx. 2. See Sacrum.—**Scaphocuboid b.** In comparative anatomy, a b. formed by the confluence of the scaphoid and cuboid b's. [L. 14.]—**Scaphoid b.** Lat., *os scaphoideum.* Fr., *os scaphoïde.* Ger., *Kahnbein.* 1. A b. of the tarsus lying on the outer side of the foot, which articulates posteriorly with the artragalus, anteriorly with the internal, middle, and external cuneiform b's, and sometimes laterally with the cuboid b. [L, 31.] 2. The most external b. of the first row of the carpus. It is somewhat boat-shaped, and articulates with the radius, the os magnum, and the trapezium, and with the trapezoid and semilunar b's. [L, 31.]—**Scapho-lunar b.** A b. formed by the confluence of the scaphoid and semilunar b's. [L, 14.]—**Scleral b's.** See *Dermal b's.*—**Sclerogenous b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Sclerosteous b's.** See *Sesamoid b's.*—**Sclerotal b's, Sclerotic b's.** The bony plates found in the sclerotic coat of the eye in certain of the lower vertebrates. [L, 200.]—**Scooping b.** See *Prenasal b.*—**Seat b.** Lat., *os sedentarium.* See Ischium.—**Secondary b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Semilunar b.** Lat., *os lunatum.* Fr., *os semilunaire.* Ger., *Mondbein.* A b. of the first row of the carpus lying between the scaphoid and pyramidal b's, with which and the radius, os magnum, and unciform b. it articulates. [L, 114.]—**Septal b.** The ossification found in the ventricular septum of the heart of certain vertebrates. [L, 12.]—**Septo-maxillary b.** A small nodule or plate of b. attached to the side of the nasal septum near its anterior termination in many of the lower vertebrates. [L, 200.]—**Sesamoid b's.** Lat., *ossa sesamoidea.* Fr., *os sésamoïdiens.* Ger., *Sesambeine.* Small b's which lie within the substance of the tendons of various muscles. [L, 31.]—**Share b.** 1. See Ilium. 2. See Os *pubis.*—**Shin b.** See Tibia.—**Short b's.** Lat., *ossa brevia.* Fr., *os courts.* Ger., *kurze Knochen.* B's of which the length is greater than the breadth or thickness, but in no marked degree. [L.]—**Sieve-like b.** See *Ethmoid b.*—**Skin b's.** See *Dermal b's.*—**Sling b.** See Astragalus (3d def.).—**Small cuneiform b.** A b. situated at the inner side of the tarsus of the solipeds, which represents the confluence of the internal and middle cuneiform b's of man. [L, 13.]—**Small pastern b.** The middle



THE CARTILAGINOUS SKULL OF THE FROG. (AFTER HUXLEY)

y, the sphenethmoid bone; *QJ*, the quadrato-jugal bone; *E'*, the exoccipital bone; *PrO*, the pro-otic bone.

phalanx of the manus of the horse. [L, 13.]—**Small sesamoid b.** The navicular b. of the horse. [L, 13.]—**Sphenethmoid b.** Fr., *os en ceinture* [Cuvier]. Syn.: *girdle b.* A b. of certain of the *Amphibia* which resembles a dice-box with one half of its cavity divided by a longitudinal partition, and embraces a portion of the ethmoid, presphenoid, and orbito-sphenoid regions in a complete ring. [L, 12, 121.]—**Sphenoid b., Sphenoidal b.** Lat., *os sphenoideum.* Fr., *os sphénöide.* Ger., *Keilbein, Wespenbein.* A b. which lies across the base of the skull near its middle, and assists in forming the orbits and the nasal fossæ. It is very irregular in shape, consisting of a body from each side of which project a lateral expansion (the greater wing), a horizontal process (the lesser wing), and a process



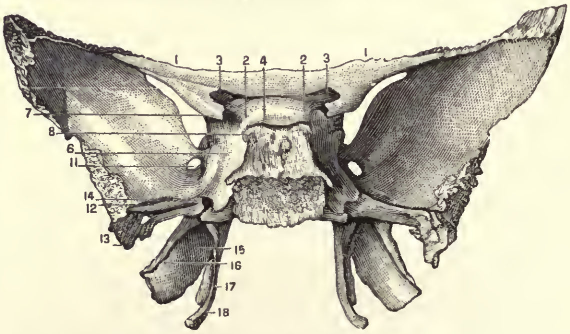
THE ANTERIOR SURFACE OF THE SPHENOID BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

4, ths sphenoidal fissure; 9, the foramen rotundum; 10, the foramen ovale; 11, the rostrum; 12, the anterior surface of the pterygoid process; 13, the external pterygoid plate; 14, the internal pterygoid plate.



THE INFERIOR AND LATERAL SURFACES OF THE SPHENOID BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

10, the foramen ovale; 11, the foramen spinosum; 12, the spine; 13, the external pterygoid plate; 14, the internal pterygoid plate.



THE SUPERIOR AND POSTERIOR SURFACES OF THE SPHENOID BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, the lesser wings; 2, 2, the groove for the optic commissure; 3, 3, the optic foramina; 4, the pituitary fossa; 6, the groove for the cavernoue sinus; 7, the anterior clinoid process; 8, the posterior clinoid process; 11, the foramen rotundum; 12, the foramen ovale; 13, the spinous process; 14, the posterior orifice of the Vidian canal; 15, the pterygoid fossa; 16, the external pterygoid plate; 17, the internal pterygoid plate; 18, the hamular process.

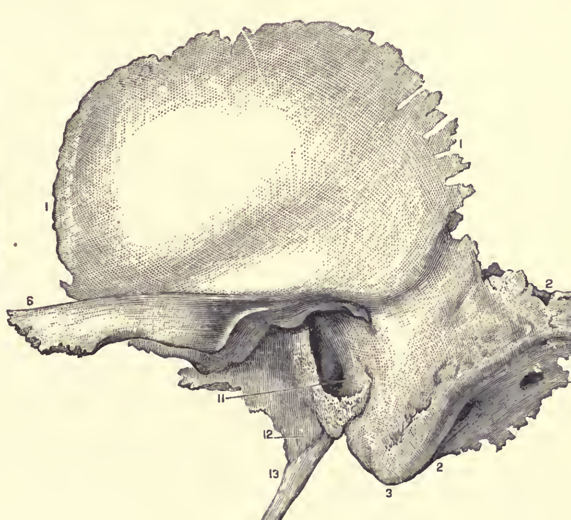
projecting downward (the pterygoid process). It articulates with the occipital, parietal, malar, frontal, and palate b's, with the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal b., with the vomer, and occasionally with the superior maxilla. It represents the basisphenoid, presphenoid, alisphenoid, and pterygoid b's of comparative anatomy. [L, 12, 153.]—**Sphenotic b.** [Parker]. See *Postfrontal b.*—**Splanchnic b's.** B's which are developed within the tissues of some of the viscera or are connected with the organs of sense. [L, 153.]—**Splenial b.** Fr., *operculaire* [Agassiz, Cuvier], *subvoméral* (in fishes), *sublacrymal* [G. St.-Hilaire]. Ger., *inneres Ausfüllungsstück des Unterkiefers* [Meckel, Wagner]. In compara-

tive anatomy, a b. situated upon the inner surface of the mandible, lying between the angular and the dentary b's. [L, 12, 14, 200.]—**Splint b's.** See *Rudimentary metacarpal b's.*—**Splinter b.** See Fibula.—**Spoke b.** See Radius.—**Spongy b's.** See *Cancellous b's* and *Turbinated b's.*—**Squamo-mastoid b.** A b. formed by the confluence of the mastoid and squamosal b's. [L, 14.]—**Squamosal b.** Lat., *os squamosum.* Fr., *exrupéal* (in fishes), *écaille du temporal* [Agassiz] (1st def.). Ger., *Zitzenbein* [Hallmann] (1st def.). Syn.: *mastoid b.* [Owen] (1st def.), *mastoid b.* (in fishes and reptiles), *temporal b.* (in birds and monotremes) [Cuvier] (1st def.), *temporal b.* (in the crocodile), *parietal b.* (in birds) [G. St.-Hilaire] (1st def.). 1. In comparative anatomy, a flat, scale-like b. situated on the outer side of the head, above and in front of the auditory capsule, representing the squamous portion and the zygomatic process of the temporal b. of human anatomy. [L, 14, 142, 153.] 2. Of Owen, the quadratojugal b. (1st def.). [L, 14.]—**Squamoso-parietal b.** A b. formed by the confluence of the squamosal b. (1st def.) and the parietal b. [W. K. Parker, "Trans. of the Zool. Soc. of London," ii, p. 78 (L).]—**Squamoso-tympanic b.** A b. formed by the confluence of the squamosal (1st def.) and the tympanic b's. [L, 153.]—**Square b.** See *Quadrate b.*—**Stirrup b.** See Stapes.—**Stylo-hyal b.** Fr., *osselet styloïde* (in fishes), *os styloïde* (in lizards and mammals) [Cuvier], *stylohyal* [G. St.-Hilaire], *styloïde de l'os hyoïde* [Agassiz]. [G. St.-Hilaire]. A b. which lies on the dorsal edge and outer side of the mandible in certain of the lower vertebrates. [L, 200, 202.]—**Supraclavicular b.** Lat., *scapula* [Owen, Cuvier, Stannius]. Fr., *omoplate* [G. St.-Hilaire]. Syn.: *supraclavicle.* A rod of b. which, in some of the lower vertebrates, articulates above with the suprascapular b. and below with the coracoid b. [L, 12, 14, 200.]—**Supra-ethmoid b.** In comparative anatomy, a b. which is sometimes found overlying the upper portion of the nasal capsule. [L, 202.]—**Supra-occipital b.** Lat., *squama occipitis* [Hallmann]. Ger., *Hinterhauptschuppe* [Meckel, Wagner]. Syn.: *superior occipital b.* (in reptiles and birds), *interparietal b.* (in the perch) [Cuvier], *interparietal b.* (in fishes), *superior occipital* (in birds) [G. St.-Hilaire], *suroccipital b.* [Owen], *interparietal b.* [Agassiz.]. A b. found in nearly all the lower vertebrates, which bounds the foramen magnum behind and assists in forming the roof of the skull. It represents the posterior part of the tabular portion of the occipital b. of man. [L, 12, 14, 153].—**Supra-orbital b.** Fr., *os surorbitaire.* Ger., *Oberaugenhöhlenbein.* Syn.: *superorbital b.* 1. A b. which forms the upper margin of the orbit in certain of the lower vertebrates. [L, 200.] 2. In the pl., one or two rows of b's which form the upper margin of the orbit. [L, 27.]—**Suprascapular b.** Lat., *omolita* [Stannius]. Fr., *os surscapulaire.* Ger., *oberste Knochen des Schultertheils.* Syn.: *surscapular b.* [Owen],



THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE TEMPORAL BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

4, 4, the mastoid portion; 7, the mastoid foramen; 10, 10, the petrous portion; 13, the internal auditory foramen; 15, the hiatus Fallopii; 17, the styloid process; 18, the vaginal process.

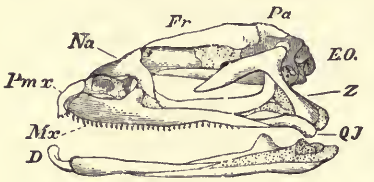


THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE TEMPORAL BONE. (AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, the squamous portion; 2, 2, the mastoid portion; 3, the mastoid process; 5, the mastoid foramen; 6, the zygomatic process; 11, the external auditory meatus; 12, the vaginal process; 13, the styloid process.

Ger., *Griffelfortsatz des Schläfenbeins* (in mammals), *kleine stiletförmige Knochen des Zungenbeins* (in fishes [Meckel, Wagner]. In comparative anatomy, a slender b. which connects the hyoid apparatus with the skull. It is represented in man by the styloid process of the temporal b. [L, 14, 153.]—**Subcaudal b's.** See *Chevron b's.*—**Subdental b.** See *Dentary b.*—**Subdermal b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Subjugal b.** See *Supra-angular b.*—**Sublacrymal b.** Of G. St.-Hilaire, the splenial b. in the crocodile. [L, 14.]—**Suboccipital b.** See *Basioccipital b.*—**Subopercular b.** Lat., *suboperculum.* Fr., *sousopercule, incéal* [G. St.-Hilaire]. Ger., *Unterkiemendeckelstück.* A flat b. lying beneath the opercular b. in the gill-cover of certain fishes. [L, 200, 207.]—**Suborbital b.** Fr., *os sousorbitaire.* Ger., *Jochbein* (in fishes [Meckel, Wagner]), *Unteraugenhöhlenbein* [Bojanus]. Syn.: *jugal b.* [G. St.-Hilaire]. In comparative anatomy, the largest and most anterior of the b's which form the infra-orbital ring; regarded as being the representative of the lacrymal b. of man. [L, 14, 200, 207.]—**Subpalpebral b.** Of G. St.-Hilaire, the coronoid b. in the crocodile. [L, 14.]—**Subtemporal b.** Of G. St.-Hilaire, the angular b. in the crocodile. [L, 14.]—**Subvertebral wedge b.** A small nodule of b. connected with the anterior surface of the centrum of a cervical vertebra of some of the *Amphibia.* [L, 200.]—**Superadded b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Supercarpal b.** The pisiform b. of the horse. [L, 13.]—**Superficial ethmoid b.** See *Prefrontal b.*—**Superior occipital b.** 1. See *Supra-occipital b.* 2. Of Cuvier, the epiotic b. of the cod. [L, 14.]—**Superior pharyngeal b's.** Fr., *os pharyngiens supérieurs, pharyngéaux* [Cuvier]. Ger., *obere Schlundknochen.* Syn.: *pharyngo-branchial b's* [Owen]. The uppermost of the segments of the branchial arches of fishes. They lie in the roof of the pharynx and are usually dentigerous. [L, 12, 14, 200.]—**Superior spongy b., Superior turbinated b.** Lat., *concha ethmoidalis superior. Fr., cornet supérieure.* Ger., *obere Siebbeinmuschel.* The superior turbinated process of the lateral mass of the ethmoid b. [L, 142, 153.]—**Supermaxillary b.** See *Superior* maxilla.—**Superorbital b.** See *Supra-orbital b.*—**Supertemporal b.** See *Supratemporal b.*—**Supra-angular b.** Fr., *os surangulaire.* Ger., *äusseres Ausfüllungsstück des Unterkiefers.* Syn.: *coronoid b.* [Harting, Bojanus], *subjugal b.* (in the crocodile) *posttemporal b.* [Parker.] A superficial b. which articulates below with the supraclavicular b. and above with the epiotic and pterotic b's or with the side of the skull. It serves to connect the scapular arch with the skull. [L, 12, 14, 200.]—**Suprasternal b.** Lat., *os suprasternale.* A small nodule of b. sometimes found in man between the clavicular and interclavicular notches of the sternum. It and its fellow of the opposite side are regarded as being the vestiges of the interclavicle of the lower animals. [L, 142.]—**Supratemporal b.** Fr., *os surtemporal.* Ger., *Augenbogenschuppe.* In comparative anatomy, a b. lying above and behind the squamosal b. (1st def.), with which it is sometimes blended. [L, 202.]—**Suroccipital b.** See *Supra-occipital b.*—**Surscapular b.** See *Suprascapular b.*—**Symmetrical b's.** Fr., *os symétriques.* B's which are divided into two equal halves by the median plane of the body (*e. g.*, the sternum). [L, 13.]—**Symplectal b., Symplectic b.** Lat., *os symplecticum.* Fr., *os symplectique, tympanomalléal* [Agassiz], *uroserrial* (in fishes) [G. St.-Hilaire]. Ger., *griffelförmiges Stück des Schläfenbeins.* Syn.: *mesotympanic b.* [Owen]. In comparative anatomy, a small b. articulating with the lower border of the hyo-mandibular b. and with the inner face of the quadrate b. [L, 12, 14, 202.]—**Tail b.** See Coccyx.—**Tarsal b's.** Lat., *ossa tarsi.* Fr., *os tarsiens.* Ger., *Mittelfussknochen.* The b's which form the tarsus, viz., the calcaneum, the astragalus, the scaphoid b., the cuboid b., and the internal, middle, and external cuneiform b's. [L, 114.]—**Tarso-metatarsal b.** A term applied to a b. in the leg of birds, formed by the fusion of the distal portion of the tarsus and the metatarsus. [L, 12, 147.]—**Tegumentary b's.** See *Membrane b's.*—**Temple b., Temporal b.** Lat., *os temporis.* Fr., *os temporal.* Ger., *Schläfenbein, felsiges Bein.* 1. A b. situated at the side of the skull and articulating with the occipital, parietal, sphenoid, and malar b's and with the inferior maxilla. It is of an irregular shape and is divided into the squamous, zygomatic, mastoid, and petrous portions. The squamous portion forms the anterior and superior part of the b. and presents an arched border which articulates with the parietal b. and the greater wing of the sphenoid b. From the lower and outer part of this portion the zygomatic process passes forward to articulate with the malar b. The posterior part of the b. is formed by the mastoid portion, which is prolonged down-

ward into the mastoid process. The petrous portion resembles somewhat a three-sided pyramid. It is situated below and between the mastoid and squamoso-zygomatic portions, and within it are found the cavity of the ear and the internal and external auditory meatuses. During fœtal life it consists of three pieces, the squamoso-zygomatic, petro-mastoid, and tympanic. [L, 14, 142, 1535.] 2. Of G. St.-Hilaire, the postfrontal b. in fishes. [L, 14.] 3. Of Cuvier, the hyo-mandibular b. in fishes and the quadrato-jugal b. (1st def.). [L, 14.]—**Temporo-mastoid b.** Fr., *os temporo-mastoïdien.* Of Dugès, a b. on the side of the skull of the frog, which reaches down to the quadrate b. Its upper part represents the squamosal b. (1st def.) of the higher vertebrates, and its lower portion the tympanic b. [L, 12.]—**Thigh b.** See FEMUR.—**Thyreo-hyal b's.** The greater cornua of the hyoid b., which in many of the lower vertebrates persist throughout life as separate b's. [L, 153.]—**Tibio-fibular b.** A b. in some of the *Amphibia* which represents the ankylosed astragalus and os calcis of the higher vertebrates. [L, 200.]—**Tibio-tarsal b.** A cylindrical b. in the leg of birds, which lies between the femur and the tarso-metatarsal b., and represents the tibia and the proximal portion of the tarsus of the higher vertebrates. [L, 200.]—**Tongue b.** See *Hyoid b.* and *Uro-hyal b.*—**Transpalatine b.** A b. which in some *Amphibia* and snakes extends between the pterygoid b. and the superior maxilla. [L, 200, 202.]—**Transverse b.** Lat., *os transversum.* Of Cuvier, the pterygoid b. in fishes and the ectopterygoid b. in ophidians, lizards, and crocodiles; of Hallmann, the ectopterygoid b. [L, 14.]—**Trapezoid b.** Lat., *os trapezoideum.* Fr., *os trapézoïde.* Ger., *kleines vieleckiges Bein.* A b. of the second row of the carpus, which articulates with the os magnum, the trapezium, the scaphoid b., and the second metacarpal b. [L, 142.]—**Tricuspid b.** A term sometimes applied to the sixth cervical vertebra. [L, 13.]—**Triquetral b's.** Lat., *ossa triquetra.* See *Wormian b's.*—**Trivertebral b.** A b. formed by the confluence of the last cervical and the anterior dorsal vertebræ in some of the *Edentata.* [L, 12.]—**Tubular b's.** See *Long b's.*—**Turbinal b.** [Owen]. See *Inferior turbinated b.*—**Tympanal b.** 1. Of G. St.-Hilaire, the pre-opercular b. [L, 14.] 2. Of Cuvier, the metapterygoid b. in fishes. [L, 14.] 3. See *Tympanic b.*—**Tympanic b.** Lat., *os tympanicum.* Fr., *os tympanique, caisse* (in ophidians, crocodiles, and mammals), *os carré* (in birds) [Cuvier], *enostéal* (in the crocodile), *tympanostyloïde* (in birds) [G. St.-Hilaire]. Ger., *Pauke, Gelenktheil des Schläfenbeins* [Meckel, Wagner]. In comparative anatomy, an osseous ring, incomplete above, which lies on the outer side of the periotic b. and surrounds the inferior three fourths of the membrana tympani. In man this b. becomes united with the other elements which make up the temporal b. [L, 153, 142.]—**Tympano-hyal b.** A small b. which, in certain of the lower vertebrates, connects the stylo-hyal b. with the hinder edge of the tympanic b. [L, 153.]—**Tympano-malleal b.** Of Agassiz, the symplectic b.; of Dugès, the quadrato-jugal b. [L, 14, 204.]—**Tympano-periotic b.** A b. formed by the confluence of the tympanic and periotic b's. [L, 153.]—**Unciform b.** Lat., *os hamatum.* Fr., *os unciforme.* Ger., *Hakenbein.* The innermost b. of the carpus. It is somewhat triangular in shape and has a hook-shaped process upon its anterior surface. It articulates with the os magnum and with the semilunar, pyramidal, and fourth and fifth metacarpal b's. [L, 142, 172.]—**Upper-jaw b.** See *Superior* MAXILLA.—**Uro-hyal b.** Fr., *queue de l'os hyoïde* (in fishes and birds) [Cuvier], *corps de l'os hyoïde* [Agassiz]. Ger., *hinteres mittlere Stück des Zungenbeins* [Meckel, Wagner]. Syn.: *basibranchiostegal b.* [Parker], *episternal b.* (in fishes) [G. St.-Hilaire]. In comparative anatomy, a b. which runs backward from the basihyal b. to unite with the median elements of the branchial arches. [L, 12, 14.]—**Vertex b., Vertical b.** See *Parietal b.*—**Vomeric b.** See VOMER.—**Vomero-palatine b.** A b. formed by the confluence of the vomer and the palatine b's. [L, 294.]—**Whale-b.** See WHALEBONE.—**Whistle-b.** The coccyx. [A, 43.]—**Wedge-shaped b's.** See *Cuneiform b's.*—**Wish-b.** See FURCULA.—**Wormian b's.** Lat., *ossa wormiana.* Fr., *os wormiens.* Ger., *Nahtknochen.* The small b's often found in the cranial sutures. [L, 153.]—**Wrist-b's.** See *Metacarpal b's.*—**Yoke b.** See *Malar b.*—**Zygomatic b.** See *Malar b.*



THE SKULL OF THE FROG. (AFTER HUXLEY.)

Z, the temporo-mastoid bone; *EO*, the exoccipital bone; *QJ*, the quadrato-jugal bone; *Pa*, the parietal bone; *Fr*, the frontal bone; *Na*, the nasal bone; *Pmx*, the premaxillary bone; *Mx*, the superior maxilla; *D*, the dentary bone.

BONELYAX, n. See GOSSYPIUM.

BONESEED, n. Bo^{3}n'sed. The genus *Osteospermum.* [B, 19.]

BONESET, n. Bo^{3}n'se^{2}t. The *Eupatorium perfoliatum.* [B, 215.]—**Climbing b.** The *Mikania scandens.* [B, 275.]

BONFERME (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n^2-fe^{2}rm. The name of a certain aromatic water or tincture. [A, 385.]

BONG (Bengal.), n. The *Solanum melongena.* [B, 172.]

BONGA, n. The *Areca catechu.* [L, 87.]

BONGARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}n^2-ga^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. Fr., *bongardie.* A genus of berberidaceous plants. [L, 41, 87.]—**B. chrysogonum** [Linnæus]. An Asiatic species reputed antipsoric. [A, 385.]

BONGLE, n. See ABABANGAY.

BON-HENRI (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n-a^{3}n^2-re. The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* [B, 173.]

BONHOMME (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n-o^{2}m. The *Marrubium germanicum*, the *Mentha rotundifolia*, and the *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 173.]—**B. de rivière.** The *Mentha aquatica.* [B, 173.]—**Grand b.** The *Marrubium germanicum.* [B, 173.]—**Herbe à b.** The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 173.]

BONIFACIA, BONIFACIUS (Lat.), n's f. and m. Bo^{2}n-i^2-fa(fa^3)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). The *Ruscus hypoglossum.* [B, 180.]

BONNAYA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}n-na^3'ya^3. Fr., *bonnaye.* Of Link, an Asiatic genus of scrophulariaceous plants. [A, 385; B, 180.]—**B. brachiata** [Link, Otto]. Syn.: *Ruellia antipoda* [Linnæus]. A species growing in the East Indies, where it is used for the chronic skin diseases of children. [B, 180.]—**B. grandiflora** [Sprengel]. Syn.: *Gratiola grandiflora* [Retzius]. A species growing in the East Indies and the Moluccas, where it is used for herpetic eruptions, ulcers, etc. [B, 180.]—**B. integrifolia** [Kost.]. Syn.: *Gratiola integrifolia* [Roxburgh]. A species growing in the East Indies, where the whole plant is used for gonorrhœa, for diseases of the eyes, and, combined with calamus and pepper, for epilepsy in children. [B, 180.]—**B. serrata** [Dietr.]. An East Indian species used for the same purposes as *B. brachiata.* [B, 180.]

BONNE-DAME (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n-da^{3}m. The *Atriplex hortensis.* [B, 173.]

BONNE-FEMME (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n-fa^{3}m. The *Plantago lanceolata.* [B.]

BONNE-FONTAINE (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n-fo^{2}n^2-te^{2}n. A place in the department of the Moselle, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BONNEMAISONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}n-me^{2}z-o^{2}n-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Trevisan, a subtribe of *Algæ* (*Rhodomeleæ* or, according to Harvey, *Laurenciaceæ*). [B, 170.]

BONNES (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n. See EAUX-BONNES.

BONNET (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n-na. 1. The second stomach of a ruminant. [L, 41.] See RETICULUM. 2. In ornithology, the upper part of the head. [L, 41.] 3. A cap-like covering. [A, 385.]—**B. à deux globes.** See *Capeline* BANDAGE.—**B. carré.** The fruit of *Barringtonia speciosa.* [B, 173.]—**B. d'électeur.** The *Cucurbita clypeata.* [B, 173.]—**B. de prêtre.** The *Euonymus europæus* and the *Cucurbita clypeata.* [B, 173.]—**B. d'Hippocrate.** See *Capeline* BANDAGE.—**B. tourlouris.** The spathe of *Manicaria saccifera*, used as a covering for the head. [B, 173.]

BONNETIÆ [Martius], **BONNETIEÆ** [Bartling] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Bo^{2}n-na'shi^2(ti^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -na-ti(ti^2)'e^2-e(e^3-e^2). A division (of Martius, an order) of ternstrœmiaceous plants. [B, 170.]

BONNETTE (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n-ne^{2}t. The *Brunella officinalis.* [B, 173.]

BONNEVAL (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}n-va^{3}l. A place in the department of Savoie, France, where there is a hot sulphurous spring containing calcium. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BONPLANDIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}n^2-pla^{3}nd'i^2-a^3. Fr., *bonplandie.* See GALIPEA.—**B. angustura.** The *Galipea cusparia.* [B, 173.]—**B. trifoliata.** The *Galipea officinalis.* [B, 5, 173, 180.]

BONRAKA, n. A very astringent root used in Siam as a tonic. [Ainslie (L, 87).]

BONTA-JEMOODOO (Teloogoo), n. The *Euphorbia antiquorum.* [B, 172.]

BONTI, n. An East Indian name for the *Smilax china.* [L, 41.]

BONTIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}n'ti^2-a^3. Fr., *bontie.* A genus of myoporineous plants. [L, 41.]—**B. daphnoides** [Linnæus]. Fr., *olivier bâtard.* A West Indian species. A decoction of the flowers and the oil of the berries are emollient, and the latter is used as a remedy for tænia. [B, 173.]—**B. germinans** [Linnæus]. The *Avicennia africana.* [B, 173.]

BONTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}n-ti(ti^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Bontia*, the single genus. A subdivision of the *Myoporinæ* made by Reichenbach. [B, 170.]

BONT-JAA, n. A variety of tea. [L, 105.]

BONUS HENRICUS (Lat.), n. m. Bon(bo^{2}n)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s) he^{2}nri(re)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). See CHENOPODIUM *b. H.*

BONWORT, n. Bo^{2}n'wu^{5}rt. The *Bellis perennis.* [L, 73.]

BONY, adj. Bo^{3}n'i^2. Gr., ὀστίτης, ὄστινος, ὀστέϊνος, ὀστεώδης. Lat., *osseus.* Fr., *osseux.* Ger., *beinern, beinig, knochern, knochig, knochenartig.* It., *osseo.* Sp., *huesoso.* Osseous; pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling bone.

BOO (Jap.), n. Sugar-cane. [L, 41.]

BOO-BOO, n. Written also *bouhou.* A name applied in the Sandwich Islands to a kind of fever which attacks only new-comers, characterized by great depression of spirits and moaning (whence the name); probably a subacute gastritis. [L, 7.]

BOOCHO, BOOCKO, n's. See BUCHU.

BOOIEN-KAVITE (Hind.), n. The *Feronia elephantum.* [B, 172.]

BOOK, n. Bu^{4}k. A.-S., *bôc.* Gr., βιβλίον. Lat., *liber.* Fr., *livre.* Ger., *Buch.* It., Sp., *libro.* In zoology, a collection of laminar structures arranged like the leaves of a b.—**Gill-b's.** The respiratory lamellæ of the *Podosomata.* [L, 210.]—**Lung-b's.** The respiratory lamellæ of the scorpions and of certain spiders. [L, 210.]

BOOKO, BOOKOO, n's. See BUCHU.

BOONGO-MALLOOR, n. The *Mogorium sambac.* [L, 105.]

BOOPE (Fr.), adj. Bo-op. See BOOPS.

BOOPIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo(bo^2)-op-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *boopidées.* From *Boopis*, the typical genus. Syn.: *Calyceraceæ* [R. Brown]. Of Cassini, see CALYCEREÆ; of Bory de St. Vincent, an order of plants intermediate between the *Compositæ* and the *Dipsaceæ.* [B, 42, 170.]

BOOPS (Lat.), adj. Bo(bo^2)′o^{2}ps(ops). From βοῶπις (from βοῦς, an ox, an ὤψ, the eye), ox-eyed. Fr., *boope.* Ger., *ochsenaugig.* Having large eyes. See Balæna *b.*

BOORAGA (Teloogoo), n. The *Eriodendron anfractuosum.* [B, 172.]

BOORAK (Ar.), n. Borax. [A, 308.]

BOORGH (Teloogoo), n. The *Bombax malabaricum.* [B, 172.]

BOOR-TREE, n. Bur′tre. A Scotch name for the elder (*Sambucus nigra*). [B, 19.]

BOOSEE (Teloogoo), n. The *Vitex arborea.* [B, 172.]

BOOT, n. But. Fr., *botte.* Junod's b., invented by Junod, a Swiss physician, is a receptacle for the foot and leg, resembling a b., constructed so as to fit the limb closely at the top, and provided with a suction pump for exhausting the air, the object being to draw blood away from the head and trunk.

BOOT (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Cicer arietinum.* [B, 172.]

BOOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Bot′i^2-a^3. Fr., *bootie.* A genus of hydrocharidaceous plants, comprising a single species found on the banks of the Irrawadi, in Ava. [B, 19.]—**B. vulgaris.** The *Saponaria officinalis.* [B, 173.]

BOOT-KALEY (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Cicer arietinum.* [B, 172.]

BOPYRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo-pi^{2}r(pu^{6}r)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *Bopyrus,* the typical genus. Fr., *bopyrées.* A family of the *Isopoda.* [A, 385; L, 41, 121.]

BOQUETIER (Fr.), **BOQUETTIER** (Fr.), n's. Bo-ke^{2}t-i^2-a. The *Malus acerba.* [A, 385; B, 172.]

BOR (Ger.), n. Bor. Boron. [B.]—**B'säure.** See the major list.—**B'wasser.** A solution of boric acid in water, usually of the strength of 3·5 per cent. [E. Küster (A, 319).]

BOR, n. A negro name for a Senegal shrub from which a salt used in cooking is extracted. [L, 87.]

BORA (Hind.), n. The *Dolichos catjang.* [B, 172.]

BORACHERA, n. A West Indian tree from the juice of which an intoxicating liquor is said to be made. [L, 109.]

BORACIC, adj. Bor-a^{2}s′i^{2}k. Lat., *boracicus, boracicius.* Fr., *boracique.* It., *boracico.* Sp., *borácico.* Containing or derived from borax. [B.]—**B. acid.** See Boric *acid.*

BORACIN (Fr.), **BORACIQUE** (Fr.), adj's. Bor-a-sa^{2}n^2, -sek. See Boracic.

BORACITE, n. Bor′a^{2}s-it. Fr., *boracite.* Ger., *Boraxspath, Würfelstein.* Native magnesium borate. [A, 385.]

BORACO, n. An alchemical name for borax. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BORACOUS, adj. Bor′a^{2}k-u^{3}s. See Boracic.

BORADES, n. An alchemical name for metallic filings. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BORAGE, n. Bu^{3}r′e^{2}j. Lat., *borago, borrago* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bourrache* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Boretsch, Borasch, Gurkenkraut.* It., *borragine, borrana.* See Borago *officinalis.*—**B'worts.** See Boragineæ.—**Garden b.** See Borago *officinalis.*

BORAGEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bor(bo^{2}r)-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Don and others, a tribe of the *Boragineæ* comprising *Borago* and related genera, including, according to Bentham and Hooker, those with an entire, rarely bifid, style tipped by a truncate or depressed-capitate stigma and surrounded at the base by a 4-lobed, rarely 2-lobed, ovary, each lobe of which contains a single cell inclosing a single ovule, and with fruit composed of 4 indehiscent nutlets, which when ripe separate from the base (gynobase) of the carpels and which inclose each one exalbuminous seed. [B, 42, 170, 215.]

BORAGINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bor(bo^{2}r)-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i^{2}n-a(a^3)′-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). See Boragineæ.

BORAGINACEOUS, adj. Bor-a^{2}j-i^{2}n-a′shu^{3}s. See Boragineous.

BORAGINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bor(bo^{2}r)-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *borraginées.* Ger., *Boragineen.* Syn.: *Asperifoliæ* [Linnæus]. An order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants comprising scabrous or hispid herbs, trees, or shrubs with watery juice, bearing alternate (rarely opposite) exstipulate, generally entire leaves, and scorpioid, dichotomously branching cymes of usually regular and five-parted perfect flowers with hypogynous, campanulate, or tubular calyx; a gamopetalous, funnel-shaped, tubular, hypocrateriform, or campanulate corolla with the lobes imbricate, convolute, or plicate in the bud; stamens equaling in number and alternate in position with the lobes of the corolla, from the throat or tube of which they spring; an inconspicuous hypogynous disc confluent with the base of the ovary; a gynœcium regularly composed of 2 bi-ovulate carpels which may either coalesce into a single entire 4-ovuled ovary bearing the single style upon its summit or may divide into a 4-lobed, 1-ovuled ovary, including the style between its divisions. The ovules are anatropous or amphitropous, the seeds are nearly or quite exalbuminous, the embryo is usually straight, and the radicle is superior or centripetal. The fruit is composed of 4 nutlets or is a drupe containing from 2 to 4 cells. The *B.* are divided into the tribes *Cordieæ* (by some made a separate order), *Ehretieæ, Heliotropieæ,* and *Borageæ.* [B, 42, 215.]

BORAGINEOUS, adj. Bor-a^{2}j-i^{2}n′e^2-u^{3}s. Lat., *boragineus.* Fr., *borraginé.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Boragineæ* or the genus *Borago.* [A, 385.]

BORAGINOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bor(bo^{2}r)-a^{2}j(a^{3}g)-i^{2}n-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See Boragineæ.

BORAGO (Lat.), n. f. Bor(bo^{2}r)-a(a^3)′go. Gen., *borag′inis.* Fr., *bourrache* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Boretsch, Borasch.* A genus of boragineous (asperifolious) plants. [B, 180.]—**B. officinalis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bourrache officinale, bourrache* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Boretsch* (oder *Borasch*). Borage; a species indigenous to Asia, now common in Europe. The expressed juice of the fresh leaves (Lat., *herba boraginis;* Ger., *Wohlgemuthkraut, Herzblumenkraut*) and the flowers are used as an emollient, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and the flowers have been employed as a nervine tonic. [B, 173, 180.]—**Flores boraginis.** Ger., *Boretschblumen.* The flowers of *B. officinalis.* [B, 180.]—**Herba boraginis.** The leaves of *B. officinalis.* [B, 180.]



THE BORAGO OFFICINALIS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

BORAMÈTE (Fr.), n. Bor-a^{3}m-e^{2}t. See Cibotium *Barometz.*

BORAS (Lat.), n. m. Bor(bo^{2}r)′a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *borat′is.* See Borate.—**B. natricus.** See Sodium *borate.*—**B. sodæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See Borax.—**B. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See Sodium *borate.*—**B. supersaturatus, B. supersodicus.** See Borax.—**Collutorium cum borate sodico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Collutoire au borate de* soude. —**Tabellæ cum borate sodico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tablettes de borate de* soude.

BORASCH (Ger.), n. Bor′a^{3}sh. See Borago.—**Gebräuchlicher B.** See Borago *officinalis.*

BORASSE (Fr.), n. Bor-a^{3}s. See Borassus.

BORASSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bor(bo^{2}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′se^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *borassées.* Of Martius, Reichenbach, and others, a series or tribe of palms. According to Bentham and Hooker, it comprises those with orbicular leaves, the segments of which are folded like a fan and in vernation are induplicate; with spadices growing between the leaves, numerous sheathing spathes, and diœcious flowers with an entire trilocular ovary and ascending ovules. [B, 42.]

BORASSINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bor(bo^{2}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si(se)′ne(na^3-e^2). Of Martius and others, a tribe of palms corresponding to the *Borasseæ* (*q. v.*); by Drude, made a suborder of palms comprising the single tribe *Borasseæ.* [B, 170, 245.]

BORASSINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bor(bo^{2}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-si^{2}n′e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *borassinées.* See Borasseæ.

BORASSUS (Lat.), n. m. Bor(bo^{2}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)′su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., βόρασσος. 1. The fruit of the palm-tree. [Dioscorides (A, 311).] 2. A Linnæan genus of palms of the tribe *Borasseæ.* [B, 245.]—**B. Æthiopum** [Martius]. An African species resembling *B. flabelliformis* in general appearance, but having an enlargement of the stem at about its middle. The leaves and fruit are used for the same purposes as those of *B. flabelliformis.* [B, 19; L, 87.]—**B.**



THE BORASSUS FLABELLIFORMIS. [A, 327.]

flabelliformis [Linnæus]. Fr., *rondier en éventail, cocotier de mer.* Ger., *gemeine Fächerpalme.* Syn.: *Lontarus domestica* [Rumphius]. The Palmyra palm of India, the Deleb-palm of Africa, a lofty tree of tropical Africa and the East Indies. It has been

supposed to furnish bdellium; the fresh juice of the young flower-spike is employed by the natives as a cooling and resolvent drink, and has been used in phthisis; fermented, the juice constitutes palm wine (*toddy*), from which arrack is distilled; treated like the juice of sugar-cane, it yields palm sugar (*jaggery*); the fruit is eaten; a variety of sago is sometimes made from the pith of the stem; and various parts of the tree are put to a multitude of uses. [A, 327; B, 19, 75, 173, 180, 245.]—**B. gomutus.** The *Arenga saccharifera.* [B, 173.]—**B. sechellensis.** The *Lodoicea maldivica.* [B, 173.]—**B. tunicatus** [Loureiro]. Fr., *rondier tuniqué.* A species the fruit of which resembles the cocoa-nut and is used for the same purposes. [B, 173, 180.]

BORATE, n. Bo′rat. Lat., *boras.* Fr., *borate.* Ger., *Borat, borsaures Salz.* It., Sp., *borato.* A salt of boric acid. The term is often applied to the salts of metaboric and pyroboric acids, which should be called metaborates and pyroborates. The b's are unstable, and their characters are but little known. The general formula of the b's proper (orthoborates) is $R'''(BO_3)_3$ or $R''(BO_3)_2$, in which R‴ and R″ may represent one or more radicles having collectively a trivalent and a bivalent combining power; and these radicles may also be in part replaced by hydrogen. [B.]—**B. sursaturé** (Fr.). See BORAX.

BORATED, adj. Bo′rat-e^{2}d. Lat., *boraxatus.* Fr., *boraté.* Containing or impregnated with boric acid or borax. [L, 42.]

BORÄTHYL (Ger.), n. Bor′at-u^{6}l. See TRIETHYLBORINE.

BORAX [Br. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. m. and f. Bor(bo^{2}r)′a^{2}x-(a^{3}x). Gen., *bor′acis.* Ar., *borraca, tincar. luzara, aldeheb.* Gr., *χρυσόκολλα.* Fr., *borax, borate de sodium* (ou *de soude* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Borax, borsaures Natron.* It., *borace, borato di sodio.* Sp., *bórax, borraj, biborato sódico, atincar.* Syn.: *sodii boras* [U. S. Ph.], *Natrium biboricum* (seu *biboracicum*) [Ger. Ph.], *boras sodæ* [Belg. Ph.], *biboras natricus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *natrium boracicum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *natrum biboricum* [Russ. Ph.], *natrum subboracicum* [Greek Ph.], *boras sodæ alcalescens.* Sodium pyroborate (or biborate), $Na_2B_4O_7$. Without water of crystallization b. forms an amorphous, vitreous mass called *b. glass;* with 5 molecules of water of crystallization it constitutes *octahedral b.*, crystallizing in hard, transparent octahedra; with 10 molecules of water of crystallization it forms *common*, or *prismatic, b.*, in the form of large transparent prisms, only moderately soluble in water, and having a cooling, sweetish taste. When heated, b. becomes a spongy, amorphous mass called *b. usta.* B. is used as a topical application in aphthæ and various mild affections of mucous membranes, and it has been thought to be emmenagogue and oxytocic. [A, 325; B.]—**Anhydrous b.** Fr., *b. anhydreux.* Ger., *wasserfreies B.* B. deprived of its water of crystallization; b. glass. [B.]—**B. carmine.** See under CARMINE.—**B. glass.** See under *B.*—**B'glycerol** (Ger.). See *Glycerinum boracis.* —**B'honig** (Ger.). See *Mel* SODII *boratis.*—**B'salmiak** (Ger.). Ammonium borate. [L, 80.]—**B'salz.** See BORATE.—**B'sauer** (Ger.). Containing boric acid. [A, 315.]—**B'säure** (Ger.). Boric acid. [B.] —**B'seife** (Ger.). See SAPO *boraxatus.*—**B'spath** (Ger.). See BORACITE.—**B. tartarisata.** See TARTARUS *boraxatus.*—**B. usta** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], **Burnt b.** [B, 95.] See under *B.*—**B. veneta** [Ed. Ph., 1699]. Lit., Venetian b.; purified b. (so called because originally prepared in Venice). [B, 180.]—**B. vitrificata.** B. glass. [B.] See under *B.*—**B'weinstein** (Ger.). See TARTARUS *boraxatus.*—**Calcined b.** Burnt b. [L, 86.] See under *B.*—**Flores boracis.** Boric acid. [B.]—**Glass of b.** Lat., *b. vitrificata.* B. glass. [L, 130.] See under *B.*—**Glycerinum boracis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *glycérole de b.* Ger., *B'glycerol.* It., *glicerato* (o *glicerite*) *di borace.* Sp., *glicerolado de bórax.* Glycerine, or glycerite, of b., consisting of 1 oz. (av.) of powdered b. dissolved in 4 fluidounces of glycerin. [B, 5.]—**Honey of b., Mel boracis** [Br. Ph.], **Mellite de b.** (Fr.). See *Mel* SODII *boratis.*—**Octahedral b.** Fr., *b. octaédrique.* Ger., *oktaëdrischer B.* See under *B.*—**Prismatic b.** See under *B.*—**Sal acidum** (seu **volatile**) **boracis.** Boric acid. [B, 97.]—**Tartrate of b. and potassium.** See TARTARUS *boraxatus.*—**Venetian b.** See *B. veneta.*

BORAXATUS (Lat.), adj. Bor(bo^{2}r)-a^{2}x(a^{3}x)-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See BORATED and TARTARUS *b.*

BORAX SPRINGS, n. A place in Lake County, California, where there are springs containing sodium and ammonium carbonates (the latter to the amount of 8·613 grains to the pint), sodium chloride, magnesium iodide, borax (12·911 grains to the pint), alumina, silicic acid, and free carbon dioxide, together with traces of calcium sulphate, potassium chloride, and magnesium bromide. [A, 363.]

BORBONIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}r-bon′i^2-a^3. Fr., *borbonie.* A genus of leguminous plants growing in southern Africa. [B, 19.]—**B. cordata** [Linnæus], **B. cordifolia** [Lamarck]. Fr., *b. en cœur.* A species the leaves of which (Fr., *thé du Cap*) are used for tea at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 173.]—**B. en cœur** (Fr.). See *B. cordata.*—**B. fructu oblongo nigro**, etc. [Plumier]. The *Persea carolinensis.* [B, 180.]—**B. globosa** [Gärtner, Jr.]. The *Laurus globosa.* [B, 173.]—**B. ruscifolia.** A species employed as a diuretic. [L, 107.]

BORBONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}r-bon-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a division of the *Genisteæ.* having *Borbonia* as the typical genus. [B, 170.]

BORBORI, n. Fr., *huile de Macassar.* An oily preparation made of the flowers of the *Uvaria odorata* and other flowers, with cocoa-nut oil; used by the natives of the Moluccas for rubbing the body during the prevalence of fevers. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BORBORODES (Lat.), adj. Bo^{2}r-bo^{2}r-o′dez(das). Gr., *βορβορώδης* (from *βόρβορος*, mud, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Turbid (said of pus, urine, etc.); fœtid. [Hippocrates (A, 311, 325); Galen (A, 325).]

BORBORUS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}r′bo^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *βόρβορος.* Filth, fæcal matter. [A, 311, 322.]

BORBORYGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}r-bo^{2}r-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., *βορβορυγμός.* Fr., *borborygme, gargouillement* (ou *grouillement*) *d'entrailles.* Ger., *Leibkollern, Leibknurren, gurgelndes Geräusch.* It., *gorgogliamento.* Sp., *mormullo.* A rumbling noise made by the movement of gas in the bowels. [Hippocrates (A, 311); A, 322, 325; D, 1, 70, 72; K.]

BORCETTE (Fr.), n. Bor-se^{2}t. See BURTSCHEID.

BORD (Fr.), n. Bor. See BORDER.—**B. dentelé** (ou **interne**) **de la corne d'Ammon.** See CORPUS *fimbriatum.*

BORDER, n. Bo^{2}rd′u^{6}r. Lat., *margo.* Fr., *bord.* Ger., *Rand.* In descriptive anatomy, the boundary of a surface. [L, 43.] Cf. MARGIN.—**Basal b.** See *Cuticular* LAYER.—**Bright b.** The b. of a ciliated cell, called by Engelmann the operculum (*q. v.*). [J.]—**Cuticular b., Striated b.** See *Cuticular* LAYER.—**Vermilion b.** The line of junction of the mucous membrane of the lip with the skin.

BORDIGHERA (It.), n. Bor-de-ga′ra^3. A climatic resort in the Riviera (*q. v.*). [L. Perl (A, 319).]

BORE (Fr.), n. Bor. See BORON.

BORÉ (Fr.), adj. Bor-a. Containing boron. [A, 385.]

BOREAL, adj. Bo′re-a^{2}l. Lat., *borealis.* Fr., *boréal.* Ger., *nördlich, nordisch.* It., *boreale.* Sp., *boreal.* Pertaining to the North; growing in northern latitudes (said of plants). [A, 385; L, 109.]

BORECH (Ger.), n. Bor′e^{2}ch^2. Borax (*q. v.*). [B, 180.]

BORECOLE, BORE COLE, n's. Bor′kol. The *Brassica oleracea.* [B, 19, 75.]

BORETHYL, n. Bor-e^{2}th′i^{2}l. Fr., *boréthyle.* Ger., *Boräthyl.* See TRIETHYL*borine.*

BORETSCH (Ger.), n. Bor′e^{2}ch. See BORAGO.—**B'blumen.** The flowers of *Borago officinalis.* [L, 80.]—**Gebräuchlicher B.** The *Borago officinalis.* [B, 180.]

BORGNE (Fr.), adj. Born. Blind in one eye; as a n., a canal having but one opening (*e. g.*, a sinus). [A, 385; L, 41.]

BORI, n. 1. The jujube-tree. [A, 385; L, 41, 109.] 2. See BOR (negro). 3. A Malay name for the *Croton tiglium.* [L, 87.]

BORI-BORI, n. See BORBORI.

BORIC, adj. Bo′ri^{2}k. Lat., *boricus.* Fr., *borique.* Ger., *borisch, Bor-* (in comp.). It., *borico.* Sp., *bórico.* Pertaining to or containing boron. [B.]—**B. acid.** Lat., *acidum boricum.* Fr., *acide borique.* Ger., *Borsäure.* It., *acido borico.* Sp., *ácido bórico.* An acid containing boron as a trivalent radicle. Such acids include *orthoboric acid* (commonly called b. acid), *metaboric acid*, and *pyroboric acid.* For the two latter, see the major list. Orthoboric acid (the *acidum boricum* of the U. S. and Ger. Ph's; the *acide borique cristallisé* of the Fr. Cod.) is a tribasic acid, H_3BO_3, forming white, shining, laminar crystals, devoid of odor, unctuous to the touch, slightly bitter, soluble in about 25 parts of cold water, in 3 of boiling water, in 6 of alcohol, and in 5 of glycerin. It forms salts properly called borates, although the term is often applied to the salts of pyroboric acid. [B.]—**B. anhydride.** A very hard, transparent, brittle glass, B_2O_3, left after the expulsion of all the water from b. acid at a red heat. [A, 247.]—**B. ether.** Fr., *éther borique.* Ethyl monoborate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, p. 267 (B).]—**B. oxide.** See *B. anhydride.*—**B. salts.** See under BORON.

BORIDE, n. Bo′ri^{2}d(rid). A compound of boron with an element or a radicle. [L, 41.]

BORINE, n. Bo′ren. A compound analogous to an amine, of 1 atom of boron and 3 atoms of a univalent element or 3 molecules of a univalent radicle. [B.]

BORITIS, n. An alchemical name for the philosopher's stone. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bo(bo^2)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BORON.

BORKE (Ger.), n. Bork′e^2. 1. Bark. [B.] 2. A crust, a scab. [G.]—**Aeussere B. des Gehirns.** The cortical substance of the brain. [L, 80.]—**B'nartig.** Crustaceous. [L, 80.]

BORKHAUSENIA (Lat.), n. Bork-ha^3-us-e^{2}n′i^2-a^3. Fr., *borkhausénie.* See FUMARIA.

BORKIG (Ger.), adj. Bork′i^{2}g. Crustaceous, scabbed. [A, 315.]

BORLAND, n. Bor′la^{2}nd. A place in Pleasants County, West Virginia, where there is a well the water of which contains in each pint

	Grains.
Sodium carbonate	9·725
Magnesium carbonate	0·232
Calcium carbonate	1·094
Sodium chloride	30·009
Magnesium chloride	0·267
Potassium sulphate	2·828
Sodium sulphate	4·734
Aluminium phosphate	0·029
Magnesium iodide	0·003
Magnesium bromide	0·035
Aluminium and iron (as carbonates)	0·080
Silica	0·073
Hydrogen sulphide	amount undetermined.
Manganese and organic matter	traces.

[A, 363.]

BORMETHYL, n. Bor-me^{2}th′i^{2}l. See TRIMETHYL*borine.*

BORMIO (It.), n. Bor′me-o. A place in Italy where there are hot and cold springs containing sodium chloride, sulphates, and a little iron. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BORNEENE, n. Bo^{2}rn′e^2-en. Fr., *bornéène.* Ger., *Borneen.* A colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_8$, derived from Borneo camphor. [A, 385.]

BORNEOKAMPFER (Ger.), n. Bo^{2}r″ne^2-o-ka^{3}mpf′e^{2}r. See *Borneo* CAMPHOR.

BORNEOL, n. Bo^{2}rn′e^2-o^{2}l. Fr., *bornéol.* See *Borneo* CAMPHOR.

BORNESITE, n. Bo^{2}rn′e^{2}s-it. Fr., *bornésite.* Ger., *Bornesit.* A prismatic crystalline substance, $C_6H_{11}(CH_3)O_6 = C_7H_{14}O_6$, derived from Borneo caoutchouc; a methyl substitution compound of Borneo dambose. [B, 4.]

BORNEYL, n. Bo^{2}rn′e^2-i^{2}l. The radicle, $C_{10}H_{14}$, of Borneo camphor. [B, 4.]

BORNGRIND (Ger.), n. Bo^{2}rn′grend. Incrusted eczema of the face. [L, 80.]

BORNKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bo^{2}rn′kra^3-ut. The herb of *Cnicus benedictus.* [B. 180.]

BOROAZOTURE (Fr.), n. Bo-ro-a^{3}z-ot-u^{6}r. A compound of boron nitride with an element or a radicle. [A, 385.]

BOROCALCITE, n. Bo-ro-ka^{2}l′sit. Native calcium borate. [L, 108.]

BOROCITRATE, n. Bo-ro-si^{2}t′rat. A compound of an element or a radicle with both citric acid and metaboric acid. Three classes of such compounds are possible: the *monoborocitrates*, of the general formula $[C_6H_7O_7.HBO_2]_nR_N$, in which R_N is a radicle having a combining capacity of *n*; the *diborocitrates*, of the formula $[C_6H_6O_7.2HBO_2]_n2R_N$; and the *triborocitrates*, of the formula $[C_6H_5O_7.3HBO_2]_n3R_N$. ["Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Jan., 1881, p. 3 (B).]

BOROGLYCERIDE, n. Bo-ro-gli^{2}s′e^{2}r-i^{2}d(id). Ger., *Boroglycerid.* It., *borogliceride.* A preparation made by gradually dissolving 2 parts of boric acid in 3 of hot glycerin; a pasty mass dissolving in water in all proportions and mixing with fats, used as an antiseptic. [B.]

BORO-JOAN (Bengal.), n. The *Ptychotis ajowan.* [B, 172.]

BOROMETZ, n. See CIBOTIUM *barometz.*

BORON, n. Bo′ro^{2}n. Lat., *borium.* Fr., *bore.* Ger., *Bor, Boraxstoff.* It., Sp., *boro.* A non-metallic element (symbol, B or Bo; atomic weight, 11) discovered in 1808 by Sir H. Davy and also by Gay-Lussac and Thénard; found in nature in combination, as in borax and various minerals. It occurs in two allotropic forms: 1. *Amorphous b.*, obtained by the action of heat on b. trioxide, is a dark-brown amorphous powder, odorless and tasteless, very slightly soluble in water, to which it imparts a yellow color, and infusible at a white heat. 2. *Crystallized*, or *adamantine*, *b.*, obtained by heating b. or b. trioxide with aluminium. It forms octahedral or prismatic crystals surpassed in hardness only by the diamond. Thus prepared, the crystals contain aluminium and carbon, together with other impurities. Both varieties of b. show but little tendency to undergo chemical change, and are hardly affected by ordinary reagents. In composition b. acts either as a trivalent or as a quinquivalent radicle. [B, 3.]—**Adamantine b., Amorphous b.** See under *B.*—**B. ammoniochloride.** A white crystalline substance, $2BCl_3.3NH_3$, obtained by the action of ammonia on b. trichloride. [B, 3.]—**B. bromide.** A compound of b. and bromine. The *tribromide*, BBr_3, is a colorless liquid, fuming on exposure to the air and boiling at 90·5° C. [B, 3.]—**B. chloride.** A compound of b. and chlorine. The *trichloride*, BCl_3, is a colorless liquid, fuming when exposed to the air and boiling at 18° C. [B, 3.]—**B. fluoride.** A compound of b. and fluorine. See *B. trifluoride.*—**B. nitride.** A compound of b. and nitrogen, BN; a white amorphous powder. [B, 3.]—**B. oxide.** See *B. trioxide.*—**B. sulphide.** See *B. trisulphide.*—**B. tribromide, B. trichloride.** See *B. bromide* and *B. chloride.*—**B. triethyl.** Ger., *Bortriäthyl.* See TRIETHYL*borine.*—**B. trifluoride.** A colorless gas, BF_3, of a strong pungent odor, fuming on contact with the air. It forms with ammonia a solid compound of the formula $BF_3.NH_3$, also liquids of the composition $BF_3(NH_3)_2$ and $BF_3(NH_3)_3$. It dissolves in water, forming a fuming, oily, highly caustic liquid. [B, 3.] See *Hydrated b. trifluoride.*—**B. trimethyl.** Ger., *Bortrimethyl.* See TRIMETHYL*borine.*—**B. trioxide.** A substance, B_2O_3, obtained by the ignition of b. or by the action of heat on boric acid; brittle, vitreous, and having a strong affinity for water, with which it forms boric acid; frequently used in blowpipe analysis on account of the characteristic colors which it imparts to many metallic oxides. [B, 3.]—**B. trisulphide.** A compound, B_2S_3, usually forming a white glass, but also occurring in the form of silky acicular crystals. It has a pungent odor, and its vapor is irritating to the conjunctiva. [B, 3.]—**Crystalline b., Crystallized b.** See under *B.*—**Graphitoid b.** A name formerly applied to certain copper-colored opaque scales, consisting of an alloy of b. and aluminium, formed in a process of converting amorphous into crystalline b. [A, 327.]—**Hydrated b. trifluoride.** A liquid, approximately $BF_3 + H_2O$, obtained by dissolving the gaseous trifluoride in water and expelling the excess of gas by means of heat. [B, 3.]

BORONATROCALCITE, n. Bo-ro-na-tro-ka^{2}l′sit. A mineral consisting essentially of 1 molecule of sodium borate and 2 molecules of calcium borate with 2 molecules of water; used as a substitute for borax. [A, 308.]

BORONETZ, n. See CIBOTIUM *barometz.*

BORONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo-ron-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *boroniées.* Of Bartling, Spach, and others, a division or tribe of the *Diosmeæ* (*Rutaceæ*) including *Boronia* and other genera. [B, 170.]

BOROSILICATE, n. Bo-ro-si^{2}l′i^{2}k-at. A compound of boric acid and silicic acid with a base. [L, 49.]

BOROTARTRATE, n. Bo-ro-ta^{3}rt′rat. A compound of boric acid and tartaric acid with a base. [L, 49.]

BOROVIK, n. A Russian provincial name for the *Boletus edulis.* [L, 105, 109.]

BOROZAIL, n. An Ethiopian name for one or more venereal diseases. [L, 41, 84.]

BORRA (It.), n. Bor′ra^3. A place in Italy, near Sienna, where there are three effervescent springs, one of which is warm. [L, 105.]

BORRAGE, n. See BORAGE.

BORRAGEÆ, BORRAGINACEÆ, BORRAGINEÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. See BORAGEÆ, BORAGINACEÆ, and BORAGINEÆ.

BORRAGINES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}r-ra^{2}j(ra^{3}g)′i^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). Of Adanson, a family of plants corresponding in the main to the *Boragineæ* (*q. v.*). [B, 170.]

BORRAGO [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}r-ra(ra^3)′go. See BORAGO, and for other words in *Borr-* of like origin, see the corresponding words in *Bor-.*—**Aqua borraginis** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling the leaves of *Borago officinalis* with water. [B, 95.]—**Folia borraginis** [Belg. Ph.]. The leaves of *Borago officinalis.* [B, 95.]—**Ptisana de folio borraginis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane de* BOURRACHE.—**Succus borraginis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Suc de* BOURRACHE.

BORRAR, n. The *Arctium lappa.* [L, 105.]

BORRAS (Sp.), n. Bor′ra^{3}s. Lit., sediment, dregs, lees; "the altered sedimentary blood ejecta characteristic of yellow fever and other diseases associated with gastro-intestinal hæmorrhages." [Matas, "New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr., 1882.]

BORRERA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}r-re(ra)′ra^3. Fr., *borrère.* A genus of *Lichenes.* [L, 41.]—**B. ciliaris.** The *Physcia ciliaris.* [B, 173.]—**B. furfuracea.** The *Parmelia furfuracea.* [B, 173, 180.]—**B. tenella.** The *Physcia tenella.* [B, 173.]

BORRERIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}r-re(ra)′ri^2-a^3. Fr., *borrérie.* Of Meyer, a genus of rubiaceous plants, now referred to *Spermacoce.* [B.]

BORRHA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}r′ra^3. Gr., βοῤῥά. Food. [A, 325.]

BORROU (Fr.), n. Bor-ru. An East Indian tree, the bark of which yields a purgative juice. [L, 109.]

BORROZAIL, n. See BOROZAIL.

BORSA, n. A place in Hungary where there are alkaline ferruginous springs. [L, 49.]

BORSAROS, n. A place in Transylvania where there is an alkaline ferruginous spring. [L, 49.]

BORSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bor′zoir-e^2. Boric acid. [B.]—**B.-Allylester.** Allyl borate. [B.]—**B.-Amylester.** Amyl borate. [B.]—**B′salbe.** See *Unguentum* ACIDI BORICI.—**B′weinstein.** Potassium borotartrate. [L, 65.]—**Gereinigte B.** See ACIDUM BORICUM *purissimum.*

BORSHOM, n. A place in the Caucasus where there are springs the waters of which are used like those of Vichy. [A, 319.]

BORSONE (Fr.), n. Bor-son. Yellow agaric. [L, 41, 109.]

BORSTE (Ger.), n. Borst′e^2. See ACICULA.—**B′nfäule.** 1. See SETA *alba.* 2. "Wild-fire," a disease of the throat in pigs. [L, 46, 80.]—**B′nförmig.** Bristle-shaped. [L, 43.]—**B′nstachelig.** See MUCRONATE.—**B′nstrauch.** See the major list.—**B′ntragend.** Setigerous. [L, 46.]—**B′nwurm.** The genus *Filaria.* [L, 43.]—**B′nwürmer.** See CHÆTOPODA.—**Weisse B.** See SETA *alba.*

BORSTENSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Borst′e^{2}n-stra^3-uch^2. See CHÆTOGASTRA.—**Graulicher B.** The *Chætogastra canescens.* [B, 180.]

BORSTFEDERGRAS (Ger.), n. Borst′fad-e^{2}r-gra^{3}s. See PENNISETUM.—**Kriechendes B.** The *Pennisetum holcoides.* [B, 180.]

BORSTIG (Ger.), adj. Borst′i^{2}g. Setous, setaceous. [B.]

BORSZÉK, n. A place in the Carpathian Mountains, Hungary, where there are several springs, the chief one of which contains sodium, calcium, iron, and magnesium carbonates and free carbon dioxide. [A, 319.]

BORUM (Lat.), n. n. Bo′ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See BORON.

BORURE (Fr.), n. Bor-u^{6}r. See BORIDE.

BORURÉ (Fr.), adj. Bor-u^{6}r-a. Combined with boron so as to form a boride. [L, 109.]

BORURET, n. Bor′u^2-re^{2}t. Lat., *boruretum.* See BORIDE.

BORUSSIAS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s)′si^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *borussiat′is.* See CYANATE.

BORUSSICUS (Lat.), adj. Bo^{2}r-u^{3}s(u^{4}s)′si^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Prussian, prussic. [B.] See HYDROCYANIC.

BOS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}s(bos). Gen., *bo′vis.* Gr., βοῦς. Fr., *bœuf.* Ger., *Ochs, Ochse.* It., *bue.* Sp., *buey.* A genus of *Mammalia* of the order *Ruminantia*, family *Bovidæ* (*Cavicornia*). [B, 180; L, 147.]—**B. americanus.** The bison (buffalo) of North America. Its horns were formerly used as a sudorific and its excrement as a resolvent. [L, 105.]—**B. bubalus.** Fr., *buffle.* Ger., *Büffel.* The buffalo of India. Its gall is said to be indistinguishable from that of the ox and to have the same properties. [B, 180.]—**B. domesticus** [Johnston]. See *B. taurus.*—**B. indianus.** See *B. bubalus.*—**B. taurus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bœuf domestique.* Ger., *gemeines Rind.* The domestic ox, bull, or cow. [A, 321; B, 180.]

BOSA, n. An Egyptian name for an intoxicating mixture of darnel-flour, hemp-seed, and water. [Prosper Alpinus (A, 325); L, 109.]

BÖSARTIG (Ger.), adj. Bu^{5}z′a^{3}rt-i^{2}g. Malignant. [L, 80.]—**B′keit.** Malignancy. [L, 80.]

BOSAYA, n. A sort of fern found in Malabar, where it is used in medicine. [L, 41.]

BOSEINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}s-e^2-i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Bosea*, the only genus. Of Webb and others, a subtribe of the *Chenopodeæ.* [B. 170.]

BÖSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bu^{5}s'kra^{3}-ut. The genus *Thapsia.* [B, 180.]—**Garganisches B.** The *Thapsia garganica.* [B, 180.]—**Schmalblätteriges B.** The *Thapsia asclepium.* [B, 180.]—**Stinkendes B.** The *Thapsia fœtida.* [B, 180.]—**Zottiges B.** The *Thapsia villosa.* [B, 180.]

BOSOM, n. Bu^{4}z'u^{3}m. A.-S., *bôsum, bôsem.* Lat., *sinus.* Fr., *sein.* Ger., *Brust.* It., Sp., *seno.* The breast (the region or the gland) of a human being. [A, 300; L, 56.]

BOSS, n. Bo^{2}s. Gr., *ὕβωμα.* Lat., *gibbus, gibba, tuber.* Fr., *bosse.* Ger., *Höcker.* It., *gobba.* Sp., *giba.* A broad and more or less circular protuberance rising gradually above the surrounding surface (said especially of such protuberances of the bones of the skull). [A, 385.]

BOSSE (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}s. See Boss.—**B. sanguine.** 1. A swelling containing extravasated blood due to a contusion. 2. The caput succedaneum (*q. v.*). [L, 41.]

BOSSED, adj. Bo^{2}sd. Circular and flat with a prominent centre. [B, 19.]

BOSSELATED, adj. Bo^{2}s'se^{2}l-at-e^{2}d. Fr., *bosselé.* Provided with bosses. [L, 13, 41.]

BOSSEN, n. A place in the Tyrol where there is a whey-cure establishment. [A, 385.]

BOSSIÆEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}s-si^{2}-e'(a^{3}'e^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A subtribe of leguminous plants of the tribe *Genisteæ.* [B, 42.]

BOSSU (Fr.), adj. Bo^{2}s-su^{6}. Humpbacked; as a n., a humpback. [A, 385.]

BOSTONITE, n. Bo^{2}s'tu^{3}n-it. Canadian asbestos. [B, 49.]

BOSTRICHIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}s-tri^{2}k(tri^{2}ch^{2})'i^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). See Botrychiæ.

BOSTRYCHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}s-tri^{2}k(tru^{6}ch^{2})'i^{2}d-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). A group of the *Malacodermi.* [L, 121.]

BOSTRYCHOID, BOSTRYCHOIDAL, adj's. Bo^{2}s'tri^{2}k-oid, bo^{2}s-tri^{2}k-oid'a^{2}l. Gr., *βοστρυχώδης* (from *βόστρυχος,* a curl or lock of hair, and *εἶδος,* resemblance). Lat., *bostrychodes, bostrychoides.* Fr., *bostrychoïde.* Ger., *lockenförmig, lockenähnlich.* Resembling a lock of hair; curly. [A, 311, 322.]

BOSTRYCHOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bo^{2}s-tri^{2}k(tru^{6}ch^{2})-o^{2}p'-o^{2}d-a^{3}. From *βόστρυχος,* a lock of hair, and *πούς,* a foot. Fr., *bostrychopodes.* See Cirripedia.

BOSTRYX (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}s'tri^{2}x(tru^{6}x). Gen., *bos'trycis.* Ger., *Locke, Schraubel.* A helicoid cyme. [B, 75, 270.]

BOSWELLIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}z-we^{2}l'i^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *boswellie.* Of



THE BOSWELLIA CARTERI, VAR. MAGHRAYT D'SHEEHAZ. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

Roxburgh, a genus of burseraceous trees of India, southern Arabia, and eastern Africa, furnishing olibanum. [B, 19, 180.]—**B. bhau-dagiana** (seu **bhau-dajiana**) [Birdwood]. A species closely resembling *B. Carteri,* and perhaps only a variety of it. [A, 260.]—**B. Carteri, B. Carterii** [Birdwood]. A species (perhaps only a variety) growing in southeastern Arabia and the Somali Country. The varieties *maghrayt d'sheehaz,* growing in Arabia, and *morh madow,* growing in Somali, are described. One of the most important sources of the olibanum of commerce. [A, 260; B, 19.]—**B. frereana** [Birdwood]. Fr., *tacamaque jaune huileuse* [Guibourt]. A species growing in the mountains of the Somali Country, furnishing, according to Flückiger and Hanbury, *luban meyeti,* or *luban matti,* which is probably the same as oriental or African elemi, also a variety of anime, which are used in the East as a masticatory. [A, 260.]—**B. glabra** [Roxburgh]. Syn.: *Canarium balsamiferum* [Willdenow]. An East Indian species furnishing a gum-resin called by the natives *koondricum;* used in gonorrhœa and as an application to ulcers. [B, 172, 180.]—**B. mauritiana, B. paniculata** [Lamarck]. See Canarium *commune.*—**B. papyrifera** [Richard]. Syn.: *Amyris papyrifera* [Delile]. An Abyssinian tree called *makker,* or *maker,* furnishing a transparent, lemon-yellow resin used for incense. The bark, which peels off in thin layers, is used as paper. [B, 173, 197.]—**B. serrata** [Stackh.]. Fr., *Boswellie*



THE BOSWELLIA SERRATA. [A, 327.]

dentelée. Ger., *indischer Weihrauchbaum.* Syn.: *B. thurifera* [Roxburgh], *Olibanus thurifera* [Colebrook]. A tree growing in the mountains of central India and on the Coromandel coast, furnishing East Indian olibanum (the frankincense of the ancients). [A, 327; B, 173, 180.]—**B. thurifera** [Roxburgh]. See *B. serrata.*

BOT, n. Bo^{2}t. Ger., *Engerling, Pferdewurm.* The larva of the *Œstrus equi.* [A, 315; L, 108.]

BOTACADAMIE (Teloogoo), n. The *Nauclea parviflora.* [B, 172.]

BOTALLIEN (Fr.), adj. Bo-ta^{3}l-li^{2}-a^{3}n^{2}. The equivalent of *de Botal.* [L, 41.] See Foramen *of Botalli.*

BOTAMUM, n. An alchemical name for washed lead. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BOTANE, BOTANIA (Lat.), n's f. Bo^{2}t'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-e(a), bo^{2}t-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}-a^{3}. Gr., *βοτάνη, βοτανία.* An herb. [L, 94.]

BOTANIC, adj. Bo^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^{2}k. See Botanical. Certain medical practitioners professing to use only vegetable drugs call themselves b. physicians.

BOTANICA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}t-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}k-a^{3}. See Botany.

BOTANICAL, adj. Bo^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^{2}k-a^{2}l. Gr., *βοτανικός.* Lat., *botanicus.* Fr., *botanique.* Ger., *botanisch.* It., *botanico.* Sp., *botánico.* Pertaining to botany or to the vegetable kingdom.

BOTANICE (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}t-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}-se(ka). See Botany.

BOTANICON (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}t-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}k-o^{2}n. Gr., *βοτανικόν.* 1. A catalogue of the plants of a given region. [L, 109.] 2. The name of a certain plaster described by Paulus Ægineta. [A, 325.]

BOTANICS, n. sing. Bo^{2}t-a^{2}n'i^{2}kz. See Botany.

BOTANIK (Ger.), n. Bo^{2}t-a^{3}n-ek'. See Botany.

BOTANIKER (Ger.), n. Bo^{2}t-a^{3}n'i^{2}k-e^{2}r. See Botanist.

BOTANIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. Bo^{2}t-a^{3}n-ek. See Botanical and Botany.

BOTANISCH (Ger.), adj. Bo^{2}t-a^{3}n'i^{2}sh. See Botanical.

BOTANIST, n. Bo^{2}t'a^{2}n-i^{2}st. Lat., *botanicus.* Fr., *botaniste.* Ger., *Botaniker.* It., *botanico.* Sp., *botanista.* One who studies botany. [A, 322, 385.]

BOTANOGRAPHY, n. Bo^{2}t-a^{2}n-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^{2}. From *βοτάνη,* an herb, and *γράφειν,* to write. Fr., *botanographie.* See Botany.

BOTANOLOGER, n. Bo^{2}t-a^{2}n-o^{2}l'o-ju^{5}r. Fr., *botanologue.* See Botanist.

BOTANOLOGY, n. Bo^{2}t-a^{2}n-o^{2}l'o-ji^{2}. Lat., *botanologia* (from *βοτάνη,* an herb, and *λόγος,* understanding [1st def.], or *βοτανολογεῖν,* to gather herbs [2d def.]). Fr., *botanologie.* 1. Botany. 2. The pursuit of collecting plants. [A, 322.]

BOTANOMANCY, n. Bo^{2}t'a^{2}n-o-ma^{2}n-si^{2}. Lat., *botanomantia* (from *βοτάνη,* an herb, and *μαντεία,* divination). Fr., *botanomancie.* Ger., *Wahrsagung aus Krautblättern.* Divination from an inspection of the leaves of plants, especially sage. [A, 322, 385.]

BOTANOPHAGA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bo^{2}t-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-o^{2}f'a^{3}-ga^{3}. From *βοτάνη,* an herb, and *φαγεῖν,* to eat. Fr., *botanophages.* Ger., *pflanzenfressende Beutelthiere.* Of Haeckel, a legion of the *Marsupiala,* including the herbivorous varieties; divided into the *Barypoda, Macropoda, Rhizophaga,* and *Carpophaga.* [L, 173.]

BOTANOPHAGOUS, adj. Bo^{2}t-a^{2}n-o^{2}f′a^{2}g-u^{3}s. Gr., *βοτανοφάγος*. Lat., *botanophagus*. Fr., *botanophage*. Ger., *pflanzenfressend*. Subsisting exclusively on vegetable food. [L, 41.]

BOTANY, n. Bo^{2}t′a^{2}n-i^2. Lat., *botanica, botanice*. Fr., *botanique*. Ger., *Botanik, Pflanzenkunde, Kräuterkunde*. It., *botanica*. Sp., *botánica*. The science of the structure, physiology, distribution, and classification of plants.—**Agricultural b.** Fr., *botanique agricole*. The study of wild and cultivated plants with reference to their agricultural value or their destructiveness to useful plants. [A, 385.]—**Applied b.** Fr., *botanique appliquée*. B. in its applications to cultivation, medicine, the arts, etc. [B, 38.]—**Classical b.** Fr., *botanique classique*. The study of the plants mentioned by ancient authors. [A, 348.]—**Comparative b.** Fr., *botanique comparée*. The study of the relations of the individual organs in various sorts of plants. [A, 348.]—**Descriptive b.** Fr., *botanique descriptive*. Ger., *deskriptive* (oder *beschreibende*) *Botanik*. The simple description of plants. [A, 348.]—**Fossil b.** Fr., *botanique fossile* (ou *oryctologique*). The b. of fossil plants, whether extinct or identical with those still extant. [A, 348.]—**General b.** Fr., *botanique générale*. B. in its relations to all plants, without regard to special forms. [A, 385.]—**Geographical b.** Fr., *botanique géographique, géographie botanique*. The study of the geographical distribution of different plants. [A, 348.]—**Historical b.** Fr., *botanique historique*. The history of the origin and progress of b. [A, 348.]—**Industrial b.** Fr., *botanique industrielle*. The study of plants employed in the industrial arts. [A, 348.]—**Medical b.** Fr., *botanique médicale*. Ger., *medicinische Botanik, Arzneipflanzenkunde*. The study of medicinal plants and those that furnish articles of food. [A, 348, 385.]—**Morphological b., Organic b.** Fr., *botanique morphologique* (ou *organique*). Ger., *morphologische* (oder *organische*) *Botanik*. The study of the structure and functions of the various organs of plants. [A, 348.]—**Palæontological b.** Fr., *paléontologie végétale*. See *Fossil b.*—**Physiological b.** Fr., *botanique physiologique*. Ger., *physiologische Botanik*. The physiology of plants.—**Special b.** Fr., *botanique spéciale*. The study of one or more of the particular divisions (classes, orders, etc.) of the vegetable kingdom. [A, 385.]—**Structural b.** The study of the anatomy and histology of plants.—**Systematic b.** Fr., *botanique systématique*. The study of the distinctive characteristics of various plants and of their classification. [A, 354.]

BOTARGUM, n. The salted roe of a fish. [L, 119.]

BOTAURINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}t-a^{4}r(a^3-u^{2}r)-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). The bitterns; a subfamily of the *Ardeidæ*. [L, 221.]

BOTCH, n. Bo^{2}ch. See BLOTCH.

BOTELLIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Bo-te^{2}l-li^2-fe^{2}r. From *botellus*, a sausage, and *ferre*, to bear. Having sausage-shaped appendages. [L, 41, 109.]

BOTELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Bo(bo^2)-te^{2}l′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). Lit., a sausage; a bowel. [B.]

BOTETOURT SPRINGS, n. Bo^{2}t′e^2-tort. A place in Roanoke County, Virginia, where there are two springs, one sulphurous and the other chalybeate. [A, 363.]

BOTHOR (Lat.), n. m. Bo′tho^{2}r. Ar., *bodsar*. An old term applied in a broad sense to any tumor, more specifically to an ulcerated tumor, and in the narrowest sense to a papule; also by some writers to ozæna, to psoriasis, and to strophulus in infants. [A, 322, Falloppius (A, 325); G.]—**B. lacteus.** Incrusted eczema of the face in children. [G.]

BOTHRENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}th-e^{2}n^2′ki^2(ch^{2}u^6)-ma^3. Gen., *bothrenchym′atos* (*-tis*). From *βόθρος*, a pit, and *ἔγχυμα* (from *ἐγχεῖν*, to pour in), an infusion. See *Pitted* TISSUE.

BOTHRIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}th-ri(ri^2)′a^3-de(da^3-e^2). A section of the *Cestoda*, including the *Tetraphyllidæ, Diphyllidæ, Tetrarrhynchidæ, Bothriocephalidæ, Ligulidæ, Caryophyllæidæ, Amphilinidæ*, and *Archigetidæ*. [B, 27.]

BOTHRIDIUM [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}th-ri^{2}d′i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From *βόθρος*, a pit. Fr., *bothridie*. 1. A *Bothriocephalus* in the resting stage. 2. A fossa of a *Bothriocephalus*. 3. A genus of the *Cestoda* parasitic in the *Python*. [A, 385.]

BOTHRIOCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}t-ri^2-o-sa-fa^{3}l. A *Bothriocephalus*; in the pl., the *Bothriocephalidæ*. [L, 18.]—**B. de l'homme, B. large.** See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS *latus*.

BOTHRIOCEPHALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}th-ri^2-o(o^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From *βοθρίον* (dim. of *βόθρος*), a small pit, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *bothriocéphalées, bothriocéphalides*. Ger., *Grubenkopfwürmer*. A group of the *Cestoda* having an egg-shaped, flattened head; two longitudinal suctorial grooves; hooks, if present, without a rostellum; segmentation indistinct and sometimes wanting; joints, if present, broader than they are long, not detached singly, but in numbers. The larvæ are developed in intermediate hosts and never become encysted. [L, 182.]

BOTHRIOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}th-ri^2-o(o^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *bothriocéphale*. Ger., *Grubenkopfwurm*. It., *botriocefalo*. Sp., *botriocéfalo*. Syn.: *Phytelminthus* [Zeder], *Phytis* [Zeder], *Alyselminthus* [Zeder], *Halysis* [Zeder], *Bothryocephalus* [Cuvier], *Botryocephalus* [Lamarck], *Dibothrium* [Diesing], *Tetrabothrium*. A genus originally made to include all tapeworms having suctorial grooves on the head; of Rudolphi, a genus of the *Bothriocephalidæ* having a hookless head distinctly marked off from a long segmented body; the cirrus and vagina usually opening on the ventral surface of the joint, rarely at the margin; and the uterus lying in the middle of the segment, in the form of a coiled canal often rosette-shaped. In the larval state the body is more or less long and ribbon-shaped. [L, 182.]—**B. cordatus** [Leuckart]. A species found in Greenland; shorter and more compressed than *B. latus* and differing in the shape of the head, which is short, broad, and cordiform with lateral projecting borders. [L, 16, 182.]—**B. cristatus** [Davaine]. A doubtful variety occasionally met with in man; from 8 to 10 feet long, characterized by two prominences which form a crest covered by numerous minute papillæ. [L, 24.]—**B. latus** [Bremser]. Fr., *bothriocéphale large* (ou *de l'homme*), *tœnia à anneaux courts* [Bonnet] (ou *à mamelons ombilicaux* [Bonnet], ou *de la première espèce* [Andry], ou *sans épine* [Andry]). Ger., *breiter Grubenkopfwurm*. It., *botriocefalo largo* (o *dell'uomo*). Syn.: *Tœnia vulgaris* [Linnæus] (seu *lata*, seu *grisea* [Pallas], seu *membranacea* [Pallas], seu *tenella* [Pallas], seu *dentata* [Pabst], seu *humana inermis* [Brera], seu *prima* [Plater], seu *veterum* [Spigel]), *Halysis lata* (seu *membranacea*) [Zeder], *Botryocephalus hominis* [Lamarck], *Dibothrium*



The Head × 25.



Proglottides × 2½.

THE BOTHRIOCEPHALUS LATUS. (AFTER PEYER.)

latum [Diesing]. The Swiss tapeworm; a species sometimes attaining a length of 25 feet and a breadth of nearly an inch, and having as many as 4,000 joints. The head has no hooks, but two lateral grooves, by means of which the worm attaches itself to the intestine. It is bluish-white, and is most commonly found in Switzerland and neighboring countries, rarely out of Europe. Its larval form probably exists in fishes. [L, 182.]—**B. liguloides** [Leuckart]. Syn.: *Ligula Mansoni* [Cobbold]. A variety the larval form of which has been found in the subperitoneal connective tissue of man in China and Japan. It may attain a length of 8 inches; posteriorly it is narrowed, and anteriorly it is widened for a short distance into a sort of disc. The head is somewhat compressed and usually more or less invaginated, and lies on a papilliform elevation in the middle of the anterior end. Both surfaces of the body are alike. [L, 182.]—**B. tropicus.** Fr., *tœnia des tropiques*. A variety of cestode found by Schmidtmüller in negroes and whites who had been in Guinea. [L, 17.]

BOTHRIOID, adj. Bo^{2}th′ri^2-oid. From *βόθρος*, a pit, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *bothrioïde*. Foveolated, beset with pit-like depressions. [A, 385.]

BOTHRION, BOTHRIUM (Lat.), n's n. Bo^{2}th′ri^2-on, -u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Gr., *βοθρίον* (dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit). Lit., a little pit; an old term for a deep ulcer of the cornea, also for the alveolus of a tooth. [A, 322, 325.]

BOTHROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}th-ro(ro^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS. and for other words in *Bothro-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Bothrio-*.

BOTHROS, BOTHRUS (Lat.), n's m. Bo^{2}th′ro^{2}s, -ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., *βόθρος*. Fr., *fosse*. Ger., *Grube*. A pit, depression. [A, 322.]

BOTHRYOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}th-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS.

BOTHRYUM (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}th′ri^2(ru^6)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BOTRYON.

BOTHYA, n. Fr., *bothye*. The *Melastoma malabathrum*. [B, 121; L, 41.]

BOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo(bo^2)′shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See BOCIA.

BOTIN, n. An alchemical name for turpentine and for a certain terebinthinate balsam. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BOTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bo(bo^2)′shi^2(ti^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BOCIUM.

BOTONARIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}t-o^{2}n-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3. The *Globularia vulgaris*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

BOTOR (Lat.), n. m. Bo(bo^2)′to^{2}r. See BOTHOR.

BOTOTHINUS (Lat.), adj. Bo(bo^2)-to(to^2)-thi(the)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). A fanciful word by which Paracelsus expressed the typical development of a disease, as in the expression *locusta gummata botothina* (meaning gout). [A, 325.]

BOTOU (Fr.), n. Bo-tu. See BOTUA.

BO-TREE, n. Bo′tre. The *Ficus religiosa*. [L, 56.]

BOTRIA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}t′ri^2-a^3. See BOTRYA.—**B. africana.** See AMPELOPSIS *botrya*.

BOTRIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bo^{2}t′ri^{2}d-a^3. A family of the *Monopylæa*, having a shell composed of several chambers irregularly agglomerate and with a single central capsule. [L, 121.]

BOTRIOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}t-ri^2-o(o^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS.

BOTRION (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}t′ri^2-o^{2}n. See BOTHRION.

BOTRYA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}t′ri^2(ru^6)-a^3. Fr., *botrie*. A genus of oriental climbing shrubs. [L, 109.]—**B. africana** [Loureiro]. Fr., *botrie d'Afrique*. See AMPELOPSIS *b*.

BOTRYCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. Bo^{2}t-ri^2-sa-fa^{3}l. See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS.

BOTRYCHIACEÆ [Presl], **BOTRYCHIÆ** [Gray] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Bo^{2}t-ri^{2}k(ru^{6}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2), -ri^{2}k(ru^{6}ch^2)'i^2-e-(a^3-e^2). A division or suborder of ferns (*Ophioglossaceæ*) of which *Botrychium* is the only genus. [B, 170.]

BOTRYCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}t-ri^{2}k(ru^{6}ch^2)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *botryche, botrychion.* Ger., *Mondraute.* A genus of ophioglossaceous ferns found in all parts of the world except Africa. [B, 19.]—**B. anthemoides** [Presl], **B. brachystachys** [Kunze], **B. cicutarium** [Swartz], **B. lanuginosum.** See *B. virginianum.*—**B. lunaria** [Swartz]. Fr., *lunaire, langue de cerf.* Ger., *gemeine Mondraute, Wallpurgiskraut.* Syn.: *Osmunda lunaria* [Linnæus]. Moonwort. The root, which is astringent, and an extract of the young shoots have been vaunted in the treatment of rickets. The whole plant was formerly used as a vulnerary. [B, 19, 173, 180.]—**B. virginianum** [Swartz]. A species growing in the northern United States, northern Europe, and the Himalayas. [B, 249.]

BOTRY-CYME, n. Bo^{2}t'ri^2-sim. The floral product of a botryo-cymose inflorescence. [B, 75.] See BOTRYO-CYMOSE.

BOTRYDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}t-ri^{2}d(ru^{6}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Mathieu, a tribe of *Fungi* (*Mucedines*) comprising *Ascomyces, Penicillium, Botrytis,* etc. [B, 170.]

BOTRYDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}t-ri(ru^6)'dez(de^{2}s). Of Ehrenberg, a cohort (of Fries, a subsection) of *Fungi* (*Mucedines*) comprising *Aspergillus, Penicillium, Botrytis,* etc. [B, 170.]

BOTRYE (Fr.), n. Bo-tre. A branch bearing a flower at every axil. [A, 385.]

BOTRYITES (Lat.), adj. Bo^{2}t-ri^2(ru^6)-i(e)'tez(tas). Gr., βοτρυίτης (from βότρυς, a bunch of grapes). See BOTRYOID.

BOTRYITIS (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *botryites.* Bo^{2}t-ri^2(ru^6)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *botryit'idis.* Gr., βοτρυῖτις. Calamine. [Galen (A, 311).]

BOTRYLLARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bo^{2}t-ri^{2}l(ru^{6}l)-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *botryllaries, botryllides, botrylliens.* Of Lamarck, an order of the *Tunicata.* [L, 180.]

BOTRYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}t-ri^{2}l(ru^{6}l)'li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *botryllaires.* The compound ascidians, a family of the *Tunicata.* [Woodward (L, 147).]

BOTRYOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}t-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^2)-ka^{3}rp'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Botryocarpa,* one of the genera. Of Kützing, a family of *Algæ* (*Platynoblasteæ*). [B, 170.]

BOTRYOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}t-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^2)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BOTHRIOCEPHALUS.

BOTRYO-CYMOSE, adj. Bo^{2}t''ri^2-o-si'mos. In botany, primarily cymose and secondarily botryose (said of the inflorescence). [B, 75.]

BOTRYOID, BOTRYOIDAL, adj's. Bo^{2}t'ri^2-oid, bo^{2}t-ri^2-oid'a^{2}l. Gr., βοτρυοειδής (from βότρυς, a bunch of grapes, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *botryodes, botryoides.* Fr., *botryoïde.* Ger., *traubenförmig.* Resembling a bunch of grapes, racemose. [A, 322, 385.]

BOTRYOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}t-ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}m'i^2(u^6)-sez(kas). Gen., *botryomyce'tos* (*-tis*). From βότρυς, a bunch of grapes, and μύκης, a fungus. The pathogenetic micro-organism of botryomycosis (*q. v.*). [Bollinger, "Dtsch. Ztschr. f. Thiermed. u. vergl. Path.," xiii, 1887, 2, 3; "Ctrlbl. f. Bakteriol. u. Parasitenk.," ii, 1887, 25, p. 762.]

BOTRYOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}t-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *botryomyco'seos* (*-sis*). Ger., *Botryomykose.* A disease observed in horses, in the form of multiple fibromatous nodules in the lungs. [Bollinger, "Dtsch. Ztschr. f. Thiermed. u. vergl. Path.," xiii, 1887, 2, 3; "Ctrlbl. f. Bakteriol. u. Parasitenk.," ii, 1887, 25, p. 762.]

BOTRYON (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}t'ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}n. Ger., *Traubenauge.* An old name for staphyloma. [A, 322.]

BOTRYOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}t-ri^2(ru^6)-o(o^2)-fi(fu^6)'ma^3. Gen., *botryophym'atos* (*-tis*). From βότρυς, a bunch of grapes, and φῦμα, a tumor. A fungus-like vascular growth from the skin resembling a bunch of grapes; described as sometimes smooth, sometimes abraded. [G, 33.]—**B. cæruleum.** A form in which the growth is blue. [G, 33.]—**B. rubrum.** A form in which the growth is red. [G, 33.]

BOTRYOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}t-ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}p'si^{2}s. Gen., *botryop'sidis.* A genus of menispermaceous plants of Brazil. [B, 19.]—**B. platyphylla.** See PAREIRA.

BOTRYOSE, adj. Bo^{2}t'ri^2-os. In botany, having the flowers situated laterally on the main axis or the secondary axes. As the axis continues to grow, the cluster may be extended indefinitely (indeterminate). [B, 75.]

BOTRYOSPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}t-ri^2(ru^6)-o^{2}s'po^{2}r-e(a^3-e^2). Of Schulz, a family of ferns (*Synorgani sporiferi*) comprising the sections *Schizæacea, Osmundacea, Glaicheniacea,* and *Marattiacea.* [B, 170.]

BOTRYS (Lat.), n. m. (although treated by botanists as fem.). Bo^{2}t'ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s). Gen., *bot'ryos.* 1. A raceme. 2. The *Chenopodium b.* and the *Teucrium b.* [B, 19, 173.]—**B. mexicana.** The *Chenopodium ambrosioides.* [L, 105.]—**B. vulgaris.** The *Chenopodium b.* [B, 180.]—**Herba botryos.** The herb of *Chenopodium b.* [B, 180.]—**Herba botryos chamædryoides.** The herb of *Teucrium aureum.* [B, 180.]—**Herba botryos mexicanæ.** The herb of *Chenopodium ambrosioides.* [B, 180.]—**Herba botryos vulgaris.** See *Herba botryos.*

BOTRYTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}t-ri^2(ru^6)-ta(ta^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, an order of plants of the fungal alliance; the *Hyphomycetes.* [B, 170.]

BOTRYTES (Lat.), adj. Bo^{2}t-ri(ru^6)'tez(tas). See BOTRYITES and BOTRYOID; as a botanical species-name, see BRASSICA *botrytis.*

BOTRYTIC, adj. Bo^{2}t-ri^{2}t'i^{2}k. Gr., βοτρυίτης. Lat., *botryites.* Fr., *botrytique.* Ger., *traubenförmig* (1st def.), *blumenkohlförmig* (2d def.). 1. See BOTRYOID. 2. See BOTRYOSE.

BOTRYTIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}t-ri^2(ru^6)-ti^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Brongniart, a division of *Fungi* (*Mucedineæ*) including *Penicillium, Botrytis,* etc. [B, 170.] Cf. BOTRYDEÆ.

BOTRYTIDEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bo^{2}t-ri^2(ru^6)-ti^{2}d'e^2-i(e). Of Fries and others, a tribe of *Fungi* (*Mucedines*) including *Penicillium, Aspergillus, Botrytis,* etc. [B, 170.] Cf. BOTRYDEÆ and BOTRYTIDEÆ.

BOTRYTIS (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *botrytes* (= *botryites*). Bo^{2}t-ri(ru^6)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *botryt'idis.* Fr., *botrytide.* Ger., *Traubenschimmel.* A genus of *Mucorini,* parasitic on decaying vegetables and on insects. [B, 19, 206.]—**B. bassiana, B. Bassii.** Ger., *Muscardinepilz.* The fungus that produces the disease of silk-worms termed muscardine. [B, 19, 61, 238.]—**B. infestans.** A species parasitic on the potato-plant, causing the disease termed murrain. [B, 19.]—**B. Jonesii.** A term formerly applied to various conidioid forms of *Mucor mucedo.* [A, 443.]

BOTRYTOSTEOPHYTE, n. Bo^{2}t-ri^{2}t-o^{2}s'te^2-o-fit. From βοτρυίτης, botryoid, ὀστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, a growth. Lat., *botrytosteophyton.* Fr., *botrytostéophyte, ostéophyte botrytique* (ou *en choufleur*). Ger., *Botrytosteophyt, blumenkohlförmige Knochengewächs.* An osteophyte of a cauliflower-like appearance. [A, 322, 385.]

BOTRYUM (Lat.), n. n. Bo^{2}t'ri^2(ru^6)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BOTRYON.

BOTS, n. Bo^{2}tz. 1. A diseased condition in horses and oxen, thought to be due to the larvæ of the *Œstrus equi.* Various morbid conditions, such as colic, convulsions, and staggers, have been ascribed to their presence, but as a rule they are innocuous. 2. In the sheep, troubles caused by the larvæ of the *Œstrus ovis* in the nasal passages. [L, 297.]

BOTSK, n. The *Archangelica officinalis.* [L, 105.]

BOTTACIO (It.), n. Bot-ta^3'chi^2-o. A place in Tuscany where there is a spring containing various chlorides. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BOTTINE (Fr.), n. Bot-ten. 1. An artificial foot, partial or entire. 2. A piece of leather fashioned something like a boot, to be applied to a horse's foot for the purpose of retaining dressings, etc. [A, 385.]

BOTTLE, n. Bo^{2}tl. Lat., *buticula.* Fr., *bouteille.* Ger., *Flasche.* It., *bottiglia.* Sp., *botella.* A vessel, usually of glass and having a more or less narrow neck, for holding liquids.—**B.-brush.** The *Equisetum arvense.* [L, 73.]—**B.-fed.** Fed by means of a nursing-b.—**B.-flower.** The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 19.]—**B.-gourd.** The *Cucurbita lagenaria.* [B, 19.]—**B.-grass.** The *Setaria viridis.* [L, 56.]—**B.-tree.** The *Sterculia rupestris.* [A, 327.]—**Drop b.** A b. having the stopper fitted with some device (*e. g.,* two tubes bent externally in opposite directions) to enable the contents to be poured out in drops.—**Nursing-b.** Fr., *biberon.* A b. from which milk or some mixture containing milk is to be sucked by an infant; preferably a b. with a rubber nipple slipped over its mouth.—**Specific-gravity b.** A b. used for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies. It may be a narrow-necked b. marked at a point indicating the height reached by 1,000 grains of water poured into it, in which case the substance to be examined is introduced into it up to the same level, and the whole then weighed, when, the weight of the empty b. being known, a comparison of the weight of the substance with 1,000 grains shows the specific gravity; or a wide-mouthed b. with a perforated stopper, to be filled with water, after which the stopper is to be inserted, causing a certain amount of liquid to overflow at the top, so that what remains exactly fills the b. and the perforation in the stopper, constituting a definite quantity for comparison with an equal bulk of water. [A, 257, 327.]—**Wash-b.** A b. partly filled with water and having two tubes enter it through the stopper, one dipping below the surface of the water and the other terminating above it; used for washing gases, which are forced in through the tube which has its end submerged, rise through the water, and escape by the other tube; also, with the tubes suitably bent, used for washing precipitates, etc., by directing a stream of water on to them by blowing through the tube which terminates just below the stopper. [L.]

BOTUA (Lat.), n. f. Bo^{2}t'u^2(u^4)-a^3. Fr., *botou.* The *Cissampelos pareira.* [B, 180.]

BOTULIFORM, adj. Bo^{2}t-u^{2}l'i^2-fo^{2}rm. From *botulus,* a sausage, and *forma,* form. Sausage-shaped. [L, 56.]

BOTULINIC ACID, n. Bo^{2}t-u^{2}l-i^{2}n'i^{2}k. Lat., *acidum botulinicum.* Ger., *Wurstfettsäure.* A name applied by Buchner to a mixture of various substances found in poisonous sausages. [T. Husemann (A, 319).] Cf. ALLANTOTOXICON and ALLANTURIC ACID.

BOTULIQUE (Fr.), n. Bot-u^{6}l-ek. Pertaining to sausages. [A, 385.]

BOTULISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Bo^{2}t-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See ALLANTIASIS.

BOTUS (Lat.), n. m. Bot(bo^{2}t)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BOCIA.

BOTYDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo^{2}t'i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *botydes.* A tribe of the *Pulverulentæ.* [L, 248.]

BOU (Fr.), n. Bu. The *Ficus carica.* [B, 173.]

BOUBA, n. Frambœsia. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BOUCAGE (Fr.), n. Bu-ka^{3}zh. See ÆGOPODIUM *podagraria.*—**B. anis.** See PIMPINELLA *anisum.*—**B. élevé, B. majeur.** See *Grand b.*—**B. mineur, B. saxifrage.** The *Pimpinella saxifraga.* [A, 385; B, 173.]—**Grand b.** The *Pimpinella magna.* [B, 173.]—**Petit b.** See *B. mineur.*

BOUCANAGE (Fr.), n. Bu-ka^{3}n-a^{3}zh. The process of drying meat, fish, etc., by smoking. [A, 301; L, 87.]

BOUCENNA, n. The *Albizzia anthelminthica.* [L, 49.]

BOUCERAS (Lat.), n. n. Bu'(bo^2'u)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). See BUCERAS.

BOUCHE (Fr.), n. Bush. The mouth, also any orifice resembling a mouth. [A, 385.]—**Arrière-b.** See ARRIÈRE-GORGE.—**B.-de-lièvre.** The *Merulius cantharellus.* [B, 173.]—**B's-en-flute** [Cuvier]. See AULOSTOMIDES.—**B. primitive.** See BLASTOPORE.

BOUCHEA (Lat.), n. f. Bu-sha'a^3. A genus of tropical verbenaceous herbs and undershrubs. [B, 19.]—**B. pseudo-gervao** [St.-Hil.]. The *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis.* [B, 180.]

BOUCHON (Fr.), n. Bu-sho^{2}n^2. A plug.—**B. de Ecker.** A plug-like mass of endodermic cells which, according to Van Beneden's theory of the formation of the blastoderm, fills up an opening that exists in the surrounding epiblast. [A, 15.]—**B. gélatineux.** The thick, tenacious mucous plug that occupies the canal of the cervix uteri during pregnancy. [A, 385.]

BOUCLE (Fr.), n. Bukl. 1. See CLAVUS. 2. An aphthous stomatitis of the hog and ox, occasionally becoming gangrenous. [A, 301.]

BOUCLÉ (Fr.), adj. Bu-kla. See CLAVATE.

BOUCLEMENT (Fr.), n. Bukl-ma^{3}n^2. See INFIBULATION.

BOUCLIER (Fr.), n. Bu-kli^2-a. 1. The *Agaricus brevipes* and the *Agaricus clypeolarius.* [B, 105.] 2. The apothecium of a lichen. [A, 385.] 3 See STERNUM.

BOUCLUS (Fr.), n. Bu-klu^6. The *Agaricus brevipes.* [L. 41.]

BOUCNEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Buk'(bo^2'uk)-ne(na)'mi^2-a^3. See BUCNEMIA.

BOUCQUETINE (Fr.), n. Buk-ten. See BOUCAGE.

BOUCRANION (Lat.), n. n. Buk(bo^2-uk)-ra(ra^3)'ni^2-o^{2}n. See BUCRANIUM.

BOUDES (Fr.), n. Bud. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring containing sodium bicarbonate. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BOUDIN (Fr.), n. Bu-da^{2}n^2. A sausage.—**B. cæcal déjeté en dedans.** F. Glénard's term for a lump in the right flank, consisting of the cæcum. ["Lyon méd.," Apr. 5, 1885, p. 492.]—**B. noir.** An East Indian mushroom said to be edible. [L, 109.]—**B. spermatique.** Syn.: *sac spermatique.* Coste's term for the peculiar form in which the spermatozooids are massed when they leave the epididymis. [A, 4.]

BOUDZAREAH, n. A place in Algeria where there is a chalybeate spring containing bicarbonates. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BOUE (Fr.), n. Bu. Mud.—**B. minérale.** Syn.: *limon minéral.* The mud deposited from the water of a mineral spring. [L, 87, 88.]—**B. purulente.** Thick, muddy pus ; also the thick brownish contents of certain ovarian cysts, etc. [L, 55.]—**B. splénique.** A red pulpy material resulting from an old extravasation of blood into the substance of the spleen. [L, 55.]—**B. végétale.** Vegetable matter in which a mineral water is retained. [L, 87, 88.]

BOUEN-RIBLÉ (Fr.), n. Bu-a^{3}n^2-re-bla. The *Marrubium vulgare.* [L, 105.]

BOUEUX (Fr.), adj. Bu-u^5. Muddy, also living in mud. [L, 55, 180.]

BOUFA (Fr.), n. Bu-fa^3. The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 173.]

BOUFFÉE (Fr.), n. Buf-fa. That period in the prevalence of an epizootic in which the greatest number of animals are attacked. [A, 385.]—**B. de chaleur.** "Flashes of heat" ; transitory flushing of the face, with a burning sensation. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BOUFFI (Fr.), adj. Buf-fe. Turgid. [L, 180.]

BOUFFISSURE (Fr.), n. Buf-fi^{2}s-su^{6}r. A non-inflammatory swelling, generally due to subcutaneous œdema. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BOUGAINVILLÆEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu-ga^{2}n^2-vi^{2}l-le'(la^3'e^2)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subtribe of the *Nyctagineæ*, tribe *Mirabilieæ.* [Bentham and Hooker (B, 42).]

BOUGAINVILLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu-ga^{2}n^2-vi^{2}l'le^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Choisy, a tribe of the *Nyctaginaceæ.* [B, 170, 214.]

BOUGANNE, n. The fruit of a tree of Senegal ; used, boiled, as a remedy for colic. [L, 105.]

BOUGIE, n. Bu-zhe'. Lat., *candelula.* Fr., *bougie.* Ger., *Wachsstock.* It., *candeletta.* Sp., *candelilla.* Lit., a candle ; a cylindrical instrument, generally flexible, designed for insertion into the urethra or some other canal of the body ; in pharmacy, a solid preparation in the form of a cylinder for introduction into the urethra and other like canals. [B ; E.]—**Acorn-tipped b.** A b. with an acorn-shaped expansion at the tip.—**Armed b.** [E. Home]. Fr., *b. armée.* It., *candeletta armata.* An ordinary b. having some caustic substance fixed to its tip or in an excavation at any point in its length. [L.]—**B. à béquille** (Fr.). See *Elbowed b.*—**B. à boule** (Fr.). See *Bulbous b.*—**B. à empreinte** (Fr.). A b. having some soft, wax-like substance fixed at its point, designed to take an impression of the face of a stricture. [L, 88.]—**B. à nœuds** (Fr.). A b. having several bulbous expansions at various points, increasing in size as they recede from the point ; used for the rapid dilatation of strictures, also for detecting their calibre. [L, 88.]—**B. armée** (Fr.). See *Armed b.*—**B. à trois nœuds** (Fr.). A *b. à nœuds* (*q. v.*) having three bulbous expansions. [E.]—**B's au tannin** (Fr.). See *Cereoli cum* ACIDO TANNICO.—**B. à ventre** (Fr.). See *Fusiform b.*—**B. caustique** (Fr.), **B. cautérisante** (Fr.). See *Armed b.*—**B. conique** (Fr.). See *Conical b.*—**B. corrosive** (Fr.). See *Armed b.*—**B. coudée** (Fr.). See *Elbowed b.*—**B. cylindrique** (Fr.). See *Cylindrical b.*—**B. de baleine** (Fr.). A whalebone b. [L, 87.]—**B. de cire** (Fr.). See *Wax b.*—**B. de corde à boyaux** (Fr.). A catgut b. [L.]—**B. de Daran** (Fr.). A variety of medicated b. made of the leaf of a plant with oil and lard. [L, 87.]—**B. de gomme élastique** (Fr.). See *Gum-elastic b.*—**B. de l'oreille** (Fr.). See *Ear b.*—**B. dilatable** (Fr.). A b. which expands on absorbing water ; used for dilating strictures, etc. [L, 88.] See TENT.—**B. dilatante** (Fr.). A dilating b. [Voillemier (L, 87).]—**B. d'ivoire ramolli.** A b. made of ivory decalcified with hydrochloric acid. [L, 88.]—**B. élastique** (Fr.). See *Gum-elastic b.*—**B. emplastique** (Fr.). 1. A b. similar to the gum-elastic b., but made with a mixture of wax, diachylon, and olive oil. [A, 385.] 2. See *B. à empreinte.*—**B. en baleine** (Fr.). See *B. de baleine.*—**B. en ivoire** (Fr.). See *B. d'ivoire ramolli.*—**B. exploratrice** (Fr.). A b. designed only for diagnostic purposes. [L, 87.]—**B. exploratrice de Ducamp** (Fr.). See *B. à empreinte.*—**B. flexible** (Fr.). See *Gum-elastic b.*—**B. fondante** (Fr.). See *B. de Daran.*—**B. fusiforme** (Fr.). See *Fusiform b.*—**B. Jablochkoff** (Fr.). In electric lighting, a Jablochkoff candle. [B.]—**B. médicamenteuse** (Fr.). See *Medicated b.*—**B. métallique** (Fr.). See *Metallic b.*—**B. molle** (Fr.). Any soft, flexible b. [L, 88.]—**B. olivaire** (Fr.). See *Olive-pointed b.*—**B. porte-empreinte** (Fr.). See *B. à empreinte.*—**B. rigide** (Fr.). A b. made of metal or some other stiff material. [L, 88.]—**B. soluble** (Fr.). See *Soluble b.*—**B.-sonde** (Fr.). A gum-elastic catheter. [A, 385.]—**Bulbous b.** Fr., *b. à boule.* It., *candeletta bulbare.* Sp., *algalia de bola.* An exploring b. having the shaft slender and bearing at its extremity a globular or acorn-shaped expansion. [E.]—**Caustic b.** Fr., *b. caustique* (ou *cautérisante*, ou *armée*). See *Armed b.*—**Conical b.** Fr., *b. conique.* A b. that tapers uniformly from one end or from some point in the shaft to the other end. [A, 385.]—**Corrosive b.** Fr., *b. corrosive.* See *Armed b.*—**Cylindrical b.** Fr., *b. cylindrique.* A b. having the point rounded and the shaft of the same diameter throughout. [L, 88.]—**Ear b.** Fr., *b. de l'oreille.* Ger., *Ohrenbougie.* It., *candeletta dell' orecchio.* Sp., *candelilla de la oreja.* A long, slender piece of catgut, usually of violin string, designed for insertion into the Eustachian tube through a Eustachian catheter, for purposes of dilatation or (when impregnated with some medicinal substance) of medication. [F, 3.]—**Elastic b.** See *Gum-elastic b.*—**Elbowed b.** Fr., *b. coudée* (ou *à béquille*). A b. having a sharp bend near the point. [L, 88.]—**Electrolysis b.** A metallic b. having the shaft insulated ; used as an electrode in the electrolytic treatment of stricture.—**Eustachian b.** See *Ear b.*—**Filiform b.** A very slender whalebone or gum-elastic b. [E.]—**Flexible b.** See *Gum-elastic b.*—**Fusiform b.** Fr., *b. fusiforme* (ou *à ventre*). A b. having a bulbous expansion in some part of its shaft. [A, 385.]—**Gum-elastic b.** Fr., *b. de gomme élastique.* A b. made of some fine fabric rolled into a cylinder and coated with a mixture of boiled linseed oil, litharge, amber, India-rubber, etc., or simply with linseed oil. [A, 385 ; Voillemier (L, 87).]—**Medicated b.** Fr., *b. médicamenteuse.* Ger., *medicinirte B.* It., *candeletta medicata.* Sp., *candelilla medicada.* A soluble b. containing a medicinal substance, also a flexible b. carrying such a substance on its surface. [F, 3 ; L, 87.]—**Metallic b.** Fr., *b. métallique.* Ger., *metallische B.* A b. made of metal.—**Ohrenb'** (Ger.). See *Ear b.*—**Ointment b.** A b. having one or more depressions to be filled with ointment. [E.]—**Olive-pointed b.** Fr., *b. olivaire.* A b. (usually flexible and tapering near the point) terminating in a small bulb.—**Plaster b.** See *B. emplastique* (1st def.).—**Salve b.** See *Ointment b.*—**Soluble b.** Fr., *b. dissoluble.* A b. composed of substances which dissolve at the temperature of the body. [B.]—**Wales's rectal b.** A very flexible soft-rubber b. for use in the rectum. [E.]—**Wax b.** Fr., *b. de cire.* A b. made of fine linen or silk soaked in melted wax and rolled into a cylindrical shape between two polished surfaces. [A, 385.]

BOUGIERUNG (Ger.), n. Bu-ger'ung. The passage of a bougie, also treatment by the passage of bougies. [Eitelberg, "Ztschr. f. Ohrenh.," xiii, 2, 3 ; "Ctrlbl. f. Chir.," 1884, 33, p. 566.]

BOUGRAINE (Fr.), **BOUGRANE** (Fr.), n's. Bu-gre^{2}n, -gra^{3}n. The *Ononis spinosa.* [B, 173.]

BOUHOU, n. See BOO-BOO.

BOUI, n. An African name for the *Adansonia digitata.* [L, 105.]

BOUILLARD (Fr.), n. Bu-el-yar. The *Betula alba.* [B, 173.]

BOUILLI (Fr.), n. Bu-el-ye. Meat that has been used for making *bouillon* (*q. v.*). [A, 385.]

BOUILLIE (Fr.), n. Bu-el-ye. Pap, gruel. [A, 385.]

BOUILLON (Fr.), n. Bu-el-yo^{2}n^2. 1. A soup or broth, especially a clear soup made from lean beef. [K.] 2. A common name for various plants.—**B. aux herbes** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane d'*OSEILLE *composée.*—**B. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 173.]—**B. de Liebig.** Beef-tea made from Liebig's extract of beef. [A, 385.]—**B. d'os.** A soup made from bones and a little meat. [A, 385.]—**B. femelle.** The *Verbascum lychnitis.* [B, 173.]—**B. mâle.** The *Verbascum thapsus.* [B, 173.]—**B. médicinal.** A soup containing some medicinal substance or prepared from a particular kind of meat selected with a view to its digestibility. [A, 385.]—**B. mitiers.** The *Verbascum blattaria.* [B, 173.]—**B. noir.** The *Arctium majus.* [B, 173.]—**B. pectoral.** A soup made from chicken and some pectoral plants. [A, 385.]—**B. sec, Tablettes de b.** Tablets made by evaporating clear beef soup on a water bath to the consistence of a soft extract, adding gelatin, and shaping the product in molds. [B, 92.]—**Tisane de b. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. A strained and filtered infusion of 5 parts of the flowers of *Verbascum thapsus* in 1,000 of boiling distilled water. [A, 253.]

BOUILLONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Bu-el-yon-ma^{3}n^2. The agitation of a liquid produced by boiling. [A, 385.]

BOUILLOT (Fr.), n. Bu-el-yo. The *Maruta fœtida.* [B, 173.]

BOUIS (Fr.), n. Bu-e. The *Buxus sempervirens.* [B, 173.]

BOUITHEE (Ger.), n. Bo-u-e'ta. See *Bohea* TEA.

BOUKA, n. Of Rheede, the *Epidendron sterile.* [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BOULE (Fr.), n. Bul. 1. A ball, a bulb. 2. A disease of sheep termed "rot." [L.]—**B. adipeuse de Bichat.** See *B. graisseuse de Bichat.*—**B's d'acier, B's de Mars, B's de Nancy.** See *Martial* BALLS.—**B's de mercure.** See *Mercurial* BALLS.—**B. de neige.** The *Viburnum roseum* and the *Agaricus campestris.* [B,

173.]—**B. d'or.** The *Trollius europœus.* [B, 173.]—**B. graisseuse de Bichat.** Ger., *Saugpolster.* A separate mass of fat, having a capsule of its own, situated between the anterior border of the masseter muscle and the outer surface of the buccinator muscle, having a pedicle dividing into two branches, one of which goes to the spheno-palatine fossa and the other to the temporal fossa, passing under the zygomatic arch; most marked in infants. [A, 385; H. Ranke, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xcvii, 3, 1884, p. 527.]—**B. hystérique.** See GLOBUS *hystericus.*

BOULÉ (Fr.), n. Bul-a. See AGARICUS *ovoideus.*

BOULEAU (Fr.), n. Bul-o. See BETULA.—**B. à canots.** See BETULA *nigra.*—**B. à papier, B. blanc, B. commun, B. hybride.** See BETULA *alba.*—**B. nain.** See BETULA *nana.*—**B. pendant.** See BETULA *alba.*—**B. rouge.** See BETULA *nigra* (3d def.).

BOULESIS (Lat.), n. f. Bu⁵(bo²)-u⁴l-e(a)'si²s. See BULESIS.

BOULET (Fr.), n. Bul-a. 1. In the solipeds, the pastern joint. [A, 385; L, 180.] 2. The *Agaricus campestris.* [B, 173.]—**B. de canon.** The fruit of the *Couroupita guianensis.* [B, 173.]—**Effort du b.** A sprain of the pastern joint. [A, 301.]

BOULETÉ (Fr.), adj. Bul-e²t-a. Of horses, sprained in the pastern joint. [A, 385.]

BOULETTE (Fr.), n. Bul-e²t. A pellet. [A, 385.]—**Grande b.** The *Echinops multiflorus.* [B, 173.]—**Petite b.** The *Echinops pauciflorus.* [B, 173.]

BOULETURE (Fr.), n. Bul-e²t-u⁶r. In horses, a sprain of the pastern joint. [A, 385; D, 76.]

BOULIGOULE (Fr.), n. Bul-i²-gul. See BALIGOULE.

BOULIMIE (Fr.), n. Bul-i²-me. See BULIMIA.

BOULIMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Bul-i²-mek. See BULIMIC.

BOULINGOULE (Fr.), n. Bul-a²n²-gul. See BALIGOULE.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER (Fr.), n. Bul-on-su⁶r-me²r. A sea-bathing station in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, where there is a weak ferruginous spring. [A, 321, 385.]

BOULOU (Fr.), n. Bu-lu. The *Bambusa arundinacea.* [L, 105.]

BOUMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu⁵(bo²)-u⁴-mel(me²l)'i²-a³. See BUMELIA.

BOU-NAFA, n. See BOU-NEFAÂ.

BOUNCING-BET, n. Bu⁵''u⁴ns-i²ng-be²t'. An American name for the *Saponaria officinalis.* [B, 19.]

BOUNDOU, n. An African ordeal poison, probably identical with akazga. [B, 5.]

BOU-NEFAÂ (Ar.), n. An Algerian name for the resin of the *Thapsia garganica.* [A, 259.]

BOUQUÉRON-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Bu-ka-ro²n²-la-ba²n². A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 385.]

BOUQUET (Fr.), n. Bu-ke². 1. In general, a collection of similar structures springing from a common point (said of flowers, blood-vessels, etc.). [Poirier, "Progr. méd."; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 19, 1885, p. 335; L, 43, 49.] Cf. *B. de Riolan.* 2. The perfume of wine; also, according to Berthelot, a volatile neutral organic compound to which the odor of wine is due. [A, 385.] 3. Dengue (*q. v.*). [G.] 4. See BARBOUQUET. 5. The *Polyporus frondosus.* [B, 105.]—**B. anatomique de Riolan.** See *B. de Riolan.*—**B's artificiels des vins.** The so-called essences used for flavoring factitious wines, brandy, etc. [A, 385.]—**B. de chêne.** See *B.* (5th def.).—**B. de Riolan.** The collection of muscles and ligaments attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone. [A, 385; L, 43, 49.]—**B. parfait, Œillet à b.** The *Dianthus barbatus.* [B, 173.]

BOUQUETIER (Fr.), n. Buk-ti²-a. The *Citrus crispifolia.* [B, 173.]

BOUQUETIN (Fr.), n. Buk-ta²n². The genus *Pimpinella.* [B, 173.]—**Grand b.** The *Pimpinella magna.* [B, 173.]—**Petit b.** The *Pimpinella saxifraga.* [B, 173.]

BOUQUIMBARDE (Fr.), n. Bu-ka²n²-ba³rd. The *Clavaria coralloides.* [B, 173.]

BOUQUIN (Fr.), n. Bu-ka²n². 1. The *Orchis hircina.* [B, 173.] 2. See BARBOUQUET.—**Barbe de b.** See *B.* (1st def.).

BOUQUINBARBE (Fr.), n. Bu-ka²n²-ba³rb. See BOUQUIMBARDE.

BOURBILLON (Fr.), n. Bur-bel-yo²n². The core of a boil. [A, 385.]

BOURBON-LANCY (Fr.), n. Bur-bo²n²-la³n²-se. A place in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAULT (Fr.), n. Bur-bo²n²-la³r-sha³n²-bo. A place in the department of Allier, France, where there are warm and cold salt springs. [A, 385.]

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Bur-bo²n-la-ba²n². A place in the department of the Haute-Marne, France, where there are springs containing sodium chloride, alumina, and a little iron, manganese, lithium, strontium, cæsium, and rubidium, together with free carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and oxygen. [L, 49.]

BOURBOUILLE (Fr.), n. Bur-bu-e-y'. Lichen tropicus. [L, 49.]

BOURBOULE (Fr.), n. Bur-bul. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are several hot springs containing arsenic. The waters are drank and used as baths and douches in scrofulous and cutaneous diseases and syphilis. [A, 321, 385.]

BOURDAINE (Fr.), n. Bur-de²n. The *Rhamnus frangula.* [B, 173.]—**B. blanche.** The *Viburnum lantana.* [B, 173.]

BOURDON DE SAINT-JACQUES (Fr.), n. Bur-do²n²-d'-sa²n²-zha³k. The *Althœa rosea.* [B, 173.]

BOURDONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Bur-don-ma³n². A buzzing or humming sound like that of certain insects. [A, 385.]—**B. amphorique.** An auscultatory sound resembling the buzzing of a bee in a vase. [A, 385.]—**B. d'oreilles.** The subjective sensation of a humming or buzzing sound. [A, 385.]

BOURDONNET (Fr.), n. Bur-do²n-ne². An ovoid or globular mass of lint. [A, 385.]

BOURG D'AULT (Fr.), n. Burg-do. A sea-bathing station in the department of the Somme, France. [A, 385.]

BOURG-D'OISANS (Fr.), n. Burg-dwa³-za³n². A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a spring containing carbonates, feebly sulphurous. [L, 49.]

BOURGÈNE (Fr.), n. Bur-zhe²n. See BOURDAINE.

BOURGEON (Fr.), n. Bur-zho²n². 1. A bud. 2. A germ. 3. A pustular or tubercular lesion of acne appearing about the age of puberty, also a papule. [Sauvages (G).] 4. A fleshy granulation. [E.]—**B. celluleux, B. charnu.** See *B.* (4th def.).—**B. écailleux.** A bud provided with protective scales (*hibernacula*). [A, 321.]—**B. floral.** A floral bud. [A, 385.]—**B. foliacé, B. foliafère, B. foliaire.** A bud the scales of which contain leaves. [A, 385.]—**B. frontal.** See *Frontal* PROCESS.—**B. nu.** A bud not provided with protective scales. [A, 321.]—**B. vasculaire.** See *B.* (4th def.).

BOURGEONNANT (Fr.), adj. Bur-zho²n-na³n². Budding. [A, 385.]

BOURGEONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Bur-zho²n-na. Affected with pimples. [L, 42.]

BOURGEONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Bur-zho²n-ma³n². The process of budding, gemmation; also the formation of granulations. [A, 321, 385; B.]

BOURG-ÉPINE (Fr.), n. Burg-a-pen. The *Rhamnus catharticus.* [B, 173.]

BOURGES (Fr.), n. Burzh. A place in the department of Cher, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

BOURGOGNE (Fr.), n. Bur-gon. The *Onobrychus sativa.* [B, 173.]

BOURIGOULE (Fr.), n. Bur-i²-gul. See BALIGOULE.

BOURNAND (Fr.), n. Bur-na³n². A place in the department of Vienne, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

BOURNEMOUTH, n. Born'mu³th. A seaside winter resort in Hampshire, England. [A, 316.]

BOURRACHE (Fr.), n. Bur-ra³sh. See BORAGO.—**B. bâtarde.** The *Anchusa amœna.* [B, 173.]—**B. officinale.** See BORAGO *officinalis.*—**Extrait de b. (feuille)** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 1,000 parts of the leaves of *Borago officinalis* in coarse powder for twelve hours in 6,000 parts of boiling water, straining with expression, and allowing to settle; treating the residue with 2,000 parts of boiling water in the same way: concentrating the first infusion over a water bath; adding the second infusion brought to a syrupy consistence; and evaporating the whole to the consistence of a soft extract. [A, 253.]—**Fausse b.** See *B. bâtarde.*—**Petite b.** See BORAGO *officinalis.*—**Suc de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *succus borraginis* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by bruising the leaves of *Borago officinalis* in a marble mortar to a pulp, adding one fifth their weight of water, expressing, and filtering. [A, 253.]—**Tisane de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *ptisana de folio borraginis* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of the dried leaves of *Borago officinalis* in 100 parts of boiling water for half an hour, and straining. [A, 253.]—**Tisane de b. (fleur)** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of the flowers of *Borago officinalis* in 1,000 of boiling water for half an hour, and straining. [A, 253.]

BOURRAGINÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Bur-ra³-zhi²n-a. See BORAGINEÆ.

BOURRASOL (Fr.), n. Bur-ra³-sol. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there is a spring containing iron and a little sulphur. [L, 49.]

BOURRE (Fr.), n. Bur. 1. A thick wool-like nap covering the buds and other parts of certain plants. [L, 41.] 2. The short, silky hair of certain mammals, concealed by the long hair. [A, 385; L, 180.]

BOURREAU DES ARBRES (Fr.), n. Bur-ro-daz-a³rbr. The *Celastrus scandens.* [B, 173.]

BOURREAU DU LIN (Fr.), n. Bur-ro-du⁶-la²n². The *Cuscuta epithymum.* [B, 173.]

BOURRELET (Fr.), n. Bur-re²l-e². 1. In general, any elevation of a surface of a semicylindrical shape (*e. g.,* the vesicular border of a pock). 2. In solipeds, the elevation of the skin at the beginning of the matrix of the hoof. [A, 385.] 3. A longitudinal thickening or band on the edge, spire, or external surface of certain spirivalve shells, cutting the turns of the spire transversely or at a right angle. [L, 180.]—**B. allantoïdien.** In the embryo, a prominence found between the lower end of the intestine, the future anus, and the allantois. [H.]—**B. arrondi.** See SPLENIUM.—**B. cotyloïdien.** The prominent border of the cotyloid cavity, also the fibrous tissue by which it is surmounted. [A, 385.]—**B. cutané anal.** A cutaneous fold partly or wholly surrounding the anus. [A, 385.]—**B's du corps calleux.** The anterior and posterior borders of the corpus callosum. [A, 385.]—**B. glénoïdien.** The prominent border of the glenoid cavity, also the fibrous tissue by which it is surmounted. [A, 385.]—**B's latéraux.** The lateral walls of the fourth ventricle of the brain in the embryo. [I, 28; K.]—**B. muqueux de la lèvre.** A prominence sometimes formed by the labial mucous membrane along the line of contact of the lips. [A, 385.]—**B. périoplique** [R. Bouley]. See *B.* (2d def.).—**B. roulé.** See CORNU *Ammonis.*

BOURRERIA (Lat.), n. f. Bur-ra'ri²-a³. After *Bourrer,* a Nuremberg apothecary, written also *Beurreria.* Fr., *bourrérie.* Of P. Browne, a genus of boraginaceous trees and shrubs of the

tribe *Ehretieæ.* [B, 215.]—**B. havanensis** [Miers]. Syn.: *Ehretia havanensis* [Willdenow] (seu *beurreria* [Chapman]), *Pittonia similis* [Catesby]. A shrub or small tree growing in the Florida Keys and the West Indies. [B, 215.]—**B. succulenta** [Jacquin]. Syn.: *Ehretia* [Brown] (seu *Cordia* [Linnæus]) *beurreria.* A Jamaica species, the berries of which are edible. [B, 173.]

BOURSAULT (Fr.), n. Bur-so. The *Salix caprea.* [B, 173.]

BOURSE (Fr.), n. Burs. A bursa, also any bag-like structure or appliance; in the pl., *b's*, the coverings of the testicle (the scrotum, the cremaster, the tunica vaginalis, etc.). [A, 385.]—**B.-à-berger, B.-à-pasteur.** The *Capsella bursa pastoris.* [B, 173.]—**B. calcinale.** See CHROMATOPHORE.—**B. de Fabricius.** See BURSA *Fabricii.*—**B. de plume.** A feather follicle. [A, 385.]—**B. de poil.** A hair follicle. [A, 385.]—**B's marginales.** The chromatophores situated around the margin of the discs in many of the malacodermatous *Zoantharia.* [L, 121.]—**B. muqueuse.** See BURSA *mucosa.*—**B. muqueuse accidentelle.** See *Accidental* BURSA.—**B. muqueuse d'un tendon.** See BURSA *mucosa subtendinosa.*—**B. muqueuse sous-cutanée.** See BURSA *mucosa subcutanea.*—**B. muqueuse vaginale d'un tendon.** See BURSA *mucosa vaginalis.*—**B. muqueuse vésiculaire d'un tendon.** See BURSA *mucosa subtendinosa vesicularis.*—**B. musculaire.** See BURSA *musculosa.*—**B. pharyngée, B. pharyngienne.** See BURSA *pharyngea.*—**B. pileuse.** A hair follicle. [A, 385.]—**B. prémentonnière** [Richet]. A bursa situated beneath the soft parts at the point of the chin, next to the periosteum. [L, 31.]—**B. prérotulienne.** See BURSA *patellæ.*—**B. sébacée.** A sebaceous follicle. [L, 43.]—**B. séreuse.** See BURSA *mucosa.*—**B. séreuse de Fleischmann.** See BURSA *mucosa sublingualis.*—**B. séreuse sous-cutanée.** See BURSA *subcutanea.*—**B. séreuse tendineuse.** See BURSA *serosa tendinosa.*—**B. sous-cutanée.** See BURSA *subcutanea.*—**B. sous-muqueuse.** See BURSA *submucosa.*—**B. synoviale.** See BURSA *synovialis.*—**B. synoviale sous-aponévrotique.** See BURSA *synovialis subaponeurotica.*—**B. synoviale tendineuse.** See BURSA *synovialis tendinosa.*—**B. tendineuse cubitale.** The synovial sac which lines the sheath of the tendons of the flexor sublimis digitorum. [L, 31.]—**B. tendineuse externe.** See *B. tendineuse radiale.*—**B. tendineuse interne.** See *B. tendineuse cubitale.*—**B. tendineuse radiale.** The synovial sac which lines the sheath of the flexor longus pollicis. [L, 31.]—**B. testiculaire.** The scrotum together with the other coverings of the testicle. [L, 41.]

BOURSETTE (Fr.), n. Bur-se^{2}t. The *Fedia olitoria*, also the *Thlaspi bursa pastoris.* [B, 173.]

BOURSOUFLÉ (Fr.), adj. Bur-su-fla. Swollen, distended. [A, 385.]

BOURSOUFLEMENT (Fr.), n. Bur-sufl-ma^{3}n^2. Tumefaction. [A, 385.]

BOURSOUFLÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Bur-su-fla. See BULLATI.

BOURSUFLU (Fr.), adj. Bur-su-flu^6. See BOURSOUFLÉ.

BOURSOUFLURE (Fr.), n. Bur-su-flu^{6}r. See BOURSOUFLEMENT.

BOUR-TREE, n. Bur'tre. The *Sambucus nigra.* [B, 75.]

BOUSINE (Fr.), n. Bu-sen. Numbness produced by cold. [L, 41.]

BOUSSAN (Fr.), n. Bus-sa^{3}n^2. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there is a spring containing calcium and magnesium bicarbonates. [A, 385.]

BOUSSE DE VACHE (Fr.), n. Bus-d'-va^{3}sh. The *Boletus pachypus.* [B, 105.]

BOUSSEROLE (Fr.), n. Bus-se^{2}r-ol. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.* [B, 173.]

BOUTAROT (Fr.), n. Bu-ta^{3}r-o. The *Agaricus colubrinus.* [B, 173.]

BOUT DE SEIN (Fr.), n. Bu-d'-sa^{2}n^2. An artificial nipple; a nipple-shield. [L, 49; Auvard, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 17, 1888, p. 99.]

BOUTÉ (Fr.), adj. Bu-ta. See BOULETÉ.

BOUTEILLE (Fr.), n. Bu-te^{2}l-y'. 1. See BOTTLE. 2. A soft, fluctuating swelling which appears on the lower jaw of sheep in the disease termed "rot." [L, 41.]—**B. de Leyde.** A Leyden jar. [B.]

BOUTET (Fr.), n. Bu-te^2. The *Nigella arvensis.* [B, 173.]

BOUTOIR (Fr.), n. Bu-twa^{3}r. 1. A prolongation of the snout, as in the tapir. [L, 180.] 2. An instrument for cutting horses' hoofs. [A, 385.]

BOUTON (Fr.), n. Bu-to^{2}n^2. 1. A bud. [A, 385.] 2. A bulb (of a hair or a feather). [A, 385.] 3. A pimple, vesicle, pock, pustule, or boil; in the pl., *b's*, a popular term for acne. [G.]—**B. bulbiforme.** A hair bulb having a hollow to receive the papilla. [A, 385.]—**B. claviforme.** A club-shaped hair bulb occupying a follicle destitute of a papilla. [A, 385.]—**B. crêté.** A lithotomy staff having a ridge to serve as a guide to the forceps. [L, 43.]—**B. d'Alep.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**B. d'Amboine.** Framboesia. [L, 87.]—**B. d'argent.** The *Achillea ptarmica*, also the double-flowered *Ranunculus platanifolius.* [B, 19, 173.]—**B. de Bagdad, B. de Biskara, B. de Biskra, B. de Cochin-Chine.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**B. de fer, B. de feu.** A cautery iron having a button-shaped tip. [E; L, 43.]—**B. d'Égypte.** A disease occurring in Egypt, similar to the Aleppo boil (*q. v.*). [G.]—**B. de règle.** See *Menstrual* HERPES.—**B. des Zibans.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**B. d'or.** The *Gnaphalium citrinum*, also the double-flowered *Ranunculus acris.* [B, 19, 173.]—**B. femelle.** The central lesion of the Aleppo boil when there is a group. [L, 109.]—**B. infantile.** A circumscribed induration of the palatine mucous membrane observed in the new-born in Egypt. [A, 385.]—**B. mâle.** The lesion of the Aleppo boil when it is single. [L, 109.]—**B. malin.** See *Malignant* PUSTULE and *Contagious* ANTHRAX.—**B. noir.** The *Atropa belladonna.* [B, 173.]—**B. olivaire.** An olive-shaped knob or an instrument (*e. g.*, a lithotomy staff) tipped with such a knob. [L, 43.]—**B. pileux.** A hair bulb. [A, 385.]—**B. radical.** In botany, a small bulb springing from the axil of the outer scales of a bulb. [A, 385.]—**B. rouge.** The *Cercis canadensis.* [B.]—**B's varioliformes** [Andral]. Pustules observed in the course of certain grave fevers, probably of a variety of ecthyma. [G.]

BOUTONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Bu-to^{2}n-na. 1. Provided with *boutons.* 2. Having a button-like extremity. [A, 385.]

BOUTONNEUX (Fr.), adj. Bu-to^{2}n-nu^6. 1. Papular. [G.] 2. See BOUTONNÉ.

BOUTONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. Bu-to^{2}n-ni^2-e^{2}r. 1. A stigma (of a caterpillar). [L, 180.] 2. An incision, especially into the urethra, shaped like a button-hole. [A, 385; E.]

BOUTRI (Fr.), n. Bu-tre. The extremity of the penis in the sheep. [L, 41.]

BOUTRON, n. An Hawaiian name for influenza. [A, 385.]

BOUTURAGE (Fr.), n. Bu-tu^{6}r-a^{3}zh. The cutting and planting of a slip. [A, 385.]

BOUTURE (Fr.), n. Bu-tu^{6}r. A slip for grafting or transplanting. [L, 49.]

BOUVARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu-va^{3}rd'i^2-a^3. Fr., *bouvardie.* Of Salisbury, a genus of cinchonaceous (rubiaceous) shrubs and herbs. [B, 215.]—**B. angustifolia.** Sp., *trompetilla* [Mex. Ph.]. A species the leaves of which, as well as those of *B. hirtella* and *B. triphylla*, are used in decoction in Mexico as a remedy for rabies. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 168.]—**B. hirtella.** A species employed in Mexico as stated under *B. angustifolia.*—**B. Jacquini** [Humboldt and Bonpland], **B. triphylla** [Salisbury]. Syn.: *Ixora americana* [Jacquin], *Houstonia coccinea* [Andr.]. A species having three leaves with stipules between their petioles; used in Mexico as a mild astringent and tonic, also as a remedy for rabies. The powdered root is applied to old weak ulcers. [J. M. Maisch, *l. c.*; B, 19, 180.]

BOVA, n. A variety of vanilla. [B, 19.]

BOVIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo'vi^{2}d(wi^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bovidées.* A family of the *Ruminantia*, including the common ox, the buffalo, etc. [L, 121, 302.] Cf. CAVICORNIA.

BOVILLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bo-vi^{2}l(wi^{2}l)'le(la^3-e^2). An old name for the measles. [A, 325.]

BOVINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bo-vi(we)'na^3. A tribe of the *Bovidæ*, including the true oxen. [L, 173, 302.]

BOVINE, adj. Bo'ven(vin). Lat., *bovinus* (from *bos*, an ox). Fr., *bovin.* Pertaining to or derived from an ox, bull, cow, or calf.

BOVISTA (Lat.), n. f. Bo-vi^{2}st(wi^{2}st)'a^3. See LYCOPERDON *b.*

BOWDITCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^6-u-di^{2}ch'i^2-a^3. Fr., *bowditchie.* A genus of leguminous plants, of the group *Cæsalpineæ*, growing in South America. [B, 19.]—**B. major** [Martius]. Fr., *soukoupire.* Syn.: *Sebipira major* [Martius]. A Brazilian tree furnishing *sicopirin*, also, according to Petit, an alkaloid having convulsive, narcotic, and mydriatic properties. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1886, p. 613; Petit, "Bull. et mém. de la soc. de thérap.," May 13, 1885; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 8, 1886, p. 128; Camperdon, "Nouv. remèdes," June 15, 1885, p. 124; B.]—**B. virgilioides** [Kunth]. A Colombian tree furnishing alcornoque bark. [B, 180.]

BOWED, adj. Bod. See ARCUATE.

BOWEL, n. Bu^6'u-e^{2}l. Fr., *boyau.* See INTESTINE.—**Lower b.** See RECTUM.

BOW-KNEE, n. Bo'ne. See GENU *varum.*

BOWL-CELLS, n. pl. Bol'se^{2}ls. See *Cup*-CELLS.

BOW-LEG, n. Bo'le^{2}g. Fr., *genou en dehors.* Ger., *Säbelbein, O-Bein.* See GENU *varum.*

BOW-LEGGED, adj. Bo'le^{2}g-ge^{2}d. Affected with genu varum.

BOX, n. Bo^{2}x. Fr., *buis.* Ger., *Buchs.* The genus *Buxus* (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Bastard b.** The *Polygala chamæbuxus.* [B, 19.]—**B.-bark.** See *Écorce de* BUIS.—**B.-berry.** Fr., *box-berryle.* The *Gaultheria procumbens.* [B, 215.]—**B.-elder.** The *Negundo aceroides* and the *Negundo fraxinifolium.* [B, 19, 75.]—**B.-holly.** The *Ruscus aculeatus.*—**B.-thorn.** The *Lycium vulgare.* [B, 215.]—**B.-tree.** The *Buxus sempervirens.* [B, 75.]—**B'wood.** See the major list.—**Dwarf b.** See *Bastard b.*—**Gray b. of Victoria.** The *Eucalyptus dealbata.* [B, 19.]—**Ground b.** See *Bastard b.*—**Prickly b.** The *Ruscus aculeatus.* [B, 275.]—**Queensland b.** The *Lophostemon macrophyllus.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Red b. of New South Wales.** The *Lophostemon australis.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Spurious b. of Victoria.** The *Eucalyptus leucoxylon.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Tasmanian b.** The *Bursaria spinosa.* [B, 19, 275.]—**White b. of Australia.** The *Eucalyptus albens.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Yellow b. of Australia.** The *Eucalyptus melliodora.* [B, 19, 275.]

BOXWOOD, n. Bo^{2}x'wu^{4}d. The wood of the *Buxus sempervirens.* [B.]—**American b.** The *Cornus florida.* [B, 275.]—**B. bark.** See *Écorce de* BUIS.—**Jamaica b.** The *Tecoma pentaphylla.* [B, 19, 275.]

BOYAU (Fr.), n. Bwa^3-yo. 1. See INTESTINE. 2. A term applied to various tubular structures.—**B'x de chat.** Catgut. [L, 105.]—**B'x du diable.** The *Convolvulus sepium.* [B, 173.]—**B'x nucléiniens.** See *Nuclear* FIBRILS.—**B. pollinique.** A pollen tube. [L, 41.]—**B. violet.** The contagious typhus of ruminants. [A, 385.]—**Corde de b'x.** Catgut. [L, 43.]

BOYRA (Hind.), n. The *Terminalia bellerica.* [B, 172.]

BOZE DRZUSKKO (Pers.), n. The *Artemisia abrotanum.* [L, 77.]

BOZEN (Ger.), n. Botz'e^{2}n. A climatic and grape-cure resort in the southern Tyrol. [L, 57.]

BRAB, n. The *Borassus flabelliformis*. [B, 275.]

BRABYLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}b(bra^{3}b)′i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-a^3. Gr., βράβυλα. A general term for plums, particularly the inferior varieties. [Galen (A, 322).]

BRACCATE, adj. Bra^{2}k′kat. From *braccatus* (= *bracatus*), wearing trowsers. In ornithology, having the feet concealed by long feathers. [L, 108.]

BRACE, n. Bras. O. Fr., *brace*. An apparatus for supporting some part of the body or for strengthening some other part of an apparatus.

BRACELET, n. Bras′le^{2}t. Fr., *bracelet*. In ornithology, a ring of color above the foot. [L, 41.]—**Lithotomy b's.** See under Anklet.

BRACER, n. Bras′u^{5}r. A popular term for a tonic, stimulant, or appetizer. [L, 56.]

BRACERA (Lat.), n. f. Bra(bra^3)′se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^3. See Brayera.

BRACHBULZ (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}ch^2′bultz. The *Agaricus campestris*. [L, 105.]

BRACHDISTEL (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}ch^2′di^{2}st-e^{2}l. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 180; L, 77.]

BRACHELYTRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2) e^{2}l′i^2(u^6)-tra^3. From βραχύς, short, and ἔλυτρον, the sheath of an insect's wing. Fr., *brachélytres*. A group of the *Coleoptera* having the elytra much shorter than the abdomen. [L, 121, 292.]

BRACHELYTROUS, adj. Bra^{2}k-e^{2}l′i^{2}t-ru^{3}s. Lat., *brachelytrus*. Fr., *brachélytre*. Belonging to the *Brachelytra* or having short elytra. [L, 121.]

BRACHERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-e(e^2)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). For deriv., see Brachium. An old name for a truss. [A, 322, 325.]

BRACHFROSCH (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}ch^2′frosh. The *Rana temporaria*. [B, 180.]

BRACHIÆUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{2}ch^2)-i^2-e′(a^3′e^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Brachial; as a n., see Brachialis *anticus*.

BRACHIAIRE (Fr.), adj. Bra^3-ki^2-a^{2}r. See Brachial, Brachiate, and Brachiaria.

BRACHIAL, adj. Bra^{2}k(brak)′i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *brachialis*. Fr., *brachial*. It., *brachiale*. Sp., *braquial*. Pertaining to the arm. [L.]

BRACHIALE (Lat.), n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)′le(la). Lit., a bracelet; an old name for the carpus. [A, 318, 322.]

BRACHIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From βραχίων, the arm, and ἄλγος, pain. Neuralgia of one or more of the branches of the brachial plexus. [D, 63.]

BRACHIALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)′li^2-a^3. In the *Echinodermata*, a series of plates supported by the radialia, which sometimes bifurcate into the palmaria. [L, 121.]

BRACHIALIS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. 1. Having the length of an ell (24 inches). [B, 19.] 2. See Brachial; as a n., a name given to several muscles of the arm, also to the carpus. [L.]—**B. anterior, B. anticus.** Fr., *brachial* [Winslow], *brachial antérieur* (ou *interne*), *huméro-cubital* [Chaussier]. Ger., *innerer Armmuskel, Ellenbogenbeuger*. It., *brachiale anteriore, omero-cubitale, omero-corono-cubitale*. Syn.: *b. internus, brachiæus* [Winslow], *flexor antibrachii ulnaris, secundus* (seu *posterior*) *cubitum flectentium* [Vesalius], *secundus cubitum flectens* [Columbus]. A flexor muscle of the forearm arising from the lower portion of the inner and outer aspects of the humerus, embracing a portion of the deltoid, and from the intermuscular septa of the arm, and inserted into the coronoid process of the ulna. [C; L, 142.]—**B. externus.** See *Triceps* extensor *cubiti*.—**B. internus.** See *B. anticus*.

BRACHIARIA, BRACHIATA (Lat.), n's n. pl. Bra^{2}k-(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-a(a^3)′ri^2-a^3, -ta^3. Fr., *brachiaires, brachiés*. A subclass of the *Crinoidea* having arm-like appendages. [L, 173, 180.]

BRACHIATE, adj. Bra^{2}k(brak)′i^2-at. Lat., *brachiatus*. Fr., *brachié*. Ger., *armförmig*. In botany, having spreading branches in pairs, each pair at right angles to the next pair. [B, 19.]

BRACHIATION, n. Bra^{2}k(brak)-i^2-a′shu^{3}n. That form of locomotion by which apes swing themselves from one object to another. [L, 14.]

BRACHI-CUVETTE (Fr.), n. Bra^3-ki^2-ku^6-ve^{2}t. See under Cuvette.

BRACHIDE (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}k-ed. A small arm or arm-like appendage. [L, 41.]

BRACHIDÉ (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-ed-a. Arm-like. [L, 41.]

BRACHIÉ (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-i^2-a. See Brachiate; as a n., in the pl., *b's*, see Brachiata.

BRACHIERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-e(e^2)′ri^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). See Bracherium.

BRACHIFEROUS, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. From *brachium*, the arm, and *ferre*, to bear. Provided with arms. [L, 11.]

BRACHIFORME (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-i^2-fo^{2}rm. Having the form of an arm. [A, 385.]

BRACHILUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-lu^2(lu)′vi^2-(wi^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See *Arm* bath.

BRACHINIDÆ, BRACHINIDES (Lat.), n's f. pl. Bra^{2}k-(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}n′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *brachinides*. A subfamily of the *Carabidæ*. [L, 262.]

BRACHININ, n. Bra^{2}k′i^{2}n-i^{2}n. Fr., *brachinine*. Ger., *Brachinin*. A substance said to be an extract of the *Brachinus crepitans*, which has been recommended as a remedy for rheumatism. [B, 270.]

BRACHINUS (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)′i^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *brachine, brachyn*. A genus of the *Brachinidæ* many species of which secrete a highly volatile, acid, and caustic liquid which, when expelled from the anus, volatilizes with a loud report. [L, 43.]—**B. crepitans** [Linnæus]. Fr., *brachine* (ou *brachyn*) *pétard* (ou *pistolet*). Ger., *Bombardierkäfer*. The bombardier; a European species furnishing brachinin. [L, 43.]

BRACHIOCÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-i^2-o-sa-fa^{3}l. Cephalopodous; as a n., in the pl., *b's*, the *Cephalopoda*. [L, 41.]

BRACHIOCEPHALIC, adj. Bra^{2}k(brak)-i^2-o-se^{2}f-a^{2}l′i^{2}k. Lat., *brachiocephalicus* (from βραχίων, the arm, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *brachio-céphalique*. It., *brachiocefalico*. Sp., *braquiocefálico*. Pertaining to the arm and the head; as a n., the innominate artery. [L, 49.]

BRACHIOCUBITAL, adj. Bra^{2}k(brak)-i^2-o-ku^{2}b′i^{2}t-a^{2}l. Lat., *brachiocubitalis* (from *brachium*, the arm, and *cubitus*, the forearm). Fr., *brachio-cubital*. It., *brachiocubitale*. Sp., *braquiocubital*. Pertaining to both the arm and the forearm. [L, 41, 43.] See *B.* ligament.

BRACHIOCYLLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^2)-si^{2}l-(ku^{6}l)-lo′si^{2}s. Gen., *brachiocyllo′seos* (*-sis*). From βραχίων, the arm, and κύλλωσις, a crooking, crippling. A deformity in which the arm is drawn inward, also paralysis of the arm due to such a deformity. [A, 322.]

BRACHIODERMIEN (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-i^2-o-de^{2}rm-i^2-a^{3}n^2. From βραχίων, the arm, and δέρμα, the skin. Pertaining to the skin of the arm (said of the platysma myoides). [L, 13, 41.]

BRACHIOFASCIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^2)-fa^{2}s(fa^{3}s)-si^2(ki^2)-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. From *brachium*, the arm, and *fascia* (*q. v.*). A bundle of muscular fibres given off from the brachialis anticus muscle and inserted into the fascia of the forearm. [L, 31.]

BRACHIOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-i-o-ed. From βραχίων, the arm, and εἶδος, resemblance. Arm-like. [A, 385.]

BRACHIOLAR, adj. Bra^{2}k(brak)-i′o-la^{3}r. Belonging to or resembling the *Brachiolaria*. [L, 201.]

BRACHIOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}l-a(a^3)′-ri^2-a^3. From *brachiolum*, a little arm. The larva of an echinoderm when it is provided with a series of arm-like processes. [L, 201.]

BRACHIOLATUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}l-a(a^3)′tu^{3}s-(tu^{4}s). Fr., *brachiolé*. Provided with arm-like processes. [L, 180.]

BRACHIOLUM (Lat.), n. n., dim. of *brachium* (*q. v.*). Bra^{2}k-(bra^{3}ch^2)-i(i^2)′o^{2}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *brachiole*. Ger., *Aermchen*. A little arm. [A, 322; L, 41.]

BRACHIOMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^2)-me^{2}t′-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From βραχίων, the arm, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., *Armmesser*. An instrument for ascertaining the thickness of an obstetrician's arm. [A, 322.]

BRACHION (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)′i^2-o^{2}n(on). See Brachium.

BRACHIONÆA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}n-e′-(a^3′e^2)-a^3. Fr., *brachionés*. Of Ehrenberg, a tribe of the *Rotifera*. [L, 180.]

BRACHIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}n^2′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From βραχίων, the arm, and ὄγκος, a mass. Fr., *brachioncose*. Ger., *Armgeschwulst*. A swelling of the arm, especially one that is hard and chronic. [A, 322; E.]

BRACHIONERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)″i^2-o^{2}n-e^{2}r-i^2(u^6)-si^{2}p′e^{2}l-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *brachionerysipel′atos* (*-tis*). For deriv., see Brachium and Erysipelas. Erysipelas of the arm. [A, 322.]

BRACHIONÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Bra^{3}k-i^2-o-na. See Brachionæa.

BRACHIONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}n′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Loricata*. [L, 121.]

BRACHIONIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Bra^{3}k-i^2-o-ni^2-a^{3}n^2. See Brachionæa.

BRACHIONIGRAPH, n. Bra^{2}k(brak)-i^2-o^{2}n′i^2-gra^{3}f. From βραχίων, the arm, and γράφειν, to write. A patented instrument invented by W. Macgill, designed to enable a person to write, if he is the subject of writer's cramp or paralysis or loss of the distal portion of the upper limb. A long, light strip of iron, curved to fit the ulnar border of the forearm, is fastened to the forearm by a sort of sleeve of leather, and carries at its distal end a mechanism by means of which a pen may be held in any desired position and moved by the muscles of the arm and shoulder. ["Lancet," Aug. 28, 1886, p. 402.]

BRACHIONOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}n-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-a^3. See Brachiopoda.

BRACHIOPITHECUS (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^2)-pi^{2}th-e(a)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From βραχίων, the arm, and πίθηκος, an ape. Fr., *brachiopithèque*. A species-name applied to apes having very long anterior extremities. [L, 109.]

BRACHIOPODA [Duméril] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-a^3. From βραχίων, the arm, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *brachiopodes*. Ger., *Brachiopoden, Armfüsser*. Syn.: *Lampades, Palliobranchiata* [De Blainville]. 1. A class of marine *Mollusca* having an inequivalve and equilateral shell, and on each side of the mouth a long, spirally coiled arm fringed with tentacles which were formerly supposed to take the place of feet. They never multiply by gemmation nor give rise to compound organisms. In the larval state they resemble the *Polyzoa* and the *Chætopoda*, and by some they are not regarded as molluscs. They are divided into the *Articulata* and the *Inarticulata*. [B; L, 11, 201, 210, 227, 292.] 2. Of Leuckart, an order of the *Acephala*. [L, 231.]

BRACHIOPODOUS, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^2-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *brachiopodus*. Fr., *brachiopode*. Belonging to or resembling the *Brachiopoda*.

BRACHIOPTERA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}p′te^{2}r-a^3. From βραχίων, the arm, and πτερόν, a wing or fin. Fr., *brachioptères.* A family of fishes having pediculated pectoral fins. [L, 180.]

BRACHIO-RADIAL, adj. Bra^{2}k(brak)″i^2-o-ra′di^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *brachio-radialis* (from *brachium* and *radius* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *brachio-radial.* Pertaining to the arm or the humerus and the radius or the radial region. [L, 44, 84.] Cf. BRACHIO-RADIALIS and *B.-r.* LIGAMENT.

BRACHIO-RADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)″i^2-o(o^2)-ra(ra^3)-di^2-a(a^3)′li^{2}s. Soemmerring's name for the supinator radii longus muscle. [C.]

BRACHIORRHACHIDIAN, adj. Bra^{2}k(brak)″i^2-o^{2}r-ra^{2}k-i^{2}d′i^2-a^{2}n. From βλαχίων, the arm, and ῥάχις, the spinal column. Pertaining to the arm and spinal cord (*e. g.*, the *b. bulb*). [L, 13.]

BRACHIOSTROPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^2)-stro^{2}f-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *brachiostropho′seos* (*-sis*). From βραχίων, the arm, and στρέφειν to twist. A twisting of the arm. [A, 322.]

BRACHIOTOMY, n. Bra^{2}k(brak)-i^2-o^{2}t′o-mi^2. Lat., *brachiotomia* (from βραχίων, the arm, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *brachiotomie, section* (ou *désarticulation*) *du membre supérieur.* Ger., *Brachiotomie, Ablösung* (oder *Exartikulation*) *des Armes.* It., *brachiotomia.* The removal of one or both of the arms, especially of the fœtus, to facilitate delivery.

BRACHIPLEX [E. Coues], n. Bra^{2}k(brak)′i^2-ple^{2}x. See *Brachial* PLEXUS.

BRACHIPLEXAL, adj. Bra^{2}k(brak)-i^2-ple^{2}x′a^{2}l. Pertaining to the brachial plexus. [E. Coues, "Med. Rec.," July 30, 1887 (L).]

BRACHIROLUM (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}r′o(o^2)-lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). See BRACHERIUM.

BRACHISTOCEPHALUS [Huxley] (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k-(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}st″o(o^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βράχιστος (superlative of βραχύς, short), and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *brachistocéphale.* Having an extremely short, broad head. [L, 150.]

BRACHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)′i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βραχίων. Heb., *derah, ezeroah, hazadh.* Ar., *hadab, hadan, alsahad, said, dara, dira.* Fr., *bras.* Ger., *Arm.* It., *braccio.* Sp., *brazo.* The arm (from the shoulder to the elbow); also any arm-like structure or object. [A, 322, 325, 385.]—**Anterior b.** Lat., *b. anterius.* Fr., *bras antérieur.* Ger., *vorderer Arm.* A tract of white nerve-substance which extends from the anterior corpus quadrigeminum upward and forward between the external and internal geniculate bodies to the optic tract, with which it is continuous. [I, 15; K.]—**B. cerebelli.** Fr., *bras du cervelet.* The peduncle of the cerebellum. [I, 3; K.]—**B. conjunctivum.** Fr., *bras conjonctif.* Ger., *Bindearm.* An arm-like connecting structure (*e. g.*, any of the brachia of the corpora quadrigemina). [I, 6; K.]—**B. conjunctivum anterius.** See *Anterior b.*—**B. conjunctivum posterius.** See *Posterior b.*—**B. conjunctorium.** See *B. conjunctivum.*—**B. copulativum.** The superior peduncle of the cerebellum. [I, 6; K.]—**B. corporis bigemini inferioris.** See *Posterior b.*—**B. corporis bigemini superioris.** See *Anterior b.*—**Brachia fornicis.** See PILLARS *of the fornix.*—**B. inferius.** See *Posterior b.*—**Brachia lateralia.** The brachia of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 7; K.]—**B. movens quartus.** The latissimus dorsi muscle. [L, 119.]—**B. pontis.** The middle peduncle of the cerebellum. [E. C. Spitzka, "Med. Rec.," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 395 (K).]—**Posterior b.** Lat., *b. posterius.* Fr., *bras postérieur.* Ger., *hinterer Arm.* A tract of white substance extending from the posterior corpus quadrigeminum forward and outward to dip beneath the inner geniculate body. [I, 1; K.]

BRACHIUNA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2-u^2(u)′na^3. Of Owen, an order of the *Epizoa* having a suctorial disc at the confluent extremities of the last pair of thoracic limbs. [L, 296.]

BRACHMÄNNCHEN (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}ch^2′man-ch^{2}e^{2}n. The *Agaricus edulis.* [L, 105.]

BRACHOCÈRES (Fr.), n. pl. Bra^{3}k-o-se^{2}r. See BRACHYCERA.

BRACHSEN (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}ch^{2}s′e^{2}n. The *Cyprinus brama.* [B, 180.]

BRACHUNA, n. See ACRAI.

BRACHWURM (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}ch^2′vurm. The larva of the *Œstrus equi.* [L, 46.]

BRACHYACANTHOUS, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^2-a^{2}k-a^{2}n′thu^{3}s. Lat., *brachyacanthus* (from βραχύς, short, and ἄκανθα, a thorn). Fr., *brachyacanthe.* Having short thorns. [L, 41.]

BRACHYACHYRIS [Sprengel] (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′i^2(u^6)-ri^{2}s. See GUTIERREZIA.

BRACHYACTIS [Ledebour] (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-a^{2}k(a^{3}ch^2)′ti^{2}s. A genus of composite plants now referred to *Aster* (section, *Conyzopsis*). [B, 215.]

BRACHYANCALOPTENI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)-ka^{2}l(ka^{3}l)-o^{2}p-te(ta)′ni(ne). From βραχύς, short, ἀγκαλίς, an arm, and πτηνός, feathered. Fr., *brachyancaloptènes.* J. A. Ritgen's term for the *Brachypteri.* [L, 180.]

BRACHYAUCHEN (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-a^4′-(a^3′u^4)-ken(ch^{2}an). From βραχύς, short, and αὐχήν, the neck. A short neck; also a person or an animal with a short neck. [A, 322.]

BRACHYBIOTE (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-i^2-be-ot. Gr., βραχύβιος. Ger., *brachybiotisch.* Short-lived. [L, 109.]

BRACHYBIOTIQUE (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}k-i^2-be-ot-ek. Gr., βραχυβιότης. Ger., *Brachybiotik.* Shortness of life; according to Ampère, the art of abridging life. [L, 41.]

BRACHYCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-ka^{3}rp′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From βραχύς, short, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *brachycarpées.* Of De Candolle, a section of cruciferous plants, comprising the single genus *Brachycarpea.* [A, 385; B, 121; L, 41.]

BRACHYCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-se^{2}f-(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. From βραχύς, short, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *brachycéphalie.* Ger., *Brachycephalie, Kurzköpfigkeit.* A type of cranial formation in which the antero-posterior diameter is short, the cephalic index being greater than 80°. [A, 385; L, 149.]

BRACHYCEPHALIC, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^2-se^{2}f-a^{2}l′i^{2}k. See BRACHYCEPHALOUS.

BRACHYCEPHALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)i^2(u^6)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Brachycephalina* having free toes. [L, 204.]

BRACHYCEPHALINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(e)′na^3. A family of *Opisthoglossa oxydactyla* without maxillary teeth and having the ear imperfectly developed. [L, 288.]

BRACHYCEPHALISM, n. Bra^{2}k-i^2-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-i^{2}zm. See BRACHYCEPHALIA.

BRACHYCEPHALOUS, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^2-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *brachycephalus.* Fr., *brachycéphale.* Ger., *brachycephalisch, kurzköpfig.* Characterized by brachycephalia.

BRACHYCEPHALY, n. Bra^{2}k-i^2-se^{2}f′a^{2}l-i^2. See BRACHYCEPHALIA.

BRACHYCERA, BRACHYCERATÆ (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s(u^{6}k)′e^{2}r-a^3, -i^2(u^6)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a(a^3)′te(ta^3-e^2). From βραχύς, short, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *brachycères, brachycérées.* A family of dipterous insects having short antennæ and one or two joints to the palpi. [A, 385; L, 121, 180.]

BRACHYCERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)′i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *brachycérides.* A subfamily of the *Curculionidæ.* [L, 267.]

BRACHYCHÆTA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-ke′-(ch^{2}a^3′e^2)-ta^3. From βραχύς, short, and χαίτη, the hair of the head. Of Torrey and Gray, a genus of the *Compositæ* closely related to *Solidago*, from which it is distinguished by its very short pappus (whence the name) and its cordate leaves. [B, 215.]—**B. cordata** [Torrey and Gray]. Syn.: *Solidago sphacelata* [Rafinesque] (seu *cordata* [Short]), *Brachyris ovatifolia* [De Candolle]. A species growing in the southern United States. [B, 215.]

BRACHYCHEIRUS, BRACHYCHIRUS (Lat.), adj's. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-ki′(ch^{2}e^2′i^2)-ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s), -ki(ch^{2}e)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Gr., βραχύχειρ (from βραχύς, short, and χείρ, the hand). Having the hands or arms short. [A, 322.]

BRACHYCHRONIUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-kron-(ch^{2}ro^{2}n)′i^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βραχυχρόνιος. Fr., *brachychronique.* Of short duration (said of diseases). [Galen (A, 325).]

BRACHYCLADE (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-i^2-kla^{3}d. From βραχύς, short, and κλάδος, a branch. Having short branches. [L, 41, 109.]

BRACHYDACTYLIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-da^{2}k-(da^{3}k)-ti^{2}l(tu^{6}l)′i^2-a^3. From βραχύς, short, and δάκτυλος, a digit. Fr., *brachydactylie.* The state of being brachydactylous. [A, 385.]

BRACHYDACTYLOUS, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^2-da^{2}k′ti^{2}l-u^{3}s. Lat., *brachydactylus.* Fr., *brachydactyle.* Having the fingers or toes short. [A, 385; L, 41.]

BRACHYDERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-de^{2}r′i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *brachyderides.* A subfamily of the *Curculionidæ.* [L, 267.]

BRACHYDIAGONAL, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^2-di-a^{2}g′o^{2}n-a^{2}l. From βραχύς, short, and διαγώνιος, from angle to angle. In crystallography, short and transverse. [B.] See *B.* AXIS.

BRACHYDONT, adj. Bra^{2}k′i^2-do^{2}nt. See BRACHYODONT.

BRACHYELYTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-e^{2}l′i^{2}t-(u^{6}t)-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). From βραχύς, short, and ἔλυτρον, a husk. Of Beauvois, a genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, subtribe *Stipeæ*; by some made a section of *Muhlenbergia.* [B, 34; Hackel (B, 245).]—**B. aristatum** [Beauvois]. A species indigenous to North America. [B, 245.]

BRACHYFACIAL (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-i^2-fa^3-si^2-a^{3}l. From βραχύς, short, and *facies*, the face. Having the face short. [L, 150.]

BRACHYGLOSSE (Fr.), **BRACHYGLOTTE** (Fr.), adj's. Bra^{3}k-i^2-glos, -glot. From βραχύς, short, and γλῶσσα (= γλῶττα), the tongue. Having the tongue or the languet short; as n's, see BRACHYGLOTTIS. [A, 385.]

BRACHYGLOTTIS (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-glo^{2}t-(glot)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *brachyglot′tidos* (*-dis*). From βραχύς, short, and γλωττίς (see GLOTTIS). Fr., *brachyglotte.* A genus of composite plants. [B, 19; L, 41.]

BRACHYGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}g(u^{6}g)′na^3-thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). From βραχύς, short, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *brachygnathe.* Having the jaws short. [A, 322, 385; L, 49.]

BRACHYLÆNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-le^{2}n′-(la^3′e^{2}n)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Brachylæna*, the typical genus. A subdivision of composite plants (*Euconyzeæ*) made by Schultz. [B, 170.]

BRACHYLOBUS (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l(u^{6}l)′ob(o^{2}b)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βραχύς, short, and λοβός, a lobe. Fr., *brachylobe.* A genus of cruciferous plants. [A, 385; B, 173.]—**B. amphibius.** See SISYMBRIUM *amphibium.*

BRACHYLOMATEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}l-om-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Brachyloma*, one of the genera. Of Hanstein, a subtribe of the *Gesnereæ*, comprising eight genera. [B, 170.]

BRACHYMERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-me^{2}r′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From βραχύς, short, and μέρος, a part. A family of the *Opisthoglossa platydactyla*. [L, 204.]

BRACHYMÉTROPE (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-i^2-ma-trop. Myopic. [A, 385.]

BRACHYMETROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-me^{2}t-rop(ro^{2}p)′i^2-a^3. From βραχύς, short, μέτριος, within measure, and ὄψις, sight. Fr., *brachymétropie*. See Myopia.

BRACHYN (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}sh-a^{2}n^2. See Brachinus.

BRACHYNIN, n. Bra^{2}k′i^{2}n-i^{2}n. See Brachinin.

BRACHYNOSIS, BRACHYNSIS (Lat.), n's f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-o′si^{2}s, -i^{2}n(u^{6}n)′si^{2}s. Gen., *brachyno′seos* (*-sis*), *-chyn′seos* (*-sis*). From βραχύνειν, to shorten. Fr., *brachynose*. Ger., *krankhafte Verkürzung*. A pathological shortening of an organ or part. [Grossi (A, 322).]

BRACHYNTICUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)′ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with brachynosis. [A, 322.]

BRACHYNUS (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)′i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Brachinus.

BRACHYODONT, adj. Bra^{2}k′i^2-o-do^{2}nt. From βραχύς, short, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Having a short crown (said of teeth). [L, 121.]

BRACHYOPODUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See Brachypodus.

BRACHYOTUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-o′tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From βραχύς, short, and οὖς, the ear. Fr., *brachyote*. Ger., *kurzohrig*. Having short ears. [L, 41, 180.]

BRACHYPETALUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-pe^{2}t′-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βραχύς, short, and πέταλον, a petal. Fr., *brachypétale*. Having short petals. [L, 41.]

BRACHYPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-fi^{2}l-(fu^{6}l)′lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). From βραχύς, short, and φύλλον, a leaf. Fr., *brachyphylle*. Having short leaves. [L, 41.]

BRACHYPNEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-nu^2′-ma^3. Gen., *brachypneu′matos* (*-tis*). From βραχύς, short, and πνεῦμα, wind. See Brachypnœa.

BRACHYPNEUMATIC, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^{2}p-nu^2-ma^{2}t′i^{2}k. See Brachypnœic.

BRACHYPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-ne′-(no^2′e^2)-a^3. Gr., βραχύπνοια (from βραχῦς, short, and πνεῖν, to breathe). Fr., *brachypnée*. Ger., *Kurzathmen*, *Kurzathmigkeit*. It., *brachipnea*. Sp., *braquipnea*. A disturbance of breathing in which the respirations are short and separated by long intervals. [Galen (A, 325); A, 385.]

BRACHYPNŒIC, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^{2}p-ne′i^{2}k. Gr., βραχύπνοος. Lat., *brachypnoos*, *brachypnous*, *brachypnus*. Fr., *brachypnéique*. Ger., *kurzathmig*. Pertaining to or affected with brachypnœa. [A, 322; L, 41.]

BRACHYPODE (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-i^2-pod. See Brachypodus.

BRACHYPODES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)′o^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). 1. A division of mosses (*Pterygophylloidei*). [B, 170.] 2. A phalanx of the *Cichlomorphæ*. [L, 121.]

BRACHYPODIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-po^{2}d-i(i^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A subtribe of gramineous plants of the tribe *Festuceæ*, including *Bromus*, *Brachypodium*, and two other genera; differing from the *Eufestuceæ* chiefly in the structure of their starch-granules. [Hackel (B, 245).]

BRACHYPODIINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-po^{2}d-i^2-i(e)′ne(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Temeliidæ* having short tarsi. [L, 278.]

BRACHYPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-pod(po^{2}d)-i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Beauvois, a genus of gramineous plants of the tribe *Festuceæ*. [Hackel (B, 245).]—**B. pinnatum** [Beauvois]. Fr., *jaucou*, *palène*, *paulène*, *pimouche*. Syn.: *Avena læta*, *Bromus pinnatus* (seu *fragilis*, seu *tigurinus*), *Festuca pinnata*, *Triticum bromoides* (seu *gracile*, seu *pinnatum*). A European species furnishing good forage. [B, 173.]

BRACHYPODUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)′o^{2}d-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From βραχύς, short, and πούς, a foot. Having short petioles. [L, 180.]

BRACHYPOTES (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)′ot(o^{2}t)-ez(as). Gr., βραχυπότης. A person who is *brachypotus* (*q. v.*). [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

BRACHYPOTOS, BRACHYPOTUS (Lat.), adj's. Bra^{2}k-(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)′ot(o^{2}t)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βραχυπότος (from βραχύς, short, and πότος, a drinking). Fr., *brachypote*. 1. Drinking hastily, greedily. 2. Drinking little. [A, 311, 322, 325, 385.]

BRACHYPTERA, BRACHYPTERÆ, BRACHYPTERI (Lat.), n's n. pl., f. pl., and m. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)′te^{2}r-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2), -i(e). From βραχύς, short, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *brachyptères*. Ger., *Kurzflügler*. A class or family of birds having wings too short for flying. [L, 180.]

BRACHYPTEROUS, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^{2}p′te^{2}r-u^{3}s. Gr., βραχύπτερος. Lat., *brachypterus*. Fr., *brachyptère*. Ger., *kurzflüglig*. Having short wings. [A, 385; L, 41, 56.]

BRACHYRIS (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)′i^2(u^6)-ri^{2}s. Fr., *brachyre*. Of Nuttall, the genus *Gutierrezia*. [B, 215.]—**B. Euthamiæ.** See Gutierrhezia *Euthamiæ*.—**B. ovatifolia** [De Candolle]. The *Brachychæta cordata*. [B, 215.]

BRACHYRRHINE (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-i^{2}r-ren. From βραχύς, short, and ῥίς, the nose. Short-nosed. [A, 385.]

BRACHYRRHINIE (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}k-i^{2}r-ri^{2}n-e. Natural or pathological shortness of the bones of the nose. [A, 385.]

BRACHYRRHYNCHI (Lat.), n., m. pl. of adj. *brachyrrhynchus* (*q. v.*). Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-ri^{2}n^2(ru^{6}n^2)′ki(ch^{2}e). Fr., *brachyrrhynques*. A division of the *Curculionidæ*. [L. 262.]

BRACHYRRHYNCHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-ri^{2}n^2(ru^{6}n^2)′ki^{2}d(ch^{2}i^{2}d)-e(a^3-e^2). A family of *Hemiptera homoptera*. [L, 121.]

BRACHYRRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}r(u^{6}r)-ri^{2}n^2(ru^{6}n^2)′ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). From βραχύς, short, and ῥύγχος, the snout. Fr., *brachyrrhynque*. Having a short beak or beak-like process. [L, 41, 109.]

BRACHYSCII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′si^2(ki^2)-i(e). Gr., βραχύσκιοι (from βραχύς, short, and σκιά, a shadow). Ger., *kurzschattige Völker*. The equatorial races of men; so called because their shadows are commonly short in consequence of the position of the sun. [A, 322.]

BRACHYSOME (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-i^2-som. From βραχύς, short, and σῶμα, the body. Having a short body. [A, 385.]

BRACHYSTACHYUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-sta^{2}k-(sta^{3}ch^2)′i^2(u^6)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βραχύς, short, and σταχύινος, pertaining to an ear of corn. Fr., *brachystachie*. Ger., *kurzährig*. Having short ears (as of corn). [L, 41.]

BRACHYSTELMA (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-ste^{2}l′ma^3. Gen., *brachystel′matos* (*-tis*). Of R. Brown, a genus of asclepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Ceropegieæ*. [B, 42.]—**B. comaru** [E. Meyer]. The *comaru* of the Hottentots; a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 214.]—**B. cusprum** [Graham]. The *kukuno* of the Hottentots; a species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 214.]—**B. macrorrhizum** [E. Meyer]. A South African species; the *kuu* of the Hottentots. [B, 214.]

BRACHYSTEMUM [Michaux] (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′te^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Pycnanthemum.

BRACHYSTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}st-(u^{6}st)″o(o^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). An improper form of *brachistocephalus* (*q. v.*).

BRACHYSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)′to(to^2)-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., βραχύστομος (from βραχύς, short, and στόμα, the mouth). Fr., *brachystome*. Having a short mouth. [A, 385; L, 41.]

BRACHYTARSI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-ta^{3}rs′-i(e). From βραχύς, short, and ταρσός (see Tarsus). Fr., *brachytarses*. Ger., *Kurzfüsser*. See Lemurini.

BRACHYTOPHYTUM (Lat.), n u. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-o^{2}f′-i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Of Necker, a genus (order) of plants comprising the species (genera) *Nasturtium*, *Lepidium*, *Thlaspi*, *Lunaria*, *Clypeola*, *Biscutella*, *Anastatica*, *Isatis*, *Cochlearia*, *Alyssum*, *Bunias*, *Draba*, *Iberis*, *Subularia*, and one or two others. [B, 170.] Cf. Cruciferæ.

BRACHYURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-u^2(u)′ra^3. From βραχύς, short, and οὐρά, a tail. Fr., *brachyures*. A section of the *Podophthalmia* of a flattened orbicular shape, having a short tail curved downward. [A, 385; L, 121.]

BRACHYURAL, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^2-u^2′ra^{2}l. Lat., *brachyurus*. Fr., *brachyure*. Short-tailed. [A, 385.]

BRACHYURAN, n. Bra^{2}k-i^2-u^2′ra^{2}n. Fr., *brachyure*. A member of the *Brachyura*. [L, 121.]

BRACHYURINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}ch^2)-i^2(u^6)-u^2(u)-ri(re)′na^3. A tribe of the section *Trichiura*, family *Cebiidæ*, having blunt claws, soft and silky hair, large and nocturnal eyes, and the incisor teeth vertical in a regular series with the canines. [L, 272.]

BRACHYUROUS, adj. Bra^{2}k-i^2-u^2′ru^{3}s. See Brachyural.

BRACIUM, n. An alchemical name for copper. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BRACKEN, n. Bra^{2}k′e^{2}n. The brake (*Pteris aquilina*). [B, 19, 275.]—**B'distel** (Ger.). The *Eryngium campestre*. [L, 105.]—**B'distelwurzel** (Ger.). The root of *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 180.]

BRACKET, n. Bra^{2}k′e^{2}t. O. Fr., *braquet*. A splint-like apparatus for supporting or immobilizing a joint. [Stillman, "Trans. of the Am. Med. Assoc.," 1881.]

BRACONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}k)-o^{2}n′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *braconides*, *braconoïdes*. A family of the *Spiculifera*. [L, 121.]

BRACT, n. Bra^{2}kt. Lat., *bractea*. Fr., *bractée*. Ger., *Deckblatt*, *Nebenblatt*. It., *brattea*. Sp., *bractea*. 1. In botany, a modified leaf from the axil of which a flower or its pedicel springs. [A, 354.] 2. In zoology, see Hydrophyllium.

BRACTEA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}k)′te^2-a^3. 1. A thin sheet of metal. 2. A bract. [A, 322.]

BRACTÉAIRE (Fr.), **BRACTÉAL** (Fr.), adj's. Bra^{3}k-ta-a^{2}r, -a^{3}l. Pertaining to or of the nature of bracts. [A, 385; L, 41.]

BRACTEATE, BRACTEATED. adj's. Bra^{2}k′te-at, -at-e^{2}d. Lat., *bracteatus*. Fr., *bractéifère*. Ger., *deckblättrig*. Furnished with bracts. [A, 385.]

BRACTÉE (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}k-ta. See Bract.

BRACTEIFEROUS, adj. Bra^{2}k-te^2-i^{2}f′e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *bracteiferus* (from *bractea*, a bract, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *bractéifère*. See Bracteate.

BRACTEIFORM, adj. Bra^{2}k′te^2-i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *bracteiformis* (from *bractea*, a bract, and *forma*, form). Fr., *bractéiforme*. Ger., *deckblattförmig*. Resembling a bract. [A, 385; L, 43.]

BRACTEOLATE, adj. Bra^{2}k-te′o-lat. Lat., *bracteolatus*. Fr., *bractéolé*, *bractéolaire*. Provided with bracteoles. [L, 41, 109.]

BRACTEOLE, n. Bra^{2}k′te-ol. Lat., *bracteola*. Fr., *bractéole*. A small bract, especially the innermost of several bracts; in a compound inflorescence, the bract of a secondary pedicel. [B, 1, 13.]

BRACTÉTÉ (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}k-ta-ta. See Bracteate.

BRACTIIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}k(bra^{3}k)-ti^2-i^2-flor'e-(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Link, a section of grasses including the single genus *Bambusa*. 2. Of Fries, a class of plants (*Incompletæ*) comprising the families *Aristolochiaceæ*, *Santalaceæ*, *Thymeleæ*, *Eleagneæ*, *Artocarpeæ*, *Ulmaceæ*, *Urticaceæ*, *Amaranthaceæ*, and *Chenopodiaceæ*. [B, 170.]

BRACTLESS, adj. Bra^{2}kt'le^{2}s. Destitute of bracts. [L, 56.]

BRACTLET, n. Bra^{2}kt'le^{2}t. See BRACTEOLE.

BRADÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the-(tha)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. See BRADYÆSTHESIA.

BRADA-KÉMA, n. An Afghanistan name for the *Ferula galbaniflua*. [J. E. T. Aitchison, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Dec. 11, 1886, p. 465; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1887, p. 38.]

BRADFORD, n. Bra^{2}d'fo^{2}rd. A place in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363.]

BRADYÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. From βραδύς, slow, and αἴσθησις, sensory perception. Blunted sensibility. [A, 322.]

BRADYARTHRIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-a^{3}rth'ri^2-a^3. From βραδύς, slow, and ἀρθροῦν, to articulate. See BRADYLALIA.

BRADYBOLICUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-bo^{2}l'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with bradybolismus (*q. v.*). [A, 322.]

BRADYBOLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-bo^{2}l-i^{2}z-(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From βραδύς, slow, and βάλλειν, to throw. Ger., *erschwerte Ausspritzung des Samens.* A condition in which the ejaculation of semen takes place slowly and with difficulty. [A, 322.]

BRADYCAUMA (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-ka^4'(ka^3'u^4)-ma^3. Gen., *bradycau'matos (-tis)*. From βραδύς, slow, and καῦμα, a burning. Ger., *Moxabrandwunde*. 1. The effect of a slow burning, as with the moxa. [A, 322.] 2. See BRADYCAUTERIUM.

BRADYCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-ka^4'(ka^3'u^4)-si^{2}s. Gen., *bradycau'seos (-sis)*. From βραδύς, slow, and καῦσις, a burning. 1. A slow burning. 2. The application of a moxa. [A, 322.]

BRADYCAUSTICUM, BRADYCAUTERIUM (Lat.), n's n. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-ka^{4}s'(ka^3'u^{4}s)-ti^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -ka^4(ka^3-u^4)-te(ta)'-ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From βραδύς, slow, and καυστικός, capable of burning, or καυτήριον, a branding-iron. Ger., *langsames Brennmittel*. A slow caustic, such as a moxa. [A, 322.]

BRADYECOIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i(u^6)-e^{2}k(ak)-o(o^2)'-i^2-a^3. From βραδυήκοος, hard of hearing. Ger., *Schwerhören*. Difficulty of hearing. [F.]

BRADYFIBRIN, n. Bra^{2}d-i^2-fi'bri^{2}n. From βραδύς, slow, and *fibrin* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bradyfibrine*. It., *bradifibrina*. A term applied by Polli to the coagulative material of the blood in cases of "buffy coat." [K.]

BRADYLALIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-la^{2}l(la^{3}l)'i^2-a^3. From βραδύς, slow, and λαλεῖν, to talk. Ger., *Bradylalie, langsames Sprechen*. Abnormal slowness of speech. [D, 18.]—**B. interrupta.** A form characterized by decided pauses between syllables. [D, 18.]

BRADYLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-loj(lo^{2}g)'i^2-a^3. Gr., βραδυλογία. See BRADYLALIA.

BRADYMASESIS (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *bradymase'seos (-sis)*. Gr., βραδυμάσησις (from βραδύς, slow, and μασᾶσθαι, to chew). Ger., *langsames und erschwertes Kauen*. Slow and difficult mastication. [A, 322.]

BRADYNOSOS, BRADYNOSUS (Lat.), n's f. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n)'o(o^2)-so^{2}s, -su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From βραδύς, slow, and νόσος, disease. A chronic disease. [A, 322.]

BRADYPEDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)'e^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). From βραδύς, slow, and *pes*, the foot. See BRADYPODIDÆ.

BRADYPEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-pe^{2}p'si^2-a^3. Gr., βραδυπεψία. Fr., *bradypepsie*. Ger., *Bradypepsie*. Slow or difficult digestion. [A, 322; K.]

BRADYPEPTICUS, BRADYPEPTUS (Lat.), adj's. Bra^{2}d-(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-pe^{2}p'ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -pe^{2}p'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). 1. Slow of digestion (said of food). 2. Pertaining to or affected with bradypepsia. [A, 322.]

BRADYPHASIA, BRADYPHRASIA (Lat.), n's f. Bra^{2}d-(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-faz(fa^{3}s)'i^2-a^3, -fraz(fra^{3}s)'i^2-a^3. From βραδύς, slow, and φάσις or φράσις, speech. Fr., *bradyphasie, bradyphrasie*. See BRADYLALIA.

BRADYPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)-ne'(no^2'e^2)-a^3. From βραδύς, slow, and πνεῖν, to breathe. Fr., *bradypnée*. Slowness and difficulty of breathing. [A, 322.]

BRADYPNOOS, BRADYPNUS (Lat.), adj's. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)'no(no^2)-o^{2}s, -nu^{3}s(nus). Gr., βραδύπνοος, βραδυπνους. Affected with bradypnœa. [A, 322.]

BRADYPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)'o^{2}d-a^3. See BRADYPODIDÆ.

BRADYPODAL, adj. Bra^{2}d-i^{2}p'o^{2}d-a^{2}l. Belonging to or resembling the *Bradypodidæ*. [L, 14.]

BRADYPODIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-po^{2}d'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From βραδύπους, slow of foot. Fr., *paresseux*. Ger., *Faulthiere*. The sloths; a family of the *Edentata*. [L, 121.]

BRADYPTERI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^{2}p(u^{6}p)'te^{2}r-i(e). From βραδύς, slow, and πτερόν, a wing. A group of the *Turdiformes*. [L, 278.]

BRADYSPERMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From βραδύς, slow, and σπέρμα, semen. Fr., *bradyspermatisme*. See BRADYBOLISMUS.

BRADYSURIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^{2}s(u^{6}s)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. From βραδύς, slow, and οὐρεῖν, to pass urine. Slow and difficult urination. [A, 322.]

BRADYTROPHIQUE (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}d-i^2-trof-ek. From βραδύς, slow, and τροφή, nutrition. A term proposed by Landouzy (in the expression *diathèse b.*) to denote various conditions of the system characterized by retarded metamorphosis. [Lannois, "Rev. de méd.," June, 1882, p. 555.]

BRADYURIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}d(bra^{3}d)-i^2(u^6)-u^2(u)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *bradyurie*. See BRADYSURIA.

BRAGA (Port.), n. Bra^3'ga^3. A place in Portugal where there is a ferruginous and sulphurous spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BRAGANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}g(bra^{3}g)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *bragantie*. A genus of aristolochiaceous plants growing in tropical Asia. [A, 385.]—**B. tomentosa.** A Java species, used as a tonic and emmenagogue. [A, 321; L, 107.]—**B. Wallichii** [R. Brown]. A species the leaves of which are used for ulcers, skin diseases, and snake-bites. [A, 321; B, 172.]

BRAGANTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}g(bra^{3}g)-a^{2}nt(a^{3}nt)-i(i^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bragantiées*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Aristolochiaceæ* (*q. v.*) comprising the single genus *Bragantia*. [B, 170.]

BRAGGAT, n. A drink made of honey and water. [L, 84.]

BRAGUE (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}g. The scrotum. [A, 385.]

BRAHMADAREHA (Sanscr.), n. The *Sison ammi*. [L, 105.]

BRÁHMAMANDUKI, n. An East Indian name for the *Hydrocotyle asiatica*. ["Lancet," Mar. 7, 1885, p. 444.]

BRAHMI (Sanscr.), n. The *Ruta graveolens*. [L, 105.]

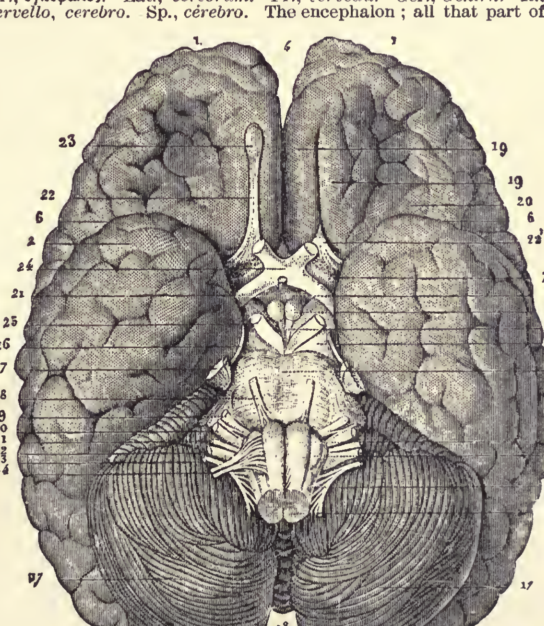
BRAI (Fr.), n. Bre^2. Pitch, tar. [A, 385.]—**B. gras artificiel.** A mixture of tar, rosin, and pitch. [A, 385.]—**B. gras naturel.** Bitumen obtained from asphalt. [A, 385.]—**B. liquide.** Tar. [A, 385.]—**B. sec.** Rosin. [A, 385.]

BRAIDISM, n. Brad'i^{2}zm. Lat., *braidismus*. Fr., *braidisme*. Hypnotism; so called in honor of J. Braid, who wrote of it under the title of *neurypnology*. [A, 385; A Forel, "Corresp.-Bl. f. schw. Aerzte," No. 16, 1887; "Ctrlbl. f. d. ges. Therap.," Oct., 1887, p. 567; D.]

BRAIE (Fr.), n. Bre^2. See ENTRE-FESSES.

BRAIME (Fr.), adj. Bre^{2}m. Barren (said of the female). [L, 109.]

BRAIN, n. Bran. A.-S., *bragen, brægen, bregen*. Dan., *brein*. Gr., ἐγκέφαλος. Lat., *cerebrum*. Fr., *cerveau*. Ger., *Gehirn*. It., *cervello, cerebro*. Sp., *cérebro*. The encephalon; all that part of

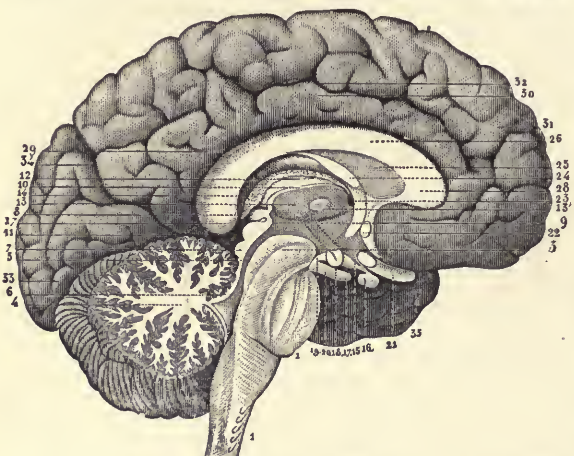


THE BASE OF THE BRAIN. (FROM RANNEY, AFTER HIRSCHFELD.)

1, 1, anterior lobe of the cerebrum; 2, sphenoidal portion of the posterior lobe; 3, 3, occipital portion of the same lobe; 4, anterior extremity of the median fissure; 5, posterior extremity of the same; 6, 6, fissure of Sylvius; 7, anterior perforated space; 8, tuber cinereum and pituitary body; 9, corpora albicantia; 10, interpeduncular space (posterior perforated space); 11, crura cerebri; 12, pons Varolii; 13, medulla oblongata; 14, anterior pyramids; 15, olivary body; 16, restiform body (only partially visible); 17, 17, hemispheres of the cerebellum; 18, fissure separating these hemispheres; 19, 19, first and second convolutions of the inferior aspect of the frontal lobe with the intervening sulcus; 20, external convolutions of the frontal lobe; 21, optic tract; 22, olfactory nerve; 22', section of the olfactory nerve, showing its triangular prismatic shape: the trunk has been raised to show the sulcus in which it is lodged; 23, ganglion of the olfactory nerve; 24, optic chiasm; 25, motor oculi; 26, patheticus; 27, trigeminus; 28, abducens; 29, facial; 30, auditory nerve and nerve of Wrisberg; 31, glosso-pharyngeal; 32, pneumogastric; 33, spinal accessory; 34, hypoglossal.

the central nervous system which is contained within the skull, comprising the cerebrum and the cerebellum; a soft mass of white

nervous matter coated with a layer (cortex) of gray matter, convoluted on its surface. See CEREBRUM and CEREBELLUM.—**Abdominal b.** Ger., *Gehirn des Unterleibs.* The solar plexus. [A, 355.]—**After-b.** See METENCEPHALON.—**B.-bladders.** The cerebral vesicles. [L, 146].—**B.-case, B.-chamber.** That part of the skull which incloses the b. [L, 73, 121.]—**B.-like.** See ENCEPHALOID.—**B.-pan.** See *B.-case.*—**B.-sand.** Lat., *acervulus cerebri.* Fr., *sablier du cerveau.* Ger., *Hirnsand.* The calcareous particles found in the follicles of the epiphysis cerebri and sometimes also in the chorioid plexuses. [I, 15 ; K.] Cf. ACERVULUS *cerebri.*—**Chronic b.-wasting.** Of Crichton Browne, a form of mental disorder characterized mainly by confusion, failure of the memory, inability to concentrate the attention, and general inertia. [D, 36.]—**Fore-b.** See PROSENCEPHALON.—**Great b.** See CEREBRUM.—**Hind-b.** See EPENCEPHALON.—**Inter-b.** See DIENCEPHALON and THALAMENCEPHALON.—**Little b.** See CEREBELLUM.—**Mid-b.** See MESEN-



A VERTICAL SECTION OF THE BRAIN. (FROM FLINT, AFTER HIRSCHFELD.)

1, medulla oblongata; 2, tuber annulare; 3, cerebral peduncle; 4, cerebellum; 5, aqueduct of Sylvius; 6, valve of Vieussens; 7, tubercula quadrigemina; 8, pineal gland; 9, inferior peduncle; 10, superior peduncle; 11, middle portion of the great cerebral fissure; 12, optic thalamus; 13, 13, gray commissure; 14, chorioid plexus; 15, infundibulum; 16, pituitary body; 17, tuber cinereum; 18, bulb of the fornix; 19, anterior perforated space; 20, root of the motor oculi communis; 21, optic nerve; 22, anterior commissure of the cerebrum; 23, foramen of Monro; 24, section of the fornix; 25, septum lucidum; 26, 27, 28, corpus callosum; 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, convolutions and sulci of the cerebrum. The olfactory ganglia and corpora striata are not shown in this section.

CEPHALON.—**Railway b.** A neurosis resulting from shock in railway employees. In a case reported by Thomsen, of Berlin, the leading symptoms were anæsthesia, impaired sensory perceptions, subsequently insomnia, cranial and spinal hyperæsthesia, paresis, and spasms of the region supplied by the facial nerve. ["Med. News," Sept. 3, 1887, p. 273.]—**Twixt-b.** See DIENCEPHALON and THALAMENCEPHALON.

BRAINVILLIÈRE (Fr.), n. Bra^{2}n^2-vel-ye^{2}r. The *Spigelia anthelmia.* [B, 173.]

BRAIRELLE (Fr.), **BRAIRÈTE** (Fr.), **BRAIRETTE** (Fr.), n's. Bra^{2}r-e^{2}l, -e^{2}t. The *Primula officinalis.* [B, 173 ; L, 41, 77.]

BRAISE (Fr.), n. Bre^{2}z. Ignited charcoal. [A, 385 ; L, 41.]

BRAKE, n. Brak. A common name for several ferns. [B, 5.]—**B.-fern.** The *Pteris aquilina.* [B, 275.]—**B'root.** The *Polypodium vulgare.* [B, 275.]—**Common b.** See *B.-fern.*—**Rock-b.** The *Allosorus crispus.* [B.]

BRAMADARBHA (Sanscr.), n. See BRAHMADAREHA.

BRAMBLE, n. Bra^{2}mbl. A.-S., *brembel.* A common name for various species of *Rubus* and other prickly shrubs. [B, 19.]—**Arctic b.** The *Rubus arcticus.* [B, 275.]—**Blue b.** The *Rubus cæsius.* [B, 275.]—**Canadian b.** The *Rubus canadensis.* [B, 275.]—**Dog-b.** The *Ribes cynosbati.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Double-flowered b.** The *Rubus discolor.* [B, 275.]—**Dwarf crimson-flowered b.** The *Rubus arcticus.* [B, 275.]—**Hawthorn-leaved b.** The *Rubus cratægifolius.* [B, 275.]—**Japanese climbing b.** The *Rubus phœnicolasius.* [B, 275.]—**Mountain b.** The *Rubus chamæmorus.* [B, 19.]—**Nepal b.** The *Rubus nepalensis.* [B, 275.]—**New Zealand b.** The *Rubus australis.* [B, 275.]—**Nootka Sound b.** The *Rubus nutkanus.* [B, 275.]—**Purple-flowered b.** The *Rubus odoratus.* [B, 275.]—**Rose-leaved b.** The *Rubus rosæfolius.* [B, 275.]—**Rosy-flowered b., Showy-flowered b.** The *Rubus spectabilis.* [B, 275.]—**Showy white-flowered b.** The *Rubus deliciosus.* [B, 275.]—**Stone-b.** The *Rubus saxatilis.* [B, 275.]—**Sweet-scented b.** The *Rubus odoratus.* [B, 275.]

BRAMEE (Hind.), n. The *Sarcostemma brevistigma.* [B, 172.]

BRAMI, n. The *Herpestes monneria.* [L, 105.]

BRAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{3}m'i^2-a^3. From the East Indian name *brami.* Fr., *bramie.* A genus or subgenus of scrophulariaceous plants. [L, 73.]—**B. indica** [Lamarck]. The *Herpestes monneria.* [B, 180.]

BRAMSTEDT, n. A place in Denmark, where there is an alkaline ferruginous spring. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BRAN, n. Bra^{2}n. Gr., πίτυρον. Lat., *furfur.* Fr., *son.* Ger., *Kleie.* It., *crusca.* Sp., *salvado.* A collection of the epidermic scales separated from grain by bolting. In the form of unbolted flour, b. is made into bread, which is eaten as a corrective of constipation and for the additional nutriment contained in the b.; by itself, in hot infusion (b.-tea) it is used as a demulcent application. It is also used for making poultices. [A, 301, 385.]—**B.-cell.** See under CELL.

BRANCA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)'ka^3. Perhaps from *bracca*, or *braca*, breeches, trowsers, or from L. Lat. *branca*, a claw. Fr., *branc, branche.* A name given to certain plants the leaves of which have been fancied to resemble the claws of some animal. [L, 56.]—**B. germanica.** See *B. ursina spuria.*—**B. leonis.** Ger., *Löwenfuss.* The *Alchemilla vulgaris.* [B, 180.]—**B. lupina.** Ger., *Wolfsschweif, Löwenschweif.* The *Leonurus cardiaca.* [B, 180.]—**B. spuria, B. ursi, B. ursina germanica, B. ursina spuria.** Ger., *gemeine Bärenklaue, Bärentatze.* The *Heracleum sphondylium.* [B, 180.]—**B. ursina vera, B. vera.** See ACANTHUS *mollis.*

BRANCARD, n. Bra^{2}n^2'ka^{3}rd. Fr., *brancard.* A light stretcher or litter for the transportation of sick and injured persons. [A, 385.]—**B. pliant** (Fr.). A folding b. [Wahl (A, 244).]

BRANCARDIER (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}n^2-ka^{3}rd-i^2-a. A soldier detailed to assist in carrying the sick and wounded on brancards. [Percy (A, 244).]

BRANCH, n. Bra^{3}nch. Gr., ἔρνος, κλάδος. Lat., *ramus.* Fr., *branche.* Ger., *Ast.* It., Sp., *ramo.* An outgrowth or prolongation from a main trunk or structure ; one of two or more divisions of a main stem, as of a plant, an artery, a nerve, a bronchial tube, etc.

BRANCHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)'ke(ch^{2}a^3-e^2). From βράγχος, hoarseness. An old term for swollen tonsils. [Rolandus (A, 325).] Cf. BRANCUS.

BRANCHE (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}n^{2}sh. A branch (*q. v.*), also either part of an instrument (like a forceps or a pair of scissors) composed of two jointed parts. [A, 385.]—**B. femelle.** Of an obstetrical forceps, that one of the two separate portions which bears the mortise of the lock. [A, 385.]—**B. mâle.** Of an obstetrical forceps, that portion which bears the device for locking in the mortise of the other portion. [A, 385.]

BRANCHELLIANÆ, BRANCHELLIDÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)-li^2-a(a^3)'ne(na^3-e^2), -ke^{2}l(ch^{2}e^{2}l)'li^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). Fr., *branchelliennes.* A family of the *Hirudinacea* having gill-like lobes on each side of the segments. [L, 261.]

BRANCHE-URSINE (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}n^{2}sh-u^{6}r-sen. See BRANCA *ursina.*

BRANCHI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)'ki(ch^{2}e). See BRANCHÆ.

BRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a^3. See BRANCHIÆ.

BRANCHIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)'ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Gr., βράγχια. Fr., *branchies.* Ger., *Kiemen.* It., *branchie.* Sp., *branquias.* The gills of fishes ; the respiratory organs of fishes and of the *Perennibranchiata* and the *Caducibranchiata.* They consist essentially of folds of mucous membrane richly supplied with capillary blood-vessels, and are generally supported by an osseous or cartilaginous framework (see *Branchial* ARCHES and *Branchial* BASKET). In fishes they are contained as a rule in the branchial cavities, or chambers, but in the *Perennibranchiata* they are external. [L, 12, 147, 207, 227.] Cf. *Branchial* FILAMENTS.—**B. trachealcs.** The temporary gills of the aquatic larvæ of certain insects ; membranous cylinders or laminæ containing tracheal tubes. [L, 296.]—**Fixed b.** Fr., *branchies fixes.* B. so attached to the sides of the branchial arches that a cavity is formed in each cleft opening by a separate aperture. [L, 158.]—**Free b.** Fr., *branchies libres.* B. opening into a common cavity. [L, 158.]—**Intestinal b.** Fr., *branchies intestinaux.* Folds of mucous membrane in the rectum of the aquatic larvæ of certain insects, containing tracheæ. [L, 158.]—**Lymphatic b.** Fr., *branchies lymphatiques.* In the *Annelida*, plate-like processes containing a great number of canals and lacunæ connecting with the general body cavity and containing the same fluid. [L, 158.]—**Opercular b.** Fr., *branchies operculaires.* Supplemental b. attached to the inner surface of the operculum in certain fishes. [L, 147.]—**Pseudo-b.** The remnants of b. which preceded the permanent ones and have lost their respiratory function ; in adult fishes they are the *retia mirabilia*, containing arterial blood. [L, 207.]—**Pulmo-b.** Peculiarly modified respiratory tracheæ in insects, consisting of a sac containing a great number of lamellæ freely supplied with blood-vessels, in which the blood is aerated. [L, 121.]

BRANCHIAL, adj. Bra^{3}n^2'ki^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *branchialis.* Fr., *branchial.* Pertaining to the branchiæ or to the b. arches or fissures. [A, 301, 385.]

BRANCHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a(a^3)'-ta^3. Fr., *branchiés.* 1. Of Cuvier and Ficinus, an order of *Amphibia*, embracing those that breathe by means of branchiæ. [L, 180.] 2. A class of the *Annelida.* [L, 121.] 3. Of Vogt, an order of the *Gasteropoda.* [L, 231.]

BRANCHIATE, adj. Bra^{3}n^2'ki^2-at. Lat., *branchiatus.* Fr., *branchié, branchifère.* Ger., *Kiementragend.* Provided with branchiæ. [L, 147.]

BRANCHIATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-a-(a^3)'ti(te). Of Leuckart; on order of the *Annelida.* [L, 204, 231.]

BRANCHICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{2}n^2)-ki^{2}k(ch^{2}i^{2}k)'ol-(o^{2}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βράγχια, gills, and *colere*, to inhabit. As a species name, inhabiting the gill-cavity (said of the parasites of fishes). [L, 207.]

BRANCHIDEPRESSOR (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)''ki^2-(ch^{2}i^2)-de(de^2)-pre^{2}s'so^{2}r. Gen., *branchidepresso'ris.* For deriv.,

see Branchiæ and Depressor. In certain fishes, a muscle arising from the basi-hyal bone and inserted into the cerato-branchial bones. [L, 14.]

BRANCHIES (Fr.), n. pl. Bra^{3}n^2-she. See Branchiæ.

BRANCHIFERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^{2}f(ch^{2}i^{2}f)′e^{2}r-a^3. From *branchiæ* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *branchifères*. See Branchiogasteropoda.

BRANCHIFEROUS, BRANCHIGEROUS, adj's. Lat., *branchiferus*, *branchiger* (from *branchiæ* [*q. v.*], and *gerere*, to bear). See Branchiate.

BRANCHILEVATOR (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)′′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-le^2-va(wa^3)′to^{2}r. Gen., *branchilevato′ris*. For deriv., see Branchiæ and Levator. In certain fishes, a muscle arising from the pro-otic bone and inserted into the epibranchial bones by a fasciculus to each. [L, 14.]

BRANCHIOBDELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2-(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^2)-de^{2}l(bde^{2}l)′li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From βράγχια (see Branchiæ), and βδέλλα, a leech. A family of *Hirudinei*, usually ectoparasitic. [L, 121.]

BRANCHIO-CARDIAC, adj. Bra^{3}n^2′′ki^2-o-ka^{3}rd′i^2-a^{2}k. From βράγχια (see *branchiæ*) and καρδία, the heart. Fr., *branchiocardiaque*. Pertaining to the branchial and cardiac regions. [L, 11.] Cf. *B.-c.* groove.

BRANCHIODELA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^2)-de(da)′la^3. From βράγχια (see Branchiæ), and δῆλος, visible. Fr., *branchiodèles* [Duméril]. A family of worms having external respiratory organs. [L, 180.]

BRANCHIODELOUS, adj. Bra^{3}n^2-ki^2-o-de′lu^{3}s. Lat., *branchiodelus*. Fr., *branchiodèle*. Having external branchiæ. [L, 41.]

BRANCHIODES (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o′dez-(das). See Branchioid.

BRANCHIOGASTEROPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}n^2-(bra^{3}n^2)′′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)-te^{2}r(tar)-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-a^3. From βράγχια (see Branchiæ), γαστήρ, the belly, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *branchiogasteropodes*. A subclass of the *Gasteropoda*, characterized by aquatic respiration and a hæmal flexure of the intestine; divided into the orders *Prosobranchiata*, *Opisthobranchiata*, and *Nucleobranchiata* (*Heteropoda*). [L, 11, 147.]

BRANCHIOGASTRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2-(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}s(ga^{3}s)′tra^3. From βράγχια (see Branchiæ), and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *branchiogastres* [Latreille]. An order of the *Crustacea* having the branchiæ below the abdomen. [L, 180.]

BRANCHIOID, adj. Bra^{3}n^2′ki^2-oid. Gr., βραγχιοειδής (from βράγχια, gills, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *branchioides*, *branchiodes*, *branchodes*. Fr., *branchioïde*. Ger., *kiemenartig*. Resembling gills. [A, 322, 387.]

BRANCHIOMERISM, n. Bra^{3}n^2-ki^2-o^{2}m′e^{2}r-i^{2}zm. From βράγχια (see Branchiæ), and μερισμός, division. A division into segments corresponding to the branchial arches. [L, 294.]

BRANCHIO-PALLIAL, adj. Bra^{3}n^2′′ki^2-o-pa^{2}l′li^2-a^{2}l. From *branchiæ* (*q. v.*), and *pallium*, a mantle. Pertaining to the branchiæ and the pallium. [L, 11.]

BRANCHIOPHORE (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}n^2-shi^2-o-for. From βράγχια (see Branchiæ), and φορεῖν, to bear. See Branchiate.

BRANCHIOPNONTES (Fr.), n. pl. Bra^{3}n^2-shi^2-o^{2}p-no^{2}nt. From βράγχια (see Branchiæ), and πνεῖν, to breathe. All invertebrate animals which breathe by means of branchiæ. [L, 41.]

BRANCHIOPOD, adj. Bra^{2}n^2′ki^2-o-po^{2}d. See Branchiopodous; as a n., in the pl., *b's*, see Branchiopoda.

BRANCHIOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-a^3. From βράγχια (see Branchiæ), and πούς, a foot. Fr., *branchiopodes*. Ger., *kiemenfüssige Krebse*. A division, or legion, of the *Entomostraca*, comprising, according to Haeckel, the *Archicarida*, *Phyllopoda*, *Trilobita*, *Cladocera*, and *Ostracoda*. Of Cuvier, an order of the *Entomostraca*; of Lamarck, a suborder of the *Heterobranchiata*. According to others, it embraces the *Cladocera*, *Phyllopoda*, *Trilobita*, and *Merostoma*. Still others regard it as a division of the *Crustacea* containing only the *Phyllopoda* and *Cladocera*. Huxley considers the formation of the group as of doubtful propriety. The branchiæ are numerous and attached to the legs. [L, 11, 147, 173, 201, 231.]

BRANCHIOPODIFORMIS [Kirby] (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}n^2-(bra^{3}n^2)′′ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o(o^2)-po^{2}d-i^2-fo^{2}rm′i^{2}s. From βράγχια (see Branchiæ), πούς, a foot, and *forma*, form. Fr., *branchiopodiforme*. Apodous and having antennæ, a distinct head, and a flexible, transparent body with a respiratory tube posteriorly (said of larvæ). [L, 180.]

BRANCHIOPODOUS, adj. Bra^{3}n^2-ki^2-o^{2}p′o^{2}d-u^{3}s. Lat., *branchiopodus*. Fr., *branchiopode*. Ger., *kiemenfüssig*. Resembling or belonging to the *Branchiopoda*. [A, 385.]

BRANCHIOSPINES, n. pl. Bra^{3}n^2′ki^2-o-spinz. From *branchiæ* (*q. v.*), and *spina*, a spine. Fr., *branchiospines*. The so-called branchial teeth of fishes; hard, flexible prominences on the anterior border of the branchial arches. [A, 385.]

BRANCHIOSTEGAL, adj. Bra^{3}n^2-ki^2-o^{2}st′e^{2}g-a^{2}l. From βράγχια (see Branchiæ), and στέγειν, to shelter. Lat., *branchiostegus*. Fr., *branchiostège*. Protecting the branchiæ; pertaining to the gill-covers or b. rays; having an indistinct gill-opening; as a n., in the pl., *b's*, the b. rays. [L, 108, 207.]

BRANCHIOSTEGI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}st′e^2-ji(ge). Fr., *branchiostèges*. 1. The branchiostegans; of Linnæus and others, a class of fishes having free branchiæ and a cartilaginous skeleton. 2. The branchiostegal rays. [L.]

BRANCHIOSTEGITE, n. Bra^{3}n^2-ki^2-o^{2}st′e^2-jit. That portion of the carapace of a crustacean which overlies the branchiæ. [L, 11.]

BRANCHIOSTEGOUS, adj. Bra^{3}n^2-ki^2-o^{2}st′e^{2}g-u^{3}s. See Branchiostegal.

BRANCHIOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}st′-o^{2}m-a^3. From βράγχια (see Branchiæ), and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *branchiostome*. The gill-opening. [L, 41.] See Amphioxus.—**B. lubricum.** See Amphioxus *lanceolatus*.

BRANCHIOTOCA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-o^{2}t′o^{2}k-a^3. See Dipnoa.

BRANCHIOTROCH, n. Bra^{3}n^2′ki^2-o-tro^{2}k. From βράγχια (see Branchiæ), and τροχός, a circle. The ciliated band which, in the larva of the *Polyzoa*, lies behind the mouth. [L, 121.] Cf. Cephalotroch.

BRANCHIPODIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)-ki^2-(ch^{2}i^2)-po^{2}d′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). From βράγχια (see Branchiæ), and πούς, a foot. Fr., *branchipodiens*. A family of the *Phyllopoda*. [L, 180.]

BRANCHIRETRACTORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)′′-ki^2(ch^{2}i^2)-re^{2}t-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}k)-tor′ez(e^{2}s). For deriv., see Branchiæ and Retractor. In certain fishes, two muscular fasciculi arising from the coracoid bone and inserted into the cerato-branchial bones. [L, 14.]

BRANCHI-TRACHEAL, adj. Bra^{3}n^2-ki^2-tra^{2}k′e-a^{2}l. For deriv., see Branchiæ and Trachea. Pertaining to the branchiæ tracheales. [L, 296.]

BRANCHIURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bra^{2}n^{2}k(bra^{3}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-u^2(u)′-ra^3. A family of the *Digestorii*. [L, 121.]

BRANCHLET, n. Bra^{3}nch′le^{2}t. Lat., *ramulus*. Fr., *ramule*, *ramuscule*. Ger., *Aestchen*. A small branch. [A, 301.]

BRANCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)′ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). Gr., βράγχος. An old term for hoarseness, also for a throat affection giving rise to hoarseness. [A, 322, 325.] Cf. Brancus.

BRANCI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bra^{2}n(bra^{3}n^2)′si(ke). See Branchæ.

BRANC-URSINE (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}n^{2}k-u^{6}r-sen. See Branca *ursina*.

BRANCUS (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}n^2(bra^{3}n^2)′ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Paracelsus's term for a variety of angina characterized by swelling followed by ulceration. [H.] Cf. Branchus and Branchæ.

BRAND, n. Bra^{2}nd. A.-S., *brand*, *brond* (from *brinnan*, to burn). Fr., *charbon des graminées*. Ger., *Brand*. A disease of cereals, especially wheat, due to the growth of a parasitic fungus (*Uredo carbo*). [A, 301.]

BRAND (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}nd. 1. Combustion. 2. Gangrene. [E.] 3. See *B.* (Eng.).—**B'ader.** The femoral vein. [L, 80.]—**B'ähnlich.** Gangrenous. [L, 80.]—**B'balsam.** An old spirituous mixture for the prevention of gangrene. [L, 30.]—**B'beule.** A carbuncle. [E.]—**B'blase.** A bleb due to gangrene. [L, 30, 80.]—**B'blatter.** A formation of pustules with gangrenous inflammation, as in small-pox. [L, 30.]—**B'borke.** See *B'beule*.—**B. durch Aufliegen.** A bed-sore. [L, 43.]—**B'erz.** An earth made up of mercury sulphide, bituminous coal, etc. [B, 180.]—**B'fieber.** Fever due to gangrene. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**B'fleck.** A gangrenous spot. [E.]—**B'geschwür.** A gangrenous ulcer. [E.] See also Anthrax.—**B'herd.** The focus of a gangrenous part; that portion in which mortification is complete. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**B'hof.** The part surrounding the focus of a patch of gangrene, in which death of the tissues is not yet complete. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**B'icht, B'ig.** Gangrenous. [E.]—**B'igwerden.** Gangrenescence, sloughing. [A, 322; E.]—**B'jauche.** Ichor from a gangrenous part. [L. 30, 80.]—**B'körperchen.** Demme's term for certain angular microscopical particles of black pigment found in gangrenous ichor. [Samuel (A. 319).]—**B'marken.** Tattooing. [A, 322; L, 80.]—**B'öl.** An empyreumatic oil. [L, 57.]—**B'pilze.** See Ustilagineæ.—**B'rose.** Gangrenous erysipelas. [E.]—**B'salbe.** An ointment for burns. [A, 450.]—**B'-schorf.** An eschar. [E.]—**B'schwär.** A gangrenous abscess, a carbuncle. [E; L, 80.]—**B'schwären.** Carbuncular ulceration. [L, 30.]—**B'stelle.** See *B'herd*.—**B'stiftungstrieb.** A monomania for incendiarism. [L. Blumenstock (A, 319).]—**B'wein.** See Brandy.—**B'wunde.** A burn. [L, 135.]—**Contagiöser B.** See *Contagious* anthrax.—**Feuchter B.** Moist gangrene. [L, 43.]—**Fusszehenb'.** Senile gangrene of the foot. [L, 30.]—**Heisser B.** A form of gangrene in which the vitality of the part is not entirely lost. [L.]—**Knochenb'.** Necrosis of bone. [L, 30.]—**Milzb'.** See *Contagious* anthrax.—**Schmerzloser B. der Alten.** Painless senile gangrene. [L, 30.]—**Trockener B.** Dry gangrene. [L, 43.]

BRANDE (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}nd. The *Erica fucata*. [B, 173.]

BRANDELLENS (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}nd-e^{2}l-la^{3}n^2. Shaking palsy. [A, 385.]

BRANDEULE (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}nd′oil-e^2. The *Strix aluco*. [B, 180.]

BRANDEVIN (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}nd-va^{2}n^2. See Brandy.

BRANDLATTICH (Ger.), **BRANDLATTIG** (Ger.), n's. Bra^{3}nd′la^{3}t-ti^{2}ch^2, -ti^{2}g. The genus *Tussilago*, especially the *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 180.]—**B'blumen.** The flowers of *Tussilago farfara*. [L, 80.]—**B'grosshuf.** See *B.*

BRANDTANG (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}nd′ta^{3}ng. The genus *Sphacellaria*. [B, 180.]—**Besenförmiger B.** The *Sphacellaria scoparia*. [B, 180.]

BRANDY, n. Bra^{2}nd′i^2. O. E., *brandwine*. Lat., *spiritus vini gallici* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau-de-vie*, *cognac*. Ger., *Branntwein*. It., *acquavite*. Sp., *aguardiente*. A spirituous liquor distilled from wine. It has a peculiar flavor and odor, and varies in color from pale amber to dark reddish-brown. The color is due to principles derived from the wood of the cask, and usually deepens with age, but that of the highly colored liquors is due to an admixt-

ure of caramel. B. should have a sp. gr. varying from 0·925 to 0·941, and an alcoholic strength of from 39 to 47 per cent. by weight (46 to 55 per cent. by volume). The name is sometimes applied to liquors distilled from other substances than wine. [B, 5.]—**Apple b.** See under APPLE.—**B. mixture.** See *Mistura spiritus* VINI *gallici.*—**German b.** Fr., *eau-de-vie allemande.* Sp., *aguardiente aleman.* See *Teinture de* JALAP *composée.*

BRANK, n. Bra^{2}n^{2}k. An English provincial name for buckwheat. [A, 302.]

BRANKS, n. Bra^{2}n^{2}kz. A Scotch popular term for mumps. [E. C. Brush, "Columbus Med. Jour.," April, 1885, p. 435.]

BRANKURSINE, BRANK URSINE, n's. Bra^{2}n^{2}k′u^{5}rs-en. See ACANTHUS *mollis.*

BRANLANT (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}n^2-la^{3}n^2. Tremulous. [A, 385.]

BRANLEMENT (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}n^{2}l-ma^{3}n^2. Tremor. [A, 385.]

BRANNTWEIN (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}nt′vin. See BRANDY.—**B'hefe.** The *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.* [B, 206.]—**B'mixtur.** See *Mistura spiritus* VINI *gallici.*

BRANNY, adj. Bra^{2}n′ni^2. Ger., *kleienartig.* See FURFURACEOUS.

BRANULAR, adj. Bra^{2}n′u^{2}l-a^{3}r. Cerebral. [L, 56.]

BRARICIA, n. An alchemical name for glass. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BRAS (Fr.), n. Bra^3. See ARM and BRACHIUM.—**B. antérieur.** See *Anterior* BRACHIUM.—**B. conjonctif.** See BRACHIUM *conjunctivum.*—**B. de la moelle allongée.** The cerebral peduncle. [L.]—**B. des tubercules quadrijumeaux.** The brachia of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 28; K.]—**B. des tubercules quadrijumeaux inférieur.** See *Posterior* BRACHIUM.—**B. des tubercules quadrijumeaux supérieur.** See *Anterior* BRACHIUM.—**B. du cerveau.** The cerebral peduncle. [I, 49; K.]—**B. du cervelet.** The peduncle of the cerebellum. [I, 3, 22; K.]

BRASE (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}z. See BRAISE.

BRASH, n. Bra^{2}sh. A cutaneous eruption. [L, 56.]—**Water-b.** Fr., *fer-chaud.* Ger., *Sodbrennen.* See PYROSIS.

BRASILEIN, n. Bra^{2}s-i^{2}l-e′i^{2}n. Fr., *brasiléine.* A substance, $C_{36}H_{14}O_{12}$, formed by the oxidation of brasilin. [A, 385.]

BRASILETHOLZ (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}s-i^{2}l-e^{2}t′ho^{3}ltz. The *Cæsalpinia bijuga* and the *Cæsalpinia crista.* [B, 180.]

BRASILETTO, n. Bra^{3}s-i^{2}l-e^{2}t′to. The *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis.* [L, 105.]

BRASILHOLZ (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}z-el′ho^{3}ltz. See BRASILIENHOLZ.

BRASILIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}z(bra^{3}s)-i^{2}l′i^2-a^3. See CÆSALPINIA.

BRASILIASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}z(bra^{3}s)-i^{2}l-i^2-a^{2}st(a^{3}st)′-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See GUILANDINA.

BRASILIC ACID, n. Bra^{3}s-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide brasilique.* See BRASILIN.

BRASILIENHOLZ (Ger.), n. Bra^3-zel′i^2-e^{2}n-ho^{3}ltz. Brazil-wood. [B.]—**B'baum.** See ARABOUTAN.—**Falsches gelbes B.** The *Rhus cotinus.* [B, 180.]—**Gelbes B.** The wood of *Broussonetia tinctoria.* [B, 180.]—**Rothes B.** The *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis.* [B, 180.]

BRASILIENMINZE (Ger.), n. Bra^3-zel′i^2-e^{2}n-mi^{2}ntz-e^2. The *Mentha gentilis.* [B, 180.]

BRASILIENPFEFFER (Ger.), n. Bra^3-zel′i^2-e^{2}n-pfe^{2}f-fe^{2}r. The unripe fruit of the *Pimenta aromatica*, also the fruit of *Capsicum annuum.* [B, 180.]

BRASILIENRINDE (Ger.), n. Bra^3-zel′i^2-e^{2}n-ri^{2}nd-e^2. See CORTEX *adstringens brasiliensis.*

BRASILIENSIS (Lat.), adj. Bra^{2}z(bra^{3}s)-i^{2}l-i^2-e^{2}n′si^{2}s. Indigenous to or obtained from Brazil.

BRASILIN, n. Bra^{2}s′i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *brasiline.* Syn.: *brasilic acid.* A crystallizable coloring principle, $C_{22}H_{20}O_7$, obtained from Brazil-wood; of a sulphur-yellow color or colorless when pure and preserved in the dark, but rapidly turning red on exposure. [B, 5.]

BRASILLET (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}s-i^{2}l-la. The genus *Cæsalpinia.* [B, 173.]—**B. de la Jamaïque.** The *Cæsalpinia bahamensis.* [B, 173.]

BRASIUM, n. An old name for malted barley. [A, 325.]

BRASMA (Lat.), n. n. Bra^{2}z(bra^{3}s)′ma^3. Gen., *bras′matos* (*-tis*). Gr., βράσμα (from βράζειν, to boil). Ebullition. [A, 322.]

BRASMOS (Lat.), n. m. Bra^{2}z(bra^{3}s)′mo^{2}s. Gr., βρασμός (from βράσσειν, to agitate). Fermentation. [A, 325.]

BRASS, n. Bra^{3}s. A.-S., *bræs.* Gr., χαλκός. Lat., *æs.* Fr., *laiton, cuivre jaune.* Ger., *Messing.* It., *rame.* Sp., *bronce.* An alloy of zinc and copper in the proportion of about 1 part of the former to 2 parts of the latter. [B, 16.]

BRASSADELLA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{3}s-sa^3-de^{2}l′la^3. Fr., *brassatelle.* The fern adder's-tongue (*Ophioglossum*). [A, 325.]

BRASSADELLICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *brassadellicus* (*ars* understood). Bra^{3}s-sa^3-de^{2}l′li^{2}k-a^3. Of Paracelsus, a method of treating wounds by the application of brassadella and other vegetable substances. [Libavius (A, 325).]

BRASSATE, n. Bra^{3}s′sat. A salt of brassic acid. [L, 73.]

BRASSATELLA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{3}s-sa^3-te^{2}l′la^3. See BRASSADELLA.

BRASSICA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^{2}s(bra^{3}s)′si^{2}k-a^3. Fr., *chou.* Ger., *Kohl.* 1. The cabbage. [Cicero (A, 318).] 2. A genus of cruciferous plants of the tribe *Brassiceæ*, including the cabbages, turnips, and (according to Bentham and Hooker) the mustards. [B, 19, 34, 75.]—**B. alba.** See SINAPIS *alba.*—**B. alba crispa.** Ger., *Buschkohl.* The white curled cabbage. [L, 94.]—**B. apiana.** The jagged or crumpled colewort. [L, 119.]—**B. asparagodes.** See *B. oleracea botrytis asparagoides.*—**B. asperifolia.** Fr., *gros navet, navet turneps, grosse rave, rave plate, rabiolle, rabioule.* 1. The turnip. 2. Of Lamarck, the *B. napus*, var. *asperifolia.* [A, 301; B, 173.]—**B. botrytis.** See *B. oleracea botrytis.*—**B. botrytis cymosa.** See *B. oleracea*, var. *botrytis asparagoides.*—**B. campestris** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chou des champs.* Ger., *Schnittkohl.* The cole, wild cabbage, bargeman's cabbage, navew, or summer rape; a species indigenous to northern Europe and cultivated in the United States. A variety, the *B. campestris*, var. *rutabaga*, the Swedish turnip, is used in place of the common turnip. The following varieties are mentioned: *B. campestris napobrassica alba* (Fr., *chou-navet blanc*); *B. campestris napobrassica flavescens* (Fr., *chou de Laponie, chou-navet jaune*), the rutabaga turnip; *B. campestris napobrassica purpurascens* (Fr., *chou-navet rouge*); *B. campestris oleifera* [De Candolle] (Fr., *colza, colzat*); and *B. campestris pabularia* [De Candolle] (Fr., *chou à faucher* [ou *à vaches*]; Ger., *krauser Schnittkohl*). [B, 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275.]—**B. canina.** The *Mercurialis silvestris.* [L, 119.]—**B. capitata.** See *B. oleracea capitata.*—**B. chinensis.** The Chinese cabbage (*pak-choi*). [B, 275.]—**B. congylodes.** See *B. oleracea gongylodes.*—**B. cumana.** See *B. oleracea rubra.*—**B. eruca** [Linnæus]. Fr., *roquette cultivée* (ou *des jardins*). Ger., *Senfkohl, Raukenkohl.* Syn.: *Eruca sativa* [Lamarck] (seu *fœtida* [Mönch]), *Sinapis eruca* [Roehl], *Sisymbrium erucastrum* [Vill.]. The salad-rocket. It is stimulating and antiscorbutic, and has been reputed aphrodisiac. The seeds are irritant. The leaves are eaten in Italy. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. erucastrum.** Fr., *fausse roquette, roquette sauvage.* The bastard-rocket. [B, 173, 275.] See ERUCA *silvestris.*—**B. fimbriata.** See *B. oleracea botrytis asparagoides.*—**B. florida.** See *B. oleracea botrytis.*—**B. gongylodes.** See *B. oleracea gongylodes.*—**B. incana.** A species supposed to be the κράμβη ἀργία of Dioscorides, the leaves of which were used as a vulnerary. [B, 180.]—**B. italica.** See *B. oleracea botrytis asparagoides.*—**B. juncea** [Hooker *fil.*]. Syn.: *Sinapis juncea* [Linnæus]. Sarepta (or Russian) mustard; a species cultivated in southern Russia, Africa, and India, the seeds of which are used like those of *Sinapis nigra.* [A, 247.]—**B. lacuturria, B. lacuturris.** See *B. sabauda.*—**B. marina.** Fr., *chou marin.* The *Convolvulus soldanella.* [B, 180.]—**B. medullifera.** See *B. oleracea botrytis.*—**B. napobrassica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chou-navet.* Ger., *Erdkohlrübe.* The turnip. [B, 173, 180, 275.]—**B. napus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *navet, navau.* Ger., *Raps, Rapskohl, Kohlraps.* Rape, winter rape, navew, coleseed, French turnip; a species having a spindle-shaped root smaller than that of the common turnip. [B, 5, 19, 180, 275.]—**B. nigra.** See SINAPIS *nigra.*—**B. napus asperifolia.** Fr., *navette, rabette.* A cultivated variety of *B. napus* which yields about 33 per cent. of rape-seed oil. [A, 301; B, 173.]—**B. napus esculenta** [De Candolle]. Fr., *chou comestible.* See *B. napus.*—**B. napus oleifera** [De Candolle]. Fr., *navette d'hiver.* Ger., *eigentlicher Kohlraps.* The carcel-oil plant, a variety of *B. napus* yielding rape-seed oil. [B, 180, 275.]—**B. nigra** [Koch]. See SINAPIS *nigra.*—**B. oblonga.** See *B. rapa.*—**B. oleifera.** See *B. napus oleifera.*—**B. oleracea** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chou commun* (ou *ordinaire*, ou *potager*). Ger., *Gartenkohl, Gemüsekohl.* The cabbage, including cauliflower, broccoli, etc. The leaves have been recommended as a stimulating application to foul, indolent ulcers, and are often worn on the head, under the hat, in hot weather as a preventive of sunstroke. [A, 308, 385; B, 19, 34, 180, 275.]—**B. oleracea acephala** [De Candolle]. Fr., *chou sans tête.* Ger., *Braunkohl.* Borecole, kale. [B, 180.]—**B. oleracea botrytis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chou-fleur.* Ger., *Blumenkohl, Karfiol.* The cauliflower. [B. 180, 275.]—**B. oleracea botrytis asparagoides** [De Candolle]. Fr., *broccolis.* Ger., *Spargelkohl.* Broccoli. [B, 180, 275.]—**B. oleracea bullata.** See *B. oleracea sabauda.*—**B. oleracea capitata.** Fr., *chou pommé, chou-cabus, cabus.* Ger., *Kopfkohl, Kopfkraut, Krauthaupt.* A variety of *B. oleracea* comprising the red-leaved cabbage; official in the Fr. Cod. [B, 180, 275.]—**B. oleracea caulorapa** [De Candolle]. Fr., *chou-rave, chou à tige en rave.* See *B. oleracea gongylodes.*—**B. oleracea cymosa.** See *B. oleracea botrytis asparagoides.*—**B. oleracea gemmifera.** Fr., *chou de Bruxelles.* A variety of *B. oleracea sabauda.* [A, 316, 385.]—**B. oleracea gongylodes** [Linnæus]. Fr., *rave, chou de Siam.* Ger., *Kohlrabe, Kohlrabi, Kohlrübe.* The kohl-rabi. [B, 180.]—**B. oleracea napobrassica.** See *B. napobrassica.*—**B. oleracea rubra.** Fr., *chou rouge.* The red-leaved variety of *B. oleracea capitata.* [B.]—**B. oleracea sabauda** (seu **sabellica**). Fr., *chou frise* (ou *bullé*, ou *de Milan*). Ger., *Wirsing, Welschkohl, Savoyerkohl.* The Savoy cabbage. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. oleracea silvestris.** Fr., *chou sauvage.* The wild cabbage. [B, 173.]—**B. oleracea viridis.** Fr., *chou vert* (ou *-cavalier*, ou *en arbre*), *cavalier branchu.* Ger., *Winterkohl, Blattkohl.* A variety from which *Sauerkraut* is made. The juice is considered pectoral and diuretic. [B, 173.]—**B. pabularia.** Fr., *chou à vache* (ou *à faucher*). The cow-cabbage. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. præcox.** Fr., *chou précoce, navette d'été.* A species cultivated in Alsace for its oil. [B, 173.]—**B. rapa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *turneps, navet-turneps, gros navet, grosse rave, rave plate, rabiolle, rabioule.* Ger., *Turnips, Rübenkohl, weisse Rübe, Wasserrübe, Rübsen.* A species one variety of which is the common turnip. The root, which is esteemed antiscorbutic, is said to be the γογγύλη of Dioscorides. The expressed juice is considered pectoral. An inferior quality of spirit is distilled from it in Germany. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180.]—**B. rubra.** The red-leaved variety of *B. oleracea capitata.* [L, 119.]—**B. sabauda.** See *B. oleracea sabauda.*—**B. sativa.** The cultivated variety of *B. oleracea.*—**B. silvestris.** See *B. oleracea silvestris.*—**B. sinapioides** [Roth]. Ger., *Senfkohl.* See SINAPIS *nigra.*—**B. sinapistrum** [Boissier]. Syn.: *Sinapis arvensis* [Linnæus]. The charlock, the seeds of which are smaller than those of *Sinapis nigra* and less pungent. [A, 247.]—**B. viridis.** Fr., *chou vert* (ou *vert de Tourraine*, ou *-palmier*, ou *en arbre*, ou *à feuilles de chêne*, ou *à grosses côtes*, ou *de Beauvais*). Ger., *Blattkraut.* See *B. oleracea acephala.*

BRASSICACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}s(bra^{3}s)-si^2-ka(ka^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, an order of the cistal alliance of plants, corresponding to the *Cruciferæ* of other authors. [B, 170.]

BRASSIC ACID, n. Bra^{3}s'si^{2}k. Fr., *acide brassique.* Ger., *Brassinsäure.* Syn.: *brassidic* (or *erucidic*) *acid.* A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$, in the form of acicular crystals, derived from mustard oil, rapeseed oil, and grape-seeds; isomeric with erucic acid, from which it may be obtained by treatment with nitric acid. [B, 3, 4.]

BRASSICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}s(bra^{3}s)'si^2-se(ka^3-e^2). Of A. Richard, an order of the *Cruciferæ*, corresponding to the *Brassiceæ* of De Candolle. [B. 170.]

BRASSICAIRE (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}s-si^{2}k-a^{2}r. Pertaining to the genus *Brassica.* As a n., a sort of sponge the cells of which are arranged like the leaves of a cabbage; in the pl., a family of lepidopterous insects the caterpillar of which lives on the cabbage. [A, 385; L, 41.]

BRASSICASTRUM (Lat.), n. Bra^{2}s(bra^{3}s)-si^2-ka^{2}st(ka^{3}st)'-ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). Fr., *brassicastre.* A section of the genus *Brassica.* [L, 109.]

BRASSICÉ (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}s-si^2-sa. Pertaining to the genus *Brassica;* as a n., in the f. pl., *b'es,* the *Brassiceæ.* [A, 385.]

BRASSICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}s(bra^{3}s)-si^{2}s(si^{2}k)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *brassicées.* Of De Candolle, Endlicher, and others, a tribe of cruciferous plants of the suborder *Siliquosæ,* comprising *Brassica, Sinapis, Eruca,* and other genera. [B, 34, 170.]

BRASSICIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}s(bra^{3}s)-si^{2}s(si^{2}k)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a tribe of cruciferous plants corresponding to the *Brassiceæ.* [B, 170.]

BRASSICIQUE (Fr.), adj. Bra^{3}s-si^{2}s-ek. Pertaining to the genus *Brassica.* [A, 385.]—**Acide b.** See Brassic acid.

BRASSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}s(bra^{3}s)'si^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a section of the *Vandeæ,* including *Brassia* and other genera. [B, 170.]

BRASSIDELLA, BRASSIDELLICA (Lat.), n's f. Bra^{2}s-(bra^{3}s)-si^2-de^{2}l'la^3, -li^{2}k-a^3. See Brassadella and Brassadellica.

BRASSIDIC ACID, n. Bra^{3}s-si^{2}d'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide brassidique.* See Brassic acid.

BRASSINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}s-sen'zoir-e^2. See Brassic acid.

BRASSOLEIC ACID, n. Bra^{3}s-sol-e'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide brassoléique.* A liquid acid extracted from colza oil by saponification, distinguished from oleic acid by not yielding sebacic acid on dry distillation. [A, 321.]

BRASSOLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bra^{2}s(bra^{3}s)-so^{2}l-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Of Bates, a subfamily of the *Nymphalidæ.* [L, 257.]

BRASSYLIC ACID, n. Bra^{3}s-si^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide brassylique.* Ger., *Brassylsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{20}O_4$. [B, 4.]

BRATEN (Ger.), n. Bra^{3}t'e^{2}n. See Assatio.

BRATHU, BRATHY (Lat.), n's n. Bra^{2}th(bra^{3}th)'u^2(u^6), -i^2(u^6). Gen., *brath'ydos* (*-dis*). Gr., *βράθυ.* Fr., *brathy, brathys.* Savine (*Juniperus sabina*). [L, 84, 119.]

BRATHYDEÆ [Reichenbach], **BRATHYDINEÆ** [Spach] (Lat.), n's f. Bra^{2}th(bra^{3}th)-i^{2}d(u^{6}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -i^{2}d(u^{6}d)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From *Brathydium* and *Brathys,* two of the genera. A section of the *Hypericeæ.* [B, 170.]

BRATHYS (Fr.), n. Bra^3-te. See Brathy.

BRÄTLING (Ger.), n. Brat'li^{2}ng. The *Agaricus volemus.* [B, 180.]

BRATYS (Fr.), n. Bra^3-te. See Brathy.

BRAUBACH (Ger.), n. Bra^3'u-ba^{3}ch^2. A place in the duchy of Nassau, where there is a spring containing bicarbonates and sodium chloride. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BRAUERKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bra^3'u-e^{2}r-kra^3-ut. The *Ledum palustre.* [B, 180.]

BRAUNDISTELWURZEL (Ger.), n. Bra^3'un-di^{2}st-e^{2}l-vurtz-e^{2}l. The root of *Eryngium campestre.* [B, 180.]

BRAUNDOSTKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bra^3'un-do^{2}st-kra^3-ut. The *Origanum vulgare.* [B, 180.]

BRÄUNE (Ger.), n. Broin'e^2. See Angina.—**B'artig.** Anginose. [E.]—**B. der Brust, Brustb'.** See Angina *pectoris.*—**Häutige B.** Membranous angina. [D.]—**Ludwig'sche B.** See Angina *Ludovici.*—**Ohrendrüsenb'.** Mumps. [L.]—**Thymusb'.** See *Thymic* asthma.

BRAUNELLE (Ger.), n. Bra^3-un-e^{2}l'le^2. The *Brunella vulgaris.* [B, 180.]

BRÄUNEWURZEL (Ger.), n. Broin'e^2-vurtz-e^{2}l. The *Asperula cynanchica.*

BRAUNHEIL (Ger.), n. Bra^3'un-hil. See Braunelle.

BRAUNHOLZ (Ger.), n. Bra^3'un-ho^{3}ltz. The *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis.* [B, 180.]

BRAUNITE, n. Bra^{4}n'it. Fr., *braunite.* A native anhydrous sesquioxide of manganum. [A, 385; L, 73.]

BRAUNKOHL (Ger.), n. Bra^3'un-kol. The *Brassica oleracea acephala.* [B, 180.]

BRAUNKOHLE (Ger.), n. Bra^3'un-kol-e^2. Peat. [A, 450.]—**B'nöl, B'ntheeröl.** An empyreumatic oil distilled from peat. [L, 57, 135.]

BRÄUNLICH (Ger.), adj. Broin'li^{2}ch^2. See Brunneous.

BRAUNMANDERLENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bra^3'un-ma^{3}nd-e^{2}r-le^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The *Teucrium chamædrys.* [B, 180.]

BRAUNMANGANERZ (Ger.), n. Bra^3'un-ma^{3}n^2-ga^{3}n-e^{2}rtz. Native black oxide of manganese. [B, 180.]

BRAUNSILGENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bra^3'un-zi^{2}lg-e^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The herb of *Ocimum basilicum.* [B, 180.]

BRAUNSTEIN (Ger.), n. Bra^3'un-stin. Manganum oxide. [L, 77.]—**B'erz.** See *B.*—**B. metall.** Manganum. [L, 80.]—**B'oxyd.** See *B.*—**Grauer B., Natürlicher B., Schwarzes B'oxyd.** Native black oxide of manganum. [B, 180.]

BRAUNWURZ (Ger.), n. Bra^3'un-vurtz. The genus *Scrophularia.* [B, 180.]—**B'pflanzen.** See Scrophularineæ.—**Fremde B.** The *Scrophularia peregrina.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeine B.** See *Knotige B.*—**Glänzende B.** The *Scrophularia lucida.* [B, 180.]—**Knotige B.** The *Scrophularia nodosa.* [B, 180.]—**Marilandische B.** The *Scrophularia marylandica.* [B, 180.]

BRAUNWURZEL (Ger.), n. Bra^3'un-vurtz-e^{2}l. See Braunwurz.

BRAUSCHE (Ger.), n. Bra^3'ush-e^2. See *Hœmatic* abscess.

BRAUSE (Ger.), n. Bra^3'us-e^2. Effervescence, fermentation. [A, 450.]—**B'bad.** See *Effervescent* bath.—**B'becher.** A glass vessel divided into two compartments by a vertical partition; used for administering such preparations as seidlitz powders when it is desired that all the carbonic acid shall be swallowed. The carbonate is dissolved in one compartment, and the acid in the other; the patient then brings the glass to his mouth in such a manner that he drinks from both compartments simultaneously, and effervescence takes place in his mouth. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**B'limonadenpulver.** See Pulvis *ad potum effervescentem.*—**B'magnesia, B'magnesicitrat.** Effervescent magnesium citrate. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**B'mischung.** An effervescent mixture. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**B'pulver.** See the major list.—**B'wasser.** An effervescent water. [L, 65.]

BRAUSEN (Ger.), n. Bra^3'us-e^{2}n. A roaring or buzzing noise. [A, 450.]—**B. der** (oder **vor den**) **Ohren, Ohrenb'.** See Tinnitus *aurium.*

BRAUSEPULVER (Ger.), n. Bra^3'us-e^2-pul-fe^{2}r. An effervescent powder. [B.]—**Abführendes B.** Lat., *pulvis aerophorus laxans* [Ger. Ph.]. A seidlitz powder. [B.] See Pulvis *effervescens compositus.*—**Englisches B.** Lat., *pulvis aerophorus anglicus* [Ger. Ph.]. See Pulveres *effervescentes.*

BRAUT IN HAAREN (Ger.), n. Bra'ut i^{2}n ha^{3}r'e^{2}n. The *Nigella damascena.* [B, 180.]

BRAWN, n. Bra^{4}n. O. Fr., *braon, braion.* Firm muscular tissue. [L, 56.]

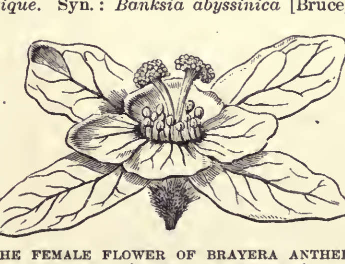
BRAWNY, adj. Bra^{4}n'i^2. Resembling or abounding in brawn; hard like brawn (said of inflammatory induration). [A, 419; L, 56.]

BRAXY, n. Bra^{2}x'i^2. Anthrax in sheep. [L, 297.]

BRAYA (Port.), n. Bra^3'ya^3. A place in Portugal, where there are sulphurous and ferruginous springs. [A, 385.]

BRAYER (Fr.), n. Bra^3-ya. A truss. [L, 41.]—**B. à cuiller.** A truss with a concave pad; designed to limit the descent of a hernia, but not to keep it reduced. [L, 41.]—**B. à raquette.** A truss the pad of which consists of a ring over which leather is stretched. [L, 41.]—**B. à ressort.** A spring truss. [L, 41.]—**B. de Samson.** A truss with an inflatable pad. [L, 41.]—**B. mou.** Any hemispherical object used to prevent the recurrence of a hernia after its reduction, being held in place by means of a bandage or adhesive plaster. [L, 41.]—**B. omniforme.** A truss purporting to be adjustable to various forms of hernia. [L, 41.]

BRAYERA (Lat.), n. f. Bra^3'ye^{2}r-a^3. From the name *Brayer.* Fr., *brayère.* 1. Of Kunth, a genus of rosaceous plants. [A, 385.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the female inflorescence of *B. anthelminthica* (the *cusso* of the Br. Ph., the *fleurs de cousso* of the Fr. Cod., the *flores koso* of the Ger. Ph.). [B.]—**B. anthelminthica** [Kunth]. Fr., *brayère anthelmintique.* Syn.: *Banksia abyssinica* [Bruce], *Hagenia abyssinica* [Willdenow]. A tree growing in the mountainous districts of Abyssinia, furnishing the drug kousso, used as a remedy for tapeworm. [A, 247; B, 5, 173.]—**Extractum brayeræ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de cousso.* Ger., *flüssiges Kosoextrakt.* Syn.: *extractum koso fluidum.* Fluid extract of b. (or kousso); made by moistening 25 oz. of b. (2d def.) with 10 oz. of alcohol, exhausting by percolation with the further addition of alcohol, reserving the first 21¼ fl. oz. of the percolate, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder over a water-bath, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to make 24 fl. oz. [A, 247.]—**Flores brayeræ anthelminthicæ.** See *B.* (2d def.).—**Infusum brayeræ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *apozème de cousso* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kossotrank.* Syn.: *infusum cusso* [Br. Ph.], *apozema de cousso* [Fr. Cod.]. Infusion of b. (or kousso); made, according to the U. S. Ph., by infusing 6 parts of b. (2d def.) in No. 20 powder in 100 of boiling water in a covered vessel, without straining. The Br. Ph. orders ¼ oz. of b. to 8 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water, and the Fr. Cod. directs 2 parts of b. to 15 of boiling water. [A, 247.]—**Pulvis brayeræ anthelminthicæ** (seu **anthelminticæ** [Fr. Cod.]). See *Poudre de* cousso.



THE FEMALE FLOWER OF BRAYERA ANTHELMINTHICA. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

BRAYERIN, n. Bra^3'ye^{2}r-i^{2}n. See Kosin.

BRAYES DE COUCOU (Fr.), n. Bra^{3}-e^{2} d' ku-ku. The *Primula elatior.* [B, 173.]

BRAZILETTO, n. Bra^{3}z-i^{2}l-e^{2}t'to. See BRASILETTO.

BRAZILIC ACID, n. Bra^{3}z-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. See BRASILIN.

BRAZILIN, n. Bra^{3}z'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. See BRASILIN.

BRAZIL-NUTS, n. pl. Bra-zi^{2}l'nu^{3}tz. The nuts of the *Bertholletia excelsa.* [B, 275.]

BRAZIL-WOOD, n. Bra-zi^{2}l'wu^{4}d. Lat., *lignum brasiliense.* Fr., *bois de Brésil.* Ger., *Brasilienholz.* Sp., *palo del Brazil* [Mex. Ph.]. The wood of *Cæsalpinia echinata* and other species of *Cæsalpinia.* [B, 19, 275.]

BREAD, n. Bre^{2}d. A.-S., *bread, breod.* Gr., ἄρτος, σῖτος. Lat., *panis.* Fr., *pain.* Ger., *Brod.* It., *pane.* Sp., *pan.* An article of food made by baking a paste-like mixture of some ground cereal, water, salt, etc., usually after kneading and partial fermentation. [A, 301.]—**Aerated b.** Unfermented b. rendered porous by forcing air into the dough.—**Almond b.** B. made of ground blanched almonds and eggs; used as food for diabetics. [L, 20.]—**Bee-b.** The pollen of flowers, kneaded by bees into masses which they carry in a hollow on the broad surface of the tibia of each hind leg. [L, 292.]—**B.-crumb.** See *Mica* PANIS.—**B.-fruit tree.** The *Artocarpus incisa.* [B, 275.]—**B.-fruit tree of North Australia.** The *Gardenia edulis.* [B, 19, 275.]—**B.-lead.** The *Lepidium latifolium.* [L, 77.]—**B.-nut.** The *Brosimum alicastrum.* [B, 275.]—**B. poultice.** See *Cataplasma* PANIS.—**B.-root.** The *Psoralea esculenta.* [B, 19, 275.]—**B.-tree.** See *B.-fruit tree.*—**Chalybeate b.** B. containing iron. A form containing about 1 grain of lactate of iron to the ounce has been used in chlorosis. [A, 308.]—**Crumb of b.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Mica* PANIS.—**Monkey-b.** See ADANSONIA *digitata.*—**Native b. of Australia.** The *Mylitta australis.* [B, 19, 275.]—**Tartar b.** The *Crambe tatarica.* [B, 19, 275.]

BREAK-AXE, n. Brak'a^{2}x. The *Sloanea jamaicensis.* [B, 19, 275.]

BREAK-BONE FEVER, n. Brak'bo^{3}n. See DENGUE.

BREAK-SHARE, n. Brak'sha^{2}r. See BRAXY.

BREAKSTONE, n. Brak'sto^{3}n. See SAXIFRAGA.

BREAKUMMIN (Swed.), n. The *Carum carui.* [L, 105.]

BREAK-YOUR-SPECTACLES, n. Brak-yur-spe^{2}k'ta^{2}klz. Fr., *casse-lunettes.* The *Centaurea cyanus.* [B, 19.]

BRÉANE (Fr.), n. Bra-a^{3}n. See ICICANE.

BREAST, n. Bre^{2}st. Goth., *brusts.* A.-S., *breost.* Gr., στῆθος (1st def.), στέρνον (1st def.), μαζός (2d def.), μαστός (2d def.). Lat., *pectus* (1st def.), *mamma* (2d def.). Fr., *poitrine* (1st def.), *sein* (1st and 2d def's), *mamelle* (2d def.). Ger., *Brust* (1st def.), *Brustdrüse* (2d def.). It., *petto* (1st def.), *seno* (2d def.). Sp., *pecho* (1st def.), *seno* (2d def.). 1. The chest, especially its upper and anterior portion. 2. The mammary gland.—**B.-bone.** See STERNUM.—**B.-pang.** See ANGINA PECTORIS.—**Broken b.** A popular term for abscess of the mammary gland.—**Hysterical b.** A form of irritable b. (*q. v.*) dependent on hysteria.—**Irritable b.** A condition of induration and tenderness, with or without pain and swelling, of the whole or a part of the mammary gland, not from organic disease of the part, but as a manifestation of derangement of the general health or of the sexual or digestive organs.—**Pigeon-b.** Lat., *pectus carinatum.* A deformity of the chest characterized by forward projection of its median portion.

BREASTINGS, n. Bre^{2}st'i^{2}ngz. See COLOSTRUM.

BREATH, n. Bre^{2}th. A.-S., *brædh.* Gr., πνεῦμα (1st and 2d def's), πνοή (2d def.). Lat., *respiratio* (1st def.), *spiritus* (2d def.), *anima* (2d def.), *halitus* (2d def.). Fr., *respiration* (1st def.), *haleine* (2d def.), *exhalation pulmonaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Athmen, Athem.* It., *respiro* (1st def.), *alito* (2d def.), *fiato* (2d def.), *lena* (2d def.). Sp., *respiración* (1st def.), *halito* (2d def.), *aliento* (2d def.). 1. The process of breathing, also an individual act of inspiration or expiration. See RESPIRATION. 2. The air breathed, especially the expired air. [J.]—**Shortness of b.** See DYSPNŒA.

BREATHABLE, adj. Breth^{2}'a^{2}-bl. See RESPIRABLE.

BREATHING, n. Breth^{2}'i^{2}ng. See RESPIRATION.—**B. air** [Hutchinson]. See *Tidal* AIR.—**B. capacity.** Fr., *capacité respiratoire* (ou *inspiratrice extrême,* ou *vitale*). Ger., *vitale Capacität, Athemgrösse.* Syn.: *vital* (or *extreme breathing*) *capacity.* The amount of air that can be forced from the lungs voluntarily after the fullest possible inspiration, representing the sum of the tidal, complemental, and reserve air. [J.]—**B. volume.** See *Tidal* AIR.—**Mouth-b.** Habitual b. through the mouth, especially during sleep.—**Spurious b.** Sighing. [J.]

BREATHLESSNESS, n. Bre^{2}th'le^{2}s-ne^{2}s. See DYSPNŒA.

BRECHACT (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'a^{3}kt. The act of vomiting. [K, 16.]

BRECHARZNEI (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'a^{3}rtz-ni. An emetic. [A, 450.]

BRECHBAR (Ger.), adj. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'ba^{3}r. Fragile, brittle; in optics, refrangible. [A, 450; B.]

BRECHBECHER (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'be^{2}ch^{2}-e^{2}r. See CALICES *vomitorii* (under CALIX).

BRECHBOHNE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'bon-e^{2}. The *Phaseolus nanus.* [B, 180.]

BRECHDURCHFALL (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'durch^{2}-fa^{3}l. Vomiting and purging. [L, 30.]

BRECHEN (Ger.), adj. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'e^{2}n. Vomiting.—**B'erregend.** Emetic. [L, 43.]—**B'stillend.** Antemetic.

BRECHET (Fr.), n. Bre^{2}sh-a. The xiphoid cartilage, also the sternum. [A, 301, 385; L, 41.]

BRECHFEDER (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'fad-e^{2}r. A feather or some similar soft object used for tickling the fauces in order to produce vomiting. [Oser (A, 319).]

BRECHFIEBER (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'feb-e^{2}r. Fever with vomiting. [A, 450.]

BRECHHASELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'ha^{3}z-e^{2}l-kra^{3}-ut. The *Asarum europœum.* [L, 105.]

BRECHKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'kra^{3}-ut. The genus *Psychotria.* [B, 180.]—**Fliederartiges B.** The *Psychotria sambucina.* [B, 180.]—**Schmarotzendes B.** The *Psychotria parasitica.* [B, 180.]

BRECHMA (Lat.), n. n. Bre^{2}k(bre^{2}ch^{2})'ma^{3}. Gen., *brech'matos* (*-tis*). See BREGMA.

BRECHMITTEL (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. An emetic. [A, 450.]

BRECHMOS (Lat.), n. m. Bre^{2}k(bre^{2}ch^{2})'mo^{2}s. See BREGMA.

BRECHMOST (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'mo^{3}st. The *sapa vomitoria, sapa vomitoria Sylvii.* [B, 48.]

BRECHMUS (Lat.), n. m. Bre^{2}k(bre^{2}ch^{2})'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See BREGMA.

BRECHNUSS (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'nus. The genus *Jatropha,* also nux vomica. [B, 180; L, 79.]—**B'abstrakt.** See *Abstractum* NUCIS VOMICÆ.—**B'tinctur.** Tincture of nux vomica. [B.]—**Schwarze B.** The *Jatropha curcas* (*Curcas purgans*). [B, 180.]

BRECHÖL (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'u^{5}l. Oil of ben. [B, 180.]

BRECHPFLANZE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'pfla^{3}ntz-e^{2}. See BRECHKRAUT.

BRECHPILLE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'pi^{2}l-le^{2}. An emetic pill. [A, 450.]

BRECHPULVER (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'pul-fe^{2}r. An emetic powder. [A, 450.]

BRECHPUNKT (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'punkt. A point of refraction. [A, 450.]

BRECHPURGIREN (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'purg-er-e^{2}n. See BRECHDURCHFALL.

BRECHPURGIREND (Ger.), adj. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'purg-er-e^{2}nd. Emeto-cathartic. [L, 80.]

BRECHREIZ (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'ritz. An irritation of the vomiting centre. [K.]

BRECHRIEMEN (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'rem-e^{2}n. See LORUM *vomitorium.*

BRECHRUHR (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'rur. See BRECHDURCHFALL.

BRECHSCHEU (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'shoi. See EMETOPHOBIA.

BRECHSTOFF (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'sto^{3}f. See EMETINE.

BRECHTRANK (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'tra^{3}nk. An emetic draught. [A, 450.]

BRECHUNG (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'ung. See REFRACTION.—**B's-ebene.** The plane of refraction. [B.]—**B'sexponent.** The index of refraction. [B.]—**B'svermögen.** Specific refractive power. [B.]—**B'swinkel.** See ANGLE *of refraction.*

BRECHVEILCHEN (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'filch^{2}-e^{2}n. See BRECHVIOLE.

BRECHVIOLE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'fe-ol-e^{2}. The genus *Jonidium.* [B, 180.]—**Aechte B.** The *Jonidium ipecacuanha.* [B, 180.]—**Kurzstengelige B.** The *Jonidium brevicaule.* [B, 180.]—**Rauhhaarige B.** The *Jonidium poaya.* [B, 180.]

BRECHVITRIOL (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'fi^{2}t-ri^{2}-ol. Zinc sulphate. [A, 450.]

BRECHWASSER (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'va^{3}s-se^{2}r. An aqueous solution of tartar emetic. [L, 30.]

BRECHWEIN (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'vin. Wine of antimony. [A, 247.]

BRECHWEINSTEIN (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'vin-stin. Tartar emetic. [L, 77.] See ANTIMONY *and potassium tartrate.*—**B'pflaster.** See EMPLASTRUM *antimoniale.*—**B'pocke.** The eruption produced by tartar emetic. [B, 137.]—**B'salbe** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Unguentum* ANTIMONII *tartarati.*

BRECHWURZEL (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'vurtz-e^{2}l. See IPECACUANHA.—**Aechte B.** The *Cephaelis ipecacuanha.* [B, 180.]—**Bastardb'.** The *Triosteum perfoliatum.* [B, 180.]—**Braune B.** See *Aechte B.*—**B'extrakt.** Emetine. [L, 43.]—**B'kopfblume.** See *Aechte B.*—**B'küchelchen, B'pastillen.** See *Trochisci* IPECACUANHÆ.—**B'pulver.** See *Pulvis* IPECACUANHÆ.—**B'syrup.** See *Syrupus* IPECACUANHÆ.—**B'tinctur.** See *Tinctura* IPECACUANHÆ.—**B'wein.** See *Vinum* IPECACUANHÆ.—**B.-Wolfsmilch.** See EUPHORBIA *ipecacuanha.*—**Geringelte B.** See IPECACUANHA *annulata.*—**Gestreifte B.** See IPECACUANHA *striata.*—**Graue B.** See *Aechte B.*—**Mehlige B.** See IPECACUANHA *undulata.*—**Peruanische B.** See IPECACUANHA *striata.*—**Rostfarbene B.** See IPECACUANHA *ferruginea.*—**Röthlichgraue B.** The *Ipecacuanha annulata griseo-rubens* of Mérat. [B, 180.]—**Schwarze B.** See IPECACUANHA *striata.*—**Spanische B.** See IPECACUANHA *undulata.*—**Weisse B., Weissholzige B.** See IPECACUANHA *alba.*—**Weisslichgraue B.** The *Ipecacuanha annulata griseo-alba* of Mérat. [B, 180.]—**Wellenförmige B., Wogige B.** See IPECACUANHA *undulata.*

BRECHWOLFSMILCH (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'vo^{3}lfs-mi^{2}lch^{2}. The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha.* [L, 135.]

BRECHWUTH (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ch^{2}'vut. See EMETOMANIA.

BRECOS, n. See BREKOS.

BRECTAN, n. A Bohemian name for the *Hedera helix.* [L, 105.]

BRÈDE (Fr.), n. Bre^{2}d. A popular name for various plants, particularly the *Amarantus oleraceus.* [A, 385; B, 173.]—**B. bengale.** A Chinese species of *Chenopodium.* [L, 105.]—**B. ciraumon.** The buds of a variety of *Cucurbita melopepo.* [L, 105.]—**B's cresson.** The leaves of *Sisymbrium nasturtium.* [B, 173.]—**B. de l'Inde.** The *Amarantus oleraceus.* [L, 87.]—**B. du Malabar.** The *Amarantus spinosus.* [B, 46.]—**B. gandole.** See *B. d'Angole.*—**B. glaciale.** The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.* [L, 87.]—**B. malabare.** See *B. du Malabar.*—**B. malgache.** The *Spilanthes oleracea.* [L, 87.]—**B. morelle.** The leaves of *Solanum nigrum,* var. *atriplicifolium.* [B, 173.]—**B. puante.** The leaves of *Cleome pentaphylla.* [B, 173; L, 87.]

BRÉDISSURE (Fr.), n. Brad-i^{2}s-su^{6}r. See Trismus *capistratus.*

BREDOL DE RIO (Port.), n. Brad-ol' da re'o. The *Phytolacca decandra.* [L, 77, 105.]

BREDO-TALI, n. A name given in the Philippine Islands to the *Basella rubra.* [L, 105.]

BREDOUILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Bre^{2}d-u-el-y'ma^{3}n^2. Stuttering. [A, 301.]

BREEA (Lat.), n. f. Bre(bra)'a^3. See Serratula.—**B. arvensis.** Ger., *Ackerdistel.* The *Cnicus arvensis.* [B, 215.]

BREECH, n. Bri^{2}ch. Fr., *siége.* Ger., *Steiss.* It., *sede.* Sp., *nalgas.* The buttocks; the lower and posterior portion of the trunk. See *B.* presentation.

BREECHES, n. pl. Bri^{2}ch'e^{2}z. A.-S., *brec, broec.* Lat., *braccæ.* Fr., *culottes.* Ger., *Beinkleider, Hosen.* It., *brache, calzoni.* Sp., *calzones.* A man's garment covering the lower part of the body and the upper part of the lower limbs. The term has been applied to articles of woven wire fashioned into the shape of such a garment and used as splints. [A. 276.]

BREEHUTI (Hind.), n. The *Solanum ferox.* [B, 172.]

BREESE, BREESE-FLY, BREEZE, BREEZE-FLY, n's. Brez, brez'fli. A.-S., *brimse.* The *Œstrus (Tabanus) bovinus.* [G; L, 25.]

BREGEOTTE (Fr.), n. Bre^2-zhot. The *Erica cinerea.* [B, 173.]—**B. jaune.** The *Genista humifusa.* [B, 173.]

BREGMA (Lat.), n. n. Bre^{2}g'ma^3. Gen., *breg'matos (-tis).* Gr., *βρέγμα* (said to be from *βρέχειν,* to moisten, because the part is soft and moist in infants). The upper and fore part of the head; more exactly, the point of junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures, corresponding to the anterior fontanelle in infants. [L, 149.]

BREGMATIC, adj. Bre^{2}g-ma^{2}t'i^{2}k. Lat., *bregmaticus.* Fr., *bregmatique.* Ger., *bregmatisch.* Pertaining to the bregma. [L, 41.]

BREGMOS, BREGMUS (Lat.), n's m. Bre^{2}g'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). See Bregma.

BRÉHAIGNE (Fr.), adj. Bra-e^{2}n. Sterile (said of the domestic animals); as a n., a mare that has canine teeth (supposed to indicate sterility). [A, 301, 385; L, 109.]

BRÉHAIGNETÉ (Fr.). n. Bra-e^{2}n-ta. Sterility (said of the domestic animals). [L, 109.]

BREHÊME (Fr.), n. Bre^2-e^{2}m. The *Solanum esculentum.* [B, 173.]

BREI (Ger.), n. Bri. Gruel, pap. [A, 450; L, 43.]—**B'apfel, B. apfelbaum.** The *Achras sapota.* [B, 180; L, 80.]—**B'apfelkörner.** The seeds of *Achras sapota.* [B, 180.]—**B'artig.** Pap-like, atheromatous. [A, 450.]—**B'geschwulst.** An atheromatous tumor. [A, 450; L, 43.]—**B'mehl.** See *Mineral* agaric.—**B'umschlag.** A poultice. [L, 43.]—**B'weich.** See *B'artig.* **Grützb'.** Boiled groats, oatmeal pap, water-gruel. [A, 450.]—**Grützb'jökel.** Sulphate of iron. [A, 450.]—**Grützb'suppe.** Oatmeal gruel. [A, 450.]—**Milchb'.** Milk-pap. [A, 450; L, 43.]

BREIDIN, n. Bre'i^{2}d-i^{2}n. Fr., *bréidine.* A crystallizable substance obtained from elemi. [B, 2.]

BREIN, n. Bre'i^{2}n. Fr., *bréine.* An uncrystallizable substance found in elemi. [B, 10.]

BREISLAUCH (Ger.), n. Bris'la^3-uch^2. The *Allium schœnoprasum.* [L, 37.]

BREITBEUTEL (Ger.), n. Brit'boit-e^{2}l. The genus *Platanthera.* [B, 180.]—**Grünblüthiger B.** The *Platanthera chlorantha.* [B, 180.]—**Weissblüthiger B.** The *Platanthera bifolia.* [B, 180.]

BREITBLÄTTERICHTER (Ger.), n. Brit'blat-te^{2}r-i^{3}ch^{2}t-e^{2}r. The *Sium latifolium.* [L, 43.]

BREITBLÄTTERIG (Ger.), adj. Brit'blat-te^{2}r-i^{2}g. Broad-leaved. [A, 450.] See Latifolius.

BREITBLATT-MANNSSCHILD (Ger.), n. Brit'bla^{3}t-ma^{3}ns-sheld. The *Androsace maxima.* [L, 80.]

BREITBRÜSTIG (Ger.), adj. Brit'bru^{6}st-i^{2}g. Broad-chested. [A, 450.]

BREITE (Ger.), n. Brit'e^2. Breadth. [A, 450.] See Amplitude.—**B'nlangenindex.** The ratio of the transverse to the antero-posterior diameter of the skull. [Benedikt (A, 319).]

BREITFÜSSIG (Ger.), adj. Brit'fu^{6}s-si^{2}g. Broad-footed. [L, 80.] See Platypodus.

BREITGEFIEDERT (Ger.), adj. Brit'ge^2-fed-e^{2}rt. Broad-winged. [A, 450.] See Platypterus.

BREITGESCHULTERT (Ger.), adj. Brit'ge^2-shult-e^{2}rt. Broad-shouldered. [A, 450.]

BREITGESCHWÄNZT (Ger.), adj. Brit'ge^2-shwantzt. Broad-tailed. [A, 450.]

BREITGESTIRNT (Ger.), adj. Brit'ge^2-sternt. Having the forehead broad. [A, 450.]

BREITKÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. Brit'ku^{5}pf-i^{2}g. Broad-headed. [L, 30.] See Platycephalus.—**B'keit.** Broad-headedness. [L, 30.] See Platycephalia.

BREITMORCHEL (Ger.), n. Brit'morch^2-e^{2}l. The *Morchella esculenta.* [L, 43.]

BREITNASIG (Ger.), adj. Brit'na^{3}z-i^{2}g. Broad-nosed. [A, 450.] See Platyrrhinus.

BREITSCHNABELIG (Ger.), adj. Brit'shna^{3}b-e^{2}l-i^{2}g. Having a broad bill or snout. [A, 450.] See Latirostratus.

BREITSCHULTERIG (Ger.), adj. Brit'shult-e^{2}r-i^{2}g. See Breitgeschultert.

BREITSCHWÄNZIG (Ger.), adj. Brit'shwantz-i^{2}g. See Breitgeschwänzt.

BREITSTIRNIG (Ger.), adj. Brit'stern-i^{2}g. See Breitgestirnt.

BREIUMSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Bri'um-shla^{3}g. A poultice.

BREKOS, n. An Egyptian name for the *Lupinus varius.* [L, 105.]

BRELISIS, n. See Caranna.

BREMSE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ms'e^2. See Œstrus.—**Afterb', Afterkriecher-B.** See Œstrus *hæmorrhoidalis.*—**B'nschwindel.** Syn.: *Drehkrankheit.* A disease of sheep known as maggots. [L, 135.]—**Nasenb'.** See Œstrus *nasalis.*—**Ochsenb'.** See Œstrus *bovis.*—**Pferdeb'.** See Œstrus *equi.*—**Schalb'.** See Œstrus *ovis.*

BRENA (Sp.), n. Bran'a^3. The *Rubus fruticosus.* [L, 105.]

BRENNBORSTIG (Ger.), adj. Bre^{2}n'borst-i^{2}g. See Brennhaarig.

BRENNCYLINDER (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'tsu^{6}l-i^{2}nd-e^{2}r. See Moxa.

BRENNEISEN (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'i-ze^{2}n. A cautery-iron. [E.]

BRENNEN (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'e^{2}n. A burning. [E.]—**B. im Magen.** See Pyrosis.—**Harnb'.** See Ardor *urinæ.*—**Mageub', Sodb'.** See Pyrosis.

BRENNFIEBER (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'feb-e^{2}r. An ardent fever. [L, 43.]

BRENNGLAS (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'gla^{3}s. A burning-glass. [B.]

BRENNHAAR (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'ha^{3}r. A stinging hair, as of a nettle. [B.]

BRENNHAARIG (Ger.), adj. Bre^{2}n'ha^{3}r-i^{2}g. Furnished with stinging hairs. [L, 43.]

BRENNHELM (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'he^{2}lm. The head of a still. [L, 43.]

BRENNKEGEL (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'kag-e^{2}l. See Moxa.

BRENNKOLBEN (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'kolb-e^{2}n. An alembic. [L, 46.]

BRENNKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'kra^3-ut. The genus *Acalypha,* also the *Clematis erecta* and the *Ranunculus acris.* [B, 180; L, 105.]—**B'gewächse.** See Acalypheæ.

BRENNMESSER (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'me^{2}s-se^{2}r. A cautery-knife. [E.]

BRENNMITTEL (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'mi^{2}t-te^{2}l. A caustic, a cautery. [E.]

BRENNNESSEL (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'ne^{2}s-se^{2}l. The genus *Urtica.* [B, 180.]—**B'gewächse.** See Urticaceæ.—**Grosse B.** The *Urtica dioica.* [B, 180.]—**Kleine B.** The *Urtica urens.* [B, 180.]

BRENNOFEN (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'of-e^{2}n. A furnace. [L, 43.]

BRENNPUNKT (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'pun^{2}kt. A focus. [B.]—**Scheinbarer B., Virtueller B.** An apparent (virtual) focus. [B.]—**Zusammengehörige B'e.** Conjugate foci. [B.]

BRENNRAUM (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'ra^3-um. See Brennpunkt.

BRENNREBEN (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'rab-e^{2}n. The *Clematis vitalba.* [L, 77.]

BRENNREITZIGER (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'ritz-i^{2}g-e^{2}r. The *Agaricus pyrogalus.* [L, 80.]

BRENNSPIEGEL (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'speg-e^{2}l. A burning-mirror; a concave mirror which converges rays of heat and light to a focus. [B.]

BRENNSPITZE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'spi^{2}tz-e^2. See Brennhaar.

BRENNSTIFT (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'sti^{2}ft. A stick of caustic. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

BRENNSTOFF (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'sto^{3}f. Nitrogen. [L, 80.]

BRENNWALDREBENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'va^{3}ld-rab-e^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The *Clematis erecta.* [B, 180.]

BRENNWEITE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}n'vit-e^2. The focal distance of a lens. [B.]

BRENNWURZBEEREN (Ger.), n. pl. Bre^{2}n'vurtz-bar-e^{2}n. The dried fruit of *Daphne gnidium.* [B, 180.]

BRENTHIDÆ, BRENTIDÆ, BRENTIDES (Lat.), n's f. pl. Bre^{2}n'thi^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -ti^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *brenthides, brentides.* A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 292.]

BRENZACONITSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'a^{3}k-on-et"zoir-e^2. Itaconic acid. [A, 324.]

BRENZCATECHIN (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'ka^{3}t-e^{3}ch^2-en". See Pyrocatechin.

BRENZCITRONENSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'tsi^{2}t-ron"e^{2}n-zoir-e^2. Pyrocitric acid. [B, 270.]

BRENZESSIGGEIST (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'e^{2}s-si^{2}g-gist. Acetone. [B.]

BRENZGALLUSSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'ga^{3}l-lus-zoir-e^2. Pyrogallic acid. [B.]

BRENZHARNSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'ha^{3}rn-zoir-e^2. Cyanuric acid. [A, 324.]

BRENZKATECHIN (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'ka^{3}t-e^{2}ch^2-en''. See PYROCATECHIN.

BRENZKOMENSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'kom-an''zoir-e^2. Pyromeconic acid. [A, 324.]

BRENZLICH (Ger.), adj. Bre^{2}ntz'li^{2}ch^2. Empyreumatic. [L, 43.]—**B.-holzlichsauer.** Pyroligneous. [L, 80.]—**B't.** See *B.*—**B.-weinsteinsauer.** Pyrotartaric. [L, 80.]

BRENZÖL (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'u^{6}l. An empyreumatic oil. [B, 270.]—**B'säure.** Sebacic acid. [B, 270.]

BRENZSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'zoir-e^2. See *Pyro*-ACID.

BRENZSCHLEIMSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'shlim-zoir-e^2. Pyromucic acid. [B, 270.]—**B'äthylester.** Ethyl pyromucate. [B.]

BRENZTARTRYLSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'ta^{3}rt-ru^{6}l''zoir-e^2. Pyrotartrylic acid. [B, 270.]

BRENZTEREBINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'te^{2}r-e^{2}b-en''-zoir-e^2. Pyroterebic acid. [B, 270.]

BRENZTRAUBENSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'tra^3-ub-e^{2}n-zoir-e^2. Pyroracemic acid. [B, 270.]

BRENZWEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}ntz'vin-zoir-e^2. Pyrotartaric acid. [B, 270.]

BREPHAMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. Bre^{2}f-a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-o^{2}rf'a^3. From βρέφος, a new-born infant, and ἄμορφος, deformed. An old term thought by Kraus to denote some spot or blemish of the skin in infants. [A, 322.]

BREPHICUS (Lat.), adj. Bre^{2}f'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βρεφικός. Infantile, pertaining to an infant or a fœtus. [A, 322.]

BREPHOCACOCOLPIA (Lat.), n. f. Bre^{2}f-o(o^2)-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}l'pi^2-a^3. From βρέφος, an infant, κακός, ill-conditioned, and κόλπος, the vulva. Gangrene of the vulva in infants. [A, 322.]

BREPHOMENINGURIA (Lat.), n. f. Bre^{2}f-o(o^2)-me^{2}n(man)-i^{2}n^2-gu^2(gu)'ri^2-a^3. From βρέφος, an infant, μῆνιγξ, a membrane, and οὖρον, urine. A condition in infants in which membranous shreds are passed with the urine. [A, 322.]

BREPHOPITYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Bre^{2}f-o(o^2)-pi^{2}t-i^2(u^6)-ri(ri^2)'a^3-si^{2}s. Gen., *brephopityria'seos* (*-ri'asis*). From βρέφος, an infant, and πιτυρίασις (see PITYRIASIS). Pityriasis in infants. [A, 322.]

BREPHOPOLYSARCIA (Lat.), n. f. Bre^{2}f-o(o^2)-po^{2}l-i^2(u^6)-sa^{3}r'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. From βρέφος, an infant, and πολυσαρκία, fleshiness. Excessive fleshiness in infants. [A, 322.]

BREPHOTROPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bre^{2}f-o(o^2)-tro(tro^2)-fi(fe)'-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βρεφοτροφεῖον (from βρέφος, an infant, and τρέφειν, to nurse). Ger., *Findelhaus.* A foundling hospital. [A, 322.]

BREPHULCUS (Lat.), n. n. Bre^{2}f-u^{3}l(u^{4}l)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). Gen., *brephul'ceris.* From βρέφος, an infant, and ἕλκειν, to draw down. Ger., *Kinderzieher.* An obstetrical forceps. [A, 322.]

BREPHYDROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Bre^{2}f-id(u^{6}d)-ro(ro^2)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)'a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βρέφος, an infant, and ὑδροκέφαλος (see HYDROCEPHALUS). Ger., *Wasserkopf der Kinder.* Hydrocephalus in children. [A, 332.]

BRESILIN, n. Bre^{2}s'i^{2}l-i^{2}n. Fr., *brésiline.* See BRASILIN.

BRÉSILLET (Fr.), n. Bra-zi^{2}l-la. 1. Brazil-wood. [A, 385.] 2. The genus *Guilandina.* [B, 173.]—**B. de Fernambouc.** The *Cæsalpinia echinata.* [L, 87.]—**B. des Antilles.** The *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis.* [L, 87.]—**B. des Indes.** The *Cæsalpinia sappan.* [B, 173; L, 87.]—**Faux b.** The *Comocladia integrifolia.* [B, 173.]

BRÉSILLOT (Fr.), n. Bra-zi^{2}l-lo. See BRESILLET (1st def.).

BRETANICA (Lat.), n. f. Bre^{2}t-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'i^{2}k-a^3. See BRITANNICA.

BRETCHEN (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}t'ch^{2}e^{2}n. A small wooden splint. [L, 135.]

BRÈTE (Fr.), n. Bre^{2}t. See BRÈDE.

BRETT (Ger.), n. Bre^{2}t. See BLATT.—**B'ähnlich, B'artig.** See SANIDODES.—**B'er-Feldbettstelle.** A portable bedstead made of boards, for use in field-hospitals. [A, 319.]

BREUVAGE (Fr.), n. Bru^{6}v-a^{3}zh. In veterinary medicine, a drench; any liquid medicinal preparation. [A, 301, 385.]—**B. ammoniacal.** Ammonia-water diluted with 100 parts of water; used for tympanites in ruminants. [L, 49.]—**B. antiseptique d'Alfort.** Diluted *eau de Rabel.* [L, 49.]—**B. calmant** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 15 parts each of asafœtida, camphor, and commercial ether, and 1,000 of water. [A, 253.]—**B. calmant opiacé** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 30 parts of Sydenham's laudanum, 15 of commercial ether, and 1,000 of water. [A, 253.]—**B. cordial.** A mixture of wine, tincture of cinnamon, and molasses. [L, 49.]—**B. diurétique.** A mixture of 90 parts of potassium nitrate, 115 of honey, and 4,000 each of white wine and water. [L, 49.]—**B. émétique.** A solution of from 4 to 6 parts of antimony and potassium tartrate in 2,000 of water. [L, 49.]—**B. purgatif.** A preparation made of 30 parts of aloes, 60 of magnesium sulphate, 15 of aniseed, and 1,000 of water. [L, 49.]—**B. rafraichissant.** A mixture of honey and vinegar. [L, 49.]—**B. stimulant antiputride.** A mixture of 10 parts of oil of turpentine, 20 of tincture of cinchona, and 200 each of wine and water. [L, 49.]—**B. vermifuge.** A mixture of 30 parts of oil of turpentine, the yolks of 3 eggs, 200 parts of honey, and 1,000 of white wine. [L, 49.]

BREVETAGE (Fr.), n. Brev-e^{2}t-a^{3}zh. The process of combining a potassium or ammonium salt with one of aluminium so as to make an alum. [L, 41.]

BREVEXTENSOR (Lat.), n. m. Bre(bre^2)-ve^{2}x(we^{2}x)-te^{2}ns'o^{2}r. Gen., *brevextenso'ris.* E. Coues's term for an extensor brevis muscle. [L.]—**B. digitorum** [E. Coues]. See EXTENSOR *brevis digitorum.*

BREVICAUDATE, adj. Bre^{2}v-i^2-ka^{4}d'at. Lat., *brevicaudatus* (from *brevis*, short, and *cauda*, a tail). Fr., *brévicaude.* Having a short tail or tail-like appendage. [L, 41, 180.]

BREVICAULINE, adj. Bre^{2}v-i^2-ka^{4}l'i^{2}n. Lat., *brevicaulis* (from *brevis*, short, and *caulis*, a stalk). Fr., *brévicaule.* Short-stemmed. [L, 41.]

BREVICEPS (Lat.), adj. Bre(bre^2)'vi^2(wi^2)-se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). From *brevis*, short, and *caput*, the head. Having a short head. [L.]

BREVICIPITIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-si^{2}p(ki^{2}p)-i^{2}t'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Raniformia.* [L, 204.]

BREVICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-ko^{2}l'li^{2}s. From *brevis*, short, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *brévicolle.* Ger., *kurzhalsig.* Short-necked. [L, 41, 180.]

BRÉVICÔNE (Fr.), adj. Bra-vi^2-kone. From *brevis*, short, and *conus*, a cone. See BREVIROSTRATUS.

BREVICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. From *brevis*, short, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *brévicorne.* Having short horns or antennæ. [L, 41.]

BREVIDENS (Lat.), adj. Bre(bre^2)'vi^2(wi^2)-de^{2}nz(de^{2}ns). From *brevis*, short, and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *brevidenté.* Having short teeth. [L, 41.]

BREVIDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-du^{3}k(du^{4}k)'-to^{2}r. Gen., *breviducto'ris.* E. Coues's term for an adductor brevis muscle. [L.]

BREVIFLEXOR (Lat.), n. m. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-fle^{2}x'o^{2}r. Gen., *breviflexo'ris.* E. Coues's term for a flexor brevis muscle. [L.]—**B. hallucis** [E. Coues]. See FLEXOR *brevis pollicis pedis.*—**B. minimi** [E. Coues]. See FLEXOR *brevis minimi digiti.*—**B. pollicis** [E. Coues]. See FLEXOR *brevis pollicis.*

BREVIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-flor'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *brevis*, short, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *bréviflore.* Ger., *kurzblüthig.* Having short flowers. [L, 41, 180.]

BREVIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-fol(fo^{2}l)'i^2-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *brevis*, short, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *brévifolié.* Ger., *kurzblätterig.* Having short leaves. [L, 41.]

BRÉVIGASTRE (Fr.), adj. Bra-vi^2-ga^{3}str. From *brevis*, short, and *gaster* (= γαστήρ), the belly. Short-bellied. [L, 41.]

BREVILINGUIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-li^{2}n^2'gwi^2-a^3. From *brevis*, short, and *lingua*, the tongue. Fr., *brévilingues.* A group of the *Lacertilia* having a thick, fleshy tongue capable of being protruded only when the mouth is open. [L, 147.]

BREVIPED, adj. Bre'vi^2-pe^{2}d. Lat., *brevipes* (from *brevis*, short, and *pes*, a foot). Fr., *brévipède.* Ger., *kurzfüssig.* Having short feet or legs. [L, 56.]

BREVIPEDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bre^2-vi^{2}p(wi^{2}p)'e^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *brévipèdes.* Of Scopoli, an order of birds embracing those with short feet; of Harvoth, a family of saurians having short feet. [L, 180.]

BREVIPENNATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-pe^{2}n-na(na^3)'te(ta^3-e^2). A family of the *Natatores.* [L, 14.]

BREVIPENNATE, adj. Brev-i^2-pe^{2}n'nat. Lat., *brevipennatus* (from *brevis*, short, and *penna*, a wing). Fr., *brévipennes.* Ger., *kurzflügelig.* Short-winged. [L, 180.]

BREVIPENNES, BREVIPENNIA (Lat.), n's f. and n. pl. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-pe^{2}n'nez(ne^{2}s), -ni^2-a^3. Fr., *brévipennes.* Ger., *kurzflügler.* Of Cuvier and others, a family of birds with short wings not adapted to flying; of Duméril, a family of the *Coleoptera* having short elytra. [L, 292.]

BREVIPERONEUS (Lat.), n. m. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-pe^{2}r-o^{2}n-e(a)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). E. Coues's term for the peroneus brevis muscle. [L.]

BREVIROSTRATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-ro^{2}s-tra(tra^3)'ta^3. Fr., *brévirostres.* Of Latreille, a division of the *Curculionites* having a short beak, also an order of the *Edentata* having a short muzzle. [L, 180.]

BREVIROSTRATUS, BREVIROSTRIS, BREVIROSTRUS (Lat.), adj's. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-ro^{2}s-tra(tra^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s), -ro^{2}s'tri^{2}s, -tru^{3}s(tru^{4}s). From *brevis*, short, and *rostrum*, a beak, snout, or muzzle. Fr., *brévirostre.* Ger., *kurzschnabelig.* Having a short bill, snout, or operculum. [L, 180.]

BREVIS (Lat.), adj. Bre(bre^2)'vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s). Short; as a n., a short muscle. [F; L.]—**B. cubiti.** The anconæus muscle of the forearm. [A, 379.]—**B. palmaris.** See PALMARIS *brevis.*—**B. radii.** The supinator radii brevis muscle. [A, 379.]

BREVISCAPUS (Lat.), adj. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-skap(ska^{3}p)'-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *brevis*, short, and *scapus* (= σκῆπος), a stem. Fr., *bréviscape.* Having a short stem. [L, 41, 180.]

BREVISETUS (Lat.), adj. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-se(sa)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). From *brevis*, short, and *seta*, a bristle. Fr., *brévisète.* Having short hairs. [L, 41.]

BREVISSIMUS (Lat.), adj., superl. of *brevis.* Bre^2-vi^{2}s(wi^{2}s)'-si^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Shortest.—**B. oculi.** The inferior oblique muscle of the eye, from its being the shortest of the muscles that rotate the eyeball. [L, 107.]

BREVISTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-stil(stu^{6}l)'u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). From *brevis*, short, and *stylus* (= στῦλος), a shaft. Fr., *brévistyle.* In botany, having a short style. [L, 41.]

BREVISUPINATOR (Lat.), n. m. Bre(bre^2)-vi^2(wi^2)-su^2(su^4)-pin(pen)-a(a^3)'to^{2}r. E. Coues's term for the supinator radii brevis muscle. [L.]

BREXANTES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bre²x-a²nt(a³nt)'ez(e²s). Gr., βρέξαντες. An ancient name for certain little green frogs, the blood of which was used to restrain the growth of the hair. [Galen (A, 325).]

BREXIACEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bre²x-i²-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *brexiacées*. See SAXIFRAGEÆ.

BREXIADS, n. pl. Bre²x'i²-a²dz. See BREXIACEÆ.

BREXIAL, adj. Bre²x'i²-a²l. Lat., *brexialis*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Brexia*, or belonging to the b. alliance. [B.]—**B. alliance.** See BREXIALES.

BREXIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bre²x-i²-a(a³)'lez(le²s). Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Polycarpicæ*, comprising the single order *Brexiaceæ*. [B, 170.]

BREXIEÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bre²x-i(i²)'e²-e(a³-e²). A subdivision of the *Ilicinæ*. [B, 170.] See BREXIACEÆ.

BREY (Ger.), n. Bri. See BREI.

BREYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Brin'(bre²'u⁶n)-i²-a³. A species of *Capparis*. [L, 84.]

BREZILIN, BREZILINE, n's. Bre²z'i²l-i²n, -en. See BRASILIN.

BRIAR, n. Bri'a³r. See BRIER.

BRIAREIDÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bri(bri²)-a³r-e(e²)'i²d-e-(a³-e²). A family of the *Zoophytaria*. [L, 244.]

BRICK, n. Bri²k. Fr., *brique*. A material composed mostly of clay baked in the sun and by means of fire. Powdered and mixed with lard, it was formerly used as an ointment in certain skin diseases. [A, 301.]

BRICUCUM, BRICUMUM, n's. Old names for one or more species of *Artemisia*. [L, 84, 94.]

BRIDE (Fr.), n. Bred. See BRIDLE.—**B. masculine du vestibule.** Of Pozzi, a transverse band described by him as situated between the clitoris and the meatus urinarius, on either side of which it curves downward and becomes continuous with the hymen; said to constitute the remains of the anterior portion of the embryonic corpus spongiosum. ["Progr. méd.," Feb. 23, 1884, p. 151.]—**B's placentaires.** Amniotic bands attached to the placenta. [Marchand (A, 319).]

BRIDÉ (Fr.), adj. Bred-a. Having one or more bridle-like bands; in zoology, having one or more colored streaks running from the back toward the head, somewhat resembling bridles. [L, 180.]

BRIDELIA (Lat.), n. f. Bri²d-el(al)'i²-a³. Fr., *bridélie*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants. [B, 173.]—**B. spinosa.** Fr., *bridélie épineuse*. A species the bark of which is astringent and is used in India as a remedy for intestinal worms in animals. [B, 173.]

BRIDES-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Bred-la-ba²n². A place in the department of Savoie, France, where there are warm springs containing calcium sulphate and sodium chloride. [A, 385.]

BRIDEWORT, n. Brid'wu⁵rt. The *Spiræa ulmaria*. [B, 275.]

BRIDGE, n. Bri²j. A.-S., *brycg*. Gr., γέφυρα. Lat., *pons*. Fr., *pont*. Ger., *Brücke*. It., *ponte*. Sp., *puente*. In general, a structure extending like a roadway from one part to another; of the nose, the anterior and upper, salient portion.—**B. of Varolius.** See PONS *Varolii*.—**Intercellular b's.** Slender processes of cell-substance connecting neighboring cells. [J.]—**Jugal b.** See *Zygomatic* ARCH.—**Wheatstone's b.** An apparatus for determining the resistance encountered by a galvanic current by comparing or balancing it with a known resistance. It consists of four wires, *AB*, *BC*, *CD*, and *DA*, forming the sides of a parallelogram and constituting a closed circuit, two opposite points of which, *A* and *C*, are connected with the poles of a galvanic battery, and two other opposite points, *B* and *D*, with a galvanometer. There are four breaks, *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, one at the middle of each wire. At two of these points connection is made by wires of a known degree of resistance; at the third is inserted a rheostat by which a known resistance variable at will can be interposed in the circuit; at the fourth is inserted the substance the resistance of which is to be ascertained. If now a current from the battery enters the circuit at *A*, it will divide and pass partly along *AB* and *BC* to *C*, and partly along *AD* and *DC*; and, if the combined effect of the resistances at *a* and *b* is equal to that of those at *c* and *d*, the two currents will neutralize each other and the galvanometer needle will not be deflected. In this condition of equilibrium the four resistances are in proportion to each other, and, three of them being known, the fourth can be determined. Hence, to find the unknown resistance it is only necessary to alter the resistance in the rheostat until the galvanometer needle no longer deviates. [B, 21.]

BRIDLE, n. Bridl. A.-S., *bridel*. Gr., χαλινός. Lat., *frenum*, *frenulum*, *retinaculum*. Fr., *bride*. Ger., *Bändchen*. It., *freno*, *briglia*. Sp., *brida*, *freno*. A band or filament stretching from one part to another, whether normal or pathological. [A, 301, 385.] Cf. FRENUM.

BRIDOU (Fr.), n. Bred-u. See PERLÈCHE.

BRIEDÉLIE (Fr.), n. Bred-al-e. See BRIDELIA.

BRIEFTRÄGER (Ger.), n. Bref'trag-e²r. The subscapularis muscle. [L, 80.]

BRIEG (Ger.), n. Breg. A place in Switzerland, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 135.]

BRIER, n. Bri'u⁵r. A.-S., *brœr*. Any prickly herb or shrub; a general name for wild roses and brambles. [B, 275; L, 56.]—**B.-rose.** The *Rosa canina*. [B, 275.]—**Green b.** The *Smilax rotundifolia*. [B, 275.]—**Sensitive b.** The genus *Schrankia*. [B, 275.]—**Wild b.** See *B.-rose*.

BRIESEL (Ger.), n. Bre'ze²l. The mammary gland. [L, 43.]

BRIESTMILCH (Ger.), n. Brest'mi²lch². Colostrum (*q. v.*). [L, 43.]

BRIGANTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bri²g-a²nt(a³nt)'ez(e²s). An old name for the *Acarus scabiei* and other mites. [G. Behrend (A, 319).]

BRIGBOG, n. The *Aristolochia clematitis*. [B, 173.]

BRIGG (Ger.), n. Breg. See BRIEG.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, n. Brit'he²lm-sto³n. See BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Brit-ek. Of or pertaining to Bright's disease; as a n., a person affected with Bright's disease. [Dieulafoy, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," May 19, 1882, p. 321.]

BRIGHTON, n. Britn. A climatic resort on the southern coast of England. [L. Perl (A, 319).]

BRIGNOLIER (Fr.), n. Bri²n-yol-i²-a. The *Averrhoa acida*. [B, 173.]

BRIGOULE (Fr.), n. Bri²-gul. The *Agaricus eryngii*. [B, 173.]

BRILLANTESIA (Lat.), n. f. Bri²l-la²nt(la³nt)-ez(as)'i²-a³. Fr., *brillantésie*. A genus of acanthaceous plants. [L, 41.]

BRILLANTGRÜN (Ger.), n. Bri²l-ya³nt'gru⁶n. See *New Victoria* GREEN.

BRILLE (Ger.), n. Bri²l'le². A lens, also a pair of spectacles. [L, 135.]—**B'nschlange.** The *Vipera naja*. [L, 80.]—**Conservationsb'.** Spectacles designed not to improve vision, but to prevent its further impairment. [L, 30.]—**Drahtsiebb'n.** Protective spectacles of wire gauze. [L, 30.]—**Glimmerb'n.** Mica spectacles. [L.]—**Malerb'n.** See *Pantoscopic* SPECTACLES.—**Schielb'n.** Spectacles in which, instead of glass, there is a metallic plate having a small opening; used in the treatment of strabismus. [L, 30, 46.]—**Staubb'n.** Goggles. [L, 46.]

BRIM, n. Bri²m. A.-S., *brymme*. A border or brink; in anatomy, the superior strait of the pelvis (*q. v.*, under STRAIT).

BRIMBALLIER (Fr.), n. Bra²n²-ba³l-i²-a. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 173.]

BRIMBELLE (Fr.), n. Bra²n²-be²l. The berry of the *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 173.]

BRIMSTONE, n. Bri²m'sto³n. O. E., *brynston*, *brendston* (from A.-S. *bryne*, a burning). See SULPHUR.—**B.-wort.** The *Peucedanum palustre*. [B, 275.]

BRINBALLIER, BRINBELLE (Fr.), n's. See BRIMBALLIER and BRIMBELLE.

BRIN D'AMOUR (Fr.), n. Bra²n²-da³m-ur. The *Malpighia urens*. [B, 173.]

BRINDONIA (Lat.), n. f. Bri²n-don'i²-a³. Fr., *brindonie*. A genus of guttiferous plants. [B, 173.]—**B. indica.** Fr., *brindonie des Indes*. See GARCINIA *indica*.

BRINE, n. Brin. A.-S., *bryne*. Fr., *saumure*. A strong solution of sodium chloride.

BRINGÈLE (Fr.), n. Bra²n²-zhe²l. The *Solanum esculentum*. [B, 173.]

BRINJAL, n. The fruit of the egg-plant (*Solanum melongena*). [B, 19.]

BRINRAJ BUNGRAH (Hind.), n. The *Eclipta erecta*. [B, 172.]

BRINT (Ger.), **BRINTLUFT** (Ger.), n's. Bri²nt, bri²nt'luft. Hydrogen. [L, 80.]

BRINVILLIÈRE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **BRINVILLIERS** (Fr.), n's. Bra²n²-vel-li²-e²r, -a. The *Spigelia anthelminthica*. [B, 173.]

BRIQUE (Fr.), n. Bri²k. See BRICK.

BRIQUEBEC (Fr.), n. Bri²k-be²k. A place in the department of the Manche, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

BRIQUETÉ (Fr.), adj. Bri²k-ta. Like brick or brick-dust; lateritious; as a n., the *Agaricus deliciosus*. [A, 385; B, 173.]

BRISÉ (Fr.), adj. Brez-a. Bent at a sharp angle. [A, 385.]

BRISE-COQUE (Fr.), n. Brez-kok. A sheathed double-bladed instrument devised by Heurteloup for crushing the shell of a vesical calculus after breaking up the inner portion by means of his *mandrin à virgule*. [A, 301.]

BRISE-LUNETTE (Fr.), n. Brez-lu⁶n-e²t. The *Euphrasia officinalis*. [B, 173.]

BRISEMENT (Fr.), n. Brez-ma³n². A breaking, rupture. [E.]—**B. forcé.** Syn.: *redressement brusque*. The forcible breaking up of an ankylosis. [E.]

BRISE-PIERRE (Fr.), n. Brez-pi²-e²r. 1. An old form of toothed forceps for crushing a vesical calculus to facilitate its removal through the wound made in lithotomy. [A, 301.] 2. The *Peucedanum pratense*. [B, 173.]—**B.-p. urétral.** See LITHOTRITE.

BRISINGASTRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bri²s-i²n²-ga²st(ga³st)'ra³. Of Haeckel, an order of the *Actinogastra*. [L, 173.]

BRISINGIDA, BRISINGIDÆ [Perrier] (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Bri²s-i²n(i²n²)'ji²d(gi²d)-a³, -e(a³-e²). A subdivision of the *Asteridea*. [L, 121.]

BRISTLE, n. Bri²stl. A.-S., *bristl*, *byrst*. Gr., θρίξ. Lat., *seta*. Fr., *soie*. Ger., *Borste*. It., *seta*. Sp., *seda*. A stiff, coarse hair, especially that of the hog.—**B.-fern.** The *Trichomanes radicans*. [B, 173.]—**B'worts.** Of Lindley, the *Desvauxiaceæ*. [B, 19.]

BRISTLY, adj. Bri²stl'i². See SETACEOUS.

BRITANNICA (Lat.), n. f. Bri²t-a²n(a³n)'ni²k-a³. Fr., *britannie*. An old name for various plants, especially the *Rumex hydrolapathum*. [B, 180.]

BRITHOS (Lat.), n. m. Bri(bre)'tho²s. Gr., βρῖθος. Weight or pressure. [L, 49.]

BRIZA (Lat.), n. f. Briz(bri²z)'a³. From βρίζα, rye. Fr., *brize, paturin.* Ger., *Zittergras.* Quaking-grass; a Linnæan genus of festuceous plants of the subtribe *Eufestuceæ*, including the sections *Eubriza, Chaseolytrum*, and *Calotheca*. [Hackel (B, 245); B, 173.]—**B. bipinnata.** The *Poa cynosuroides.* [B, 173, 188.]—**B. caroliniana.** The *Uniola paniculata.* [B, 173.]—**B. eragrostis.** The *Poa megastachya.* [B, 173, 188.]—**B. maxima.** Fr., *grande amourette.* An annual species growing in Europe and occasionally cultivated in the United States. [B, 34, 188.]—**B. media.** Fr., *brize* (ou *amourette*) *tremblante, gramen tremblant, pain d'oiseau, crolette, grolette tamisaille.* Ger., *mittleres Zittergras.* A perennial European species, acclimatized in the United States, used as forage. The panicle (*spica graminis leporini*) was formerly employed in medicine. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**B. megastachya, B. oblongata.** The *Poa megastachya.* [B, 173.]—**B. tremula.** See *B. media.*—**B. viridis.** Fr., *brize verte.* A variety of *B. media.* [B, 173.]

BRIZEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bri²z'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a section of grasses (*Poaceæ*) comprising *Briza* (with *Chaseolytrum* and *Calotheca*), *Anthochloa, Melica*, and two other genera. [B, 170.]

BRIZOCERAS (Lat.), n. n. Bri²z-o²s(o²k)'e²r-a²s(a³s). From βρίζα (see BRIZA), and κέρας, a horn. Ergot. [A, 322.]

BRIZOPYRUM (Lat.), n. n. Bri²z-o(o²)-pi(pu⁶)'ru³m(ru⁴m). From βρίζα (see BRIZA), and πυρός, wheat. Fr., *brizopyre.* See DESMAZERIA.

BROACH, n. Broch. A steel dental instrument having a fine needle-like point; used for pricking pastes, etc., into the pulpy cavity of a tooth and for extracting nerve tissue. [L, 125.]

BROAD-SEED, n. Bra⁴d'sed. The genus *Ulospermum.* [B, 19.]

BROCCOLI, n. Bro²k'ko²l-i². It., *broccoli* (pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout). The *Brassica oleracea*, var. *botrytis.* [B, 19, 180.]

BROCHA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *brochus* (= *brocchus*). Brok(bro²ch²)'a³. Of Ficinus and Carus, a family of marine *Mammalia*, so called from their projecting teeth. [L, 180.]

BROCHAGOGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Bro²k(bro²ch²)-a²g(a³g)-o'ju²s(gu²s). From βρόχος, a noose, and ἀγωγεύς, a conductor. Ger., *Schlingenleiter, Schlingenführer.* See BROCHOPHORON.

BROCHOPHORON (Lat.), n. n. Bro²k(bro²ch²)-o²f'o²r-o²n. From βρόχος, a noose, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *porte-lacs.* Ger., *Schlingenträger.* An instrument for guiding a noose over a part (as of the fœtus). [A, 322.]

BROCHOS (Lat.), n. m. Brok(bro²ch²)'o²s. Gr., βρόχος. A noose, a sling. [A, 322, 325.]

BROCHTHOS, BROCHTHUS (Lat.), n's m. Bro²k(bro²ch²)'tho²s, -thu³s(thu⁴s). Gr., βρόχθος. The gullet, also a drinking-cup. [A, 325.]

BROCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Brok(bro²ch²)'u³s(u⁴s). 1. See BROCHOS. 2. A person with projecting teeth or lips. [A, 322, 325.]

BROD (Ger.), n. Brod. See BREAD.—**B'baum.** The genus *Artocarpus.* [B, 49.]—**B'brei, B'brühe.** Panada. [L, 43, 80.]—**B'fruchtbaum.** See *B'baum.*—**B'fruchtbäume.** The *Artocarpaceæ.* [B, 49.]—**B'fütterung.** A diet composed largely or entirely of bread. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**B'gährung.** The fermentation of bread. [L, 43.]—**B'kohle.** See *Carbo* PANIS.—**B'krümchen, B'krume.** Bread-crumb. [L, 80.]—**B'kümmel.** Caraway seed. [A, 450.]—**B'nuss.** The genus *Brosimum.* [B, 180.]—**B'rinde.** Bread-crust. [L, 80.]—**B'rindenpflaster.** See *Emplastrum de* CRUSTA *panis.*—**B'schabe.** The *Blatta orientalis.* [B, 180.]—**B'stärkemesser.** See ALEUROMETER.—**B'suppe.** See *B'brei.*—**B'wasser.** Toast-water. [L, 30.] See also AQUA *aromatica spirituosa.*—**B'wurm.** See *B'schabe.*—**B'wurzel.** The yam. [A, 450.]—**Eingeschnittenblättriger B'baum.** The *Artocarpus incisa.* [B.]—**Ganzblättriger B'baum.** The *Artocarpus integrifolia.* [B, 49, 180.]—**Gemeiner B'baum.** The *Artocarpus incisa.* [B, 49.]—**Indischer B'baum.** The *Artocarpus integrifolia.* [B, 49.]

BRODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Brod(bro²d)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). An old pharmaceutical term for the juice which exudes from a fruit, etc., the liquid formed by the deliquescence of a salt, or the liquor in which anything is preserved. [A, 325.]

BROIEMENT (Fr.), n. Brwa³-ma³n². A crushing, as of the fœtal skull in cephalotripsy, a vesical calculus in lithotrity, a cataract in keratonyxis or scleronyxis, etc., also the accidental crushing of a part. [A, 301, 385; F.]—**B. linéaire.** See ÉCRASEMENT *linéaire.*—**B. parcellaire.** A crushing piecemeal, as of the bones in cranioclasis. [A, 15.]

BROKEN, adj. Bro³k'e²n. In botany, having the component parts lying nearly but not quite in the same plane, thus forming a short spiral (said of a whorl). [B, 19.]—**B.-wing.** See DENGUE.

BROM (Ger.), n. Brom. Bromine; in comp. with the name of a base, the bromide of that base. [B.]—**B'acne.** See *Bromine* ACNE.—**B'acrylsäure.** Bromacrylic acid. [B.]—**B'akne.** See *Bromine* ACNE.—**B'anissäure.** Bromanisic acid. [B.]—**B'anissäure-Aethylester.** Ethyl bromanisate. [B.]—**B'äther, B'äthyl.** Ethyl bromide. [B, 49.]—**B'äthylbenzol.** Bromethylbenzene. [B.]—**B'äthylen.** Bromethylene. [B.]—**B'benzoesäure.** Brombenzoic acid. [B.]—**B'benzol.** Brombenzene. [B.]—**B'benzolsulfonsäure.** Brombenzenesulphonic acid. [B.]—**B'cachexie.** Bromism. [B.]—**B'chloressigsäure.** Bromchloracetic acid. [B.]—**B'erucasäure.** Bromerucic acid. [B.]—**B'essigsäure.** Bromacetic acid. [B.]—**B'exanthem.** A cutaneous eruption due to bromine. [L, 57.]—**B'glycolsäure.** Bromglycollic acid. [B.]—**B'hämatin.** Hæmin formed by the union of bromine with hæmatin. ["Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissnsch.," Apr. 24, 1886, p. 289 (B).]—**B'hydrat.** Bromine hydrate deposited from bromine-water. [B, 270.]—**B'hydrochinon.** Bromhydroquinone. [B.]—**B'iodür.** A bromiodide. [B.]—**B'ig.** Bromous. [B.]—**B'igsäure.** Bromous acid. [B.]—**B'irt.** Brominized; combined with bromine. [B.]—**B'maleïnsäure.** Brommaleic acid. [B.]—**B'mesitylen.** Brommesitylene. [B.]—**B'metaxylol.** Brommetaxylene. [B.]—**B'nitroäthan.** Bromnitroethane. [B.]—**B'nitrobenzol.** Bromnitrobenzene. [B.]—**B'oleïnsäure.** Bromoleic acid. [B.]—**B'nitranilin.** Bromonitraniline. [B.]—**B'paraxylol.** Bromparaxylene. [B.]—**B'phenylmercaptursäure.** Bromphenylmercapturic acid. [B.]—**B'propionsäure.** Brompropionic acid. [B.]—**B'pseudocumol.** Bromopseudocumene. [B.]—**B'salicylsäure.** Bromsalicylic acid. [B.]—**B'sauer.** Bromic; with the name of a base, the bromate of that base. [B.]—**B'säure.** Bromic acid. [B.]—**B'toluol.** Bromtoluene. [B.]—**B'wasser.** Bromine-water. [B.]—**B'wasserstoff.** Hydrogen bromide. [B.] See HYDROBROMIC ACID.—**B'wasserstoffäther.** Hydrobromic ether. [L, 65.]—**B'wasserstoffhomatropin.** Homatropine hydrobromide. [B.]—**B'wasserstoffsäure.** Hydrobromic acid. [B.]—**B'xylol.** Bromoxylene. [B.]—**B'zimmtsaure.** Bromcinnamic acid. [B.]

BROMA (Lat.), n. n. Bro'ma³. Gen., *bro'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., βρῶμα. 1. Solid food. [A, 325.] 2. A proprietary preparation resembling chocolate. 3. Bromine. [A, 322.]

BROMACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brom(bro²m)-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Of Koch, a division of gramineous plants (*Loxanthanæ*) comprising the genera *Bromus, Brachypodium, Agropyrum, Triticum, Secale*, and *Ægilops*; of Lemaire, the *Gramineæ.* [B, 170.]

BROMACETAL, n. Brom-a²s'e²t-a²l. A substitution compound of bromine and acetal ($CH_3Br.CH.2\ OC_2H_5$). [B, 2.]

BROMACETAMIDE, n. Brom-a²s-e²t'a²m-i²d(id). A substitution compound of acetamide in which bromine replaces hydrogen. The formula of *monobromacetamide* is $C_2H_4BrON = N\left\{\begin{matrix}H_2\\CH_2BrO\end{matrix}\right.$ [B.]

BROMACETIC ACID, n. Brom-a²s-et'i²k. Fr., *acide bromacétique.* Ger., *Bromessigsäure.* An acid derived from acetic acid by the substitution of one or more atoms of bromine for hydrogen. Three of these compounds are possible; *monobromacetic acid*, $C_2H_3BrO_2$, often called simply b. a.; *dibromacetic acid*, $C_2H_2Br_2O_2$; and *tribromacetic acid*, $C_2HBr_3O_2$. [B, 2.]

BROMACETONES, n. pl. Brom-a²s'e²t-onz. Compounds formed from acetone by the substitution of bromine for hydrogen. Those now known are *monobromacetone*, C_3H_5BrO; *tetrabromacetone*, known only in the form of its hydrate, $C_3H_2Br_4O.2H_2O$; and *pentabromacetone*, C_3HBr_5O. [B, 2.]

BROMACETYL, n. Brom-a²s'e²t-i²l. An addition product of bromine and acetyl, C_2H_3BrO. [B, 2.]—**B. hydrate.** See BROMACETIC ACID.—**B. nitride.** See BROMACETAMIDE.—**B'urea.** Ger., *Bromacetoxylharnstoff.* A crystalline body, $CH_2.Br.CO-NH.-CONH_2 = C_3H_5BrN_2O_2$, formed by the substitution of b. for hydrogen in urea. [B, 4.]

BROMACETYLENE, n. Brom-a²s-e²t'i²l-en. Fr., *bromacétylène.* Ger., *Bromacetylen.* A compound, C_2HBr, formed from acetylene by the substitution of bromine for hydrogen. [B.]

BROMACETYLIDE, n. Brom-a²s-e²t'i²l-i²d(id). A substitution product of bromacetylene formed by the replacement of hydrogen by a univalent metal or radicle. [B, 2.]

BROMACIDE (Fr.), n. Brom-a³s-ed. See *Brom*ACID.

BROMACRYLIC ACID, n. Brom-a²k-ri²l'i²k. Fr., *acide bromacrylique.* Ger., *Bromacrylsäure.* An acid formed from acrylic acid by the substitution of bromine for hydrogen. Two isomeric varieties are known; *α-b. a.*, $CHH-CBr-CO.OH$, and *β-b. a.*, $CHBr-CH-CO.OH$. [B, 2, 4.]

BROMADIPIC ACID, n. Brom-a²d-i²p'i²k. A product of adipic acid formed by the substitution of bromine for hydrogen. Four such compounds are known: *Monobromadipic acid*, $C_6H_9BrO_4$, a dark-colored solid of a camphoraceous odor; *dibromadipic acid*, $C_6H_8Br_2O_4$, of which there is an isomeric form called *isodibromadipic acid*; *tribromadipic acid*, $C_6H_7Br_3O_4$; and *tetrabromadipic acid*, $C_6H_6Br_4O_4$. [B, 2.]

BROMAGASTRIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Brom-a³-ga³s-tre. From βρῶμα, food, and γαστήρ, the stomach. Saburral obstruction of the stomach. [L, 82.]

BROMAL, n. Brom'a³l. From *bromine* and *aldehyde* (*q. v.*). Lat., *bromalum.* Syn.: *tribromaldehyde, tribromacetyl oxide.* A colorless, oily liquid, of a burning taste and penetrating odor, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, having the constitution of acetic aldehyde in which three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by three atoms of bromine, C_2HBr_3O. [B, 2.] Cf. CHLORAL.—**B. alcoholate.** Ger., *B'alkoholat.* A crystalline body, $C_2H_7Br_3O_2 = CBr_3.CH<^{OH}_{OC_2H_5}$, formed by the action of alcohol on b. [B, 4.]—**B. hydrate.** Lat., *bromalum hydratum.* Fr., *hydrate de b.* Ger., *Bromalhydrat.* A crystalline substance, $CBr_3.CH(OH)_2 = C_2H_3Br_3O_2$, analogous to chloral hydrate, formed by the union of b. with water; decomposed by alkalies with the production of bromoform. It has been used in epilepsy, chorea, and the pains of tabes dorsalis, in doses of from ⅔ grain to 7 grains, best given in pills or capsules. After a short stage of excitement, it produces sleep and anæsthesia, with diminished frequency of the pulse and respiration. In poisonous doses, it paralyzes the heart, which stops in systole, and lessens the irritability of the spinal ganglia and the peripheral nerves and muscles. [A, 319; B, 4.]—**B. hydrocyanide.** A compound of the formula $C_2HBr_3O.HCN$. [B, 2.]

BROMALDEHYDE, n. Brom-a²l'de-hid. Fr., *bromaldéhyde.* Ger., *Bromaldehyd.* A compound of bromine with aldehyde. *Dibromaldehyde* has the composition $CHBr_2.CHO$, with a polymeric form, *paradibromaldehyde*, $3C_2H_2Br_2O$. For *tribromaldehyde*, see BROMAL. [B, 2.]

BROMALIZARIN, n. Brom-a^{2}l-i^{2}z'a^{3}r-i^{2}n. A substitution compound of bromine and alizarin, $C_{14}H_7BrO_4 = C_{14}H_6O_2.(OH)(OBr)$, occurring as orange acicular crystals. [B, 2.]

BROMALLYL, n. Brom-a^{2}l'li^{2}l. See ALLYL *bromide.*

BROMALLYLENE, n. Brom-a^{2}l'li^{2}l-en. Fr., *bromallylène.* Ger., *Bromallylen.* A substitution compound of bromine and allylene, $C_3H_3.Br$. [B, 2.]

BROMALOIN, n. Brom-a^{2}l-o'i^{2}n. Fr., *bromaloïne.* Syn.: *tribromaloin.* A substitution compound of bromine and barbaloin, occurring as yellow acicular crystals. The formula has been variously given as $C_{34}H_{30}Br_5O_{14}$, $C_{17}H_{15}Br_3O_7$, and $C_{16}H_{13}Br_3O_7$. [B, 2, 5.]

BROMALUM (Lat.), n. n. Brom'a^{3}l-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BROMAL.—**B. hydratum.** See BROMAL *hydrate.*

BROMAMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Brom-a^{3}-me^{2}t'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). See BROMATOMETER.

BROMAMIDOBENZENE, n. Brom-a^{2}m-i^{2}d-o-be^{2}n'zen. Fr., *bromamidobenzène.* Ger., *Bromamidobenzol.* See BROMANILINE.

BROMAMYL, n. Brom-a^{2}m'i^{2}l. Fr., *bromamyle.* See AMYL *bromide.*

BROMAMYLENE, n. Brom-a^{2}m'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *bromamylène.* Ger., *Bromamylen.* A substitution product of bromine and amylene, including *monobromamylene, dibromamylene,* etc., the first of which is meant when the term is used without qualification. [B, 2.]

BROMANGELIC ACID, n. Brom-a^{2}n-je^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromangélique.* An addition product of bromine and angelic acid, $C_5H_8Br_2O_2$, isomeric with dibromovaleric acid; an inodorous, sour, crystalline substance, of acid properties, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 2.]

BROMANIL, n. Brom-a^{2}n'i^{2}l. Fr., *bromanile.* See TETRABROMQUINONE.

BROMANILINE, n. Brom-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *bromaniline.* Ger., *Bromanilin.* Syn.: *bromamidobenzene.* A substitution compound of bromine and aniline. [B.] See MONOBROMANILINE, DIBROMANILINE, and TRIBROMANILINE.

BROMANILOID, n. Brom-a^{2}n'i^{2}l-oid. Fr., *bromaniloïde.* See TRIBROMANILINE.

BROMANISATE, n. Brom-a^{2}n'i^{2}s-at. Fr., *bromanisate.* Ger., *Bromanisat, bromanissaures Salz.* A salt of bromanisic acid.

BROMANISIC ACID, n. Brom-a^{2}n-i^{2}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromanisique.* Ger., *Bromanissäure.* A substitution compound of bromine and anisic acid, $C_8H_7BrO_3$. [B, 2.]

BROMANISOL, n. Brom-a^{2}n'i^{2}s-o^{2}l. A crystallizable compound, $C_{20}H_9O_2Br_3$, formed by the action of bromine on anise camphor. [A, 301; L, 49.]

BROMARGYRITE, n. Brom-a^{3}r'ji^{2}r-it. Native bromide of silver. [L, 108.]

BROMARSENIOUS ACID, n. Brom-a^{3}r-se^{2}n'i^{2}-u^{3}s. Fr., *acide bromarsénieux.* See ARSENIC *oxybromide.*

BROMATE, n. Brom'at. Lat., *bromas.* Fr., *bromate.* Ger., *Bromat, bromsaures Salz.* It., Sp., *bromato.* A salt of bromic acid. These salts have the general formula $R.(BrO_3)_n$, in which R is a radicle of the combining power *n.* [B.]

BROMATECCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Brom-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-e^{2}k'kri^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *bromateccris'eos* (*-ec'crisis*). From βρῶμα, food, and ἔκκρισις, a rejection. The discharge of undigested food. [A, 322.]

BROMATED, adj. Brom'at-e^{2}d. See BROMINATED.

BROMATION, BROMATIUM (Lat.), n's n. Brom-a(a^{3})'-shi^{2}(ti^{2})-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βρωμάτιον. A light meal. [A, 322.]

BROMATODES (Lat.), adj. Brom-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o'dez(das). Gr., βρωματώδης (from βρῶμος, a stench, and εἶδος, resemblance), fœtid. [Dioscorides (A, 387).]

BROMATOGRAPHY, BROMATOLOGY, n's. Brom-a^{2}t-o^{2}g'ra^{2}f-i^{2}, -o^{2}l'o-ji^{2}. Lat., *bromatographia* (from βρῶμα, food, and γράφειν, to write), *bromatologia* (from βρῶμα, food, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *bromatographie, bromatologie.* Ger., *Nahrungsmittelkunde.* See DIETETICS.

BROMATOMETER, n. Brom-a^{2}t-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *bromatometrum* (from βρῶμα, food, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *bromatomètre.* Ger., *Speisenmesser.* An instrument used in bromatometry (*q. v.*). [A, 322, 385.]

BROMATOMETRY, n. Brom-a^{2}t-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-ri^{2}. Fr., *bromatométrie.* The determination of the daily amount of food required by an individual. [A, 301, 385.]

BROMATUS (Lat.), adj. Brom-a(a^{3})'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *bromé* (1st def.). Ger., *bromirt* (1st def.). 1. Brominated, brominized, bromated; containing bromine. 2. Due to the action of bromine (*e. g.,* acne bromata).

BROMAURATE, n. Brom-a^{4}r'at. A salt of bromauric acid, also a double bromide of gold and another element or radicle. [B.]

BROMAURIC, adj. Brom-a^{4}r'i^{2}k. For deriv., see BROMINE and AURUM. Containing gold as a trivalent radicle and bromine. [B.]—**B. acid.** A monobasic acid, $HAuBr_4 + 5H_2O$, occurring in dark-red acicular crystals. [B, 3.]

BROMBEERE (Ger.), n. Brom'bar-e^{2}. See BROMBEERSTRAUCH.—**Ackerb', Blaue B.** The *Rubus cæsius.* [B. 180.]

BROMBEERRINDE (Ger.), n. Brom'bar-ri^{2}nd-e^{2}. The bark of *Rubus villosus.* [L, 65.]—**B'nextrakt.** See *Extractum* RUBI *fluidum.*—**B'nsyrup.** See *Syrupus* RUBI.

BROMBEERSPINNER (Ger.), n. Brom'bar-spi^{2}n-ne^{2}r. The *Bombyx rubi.* [T. Husemann (L, 57).]

BROMBEERSTAUDE (Ger.), n. Brom'bar-sta^{3}-ud-e^{2}. See BROMBEERSTRAUCH.

BROMBEERSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. Brom'bar-stra^{3}-uch^{2}. The genus *Rubus,* especially the *Rubus fruticosus.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeiner B.** The *Rubus fruticosus.* [B, 180.]—**Mollukkischer B.** The *Rubus moluccanus.* [B, 180.]—**Nordischer B.** The *Rubus arcticus.* [B, 180.]—**Westlicher B.** The *Rubus occidentalis.* [B, 180.]—**Zottiger B.** The *Rubus villosus.* [B, 180.]

BROMBENZENE, n. Brom-be^{2}nz'en. Fr., *bromobenzine.* Ger., *Brombenzol.* A substitution compound of bromine and benzene, including *monobrombenzene, dibrombenzene, tribrombenzene, tetrabrombenzene, pentabrombenzene,* and *hexabrombenzene.* [B.]

BROMBENZENESULPHONIC ACID, n. Brom-be^{2}nz''en-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromobenzinesulfonique.* Ger., *Brombenzolsulfonsäure.* An acid, $C_6H_4.Br.SO_2.OH$, which may be regarded as benzene in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by bromine and the sulphuric-acid residue $(-SO_2OH)$. If the replacement occurs in two adjacent atoms of hydrogen in the structural formula of benzene, the product is called *orthobrombenzenesulphonic acid,* $C_6(H,Br,SO_3H,H,H,H)$; if two alternate atoms of hydrogen are replaced, the product is *metabrombenzenesulphonic acid,* $C_6(H,Br,H,SO_3H,H,H)$; if two hydrogen atoms at opposite points of the closed benzene chain are replaced, the product is *parabrombenzenesulphonic acid,* $C_6(H,Br,H,H,SO_3H,H)$. [B, 4.]

BROMBENZOIC ACID, n. Brom-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromobenzoïque.* Ger., *Brombenzoësäure.* See ORTHOBROMBENZOIC ACID, METABROMBENZOIC ACID, and PARABROMBENZOIC ACID.

BROMBENZOYL, n. Brom-be^{2}nz'o-i^{2}l. Fr., *bromobenzoyle.* A crystalline body, $C_7H_5O.Br$, formed by the action of bromine on oil of bitter almonds; of an agreeable odor, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [A, 321.]

BROMBENZOYLIC ACID, n. Brom-be^{2}nz-o-i^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromobenzoylique.* See BROMBENZOYL.

BROMCAFFEINE, n. Brom-ka^{2}f'fe^{2}-en. A crystalline substitution compound of bromine and caffeine, $C_8H_9BrN_4O_2$. [B, 3.]

BROMCAMPHOR, n. Brom-ka^{2}m'fo^{2}r. See CAMPHORA *monobromata.*

BROMCHLORACETIC ACID, n. Brom-klor-a^{2}s-et'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromochloracétique.* Ger., *Bromchloressigsäure.* A caustic liquid, $CHBrCl.CO.OH = C_2H_2BrClO_2$, of a powerful odor, acting as a monobasic acid. [B, 3.] Cf. CHLOROBROMACETIC ACID.

BROMCINNAMIC ACID, n. Brom-si^{2}n-na^{2}m'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromocinnamique.* Ger., *Bromzimmtsäure.* A bromine substitution product of cinnamic acid. *α-b.a.* crystallizes in long, shining needles, melts at about 130° C., and volatilizes unchanged; *β-b.a.* crystallizes in hexagonal plates, melts at 120° C., and is converted into *α-b.a.* on distillation. [B, 4.]

BROMCINNAMIN, n. Brom-si^{2}n'na^{2}m-i^{2}n. Fr., *bromocinnamine.* A substance, $C_{45}H_8Br$, formed by the action of bromine on cinnamin. [A, 385.]

BROMCOMENIC ACID, n. Brom-kom-e^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromocoménique.* A crystalline compound, $2C_6H_3.BrO_5 + 3H_2O$, formed by the action of bromine-water on comenic acid or meconic acid. [B, 3.]

BROMDICHLORHYDRIN, n. Brom-di-klor-hid'ri^{2}n. A liquid, $C_3H_5Cl_2Br = CH_2Cl-CHBr-CH_2Cl$, formed from glycerin by the substitution of two atoms of chlorine and an atom of bromine for three molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4.]

BROMDINITROETHANE, n. Brom-di nit''ro-e^{2}th-an'. Fr., *bromodinitroéthane.* Ger., *Bromdinitroäthan.* A substitution product of bromine and dinitroethane, $C_2H_3.Br.(NO_2)_2$; a colorless oil. [B.]

BROMDIPHENYL, n. Brom-di-fe^{2}n'i^{2}l. A bromine substitution product of diphenyl, including *parabromdiphenyl,* $C_6H_4Br.C_6H_5$; and *dibromdiphenyl,* $C_6H_4Br.C_6H_4Br$. [B, 4.]

BROME, n. Brom. See BROMUS.—**B.-grass.** The genus *Bromus.* [B.]—**False b.** The genus *Brachypodium.* [B, 19.]—**Soft b.-grass.** The *Bromus mollis.* [B, 19.]

BROME (Fr.), n. Brom. See BROMINE and BROMUS.—**B, à gros épi.** The *Bromus secalinus.* [B, 173.]—**B. cathartique.** The *Bromus catharticus.* [L, 49.]—**B. des champs.** The *Festuca arvensis.* [B, 173.]—**B. des prés.** The *Bromus erectus.* [B, 173.]—**B. des seigles.** The *Bromus secalinus.* [B, 173.]—**B. des toits.** The *Festuca tectorum.* [B, 173.]—**B. gigantesque.** The *Festuca gigantea.* [B, 173.]—**B. mou.** The *Bromus mollis.* [B, 173.]—**B. nain.** The *Bromus mollis,* var. *nanus.* [B, 173.]—**B. purgatif.** The *Bromus purgans.* [B, 173.]—**B. rude.** The *Festuca squarrosa.* [B, 173.]

BROMÉ (Fr.), adj. Brom-a. See BROMATUS (1st def.).

BROMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brom(bro^{2}m)'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *bromées.* Of Kunth, a tribe of the *Gramineæ,* including the divisions *Avenaceæ, Arundinaceæ,* and *B. veræ;* of others, a division of grasses, comprising *Bromus* and other genera. [B.] Cf. FESTUCEÆ.—**B. veræ** [Kunth]. A division of *B.* comprising *Sesleria, Kœleria, Dactylis, Glyceria, Centotheca, Festuca, Bromus, Brachypodium, Melica, Briza, Poa,* and a few other genera. [B, 170.]

BROMÉLAYLE (Fr.), n. Brom-al-a^{3}-el. Ethylene bromide. [L, 49.]

BROMELEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brom-e^{2}l'e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). See BROMELIACEÆ.

BROMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Brom-e^{2}l'i^{2}-a^{3}. From *O. Bromel,* a Swedish physician and botanist. Fr., *bromélia, bromélie.* Of Plumier, a genus of bromeliaceous plants of the tribe *Bromelieæ.* [B, 19, 245.]—**B. ananas** [Linnæus]. The *Ananas sativus.* [B, 173.]—**B. caratas** [Linnæus]. A West Indian and South American species bearing an edible fruit. [B, 180.]—**B. chrysantha** [Jacquin]. A

South American species bearing a very sweet fruit. [B, 180.]—**B. humilis** [Jacquin]. See KARATAS *humilis*.—**B. karatas** [Jacquin]. See KARATAS *Plumieri*.—**B. longifolia** [Rudge]. The *quirebijure*; a species with a very large edible fruit. [B, 245.]—**B. mai-pourri** [Perrotet]. Fr., *maipourri*. A French Guiana species bearing an edible fruit. [B, 173.]—**B. pinguin** [Linnæus]. Sp., *timbirichi* [Mex. Ph.]. A West Indian species bearing yellowish berries of the size of a hen's egg, of an agreeable taste. An acid cooling drink made from them is used in fevers, and they are considered anthelminthic and antiscorbutic. [B, 19, 173, 180, 245; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," March, 1886, p. 122.]

BROMELIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brom-e^{2}l-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *broméliacées*. The bromeliads, or pine-apple family; of Jussieu and succeeding authors, an order of monocotyledons of the series *Epigynæ* [Bentham and Hooker] or the order (cohort) *Liliifloræ*, comprising the tribes *Bromelieæ*, *Pitcairnieæ*, *Puyeæ*, and *Tillandsieæ*. [B, 19; Wittmack (B, 245).]

BROMELIACEOUS, adj. Brom-e^{2}l-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *bromeliaceus*. Fr., *broméliacé*. Of or pertaining to the *Bromeliaceæ*. [B.]

BROMELIADS [Lindley], n. pl. Brom-e^{2}l'i^2-a^{2}dz. See BROMELIACEÆ.

BROMELIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brom-e^{2}l'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *broméliées*. Of Jussieu, an order of plants comprising *Burmannia*, *Tillandsia*, *Xerophyta*, *Bromelia*, and *Agave*; of Batsch, a family of the *Campanales* comprising the same genera, except *Agave*, also *Pitcairnia* and *Pandanus*. [B, 170.] Cf. BROMELIACEÆ, BURMANNIACEÆ, and PANDANACEÆ.

BROMELIAL, adj. Brom-e^{2}l'i^2-a^{2}l. Of or resembling the *Bromelia*; belonging to the *Bromeliales*. [B.]—**B. alliance.** See BROMELIALES.

BROMELIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brom-e^{2}l-i^2-a(a^3)'lez(le^{2}s). Of Lindley (1833), an alliance of epigynous endogens including the order *Bromeliaceæ*. [B, 170.]

BROMELIDEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brom-e^{2}l-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See BROMELIACEÆ.

BROMELIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brom-e^{2}l-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *broméliées*. Of Reichenbach and succeeding authors, a division or tribe of bromeliaceous plants comprising *Bromelia*, *Billbergia*, *Ananas*, *Karatas*, and other genera, with which preceding writers included *Pitcairnia*, *Agave*, *Fourcroya*, and some other genera now referred elsewhere. [B, 170; Wittmack (B, 245).]

BROMELINÆ [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brom-e^{2}l-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). See BROMELIACEÆ.

BROMELIOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brom-e^{2}l-i^2-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Brongniart, a class of monocotyledons comprising the families *Hæmodoraceæ*, *Vellosieæ*, *Bromeliaceæ*, and *Pontederiaceæ*. [B, 170.]

BROMELOIDEÆ [Mirbel] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brom-e^{2}l-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *broméloïdes*. See BROMELIACEÆ.

BROMELWORTS, n. pl. Brom'e^{2}l-wu^{5}rtz. The *Bromeliaceæ*. [B, 19.]

BROMERUCIC ACID, n. Brom-e^{2}r-u^{3}s'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromérucique*. Ger., *Bromerucasäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{22}H_{41}BrO_2$, being erucic acid having an atom of hydrogen replaced by bromine. [B, 4.]

BROMÉTHÉRINE (Fr.), n. Brom-a-ta-ren. Ethylene bromide. [L, 49.]

BROMÉTHÉROÏDE (Fr.), n. Brom-a-ta-ro-ed. See BROMALDEHYDE.

BROMETHYL, n. Brom-e^{2}th'i^{2}l. Fr., *bromethyle*. Ger., *Bromäthyl*. Hydrobromic ether. [A, 301, 385.] See ETHYL *bromide*.—**B'benzene.** Fr., *bromo-éthylbenzine*. Ger., *Bromäthylbenzol*. A substitution compound of ethylbenzene in which bromine replaces hydrogen in the benzene residue, C_6H_5. [B.] See MONOBROMETHYLBENZENE.

BROMETHYLENE, n. Brom-e^{2}th'i^{2}l-en. Fr., *bromethylène*. Ger., *Bromäthylen*. A substitution product of bromine and ethylene, including *monobromethylene* (which is meant when the word is used without a prefix) and *tribromethylene* (*q. v.*). [B, 4.]

BROMETUM (Lat.), n. n. Brom-e(a)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See BROMIDE.

BROMFUMARIC ACID, n. Brom-fu^{2}m-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromofumarique*. A bromine substitution compound of fumaric acid. $\begin{matrix} CH.CO_2H \\ \| \\ CBr.CO_2H \end{matrix}$. [B, 3.]

BROMGALLIC ACID, n. Brom-ga^{2}l'li^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromogallique*. Ger., *Bromgallussäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_6HBr(OH)_3$.-CO.OH, being a bromine substitution compound of gallic acid. [B.] See also DIBROMGALLIC ACID.

BROMGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. Brom-gli^{2}k-o^{2}l'li^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromoglycollique*. Ger., *Bromglycolsäure*. A bromine substitution compound of glycollic acid. [B.]

BROMHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Brom-hi^{2}d-ro'si^{2}s. See BROMIDROSIS.

BROMHYDRAS (Lat.), n. m. Brom-hid(hu^{6}d)'ra^{2}s(ra^{3}s). Gen., *bromhydrat'is*. See HYDROBROMIDE.—**B. cicutinus** [Fr. Cod.]. Coniine hydrobromide. [B.]—**B. cinchonidicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Cinchonidine hydrobromide. [B.]—**B. eserinus** [Fr. Cod.]. Eserine hydrobromide. [B.]—**B. morphicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Morphine hydrobromide. [B.]—**B. quinicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bromhydrate de quinine neutre*. Quinine hydrobromide. [B.]

BROMHYDRATE, n. Brom-hid'rat. Lat., *bromhydras*. Fr., *bromhydrate*. Ger., *Bromhydrat*. See HYDROBROMIDE.

BROMHYDRIC, adj. Brom-hid'ri^{2}k. Lat., *bromhydricus*. Fr., *bromhydrique*. Ger., *Bromwasserstoff-*. It., *bromidrico*. Sp., *bromhídrico*. See HYDROBROMIC.—**B. acid.** Lat., *acidum bromhydricum*. Fr., *acide bromhydrique*. Ger., *Bromwasserstoffsäure*. Hydrobromic acid. [B.]—**B. ether.** Lat., *æther bromhydricus*. Fr., *éther bromhydrique*. Hydrobromic ether. [B.]

BROMHYDRIN, n. Brom-hid'ri^{2}n. Fr., *bromhydrine*. A bromine substitution compound of glycerin. [B.] See MONOBROMHYDRIN, DIBROMHYDRIN, and TRIBROMHYDRIN.

BROMHYDRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Brom-ed-rek. See HYDROBROMIC.

BROMHYDROETHYLCROTONIC ACID, n. Brom hid''-ro-e^{2}th-i^{2}l-kro-to^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromhydro-éthylcrotonique*. A compound of ethylcrotonic and hydrobromic acids, $C_6H_{11}BrO_2$; a crystalline mass. [B, 3.]

BROMHYDROQUINONE, n. Brom-hid''ro-kwi^{2}n-on'. Fr., *bromhydroquinone*. Ger., *Bromhydrochinon*. A bromine substitution compound of hydroquinone. [B.] See MONOBROMHYDROQUINONE, DIBROMHYDROQUINONE, TRIBROMHYDROQUINONE, and TETRABROMHYDROQUINONE.

BROMIBASE (Fr.), n. Brom-i^2-ba^{3}s. See *Basic* BROMIDE.

BROMIC, adj. Brom'i^{2}k. Lat., *bromicus*. Fr., *bromique*. Ger., *Brom-*. It., *bromico*. Sp., *brómico*. Containing or combined with bromine (usually restricted to compounds containing bromine united with oxygen and combined with a greater relative amount of that element than is present in the supposititious bromous compounds). [B.]—**B. acid.** Lat., *acidum bromicum*. Fr., *acide bromique*. Ger., *Bromsäure*. It., *acido bromico*. Sp., *ácido brómico*. 1. A monobasic acid, $HBrO_3$, known only in aqueous solution. 2. Of Kämmerer, hydrobromic acid. [B, 2, 3.]

BROMID (Ger.), n. Brom-ed'. A bromide, especially one containing more bromine than another bromide of the same base. [B.] Cf. BROMÜR.

BROMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brom(bro^{2}m)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a subtribe of grasses (tribe *Festuceæ*) corresponding to the *Bromeæ*. [B, 170.]

BROMIDE, n. Brom'i^{2}d(id). Lat., *bromidum*. Fr., *bromure*. Ger., *Bromür*, *Bromid*. It., Sp., *bromuro*. A direct compound of a metal or radicle with bromine. [B.]—**Basic b.** Fr., *bromure basique*, *bromibase*. Ger., *basisches Bromür*. It., *bromuro basico*. Sp., *bromuro básico*. A compound of a b. with the oxide or hydroxide of the same base. [B.]

BROMIDIA, n. Brom-i^{2}d'i^2-a^3. A proprietary hypnotic preparation containing in each fluidrachm 15 grains each of chloral hydrate and potassium bromide, and ⅛ grain each of extract of *Cannabis indica* and extract of hyoscyamus.

BROMIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Brom-i^{2}d-ro'si^{2}s. Gen., *bromidro'seos* (*-sis*). From βρῶμος, a stench, and ἵδρωσις, perspiration. Fr., *bromidrose*, *sueur fétide*. Ger., *Bromidrose*, *stinkender Schweiss*. A morbid condition characterized by the production of fœtid sweat. [G.]

BROMIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Brom'i^{2}d-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BROMIDE.

BROMIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Brom-i^2-fe^{2}r. Containing bromine. [L, 41.]

BROMINA (Lat.), n. f. Brom-i(e)'na^3. Bromine. [L, 45.]

BROMINATED, adj. Brom'i^{2}n-at-e^{2}d. Combined with bromine. [B, 2.]

BROMINE, n. Brom'en. From βρῶμος, a stench. Lat., *bromum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], *brominium* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *bromium* [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *brominum*, *bromineum*, *brominium*, *bromina*. Fr., *brome* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Brom*. It., Sp., *bromo* [Sp. Ph.]. A non-metallic element discovered by Balard in 1826; a very dark brown liquid giving off dark, highly irritant fumes, of a disagreeable, suffocating odor, of a burning taste, caustic, and corrosive; soluble in about 30 parts of water. At −22° C. it forms a reddish-brown solid substance which melts at −24·5°; at 63° it boils. Its sp. gr. is 3·187 at 0° and 2·990 at 15°. Its atomic weight is 79·75; its symbol, Br. It combines readily with hydrogen, forming hydrobromic acid, and, like chlorine, it exerts a bleaching and disinfectant action in the presence of moisture, owing to the decomposition of water and the evolution of oxygen induced by the affinity of b. for hydrogen. It also combines directly with metallic and non-metallic elements to form bromides, which are widely diffused through the mineral kingdom and in mineral waters, sea-water, and many organic compounds. In composition it usually acts as a univalent radicle, rarely as a trivalent or quinquivalent radicle. In medicine it has been used chiefly as a caustic and disinfectant, especially in hospital gangrene. [B, 3.]—**Bibron's b. mixture.** See *Bibron's* ANTIDOTE.—**B. blocks.** Porous cubes containing b., made by incinerating diatomaceous earth with crude tartar or with calcium saccharate. They absorb more than three times their weight of b., which is very gradually given off; used as a disinfectant. [L, 65.]—**B. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de brome*. Ger., *Bromchlorür*. A compound, said to be $BrCl_5$, formed by passing chlorine gas through b.; a reddish-yellow, volatile, very caustic liquid, the chief ingredient of a nostrum, known as Landolfi's paste, formerly employed in the treatment of cancer. [A, 247; B, 3, 5, 10, 14.]—**B. disulphide.** A red liquid, S_2Br_2. [B, 3.]—**B. hydrate.** An unstable crystalline compound, $Br.5H_2O$, formed by dissolving b. in water just above the freezing point. [B, 3.]

BROMINE (Fr.), n. Brom-en. A place in the department of Savoie, France, where there is a spring containing sodium sulphate. [L, 49.]

BROMINEUM, BROMINIUM [U. S. Ph., 1870] (Lat.), n's n. Brom-i^{2}n'e^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m), -i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BROMINE.—**Brominii chloridum.** See BROMINE *chloride*.

BROMINIZED, adj. Brom'i[2]n-izd. See BROMINATED.

BROMINUM (Lat.), n. n. Brom-i(e)'nu[3]m(nu[4]m). See BROMINE.

BROMIODIDE, n. Brom-i'od-i[2]d(id). Ger., *Bromjodür.* A compound consisting of the bromide and iodide of the same base. [B.]

BROMIODOFORM, n. Brom-i-o[2]d'o-fo[2]rm. Fr., *bromoiodoforme.* A substitution compound of bromine and iodoform, $CHBr^2I$. [B, 2.]

BROMION (Lat.), n. n. Brom(bro[2]m)'i[2]-o[2]n. Gr., βρόμιον. The name of a certain plaster or malagma mentioned by Paulus Ægineta. [A, 325.]

BROMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Brom-ek. See BROMIC.

BROMIRIDIC ACID, n. Brom-i[2]r-i[2]d'i[2]k. Fr., *acide bromoiridique.* A dibasic acid, $H_2IrBr_6 = 2HBr + IrBr_4$, formed by dissolving iridium tetrahydroxide in hydrobromic acid. It forms salts called iridibromides. [B, 3.]

BROMIS (Lat.), n. m. Brom'i[2]s. Gen., *bromi'tis.* See BROMITE (2d def.).

BROMISATINE, n. Brom-i[2]s'a[2]t-en. A compound, $C_8H_4Br.NO_2$, formed by the action of bromine on isatine and indigo blue, forming brilliant orange crystals. [L, 49.]

BROMISM, n. Brom'i[2]zm. Lat., *bromismus.* Fr., *bromisme.* Poisoning with bromine, usually from the excessive use of the bromides; characterized by drowsiness, physical and intellectual weakness, and various skin lesions. [A, 394.]

BROMISOSUCCINIC ACID, n. Brom-i[2]s-o-su[3]k-si[2]n'i[2]k. From βρῶμος (see BROMINE), ἴσος, equal, and *succinum*, amber. Fr., *acide bromisosuccinique.* Syn.: *monobromisosuccinic acid.* A deliquescent crystalline compound, $CH_3CBr(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by heating isosuccinic acid with bromine and water. [B, 3.]

BROMITE, n. Brom'it. Lat., *bromis* (2d def.). Fr., *bromite.* Ger., *Bromit, bromigsaures Salz* (2d def.). 1. A native bromide of silver. 2. A salt of bromous acid. [B, 270.]

BROMIUM [Gr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Brom'i[2]-u[3]m(u[4]m). See BROMINE.

BROMLACTIC ACID, n. Brom-la[2]k'ti[2]k. Fr., *acide bromolactique.* Ger., *Brommilchsäure.* A bromine substitution product of lactic acid, including *monobromlactic acid*, $C_3H_5BrO_3$; *dibromlactic acid*, $C_3H_4Br_2O_3$; and *tribromlactic acid*, $C_3H_3Br_3O_3$. [B, 3.]

BROMLEY, n. Bro[2]m'le[2]. A place in Kent, England, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 316; L, 41.]

BROMMALEIC ACID, n. Brom-ma[2]l-e'i[2]k. Fr., *acide bromomaléique.* Ger., *Brommaleïnsäure.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_3BrO_4$, of which two isomeric forms are known. [B, 4.]

BROMMBEERE (Ger.), n. Brom'bar-e[2]. See BROMBEERE.

BROMMESITYLENE, n. Brom-me[2]s-i[2]t'i[2]l-en. Fr., *bromomésitylène.* Ger., *Brommesitylen.* A bromine substitution product of mesitylene. [B.]

BROMMETAXYLENE, n. Brom-me[2]t-a[3]-zil'en. Fr., *bromométaxylène.* Ger., *Brommetaxylol.* A bromine substitution product of metaxylene. [B.] See MONOBROMMETAXYLENE and TETRABROMMETAXYLENE.

BROMMOLYBDIC, adj. Brom-mo[2]l-i[2]b'di[2]k. Containing bromine together with molybdenum as a hexad radicle. [B.]

BROMNAPHTHALENE, n. Brom-na[2]p(na[2]f)'tha[2]l-en. Fr., *bromonaphthaline.* A bromine substitution product of naphthalene. [B, 4.]

BROMNITROBENZENE, n. Brom-nit-ro-be[2]nz'en. Fr., *bromonitrobenzine.* Ger., *Bromnitrobenzol.* A substitution compound of benzine in which an atom of bromine and a molecule of nitryl replace two atoms of hydrogen. [B.] See ORTHOBROMNITROBENZENE, METABROMNITROBENZENE, and PARABROMNITROBENZENE.

BROMNITROETHANE, n. Brom-nit-ro-e[2]th-an'. Fr., *bromonitroéthane.* Ger., *Bromnitroäthan.* A bromine substitution product of nitroethane, including *monobromnitroethane*, $C_2H_4Br.NO_2$, a heavy oil boiling at 147° C.; and *dibromnitroethane*, $C_2H_3.Br_2.NO_2$, a mobile liquid boiling as 165° C. Both have a very pungent odor. [B.]

BROMNITROPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. Brom-nit-ro-phe[2]n''o[2]l-su[3]lf-o[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide bromonitrophénolsulfonique.* A substitution compound of phenolsulphonic acid in which an atom of bromine and a molecule of nitryl replace two atoms of hydrogen, $C_6H_2Br(NO_2)(OH)SO_2.OH = C_6H_4SNO_6$. [B, 2.]

BROMNITROPROPANE, n. Brom-nit-ro-pro-pan'. Ger., *Bromnitropropan.* A bromine substitution product of nitropropane, including *monobromnitropropane*, $C_3H_6.Br.NO_2$; *dibromnitropropane*, $C_3H_5.Br_2.NO_2$; and *brompseudonitropropane*, $CH_3.CH_3.CBr.NO_2$. All are oily liquids of a pungent odor. [B.]

BROMOACETATE, n. Brom-o-a[2]s'e[2]t-at. Syn.: *acetobromide.* A compound of a bivalent radicle with bromine and the radicle of acetic acid, $R''.BrO.C_2H_3O$. [B.]

BROMOBENZIDE (Fr.), n. Brom-o-ba[3]n[2]z-ed. Benzene hexachloride. [L, 49.]

BROMOBENZINE (Fr.), n. Brom-o-ba[3]n[2]z-en. Brombenzene. [B.]

BROMOCHLORALUM, n. Brom-o-klor'a[2]l-u[3]m. A proprietary disinfectant and antiseptic preparation containing aluminium chloride and alkaline salts. [L, 120.]

BROMOCODIDE, n. Brom-o-kod'i[2]d(id). A substance, $C_{36}H_{40}Br_2N_2O_4 = C_{34}H_{34}N_2O_2(Br)_2(OCH_3)_2$, formed by the action of hydrobromic acid on codeine. [B, 2.]

BROMO-CONJUGUÉ (Fr.), adj. Brom-o-ko[2]n[2]-zhu[6]-ga. Containing bromine as an associated element. [B, 38.] See AZOTURES b.-c's.

BROMOCUMINOL, n. Brom-o-ku[2]m'i[2]n-o[2]l. A heavy oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{11}BrO$, formed by the action of bromine on cuminol. [L, 49.]

BROMOCYANE (Fr.), n. Brom-o-se-a[3]n. Cyanogen bromide. [L, 49.]

BROMODES (Lat.), adj. Brom-o'dez(das). Gr., βρωμώδης (from βρῶμος, a stench, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fœtid. [A, 322.]

BROMOFORM, n. Brom'o-fo[2]rm. Lat., *bromoformum.* Fr., *bromoforme.* Ger., *Bromoform.* Syn.: *formyl tribromide.* An oily liquid, $CH.Br_3$, boiling at about 150° C. and solidifying at −9°, resembling chloroform in its reactions; an anæsthetic and hypnotic. [A, 385; B, 4.]

BROMOGRAPHY, n. Brom-o[2]g'ra[2]f-i[2]. Lat., *bromographia* (from βρῶμα, food, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *bromographie.* See DIETETICS.

BROMOHÉLICINE (Fr.), n. Brom-o-hal-i[2]s-en. A gelatinous compound, $C_{26}H_{13}O_{14}Br + 2H_2O$, obtained by the action of bromine on helicin. [A, 301, 385.]

BROMOHYDRATE, n. Brom-o-hid'rat. See HYDROBROMIDE.

BROMOHYDRIC, adj. Brom-o-hid'ri[2]k. See HYDROBROMIC.

BROMOHYPERIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Brom-o(o[2])-hip(hu[6]p)-e[2]r-i[2]d-ros'i[2]s. Gen., *bromohyperidro'seos* (*-sis*). From βρῶμος, a stench, ὑπέρ, beyond measure, and ἵδρωσις, perspiration. A condition characterized by excessive and offensive perspiration. [L.]

BROMOIDES (Lat.), adj. Brom(bro[2]m)-o(o[2])-i(e)'dez(das). From *bromoïde.* Resembling the genus *Bromus*; a botanical species-name. [B, 245.]

BROMO-IODISM, n. Brom-o-i'o[2]d-i[2]zm. Poisoning with bromine and iodine. [A. F. A. King, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," lxviii, 1874, p. 153.]

BROMOIODOFORME (Fr.), n. Brom-o-e-od-o-fo[2]rm. See BROMIODOFORM.

BROMOLACTIC ACID, n. Brom-o-la[2]k'ti[2]k. See BROMLACTIC ACID.

BROMOLEIC ACID, n. Brom-o-le'i[2]k. Fr., *acide bromoléique.* Ger., *Bromoleïnsäure.* A crystalline acid, being a bromine substitution compound of oleic acid, $C_{18}H_{33}BrO_2$. [B, 4.]

BROMOMENORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Brom-o(o[2])-me[2]n(man)-o[2]r-re'(ro[2]'e[2])-a[3]. From βρῶμος, a stench, μῆνες, the menses, and ῥεῖν, to flow. A disorder of menstruation characterized by an offensive state of the menstrual blood at or before the time of its escape from the uterus. [Wiltshire, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Nov. 4, 1882, p. 551.]

BROMOMESITYLENE, n. Brom-o-me[2]s-i[2]t'i[2]l-en. See BROMMESITYLENE.

BROMOMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Brom-o(o[2])-me[2]t'ru[3]m(ru[4]m). See BROMATOMETER.

BROMONAPHTHALÈSE (Fr.), n. Brom-o-na[3]p-ta[3]l-e[2]s. A crystallizable compound, $C_{20}H_6Br_2$, obtained by the action of bromine on naphthalene, with the aid of heat. [A, 301, 385.]

BROMONAPHTHALIDE (Fr.), n. Brom-o-na[3]p-ta[3]l-ed. A liquid, $C_{20}H_7Br$, obtained along with *bromonaphthalèse* (*q. v.*). [A, 301, 385.]

BROMONAPHTHALINE (Fr.), n. Brom-o-na[3]p-ta[3]l-en. See BROMNAPHTHALENE.

BROMONITRANILINE, n. Brom-o-nit-ra[2]n'i[2]l-en. Fr., *bromonitraniline.* Ger., *Bromnitranilin.* A bromine and nitryl substitution compound of aniline, $C_6H_3.(NO_2)Br.NH_2 = C_6N_2H_5BrO_2$. [B.] See also DIBROMONITRANILINE.

BROMONT (Fr.), n. Brom-o[2]n[2]. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

BROMOPHENOL, n. Brom-o-fe[2]n'o[2]l. See BROMPHENOL.

BROMOPHENYLACETAMIDE, n. Brom-o-fe[2]n-i[2]l-a[2]s-e[2]t'-a[2]m-i[2]d(id). Syn.: *acetobromanilide.* A general name for a series of crystalline bromine substitution products of phenylacetamide, including *monobromophenylacetamide* (acetomonobromanilide), $C_6H_4Br.NH.C_2H_3O = C_8H_8BrNO$, three isomeric forms of which are known, termed respectively ortho-, meta-, and paramonobromophenylacetamide; *dibromphenylacetamide* (acetodibromanilide), $C_6H_3Br_2.NH.C_2H_3O = C_8H_7Br_2NO$; and *tribromophenylacetamide* (acetotribromanilide), $C_6H_2Br_3.NH.C_2H_3O = C_8H_6Br_3NO$. [B, 2.]

BROMOPLATINATE, n. Brom-o-pla[2]t'i[2]n-at. A salt of bromoplatinic acid. [B.] See PLATINIBROMIDE.

BROMOPLATINIC ACID, n. Brom-o-pla[2]t-i[2]n'i[2]k. Fr., *acide bromoplatinique.* A dibasic acid, $H_2PtBr_6 + 9H_2O$, forming dark-red deliquescent crystals.

BROMOPSEUDOCUMENE, n. Brom-o-su[2]d-o-ku[2]m'en. Fr., *bromopseudocumène.* Ger., *Brompseudocumol.* A bromine substitution compound of pseudocumene. [B.]

BROMORCIN, BROMORCINOL, n's. Brom-o[2]rs'i[2]n, -i[2]n-o[2]l. A bromine substitution compound of orcin. [B.] See MONOBROMORCIN, TRIBROMORCIN, and TETRABROMORCIN.

BROMOS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Brom(bro[2]m)'o[2]s. Gr., βρόμος. Oats. [Pliny (A, 318).]

BROMOSALICYLOL, n. Brom-o-sa[2]l-i[2]s'i[2]l-o[2]l. Bromsalicylic aldehyde. [B.]

BROMOSEL (Fr.), n. Brom-o-se[2]l. A double bromide. [L, 49.]

BROMOSPIROYLE (Fr.), n. Brom-o-sper-o-el. Bromsalicylic acid. [L, 49.]

BROMOSTYROL (Fr.), n. Brom-o-sti^{2}r-ol. Bromcinnamin. [A, 385.]

BROMOSUS (Lat.), adj. Brom-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From βρῶμος, a stench. Fœtid. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 318).]

BROMOTÉRÉBÈNE (Fr.), n. Brom-o-ta-ra-be^{2}n. See BROMTEREBENE.

BROMOTETRACODEINE, n. Brom-o-te^{2}t-ra^3-kod-e'en. Fr., *bromotétracodéine.* Ger., *Bromtetracodeïn.* A compound, $C_{144}H_{166}Br_2N_8O_{24} = (C_{36}H_{42}N_2O_6 - H)_4 + 2HBr$, produced by the prolonged action of hydrobromic acid on codeine. [B.]

BROMOTETRAMORPHINE, n. Brom-o-te^{2}t-ra^3-mo^{2}rf'en. Fr., *bromotétramorphine.* Ger., *Bromtetramorphin.* A base, $C_{136}H_{156}Br_2N_8O_8 = (C_{34}H_{38}N_2O_6 - H)_4 + 2HBr$, formed by the prolonged action of hydrobromic acid on morphine. [B, 2.]

BROMOTHIONESSAL (Fr.), **BROMOTHIONESSILE** (Fr.), n's. Brom-o-te-on-e^{2}s-sa^{3}l, -sel. A compound, $C_{26}H_7SBr_2$, produced by the action of bromine on thionessal. [A, 301, 385.]

BROMOUS, adj. Brom'u^{3}s. Containing bromine united with oxygen in the same proportion as in the chlorous compounds (but b. compounds are not known). [B.]

BROMOXAFORM, n. Brom-o^{2}x'a^3-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *bromoxaformum.* Fr., *bromoxaforme.* A colorless, crystalline body, $C_3HBr_6O_2$, formed, along with bromoform, by the action of bromine on aqueous potassium citrate. [L, 49.]

BROMOXYLENE, n. Brom-o-zil'en. Fr., *bromoxylène.* Ger., *Bromxylol.* See BROMMETAXYLENE and BROMPARAXYLENE.

BROMOZANALOIN, n. Brom-o-za^{2}n-a^{2}l-o'i^{2}n. A bromine substitution compound of zanaloin, $C_{16}H_{15}Br_3O_7$, occurring in the form of yellow crystals. [B, 2.]

BROMPARAXYLENE, n. Brom-pa^{2}r-a^2-zil'en. Fr., *bromoparaxylène.* Ger., *Bromparaxylol.* A bromine substitution derivative of paraxylene. [B.] See MONOBROMPARAXYLENE and DIBROMPARAXYLENE.

BROMPHENANTHRENE, n. Brom-fe^{2}n-a^{2}n'thren. A compound, $C_{14}H_9Br$, formed by decomposing phenanthrene dibromide by heat; thin, colorless prisms. [B, 4.]

BROMPHENOL, n. Brom-fe^{2}n'o^{2}l. A bromine substitution product of phenol. [B.] See MONOBROMPHENOL, DIBROMPHENOL, and TRIBROMPHENOL.

BROMPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. Brom-fe^{2}n-o^{2}l-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. A bromine substitution compound of phenolsulphonic acid, $C_6H_3Br(OH)SO_2.OH = C_6H_5BrSO_4$, of which two isomeric varieties are known. [B, 2.] See also DIBROMPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID.

BROMPHENYLCYSTEÏN (Ger.), n. Brom-fe^{2}n-u^{6}l-tsu^{6}st-a-en'. E. Baumann's term for bromphenylcystine, as being a derivative of cysteine (*q. v.*). [B.]

BROMPHENYLCYSTINE, n. Brom-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-si^{2}st'en. Fr., *bromophénylcystine.* Ger., *Bromphenylcystin, Bromphenylcysteïn* [Baumann]. Cystine in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by a molecule of the univalent radicle, $(C_6H_4Br)'$, formed by the decomposition of bromphenylmercapturic acid; small, shining, acicular crystals, $C_9H_{10}BrSNO_3$, melting at 180° C., nearly insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [E. Baumann and C. Preusse, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 307 (B).]

BROMPHENYLCYSTOIN, n. Brom-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-si^{2}st-o'i^{2}n. The anhydride of bromphenylcystine, $C_9H_9SNBr.O$. [E. Baumann and C. Preusse, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 307 (B).]

BROMPHENYLMERCAPTAN, n. Brom-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-mu^{6}r-ka^{2}p'ta^{2}n. A bromine substitution product of phenylmercaptan, $C_6H_4Br.SH$. [B.]

BROMPHENYLMERCAPTURIC ACID, n. Brom-fe^{2}n-i^{2}l-mu^{6}r-ka^{2}p-tu^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromophénylmercapturique.* Ger., *Bromphenylmercaptursäure.* A crystalline monobasic acid, $C_{11}H_{12}BrSNO_3$, obtained from urine after the ingestion of brombenzene. It may be decomposed into bromphenylcystine, and this into bromphenylmercaptan and pyruric acid. [E. Baumann and C. Preusse, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 307 (B).]

BROMPROPIONIC ACID, n. Brom-pro-pi^2-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromopropionique.* Ger., *Brompropionsäure.* A monobasic acid, $C_3H_5BrO_2$, of which two isomeric forms are known, both crystalline solids. [B, 4.]

BROMPSEUDONITROPROPANE, n. Brom-su^{2}d-o-nit-ro-pro-pan'. Ger., *Brompseudonitropropan.* See BROMNITROPROPANE.

BROMPYRIDINE, n. Brom-pi^{2}r'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *bromopyridine.* Ger., *Brompyridin.* See MONOBROMPYRIDINE, DIBROMPYRIDINE, and DIBROMOXYPYRIDINE.

BROMPYROMECONIC ACID, n. Brom-pir-o-me^{2}k-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromopyroméconique.* A crystalline compound, $C_6H_3BrO_3$, formed by the action of bromine-water on an aqueous solution of pyromeconic acid. [B, 3.]

BROMSALICYLIC ACID, n. Brom-sa^{2}l-i^2-si^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromosalicylique.* Ger., *Bromsalicylsäure.* See MONOBROMSALICYLIC ACID, DIBROMSALICYLIC ACID, and TRIBROMSALICYLIC ACID.

BROMSULPHOBENZOIC ACID, n. Brom-su^{3}lf-o-be^{2}nz-o'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bromosulfobenzoïque.* A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_3Br(CO_2.OH)(SO_2.OH)$. [B, 2.]

BROMTEREBENE, n. Brom-te^{2}r'e^{2}b-en. Fr., *bromotérébène.* Ger., *Bromtereben.* A thick, red liquid, $C_{10}H_{14}Br_2$, formed by the action of bromine on terebene. [L, 49.]

BROMTHEE (Ger.), n. Brom'ta. Bramble-tea; a tea made with 20 parts of frangula bark and 10 each of senna leaves, acacia flowers, linden flowers, and sassafras wood. [B, 270; L, 120.]

BROMTHIOPHENE, n. Brom-thi'o-fen. Fr., *bromothiophène.* Ger., *Bromthiophen.* A bromine substitution product of thiophene. [B.] See MONOBROMTHIOPHENE, DIBROMTHIOPHENE, and TETRABROMTHIOPHENE.

BROMTOLUENE, n. Brom-to^{2}l'u^2-en. Fr., *bromotoluène.* Ger., *Bromtoluol.* A bromine substitution compound of toluene. [B.] See MONOBROMTOLUENE, DIBROMTOLUENE, and TRIBROMTOLUENE.

BROMUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Brom'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BROMINE.

BROMÜR (Ger.), n. Brom-u^{6}r'. A bromide (used chiefly in composition to denote that one of two similar bromides which contains the smaller amount of bromine). [B.] Cf. BROMID.

BROMURATED, adj. Brom'u^{2}r-at-e^{2}d. Lat., *bromuratus.* Fr., *bromuré.* Containing bromine or a bromide. [A, 385.]

BROMURE (Fr.), n. Brom-u^{6}r. See BROMIDE.—**B. ferreux** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *bromuretum ferrosum* [Fr. Cod.]. Lit., ferrous bromide; of the Fr. Cod., a solution of that salt, prepared by adding 1 part of iron filings to a mixture of 2 parts of bromine and 5 of distilled water. It is a green, unstable liquid. [B.]—**Pilules de b. ferreux** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pilulæ cum bromureto ferroso* [Fr. Cod.]. Pills, each containing 5 centigrammes (about ¾ grain), of ferrous bromide made up with gum arabic and licorice, rolled in powdered iron filings, and coated with mastic and balsam of Tolu. [B.]

BROMURÉ (Fr.), adj. Brom-u^{6}r-a. See BROMURATED.

BROMURET, n. Brom'u^{2}r-e^{2}t. See BROMIDE.

BROMURETED, adj. Brom'u^{2}r-e^{2}t-e^{2}d. See BROMURATED.

BROMURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Brom-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-e(a)'tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See BROMIDE.—**B. ammonicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Ammonium bromide. [B.]—**B. baryticum** [Fr. Cod.]. Barium bromide. [B.]—**B. camphoratum** [Fr. Cod.]. See CAMPHORA *monobromata.*—**B. ferri** [Belg. Ph.]. See FERRI *bromidum.*—**B. ferrosum** [Fr. Cod.]. See BROMURE *ferreux.*—**B. kalicum.** Potassium bromide. [B.]—**B. lithicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Lithium bromide. [B.]—**B. potassicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium bromide. [B.]—**B. sodicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Sodium bromide. [B.]—**B. zincicum.** Zinc bromide. [L, 65.]—**Pillulæ cum bromureto ferroso** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pilules de* BROMURE *ferreux.*—**Syrupus cum bromureto potassico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de bromure de* POTASSIUM.

BROMURETUS (Lat.), adj. Brom-u^{2}r(u^{4}r)-e(a)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). See BROMURATED.

BROMUS (Lat.), n. m. Brom(bro^{2}m)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βρόμος. Fr., *brome.* Ger., *Trespe.* A genus of gramineous plants of the tribe *Festuceæ*, subtribe *Brachypodieæ*, including several sections, some of which, such as *Libertia* and *Ceratochloa*, have been regarded as distinct genera. [Hackel (B, 245).]—**B. aquaticus** [Gmelin]. Fr., *brome gigantesque.* The *Festuca gigantea.* [B, 173.]—**B. arvensis.** Fr., *brome des champs.* The *Festuca arvensis.* [B, 173.]—**B. capillaris** [Mönch]. The *Leptochloa domingensis.* [B, 173.]—**B. catharticus** [Vahl]. Fr., *brome cathartique.* A species growing in Peru and Chili, where the rhizome is used as a cathartic. [B, 180, 245.]—**B. ciliatus.** See *B. purgans.*—**B. decumbens** [Koeler]. The *Danthonia decumbens.* [B, 173.]—**B. elatior.** Of Sprengel, the *Festuca elatior;* of Linnæus, the *Festuca pratensis.* [B, 173, 188.]—**B. erectus** [Hudson]. Fr., *brome des prés.* Ger., *aufrechte Trespe.* A European species furnishing fodder. [B, 245.]—**B. fragilis** [Lamarck]. The *Brachypodium pinnatum.* [B, 173.]—**B. giganteus.** Of Linnæus, the *Festuca gigantea;* of Leers, the *Festuca elatior.* [B, 173, 188.]—**B. glaucus** [Lapeyrouse]. The *B. erectus.* [B, 173, 188.]—**B. glomeratus** [Scopoli]. The *Dactylis glomerata.* [B, 173.]—**B. imperialis.** The *B. purgans.* [B, 173.]—**B. inermis.** Ger., *wehrlose Trespe.* A European species furnishing fodder. [B, 245.]—**B. mango** [Desvaux]. A species growing in Chili, where, before the introduction of European cereals, it was the most important source of bread. [B, 245.]—**B. mollis** [Linnæus]. Fr., *brome mou.* Soft brome-grass (or chess), blubber-grass, bull-grass; an annual species furnishing a good but temporary meadowy grass. [B, 19, 173, 245.]—**B. nanus.** Fr., *brome nain.* A variety of *B. mollis.* [B, 173, 188.]—**B. odoratus.** The *B. erectus.* [B, 173.]—**B. ovinus** [Scopoli]. The *Festuca ovina.* [B, 173.]—**B. perennis.** The *B. erectus.* [B, 173, 188.]—**B. pinnatus** [Linnæus]. The *Brachypodium pinnatum.* [B, 173, 188.]—**B. pratensis.** Of Sprengel, the *Festuca pratensis.* [B, 173.]—**B. purgans.** Fr., *brome purgatif.* A species found in Canada, where a decoction of the root is used as a purgative. [B, 173.]—**B. Schraderi** [Kunth]. See *B. unioloides.*—**B. secalinus.** Fr., *brome des seigles* (ou *à gros épi*), *droue, fétu, persac, séglin.* Ger., *Ackertrespe.* A species with which, mixed with the grain of wheat, a poor quality of bread is made in the north of France. [B, 173.]—**B. squarrosus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *brome rude.* The *Festuca squarrosa.* [B, 173.]—**B. strigosus.** The *Festuca gigantea.* [B, 173.]—**B. tectorum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *brome des toits.* The *Festuca tectorum.* [B, 173.]—**B. temulentus** [Bernhardi]. The *Lolium temulentum.* [B, 188.]—**B. tigurinus** [Suter]. The *Brachypodium pinnatum.* [B, 173.]—**B. triflorus** [Linnæus]. The *Festuca gigantea.* [B, 173, 188.]—**B. unioloides** [Kunth]. Syn.: *Ceratochlora pendula* [Schrader]. Australian prairie-grass; a fodder grass growing throughout America. [B, 19, 245.]

BRONCHADENES (Lat.), n. m. and f. pl. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'-e^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). From βρόγχια, the bronchi, and ἀδένες (pl. of ἀδήν), glands. The bronchial glands. [A, 322.]

BRONCHADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *bronchadenit'idis.* Fr., *adénite bronchiale.* Ger., *Entzündung der Bronchialdrüsen.* Inflammation of the bronchial glands. [A, 322; L, 81.]

BRONCHAPHROSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-a^3-froz-e. From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ἀφρός, foam. Obstruction of the bronchial tubes by frothy secretion. [L, 82.]

BRONCHASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-a^{3}z-e. See BRONCHIECTASIS.

BRONCHE (Fr.), n. Bro^{2}n^{2}sh. See BRONCHUS.—**B. lobulaire.** See BRONCHIOLE.

BRONCHÉAL (Fr.), adj. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-a-a^{3}l. See BRONCHIAL.

BRONCHECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-e^{2}k′ta^{2}s-(ta^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *bronchecta′seos* (*-ec′tasis*). Fr., *bronchectasie.* See BRONCHIECTASIS.

BRONCHELCIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **BRONCHELCOSIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-e^{2}l-se, -koz-e. From βρόγχια, the bronchi, and ἕλκος, an ulcer. Ulceration of the bronchi. [A, 250.]

BRONCHEMPHRAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.). Bro^{2}n^{2}k-a^{3}n^2-fra^{3}x-e. From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ἔμφραξις, obstruction. Obstruction of the bronchial tubes. [L, 82.]

BRONCHEOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-e^2-o^{2}p′i^{2}r-(u^{6}r)-a^3. From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and πῦρ, fire. Ger., *Stickhusten.* Suffocative cough. [Eisenmann (A, 322).]

BRONCHI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *bronchus* (*q. v.*). Bro^{2}n^{2}k-(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)′i(e).

BRONCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)′i^2-a^3. Gr., βρόγχια. Fr., *bronches.* Ger., *Bronchien, Luftröhrenäste.* It., *bronchi.* Sp., *bronquios.* An old term for the divisions of the trachea, especially the bronchioles, also for the spongy bodies of the ethmoid bone. [A, 322, 387.]

BRONCHIADENES (Lat.), n. m. and f. pl. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)′e^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). See BRONCHADENES.

BRONCHIADENOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Bro^{2}n^{3}k-(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n-o(o^2)-si^{2}r(ski^{2}r)′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). From βρόγχια, the bronchi, ἀδήν, a gland, and σκίῤῥος (see SCIRRHUS). Scirrhus of the bronchial glands. [A, 322.]

BRONCHIAL, adj. Bro^{2}n^{2}k′i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *bronchialis, bronchicus.* Fr., *bronchique, bronchial.* Ger., *bronchial.* It., *bronchiale.* Sp., *bronquial.* Pertaining to the bronchi or the b. tubes. —**B. tubes.** See under TUBE.

BRONCHIARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-a^{3}rk′-shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. From *bronchia* (= βρόγχια), the bronchial tubes, and *arctare*, to narrow. Fr., *bronchiarctie.* Stenosis of the bronchi or the bronchial tubes. [A, 301 ; L, 32.]

BRONCHIC, adj. Bro^{2}n^{2}k′i^{2}k. See BRONCHIAL.

BRONCHIECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2) i^2-e^{2}k′-ta^{2}s(ta^{3}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *bronchiectas′eos* (*-ec′tasis*). From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ἔκτασις, expansion. Fr., *bronchectasie.* Ger., *Bronchiektasie.* It., *bronchiettasia.* Sp., *bronquiéctasis.* Dilatation of one or more of the bronchial tubes. [D 1.]

BRONCHIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-e. Diseases of the bronchial tubes. [A, 250.]

BRONCHIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-i(e)′ti^{2}s. See BRONCHITIS.

BRONCHILLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-i^{2}l-la^{2}r. Pertaining to the bronchioles. [A, 385.]

BRONCHILLE (Fr.), n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-el. See BRONCHIOLE.

BRONCHIN, n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k′i^{2}n. Lat., *bronchinum, bronchina.* Ger., *Bronchin.* Von Vest's term for a substance found in the waters of Alpine valleys, to the influence of which goitre, cretinism, etc., have been attributed. [A, 322.]

BRONCHIOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^2)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r′ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Bronchial catarrh. [A, 322.]

BRONCHIOKRISEN (Ger.), n. pl. Bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2-i^2-o-krez′e^{2}n. Bronchial crises occurring in tabes dorsalis ; paroxysmal attacks of cough resembling whooping-cough. [A, 326.]

BRONCHIOLES, n. pl. Bro^{2}n^{2}k′i^2-olz. The ultimate branches of the bronchial tubes, those to which the alveoli are connected. [A, 385.]

BRONCHIOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-ol(o^{2}l)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. For deriv., see BRONCHIA and *-itis**. Capillary bronchitis. [Knauthe (A, 319).]—**B. exsudativa** [Curschmann]. A form of b. characterized by severe asthmatic attacks and by the presence of fine fibrinous spirals in the sputa ; most common on the sea-coast. [A, 326.]

BRONCHIOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^2)-nu^2(pnu^2)-mon(mo^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. See BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

BRONCHIORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}r-re′(ro^2′e^2)-a^3. See BRONCHORRHŒA.

BRONCHIORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o^{2}r-ro^{2}n^{2}k(ro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ῥόγχος, snoring. Fr., *râle bronchial.* Ger., *Bronchialrasselgeräusch.* See *Bronchial* RÂLE.

BRONCHIOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^2)-spa^{2}z(spa^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). From βρόλχια, the bronchial tubes, and σπασμός, spasm. Spasm of the bronchial tubes. [A, 322.] See ASTHMA.

BRONCHIOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^2-o(o^2)-ste^{2}n-o′si^{2}s. Gen., *bronchiosteno′seos* (*-sis*). From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and στένωσις, constriction. Constriction of the bronchial tubes. [L, 107.]

BRONCHIQUE (Fr.), adj. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-ek. See BRONCHIAL.

BRONCHISMUS [M. Hall] (Lat.), n. m. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i^{2}z(i^{2}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Fr., *bronchisme.* Suffocative spasm of the bronchial tubes dependent on spinal paralysis. [A, 301.]

BRONCHITE (Fr.), n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-et. See BRONCHITIS.—**B. accidentelle.** A mild catarrh of the larger bronchial tubes ; a common cold. [L, 41.]—**B. à râles bullaires.** Of Blau, a general term for varieties of bronchitis with moist râles. [Riegel (L, 20).]—**B. à râles vibrantes.** Of Blau, a general term for varieties of bronchitis with dry râles. [Riegel (L, 20).]—**B. avec quinte.** See *Capillary* BRONCHITIS.—**B. blenplastique** [Piorry]. Bronchial croup. [A, 250.]—**B. convulsive.** Whooping-cough. [L, 41.]—**B. pseudo-membraneuse.** Croupous bronchitis. [L.]—**B. ramusculaire.** See *Capillary* BRONCHITIS.—**B. vulgaire.** See *B. accidentelle.*

BRONCHITIC, adj. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-i^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *bronchitique.* Pertaining to or affected with bronchitis. [A, 385.]

BRONCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *bronchit′idis.* For deriv., see BRONCHIA and *-itis**. Fr., *bronchite, catarrhe pulmonaire.* Ger., *Bronchitis, Bronchialcatarrh, Lungencatarrh, Entzündung der Luftröhrenäste.* It., *bronchite.* Sp., *bronquitis.* Catarrhal inflammation of the bronchial tubes, especially the larger ones, within the lungs. The term is popularly applied to catarrhal affections of the larynx, trachea, and bronchi. [A, 301 ; D, 1.]—**B. asthenica, B. capillaris.** See *Capillary b.*—**B. crouposa, B. cruposa.** See *Croupous b.*—**B. diffusa sicca.** Diffuse dry b. [Riegel (D, 18).]—**B. exsudativa, B. fibrinosa.** See *Croupous b.*—**B. genuina.** Uncomplicated b. [L, 135.]—**B. pseudomembranacea.** See *Croupous b.*—**B. putrida.** See *Fœtid b.*—**B. senilis.** See *Senile b.*—**B. suffocans.** See *Capillary b.*—**B. synochica.** Uncomplicated b. with high fever. [L, 135.]—**B. verminosa.** See *Verminous b.*—**Capillary b.** Lat., *b. capillaris.* Fr., *bronchite capillaire.* Ger., *Capillarbronchitis.* Syn. : *b. suffocans, bronchiolitis.* An acute catarrhal inflammation of the finer bronchial tubes ; a severe and often fatal affection, commonly thought to attack children especially, but held by some (such as von Niemeyer and Clymer) to be of frequent occurrence in adults ; accompanied by high fever, dyspnœa, painful paroxysms of violent coughing, and the expectoration of thread-like masses. [A, 301 ; Weil (A, 416) ; D, 1.]—**Carbonaceous b.** See ANTHRACOSIS (4th def.).—**Chronic b., Chronic catarrhal b.** Fr., *bronchite* (ou *bronchorrhée*) *chronique.* Ger., *chronische Bronchialcatarrh.* A form of b. characterized by attacks occurring every winter, sometimes at last becoming continuous, or continuous from the first if it is due to the habitual inhalation of irritating substances. It may occur as a complication of other pulmonary diseases or be secondary to gout, rheumatism, syphilis, or disease of the heart or the kidneys. [A, 301 ; D, 28.]—**Croupous b.** Lat., *b. crouposa* (seu *cruposa*). Fr., *bronchite pseudo-membraneuse.* Ger., *Bronchialcroup, croupöse B.* An acute or chronic b. in which casts of the bronchial tubes are formed by fibrinous exudation. [Weil (A, 416) ; Riegel (L, 20).]—**Exudative b., Fibrinous b.** See *Croupous b.*—**Fœtid b.** Fr., *bronchite fétide.* Ger., *fötide* (oder *putride*) *B.* B. with fœtid expectoration not due to bronchiectasis, gangrene, or other pulmonary diseases. [Knauthe (A, 319).]—**Mechanical b.** B. due to mechanical irritation, as by the habitual inhalation of dust of various kinds. [D, 1.]—**Membranous b., Plastic b.** See *Croupous b.*—**Potters' b.** A form of mechanical b. caused by the inhalation of particles of clay. [Parson (D).]—**Pseudo-membranous b.** See *Croupous b.*—**Putrid b.** See *Fœtid b.*—**Senile b.** Lat., *b. senilis.* Fr., *bronchite sénile.* Ger., *B. des Greisenalters.* Chronic b. in aged persons.—**Suffocative b.** Lat., *b. suffocans.* See *Capillary b.*—**Tracheob′.** B. associated with tracheal catarrh. [Riegel (L, 20).]—**Verminous b.** Lat., *b. verminosa.* Fr., *bronchite vermineuse.* A form of b. due to the presence of some variety of *Strongylus* in the bronchial tubes of cattle and sheep ; also an old term for a b. attributed to intestinal worms. [L, 132.]

BRONCHLEMMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-le^{2}m-mi(me)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *bronchlemmit′idis.* From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and λέμμα, peel (see also *-itis**). See *Croupous* BRONCHITIS.

BRONCHO-ÆGOPHONY, n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-o-e^{2}g-o^{2}f′on-i^2. For deriv., see BRONCHIA and ÆGOPHONY. Fr., *broncho-œgophonie, broncho-égophonie.* Ægobronchophony. [D, 72.] See under ÆGOPHONY.

BRONCHO-ALVEOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-o(o^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-ve^2(we^2)-ol(o^{2}l)-i(e)′ti^{2}s. Gen., *broncho-alveolit′idis.* For deriv., see BRONCHIA, ALVEOLUS, and *-itis**. Fr., *broncho-alvéolite.* See *Catarrhal* PNEUMONIA.

BRONCHOBLENNORRHÖE (Ger.), n. Bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2-o-blen-no^{2}r-ru^5′e^2. See BRONCHORRHŒA.

BRONCHOCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-o-ka^{3}r-si^{2}n-e. Cancerous disease of the bronchial tubes. [L, 82.]

BRONCHOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-o(o^2)-ka^{2}t(ka^{3}t)-a^{3}r′ru^{3}s(rus). From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and καταῤῥους (= καταῤῥοος), catarrh. Bronchial catarrh. [A, 322.]

BRONCHOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-o(o^2)-sel-(kal)′e(a) : as an Eng. word, bro^{2}n^{2}k′o-sel. Gr., βρογχοκήλη (from βρόγχος, the throat, and κήλη, a swelling). Fr., *bronchocèle.* Ger., *Kropf.* 1. See GOÎTRE. 2. Etymologically, a hernial tumor of the trachea. [A, 322.]

BRONCHOCELICUS (Lat.), adj. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-o(o^2)-se^{2}l(kal)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with bronchocele. [A, 322.]

BRONCHO-CÉPHALITE (Fr.), n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-o-saf-a^{3}l-et. From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and κεφαλή, the head. Whooping-cough. [D.]

BRONCHO-ÉGOPHONIE (Fr.), n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-o-a-go-fon-e. Ægobronchophony. [D, 72.] See under ÆGOPHONY.

BRONCHO-HÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-o(o^2)-he^{2}m(ha^3-e^{2}m)-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)′ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, αἷμα, blood, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Andral's term for hæmorrhage from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes. [L, 107.]

BRONCHOLEMMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-o(o^2)-le^{2}m-mi(me)′ti^{2}s. See BRONCHLEMMITIS.

BRONCHOLITH, n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k'o-li^{2}th. From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *broncholithe.* A concrement formed in the bronchial tubes. [A, 385.]

BRONCHO-MYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-o(o^2)-mi(mu^6)-ko'si^{2}s. Gen., *broncho-myco'seos* (*-sis*). From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and μύκης, a fungus. The development of fungi in the bronchial tubes. [Virchow (B, 46).]

BRONCHOPATHIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-o-pa^{3}t-e. From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and πάθος, disease. Diseases of the bronchial tubes. [A, 250.]

BRONCHOPHONISM, n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-o^{2}f'on-i^{2}zm. See BRONCHOPHONY.

BRONCHOPHONY, n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-o^{2}f'on-i^2. Lat., *bronchophonia* (from βρόγχος, a bronchus, and φωνή, the voice). Fr., *bronchophonie.* Ger., *Bronchophonie.* It., *broncofonia.* Sp., *broncofonia.* The natural sound of the voice heard when auscultation is practised over the course of the trachea or the bronchi; in pathology, a similar sound heard in other situations, due to an increased conducting power of the pulmonary parenchyma from consolidation. [A, 287.] Cf. PECTORILOQUY.—**Accidental b.** Fr., *bronchophonie accidentelle* [Laennec]. B. due to disease. [A, 301.]—**Pectoriloquous b.** See PECTORILOQUY.—**Whispering b.** A high-pitched, tubular sound heard on auscultation when the patient whispers. [D, 26.]

BRONCHO-PHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-o(o^2)-tis(ti^{2}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *broncho-phthis'eos* (*-sis*). For deriv., see BRONCHIA and PHTHISIS. Of Clark, a form of pulmonary phthisis in which the focus of the disease is an extensive ulceration of the bronchial tubes, from those of medium size down to the intralobular branches. [L, 20.]

BRONCHOPHYMIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-o-fem-e. From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and φῦμα, a growth. Tubercular deposits in the bronchial tubes. [L, 82.]

BRONCHOPLASTY, n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k'o-pla^{2}st-i^2. Lat., *bronchoplastice* (from βρόγχος, the trachea, and πλαστικός, formative). Fr., *bronchoplastie.* Ger., *Bronchoplastik, künstliche Luftröhrenbildung.* The application of autoplasty (*q. v.*) to the closure of tracheal fistulæ. [A, 322, 385.]

BRONCHO-PLEURISY, n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-o-plu^{2}r'i^{2}s-i^2. From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and πλευρῖτις, pleurisy. Fr., *bronchopleurésie.* A diseased condition consisting of coexistent bronchitis and pleurisy. [A, 301.]

BRONCHO-PLEUROPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-o(o^2)-plu^{2}r-o(o^2)-nu^2-mon(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. It., *bronco-pleuropneumonite.* A diseased condition consisting of coexistent bronchitis, pleurisy, and pneumonia. [D, 5.]

BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-o(o^2)-nu^2-mon(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and πνευμονία (see PNEUMONIA). Fr., *broncho-pneumonie.* Ger., *Bronchopneumonie.* It., *bronco-polmonite.* See *Catarrhal* PNEUMONIA.—**Pseudolobar b.-p.** Fr., *broncho-pneumonie pseudo-lobaire.* B.-p. so distributed through the lung as to resemble lobar pneumonia. [Cadet de Gassicourt, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," July, 1884, p. 332 (D).]

BRONCHO-PNEUMONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-o(o^2)-nu^2-mo^{2}n-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *broncho-pneumoni'tidis.* See BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

BRONCHO-PULMONAIRE (Fr.), adj. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-o-pu^{6}l-mon-a^{2}r. From βρόγχος, a bronchus, and *pulmo*, the lung. Pertaining to both the bronchi and the lungs. [A, 385.]

BRONCHORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-o^{2}r-ra(ra^3)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From βρόγχος, a bronchus, or βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to break forth. Fr., *bronchorrhagie.* Hæmorrhage from or into the bronchi or the bronchial tubes. [L, 32, 107.]

BRONCHORRHÉE (Fr.), n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-or-ra. See BRONCHORRHŒA.

BRONCHORRHÊMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-or-re^{2}m-e. See BRONCHORRHAGIA.

BRONCHORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-or-re'-(ro^2'e^2)-a^3. From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ῥεῖν, to flow. Fr., *bronchorrhée.* Ger., *Bronchorrhöe, Bronchialschleimfluss.* It., Sp., *broncorrea.* Bronchial catarrh, usually chronic, with profuse expectoration. [Knauthe (A, 319).]—**B. serosa.** B. in which the expectoration is serous (the *pituitous catarrh* of Laennec, the *asthma humidum* of the older authors). [Knauthe (A, 319).]

BRONCHORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)-or-ro^{2}n^{2}k(ro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and ῥόγχος, snoring. See *Bronchial* RÂLE.

BRONCHOS (Lat.), n. m. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'o^{2}s. See BRONCHUS.

BRONCHOSTÉNIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **BRONCHOSTÉNOSIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-o-stan-e, -stan-o-ze. From βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, and στένωσις, constriction. See BRONCHIOSTENOSIS.

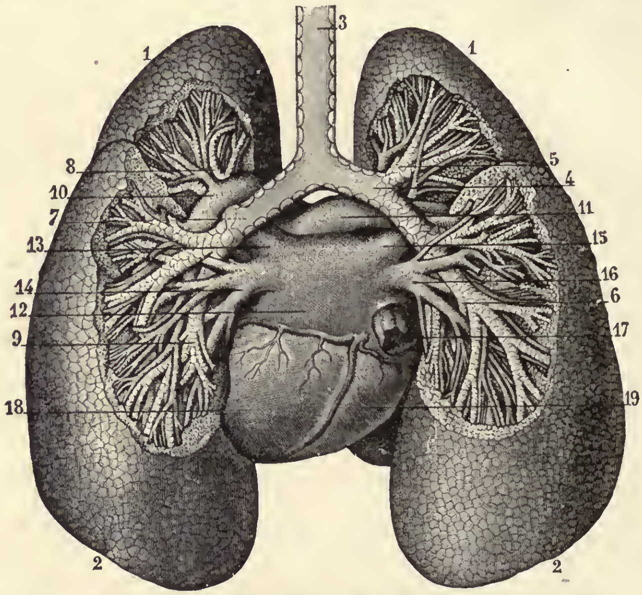
BRONCHOSYPHILIDIES [Piorry] (Fr.), **BRONCHOSYPHIOSIES** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's pl. Syphilitic affections of the bronchial tubes. [L, 82.]

BRONCHOTOME, n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k'o-tom. Lat., *bronchotomus* (from βρόγχος, the trachea [1st def.], or βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes [2d def.], and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *bronchotome.* Ger., *Bronchotom.* It., Sp., *broncotomo.* 1. An instrument devised by Bauchot for making an opening into the larynx or trachea; consisting of a broad, double-edged steel blade inclosed in a silver cannula. [A, 301; E.] 2. An instrument for laying open the bronchi and the bronchial tubes in post-mortem examinations; a pair of strong scissors curved on the edge, with one blade slender, prolonged, and probe-pointed.

BRONCHOTOMY, n. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-o^{2}t'om-i^2. Lat., *bronchotomia.* Fr., *bronchotomie.* Ger., *Bronchotomie, Luftröhrenschnitt.* It., *broncotomia.* Sp., *broncotomia.* A general term for the operations of making an opening into the air-passages. [A, 301; E.] See TRACHEOTOMY, LARYNGOTOMY, and LARYNGO-TRACHEOTOMY.

BRONCHO-TRACHEAL, adj. Bro^{2}n^{2}k-o-tra^{2}k'e-a^{2}l. For deriv., see BRONCHUS and TRACHEA. Fr., *broncho-trachéen.* Pertaining to the bronchi and the trachea. [L, 294.]

BRONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Bro^{2}n^{2}k(bro^{2}n^{2}ch^2)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βρόγχος. Fr., *bronche.* Ger., *Luftröhrenast.* It., *bronco.* Sp.,



THE BRONCHI AND LUNGS, POSTERIOR VIEW. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPEY.)

1, 1, summit of the lungs; 2, 2, base of the lungs; 3, trachea; 4, right bronchus; 5, division to the upper lobe of the lung; 6, division to the lower lobe; 7, left bronchus; 8, division to the upper lobe; 9, division to the lower lobe; 10, left branch of the pulmonary artery; 11, right branch; 12, left auricle of the heart; 13, left superior pulmonary vein; 14, left inferior pulmonary vein; 15, right superior pulmonary vein; 16, right inferior pulmonary vein; 17, inferior vena cava; 18, left ventricle of the heart; 19, right ventricle.

bronquio. Anciently this name was applied indifferently to the trachea, the œsophagus, and the throat, and occasionally used to signify hoarseness; as now used, it denotes one of the two primary branches of the trachea, leading respectively to the right and left lung, the smaller branches within the lungs being termed *bronchial tubes* or *bronchioles.* [A, 301, 387; C.] Cf. BRONCHIA.—**Eparterial bronchi.** Bronchi lying above the pulmonary artery. [L, 210.]—**Hyparterial bronchi.** Bronchi lying below the pulmonary artery. [L, 210.]

BRONDE (Fr.), n. Brond. The *Solanum dulcamara*, also the *Erica cinerea.* [B, 173.]

BRONDO, n. See AOUAZÉ.

BRONGNIARTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bron-ya^{3}rt-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Loteæ.* [B, 170.]

BRONTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}nt-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *bronte'seos* (*-sis*). From βροντᾶν, to thunder. A morbid condition produced in plants by lightning. [B, 19.]

BRONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bro^{2}n'ti^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 269.]

BRONTOLOGY, n. Bro^{2}nt-o^{2}l'o-ji^2. From βροντή, thunder, and λόγος, understanding. The science of the effects of thunder. [L, 102.]

BRONZE, n. Bro^{2}nz. Gr., χαλκός. Lat., *æs.* Fr., *bronze.* Ger., *Bronze.* It., *bronzo.* Sp., *bronce.* An alloy containing from 84 to 90 per cent. of copper and from 3 to 15 per cent. of tin, usually also from 1 to 8 per cent. of lead and from 1 to 12 per cent. of zinc. [B, 3.]—**Aluminium b.** See under ALUMINIUM.—**Phosphor-b.** Ger., *Phosphorbronze.* B. containing from 0·25 to 2·5 per cent. of phosphorus in the form of phosphide of tin; a very hard, tough, and elastic alloy. [B, 3.]

BRONZED, adj. Bro^{2}nzd. Fr., *bronzé.* Rendered like bronze in color.—**B. skin.** See *Addison's* DISEASE.

BROOK-BEAN, n. Bru^{4}k'ben. The *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [B, 19.]

BROOKITE, n. Bru^{4}k'it. Pure native titanic acid. [L, 108.]

BROOK-LIME, n. Bru^{4}k'lim. The *Veronica beccabunga*. [B, 19, 275.]

BROOK-MINT, n. Bru^{4}k'mi^{2}nt. The *Mentha hirsuta*. [B, 275.]

BROOK-WEED, n Bru^{4}k'wed. The *Samolus valerandi*. [B, 275.]

BROOM, n. Bru^{4}m. A.-S., *brôm*. Fr., *genêt*. Ger., *Ginster*. It., *ginestra*. Sp., *ginesta*. The genus *Cytisus*, especially the *Cytisus* (*Sarothamnus*) *scoparius*, also the *Lygeum spartum*.—**African b.** The genus *Aspalathus*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Amsato b.** The *Genista amsantica*. [B, 275.]—**Arrow-jointed b.** The *Genista sagittalis*. [B, 275.]—**Bitter b.** Sp., *escoba amarga*. The *Parthenium hysterophorus*.—**Black-rooted b.** The *Cytisus nigricans*. [B, 275.]—**B.-corn.** The *Sorghum vulgare* and the *Sorghum saccharatum*. [B, 34, 75, 275.]—**B.-galls.** The galls of the *Genista vulgaris*. [L, 102.]—**B.-grass.** The *Andropogon scoparius*. [B, 34, 275.]—**B.-pine.** The *Pinus palustris*. [B, 275.]—**B.-rape.** The genus *Orobanche*, especially the *Orobanche major*. [B, 34, 275.]—**B.-tops.** Lat., *scoparius* [U. S. Ph.], *scoparii cacumina* [Br. Ph.], *herba scoparii*. Fr., *genêt à balais*. Ger., *Besenginster, gemeiner Ginster*. It., *scoparia*. Sp., *retama*. See SCOPARIUS.—**Butcher's b.** The genus *Ruscus*. [B, 275.]—**Common b.** The *Cytisus* (*Sarothamnus*) *scoparius*. [B, 275.]—**Decoction of b.** See *Decoctum* SCOPARII.—**Dyer's b.** The *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 19.]—**Flax-leaved b.** The *Genista linifolia*. [B, 275.]—**German b.** The *Genista germanica*. [B, 275.]—**Hairy b.** The *Genista pilosa*. [B, 275.]—**He-b.** The *Cytisus laburnum*. [B.]—**Juice of b.** See *Succus* SCOPARII.—**New Zealand b.** The *Carmichælia australis*, also various other species of *Carmichælia*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Purging b.** The *Genista purgans*. [B, 275.]—**Rush-b.** The genus *Viminaria*, also the *Spartium junceum*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Salt of b.** See *Sal* GENISTÆ.—**Spanish b.** The *Spartium junceum*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Sweet b.** The *Scoparia dulcis*. [B, 275.]—**Wood-b.** The *Genista silvestris*. [B, 275.]

BROOMEIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brom-i'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Léveillé, a tribe of lycoperdaceous *Fungi*. [B, 170.]

BROSCIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bro^{2}s'si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-ez(e^{2}s). A subfamily of the *Carabidæ*. [L, 267.]

BROSIME (Fr.), n. Bros-em. See BROSIMUM.—**B. épeautre.** The *Brosimum alicastrum*. [B, 173.]

BROSIMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bro^{2}s(bros)-i^{2}m'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach and others, a subtribe, tribe, or subdivision of the *Artocarpeæ* comprising *Brosimum* and other genera. [B, 170.]

BROSIMUM (Lat.), n. n. Bro^{2}s(bros)'i^{2}m-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From βρώσιμος, edible, nutritious. Fr., *brosime*. Ger., *Brodnuss*. A South American genus of moraceous trees of the *Artocarpeæ*. [B, 19, 75.]—**B. alicastrum** [Swartz]. Fr., *brosime épeautre*. The bread-nut tree of Jamaica. The nuts are eaten. The young branches are used for fodder; when old, they contain an acrid milky juice. [B, 19, 81, 173, 180.]—**B. Aubletii.** A species found in British Guiana and Trinidad. [B, 19.]—**B. galactodendron** [Don]. See GALACTODENDRON *utile*.

BROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bros'i^{2}s. Gen., *bros'eos* (*-is*). Gr., βρῶσις. Fr., *manger*. Ger., *Fressen*. The act of eating. [A, 322; L, 81.]

BROSSÆA (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}s(bros)-se'(sa^3'e^2)-a^3. A genus of vacciniaceous plants. [L, 102.]—**B. coccinea.** A species found in San Domingo, bearing an edible fruit. [B, 173.]

BROSSARDIÈRE (Fr.), n. Bros-sa^{3}rd-i^2-e^{2}r. A place near Roche-sur-Yon, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 105.]

BROSSE (Fr.), n. Bros. 1. A brush. [A, 385.] 2. The *Quercus pubescens*. [B, 173.] 3. The cuff-like arrangement of long hairs on the manus of certain of the *Cavicornia*. [L, 41.]—**B. de bruyère.** The *Polytrichum commune*. [B, 173.]—**B. électrique.** A wire-brush electrode. [A, 385.]—**B. électro-médicale.** A box containing a small magneto-electric machine and having the terminals at its bottom. [A, 385.]—**B. médicale.** A brush for applying friction to the skin. [A, 385.]—**B. volta-électrique.** A voltaic pile with the wire of the negative pole divided into a great number of fine points. [A, 385.]

BROSSETTE (Fr.), n. Bros-se^{2}t. See BROSSE (3d def.).

BROSSIÈRE (Fr.), n. n. Bros-si^2-e^{2}r. The *Andropogon ischæmum*. [B, 173.]

BROSSULINUM (Lat.), n. n. Bro^{2}s-su^{2}l(su^{4}l)-i(e)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). In isopathic practice, the purulent secretion of a chancre, used medicinally by friction. [B, 270.]

BROT (Ger.), n. Brot. See BROD.

BROTAN, n. A Bohemian name for the *Artemisia abrotanum*. [L, 105.]

BROTERA (Lat.), n. f. Bro^{2}t'e^{2}r-a^3. Fr., *brotère*. A genus of composite plants of the suborder *Heliantheæ*, tribe *Millerieæ*. [A, 248.]—**B. corymbosa** [Willdenow]. See CARDOPATUM *corymbosum*.

BROTH, n. Bro^{2}th. A.-S., *brodh*. Gr., ζωμός. Lat., *jus*, *jusculum*. Fr., *bouillon*. Ger., *Brühe*. It., *brodo*. Sp., *caldo*. A simple liquid dietetic preparation made by boiling meat.

BROTULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bro^{2}t-u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-i(e)'na^3. A group of the *Ophidiidæ* having ventral fins attached to the humeral arch. [L, 207.]

BROU DE NOIX (Fr.), n. Bru d'nwa^3. See *Viride* NUCIS *putamen* (under NUX).

BROUILLARD (Fr.), n. Bru-el-ya^{3}r. See ACHLYS.

BROUNEEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brun-e(e^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Mimoseæ* comprising *Brounea* and *Dipteryx*. [B, 170.]

BROUQUICHONS (Fr.), n. Bru-ke-sho^{2}n^2. The *Hydnum auriscalpium*. [B, 173.]

BROUSSAISISM, n. Brus-se^2'i^{2}zm. Fr., *Broussaisisme*. F. J. V. Broussais's physiological doctrine of pathology and therapeutics, in which the importance of irritability, especially of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, was a prominent feature. [A, 290, 301.] Cf. BROWNISM.

BROUSSIN (Fr.), n. Brus-sa^{2}n^2. A spherical excrescence of the duramen and alburnum of certain trees. [A, 385.]

BROUSSONETIA (Lat.), n. f. Brus-so^{2}n-e(a)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Fr., *broussonétie*. A genus of moraceous trees distinguished by the globular female inflorescence. [B, 270.]—**B. aurantiaca.** See Bois *d'arc*.—**B. papyrifera** [Ventenat]. Fr., *mûrier à papier* (ou *de la Chine*). The paper-mulberry tree, from the fibrous inner bark of which the Chinese and Japanese make a very strong brownish-white paper, and the South Sea Islanders a very tough cloth (tapa, or kapa, cloth). [B, 19, 75, 173, 180.]—**B. tinctoria.** Fr., *mûrier de Java, fustique, bois jaune* (ou *à pian*). A West Indian and South American species furnishing yellow Brazil-wood. The fruit is used in Jamaica for inflammatory affections of the air-passages. [B, 173, 180.]

BROUT (Fr.), n. Bru. Syn.: *mal de bois*. A disease of ruminants, attributed to their eating the young shoots of trees in spring. [A, 301, 385.]

BROW, n. Bru^5'u. A.-S., *bräv, brûva*. Gr., ὀφρύς. Lat., *supercilium*. Fr., *sourcil*. Ger., *Braue*. It., *sopracciglio*. Sp., *ceja*. The ridge which overhangs the orbit, also the assemblage of hairs on that part; in a wider sense, the whole or either lateral region of the forehead. The term is also sometimes applied to any overhanging ridge, like that of the acetabulum. [A, 301, 322.]—**B'ache.** Supra-orbital neuralgia. [L.]—**B.-ague.** Supra-orbital neuralgia, especially of malarial origin. [L.]—**B.-pang.** See *B'ache*.—**B.-spot.** See *Interocular* GLAND.

BROWALLIA (Lat.), n. f. Bru^5-u-a^{4}l'li^2-a^3. Fr., *browallie*. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants. [L, 49, 102.]—**B. demissa.** A Colombian species. In Caraccas the decoction is used in skin diseases, especially tinea. [B, 173, 180.]

BROWN, adj. Bru^5'un. A.-S., *brûn*. Gr., φαιός. Lat., *fuscus*. Fr., *brun*. Ger., *braun*. It., *bruno*. Sp., *moreno, castaño, bazo*. Of a dark reddish or tawny color inclining to black; as a n.. that color or a substance possessing it.—**Bismarck b.** Triamidoazobenzene. [B.]—**B. gum-tree.** The *Eucalyptus robusta*. [B, 275.]—**B. mint.** The *Mentha viridis*. [B, 275.]—**B'stone.** Manganum oxide. [L, 77.]—**B'wort.** The *Scrophularia aquatica*. [B, 275.]—**Havana b.** An aniline coloring matter obtained by heating aniline blue with aniline nitrate. [B.]—**Phenyl b.** An explosive b. pigment obtained by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on phenol. [B, 2.]

BROWNEA (Lat.), n. f. Bru^5'un-e^2-a^3. Named after *P. Browne*, the historian of Jamaica. A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Mimoseæ*, growing in the northern part of South America and in Central America. [B, 19.]—**B. coccinea** [Jacquin]. A Venezuela tree. In the West Indies the flowers are given to lying-in women, and a decoction of the leaves is used internally and externally for hæmorrhoids. [B, 180.]

BROWNIAN, adj. Bru^5'un-i^2-a^{2}n. Fr., *brownien*. Ger., *Brownisch*. Syn.: *Brunonian*. See *B. movement*.

BROWNISM, n. Bru^5'un-i^{2}zm. Fr., *Brownisme*. A system of pathology and therapeutics founded on a doctrine maintained by John Brown, a Scotch physician of the eighteenth century, who attributed the vital phenomena and the manifestations of disease to the normal or disordered action of a property which he termed incitability. Excessive incitation was held to cause sthenic diseases, and defective incitation asthenic diseases. [A, 273, 301.]

BROYEURS [Lamarck] (Fr.), n. pl. Brwa^3-yu^{6}r. A subclass of insects having jaws suitable for grinding their food. [L, 180.]

BRUCEA (Lat.), n. f. Bru^{2}s'e^2-a^3. Named after Bruce, the Abyssinian explorer. Fr., *brucée*. A genus of simarubaceous shrubs. [B, 19.]—**B. antidysenterica** [Miller], **B. ferruginea** [L'Héritier]. An African species, formerly thought to be a source of false angustura bark and of brucine. The bark and root are used in Abyssinia for dysentery. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. sumatrana** [Roxburgh]. Hind., *aympadoo*. A Sumatra and Cochin-China species, all parts of which are bitter, tonic, febrifuge, vermifuge, and antidysenteric. [B, 88, 180.]—**B. trichotoma.** A variety said to be febrifuge. [L, 105.]

BRUCH (Ger.), n. Bruch^2. A fracture or rupture, also a hernia.—**Beweglicher B.** A reducible hernia. [L, 43.]—**B'arzt.** A surgeon who treats hernias. [E.]—**B'band.** A truss. [E.]—**B'beere.** The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [A, 315.]—**B'binde.** A bandage for a fracture. [E.]—**B. des eiförmigen Loches.** Hernia of the foramen ovale. [L, 43.]—**B. des Mutterganges.** Vaginal hernia. [A, 355.]—**B. des Nabels.** Umbilical hernia. [L, 135.]—**B'einbringung.** The reduction of a fracture or of a hernia. [E.]—**B'einklemmung.** Strangulation or incarceration of a hernia. [E.]—**B'fläche.** An irregular, broken surface. [K, 13.]—**B'geschwulst.** A hernial tumor. [E.]—**B'kraut.** See the major list.—**B'lade.** See SPLINT.—**B'messer.** A hernia knife. [E.]—**B'operation.** See KELOTOMY.—**B'pforte.** A hernial ring.—**B'sack.** A hernial sac. [L, 57.]—**B'sackhals.** The neck of a hernial sac. [L, 43.]—**B'sackwassersucht.** Dropsy of a hernial sac. [L, 80.]—**B'schiene, B'schindel.** A splint. [A, 450.]—**B'schneider.** See *B'arzt* and *B'messer*.—**B'schnitt.** See KELOTOMY.—**B'stein.** A variety of calcareous spar. [B, 180.]—**B'stück.** See THRAUSMA.—**B'verschiebung.** The reduction of a hernia *en masse*. [E.]—**B'wasser.** The serosity contained in a hernial sac. [Garré, "Fortschr. d. Med.," 1886, No. 15; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1887, p. 43.]—**B'wassersucht.** Hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis. [L, 133.]—**B'weide.** The *Salix fragilis*. [B.

180.]—**B'wolfswurzel.** The *Sedum telephium.* [B, 180.]—**B'wurzel.** The root of *Aristolochia clematitis.* [B, 180.]—**Brustmagenb'.** Diaphragmatic hernia of the stomach. [L, 80.]—**Dammb'.** Rupture of the perinæum. [L, 135.]—**Eingeklemmter B.** Incarcerated hernia. [L, 43.]—**Krampfaderb'.** See VARICOCELE.—**Littre'scher B.** See HERNIA *inguino-properitonæalis littrica.*—**Nabelb'.** Umbilical hernia. [A, 355.]—**Reil'scher B.** A method of exposing the medullary centre of the cerebellum by gradually opening up the great horizontal fissure; suggested by Reil. [I, 17; K.]—**Schamlefzenb'.** Pudendal hernia. [L, 80.]—**Schenkelb'.** Femoral hernia. [L, 135.]—**Unbeweglicher B.** Irreducible hernia. [L, 43.]—**Zwerchfellb'.** Diaphragmatic hernia. [A, 355.]

BRUCHELÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bru^{2}k(bruch^2)'e^{2}l-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bruchèles.* Of Latreille, a tribe of the *Rhyncophora;* of Schoenherr, a group of the *Curculionides.* [L, 180.]

BRUCHIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bruch^2-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Of C. Müller and of Bruch, a tribe of mosses (*Cleistocarpi*), including the genus *Bruchia.* [B, 170.]

BRUCHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bru^{2}k(bruch^2)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 292.]

BRÜCHIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Bru^{6}ch^2'i^{2}g-kit. Fragility.—**B. der Knochen.** See FRAGILITAS *ossium.*

BRUCHKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bruch^2'kra^3-ut. The *Sanicula europæa.* [B, 180.]—**Kahles B.** The *Herniaria glabra.* [B, 180.]—**Rauhes B.** The *Herniaria hirsuta.* [B.]

BRUCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Bru^{2}k(bruch^2)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βροῦχος. An ancient name for a kind of locust, also for a kind of worm which, dried, was used in rabies. [A, 325.]

BRUCIA (Lat.), n. f. Bru^2(bru)'si^2(ki^2)-a^3. See BRUCINE.

BRUCIN (Ger.), n. Bru-tsen'. See BRUCINE.

BRUCINA (Lat.), n. f. Bru^2(bru)-si(ke)'na^3. See BRUCINE.

BRUCINE, n. Bru^2'sen. Lat., *brucina* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *brucine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Brucin.* It., Sp., *brucina.* Syn.: *vomicine, pseudangustine.* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 4H_2O$, derived from *Strychnos nux vomica, Strychnos tieuté,* and *Strychnos ignatia;* soluble with difficulty in water, insoluble in ether, readily soluble in alcohol and in chloroform. In composition it acts as a monacid base. The symbol Br is sometimes assigned to it. It has been used as a local anæsthetic. [B, 2, 5, 81, 95, 118, 173, 270; R. W. Zeiss, "Therap. Gaz.," Jan., 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 30, 1886, p. 140.]—**Alcool de b.** (Fr.), **Alcoolé de b.** (Fr.). See *Teinture de b.*—**Azotate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. nitrate.*—**B. acetate.** Lat., *brucinæ acetas, acetas brucinæ, brucina acetica.* Fr., *acétate de b.* Ger., *Brucinacetat, essigsaures Brucin.* A crystalline compound of b. and acetic acid, prepared by saturing b. with acetic acid and evaporating. [B, 119, 270.]—**B. hydrochlorate, B. hydrochloride.** Lat., *brucinæ hydrochloras, hydrochloras brucinæ, brucinum hydrochloricum.* Fr., *chlorhydrate de b.* Ger., *Brucinhydrochlorid, salzsaures Brucin.* It., *cloridrato di brucina.* Sp., *clorhidrato de brucina.* A crystalline compound, $(C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4)$.HCl, readily soluble in water. [B, 119, 270.]—**B. nitrate.** Lat., *brucinæ nitras, brucinum nitricum.* Fr., *azotate* (ou *nitrate*) *de b.* Ger., *Brucinnitrat, salpetersaures Brucin.* It., *nitrato di brucina.* Sp., *nitrato de brucina.* A compound, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4.HNO_3$, forming quadrilateral prismatic crystals. [B, 270.]—**B. sulphate.** Lat., *brucinæ sulphas, sulphas brucinæ, brucinum sulfuricum.* Fr., *sulfate be b.* Ger., *Brucinsulfat, schwefelsaures Brucin.* It., *solfato di brucina.* Sp., *sulfato de brucina.* A compound, $(C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4)_2.H_2SO_4 + 7H_2O$, forming long acicular crystals; formerly prescribed in several unofficial formularies. [B, 119, 270.]—**Chlorhydrate de b.** (Fr.). See *B. hydrochloride.*—**Teinture de b.** (Fr.). A solution of 1 part of b. in 30 parts of alcohol. [B, 92.]

BRUCINUM, BRUCIUM (Lat.), n's n. Bru^2(bru)-si(ke)'nu^{3}m-(nu^{4}m), bru^2(bru)'si^2(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See BRUCINE.

BRUCKBAD (Ger.), n. Bruk'ba^{3}d. One of the springs at Ofen (*q. v.*). [L, 57.]

BRÜCKCHEN (Ger.), n. Bru^{6}k'ch^{2}e^{2}n. See PONTICULUS.—**B. der Rautengrube.** See PONTICULUS *sinus rhomboidei.*

BRÜCKE (Ger.), n. Bru^{6}k'e^2. Any bridge-like structure, especially the pons Varolii. [I, 6; K.]—**Basale B'nhälfte.** The basis of the crus cerebri. [I, 17; K.]—**B'narm.** The middle cerebellar peduncle. [I, 6; K.]—**B'nbeuge.** See *B'nkrümmung.*—**B'ncolobom.** See *Bridge*-COLOBOMA.—**B'nfaserstrang.** A bundle of nerve fibres in the medulla oblongata, derived from the pons Varolii. [I, 6; K.]—**B'nhirnstamm.** The crus cerebri. [I, 17; K.]—**B'nkrümmung.** A cephalic flexure of the embryo, on the ventral aspect, at the junction of the epencephalon with the metencephalon, at the point where the pons Varolii is afterward developed. [A, 8; I, 17; K.]—**B'nschenkel.** See *B'narm.*—**B'nstrahlung** [Burdach], **B'nsystem.** The collection of nerve fibres which radiate from or originate in the pons Varolii. [I, 3; K.]—**Varolsb'.** See PONS *Varolii.*—**Ventrale B'nhälfte.** See *Basale B'nhälfte.*

BRÜCKENAU (Ger.), n. Bru^{6}k'e^{2}n-a^3-u. A place in Bavaria, where there are alkaline chalybeate springs. [L, 49.]

BRUCOURT (Fr.), n. Bru^6-kur. A place in the department of Calvados, France, where there are alkaline chalybeate springs. [L, 49.]

BRUDDELN (Ger.), n. Brud'de^{2}ln. See PARAPHRASIA *præceps.*

BRÜDERIG (Ger.), adj. Bru^{6}d'e^{2}r-i^{2}g. See ADELPHOUS.

BRUDERSCHAFT (Ger.), n. Brud'e^{2}r-sha^{3}ft. See ADELPHIA.

BRUENNICHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. See BRUNNICHIEÆ.

BRUGHEAS (Fr.), n. Bru^{6}g-e^2-a^3. A place in the department of Allier, France, where there is an effervescent alkaline spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BRUGMANSIA (Lat.), n. f. Bru^{6}g-ma^{2}n'zi^2(si^2)-a^3. 1. A genus of solanaceous plants now considered as a section of the genus *Datura.* 2. A genus of parasitic plants closely related to *Rafflesia.* [B, 19, 215.]—**B. bicolor.** The *Datura sanguinea.* [B, 173, 180.]—**B. candida, B. suaveolens.** The *Datura arborea.* [B, 173, 180.]

BRUGNON (Fr.), n. Bru^{6}n-yo^{2}n^2. The *Amygdalus persica,* var. *lævis.* [B, 173.]

BRUGUET (Fr.), n. Bru^6-ga. The *Boletus edulis.* [B, 173.]

BRUGUIERA (Lat.), n. f. Brug-i^2-a'ra^3. A genus of East Indian rhizophoraceous trees, including species having an astringent bark. [B, 19.]—**B. cylindrica.** The *Rhizophora cylindrica.* [B, 180.]—**B. Rheedii** [Blum]. A tree of tropical Asia, the bark of which is used like that of *Rhizophora mangle.* [B, 180.]

BRÜHE (Ger.), n. Bru^6'he^2. Broth. [L, 83.]

BRUISE, v. tr. Bru^{2}z. A.-S., *brysan.* To contuse; as a n., a contusion (*q. v.*).—**B'wort.** The *Bellis perennis.* [B, 275.]

BRUISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Bru^6-es-ma^{3}n^2. See *Purring* TREMOR.

BRUIT (Fr.), n. Bru^6-e. Gr., ψόφος. Lat., *strepitus.* Ger., *Geräusch.* It., *strepito.* Sp., *ruido.* A murmur or other sound heard on auscultation. [A, 301.]—**Anæmic b.** See *Anæmic* MURMUR.—**B. amphorique.** See *Amphoric* MURMUR.—**B. artériel.** A murmur heard on auscultation over an artery. [L, 49.]—**B. d'airain.** A variety of intrapleural metallic tinkling. [A, 385.]—**B. de bourdonnement.** A humming or buzzing murmur. [L, 49.]—**B. de caille.** A variety of cardiac sound resembling the call of the quail in rhythm, due mainly to a delayed mitral murmur which precedes the click of the semilunar valves by a very short period. [D, 45.]—**B. de chiquenaude.** An arterial b. resembling the sound made by rubbing one finger briskly against another. [L, 306.]—**B. de clapotement.** A splashing sound produced on percussion or succussion of a large hollow organ or cavity containing both gas and liquid. [A, 385; L, 49.]—**B. de claquement.** See *B. de drapeau.*—**B. de collision.** The sound produced by causing bodies (such as calculi) to strike against each other. [A, 385.]—**B. de craquement.** A crackling sound. [A, 385.]—**B. de cuir neuf.** A creaking sound like that produced by rubbing two pieces of sole-leather together. [A, 385; D, 63.]—**B. de décollement placentaire.** Caillaut's term for a crackling sound heard, according to him, on auscultation of the hypogastrium at the time when the uterus contracts upon the placenta after the expulsion of the fœtus; due, he supposes, to the separation of the placenta from the uterine wall. [A, 15.]—**B. de diable.** The venous hum (*q. v.*) of anæmia, so called from its resemblance to the sound produced by the toy called *diable;* also the subjective tinnitus of chlorotic patients and a humming hallucination of hearing in the insane. [A, 301; F.]—**B. de drapeau.** A flapping sound produced in the chest or in the upper air-passages by the air striking against partially detached membrane or a polypus. [A, 321.]—**B. de froissement.** See *B. de frottement.*—**B. de frôlement.** A soft variety of friction sound. [A, 321.]—**B. de frottement.** A friction sound caused by the friction of the blood upon the walls of the heart. [L, 306.]—**B. de galop** [Potain]. A triple sound heard during one cardiac revolution, more or less resembling that of a galloping horse. [Lépine, "Lyon méd.," Aug. 20, 1882, p. 541 (D).]—**B. de gargouillement.** A gurgling sound. [D, 74.]—**B. de glou-glou pleural.** A gurgling sound like that produced by pouring liquid from a bottle; heard in certain cases of pneumothorax when the patient executes alternate movements of flexion and extension of the trunk. [Variot, "Rev. de méd.," May, 1882, p. 424 (D).]—**B. de lime.** A filing cardiac murmur. [A, 321.]—**B. de lime à bois** [Laennec]. A rasping sound. [L, 305.]—**B. de miaulement.** A sound like the mewing of a kitten. [L, 306.]—**B. de mouche.** See *Venous* HUM.—**B. de moulin.** The water-wheel sound; a splashing or gurgling, of a metallic character, sometimes heard in connection with pericardial friction sounds. [D, 47.]—**B. de parchemin.** A variety of fricton sound resembling the crackling of parchment. [A, 321.]—**B. de piaulement.** A heart murmur that has been likened to the sound made by a pigeon, a duck, or a young chicken. [L, 306.]—**B. de pot fêlé.** See *Cracked-pot* SOUND.—**B. de raclement.** A scraping sound. [A, 321.]—**B. de râpe.** A rasping sound. [A, 321; D.]—**B. de rappel.** A rolling sound of the heart, fancied to resemble that of the drum-call to arms; due to a delayed mitral murmur occupying more than half the duration of the systole. [D, 45.]—**B. de roue hydraulique.** See *B. de moulin.*—**B. de rouet.** A murmur resembling a prolonged *r*-sound. [L, 306.]—**B. de roulement.** See *B. de bourdonnement.*—**B. des bronches.** See *Bronchial* RESPIRATION.—**B. de scie.** A sawing sound. [D, 62.]—**B. de sifflement.** A whistling sound. [L, 306.]—**B. de souffle.** A blowing sound, like that produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle.—**B. de souffle à double courant** (ou **continu**). A double murmur in which the first sound is loud like that of a forge-bellows, and the second, immediately following, like the cooing of a dove or sometimes like the whistling of wind through a key-hole. [L, 305.]—**B. de souffle ordinaire et intermittent.** A pathological arterial b. resembling the uterine souffle. [L, 306.]—**B. de soufflet.** See *Bellows* SOUND.—**B. de soufflet à double courant.** See *B. de souffle à double courant.*—**B. de soufflet sibilant** [Laennec]. An arterial murmur resembling the whistling of wind through a key-hole. [L, 306.]—**B. de soupape.** See *B. de drapeau.*—**B. de susurrus.** A soft blowing sound heard in a vein in cases of communication of the vein with an artery. [A, 385.]—**B. de taffetas.** See *B. de frôlement.*—**B. de tiraillement.** See *B. de cuir neuf.*—**B. de tremblement.** See *B. de drapeau.*—**B. d'étrille.** A sound resembling that made with a curry-comb. [A, 438.]—**B. de va et vient.** A to-and-fro friction sound.—**B. humorique.** An auscultatory or percussion sound heard over a cavity (*e. g.,* the pleural) containing both liquid and gas. [A, 385.]—**B. hydatique.** See *Hydatid* THRILL.—**B. hydroaérique, B. hydropneumatique.** See *B. humorique.*—**B. inférieur.** The first sound of the heart. [L, 306.]—**B. métallique.** Metallic tinkling. [A, 321.]—

B. musculaire. The sound heard on auscultation of a contracting muscle ; also, from its supposed muscular character, the first sound of the heart. [K ; L, 49.]—**B. musical.** A musical murmur. [L, 49.]—**B. péricardiaque.** A pericarditic friction sound. [L, 49.]—**B. placentaire.** See *Uterine* SOUFFLE.—**B. respiratoire.** See *Respiratory* MURMUR.—**B. rotatoire.** See *B. musculaire.*—**B. sec de la caisse.** A sound likened by Deleau to the pattering of rain on foliage, heard when a Eustachian catheter is passed into the healthy middle ear. [A. Lucae (A, 319).]—**B. skodique.** A tympanitic percussion sound heard at the apex of the lung in certain cases of pneumonia and especially of pleurisy with effusion, resulting from compression of the lung upward and forward ; so called after Skoda, an Austrian physician. [A, 321.]—**B. supérieur.** The second sound of the heart. [L, 306.]—**B. tympanique.** A tympanitic percussion sound. [A, 321.]—**B. veineux.** A b. heard on auscultation over a vein. [L, 49.]—**B. vésiculaire.** Vesicular respiration. [J.]—**Paradox b.** [Paul]. A systolic murmur so prolonged as to appear to be followed by a diastolic murmur. [D, 45.]—**Placental b.** See *Uterine* SOUFFLE.

BRUJA (Sp.), n. Bru'ha^3. The *Bryophyllum calycinum.* [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122.]

BRÛLANT (Fr.), adj. Bru^{6}l-a^{3}n^2. Stinging, burning ; in botany, provided with stinging thorns or setæ. [L, 41, 180.]

BRÛLÉ (Fr.), adj. Bru^{6}l-a. In chemistry, an old term for burned or oxidized ; as a zoological species name, of a black or blackish color. [L, 41, 100.]

BRÛLE-QUEUE (Fr.), n. Bru^{6}l-ku^6. Ger., *Schwantzglüheisen.* A ring-shaped cautery-iron used for stopping the hæmorrhage after the amputation of a horse's tail. [L, 32.]

BRÛLURE (Fr.), n. Bru^{6}l-u^{6}r. A burn. [L, 49.]

BRUMADUNDOO [Tamil], n. The *Argemone mexicana.* [B, 172.]

BRUMALIS (Lat.), adj. Brum-a(a^3)'li^{2}s. From *bruma*, midwinter. Fr., *brumal.* Wintry ; as a n., in the pl., *brumales*, plants that flower in the winter. [L, 41, 102.]

BRUMASAR, n. An alchemical name for silver and gold. [A, 325.]

BRUMATI TERREUM, n. An alchemical name for a glass vessel. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BRUMMEN (Ger.), n. Brum'me^{2}n. A buzzing or humming murmur. [L, 230.]

BRUNELLA (Lat.), n. f. Brun-e^{2}l'la^3. Fr., *brunelle.* See PRUNELLA.—**Herba brunellæ, Herba brunellæ vulgaris.** The herb of *Prunella vulgaris.* [B, 180.]

BRUNELLENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Brun-e^{2}l'le^{2}n-stin. See *Sal* PRUNELLÆ.

BRUNETTE (Fr.), n. Bru^{6}n-e^{2}t. See PRUNELLA.

BRUNFELSIA (Lat.), n. f. Brun-fe^{2}ls'i^2-a^3. Named after *O. Brunfels*, a botanist of Metz. Fr., *brunfelsie.* A genus of scrophulariaceous plants. [B, 19.]—**B. americana.** Fr., *brunfelsie d'Amérique.* A species from the fruit of which a syrup is made in the West Indies for use as a tonic during convalescence from diarrhœal diseases. [L, 49.]—**B. uniflora** [Don]. The *mercurio vegetal* of Brazil, where it is used as a purgative, emetic, emmenagogue, and antisyphilitic. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BRUNFELSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brun-fe^{2}ls-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Caprariaceæ* (*Solanaceæ, Atropaceæ* [Miers]), comprising *Duboisia, Anthoceris*, etc. [B, 170.]

BRUNIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brun-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *Brunia*, the typical genus. Fr., *bruniacées.* Of R. Brown and others, an order of plants of the series *Calycifloræ*, cohort *Rosales*, closely related to the *Hamamelideæ.* [B, 19, 42, 75.]

BRUNIACEOUS, adj. Brun-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *bruniaceus.* Fr., *bruniacé.* Of or pertaining to the *Bruniaceæ.* [B.]

BRUNITSCHE (Ger.), n. Brun'i^{2}ch-e^2. The *Rubus saxatilis.* [L, 46.]

BRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Brun'ne^{2}n. A spring, well, or fountain. [A, 450.]—**B'cur.** See *B'kur.*—**B'faden.** The *Crenothrix kühniana.* [B, 237.]—**B'kresse.** See the major list.—**B'kress-Rautenkraut.** The herb of *Nasturtium officinale.* [B, 180.]—**B'kur.** A course of treatment with mineral waters. [L, 46.]—**B'leberkraut.** The *Marchantia polymorpha.* [B, 180.]—**B'wasser.** Spring-water. [L, 43.]

BRUNNENKRESSE (Ger.), n. Brun'ne^{2}n-kre^{2}s-se^2. The water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*). [B, 270.]—**Gebräuchliche B.** See *B.*—**Indische B.** The *Nasturtium indicum.* [B, 180.]—**Verschiedenblättrige B.** The *Nasturtium amphibium.* [B, 180.]—**Wilde B.** The *Nasturtium silvestre.* [B, 180.]

BRUNNEUS (Lat.), adj. Bru^{3}n(bru^{4}n)'ne^2-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Of a deep brown. [B, 19.]

BRUNNIBARBIS (Lat.), adj. Bru^{3}n(bru^{4}n)-ni^2-ba^{3}rb'i^{2}s. Fr., *brunnibarbe.* In zoology, having a brown beard. [L. 180.]

BRUNNICHEÆ [Lindley]. **BRÜNNICHEÆ, BRUNNICHIEÆ** [Meissner], **BRÜNNICHIEÆ** (Lat.). n's f. pl. Brun-ni^{2}ch^2'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), bru^{6}n-ni^{2}ch^2'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -ni^{2}ch^2-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A suborder of polygonaceous plants, comprising *Brünnichia* and another genus. [B, 170, 214.]

BRUNNICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Bru^{3}n(bru^{4}n)-ni^2-ko^{2}rn'i^{2}s. Fr., *brunnicorne.* Having brown antennæ. [L, 109.]

BRUNNIPES (Lat.), adj. Bru^{3}n(bru^{4}n)'ni^2-pez(pas). Fr., *brunnipède.* Having brown feet. [L, 109, 180.]

BRUNNISQUAMIS (Lat.), adj. Bru^{3}n(bru^{4}n)-ni^2-skwa(skwa^3)'-mi^{2}s. Fr., *brunnisquame.* Having brown scales. [L, 109.]

BRUNNTHAL (Ger.), n. Brun'ta^{3}l. A place near Munich, where there are bathing and diet-cure establishments. [A, 319.]

BRUNOLIC ACID, n. Brun-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide brunolique.* An acid of uncertain constitution derived from coal-tar. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BRUNONIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brun-on-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From the genus *Brunonia* (named after *R. Brown*). Of R. Brown and Lindley, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, closely related to the *Goodeniaceæ*, including the single genus *Brunonia* ; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Plumbagineæ.* [B, 19, 170.]

BRUNONIACEOUS, adj. Brun-on-i^2-a'shu^{3}s. Lat., *brunoniaceus.* Of or pertaining to the *Brunoniaceæ.* [B.]

BRUNONIADS, n. pl. Brun-on'i^2-a^{2}dz. See BRUNONIACEÆ.

BRUNONIAL, adj. Brun-on'i^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *brunonialis.* Belonging to the *Brunoniales.* [B.]—**B. alliance.** See BRUNONIALES.

BRUNONIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brun-on-i^2-a(a^3)'lez(le^{2}s). Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Aggregatæ*, comprising the single order *Brunoniaceæ.* [B, 170.]

BRUNONIAN, adj. Brun-on'i^2-a^{2}n. See BROWNIAN.

BRUNONIANISM, n. Brun-on'i^2-a^{2}n-i^{2}zm. See BROWNISM.

BRUNONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Brun-on-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Goodenoviæ* ; of Reichenbach, the *Brunoniaceæ* of R. Brown. [B, 170.]

BRUNST (Ger.), n. Brunst. The rut of animals ; in botany, the *Elaphomyces granulatus.* [B, 270 ; L, 135.]—**B'ig.** Rutting. [L, 46.]—**B'pulver.** A powder of equal parts of cinnamon and *Elaphomyces granulatus* (the *boletus cervinus* of the pharmacists), formerly used in medicine. [B, 270.]—**B'zeit.** The rutting season. [L, 80.]

BRUNSVIGIA (Lat.), n. f. Bruns-vi^{2}g'i^2-a^3. Fr., *brunsvigie.* See BRUNSWIGIA.

BRUNSWIGIA (Lat.), n. f. Bruns-vi^{2}g'i^2-a^3. Fr., *brunsvigie.* A genus of poisonous amaryllideous plants of the Cape of Good Hope. [A, 385.]—**B. toxicaria** [Ker]. The *Hæmanthus toxicarius.* [B, 180.]

BRUNUS, n. An alchemical name for erysipelas. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BRUQUET (Fr.), n. Bru^6-ka. The *Boletus edulis.* [B, 105.]

BRUSCANDULA (It.), n. Brus-ka^{3}n'du-la^2. The *Humulus lupulus*, also the genus *Lupinus.* [L, 94, 105.]

BRUSCHWURZ (Ger.), n. Brush'vurtz. The *Ruscus aculeatus.* [B, 180.]

BRUSCUS (Lat.), n. m. Bru^{3}s(bru^{4}s)'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). The *Ruscus aculeatus.* [B, 180.]

BRUSE (Fr.), n. Bru^{6}z. The *Ruscus aculeatus* and the *Ulex compositus.* [B, 173.]—**Jean b.** The *Ulex compositus.* [B, 173.]

BRUSH, n. Bru^{3}sh. Lat., *penicillus, peniculus.* Fr., *brosse.* Ger., *Bürste, Borstenpinsel.* A collection of bristles or other similar shaft-like objects properly set in the form of an implement for rubbing articles or for applying liquids.—**Acid-b.** A b. made of fine threads of glass, used for applying acids.—**B.-shaped.** Lat., *aspergilliformis.* Slender and terminating in a tuft of long hairs. [B, 19.]—**Croup-b.** A b. for removing false membrane from the larynx and trachea. A form described by Sir M. Mackenzie is made of a piece of squirrel's tail attached, with the hairs running upward, to a curved handle of thick wire. [A, 418.]—**Electric b., Faradaic b.** Fr., *brosse électrique.* A wire b. to be used as an electrode.—**Laryngeal b.** A b. of soft hair, cut square or pointed, attached to a handle bent at a right angle near the armed end ; used for applying solutions within the larynx. [A, 418.]—**Metallic b.** See *Faradaic b.*—**Pharyngeal b.** A camel's-hair pencil attached to a straight handle ; used for making applications to the pharynx. [A, 418.]—**Stomach-b.** Lat., *excutia ventriculi.* A b. to be passed through the œsophagus into the stomach, to stimulate the stomach and assist the discharge of viscid mucus. [L, 97.]—**Terminal b.** See *Motor* END-PLATE.

BRUSHING, n. Bru^{3}sh'i^{2}ng. An injury of a horse's fetlock by its being struck by the shoe of the opposite foot. [L, 297.]

BRUSKEN (Ger.), **BRUSKENKRAUT** (Ger.), n's. Brusk'e^{2}n, -e^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The *Ruscus aculeatus.* [B, 180.]

BRUST (Ger.), n. Brust. See BREAST.—**B'abscess.** A mammary abscess. [L. 135.]—**B'aland, B'alant.** The *Inula Helenium.* [B, 180 ; L, 77, 105.]—**B'angst.** Angina pectoris. [L, 80.]—**B'aorta, B'aorte.** The thoracic aorta. [L, 43.]—**B'armbeinmuskel.** See the major list.—**B'arznei.** A pectoral remedy. [L, 46.]—**B'auswurf.** See SPUTUM.—**B'bauchflösser.** Fishes with both pectoral and ventral fins. [L, 80.]—**B'beengung.** See ANGINA PECTORIS.—**B'beerbaum, B'beeren.** See the major list.—**B'beerenbaum.** See BRUSTBEERBAUM.—**B'beerlein.** The fruit of *Cordia myxa.* [B, 180.]—**B'bein.** See the major list.—**B'beklemmung.** A sense of oppression in the chest. [L, 80.]—**B'beweglichkeit.** The mobility of the thoracic wall, the extent to which the thorax expands on forced inspiration. [Knauthe (A, 319).]—**B'blatt.** See STERNUM.—**B'blutadern.** The mammary veins. [L, 43.]—**B'bonbons.** See *Pectoral* BONBONS.—**B'bräune.** See ANGINA *pectoris.*—**B'bruch.** See PNEUMATOCELE.—**B'buckel.** See LORDOSIS.—**B'canal.** The thoracic duct. [L, 80.]—**B'drüse.** See the major list.—**B'eingeweide.** The thoracic viscera. [L, 80.]—**B'eitersack.** Encysted empyema. [L, 80.]—**B'eitersucht.** Empyema. [L, 80.]—**B'elixir.** See *Elixir e succo* LIQUIRITIÆ.—**B'entzündung.** Pneumonia. [L, 80.]—**B'erforschung.** An examination of the chest. [A, 317.]—**B'eröffnung.** Paracentesis of the thorax. [L, 135.]—**B'federn.** Pectoral feathers. [L, 43.]—**B'fell.** The pleura. [L, 43.]—**B'fellabscess.** Empyema. [L, 80.]—**B'fellausfluss.** Pleuritic effusion. [L, 50.]—**B'fellbruch.**

See Pleurocele.—**B'fellentzündung.** Pleurisy. [L, 80.]—**B'-fellgallenblasenentzündung.** See Pleuro-cholecystitis.—**B'fellsack.** The pleural sac. [L, 43.]—**B'fellwassersucht.** Hydrothorax. [L, 80.]—**B'fieber.** Pneumonia. [L, 80.]—**B'finne.** See *B'flosse*.—**B'flechte.** See the major list.—**B'flosse.** A pectoral fin. [L, 43.]—**B'flossenstrahlen.** The rays of the pectoral fins of fishes. [Meckel, Wagner (L, 14).]—**B'flösser.** See Thoracici.—**B'förmig.** See Mastoid.—**B'gang.** The thoracic duct. [L, 43.]—**B'geburt.** Parturition with the fœtus presenting by the chest. [L, 135.]—**B'geflechte.** The nervous plexuses within the chest. [L, 304.]—**B'gegend.** The mammary or thoracic region. [A, 317.]—**B'genitalien.** The mammary glands. —**B'gewölbe.** The osseous thorax. [L, 80.]—**B'gicht.** Gout in the chest. [L, 80.]—**B'glas.** A breast-pump or a nipple-shield made of glass. [A, 317; L, 30.]—**B'glied.** A pectoral limb. [L, 43.]—**B'gürtel.** A girdle or bandage for the chest. [L, 80.]—**B'harnisch.** A corset. [A, 322; L, 80.]—**B'haut.** The pleura. [L, 80.]—**B'hautmuskel.** See Cutaneus *maximus*.—**B'hautvenen.** The mediastinal veins. [L, 80.]—**B'höhle.** The thoracic cavity. [L, 43.]—**B'höhlenhaut.** The pleura. [L, 30.]—**B'höhlenwände.** The walls of the chest. [L, 43.]—**B'höhlenwassersucht.** Hydrothorax. [L, 80.]—**B'horcher.** A stethoscope. [L, 43.]—**B'husten.** Cough depending on thoracic disease. [L, 80.]—**B'hütchen.** A nipple-shield. [L, 30.]—**B'kasten.** The thorax. [L.]—**B'katarrh.** Pulmonary catarrh. [L, 80.]—**B'kehlbeinmäuslein.** The sterno-hyoid muscle. [L, 80.]—**B'kinnladenmuskel.** See Sterno-maxillaris.—**B'klemme.** Angina pectoris. [L, 50.]—**B'klopfen.** Palpitation within the chest. [L, 80.]—**B'knochen.** The sternum. [A, 317.]—**B'knochenwarzenmuskel.** The sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [L, 80.]—**B'knorpel.** See the major list.—**B'knoten.** A thoracic ganglion (nervous or lymphatic). [L.]—**B'korb.** The thorax. [L, 80.]—**B'körper.** The osseous thorax. [L, 80.]—**B'krampf.** Asthma. [L, 135.]—**B'kraut.** The *Stellaria holostea*. [B, 180.]—**B'kräuter.** See Species *pectoralis* and *Herba* galeopsidis *grandifloræ*. —**B'krebs.** Cancer of the breast. [E.]—**B'kuchen, B'küchelchen, B'küchlein, B'kügelchen.** See Trochisci *pectorales*.—**B'lage.** A thoracic presentation of the fœtus.—**B'lattich.** The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 270.]—**B'latwerge.** A pectoral electuary. [L, 30.]—**B'lehne.** A chest-support attached to a school-child's desk, to prevent stooping. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**B'lein.** The *Fragaria collina*. [L, 80.]—**B'luftwurzel.** The *Archangelica officinalis*. [L, 80.]—**B'magenbruch.** Diaphragmatic hernia of the stomach. [L, 80.]—**B'mark.** The dorsal (lit., the thoracic) portion of the spinal cord. [I, 5; K.]—**B'masern.** Measles with prominent pulmonary symptoms. [L, 50.]—**B'mäuslein.** A pectoral muscle. [L, 80.]—**B'messer.** A stethometer.—**B'messung.** Stethometry. [L, 57.]—**B'milch.** Breast-milk, also a pectoral emulsion. [L, 46, 80.]—**B'milchader.** The thoracic duct. [L, 80.]—**B'mittel.** A pectoral remedy, also the mediastinum. [L, 30, 43.]—**B'muskel.** See the major list.—**B'organe.** The thoracic viscera. [L, 43.]—**B'panzer.** A corset. [A, 322; L, 80.]—**B'pflaster.** A plaster for the chest. [L, 80.]—**B'pillen.** Pectoral pills. [A, 450.]—**B'pressung.** The operation of crushing the fœtal thorax. [A, 88, 112.]—**B'puls.** The impulse of the heart felt through the chest-wall. [L, 50.]—**B'pulsader.** See Brustschlagader.—**B'pulver.** A pectoral powder. [B, 81; L, 30.] See Pulvis *pectoralis*, *Pulvis* liquiritiæ *compositus*, and *Pulvis* glycyrrhizæ *compositus*.—**B'pumpe.** A breast-pump. [L, 80.]—**B'raum.** The thoracic cavity or space. [A, 317.]—**B'reden.** Pectoriloquy. [L, 46.]—**B'rednerisch.** Pectoriloquial. [L, 46.]—**B'reinigend.** Expectorant. [A, 450.]—**B'reinigung.** Expectoration. [A, 450.] —**B'reinigungsmittel.** An expectorant remedy. [A, 317.]—**B'rippenmuskeln.** The sterno-costal muscles. [L, 80.]—**B'röhre.** The thoracic duct, also a lactiferous duct. [L, 80.]—**B'saft.** A pectoral syrup or linctus. [A, 450; L, 43.]—**B'saugespritze.** A breast-pump. [L, 135.]—**B'scheidewand.** The mediastinum. [L, 80.]—**B'schild.** A breast-plate, a corselet. [L, 43.]—**B'schildmuskel.** The sterno-thyreoid muscle. [A, 317.]—**B'schlagader.** See the major list.—**B'schlüsselbeinzitzenfortsatzmuskel.** The sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [L, 43.]—**B'schmerz.** Pleurodynia. [L, 50.]—**B'schnitt.** An incision into the thoracic cavity. —**B'schnupfen.** Bronchial catarrh. [A, 317.]—**B'schülpen.** See Thoracocymechos.—**B'schulterblattschlagader.** The acromio-thoracic artery. [L, 115.]—**B'schwamm.** Fungous disease of the breast. [L, 43.]—**B'seuche.** The pulmonary phthisis of the horse. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cvii, 2, p. 356.]—**B'späher.** A stethoscope. [A, 317.]—**B'spielraum.** See *B'beweglichkeit*.—**B'sprache.** Pectoriloquy. [L, 43.]—**B'steckung.** Asthmatic orthopnœa. [L, 80.]—**B'stich.** Paracentesis of the chest; in the pl., *B'stiche*, spasms in the chest. [E; L, 46.]—**B'stimme.** Pectoriloquy. [A, 317.]—**B'stück.** A breast-plate, a corselet. [A, 450.]—**B'syrup.** A pectoral syrup. [L, 43.] —**B'thee.** See the major list.—**B'theil.** See *B'mark*.—**B'trank.** A pectoral drink. [A, 450.]—**B'tropfen.** Pectoral drops. [A, 450.] —**B'umfang.** The circumference of the chest. [L, 57.]—**B'umschlag.** A poultice for the chest. [L, 57.]—**B.- und Zungenknochenmuskel.** The sterno-hyoid muscle. [L.]—**B'untersuchung.** An examination of the chest. [A, 317.]—**B'venen.** The mammary veins. [L, 43.]—**B'verschleimung.** Secretion of mucus in the lungs. [L, 30.]—**B'vollblütigkeit.** Thoracic congestion. [L, 80.]—**B'wand.** The chest-wall. [L, 43.]—**B'wandlungenbruch.** A hernial protrusion of the lung between the ribs. [L, 50.]—**B'warze.** The nipple. [A, 450.]—**B'warzendeckel.** A nipple-shield. [L, 80.]—**B'warzendistel.** See the major list.—**B'warzenentzündung.** Inflammation of the nipple. [L, 50.]—**B'warzenhütchen.** See *B'warzendeckel*.—**B'warzenkreis, B'warzenkreisring.** The areola of the nipple. [L, 43.]—**B'warzenmangel.** Absence of the nipple, athelasmus. [L, 50.]—**B'warzenschmerz.** Pain in the nipple, mastodynia papillaris. [L, 80.]—**B'warzenüberzahl, B'warzenvermehrung.** A superfluity of nipples. [A, 317.]—**B'wasser.** The watery effusion of pleurisy. [L, 46.]—**B'wassersucht.** Hydrothorax. [L, 30.]—**B'weh.** Pain in the chest. [A, 317.]—**B'windsucht.** Pneumothorax. [L, 30.] —**B'wirbel, B'wirbelbein.** A thoracic (dorsal) vertebra. [L, 43, 80, 115.]—**B'wurz, B'wurzel.** The *Archangelica officinalis*. [B, 180.]—**B'zerscheller.** See Stethothlastes.—**B'zittern.** Thoracic fremitus. [L, 50.]—**B'zungenbeinmuskel, B'zungenknochenmuskel.** The sterno-hyoid muscle. [L, 30, 43, 80.]—**Hängeb'.** A pendulous breast. [A, 322.]—**Schnürb'.** A corset. [L, 50.]—**Ueberzählige Brüste.** Supernumerary breasts. [L, 115.]

BRUSTARMBEINMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Brust-a^{3}rm'bin-musk-e^{2}l. A pectoral muscle. [A, 314.]—**Grosser B.** See Pectoralis *profundus*.—**Kleiner B.** See Pectoralis *superficialis*.

BRUSTBEERBAUM (Ger.), n. Brust'bar-ba^3-um. The *Zizyphus vulgaris*. [B.]—**Schwarzer B.**—The *Cordia myxa*. [B, 180.]

BRUSTBEEREN (Ger.), n. pl. Brust'bar-e^{2}n. Jujube-berries; the fruit of *Zizyphus vulgaris*. [B, 81, 180, 270.]—**B'baum.** See Brustbeerbaum.—**Grosse B.** See Jujubæ *gallicæ*.—**Italienische B.** See Jujubæ *italicæ*.—**Rothe B.** See *B*.—**Schwarze B.** The fruit of *Cordia myxa*. [B, 180.]—**Spanische B.** See Jujubæ *gallicæ*.

BRUSTBEIN (Ger.), n. Brust'bin. See Sternum.—**B'förmig.** See Sternodes.—**B'handgriff.** See Manubrium *sterni*.—**B'kiefermuskel.** See Sterno-maxillaris.—**B'muskel.** See Triangularis *sterni*.—**B'rippen-.** In comp., sterno-costal. [L, 43.]—**B'schild-, B'schildknorpel-.** In comp., sterno-thyreoid. [L, 43.]—**B'schlüsselbein-.** In comp., sterno-clavicular. [L, 80.]—**B'schultermuskel.** See Pectoralis *profundus*.—**B'spalte.** See Fissura *sterni*.—**B'warzenmuskel.** The sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [L.]—**B'zungenbeinmuskel.** The sterno-hyoid muscle. [A, 317.]—**Erstes B.** The manubrium of the sternum. [L.]—**Mittleres B.** The gladiolus of the sternum. [L.]—**Oberes B.** See *Erstes B*.—**Schwertfortsatz (oder Schwertknorpel) am B.** The ensiform cartilage or process. [L, 115.]

BRUSTDRÜSE (Ger.), n. Brust'dru^{6}s-e^2. The mammary gland, also the thymus gland. [L, 80, 115.]—**B'nabscess.** A mammary abscess.—**B'narterien.** See *Anterior mediastinal* arteries.—**B'nentzündung.** See Mastitis and Thymitis.—**B'nlappen.** The lobes of the thymus gland. [L, 80.]—**B'nschmerz.** See Mastodynia.—**B'nverhärtung.** Scirrhus of the breast. [L, 135.]—**Grosse innere B., Innere B.** The thymus gland. [L, 115.]

BRUSTFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Brust'fle^{2}ch^{2}t-e^2. The genus *Thelotrema*. [B, 180.]—**Krugförmige B.** The *Thelotrema urceolare*. [B, 180.]—**Vielfrüchtige B.** The *Thelotrema myriocarpum*. [B, 180.]

BRUSTIAIRE (Fr.), n. Bru^{6}st-i^2-a^{2}r. The *Aphyllantes joncea*. [B, 173.]

BRUSTKNORPEL (Ger.), n. Brust'kno^{2}rp-e^{2}l. A costal cartilage. [L, 46.]—**Schwertförmiger B.** The ensiform cartilage. [L, 46.]

BRUSTMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Brust'musk-e^{2}l. A pectoral muscle. [L, 80.]—**Dreieckiger B.** The triangularis sterni muscle. [L, 30.]—**Grosser B.** See Pectoralis *major*.—**Kleiner B.** See Pectoralis *minor*.

BRUSTSCHLAGADER (Ger.), n. Brust'schla^{3}g-a^{3}d-e^{2}r. A mammary or thoracic artery. [L, 115.]—**Aeussere B.** The external mammary artery. [L, 115.]—**Innere B.** The internal mammary artery. [L, 115.]—**Lange B.** See *Aeussere B*.—**Oberste B.** The short thoracic artery. [L, 115.]

BRUSTTHEE (Ger.), n. Brust'ta. A pectoral tea. [B.] See Species *pectoralis*.—**B. mit Früchten.** See Species *pectoralis cum fructibus*.—**B. ohne Früchte, Gewöhnlicher B.** See Species *pectoralis*.

BRUSTWARZENDISTEL (Ger.), n. Brust'va^{3}rtz-e^{2}n-di^{2}st-e^{2}l. The genus *Mamillaria*. [B, 180.]—**Gemeine B.** The *Mamillaria simplex*. [B, 180.]

BRUSZNO, n. A place in Hungary, where there are warm alkaline springs containing sulphates. [A, 385.]

BRUT (Fr.), adj. Bru^{6}t. Crude, rough; as a n., champagne that has not been sweetened. See also Brutus.

BRUT (Ger.), n. Brut. A brood. [L.]—**B'becher.** See *Brood*-capsule.—**B'becherchen.** In botany, a scyphulus, also a cyphella. [B, 123.]—**B'häufchen.** The soredium of a lichen. [B, 123.]—**B'kapsel.** See *Brood*-capsule.—**B'knöspchen.** See Gemmula *prolifica*.—**B'knospe, B'korn.** See Propago.—**B'machend.** Prolific. [B, 123.]—**B'organ.** Of Barkow, an arterial plexus on the abdomen of birds which becomes much enlarged during incubation. [L, 14.]—**B'polster.** See Pulvinulus.—**B'raum.** See *Brood*-capsule.—**B'schicht, B'schichte.** See Stratum *gonimicum*.—**B'tragend.** See Prolifer.—**B'zelle.** See Gonidium.—**B'zellig.** See Gonimicus.—**B'zwiebel.** See Bulbulus.—**Zwiebelb'.** See *Proles* bulbi.

BRUTA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *brutus* (*q. v.*). Brut'a^3. An old term for a celestial influence manifested in the instincts of brute animals. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BRUTA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *brutus* (*q. v.*). Brut'a^3. Fr., *brutes*. Of Blumenbach, a family of the *Digitata*, comprising those having no incisor teeth; of De Blainville, an order of the *Monodelphia*, characterized by the invariable lack of median incisor teeth and the frequent absence of all incisors, divided into the *Bradypodidæ* and the *Dasypodidæ*; of Owen, the same as of De Blainville with the addition of the *Edentula*. [B, 48; L, 14, 147.]

BRÜTEN (Ger.), n. Bru^{6}t'e^{2}n. Incubation. [A, 450.]

BRÜTEZEIT (Ger.), n. Bru^{6}t'e^2-tzit. The period of incubation or of gestation. [L, 43, 135.]

BRUTIA PIX (Lat.), n. f. See Bruttia pix.

BRÜTIG (Ger.), adj. Bru^{6}t'i^{2}g. Addled. [L, 46.]

BRUTINO, n. Turpentine. [L, 104, 119.]

BRUTOBON, n. A barbarous name for an ancient Grecian ointment, the composition of which is unknown. [J. H. Velschius (A, 325).]

BRÜTOFEN (Ger.), n. Bru^{6}t′of-e^{2}n. An incubating oven. [H. Sahli, "Illustr. Mntsschr. d. ärztl. Polytechn.," viii, 5, p. 115.]

BRUTOLÉ (Fr.), n. Bru^{6}t-ol-a. See Brytolé.

BRÜTTEMPERATUR (Ger.), n. Bru^{6}t′te^{2}mp-e^{2}r-a^{3}t-ur. The temperature requisite for incubation.

BRUTTIA PIX (Lat.), n. f. Bru^{3}t(brut)′ti^2-a^3 pi^{2}x(pex). An ancient name for a variety of pitch obtained from the southern extremity of Italy (inhabited by the Bruttii). [Calpurnius (A, 318).]

BRUTUS (Lat.), adj. Bru^{2}t(brut)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *brut.* Lit., inert, insensible, stupid ; showing no trace of organization. [L, 180.]

BRUXANELI, BRUXANELLI, n's. A medicinal rubiaceous tree of Malabar. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BRUYÈRE (Fr.), n. Bru^6-ye^{2}r. The genus *Erica* ; in the pl., the *Ericaceæ.* [A, 385 ; B, 1.]—**B. à balais.** The *Erica fucata.* [B, 173.]—**B. à quatre faces.** The *Erica tetralix.* [L, 41.]—**B. australe.** The *Erica australis.* [L, 41.]—**B. cendrée.** The *Erica cinerea.* [B, 173.]—**B. ciliée.** The *Erica ciliaris.* [L, 41.]—**B. commune.** The *Erica vulgaris.* [B, 173.]—**B. de la Méditerranée.** The *Erica mediterranea.* [L, 41.]—**B. des marais.** The *Erica tetralix.* [L, 41.]—**B. en arbre.** The *Erica arborea.* [L, 41.]—**B. étalée.** The *Erica vagans.* [L, 41.]—**B. multiflore.** The *Erica multiflora.* [L, 41.]—**B. précoce.** The *Erica carnea.* [B, 173.]—**B. pourpre.** The *Erica purpurescens.* [L, 41.]—**B. tétralix.** The *Erica tetralix.* [B, 173.]—**B. vulgaire, Grosse b.** See *B. commune.*

BRUYÈRES (Fr.), n. Bru^6-ye^{2}r. A place near Luneville, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 41.]

BRUZNO, n. See Bruszno.

BRY (Fr.), n. Bre. The genus *Bryum.* [B, 173.]—**B. triquêtre.** The *Bryum triquetrum.* [B, 173.]

BRYA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Bri(bru^6)′a^3. From βρύον, a sea-moss. 1. (F. sing.) a genus of papilionaceous trees or shrubs of tropical America. 2. (N. pl.) of Ritgen, a division of plants, including the mosses ; of Montagne, a section of the *Bryaceæ*, comprising *Bryum* and other genera. [B, 19, 170.]—**B. ebenus.** The Jamaica (or West Indian) ebony. [B, 19.]

BRYACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bri(bru^6)-a(a^3)′se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bryacées.* A division of mosses, variously regarded as a section, tribe, or family ; by Rabenhorst limited to the single genus *Bryum*, by others made to include four or five other genera, and by still others made to comprise all the true mosses and raised to the rank of an order. In recent classifications it constitutes the highest order of the grand division *Bryophyta*, comprising the suborders *Acrocarpæ* and *Pleurocarpæ.* [B, 19, 75, 170.]

BRYACEOUS, adj. Bri-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *bryaceus.* Fr., *bryacé.* Of or belonging to the *Bryaceæ.* [B.]

BRYASPARAGI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bri(bru^6)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)′-a^3-ji(ge). Gr., βρύον ἀσπάραγοι. Ger., *Hopfensprossen.* The strobiles of the *Humulus lupulus.* [A, 322.]

BRYCETOS, BRYCETUS (Lat.), n's m. Bri(bru^6)′se^{2}t(ke^{2}t)-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βρυκετός. See Brychetos.

BRYCHETHMOS, BRYCHETHMUS (Lat.), n's m. Bri^{2}k(bru^{6}ch^2)-e^{2}th(ath)′mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., βρυχηθμός, βρύχημα, βρυχή. See Brygmos.

BRYCHETOS, BRYCHETUS (Lat.), n's m. Bri^{2}k(bru^{6}ch^2)′-e^{2}t-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βρυχετός. Ger., *kaltes Fieber.* The cold stage of fever. [A, 322, 387.]

BRYCHIOS, BRYCHIUS (Lat.), adj's. Bri^{2}k(bru^{6}ch^2)′i^2-o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βρύχιος. 1. Gnashing the teeth. 2. Deep-seated. [A, 322, 325, 387.]

BRYE (Fr.), n. Bre. See Bry.

BRYEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bri(bru^6)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Hampe and of Montagne, a tribe of mosses (*Acrocarpi*), comprising *Bryum* and other genera. [B, 170.]

BRYGMA (Lat.), n. n. Bri^{2}g(bru^{6}g)′ma^3. Gen., *bryg′matos* (*-tis*). Gr., βρύγμα. 1. A bite ; anything bitten or gnawed off. 2. See Brygmos. [A, 322.]

BRYGMOS, BRYGMUS (Lat.), n's m. Bri^{2}g(bru^{6}g)′mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., βρυγμός (from βρύχειν, to gnash the teeth). Fr., *grincement des dents.* Ger., *Zähneknirschen.* A grating or chattering of the teeth. [A, 322, 387 ; L, 81, 84, 94.]

BRYINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bri(bru^6)-i^{2}n′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Angström, a division of the *Bryaceæ*, comprising *Bryum* and other genera. [B, 170.]

BRYOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Bre-o-ed. Resembling or belonging to the genus *Bryum.* [L, 41.]

BRYOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bri(bru^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-a^3. From βρύον, a moss, and εἶδος, resemblance. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Sporangeiobrya*, comprising the divisions *Hypophyllocarpia*, *Entophyllocarpia*, *Maschalocarpia*, and *Acrocarpia.* [B, 170.]

BRYOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bri(bru^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Arnott and others, a tribe, family, or section of mosses, comprising *Bryum* and other genera, among which some authors include *Mnium* and *Bartramia* ; of Schulz, a family of the *Neurophyllosporæ*, comprising the sections *Jungermanniacea* and *Andrœoidea.* [B, 170.]

BRYOIDEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bri(bru^6)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)′e^2-i(e). Of Wahlenberg and succeeding authors, a division or family of mosses (*Musci frondosi*), comprising, according to Wahlenberg, *Bryum*, *Mnium*, *Bartramia*, *Splachnum*, *Sphagnum*, *Phascum*, *Andrœa*, and other genera now ranged in different orders of the *Bryophyta.* [B, 170.]

BRYOIDIN, n. Bri-oid′i^{2}n. Fr., *bryoïdine.* A bitter, acrid crystalline substance, $2(C_{10}H_{16}) + 3H_2O$, obtained from elemi resin by extraction with alcohol. According to Von Schröder, it is identical with Baup's breidin. [B, 81, 270.]

BRYOLOGIST, n. Bri-o^{2}l′o-ji^{2}st. One who studies or understands bryology. [B.]

BRYOLOGY, n. Bri-o^{2}l′o-ji^2. Lat., *bryologia* (from βρύον, a moss, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *bryologie.* Ger., *Bryologie*, *Laubmooskunde.* The botany of mosses. [A, 322 ; B, 270.]

BRYON (Lat.), n. n. Bri(bru^6)′o^{2}n. Gr., βρύον. Fr., *mousse.* Ger., *Moos.* Moss. [A, 318, 322, 325 ; L, 41, 104.]—**B. thalassium.** Gr., βρύον θαλάσσιον. Sea-moss ; used by Hippocrates for uterine inflammation. [A, 325.]

BRYONE (Fr.), n. Bre-on. The genus *Bryonia.* [B, 119.]—**Alcoolat de b. composé** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Alcoholatum* bryoniæ *compositum.*—**Alcoolature de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating the root of *Bryonia dioica* in its own weight of alcohol for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [B.]—**B. à éperons.** The *Bryonia rostrata.* [B, 173.]—**B. blanche** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Bryonia dioica.* [B.]—**B. calleuse.** The *Bryonia callosa.* [B, 173.]—**B. d'Abyssinie.** The *Bryonia abyssinica.* [L, 41.]—**B. d'afrique.** The *Bryonia africana.* [B, 173.]—**B. d'Amérique.** The *Bryonia mechoacanna.* [B, 173.]—**B. dioïque.** The *Bryonia dioica.* [B.]—**B. rude.** The *Bryonia scabra.* [B, 173.]—**Extrait de b.** See *Extractum* bryoniæ.—**Poudre de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying the root of *Bryonia dioica* in an oven, powdering it in an iron mortar, and passing the powder through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B.]—**Racine de b.** See *Radix* bryoniæ.—**Sirop de b.** See *Syrupus* bryoniæ.

BRYONIA (Lat.), n. f. Bri(bru^6)-on′i^2-a^3. Gr., βρυωνία, βρυώνη, βρυωνιάς. Fr., *bryone.* Ger., *Zaunrübe*, *Gichtrübe.* It., Sp., *brionia.* 1. Bryony ; a genus of cucurbitaceous plants. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *B. alba* and of *B. dioica.* [B, 19, 84, 270.]—**Alcoholatum bryoniæ compositum** [Belg. Ph.], **Aqua bryoniæ composita.** Fr., *alcoolat de bryone composé.* A preparation similar to the aqua asæ fœtidæ composita (*q. v.*), the root of *B. dioica* being substituted for the asafœtida. [B, 92.]—**B. abyssinica.** Fr., *bryone d'Abyssinie.* A species the root of which is said to be edible when cooked. [B, 19.]—**B. africana** [Thunberg]. Fr., *bryone d'Afrique.* A species indigenous to southern Africa. At the Cape of Good Hope the root is used as an emetic and purgative. [B, 81, 173, 180.]—**B. alba** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bryone dioïque*, *colubrine*, *couleuvrée*, *feu ardent*, *gros navet*, *navet* (ou *vigne*) *du diable*, *navet galant*, *navau-bourge*, *parc*, *racine vierge*, *ipécacuanha indigène.* Ger., *gemeine* (oder *schwarzfrüchtige*) *Zaunrübe*, *Gichtrübe*, *Hundsrübe*, *Tollrübe*, *Stickwurz.* Black bryony (the ἄμπελος μέλαινα of Dioscorides); a species with black berries, growing in central and northern Europe. The root (*b.* [U. S. Ph.], *radix bryoniæ*) is used like that of *B. dioica.* The juice of the fresh root is poisonous, and in small doses purgative ; it is also rubefacient. The dried root and the berries are purgative. The acrid principle may be removed by repeated washings and a variety of starch obtained. The young shoots are eaten. [B, 19, 81, 173, 180, 270.]—**B. americana** [Lamarck]. Fr., *bryone d'Amérique.* A species growing in the West Indies, where it is employed like *B. dioica*, of which it has been considered a variety. [B, 81, 180.]—**B. aspera.** See *B. alba.*—**B. callosa** [Rottl.]. Fr., *bryone calleuse.* An Asiatic species (or variety of *B. dioica*), the seeds of which are used in India as an anthelminthic and furnish an illuminating oil. [B, 19, 73, 180.]—**B. cordifolia** [Linnæus]. A variety of *B. dioica.* The leaves are used in Java as a cooling expectorant. [B, 180.]—**B. dioica** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bryone dioïque.* Ger., *weisse Zaunrübe* (oder *Stickwurz*). Red bryony (the ἄμπελος λευκή of Dioscorides); a perennial climbing roughly hairy herb with greenish-yellow flowers, usually



THE BRYONIA DIOICA. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

but not always diœcious, and scarlet berries. It has a fœtid odor and acts as an acrid emeto-cathartic. The root—*b.* [U. S. Ph.], *radix bryoniæ* (seu *vitis albæ*, seu *uvæ anguinæ*); the *couleuvrée* of the French ; the *Zaunrübe*, or *Gichtrübe*, of the Germans—is half a yard or more in length, from 2 to 4 inches thick, wrinkled and grayish-brown externally and white within, lactescent, fleshy, of a repulsive odor, which it loses on drying, and of a nauseous, bitter taste. It contains bryonin (*q. v.*). It acts locally as a vesicant and internally as an acrid emeto-cathartic poison. Anciently it was em-

ployed in nervous diseases, especially tetanus and epilepsy, as an emmenagogue and abortifacient, and as a remedy for splenic, renal, and cutaneous diseases, etc.; it is now chiefly used as a hydragogue cathartic in dropsy, as a remedy for chronic serous bronchitis and for whooping-cough, and externally as a vesicant. [B, 19, 81, 270; "Progr. méd.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 547.]—**B. dissecta** [Thunberg]. A variety of *B. dioica*, used like *B. africana*. [B, 180.]—**B. epigæa** [Rottl.]. A species (or a variety of *B. dioica*) growing in India, where it is used as an anthelminthic, antidysenteric, and antisyphilitic and as a remedy for snake-bites. It was formerly regarded as the source of calumba. [B, 19, 81, 173, 180.]—**B. ficifolia** [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Trianosperma ficifolia* [Martius], *Dermophylla pendulina* [Manso]. A Brazilian species, the root of which (tayuya root) is emetic and purgative and has been used in syphilis and scrofula. [B, 19, 81, 270.]—**B. glabra.** See *B. epigœa*.—**B. grandis** [Linnæus]. The *Cephalandra indica*. [B, 180.]—**B. laciniosa** [Linnæus]. Tamil. *ayvelin*. A species the juice of the leaves of which is used in India in biliary affections. [B, 19, 121.]—**B. maderaspatana** [Berg]. A variety of *B. dioica*. In India it is used as a diaphoretic and diuretic and as a remedy for cholera, gonorrhœa, calculous affections, and toothache, and the fruit is eaten. [B, 180.]—**B. mechoacanna alba.** The *Convolvulus mechoacanna*. [L, 116.]—**B. mechoacanna nigra, B. mechoacanna nigricans, B. nigra.** Black bryony, the *Tamus communis*. [B; L, 94.]—**B. palmata** [Wallich]. The *Cephalandra indica*. [B, 212.]—**B. peruviana.** See *B. nigra*.—**B. pilosa** [Roxburgh]. See *B. rostrata*.—**B. racemosa.** A species with a red, olive-shaped fruit. [L, 102.]—**B. Rheedii** [Blum.]. A variety of *B. dioica*, used like *B. maderaspatana*. [B, 180.]—**B. rostrata** [Rottl.]. Fr., *bryone à éperons*. A variety of *B. dioica*, the root of which is used in Java as a refrigerant and expectorant, also as a demulcent in asthma. [B, 19, 173, 180.]—**B. ruderalis.** See *B. alba*.—**B. scabra** [Linnæus, fil.]. Fr., *bryone rude*. A variety of *B. dioica*, used at the Cape of Good Hope as a laxative. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. scabrella.** A species used medicinally in India. [B, 19.]—**B. scrobiculata** [Hochst.]. An Abyssinian species (the *taffafula* of the natives), said to be a powerful remedy against tape-worms. [B, 270.]—**B. silvestris nigra.** See *B. nigra*.—**B. variegata.** See *B. americana*.—**Cataplasma bryoniæ compositum.** An old form of poultice made of 12 parts of the root of *B. dioica* or *B. alba* and 4 of elder-flowers, boiled and bruised, 2 parts of gum ammoniacum, 1 part of ammonium chloride, and 4 parts of camphorated spirit. [L, 104.]—**Emplastrum bryoniæ compositum.** An old plaster made of 16 parts of the root of *B. dioica* or *B. alba*, 8 of flowers of sulphur, 3 of hydrargyrum cum sulphure, 32 of galbanum, 72 of emplastrum ceræ compositum, and 8 of olive-oil. [Boerhaave (L, 102).]—**Extractum bryoniæ.** Fr., *extrait de bryone*. A watery extract of the root of *B. alba*, official in several old pharmacopœias. [B, 119.]—**Radix bryoniæ.** The root of *B. alba*, also that of *B. dioica*. [B, 270.]—**Radix bryoniæ albæ.** Ger., *Teufelskirschenwurzel*, *Faulrübenwurzel*, *Hundskürbsenwurzel*. The root of *B. alba*. [B, 180.]—**Radix bryoniæ americanæ** (seu **indicæ**, seu **mechoacannæ**). Ger., *Mechoacannawurzel*, *weisse Mechoacanna* (oder *Jalapenwurzel*, oder *Rhabarber*, oder *Purgirwurzel*), *indianische* (oder *amerikanische*) *Zaunrübe*, *Schmeckenicht*, *jüdische Rhabarber*. The root of *Convolvulus mechoacanna*. [B, 180.]—**Radix bryoniæ nigræ.** The rhizome of *Tamus communis*. [B, 180, 270.]—**Syrupus bryoniæ, Syrupus de bryonia.** Fr., *sirop de bryone*. A mixture of 9 parts of the clarified juice of the root of *B. alba* with 16 of white sugar. [Württemb. Ph., 1798 (B, 119).]—**Tinctura bryoniæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Tincture of b.; a preparation made by macerating and percolating 10 parts of the recently dried root of *B. alba* or of *B. dioica* with enough alcohol to make 100 parts. [B, 81.]

BRYONIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bri(bru^6)-on'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Adanson, a family of plants, comprising *Anguina*, *Bryonia*, *Momordica*, *Elaterium*, *Cucurbita*, *Pepo*, *Melo*, *Penar-valli*, *Uhandiroba*, *Trichosanthes*, *Ceratosanthes*, and three other genera. [B, 170.] Cf. CUCURBITACEÆ.

BRYONICINE (Fr.), n. Bre-on-i^2-sen. See BRYONIN.

BRYONIÉ (Fr.), adj. Bre-on-i^2-a. Resembling the genus *Bryonia*. [L, 41.]

BRYONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bri(bru^6)-on-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Endlicher and others, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising *Bryonia*, *Citrullus*, *Ecbalium*, *Momordica*, *Luffa*, *Benincasa*, and *Lagenaria*; divided by Römer into the subtribes *Eubryonieæ* and *Momordiceæ*. [B, 170.]

BRYONIN, n. Bri-on'i^{2}n, bri'on-i^{2}n. Lat., *bryoninum*, *bryonina*. Fr., *bryonine*, *bryonicine*, *bryonitine*. Ger., *Bryonin*. A glucoside, $C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$, obtained from *Bryonia alba* and *Bryonia dioica*; an amorphous white powder, intensely bitter, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether; styptic and in large doses poisonous. On boiling with dilute acids, it is converted into *bryorrhetin* and *hydrobryotin* (or *hydrobryorrhetin*). [B, 81, 270.]

BRYONITINE (Fr.), n. Bre-on-e-ten. See BRYONIN.

BRYONY, n. Bri'on-i^2. The genus *Bryonia*, especially *Bryonia alba* and *Bryonia dioica*. [B, 19.]—**American black b.** A name for various species of *Tamus*. [L, 94.]—**American b.** See BRYONIA *americana*.—**Bastard b.** A species of *Cissus*. [B, 19.]—**Black-berried b.** See *Black b.* (1st def.).—**Black b.** 1. The *Bryonia alba*. 2. The *Tamus communis*. [B, 19, 81.]—**Compound b.-water.** See *Aqua* BRYONIÆ *composita*.—**Extract of b.** See *Extractum* BRYONIÆ.—**Red-berried b., Red b.** The *Bryonia dioica*. [B, 19, 81; L, 43.]—**White b.** The *bryonia alba*. [B, 5.]

BRYOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. Bri(bru^6)-o^{2}f'i^{2}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From βρύον, moss, and φιλεῖν, to love. Fr., *bryophile*. Growing on mosses. [B, 123.]

BRYOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Bri(bru^6)-o(o^2)-fi^{2}l(fu^{6}l)'lu^{3}m-(lu^{4}m). From βρύειν, to grow, and φύλλον, a leaf, from the peculiar budding of *B. calycinum*. Fr., *bryophylle*. Of Salisbury, a genus of crassulaceous plants of the tribe *Crassuleæ*. [B, 19, 34.]—**B. calycinum** [Salisbury]. Fr., *bryophylle penné*. Sp., *bruja*, *amor tras de la puerta*. Syn.: *Cotyledon pinnata* [Lamarck], *Crassouvia filipendula* [Commerson]. A species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, found throughout the tropics, and cultivated in Europe and America; an undershrub the buds of which develop from the edges of the leaves; the leaves are used, in the form of a poultice, in intestinal disorders, and in China as a refrigerant, sedative, and vulnerary. [B, 19, 34, 121, 173, 180.]

BRYOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bri(bru^6)-o^{2}f'i^{2}t(u^{6}t)-a^3. From βρύον, moss, and φυτόν, a plant. Syn.: *Muscineæ*, *Muscinei*. The bryophytes; a grand section of the vegetable kingdom, regarded either as one of the four or seven primary grand divisions [Sachs, Bessey] or as one of the subdivisions of the grand division *Embryophyta zoidiogama* [Engler]. It comprises organisms which reproduce alternately by sexual and non-sexual development; the sexual organs being the *antheridia*, or male organs, consisting of pedunculated bodies filled with sperm-cells, each of which contains a single spermatozooid, and the *archegonia*, or flask-shaped female organs, each of which contains a naked protoplasmic mass (the germ-cell). From the germ-cell, which is fertilized by the penetration of the spermatozooids into its substance, there is developed a frequently pedunculated *sporogonium*, which represents the non-sexual stage of the plant and produces a number of similar spores. The latter germinate and finally either grow directly into a thalloid structure, upon which antheridia and archegonia are again developed, or give rise to a *pro-embryo*, or *protonema*, composed of a mass of filaments from which are produced structures that show a more or less well-marked differentiation into leaves and stem, and upon which the sexual organs are disposed. The *B.* frequently show considerable complexity of structure, approximating to the higher (vascular) plants. They comprise the two classes of *Hepaticæ* (liverworts), in which the thalloid type of structure predominates, and the mosses (*Musci* or *Musci frondosi*), in which the differentiation of the tissues into leaf and stem (cormophytic structure) and the complexity of the tissues themselves are much more marked than in the former class. [B, 75; Engler (B, 245).]

BRYOPHYTES, n. pl. Bri'o-fitz. See BRYOPHYTA.

BRYOPLASTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bri(bru^6)-o(o^2)-pla^{2}st(pla^{3}st)'a^3. From βρύειν, to grow, and πλαστός, formed, figured. Fr., *bryoplastes*. Ger., *Keimungen*. A general term given by C. H. Schultz to diseases characterized by some growth, as by the multiplication of parasites or pathogenetic germs, by proliferation of tissue, or by mere accretion (as in calculi). [A, 322.]

BRYOPSIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bri(bru^6)-o^{2}ps-i^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bory and others, a family, tribe, or division of *Algæ* (*Vaucheriaceæ*), including *Bryopsis* and other genera. [B, 170.]

BRYORRHETIN, n. Bri-o^{2}r-re'ti^{2}n. Fr., *bryorrhétine*. A substance produced, along with sugar and hydrobryotin (from both of which it is distinguished by its insolubility in water), by the action of dilute acids on bryonin. [B, 81, 270.]

BRYOZOA, BRYOZOARIA (Lat.), n's n. pl. Bri(bru^6)-o(o^2)-zo'a^3, -zo-a(a^3)'ri^2-a^3. From βρύειν, to sprout, and ζῶον, an animal, or ζωάριον, a little animal. Fr., *bryozoaires*. Ger., *Bryozoen*. Of Burmeister, an order of the *Polypina*; of Milne-Edwards, a class of the *Molluscoidea*; of von Siebold and Stannius, an order of the *Polypi*; of Vogt, a class of the *Molluscoidea*. [L, 231.] Cf. POLYZOA.

BRYOZOIC, adj. Bri-o-zo'i^{2}k. Fr., *bryozoaire*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Bryozoa*. [L, 296.]

BRYTEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bri^{2}t(bru^{6}t)'e^2-a^3. See BRYTIA.

BRYTHION, BRYTHRION (Lat.), n's n. Bri^{2}th(bru^{6}th)'i^2-o^{2}n, -ri^2-o^{2}n. A sort of poultice mentioned by Paulus Ægineta. [L, 94, 104, 116.]

BRYTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bri^{2}t(bru^{6}t)'i^2-a^3. Gr., βρύτια, βρύτεα (from βρύττειν, to squeeze). Grape-lees. [A, 325.]

BRYTOLATURE [Béral] (Fr.), n. Bri^{2}t-ol-a^{3}t-u^{6}r. Lat., *brytolaturum* (from βρῦτον, beer). Ger., *Bierauszug*. It., *britolatura*. A vegetable infusion or tincture in which beer is the menstruum. [A, 301, 385.]

BRYTOLÉ [Béral] (Fr.), n. Bri^{2}t-ol-a. Lat., *brytoleum*. Ger., *Bierauflösung*. It., *britolea*. 1. A medicinal preparation made by dissolving some drug or drugs in beer. [A, 301, 385; L, 81.] 2. See BEER.—**B. antiscorbutique.** See BIÈRE *antiscorbutique*.

BRYTOLICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bri^{2}t(bru^{6}t)-o^{2}l'i^{2}k-a^3. Fr., *brytoliques*. Ger., *Bierverbindungen*. A general term for medicinal preparations made with beer, whether the drugs are added before or after fermentation. [L, 81.]

BRYTOLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Bri^{2}t-ol-ek. Containing beer. [Béral (A, 301).]

BRYTOLOTIVA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bri^{2}t(bru^{6}t)-o(o^2)-lo-ti(te)'va^3-(wa^3). From βρῦτον, beer, and *lavare*, to wash. Lotions, clysters, etc., made with beer. [Béral (A, 322).]

BRYTON, BRYTUM (Lat.), n's n. Bri(bru^6)'to^{2}n, -tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). Gr., βρῦτον (from βρύειν, to bubble). An ancient fermented drink made from barley or rice. [A, 322, 325.]

BRYUM (Lat.), n. n. Bri(bru^6)'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βρύον. Fr., *bry*, *bryc*. Ger., *Laubmoos*. A genus of mosses (*Bryaceæ*) of the division *Acrocarpæ*. [B.]—**B. canescens.** The *Tortula muralis*. [B, 173.]—**B. hygrometricum.** The *Fumaria hygrometrica*. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. murale.** See *B. canescens*.—**B. pilosum.** The *Tortula ambigua*. [B, 173.]—**B. pulvinatum.** The *Dryptodon pulvinatus*. [B, 180.]—**B. triquetrum.** Fr., *bry triquètre*. A species which has been used as a hæmostatic. [B, 173.]

BUAHPALA (Malay), n. The *Myristica aromatica*. [L, 105.]

BUANG, n. See BHANG.

BUANTHROPIE (Fr.), n. Bu^6-a^{3}n-tro-pe. From βοῦς (see

Bos), and ἄνθρωπος, a human being. An insane delusion of having been transformed into a cow. [L, 41.]

BUATRICA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^{2}k-a^3. See BUIATRICA.

BUAYCURA (Sp.), n. Bu-a^3-e-ku'ra^3. A South American name for the root of *Statice brasiliensis* and that of *Statice antarctica*. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," ix, p. 466 (B, 5).]

BUAZE, n. A Zambesi name for the fibre of the bark of *Securidacea longipedunculata*. [B, 19.]

BUBALION (Lat.), n. n. Bu^2(bu)-ba(ba^3)'li^2-o^{2}n. Gr., βουβάλιον. The wild cucumber (*Momordica elaterium*). [Apuleius (A, 318); L.]

BUBALUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)'ba^{3}l-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βούβαλος. See Bos *b.*

BUBASTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^2(bu)-ba^{2}st(ba^{3}st)'i^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βουβαστικόν. A term by which Aetius mentioned a certain sort of superficial ulcer particularly affecting children. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

BUBBY, n. Bu^{3}b'i^2. A popular name in some parts of the United States for the seeds of *Calycanthus glaucus*. [R. G. Eccles, "Brooklyn Med. Jour.," March, 1888, p. 232.]

BUBE (Fr., Ger.), n. Bu^{6}b, bub'e^2. A popular term for any morbid elevation of the skin, especially a pustule. [A, 385; G; L.]

BUBELÉ (Fr.), adj. Bu^{6}b-e^{2}l-a. Covered with pustules. [L, 41.]

BUBELETTE (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}b-e^{2}l-e^{2}t. A small pustule. [L, 41.]

BUBENDISTEL (Ger.), n. Bub'e^{2}n-di^{2}st-e^{2}l. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [A, 315.]

BUBENDORF (Ger.), n. Bub'e^{2}n-do^{2}rf. A place near Basel, Switzerland, where there are mineral springs and arrangements for vapor-baths; used for chronic gouty and cutaneous affections. [L, 135.]

BUBENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bub'e^{2}n-kra^3-ut. The *Rumex obtusifolius*. [B, 180.]

BUBENQUELLE (Ger.), n. Bub'e^{2}n-kwe^{2}l-le^2. A mineral spring in the duchy of Nassau, the water of which was formerly thought to be curative of sterility in women. [L, 30.]

BUBENVIST (Ger.), n. Bub'e^{2}n-fi^{2}st. The *Lycoperdon bovista*. [B, 180.]

BUBERETZE (Ger.), n. Bub'e^{2}r-e^{2}tz-e^2. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B.]

BUBO (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)'bo. Gen., *bubon'os* (*-nis*). Gr., βουβών. Ar., *burules*. Fr., *bubon*. Ger., *Drüsengeschwulst*. It., *bubbone*. Sp., *bubon*. An inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, usually of an inguinal gland. [A, 322, 325; G.]—**Abdominal b.** Fr., *bubon abdominal*. A b. situated above the fold of the groin. [A, 385.]—**Absorptionsb'** (Ger.). See *Virulent b.*—**B. acutus.** See *Suppurating b.*—**B'binde** (Ger.). A bandage for a b.; either a spica bandage or a handkerchief. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**B. chronicus, B. indolens.** See *Indolent b.*—**B. insons.** See *Simple b.*—**B. of rheumatism.** See *Rheumatic b.*—**B. pestilentialis.** See *Pestilential b.*—**B. scrofulosus.** See *Scrofulous b.*—**B. serpiginosus.** See *Creeping b.*—**B. strumosus.** See *Scrofulous b.*—**Chancroidal b.** See *Virulent b.*—**Chancrous b.** See *Syphilitic b.*—**Common b.** Fr., *bubon commun*. It., *bubbone commune*. See *Simple b.*—**Consecutive b.** Fr., *bubon consécutif*. Ger., *consecutiver B.* A syphilitic b. appearing in regular sequence after a chancre. [A, 385.]—**Consensueller B.** (Ger.). See *Sympathetic b.*—**Constitutional b.** Fr., *bubon constitutionnel*. A syphilitic b. (not necessarily inguinal) appearing as a manifestation of systemic infection. [A, 301, 385.]—**Creeping b.** Lat., *b. serpiginosus*. Fr., *bubon serpigineux*. Ger., *serpiginöses Drüsengeschwür*. An ulcerated b. in which ulceration advances in a serpiginous form. [Solly, "London Jour. of Med.," 1849, p. 437 (L).]—**Crural b.** Fr., *bubon crural*. A b. situated considerably below the fold of the groin. [A, 301.]—**Ellbogenb'** (Ger.). See ADENITIS *cubitalis*.—**Gonorrhœal b.** Fr., *bubon blennorrhagique*. Ger., *Tripperbubo*, *gonorrhöischer B.* It., *bubbone blennorragico*. A simple b. (*q. v.*) due to gonorrhœa. [G.]—**Indolent b.** Lat., *b. indolens*, *b. chronicus*. Ger., *indolenter B.* A b. in which there are enlargement and hyperplasia without noticeable signs of inflammation; resulting from chronic eruptions (such as eczema, ecthyma, and the prurigo of Hebra) on the lower limbs, also from the syphilitic chancre. [G.] Cf. *Syphilitic b.*—**Femoral b.** See *Crural b.*—**Inflammatory b.** See *Simple b.*—**Inguinal b.** Ger., *Leistenbeule*. A b. situated in the groin.—**Malignant b.** Fr., *bubon malin*. See *Pestilential b.*—**Nichtvenerischer B.** (Ger.), **Nichtvirulenter B.** (Ger.). See *Simple b.*—**Non-consecutive b.** See BUBON *d'emblée*.—**Non-venereal b., Non-virulent b.** See *Simple b.*—**Parotid b.** Suppurative parotiditis. [L, 213.]—**Pestilential b.** Lat., *b. pestilentialis*. Fr., *bubon pestilentiel*. Ger., *Pestbeule*. A form of b. observed as a manifestation of the plague. [G.]—**Phagedænic b.** Fr., *bubon phagédénique*. Ger., *phagedänischer B.* A form of virulent b. (*q. v.*) in which phagedæna supervenes. [A, 269.]—**Primary b., Primitive b.** See BUBON *d'emblée*.—**Pubic b.** Fr., *bubon pubien*. A b. situated very near the pubes. [A, 301, 385.]—**Rheumatic b.** Fr., *bubon rhumatismal*. A hard lump sometimes observed in various parts of the body, especially in the posterior cervical region, as a sequel of acute articular rheumatism. [E. Brissaud, "Rev. de méd.," April, 1885, p. 241; "Practitioner," Sept., 1885, p. 211.]—**Schankerb'** (Ger.). See *Virulent b.*—**Scrofulous b.** Lat., *b. scrofulosus* (seu *strumosus*). Fr., *bubon scrofuleux* (ou *strumeux*). Ger., *scrophulöser* (oder *scrophelartiger*, oder *strumöser*) *B.* It., *bubbone strumoso*, *adenite fungosa* (o *iperplastica cronica granulosa*). A b. occurring in a scrofulous subject, occasionally as a variety of the syphilitic b.; characterized by the production of a large indolent swelling consisting of hypertrophied glands, which pursues a protracted course and undergoes involution very slowly, partly by absorption and partly by softening and ulceration. [G.]—**Serpiginous b.** See *Creeping b.*—**Simple b.** Lat., *b. insons*. Fr., *bubon simple* (ou *commun*, ou *sympathique*). Ger., *nichtvenerischer B.* It., *bubbone semplice* (o *commune*), *adenite semplice* (o *simpatica*). Syn.: *common* (or *sympathetic*, or *non-venereal*) *b.* An inflammation of one or more lymphatic glands resulting from any non-specific irritation in the region the absorbents of which are in direct anatomical connection with the glands, and not from the absorption of chancrous or virulent matter, although such a b. may be caused by a chancre acting merely as a common source of irritation. [G.]—**Strumous b.** See *Scrofulous b.*—**Suppurating b.** Lat., *b. acutus*, *inguen suppurans*. Fr., *bubon suppuré*. A b. attended with the formation of an abscess; commonly a virulent b. [G.]—**Sympathetic b.** Fr., *bubon sympathique*. Ger., *sympathischer* (oder *consensueller*) *B.* See *Simple b.*—**Syphilitic b.** Lat., *inguen induratum* (seu *syphiliticum*). Fr., *bubon syphilitique*, *adénite syphilitique primitive*, *adénopathie du chancre infectant*. Ger., *syphilitischer B.*, *syphilitische Leistendrüsengeschwulst*. It., *bubbone sifilitico* (o *sifilomatoso*). The infiltrated and enlarged state of the inguinal glands which attends the syphilitic chancre; usually a chain, or "pleiad," of glands (often three on each side). [G.]—**Venereal b.** Lat., *b. venereus*, *adenitis venerea*. Fr., *bubon vénérien*. Ger., *venerischer B.* A general term for syphilitic and virulent b'es. [G.]—**Virulent b.** Lat., *b. virulentus*, *inguen virulentum*. Fr., *bubon virulent* (ou *du chancre simple*), *adénite chancreuse*. Ger., *virulenter B.*, *Schankerb'*, *Drüsenschanker*. It., *bubbone ulceroso*. Syn.: *chancroidal b.* A b. due to the absorption of the virus of a simple chancre. It is generally attended with suppuration and ulceration, and the discharge has the same virulent properties that pertain to that of the original chancre. [G.]

BUBON (Lat.), n. n. Bu^2(bu)'bo^{2}n(bon). From βουβών, the groin. Fr., *bubon*. Ger., *Steineppich*. A genus of umbelliferous plants. [B, 19.]—**B. galbanum, B. gummiferum.** Fr., *b. galbanifère* (ou *gommifère*). A species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, the resinous juice of which resembles galbanum. [B, 19, 173, 180.]—**B. macedonicum, B. multiflorum.** Fr., *b. de Macédoine*. The *Petroselinum macedonicum*. [B, 180; L, 84.] See SESELI.—**B.-upas.** See UPAS *antiar*.

BUBON (Fr.), n. Bu^6-bo^{2}n^2. See *B.* (Lat.) and BUBO.—**B. abdominal.** See *Abdominal* BUBO.—**B. bénin.** See *Simple* BUBO.—**B. chancreux.** See *Virulent* BUBO.—**B. consécutif, B. constitutionnel.** See *Consecutive* BUBO.—**B. crural.** See *Crural* BUBO.—**B. d'absorption.** See *Virulent* BUBO.—**B. de la peste.** See *Pestilential* BUBO.—**B. de Macédoine.** See PETROSELINUM *macedonicum*.—**B. d'emblée.** Ger., *primärer Bubo*. It., *bubbone d'assalto*. A primary, primitive, or non-consecutive bubo; a venereal bubo that occurs without appreciable preceding lesion. It is supposed that the virus is taken up by the cutaneous absorbents and produces no inflammatory or other reaction until it reaches the inguinal glands. It is maintained that such a bubo may be either virulent or syphilitic. [Baumès, Mollière, Cazenave, Vidal de Cassis, Diday, *et al.* (G).]—**B. d'emblée chancrelleux.** A virulent b. d'emblée. [G, 89.]—**B. d'emblée commun.** A syphilitic b. d'emblée. [G, 89.]—**B. d'irritation.** See *Simple* BUBO.—**B. du chancre simple.** See *Virulent* BUBO.—**B. galbanifère, B. gommifère.** See *B.* (Lat.) *galbanum*.—**B. inflammatoire.** See *Simple* BUBO.—**B. mixte.** A bubo that is both virulent and syphilitic, resulting from both syphilitic and chancroidal infection. [G.] Cf. *Mixed* CHANCRE.—**B. par retentissement inflammatoire.** See *Simple* BUBO.—**B. pestilentiel.** See *Pestilential* BUBO.—**B. phagédénique.** See *Phagedœnic* BUBO.—**B. primitif.** See *B. d'emblée*.—**B. pubien.** See *Pubic* BUBO.—**B. rhumatismal.** See *Rheumatic* BUBO.—**B. scrofuleux.** See *Scrofulous* BUBO.—**B. sympathique.** See *Sympathetic* BUBO.—**B. syphilitique.** See *Syphilitic* BUBO.—**B. syphilo-strumeux.** A syphilitic bubo in which scrofulous degeneration has occurred. [Fournier (L, 88).]—**B.-upas.** See ANTIAR.—**B. vénérien.** See *Venereal* BUBO.

BUBONADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n(bon)-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e^{2}n(an)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *bubonadenit'idis*. From βουβών, the groin, and ἀδήν, a gland. Fr., *bubonadénite*. Ger., *Leistendrüsenentzündung*. Inguinal adenitis. [A, 322; L, 81.]

BUBONALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n(bon)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From βουβών, the groin, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *bubonalgie*. Ger., *Leistenschmerz*. Pain in the groins. [A, 322, 385; L, 43.]

BUBONCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n^2(bon^2)'ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BUBONULUS.

BUBONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). See BUBONONCUS.

BUBONINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n(bon)-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2). Of Sharpe, a subfamily of the *Strigidœ*. [L, 221.]

BUBONION, BUBONIUM (Lat.), n's n. Bu^2(bu)-bon'i^2-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βουβώνιον (from βουβών, the groin, because it was formerly used in affections of the groin). The *Aster amellus*. [B, 180.]

BUBONISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n(bon)-i^{2}sk'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *Leistenbinde*. A bandage for the groin. [A, 322.]

BUBONOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n(bon)-o(o^2)-sel(kal)'-e(a); as an English word, bu^2-bo^{2}n'o-sel. Gr., βουβωνοκήλη (from βουβών, the groin, and κήλη, a tumor). Fr., *bubonocèle*. Ger., *Leistenbruch*. 1. An inguinal hernia, especially one that has not yet descended into the scrotum. [Paulus Ægineta (A, 325); A, 322; E; L, 30.] 2. Any swelling in the groin. [Galen (A, 325).]

BUBONODES, BUBONOIDES (Lat.), adj's. Bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n-(bon)-o'dez(das), -o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). From βουβών, the groin, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *bubonoïde*. Ger., *buboähnlich*. Resembling a bubo. [A, 322, 385; L, 81.]

BUBONONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n(bon)-o^{2}n^2'ku^{3}s(ku^{4}s). From βουβών, the groin, and ὄγκος, a swelling. Fr., *bubononcose*.

Ger., *Leistengeschwulst.* A swelling in the groin, especially a bubo. [A, 322; L, 41, 81.]

BUBONOPANUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n(bon)-o(o^2)-pa-(pa^3)′nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). From βουβών, the groin, and πᾶνος (see PANUS). An inguinal bubo. [A, 318, 322.]

BUBONORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n(bon)-o^{2}r-re^{2}x-(rax)′i^{2}s. Gen., *bubonorrhex′eos (-xis).* From βουβών, the groin, and ῥῆξις, a bursting. Fr., *bubonorrhexie.* An inguinal hernia which, having broken through the peritonæum, has no sac. [E; L, 30.]

BUBONULUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}n(bon)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Dim. of *bubo.* Ger., *Nisbeth′scher Schanker.* A virulent lymphangeitis of the dorsum of the penis, due to absorption of chancroidal virus, giving rise to one or more small abscesses. [Grünfeld (A, 319); G; L, 135.]

BUBOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-bo^{2}p(bo^{2}f)-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)′mi^2-a^3. More commonly written *buphthalmia (q. v.).* Ger., *Augenwassersucht.* See HYDROPHTHALMIA.

BUBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Bu^2(bu)-brom′a^3. Gen., *bubrom′atos (-tis).* From βοῦς (see BOS), and βρῶμα, food. A genus of *Byttneriaceous* plants. [A, 248.]—**B. guazuma.** Fr., *orme d'Amérique* (ou *pyramidal*). Ger., *ulmenblättrige Guazume.* The *Guazuma ulmifolia.* [B, 173, 180.]

BUBROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-bro^{2}st(brost)′i^{2}s. Gen., *bubrost′eos (-is).* Gr., βούβρωστις. See BULIMIA.

BUBUCLE, BUBUKLE, n. Bu^2′bu^{3}kl. A corrupt word used by Fluellen, in Shakespeare's "Henry V." formed of the two words *bubo* and *carbuncle;* meaning probably a pustule or some other lesion of gutta rosacea. [G.]

BUBULA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *bubulus (caro* understood). Bu^2-(bu)′bu^2(bu^4)-la^3. *Beef.* [Scribonius Largus (A, 325).]

BUBULIN, n. Bu^2′bu^{2}l-i^{2}n. From *bubulus (q. v.).* Fr., *bubuline.* Ger., *Bubulin.* Of Morin and Berzelius, a non-crystallizable substance obtained by the action of alcohol on cow-dung. [A, 301; L, 41.]

BUBULUS (Lat.), adj. Bu^2(bu)′bu^{2}l(bu^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From *bos (q. v.).* Bovine. [A, 318.]—**Caro bubula.** See BUBULA.—**Femur bubulum.** The name of an herb mentioned by Pliny. [A, 318.]—**Lac bubulum.** Cow's milk. [A, 318.]

BUBUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)-bu^{3}nk(bu^{4}nk)′u^{2}l(u^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BUBONULUS.

BUBUTZE (Ger.), n. Bub′utz-e^2. See AGARICUS *procerus.*

BUCAIL (Fr.), **BUCAILLE** (Fr.), n's. Bu^{6}k-a^3-i^{2}l, -i^{2}l-y′. The *Fagopyrum esculentum.* [B, 19, 173.]

BUCANE (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}k-a^{3}n. The *Erica cinerea* and the *Erica vulgaris.* [B, 173.]

BUCANOPHYLLE (Fr.), adj. Bu^{6}k-a^{3}n-o-fel. From βυκάνη, a trumpet, and φύλλον, a leaf. Having trumpet-shaped leaves. [L, 41.]

BUCARDIE (Ger.), n. Bu-ka^{3}rd-e′. From βοῦς (see BOS), and καρδία, the heart. See COR *bovinum.*

BUCCA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}k(buk)′ka^3. Gr., βούκκα. Fr., *bouche* (1st def.), *bouchée* (2d def.). Ger., *Backe* (1st def.). 1. The mouth, especially the inner surface of the cheek. [A, 301, 318, 325.] 2. A mouthful. [A, 318.] 3. In botany, the lateral sepals of the aconite. [B, 19.]—**B. saccata.** See CHEEK-POUCH.

BUCCACRATON (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{3}k(buk)-ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)′ra^{2}t(ra^{3}t)-o^{2}n. Gr., βουκκάκρατον. An ancient name for bread dipped into wine and eaten at breakfast. [A, 325.]

BUCCA DEI FIORI (It.), n. Buk′ka^3 da-e fe-o′re. A place in Italy, where there is a warm saline purgative spring. [L, 105.]

BUCCAL, adj. Bu^{3}k′ka^{2}l. Lat., *buccalis.* Fr., *buccal.* Pertaining to the mouth, especially to the inner surface of the cheek. [A, 301.]

BUCCAMANCIE (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}k-ka^3-ma^{3}n^2-se. From βούκκα (see BUCCA), and μαντεία, prediction. The art of forming a prognosis from the appearances within the mouth. [L, 41.]

BUCCEA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}k(buk)′se^2(ke^2)-a^3. A mouthful. [A, 318.]

BUCCELATON (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{3}k(buk)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)′a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}n. Gr., βουκκέλατον. 1. An ancient purgative preparation consisting of scammony and certain corrigents formed into a cake and baked in an oven. [Aetius (A, 325).] 2. A similar preparation made up of scammony, poppy-seeds, pepper, anise, and fennel made into a cake or a thick electuary with honey. [Paulus Ægineta (A, 325).]

BUCCELLA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}k(buk)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)′la^3. 1. A little mouthful. [A, 318.] 2. Of Paracelsus, a nasal polypus, on the theory that such growths consisted of tissue that had wandered from the cheek. [A, 325.]—**B. purgatoria.** Ger., *Purgirbissen.* A purgative bolus. [A, 322.]

BUCCELLATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bu^{3}k(buk)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-la(la^3)′-ti(te). Fr., *buccellés.* Of Duméril, a family of the *Neuroptera* having a very small mouth. [L, 180.]

BUCCELLATIO (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}k(buk)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-la(la^3)′shi^2-(ti^2)-o. See BUCELLATIO.

BUCCELLATUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{3}k(buk)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-la(la^3)′-tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). 1. A biscuit. [A, 318.] 2. See BUCCEA.—**B. purgatorium.** See BUCCELLA *purgatoria.*

BUCCIN (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}k-sa^{2}n^2. See BUCCINUM.

BUCCINA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}k(buk)′si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a^3. See BUCINA.

BUCCINALIS (Lat.), adj. Bu^{3}k(buk)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)a(a^3)′li^{2}s. More correctly, *bucinalis.* Fr., *buccinal.* Trumpet-shaped. [L, 41.]

BUCCINATEUR (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}k-si^{2}n-a^3-tu^{6}r. See BUCCINATOR.

BUCCINATO-LABIAL (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}k-si^{2}n-a^3-to-la^3-bi^2-a^{3}l. Of Cruveilhier, the buccinator and orbicularis oris muscles regarded as one muscle. [L, 31.]

BUCCINATO-PHARYNGIEN (Fr.), adj. Bu^{6}k-si^{2}n-a^3-to-fa^{3}r-a^{2}n^2-zhi^2-a^{3}n^2. See PTERYGO-MAXILLARY.

BUCCINATOR (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{3}k(buk)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a(a^3)′tor; as an English word, bu^{3}k′si^{2}n-a-to^{2}r. More properly written *bucinator.* From *bucinare* (= βυκανίζειν), to sound a trumpet. Fr., *buccinateur.* Ger., *Trompetermuskel, Backenmuskel.* It., *buccinatore.* Sp., *bucinador.* A muscle of the cheek which, arising from the outer surface of the posterior part of the alveolar processes of the upper and lower jaws and from the pterygo-maxillary ligament, passes forward in the form of a layer lying in contact with the mucous membrane of the cheek to be inserted at the angle of the mouth, where it is blended with the orbicularis oris. Its action is to press food between the teeth in mastication, to retract the angle of the mouth, and, when the cheeks are distended with air or liquid, to eject it forcibly from the mouth. [A, 5, 314, 318.]

BUCCINÉ (Fr.), adj. Bu^{6}k-si^{2}n-a. See BUCCINALIS.

BUCCINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}k(buk)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See BUCCINIDÆ.

BUCCINEUX (Fr.), adj. Bu^{6}k-si^{2}n-u^6. See BUCCINALIS.

BUCCINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}k(buk)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *buccinides.* A family of the *Siphonostomata* having the shell notched in front and the canal abruptly reflected. [L, 227.]

BUCCININA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bu^{3}k(buk)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-i(e)′na^3. A section of the *Buccinidæ.* [L, 282.]

BUCCINOIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}k(buk)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-o(o^2)-i(e)′-de(da^3-e^2). Fr., *buccinoïdes.* Of Cuvier, the *Buccinidæ.* [L, 180.]

BUCCINUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{3}k(buk)′si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *buccin.* A genus of the *Buccinidæ;* also an old name for a dentifrice made of the shell of *B. undatum* calcined with salt. [A, 359; L, 104.]—**B. undatum.** The common whelk. [A, 359.]

BUCCO [Netherl. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}k(buk)′ko. Gen., *bucconis,* or indecl. See BAROSMA and BUCHU.—**B. betulina.** See BAROSMA *betulina.*—**B'blätter** (Ger.). Buchu-leaves. [B, 180.]—**B. crenata.** See BAROSMA *crenata.*—**B. long** (Fr.). See BAROSMA *serrulata.*—**B'strauch** (Ger.). The buchu plant. [B, 180.]—**Flüssiges B'extrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum* BUCHU *fluidum.*—**Folia b.** [Russ. Ph. (6th ed.), Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Buchu-leaves. [B.]—**Infusion de b.** (Fr.). See *Infusum* BUCHU.—**Kerbblättriger B'strauch** (Ger.). The *Barosma crenata.* [B, 180.]—**Lange B'blätter** (Ger.). The leaves of *Barosma serratifolia.* [B, 180.]

BUCCO-BRANCHIAL, adj. Bu^{3}k-o-bra^{3}n^2′ki^2-a^{2}l. From βούκκα (see BUCCA), and βραγχία (see BRANCHIÆ). Pertaining to the mouth and to the branchial cavity. [L, 14.]

BUCCO-LABIAL, adj. Bu^{3}k″ko-la′bi^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *bucco-labialis* (from *bucca* [*q. v.*], and *labium,* the lip). Fr., *bucco-labial.* Pertaining to the cheek and to the lips; as a Fr. n., of Chaussier, the buccinator muscle. [A, 299, 301; L, 41.]

BUCCONEI, BUCCONIDÆ (Lat.), n's m. and f. pl. Bu^{3}k-(buk)-kon(ko^{2}n)′e-i(e), -o^{2}n′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bucconés, bucconides.* A family of the *Scansores.* [L, 121, 180.]

BUCCO-PHARYNGEAL, adj. Bu^{3}k-ko-fa^{2}r-i^{2}n′je^2-a^{2}l. Lat., *bucco-pharyngeus* (from βούκκα [see BUCCA], and φάρυγξ, the pharynx). Fr., *bucco-pharyngien.* It., *bucco-faringeo.* Pertaining to the buccal cavity and the pharynx. [A, 385: L.]

BUCCO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Bu^{3}k(buk)-ko(ko^2)-fa^{2}r-(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n(u^{6}n^2)′je^2(ge^2)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BUCCO-PHARYNGEAL; as a n., that portion of the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx which arises from the bucco-pharyngeal aponeurosis. [A, 314.]

BUCCU (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{3}k(buk)′ku^2(ku). See BUCHU.

BUCCULA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}k(buk)′ku^{2}l(ku^{4}l)-a^3. Dim. of *bucca (q. v.).* Fr., *bucculé.* Ger., *Unterkinn, Unterkehle.* 1. A fleshy prominence or fullness beneath the chin, forming a "double chin." [A, 325, 385; L, 41.] 2. A small opening or mouth. [A, 385.]

BUCELLATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^2(bu)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-la(la^3)′te-(ta^3-e^2). See BUCCELLATI.

BUCELLATIO (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)-la(la^3)′shi^2(ti^2)-o. Gen., *bucellatio′nis.* A method of stopping hæmorrhage by applying lint over a vein or artery, described by Avicenna. [Falloppius (A, 325).]

BUCELLATON, BUCELLATUM (Lat.), n's n. Bu^2(bu)-se^{2}l-(ke^{2}l)′la^3-to^{2}n, -tu^{3}m(tu^{4}m). See BUCCELATON.

BUCELLÉ (Fr.), adj. Bu^6-se^{2}l-la. Having a small mouth; as a n., in the pl., *b's,* see BUCCELLATI.

BUCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Bu^2(bu)-se^{2}f(ke^{2}f)′a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βουκέφαλος (from βοῦς [see BOS], and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *bucéphale.* Ger., *ochsenköpfig.* Having a head shaped like that of an ox; as a n., a genus of the *Distoma.* [Bauer (L, 18).]

BUCERAS (Lat.), n. n. Bu^2(bu)′se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *bucer′atos (-tis).* Gr., βουκέρας (from βοῦς, an ox, and κέρας, a horn). Fr., *bucère.* Ger., *Ochsenhorn.* The *Trigonella fœnum græcum.* [A, 322; B, 173; L, 105.]—**B. fœnum græcum.** See *B.*

BUCERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^2(bu)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)′i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see BUCERAS. Fr., *bucérides.* The horn-bills; a family of the *Cornirostres* having a large bill and a helmet-like appendage above the upper mandible. [L, 147.]

BUCEROS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)′se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-o^{2}s(os). Gr., βούκερως. See BUCERAS.

BUCEROTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^2(bu)-se^{2}r(ke^{2}r)-o^{2}t(ot)′i^{2}d-e-(a^3-e^2). See BUCERIDÆ.

BUCHAMPFER (Ger.), **BUCHAMPFERKRAUT** (Ger.), n's. Buch^2'a^{3}mpf-e^{2}r, -e^{2}r-kra^2-ut. The *Oxalis acctosella.* [B, 180.]

BUCHANANIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{2}k-a^{2}n-a^{2}n'i^2-a^3. Named after *Buchanan Hamilton*, a botanist. A genus of anacardiaceous trees. [B, 19.]—**B. angustifolia** [Roxburgh]. A Bengal species, used like *B. latifolia.* [B, 180.]—**B. lancifolia.** An East Indian species, the unripe fruit of which is eaten in curry. [B, 19.]—**B. latifolia.** A species growing in India. The seeds are eaten, and furnish cheroonjee oil. A varnish is made from the fruit. [B, 19, 180.]

BUCHBINDE (Ger.), n. Buch^2'bi^{2}nd-e^2. An eighteen-tailed bandage. [L, 30, 135.]

BUCHE (Ger.), **BÜCHE**, n's. Buch^2'e^2, Bu^{6}ch^2'e^2. The genus *Fagus.* [B.]—**B'ckern.** The fruit of *Fagus silvatica.* [B, 180, 270.]—**B'ckernöl.** Beech-oil. [B, 270.]—**B'npilz.** The *Agaricus ostreatus.* [B.]—**B'ntheer.** Beech-tar. [B.]—**B'ntheerseife.** See *Sapo piceus e bitumine* FAGI.—**Gemeine B.** The *Fagus silvatica.* [B, 180.]

BUCHELN (Ger.), n. pl. Buch^2'e^{2}ln. See BUCH*eckern*.

BUCHELÖL (Ger.), n. Buch^2'e^{2}l-u^{6}l. Beech-oil. [B, 81.]

BUCHENTHAL (Ger.), n. Buch^2'e^{2}n-ta^{3}l. A place in the canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 319.]

BUCHFINK (Ger.), n. Buch^2'fi^{2}n^{2}k. The *Fringilla cœleps.* [B, 180.]

BUCHKRAUT (Ger.), n. Buch^2'kra^3-ut. The *Agrimonia eupatoria.* [L, 80.]

BUCHLATTIG (Ger.), n. Buch^2'la^{3}t-ti^{2}g. The *Hieracium murorum.* [B, 180.]

BUCHNEITZEN (Ger.), n. Buch^2'nitz-e^{2}n. The genus *Polygonum.* [L, 135.]

BUCHNEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Buch^2-ne^2're-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *buchnérees.* Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Personatæ*; of Bentham, a tribe of the *Scrophularineæ*, comprising *Buchnera* and other genera. [B, 170.]

BUCHNÜSSE (Ger.), n. pl. Buch^2'nu^{6}s-se^2. The nuts of *Fagus silvatica.* [B, 180.]

BUCHO, n. See BACHAO.

BUCHS (Ger.), n. Buch^{2}s. The genus *Buxus.* [B, 270.]—**Australisches B'holz.** The wood of several species of *Pittosporum.* [B, 270.]—**B'baum.** See *B.*—**B'ekapsel.** See PYXIDIUM.—**China-B'holz.** The wood of *Murraya exotica.* [B, 270.]—**Echtes B'holz, Türkisches B'holz.** The wood of *Buxus sempervirens.* [B, 270.] —**Westindisches B'holz.** The wood of a species of *Aspidosperma.* [B, 270.]

BÜCHSE (Ger.), n. Bu^{6}ch^{2}s'e^2. In botany, a theca (*q. v.*). [B, 123.]—**B'nflechte.** The *Cladonia pyxidata.* [L, 80.]—**B'nförmig.** See PYXODES.—**B'nhäutchen.** See PERITHECIUM.—**B'nmoos.** The *Cladonia coccifera.* [B, 180.]—**Moosb'.** See PYXIDIUM.

BÜCHSLEIN (Ger.), n. Bu^{6}ch^{2}s'lin. See PYXIDIUM.

BUCHSTABE (Ger.), n. Buch^2'sta^{3}b-e^2. See STŒCHOS.—**B'nähnlich.** See CHACTERIFORMIS.

BUCHT (Ger.), n. Buch^{2}t. A sinus. [B, 123.]—**B'ig.** Sinuate. [B, 123.]

BUCHU (Lat.), n. n. Bu^2(bu)'ku^2(ch^{2}u). Indecl. An adaptation of the native name. Fr., *buchu, bucco.* Ger., *Bucku.* It., *bucco, bocco.* The leaves of *Barosma betulina, Barosma crenulata,* and *Barosma serratifolia*; used by the Hottentots as a vulnerary, and by European and American practitioners chiefly in catarrhal affections of the urinary tract. [A, 247; B.]—**B'aufguss** (Ger.). See *Infusum b.*—**B. betulinum.** See BAROSMA *betulina.*—**B'blätter** (Ger.), **B. folia** [Br. Ph.]. See *B.*—**B'tinctur** (Ger.), **B'tinktur.** See *Tinctura b.*—**Extractum b. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de bucco.* Ger., *flüssiges Buccoextrakt.* Fluid extract of b.; a preparation made by exhausting 25 oz. (av.) of b. with enough alcohol and water (in the proportion of 2 to 1) to make 24 fl. oz. [A, 247.]—**Feuilles de b.** (Fr.). See *B.* —**Fluid extract of b.** See *Extractum b. fluidum.*—**Folia b.** See *B.*—**Infusum b.** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de b.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *B'aufguss.* Syn.: *infusum barosmæ* (seu *diosmæ*). A preparation made by infusing 1 part of b. in 20 [Br. Ph.] or 100 [Fr. Cod.] parts of boiling distilled water for thirty minutes and straining. [A, 247.] —**Long b.** The leaves of *Barosma serratifolia.* [B, 5.]—**Round b., Short b.** The leaves of *Barosma crenulata.* [B, 5.]—**Tinctura b.** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de b.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *B'tinktur.* A tincture made with 2¾ oz. (av.) of b., in coarse powder, and 1 imperial pint of proof spirit. [B, 5.]—**Tisane de b.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Infusum b.*—**Vin de b.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Wine of b.; made by macerating 30 parts of b., in coarse powder, in 1,000 of white wine in a closed vessel, with occasional agitation, for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [A, 253.]

BUCHWEIZEN (Ger.), n. Buch^2'vitz-e^{2}n. The genus *Fagopyrum.* [B, 180.]—**B'honig.** A variety of honey made by bees from the flowers of *Polygonum fagopyrum.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeiner B.** The *Fagopyrum esculentum.* [B, 180.]

BUCHWINDE (Ger.), n. Buch^2'vi^{2}nd-e^2. The *Polygonum convolvulus.* [L, 80.]

BUCIDA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)'si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)-a^3. From βοῦς (see Bos), on account of the horn-like excrescences on the floral peduncles. A genus of combretaceous trees. [B, 19.]—**B. buceras.** Fr., *bois de grignon, chêne français des Antilles.* The olive-bark or black olive; a West Indian species. The bark is used in tanning and the wood as a preservative from the attacks of insects. [B, 19, 173.]—**B. erecta.** Fr., *manglier droit* (ou *gris*). A West Indian species. The powdered bark is used by insufflation for spots on the cornea. [B, 173.]

BUCIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^2(bu)-si^{2}d(ki^{2}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bucidées.* Of Sprengel, a division of the *Thymelæœ*, comprising *Terminalia, Bucida, Quisqualis,* and two other genera. [B, 170.] Cf. TERMINALIEÆ.

BUCINA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)'si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a^3. Any trumpet-shaped structure, particularly a shell. [A, 318, 325.]

BUCINALIS, BUCINATOR (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Bu^2(bu)-si^{2}n(ki^{2}n)-a(a^3)'li^{2}s, -a(a^3)'to^{2}r. More correct forms of *buccinalis* and *buccinator* (*q. v.*).

BUCKA, n. See BUCHU.

BUCK-BEAN, n. Bu^{3}k'ben. Written also *bog-bean.* See MENYANTHES *trifoliata.*—**B.-b. leaves.** See *Folia* TRIFOLII *fibrini.*

BUCKCHE (Hind.), n. The *Conyza anthelminthica.* [B, 172.]

BUCKEL (Ger.), n. Buk'e^{2}l. A hump-like curvature of the spinal column; in botany, see UMBO. [B, 123; L, 135.]

BUCKET, BUCKET FEVER, n's. Bu^{3}k'e^{2}t. Dengue (*q. v.*). [G.]

BUCKEYE, n. Bu^{3}k'i. The *Æsculus glabra.* [B, 19, 75.]—**Ohio b.** See *B.*—**Red b.** The *Æsculus pavia.* [L, 61.]

BUCKHO, n. See BUCHU.

BUCKLANDEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}k-la^{2}nd'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Hamamelidaceæ*, including *Bucklandia* and another genus. [B, 170.]

BUCKLANDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}k-la^{2}nd-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Endlicher, Jussieu, and Reichenbach, a tribe of the *Hamamelideæ*, comprising the single genus *Bucklandia.* [B, 170.]

BUCKLER, n. Bu^{3}k'lu^{5}r. In the trilobites, the anterior segment of the carapax. [Dana (A, 302).]—**Cephalic b.** In the *Crustacea*, the cephalo-thorax. [L, 147.]

BUCKLEYEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}k-li^2'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Santalaceæ*, including the single genus *Buckleya.* [B, 19, 34, 170.]

BUCKLICHTSEIN (Ger.), n. Buk'li^{2}ch^{2}t-zin. A gibbosity. [A, 322.]

BUCKO, n. See BUCHU.

BUCKOWINE (Ger.), n. Buk-o-ven'e^2. See BUCOWIENE.

BUCK'S-HORN, n. Bu^{3}kz'ho^{2}rn. See CORNU CERVI.—**B. plantain.** The *Plantago coronopus.* [L, 73.]—**Ruellius's b.** The *Senebiera coronopus.* [B, 200.]

BUCKTHORN, n. Bu^{3}k'tho^{2}rn. The genus *Rhamnus.* [B, 19; L, 77.]—**Alder b.** The *Rhamnus frangula.* [B.]—**B. bark.** See FRANGULA.—**B. juice.** See RHAMNI *succus.*—**California b.** See RHAMNUS *purshiana.*—**Common b.** The *Rhamnus catharticus.* [A, 247.]—**Dyer's b.** The *Rhamnus infectorius.* [B, 19.]—**Palestine b.** The *Rhamnus paliurus.* [L, 116.]—**Purging b.** The *Rhamnus catharticus.* [A, 247.]—**Sea-b.** The *Hippophae rhamnoides.* [B, 19.]—**Syrup of b.** See *Syrupus* RHAMNI.

BUCKU, n. See BUCHU.

BUCKWHEAT, n. Bu^{3}k'hwet. Fr., *sarrasin.* Ger., *Buchweizen.* The *Polygonum fagopyrum.* [B.]—**B. family.** The *Polygonaceæ.* [B, 75.]—**B.-tree.** The *Cliftonia ligustrina.* [B, 19, 75, 81.]—**Eastern b.** The *Polygonum divaricatum.* [L, 102.]—**West Indian b.** The *Anredera scandens.* [B, 19.]

BUCKWURZEL (Ger.), n. Buk'vurtz-e^{2}l. The root of *Artemisia vulgaris.* [B, 180.]

BUCK-YAM, n. Bu^{3}k'ya^{2}m. The *Dioscorea triphylla.* [L, 65.]

BUCLESORE, n. A place in Bengal, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

BUCNEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}k(buk)-ne(na)'mi^2-a^3. From the augmentative particle βοῦ, and κνήμη, the leg. Elephantiasis of the leg. [G.]—**B. indica.** See *B.*—**B. sparganotica.** See PHLEGMASIA *alba dolens.*—**B. tropica.** See *Barbadoes* LEG.

BUCOWIENE (Ger.), n. Buk-o-ven'e^2. A place in Lower Silesia, where there are springs rich in iron. [L, 57, 135.]

BUCRANION (Lat.), n. n. Bu^2(bu)-kran(kra^{3}n)'i^2-o^{2}n. From βουκράνιος, like an ox's head. The genus *Antirrhinum.* [L, 84.]

BUCTON (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{3}k(buk)'to^{2}n. The hymen. [Severinus Piriæus (A, 325).]

BUD, n. Bu^{3}d. Gr., βλαστός. Lat., *gemma.* Fr., *bourgeon.* Ger., *Knospe.* 1. In botany, a prominence consisting of an aggregation of rudimentary structures destined to develop into a leaf or a flower. [B, 75.] 2. In zoology, a prominence resembling the b. of a plant, especially, in the embryo, one that subsequently develops into a limb or other special structure; also one that develops into an independent animal. [L.]—**Accessory b.** A b. developed along with the axillary b. and in close proximity to it. [B, 34.]—**Accidental b.** See *Adventitious b.*—**Active b.** A b. which develops into a leaf, either immediately or, in the case of a winter b., in the following spring. [B, 34.]—**Adventitious b.** Ger., *Adventivknospe.* A b. formed upon an old and fully developed part of a plant, as on an internode of the stem, on the, or on a leaf. [B, 75.] —**Apical b.** See *Terminal b.*—**Axillary b.** A b. that develops in the axil of a leaf. [B, 34.]—**B.-cell.** See under CELL.—**Compound b.** A b. containing several stems or twigs. [B.]—**Dormant b.** See *Latent b.*—**Embryo b.** A b. resembling a woody nodule formed in the bark of a tree, capable of extending into a branch. [B.]—**Flower-b.** A b. which develops into a flower. [B, 34.]—**Generative b., Genital b.** See GONOPHORE.—**Gustatory b's.** See *Taste-b's.*—**Latent b.** A b. which remains undeveloped for an indefinite period. [B, 34.]—**Lateral b.** Ger., *Seitenknospe.* A b. occurring as a sessile lateral outgrowth on the parent stem; really terminal, forming the apex of a very short undeveloped branch. [B, 75, 143.]—**Leaf-b.** A b. that develops into a leaf. [B, 34.]—**Medusa-b's.** Processes given off from the surface of a

Medusa, which separate and become developed individuals. [L, 121.]—**Mixed b.** A b. containing both leaf and flower elements. [*a*, 15.]—**Naked b.** See *Summer b.*—**Normal b.** A single terminal or axillary b. [*a*, 15.]—**Red-b.** The genus *Cercis*. [B, 34.]—**Regular b.** See *Normal b.*—**Scaly b.** See *Winter b.*—**Sexual b.** See GONOPHORE.—**Subpetiolar b.** A b. formed under the base of a leaf-stalk. Such a b. remains very undeveloped and is concealed until the fall of the leaf. [*a*, 15.]—**Summer b.** A b. consisting simply of a mass of rudimentary leaves without enveloping scales. [B, 75.]—**Supernumerary b.** See *Accessory b.*—**Taste-b's.** Ger., *Geschmackknospen*. Ovoid or flask-shaped bodies situated around the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue, with their apices projecting between the epithelial cells in the form of filaments. They have been thought to be organs of taste, but they occur where there is no sense of taste. [L, 142, 233.]—**Terminal b.** A b. developed at the apex of an axis of a plant. [B.]—**Winter b.** A b. covered with hardened scales consisting of transformed leaves, so that its development is arrested until the following spring. [B, 75.]

BUDA, n. See OFEN.

BUDAM (Hind.), n. The *Terminalia catappa*. [B, 172.]

BUDDING, n. Bu^{3}d'i^{2}ng. See GEMMATION.

BUDDLE, n. Bu^{3}dl. The *Chrysanthemum segetum*. [B, 275.]

BUDDLEEÆ [Bentham] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}d-le'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See BUDDLEIEÆ.

BUDDLEIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}d-le'i^2-a^3. After *A. Buddle*, an English botanist. Of Houston, a genus of loganiaceous herbs, shrubs, and small trees of the tribe *Loganieæ*. [B, 215.]—**B. americana** [Linnæus]. Sp., *tepozan* [Mex. Ph.]. A small tree of the West Indies and South America. The leaves are used in fomentations and baths. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122; B, 180.]—**B. connata** [Ruíz and Pavón]. A Brazilian species, used like *B. americana*. [B, 180.]—**B. globosa** [Lamarck]. A Chilian species, used like *B. americana*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72; B, 180.]—**B. verticillata** [Kunth]. Sp., *mispatle*. A Mexican species. A decoction of the leaves is used as a vulnerary. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]

BUDDLEIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}d-le'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Bartling, Bentham, and others, a division of the *Scrophularineæ*, comprising *Buddleia*, also, according to Bartling, some other genera. [B, 170.]

BUDDLEJA [Ruíz and Pavón] (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}d-le'ya^3. See BUDDLEIA.

BUDDLIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}d-le'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). See BUDDLEIEÆ.

BUDE, n. See OFEN.

BUDOSKO, n. A place in Hungary, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

BUDREE (Bengal.), n. The *Zizyphus jujuba*. [B, 172.]

BUDRUNGA-GELBHOLZ (Ger.), n. Bud"run^2-ga^3-ge^{2}lb'-ho^{3}ltz. The *Xanthoxylum budrunga*. [B, 180.]

BUÉ (Fr.), n. Bu^6-a. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

BUECPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-e^{2}k'fli^2(flu^6)-si^{2}s. Gen., *buecphlys'eos* (*-ec'phlysis*). From βοῦς (see Bos), and ἐκφλύειν, to boil up. See COW-POX.

BUÉE (Fr.), n. Bu^6-a. Visible condensed vapor of water or perspiration. [A, 385.]

BUELON (Lat.), n. n. Bu^2(bu^4)-e(a)'lo^{2}n. An ancient net-like scoop used in lithotomy. [Sanctus Barolitanus (A, 325).]

BUENA (Lat.), n. f. Bwan'a^3. Fr., *buéne*. A genus of rubiaceous trees, distinguished from *Cinchona* by the shape of the corolla, the dehiscence of the capsule from the apex instead of the base, and the separation of the calyx from the fruit; now included in the genus *Cascarilla*. [B, 5, 23.]—**Brasilianische B.** (Ger.), **B. hexandra** [Pollich]. The *Centaurea speciosa*. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. magnifolia.** The *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [L, 65.]

BUENIN, n. Bwan'i^{2}n. Fr., *buénine*. A principle obtained by Buchner from the bark of *Centaurea speciosa*. [A, 301, 385.]

BUETTNERA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{6}t'ne^{2}r-a^3. See BUETTNERIA.

BUETTNEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{6}t-ne^{2}r'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Sprengel, a family of plants, including *Buettneria*, *Abroma*, *Helicteres*, *Sterculia*, and other genera; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Geraniaceæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Dombeyaceæ*, *Lasiopetaleæ*, and *Theobromeæ* (1831), or (1837) the *B. genuinæ* (comprising *Buettneria* and four other genera), the *Lasiopetaleæ*, and the *Theobromeæ*. [B, 170.] Cf. STERCULIACEÆ.

BUETTNERIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{6}t-ne^{2}r'i^2-a^3. After *D. S. A. Buettner*, of Göttingen. A genus of sterculiaceous plants of the tribe *Buettnerieæ*. [B, 19.]—**B. catalpifolia.** An arborescent species with long-petiolate leaves. [B, 19.]—**B. cordata** [Lamarck]. Ger., *Spinnenkraut*. A Peruvian species. The bruised leaves are used for venomous bites. [B, 180.]—**B. heterophylla.** A Madagascar climbing species. [B, 19.]

BUETTNERIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{6}t-ne^{2}r-i^2-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Ger., *Büttneriaceen*. Of R. Brown and others, the *Sterculiaceæ*; divided by Kunth and De Candolle into the sections or tribes *Sterculiaceæ*, *B. veræ* (the *Buettnerieæ* of De Candolle), *Lasiopetaleæ*, *Hermanniaceæ* (the *Hermannieæ* of De Candolle), and *Dombeyaceæ*. [B, 42, 170.]—**B. veræ** [Kunth]. See BUETTNERIEÆ.

BUETTNERIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{6}t-ne^{2}r'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of the *Buettneriaceæ*, including *Theobroma* and *Guazuma*. [B, 170.] Cf. BUETTNERIEÆ.

BUETTNERIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{6}t-ne^{2}r-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Buettneriaceæ*, including *Theobroma*, *Abroma*, *Guazuma*, *Buettneria*, etc. [B, 42, 170.]

BUFFALO, n. Bu^{3}f'a^{2}l-o. See Bos *bubalus*.—**B.-berry.** The *Shepherdia argentea*. [B, 19.]—**B.-grass.** The *Buchloe dactyloides*. [B, 245.]

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, n. Bu^{3}f'a^{2}l-o li^{2}th'i^2-a^3. A place in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, where there are three springs containing respectively, according to W. P. Tonry, the following constituents in each imperial gallon:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Magnesium sulphate....	1·530 grains.	0·885 grains.	0·150 grains.
Aluminium sulphate....	8·180 "	9·067 "	3·035 "
Potassium sulphate.....	0·463 "	... ..	......
Calcium sulphate... ...	19·251 "	33·067 "	2·:53 "
Potassium carbonate ...	......	29·300 "	1·852 "
Calcium bicarbonate....	39·277 "	14·963 "	2·524 "
Lithium bicarbonate....	1·484 "	2·250 "	traces.
Iron bicarbonate........	0·500 "	0·300 "	3·774 "
Barium bicarbonate	......	1·750 "	......
Sodium chloride	1·256 "	4·921 "	0·217 "
Silicon chloride....... ..	1·725 "	1·873 "	0·570 "
Phosphoric acid	traces.	traces.	traces.
Iodine...............	traces.	traces.	... ..
Organic matter	traces.	traces.	traces.
Hydrogen sulphide	5·9 cu. in.	8·3 cu. in.	3·4 cu. in.
Carbon dioxide	69·1 " "	59·2 " "	11·6 " "

Used in rheumatic, gouty, and nervous affections. [A, 363; G. H. Boyland, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 20, 1887, p. 213.]

BUFFBOHNE (Ger.), n. Buf'bon-e^2. The *Vicia faba*. [B, 180.]

BÜFFEL (Ger.), n. Bu^{6}f'fe^{2}l. See Bos *bubalus*.—**B'horn.** A name given in southern Africa to the wood of *Burchelia capensis*. [B, 19.]

BUFFELI, n. A ring of buffalo-horn, to be worn on the ring-finger as a cure for cramp. [L, 84.]

BUFFLE (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}fl. See Bos *bubalus*.

BUFFONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{6}f-fo^{2}n-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Sabulineæ*, comprising the single genus *Buffonia*. [B, 170.]

BUFFY COAT, n. Bu^{3}f'fi^2-ko^{3}t. Gr., χόριον φλογιστικόν. Lat., *crusta inflammatoria* (seu *pleuritica*). Fr., *couenne inflammatoire* (ou *pleurétique*). Ger., *Speckhaut*. It., *cotenna infiammatoria*. Sp., *costra inflamatoria*. A peculiar yellowish-white or grayish crust observed on coagulating blood under certain conditions (when coagulation is retarded or when the blood contains an excess of fibrin), formerly considered to be diagnostic of inflammation. The surface is often concave, and the clot is then said to be "cupped." The formation of the b. c. is due to a more or less complete subsidence of the red corpuscles before coagulation takes place. [A, 301; K.]

BUFIDINE, n. Bu^2'fi^{2}d-en. From *bufo* (*q. v.*). Fr., *bufidine*. Ger., *Bufidin*. Syn.: *phrynine*. An alkaloid obtained from the venom of toads; constituting, according to Casali, the active principle of the venom of *Bufo viridis* and *Bufo cinereus*. According to Fornara, it is poisonous to cold-blooded animals in small subcutaneous doses, the effects resembling those of digitalin. [T. Husemann (A, 319); B, 270.]

BUFO (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)'fo. Gen., *bufo'nis*. Gr., μύοξος. Ar., *naraqua*. Fr., *crapaud*. Ger., *Kröte*. It., *rospo*. Sp., *sapo*. 1. The toad; a genus of the *Bufonidæ*, including the toads. [L, 147.] 2. Of the alchemists, the philosopher's stone. [F. Hofmann (A, 325).] 3. Of Paracelsus, a bubo. [H.]—**B. cinereus.** Fr., *crapaud commun*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *graue*, oder *aschgraue*) *Kröte*, *Feldkröte*. Syn.: *B. vulgaris* [Laurenti], *Rana b.* [Linnæus]. The common toad, formerly used in medicine. When surprised, it ejects an irritant urine from the anus, and a yellowish-white secretion flows from the cutaneous glands. The latter has feeble venomous properties, but is not absorbed by an unbroken cutaneous or mucous surface. [A, 301; B, 180.]—**B'nes exsiccati.** Ger., *getrocknete Kröten*. Dried toads of various species; formerly applied to pestilential boils and given internally as a diuretic in dropsy, also for scabies. [B, 180.]—**B. vulgaris.** See *B. cinereus*.—**Herba b'nis.** The *Chenopodium botrys*. [B, 180.]—**Oleum b'num.** See BALSAMUM *tranquillans*.

BUFONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^2(bu)-fo^{2}n(fon)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bufonides*. A section of the *Anura* or a subfamily of the *Bufonina*. [L, 147, 204.]

BUFONIFORMIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bu^2(bu)-fo^{2}n(fon)-i^2-fo^{2}rm'-i^2-a^3. From *bufo*, a toad, and *forma*, form. Of Cope, a group of the *Batrachia salientia*. [L, 204.]

BUFONINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bu^2(bu)-fo^{2}n(fon)-i(e)'na^3. Of Günther, a section of the *Opisthoglossa oxydactyla* or a family of the *Anura*. [L, 204.]

BUFONITES (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)-fo^{2}n(fon)-i(e)'tez(tas). Gen., *bufoni'tæ*. Ar., *hagiar alnaraqua*. Gr., λίθος μυοξονίτης. Fr., *crapaudine*. Ger., *Krötenstein*. The toad-stone; formerly believed to be generated in the toad, but now known to be the tooth of an extinct fish (the *Palæobalistum* of De Blainville). Magical and medicinal virtues were formerly ascribed to toad-stones. [A, 325; B, 180; L, 135.]

BUFONOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bu^2(bu)-fo^{2}n(fon)-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^2-a^3. From *bufo*, a toad, and εἶδος, resemblance. See BUFONIDÆ.

BUFONOIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bu^2(bu)-fo^{2}n(fon)-o(o^2)-i(e)'-dez(de^{2}s). Of Fitzinger, a family of the *Mutabilia*. [L, 204.]

BUG, n. Bu^{3}g. Gr., κόρις. Lat., *cimex*, *scarabæus*. Fr., *punaise*. Ger., *Wanze*. It., *cimice*. Sp., *chinche*. A common term for various sorts of insects, especially the *Acanthia lectularia*.

—**Bed-b.** See ACANTHIA *lectularia*.—**B.-agaric.** See AGARICUS *muscarius*.—**B'bane, B'wort.** The genus *Cimicifuga*. [A, 252; B, 19.]

BUG (Ger.), n. Bug. In veterinary medicine, a joint. [L, 30.]—**B'binde.** A bandage for holding a bone in place after the reduction of a dislocation. [L, 30.]—**B'gelenk.** The humero-scapular joint of the horse. [L, 30.]—**B'lahm.** Lame in the fore leg (said of horses). [L, 30.]—**B'schwinden.** Atrophy of the upper portion of a horse's fore foot. [L, 30.]—**Hinterb'.** A horse's hip. [L, 30.]—**Vorderb'.** A horse's shoulder. [L, 30.]

BUGANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-ga^{2}n(ga^{3}n)'shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. Ger., *Frostbeule*. It., *buganza*. A chilblain. [A, 322, 325; G, 16.]

BUGAVE (Fr.), n. Bu^6-ga^{3}v. The *Ononis spinosa*. [B, 173.]

BÜGEL (Ger.), n. Bu^{6}g'e^{2}l. Lit., a hoop. [A, 315.] See CONUS and STAPHYLOMA *posticum Scarpæ*.

BUGLE, n. Bu^{2}gl. Lat., *bugula*. Fr., *bugle*. Ger., *Günsel*. It., *bugola*. The genus *Ajuga*. [B.]—**B. de Genève** (Fr.). The *Ajuga genevensis*. [B.]—**B. pyramidale** (Fr.). The *Ajuga pyramidalis*. [B, 119.]—**B. rampante** (Fr.). The *Ajuga reptans*. [B, 173.]—**B'weed.** The *Lycopus virginicus*. [B, 81.]—**Common b.** The *Ajuga reptans*. [B, 173.]—**Mountain-b.** The *Ajuga pyramidalis*. [B.]—**Water-b.** See *B'weed*.

BUGLOSS, n. Bu^2'glo^{2}s. Gr., βούγλωσσον, βούγλωσσος (from βοῦς, an ox, and γλῶσσα, the tongue), from a fancied resemblance of the leaf to an ox's tongue. Lat., *buglossa, buglossos, buglossum*. Fr., *buglosse* [Fr. Cod.], *buglose*. Ger., *Rindszunge*. It., *buglossa*. Sp., *buglosa*. A popular name for various species of *Anchusa*, especially *Anchusa officinalis* and *Anchusa italica*. [B, 19.]—**B. cowslip.** See PULMONARIA.—**Small b.** The *Anchusa arvensis*. [B, 19.]—**Viper's b.** The *Echium vulgare*. [B, 81.]—**Wild b.** The genus *Lycopsis*. [B, 19.]

BUGLOSSA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-glo^{2}s(glos)'sa^3. See ANCHUSA.—**B. latifolia.** The *Borago officinalis*. [B, 180.]—**B. lutea.** The *Onosma echioides*. [B, 180.]—**Radix buglossæ.** The root of *Anchusa officinalis*. [B, 180.]

BUGLOSSE (Fr.), n. Bu^6-glos. The bugloss; of the Fr. Cod., the *Anchusa italica* (*paniculata*) and *Anchusa officinalis*. [B.]—**B. à feuilles étroites.** The *Anchusa angustifolia*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Virginie.** The *Anchusa virginica*. [B, 173.]—**B. officinale.** The *Anchusa officinalis*. [B, 173.]—**Conserve de b.** See *Conserva* ANCHUSÆ.—**Eau de b., Hydrolat de b.** See *Aqua* ANCHUSÆ.—**Petite b.** The *Lycopsis arvensis*. [B.]—**Sirop de b.** See *Syrupus* BUGLOSSI.

BUGLOSSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^2(bu)-glo^{2}s(glos)'se^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of D. and G. Don, a tribe of the *Boragineæ*, comprising the subtribes *Anchuseæ* and *Cynoglosseæ*. [B, 170.]

BUGLOSSOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Bu^6-glos-so-ed. Resembling a bugloss. [L, 41.]

BUGLOSSOS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)-glo^{2}s(glos)'so^{2}s. See BUGLOSS.

BUGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^2(bu)-glo^{2}s(glos)'su^{3}m(su^{4}m). See BUGLOSS and ANCHUSA.—**B. agreste.** The *Echium vulgare*. [B, 180.]—**B. amœnum.** The *Anchusa amœna*. [B, 173.]—**B. angustifolium.** The *Anchusa angustifolia*. [B, 173.]—**B. arvense.** The *Lycopsis arvensis*. [B, 180.]—**B. arvense annuum.** The *Alkanna tinctoria*. [B, 180.]—**B. boraginis folio.** See *B. sempervirens*.—**B. elatum.** The *Anchusa amœna*. [B, 173.]—**B. italicum.** See ANCHUSA *officinalis*.—**B. latifolium.** See BORAGO *officinalis*.—**B. officinale** [Lamarck]. Fr., *buglossa officinale*. Ger., *gebräuchliche Rindszunge*. See ANCHUSA *officinalis*.—**B. radice rubra.** The *Anchusa tinctoria*. [L, 104.]—**B. sempervirens** [Gärtner]. An evergreen species, formerly used in medicine. [B, 180.]—**B. silvestre.** The *Lycopsis arvensis*. [B, 180.]—**B. tinctorium.** The *Anchusa tinctoria*. [B, 173.]—**B. urbanum, B. verum.** The *Borago officinalis*. [B, 180.]—**B. vulgare** [Bauhin]. The *Anchusa officinalis*. [B, 180.]—**Flores buglossi.** The flowers of *Anchusa officinalis*. [B, 90, 180.]—**Folia buglossi.** The leaves of *Anchusa officinalis* and *Anchusa italica*. [B, 95.]—**Herba buglossi.** The herb of *Anchusa officinalis*. [B, 180.]—**Radix buglossi.** The root of *Anchusa officinalis*. [B, 180.]—**Syrupus buglossi.** Fr., *sirop de buglosse*. A syrup made by digesting 1 part of the flowers of *Anchusa officinalis* with 2 parts of boiling water and, after expression and clarification, adding 16 parts of sugar to 9 of the decoction. [Württemb. Ph., 1798 (B, 119).]

BUGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)-glo^{2}s(glos)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). See BUGLOSSUM.—**B. quercinus.** The *Fistulina buglossoides*. [B, 173.]

BUGONES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^2(bu)'go^{2}n-ez(e^{2}s). Gr., βουγενεῖς (= βοηγενεῖς [from βοῦς, an ox, and γένος, descent]). An ancient name for wild bees, which were thought to spring from the carcasses of oxen; powdered and mixed with honey, they were used in medicine. [A, 325.]

BUGRANDE (Fr.), n. Bu^6-gra^{3}nd. See BUGRANE.

BUGRANE (Fr.), n. Bu^6-gra^{3}n. The *Ononis spinosa*. [B. 173.]—**B. des champs.** The *Ononis arvensis*. [B, 119.]—**B. épineuse.** See *B.*—**Eau de b.** See *Aqua* ONONIDIS.

BUGULA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)'gu^2(gu^4)-la^3. See AJUGA.—**Herba bugulæ.** The herb of *Ajuga pyramidalis* and of *Ajuga reptans*. [B, 180.]

BUGULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^2(bu)-gu^{2}l(gu^{4}l)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Cornea*. [L, 303.]

BUHLKRAUT (Ger.), n. Bul'kra^3-ut. The *Chenopodium olidum*. [B, 180.]

BUHOOARI (Hind.), n. The *Cordia myxa* (or *latifolia*). [B, 172.]

BUHURA (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Terminalia bellerica*. [B, 172.]

BUIATRICA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-i^2-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'ri^{2}k-a^3. From βοῦς, an ox, and ἰατρική (fem. of adj. ἰατρικός [τέχνη understood]), the healing art. Ger., *Rindviehheilkunde*. The art of medicine applied to the diseases of cattle. [A, 322.]

BUIS [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Bwe. The *Buxus sempervirens*. [B.]—**B. à bordures.** The *Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*. [B, 173.]—**B. bénit.** See *B.*—**B. de Chine.** The *Murraya exotica*. [B, 173.]—**B. de sable.** The *Hura crepitans*. [B, 173.]—**B. nain.** See *B. à bordures*.—**B. piquant.** The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B, 173.]—**B. toujours vert.** See *B.*—**Écorce de b.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *cortex buxi*. The bark of *Buxus sempervirens*. [A, 253.]—**Extrait de b.** See *Extractum* BUXI.—**Faux b.** See *B. piquant*.—**Huile de b.** See *Oleum* BUXI.

BUISARD (Fr.), n. Bwe-za^{3}r. A place near Château-Thierry, France, where there is an alkaline sulphurous spring. [L, 105.]

BUISSON (Fr.), n. Bwes-o^{2}n^2. A bush, also the *Clavaria coralloides*. [B, 173; L, 180.]—**B. à baies de neige.** The *Chiococca racemosa*. [B, 173.]—**B. ardent.** The *Mespilus pyracantha*. [B, 173.]—**B. de cire.** The *Myrica cordifolia*. [B, 173.]—**B. de Kühne.** A motor end-plate. [J.]—**B. de Noël.** See ALCHORNEA *cordata*.—**B. pyracanthe.** See *B. ardent*.

BUISSONNETTES (Fr.), n. pl. Bwes-o^{2}n-e^{2}t. The *Clavaria amethystina*. [B, 105.]

BUISSONNEUX (Fr.), adj. Bwes-o^{2}n-u^6. Bushy. [L, 180.]

BUISSONNIER (Fr.), adj. Bwes-o^{2}n-i-a. As a species name, living among or upon bushes. [L, 180.]

BUISSONS (Fr.), n. pl. Bwes-o^{2}n^2. See BUISSONNETTES.

BUJJERBHANG (Ar.), n. The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [L, 105.]

BUJUTO (It.), n. Bu-yu'to. A place in Sicily, where there is a spring containing magnesium carbonate and sulphur. [L, 49.]

BUKA (Bengal.), n. See BUKO.

BUKAM PADARUKA (Sanscr.), n. The *Cordia myxa*. [L, 105.]

BUKARJUN (Hind.), **BUKAYUM** (Hind.), n's. The *Melia sempervirens*. [B, 172.]

BUKE (Bengal.), n. See BUKO.

BUKKU, n. See BUCHU.

BUKKUM (Hind.), n. The *Cæsalpinia sappan*. [B, 172.]

BUKO (Bengal.), n. The *Agati grandiflora*. [B, 172.]

BUKOOL (Bengal.), n. The *Mimus elengi*. [B, 172.]

BULA (Hind.), n. The *Terminalia bellerica*. [B. 172.]

BULACAN, n. A climbing bacciferous plant of the Philippines. The juice of the root is said to be purgative and to hasten the expulsion of the dead fœtus. [L, 105.]

BULAM FEVER, n. See under FEVER.

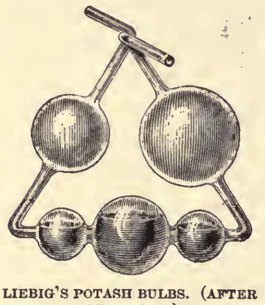
BULAPATHUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^2(bu)-la^{2}p(la^{3}p)'a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). Fr., *bulapathe*. The *Polygonum bistorta*. [L, 105.]

BULATA, n. See BALATA.

BULAT-WELA, BULA-WÆLA, n's. The betle. [L, 104, 119.]

BULB, n. Bu^{3}lb. Gr., βολβός. Lat., *bulbus*. Fr., *bulbe*. Ger., *Knollen, Zwiebel, Kolbe*. It., Sp., *bulbo*. 1. In general, any rounded, more or less spherical or ovoid body, whether solid or hollow. 2. In botany, an abbreviated, more or less globular plant-axis enveloped above by an aggregation of fleshy leaves (a leaf-bud) and bearing roots below, also a swollen portion of the pedicle of certain *Fungi*. [A, 301; B, 19, 270.]—**Aortic b.** Lat., *bulbus aortæ*. Fr., *bulbe aortique*. Ger., *Aortenzwiebel*. The expanded initial portion of the aorta; in embryology, the aortic (or primitive arterial) stem (see *Arterial b.*); in comparative anatomy, a bulbous enlargement of the cardiac aorta which contains striped muscular fibres and contracts rhythmically. [L, 11.]—**Arterial b.** Fr., *bulbe artériel*. Of the embryonic heart, the anterior portion, which by division gives rise to the aortic and pulmonary stems. [L, 142.]—**Auditory b.** Fr., *bulbe auditif*. An obsolete term for the cochlea and the membranous labyrinth taken together. [A, 385; L, 49.]—**Brachial b., Brachio-rhachidian b.** The cervical enlargement of the spinal cord at the point where the nerves forming the brachial plexus are given off. [L, 13.]—**B.-axis.** A plant-axis consisting of a b. [B, 75.]—**B. of a hair.** See HAIR-BULB.—**B. of a tooth.** See *Tooth*-PULP.—**B. of Rouget.** See *B. of the ovary* (2d def.).—**B. of the corpus cavernosum.** Lat., *bulbus corporis cavernosi penis*. An enlargement of the crus of the corpus cavernosum at the root of the penis. [C; L, 142.]—**B. of the corpus spongiosum.** See *B. of the urethra*.—**B. of the eye.** Lat., *bulbus oculi*. Fr., *bulbe de l'œil*. Ger., *Augapfel*. The eyeball. [F.]—**B's of the female.** See BULBI *vestibuli vaginæ*.—**B. of the fornix.** See SPLENIUM.—**B. of the olfactory nerve.** See *Olfactory b.*—**B. of the ovary.** Fr., *bulbe* (ou *portion bulbeuse*) *de l'ovaire*. 1. The body or internal part of the organ, as distinguished from its glandular exterior. [A, 15.] 2. A plexus of blood-vessels contiguous to the attached border of the ovary and extending between the folds of the broad ligament of the uterus. [A, 385.]—**B's of the plantar cushion.** In the solipeds, two lateral bulbous expansions at the base of the plantar cushion. [L, 13.]—**B. of the spinal cord (or marrow).** See MEDULLA *oblongata*.—**B. of the urethra.** Lat., *bulbus urethræ*. Fr., *bulbe de l'urèthre*. Ger., *Harnröhrenzwiebel, Wulst der Harnröhre*. A bulbous expansion of the proximal end of the corpus spongiosum urethræ, divided more or less distinctly into two lobes behind. [C; L, 142.]—**B's of the vagina, B's of the vestibule.** See BULBI *vestibuli vaginæ*.—**B.-tuber.** See BULBODIUM.—**Central b.** The core of a terminal nerve-corpuscle. [Krause, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 53 (J).]—**Coated b.** See *Tunicated b.*—**Crural b.** The lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord. [L, 13.]—**Cylindrical end-b's.** See under END-BULB.—**Dental b.** Fr., *bulbe dentaire*. See *Tooth-*

PULP.—**End-b.** See the major list.—**Feather-b.** Fr., *bulbe plumigène.* The papilla of a feather-follicle. [A, 385.]—**Fornix-b.** See *B. of the fornix.*—**Four b's.** See CORPORA *quadrigemina.*—**Gustative b's, Gustatory b's.** See *Taste*-BUDS.—**Hair-b.** See the major list.—**Krause's b's.** See *Krause's* END-BULBS.—**Liebig's potash b's.** A device consisting of a number of b's blown in a glass tube bent into a triangle, containing a strong solution of potassic hydrate, for the purpose of absorbing carbonic anhydride in the quantitative estimation of carbon and hydrogen in elementary organic analysis. The gas first displaces the solution from the largest b., and then passes in bubbles through the others. [A, 3.]—**Lumborrhachidian b.** See *Crural b.*—**Naked b.** A b. (in the botanical sense) with loose, separable scales. [B, 19.]—**Nerve-b.** See the major list.—**Olfactory b.** Lat., *bulbus olfactorius.* Fr., *bulbe olfactif.* Ger., *Riechkolben.* Syn.: *rhinencephalon.* An oblong body, consisting almost entirely of gray matter, resting on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, through the perforations of which it sends down nerve-filaments from its lower surface to enter the nose. [I, 15; K.]—**Pharyngeal b.** Fr., *bulbe pharyngien.* Syn.: *mastax.* An enlargement of the pharyngeal portion of the alimentary canal of certain molluscs, usually provided with chitinous plates or processes. [L, 158.]—**Poison-b.** See BUPHANE *toxicaria.*—**Postcornual b.** See BULBUS *cornu posterioris.*—**Proximal b.** Of a cilium of a ciliated cell, that portion which is next the cell and connected with it by the intermediate segment. [Engelmann (J).]—**Rhachidian b.** Fr., *bulbe rhachidien* (ou *de la moelle épinière*). See MEDULLA *oblongata.*—**Scaly b.** Lat., *bulbus squamosus.* Fr., *bulbe à écailles.* In botany, a subterranean b. giving off roots below and scaly buds above. [A, 301, 385.]—**Solid b.** A corm. [B, 19.]—**Specific-gravity b.** A hydrometer (*q. v.*) of variable immersion. [A, 376.]—**Taste-b's.** See *Taste*-BUDS.—**Terminal nerve-b.** See NERVE-BULB.—**Tonsillar b's.** See BULBI *tonsillares.*—**Tunicated b.** Lat., *bulbus tunicatus.* Fr., *bulbe à tuniques.* In botany, a b. the outer scales of which are thin and membranaceous and completely envelop the b., forming concentric layers. [B, 19, 270.]—**Vaginal b's, Vestibular b's.** See BULBI *vestibuli vaginæ.*



LIEBIG'S POTASH BULBS. (AFTER STRECKER.)

BULBACEOUS, adj. Bu^{3}lb-a'shu^{3}s. Bulbous (*q. v.*).

BULBAR, adj. Bu^{3}lb'a^{3}r. Lat., *bulbaris.* Fr., *bulbaire.* Ger., *bulbär.* 1. Bulbous (*q. v.*). 2. Pertaining to a bulb, especially the rhachidian bulb. See *B.* PARALYSIS.

BULBE (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}lb. See BULB.—**B. à écailles.** See *Scaly* BULB.—**B. à tuniques.** See *Tunicated* BULB.—**B. crânien.** See *Rhachidian* BULB.—**B. de la moelle épinière.** See MEDULLA *oblongata.*—**B's de la veine cérébrale.** See BULBUS *venæ jugularis internæ superior* and *inferior.*—**B. de la voûte, B. de la voûte à trois piliers.** See CORPORA *albicantia.*—**B. dentaire.** See *Tooth*-PULP.—**B. du lobe olfactif.** See *Olfactory* BULB.—**B. du poil.** See HAIR-BULB.—**B's du vagin, B's du vestibule.** See BULBI *vestibuli vaginæ.*—**B. oculaire.** See BULB *of the eye.*—**B. ovarique.** See BULB *of the ovary.*—**B. pileux.** See HAIR-BULB.—**B plumigène.** See *Feather*-BULB.—**B's tonsillaires.** See BULBI *tonsillares.*—**B's vasculaires.** Bulbous enlargements of the arteries in many of the lower animals, which by their contraction aid in the circulation. [L, 158.]

BULBEL, n. Bu^{3}lb'e^{2}l. See BULBIL.

BULBEUX (Fr.), adj. Bu^{6}l-bu^5. See BULBOUS.

BULBICEPS (Lat.), adj. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)'bi^2-se^{2}ps(ke^{2}ps). From *bulbus,* a bulb, and *caput,* the head. Ger., *zwiebelköpfig.* Of a rhizome, bearing bulbils on the summits of the branches. [B, 123.]

BULBIFEROUS, adj. Bu^{3}lb-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *bulbifer, bulbiferus*) from *bulbus,* a bulb, and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *bulbifère.* Ger., *zwiebeltragend.* Bearing bulbils. [B, 123.]

BULBIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bi^2-flo're(ra^3-e^2). From *bulbus,* a bulb, and *flos,* a flower Of Batsch, a family of the *Coronales,* comprising *Colchicum, Bulbocodium,* and *Gethyllis.* [B, 170.]

BULBIFORM, adj. Bu^{3}lb'i^2-fo^{2}rm. Lat., *bulbiformis* (from *bulbus,* a bulb, and *forma,* form). Fr., *bulbiforme.* Ger., *zwiebelförmig.* Resembling or shaped like a bulb. [B, 123.]

BULBIGER (Lat.), adj. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)'bi^2-ju^{5}r(ge^{2}r). From *bulbus,* a bulb, and *gerere,* to bear. See BULBIFEROUS.

BULBIL, n. Bu^{3}lb'i^{2}l. Lat., *bulbulus, bulbillus* (dim. of *bulbus,* a bulb). Fr., *bulbille.* Ger., *Bulbill, Knospenzwiebel, Zwiebelknospe.* An axillary bud with fleshy scales, which does not develop on the parent stem, but falls off and subsequently develops into a new plant. [B, 19, 123.]

BULBILLIFEROUS, adj. Bu^{3}lb-i^{2}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *bulbillifer, bulbilliferus* (from *bulbillus* [see BULBIL], and *ferre,* to bear). Fr., *bulbillifère.* Ger., *bulbillentragend.* See BULBIFEROUS.

BULBILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bi^{2}l'lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). 1. See BULBIL. 2. A bulb-like expansion of a branchial vessel of *Amphioxus;* it is contractile and propels the blood. [L, 207, 210.]

BULBINE (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bi(be)'ne(na). Gr., βολβίνη. A Linnæan genus of liliaceous plants of the *Asphodeleæ,* subtribe *Anthericinæ.* [Engler (B, 245).]—**B. planifolia** [Sprengel]. The *Phalangium bicolor.* [B, 180.]

BULBIPAROUS, adj. Bu^{3}lb-i^{2}p'a^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *bulbiparus* (from *bulbus,* a bulb, and *parere,* to bring forth). Fr., *bulbipare.* See GEMMIPAROUS.

BULBLET, n. Bu^{3}lb'le^{2}t. A small bulb. [B, 77.]

BULBOCAPNOS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bo(bo^2)-ka^{2}p(ka^{3}p)'-no^{2}s. Of Bernhardi, a genus of fumariaceous plants, now made a section of *Corydalis.* [B, 19, 270.]—**B. cavus.** The *Corydalis cava.* [B, 180.]

BULBOCASTANUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bo(bo^2)-ka^{2}st-(ka^{3}st)'a^{2}n(a^{3}n)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βολβοκάστανον (from βολβός, a bulb, and κάστανον, the chestnut, because of its chestnut-like edible roots). The *Bunium* (*Carum*) *b.* [B, 19.]

BULBO-CAVERNOSUS (Lat.), adj. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bo(bo^2)-ka^2-(ka^3)-vu^{5}rn(we^{2}rn)-o'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). From *bulbus,* a bulb, and *cavernosus* (see CORPORA *cavernosa*). Fr., *bulbo-caverneux.* Pertaining to the bulb of the urethra and to the corpora cavernosa of the penis; as a n. (Lat., *accelerator urinæ* [seu *seminis,* seu *lateralis* (Winslow)], *acceleratoris accessorius* [Winslow], *ejaculator urinæ* [seu *seminis*], *compressor bulbi proprius* [Kobelt], *compressor hemisphærium bulbi* [Kobelt], *constrictor radicis penis, primus penis musculus* [Vesalius], *trahens urethram* [Spigelius], *inferior urethræ* [Spigelius], *dilatator urethræ, urethram dilatans* [von Graaf], *ischio-cavernosus urethræ, retractor urethræ, ano-cavernosus* [Blandin]; Fr., *bulbo-caverneux, bulbo-syndesmo-caverneux, bulbo-uréthral* [Chaussier], *ano-caverneux, compresseur du bulbe;* Ger., *Schliessmuskel der Harnröhre, Harntreiber, Samentreiber, Harnschneller. Samenschneller, Zwiebelschwellkörpermuskel;* It., *bulbo-cavernoso, bulbo-uretrale, ano-cavernoso, accelleratore dell' urina e dello sperma*) a muscle which, arising from the central portion of the perinæum and its median rhaphe, runs forward on the surface of the corpus spongiosum urethræ, and is inserted into an aponeurosis in common with its fellow of the opposite side. By compressing the bulb of the urethra it forces out all the urine or semen which it may contain. [A, 246, 262, 263, 299, 314; C; L, 135.]

BULBOCHÆTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bo(bo^2)-ke^{2}t-(ch^{2}a^3-e^{2}t)-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *Bulbochæte,* one of the genera. An order or suborder of *Oosporeæ* of the class (and order) *Œdogonieæ,* comprising genera with branched filaments terminated by setæ. [B, 75.]

BULBOCODE (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}l-bo-kod. See BULBOCODIUM.

BULBOCODIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bo(bo^2)-kod-i(i^2)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Salisbury, an order of monocotyledons, comprising the genus *Colchicum.* [B, 170.]

BULBOCODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bo(bo^2)-kod'i^2-u^{3}m-(u^{4}m). From βολβός, a bulb, and κώδιον, a fleece. Fr., *bulbocode.* Of Linnæus, a genus of liliaceous plants, allied to *Colchicum.* [B, 19; Engler (B, 245).]—**B. ruthenicum** [Bunge]. See *B. versicolor.*—**B. vernum** [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to southern Europe, blooming in spring and autumn. [B, 245.]—**B. versicolor** [Sprengel]. A variety of *B. vernum* growing in southern Russia and in Hungary. [B, 245.]—**Radix bulbocodii.** The root of *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.* [B, 180.]

BULBODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bod'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ger., *Zwiebelknollen, Knollenzwiebel.* A corm. [B, 19.]—**B. reticulatum.** A corm made reticulate by absorption of the tegumentary parenchyma, as in *Allium.* [B, 270.]—**B. tunicatum.** A scaly corm, as in *Colchicum.* [B, 270.]

BULBOGEMMA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bo(bo^2)-je^{2}m(ge^{2}m)'-ma^3. From *bulbus,* a bulb, and *gemma,* a bud. See BULBIL.

BULBONA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bon'a^3. Fr., *bulbonac.* Ger., *Bulbonach.* The *Lunaria biennis* and the *Lunaria rediviva.* [B, 19.]—**Herba bulbonæ.** The herb of *Botrychium lunaria.* [B, 180.]

BULBORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bo^{2}r-re^{2}x(rax)'i^{2}s. Gen., *bulborrhex'eos (-is).* From βολβός, a bulb, and ῥῆξις, rupture. Rupture of the eyeball. [A, 322.]

BULBOSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bos'e(a^3-e^2). Herbaceous plants having a bulbous root. [L, 102.]

BULBOSE, adj. Bu^{3}l'bos. See BULBOUS.

BULBOSINE, n. Bu^{3}l-bos'en. Fr., *bulbosine.* A bitter, poisonous alkaloid, perhaps identical with muscarine, obtained by Boudier from *Agaricus phalloides* (*Amanita bulbosa*). [B, 46, 270.]

BULBOSUS (Lat.), adj. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bos'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BULBOUS.

BULBO-SYNDESMO-CAVERNEUX (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}l-bo-si^{2}n-de^{2}s-mo-ka^{3}v-e^{2}rn-u^5. See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.

BULBOTUBER (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bo(bo^2)-tu^2(tu)'bu^{5}r-(be^{2}r). Gen., *bulbotub'eris.* From *bulbus,* a bulb, and *tuber,* a knob. See BULBODIUM.

BULBO-URETHRALIS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-bo(bo^2)-u^2-(u)-re^{2}th(rath)-ra(ra^3)'li^{2}s. From βολβός, a bulb, and οὐρήθρα, the urethra. See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.

BULBOUS, adj. Bu^{3}l'bu^{3}s. Gr., βολβοειδής, βολβώδης. Lat., *bulbosus.* Fr., *bulbeux.* Ger., *zwiebelig.* Like a bulb; provided with or bearing one or more bulbs or bulb-like structures. [B, 19, 123.]

BULBULE, n. Bu^{3}lb'u^{2}l. Gr., βολβάριον. Lat., *bulbulus, bulbillus.* Fr., *bulbille.* Ger., *kleine Zwiebel.* A small bulb, also a bulbil (*q. v.*). [L, 109.]

BULBULUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)'bu^{2}l(bu^{4}l)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Ger., *Brutzwiebel.* A little bulb; in botany, a bulbil, also a diminutive bulb formed within a parent bulb in the axil of one of its scales. [B, 123.] Cf. *Proles* BULBI.—**B. thrasus.** The root of *Cyperus esculentus.* [B, 119.]

BULBUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)'bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). Gr., βολβός. Fr., *bulbe.* Ger., *Knolle.* A bulb, also the rostellum of the *Tæniadæ.*

[B, 95 ; L, 81, 182.]—**B. agrestis.** The *Colchicum autumnale.* [B, 180.]—**B. aortæ, B. aorticus.** See *Aortic* BULB.—**B. arteriosus.** See *Arterial* BULB.—**B. cinereus.** See *Olfactory* BULB.—**B. consumptus, B. consumtus.** An obsolete term for phthisis bulbi. [F.]—**B. cornu posterioris.** The postcornual bulb ; of Henle, an elevation of the posterior cornu, just dorsad of the hippocampus minor ; usually distinct only in well-hardened brains. [I, 6.]—**B. corporis cavernosi penis.** See BULB *of the corpus cavernosum.* —**B. crinis.** See HAIR-BULB.—**B. esculentus.** An edible bulbous root. [L, 119.]—**B. fornicis.** See SPLENIUM.—**B. glandulosus.** The proventriculus (*q. v.*). [L, 14.]—**B. medullæ oblongatæ** (seu **spinalis**). See MEDULLA *oblongata.*—**B. musculosus.** An ovoid expansion of the vas deferens of *Bothriocephalus latus* at its entrance into the cirrus pouch ; regarded by some as a seminal vesicle, by others as forcing on the semen which accumulates in the vas deferens. [L, 182.]—**B. oculi.** Fr., *bulbe de l'œil.* Ger., *Augapfel.* The globe of the eye. [L, 115.]—**B. olfactorius.** See *Olfactory* BULB.—**Bulbi orchidum.** Salep. [B, 180.]—**B. ovarii.** See BULB *of the ovary.*—**B. pili.** See HAIR-BULB.—**B. postcornu.** See *B. cornu posterioris.*—**Bulbi priorum crurum fornicis.** The corpora albicantia. [I, 3 ; K.]—**B. reticulatus.** In botany, a bulb having its enveloping scales reduced by absorption of their parenchyma to a network of vascular bundles. [B, 270.]—**B. rhachidicus.** See MEDULLA *oblongata.*—**B. rusticus.** The bulb of *Scilla maritima.* [B, 180.]—**B. squamosus.** In botany, a bulb enveloped by imbricated scales. [B, 270.]—**B. tabefactus.** See *B. consumtus.*—**Bulbi tonsillares.** Fr., *bulbes tonsillaires.* The lobules of the cerebellum. [L, 49.]—**B. tunicatus.** See *Tunicated* BULB.—**B. urethræ.** See BULB *of the urethra.*—**B. venæ jugularis internæ inferior.** An egg-shaped dilatation of the internal jugular vein just above its junction with the subclavian vein. [L, 31.] **B. venæ jugularis internæ superior.** An expansion of the internal jugular vein at its exit from the jugular foramen. [L, 31.]—**Bulbi vestibuli vaginæ.** Ger., *Wollustorgane.* The bulbs of the vestibule or of the vagina ; each is a network of veins situated behind the labium minus, representing the bulb of the urethra of the male. [L, 142.]—**Proles bulbi.** Ger., *Zwiebelbrut.* A collective term for all the secondary bulbs (bulbuli) springing from a parent bulb. [B, 123.]

BULE, BULESIS (Lat.), n's f. Bu^{2}l(bul)'e(a), bu^{2}l(bul)-e(a)'si^{2}s. Gen., *bul'es, bule'seos (-sis).* Gr., βουλή, βούλησις. Ger., *Wille, Willen, Willensvermögen.* The will, the will-power. [A, 322 ; L, 81.]

BULGA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)'ga^3. The uterus. [A, 318.]

BULGARIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-ga(ga^3)'ri^2-a^3. Fr., *bulgarie.* A genus of ascomycetous *Fungi.* [B, 173.]—**B. inquinans.** Fr., *noircissant.* A European species sometimes eaten. [B, 173.]

BULGARIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-ga(ga^3)-ri^2-a(a^3)'se^2(ke^2)-i(e). Of Fries, an order of *Fungi* (*Ascomycetes*). [B, 170.]

BULGARSKY, n. A sort of kefir. [B, 270.]

BULGNÉVILLE (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}l-nya-vel. A place in the department of the Vosges, France, where there is a spring containing bicarbonates and sulphates. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BULIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{2}l(bul)-i^{2}m(em)'i^2-a^3. Gr., βουλιμία (from the augmentative particle βοῦ, and λιμός, hunger). Fr., *boulimie.* Ger., *Bulimie, Heisshunger, Ochsenhunger.* 1. Bulimy ; an inordinate craving for food, faintness relieved only by eating. [D, 70 ; H.] 2. Of Paracelsus, the eroding power of an ulcer. [H.]—**B. canina.** Fr., *faim canin.* Canine hunger ; b. with vomiting after eating. [L, 119, 132.]—**B. cardialgica.** B. with gastric pain. [L, 119, 132.]—**B. cynorexia, B. emetica.** See *B. canina.*—**B. esuritio, B. helluonum.** Gluttony. [L, 119.]—**B. syncopalis.** Voracious hunger with fainting. [L, 119.]—**B. verminosa.** B. attributed to intestinal worms. [L, 119.]

BULIMIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{2}l(bul)-i^{2}m-i^2-a(a^3)'si^{2}s. Gen., *bulimias'eos (-sis).* Gr., βουλιμίασις. See BULIMIA.

BULIMIC, adj. Bu^{2}l-i^{2}m'i^{2}k. Lat., *bulimicus.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, bulimia. [D.]

BULIMININA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bu^{2}l(bul)-i^{2}m-i^{2}n-i(e)'na^3. A family of the *Textularidea.* [L, 121.]

BULIMOS, BULIMUS (Lat.), n's m. Bu^{2}l(bul)-li(le)'mo^{2}s, -mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., βούλιμος. See BULIMIA.

BULIMY, n. Bu^{2}l'i^{2}m-i^2. See BULIMIA.

BULITHOS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)'li^{2}th-o^{2}s. Gr., βούλιθος (from βοῦς, an ox, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *bulithe.* The bezoar of the ox. [A, 322, 325 ; L, 104.]

BULKEA, n. An East Indian term for the Delhi boil, from the name of a place where it is said to arise from inoculation by a certain black gnat. [G, 69.]

BULLA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}l(bul)'la^3. Gr., πομφόλυξ, βούλλα. Ar., *malchabara.* Fr., *bulle.* Ger., *Blase.* It., *bolla.* A bubble or any bladder-like formation ; a bleb ; a globular osseous expansion ; in the pl., *bullæ*, a class of skin diseases (of Plenck, including phyma, b. solitaria, and pemphigus ; of Bateman, including acute pemphigus and pompholyx [chronic pemphigus]). [A, 325 ; G, 11, 12.]—**Auditory b.** See *Tympanic b.*—**B. a frigore.** A blister due to congelation. [G, 11.]—**B. Arabum.** A disease of doubtful character, described by Plenck as consisting in the spontaneous development of a b. which, after lasting for a time, leaves a slight erosion of the skin which is not painful. [G, 11.] Cf. PEMPHIGUS *leprosus.* —**B. cadmica.** An old name for zinc oxide. [L, 105.]—**B. dolentissima.** A disease in which a b. forms spontaneously and leaves a small cutaneous ulcer which remains for a long time and is very painful. [G, 11, 76.]—**B. ex ambustione.** A blister due to a scald or burn. [G, 11.]—**Bullæ gangrænosæ.** Blebs that form in moist gangrene of the skin. [G.]—**B. ossea.** Ger., *Knochenblase* (1st def.). 1. A globular bony expansion. [L.] 2. The tympanic b. [L, 135.] 3. The tracheal tympanum of birds. [L, 221.]—**B. pedicularis.** [G, 11.] See MALIS *pedicularis.*—**B. solitaria.** "A large blister containing watery fluid and usually solitary"; of Plenck, a suborder of the bullæ, including b. vesicatoria, b. ex ambustione, b. a frigore, b. pedicularis, b. variolosa, b. Arabum, b. dolentissima, and bullæ gangrænosæ. [G, 11.]—**B. variolosa** [G, 11]. See VARIOLÆ *bullatæ.*—**B. vesicatoria.** A blister produced by a vesicatory. [G, 11.]—**Mastoid b.** A hollow prominence on the posterior part of the mastoid portion of the periotic bone in some of the lower *Mammalia.* [L, 153.]—**Petro-tympanic b.** See *Tympanic b.*—**Supratympanic b.** See *Mastoid b.*—**Tympanic b.** A hollow rounded prominence on the inner and lower surface of the tympanic bone of some of the lower *Mammalia.* [L, 153.]

BULLACE, n. The *Melicocca biyuga.* [B, 19.]

BULLÆACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}l(bul)-le(la^3-e^2)-a(a^3)'se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bulléens.* Of Lamarck, a family of the *Gasteropoda.* [L, 180.]

BULLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Bu^{6}l-a^{2}r. See BULLOUS.

BULLAR, adj. Bu^{3}l'a^{3}r. See BULLOUS.

BULLATE, adj. Bu^{3}l'at. Lat., *bullatus.* Fr., *bullé.* Ger., *bauschig.* 1. Bullous (*q. v.*). [L, 119.] 2. In botany, having bleb-like elevations (said of a leaf) or dilated into the form of a bladder. [B, 1, 123.]

BULL-DOG, n. Bu^{4}l'do^{2}g. The *Antirrhinum majus.* [L, 73.] —**B.-d. forceps.** See under FORCEPS.

BULLE (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}l. See BULLA and BLEB.

BULLÉ (Fr.), adj. Bu^{6}l-a. See BULLATE.

BULLÉENS (Fr.), n. pl. Bu^{6}l-a-a^{3}n^2. See BULLÆACEÆ.

BULLESCENCE, n. Bu^{3}l-e^{2}s'e^{2}ns. Lat., *bullescentia.* Fr., *bullescence.* Ger., *Blasigwerden.* The state of becoming or being bullate. [L, 41.]

BULLET-DETECTOR, n. Bu^{4}l'e^{2}t-de-te^{2}kt"o^{2}r. See *Nélaton's* PROBE, *Induction* BALANCE, etc.

BULLET-EXTRACTOR, n. Bu^{4}l'e^{2}t-e^{2}x-tra^{2}kt"o^{2}r. Fr., *tire-balle.* Ger., *Kugelzange.* It., *tira-palle.* Sp., *sacabalas.* A general name for any instrument designed to grasp and extract a bullet. [A, 321.]

BULLET-GRAPE, n. Bu^{4}l'e^{2}t-grap. The *Vitis rotundifolia.* [B, 19.]

BULLET-TREE, n. Bu^{4}l'e^{2}t-tre. A Guiana name for a species of *Mimusops.* [B, 19.]—**Bastard b.-t.** The *Bumelia retusa.* [B, 19.]—**Black b.-t.** The *Bumelia ingens.* [B, 19.]—**Jamaica b.-t.** The *Lucuma mammosa.* [B, 19.]

BULLEUX (Fr.), adj. Bu^{6}l-u^6. See BULLOUS.

BULLFICE, BULLFIST, n's. Bu^{4}l'fi^{2}s, -fi^{2}st. See BOVISTA.

BULL-GRASS, n. Bu^{4}l'gra^{3}s. The *Bromus mollis.* [L, 73.]

BULL-HOOF, n. Bu^{4}l'hu^{4}f. The *Murucuja ocellata.* [B, 19.]

BULLICAME (It.), n. Bul-li^2-ka^{3}m'a. A place in Italy, near Viterbo, where there is a warm lake containing calcium sulphide, hydrogen sulphide, and carbon dioxide. [A, 385 ; L, 49.]

BULLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}l(bul)'li^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). See BULLINIDÆ.

BULLIER (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}l-i^2-a. A member of the *Bullæaceæ.* [A, 385.]

BULLIFEROUS, adj. Bu^{3}l-i^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *bulliferus* (from *bulla* [*q. v.*], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *bullifère.* Ger., *Blasentragend.* Bearing bullæ or bladder-like processes. [L, 180.]

BULLIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{3}l(bu^{4}l)-li^2-me^{2}nt'u^{3}m(u^{3}m). An ancient name for a vessel of gold or silver highly polished. [Augustinus Pantheus (A, 325) ; L, 109.]

BULLINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}l(bul)-li^{2}n'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Pleurobranchiata.* [L, 282.]

BULLION, n. Bu^{4}l'yu^{3}n. See BOVISTA.

BULLOCK'S-EYE, n. Bu^{4}l'o^{2}x-i. The *Sempervivum tectorum.* [L, 73.]

BULLOCK'S-HEART, n. Bu^{4}l'o^{2}x-ha^{3}rt. The *Anona reticulata* or its fruit. [B, 19, 172.]

BULLOSE, BULLOUS, adj's. Bu^{3}l'os, -u^{3}s. Lat., *bullosus.* Fr., *bulleux.* Ger., *blasig.* It., *bolloso, vescicoso.* Pertaining to or characterized by bullæ. [G.]

BULLS-AND-COWS, n. Bu^{4}lz-a^{2}nd-ku^5'uz. The flowers of *Arum maculatum.* [L, 73.]

BULLULA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}l(bul)'lu^2(lu^4)-la^3. Dim. of *bulla.* Fr., *bullule.* A little bulla. [Celsus (A, 318).]

BULLULATUS (Lat.), adj. Bu^{3}l(bul)-lu^2(lu^4)-la(la^3)'tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Fr., *bullulé.* Covered or provided with bullulæ. [L, 180.]

BULLY-LES-EAUX (Fr.), **BULLY-SUR-L'ARBRESLE** (Fr.), n's. Bu^{6}l-e-laz-o, -su^{6}r-la^{3}rb-re^{2}sl. A place near Lyons, France, where there are springs containing iron, sulphur, and arsenic. [A, 319 ; "Lyon méd.," May 23, 1886, p. 131.]

BULLY-TREE, n. Bu^{4}l'i^2-tre. See BULLET-TREE.

BULRUSH, n. Bu^{4}l'ru^{3}sh. The *Pencillaria spicata*, the *Scirpus lacustris*, the *Typha latifolia*, and the *Typha angustifolia.* [B, 19 ; L, 56.]—**B'worts** [Lindley]. The *Typhaceæ.* [B, 19.]

BULZLING (Ger.), n. Bultz'li^{2}ng. The *Boletus bovinus.* [L, 105.]

BUMAMMA, BUMASTHON, BUMASTUS (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Bu^2(bu)-ma^{2}m(ma^{3}m)'ma^3, -ma^{2}s(ma^{3}s)'tho^{2}n, -tu^{3}s(tu^{4}s). Gr., βούμαστος, βούμασθος (from the augmentative particle βοῦ, and μάμμα [= μάμμη], μασθός, μαζός, or μαστός, the breast). 1. The bumast grape ; a large kind of grape, or the vine bearing it. [A, 318, 387.] 2. An unusually large mammary gland. [A, 322.]—**Bumasthon pendulum.** A very large and pendulous breast. [A, 322.]

BUMBELO, n. Bu^{3}m'be^{2}l-o. See Bombalo.

BUMBLEBERRY, BUMBLE-KITE, n's. Bu^{3}mbl'be^{2}r-i^2, -kit. The fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*. [L, 73.]

BUMBO, n. The *Daniella thurifera*. [B, 19.]

BUMBUNNY, n. An emetic plant of Guinea. [L, 105.]

BUMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-mel(me^{2}l)'i^2-a^3. Gr., βουμελία, βουμέλιος (from the augmentative particle βου̃, and μελία, the ash-tree). Fr., *bumélie*. 1. An ancient name for a large kind of ash-tree. [Pliny (A, 318); A, 387.] 2. Of Swartz, a genus of sapotaceous shrubs and trees. [B, 215.]—**B. fœtidissima** [Nuttall]. The *Sideroxylon mastichodendron*. [B, 215.]—**B. ingens**. The black bullet-tree (or bully-tree) of the West Indies. [B, 19.]—**B. lycioides** [Willdenow]. A species bearing berries which are used in diarrhœa. [B, 180.]—**B. nervosa**. The *Chrysophyllum macrophyllum* [B, 173.]—**B. nigra** [Swartz]. See Achras *nigra*.—**B. pallida** [Swartz]. The *Sideroxylon mastichodendron*. [B, 215.]—**B. retusa**. The bastard bullet-tree. [B, 19.]—**B. salicifolia** [Swartz]. See Achras *nigra*.

BUMOLIC ACID, n. Bu^{2}m-o^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide bumolique*. An acid said to occur in coal-tar. [B, 14.]

BUMP, n. Bu^{3}mp. A protuberance, especially one caused by a bruise; of the phrenologists, a prominence of a particular region of the skull, thought by them to correspond to the development of the organ of a special mental attribute in the brain at the same situation. [L, 56.]

BUMPING, n. Bu^{3}mp'i^{2}ng. A phenomenon sometimes observed in boiling liquids; when the temperature rises a little above the boiling point before ebullition has taken place, sufficient vapor is suddenly disengaged to throw portions of the liquid violently in different directions. [B.]

BUM-WOOD, n. Bu^{3}m'wu^{4}d. The *Rhus metopium*. [B, 81.]

BUNA, n. The coffee-plant. [L, 105.]—**B. palla**. A Malay name for mace. [L, 105.]

BUN-ASAHOO, n. The *Gossypium herbaceum*. [B, 172.]

BUN-BURBUTEE (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Phaseolus rostratus*. [B, 172.]

BUNCELLA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}n(bun)-se^{2}l(ke^{2}l)'la^3. Of Paracelsus, a nasal polypus. [L, 135.]

BUNCHOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}n^2(bun^2)-ko(ch^{2}o)'si^2-a^3. Fr., *bunchosie*. A genus of malpighiaceous trees and shrubs. [B, 19.]—**B. armeniaca**. A Peruvian species, said to be poisonous. [B, 19.]

BUNCOMBE, n. Bu^{3}n^2'ku^{3}m. A place in B. County, North Carolina, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [A, 319; L, 105.]

BUND (Ger.), n. Bund. A band, a bundle, a bottle, a truss. [A, 450; E.]—**Türkischer B.** The *Lilium martagon*. [B, 180.]

BUNDAL, n. An East Indian name for the *Luffa bandaal*. [B, 19.]

BUNDAROO (Teloogoo), n. The *Mymenodictyon excelsum*. [B, 172.]

BÜNDEL (Ger.), n. Bu^{6}nd'e^{2}l. See Bundle.—**B'chen.** A fasciculus [I.]—**B'formation.** See the major list.—**B'ig.** Fasciculate. [B, 123.]—**B'kreuzung.** A decussation of fibres. [L, 304.]—**B. vom Fuss zur Haube.** See Pedunculus *substantiæ nigræ*.—**Laterales B. des Schleifenfeldes.** A tract of nerve-fibres in the lower part of the lemniscus area, having its origin in the posterior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17; K.]—**Mediales B. der Schleifenschicht.** See Pedunculus *substantiæ nigræ*.—**Solitäres B.** See Funiculus *gracilis*.—**Türck'sche B.** The columns of Türck (direct pyramidal fasciculi). [I, 17; K.]—**Vicq d'Azyr'sches B.** See Bundle *of Vicq d'Azyr*.

BÜNDELFORMATION (Ger.), n. Bu^{6}nd-e^{2}l-fo^{2}rm-a^3-tse-on'. A bundle-like structure.—**Runde B.** Of Stilling, the solitary, or trineural, fasciculus of Spitzka. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Apr., 1880, p. 208 (K).]

BUNDLE, n. Bu^{3}ndl. A.-S., *byndel*. Gr., δέσμη, δεσμίς, φάκελλος. Lat., *fascis, fasciculus*. Fr., *faisceau*. Ger., *Bündel*. It., *fascetto*. A collection of fibres having the same general direction; in vegetable morphology, the essential anatomical element of the fascicular system. [B, 75, 229.] See *Fibro-vascular b*.—**Association b's.** The association fibres of the cerebrum. [J.] See under Fibre.—**Basal forebrain b.** See *Basal forebrain* fasciculus.—**Bicollateral b.** A fibro-vascular b. in which a single strand of xylem is interposed between two strands of phloem, or *vice versa*. [De Bary (B, 75, 229).]—**B. of Vicq d'Azyr.** The prolongation of the anterior pillar of the fornix after it leaves the corpus albicans and extends backward and upward to enter the anterior nucleus of the optic thalamus. [I, 15; K.]—**B.-sheath.** The cylindrical mass of parenchyma which surrounds a fibro-vascular b. [B, 75.]—**Cauline b.** A fibro-vascular b. in the stem of a plant having no connection with the leaves. [B, 75.]—**Closed b.** A fibro-vascular b. in which all the procambium has been converted into permanent tissue. [B, 75, 229.]—**Collateral b.** A fibro-vascular b in which a strand of xylem lies by the side of a strand of phloem. [B, 75, 229.]—**Common b.** A fibro-vascular b. which extends from the stem into the leaves. [B, 75.]—**Concentric b.** A fibro-vascular b. in which the phloem is arranged concentrically about the xylem, or *vice versa*. [B, 75, 229.]—**Dorsal crossed b.** [Seguin]. See *Dorsal crossed* fasciculus.—**Dorsal direct b.** [Seguin]. See *Dorsal direct* fasciculus.—**Fibro-vascular b.** The anatomical element of the fascicular, or fibro-vascular, system of a plant; a fascicle or cylindrical aggregation of elongated cells, fibres, and ducts intermixed with parenchyma and often surrounded by a well-defined envelope of the latter. It usually consists of two well-marked portions: a bast-portion (*phloem, liber*) made up of sieve-cells mingled with bast-fibres; and a woody portion (*xylem*) consisting of tracheal cells which may be wholly or partially replaced by ducts. These structures are produced from a mass of similar elements (*meristem*) which develop into elongated cells (the *procambium*) and either become differentiated into the various tissues or remain undifferentiated and capable of further growth (*cambium*). The fibro-vascular b's are found variously aggregated in the different parts of plants, and serve to carry on the circulation of the juices and to give strength and flexibility to the structures. [B, 75, 229.]—**Habenula b.** [Spitzka]. See *Hebenal* fasciculus.—**Internuclear b's.** Fr., *filaments d'union*. Ger., *Intercellularbrücken*. Protoplasmic processes connecting cells, especially prickle-cells. [Delépine, "Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.," 1884, p. 442 (J).]—**Open b.** A fibro-vascular b. in which the entire procambium has not been differentiated into higher tissues, but a portion (the *cambium*), capable of further differentiation, is left interposed between the xylem and the phloem. [B, 75, 229.]—**Primitive b.** A muscular fibre. [J.]—**Radial b.** A fibro-vascular b. in which the xylem and phloem portions occupy alternate radii originating from the centre of the b. [B, 75, 229.]—**Reduced b.** A fibro-vascular b. in which one or more of the tissues normally composing it are wanting. [B, 75.]—**Trineural b.** [Spitzka]. See *Trineural* fasciculus.—**Vascular b.** Ger., *Gefässbündel*. Properly, a reduced b. consisting only of vessels, but applied also to a fibro-vascular b. [B, 75.]—**Ventral crossed b.** [Seguin]. See *Ventral crossed* fasciculus.—**Ventral direct b.** [Seguin]. See *Ventral direct* fasciculus.

BUNDORAN, n. Bu^{3}n'do-ra^{2}n. A sea-bathing resort in County Donegal, Ireland. [A, 319.]

BUNDU, n. See Bonduc.

BUNDURH (Ar.), n. The *Corylus avellana*. [L, 105.]

BUNESAT, n. An African name for the *Anchusa italica*. [L, 105.]

BUN-GAB (Hind.), n. The *Diospyros cordifolia*. [B, 172.]

BUNGAROIDEA, BUNGAROIDEÆ (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Bu^{3}n^2(bu^{4}n^2)-ga^{3}r-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-a^3, -e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *bungaroïdes*. Of Fitzinger and Ewald, a family of the *Ophidia*. [L, 180.]

BUNGENBLUT (Ger.), **BUNGENSUCHT** (Ger.), **BUNGENWASSER** (Ger.), n's. Bung'e^{2}n-blut, -zuch^{2}t, -va^{3}s-ser A form of dropsy peculiar to cows. [L, 46.]

BUNGRAH (Hind.), n. The *Acorus calamus aromaticus*. [B, 172.]

BUNGTALAI, n. Syn.: *boa-tam-paijang*. A Burmese name for the fruit of *Scaphium scaphigerum*. [O. Stroud, "Brit. and Colon. Drug.," May 1, 1886, p. 279.]

BUN-GUMUK (Hind.), n. The *Cucumis pubescens*. [B, 172.]

BUN-HULDI (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Curcuma zedoaria*. [B, 172.]

BUNIADÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{2}n(bun)-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2). See Buniadeæ.

BUNIADE (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}n-i^2-a^{3}d. See Bunias.—**B. d'Orient.** The *Bunias orientalis*. [B, 173.]—**B. épineux.** The *Bunias spinosa*. [B, 173.]—**B. tétragone.** The *Bunias erucago*. [B, 173.]

BUNIADEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{2}n(bun)-i^2-a^{2}d(a^{3}d)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe or section of cruciferous plants (*Spirolobeæ*), including the single genus *Bunias*. [B, 1, 170.]

BUNIAS (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{2}n(bun)'i^2-a^{2}s(a^{3}s). Gen., *buni'adis*. Gr., βουνιάς. Fr., *buniade*. A genus of cruciferous herbs of the suborder *Spirolobeæ*, tribe *Buniadeæ*. [B, 19.]—**B. cakile** [Linnæus]. The *Cakile maritima*. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. erucago** [Linnæus]. Fr., *buniade tétragone, masse à bedeau*. Syn.: *Erucago segetum* [Tournefort]. An annual European species, formerly employed in dropsy. The herb (*herba erucaginis*) is acrid and of a penetrating odor and taste. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**B. glomerata.** The *Senbiera coronopus*. [B, 173.]—**B. orientalis.** Fr., *buniade d'Orient, bunier*. A perennial species indigenous to Russia; cultivated for fodder. [B, 173.]—**B. silvestris.** The *Brassica napus*. [L, 119.]—**B. spinosa.** Fr., *buniade épineux, roquette épineuse*. The *Zilla myagroides*. [B, 173.]—**Radix buniadis, Semen buniadis.** The root and seeds of *Brassica napus*. [B, 180.]

BUNIER (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}n-i^2-a. The *Bunias orientalis*. [B, 121, 173.]

BUNIOID, adj. Bu^{2}n'i^2-oid. From βούνιον (see Bunium), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *bunioïde*. Resembling a turnip (formerly said of a variety of scirrhous cancer). [A, 301.]

BUNIOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{2}n(bun)-i^2-o(o^2)-i(e)'dez(das). Of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Pimpinella*. [B, 42, 121.]

BUNION (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{3}n(bun)'i^2-o^{2}n. Of Pliny, a kind of wild turnip. [A, 318.] See Bunium.

BUNION, n. Bu^{3}n'yu^{3}n. Said to be from βουνός, a mound, but more probably from O. E. *bunny*, a small swelling. Lat., *tuber verrucosum*. Fr., *oignon*. A hard, painful tumor situated near a joint of the foot, especially the metatarso-phalangeal joint of the great toe, consisting at first of an enlarged bursa and finally leading to enlargement and distortion of the bones. [A, 301, 302; E.]

BUNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{2}n(bun)'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Gr., βούνιον. Of Dalechamps, the *Barbarea vulgaris*; of Linnæus, a genus of umbelliferous herbs, made by Bentham and Hooker a section of *Carum*; of De Candolle, a genus now referred to *Conopodium*; of Koch, see Bunioides; of Lagasca, see Ptychotis. [B, 42, 121.]—**B. bulbocastanum** [Linnæus]. See Carum *bulbocastanum*.—**B. carvi** [Bieberstein]. The *Carum carui*. [B, 173.]—**B. copticum** [Sprengel]. The *Ptychotis coptica*. [B, 180.]—**B. falcaria.** The *Falcaria Rivini*. [B, 180.]—**B. ferulæfolium.** A species growing in Cyprus and Crete, where the root-tubers (the *topana* of the Greeks) are eaten. [B, 19.]—**B. flexuosum.** A species indigenous to western Europe. The tubers taste like chestnuts when cooked, and are often eaten; raw, they are acrid. [B, 19.]—**B. minus** [Gouan]. See Carum *bulbocastanum*.

BUN-JOMA (Hind.), n. The *Clerodendron inerme.* [B, 172.]

BUN-JOOLEE (Hind.), n. The *Phyllanthus multiflorus.* [B, 172.]

BUNKRA (Bengal.), n. The *Urena lobata.* [B, 172.]

BUN-KUCHOO (Hind.), n. The *Colocasia antiquorum.* [B, 172.]

BUN-LUBUNGA (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Ludwigia parviflora.* [B, 172.]

BUN-MARUNGA (Bengal.), n. The *Oxalis sensitiva.* [B, 172.]

BUN-MULLIKA (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Jasminum sambac.* [B, 172.]

BUN-MURICH (Bengal.), n. The *Ammannia vesicatoria.* [B, 172.]

BUN-NEEL (Hind.), n. The *Tephrosia purpurea.* [B, 172.]

BUNNIAN, n. Bu^{3}n'ya^{2}n. See Bunion (Eng.).

BUNODONT, adj. Bu^{2}n'o-do^{2}nt. From βουνός, a hillock, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Ger., *kügelzähnig.* Having the grinding surface of the molar teeth decidedly tubercular. [L, 121.]

BUNODONTA, BUNODONTIA (Lat.), n's n. pl. Bu^{2}n(bun)-o(o^2)-do^{2}nt'a^3, -i^2-a^3. Ger., *Kügelzähnige.* A group of the *Artiodactyla.* [L, 121.]

BUNOGASTER (Lat.), adj. Bu^{2}n(bun)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}st(ga^{3}st)'u^{6}r-(ar). From βουνός, a protuberance, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *bunogastre.* Having a protuberant abdomen. [L, 180.]

BUN-OKRA (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Urena lobata.* [B, 172.]

BUNOTHERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bu^{2}n(bun)-o(o^2)-the(tha)'-ri^2-a^3. Of Cope, an order of the *Mammalia*, including the *Tillodontia*, the *Tæniodonta*, and the existing *Insectivora.* [L, 121.]

BUN-PAT (Bengal.), n. The *Corchorus olitorius.* [B, 172.]

BUNPUTAL (Hind.), n. The *Trichosanthes cucumerina.* [B, 172.]

BUNRAJ (Hind.), n. The *Bauchinia racemosa.* [B, 172.]

BUN-SHIM (Hind.), n. The *Lablab vulgaris.* [B, 172.]

BUN-SUN (Hind.), n. The *Crotalaria verrucosa.* [B, 172.]

BUNT, n. Bu^{3}nt. The *Tilletia caries*, a parasitic fungus attacking wheat. [B, 19.]

BUNT (Ger.), adj. Bunt. Variegated. [B, 123.]—**B'fleckig, B'gefleckt.** Spotted, speckled. [L, 46.]—**B'gestreift.** See *B'streifig.*—**B'kehlig.** Variegated about the throat. [L, 46.]—**B'köpfig.** Having a variegated head. [L, 46.]—**B'schnäbelig.** Having a variegated beak. [L, 46.]—**B'streifig.** Striped with different colors. [L, 46.]

BUNT (Hind.), n. The *Cicer arietinum.* [B, 172.]

BUNWEED, n. Bu^{3}n'wed. The *Senecio jacobœa.* [L, 73.]

BUNYON, n. Bu^{3}n'yu^{3}n. See Bunion (Eng.).

BUOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-o^{2}p(o^{2}f)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'-mi^2-a^3. See Buphthalmia.

BUPEINA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-pin'(pe^2-en')-a^3. From the augmentative particle βοῦ, and πεῖνα, hunger. See Bulimia.

BUPHAGEÆ, BUPHAGI, BUPHAGIDÆ, BUPHAGINEÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl., m. pl., f. pl., and f. pl. Bu^2(bu)-fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2), bu^2(bu)'fa^2(fa^3)-ji(ge), bu^2(bu)-fa^{2}j(fa^{3}g)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2), -fa^{2}j-(fa^{3}g)-i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From βοῦς, an ox, and φαγεῖν, to eat. Fr., *buphages, buphaginées.* Ger., *Ochsenhacker.* The ox-peckers or beef-eaters; a family of the *Passeres.* [L, 73, 121, 180.]

BUPHAGOS (Lat.), adj. Bu^2(bu)'fa^{2}g(fa^{3}g)-o^{2}s. Gr., βουφάγος. Beef-eating, having a voracious appetite; as a n., an ancient antidote that caused a voracious appetite. [L, 104, 119.]

BUPHANE (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)'fa^{2}n(fa^{3}n)-e(a). Syn.: *Crossyne.* A genus of amaryllidaceous plants of the tribe *Amaryllideæ*, subtribe *Hæmanthinæ.* [Pax (B, 245).]—**B. toxicaria** [Thunberg]. The poison-bulb of the Cape of Good Hope. The juice of the bulb is used as an arrow-poison by the Hottentots, and the plant was formerly employed in medicine. [Pax (B, 245).]

BUPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)'fli^{2}s(flu^{6}s)-i^{2}s. Gen., *buphlys'eos* (*bu'phlysis*). See Buecphlysis.

BUPHTHALMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{3}f(buf)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'me^2-e(a^3-e^2). For deriv., see Buphthalmos. Fr., *buphthalmées.* Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of composite plants belonging to the tribe *Inuloideæ*, comprising *Buphthalmum* and related genera; divided by Cassini into the *B. veræ*, the *Grangeineæ* (*Pyrardeæ*), and the *Sphœrantheæ*, and by Schulz into the *Eubuphthalmeæ* and the *Dontospermeæ.* [B, 170.]—**B. legitimæ** [Schulz]. A division of the *Eubuphthalmeæ*, comprising *Buphthalmum* and another genus. [B, 170.]—**B. veræ** [Cassini]. A subdivision of the *B.*, comprising *Buphthalmum* and three other genera. [B. 170.]

BUPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{3}f(buf)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From βοῦς, an ox, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *buphthalme.* Ger., *Buphthalmie, Ochsenauge.* It., *buftalmia.* Sp., *buftalmia.* Syn.: *hydrophthalmia.* A disease characterized primarily by a uniform spherical bulging of the whole cornea. The increase of size generally extends to the neighboring parts of the sclera and often involves the whole eyeball. True b. is always congenital. [F.]

BUPHTHALMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Bu^{6}f-ta^{3}l-mek. Pertaining to buphthalmia. [L, 41.]

BUPHTHALMOS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{3}f(buf)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mo^{2}s. Gr., βούφθαλμος. Fr., *buphthalme.* 1. Of the ancients, a composite plant with edible stalks; perhaps the *Chrysanthemum coronarium.* [B, 121.] 2. A person affected with buphthalmia. [A, 385.]

BUPHTHALMUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{3}f(buf)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}m-(mu^{4}m). From βούφθαλμος (see Buphthalmos). Fr., *buphthalme, œil-de-bœuf.* Ger., *Ochsenauge.* 1. A Linnæan genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuloideæ*, subtribe *Buphthalmeæ.* [B, 42, 121.] 2. The *Anthemis tinctoria.* [B, 19, 180.]—**B. cowana** [Forskål]. See *B. pratense.*—**B. germanicum.** See *B. vulgare.*—**B. grandiflorum.** A species indigenous to southern France, thought to be a fit substitute for tea. [L, 43.]—**B. majus.** See *B. vulgare.*—**B. oleraceum.** An edible plant of Cochin-China, erroneously referred to the genus *B.* by Loureiro. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. pratense.** A species the twigs of which are used in Egypt for making brooms. [B, 173.]—**B. ramtilla.** A cultivated variety of *Guizotia oleifera.* [B, 180.]—**B. salicifolium** [Linnæus]. A perennial European species regarded as slightly narcotic and alexeteric. [B, 173.]—**B. spinosum** [Linnæus]. An annual European species, esteemed as a vulnerary. [B, 173.]—**B. vulgare.** The *Anthemis tinctoria.* [B, 180.]

BUPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{3}f(buf)-tha^{2}l(tha^{3}l)'mu^{3}s-(mu^{4}s). See Buphthalmos.

BUPINA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-pi(pe)'na^3. Better written *bupeina* (*q. v.*). See Bulimia.

BUPLEUREÆ [Sprengel], **BUPLEURINÆ** [Sprengel, Link], **BUPLEURINEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Bu^2(bu)-plu^{2}r'e^2-e(a^3-e^2), -plu^{2}r-i(e)'ne(na^3-e^2), -i^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). From βούπλευρον (see Bupleurum). Fr., *bupleurinées.* An order, suborder, or tribe of umbilliferous plants, comprising *Bupleurum*, *Hermas*, *Odontites*, and *Tenoria.* [B, 170.]

BUPLEURON (Lat.), n. n. Bu^2(bu)-plu^{2}r'o^{2}n. See Bupleurum.

BUPLEURUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^2(bu)-plu^{2}r'u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Fr., *buplèvre.* Ger., *Hasenohr.* It., *marabuto.* Hare's-ear; a genus of umbelliferous plants; in pharmacy, the *B. rotundifolium.* [A, 322, 385; B, 180.]—**B. falcatum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *oreille de lièvre.* Ger., *sichelblättriges Hasenohr.* Syn.: *Isophyllum falcatum* [Hoffmann]. A perennial herb of southern Europe. The herb and root —*radix et herba bupleuri* (seu *costæ bovis*, seu *auriculæ leporis*)— were formerly employed, the root as a vulnerary and the herb as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. flexuosum** [Mönch]. See *B. falcatum.*—**B. fruticosum** [Linnæus]. The σέσελι αἰθιοπικόν of Hippocrates and Dioscorides. The root and the fruit were formerly used for chronic coughs and for menstrual and urinary obstructions. [B, 180.]—**B. giganteum** [Linnæus]. The *Hermas gigantea.* [B, 173.]—**B. octoradiatum.** A species the root of which has been esteemed antarthritic, derivative, and sudorific. [L, 75.]—**B. perfoliatum** [Lamarck]. See *B. rotundifolium.*—**B. petiolare.** A species the root of which has been used as an astringent and febrifuge. [B, 173.]—**B. rotundifolium** [Linnæus]. Fr., *buplèvre perce-feuille, perce-feuille annuelle, vraie perce-feuille.* Ger., *rundblättriges Hasenohr, Durchwachs, Durchbrech.* The round-leaved hare's-ear; an annual species growing in central and southern Europe and central Asia. The herb or leaves and the fruit— *herba* (seu *folia*) et *semen bupleuri* (seu *perfoliatæ*)—were formerly used as a vulnerary and astringent; the fruit and an oil (*oleum perfoliatæ expressum*) expressed from the seeds, as a discutient and alexeteric. [A, 301; B, 173, 180.]—**B. scorzoneræfolium** [Willdenow]. See *B. falcatum.*—**Folia bupleuri.** The leaves of *B. rotundifolium.* [B, 180.]—**Herba bupleuri.** The herb of *B. falcatum* and *B. rotundifolium.* [B, 180.]—**Radix bupleuri.** The root of *B. falcatum.* [B. 180.]—**Semen bupleuri.** The fruit of *B. rotundifolium.* [B, 180.]

BUPLÈVRE (Fr.), n. Bu^6-ple^{2}vr. See Bupleurum.

BUPODOPURINUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^2(bu)-po^{2}d-o(o^2)-pu^{2}r-(pu^{4}r)-i(e)'nu^{3}m(nu^{4}m). From βοῦς, an ox, πούς, a foot, and πύον, pus. The pus of foot-and-mouth disease; used in isopathic practice as a remedy applied by friction. [B, 270.]

BUPRESTÉ (Fr.), adj. Bu^6-pre^{2}st-a. Resembling the *Buprestis.*

BUPRESTI, BUPRESTIADÆ, BUPRESTIADES (Lat.), n's m. pl., f. pl., and f. pl. Bu^2(bu)-pre^{2}st(prast)'i(e), -pre^{2}st(prast)-i(i^2)'a^{2}d(a^{3}d)-e(a^3-e^2), -ez(e^{2}s). Fr., *buprestiens, buprestiades, buprestides.* A family or tribe of the *Coleoptera.* [L, 180, 292.]

BUPRESTIDAN, n. Bu^2-pre^{2}st'i^{2}d-a^{2}n. See Buprestis.

BUPRESTIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^2(bu)-pre^{2}st(prast)'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). See Buprešti.

BUPRESTIS (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-pre^{2}st(prast)'i^{2}s. Gen., *buprest'eos* (*-is, -idos, -idis*). Gr., βούπρηστις (from βοῦς, an ox, and πρήθειν, to burn). Fr., *bupreste.* Ger., *Prachtkäfer.* 1. Burn-cow; an insect to which the ancients attributed poisonous properties like those of cantharides, and which was used in medicine. Eaten by cattle, it was said to cause them to swell up and die. [Chapuis, "Lyon méd.," May 28, 1882, p. 109; A. 325; H.] 2. A pot-herb, supposed to have been pungent, used by the ancient Greeks. [A, 387.] 3. A genus of the *Bupresti.* [L.] 4. The botanical genus *Hermas.* [B, 173.] 5. Of the ancients and of Sprengel, the *Bupleurum.* [B, 121.]—**B. gigantea** [Sprengel]. The *Hermas gigantea.* [B, 173.]

BUR, n. Bu^{6}r. O. E., *burre, borre.* Lat., *lappa* (1st def.). Fr., *glouteron* (1st def.). Ger., *Klette* (1st def.). 1. The burdock (*Arctium lappa*) or its prickly head, also any similar prickly structure on a plant. 2. The lobe of the ear. 3. The shoulder of an antler, next to the head. 4. The pancreas of the calf. 5. A dental drill with a serrated head larger than the shank. 6. Of Van Helmont, a hypothetical mineral juice generated in water putrefying in the earth, supposed to lead to the formation of minerals. [A, 301, 302, 325; L, 56, 73.]—**B.-bark.** The fibrous bark of *Triumfetta semitriloba.* [B, 19.]—**B.-flag.** The *Sparganium ramosum.* [B, 275.] —**B.-marigold.** The genus *Bidens.* [B, 215.]—**B. parsley.** The *Caucalis daucoides.* [B, 275.]

BUR (Bengal.), n. The *Ficus indica.* [B, 172.]

BURA (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Villarsia indica.* [B, 172.]

BURAC, n. An alchemical name for any salt, especially borax. [Ruland (A, 325); L, 109.]

BURA-KANOOR (Hind.), n. The *Crinum asiaticum.* [B, 172.]

BURA-LEESORA (Hind.), n. The *Cordia latifolia.* [B, 172.]

BURA MAKHOM-SHIM (Bengal.), n. The *Canavalia gladiata.* [B, 172.]

BURAM-CHADALI, n. An East Indian name for the *Hedysarum gyrans.* [L, 105.]

BURANA, n. A Brazilian name for the *Bursera leptophlocos.* [L, 105.]

BURANG, n. The *Ficus indica.* [L, 41.]

BURANHAM (Port.), **BURANHEM** (Port.), n's. Bur-a^{3}n′-ya^{3}m, -ye^{2}m. See MONESIA.

BURA-PHOOTICA (Hind.), n. The *Melastoma malabaricum.* [B, 172.]

BURA-TUGUR (Hind.), n. The *Tabernæmontana coronia.* [B, 172.]

BUR-BUTEE (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Dolichos chinensis.* [B, 172.]

BURCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{5}r(bur)-ka^{3}rd′i^2-a^3. Fr., *burcardie.* Of Schmidt, see BULGARIA; of Scopoli, see TURNERA.—**B. turbinata** [Schmidt]. The *Bulgaria inquinans.* [B, 173.]

BURCKHARD (Ger.), n. Burk′ha^{3}rd. The *Atriplex hortense.* [B, 180.]

BÜRDE (Ger.), n. Bu^{6}rd′e^2. The secundines. [L, 80.]

BURDI (Ar.), n. The *Cyperus papyrus.* [L, 105.]

BURDO (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{5}rd(burd)′o. Gen., *burdo′nis.* The mule. Its testicles and liver were formerly considered medicinal. [A, 318, 325.]

BURDOCK, n. Bu^{5}r′do^{2}k. Lat., *lappa.* Fr., *bardane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Klette.* It., *bardana.* The *Arctium lappa.* [B, 5, 19.]—**B.-root.** Lat., *lappa* [U. S. Ph.], *radix bardanæ* [Ger. Ph.], Fr., *racine de bardane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Klettenwurzel.* It., *radice di lappa.* The root of *Arctium lappa.* [B, 5.]—**Great b.** See LAPPA *major.*—**Lesser b.** See LAPPA *minor.*—**Prairie b.** An American name for the *Silphium terebinthinaceum.* [B. 19, 34.]

BURDUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{5}rd(burd)-u^{3}n^2(u^{4}n^2)′ku^2-(ku^4)-lu^{3}s(lu^{4}s). An ancient name for a plant of the genus *Buglossum.* [A, 318.]

BURETTE, n. Bu^{2}r-e^{2}t′. Fr., *burette.* Ger., *Bürette.* A glass vessel devised by Gay-Lussac for the accurate measurement of liquids used in analysis. It has the general form of a tube from 16 to 18 mm. in diameter and 30 ctm. long, open at the top and closed at the bottom, except for a communication with a narrow tube which is continued upward nearly to the top of the vessel, where it is bent into a spout for delivering the liquid. The vessel is graduated from above downward. [B, 2.]—**Geissler's b.** A b. like Gay-Lussac's, but with the delivery tube inside the vessel. [L, 120.]—**Mohr's b.** A graduated glass tube drawn to a point at the bottom, where the flow of liquid is controlled by a stopcock or by a pinchcock applied to a piece of rubber tubing slipped over the point of the tube. [B.]

BÜRETTEN-INFUSOR (Ger.), n. Bu^{6}r-e^{2}t′te^{2}n-i^{2}n-fuz-or″. See under INFUSOR.

BURGAMOT, n. Bu^{5}rg′a^{2}m-o^{2}t. See BERGAMOT.

BURGBERNHEIM (Ger.), n. Burg′be^{2}rn-him. A place in Bavaria, where there are five springs (the *Doctorbrunnen*, the *Musquetierbrunnen*, the *Badbrunnen*, the *Augenbrunnen*, and the *Kochbrunnen*) containing magnesium sulphate. [A, 319; L, 49.]

BURGUNDY, n. Bu^{5}rg′u^{3}nd-i^2. See *B.* WINE and *B.* PITCH.

BURIN (Fr.), n. Bu^{6}r-a^{2}n^2. An instrument for scaling out cavities in teeth preparatory to filling. [L, 109.]

BURINA, n. An alchemical name for pitch. [Ruland (A, 325).]

BURIS (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)′ri^{2}s. 1. An old name for "hernia scirrhosa." [Avicenna (A, 325).] 2. The *Artemisia vulgaris.* [L, 105.]

BURITI, n. A Brazilian name for several species of *Mauritia.* [Drude (B, 245).]

BURKING, BURKISM, n's. Bu^{5}rk′i^{2}ng, -i^{2}zm. Murder, especially by suffocation, committed for the purpose of obtaining material for dissection; so called from the practice of one Burke, of Dublin. [A, 302.]

BURLINGTONIÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{5}rl-i^{2}ng-ton-(to^{2}n)′i^2-e(a^3-e^2). A tribe of orchids. [B, 121.]

BURMANNIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bur-ma^{3}n-ni^2-a(a^3)′se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *burmanniacées.* Of Blume and succeeding authors, a small order of monocotyledonous plants, which by the earlier authors was regarded as akin to the *Amaryllidaceæ* or *Velloziaceæ*, but in the more recent systematic classifications is placed next to the orchids, and by Bentham and Hooker in the same series (*Microspermæ*) as the latter. According to the latter authors, it is composed of herbs, usually erect and simple, with narrow leaves gathered at the base of the plant or reduced to scales scattered along the stem and terminal (cymose) inflorescence consisting of one or more bluish, yellow, or whitish, regular and usually perfect flowers on very short pedicels, having a perianth tubular below, above dividing into 6 segments, the outer 3 greenish and equal, the inner 3 smaller (sometimes wanting) and equal; 3 or 6 stamens with short filaments, inserted on the tube of the perianth or affixed to the throat of the latter, and bearing bilocular, variously dilated or appendiculate, anthers; an inferior ovary, sometimes trilocular with axile placentæ, sometimes unilocular with 3 parietal placentæ, each placenta bearing very many small ovules; and a single style included in the perianth-tube and dividing above into 3 very short stigmas. The fruit is a variously dehiscing many-seeded capsule crowned with the remains of the perianth. The seeds are minute, with thin testa, and exalbuminous. The order includes *Burmannia* and a few other genera; the genus *Tacca*, which was formerly comprised in it, is now referred to a widely different order (*Taccaceæ*). [B, 42, 170.]

BURMANNIADS, n. pl. Bur-ma^{3}n′ni^2-a^{2}dz. Of Lindley, the *Burmanniaceæ.* [L, 73.]

BURMANNIÆ [Sprengel] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bur-ma^{3}n′ni^2-e(a^3-e^2). See BURMANNIACEÆ.

BURMANNIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bur-ma^{3}n-ni(ni^2)′e^2-e(a^3-e^2). 1. Of Reichenbach and Lindley (1830). an order of the *Narcisseæ* (*Narcissales* [Lindley]). See BURMANNIACEÆ. 2. Of Miers and Lindley (1847), a tribe of the *Burmanniaceæ*, comprising *Burmannia* and *Gonyanthes.* [B, 170.]

BURN, n. Bu^{5}rn. From A.-S., *beornan*, to burn. Gr., **καῦσις**. Lat., *ustio*, *adustio*, *ambustio.* Fr., *brûlure.* Ger., *Brennen*, *Verbrennen.* It., *abbruciamento.* Sp., *quemazon*, *quemadura.* An injury produced by fire or by a very hot dry object. As classified by Dupuytren, b's are of six degrees: 1. Those producing only rubefaction. 2. Those causing vesiculation. 3. Those causing destruction of a portion of the papillary layer of the skin. 4. Those involving destruction of the whole thickness of the skin. 5. Those destroying all the tissues down to the bone. 6. Those that completely char a limb or other part. Commonly the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth of these degrees are classed as one. [A, 301; E.] Cf. SCALD.—**Brush-b.** A contusion resembling a burn, produced by attrition. [J. Ashhurst, Jr., "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 7, 1888, p. 384.]

BURNEA, n. An old name for pitch. [L, 104.]

BURNER'S SPRINGS, n. Bu^{5}rn′u^{5}rz. A place in Shenandoah County, Virginia, where there are seven springs (the "seven fountains") containing iron, sulphur, etc. [A, 363.]

BURNET, n. Bu^{5}rn′e^{2}t. The *Poterium sanguisorba.* [L, 77.]—**B.-bloodwort.** The *Sanguisorba officinalis.* [L, 73.]—**Canada b., Canadian b.** The *Sanguisorba canadensis.* [A, 302.]—**Common b., Garden b.** See *B.*—**Great b.** The *Sanguisorba officinalis.* [B, 19.]—**Lesser b., Salad b., Small b.** See *B.*

BURNIA, n. See BURNEA.

BURNING, n. Bu^{5}rn′i^{2}ng. Fr., *sensation de brûlure*, *chaleur.* A sensation in a part as if it had been burned or were being burned. —**B. of the feet.** See under BERIBERI.

BURNING, adj. Bu^{5}rn′i^{2}ng. 1. In process of combustion. 2. Causing a burn or a b. sensation. See *B.*-BUSH, *B.* FEVER, *B.*-GLASS, *B.*-NETTLE, *B.*-PLANT, etc.

BURNT, adj. Bu^{5}rnt. Lat., *adustus.* Fr., *aduste*, *brûlé.* Ger., *verbrannt.* Burned, parched, calcined; formerly said also of a supposed state of the blood and other humors of the body, characterized by dryness and heat of the skin, thirst, and a dark color of the blood drawn from a vein, together with its deficiency in serum. [A, 301.]—**B. brass.** See ÆS *ustum.*—**B.-ear.** See under EAR.—**B. hartshorn.** See CORNU CERVI *ustum.*—**B.-holes.** See NOMA and PEMPHIGUS *gangrænosus.*—**B. sponge.** See SPONGIA *usta.*

BURNWOOD, n. A West Indian negro name for the *Rhus metopium.* [B, 19.]

BUROBET (Hind.), n. The *Calamus fasciculatus.* [B, 172.]

BURO-BUHOOARI (Bengal.), n. The *Cordia latifolia.* [B, 172.]

BURONG (Teloogoo), n. The *Ficus rubescens.* [B, 172.]

BUROON (Hind.), n. The *Cratæva Roxburghii.* [B, 172.]

BURO-REETHA (Hind.), n. The *Sapindus emarginatus.* [B, 172.]

BURO-RUKTOKUMBAL (Hind.), n. The *Nymphæa rubra.* [B, 172.]

BURO-SHIAE-KAUTA (Hind.), n. The *Argemone mexicana.* [B, 172.]

BURQUISM, n. Bu^{6}rk′i^{2}zm. Fr., *burquisme.* The practice of metallo-therapeutics: so called from Burq, its inventor.

BURR, n. Bu^{5}r. See BUR.—**Bathurst b.** The *Xanthium spinosum.* [B, 19.]—**Styptic b., Velvet b.** The *Priva echinata.* [B, 19.]

BURRAGE, n. Bu^{5}r′e^{2}j. See BORAGE and BORAGO *officinalis.*

BURRA GHOKEROO (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Pedalium murex.* [B, 172.]

BURRO, n. The fruit of *Xylopia longifolia.* [B, 270.]

BURRONE (It.), n. Bur-ron′a. A place in Tuscany, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BURSA (Lat.), n. f. More properly written *byrsa.* Bu^{5}rs-(bu^{6}rs)′a^3. From **βύρσα**, a leathern bottle. Fr., *bourse.* Ger., *Beutel.* It., *borsa.* Sp., *bolsa.* 1. A pouch, especially a synovial sac. See *B. mucosa.* 2. A bag-like supporting bandage. [A, 301.] 3. A name proposed for the *Capsella b. pastoris.* [B, 121.]—**Accidental b.** Fr., *bourse muqueuse accidentelle.* A b. resembling a b. mucosa, but containing a less viscid liquid, formed under the skin of a part subjected to habitual friction or pressure. [A, 301; L, 41.]—**Anconeal b.** Lat., *b. anconæa*, *b. anconæi.* A b. situated between the olecranon and the tendon of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**Boyer's b.** See *B. subhyoidea.*—**Bursæ abductoris minimi digiti** [Synnestvedt]. Two rare bursæ; one between the abductor minimi digiti pedis and the sesamoid bone of the peroneus longus; the other between the abductor and the tuberosity of the fifth metatarsal bone. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**Bursæ anales.** Certain glandular appendages of the rectum in the *Chelonia*, of unknown function. [L, 210.]—**B. anconæa, B. anconæi.** See *Anconeal b.*—**B. anguli mandibuli.** A rather

rare subcutaneous b. situated over the angle of the jaw. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. anguli sterni.** An accidental subcutaneous b. situated over the angle between the first and second pieces of the sternum. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**Bursæ aortico-tracheales** [Calori]. Bursæ often found between the aorta and the trachea. [F. Baker (A, 473.)—**B. bicipitis cruris** [Albinus], **B. bicipito-fibularis.** A b. situated between the tendon of the biceps femoris and the short external lateral ligament of the knee. [L, 31.]—**B. bicipito-gastrocnemialis.** See *B. mucosa retrocondyloidea externa media.*—**B. calcanea** [Monro]. A b. situated between the tendo Achillis and the calcaneum. [L, 31.]—**B. capsulæ oculi.** A b. situated between the capsule of Tenon and the globe of the eye. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. circumflexa obturatoris interni.** A b. situated between the obturator internus and the lesser ischiadic notch. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. circumflexi palati** [Rosenmüller]. A b. situated at the turn of the tensor palati around the hamular process. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. coccygea** [Luschka]. A b. situated between the tip of the coccyx and the sphincter ani. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. condyli externi.** A subcutaneous b. over the outer condyle of the femur. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. condyli interni.** A subcutaneous b. over the inner condyle of the femur. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. copulatrix.** See CIARUS-*pouch.*—**B. coraco-brachialis.** See *B. mucosa coraco-brachialis.*—**B. coraco-brachialis minor** [Gruber]. A b. found under a rare muscle arising from the anterior and inner part of the coracoid process. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. coraco-clavicularis lateralis** [Gruber]. An occasional b. found between the coracoid process and the trapezoid ligament. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. coraco-clavicularis media** [Gruber]. A b. situated between the conoid and the trapezoid ligaments. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. coracoidea.** A b. situated near the root of the coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 84.]—**B. costæ primæ.** A b. situated between the tuberosity of the first rib and the overlying muscles. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. crico-thyreo-thyreoidea** [Calori]. A b. situated between the lateral lobes of the thyreoid body and the crico-thyreoid. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. digastrici anterior** [Rosenmüller]. A b. situated at the point of passage of the tendon of the digastric muscle through the fascia binding it to the hyoid bone or through the stylo-hyoid muscle. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. digastrici posterior** [Rosenmüller]. A b. situated between the posterior belly of the digastric muscle and the sterno-cleido-mastoid. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**Bursæ dorsales subcutaneæ.** Subcutaneous bursæ of the dorsum of the hand or foot. In the hand they are generally situated over the extensor tendons at the metacarpo-phalangeal joints; in the foot, over the first cuneiform bone, over the head of the first metatarsal bone, and occasionally over other bony prominences. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**Bursæ dorsales subtendineæ.** Bursæ found between the extensor tendons and the capsules of the metacarpo-phalangeal or metatarso-phalangeal joints. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. entiana.** The duodenum in the *Chondropterygii.* [L, 207.]—**B. epicondyli** [Schreger]. A rare b. found between the skin and the outer condyle of the humerus. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. epitrochleæ** [Schreger]. A b. found between the skin and the inner condyle of the humerus. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. extensoris carpi radialis brevioris** [Monro]. An occasional b. found over the head of the radius and beneath the origin of the extensor carpi radialis brevior and the extensor communis digitorum. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. extensoris carpi ulnaris** [Jancke]. A b. situated beneath the origin of the extensor carpi ulnaris, sometimes communicating with the elbow joint and with the anconeal b. [F. Baker (A. 473).]—**B. extensoris digitorum communis** [Monro]. A b. situated between the lower band of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle and the tendons of the peroneus tertius and extensor digitorum communis. [L, 31.]—**B. Fabricii.** Fr., *bourse de Fabrice.* An ovoid sac with glandular walls situated between the dorsal wall of the cloaca and the roof of the pelvic cavity in birds, and opening into the cloaca. Fabricius ab Aquapendente, who discovered it in the hen, supposed that it served as a receptacle for the semen of the male, which, being stored there, retained its activity for a long time and was capable of fertilizing ova formed subsequently. Its function is not known. It usually becomes atrophied in the adult bird. [A, 4; L, 200.]—**B. fibularis subcutanea** [Schreger]. A subcutaneous b. found over the upper end of the fibula. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. flexoris digitorum sublimis** [Gruber]. A rare b. found in the tendon of origin of the flexor digitorum sublimis or between it and the pronator radii teres. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. fossæ infraclavicularis** [Gruber]. A b. situated between the two layers of the coraco-clavicular fascia. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. galeæ capitis.** A b. found, in aged persons, over the occipital protuberance, between the pericranium and the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. gastrocnemialis externa.** See *B. mucosa gastrocnemialis externa.*—**B. gastrocnemialis interna.** A b. situated between the inner head of the gastrocnemius and the semimembranosus, behind the inner condyle of the femur, usually communicating with the knee joint. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. gemellorum** [Synnestvedt]. A very rare b. found between the gemelli muscles and the capsule of the hip joint. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. genualis anterior** [Monro]. A b. situated between the head of the tibia and the tendons of the semitendinosus and gracilis. [L, 31.]—**B. genualis posterior.** See *B. synovialis semimembranosi.*—**B. glutæi medii.** See *B. vesicularis glutæi medii.*—**B. glutæi medii anterior.** A b. situated between the trochanter major and the fore part of the tendon of the glutæus medius. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. glutæi medii posterior.** See *B. vesicularis glutæi medii.*—**B. glutæi minimi** [Monro]. A b. situated between the tendon of the glutæus minimus and the trochanter major. [L, 31.]—**B. glutæo-fascialis, B. glutæo-femoralis, B. glutæo-trochanterica.** See *B. mucosa trochanterica.*—**B. humero-tricipitalis.** A rare b. found on the anterior surface of the lower part of the triceps extensor cubiti. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. hyperxiphoidea.** A subcutaneous b. found, in shoemakers and rhachitic children, over the xiphoid cartilage. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. iliaca.** A b. situated between the ilio-psoas muscle and the brim of the pelvis. [L, 31.]—**B. iliaca anterior.** A subcutaneous b. found over the anterior superior spine of the ilium. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. infragenualis, B. infrapatellaris, B. infrapatellaris profunda.** See *B. subpatellaris.*—**B. infrascapularis.** A b. found between the lower angle of the scapula and the subjacent parts. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. infraspinata.** See *B. mucosa infraspinata.*—**Bursæ intermetacarpo-phalangeæ.** Bursæ situated between the heads of the metacarpal bones of the fingers. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. intermetatarso-phalangea.** See *B. mucosa intermetatarso-phalangea.*—**B. intermuscularis extensoris cruris.** A rare b. found between the tendon of the rectus femoris and that of the cruræus. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. intermuscularis pectoralis majoris** [Synnestvedt]. A b. found between the clavicular and thoracic portions of the pectoralis major. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**Bursæ interosseæ.** See *Bursæ mucosæ interosseæ manus* and *pedis.*—**B. intertubercularis** [Henle]. A prolongation of the synovial sac of the shoulder joint downward upon the long tendon of the biceps flexor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**B. intratendinea olecrani.** A b. found within the tendon of the triceps extensor cubiti. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. latissimi dorsi.** A b. (not found by recent observers) said to be situated between the latissimus dorsi muscle and the inferior angle of the scapula. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**Bursæ lumbricalium.** See *Bursæ mucosæ musculorum lumbricalium.*—**B. malleoli externi.** A subcutaneous b. over the external malleolus. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. malleoli interni.** A subcutaneous b. over the internal malleolus. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**Bursæ massetericæ.** Several bursæ situated beneath the masseter muscle. [F. Baker (A, 473.).]—**B. metacarpea ulnaris** [Synnestvedt]. A subcutaneous b. found over the head of the fifth metacarpal bone. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. mucosa.** Fr., *bourse muqueuse, b. séreuse.* Ger., *Schleimbeutel.* A sac lined with a membrane which secretes a synovial fluid, interposed between parts which are subjected to frequent motion upon each other, or developed accidentally beneath the skin of a part subjected to habitual friction or pressure. Some of the bursæ mucosæ are simple roundish sacs; others are shaped like a sheath and surround a tendon. [A, 301; L, 44.]—**B. mucosa acromialis.** A b. situated between the deltoid muscle and the head of the humerus. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa anguli superioris intraserrati, B. mucosa anguli superioris scapulæ.** A b. situated between the levator anguli scapulæ and the upper portion of the serratus anticus muscle. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa bicipitalis** [Gruber]. See *B. bicipitis cruris.*—**B. mucosa coraco-brachialis** [Monro]. A b. situated between the subscapularis muscle and the upper ends of the muscles arising from the coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa coracoidea.** See *B. mucosa subscapularis.*—**B. mucosa externa** [Gruber], **B. mucosa fibularis** [Gruber]. See *B. bicipitis cruris.*—**B. mucosa fossæ infraclavicularis.** See *B. mucosa supracoracoidea medialis antica.*—**B. mucosa gastrocnemialis externa** [Gruber]. A b. occasionally found beneath the outer head of the gastrocnemius muscle. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa humeralis.** See *B. mucosa acromialis.*—**B. mucosa infracondyloidea externa** [Gruber]. A b. situated beneath the popliteus muscle and usually communicating with the knee joint. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa infrapatellaris profunda** (seu subtendinosa) [Gruber]. See *B. subpatellaris.*—**B. mucosa infraspinata** [Arnold]. A b. situated between the fascia of the infraspinatus muscle and the capsule of the shoulder joint. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa intermetacarpo-phalangea.** A b. situated on the lateral surface of the capsule of a metacarpo-phalangeal articulation, between two adjacent metacarpal bones. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa intermetatarso-phalangea.** A b. situated between two adjacent metatarso-phalangeal articulations. [L, 31.]—**Bursæ mucosæ interosseæ manus** [Gruber]. Bursæ situated between the tendons of the interosseous muscles of the band and the metacarpo-phalangeal articulations. [L, 31.]—**Bursæ mucosæ interosseæ pedis.** Bursæ situated between the tendons of the plantar interosseous muscles and the metatarso-phalangeal articulations. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa interstitialis parietis interni cavi axillaris.** See *B. mucosa subserrata.*—**B. mucosa ligamenti fundiformis tarsi.** See *B. mucosa sinus tarsi.*—**B. mucosa ligamenti patellæ posterior.** See *B. subpatellaris.*—**Bursæ mucosæ lumbricales pedis accessoriæ** [Gruber]. Bursæ situated between the tendons of the lumbricales muscles of the foot and the basal phalanges. [L, 31.]—**Bursæ mucosæ lumbricalium pedis propriæ.** See *Bursæ mucosæ musculorum lumbricalium.*—**B. mucosa musculi cruralis.** See *B. synovialis subcruralis.*—**B. mucosa musculi ulnaris externi.** A b. situated beneath the tendon of origin of the extensor carpi ulnaris, sometimes communicating with the capsule of the elbow joint. [L, 31.]—**Bursæ mucosæ musculorum lumbricalium** [Gruber]. Bursæ situated beneath the lumbricales muscles of the foot and between the heads of adjacent metatarsal bones. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa patellæ profunda.** See *B. mucosa superficialis genu.*—**B. mucosa præpatellaris media** (seu subaponeurotica) [Gruber]. See *B. subfascialis.*—**B. mucosa radialis.** A b. situated between the tendon of insertion of the biceps flexor cubiti and the radius. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa radialis extensoris brevis** [Gruber]. A b. situated between the origin of the extensor carpi radialis brevis and the supinator brevis. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa retrocondyloidea externa media** [Gruber] (seu **subcutanea,** seu **superficialis**). A b. found when a sesamoid bone exists in the outer head of the gastrocnemius muscle, between that bone and the tendon of the biceps femoris or the skin. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa retrocondyloidea interna.** See *B. synovialis semimembranosa.*—**B. mucosa retro-epicondyloidea externa propria** (seu **profunda**). See *B. mucosa gastrocnemialis externa.*—**B. mucosa retro-epitrochlearis** [Gruber]. A b. occasionally found between the deep head of the triceps extensor cubiti and the inner condyle of the humerus. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa semimembranoso-gastrocnemialis.** See *B. synovialis semimembranosa.*—**B. mucosa sinus tarsi.** A b. occasionally found in the fat of

the tarsal sinus. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa subclavia** [Monro]. A b. situated on the inner surface of the costo-clavicular ligament. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa subcoracoidea** [Gruber]. See *B. mucosa subscapularis.*—**B. mucosa subcutanea.** Fr., *bourse muqueuse souscutanée.* Ger., *Hautschleimbeutel.* It., *borsa mucosa sottocutanea.* A normal or abnormal b. mucosa situated beneath the integument. [L, 44.]—**B. mucosa sublingualis.** Fr., *bourse séreuse de Fleischmann.* A b. found by Fleischmann beneath the tongue. [L, 50.]—**B. mucosa subscapularis.** A b. occasionally found between the subscapularis muscle and the b. synovialis subscapularis. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa subserrata.** A b. situated between the serratus anticus muscle and the upper part of the lateral wall of the chest, beneath the superior angle of the scapula. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa subtendinosa.** Fr., *bourse muqueuse d'un tendon.* Ger., *Sehnenschleimbeutel.* It., *borsa mucosa sottotendinea.* A b. separating a tendon from any adjacent structure. [L, 44.]—**B. mucosa subtendinosa vesicularis.** Fr., *bourse muqueuse vésiculaire d'un tendon.* Ger., *Bläschenschleimbeutel.* It., *borsa mucosa sottotendinea vesicolare.* The synovial sheath of a tendon. [L, 44.]—**B. mucosa superficialis genu** [Loder]. A b. situated between the superficial insertion of the quadriceps extensor cruris and the capsule of the knee joint. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa supracoracoidea medialis antica.** A b. situated in front of the coracoid process of the scapula and beneath a fascia extending between the costo-clavicular and coraco-clavicular ligaments. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa supragenualis** (seu **suprapatellaris** [Gruber]). See *B. synovialis subcruralis.*—**B. mucosa trochanterica.** A b. situated between the trochanter major and the glutæus maximus muscle. [L, 31.]—**B. mucosa vaginalis.** Fr., *bourse muqueuse vaginale d'un tendon.* Ger., *Schleimscheide.* It., *borsa mucosa sotto-tendinea vaginiforme.* A b. which completely surrounds a tendon. [L, 44.]—**B. musculi cruralis** [Monro]. See *B. synovialis subcruralis.*—**B. musculi deltoidei.** See *B. mucosa acromialis.*—**B. musculi flexoris digitorum sublimis** [Gruber]. A b. occasionally found between the tendon of origin of the flexor digitorum sublimis and the pronator radii teres. [L, 31.]—**B. musculi glutæi in tubere ischii.** A b. found between the lower border of the glutæus maximus and the tuberosity of the ischium. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. musculi thyreoidei.** A b. situated between the levator thyreoidei and the thyreoid gland; found by Calori in a case of goître. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. musculi tricipitis.** See *Anconeal b.*—**Bursæ musculorum interosseorum manus.** See *Bursæ mucosæ interosseæ manus.*—**Bursæ musculorum interosseorum pedis.** See *Bursæ mucosæ interosseæ pedis.*—**Bursæ musculorum lumbricalium pedis accessoriæ.** See *Bursæ mucosæ interosseæ accessoriæ.*—**B. Needhamii.** The pouch of Needham; a pouch connected with the vas deferens of the *Cephalopoda*, serving as a receptacle for the semen. [L, 296.]—**B. obturatoris externi.** A b. situated between the obturator externus muscle and the capsule of the hip joint. [L, 31.]—**B. obturatoris interni.** See *B. tuberoso-ischiadica.*—**B. of the digastricus.** A b. situated on the internal surface of the tendon of the digastric muscle. [L, 84.]—**B. of the latissimus dorsi.** A b. situated between the tendon of the latissimus dorsi muscle and the humerus. [L, 84.]—**B. of the pectoralis major.** A b. situated between the head of the humerus and the inner surface of the pectoralis major muscle. [L, 84.]—**B. of the pharynx.** Lat., *b. pharyngea.* Fr., *bourse pharyngienne.* A recess in the mucous membrane of the back part of the pharynx, in the median line, extending up to the tubercle. [C.]—**B. of the quadratus femoris.** A b. situated between the quadratus femoris and the trochanter minor. [L, 84.]—**B. of the sterno-hyoideus.** A b. situated between the hyoid bone and the larynx. [L, 84.]—**B. of the tibialis anticus.** A b. situated between the tendon of the tibialis anticus and the lower part of the tibia and the capsular ligament of the ankle joint. [L, 84.]—**B. of the tibialis posticus.** A b. situated between the tendon of the tibialis posticus and the tibia and astragalus. [L, 84.]—**B. omentalis.** Fr., *bourse omentale.* Ger., *Netzbeutel.* It., *borsa omentale.* A large cavity formed by the peritonæum behind the stomach and in the great omentum. It begins at the foramen of Winslow, and is divided into the *b. omenti majoris* and the *b. omenti minoris.* [H; L, 44.]—**B. omenti majoris.** The cavity of the great omentum. [H.]—**B. omenti minoris.** The cavity of the lesser omentum. [H.]—**B. omo-hyoidei.** A b. situated between the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle and the middle tendon of the omo-hyoid. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. ovalis obturatoris interni.** A b. found between the gemelli muscles and the tendon of the obturator internus. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. palmaris longi.** A rare b. found between the origin of the palmaris longus and the capsule of the elbow joint. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. pastoris** [Tournefort]. The genus *Capsella*, especially the *Capsella b. pastoris.* [B, 270.]—**B. patellæ, B. patellaris.** Fr., *bourse prérotulienne.* A b. situated between the patella and the skin. [L, 31.]—**B. patellaris lateralis externa.** A rare b. found between the outer lateral expansion of the tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris and the patella. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. patellaris lateralis interna.** A superficial or deep b. found between the inner lateral expansion of the tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris and the patella. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. pectoralis minoris.** A b. situated beneath the tendon of the pectoralis minor. [L, 31.]—**B. penis.** See Cirrus-*pouch.*—**B. peronea communis.** A b. situated between the tendons of the peroneus brevis and peroneus longus muscles and the lower part of the fibula. [L, 31.]—**B. peronei longi** [Monro]. The synovial sac surrounding the tendon of the peroneus longus muscle as it passes over the calcaneum. [L, 31.]—**Bursæ phalangeæ dorsales.** Subcutaneous bursæ found on the dorsal aspect of the phalangeal joints. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. pharyngea.** See *B. of the pharynx.*—**B. phrenico-hepatica anterior** [von Brunn]. A b. situated between the left lateral ligament of the liver and the diaphragm in front. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. phrenico-hepatica posterior** [von Brunn]. An occasional b. found between the left lateral ligament of the liver and the diaphragm posteriorly. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. plantaris in capitulo ossis metatarsi primi.** A subcutaneous b. beneath the head of the first metatarsal bone. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. plantaris in capitulo ossis metatarsi quinti.** A subcutaneous b. beneath the head of the fifth metatarsal bone. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. poplitea.** A b. situated beneath the popliteus muscle and on the capsule of the knee joint and the outer tuberosity of the tibia; properly a diverticulum of the capsule, occasionally communicating also with the superior tibio-fibular articulation. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. postcalcanea profunda.** See *B. calcanea.*—**B. postcalcanea superficialis.** An occasional b. found between the tendo Achillis and the deep fascia. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. præligamentosa.** A subfascial b. found over the ligamentum patellæ. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. præmentalis.** See Bourse *prémentonnière.*—**B. præpatellaris subaponeurotica.** A b. situated beneath the aponeurosis covering the patella. [L, 57.]—**B. præpatellaris subcutanea.** A subcutaneous b. in front of the patella. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. præpatellaris subfascialis.** A b. found between the fascia covering the patella and the aponeurosis of the quadriceps extensor cruris. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. prætbyreoidea.** A b. found in the aged, between the skin and the upper part of the thyreoid cartilage. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. prætibialis.** A subfascial b. found over the tuberosity of the tibia. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. pyriformis.** A b. situated beneath the tendon of insertion of the pyriformis muscle. [L, 31.]—**B. quadrati femoris.** A b. situated between the quadratus femoris and the trochanter minor. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. radialis interni** [Monro]. A b. lining the canal in the anterior annular ligament of the wrist for the passage of the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis. [L. 31.]—**B. radialis subcutanea.** An uncommon b. found over the styloid process of the radius. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. radio-bicipitalis.** See *B. mucosa radialis.*—**B. retro-epitrochlearis.** A rare b. found between the triceps extensor cubiti and the ulnar nerve behind and the inner condyle of the humerus and the capsule of the elbow joint in front. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. sacculi lacrimalis.** A rare b. found between the lacrymal sac and the internal palpebral ligament. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. sacralis** [Luschka]. A b. found, in old subjects, over the spine of the fourth or fifth sacral vertebra or over the sacro-coccygeal joint. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. sartorii propria.** A b. situated between the tendon of the sartorius muscle and the tibia. [L, 31.]—**B. semimembranosa.** See *B. synovialis semimembranosa.*—**Bursæ semimembranosæ in tubere ischii.** Two bursæ found between the tendon of the semimembranosus and the quadratus femoris. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. semimembranoso-gastrocnemialis.** The lower portion of the b. gastrocnemialis interna, described by Synnesvedt as a separate b. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. semitendinoso-bicipitalis in tubere ischii.** A b. situated between the tuberosity of the ischium and the conjoint tendon of the semitendinosus and biceps flexor cruris. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. serosa tendinosa.** Fr., *bourse séreuse tendineuse.* See *B. mucosa subtendinosa.*—**B. sinus tarsi.** See *B. mucosa sinus tarsi.*—**B. spermatophora.** A dilatation of the vas deferens in some of the *Cephalopoda.* [L, 121.] Cf. *B. Needhamii.*—**B. spinæ sphenoideæ.** According to Hyrtl, a b. found between the spine of the sphenoid bone and the capsule of the temporo-maxillary joint when the joint is unusually large. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. sterno-hyoidei** [Rosenmüller]. A b. situated between the hyoid bone and the insertion of the sterno-hyoid muscle. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. stylo-hyoidea.** A b. situated beneath the insertion of the stylo-hyoid muscle. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subacromialis.** See *Subacromial b.*—**B. subcalcanea** [Leloir]. A b. situated between the inferior surface of the calcaneum and the plantar fascia. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subclavia.** See *B. mucosa subclavia.*—**B. subcoracoidea** [Gruber]. See *B. mucosa subscapularis.*—**B. subcruralis.** See *B. synovialis subcruralis.*—**B. subcutanea.** Fr., *bourse souscutanée.* See *B. mucosa subcutanea.*—**B. subcutanea olecrani** [Camper]. A b. situated between the skin and the periosteum of the olecranon. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subcutanea tuberis ischii.** A b. described by Hyrtl and Nélaton as found directly under the skin over the tuberosity of the ischium; probably rare. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subdeltoidea.** A b. situated at the side of the shoulder joint, beneath the deltoid muscle. [L.]—**B. subfascialis** [Linhart]. A b. situated between the superficial insertion of the quadriceps extensor cruris and the lower portion of its fascia lata. [L, 31.]—**B. subhyoidea.** Boyer's b.; found between the thyreo-hyoid membrane and the hyoid bone and the conjoint insertion of the sterno-hyoid, omo-hyoid, and stylo-hyoid muscles. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subiliaca** [Hyrtl]. A b. situated beneath the tendon of the ilio-psoas muscle, covering the ilio-pectineal tubercle, the anterior aspect of the pubic bone, and the capsule of the hip joint, with which it often communicates. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. sub ligamento interno** [Synnestvedt]. A b. found between the capsule of the knee joint and the internal lateral ligament. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. submammaria.** A rare b. situated between the mammary gland and the pectoralis major muscle. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. sublingualis.** See *B. mucosa sublingualis.*—**B. subpatellaris.** A b. situated between the tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris and the tibia. [L, 31.]—**B. subscapularis.** See *B. synovialis subscapularis.*—**B. subtendinea brachialis antici.** A rare b. found between the tendon of insertion of the brachialis anticus and the coronoid process. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea extensoris carpi radialis brevioris.** A b. situated beneath the tendon of the extensor carpi radialis brevior at its insertion into the third metacarpal bone. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea extensoris carpi radialis longioris.** A b. situated beneath the tendon of the extensor carpi radialis longior at its insertion into the second metacarpal bone. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea extensoris longi hallucis.** An unusual b. situated between the tendon of the extensor longus hallucis and the head of the first metatarsal bone. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea flexoris carpi ulnaris.** A b. situated beneath the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris at its inser-

tion into the pisiform bone. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea iliaci.** An occasional b. found between the tendon of the ilio-psoas and the femur. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea infraspinati.** A b. situated between the tendon of the infraspinatus muscle and the capsule of the shoulder joint. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea latissimi dorsi.** A b. situated between the tendon of the latissimus dorsi and the humerus. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea obturatoris interni.** A rare b. found between the tendon of the obturator internus and the capsule of the hip joint. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea olecrani.** A b. found above the olecranon and in front of or at the side of the tendon of the triceps extensor cubiti. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea pectinæi.** A b. found between the insertion of the pectinæus and the femur. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea pectoralis majoris.** A b. found between the tendon of the pectoralis major and that of the latissimus dorsi and the b. intertubercularis. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea pectoralis minoris.** A rare b. found beneath the insertion of the pectoralis minor. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea peronei tertii** [Hyrtl]. See *B. subtendinea musculi peronei tertii.*—**B. subtendinea sartorii.** An unusual b. found between the tendon of the sartorius and the inner condyle of the femur. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea subscapularis** [Synnestvedt]. A b. sometimes found between the tendon of the subscapularis muscle and the capsule of the shoulder joint. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea tensoris fasciæ latæ** [Synnestvedt]. An occasional b. situated between the ilio-tibial band and the capsule of the knee joint. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea teretis majoris.** A b. situated between the tendon of insertion of the teres major and the latissimus dorsi. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea teretis minoris** [Gruber]. A rare b. found beneath the tendon of the teres minor. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinea tibialis antici.** A b. situated beneath the tendon of the tibialis anticus at its insertion. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. subtendinosa musculi peronei tertii.** A b. situated beneath the tendon of the peroneus tertius in the foot. [L, 31.]—**B. subtendinosa musculi teretis minoris.** A b. occasionally found beneath the tendon of insertion of the teres minor. [L, 31.]—**B. supra-acetabularis.** A b. situated between the head of the rectus femoris and the upper edge of the acetabulum. [L, 31.]—**B. supra-acromialis.** An accidental b. found over the acromion. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. supracondyloidea interna.** A b. situated between the inner tendon of the gastrocnemius and the femur. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. supracondyloidea medialis** [Gruber]. A b. situated beneath the tendon of origin of the gastrocnemius and the femur. [L, 31.]—**B. supra-hyoidea** [Verneuil]. A rare b. situated between the upper surface of the hyoid bone and the genio-hyo-glossi. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. suprapatellaris.** A b. situated beneath the common tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris, above the patella. [L, 142.]—**B. suprapubica.** A b. situated beneath the pubic attachment of the rectus abdominis muscle. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. supraxiphoidea** [Hyrtl]. A b. situated between the linea alba and the ensiform cartilage. [L, 31.] Cf. *B. hyperxiphoidea.*—**B. synovialis.** See *Synovial b.* and *B. mucosa subtendinosa.*—**B. synovialis poplitea.** See *B. mucosa infracondyloidea externa.*—**B. synovialis semimembranosa.** A b. situated between the lateral surface of the tendon of insertion of the semimembranosus and the middle head of the gastrocnemius, usually communicating with the knee joint. [L, 31.]—**B. synovialis subaponeurotica.** Fr., *bourse synoviale sousaponévrotique.* A b. situated beneath an aponeurosis. [L, 49.]—**B. synovialis subcruralis.** A b. situated beneath the common tendon of insertion of the quadriceps extensor cruris, usually communicating with the knee joint. [L, 31.]—**B. synovialis subscapularis.** A b. situated between the subscapularis muscle and the coracoid process and neck of the scapula, usually communicating with the shoulder joint. [L, 31.]—**B. synovialis tendinosa.** Fr., *bourse synoviale tendineuse.* See *B. mucosa subtendinosa.*—**B. tarsica subcutanea** [Schreger]. A subcutaneous b. on the dorsum of the foot. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. tendinis bicipitis.** A b. found between the external lateral ligament of the knee joint and the tendon of the biceps flexor cruris. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. tendinis poplitei.** A b. found between the external lateral ligament of the knee joint and the tendon of the popliteus. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. tendinosa radialis** [Michon]. The synovial sheath of the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. tendinosa ulnaris** [Michon]. A variable synovial sheath of the tendons of the superficial and deep flexors of the fingers in the wrist and palm. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. testicularis, B. testium.** Fr., *bourses.* The scrotum. [A, 325 ; L.]—**B. thyreoidea lateralis** [Gruber]. A b. occasionally found between the inferior constrictor and the greater cornu of the thyreoid cartilage. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. thyreo-trachealis** [Calori]. A b. (occasionally two bursæ) situated between the trachea and the isthmus of the thyreoid gland. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. tibialis antici** [Monro]. A b. situated between the anterior surface of the tibialis anticus and the transverse ligament. [L, 31.]—**B. tibialis interna.** A b. situated between the tendons of the semitendinosus, gracilis, and sartorius and the long internal lateral ligament of the knee joint. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. tibialis subcutanea** [Schreger]. A subcutaneous b. found over the upper end of the tibia. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. trapezii.** A b. found between the base of the spine of the scapula and the aponeurosis of the trapezius muscle. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. trochanterica profunda.** A large b. situated between the posterior and outer portions of the trochanter major and the tendon of the glutæus maximus. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. trochanterica superficialis.** A b. situated at the side of the trochanter major. [F. Baker (A, 473); L, 57.]—**B. trochlearis oculi.** A b. found in the pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eye. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. tuberoso-ischiadica.** A b. situated between the edge of the lesser sacrosciatic foramen and the tendon of the obturator internus. [L, 31.]—**B. ulnaris interni** [Monro]. A b. situated between the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris and the pisiform b. [L.]—**B. ulnaris subcutanea.** An occasional b. found over the styloid process of the ulna. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. ulno-radialis** [Jancke]. A b. found between the tendon of the biceps flexor cubiti and the tuberosity of the radius externally and the ulna and adjacent muscles internally. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis abductoris longi et extensoris brevis pollicis.** The synovial sheaths of the tendons of the abductor longus pollicis and the extensor brevis pollicis. [F. Baker (A. 473).]—**B. vaginalis anterior extensoris longi hallucis.** The anterior synovial sheath of the extensor longus hallucis, situated over the first metatarso-phalangeal joint. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis extensoris carpi ulnaris.** The synovial sheath of the tendon of the extensor carpi ulnaris. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis extensorum carpi radialium.** The synovial sheath of the tendons of the extensores carpi radiales. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis extensorum communis et indicis.** The synovial sheath of the tendons of the extensor communis digitorum and the extensor indicis. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis extensoris longi digitorum.** The synovial sheath of the tendons of the extensor longus digitorum. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis extensoris longi hallucis.** The synovial sheath of the tendon of the extensor longus hallucis. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis extensoris longi pollicis.** The synovial sheath of the extensor longus pollicis. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis extensoris minimi digiti.** The synovial sheath of the extensor minimi digiti. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis flexoris carpi radialis.** The synovial sheath of the flexor carpi radialis in the groove of the trapezium. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis flexoris longi digitorum.** The synovial sheath of the tendon of the flexor longus digitorum. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis flexoris longi hallucis.** The synovial sheath of the tendon of the flexor longus hallucis. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**Bursæ vaginales flexorum propriorum.** The synovial sheaths of the flexores proprii of the digits. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis pectoralis minoris** [Gruber]. A rare b. surrounding the tendon of the pectoralis minor. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis peronei.** The synovial sheath of the peroneal tendons behind the outer malleolus. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis peronei longi.** The synovial sheath of the tendon of the peroneus longus in the groove of the cuboid bone. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis radialis communis inferior** [Monro]. A b. situated between the posterior annular ligament of the wrist and the tendons of the muscles arising from the radial border of the forearm. [L, 31.]—**B. vaginalis radialis communis superior.** A b. situated between the tendon of insertion of the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis and the tendons of the radial extensors of the carpus. [L, 31.]—**Bursæ vaginales tendinum musculorum lumbricalium pedis synoviales.** See *Bursæ mucosæ musculorum lumbricalium.*—**B. vaginalis tibialis antici.** The synovial sheath of the tendon of the tibialis anticus. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vaginalis tibialis postici.** The synovial sheath of the tendon of the tibialis posticus. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vertebræ prominentis.** A b. situated between the skin and the spine of the seventh cervical vertebra. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**B. vesicularis glutæi medii** [Monro]. A b. situated between the tendons of the glutæus medius and pyriformis muscles. [L, 31.]—**Bursæ volares articulorum metacarpo-phalangeorum.** Subcutaneous bursæ situated over the flexor tendons at the metacarpo-phalangeal joints. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**Bursæ volares phalangium primarum.** Rare subcutaneous bursæ found over the flexor tendons of the first and second fingers, over the proximal phalanx. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**Capitulo-radial b.** A b. situated between the common tendon of the extensor carpi radialis brevis and extensor communis digitorum and the head of the radius. [L, 84.]—**Clavicular b.** A b. situated between the coracoid process of the scapula and the clavicle. [L, 84.]—**Coraco-brachial b.** A b. situated between the tendon of the coraco-brachialis muscle and the capsular ligament of the shoulder. [L, 84.]—**Cubito-radial b.** A b. situated between the tendon of insertion of the biceps flexor cubiti and the supinator brevis muscle and the interosseous ligament. [L, 84.]—**External acromial b.** A b. situated beneath the acromion, between the coracoid process and the deltoid muscle and the capsular ligament of the shoulder. [L, 84.]—**External b. of the teres major.** A b. situated between the teres major muscle and the head of the humerus. [L, 84.]—**Fleischmann's b.** See *B. mucosa sublingualis.*—**Gluteo-fascial b.** See *B. glutæo-fascialis.*—**Gluteo-trochanteric b.** A b. situated between the tendon of the psoas muscle and the trochanter major. [L, 84.]—**Humero-bicipital b.** A b. lining the bicipital groove of the humerus. [L, 84.]—**Ilio-puberal b.** A b. situated between the iliacus internus and psoas magnus muscles and the capsular ligament of the hip joint. [L, 84.]—**Iliac b.** A b. situated between the tendon of the iliacus muscle and the trochanter minor. [L, 84.]—**Infragenual b.** See *B. patellæ.* — **Internal acromial b.** A b. situated above the tendon of the infraspinatus and the teres major. [L, 84.]—**Internal b. of the teres major.** A b. found within the substance of the teres major where its fibres diverge. [L, 84.]—**Obturatory b.** A b. situated between the obturator internus and gemelli muscles and the capsular ligament of the hip joint. [L, 84.]—**Pectineal b.** A b. situated between the pectinæus muscle and the femur. [L, 84.]—**Pharyngeal b.** See *B. of the pharynx.* —**Popliteal b.** A b. situated between the tendon of the popliteus muscle and the subjacent structures. [L, 84.]—**Radio-bicipital b.** A b. situated between the tendons of the biceps flexor cubiti and brachialis anticus muscles and the anterior tubercle of the radius. [L, 84.]—**Subacromial b.** Lat., *subacromialis.* The upper part of the b. deltoidea, sometimes described as a separate b. ; situated upon the muscles covering the top of the shoulder joint, contiguous to the acromion, the coraco-acromial ligament, and the deltoid muscle. [F. Baker (A, 473).]—**Subclavian b.** A b. situated between the tendon of the subclavius muscle and the first rib. [L, 84.]—**Supragenual b.** See *B. subpatellaris.*—**Synovial b.** Lat., *b. synovialis.* Fr., *bourse synoviale.* Ger., *Synovialbeutel.* 1. The synovial sheath of a tendon. 2. The synovial sac of a joint. [C.]—

Tubero-ischiadic b. A b. situated between the obturator internus and the posterior spine and tuberosity of the ischium. [L, 84.]

BURSAIRE (Fr.), adj. Bu6rs-a2r. See BURSAL.

BURSA-KURELLA (Hind.), n. The *Momordica charantia.* [B, 172.]

BURSAL, adj. Bu5rs'a2l. Gr., βυρσοειδής. Lat., *bursalis.* Fr., *bursal.* Pertaining to or resembling a bursa or the scrotum. [A, 322, 325.]

BURSALIS (Lat.), adj. Bu5rs(bu4rs)-a(a3)'li2s. Bursal; as a n., the obturator internus muscle, from the resemblance of its tendinous strings to those of a purse. [Bartholin (A, 325; L, 43).]

BURSALOGY, n. Bu5rs-a2l'o-ji2. Lat., *bursalogia* (from βύρσα [see BURSA], and λόγος, understanding). The anatomy and physiology of the bursæ. [L, 84, 107.]

BURSARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu5rs(bu4rs)-a2r(a3r)'i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Conomeduæ.* [L, 121.]

BURSARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu5rs(bu4rs)-a2r(a3r)-i(i2)'e2-e-(a3-e2). Fr., *bursariens.* 1. In botany, a subdivision of the *Pittosporeæ,* comprising the genera *Bursaria* and *Oncospermum.* [Reichenbach (B, 170).] 2. In zoology, a family of heterotrichous *Infusoria.* [L, 182.]

BURSARIUS (Lat.), adj. Bu5rs(bu4rs)-a(a3)'ri2-u3s(u4s). Fr., *bursarien.* Pertaining to the genus *Bursaria.* [A, 385.]

BURSERA (Lat.), n. f. Burs'e2r-a3. Fr., *bursère.* A genus of burseraceous trees of the tribe *Bursereæ.* According to Bentham and Hooker, it includes the genera *Icica* and *Elaphrium.* [B, 19, 42.]—**B. acuminata** [Willdenow]. A West Indian species furnishing carana resin. [B, 270.]—**B. balsamifera.** See HEDWIGIA *balsamifera.*—**B. gummifera** [Jacquin]. A Central American species furnishing a resin called *cative de mangle,* and *archipin.* [B, 270.]—**B. leptophlœos** [Martius]. A Brazilian species. The bark yields a product which has been substituted for turpentine and copaiba balsam. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. obtusifolia** [Lamarck]. Fr., *gomart à feuilles obtuses.* Syn.: *Marignia obtusifolia* [De Candolle]. A species growing in the Mascarene Islands, furnishing the so-called *bois de colophane bâtard* and a resin (*colophane bâtarde*) used as a substitute for rosin. [B, 121, 173.]—**B. orientalis.** The *Colophonia mauritiana.* [B, 173.]—**B. paniculata** [Lamarck]. Fr., *gomart paniculé, bois de colophane.* The *Boswellia mauritiana.* [B, 19.]—**B. tomentosa.** Syn.: *Elaphrium tomentosum* [Jacquin]. A tree indigenous to tropical America, furnishing West Indian tacamahac. [B, 270.]

BURSERACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Burs-e2r-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Fr., *burséracées.* Of Kunth and succeeding authors, an order of dicotyledonous plants, corresponding to the tribe *Bursereæ* of the order *Amyridaceæ* [Lindley] and afterward extended to embrace the whole of that order; placed by Bentham and Hooker in the cohort *Geraniales* and divided into the tribes *Bursereæ* and *Amyrideæ.* [B, 42, 170.]

BURSERACEOUS, adj. Bu5rs-e2r-a'shu3s. Lat., *burseraceus.* Fr., *burséracé.* Resembling the genus *Bursera* or belonging to the *Burseraceæ.* [B.]

BURSÈRE (Fr.), n. Bu6rs-e2r. See BURSERA.

BURSEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Burs-e2r'e2-e(a3-e2). Syn.: *Burseraceæ* [Endlicher], *Burseridæ* [Lindley]. A tribe of the *Burseraceæ* (*Amyridaceæ* [Lindley]), comprising *Bursera, Balsamodendron, Hedwigia, Icica, Canarium,* etc. [B, 42, 170.]

BURSERIACEÆ [G. Don] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Burs-e2r-i2-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). See BURSERACEÆ.

BURSERIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Burs-e2r'i2d-e(a3-e2). See BURSEREÆ.

BURSERIDEOUS, adj. Bu5rs-e2r-i2d'e-u3s. Belonging to the *Burseridæ.* [B.]

BURSERIN, n. Bu5rs'e2r-i2n. Lat., *burserinum.* Fr., *bursérine.* Ger., *Burserin.* A resin contained in opobalsam, insoluble in alcohol. [B, 270.]

BURSICULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *bursa* (*q. v.*). Bu5rs(bu4rs)-i2k'u2(u4)-la3. Fr., *bursicule.* Ger., *Beutelchen.* In botany, a sort of pouch in the stigma for receiving the caudicle. [B, 19, 123.]

BURSICULATE, adj. Bu6rs-i2k'u2l-at. Lat., *bursiculatus.* Fr., *bursiculé.* Ger., *bebeutelt.* Provided with a bursicula. [B, 19, 123.]

BURSICULE, n. Bu5rs'i2k-u2l. See BURSICULA.

BURSICULÉ (Fr.), adj. Bu6rs-i2k-u6l-a. See BURSICULATE.

BURSIFORM, adj. Bu5rs'i2-fo2rm. From *bursa* (*q. v.*), and *forma,* form. Pouch-shaped, subspherical. [L, 147.]

BURSITIS (Lat.), n. f. Bu5rs(bu4rs)-i(e)'ti2s. Gen., *bursit'idis.* For deriv., see BURSA and *-itis**. Fr., *bursite.* Ger., *Schleimbeutelentzündung.* Inflammation of a bursa. [E.]

BURST, n. Bu5rst. In the horse, a hernia. [L, 297.]

BÜRSTE (Ger.), n. Bu6rst'e2. See BRUSH.

BURSTWORT, n. Bu5rst'wu6rt. The genus *Herniaria.* [B, 275.]

BURSUNGA (Hind.), n. The *Bergera Koenigii.* [B, 172.]

BURTONISIREN (Ger.), v. tr. Burt-on-ez-er'e2n. To add gypsum to water. [B, 270.]

BURTSCHEID (Ger.), n. Burt'shid. Fr., *Borcette.* A place in Prussia, now incorporated with Aachen, where there are four warm springs (the *Mühlenbergquelle,* the *Victoriaquelle,* the *Kochbrunnen,* and the *Pockenbrünnlein*) containing sodium chloride, potassium and sodium sulphates, sodium bicarbonate, and traces of sodium bromide, sodium sulphide, iodine, iron, manganese, copper, and arsenic. [A, 319; B, 270; L, 49.]

BURUL (Hind.), n. The *Artocarpus lakoocha.* [B, 172.]

BURUNHEM, n. See MONESIA.

BURWEED, n. Bu5r'wed. The genus *Xanthium.* [B, 19; L, 73.]—**West Indian b.** The genus *Triumfetta.* [B, 19.]

BÜRZELBEIN (Ger.), **BÜRZELKNOCHEN** (Ger.), n's. Bu6rtz'e2l-bin, -knoch2-e2n. See COCCYX.

BURZELDORN (Ger.), n. Burtz'e2l-do2rn. The genus *Tribulus.* [B, 180.]—**Gemeiner B.** The *Tribulus terrestris.* [B, 180.]—**Grosser B.** The *Tribulus maximus.* [B, 180.]

BURZELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Burtz'e2l-kra3-ut. The *Portulaca oleracea.* [B, 180.]

BUSCATINA, BUSCATINUM (Lat.), n's f. and n. Bu3s(bus)-ka2t(ka3t)-i(e)'na3, -nu3m(nu4m). From βοῦς, an ox, and σκώρ (gen., σκατός), dung. Ger., *Buskatin, Rindskothstoff.* The odoriferous principle of cow-dung. [A, 322; L, 81.]

BUSCH (Ger.), n. Bush. See BUSH.

BUSCHANEMONE (Ger.), n. Bush'a3n-a-mon-e2. The *Anemone nemorosa.* [B, 180.]

BUSCHBAD (Ger.), n. Bush'ba3d. A place in Saxony, where there is a spring containing sodium sulphate, magnesium chloride, etc. [L, 49.]

BUSCHBOHNE (Ger.), n. Bush'bon-e2. The *Phaseolus nanus.* [B, 180.]

BÜSCHEL (Ger.), n. Bu6sh'e2l. A bundle, a fasciculus. [B, 123.]—**B'artig.** Fascicular. [B, 123.]—**B'förmig.** See *B'ig.*—**B'haarig.** Having the hair in tufts; as a n., in the pl., *B'haarige,* see *Lophocomi.* [L, 228.]—**B'ig.** Fasciculate. [B, 19.]—**B'nelke.** The *Dianthus barbatus.* [B.]—**B'schimmel.** See BYSSUS (3d def.).—**B'schwamm.** The *Agaricus fascicularis.* [B.]

BUSCHKIEMER (Ger.), n. pl. Bush'kem-e2r. See LOPHOBRANCHII.

BUSCHKOHL (Ger.), n. Bush'kol. The *Brassica alba crispa.* [L, 80.]

BUSCHSAUERAMPFER (Ger.), n. Bush'za3-u-e2r-a3mpf-e2r. The *Oxalis acetosella.* [L, 77.]

BUSCHTHEE (Ger.), n. Bush'ta. See BUSH-*tea.*

BUSCHWEIDE (Ger.), n. Bush'wid-e2. The *Salix amygdalina.* [B, 180.]

BUSCI (Jap.), n. The *Brassica rapa.* [L, 105.]

BUSCORINA, BUSCORINUM (Lat.), n's f. and n. Bu3s(bus)-ko2r(kor)-i(e)'na3, -nu3m(nu4m). See BUSCATINUM.

BUSE (Fr.), n. Bu6s. See BUTEO.

BUSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu2(bu)-se2l-i(e)'nu3m(nu4m). Gr., βουσέλινον (from the augmentative particle βοῦ, and σέλινον, parsley). An ancient name for a plant of Crete, supposed to have been a species of *Apium.* [A, 318; L, 94, 109, 116, 119.]

BUSEN (Ger.), n. Buz'e2n. The space between the mammary glands. [L, 115.]

BUSENNA, n. An African name for the *Albizzia anthelminthica.* [L, 67.]

BUSH, n. Bu4sh. Gr., θάμνος. Lat., *frutex.* Fr., *arbrisseau, arbuscule.* Ger., *Busch.* It., *cespuglio.* Sp., *arbusto.* A shrub which begins to send off branches near the ground. [A, 301.]—**Benjamin-b.** The *Benzoin odoriferum.* [B, 19.]—**Bitter b.** A Jamaica name for a species of *Eupatorium,* probably the *Eupatorium nervosum.* [B, 5.]—**Burning-b.** The *Euonymus atropurpurens.* [B, 81.]—**B.-lawyer.** The *Rubus australis.* [B, 19.]—**B. syrup.** A saccharine exudation derived from the flowers of *Protea mellifera.* [B, 19.]—**B.-tea.** Ger., *Buschthee.* The leaflets of *Cyclopia genistoides* or *Cyclopia latifolia.* [B, 19, 270.]

BUSIGNARGUES (Fr.), n. Bu6-sen-ya3rg. A place in the department of Hérault, France, where there is an alkaline chalybeate spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

BUSKATIN (Ger.), n. Busk-a3-ten'. See BUSCATINUM.

BUSKO, n. A place in Russian Poland, where there are springs containing sodium chloride, magnesium iodide, and carbonates. [A, 319, 385; L, 49.]

BUSKORIN (Ger.), n. Busk-or-en'. See BUSCATINUM.

BUSOT (Sp.), n. Bu-sot'. A place in Spain, near Alicante, where there are five hot springs containing magnesium sulphate, also a bathing establishment. [A, 319; L, 49.]

BUSSAAR (Ger.), n. Bus'a3r. See BUTEO.

BUSSANG (Fr.), n. Bu6s-a3n2. A place in the department of Vosges, France, where there are chalybeate acid springs. [B, 270; L, 49.]

BUSSENA, n. The *Albizzia anthelminthica.* [A, 301.]

BUSSEROLE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Bu6s-e2r-ol. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.* [B, 119.]—**Décoction de b.** See *Decoctum* UVÆ URSI.—**Extrait de b.** See *Extractum* UVÆ URSI.

BUSSHARD (Ger.), n. Bus'ha3rd. See BUTEO.

BUSSIARES (Fr.), n. Bu6s-i2-a3r. A place in the department of Aisne, France, where there is a weak alkaline chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

BUSSUL (Ar.), n. The *Allium cepa.* [L, 105.]

BUSTOMACOCINUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu3st(bust)-om(o2m)-a3-kos(ko2k)-i(e)'nu3m(nu4m). From βοῦς, an ox, and στόμα, the mouth. The mucous secretion of the foot-and-mouth disease; used in isopathic practice by friction. [B, 270.]

BUSTUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu3st(bu4st)'u3m(u4m). 1. A crematory. 2. Cremation. 3. A corpse. [A, 318, 322.]

BUSUNGU, n. An African name for a climbing plant used to poison fish. [B, 19.]

BUT (Bengal.), n. The *Ficus indica*. [B, 172.]

BUTALANINE, n. Bu^{2}t-a^{2}l′a^{2}n-en. Fr., *butalanine*. Ger., *Butalanin*. A crystalline substance, $(CH_3)_2 \equiv CH.CH.(NH_2) - CO.OH$, being alanine in which ethylene is replaced by isobutylene, prepared from the spleen and pancreas of the ox; apparently identical with amidoisovaleric acid. [B, 4.]

BUTANE, n. Bu^{2}t′an. Fr., *butane*. Ger., *Butan*. Tetrane; a hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, C_4H_{10}. There are two isomeric forms: 1. *Normal b.* (butyl hydride, diethyl, propylmethyl), $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$, a colorless gas liquefying at 1° C. 2. *Isobutane* (isobutyl hydride, trimethylmethane), $CH_3 - C(CH_3).H - CH_3$, a colorless gas liquefying at —17° C. [B.]

BUTCH (Hind.), n. The genus *Acorus*. [B, 19.]

BUTEA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{2}t(but)′e^{2}-a^{3}. Fr., *butée*. A genus of papilionaceous shrubs and trees. [B, 19; L, 108.]—**B. frondosa** [Roxburgh]. Fr., *butée feuillue*. The *dhak*, or *pulas*, of India; a tree 30 or 40 feet high. The flowers (the *teesoo*, or *keesoo*, of the natives) yield a yellow dye. A coarse fibre obtained from the bark is used as a substitute for oakum. Stick-lac is produced from an exudation from punctures of the twigs made by an insect. From wounds made in the bark a reddish astringent juice exudes which hardens into a red, brittle resin (*maduga b.* [or *Bengal*] *kino*) used in tanning. An oil obtained from the seeds (*moodooga oil*) is used as an anthelminthic. [B, 5, 19, 173.]—**B. gum, B. kino.** See *B. frondosa*, *B. superba*, and *Bengal* KINO.—**B. parviflora** [Roxburgh]. A climbing shrub of India, distinguished by its very small flowers. The gummy exudation is used for hysteria and colic. [B, 19.]—**B. superba** [Roxburgh]. Fr., *butée superbe*. A climbing shrub. Its flowers furnish a dye, and a variety of kino is obtained from it. [B, 19; L, 87.]

BUTENE, n. Bu^{2}t′en. Fr., *butène*. Ger., *Buten*. See BUTYLENE.—**B. glycol.** Syn.: *oxybutyl alcohol*. A glycol, or diatomic alcohol, derived from b. by the addition of two molecules of hydroxyl. There are two isomeric varieties: 1. *α-b. g.* (α-oxybutyl alcohol), $C_4H_8.(OH)_2 = CH_3 - CH_3 - CH_2 : CH(OH).CH_2.(OH)$, a syrupy liquid boiling at 192° C. 2. *β-b. g.* (β-oxybutyl alcohol), $C_4H_8.(OH)_2 = CH_3 - CH(OH) - CH_2.CH_2(OH)$, a syrupy liquid distilling above 200° C. There is a further isomeric form, *isobutene glycol*, $(CH_3)_2 \equiv C.(OH) = CH_2.(OH)$, derived from isobutene; a viscid liquid boiling at about 183° C. [B.]

BUTENYL, n. Bu^{2}t′e^{2}n-i^{2}l. A trivalent radicle, $C_4H_7 = CH_3 - CH_2 - C'' - CH'_2$. [B.]

BUTEO (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{2}t(but)′e^{2}-o. Gen., *buteo′nis*. Gr., βουτέων, τριόρχης. Fr., *buse*, *buteau*. Ger., *Bussaar*, *Busshard*. A genus of *Raptores*, including the buzzard, the testicles of which, boiled with honey, were anciently reputed a remedy for impotence. [A, 325, 385.]

BUTEONINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{2}t(but)-e^{2}-on-i(e)′ne(na^{3}-e^{2}). A division of the *Aquilinæ*. [L, 303.]

BUTEAU (Fr.). n. Bu^{6}t-o. See BUTEO.

BUTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{2}(bu)′thu^{3}s(thu^{4}s). Fr., *buthe*. A genus of scorpions. [A, 385.]—**B. afer** [Leach]. Ger., *grosser afrikanische Skorpion*. One of the largest scorpions known; found in the East Indies, Ceylon, and western Africa, especially in Guinea. Its sting is very painful and sometimes causes death. [B, 180.]—**B. occitanus** [Leach]. Ger., *rothgelber Skorpion*. A species found in southern Europe and northern Africa. [B, 180.]

BUTIC ACID, n. Bu^{2}t′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide butique*. See ARACHIDIC ACID.

BUTIGA, n. An ancient term for rosacea. [Ruland (A, 325); G.]

BUTINE, n. Bu^{2}t′en. Fr., *butine*. Ger., *Butin*. A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_4H_6 = CH_2 \equiv CH - CH \equiv CH_2$, formed by the decomposition of erythrite by formic acid, also found in coal-gas. In composition it acts as a quadrivalent radicle.

BUTINIC ACID, n. Bu^{2}t-i^{2}n′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide butinique*. Ger., *Butinsäure*. See ARACHIDIC ACID.

BUT-MOOGRA (Bengal.), n. The *Jasminum sambac*. [B, 172.]

BUTOMACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{2}(bu)-to^{2}m-a(a^{3})′se^{2}(ke^{2})-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *butomacées*. See BUTOMEÆ.

BUTOMACEOUS, adj. Bu^{2}-to^{2}m-a′shu^{3}s. Lat., *butomaceus*. Fr., *butomacé*. Resembling the genus *Butomus*; belonging to the *Butomaceæ*. [B.]

BUTOMADS, n. pl. Bu^{2}′to^{2}m-a^{2}dz. See BUTOMEÆ.

BUTOMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{2}(bu)-tom(to^{2}m)′e^{2}-e(a^{3}-e^{2}). Fr., *butomées*. Syn.: *Butomaceæ* [Gray, Lindley, Endlicher]. Of Salisbury, Reichenbach, Lindley, and others, an order of monocotyledonous plants, made to include *Butomus*, *Hydrocleis*, and *Limnocharis*; by Agardh, followed by the more recent authors, made a tribe of the *Alismaceæ*. [B, 42, 170.]

BUTOMON, BUTOMUM (Lat.), n's n. Bu^{2}(bu)′to^{2}m-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Ancient names for a sort of rush. [A, 387; L, 109, 119.] See BUTOMUS.

BUTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^{2}(bu)′to^{2}m-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., βούτομος (from βοῦς, an ox, and τέμνειν, to cut, because it cut the mouths of cattle feeding on it). Fr., *butome*. Ger., *Blumenbinse*, *Igelknospe*, *Igelkolbe*. The flowering rush; a genus of alismaceous plants of the tribe *Butomeæ*. [A, 322; B, 19.]—**B. floridus, B. umbellatus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *butome ombellifère*, *jonc fleuri*. Ger., *Blumenbinse*, *Wasserviole*. The flowering rush of Europe and Asia. The tuberous root-stalk and the seeds (*radix* et *semen junci floridi*) were formerly used in medicine, and the former is eaten in northern Asia. [B, 19, 173, 270.]

BUTONICA [Rumphius, Lamarck], **BUTONICA SPECIOSA** [Lamarck] (Lat.), n's f. Bu^{2}(bu)-to^{2}n′i^{2}k-a^{3}. Fr., *butonic*. See BARRINGTONIA *speciosa*.

BUTRUM, n. An old name for sal ammoniac. [B, 50.]

BUTSNAL (Bengal.), n. The *Aconitum ferox*. [B, 172.]

BUTT (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Ficus religiosa*. [B, 172.]

BUTTER, n. Bu^{3}t′u^{5}r. A.-S., *buter*. Gr., βούτυρον (thought to be of Scythian origin, but by some said to be compounded of βοῦς, an ox or cow, and τυροῦν, to stir up). Lat., *butyrum* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *beurre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Butter*. It., *butirro*. Sp., *manteca de leche* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A soft fatty mass, of agreeable taste and odor, consisting essentially of an aggregation of the globules of milk brought about by churning. It contains various fats (the glycerides of butyric, capronic, caprinic, myristic, palmitic, stearic, and oleic acids), casein, lactose, salts (chiefly phosphates), water, and a small amount of an odorous principle. [A, 247, 322, 387; B; L, 43, 77.] 2. Of the old chemists, a general term for a number of compounds (chiefly metallic chlorides) of a more or less buttery consistence. [A, 325; L, 86.] 3. A general term for various vegetable fatty products resembling b.—**Artificial b.** See OLEOMARGARINE.—**Bambarra b., Bambouc b.** See *Shea b.*—**Bog-b.** A variety of hartite, or guaquilite, found in the peat-bogs of Ireland. [L, 108.]—**B.-and-eggs.** The *Linaria vulgaris*. [B, 215.]—**B.-and-tallow-tree.** The *Pentadesma butyracea*. [B, 19.]—**B'äther** (Ger.). Ethyl butyrate. [B.]—**B'artig** (Ger.). Butter-like. [L, 43.]—**B'baum** (Ger.). The *Pentadesma butyracea*. [B, 180.]—**B'bletschen** (Ger.). The *Rumex alpinus*. [B, 180.]—**B'blume** (Ger.). See the major list.—**B'bohnen** (Ger.). The seeds of *Vateria indica*. [B, 270.]—**B.-bur.** The genus *Petasites*. [B. 215.]—**B'cup.** Ger., *B'blume*. The *Ranunculus bulbosus* and other species of *Ranunculus*. [B, 75.]—**B.-cysts.** See under CYST.—**B'essigsäure** (Ger.). Butyracetic acid. [A, 324; L.]—**B.-flower.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [B, 275.]—**B'kohl** (Ger.). See under KOHL.—**B'milk.** See under MILK.—**B'nuss** (Ger.). See *B'nut.*—**B'nussrinde** (Ger.). See *B'nut-bark.*—**B'nussrindenextrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum* JUGLANDIS.—**B'nut.** The *Juglans cinerea*. [B, 270.]—**B'nut-bark.** The bark of *Juglans cinerea* (the *juglans* of the U. S. Ph.). [B, 81.]—**B. of antimony, B. of arsenic, B. of bismuth.** See ANTIMONY, ARSENIC, and BISMUTH *trichloride.*—**B. of cacao.** See *Oleum* THEOBROMÆ.—**B. of Canara.** A solid oily substance obtained from the fruit of *Vateria indica*. [B, 19.]—**B. of cocoanut.** See *Oleum* COCOIS.—**B. of tin, B. of zinc.** See TIN and ZINC *trichloride.*—**B. powder.** Impure sodium bicarbonate colored with turmeric. [L, 120.]—**B'säure** (Ger.). See the major list.—**B'surrogat** (Ger.). A factitious b. or a substitute for b. [Loebisch (A, 319).]—**B.-tooth.** See under TOOTH.—**B.-tree.** See the major list.—**B'weckenkraut** (Ger.). The *Rumex hydrolapathum*. [B, 180.]—**B.-weed.** The *Senecio lobatus*. [B, 215.]—**B'wort.** See the major list.—**Cacao-b.** See *Oleum* THEOBROMÆ.—**Centrifugenb'** (Ger.). B. made with a centrifugal machine. [Loebisch (A, 319).]—**Chi b.** See *Shea b.*—**Cocoanut-b.** See *Oleum* COCOIS.—**Galam b.** See BAMBUC.—**Kokum b.** Oil of garcinia. [B.]—**Krebsb'** (Ger.). See BUTYRUM *cancrinum.*—**Mahduca b., Mahwa b.** See *Shea b.*—**Mineral b.** See *B.* (2d def.).—**Shea b.** A concrete fatty substance obtained from the seeds of *Butyrospermum Parkii*. [B.]—**Schmalzb'** (Ger.). A commercial name for various kinds of factitious b. [Loebisch (A, 319).]—**Sparb'** (Ger.). See *Wiener Sparb'.*—**Vegetable b.** See *B.* (3d def.).—**Wiener Sparb'** (Ger.). A factitious b. nearly identical with oleomargarine. [Loebisch (A, 319.).]

BUTTERBLUME (Ger.), n. But′te^{2}r-blum-e^{2}. The *Ranunculus acris*. [B, 180.]—**Grosse B.** The *Caltha palustris*. [B, 180.]

BUTTERBY, n. Bu^{3}t′u^{6}r-bi^{2}. A place near Durham, England, where there are sulphur springs. [B, 270.]

BUTTERFLY, n. Bu^{3}t′u^{5}r-fli. Lat., *papilio*. Fr., *papillon*. Ger., *Schmetterling*. It., *parpaglione*, *farfalla*. Sp., *mariposa*. 1. The imago of various *Lepidoptera*, especially of the genus *Papilio* (*q. v.*). [A, 302, 385.] 2. A familiar term for a certain operation on the posterior wall of the vagina and the skin of the perinæum in which a piece of skin and mucous membrane is removed leaving a denuded surface resembling the wings and head of a b. [J. D. Emmet, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 14, 1886, p. 180.] 3. A loose flat mass of absorbent cotton with a piece of thread attached at its middle, the portion of cotton on each side of the thread being spread out somewhat into the shape of a b's wing; to be inserted into the vagina (a New York term).—**B.-orchid.** The *Habenaria bifolia* and the *Habenaria chlorantha*. [L, 73.]—**B.-plant.** See the major list.—**B.-shaped.** See PAPILIONACEOUS.—**B.-weed.** The *Asclepias tuberosa*. [B, 215.]

BUTTERFLY-PLANT, n. Bu^{3}t′u^{5}r-fli-pla^{3}nt. The *Oncidium papilio*. [B, 19.]—**Indian b.-p.** The *Phalænopsis amabilis*. [B, 19.]

BUTTERINE, n. Bu^{3}t′u^{5}r-en. A commercial name for a variety of artificial butter. [B, 270.]

BUTTERSÄURE (Ger.), n. But′te^{2}r-zoir-e^{2}. Butyric acid. [B.]—**B.-Aethylester.** Ethyl butyrate, butyric ether. [B.]—**B.-Benzylester.** Benzyl butyrate. [B.]—**B'pilz.** See CLOSTRYDIUM *butyricum.*—**B'salz.** A butyrate. [L, 43.]—**Gährungsb'.** Normal butyric acid. [J. Munk (A, 319).]—**Isob'.** Isobutyric acid. [J. Munk (A, 319).]

BUTTERSTIEL (Ger.), n. But′te^{2}r-stel. The genus *Galium*. [B, 180.]—**Gelber B.** The *Galium verum*. [B, 180.]—**Weisser B.** The *Galium mollugo*. [B, 180.]

BUTTER-TREE, n. Bu^{3}t′u^{5}r-tre. The *Bassia butyracea*, the *Bassia latifolia*, and the *Bassia Parkii*. [B, 75.]—**African b.-t.** The *Bassia Parkii*. [B, 19.]—**Indian b.-t.** The *Bassia butyracea*. [B, 19, 172.]—**West African b.-t.** The *Pentadesma butyracea*. [B, 19.]

BUTTERWORT, n. Bu^{3}t'u^{5}r-wu^{5}rt. The genus *Pinguicula.* [L, 102.]—**Common b.** The *Pinguicula vulgaris.* [B, 215.]

BUTTERWORTH SPRING, n. Bu^{3}t'u^{5}r-wu^{5}rth. A calcic spring, with a bath-house, in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The water much resembles that of Bath, England, but is far richer in magnesium chloride. [A, 363.]

BUTTOCKS, n. pl. Bu^{3}t'o^{2}ks. See Breech.

BUTTON, n. Bu^{3}tn. Fr., *bouton.* Ger., *Knopf.* It., *bottone.* Sp., *boton.* A small knob; a name sometimes given to various elevated inflammatory lesions of the skin. [A, 385.]—**Bachelor's b.** See the major list.—**Belly-b.** A popular term for the navel. [L.] See Umbilicus.—**Biskra b.** See *Aleppo* boil.—**B.-ball.** The *Platanus occidentalis.* [L, 56.]—**B.-bur.** The *Xanthium strumarium.* [L, 73.]—**B.-bush.** The *Cephalanthus occidentalis.* [B, 270.]—**B.-flower.** See the major list.—**B.-hole.** 1. The *Scolopendrium vulgare.* [B, 275.] 2. An operation consisting in making a small incision into a canal or a cavity. [A, 385.] Cf. Boutonnière (2d def.).—**B.-scurvy.** See under Scurvy.—**B.-snakeroot.** See the major list.—**B.-tree.** The genus *Conocarpus.* [B, 19.]—**B.-weed.** The genus *Barreria,* also the *Centaurea nigra,* the *Diodia virginica,* and the *Diodia teres.* [B, 275.]—**B'wood.** See the major list.—**Cautery b.** A cautery-iron having a b.-shaped tip.

BUTTON-FLOWER, n. Bu^{3}tn'flu^5-u-u^{5}r. The genus *Gomphia.* [B, 275.]—**African b.-f.** The *Dais cotinifolia.* [B, 275.]—**Glossy-leaved b.-f.** The *Gomphia nitida.* [B, 275.]

BUTTONS, n. Bu^{3}tns. The *Tanacetum vulgare.* [B, 275.]—**Thorny b.** The *Medicago muricata.* [B, 275.]

BUTTON-SNAKEROOT, n. Bu^{3}tn'snak-ru^{4}t. 1. The genus *Liatris.* [B, 215.] 2. The *Eryngium yuccæfolium.* [B, 270.]—**Dense-spiked b.-s.** The *Liatris pyconostachya.* [B, 275.]—**Hairy-cupped b.-s.** The *Liatris elegans.* [B, 275.]—**Long-spiked b.-s.** The *Liatris spicata.* [B, 275.]

BUTTONWOOD, n. Bu^{3}tn'wu^{4}d. 1. The *Cephalanthus occidentalis.* [B, 81.] 2. The *Platanus occidentalis.* [B, 75.]—**B. shrub.** See *B.* (1st def.).—**Shaggy b.** The *Spermacoce hispida.* [B, 172.]—**White b.** The *Laguncularia racemosa.* [B, 275.]

BUTTRESS, n. Bu^{3}t're^{2}s. In solipeds, the inflexion of the wall of the hoof at the heel. [L, 13.]

BUTUA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^2(bu)-tu^2(tu)'a^3. From the Brazilian name. The roots of a species of *Botryopsis* or, according to Pereira, of the *Cissampelos pareira.* [B, 19.]—**B. do curvo** (Port.). The root of *Cochlospermum insigne.* [B, 19.]—**Radix butuæ.** The root of *Cissampelos pareira.* [B, 180.]

BUTYL, n. Bu^{2}t'i^{2}l. Formerly written *butyle.* From βούτυρον, butter, and ὕλη, material. Lat., *butylium, butylum.* Fr., *butyle.* Ger., *Butyl.* It., *butile.* Sp., *butilo.* Syn.: *balyl, tetryl.* The radicle, C_4H_9, of b. alcohol; a colorless, oily liquid, lighter than water, feebly odorous. [A, 301; B; L, 108.]—**B. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de butyle.* Ger., *B'acetat, essigsaures B.* A body, $C_4H_9.OC_2H_3O = C_6H_{12}O_2$, isomeric with caproic acid. Four bodies having this formula are known, all liquids boiling at from 96° to 125° C. [B, 4.]—**B. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool butylique.* Ger., *B'alkohol.* Syn.: *butylic* (or *tetrylic*) *alcohol, hydrate* (or *hydrated oxide*) *of b.* (or *tetryl*), *hydrogen butylate* (or *tetrylate*), *propyl carbinol.* A monatomic alcohol formed by substituting a molecule of b. for an atom of hydrogen in water, or by substituting a molecule of hydroxyl for an atom of hydrogen in quartane, or by substituting a molecule of propyl for an atom of hydrogen in carbinol; formula, $C_4H_{10}O = C_4H_9.OH$, or $C_3H_7.CH_2.OH$. Four isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Normal primary b. a.* (propyl carbinol), $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2.OH$, a colorless liquid of a pleasant odor, boiling at 116° C. 2. *Normal secondary b. a.* (ethylmethyl carbinol), $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH.OH - CH_3$, a liquid boiling at 97° C. 3. *Primary isobutyl alcohol* (isopropyl carbinol, fermentation b.), $(CH_3)_2 = CH - CH_2.OH$, a liquid having a strong odor of fusel oil, boiling at 106° C. 4. *Tertiary isobutyl alcohol* (trimethyl carbinol), $(CH_3)_2 = CH.OH - CH_3$, a liquid contained in the fusel oils, boiling at about 83° C. [B, 2.]—**B. aldehyde.** Butyric aldehyde. [B.]—**B'äther** (Ger.). Butyric ether. [B.]—**B. borate.** Ger., *B'borat.* Isobutyl borate, $(C_4H_9)_3.BO_3$, is known, a liquid boiling at 212° C. [B.]—**B. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de butyle.* Ger., *B'bromür.* A compound of b. and bromine, $C_4H_9.Br$. Two isomeric varieties exist: 1. *Primary bromide of normal b.*, $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2Br$, a liquid boiling at 100° C. 2. *Primary bromide of isobutyl,* $(CH_3)_2 = CH - CH_2Br$, a liquid boiling at 92° C. [B.]—**B. butyrate.** Ger., *B'butyrat.* A compound of b. and butyric acid, $C_4H_9.O.C_4H_7O = C_8H_{16}O_2$. [B, 4.]—**B. carbamate.** Ger., *B'urethan, Carbaminsäure-Isobutylester.* Carbamate of isobutyl, $CO\left\{\begin{matrix}NH_2\\O.CH_2 - CH = (CH_3)_2\end{matrix}\right.$, a body melting at 55° C. [B.]—**B. carbamine, B. carbammonium.** Ger., *B'carbamin.* Syn.: *b. isocyanide* (or *pseudocyanide*). A liquid, $C_4H_9 - N \equiv C$, derived from trimethylmethane, boiling at about 115° C. [B.]—**B. carbimide.** Ger., *B'carbimid.* See *B. isothiocyanate.*—**B. carbinol.** See Amyl *alcohol.*—**B. carbonate.** Ger., *B'carbonat.* Carbonate of isobutyl, $(C_4H_9)_2.CO_3$, a liquid boiling at 190° C. [B.]—**B'carbonic acid.** Fr., *acide b'carbonique.* Ger., *B'carbonsäure, B'kohlensäure.* An acid which may be regarded as derived from carbonic acid by the substitution of b. for hydroxyl. Acids of this formula, $C_4H_9.HCO_2$, are *normal b'carbonic, β-b'carbonic, iso-b'carbonic,* and *trimethylcarbincarbonic acids.* [B, 4.] See under Valeric acid.—**B'chloral.** See the major list.—**B. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de butyle.* Ger., *B'chlorür.* A compound of b. and chlorine, $C_4H_9.Cl$. Four isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Primary chloride of b.*, $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2Cl$, a liquid boiling at about 78° C. 2. *Secondary chloride of b.*, $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH.Cl - CH_3$. 3. *Primary chloride of isobutyl,* $(CH_3)_2 = CH - CH_2Cl$, a liquid boiling at 68° C. 4. *Tertiary chloride of isobutyl,* $(CH_3)_2 = C.Cl - CH_3$, a liquid boiling at about 50° C. [B.]—**B. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de butyle.* Ger., *B'cyanür.* A compound of the formula $C_4H_9.CN$, or $(C_5H_9)'''N$. Several isomeric varieties are known. *Cyanide of normal b.* (valeronitrile), $CH_3 - (CH_2)_3 - CN$, is a liquid boiling at 140° C. *Cyanide of secondary b.* (isovaleronitrile), $(CH_3)_2 = CH - CH_2 - CN$, is a colorless oily liquid boiling at 127° C. *Cyanide of tertiary b.* (trimethylacetonitrile), $(CH_3)_3 \equiv C.CN$, is a crystalline body melting at 16° C. to form a colorless oily liquid. [B, 4.]—**B. hydride.** See Butane.—**B. hydrosulphide.** See *B. mercaptan.*—**B. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de butyle.* Ger., *Butyljodür.* A compound, C_4H_9I, of which there are four isomeric forms, corresponding to the four varieties of b. alcohol; all liquids boiling at from 99° to 129° C. [B.]—**B. isocyanide.** Fr., *isocyanure de butyle.* Ger., *B'isocyanür.* See *B. carbamine.*—**B. isosulphocyanate, B. isothiocyanate.** Fr., *isosulfocyanate de butyle.* Ger., *B'isothiocyanat, B'senföl.* A compound, $C_4H_9.CNS$, of which several isomeric forms are known. The first, derived from normal b., is a liquid boiling at 167° C.; the second, derived from methylethylcarbinol, is a liquid of penetrating odor, boiling at about 160° C., forming the chief constituent of oil of *Cochlearia officinalis;* the third, derived from isobutyl alcohol, is a liquid boiling at about 162° C. [B.]—**B. mercaptan.** A compound, $C_4H_9.H.S$, of which there are several isomeric forms, all liquids of a disagreeable odor boiling at from 88° to 98° C.; that of secondary b. has the odor of asafœtida. [B.]—**B. mustard-oil.** Ger., *B'senföl.* See *B. isothiocyanate.*—**B. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de butyle.* Ger., *B'nitrat.* Nitrate of isobutyl, $(CH_3)_2 = CH - CH_2.O.NO_2$, a liquid boiling at 123° (Strecker) or 130° C. (Roscoe and Schorlemmer). [B.]—**B. nitrite.** Fr., *azotite de butyle.* Ger., *B'nitrit.* Nitrite of trimethylcarbyl, $(CH_3)_3 \equiv C.O.NO$, a yellowish oily substance boiling at about 77° C. [B.]—**B. pseudocyanide.** See *B. carbamine.*—**B'senföl** (Ger.). See *B. isothiocyanate.*—**B. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de butyle.* Ger., *B'sulfat.* An acid sulphate (b'sulphuric acid, sulphobutylic acid), $C_4H_9.HSO_4$, is known. [B.]—**B'sulphuric acid.** See *B. sulphate.*—**B. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de butyle.* Ger., *B'sulfid.* A compound of b. and sulphur, $(C_4H_9)_2.S$, of which there are several isomeric varieties, all liquids of a disagreeable odor. [B.]—**B. thioalcohol.** See *B. mercaptan.*—**B. urethane.** See *B. carbamate.*

BUTYLACETIC ACID, n. Bu^2-ti^{2}l-a^{2}s-e^{2}t(et)'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide butylacétique.* See Hydroxybutyric acid.

BUTYLAMINE, n. Bu^2-ti^{2}l'a^{2}m-en. Lat., *butylamina, butylaminum.* Fr., *butylamine.* Ger., *Butylamin.* A primary amine of butyl, $N.(C_4H_9).H_2$. All such compounds are liquids boiling at from 46° to 75° C. They include *isob'*, derived from isobutyl; *normal b.*, derived from normal butyl; and *trimethylcarbylamine,* derived from trimethylcarbyl. [B.]

BUTYLCHLORAL, n. Bu^2-ti^{2}l-klor'a^{2}l. Lat., *chloral butylicum.* Fr., *butylchloral.* Ger., *Butylchloral.* Syn.: *trichlorbutyraldehyde, oxide of trichlorbutylidene, crotonchloral.* A substitution compound of butyl aldehyde and chlorine, $C_4H_5Cl_3O = CH_3.CHCl.CCl_2.COH$, an oily liquid of a pungent odor. [Liebreich (A, 319); B, 3.]—**B. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de b.* Ger., *B'hydrat.* Syn.: *trichlorbutylidene glycol* (or *alcohol*). A body, $C_4H_5Cl_3O + H_2O = CH_3.CHCl.CCl_2.C(OH)_2$, forming volatile tabular crystals giving off a pungent vapor; soluble with difficulty in cold water, readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in glycerin; a sedative to the central nervous system. [Liebreich (A, 319); B, 3.]

BUTYLENE, n. Bu^2'ti^{2}l-en. Fr., *butylène.* Ger., *Butylen.* A bivalent hydrocarbon, C_4H_8, isomeric with butylidene. [B, 4.]—**B. alcohol.** A diatomic alcohol, $C_4H_{10}O_2 = C_4H_8.(OH)_2$, formed from quartane by the substitution of two molecules of hydroxyl for two atoms of hydrogen, or from a double molecule of water by the substitution of a molecule of b. for half the hydrogen. [B, 2.]—**B'gallic acid.** Gallic acid in which b. replaces two atoms of hydrogen; a term expressive, according to Remsen and Coale, of the probable constitution of sinapic acid. [B.]—**B. glycol.** See *B. alcohol.*—**Isob'.** A colorless liquid, $(CH_3)_2 = C = CH_2$, forming at −7° C. a gas of disagreeable odor. [B, 4.]—**Normal b.** Ethylvinyl, allylmethyl; a colorless liquid, $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH - CH_2$, converted into a gas at −4° C. [B, 4.]—**Pseudob'.** A liquid, $CH_3 - CH - CH - CH_3$, boiling at 3° C. [B, 4.]

BUTYLIC, adj. Bu^2-ti^{2}l'i^{2}k. Fr., *butilique.* Containing or pertaining to butyl. [A, 385.]

BUTYLIDENE, n. Bu^2-ti^{2}l'i^{2}d-en. Fr., *butylidène.* Ger., *Butyliden.* A bivalent radicle, $C_4H_8 = CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH$, isomeric with butylene. [B, 4.]—**B. oxide.** Butyl aldehyde. [B.]

BUTYLLACTIC ACID, n. Bu^2-ti^{2}l-la^{2}k'ti^{2}k. Fr., *acide butyllactique.* Ger., *Butyllactinsäure.* Dimethoxalic acid, acetonic acid, one of the isomeric varieties of hydroxybutyric acid; colorless prismatic crystals, $(CH_3)_2 = C(OH) - CO.OH$. [B, 4.]

BUTYLSCHWEFELSÄURE (Ger.), n. But'u^{6}l-shwaf-e^{2}l-zoir-e^2. Butylsulphuric acid. [B.]

BUTYLSCHWEFLIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. But'u^{6}l-shwaf-li^{2}g-zoir-e^2. Butylsulphonic acid. [B.]

BUTYLSENFÖL (Ger.), n. But'u^{6}l-ze^{2}nf-u^{6}l. Butyl mustard-oil. [B.] See Butyl *isothiocyanate.*

BUTYLSULPHONIC ACID, n. Bu^2-ti^{2}l-su^{3}lf-o^{2}n'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide butylsulfonique.* Ger., *Butylsulfonsäure, Butylschwefligsäure.* A compound, $(C_4H_9).SO_3H$, having acid properties. [B.]

BUTYLSULPHURIC ACID, n. Bu^2-ti^{2}l-su^{3}lf-u^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide butylsulfurique.* Ger., *Butylschwefelsäure.* Acid butyl sulphate, sulphobutylic acid. [B.]

BUTYLUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu^{2}t(but)'i^{2}l(u^{6}l)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See Butyl.

BUTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Bu^2(bu)-ti(tu^6)'fu^{3}s(fu^{4}s). From βοῦς, an ox, and τῦφος (see Typhus). Ger., *Rinderpest.* The cattle plague. [A, 322.]

BUTYRACEOUS, adj. Bu^{2}t-i^{2}r-a'shu^{3}s. Gr., βουτυρινός. Lat., *butyraceus.* Fr., *butyracé, butyreux.* Ger., *butterartig.* Buttery; resembling or producing butter. [B.]

BUTYRAL, n. Bu2'ti2r-a2l. A colorless, very mobile liquid, $C_8H_7O_2$, obtained by distilling barium butyrate. By oxidation it forms butyric acid. [A, 301.]

BUTYRAMIDE, n. Bu2t-i2r'a2m-i2d. Fr., *butyramide*. Ger., *Butyramid*. A butyryl substitution product of ammonia, $NH_2.(C_4H_7O) = NH_2.(CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CO)$; a solid melting at 115° C. The isomeric *isobutyramide*, $NH_2.([CH_3]_2.CH.CH_2.CO)$, forms crystals melting at about 100° C. [B, 4.]

BUTYRATE, n. Bu2t'i2r-at. Lat., *butyras*. Fr., *butyrate*. Ger., *Butyrat*, *buttersaures Salz*. A salt of butyric acid. [B.]

BUTYRCHLORALHYDRAT (Ger.), n. But'u6r-ch2lor-a3l-hu6d-ra3t''. See BUTYLCHLORAL *hydrate*.

BUTYRELAIC ACID, n. Bu2t-i2r-e2l-a'i2k. Fr., *acide butyrélaïque*. See BUTYROLEIC ACID.

BUTYRELAIN, n. Bu2t-i2r-e2l'a3-i2n. Fr., *butyrélaïne*. See BUTYROLEIN.

BUTYREUX (Fr.), adj. Bu6t-i2r-u5. See BUTYRACEOUS.

BUTYRIACUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu2t(but)-i2r(u6r)-i(i2)'a2k(a3k)-u3m(u4m). Fr., *butyriaque*. See BUTYLAMINE.

BUTYRIC, adj. Bu2t-i2r'i2k. Lat., *butyricus*. Fr., *butyrique*. Ger., *butyrisch*. Derived from or contained in butter. [B.]—**B. acid.** Fr., *acide butyrique*. Ger., *Buttersäure*, *Butyrinsäure*. A volatile acid, $C_4H_8O_2$. There are two isomeric forms: 1. *Normal b. acid* (b. acid of fermentation, propylcarbonic acid), $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CO.OH$, a colorless liquid, of unpleasant odor, solidifying at 0° and boiling at 163° C., prepared by the fermentation of sugar with decayed cheese and sour milk, and occurring normally in the sweat, the urine, and the fæces, and in the decomposition products of many albuminoid substances. 2. *Isobutyric acid* (isopropylcarbonic acid), $(CH_3)_2 = CH.CO.OH$, a liquid boiling at 154° C. Both compounds act as monobasic acids, forming butyrates and isobutyrates respectively. B. acid has been used as a hypnotic in drachm doses. Its internal administration is said to have produced nephritis. [B, 4; Janovsky, "Ann. di chim. e di farm.," Mar., 1886, p. 194 (B); L, 49, 86; K.]—**B. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde butyrique*. Ger., *Butylaldehyd*. Oxide of butylidene, C_4H_8O. Two varieties are known, corresponding to the two varieties of butyl alcohol: 1. *Normal b. aldehyde*, $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CHO$, boiling at 75° C. 2. *Isobutyric aldehyde*, $(CH_3)_2 = CH.CHO$, boiling at 61° C. Both are mobile liquids of a powerful odor. *Paraisobutylic aldehyde*, $C_{12}H_{24}O_3$, a polymeric modification of isobutyric aldehyde, forms acicular crystals. [B, 5.]—**B. anhydride.** A liquid, $(C_4H_7O)_2.O$, boiling at about 190° C. [B, 4.]—**B. chloral.** Butyl trichloraldehyde, a chlorine substitution product of butyl aldehyde, $C_4H_5.Cl_3O$. [B, 2.]—**B. chloride.** Ger., *Chlorbutyryl*. A liquid, $C_4H_7.OCl = CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.COCl$, boiling at 101° C. An isomeric form, *isobutyric chloride*, $(CH_3)_2 = CH.COCl$, boils at 92° C. [B, 4.]—**B. ether.** Fr., *éther butyrique*. Ger., *Butyläther*. See ETHYL *butyrate*.—**B. monochloraldehyde.** Monochlorobutyric aldehyde, C_4H_7ClO, a chlorine substitution product of b. aldehyde. [B, 2.]

BUTYRIN, n. Bu2t'i2r-i2n. Lat., *butyrinum*, *butyrina*. Fr., *butyrine*. Ger., *Butyrin*. The butyric ether of glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), formed by the substitution of the radicle of butyric acid for one or more molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4.]—**B'säure** (Ger.). Butyric acid. [K.]

BUTYROACETIC ACID, n. Bu2t-i2r-o-a2s-et(e2t)'i2k. Fr., *acide butyro-acétique*. See PROPIONIC ACID.

BUTYROARSENITE, n. Bu2t-i2r-o-a3rs'e2n-it. A compound of a base with butyric and arsenious acids. [B.]

BUTYROFURONIC ACID, n. Bu2t-i2r-o-fu2r-o2n'i2k. An oxygen addition compound of furfurvaleric acid, $C_9H_{12}O_6$. [B, 3.]

BUTYROID, adj. Bu2t'i2r-oid. From βούτυρον, butter, and εἶδος, resemblance. See BUTYRACEOUS.

BUTYROLEIC ACID, n. Bu2t-i2r-ol-e'i2k. Fr., *acide butyroléique*. Oleobutyric acid, $C_{36}H_{38}O_3 + H_2O$, obtained from butter by saponification. [A, 301.]

BUTYROLEIN, n. Bu2t-i2r-ol'e2-i2n. Fr., *butyroléine*. A principle found in butter, differing from ordinary olein by not yielding sebacic acid on distillation. [A, 301.]

BUTYROMETER, n. Bu2t-i2r-o2m'e2t-u5r. From βούτυρον, butter, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *butyromètre*. An instrument for determining the proportion of fatty matter contained in milk. Marchand's b. is a graduated glass tube, in which equal volumes of milk and ether are to be shaken together, when the ether dissolves the fat; on the addition of an amount of alcohol equal to that of the ether, the fat separates and floats at the top, where its amount may be read off on the scale. [A, 301.]

BUTYRONE, n. Bu2t'i2r-on. Lat., *butyronum*. Fr., *butyrone*. Ger., *Butyron*. See DIPROPYL *ketone*.

BUTYRONITRIC ACID, n. Bu2t-i2r-o-nit'ri2k. Fr., *acide butyronitrique*. Ger., *Butyronsalpetersäure*. See NITROPROPIONIC ACID.

BUTYRONITRILE, n. Bu2t-i2r-o-nit'ri2l(ril). Fr., *butyronitrile*. Ger., *Butyronitryl*. See PROPYL *cyanide*.

BUTYRONYL, n. Bu2t-i2r'o2n-i2l. Fr., *butyronyle*. The hypothetical radicle of butyrone, C_7H_7. [A, 301.]

BUTYROSCOPE, n. Bu2t-i2r'o2s-kop. From βούτυρον, butter, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. A instrument for ascertaining the proportion of fat in milk. Leeds's b. is essentially like Feser's lactoscope (*q. v.*), but the milk and water are mixed in definite quantities. [L, 225.]

BUTYROSE, adj. Bu2t'i2r-os. See BUTYRACEOUS.

BUTYROSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu2t(but)-i2r(u6r)-o(o2)-spu5rm(spe2rm)'u3m(u4m). From βούτυρον, butter, and σπέρμα, seed. Of Kotschy, a genus of sapotaceous trees. [B, 42, 121.]—**B. Parkii** [Kotschy]. Fr., *arbre à beurre*. Syn.: *Bassia Parkii* [G. Don]. The shea-tree, or African butter-tree. The milky juice furnishes on evaporation a product resembling gutta percha. On boiling, the seeds furnish shea butter. [B, 19, 42, 270.]

BUTYROUS, adj. Bu2t'i2r-u3s. Lat., *butyrosus*. See BUTYRACEOUS.

BUTYRUM [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Bu2(bu)-ti(tu6)'-ru3m(ru4m), bu2(bu)'ti2r(tu6r)-u3m(u4m). See BUTTER.—**B. cacao.** See *Oleum* THEOBROMÆ.—**B. cancrinum.** Ger., *Krebsbutter*. An old preparation for which a reddish fat perfumed with benzoin is now dispensed. [B, 270.]—**B. insulsum.** Fresh (unsalted) butter. [Sydenham (B, 90; B, 270.]—**B. nervinum.** See *Unguentum* ROSMARINI *compositum*.—**B. palmarum.** See *Oleum* COCOIS.—**B. Saturni, B. saturninum.** See *B.* SATURNI.

BUTYRYL, n. Bu2t'i2r-i2l. Fr., *butyryle*. A hypothetical radicle, C_8H_7, of butyral, butyric acid, etc. [A, 301; L, 49.]

BUTYRYLFORMIC ACID, n. Bu2t-i2r-i2l-fo2rm'i2k. Fr., *acide butyrylformique*. A colorless liquid, $C_5H_8O_3 = CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CO - CO.OH$. [B, 4.]

BUTZ (Ger.), **BUTZEN** (Ger.), n's. Butz, butz'e2n. A core (of a fruit or of a boil). [L, 46.]

BUTZENKLETTE (Ger.), n. Butz'e2n-kle2t-te2. The *Lappa major*. [B, 180.]

BUVASIGNA (Malay), n. Cassia pulp. [L, 77.]

BUVEUR (Fr.), adj. and n. Bu6v-u5r. See BIBITORIUS.

BUXACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu3x(bux)-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Fr., *buxacées*. Of Dumortier and of Baillon, a family of plants, comprising *Buxus* and three related genera. [B, 170.]

BUXACEOUS, adj. Bu3x-a'shu3s. Lat., *buxaceus*. Fr., *buxacé*. Resembling the genus *Buxus*; of or belonging to the *Buxaceæ*. [B.]

BUXANS (Lat.), adj. Bu3x(bux)'a2nz(a3ns). Of the color of box-wood. [Apuleius (A, 318).]

BUXBAUM (Ger.), n. Bux'ba3-um. The genus *Buxus*. [B, 180.]—**B'holz.** Box-wood. [L, 80.]—**Gemeiner B.** The *Buxus sempervirens*. [B, 180.]

BUXBAUMIACEÆ [Bruch and Schimper], **BUXBAUMIEÆ** [Hampe], **BUXBAUMIOIDEÆ** [Fürnrohr], **BUXBAUMOIDEÆ** [Greville] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Bux-ba3-um-i2-a(a3)'se2-(ke2)-e(a3-e2), -i(i2)'e2-e(a3-e2), -i2-o(o2)-i2d(ed)'e2-e(a3-e2), -o(o2)-i2d-(ed)'e2-e(a3-e2). A family, tribe, or subdivision of mosses (*Acrocarpi*), including *Buxbaumia* and another genus. [B, 19, 170.]

BUXEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu3x(bux)'e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *buxées*. Of Reichenbach and others, a division of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising *Buxus*, *Drypetes*, *Securinega*, *Tricera*, etc. [B, 42, 170.]

BUXEINE, n. Bu3x'e-en. See BUXINE.

BUXEOUS, adj. Bu3x'e-u3s. Lat., *buxeus*. Of the color of box-wood, pertaining to the genus *Buxus*. [A, 318; L, 56.]

BUXEROLLE (Fr.), n. Bu6x-e2r-ol. The *Arbutus uva ursi*. [B, 173.]

BUXIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Bu3x(bux)-i2-fol(fo2l)'i2-u3s(u4s). From *buxus*, the box-tree, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *buxifolié*. Ger., *Buchsbaumblättrig*. Having leaves like those of the box-tree. [B.]

BUXINE, n. Bu3x'en. Lat., *buxina*, *buxinum*. Fr., *buxine*. Ger., *Buchsin*, *Buxin*. An alkaloid derived from the bark and leaves of *Buxus sempervirens*; identical with bebeerine. [B, 270.]

BUXINÉ (Fr.), adj. Bu6x-i2n-a. Buxaceous; as a n., in the f. pl., *b'es*, the *Buxaceæ*. [A, 385.]

BUXINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu3x(bux)-i2n'e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *buxinées*. See BUXACEÆ.

BUXINIDINE, n. Bu3x-i2n'i2d-en. An alkaloid derived, along with buxine, from the bark of *Buxus sempervirens*. [B, 270.]

BUXINUM (Lat.), n. n. Bu3x(bux)-i(e)'nu3m(nu4m). See BUXINE.

BUXOUS, adj. Bu3x'u3s. Lat., *buxosus*. Like box-wood or like the genus *Buxus*. [A, 318.]

BUXTON, n. Bu3x'tu3n. A place in Derbyshire, England, where there are three hot alkaline springs, one of which contains a little acid ferrous carbonate. [B, 270.]

BUXUS (Lat.), n. f. Bu3x(bux)'u3s(u4s). More properly written *pyxus*. Gr., πύξος. Fr., *buis*. Ger., *Buchs*, *Buchsbaum*. The box; a genus of euphorbiaceous shrubs and small trees. [B, 19, 34.]—**B. angustifolia.** Fr., *buis à feuilles étroites*. A variety of *B. sempervirens*. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. arborescens.** Fr., *buis arborescent*. A variety of *B. sempervirens*. [B, 173.]—**B. balearica.** The Minorca box, growing in the Mediterranean islands and in Asia Minor. [B, 19.]—**B. myrtifolia.** Fr., *buis à feuilles de myrte*. A variety of *B. sempervirens*. [B, 173, 180.]—**B. sempervirens** [Linnæus]. Fr., *buis*. Ger., *Buchsbaum*, *Splintbaum*. The common, or evergreen, box; a species growing in Europe and Asia and cultivated in America. The wood (*lignum buxi*) is considered sudorific and is used in syphilis. The bark contains buxine, parabuxine, and buxinidine. The leaves and root-bark were formerly used in medicine. [B, 19, 119, 270.]—**B. semperviva.** See *B. sempervirens*.—**B. suffruticosa.** A suffruticose variety of *B. sempervirens*. [B.]—**Cortex buxi.** See *Écorce de* BUIS.—**Extractum buxi.** Fr., *extrait de buis*. Of the Fr. Cod. (1837), an alcoholic extract of the root-bark of *B. sempervirens*. [B, 119.]—**Folia buxi, Folia buxi sempervirentis, Folia buxi sempervivæ.** The leaves of *B. sempervirens*. They are purgative and have been thought to promote the growth of the hair. [B, 180.]—**Lignum buxi, Lignum buxi arborescentis.** The wood of *B. sempervirens*, formerly used in medicine, especially for syphilis, colic, and intermittent fever. [B, 180.]—**Oleum buxi.** Fr., *huile de buis*. A rectified oil

distilled from the wood of *B. sempervirens*, formerly used in gonorrhœa. [Sard. Ph., 1773, Würtemb. Ph., 1798 (B, 119).]—**Radix buxi.** The root of *B. sempervirens*. [A, 319.]

BUYHUTO (It.), n. Bu-i^2-u'to. A Sicilian spring containing magnesium and calcium sulphates and carbonates. [A, 319.]

BUYO-BUYO, n. A Philippine Island name for a sort of long pepper. [L, 94.]

BUZ-HAGGNI (Ar.), n. The *Arundo donax*. [L, 105.]

BUZIAS, n. A place in Hungary, where there is a chalybeate spring rich in free carbonic acid. [B, 270 ; L, 49.]

BUZIRULBUNJ (Ar.), n. The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [L, 77, 105.]

BUZOT (Sp.), n. Bu-th^{2}ot'. See BUSOT.

BUZRALSCHIBBET (Ar.), n. The *Anethum graveolens*. [L, 105.]

BUZRUK (Ar.), n. The *Linum usitatissimum*. [L, 105.]

BUZZALSCHIPPET (Ar.), n. See BUZRALSCHIBBET.

BUZZARD, n. Bu^{3}z'a^{3}rd. See BUTEO.

BYAKOOL (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Solanum indicum*. [B, 172.]

BYBO, n. An East Indian name for the *Cassuvium pomiferum*. [L, 105.]

BYCHORCHO (Russ.), n. The *Galeodes araneoides*. [T. Husemann (A, 319).]

BYGUN (Hind.), n. The *Solanum melongena*. [B, 172.]

BYKOWA (Russ.), n. A place in Charcow, where there is a spring containing sodium and magnesium sulphates. [A, 319.]

BYNE (Lat.), n. f. Bin(bu^{6}n)'e(a). Gr., *βύνη*. Barley malt. [Aetius (A, 325).]

BYNIN, n. Bin'i^{2}n. From *βύνη*, malt. An English proprietary liquid extract of malt. ["Practitioner," Dec., 1885, p. 464.]

BYRETHRUM (Lat.), n. n. Bi^{2}r(bu^{6}r)-e^{2}th'ru^{3}m(ru^{4}m). An ancient sort of medicated cap. [Forestus (A, 325).]

BYRON SPRING, n. Bi'ro^{2}n. A spring in the town of Byron, Genesee County, New York, resembling the Oak-Orchard Acid Springs (*q. v.*). [A, 363.]

BYRRHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}r(bu^{6}r)'ri^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). A family of the *Cordyloccrata*. [L, 262.]

BYRRHII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bi^{2}r(bu^{6}r)'ri^2-i(e). Fr., *byrrhiens*. A tribe of the *Coleoptera*, having *Byrrhus* as the typical genus. [L, 180.]

BYRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Bi^{2}r(bu^{6}r)'ru^{3}s(ru^{4}s). Fr., *byrrhe*. See ANTHRENUS.

BYRSA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{6}r(bu^{6}r)'sa^3. A more correct form of *bursa* (*q. v.*).

BYRSODEPSICON, BYRSODEPSICUM (Lat.), n's n. Bu^{5}rs(bu^{6}rs)-o(o^2)-de^{2}ps'i^{2}k-o^{2}n, -u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *βυρσοδεψικός*, used in dressing hides. An ancient name for a species of *Rhus* used in tanning. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 325).]

BYRSONIMA (Lat.), n. f. Bu^{5}rs-o^{2}n'i^{2}m-a^3. A genus of malpighiaceous shrubs and trees. [B, 19.]—**B. armeniaca** [Richard]. Syn. : *Malpighia armeniaca* [Cavanilles]. A species the seeds of which are said to be poisonous. [B, 121.]—**B. chrysophylla** [Kunth]. Syn. : *Malpighia moureila* [Aublet], *Galphinia chrysophylla* [Sprengel]. A species growing in Cayenne, where its astringent bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge, and a decoction as a fomentation for ulcers. [B, 173.]—**B. coccolobæfolia** [Kunth]. A tree of Cumana, probably furnishing part of the alcornoco-bark of commerce. [B, 180.]—**B. cotinifolia** [Kunth]. A Mexican shrub, used like *B. verbascifolia*. [B, 180.]—**B. crassifolia** [De Candolle]. Syn. : *Malpighia crassifolia* [Linnæus]. The *moulae-ie* of the Caribs ; a small tree of the West Indies and South America, used like *B. verbascifolia*. [B, 19, 180.]—**B. cumingiana.** The *nanci* of Panama. The bark is used there in skin diseases. The berries are acid and edible. [B, 19.]—**B. laurifolia** [Kunth], **B. rhopalæfolia** [Kunth]. Trees probably furnishing varieties of the alcornoco-bark of commerce. [B, 180.]—**B. spicata** [De Candolle]. A tree of the West Indies and Brazil. Its bark (*muruxi-bark*) contains a great amount of tannin. The fruit is acid and astringent, and is used for gargles and in dysentery. [B, 19, 180.]—**B. verbascifolia** [De Candolle]. Syn. : *Malpighia verbascifolia* [Linnæus]. A low shrub of Brazil and Guiana. The bark and wood are used as astringents and in remittent fevers. [B, 19, 180.]

BYRSOPSIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu^{5}r(bu^{6}r)-so^{2}p'si^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). A subfamily of the *Curculionidæ*. [L, 262.]

BYSAUCHEN (Lat.), n. m. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)-a^{4}k'(a^3'u^{4}ch^2)-e^{2}n(an). Gen., *bysauch'enos* (*-is*). Gr., *βυσαύχην* (from *βύειν*, to cover up, and *αὐχήν*, the neck). An old term for a person whose shoulders were habitually elevated, so as to make the neck seem short ; also for a person with a stiff neck. [A, 322, 325, 387 ; L, 94.]

BYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Bi^{2}z(bu^{6}s)'ma^3. Gen., *bys'matos* (*-tis*). Gr., *βύσμα*. A bung, a stopper. [A, 322, 325.]

BYSSACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)-sa(sa^3)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2). From *βύσσος*, flax. Fr., *byssacées*. Of Agardh and others, a division of *Fungi*, including such genera as *Torula*, *Hormiscium*, *Monilia*, *Antennaria*, etc. ; according to Brongniart, who made it a tribe of the *Mucedines*, it comprised the subdivisions *Chloridieæ*, *Monilieæ*, and *Byssineæ* ; divided by Fries into the tribes *Collemeæ* and *Bysseæ*. [B, 1, 121, 170.]

BYSSACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)-sa(sa^3)'se^2(ke^2)-i(e). Of Fries, a suborder of *Fungi* (*Inomycetes*), comprising the sections *Epiphyti*, *Byssi solidi*, *Gasterotrichi*, and *Hymenotrichi* ; of Körber, an order of lichens (*Lichenes homœomerici*) ; of Nylander, a family of lichens, comprising the tribes *Sirosiphei*, *Pyrenopsei*, and *Homopsidei*. [B, 121, 170.]

BYSSACEOUS, adj. Bi^{2}s-sa'shu^{3}s. Lat., *byssaceus*. Fr., *byssacé*. Made up of interlaced filaments ; of or pertaining to the *Byssaceæ*. [B, 19.]

BYSSAL, adj. Bi^{2}s'sa^{2}l. Fr., *byssé*. Pertaining to or of the nature of the *Byssus*. [L, 210.]

BYSSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)'se^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *byssées*. Of Fries, a tribe of the *Byssaceæ*, comprising *Antennaria*, *Monilia*, *Byssus*, *Oidium*, *Torula*, etc., also the *B. spuriæ*, including nine genera. [B, 170.]

BYSSEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)'se^2-i(e). Of Reichenbach, a division of the true *Byssacei* (*Byssacei genuini*), comprising *Torula*, *Oidium*, *Byssus*, *Monilia*, *Antennularia*, etc. [B, 170.]

BYSSI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *Byssus* (*q. v.*). Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)'si(se). Of Adanson, a family of plants, including *Tremella*, *Conferva*, *Aspergillus*, *Byssus*, and other genera now placed in widely distinct orders. [B, 170.]—**B. fibrilliformes** [Persoon]. A division of *Fungi* (*Trichomyci*). [B, 170.]—**B. solidi** [Fries]. A section of the *Byssacei*, comprising the subsections *Moniliæ* and *Byssini*, with two additional genera. [B, 170.]

BYSSIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)-si^{2}d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Of Gray, a division of *Fungi* (*Nematomyceæ*), comprising *Monilia*, *Torula*, *Dematium*, *Byssus*, etc. [B, 170.] Cf. BYSSACEÆ.

BYSSIFERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)-si^{2}f'e^{2}r-a^3. From *byssus* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *byssifères*. Of Goldfuss, Carus, and others, a family of molluscs, including those that attach themselves by a byssus. [L, 180.]

BYSSIFEROUS, adj. Bi^{2}s-si^{2}f'e^{2}r-u^{3}s. Lat., *byssiferus*. Fr., *byssifère*. Provided with a byssus. [L, 147.]

BYSSIFERS, n. pl. Bi^{2}s'si^2-fu^{5}rz. See BYSSIFERA.

BYSSINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)'si^{2}n-a^3. Of Batsch, a family of the *Aphylla*, comprising *Lepra*, *Byssus*, *Conferva*, etc. [B, 170.]

BYSSINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)'si^{2}n-e(a^3-e^2). See BYSSACEÆ.

BYSSINE, adj. Bi^{2}s'si^{2}n. Gr., *βύσσινος*. Lat., *byssinus*. Cottony, silky, filamentous.

BYSSINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)-si^{2}n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *byssinées*. Of Dumortier and Brongniart, a division of *Fungi* (*Mucedines*), comprising *Dematium*, *Byssus*, etc. [B, 1, 170.]

BYSSINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)'si^{2}n-i(e). Of Fries, a subsection of the *Byssi solidi*, comprising *Byssus* and two other genera ; of Corda, a family of *Fungi* (*Coniomycetes*), comprising the tribes *Byssaceæ* and *Phylleriacei*. [B, 170.]

BYSSINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)-si^{2}n-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *byssino'seos* (*-sis*). From *βύσσος* (see BYSSUS). Ger., *Baumwollenschwindsucht*. A variety of pneumonoconiosis due to the inhalation of cotton fibre. [Zenker (L, 20).]

BYSSINUS (Lat.), adj. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)'si^{2}n-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See BYSSINE and BYSSOID.

BYSSOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)-so(so^2)-ka^4'(ka^3'u^4)-si^{2}s. Gen., *byssocau'seos* (*-sis*). From *βύσσος* (see BYSSUS), and *καῦσις*, cauterization. Cauterization with a cotton moxa. [A, 322.]

BYSSOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Bi^{2}s-so-zhe^{2}n. From *βύσσος* (see BYSSUS), and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Producing byssus. [A, 385.]

BYSSOID, adj. Bi^{2}s'oid. Lat., *byssoideus* (from *βύσσος* [see BYSSUS], and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *byssoïde*. Ger., *byssusartig*. Resembling a *Byssus* ; composed of a fringe of filaments of unequal length. [B, 19.]

BYSSOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)-so(so^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *byssoïdées*. Of Kickx, a family of *Fungi*, corresponding nearly to the *Hyphomycetes* and including the divisions *Mucedineæ*, *Mucorineæ*, and *Asconemeæ* ; of Schulz, a family of *Fungi* (*Nematosporæ*), comprising the sections *Byssacea*, *Phyllerica*, *Racodicea*, and *Cœnogonea*. [B, 121, 170.]

BYSSOIDEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)-so(so^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'e^2-i(e). Of Sprengel, a division of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. [B, 170.]—**B. veri** [Persoon]. A division of *Fungi* (*Trichomyci*), comprising *Hypha* and six other genera. [B, 170.]

BYSSOPHORE (Fr.), adj. Bi^{2}s-o-for. See BYSSIFEROUS ; as a n., in the pl., *b's*, see BYSSIFERA.

BYSSOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)-so^2(so^{2}f)'ti^{2}s(thi^{2}s)'i^{2}s. Gen., *byssophthis'eos* (*-oph'thisis*). See BYSSINOSIS.

BYSSOTHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)-so(so^2)-the(tha)'si^2-(ki^2)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). From *βύσσος* (see BYSSUS), and *θηκίον* (dim. of *θήκη*, a receptacle). Ger., *Wurzeltödler*. A genus of the *Pyrenomycetes*. It attacks the roots of living plants, and causes in potatoes a disease (Ger., *Pockenkrankheit der Kartoffel*) in which pustule-like formations appear on its skin. [A, 396.]

BYSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)'su^{3}s(su^{4}s). Gr., *βύσσος*. Ger., *Gruftschimmel* (1st def.), *Büschelschimmel* (3d def.). 1. A genus of *Fungi* under which were formerly grouped a number of imperfectly known forms now referred elsewhere. [B.] 2. The stipes of certain *Fungi*. [B, 19, 173.] 3. The filamentous tuft by which certain molluscs attach themselves ; woven into a fabric in some varieties. [L, 49, 227.] 4. Cotton, fine flax, silk, charpie. [A, 322.]—**B'artig** (Ger.). See BYSSOID.

BYSTROPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Bi^{2}s(bu^{6}s)-tro(tro^2)-po'go^{2}n-(gon). Gen., *bystropogon'os* (*-is*). From *βύστρα* (= *βύσμα*), a stopper, and *πώγων*, a beard. Of L'Héritier, a genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineæ*. [B, 42.]—**B. suaveolens** [L'Héritier]. The *Ballota suaveolens*. [B, 173.]

BYTHOS, BYTHUS (Lat.). n's m. Bi^{2}th(bu^{6}th)'o^{2}s, -u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., *βυθός*. The lower part of the abdomen. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

BYTTERA (Lat.), n. f. Bi2t(bu6t)'te2r-a3. See Bittera.

BYTTNEREÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu6t-ne2r'e2-e(a3-e2). See Buettnerieæ.

BYTTNERIA (Lat.), n. f. Bu6t-ne2r'i2-a3. See Buettneria.

BYTTNERIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu6t-ne2r-i2-a(a3)'se2(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Fr., *byttnériacées*. Of De Candolle, an order of the *Thalamifloræ*, corresponding to the *Sterculiaceæ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Geraniaceæ*, corresponding to the *Buettnerieæ*. [B, 170, 214.]

BYTTNERIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu6t-ne2r-i2d-i(i2)'e2-e(a3-e2). Of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamisertia*, including *Buettneria*. [B, 170.]

BYTTNERIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Bu6t-ne2r-i(i2)'e2-e(a3-e2). Of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Byttneriaceæ*, including *Buettneria*, *Abroma*, *Guazuma*, *Theobroma*, etc. [B, 170, 214.] See Buettnerieæ.

BYWA (Jap.), n. The *Eriobotrya japonica*. [B, 19.]

BZOWY (Pol.), n. The *Sambucus nigra*. [L, 77.]

C

CAA, n. A Brazilian name for any herb, especially the *Ilex paraguayensis*. [B, 12, 121; L, 49.]—**C.-apia.** The *Dorstenia brasiliensis* and the *Dorstenia tubicina*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C.-ataica.** The *Vandellia diffusa*. [B, 19.]—**C.-ataja, C.-ataya.** A bitter plant of Brazil, perhaps a species of *Gratiola*. [B, 121.]—**C.-cama.** A Brazilian species of *Scrophularia*, used like *Scrophularia aquatica*. [B, 121.]—**C.-chira.** The indigo-plant. [B, 121.]—**C'cica.** The *Euphorbia capitata* and the *Colubrina lusitanica*. [B, 121; L, 105, 119.]—**C'co.** The *Mimosa pudica*. [B, 121.]—**C.-cua.** See *C.-cama.*—**C.-cuys.** Maté, the leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis*. [B, 19; L, 87.]—**C.-eo.** See *C'co.*—**C.-etimary, C'ettmary, C'etymary.** The *Senecio brasiliensis*. [L, 84, 104, 109.]—**C.-ghiynvio.** A plant the powdered irritant leaves of which are applied to indolent ulcers; thought to be *Melastoma pauciflora*. [L, 87.]—**C.-guaza.** See *C.-cuys.*—**C.-jandivap, C.-jandiwap.** The *Plumbago scandens*. [L, 105.]—**C.-mena, C.-mi, C'mini, C.-miri.** See *C.-cuys.*—**C.-na.** The *Ilex giganteus*. [B, 121.]—**C'nthee.** The genus *Mussænda*. [B, 121.]—**C.-opia.** The *Vismia guianensis* or *Vismia baccifera*. [B, 121; L, 105.]—**C.-peba, C.-péba.** Ger., *Grieswurzel*. The genus *Cissampelos*, especially the *Cissampelos pareira*, and the *Aristolochia anguicida*. [B, 19, 121, 245, 270; L, 130.]—**C.-pomango, C.-pomongo.** The *Plumbago scandens*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C.-ponga.** The *Gomphrena vermiculata*, also a species of *Portulaca*. [B, 121, 132.]—**C.-potiragoa.** A species of *Spermacoce*. [B, 121.]—**C.-raboa.** The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [L, 105.]—**C.-rina.** The *Jatropha manihot* or its root. [L, 105, 109.]—**C.-roba.** See *C.-raboa.*—**C.-taya.** See *C.-ataya.*—**C.-tiguá.** The *Moschoxylon catigua*. [B, 19.]—**C.-tinga.** The *Leopoldinia piassaba* and the *Mauritia carana*. [B, 19.]

CAAT-AMUNAR [Tamil], **CAAT-AMUNK** [Tamil], n's. The *Jatropha curcas*. [B, 88, 172.]

CAAT-ARALIE [Tamil], n. The *Cerbera odallam*. [B, 172.]

CAAT-ATTIE [Tamil], **CAAT-ATTIE-POO** [Tamil], n's. The *Bauhinia tomentosa*. [B, 88, 172.]

CAAT-ELOOPPIE [Tamil], n. The *Terminalia bellerica*. [B, 172.]

CAAT-JADICAI [Tamil], n. The *Pyrrhosia Horsfieldi*. [B, 172.]

CAAT-JUTIE [Tamil], n. The *Mandragora officinalis*. [B, 88.]

CAAT-KARNAY [Tamil], **CAAT-KARNAY-KALUNG** [Tamil], n's. The *Dracontium polyphyllum*. [B, 88, 172.]

CAAT-KOLINGIE [Tamil], n. The *Tephrosia* (*Galega*) *purpurea*. [B.]

CAAT-MALLICA [Tamil], **CAAT-MALLICA VAYR** [Tamil], n's. The *Jasminum angustifolium*. [B, 88, 172.]

CAAT-MORUNGHIE [Tamil], **CAAT-MORUNGIE-VAYR** [Tamil], n's. The *Ormocarpum* (*Hedysarum*) *sennoides*. [B, 88, 172.]

CAAT-NOOCHIE [Tamil], n. The *Jatropha curcas*. [B, 172.]

CAAT-SIRAGUM [Tamil], n. The *Conyza anthelminthica*. [B, 172.]

CAB, n. An alchemical name for gold. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CABAL, n. Ka3b-a3l'. From Ar. and Heb., *cabala*, tradition or a doctrine resting on tradition. Fr., *cabale*. The cabalistic art; a pretended occult system of medical practice by means of supernatural agencies. [A, 301, 325.]

CABALATAR, CABALATOR, n's. Alchemical names for nitre. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CABALEAU [Dalechamp] (Fr.), n. Ka3b-a3l-o. The *Dorstenia contrayerva*. [B, 88.]

CABALHAU, n. A Mexican plant somewhat resembling the *Dorstenia contrayerva*; used for wounds from poisoned arrows. [B, 121; L, 109.]

CABALIST, n. Ka2b'a2l-i2st. Fr., *cabaliste*. Ger., *Kabalist*. A person versed in the cabalistic art. [A, 301.]—**C'ic art.** Lat., *ars cabalistica*. Fr., *art cabalistique*. See Cabal.

CABALLINE, adj. Ka2b'a2l-en(in). Lat., *caballinus* (from καβάλλης, a horse). Fr., *caballin*. Ger., *Ross-*. Used for horses (said of a coarse variety of aloes). [A, 301; L, 43.]

CABALLION (Lat.), n. n. Ka2b(ka3b)-a2l(a3l)'li2-o2n. Gen., *cabal'lii*. An ancient name for the genus *Cynoglossum*, especially the *Cynoglossum officinale*. [B, 121.]

CABALONGA (Sp.), n. Ka3b-a3-lon'ga3. The seeds of *Strychnos Ignatii*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]

CABARET [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ka3b-a3r-a. Lit., a wine-house; the *Asarum europæum* (because used by drunkards as an emetic). [B, 7, 121, 173.]—**C. de muraille.** The *Omphalodes verna*. [B, 121.]—**C. des oiseaux.** The *Dipsacus silvestris*. [B, 173.]

CABASSE (Fr.), n. Ka3b-a3s. A West Indian name for the *Theobroma cacao*. [B. 121, 173.]

CABAY, n. Of the Philippine Islanders, the *Entada* (*Acacia*) *scandens*. [B, 88.]

CABBAGE, n. Ka2b'aj. O. E., *cabbish*. O. Fr., *cabus*. Gr., κράμβη. Lat., *brassica*. Fr., *chou*. Ger., *Kohl*. It., *cavolo*. Sp., *col*. The *Brassica oleracea* and its varieties. [A, 302; B.—**Arkansas c.** The *Strepthanthus obtusifolius*. [B, 275.]—**Australian c.-tree.** The *Livistona* (*Corypha*) *australis*. [B, 19.]—**Bastard c.-bark.** The bark of *Andira inermis*. [B.]—**Bastard c.-tree.** The *Andira inermis* and the *Melanodendron integrifolium*. [B, 19.]—**Black c.-tree.** In St. Helena, the *Melanodendron integrifolium*. [B, 19.]—**Borecole c.** Borecole; a variety of the *Brassica oleracea*. [B, 275.]—**Brazil c.** The *Caladium sagittæfolium*. [L, 73.]—**C.-bark.** Lat., *cortex cabbagi* (seu *cabbagii*, seu *c.*). See Andira *bark*.—**C.-bark tree.** The *Andira* (*Geoffræa*) *inermis*. [B, 19.]—**C.-palm.** The *Areca* (*Oreodoxa*) *oleracea*. [B, 185.]—**C.-palmetto.** The *Sabal palmetto*. [B, 75.]—**C.-palm of New South Wales.** The *Ptychosperma* (*Seaforthia*) *elegans* and the *Livistona humilis*. [B, 121, 185.]—**C.-palm tree.** See *C.-palm* and *C.-palmetto.*—**C.-rose.** The *Rosa centifolia*. [L, 56.]—**C.-rose petals.** The rosæ centifoliæ petala [Br. Ph. (B, 81).]—**C.-tree.** 1. See *C.-palm* and *C.-palm of New South Wales*. 2. The *Kleinia neriifolia*. [B, 19.]—**C.-tree bark.** See Andira *bark*.—**C. tribe.** See Cruciferæ.—**C.-wood.** 1. The wood of the c.-tree. 2. The *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Canary Island c.-tree.** The *Cacalia kleinia*. [B, 275.]—**Cortex c.** (Lat.). See Andira *bark*.—**Dog's-c.** The *Thelygonum cynocrambe*. [B. 19.]—**Drum-head-c.** The *Brassica oleracea*, var. *capitata*. [B, 275.]—**Kale-c.** See *Borecole-c.*—**Little-umbelled c.-tree.** The *Commidendron spurium*. [B, 19.]—**Meadow-c.** See *Skunk-c.*—**Saint Patrick's c.** The *Saxifraga umbrosa*. [B, 19.]—**Savoy c.** A variety of the *Brassica oleracea*. [B, 275.]—**Sea-c.** The *Crambe maritima*. [B, 275.]—**Sea-otter's-c.** The *Nereocystis lutkeana*. [B, 275.]—**Skunk-c.** The *Symplocarpus fœtidus*. [B, 19.]—**Small-umbelled c.-tree.** See *Little-umbelled c.-tree.*—**Swamp-c.** See *Skunk-c.*—**West Indian c.-tree.** See *C.-bark tree* and *C.-palm.*—**Wild c.** The *Caulanthus crassicaulis*. [B, 66.]—**Wild California c.** The *Caulanthus crassicaulis* and the *Caulanthus procerus*. [B, 275.]

CABBAGIUM, CABBAGIUS, CABBAGUS (Lat.), n's n., m., and m. Ka2b(ka3b)-baj(ba3g)'i2-u3m(u4m), -u3s(u4s), ka2b(ka3b)'-ba2g(ba3g)-u3s(u4s). Ger., *Kohlbaum*. See Andira *inermis*.—**Cabbagii cortex, Cortex cabbagi** (seu **cabbagii**). See Cabbage-*bark*.

CABEB, CABEBI, n's. Alchemical names for scales of iron. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CABELIAU (Fr.), **CABELIAUD** (Fr.), n's. Ka3b-e2l-i2-o. Lat., *cabeliavus*. The *Gadus morrhua*. [A, 301, 325, 385.]

CABELLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka2b(ka3b)-e2l-la(la3)'ri2-a3. The *Achras mammosa*. [L, 105.]

CABELLOS-DE-ANGEL (Sp.), n. Ka3b-e2l''yos-da-a3n'he2l. A Peruvian name for the *Cuscuta odorata*. [B, 121.]

CABERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2b(ka3b)-e2r'i2d-e(a3-e2). A family of the *Geometridæ*. [L, 248.]

CABERLAS, n. A Languedoc name for the *Agaricus squamosus*. [B, 121.]

CABESSA, n. Borneo camphor. [A, 385.]

CABEZA-DE-NEGRO (Sp.), n. Ka3b-ath2''a3-da-na'gro. A popular name in Mexico for the seeds of *Nymphæa odorata*, and in Colombia for the fruit of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20; B, 19, 121.]

CABILLAUD (Fr.), n. Ka3b-el-yo. See Cabeliaud.

CABINET, n. Ka2b'i2n-e2t. Fr., *cabinet*. Ger., *Cabinet*. It., *gabinetto*. Sp., *gabinete*. A small chamber, also a museum.—**C. d'anatomie** (Fr.). A dissecting-room. [L, 109.]—**C'käfer** (Ger.). The *Anthrenus museorum*. [L.]—**Pathological c.** A room arranged for the display of pathological specimens.—**Pneumatic c.** Fr., *c. pneumatique*. Ger., *pneumatisches C.* It., *gabinetto pneumatico*. Sp., *gabinete neumatico*. A closed chamber provided with valves, a pump, etc., for compressing or rarefying the air contained within it; used in the treatment of respiratory diseases (see *Pneumatic* differentiation). A small apparatus of this sort has also been used for inflating the tympanum in the treatment of catarrhal deafness. [F, 38.]

CABLIAUD (Fr.), n. Ka3b-li2-o. See Cabeliaud.

CABOMBACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka2b(ka3b)-o2mb-a(a3)'se2-(ke2)-e(a3-e2). Fr., *cabombacées*. Of Gray and others, see Cabombeæ.

CABOMBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}b(ka^{3}b)-o^{2}mb'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cabombées.* The water-shields ; of A. Richard, an order of plants formerly regarded as monocotyledonous, now considered dicotyledonous, consisting of aquatic herbs ; of Bentham and Hooker, a suborder of the *Nymphæaceæ.* [B, 19, 34, 42.]

CABOMBOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}b(ka^{3}b)-o^{2}mb-o(o^2)-i^{2}d(ed)'-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A suborder of the *Nymphæaceæ* (the *Cabombeæ* of Bentham and Hooker). [Caspary (B, 245).]

CABOO, n. A plant of Sumatra, sometimes used as a remedy for scabies. [L, 109.]

CABOSSE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}b-os. The pod which contains the seed of *Theobroma cacao.* [L, 41.]

CABOTZ, n. An Abyssinian name for tape-worm, also for the *Hagenia abyssinica.* [B, 121.]

CABOUILL, n. A West Indian name for the *Agave americana.* [B, 121.]

CABOURG (Fr.), n. Ka^3-burg. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Calvados, France. [L, 87.]

CABRIDELLA, n. A Languedoc name for the *Aster tripolium.* [B, 121.]

CABRIDOULA, n. A Languedoc name for the *Psoralea bituminosa.* [B, 121.]

CABRIFEL, n. A Languedoc name for the *Ligustrum vulgare.* [B, 121.]

CABRILLET (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}b-ri^{2}l-a. The genus *Ehretia.* [B, 121.]

CABRILLAS, n. The *Cantharellus cibarius.* [B, 121, 173.]

CABUGAO, n. The *Citrus limonium.* [B, 121 ; L, 105.]

CABUJA, n. The *Agave americana.* [B, 121 ; L, 105.]

CABULATOR, n. See CABALATAR.

CABUR (Jap.), n. The genus *Polygonum.* [B, 121.]—**C.-c.** The *Polygonum orientale.* [B, 121.]—**C.-muda.** The *Polygonum barbatum.* [B, 121.]

CABUREIBA, n. The *Myroxylon peruiferum.* [B, 88, 121.]

CABUS (Fr.), n. Ka^3-bu^6. The *Brassica oleracea,* var. *capitata.* [B, 173.]

CABUWO, n. The *Dioscorea bulbifera.* [B, 121.]

CACABON (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'a^3-bo^{2}n. Of Apuleius, the genus *Nymphæa.* [B, 121.]

CACABUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'a^3-bu^{3}m(bu^{4}m). See CACABON and CACABUS (Lat. [1st def.]).

CACABUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'a^3-bu^{3}s(bu^{4}s). Gr., κάκκαβος. 1. A pot or pan. [A, 318, 322, 325.] 2. A specific name applied to a species of *Peziza,* and by Endlicher to a section of that genus. 3. Of Bernhardi, a genus of solanaceous herbs of tropical America. [B, 121.]

CACABUS, n. An African name for belladonna. [B, 121.]

CACÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}k)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. From κακός, ill-conditioned, and αἷμα, blood. A depraved state of the blood. [A, 322.]

CACÆMIC, adj. Ka^{2}s-e^{2}m'i^{2}k. Pertaining to, caused by, or affected with, cacæmia. [C. H. Hughes, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 12, 1884, p. 35 (D).]

CACAEROMETER, n. Ka^{2}k-a-e^{2}r-o^{2}m'e^{2}t-u^{5}r. Lat., *cacaerometrum* (from κακός, bad, ἀήρ, air, and μέτρον, a measure). Ger., *Kakaërometer, Luftverderbnissmesser.* A name proposed by L. A. Kraus for J. F. Jahn's *cacometer,* a device for ascertaining the proportion of noxious constituents in air. [A, 322.]

CACÆSTHESIA, CACÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}k)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the(tha)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -si^{2}s. Gen., *cacæsthesiæ, -the'seos* (*-sis*). From κακός, bad, and αἴσθησις, sensation. Fr., *cacesthésie.* Ger., *Kakästhese.* Any unpleasant morbid sensation ; as sometimes used, see PARÆSTHESIA and PSEUDÆSTHESIA. [A, 322 ; L, 81.]

CACAGOGUE, adj. and n. Ka^{2}k'a^3-go^{2}g. See CACCAGOGUE.

CACA HENRIETTE, n. A French Guiana name for the berries of *Melastoma succosa.* [B, 173.]

CACAHUATA, n. Fr., *cacahuete.* The *Arachis hypogœa.* [B, 121.]

CACALACA, n. A Languedoc name for the *Antirrhinum majus* and the *Digitalis purpurea.* [B, 121 ; L, 105.]

CACALEXETERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}x-e^{2}t(at)-e(a)'ri^2-a^3. From κακός, evil, and ἀλεξητήριον, a preventive remedy. Remedies to prevent the effects of ill-conditioned humors or of inoculation. [A, 322.]

CACALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-a(a^3)'li^2-a^3. Gr., κακαλία. Fr., *cacalie.* 1. Of the ancients, a plant supposed to have been the *Tussilago farfara.* [A, 387.] 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of composite plants, made by Bentham and Hooker a section of *Senecio.* 3. Of Tournefort, a genus now referred to *Adenostyles.* 4. Of Cassini and Hill, see KLEINIA. 5. Of Loureiro, a genus referred to *Gynura.* [B, 121.]—**C. albifrons** [Linnæus, Jr.]. The *Adenostyles albida* (seu *albifrons*). [B, 180.]—**C. alliariæfolia** [Lamarck], **C. alpina** [Linnæus]. The *Adenostyles viridis* (seu *alpina*). [B, 173, 180.]—**C. ante-euphorbium** [Linnæus]. The *Kleinia* (*Senecio*) *anteeuphorbium.* [B, 173.]—**C. atriplicifolia** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Senecio atriplicifolius* [Hooker]. Wild caraway ; a species growing in the United States east of the Mississippi. [B, 215.]—**C. bulbosa** [Loureiro]. A species now referred to *Gynura.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. coccinea.** A garden name for the *Emilia sagittata.* [B, 19.]—**C. ficoides** [Linnæus]. The *Kleinia* (*Senecio*) *ficoides.* [B, 121, 173.]—**C. hastata** [Linnæus]. A Siberian species probably to be referred to *Senecio.* The root is used in Siberia as an antisyphilitic. [B, 173.]—**C. kleinia** [Linnæus]. The *Kleinia nereifolia* (*Senecio kleinia*). [B, 173.]—**C. odora** [Forskål]. A species used in Arabia in the treatment of small-pox. [A, 321.]—**C. pendula** [Forskål]. An Arabian species probably to be referred to *Senecio.* The juice of the branches is used in Arabia for earache. [B, 173.]—**C. petasites** [Lamarck]. See *C. albifrons.*—**C. procumbens** [Lamarck]. A Chinese species probably to be referred to *Senecio ;* eaten by the Chinese. [B, 173.]—**C. repens** [Linnæus]. The *Kleinia* (*Senecio*) *repens.* [B, 173.]—**C. rotundifolia** [Willdenow]. A variety of the *Vernonia cineria.* [B, 180.]—**C. salicina** [Labillardière]. The *Bedfordia salicina.* [B, 219.]—**C. sarracenica** [Linnæus]. The *Senecio cacaliastrum.* [B, 173.]—**C. sonchifolia** [Linnæus]. The *Emilia sonchifolia.* [B, 172.]—**C. suaveolens** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Senecio suaveolens* [Elliott]. The American sweet centaury, growing in the eastern and central United States. [B, 215.]—**C. tomentosa** [Jacquin]. See *C. albifrons.*—**Herba cacaliæ tomentosæ.** The herb of *Petasites albus.* [B, 180.]

CACALIE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}k-a^{3}l-e. See CACALIA.—**C. écarlate.** The *Emilia sonchifolia.* [B, 19.]

CACALIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-i(i^2)'e^2-e(a^3-e^2). Fr., *cacaliées.* Of Lessing, a division of the *Senecioneæ,* comprising *Cacalia* and the *Erechthiteæ* of De Candolle. [B, 170.]

CACALOA, n. The cardamom. [B, 88, 121.]

CACA-MULLU (Malay), n. The *Pedalium murex.* [B, 172.]

CACAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'a^{2}m(a^{3}m)-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See CANCAMUM.

CACANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)'ke(ch^{2}a). See CACOCYNANCHE.

CACANTHRAX (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-a^{2}n(a^{3}n)'thra^{2}x-(thra^{3}x). Gen., *cacan'thracis.* See *Contagious* ANTHRAX.

CACAO, n. Ka^3-ka^3'o. 1. The seeds of the chocolate-tree (*Theobroma c.*) and perhaps of other species of *Theobroma.* They contain starch, c. butter, a proteid substance, and theobromine. They are prepared for the market either by drying in the sun or by "sweating" (being buried under ground or confined in a closed box for some days, which renders their taste milder and less bitter). A peculiar fermentation takes place during the sweating process, and c.-red is developed. 2. Of Gärtner, the genus *Theobroma.* [B, 42, 270.]—**Ariba Guayaquil c.** See *Guayaquil c.*—**Bahia c.** A Brazilian variety not subjected to the sweating process ; of a dirty grayish-brown color, with colored striate cotyledons. [B, 270.]—**Berbice c.** A variety smaller and flatter than Caracas c. ; when fully ripe, nearly round and very rich in oil ; fragrant and of a fine oily taste. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix, p. 206 (B).]—**Beurre de c.** (Fr.). See *Oil of* THEOBROMA.—**Bourbon c.** A variety somewhat like Caracas c., but with smaller seeds. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix, p. 206 (B).]—**Brazilian c.** See *Bahia c., Para c.,* and *Marañon c.*—**Butter of c., Butyrum c.** See *Oil of* THEOBROMA.—**C'baum** (Ger.). See THEOBROMA.—**C. bicolor** [Poiret]. The *Theobroma bicolor.* [B, 173.]—**C'bohne** (Ger.). See *C.* (1st def.).—**C.-butter.** See *Oil of* THEOBROMA.—**C.-butter tree.** The *Theobroma c.* [B, 275.]—**C. Caraque** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Caraccas c.*—**C. cimarrona.** The seeds of *Herrania albiflora* and other species of *Herrania ;* used in the mountainous parts of South America as a substitute for c. [B, 81.]—**C. de la Guyane** (Fr.). See *Surinam c.* and *Cayenne c.*—**C. de la Trinité et de Cuba** (Fr.). See *Trinidad c.*—**C. de Para** (Fr.). See *Para c.*—**C. des Isles** (Fr.). See *West Indian c.*—**C'fett** (Ger.). See *Oil of* THEOBROMA.—**C. guianensis** [Aublet]. The *Theobroma guianense.* [B, 180.]—**C'malve** (Ger.). See ABROMA.—**C. Maragnan** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Marañon c.*—**C. minor** [Gärtner]. The *Theobroma c.* [B, 173.]—**C'nüsse** (Ger.), **C.-nut.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C'öl** (Ger.). See *Oil of* THEOBROMA.—**C'pulver** (Ger.). C. which has been deprived of part of its oily matter by expression. [B, 270.]—**C.-red.** Ger., *C'roth.* A bright-red substance, soluble in water and in alcohol, produced in c.-seeds which have been subjected to the sweating process. [B, 81.]—**C. sativa.** The *Theobroma c.* [B, 173.]—**C. sauvage** (Fr.). A Cayenne name for the *Pachira aquatica.* [B, 88.]—**C'schale** (Ger.). The shell or husk of the c.-seed. [B, 270.]—**C.-seeds.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. silvestris** [Aublet]. The *Duroia eriophila.* [B, 173.]—**C.-starch.** Ger., *C'stärke.* The starch found in the cotyledons of c. It forms globular granules which seldom exceed 5 μ in diameter, and are distinguished by the slowness with which they react to iodine and the difficulty with which they are converted into a paste. [B, 270.]—**C'stearin.** Fr., *c'stéarine.* The stearin of oil of theobroma. [A, 385.]—**C. tabulata.** Chocolate. [B, 180.]—**C. terré** (Fr.). C. that has been subjected to the sweating process. [A, 301.]—**C'thee** (Ger.). See *Cortex c. tostus.*—**C. theobroma** [Tussoc], **C.-tree.** The *Theobroma c.* [B, 81, 173.]—**Caracas c., Caraccas c.** A variety brought from Caracas ; with plano-convex seeds, reddish-brown externally, with reddish-brown cotyledons having minute granular prominences. [B, 270.]—**Cayenne c.** A variety elongated and pointed at one end, nearly always flat, having a strong shell and a very oily, polished, and blood-red kernel ; of a harsh, disagreeable taste and a smoky odor, which it loses on roasting. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix, p. 206 (B).]—**Cerate of c.** Fr., *cérat au c.* A mixture of 1 part of oil of theobroma and 2 parts of almond oil. [Hamb. Ph., 1833 (B, 119).]—**Cortex c. tostus.** Ger., *C'thee.* The husks of c.-seeds roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. [B, 270.]—**Ecuador c.** See *Guayaquil c.*—**Erde'** (Ger.). C. (1st def.) which has been sweated by burying in the earth. [B, 270.]—**Fabæ c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Fructus c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Gerotteter C.** (Ger.). See *Erde'.*—**Guatemala c.** A variety of c. (1st def.) in which the seeds are very large and convex, frequently angular, and pointed at one end, and containing much oil ; probably from an unknown species of *Theobroma.* ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix, p. 205 (B).] See also *Soconusco c.*—**Guayaquil c.** Two varieties are distinguished ; an ordinary sort (*Machala Guayaquil c.*) with flattened seeds, grayish or yellowish externally, and dark-brown or somewhat violet-colored cotyledons, and a superior kind (*Ariba Guaya-*

quil c.) with large, irregular seeds and blackish-brown cotyledons. The latter is somewhat heavier than Caracas c., and has less husk in proportion to the kernel ; it is also less oily and of a somewhat bitterer taste. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix, p. 206 (B).] —**Guiana c.** See *Surinam c.* and *Cayenne c.*—**Holländischer C.** (Ger.). C. which has been treated with potash or soda and magnesia and then dried and powdered. [B, 270.]—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). See *Oil of* THEOBROMA.—**Jamaica c.** Syn.: *West India c.* C. from the West Indies ; distinguished by the various colors of the shells. The dark-colored seeds are generally flat, and the kernel has a sharp, bitter taste ; the lighter ones are mostly rounder and of a better taste. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix, p. 206 (B).]—**Machala Guayaquil c.** See *Guayaquil c.*—**Maracaibo c.** A variety brought from Venezuela, having light-brownish seeds and violet or reddish-brown cotyledons. [B, 270.]—**Maranham c., Marañon c.** A Brazil variety. The seeds are flat and broad, with a smooth, shining shell and a kernel of agreeable, although somewhat bitter, taste ; dark-red and abounding in oil. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix, p. 205 (B) ; B, 270.]—**Massa c.** Chocolate. [B, 270.]—**Medicated c.-butter.** A preparation made by melting together 32 parts of yellow wax and 224 parts of oil of theobroma and adding 1 part each of balsam of Peru and benzoic acid. [Ferris, Bringhurst (L, 65).]—**Nuces c., Nuclei c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Oleum c.** See *Oil of* THEOBROMA.—**Para c.** A variety brought from Para, which has not been subjected to the steaming process. [B, 270.]—**Pâte de c.** (Fr.). See PASTA *cacaotina.*—**Port au Prince c.** An excellent variety, similar to Maracaibo c., but differing in not having been subjected to the steaming process. [B, 270.]—**Puerto Cabello c.** A variety brought from Venezuela, resembling Caracas c., but of higher specific gravity. [B, 270.]—**Sebum c.** See *Oil of* THEOBROMA.—**Semen c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Soconusco c.** A superior variety collected in Guatemala and Mexico (said not to be exported) ; small, convex seeds of almost golden yellow, with a fine aromatic and agreeably mild taste. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix, p. 204 (B) ; B, 270.]—**Sonnenc'** (Ger.). C. (1st def.) cured by drying in the sun. [B, 270.]—**Suppositoires de beurre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Suppositoria cum oleo c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Suppositories each containing 4 grammes of c.-butter, made by melting at a gentle heat and pouring into paper molds of an elongated conical shape. [A, 253.]—**Surinam c.** Two sorts are known under this name : 1. Large, roundish seeds, having a dusty shell and a bitter taste. 2. Small, flat seeds, having whitish or dirty-brown shells, owing to a covering of dust or earth, and kernels of a harsh, rancid taste. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix, p. 206 (B) ; B, 270.]—**Trinidad c.** A variety brought from Trinidad, not subjected to the steaming process ; large, broad seeds of a bright-brown, with violet cotyledons covered with punctiform depressions. [B, 270.]—**Ungerotteter C.** (Ger.). See *Sonnenc'.*—**Venezuela c.** See *Caracas c.*, *Puerto Cabello c.*, and *Maracaibo c.*—**West Indian c.** See *Jamaica c.*, *Trinidad c.*, and *Port au Prince c.*—**Wild c.** The *Herrania purpurea.* [L, 73.]

CACAOÏER (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ka^3-o-i^2-a. The genus *Theobroma.* [B, 121.]

CACAONOGALACTOPECTE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^3-ka^3-o'''no-(no^2)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)''to(to^2)-pe^{2}k(pak)'te(ta). From *cacao* (*q. v.*), γάλα, milk, and πηκτή, a cheese. A name proposed by L. A. Kraus for Arrault's solidified ass's-milk-chocolate. [A, 322.]

CACAOSTEARIC ACID, n. Ka^3-ka^3-o-ste-a^{2}r'i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cacaostearique.* A fatty acid obtained from the stearin of oil of theobroma. [A, 385.]

CACAOTIER (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ka^3-o-ti^2-a. See CACAOÏER.

CACAOTINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^3-ka^3-o-ti(te)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Of or made of cacao. [B, 270.]

CACAOYER (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ka^3-o-i^2-a. See CACAOÏER.

CACA-PALAM (Malay), n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris.* [B, 172.]

CACAPHRODITE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-a^{2}f(a^{3}f)-ro^{2}d-i(e)'-te(ta). Gen., *cacaphrodi'tes.* From κακός, evil, and ἀφροδίτη, venery. Syphilis. [B. Tomitanus (A, 322).]

CACAPHTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-a^{2}p(a^{3}f)'the(tha^3-e^2). From κακός, malignant, and ἄφθαι (see APHTHÆ). Malignant aphthæ. [A, 322.]

CACAPU, n. The *Torenia asiatica.* [B, 121.]

CACASPISTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-a^{2}s(a^{3}s)-pi^{2}st'ez(e^{2}s). From κακός, evil, and ἀσπιστής, a heavy-armed warrior. A family of *Ophidii* armed with plates. [L, 180.]

CACATALI, n. The *Pedalium murex.* [B, 88.]

CACATIN, n. The *Fagara pentandra.* [B, 121.]

CACATION, n. Ka^{2}k-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., ἀποπάτησις. Lat., *cacatio* (from *cacare*, to go to stool). Defecation. [A, 325.]

CACATORY, adj. Ka^{2}k'a^{2}t-o-ri^2. Lat., *cacatorius.* Fr., *cacatoire.* Affected or attended with diarrhœa. [A, 322 ; L, 43, 73, 104.] See FEBRIS *cacatoria.*

CACATUIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-a^3-tu^2(tu)'i^{2}d-e(a^3-e^2). The cockatoos, a family of the *Scansores.* [L, 121.]

CACATUNFULI, n. The *Endacinus tinctorius.* [B, 121.]

CACAVA, CACAVA QUAHOITL, CACAVAHE, CACAVATA, CACAVATE, CACAVERA, n's. See CACAO.

CACAVI, n. 1. Cacao. [A, 322.] 2. Cassava. [B, 88, 121.]

CACCABININÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-ka^3-bi^{2}n-i(e)'ne-(na^3-e^2). A subfamily of the *Tetramidæ.* [L, 270.]

CACCAGOGUE, adj. Ka^{2}k'a^3-go^{2}g. Lat., *caccagoga* (from κάκκη [see CACCE], and ἄγειν, to expel). Fr., *caccagogue.* Purgative (formerly said of certain ointments [*caccagoga*] which, being rubbed on the anus, had a cathartic effect). [L, 84.]

CACCAU, n. See CACAO.

CACCE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'se(ka). Gen., *cac'ces.* Gr., κάκκη. Human fæces. [A, 322, 387.]

CACCIONDE, n. A word probably derived from an Italian proper name ; formerly applied to a certain pill containing catechu, recommended for dysentery. [Baglivi (A, 325).]

CACCIUTO (It.), n. Ka^{3}t-chi^2-u'to. See ISCHIA.

CACEDÆRIUM (seu **CACEDONIUM**) **TARTARUM**, n. An old term for peccant matter separated by secretion, but still retained within the body. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325) ; L, 94, 104.]

CACENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}k)-e^{2}nt-e(e^2)'ri^2-a^3. From κακός, evil, and ἔντερον, an intestine. A foul state of the intestines. [A, 322.]

CACEPHEBOTESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}s(ka^{3}k)-e^{2}f-e(a)-bo^{2}t-ez-(as)'i^2-a^3. From κακός, faulty, and ἐφηβότης, puberty. A derangement of health incident to puberty. [A, 322.]

CACÉRAS (Fr.), n. Ka^3-sa-ra^3. An edible species of *Cyperus*, perhaps *Cyperus esculentus*, growing in Goa. [B, 38, 88.]

CACHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)-em'(a^3'e^{2}m)-i^2-a^3. See CACÆMIA.

CACHÆMIC, adj. Ka^{2}k-e^{2}m'i^{2}k. See CACÆMIC.

CACHAGUYO (Sp.), n. Ka^3-cha^3-gu'yo. A Chilian name for the *Durvillœa utilis.* [B, 121.]

CACHALON (Fr.), n. Ka^3-sha^{3}l-o^{2}n^2. The *Sylphium trilobatum.* [B, 121.]

CACHALOT (Fr.), n. Ka^3-sha^{3}l-o. The genus *Physeter.* [L.] —**C. à grosse tête, Grand c.** The *Physeter macrocephalus.* [L.]

CACHALOUAI, n. The *Chironia* (*Erythrœa*) *chilensis.* [B.]

CACHALU (Bengal.), n. The *Colocasia antiquorum.* [B, 172.]

CACHANA, n. Henkel's name for the root of an umbelliferous plant used in domestic practice in Mexico ; of a sweet, balsamic taste, a bitter after-taste, and a peculiar, tar-like odor. [" Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, p. 186 (B).]

CACHANG-PARANG, n. A leguminous plant of Sumatra, thought to be *Dolichos ensiformis* or *Entada scandens.* The seeds are used in the treatment of pleurisy. [B, 88, 121.]

CACHAN-LA-HUEN, n. See CACHALOUAI.

CACHARI (Hind.), n. The *Cucumis pubescens.* [B, 172.]

CACHAT (Fr.), n. Ka^3-sha^3. One of the springs at Évian (*q. v.*).

CACHAY-KIJANGOU, n. The *Dioscorea alata.* [B, 121.]

CACHÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}sh-a. Concealed ; in botany, included (said especially of the radicle when covered in by the elongated base of the cotyledons). [B, 1 ; L.]

CACHECTES (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{3}k(ka^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}kt'ez(as.). Gr., καχέκτης. A cachectic person. [A, 387.]

CACHECTIC, adj. Ka^{2}k-e^{2}kt'i^{2}k. Gr., καχεκτικός. Lat., *cachecticus.* Fr., *cachectique.* Ger., *kacheclisch.* Pertaining to or affected with cachexia. [A, 301.]

CACHECTICUM LUDOVICI (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}k'ti^{2}k-u^{3}m(u^{4}m) lud-o-ve'si(ke). See ANTIMONIUM *diaphoreticum martiale.*

CACHELCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}l-kom'a^3. Gen., *cachelcom'atos* (*-tis*). From κακός, depraved, and ἕλκωμα, an ulcer. A malignant ulcer. [A, 322.]

CACHELCOPORPHYROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}k-(ka^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}lk-o(o^2)-po^{2}r-fi^{2}r(fu^{6}r)-o(o^2)-tif(tu^{6}f)'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). From κακός, depraved, ἕλκωμα, an ulcer, πορφύρειν. to be purple, and τῦφος, stupor. A typhoid form of scarlet fever with malignant ulceration. [A, 322.]

CACHELCOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}lk-o^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with cachelcoma. [A, 322.]

CACHELOUAI, CACHELOUDI, CACHEN-LA-GUEN, CACHEN-LA-HUEN, n's. See CACHALOUAI.

CACHERÉE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}sh-e^{2}r-a. An acrid plant of Pondicherry ; according to some, the *Hibiscus sabdariffa.* [B, 88, 132.]

CACHET (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}sh-a. A seal ; in pharmacy, a wafer. [A, 385 ; B.]—**C. de pain, C. médicamenteux.** A wafer of unleavened bread. [L, 49, 65.]—**C's oculistiques.** Old Roman stones engraved with the name of a medicinal preparation, that of the physician ordering it, and that of the eye disease for which it was intended. [L, 49.]

CACHEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)-e^{2}x'i^2-a^3. Gr., καχεξία (from κακὴ ἕξις, a bad habit of body). Fr., *cachexie.* Ger., *Kachexie.* It., *cachessia.* Sp., *caquexia.* Cachexy ; a vague term for some deteriorated state of the general health occurring as the result of a depraved condition of the blood or in consequence of some organic disease ; characterized by debility and usually a decided change in the appearance of the face, such as a yellowish, waxy look, etc. The old nosologists applied the term to diseased states characterized by emaciation, tumors, or some marked change in the shape of parts. [Samuel (A, 319) ; L, 132.]—**African c.** Lat., *c. africana.* A disease observed in negroes, perhaps identical with miners' anæmia (*q. v.*). [Sonsino, " Med. Times and Gaz.," May 27, 1882, p. 553.]—**Alcoholic c.** See *Drunkards' c.*—**Alkaline c.** Fr., *cachexie alcaline.* A c. induced by the long-continued internal use of alkalies, especially an alkaline state of the blood. [D, 72.]—**Arsenical c.** Chronic arsenical poisoning. [D, 34.]—**C. africana.** See *African c.*—**Cachexiæ anomales.** Of Sauvages, an order of cachexiæ including those not accurately classified, such as gangrene, necrosis, alopecia, etc. [L, 132.]—**C. aquosa.** Fr., *cachexie aqueuse, mal-cœur, pourriture.* Ger., *Egelsucht, Egelkrankheit.* It., *cachessia acquosa.* A form of anæmia observed in cattle and sheep ; thought to be due to a *Distoma* in the bile-ducts. [A, 301 ; L, 44.]—**C. canceratica.** See *Cancerous c.*—**C. car-**

diaca. See *Cardiac c.*—**C. cellulosæ hydatigena.** Ger., *Finnenkrankheit.* It., *cachessia celluloso-hydatigena.* The measles of swine, due to the *Cysticercus cellulosæ.* [L, 44, 81.]—**C. chlorotica.** See CHLOROSIS.—**C. exophthalmica.** See *Exophthalmic* GOÎTRE.—**C. hydropico-verminosa.** See *C. ictero-verminosa.*—**C. icterica.** C. with jaundice.—**Cachexiæ icteritiæ.** An old term for diseases accompanied by a pale, dark, red, or yellow hue without fever, including jaundice and chlorosis. [L, 132.]—**Cachexiæ intumescentiæ.** Cachexiæ with increased size of a part. [L, 132.]—**C. mercurialis.** See *Mercurial c.*—**C. ovium hydropica.** The "rot" of sheep. [L, 81.]—**C. saturnina.** See *Lead c.*—**C. scorbutica.** See *Scorbutic c.*—**C. scrofulosa.** See *Scrofulous c.*—**C. splenica, C. splenica et lymphatica, C. splenico-lymphatica.** A c. due to splenic disease (pseudo-leucocythæmia). [L, 20.]—**C. strumipriva.** Kocher's term for a form of c. observed after removal of the thyreoid gland; amounting in well-marked cases to cretinism. [Baumgärtner, "Arch. f. klin. Chir.," xxxi, 1, 1884; "Ann. of Surg.," Jan., 1885, p. 72; D. G. Zesas, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," July 9, 1885, p. 625.]—**C. uteri, C. uterina.** Old terms for leucorrhœa. [F. Hoffman (A, 66); L, 104.]—**C. venerea.** Syphilis. [G.]—**C. venosa.** See VENOSITY.—**C. verminosa.** See *Verminous c.*—**C. virginum.** Chlorosis. [L, 30.]—**Cancerous c., Carcinomatous c.** Lat., *c. canceratica* (seu *cancerosa*, seu *carcinomatosa*). Fr., *cachexie cancéreuse.* Ger., *Krebscachexie.* C. due to cancerous disease; characterized by debility, emaciation, and a dirty, waxy, straw-colored, brownish, or brownish-green complexion. [D, 52.]—**Cardiac c.** Lat., *c. cardiaca.* Fr., *cachexie cardiaque* [Andral]. A peculiar condition of the subjects of chronic heart disease. The state of the skin and the composition of the blood resemble those of chlorosis, and there is continuous blueness of the mucous membranes. [D, 3.]—**Chlorotic c.** See CHLOROSIS.—**Drunkards' c.** The peculiar condition of ill health caused by the abuse of alcohol. [D, 1.]—**Lead c.** Lat., *c. saturnina.* Fr., *cachexie saturnine.* Ger., *Bleicachexie.* A state of ill health due to chronic lead poisoning; characterized by emaciation and a pallid, lustreless complexion. [D, 34.]—**Lymphatico-splenic c.** See *C. splenico-lymphatica.*—**Malarial c., Malarious c., Marsh c.** Fr., *cachexie paludéenne* (ou *palustre*). C. due to malarial poisoning. "A frequent result of exposure to malarial influences and of repeated attacks of periodic fever is anæmia, or, even though there may have been no fever, often a profound state of c., with which are associated structural changes in the abdominal viscera, and notably in the spleen. The sufferer has a puffy, blanched face, pearly conjunctivæ and lips, short and hurried respiration, weak cardiac action, hæmic murmurs, and a feeble pulse, a tumid abdomen, not infrequently dropsy, œdematous lungs and areolar tissue generally, wasted muscles, and a bronzed, discolorèd skin, with a large spleen extending sometimes as far as the iliac fossa (ague cake)." [Sir J. Fayrer, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 22, 1882.]—**Mercurial c.** Lat., *c. mercurialis.* Fr., *cachexie mercurielle.* Ger., *Quecksilbercachexie.* A c. due to chronic mercurial poisoning, resembling scurvy; characterized by anæmia, emaciation, loss of hair, pains in the bones and joints, œdema, diarrhœa, etc. [D, 6.]—**Negro c.** See *African c.*—**Osteal c.** A form of profound c. observed in children, associated with more or less painful swelling of one of the long bones, and in some cases with hæmatinuria or hæmorrhage into a tissue; thought by Gee to be a disease by itself, although often accompanied by rhachitic phenomena. ["Lancet," June 3, 1882, p. 924.]—**Pachydermic c.** Fr., *cachexie pachydermique* [Charcot]. See MYXŒDEMA.—**Paludal c.** See *Malarial c.*—**Periosteal c.** See *Osteal c.*—**Scorbutic c.** Lat., *c. scorbutica.* Fr., *cachexie scorbutique.* C. due to scurvy. [A, 301.]—**Scrofulous c.** Lat., *c. scrofulosa.* C. due to scrofula or leading to its development. [D, 1.]—**Splenic c.** See *C. splenico-lymphatica.*—**Strumous c.** See *Scrofulous c.*—**Suprarenal c.** C. due to disease of the suprarenal capsules. [D, 52.]—**Syphilitic c.** The anæmia, etc., of syphilitics. [L, 136.]—**Tubercular c., Tuberculous c.** The state of ill health due to tubercular disease, or, according to Sir J. Clark, tending to its development. [D, 1.]—**Venous c.** Lat., *c. venosa.* See VENOSITY.—**Verminous c.** Lat., *c. verminosa.* The anæmia, discoloration of the skin, etc., produced by intestinal worms. [L, 136.]

CACHEXIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka^3-ke^{2}x-e, -ch^{2}e^{2}x-e'. See CACHEXIA.—**Bleic'** (Ger.). See *Lead* CACHEXIA.—**C. alcaline** (Fr.). See *Alkaline* CACHEXIA.—**C. alcoolique** (Fr.). See *Drunkards'* CACHEXIA.—**C. anémique** (Fr.). The cachexia of anæmic persons. [D, 72.]—**C. aqueuse** (Fr.). See CACHEXIA *aquosa.*—**C. chlorotique** (Fr.). See CHLOROSIS.—**C. exophthalmique** (Fr.). An old name for exophthalmic goître. [F.]—**C. nerveuse** (Fr.). A cachexia due to frequent attacks of hysteria, epilepsy, etc. [A, 385.]—**C. pachydermique** [Charcot] (Fr.). See MYXŒDEMA.—**C. paludéenne** (Fr.), **C. palustre** (Fr.). See *Malarial* CACHEXIA.—**C. saturnine** (Fr.). See *Lead* CACHEXIA.—**C. strumeuse** (Fr.). See *Scrofulous* CACHEXIA.—**Krebsc'** (Ger.). See *Cancerous* CACHEXIA.—**Quecksilberc'** (Ger.). See *Mercurial* CACHEXIA.

CACHEXY, n. Ka^{2}k-e^{2}x'i^2. See CACHEXIA.

CACHI, n. A Malabar tree, thought to be the *Artocarpus integrifolius.* [B, 88, 121.]

CACHIBOU, n. The *Bursera gummifera* and the *Maranta lutea.* [B, 75, 121.]—**C.-resin.** Lat., *resina c.* The gum-resin derived from the *Bursera gummifera.* [B, 19, 180.]

CACHIMAN (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}sh-i^2-ma^{3}n^2. The *Anona*, especially the *Anona reticulata.* [B.]—**C.-cœur-de-bœuf.** The fruit of *Anona reticulata.* [B, 173.]—**C. épineux.** The *Anona muricata.* [A, 301.]

CACHIMANT (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}sh-i^2-ma^{3}n^2. The fruit of *Anona squamosa.* [B, 173.]

CACHIMEN (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}sh-i^2-ma^{3}n^2. The *Anona muricata.* [B, 173.]

CACHIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}m'i^2-a^3. See CACHYMIA.

CACHIMILLA, n. The *Pluchea borealis.* [B, 215.]

CACHINLAGUA, n. See CACHAN-LA-HUEN.

CACHINNATION, n. Ka^{2}k-i^{2}n-a'shu^{3}n. Gr., καγχασμός. Lat., *cachinnatio, cachinnus.* Loud and uncontrollable laughter. [A, 322.]

CACHINNUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}n'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). See CACHINNATION.—**C. convulsivus.** Ger., *Lachkrampf.* Spasmodic laughter. [Schmalz (A, 322); L, 81.]

CACHIRI, n. A Cayenne name for an alcoholic drink made from the root of manihot. [A, 385; L, 41, 49.]

CACHLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)'la^3. Gr., κάχλα. An ancient name for a species of *Buphthalmum.* [Pliny (A, 318).]

CACHLEX (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)'le^{2}x(lax). Gen., *cachle'cos (-cis).* Gr., κάχληξ. A pebble. Whey in which heated pebbles had been quenched was recommended by Galen in dysentery. [A, 325.]

CACHOFLE, n. A Provence name for the artichoke and its edible flower-head. [B, 38.]

CACHOLA, n. The *Cachrys libanotis.* [B, 121.]

CACHONDÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^3-sho^{2}n^2-da. See CACHUNDE.

CACHOOBONG, n. The *Datura fastuosa.* [B, 121.]

CACHOOLONG, n. A Sumatra name for a species of *Stramonium.* [B, 38.]

CACHORE, n. The *Acacia catechu.* [B, 38.]

CACHOS, n. The *Lycopersicum esculentum.* [B, 88.]

CACHOU (Fr.), n. Ka^3-shu. 1. The *Acacia catechu*, also its juice (catechu). [B.] 2. A silvered pill to be chewed, for correcting the odor of the breath. [B.] See *C. de Bologne.* 3. Purified and aromatized licorice pressed into slender sticks, used for coughs. [B, 270.]—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Tinctura* CATECHU.—**C. aromatisé.** See *C. de Bologne.*—**C. brun et plat.** Catechu in rounded, flattened, brownish cakes, of a bitter, astringent taste. [B, 119.]—**C. clair.** See CATECHU *pallidum.*—**C. d'arec.** Catechu obtained from the *Areca catechu.* [B.]—**C. de Bengale.** See *Bengal* CATECHU.—**C. de Bologne.** Syn.: *pastilles pour les fumeurs, c. aromatisé.* Smokers' c's; silvered pills of extract of licorice, catechu, gum arabic, cascarilla, charcoal, Florentine iris, mastic, oil of peppermint, tincture of musk, and tincture of ambergris. [Dorvault (B, 270).]—**C. de Bombay.** See *Bombay* CATECHU.—**C. de Butea frondosa.** See *C. en masse* (2d def.).—**C. de Pégu** [Fr. Cod.]. See CATECHU (1st def.).—**C. en boule.** See *C. d'arec.*—**C. en masse.** 1. Catechu occurring in reddish-brown or blackish masses, of a bitter, astringent taste and an agreeable after-taste. [B, 119.] 2. The sort of kino obtained from the *Butea frondosa.* [B, 180.]—**C. terne et rougeâtre.** Catechu occurring in friable reddish plates, of an astringent taste, not bitter, and an agreeable after-taste. [B, 119.]—**Extrait de c.** An aqueous extract of catechu made by infusion or decoction and evaporation; official in several old formularies. [B, 119.]—**Infusion de c.** See *Infusum* CATECHU.—**Infusion de c. composée.** See *Compound infusion of* CATECHU.—**Pastilles de c.** See *Trochisci* CATECHU.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Catechu powdered in an iron mortar, dried by heat, triturated, and passed through a No. 100 silk sieve. [A, 253.]—**Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup made by dissolving, with the aid of heat, 25 parts of catechu in double its weight of distilled water, adding the solution to 975 parts of boiling *sirop de sucre*, continuing the action of the heat until the whole amounts to 1,000 parts, and straining. [A, 253.]—**Tablettes de c.** [Fr. Cod.], **Tablettes de c. odorantes.** See *Trochisci* CATECHU.—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura* CATECHU.—**Teinture de c. aromatisée.** See *Tinctura* CATECHU *composita.*—**Tisane de c.** See *Decoction of* CATECHU.—**Vin de c.** Of the Formulary of the Paris Mil. Hosp. (1839), a mixture of 8 grammes of the teinture de c. of the Fr. Cod. of 1837 (a filtered mixture of catechu with 4 parts of brandy) and a decilitre of red wine. [B, 119.]

CACHOUIC ACID, CACHOUTANNIC ACID, n's. Ka^3-shu'i^{2}k, -shu-ta^{2}n'i^{2}k. See CATECHUTANNIC ACID.

CACHRYDE (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}k-red. See CACHRYS.

CACHRYDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)-ri^{2}d(ru^{6}d)'e^2-e-(a^3-e^2). Of Meissner, a subtribe of umbelliferous plants (tribe, *Smyrneæ*), comprising *Cachrys, Conium, Smyrnium, Arracacha*, etc.; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Seselineæ*, comprising *Cachrys, Crithmum, Lophosciadium*, etc. [B, 42, 170.]

CACHRYS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)'ri^{2}s(ru^{6}s). Gen., *cach'ryos.* Gr., κάγχρυς, κάχρυς. Fr., *cachrys, cachryde.* 1. Of the ancients, a pill containing astringent and heating ingredients; hence applied to aromatic seeds and, according to Pliny, to certain excrescences on the oak and other trees. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of *Umbelliferæ*, tribe *Seselineæ*, subtribe *Cachrydeæ.* [B, 42, 121.]—**C. cretica** [Linnæus]. A species growing in southern Europe, of similar properties to those of *C. libanotis* and probably also called λιβανωτίς. [B, 180.]—**C. libanotis** [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to northern Africa and southern Europe; the λιβανωτίς of Dioscorides. The acrid-aromatic root and fruit (the latter being the κάχρυς of Dioscorides) were formerly employed in medicine. [B, 180.]—**C. maritima** [Sprengel]. The *Crithmum maritimum.* [B, 173.]—**C. odontalgica** [Pallas]. A species growing in the dry wastes of northern Asia, where its aromatic root was used as a sialagogue masticatory in toothache. [B, 180.]—**C. pterochlæna** [De Candolle], **C. sicula** [Linnæus]. Probably the ἱππομάραθρον of Dioscorides and Hippocrates. [B, 180.]

CACHU (Bengal.), n. The *Colocasia antiquorum.* [B, 172.]

CACHUAR (Bengal.), n. The *Bauhinia variegata.* [B, 172.]

CACHULOT, n. The *Sylphium trilobatum.* [B, 121.]

CACHUNDE, CACHUNDICA, n's. Fr., *cachundé.* A Chinese cachou resembling the cachou de Bologne, spoken of by R.

Lentilius as the "electuarium comfortans"; largely used in China and India to perfume the breath, and regarded as a stomachic and antispasmodic. [A, 301, 325; L, 56, 77.]

CACHUNÜSSE (Ger.), n. Ka^3-ch^{2}u′nu^{6}s-se^2. The cashew-nut. [Vogl (A, 319).]

CACHUR (Bengal.), n. The *Curcuma zerumbet.* [B, 172.]

CACHUTANNIC ACID, CACHUTIC ACID, n's. Ka^3-shu-ta^{2}n′i^{2}k, -shu′ti^{2}k. Fr., *acide cachoutannique* (ou *cachutique*), *tannin du cachou.* See CATECHUTANNIC ACID.

CACHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}m(u^{6}m)′i^2-a^3. Of Paracelsus, a general name for various substances regarded by him as almost but not quite metallic and not saline, including the talcs and certain compounds of sulphur, mercury, etc. [A, 325.]

CACIA, n. An alchemical name for a spoon. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CACIATRICE, n. The *Plantago coronopus.* [B, 121.]

CACIE (Fr.), n. Ka^3-se. The *Acacia farnesiana.* [B, 173.]

CACIS (Fr.), n. Ka^3-se. The *Ribes nigrum,* also a liqueur made from its fruit. [B, 121, 132.]

CACOA, n. See CACAO.

CACOÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-e^{2}s(a^3-e^{2}s)-the-(tha)′si^{2}s. See CACÆSTHESIS.

CACOALEXETERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-a^{2}l(a^{3}l)-e^{2}x-e^{2}t(at)-e(a)′ri^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). See ALEXETERIUM.

CACOBEY, n. A negro name for leprosy. [E. Schwimmer (A, 319).]

CACOCHIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}i^{2}m)′i^2-a^3. See CACOCHYMIA.

CACOCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-kol(ch^{2}o^{2}l)′i^2-a^3. From κακός, ill-conditioned, and χολή, bile. Fr., *cacocholie.* A depraved state of the bile. [A, 301, 322.]

CACOCHOLICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}l(ch^{2}o^{2}l)′-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with cacocholia. [A, 322.]

CACOCHONDRITES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}n-(ch^{2}o^{2}n)-dri(dre)′tez(te^{2}s). Of Ritgen, a family of the *Ophidii.* [L, 180.]

CACOCHRI (Lat.), n., m. pl. of adj. *cacochrus* (*morbi* understood). Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)′o(o^2)-kri(ch^{2}re). Diseases characterized by cacochrœa.

CACOCHRŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-kre′(kro^2′e^2)-a^3. Gr., κακόχροια (from κακός, evil, and χροιά, the complexion). An unnatural color of the skin due to disease. [A, 322.]

CACOCHROI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)′ro(ro^2)-i(e). See CACOCHRI.

CACOCHRUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)′o^{2}k(o^{2}ch^2)-ru^{3}s(rus). Gr., κακοχροῦς. Affected with cacochrœa. [A, 322.]

CACOCHYLE (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}k-o-kel. See CACOCHYLUS.

CACOCHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)′i^2-a^3. From κακός, ill-conditioned, and χυλός, chyle. Fr., *cacochylie.* Ger., *Kakochylie.* A depraved state of the chyle; defective or dis ordered chylification. [A, 322; L, 44.]

CACOCHYLICUS, CACOCHYLUS (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ki^{2}l(ch^{2}u^{6}l)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -kil(ch^{2}u^{6}l)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cacochyle.* Pertaining to or affected with cacochylia. [A, 322.]

CACOCHYME (Fr.), adj. Ka^{3}k-o-kem. See CACOCHYMUS.

CACOCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-kim(ch^{2}u^{6}m)′i^2-a^3. From κακός, ill-conditioned, and χυμός, a juice. Fr., *cacochymie.* Ger., *Kakochymie.* A depraved or morbid state of the humors; according to the humoralists, the cause of cachexiæ, and therefore a cachexia; in the pl., *cacochymiæ,* of Young, an order of the *Pareccrises,* comprising diseases attended with vitiated secretions. [A, 301, 322, 325; L, 41, 44, 290.]

CACOCHYMICUS, CACOCHYMUS (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ki^{2}m(ch^{2}u^{6}m)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -kim(ch^{2}u^{6}m)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cacochyme.* Ger., *kakochymisch.* Pertaining to or affected with cacochymia. [A, 301, 322.]

CACOCNEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}k-nem(nam)′i^2-a^3. From κακός, ill-conditioned, and κνήμη, the leg. An old term for some defect of the legs, especially thinness. [A, 322.]

CACOCNEMICUS, CACOCNEMUS (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}k-ne^{2}m(nam)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s), -nem(nam)′u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κακόκνημος. Pertaining to or affected with cacocnemia. [A, 322.]

CACOCOLPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}lp′i^2-a^3. From κακός, ill-conditioned, and κόλπος, the vagina. Fr., *cacocolpie.* Ger., *weibliche Schaamfäule.* Gangrene of the vulva. [A, 322; L, 107.]

CACOCOREMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ko^{2}r-e(a)′ma^3. Gen., *cacocorem′atos* (*-tis*). From κακός, foul, and κόρημα, refuse. A purgative. [L, 116, 119.]

CACOCYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-si^{2}n(ku^{6}n)-a^{2}n^2(a^{3}n^2)′ke(ch^{2}a). Gen., *cacocynan′ches.* From κακός, evil, and κυνάγχη (see CYNANCHE). Ger., *bösartige Bräune.* Malignant angina. [A, 322.]

CACODÆMON (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-de′(da^3′e^2)-mo^{2}n-(mon). Gen., *cacodæ′monos* (*-is*). Gr., κακοδαίμων (from κακός, evil, and δαίμων, a spirit). An evil spirit supposed by the scholastic philosophers to cause diseases. [Harvey (H).]

CACODÆMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-de^{2}m(da^3-e^{2}m)-on(o^{2}n)′i^2-a^3. Gr., κακοδαιμονία. Fr., *cacodémonie.* Demoniac possession, also a belief in the power of evil spirits. [A, 385; L, 136.]

CACODES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-od′ez(as). Gr., κακώδης (from κακός, evil, and ὄζειν, to smell). Of an offensive odor. [A, 322.]

CACODIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-od′i^2-a^3. Gr., κακωδία. An offensive odor. [A, 322.]

CACODONTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-do^{2}n-ti(te)′a^3. From κακός, ill-conditioned, and ὀδούς, a tooth. Ger., *Kakodontie.* A bad condition of the teeth. [A, 322.]

CACODYL, n. Ka^{2}k′o-di^{2}l. From κακώδης, of an offensive odor, and ὕλη, material. Lat., *cacodylium.* Fr., *cacodyle, kakodyle.* Ger., *Kakodyl.* A name first applied to the body now known as dicacodyl (*q. v.*); now given to arsendimethyl, As.$(CH_3)_2$, sometimes denoted by the symbol Kd. It is still further extended to all compounds of two molecules of a hydrocarbon with an atom of arsenic, the particular compound being designated by prefixing the name of the hydrocarbon to the word c.; thus, *methyl c′,* As.$(CH_3)_2$, *ethyl c′,* As.$(C_2H_5)_2$. Used without qualification, the word always means the methyl compound. For compounds of the latter, see DIMETHYLARSINE. [B.]—**C. oxide.** See DIMETHYLARSINE *oxide* and ALKARSINE.—**Ethyl c.** See DIETHYLARSINE.

CACODYLATE, n. Ka^{2}k-o^{2}d′i^{2}l-at. A salt of cacodylic acid. [B.]

CACODYLIC ACID, n. Ka^{2}k-o^{2}d-i^{2}l′i^{2}k. Fr., *acide cacodylique.* Ger., *Kakodylsäure.* See DIMETHYLARSINIC ACID.

CACOESA, n. The *Mimosa instia.* [B, 121.]

CACOETHES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-e(a)′thez(thas). Gen., *cacoe′theos* (*-this*). Gr., κακοήθης (from κακός, evil, and ἦθος, a habit). Fr., *cacoèthe.* Ill-conditioned, malignant; as a n. (Gr., ἕλκος κακοήθες), a malignant ulcer. [A, 322.]

CACOETHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-e^{2}th(ath)-i(e)′a^3. Gr., κακοήθεια. Malignity. [A, 325, 387.]

CACOETHICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-e^{2}th(ath)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s-(u^{4}s). 1. See CACOETHES. 2. Affected with or occasioned by a bad habit. [A, 322.]

CACOGALACTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k-(a^{3}k)′ti^2-a^3. From κακός, bad, and γάλα, milk. Fr., *cacogalactie.* An abnormal state of the milk. [A, 322; L, 80.]

CACOGALACTICA (Lat.), n., fem. of adj. *cacogalacticus.* Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′ti^{2}k-a^3. One whose milk is of bad quality. [A, 322.]

CACOGALACTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)-a^{2}k(a^{3}k)′ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Producing or occasioned by bad milk; as a n., in the f., see CACOGALACTICA.

CACOGALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)′i^2-a^3. See CACOGALACTIA.

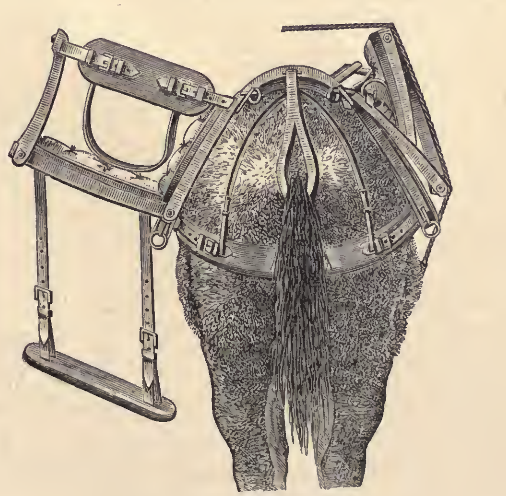
CACOGALICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-ga^{2}l(ga^{3}l)′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CACOGALACTICUS.

CACOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)′e^{2}s-i^{2}s. Gen., *cacogene′seos* (*-gen′esis*). From κακός, bad, and γένεσις, formation. Fr., *cacogénèse, cacogénésie.* Ger., *falsche* (oder *krankhafte*) *Bildung.* A general term for deviations of organized bodies from the normal structure, applied by some to monstrosities and by others to formations of pathological tissue. [A, 301, 322; L, 81, 180.]

CACOGENETICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-je^{2}n(ge^{2}n)-e^{2}t′i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with cacogenesis. [A, 322.]

CACOGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-glo^{2}s(glos)′si^2-a^3. Gr., κακογλωσσία (from κακός, evil, and γλῶσσα, the tongue). Fr., *cacoglossie.* Ger., *Zungenfäule.* Gangrene of the tongue. [A, 322; L, 116.]

CACOLET (Fr.), n. Ka^3-ko-la. Ger., *Maulthierlehnkorb.* A



A CACOLET. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

mule-chair for the transportation of the wounded in battle. [A, 244, 385; H. Frölich (A, 319).]

CACOMELIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-me^{3}l-i^2-a^{2}z-(a^{3}s)′mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). An old term of uncertain origin and meaning,

said to have meant "a bad state of the limbs" (*mala artuum conditio*). [A, 322; L, 116.]

CACOMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-me^{2}t'ru^{3}m-(ru^{4}m). See CACAEROMETER.

CACOMITE (Sp.), n. Ka^3-ko-me'ta. A Peruvian name for the genus *Cypridia*. [B, 121.]

CACOMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf'i^2-a^3. From κακός, bad, and μορφή, form. Fr., *cacomorphie*. Ger., *Kakomorphie, Missbildung*. A malformation. [A, 322; L, 43.]

CACOMORPHICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cacomorphique*. See CACOMORPHUS.

CACOMORPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf-o'-ma^3. Gen., *cacomorphom'atos* (*-tis*). See CACOMORPHIA.

CACOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *cacomorpho'seos* (*-sis*). A process of malformation. [A, 322.]

CACOMORPHUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-mo^{2}rf'u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with cacomorphia. [A, 322.]

CACONAPEA, n. Fr., *caconapée*. See HERPESTIS.

CACONE, n. A negro name for the seeds of leguminous plants made into necklaces. [B, 121.]—**C. grimpante** (Fr.). The *Acacia* (*Mimosa*) *scandens*. [B, 173.]

CACONÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^{3}k-o-na. The *Mucuna urens*. [B, 38.]

CACONEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}n-em(e^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From κακός, bad, and νέμειν, to pasture. The milk-sickness of cattle. [Logan, "Atlanta Med. Register," May, 1882.]

CACONIÆ (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-on(o^{2}n)'i^2-e(a^3-e^2). See CANONIÆ.

CACONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-on(o^{2}n)-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. From κακός, bad, and ὄνυξ, the nail. Ger., *Kakonychie*. A diseased condition of a nail. [A, 322.]

CACONYCHICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-on(o^{2}n)-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by, caconychia. [A, 322.]

CACOON, n. The *Entada scandens* and the *Fevillea cordifolia*. [B, 19.]

CACOPARONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-pa^{2}r(pa^{3}r)-on(o^{2}n)-i^{2}k(u^{6}ch^2)'i^2-a^3. Ger., *bösartiges Nagelgeschwür*. Malignant paronychia. [A, 322.]

CACOPATHES (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}p'a^{2}th(a^{3}th)-ez(as). Gen., *cacopath'eos* (*-op'athis*). Gr., κακοπαθής. Affected with or proceeding from cacopathia. [A, 322.]

CACOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)-i(e)'a^3. Gr., κακοπάθεια (from κακός, evil, and πάθος, suffering). Fr., *cacopathie*. A severe mental or bodily affection. [A, 301, 322, 325, 385; L, 43, 44, 84.]

CACOPATHICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-pa^{2}th(pa^{3}th)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CACOPATHES.

CACOPHARYNGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-fa^{2}r(fa^{3}r)-i^{2}n-(u^{6}n^2)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3. From κακός, malignant, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Ger., *Schlundfäule*. Gangrene of the pharynx. [A, 322.]

CACOPHOLIDOPHIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-fo^{2}l-i^{2}d-o^{2}f'i^{2}d-ez(e^{2}s). From κακός, evil, φολίς, a scale, and ὀφίδιον (dim. of ὄφις), a small snake. Of Ritgen, a family of ophidians having a scaly skin. [L, 180.]

CACOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-fon'i^2-a^3. Gr., κακοφωνία (from κακός, bad, and φωνή, the voice). Fr., *cacophonie*. Ger., *Kakophonie*. Any abnormity of the voice or of the enunciation. [A, 322, 325.]

CACOPHONICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-fo^{2}n(fon)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cacophonique*. Ger., *kakophonisch*. Pertaining to or affected with cacophonia. [A, 322.]

CACOPHONY, n. Ka^{2}k-o^{2}f'on-i^2. See CACOPHONIA.

CACOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}p(o^{2}f)-tha^{2}l-(tha^{3}l)'mi^2-a^3. From κακός, evil, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Fr., *cacophthalmie*. Ger., *Augenfäule* (1st def.), *bösartige Augenentzündung* (2d def.). 1. Gangrene of the eye. 2. Malignant ophthalmia. [A, 322.]

CACOPLASTIC, adj. Ka^{2}k-o-pla^{2}st'i^{2}k. Lat., *cacoplasticus* (from κακός, bad, and πλαστικός, plastic). Fr., *cacoplastique*. Ger., *kakoplastisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, arising from, causing, or fitted for, defective formation or organization; the opposite of euplastic. [A, 301, 322, 385; K; L, 107.]

CACOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^{2}p)-nu^2-mon-(mo^{2}n)'i^2-a^3. From κακός, evil, and πνευμονία (see PNEUMONIA). Ger., *Lungenfäule*. Gangrene of the lung. [A, 322.]

CACOPRACTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-pra^{2}k(pra^{3}k)'-ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with cacopragia. [A, 322.]

CACOPRAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-pra(pra^3)'ji^2-(gi^2)-a^3. From κακός, bad, and πράσσειν, to act. Fr., *cacopragie*. Ger., *Kakopragie*. Deranged performance of function, especially of the nutritive processes. [A, 301, 322, 385.]

CACOPRAGICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-pra^{2}j(pra^{3}g)'-i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). See CACOPRACTICUS.

CACOPRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-pra^{2}x(pra^{3}x)'i^{2}s. Gen., *cacoprax'eos* (*-is*). See CACOPRAGIA.

CACOPROCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-pro^{2}k(prok)'-ti^2-a^3. From κακός, evil, and πρωκτός, the anus. Ger., *Mastdarmfäule*. Gangrene of the rectum. [A, 322.]

CACOREMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}r-e(a)'ma^3. Gen., *cacorem'atos* (*-tis*). See COREMA.

CACORRHACHIS, CACORRHACHITIS (Lat.), n's f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}r'ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-i^{2}s, -o^{2}r-ra^{2}k(ra^{3}ch^2)-i(e)'ti^{2}s. Gen., *cacorrhach'idos* (*-dis*), *-rhachit'idis*. From κακός, evil, and ῥάχις, the spinal column. Ger., *Kakorrhachis, Kakorrhachitis, Rückgratskrankheit*. Disease of the spinal column. [A, 322.]

CACORRHEMOSYNE (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}r-re^{2}m-(ram)-o^{2}s'i^{2}n(u^{6}n)-e(a). Gr., κακορρημοσύνη. See ARRHYTHMIA.

CACORRHINIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}n'i^2-a^3. From κακός, evil, and ῥίν, the nose. Ger., *Nasenfäule*. Gangrene of the nose. [A, 322; L, 81.]

CACORRHYTHMUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}r-ri^{2}th(ru^{6}th)'-mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). Gr., κακόρρυθμος (from κακός, bad, and ῥυθμός, rhythm). Irregular, anomalous, atypical. [A, 322.]

CACOS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)'o^{2}s. Gr., κακός. Evil, malignant, ill-conditioned, abnormal. [A, 322.]

CACOSINOS, CACOSINUS (Lat.), adj's. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-os(o^{2}s)-i-(e)'no^{2}s, -nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Gr., κακόσινος. Noxious. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o'si^{2}s. Gen., *caco'seos* (*-sis*). Gr., κάκωσις. A disordered condition, either of the whole body or of an individual organ. [A, 322; L, 43, 80, 81.]

CACOSITIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-si^{2}t'i^2-a^3. Gr., κακοσιτία (from κακός, bad, and σῖτος, food). Fr., *cacositie*. A morbid aversion to food, also improper feeding. [A, 301, 322, 325, 385; L, 43, 132.]

CACOSITICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-si^{2}t'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Fr., *cacositique*. Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by, cacositia. [A, 322.]

CACOSMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)'mi^2-a^3. Fr., *cacosmie*. 1. See CACODIA. 2. A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Helenioideæ*, subtribe *Jaumeeæ*. [B, 42.]

CACOSMUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}z(o^{2}s)'mu^{3}s(mu^{4}s). See CACODES.

CACOSOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-som'i^2-u^{3}m(u^{4}m). Said to be from κακός, evil, and σῶμα, the body. A lazaretto for lepers and other incurables. [A, 322.]

CACOSPERMASIA, CACOSPERMATIA (Lat.), n's. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)-a(a^3)'zi^2(si^2)-a^3, -shi^2(ti^2)-a^3. See CACOSPERMIA.

CACOSPERMATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm-(spe^{2}rm)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)'i^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with cacospermia. [A, 322.]

CACOSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-spu^{5}rm(spe^{2}rm)'-i^2-a^3. From κακός, ill-conditioned, and σπέρμα, semen. Fr., *cacospermie*. Ger., *Kakospermie*. An abnormal state of the semen. [A, 322.]

CACOSPHYCTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-sfi^{2}k(sfu^{6}k)'-ti^{2}k-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with cacosphyxia.

CACOSPHYXIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-sfi^{2}x(sfu^{6}x)'i^2-a^3. Gr., κακοσφυξία (from κακός, bad, and σφύξις, the pulse). Fr., *cacosphyxie*. Ger., *Kakosphyxie*. Any abnormal state of the pulse. [Galen (A, 325); L, 81.]

CACOSPLANCHNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-spla^{2}n^{2}k-(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'ni^2-a^3. From κακός, bad, and σπλάγχνα, the entrails. Fr., *cacosplanchnie*. Ger., *Kakosplanchnie*. A depraved state of the digestive apparatus, also emaciation due to such a condition. [A, 322; L, 43.]

CACOSPLANCHNUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-spla^{2}n^{2}k-(spla^{3}n^{2}ch^2)'nu^{3}s(nu^{4}s). Pertaining to or affected with cacosplanchnia. [A, 322.]

CACOSTOMACHUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-sto^{2}m'a^3-ku^{3}s(ch^{2}u^{4}s). Gr., κακοστόμαχος (from κακός, ill-conditioned, and στόμαχος, the stomach). Having a disordered stomach, also hurtful to the stomach. [A, 322, 387.]

CACOSTOMATOSPHRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-stom(sto^{2}m)-a^{2}t(a^{3}t)-o^{2}s-frez(fras)'i^2-a^3. From κακός, bad, στόμα, the mouth, and ὄσφρησις, the act of smelling. Ger., *Kakostomatosphresie*. Fœtor of the mouth. [A, 322.]

CACOSTOME (Fr.), adj. Ka^3-ko-stom. See CACOSTOMUS.

CACOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o(o^2)-stom(sto^{2}m)'i^2-a^3. From κακός, bad, and στόμα, the mouth. Any gangrenous affection of the mouth. [A, 322.]

CACOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^{2}k(ka^{3}k)-o^{2}s'tom(to^{2}m)-u^{3}s(u^{4}s). Gr., κακόστομος. Fr., *cacostome*. Having a foul state of the mouth or a fœtid breath. [A, 301, 325, 385; L, 44.]

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